

Minnesota Housing  
Finance Agency

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## 2006 CAPITAL BONDING PROPOSAL

### Request

- **\$25 million** for permanent supportive housing for individuals and families with children experiencing or at risk of experiencing long-term homelessness.
- Crucial to implementation of the business plan developed by the Pawlenty Administration to end long-term homelessness by 2010 for the estimated 4000 Minnesota households – based on 2003 Wilder Research Center survey- who have been homeless for more than 12 months or have had 4 or more episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.
- 130 – 350 units of permanent supportive housing will be constructed, or acquired and rehabilitated with assistance of this funding, depending on costs and degree of contributions from other funding sources. For many projects state funds will leverage other funds for capital and operating costs.
- Loans to the local government owner are forgiven if the property is used as permanent supportive housing for 20 years.
- Housing will be located throughout the state.

### Population to be served

- 16% of the total homeless population experience long-term homelessness. National studies find that the long-term homeless population uses 50%-60% of the shelter services available for all persons experiencing homelessness.
- Children are 15% of the persons experiencing long-term homelessness.
- Of the adults and unaccompanied youth identified as long-term homeless:
  - 52% reported a serious or persistent mental illness
  - 33% reported a chemical dependency problem
  - 24% reported a dual diagnosis of both mental illness and chemical dependency
  - 48% identified a chronic health condition

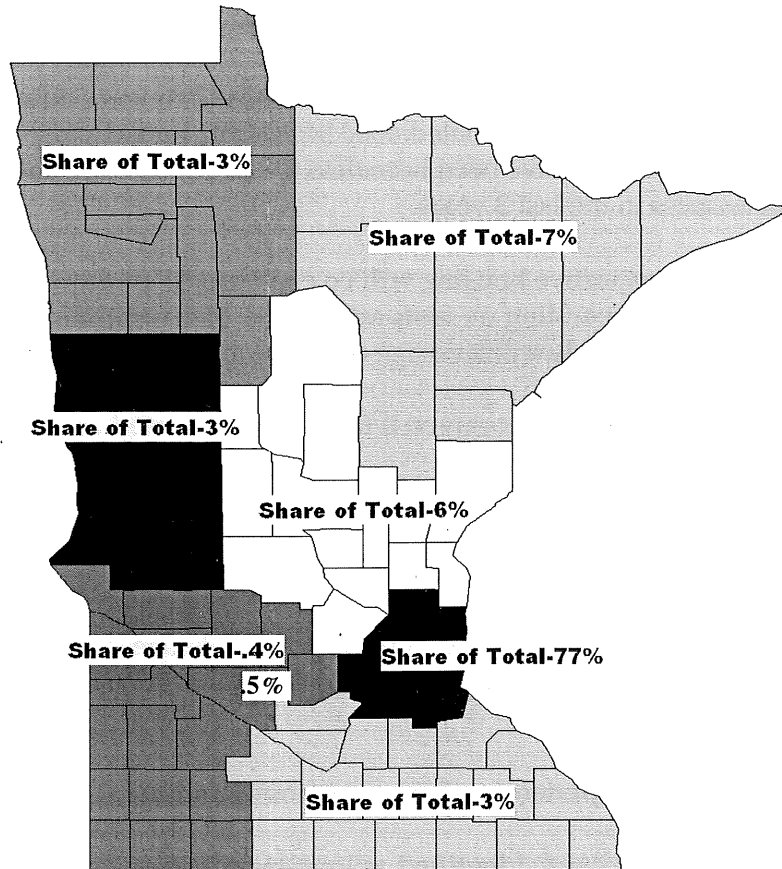
### *2003 Statewide Survey*

### Progress on Plan to End Long-term Homelessness

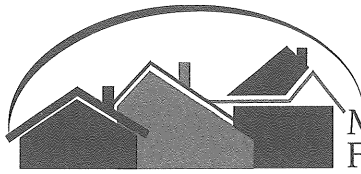
- 138 units created with the \$12 million appropriation in the 2005 Capital bonding bill.
- 669 housing opportunities funded as of 12/31/05, surpassing 2005 business plan goal.
- 232 households permanently housed.
- 49% of the housing opportunities are provided through the construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of housing; remainder are through rental assistance.
- 75% of the housing opportunities are in the metro area; remainder in Greater Minnesota.
- 36% of the housing opportunities are for families; at least 160 more family units are needed.



### Distribution of Persons Experiencing Long-Term Homeless by Region, 2003



*The Statewide Survey*



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## 2005 CAPITAL BONDING APPROPRIATIONS STATUS

### Appropriations

\$12 million - for permanent supportive housing for persons and families experiencing long-term homelessness.

\$350,000 - for the Hennepin County HRA to design 64 units of affordable housing, with some units targeted for those experiencing long-term homelessness.

### Commitments

\$1.4 million - Olmsted County HRA for Candle Rose Apartments

This development is an acquisition/rehabilitation of a building in downtown Rochester formerly used as a hotel. Eighteen (18) efficiency units for homeless and disabled single adults will be created. The federal government through the Shelter Plus Care program is providing funding for rental assistance for 16 of the units and Zumbrota Mental Health Services is providing rental assistance for the remaining units. The Greater Minnesota Housing Fund is also contributing \$180,000 for this project. Rents initially will not exceed \$389 per month. Zumbrota Mental Health Services will provide the necessary services. The HRA must agree to provide housing serving this population for 20 years.

\$10.6 million – St. Paul HRA for Midway Residence

This development is a new construction project for 120 single-room occupancy units for individuals who are experiencing long-term homelessness. Ninety percent (90%) of the residents are expected to be persons suffering from mental or physical disabilities. Catholic Charities will lease the property from the city and manage the property and provide the necessary services. The HRA is providing up to \$ 4 million in additional funds for this project. The Group Residential Housing (GRH) and Shelter Plus Care programs are providing rental assistance for 99 of the units. Rents will range initially from \$225 - \$692 per month. The HRA must agree to provide housing serving this population for 20 years.

Hennepin County HRA has not yet applied for the funds appropriated for its use.

## EDITORIAL

# Homeless plan gets a boost

Leverage, as any smart money manager will attest, moves big dreams into big deals. This fiscal phenomenon affirms the importance of a major gift this week to Minnesota's far-reaching public-private plan to end long-term homelessness. By stepping up with a \$5 million commitment, the Frey Foundation of Minneapolis has added important momentum to the lagging philanthropic fundraising for the plan that seeks to end chronic homelessness in the state by 2010.

While many aspects of the effort are exceeding their targets, philanthropic financial contributions had amounted to only \$1 million of a \$50 million goal. The \$5 million commitment from Frey not only advances the cause, it should provide leverage for both human and financial capital.

The foundation's commitment also provides an opportunity to look at this plan and what's happened since it came together two years ago under the descriptive title of "Minnesota's Business Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness." Where once a hot and a cot were the only response to the homeless, the Minnesota plan brings multidisciplinary resources to the systemic problems that cause homelessness, intending to provide lasting remedies. In 2004 the Legislature, at Gov. Tim Pawlenty's request, created the \$540 million project that brings government, business and non-profit resources together with timetables and benchmarks. The effort runs across state, federal and local agencies that work on everything from bricks and mortar to health care.

Research shows that at any given time, about 20,000 Minnesotans are without homes, and 3,300 are considered chronically homeless. At any given time, about 20,000 Minnesotans are without homes, and 3,300 are considered chronically homeless. give time, about 20,000 Minnesotans are without homes and 3,300 of these people are considered chronically homeless, including 500 children. The business plan goes directly to building the support as well as the shelter so chronic homelessness is replaced by means for self-sufficiency. The plan acknowledges and addresses the complexities of homelessness. Causes of long-term homelessness can include not just unemployment and poverty, but barriers such as mental illness, chemical dependency and the need to flee violent domestic situations. One solution doesn't fit all, so one overall plan must be broad in its reach and faithful to its objectives.

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The plan is recording successes. The goal for supportive housing, for example, is to develop 4,000 such units by 2010. Last year Housing Finance Commissioner Tim Marx reported that the goal has been exceeded in each year since implementation. Pawlenty has included \$25 million in his bonding request this year to increase the state's supply of affordable housing.

The Frey Foundation's leadership adds momentum to the plan that addresses a problem in a quintessentially Minnesota way: with true civic-spirited partnerships.

TWIN CITIES

# \$5M pledged for homeless

\$50 million is goal  
for private funds

BY DENNIS LIEN  
Pioneer Press

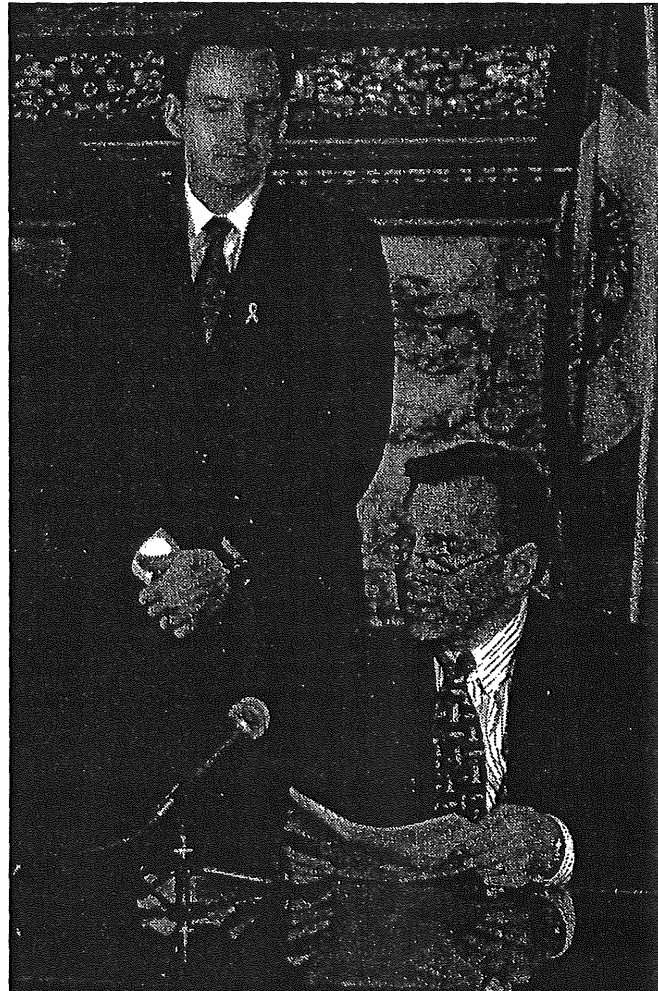
A Minneapolis-based private foundation on Tuesday pledged \$5 million to help reduce homelessness in the Twin Cities, the largest commitment so far in a \$50 million philanthropic effort to tackle the problem statewide.

The Frey Foundation will provide the money over the next five years to spur development of housing and support services for chronically homeless people. "We're thrilled we have this opportunity," Foundation President Jim Frey said at a Capitol news conference.

The contribution, the largest in the history of the foundation, is another step in a much broader \$540 million state-coordinated effort to end homelessness by building, buying or refurbishing 4,000 housing units by 2012. Besides the philanthropic contributions, other funding is to come from federal, state and local sources.

In announcing the commitment, Frey cited the bipartisan State of Minnesota Business Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness, launched two years ago to raise \$50 million in philanthropic and nonprofit contributions. "The Frey Foundation sees the Business Plan as a cost-effective means to support families and have a significant return on investment on public and private dollars," Frey said.

Over the next five years, the foundation will provide \$250,000 each to the Family Housing Fund and the Corporation for Supportive Housing, along with a \$1 million gift to the Partners Fund to End Long-Term Homelessness. In addition, it will



JOE ROSSI, PIONEER PRESS

**Jim Frey, president of the Frey Foundation, announces at the state Capitol Tuesday that his foundation will contribute \$5 million to the state's long-term effort to end homelessness.** During the news conference, Gov. Tim Pawlenty, left, praised the contribution, saying, "If we can work together, we can solve this problem."

provide \$3.5 million directly to Twin Cities nonprofit supportive housing organizations that submit grant requests.

On any given day, an estimated 20,000 people are homeless in the state, according to a 2003 study by the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation.

Over the course of a year, 3,300 people, including 500 children, are homeless for extended periods, according to the study.

Poor and often unemployed, those who are homeless long term also can be mentally ill, chemically dependent or the victims of domestic violence.

Meeting their needs is complex, according to Minnesota Housing Finance Agency Commissioner Tim Marx. Noting that housing and support services for a homeless family can be \$15,000 a year, he said a strong effort would be made to stretch the money as far

as possible.

Gov. Tim Pawlenty praised the contribution, saying it would go a long way toward eliminating chronic homelessness in the state in the next 10 years. "If we can work together, we can solve this problem," Pawlenty said.

Pawlenty has included \$25 million in his latest bonding request to increase the state supply of affordable housing, an amount Rep. Bob Gunther, R-Fairmont, predicts will pass out of his Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance Committee.

Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak said the foundation's commitment is a key step in addressing homelessness in Minnesota. "You are seeing a magic moment," he said, citing common efforts being made by federal, state, county and city interests.

Frey said he hopes other foundations, corporations and private philanthropists will join the effort, which now sits at about \$5.5 million.

"The goal for our funding commitment is to expand and enhance the availability of supportive housing services and increase the supply of affordable housing in the Twin Cities," he said.

Nonprofit organizations interested in applying for funding should submit a letter of inquiry to the foundation by March 31. Detailed submission guidelines can be obtained at [www.freyfoundationmn.org](http://www.freyfoundationmn.org).

The Frey Foundation is an independent, private, grant-making foundation established by Eugene and Mary F. Frey in 1985. It grew rapidly after the family business, the Waldorf Corp., was sold in 1997.

Dennis Lien can be reached at [dlien@pioneerpress.com](mailto:dlien@pioneerpress.com) or 651-228-5588.

# Homeless plan gets a \$5 million boost

● The pledge from the Frey Foundation is intended to help raise \$50 million from private groups for a \$540 million state effort to end chronic homelessness within 10 years.

By CONRAD deFIEBRE  
cdefiebre@startribune.com

A \$5 million commitment from a Minneapolis foundation will jump-start efforts toward raising \$50 million from private sources to end long-term homelessness in Minnesota within 10 years, Gov. Tim Pawlenty said Tuesday.

"We hope this will spur others to get involved," the governor said of the Frey Foundation's pledge of the money over the next five years. It is the largest single gift in the 21-year history of the foundation, built on a Waldorf Corp. family fortune, said Jim Frey, the foundation's president.

"Children need safe and stable homes," Frey said at a State Capitol news conference. "Without that, little else matters. But philanthropy alone is not enough. We need a concerted effort of public and pri-

vate support."

Until the Frey Foundation stepped forward, less than \$1 million had been raised toward the \$50 million philanthropic goal. But state and nonprofit officials said other parts of an ambitious \$540 million overall plan to end chronic homelessness have advanced ahead of schedule.

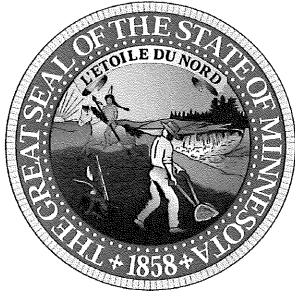
For example, said state Housing Finance Commissioner Tim Marx, a goal of developing 600 units of supportive housing by the end of last year was exceeded by 69. The objective is to develop 4,000 units by 2010.

The Frey money will go to both facilities and services. Marx said homeless families may need up to \$15,000 a year in services, although he added that a stable home by itself is "a form of mental health and chemical dependency treatment."

Marx said the push against homelessness is "hard work, and at times there are discouraging moments. But this is inspiring. I can't think of a greater Valentine gift."

While about 20,000 Minnesotans may be homeless at a time, 3,300 are considered to be chronically homeless, Pawlenty said. The smaller number is the focus of the state effort launched two years ago.

State government contributions to the effort have totaled more than \$60 million in construction bonding and funding of services. Other funding is expected from the federal government and the state Departments of Corrections and Human Services.



# MINNESOTA'S BUSINESS PLAN TO END LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS

## BACKGROUND: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STRATEGIES

- In March, 2004 a broadly based working group established by the legislature at the request of Governor Tim Pawlenty completed a goal-oriented, reform-minded business plan to end long-term homelessness by 2010. The plan calls for multi-disciplinary (housing, human services, corrections), multi-sector (government, business, nonprofit), and multi-jurisdictional (federal, state, and local) strategies to address long-term homelessness.

## VISION AND GOAL: END LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS BY 2010

- Provide housing and appropriate support service options to those experiencing long-term homelessness so they can be successfully housed over the long-term.
- Meet the needs of the broader homeless and near homeless populations as this goal is pursued.

## THE NEED: PROVIDE HOUSING AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO 4,000 HOUSEHOLDS

- 3,300 persons experience long-term homelessness over the course of a year, including nearly 500 children.
- Many report mental illness (52%), chemical dependency (33%), domestic abuse (24%), possible brain injury (31%), a criminal history affecting their housing (26%), and status as military veterans (16%).  
*Wilder Statewide Survey 2003.*
- 4,000 new supportive housing opportunities will meet the current need and provide a contingency.

## THE STRATEGY: COST EFFECTIVE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

- Supportive housing reduces the use of expensive crisis services (emergency rooms, detox, and shelters) and improves outcomes for people experiencing long-term homelessness.

## THE FINANCING PLAN: STATE LEADERSHIP AND A CALL TO ACTION TO POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- The following table summarizes the financing plan which is a unique effort to estimate over time the costs and potential sources for providing housing and support services from multiple funding sources. Anticipated cost savings due to reduced crisis costs and better outcomes are not included.

**Financing Plan Estimate (2004 - 2010)**  
**(in millions)**

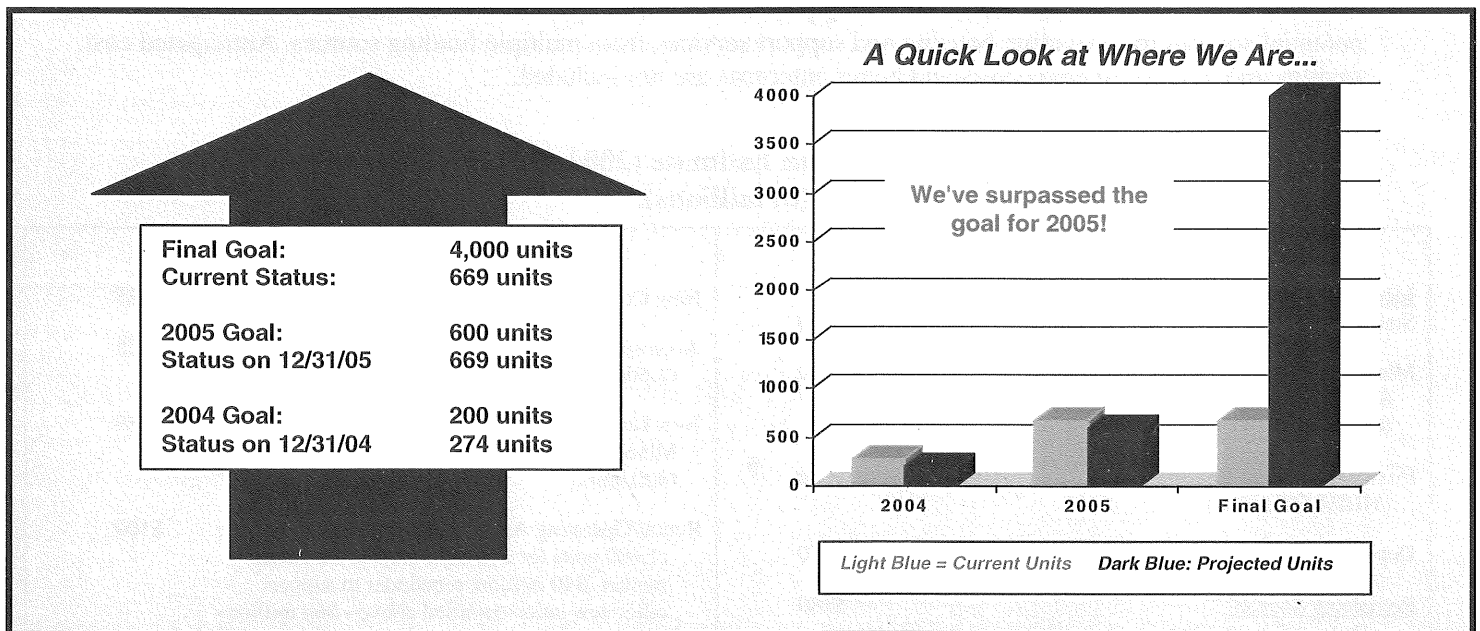
<u>Sources</u>		<u>Costs/Uses</u>	
<u>Identified Sources</u>		New Construction (500 units)	\$ 85
State General Obligation Bonds	\$ 90	Acquisition and Rehabilitation (1,500 units)	\$125
Minnesota Housing Finance Agency State Appropriated Programs and Agency Resources	\$ 90	New Units Integrated into Mixed-Income Developments (400 units)	\$ 50
Private Tax Credit Equity (MHFA allocation)	\$ 60	Rental/Operating Assistance (1,600 units for available units in the rental market -\$40 million; remainder to support other new units identified above - \$60 million)	\$100
Department of Human Services	\$120	Housing Support/Community Living Services/Income Supplements	\$180
<u>Remaining Sources:</u>	\$180		
Federal Government			
Local Government			
Philanthropic/Non-Profit			
State (Departments of Human Services, Corrections, and MHFA)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 540</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 540</b>

- The state is providing significant resources. In 2005, the Minnesota Legislature approved Governor Pawlenty's requests for increases in capital, operating, and service funding for supportive housing totaling \$26 million and provided over \$5 million of funding for related initiatives for youth foster care transition, homeless outreach, and prisoner reentry housing. The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency has allocated nearly \$30 million to an Ending Long-Term Homelessness Initiative Fund from internal resources.
- Private sector support includes a "Partners Fund," administered by the Family Housing Fund, which has received initial grants from the McKnight Foundation and The St. Paul Travelers Foundation.
- State government and the private sector, however, cannot finance the plan alone, and significant federal resources are necessary to complete the plan. The Minnesota Congressional delegation has provided significant bi-partisan support for the effort.

### IMPLEMENTATION: ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESULTS

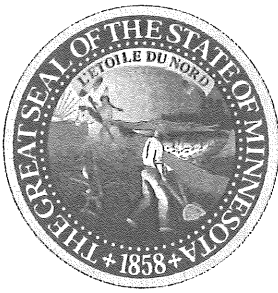
- Plan implementation is led by a Director for Ending Long-Term Homelessness who reports to the state's commissioners of Human Services, Corrections, and Housing Finance. A broad-based Advisory Council provides ongoing advice and support. Under leadership of the Director, state staff, Advisory Council members, and other stakeholders have formed the following implementation committees:
  - Best Practices for Housing Construction and Rehab advises on design criteria and on development and construction cost control strategies.
  - Support Services advises on supportive service models and funding strategies including accessing mainstream resources for supportive housing.
  - Landlord Relationships expands the landlord base for the long-term homeless and addresses ongoing landlord needs.
  - Regional Needs and Analysis oversees alignment of regional and local plans with the state business plan, determines needs (single/family, CD/MH, single site/scattered) by region, and identifies needs for and develops strategies to provide technical assistance.
  - Evaluation advises on the evaluation plan for the business plan and its implementation.
  - Community Support develops a broad base of private sector supporters of the plan.

### Tracking Progress – Making Progress



For the most up-to-date information about Minnesota's Business Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness please visit <http://www.mhfa.state.mn.us/multifamily/LTH.htm>.





# KEY NOTES

WINTER 2005

A PUBLICATION ADDRESSING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS IN MINNESOTA

## State Initiative Surpasses Goal Set for 2005

Laura Kadwell

As 2005 draws to a close, we take time to assess our progress in implementing Minnesota's Business Plan for Ending Long-Term Homelessness. We have victories to celebrate, challenges to acknowledge and lives lost to mourn as the Plan enters its third year.

First: victories.

On October 27<sup>th</sup>, the Board of the Housing Finance Agency approved funding for an additional 245 units of housing for individuals, youth and families with children experiencing long-term homelessness. Projects ranged in size from 2 units (4 projects, all in Hennepin County, each requested funding for 2 units) to 60 units (Midway Residence will have 120 units, 60 of them available to individuals experiencing long-term homelessness). Forty-seven of the newly-funded units will be in Greater Minnesota, the remaining 198 in the metro area. One-hundred and two units will receive rental assistance or operating subsidy only; all others have some capital investment.

These newly funded units bring to 669 the total number of housing opportunities funded under the State's Plan to end long-term homelessness, exceeding by 69 our goal for 2005 (see chart on page 3). They also represent a tremendous accomplishment for partners throughout the state: for developers, property managers and service providers who brought in the proposals; for MHFA and DHS staff who participated in the selection process and made thoughtful recommendations to the Board; and, finally, for Board members themselves who continue to portray a strong commitment to the goal of ending long-term homelessness in Minnesota.

We also celebrate:

\* DHS' issuance of the first RFP for supportive services. Responsive proposals are due on January 24, 2006.

*Kadwell continued on page 6*

### FEATURE STORY

## Brain Injury: The Silent Epidemic

Patricia H. Pettit, Restart, Inc.  
Sharyl R. Helgeson (Ball), DHS

The 2003 Wilder Research Center Homeless Survey stirred discussion about brain injury in Minnesota. While persons unaware of brain injury and related disabling conditions were surprised by the pervasiveness of this disorder (29.8% of those surveyed were found to have brain injury), those familiar with traumatic brain injury (TBI) said, "I knew it!"

This was the first survey with questions about TBI, which refers to a severe blow to the head with residual functional problems related to potential brain damage. TBI has serious implications for the plan to end long-term homelessness because it is so pervasive and is often not properly diagnosed. Improper diagnosis leads to ineffective (even counterproductive) "treatment."

The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates 1.4 million Americans sustain TBI annually, resulting in 50,000 deaths, 235,000 hospitalizations (80,000 to 90,000 with long-term disability), and 1.1 million treated and released from emergency departments. The number injured not seeking medical treatment is unknown. TBI ranges from concussion to coma.

Despite these high numbers, a recent Harris Poll indicated one in three Americans is not familiar

*Brain Injury continued on page 4*

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Key Notes is posted on the MHFA website at [www.mhfa.state.mn.us/multifamily/LTH\\_KeyNotes-winter05.pdf](http://www.mhfa.state.mn.us/multifamily/LTH_KeyNotes-winter05.pdf)

## St. Paul / Ramsey County's Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness

Andy McMahon, Corporation for Supportive Housing

Building on the State's vision and progress on a plan to end long-term homelessness in Minnesota by 2010, the City of Saint Paul and Ramsey County recently completed part one of a plan to end homelessness, focused on long-term homelessness. The plan, accepted by the County Board and endorsed by the Saint Paul City Council, outlines a number of broad recommendations to end long-term homelessness throughout the City and County. A primary recommendation is to create 920 permanent supportive housing opportunities for people experiencing long-term homelessness, complete with a financial model outlining the federal, state, local and private resources required to fund these units. Part two of the plan will focus the broader issues of all homelessness and will be presented to the City Council and County Board in September of 2006.

The City Council and County Board created the Saint Paul/Ramsey County Homeless Advisory Board, which began meeting in January 2005. The group is composed of homeless service and supportive housing providers, advocates, and interested citizens of the County. Most importantly, people experiencing homelessness and others who have been homeless in the past participate in the meetings.

At the request of local elected officials, including the Mayor of Saint Paul, Commissioner Toni Carter and Council Member Pat Harris, the Homeless Advisory Board began work on part one of the plan last spring. The drafting process drew public input from a wide-range of stakeholders, including many ideas and solutions offered by people experiencing homelessness themselves.

*Ramsey County continued on page 2*



## Ramsey County Plan (continued)

First and foremost, the plan articulates that ending long-term homelessness is an ambitious but attainable goal. Unlike many other social ills, we have the knowledge and tools available to make a significant impact in our community. This plan is intended to build the political and financial support necessary to accomplish this bold mission and to provide a road map for success.

In addition, the plan articulates a clear rationale for ending long-term homelessness. As the introduction to the plan states:

*Homelessness is a tragedy for everyone experiencing it... Homelessness is also a wasteful and unnecessary drain on our public resources. Research has clearly demonstrated that homelessness, especially long-term homelessness, increases the use of expensive crisis services such as emergency medical care, psychiatric hospitalizations, and incarceration... Fortunately, there are solutions, including supportive housing and prevention and outreach strategies that provide better outcomes for people experiencing long-term homelessness... Most importantly, ending this cycle will enable people to achieve the broader goal of greater self-reliance and self-determination.*

The plan provides five major recommendations:

- ✦ Creating 920 units of permanent supportive housing
- ✦ Preventing long-term homelessness
- ✦ Increasing and leveraging public investment
- ✦ Improving coordination and delivery of services and housing

✦ Building a community-wide response to homelessness.

The plan also suggests a number of concrete strategies to implement these five overarching recommendations. In fact, the key lies in our ability to

**Homelessness is a tragedy for everyone experiencing it... Homelessness is also a wasteful and unnecessary drain on our public resources.**

“operationalize” the recommendations with a number of specific strategies.

Already, there have been some considerable advances made towards the goals of the plan. The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency has committed \$10.6 million in bonding to create Midway Residence, which will replace a deteriorating Saint Anthony Residence for 60 people who have been homeless long-term, with a 120-unit supportive housing community serving a combination of people experiencing long-term homelessness, and other very low income people who need affordable, supportive housing to keep them from joining these ranks.

East Metro Women's Council is opening a supportive housing community in White Bear Lake, demonstrating that supportive housing is needed, and can work, in suburban Ramsey County, joining other successful supportive housing ventures around the County.

The Department of Human Services new *Ending Long-Term Homeless Supportive Services Fund* will give Ramsey County an opportunity to approach this

problem in a regional partnership with the other metropolitan counties to bring new, much needed, service financing into the County targeted at this group.

Coordination across sectors and “silos” is also critical. The Saint Paul Police – Provider Forum is educating both homeless service providers and the Saint Paul po-

lice force on how to work together to promote public safety, while linking people experiencing homelessness to housing and social services. A committee looking at youth homelessness has brought together providers and key leaders to improve coordination and to strategize on how to “swim upstream” and help youth in the child welfare system before they become homeless.

A committee focused on families with children reassessed the State's definition of long-term homelessness as it applied to families with children. They determined that we should not wait until children had been homeless a full year, or experienced the trauma of homelessness four times. Instead, the group proposed that families who have had two episodes of homelessness that result in shelter stays should be prioritized for supportive housing to bring critical resources to families before children become trapped in this devastating cycle.

Looking ahead, the Homeless Advisory Board is setting priorities and developing an action plan for 2006. Ending long-term

homelessness in Saint Paul and Ramsey County will require more public and private investment, and a broad, sustained effort that focuses on the difficult day-to-day work of coordinating and delivering housing and services more effectively and efficiently. With momentum continuing to build to end long-term homelessness across the country, the Homeless Advisory Board looks forward to working with its government partners at the federal, state, and local level, as well as the entire community, to end long-term homelessness in Minnesota.

Key Notes is published by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Its purpose is to communicate news of interest to the housing community and to provide a resource to those interested in long-term homelessness. If you have any comments/suggestions, please call Rochelle Rubin at 651-297-3566. This publication is also posted on the MHFA website at [www.mhfa.state.mn.us](http://www.mhfa.state.mn.us).

Kevin Goodno, Commissioner  
Department of Human Services

Joan Fabian, Commissioner  
Department of Corrections

Tim Marx, Commissioner  
Housing Finance Agency

Laura Kadwell, Director  
Ending Long-Term Homelessness

Rochelle Rubin, Communications  
Housing Finance Agency

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Minnesota Housing Finance Agency

## Small Agency, Big Impact

Jane Lawrenz, Department of Human Services

South St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) is a small agency having a big impact on homelessness in Dakota County. In 2004 Tamara Witt of South St. Paul HRA applied to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) for long-term homeless rental subsidies. South St. Paul HRA had a Housing Trust Fund rental subsidy program with 21 subsidies funded by the MHFA; the 2004 application specifically targeted people experiencing long-term homelessness. Fourteen rental subsidies were awarded to South St. Paul and Tamara Witt worked with Dakota County Community Services for referrals. At the same time, Maribeth Lundeen of Dakota County Social Services was leading the planning effort to end homelessness in Dakota County. Part of the planning involved a needs assessment of homelessness among county clients across all the community services departments.

Maribeth had met with her colleagues in the Corrections Department at Dakota County and learned that several corrections clients were experiencing long-term homelessness and faced numerous barriers to permanent

housing. It made sense to refer the corrections clients to South St. Paul HRA for the long-term rental subsidies. Dakota County would refer clients and assess for support services. Many of the referred clients were born and raised in

Dakota County.

They had various disabilities although

most were suffering from mental illness or chemical dependency, had very low or no income and had been living outside, occasionally with friends and relatives and in shelters through-out the metro area. Nearly all the clients referred followed through with the intake process and were able to find housing in Dakota County. Landlords that would have been skeptical to rent to someone with so many barriers were willing to take a chance when a rental subsidy and support services were available. Clients were also referred to the Salvation Army's Social Security Outreach Program for persons experiencing homeless-

ness. This program assists people experiencing homelessness with Social Security applications.

The rental subsidy program has been overwhelmingly successful and is now serving 18 households. Clients who had been homeless for years found housing and were able to live successfully in the

community.

One client who had been homeless, living in his car, had a criminal history and chemical dependency problem dating back 30 years. He had even committed a crime to go back to jail, as he couldn't tolerate one more night of sleeping in his car. Since finding housing in early 2005 he has lived quietly in his apartment in Apple Valley and has become an involved grandparent.

Another man was reunited with his dis-

**South St. Paul's rental subsidy program has been overwhelmingly successful and is now serving 18 households.**

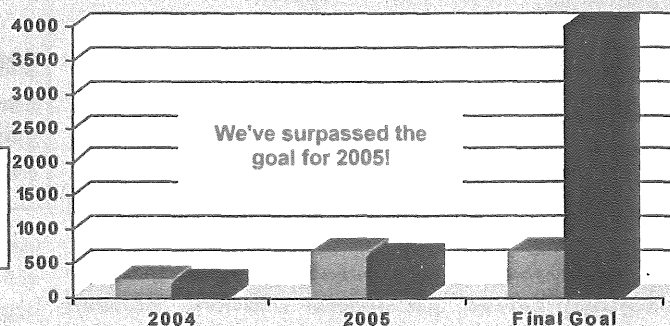
*Small Agency continued on page 6*

### MOVING THE DIAL : MHFA Fall Funding Highlights

<b>Final Goal:</b>	<b>4,000 units</b>
<b>Current Status:</b>	<b>669 units</b>
<b>2005 Goal:</b>	<b>600 units</b>
<b>Status on 12/31/04</b>	<b>274 units</b>
<b>2004 Goal:</b>	<b>200 units</b>

Light Blue =  
Current Units

Dark Blue =  
Projected Units



The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency approved \$46 million dollars in funding to finance affordable rental housing development, rehabilitation and preservation, operating subsidies and rental assistance in Minnesota in late October 2005. This funding supports the state's initiative to end long-term homelessness in a major way—bringing the number of units with committed financing well above the goal set by the business plan. See the Director's Update for more detail.

These funding awards are allocated through a competitive RFP process in which applicants request funds through a one-stop-shopping system. Funding partners award pooled funds once each year for multifamily housing projects and programs. Financing is also available on a pipeline basis.

#### BRICKS AND MORTAR

Candle Rose Apartments received funding to provide resources for the acquisition and rehab of a three-story building that was originally a hotel, creating 20 new units for long-term homeless individuals. This project will provide permanent supportive housing for long-term homeless individuals including those living in extreme poverty, with mental illness, substance abuse issues and with HIV/AIDS.

#### RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Hennepin County Human Services and Public Health Department received funding to coordinate services for 50 long-term homeless households throughout the county. This scattered site "Housing First" program fosters a unique partnership between behavioral health and homeless service agencies.

*Brain Injury continued from page 1*

with the term “brain injury”. Professionals lack TBI awareness and understanding, too. Families, employers, and even physicians may not know what to expect, and what supports are available after TBI. Media portrayals, such as people miraculously emerging from comas unharmed, are often unrealistic.

Because of cognitive impairments, individuals may not realize they sustained TBI. Perhaps they were not informed in a way they understood, or TBI may not have been diagnosed. TBI is misdiagnosed or is a “missed” diagnosis with co-occurring disorders or multiple trauma. For children, certain impairments are not obvious until developmental milestones; by then the connection to a bike accident at age six may not be made. Most are discharged home from acute care, but the course and extent of recovery and need for services vary and are not well predicted. **The scope of TBI and lack of awareness led to the term: The Silent Epidemic.**

Years ago the CDC estimated 5.3 million Americans (94,000 Minnesotans) were living with long-term or lifelong need for help with activities of daily living due to TBI. Annually about 4,000 Minnesotans are hospitalized with TBI. Issues include cognitive impairments (e.g. problems with memory, impulse control, self-monitoring), co-occurrence with psychiatric disorders (e.g. depression), and co-occurrence with substance abuse.

In a recent study, about 40 percent of those hospitalized with TBI had at least one unmet need for services one year after injury. The most frequent unmet needs were:

- Improving memory and problem-solving
- Managing stress and emotional upsets
- Controlling one's temper
- Improving one's job skills.

If TBI is not diagnosed, as is often the case, especially when there is a co-occurring disorder, treatment may not be available and “traditional” treatments may be ineffective or even contraindicated. If agitation / behavioral dyscontrol is caused by slowed cognitive processing, sensory overload, confusion, and impulse control problems, some medications actually increase confusion and subsequently increase, not decrease behaviors. Substance abuse treatment fails if abstract thinking is required and the person cannot perform this function.

Without proper diagnosis and treatment, individuals can fall into homelessness. According to the federal General Accounting Office (GAO) Report *Traumatic Brain Injury: Programs Supporting Long-Term Services in Selected States* “individuals most likely to have difficulty accessing services include those with cognitive impairment (but lack physical disabilities), problematic or unmanageable behaviors and without an effective advocate are most likely to become homeless, institutionalized in a mental facility, or imprisoned.”

Further, people already homeless – including those counted by Wilder in the 2003 survey – may suffer from misdiagnosis and

**TBI has serious implications for the plan to end long-term homelessness because it is so pervasive and is often not properly diagnosed.**

### **WHAT TO WATCH FOR— ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH TBI**

#### **Cognitive impairments**

**Memory (considered most disabling by individuals and families), attention and concentration, self-monitoring, impulse control, problem-solving, initiating, organizing, decision making, speech and language problems.**

#### **Co-occurrence with psychiatric disorders:**

**Especially depression, the most common Axis I disorder after TBI, significantly more prevalent with TBI than in individuals without disability or with other disabilities (causes poorer rehab outcomes and greater functional disability). Symptoms may overlap with or actually be symptoms of mental illness (thought disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, etc.). Personality changes and emotional control problems are possible.**

#### **Co-occurrence with substance abuse:**

**Several studies indicate that before brain injury persons who sustain TBI were twice as likely as others in the community to be a significant user or abuser of drugs or alcohol or both.**

#### **Other problems:**

**Sensory (vision, hearing loss), sensory motor (balance, gait), physical (seizures, headaches and neuromuscular weakness, paralysis), fatigue, less stamina.**

inappropriate treatment. As we strive to end long-term homelessness in Minnesota, we need to pay attention to the potential for missing this large subpopulation who have very distinct needs and treatments.

Research regarding TBI is in its early stages compared to other mental health disorders. The 1996 federal TBI Act funds some research and state infrastructure. Minnesota's interagency public private partnerships are working toward better supports.

Awareness of TBI and populations at risk for this disorder, informed outreach, screening for TBI and responsive services are key. The best outcomes can be achieved and secondary disabilities can be prevented by appropriately accessing brain injury rehabilitation, compensatory services and supports.

For more information contact the authors:

*Patricia H. Pettit, Restart, Inc.*

*Sharyl R. Helgeson (Ball), Department of Human Services.*



## Words from the Street Wise

In hopes of better understanding the problems faced by those who have experienced long-term homelessness and the benefits of permanent supportive housing for this population, the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency and the Department of Human Services interviewed a number of formerly long-term homeless individuals in local housing programs. All persons interviewed currently live in a supportive housing project funded by the Ending Long-Term Homelessness Initiative Fund.

The interviews were very powerful. Hearing stories first-hand from those who have actually been there alone on the street provides deeper insight and greater understanding of what it really means to be long-term homeless.

Some stories made us laugh, some stories made us cry, but nearly all stories left us feeling hopeful—hopeful for the people pulling themselves and their families out of the trenches.

The first round of interviews was held at Crestview, a permanent supportive housing community for homeless families, located just outside of downtown St. Paul. Crestview is part of New Foundations, Incorporated, whose mission is to work in partnership with families and with the community to replace addiction with recovery, poverty with economic stability and homelessness with community. Crestview provides stable housing to 44 families. The facility offers a variety of support services for parents and children alike.

The second round of interviews was held at St. Stephen's, a homeless shelter for single men, located in South Minneapolis. St. Stephen's and Simpson Housing also run a single adult rental assistance program. The rental assistance program works with some of the hardest to serve; many suffer from mental illness, chemical dependency and criminal backgrounds. In its first eight months, this program has placed 17 people in housing and 94% of those people have retained their housing to date.

The Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Human Services and Department of Corrections thanks all people who helped make these interviews happen and a special thanks to those who volunteered their time to share their stories with us. Your time and effort are greatly appreciated. We learned a great deal from listening to you.

The next issue of Key Notes will provide additional insights into these interviews and what we've learned as a result.

Excerpts listed in the right-hand column represent answers given by interviewees when asked to describe their experience with long-term homelessness and permanent housing.

## LIFE ON THE STREET IS...

### HORRIBLE.

The life style is horrible. The people are horrible. It's not the way a person wants to live. I still have flashbacks.

### A JUNGLE.

### HELL.

Mentally, physically and emotionally.

### A DEATH SENTENCE.

PAINFUL, DEGRADING, HUMILIATING AND SCARY.

### BAD.

A NEVER ENDING SEARCH  
for just a little bit of comfort.

### BRUTAL.

HARD. Really hard

Maintaining on the streets is a struggle.

## LIFE IN PERMANENT HOUSING IS...

### WONDERFUL.

I was able to get my independence back.

### 100% BETTER.

We have a home. I am learning to function again.

### THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

### BEAUTIFUL.

I never have to worry about finding a place to go.

### THIS REALLY DID SOMETHING FOR ME.

### DIFFERENT.

I can get my mind together; think about positive things to better myself. I know I can go out and come home.

### CALM.

More at ease. I've got somewhere to go now.

### GOOD.

Well, I CAN SEE THE FUTURE MORE CLEARLY NOW.

*Small Agency continued from page 3*

dependency treatment; although this would seem to be a negative outcome, both men have needed intensive services for years and are finally getting the help they needed. One woman who had been sleeping on the floor at Dorothy Day for a year and suffering from a progressively disabling disease is now in housing and receiving Community Alternatives for Disabled Individuals (CADI) services. Nearly all the referrals for the long-term rental subsidies came from probation officers in Dakota County and they have noticed an unintended but positive outcome of reduction in criminal activity by recipients of the rental subsidies.

South St. Paul HRA has been very happy with this program. Tamara Witt has moved on to the Metro HRA and Tara Grover now manages the South St. Paul HRA program. Tara says that the clients who have experienced long-term homelessness stay in touch with her by phone or email and have followed through on all the program requirements such as reporting changes in income and employment.

A couple of clients have become competitively employed and started making enough money that they were no longer eligible for the rental subsidies. They told Tara that they were glad to give up the subsidies to help someone else. A couple of people were terminated from the program due to drug use and non-compliance with annual recertifications.

In the fall of 2005 South St. Paul was awarded 10 more rental subsidies for the long-term homelessness program and five for the housing trust fund program. There is a waiting list of 10 people and Tara is hoping to get them housed quickly. Tara's only concern is that the Housing Trust Fund program not be reduced or eliminated.

Maribeth Lundeen of Dakota County Social Services feels the program has been successful in many ways. First of all, this resource forced county staff to look more closely at their clients' needs, ask more questions and consequently clients have been better served. Secondly, the long-term homeless rental subsidies provided a resource to a homeless population that had been overlooked in Dakota County. Finally, Dakota County Community Services staff began to work across departments to solve the problem of homelessness.

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*Kadwell continued from page 1*

\* St. Paul/Ramsey's completion of their plan to end long-term homelessness. Accepted by the Ramsey County Board and the St. Paul City Council, the plan is aligned with the State's Business Plan.

\* The hiring of Cathy Ten Broeke to coordinate Minneapolis and Hennepin's plans to end homelessness in their jurisdictions.

\* The first Project Homeless Connect in Minnesota, held December 14<sup>th</sup> at the Basilica in Minneapolis. The event served over 500 people who are homeless, meeting urgent medical needs for 65; providing shoes (to 200), bus rides (to 600), haircuts (to 50); connecting folks to benefits (10 completed SSI applications) and getting 3 people into housing. These are wonderful results for the first such event; the organizers expect to do even better next time (March 8, 2006).

\* The second meeting of the Ending Long-Term Homelessness Advisory Council, during which we toured several supportive housing

developments (and planned developments) in Duluth, learned about some of our challenges at the federal level, and heard two moving speakers, Matthew Glaesman (St. Cloud) and Jim Dobbs (Moorhead), discuss their success in siting projects serving people who are homeless.

Next: challenges.

As many of you know, we face a number of challenges in implementing the Business Plan, including three that seem most prominent at this time:

\* Increasing the federal commitment. The success of the Business Plan depends on a full partnership among all levels of government and the private and nonprofit sectors. With looming cuts to Medicaid and threatened cuts to Section 8 and other forms of housing assistance, it is unclear how the Plan will be financed as we go forward. We expect access to ongoing rental assistance to be a particular challenge.

\* Keeping pace with increased costs. It seems clear at this time that the costs of rental assistance and construction will continue to rise. We will soon be recalibrating the cost of the Business Plan based on the experience we have had to date. These numbers will be transparent and will form the basis of a new funding strategy.

\* Maintaining existing housing opportunities. At the time the Business Plan was put together, Minnesota had a stock of approximately 2,000 units of supportive housing. To be successful, we must maintain those units. Under the leadership of Tom Fulton of the Family Housing Fund and myself, we have formed a metro-wide Stewardship Council to monitor the existing stock and resolve issues as they arise. The Council includes funders of both capital and services.

And we mourn.

From New Orleans to our own cities, we saw too much homelessness in 2005 – the homelessness of families and individuals, of the old and the young, of people who lost everything in a matter of hours -- and others who have been homeless for most of their lives. We work to stop this scourge and meanwhile we mourn those who die while homeless.

On December 15th, a caring community gathered at the Hennepin County Government Center for the 21<sup>st</sup> annual March and Memorial Service honoring Minnesotans who died while homeless. Names were read, candles lit and songs sung to commemorate their lives and remind us all of the human cost of homelessness to our community. Mikkel Beckmen gave one of the most poignant statements, remembering a man he first knew when they were growing up together in a Minneapolis neighborhood. I've been thinking since the service (once again) of how people fall into homelessness; how we can better wrap our love around our brothers and sisters who are lost, lonely, hurting; how we can be the people and community we want to be, especially at this time of year when we celebrate the best of our religious and moral traditions.

I wish you the happiest of holidays and look forward to working with all of you in the coming year.



## Ending Long-Term Homelessness Advisory Council Membership

### Co-Chairs:

Joan Fabian, Commissioner  
Department of Corrections

Kevin Goodno, Commissioner  
Department of Human Services

Timothy Marx, Commissioner  
Housing Finance Agency

### Members:

Sean Allen  
Assistant Director  
Rochester Area Foundation

Jim Dobbs  
President  
Churches United for the Homeless

Warren Hanson  
President  
Greater Minnesota Housing Fund

Richard Amos  
Program Manager  
St. Stephen's Housing Services

Gail Dorfman  
Commissioner  
Hennepin County Board of  
Commissioners

Mary Hartmann  
Executive Director  
New Foundations

Alan Arthur  
President  
Central Community Housing Trust

John Duffy  
President  
Duffy Development Company, Inc.

Jennifer Ho  
Executive Director  
Hearth Connection

Herb Bergson  
Mayor  
City of Duluth

Clark Dyrud  
Commissioner  
Minnesota Department of Veterans  
Affairs

Chuck Johnson  
Assistant Commissioner  
Department of Human Services

Dick Brustad  
Vice President  
Community Housing Development  
Corporation

Father John Estrem  
Chief Executive Officer  
Catholic Charities  
Archdiocese of Minneapolis & St. Paul

Raelynn Jones  
Chair  
X Committee

Dan Cain  
President  
RS Eden

Bob Fisher  
Bob's Sleep-Out

Sean Kershaw  
President  
Citizens League

Chris Coleman  
Mayor  
City of St. Paul

Carol Frey Wolfe  
Vice President  
Frey Foundation

Rachel Kincade  
Executive Director  
Life House

Steve Cramer  
Executive Director  
Project for Pride in Living

Tom Fulton  
President  
Family Housing Fund

John Labosky  
President  
Capital City Partnership

Michael Dahl  
Executive Director  
MN Coalition for the Homeless

Sam Grabarski  
President  
Minneapolis Downtown Council

Ellen Luger  
Executive Director and Vice  
President  
General Mills Foundation

Claudia Dengler  
Vice-President  
Wilder Foundation

Jon Gutzmann  
Executive Director  
St. Paul Public Housing Agency

Cora McCorvey  
Executive Director  
Minneapolis PHA



Annette Meeks  
Representative of District 7  
Metropolitan Council

Robert Meyer  
Human Services Director  
Blue Earth County

Jim Miller  
Executive Director  
League of Minnesota Cities

Lisa Moe  
President  
Stuart Corporation

Jodi Nelson  
Lead Congregational Organizer  
Metropolitan Interfaith Council on  
Affordable Housing

Steven O'Neil  
Commissioner  
St. Louis County Board

Rev. Mark Peters  
Executive Director  
Lutheran Coalition for Public Policy  
in Minnesota

Mary Pickard  
President  
St. Paul Travelers Foundation

Patricia Pettit  
Organizational Development  
Restart, Inc

Kristin Robbins  
Consultant  
Center for American Experiment  
Quarterly

R.T. Rybak  
Mayor  
City of Minneapolis

Terry Schneider  
Director  
South Metro Human Services

Lauren Segal  
President  
Greater Twin Cities United Way

George Sherman  
President  
Sherman Associates

Dexter Sidney  
Director  
Minnesota Field Office  
US Dept. of Housing and Urban  
Development

Louise Simons  
Divisional Social Services Director  
Salvation Army

George Stone  
Director  
Corporation for Supportive Housing

Peg Sweeney  
Commissioner  
St. Louis County Board

Bruce Thielman  
Executive Director  
St. Cloud HRA

Missy Thompson  
Director  
Minnesota Partnership Office  
Fannie Mae

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County Manager  
Ramsey County

Mark Ulfers  
Executive Director  
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Bill Vanderwall  
Vice-President  
Community Services  
Lutheran Social Services

Richard Wayman  
Collaborative Director  
StreetWorks

Charlie Weaver  
Executive Director  
Minnesota Business Partnership

Patrick Wood  
Program Coordinator,  
Metro Homeless Outreach Project,  
People, Inc.

Advisory Council Staff:

Laura Kadwell  
Director for Ending Long-Term  
Homelessness in Minnesota

# **\$33 MILLION IN GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS FOR SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**



## **2006 Capital Investment Request**

- ❖ To keep pace with the State's plan, an investment of \$33 million in supportive housing is needed.
- ❖ The Governor has proposed \$25 million. The additional \$8 million requested in 2006 fills the gap left in last year's session. In total, the Housing Finance Agency has determined that a capital investment of \$90 million from GO bonds is needed by 2010.

## **A Problem We Can Solve**

- ❖ According to the 2003 Wilder Research Center report, there are approximately 3,300 people experiencing long-term homelessness in Minnesota.
- ❖ These households include homeless families with children, single adults, and unaccompanied youth that often cycle in and out of emergency shelters, community mental health institutions, and other public crisis systems – at significant public expense.
- ❖ Many of them have disabilities, suffer from mental illness, and/or have chronic health conditions. All of them have extremely low incomes, and approximately one-quarter of them live outside the Twin Cities metro area.



## **Supportive Housing: It Works**

- ❖ Supportive housing links affordable housing to support services that allow people to secure stable housing and make progress toward self-sufficiency.
- ❖ Supportive housing is a proven, effective strategy for housing the long-term homeless that leads to better outcomes for residents and is a cost-effective investment of scarce state resources.
- ❖ Studies in Minnesota and across the country demonstrate that when people move into supportive housing, their use of emergency rooms, community mental health institutions, and other costly public institutions drops significantly.



## **Building on Our Success**

- ❖ The State has a Business Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness, which has as its centerpiece the development of 4,000 additional supportive housing opportunities.
- ❖ Strong leadership and significant investment from the State are leveraging substantial federal, local, and philanthropic dollars and fostering the partnerships necessary to end long-term homelessness.
- ❖ The State has made significant progress and met its supportive housing unit goals through 2005. There is much work to be done, but to date nearly 670 supportive housing opportunities have been financed.



## **Integrating Financing Systems**

- ❖ Creating successful supportive housing requires capital investments (in the form of GO Bonds or other resources) that are linked to investments in the support services and rent subsidies necessary to keep people housed.
- ❖ Recognizing this fact, in 2005 the Legislature appropriated increases for rental subsidies and created a new initiative aimed at financing support services. With a more efficient and better coordinated system now in place, the supportive housing delivery system is well positioned to utilize \$33 million in General Obligation bonds.





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State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2703**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Koenen

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money to separate sewers in the  
1.3 city of Bird Island; authorizing the sale of state bonds.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. **BIRD ISLAND SEWER SEPARATION.**

1.6 Subdivision 1. Appropriation. \$2,900,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds  
1.7 fund to the public facilities authority for a grant to the city of Bird Island in Renville  
1.8 County to design, construct, furnish, and equip sewers to separate stormwater from  
1.9 wastewater. This appropriation is not available until the authority has determined that at  
1.10 least an equal amount has been committed from nonstate sources.

1.11 Subd. 2. Bond sale. To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond  
1.12 proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an  
1.13 amount up to \$2,900,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by  
1.14 Minnesota Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution,  
1.15 article XI, sections 4 to 7.

1.16 Sec. 2. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.17 This act is effective the day following final enactment.

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State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2703**

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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

**HOUSE FILE No. 2646**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Urdahl

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the sale and issuance of state  
1.3 bonds; appropriating money for a swimming pool in Dawson.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION.**

1.6 \$1,285,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of  
1.7 employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Dawson to design,  
1.8 construct, furnish, and equip a community swimming pool in Dawson.

1.9 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

1.10 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund,  
1.11 the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
1.12 \$1,285,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
1.13 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
1.14 sections 4 to 7.

1.15 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.16 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

This Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2646**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Urdahl

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the sale and issuance of state  
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**City Manager**

Dave Bovee 320-769-2154

**City Clerk/Treasurer**Melva Larson  
320-769-2154**Deputy City Clerk**

Evie Smith 320-769-2154

**City Attorney**John Tollefson  
320-769-4498**Police Chief**William Stock  
320-769-4700**Fire Chief**S. Schacherer  
320-769-2689**Pub. Utilities  
Superintendent**Brent Powers  
320-769-2111**Transit Director**Bernie Struck  
320-769-4462**Liquor Store Manager**E. Nordgaard  
320-769-2755**Librarian**Pam Helgeson  
320-769-2069**Zoning Official**

M. Ellefson 320-769-2482

# Dawson

*The small city with the bright future*

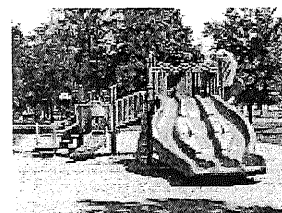
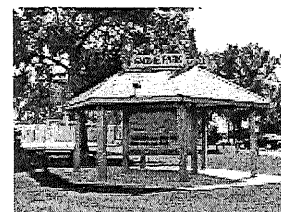


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The swimming pool has been closed and a **pool committee** has been formed to review the needs for a new pool. Dawson-Boyd school offers a variety of recreational programs.

**City of Dawson**  
 Box 552  
 675 Chestnut  
 Dawson, MN 56232

**Administrator: 320-769-2154**  
**City Clerk: 320-769-2154**  
**Fax: 320-769-2858**  
**E-mail: [info@dawsonmn.com](mailto:info@dawsonmn.com)**

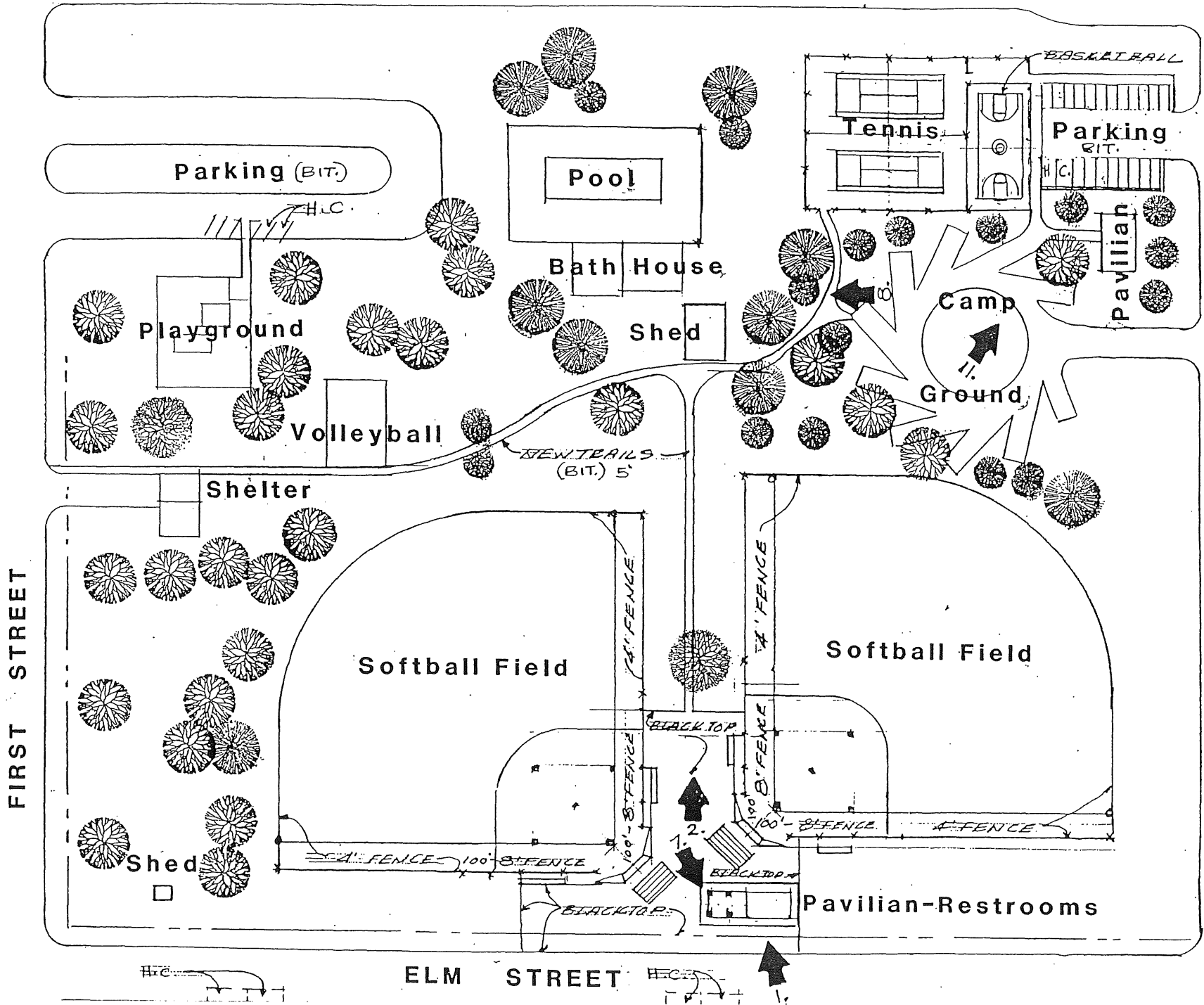
**Office hours: Weekdays, 8 am to 4:30 pm**

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U.S. HIGHWAY 212

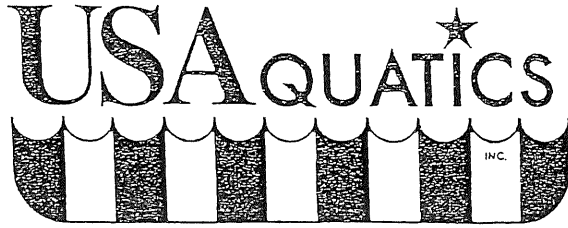


RESIDENTIAL

FIRST STREET

ELM STREET

info@usaquaticsinc.com  
 www.usaquaticsinc.com  
 fax 763-972-5864  
 763-972-5897  
 55328-0086  
 Delano, MN  
 P.O. Box 86



**DRAFT**

**BUDGET ESTIMATE**

PROJECT: Dawson Outdoor Family Aquatic Center  
 DATE: Dec. 22, 2005  
 OPTION: C2 - modified

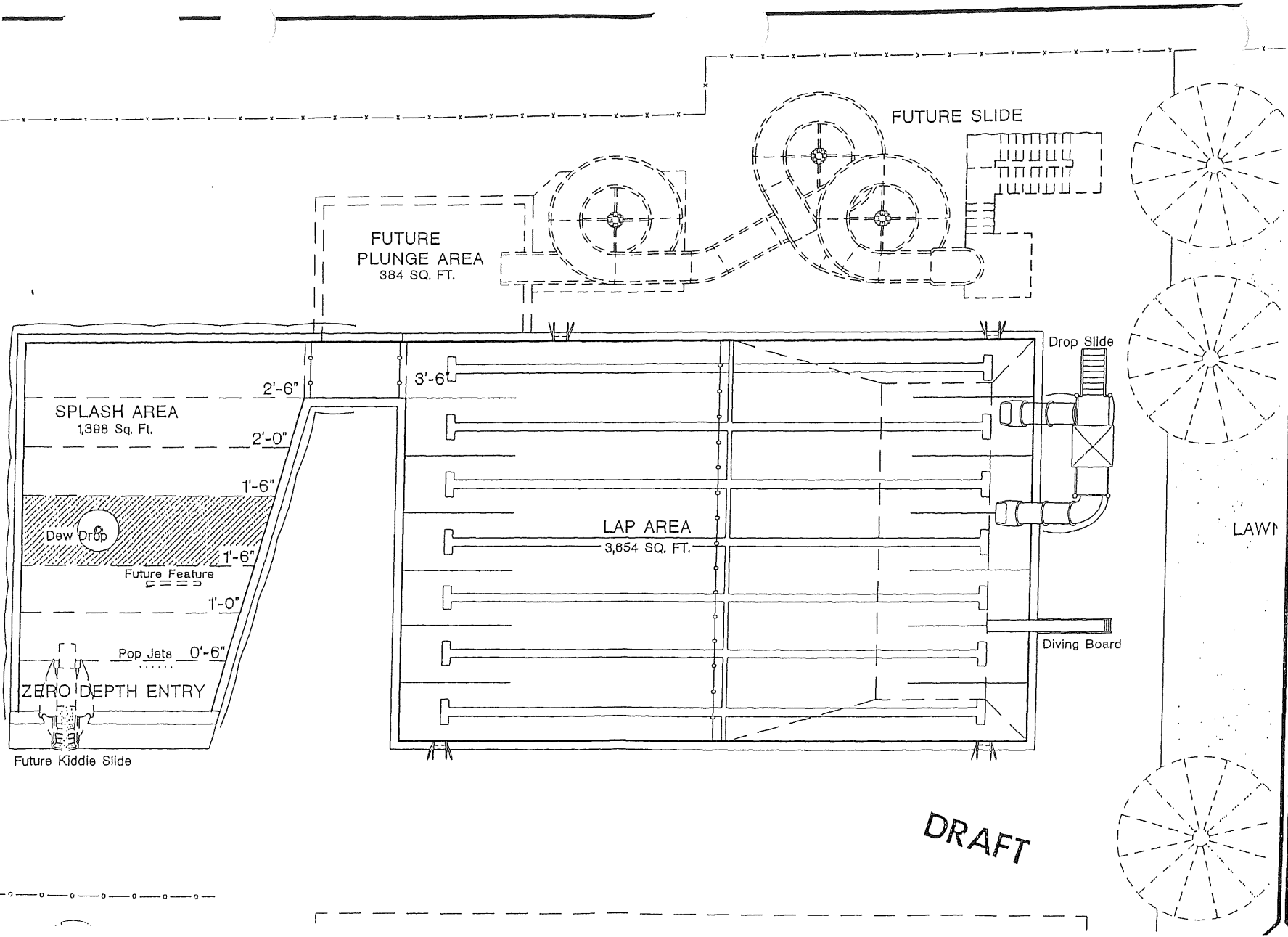
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>ALTERNATE WORK by CITY</u>
Demolition	\$30,000	
New Multi-use pool		
5,052 sq. ft. @ \$104.00	\$525,408	
384 sq. ft. @ \$125.00		\$48,000
Pool Play Features		
Water Play Features (\$40,000-80,000)	\$20,000	\$60,000
Water Slides (168ft)		\$165,000
1 Meter Diving Board	\$5,000	
Dual-Drop Slide	\$25,000	
Bathhouse Renovation		
3,100 sq. ft. @ \$95.00	\$294,500	
Concession Addition		
500 sq. ft. @ \$110.00		\$55,000
Concessions Furnishings		\$15,000
Fencing, Decks, Sidewalks, and Turf	\$50,000	
Landscaping		\$10,000
Night Lighting and P.A. System	\$5,000	\$30,000
Utility Upgrades		\$20,000
Furniture Fixture and Equipment		
Concession Equipment		\$30,000
Deck Furnishings		\$15,000
Shade Structures		\$20,000
Staff and Bathhouse Furnishings		\$10,000
Including Lockers and Baskets		
Misc. (Bike Racks, Garbage Receptacles, ect.)		\$5,000
Contingency and General Conditions	6%	
Design Fees up to Bid Date	6%	
Post Bid Fees	2.5%	
<b>Total Budget (Project) Estimate</b>		
	<i>Sub-Totals</i>	<i>Construction Totals</i>
	\$954,908	\$435,000
	\$57,294	\$26,100
	\$1,012,202	\$461,100
	\$60,732	\$27,666
	\$25,305	\$692
	<b>\$1,098,240</b>	<b>\$489,458</b>



**Analysis of Tax Impact for Potential Borrowing**  
**November 28, 2005**

Bond Issue Size	\$1,285,000
Type of Debt	G.O. Bonds
Est. Market Value Rates (debt only)	
Net Market Value (Pay 2005)	44,161,510.00
Annual Levy Increase	101,500.00
Increase in Tax Rate	0.229838%

Type of Property	Taxable Market Value	Estimated Increase in Taxes for Debt Service Only
Residential Homestead	50,000	\$115
	75,000	\$172
	100,000	\$230
	125,000	\$287
	150,000	\$345
	175,000	\$402
	200,000	\$460
Commercial/Industrial	250,000	\$575
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	750,000	\$1,724
	1,000,000	\$2,298
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Douglas Reigarth Center  
 December 2004

Pool Renovation  
 Revised Concept  
 12-19-05

Scale	3/32" = 1'-1"
Drawn	RS
Checked	WJC
Date	12-22-05



**DRAFT**

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 City Camera  
 Government  
 New to Town  
 Parks & Recreation  
 Tourism  
 Useful Links  
 Weather Related

**City Manager**  
 Dave Bovee 320-769-2154

**City Clerk/Treasurer**  
 Melva Larson  
 320-769-2154

**Deputy City Clerk**  
 Evie Smith 320-769-2154

**City Attorney**  
 John Tollefson  
 320-769-4498

**Police Chief**  
 William Stock  
 320-769-4700

**Fire Chief**  
 S. Schacherer  
 320-769-2689

**Pub. Utilities  
 Superintendent**  
 Brent Powers  
 320-769-2111

**Transit Director**  
 Bernie Struck  
 320-769-4462

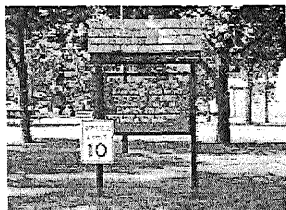
**Liquor Store Manager**  
 E. Nordgaard  
 320-769-2755

**Librarian**  
 Pam Helgeson  
 320-769-2069

**Zoning Official**  
 M. Ellefson 320-769-2482

# Dawson

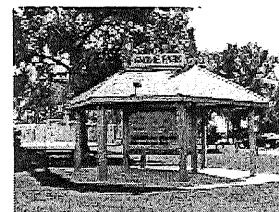
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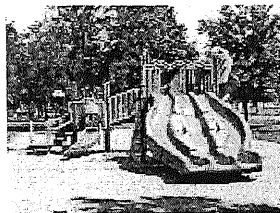
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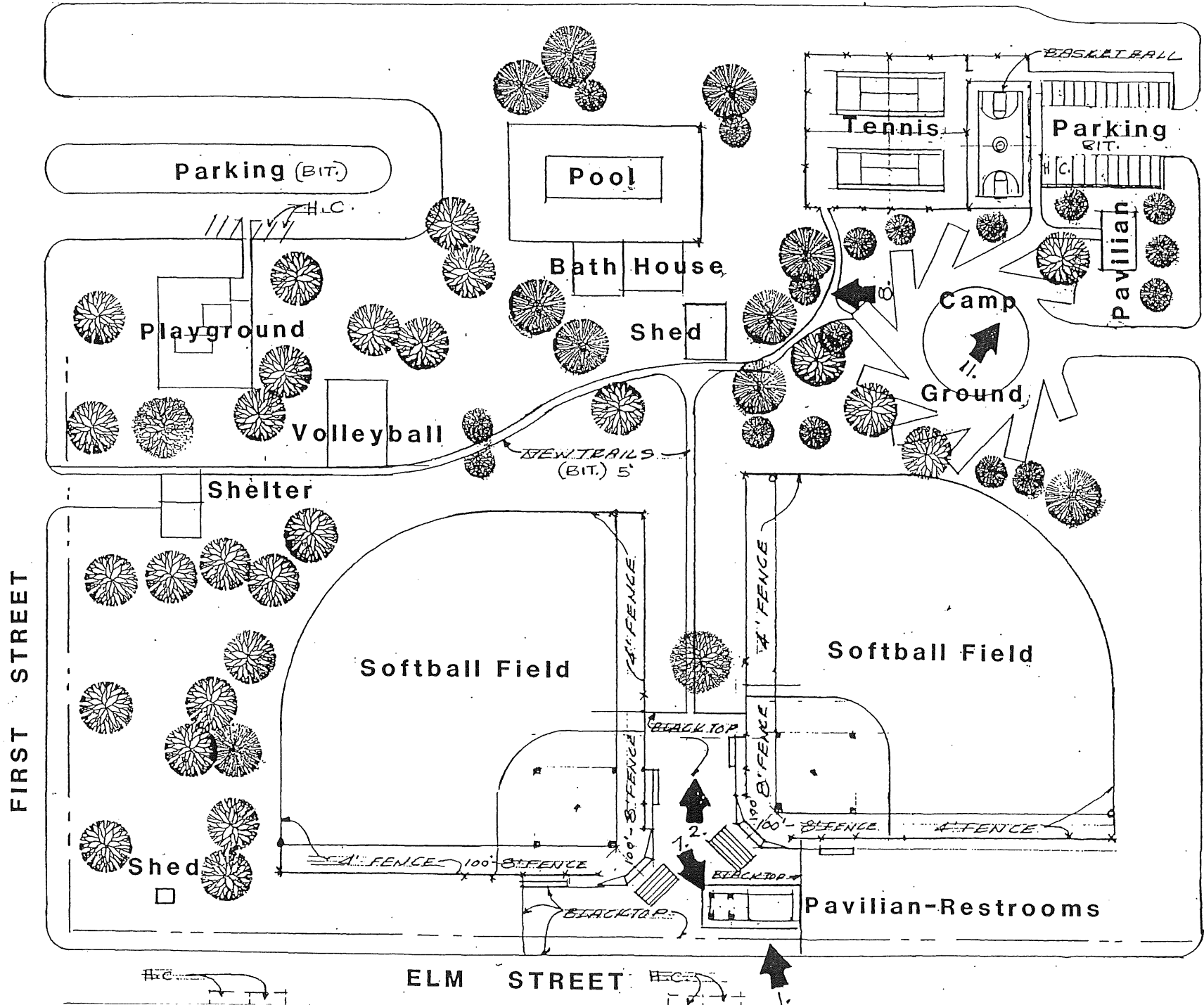
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U.S. HIGHWAY 212

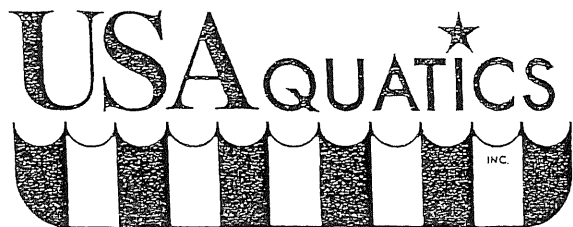


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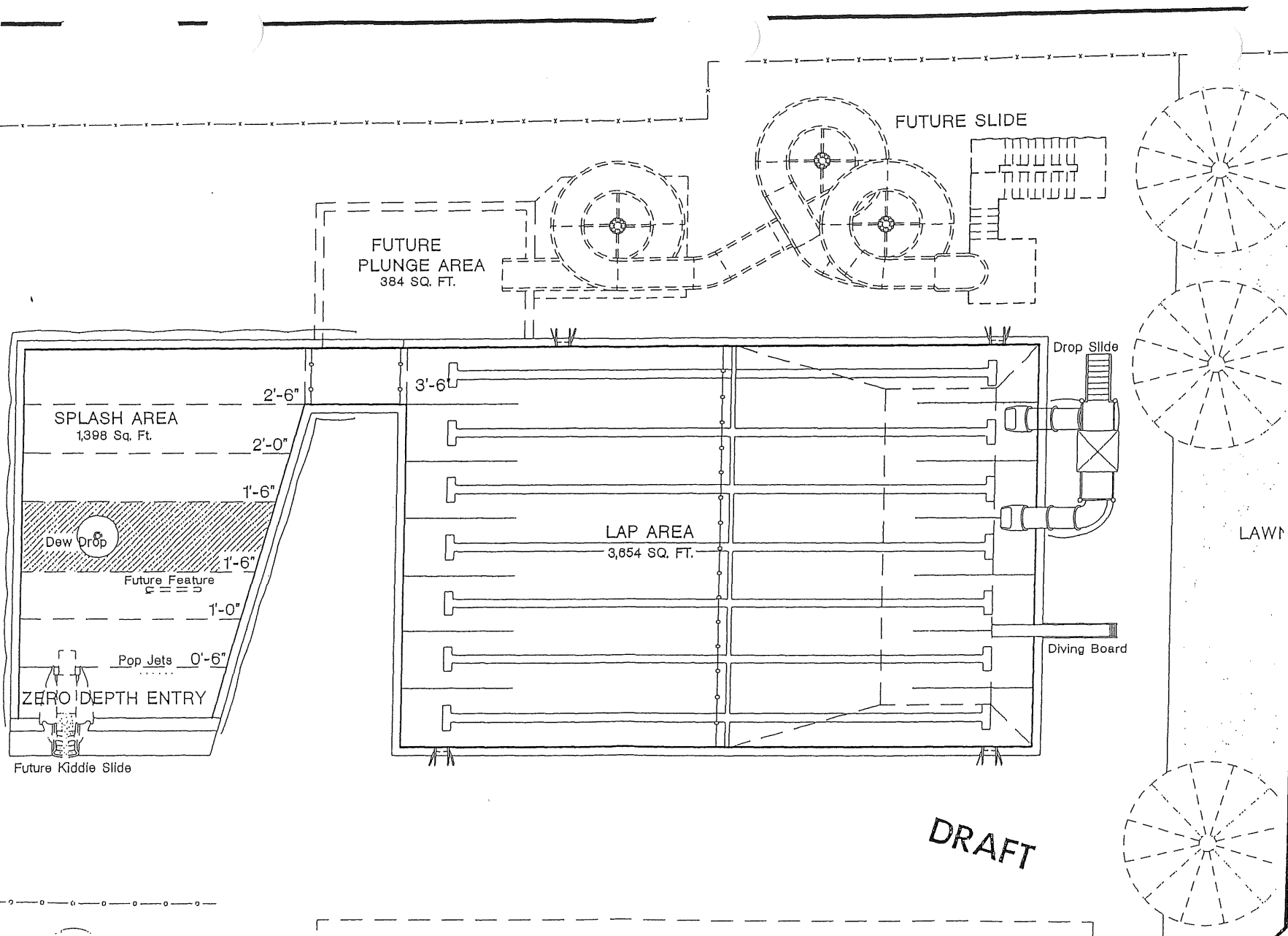
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Douglas Aquatic Center  
 Project No. 001

**DRAFT**

Pool Renovation  
 Revised Concept  
 12-19-05

Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"  
 Drawn: RJ  
 Checked: WC  
 Date: 12-22-05



**positively**

Department of Employment  
and Economic Development

*Minnesota*

**DEED Capital  
Bonding Proposal**

**February 21, 2006**

**Paul A. Moe, Director  
651-297-1391**





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**Minnesota Department of Employment  
and Economic Development**

- Mission: to support the economic success of individuals, businesses and communities by improving opportunities for growth
  - Provides hiring, training and job search assistance, with partners, to businesses, and job seekers
  - Pays unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed workers
  - Promotes Minnesota regionally and nationally as a great place to live, work, and do business
  - Directs financial and technical assistance to communities and businesses



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**Minnesota Department of Employment and  
Economic Development – 4 Divisions**

- **Business and Community Development**
- Unemployment Insurance
- Workforce Development Partnerships
- Workforce Development Services



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**Business and Community  
Development - BCD**

- Assist companies with expansions or relocations to Minnesota
- Promote international trade
- Provide business financing
- Provide information and consultation to small businesses
- Finance community infrastructure improvements



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**Greater Minnesota Business Development  
Public Infrastructure Program (BDPI)  
[www.deed.state.mn.us/community/BDInf/](http://www.deed.state.mn.us/community/BDInf/)  
Reed Erickson, 651-297-1980**

Redevelopment Grant Program  
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Meredith Udoibok, 651-297-4132

Biosciences Business Development Program  
Gene Goddard, 651-296-7102

North Minneapolis Workforce Center Repair  
John Stavros, 651-296-3965



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**Greater MN Business Development  
Public Infrastructure Program: BDPI**

- Provides financial assistance to communities for their public infrastructure needs to promote economic development



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### Program Goals/Purpose

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- To keep or enhance jobs in a particular area
- To increase a city's tax base
- To create or expand new economic development opportunities within a city
- Cities must demonstrate a need/demand for Program funds



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### Program Background

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- Program was established to assist rural communities with complex and costly public infrastructure development projects to provide economic opportunities for businesses
  
- FY04 Budget: \$7.5 million
- FY05 Budget: \$10 million
- FY06 Budget: \$7.5 million (request)



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### Program Requirements

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- Cities outside of the seven county metro area are eligible to apply for funding
- \$2 million from each funding round must be made available to cities with populations of 5,000 or less
- 20% must be for industrial park development
- 1:1 match required



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### Eligible Projects

Eligible Projects Include:

- Manufacturing
- Technology
- Warehousing and Distributing
- Research and Development
- Agriculture Processing
- Industrial Park Development



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### Program Impact

- The Program has leveraged substantial public and private capital investment – \$30 million in FY04 and almost \$33 million in FY05
- It is anticipated that upwards of 1,500 additional jobs will be made available for the communities who received funding in FY04 and FY05



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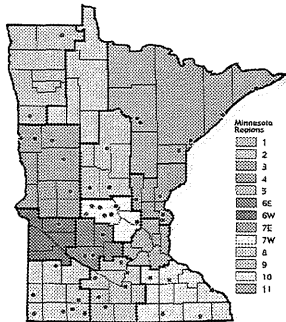
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### 2004-2005 Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program



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### Examples of Recent Awards

- **City of Perham:** \$122,750 for storm sewer connection for expansion of Barrel of Fun plant – 22 new jobs
- **City of Pipestone:** \$499,907 for infrastructure to support the construction of a manufacturing facility for Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation – creating 175 new jobs



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### Examples (cont.)

- **City of Albany:** \$515,309 for industrial park improvements. They anticipate an increase of over \$1 million in tax base revenue and an estimated 50 new jobs. Over \$2 million in leveraged funds
- **City of Audubon:** \$25,000 to assist in providing sanitary sewer for Team Industries – 18 new jobs in a 2 year period – leveraging over \$1 million dollars from other resources



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### Program Demand

- For FY05 funding for the BDPI Program was committed within 7 months
- DEED currently has over 25 interested communities on the BDPI waiting list



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Greater Minnesota Business Development  
Public Infrastructure Program (BDPI)  
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### Program Purpose

- Provide public assistance for complex and costly redevelopment projects for industrial, commercial and residential use
- Encourage redevelopment of abandoned or underused sites for revitalization
- Provide incentive to redevelop as opposed to sprawl
- Job creation and tax base Increase



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### Program Background

- FY98-01      \$17 million (General Fund)
- FY02-04      \$0
- FY05          \$15 million (Bond Funds)
  - \$5 million – Mounds View
  - \$1 million – Willmar
  - \$600,000 – Rushford
- FY06          \$13 million (Request)



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### Program Requirements

- Priority given to Greater MN
- Metro projects funded only if not enough qualifying applications from Greater MN
- 50% match from other sources
- Funding cycles - February and August




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### Eligible Applicants/Costs

- Eligible Applicants  
public entities
- Eligible Costs  
Acquisition, Demolition, Infrastructure Improvements, Soil Stabilization, Ponding, Environmental Infrastructure, Interior remediation for re-use
- Bond Eligible Costs  
Publicly-Owned, Public Purpose, Public Project




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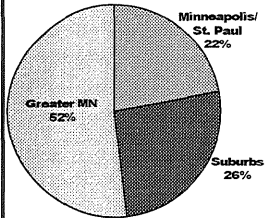
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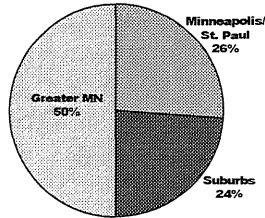
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### Percentage of Redevelopment Applications Received and Funded by Region 1998 – 2005

Applications Received



Applications Funded




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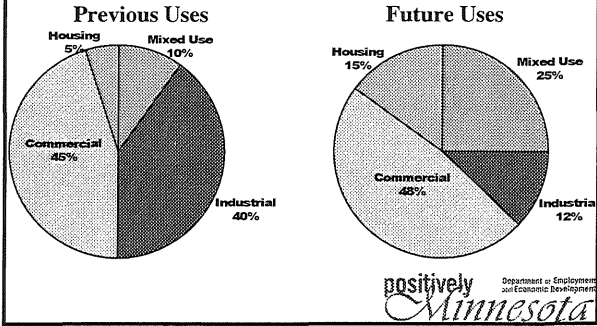
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### Redevelopment Program Land Use – 1998 - 2005



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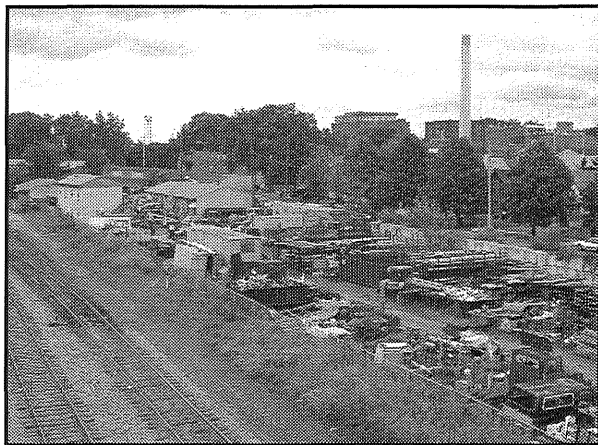
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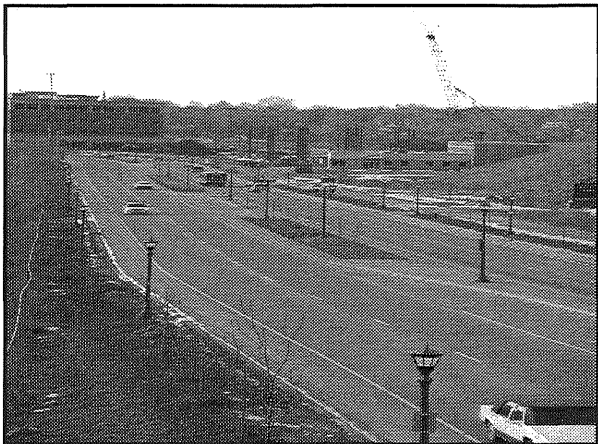
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### Program Impact

- Awards - \$17 million to 40 projects
- New Jobs - 5,300
- Tax Base Increase - \$7 million
- New Housing Units - 1,228
  - Affordable - 303
- Private Leverage - \$345 million



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### Program Challenges

- Program intended to create jobs and increase tax base – private development
- Bond proceeds must be applied to publicly owned land with public purpose
- Bond proceeds limit uses



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### 2005 Bonding Bill

- 2005 Bonding Bill appropriated \$18.5 million for bioscience infrastructure development
  - \$2.5 million allocated for City of Worthington
  - \$16 million was not allocated to any other community or program
- Language change needed to allocate 2005 bond funds to a specific program or community



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### Bioscience Business Development Infrastructure Grants

- Create new DEED program in M.S. 116J.435 for this activity
- \$10 million recommendation
  - \$8 million for Rochester
  - \$2 million for statewide application process



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### Rochester Bioscience Development Center

- Site acquisition
  - Site preparation near the Stabile building
- Design and construction of parking and pedestrian facilities
- Street improvements
- Development of 15,000 sq. ft. Bioscience Development Center to facilitate new business development from technology spin-offs from the Mayo Clinic and by the MN Partnership for Biotechnology and Medical Genomics



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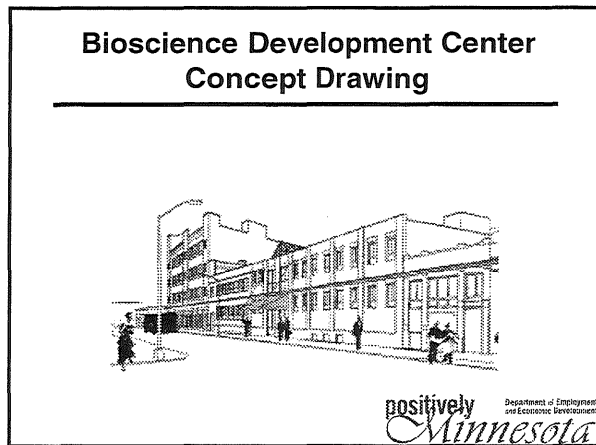
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- Potential Project Activity  
Under New Program**
- 
- Development of Public Infrastructure Including the following:
    - Site acquisition
    - Site preparation
    - Design and construction of parking and pedestrian facilities
    - Street improvements
    - Development of bioscience incubator facilities
    - Utility extensions including: water, storm water, telecommunications and electrical
    - Improvements and expansion of roadways, sidewalks, lighting and bus stop

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## Potential Bioscience Development Projects

- Minneapolis – University Research Park demolition and infrastructure
- St. Paul – Bioscience Zone Infrastructure
- Austin – Hormel Institute
- St. Cloud – Bioscience Development Park
- Morris– Biofuels: Community Digester Project
- Winona - Center for Innovation to expand and support composite linkages to biofuels
- Fergus Falls – Bio-Science/Technology Park
- Claremont – Biofuels project to reform ethanol into hydrogen for fuel cells
- Sartell – Industrial park focusing on medical device companies

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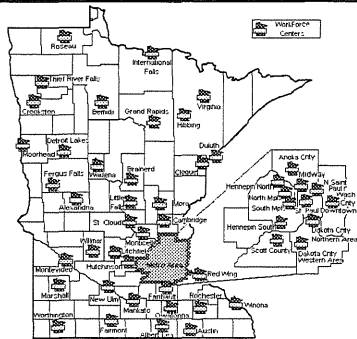
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## Minnesota Workforce Centers




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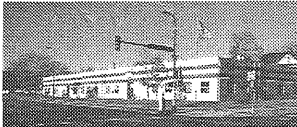
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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair

- Plymouth Avenue North, Minneapolis
- State acquired building in 1989
- One-story, stand-alone building, 21,000 sq. ft.
- Houses approx. 90 department & partner staff
- Partners: Hennepin County, City of Minneapolis, Goodwill



positively  
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Department of Employment  
and Economic Development

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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair

- **Programs Served**
  - Job Service
  - Vocational Rehabilitation
  - State Services for the Blind
  - Dislocated Worker
  - Job Corps and Youth Employment
  - MFIP and WIA Adult Training

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Department of Employment  
and Economic Development

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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair

- Water & mold remediation
- Moisture infiltration
- Expansion & contraction of block walls
- Past repairs only partially successful
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  - Sealant

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Department of Employment  
and Economic Development

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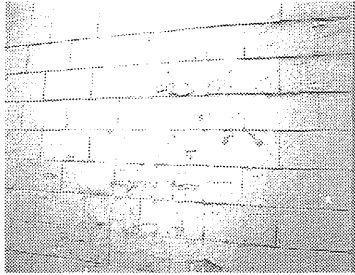
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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair



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and Economic Development

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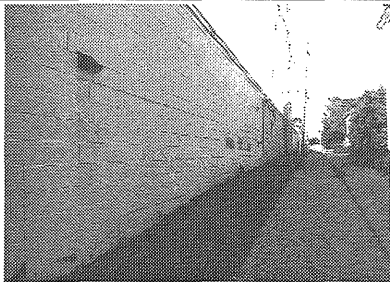
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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair



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and Economic Development

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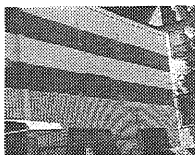
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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair



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and Economic Development

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- Water & Mold Remediation- \$600,000
  - In two years, repair costs have more than doubled
  - Health issue – employees & customers
  - Further delays will only increase costs



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- WFC locations – local control
- Minneapolis WIB wants that site
- No other properties available
  
- If building not fixed soon:
  - Damage will escalate
  - Costs will increase
  - Need to abandon building



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**positively**

Department of Employment  
and Economic Development

*Minnesota*

**DEED Capital  
Bonding Proposal**

**February 21, 2006**

**Paul A. Moe, Director  
651-297-1391**





**DEED Capital  
Bonding Proposal**

**February 21, 2006  
Paul A. Moe, Director  
651-297-1391**



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**Minnesota Department of Employment  
and Economic Development**

- Mission: to support the economic success of individuals, businesses and communities by improving opportunities for growth
  - Provides hiring, training and job search assistance, with partners, to businesses, and job seekers
  - Pays unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed workers
  - Promotes Minnesota regionally and nationally as a great place to live, work, and do business
  - Directs financial and technical assistance to communities and businesses



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**Minnesota Department of Employment and  
Economic Development – 4 Divisions**

- **Business and Community Development**
- Unemployment Insurance
- Workforce Development Partnerships
- Workforce Development Services



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**Business and Community  
Development - BCD**

- Assist companies with expansions or relocations to Minnesota
- Promote international trade
- Provide business financing
- Provide information and consultation to small businesses
- Finance community infrastructure improvements



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**Greater Minnesota Business Development  
Public Infrastructure Program (BDPI)**  
[www.deed.state.mn.us/community/BDInf/](http://www.deed.state.mn.us/community/BDInf/)  
Reed Erickson, 651-297-1980

Redevelopment Grant Program  
[www.deed.state.mn.us/community/redevgrt](http://www.deed.state.mn.us/community/redevgrt)  
Meredith Udoibok, 651-297-4132

Biosciences Business Development Program  
Gene Goddard, 651-296-7102

North Minneapolis Workforce Center Repair  
John Stavros, 651-296-3965



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**Greater MN Business Development  
Public Infrastructure Program: BDPI**

- Provides financial assistance to communities for their public infrastructure needs to promote economic development



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### Program Goals/Purpose

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- To keep or enhance jobs in a particular area
- To increase a city's tax base
- To create or expand new economic development opportunities within a city
- Cities must demonstrate a need/demand for Program funds



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### Program Background

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- Program was established to assist rural communities with complex and costly public infrastructure development projects to provide economic opportunities for businesses
  
- FY04 Budget: \$7.5 million
- FY05 Budget: \$10 million
- FY06 Budget: \$7.5 million (request)



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### Program Requirements

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- Cities outside of the seven county metro area are eligible to apply for funding
- \$2 million from each funding round must be made available to cities with populations of 5,000 or less
- 20% must be for industrial park development
- 1:1 match required



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### Eligible Projects

Eligible Projects Include:

- Manufacturing
- Technology
- Warehousing and Distributing
- Research and Development
- Agriculture Processing
- Industrial Park Development



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### Program Impact

- The Program has leveraged substantial public and private capital investment – \$30 million in FY04 and almost \$33 million in FY05
- It is anticipated that upwards of 1,500 additional jobs will be made available for the communities who received funding in FY04 and FY05



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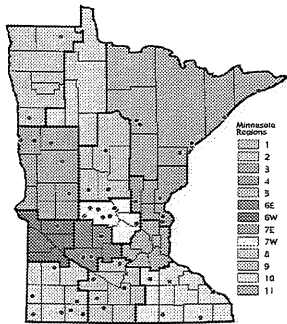
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### 2004-2005 Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program



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### Examples of Recent Awards

- **City of Perham:** \$122,750 for storm sewer connection for expansion of Barrel of Fun plant – 22 new jobs
- **City of Pipestone:** \$499,907 for infrastructure to support the construction of a manufacturing facility for Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation – creating 175 new jobs



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### Examples (cont.)

- **City of Albany:** \$515,309 for industrial park improvements. They anticipate an increase of over \$1 million in tax base revenue and an estimated 50 new jobs. Over \$2 million in leveraged funds
- **City of Audubon:** \$25,000 to assist in providing sanitary sewer for Team Industries – 18 new jobs in a 2 year period – leveraging over \$1 million dollars from other resources



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### Program Demand

- For FY05 funding for the BDPI Program was committed within 7 months
- DEED currently has over 25 interested communities on the BDPI waiting list



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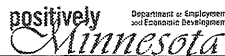
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Greater Minnesota Business Development  
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### Program Purpose

- Provide public assistance for complex and costly redevelopment projects for industrial, commercial and residential use
- Encourage redevelopment of abandoned or underused sites for revitalization
- Provide incentive to redevelop as opposed to sprawl
- Job creation and tax base Increase



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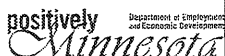
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### Program Background

- FY98-01      \$17 million (General Fund)
- FY02-04      \$0
- FY05          \$15 million (Bond Funds)
  - \$5 million – Mounds View
  - \$1 million – Willmar
  - \$600,000 – Rushford
- FY06          \$13 million (Request)



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## Program Requirements

- Priority given to Greater MN
- Metro projects funded only if not enough qualifying applications from Greater MN
- 50% match from other sources
- Funding cycles - February and August




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## Eligible Applicants/Costs

- Eligible Applicants
  - public entities
- Eligible Costs
  - Acquisition, Demolition, Infrastructure Improvements, Soil Stabilization, Ponding, Environmental Infrastructure, Interior remediation for re-use
- Bond Eligible Costs
  - Publicly-Owned, Public Purpose, Public Project




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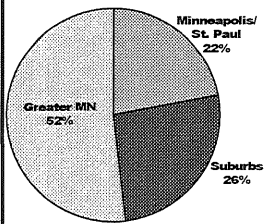
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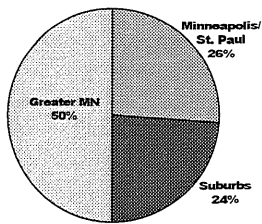
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## Percentage of Redevelopment Applications Received and Funded by Region 1998 – 2005

Applications Received



Applications Funded




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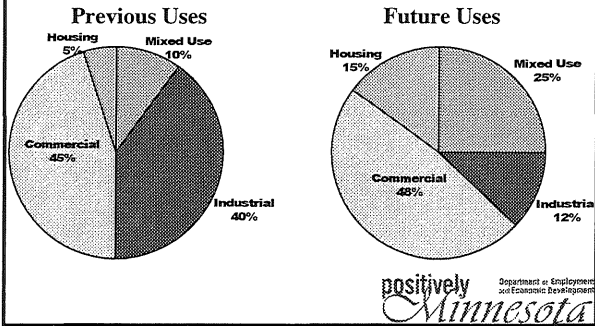
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## Redevelopment Program Land Use – 1998 - 2005




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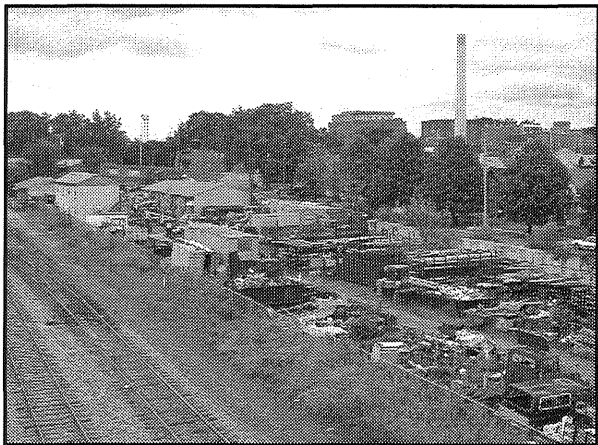
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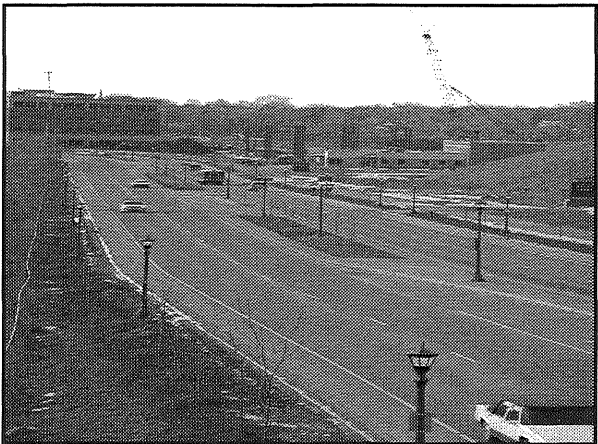
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### Program Impact

- Awards - \$17 million to 40 projects
- New Jobs - 5,300
- Tax Base Increase - \$7 million
- New Housing Units - 1,228
  - Affordable - 303
- Private Leverage - \$345 million



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### Program Challenges

- Program intended to create jobs and increase tax base – private development
- Bond proceeds must be applied to publicly owned land with public purpose
- Bond proceeds limit uses



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**2005 Bonding Bill**

- 2005 Bonding Bill appropriated \$18.5 million for bioscience infrastructure development
  - \$2.5 million allocated for City of Worthington
  - \$16 million was not allocated to any other community or program
- Language change needed to allocate 2005 bond funds to a specific program or community



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**Bioscience Business Development Infrastructure Grants**

- Create new DEED program in M.S.116J.435 for this activity
- \$10 million recommendation
  - \$8 million for Rochester
  - \$2 million for statewide application process



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**Rochester Bioscience Development Center**

- Site acquisition
  - Site preparation near the Stabile building
- Design and construction of parking and pedestrian facilities
- Street improvements
- Development of 15,000 sq. ft. Bioscience Development Center to facilitate new business development from technology spin-offs from the Mayo Clinic and by the MN Partnership for Biotechnology and Medical Genomics



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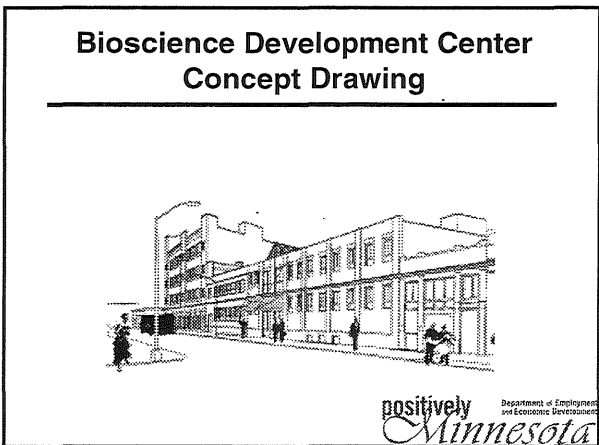
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- ### Potential Project Activity Under New Program
- Development of Public Infrastructure Including the following:
    - Site acquisition
    - Site preparation
    - Design and construction of parking and pedestrian facilities
    - Street improvements
    - Development of bioscience incubator facilities
    - Utility extensions including: water, storm water, telecommunications and electrical
    - Improvements and expansion of roadways, sidewalks, lighting and bus stop
- To the right of the list are 10 horizontal lines for notes.

## Potential Bioscience Development Projects

- Minneapolis – University Research Park demolition and infrastructure
- St. Paul – Bioscience Zone Infrastructure
- Austin – Hormel Institute
- St. Cloud – Bioscience Development Park
- Morris– Biofuels: Community Digester Project
- Winona - Center for Innovation to expand and support composite linkages to biofuels
- Fergus Falls – Bio-Science/Technology Park
- Claremont – Biofuels project to reform ethanol into hydrogen for fuel cells
- Sartell – Industrial park focusing on medical device companies

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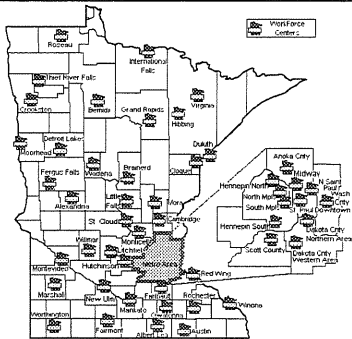
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## Minnesota Workforce Centers




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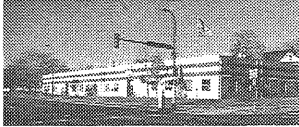
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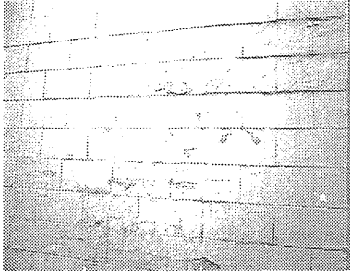
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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair



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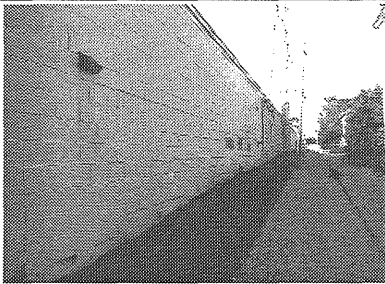
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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair



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### North Minneapolis WFC Repair



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Come visit your place in history.

Minnesota's Historic Sites & Museums 2005

M



## Minnesota Historical Society

345 Kellogg Boulevard West  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102-1906



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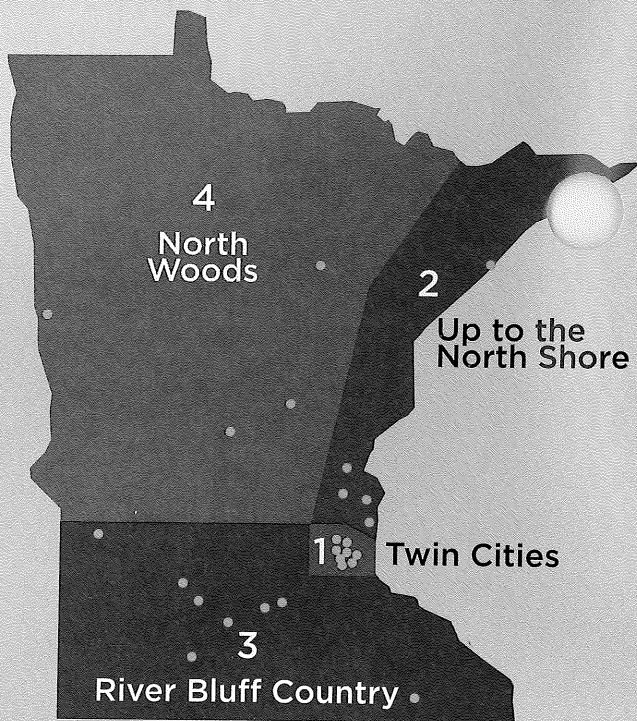
For up-to-the-minute information on events and open hours, visit [mnhs.org](http://mnhs.org) or call the site you plan to visit. We look forward to welcoming you.



## Come visit your place in history

At the Minnesota Historical Society, history is anything but dull! Our 25 sites and museums bring Minnesota's past to life.

It's a big state, with much to see, so we've created four convenient touring regions. Each features a variety of experiences for day, weekend or extended trips. So gather up the kids, friends, or just yourself, and let's get going!



• = Historic Sites and Museums  
See pages 24-25 for identification of sites.

### 1. Twin Cities p. 4 - 15

Discover eight history adventures just minutes from Minneapolis and St. Paul. From 1820s-style military drills or a tour of the State Capitol, to a magnificent Gilded Age mansion, each destination is easy to combine with shopping, dining and other attractions.

### 2. Up To The North Shore p. 16 - 19

Ready for a road trip? Our North Shore area covers a lot of ground, from the Folsom House and Marine Mill not far from the Twin Cities, to Split Rock Lighthouse, high above Lake Superior. Stop in Pine City to visit a recreated 19th-century fur post and Ojibwe encampment. Great lodging and camping options are available along the way.

### 3. River Bluff Country p. 28 - 33

Discover the homes of early settlers, battlefields of the Dakota War and hidden rock outcroppings where ancient petroglyphs tell the story of life more than 5,000 years ago. Scattered throughout Minnesota's southern quarter, these sites make excellent weekend trips, or stops along the way to far-off destinations.

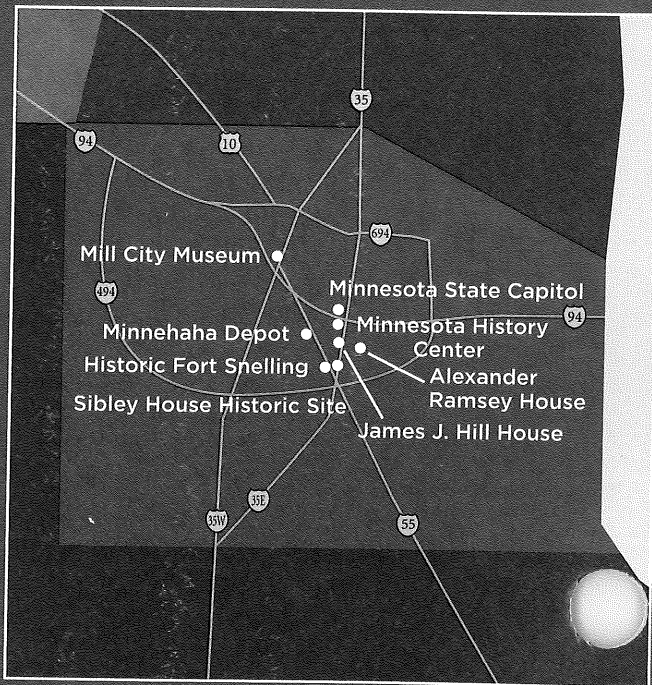
### 4. North Woods p. 34 - 39

Leave city life behind as you trek north through the center of the state. Work on the 1860s Oliver H. Kelley Farm, visit the boyhood home of aviator Charles A. Lindbergh, deepen your understanding of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, and experience what life was like in a turn-of-the-century logging camp at the Forest History Center.

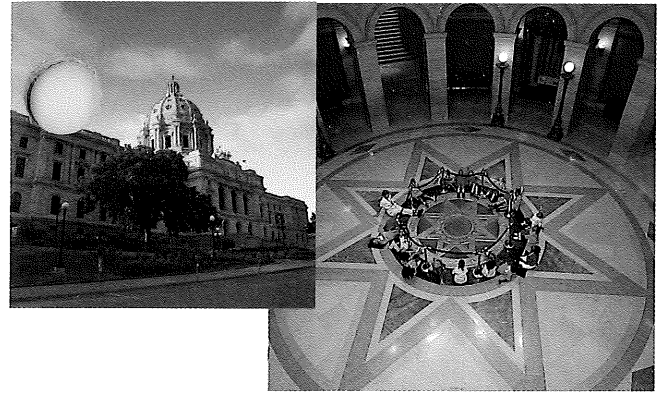
## Twin Cities



No matter what your age, interests or schedule — or the state of the weather — there's always something new to see and do at our Twin Cities sites, where the stories of past lives and events mingle with today's history makers. Several are located along two of Minnesota's spectacular scenic byways (see pages 26 and 27), the Great River Road and the Grand Rounds.



4



## Minnesota State Capitol

### St. Paul

**Location:** 75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. North of downtown, accessible from I-94 and I-35E.

**Phone:** 651-296-2881

**Hours:** Open year-round: Mon.—Fri. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-3 p.m.; Sun. 1-4 p.m.; Closed holidays except Presidents' Day.

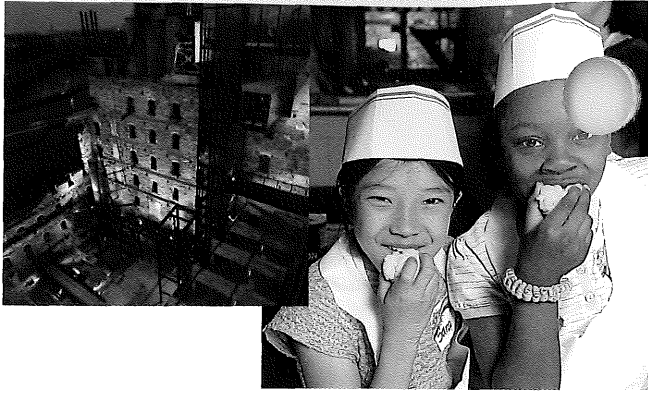
**Admission:** Public Tours: FREE. Adult Groups and Events: \$7 a person, \$6 seniors, \$5 MHS members, \$4 children ages 6-17.

From its grand staircase to its historic, restored Senate, House and Court chambers, there's always something to see at the State Capitol. Designed by renowned 19th-century architect Cass Gilbert, the building is an architectural masterpiece that holds a special place in Minnesota's history. Experience the beauty of this exquisite building, as well as the excitement of the activities within and outside its walls.

- See the legislature in action.
- Tour the ins and outs, ups and downs of the Capitol. Themed tours are offered throughout the year — or take our self-guided Mall Walking Tour and see the statues and monuments of Minnesota's history.
- Stop for lunch or a snack in the magnificent Rathskeller Café during the legislative session.
- Watch for famous faces, which show up everywhere, in portraits and in person!



5



## Mill City Museum

### Minneapolis

**Location:** 704 S. Second St., two blocks east of the Metrodome, near the Stone Arch Bridge.

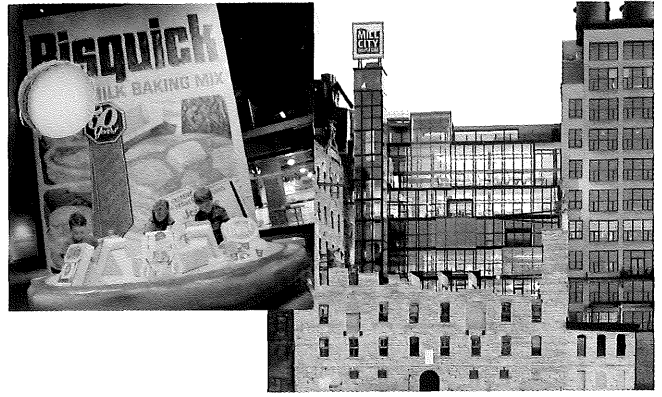
**Phone:** 612-341-7555 • [millcitymuseum.org](http://millcitymuseum.org)

**Hours:** Open year-round: Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.–5 p.m.; Sun. noon–5 p.m.; Thurs. 10 a.m.–9 p.m. Open Martin Luther King and Presidents' Days. Open July 4th. Closed early on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Days.

#### Admission:

Adults	\$8
Seniors 65+/College Students	\$6
Children 6-17	\$4
Members	Free
Pre-booked Adult groups	\$6

Built within the limestone ruins of the Washburn A Mill – the National Historic Landmark that was once the centerpiece of the world's flour milling industry – the museum tells the story of a mighty river, a young city and how flour fueled the growth of Minnesota.

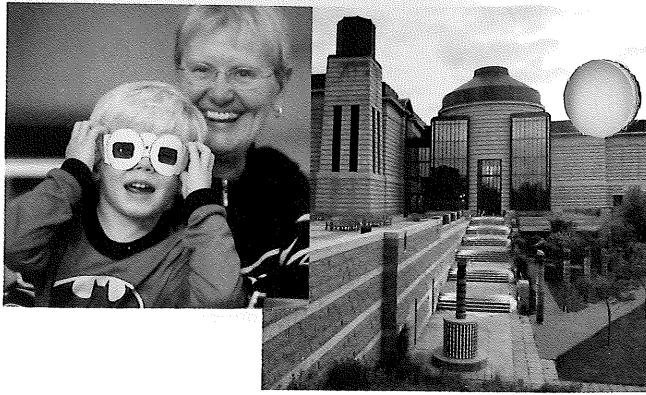


The museum is packed with fun for visitors of all ages.

- Sample freshly baked bread in the Baking Lab.
- Splash up a storm in the Water Lab.
- Enjoy free, live acoustic music during Mill City Live in open-air Ruin Courtyard. Call for dates and times.
- Events in the museum's beautiful spaces – perfect for weddings and other special events.
- Head off on a behind-the-scenes tour of the Washburn A Mill and Mill City Museum. Learn about the art and architecture – both inside and out – of this stunning new museum.
- Ride the Flour Tower and explore the riverfront.
- Check out a performance by a costumed History Player.
- Go to [mnhs.org/calendar](http://mnhs.org/calendar) for a full listing of special events, fun family programs and costumed historical character appearances. The online calendar is updated frequently, so check back for new events and activities!







## Minnesota History Center

### St. Paul

**Location:** 345 Kellogg Blvd. W., one block northeast of the Cathedral of St. Paul at Kellogg and John Ireland Blvds.

**Phone:** 651-296-6126 or 1-888-727-8386

**Hours:** Open year-round. Tues. 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Wed.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m.

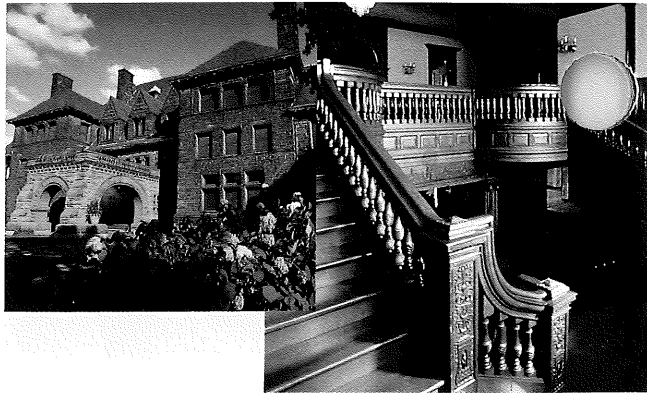
**Admission:** \$8 adults, \$6 seniors and college students with ID, and \$4 youth ages 6-17.

An architectural masterpiece in a beautiful metropolitan setting, the Minnesota History Center is both an exciting, interactive museum and a gathering place. Featuring hands-on exhibits and a year-round program of entertaining, educational events, the History Center is a Minnesota gem.

- Climb into a grain elevator replica and a 24-ton boxcar.
- Crank up a Model T and “blast off” in a multimedia rocket ship in the “Going Places” exhibit.
- Browse the museum shops for Minnesota-themed gifts and books.
- Trace your family’s heritage in the Library.
- Dine in the acclaimed Café Minnesota.
- Dance on the outdoor terrace during this summer’s Nine Nights of Music series. Tuesday evenings from July through August. Call for details.



- Book space for a meeting or special event. The History Center provides an ideal setting for weddings, receptions and corporate meetings.
- Admire beautiful wedding gowns and other wedding-related items from the Society’s collections
- new “Happily Ever After” exhibit (through October).
- Check out the stunning, shocking and sometimes silly photos in “Strange Days, Dangerous Nights.” Based on Larry Millett’s book, the exhibit highlights the blunt, powerful and immediate style of the Speed Graphic era of photography (through mid-August).
- Starting in mid-October, don’t miss “Capture the Moment: The Pulitzer Prize Photographs” exhibit, featuring Pulitzer Prize-winning photographs from 1942 to the present.
- Visit [mnhs.org/calendar](http://mnhs.org/calendar) for a full listing of exciting events, lectures, films and special family programs. The online calendar is updated frequently, so visit often!



## James J. Hill House

St. Paul

**Location:** 240 Summit Ave., one-half block west of the Cathedral of St. Paul.

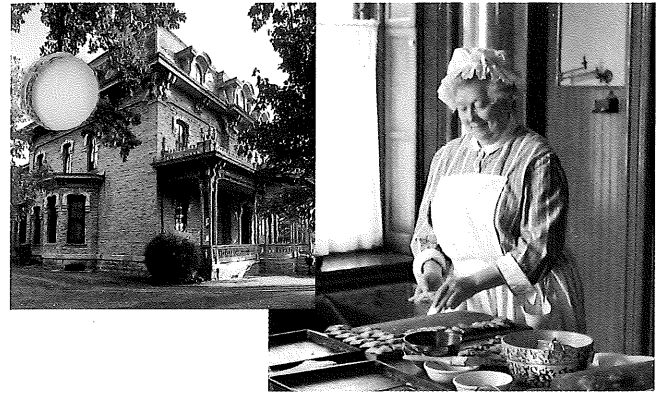
**Phone:** 651-297-2555. Reservations recommended.

**Hours:** Guided tours offered year-round: Wed. — Sat. 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m.; Sun. 1-3:30 p.m. Reservations for group tours may be arranged for other days and hours. Art Gallery open daily: Mon. — Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 1-4 p.m.

**Admission:** \$8 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

The rugged stone, massive scale and fine detail of this magnificent Gilded Age mansion recall the powerful presence of James J. Hill, builder of the Great Northern Railway. With 22 fireplaces, 16 chandeliers, a 100-foot reception hall and a skylit art gallery, it was once the largest private residence in the state.

- Marvel at the early mechanical systems that provided heating, plumbing, gas fireplaces and electricity.
- Imagine the lives of the Hill family and their servants while touring their 36,000-square-foot home.
- Enjoy dramatic programming, including Victorian Ghost Stories, art exhibits, chamber concerts, gaslight tours, lectures and a Victorian Poetry Slam.
- Stroll along Summit Avenue on guided walking tours May through September.
- Host an event in this beautiful, historic setting.



## Alexander Ramsey House

St. Paul

**Location:** 265 S. Exchange St., one block south of Fort Road (West 7th St.) at Walnut St.

**Phone:** 651-296-8760. Reservations recommended.

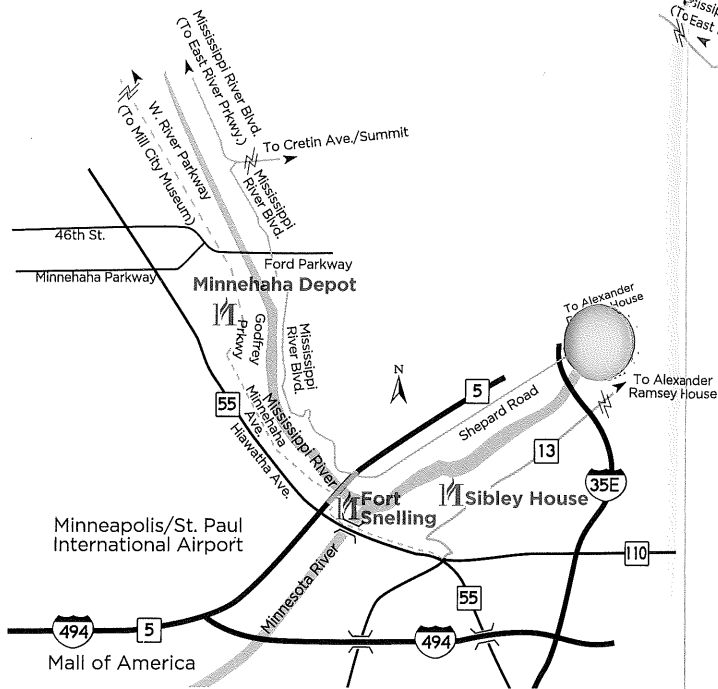
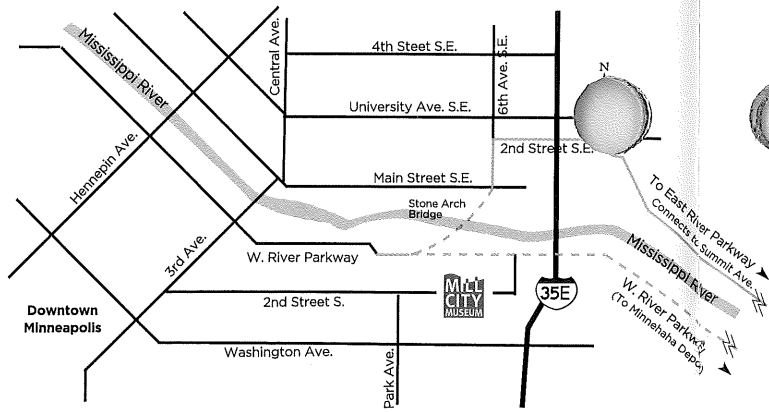
**Hours:** Guided tours year-round: Fri. — Sat. 10 a.m.-3 p.m.; Call or visit mnhs.org for holiday hours.

**Admission:** \$7 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

One of the best preserved Victorian houses in the city, this was the home of Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's first territorial governor. Near the historic Irvine Park neighborhood and downtown St. Paul, it makes a memorable addition to a day of sightseeing, dining and shopping.

- Glimpse genteel family life in the 1870s.
- Marvel at the carved walnut woodwork, marble fireplaces, crystal chandeliers and 14,000 original furnishings.
- Meet Annie, the cook for the Ramsey family, and sample a cookie baked in the wood burning stove.
- Experience a Victorian Christmas during special holiday tours.
- Discover the charming Irvine Park neighborhood on a guided walking tour.
- Host a children's Victorian party for an unforgettable birthday.

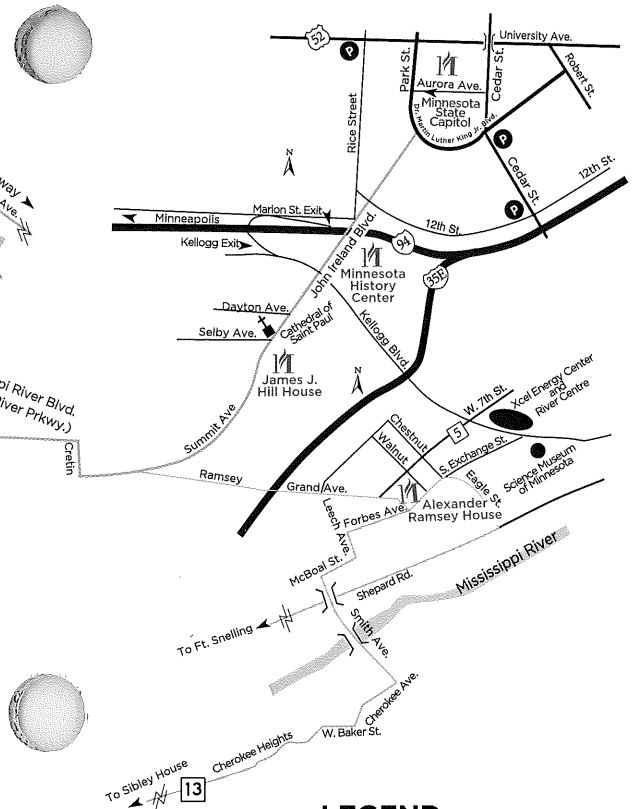




### Tour History by Bike

For an energetic family outing, visit the metro-area's historic sites on bike. The scenic route - which follows designated city bike paths - provides a unique look at some of the most picturesque neighborhoods in the Twin Cities.

Pick up the route at a point most convenient for you and take in a daylong family adventure. The route is dotted with this area's greatest historic treasures,



**LEGEND**  
**Note: Map not to scale.**  
 Please refer to the Metro Transit Bike Trail Map. For more information, please call 651-602-1000 to order a bike map or visit [metro council.org/transportation/bikemap/bikemap.htm](http://metro council.org/transportation/bikemap/bikemap.htm)

	Road continues- not shown on map		Major Highways
	Historic Sites		City Streets
	Mill City Museum		Designated Bike path
			Streets/ Bike path
			Mississippi River

such as Mill City Museum on the banks of the Mississippi; the grand James J. Hill House on gorgeous Summit Ave. in St. Paul - with the Minnesota History Center and the State Capitol just a few pedals away. Round out the tour with a trip back along the Mississippi and stops at the Alexander Ramsey House, the Sibley House in historic Mendota and Historic Fort Snelling.

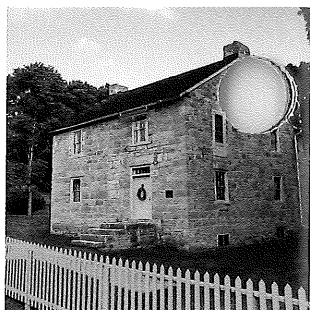
## Sibley House Historic Site

### Mendota

**Location:** 1357 Sibley Memorial Hwy. (Hwy. 13), east of Hwy. 55.

**Phone:** 651-452-1596

**Hours:** May 1 through Memorial Day and Labor Day through Oct. 31: Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 12:30-4 p.m.; Memorial Day - Labor Day: Mon., Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 12:30-4 p.m.



**Admission:** \$5 adults; \$4 seniors; \$3 children 6-17.

Henry Hastings Sibley was the manager of the Dakota trade for the American Fur Company and later the state's first governor. For 25 years, he lived in this limestone home, one of three restored buildings at the site. Tours begin at the Hypolite Dupuis house.

- Tour Sibley's 1838 home, a restoration-buff's delight, with furnished 19th-century interiors.
- Visit the 1840s home of trader-turned-hotelier Jean-Baptiste Faribault.



## Minnehaha Depot

### Minneapolis

**Location:** South of Minnehaha Parkway in Minnehaha Park.

**Phone:** 651-228-0263

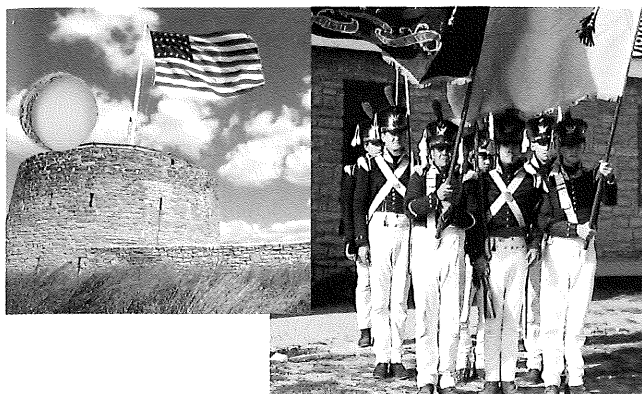
**Hours:** Memorial Day through Labor Day: Sun. 12:30-4:30 p.m.

**Admission:** FREE



Built in 1875, the Minnehaha Depot stood along the first railroad line into the Twin Cities from Chicago.

- Find out why Milwaukee Road employees referred to the depot as the "Princess."
- Picture the hustle and bustle of busy summer weekends long ago, when Minneapolis residents rode the train to Minnehaha Falls.
- Hike the trails and lookouts surrounding the Falls.



## Historic Fort Snelling

### St. Paul

**Location:** Five minutes east of Twin Cities International Airport. Take Fort Snelling exits on MN Hwys. 5 and 55.

**Phone:** 612-726-1171

**Hours:** May, Sept., Oct.: Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m. Memorial Day through Labor Day: Mon. — Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon -5 p.m.

**Admission:** \$8 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

One of the northern-most outposts of the U.S. Army, this restored fortress lets you experience life as it was in 1827. Built on the bluffs above the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, it was accessible only by water or forest trail, making it truly remote. Costumed guides lead tours, demonstrate crafts and practice military drills complete with the firing of muskets and cannons.

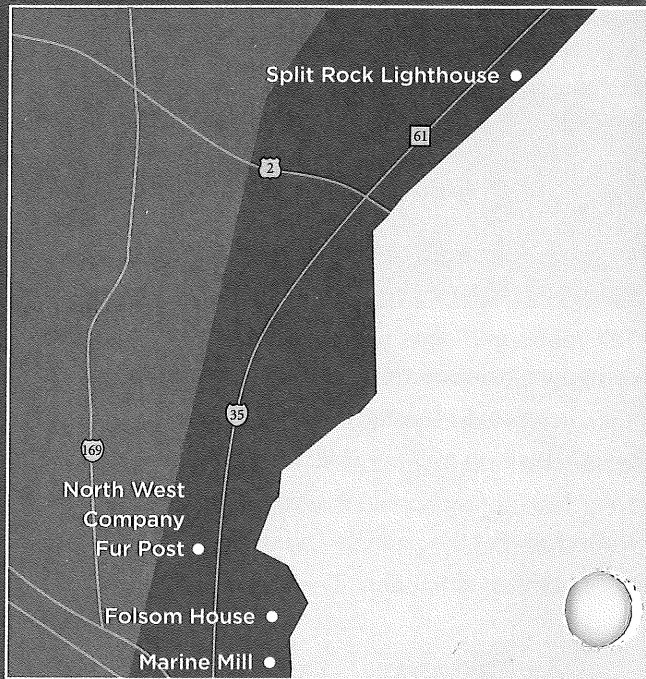
- Shoulder a musket, or swing a hammer in the blacksmith's shop.
- Barter with the sutler, but remember that his store is the only one for miles around!
- Tell your complaints to the doctor — if you dare. His remedies are sometimes less than appealing!
- Take in a historical skit, sing along with soldiers and watch exciting military drills.
- Hear fascinating speakers at monthly WWII Roundtables (the second Thursday of each month, Sept. — May, at 7 p.m.).



## Up To The North Shore



Landscapes vary greatly along our northern-most trek, as do the histories of the early Minnesotans who inhabited them. Experience firsthand the grand luxury of a lumber baron's home, the boisterous commerce of a fur-trading post, the traditions of daily life in an Ojibwe encampment, and the challenging and often dangerous duties of running a North Shore lighthouse.



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## Marine Mill

### Marine on St. Croix

**Location:** On Judd Street, Marine on St. Croix; accessible from MN Hwy. 95, 11 miles north of Stillwater.

**Hours:** May through Oct.: Dawn until dusk.

**Admission:** FREE



In 1839, the Marine Lumber Company cut through its first pine log at Marine Mill and launched commercial saw milling in Minnesota. Eventually, the timber ran out and the buildings fell to ruin.

- Walk along interpretive trails, stroll by the river and stop at the overlook above the mill ruins.
- Stop in Stillwater for an afternoon of antique shopping, sightseeing and lunch.



## Folsom House

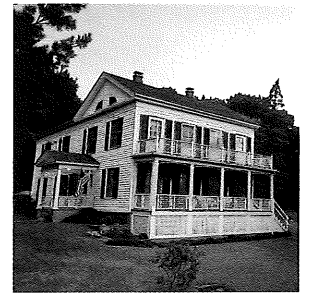
### Taylors Falls

**Location:** 272 W. Government St., north of U.S. Hwy. 8.

**Phone:** 651-465-3125

**Hours:** May 27 through Oct. 16: Daily 1-4:30 p.m. (Closed Tuesdays)

**Admission:** \$4 adults; \$1 children 6-12.



Nestled in the Angels Hill Historic District, this lovely frame house was the home of lumber baron W.H.C. Folsom, a state representative and senator.

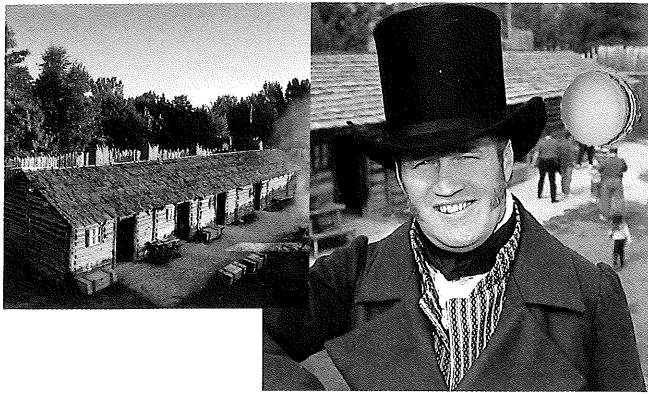
- Tour the restored home and wander through the New England-style village.

• Lunch in Taylors Falls, canoe the St. Croix, or pitch a tent in William O'Brien or Interstate State Park.



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## North West Company Fur Post

Pine City

**Location:** 1.5 miles west of I-35 at Pine City, exit 169.

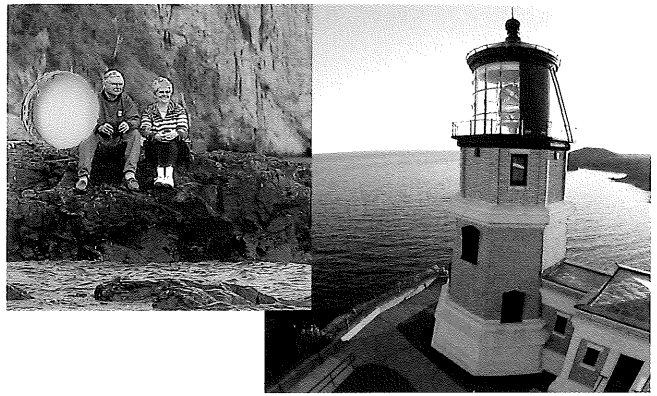
**Phone:** 320-629-6356

**Hours:** May 1 through Labor Day: Mon. — Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. noon — 5 p.m.; Labor Day through October: Fri. — Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. noon-5 p.m.

**Admission:** \$7 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

From the late 1600s until Minnesota became a territory, commerce was booming in the area, as the fur trade brought American Indians and the French and English together to exchange goods. Experience the excitement and challenges of early Minnesota life at this recreated wintering post.

- Listen to an Ojibwe woman tell how the arrival of Europeans changed her life.
- Visit the fur post, recreated as it would have been in 1804.
- Relax by the stone fireplace in the visitor center, then browse the exhibits and gift shop.
- Learn how fashion created an international market for beaver hats.
- Roam through a recreated Ojibwe encampment.
- Walk the Snake River heritage trails.
- Rendezvous at the North West Company Fur Post's Fall Gathering on Sept. 17 and 18.



## Split Rock Lighthouse

Near Beaver Bay

**Location:** 3713 Split Rock Lighthouse Road.

20 miles northeast of Two Harbors on MN Hwy. 61.

**Phone:** 218-226-6372

**Hours:** May 15 through Oct. 15: Daily tours 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

**Admission:** \$8 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

Shipwrecks from a mighty 1905 November gale prompted the construction of this rugged landmark. Restored to its 1920s appearance, it offers a glimpse of life in a remote and beautiful setting high above some of the world's most dangerous waters. A must-see for Minnesotans and everyone who loves spectacular scenery.

- Climb the lighthouse tower and see its remarkable Fresnel lens.
- Tour the restored home of the lighthouse keeper and his family.
- Bike or in-line skate the new Gitchi-Gami State Trail.
- Toss stones into Lake Superior.
- Bring your camera! The lighthouse's 130-foot cliff offers one of the North Shore's most breathtaking photo opportunities.



# Just how far is that, anyway?

Miles are approximate.

	171	165	213	300	268	221	240	7	240	233	242	240	242	212	222	263	339	261	152	272	290	
Comstock House						152	193	18	187	208	124	187	191	232	242	244	295	281	237	252	277	
Forest History Center	113	78	133	169		69	111	103	125	103	103	103	111	127	131	133	218	168	126	143	161	
Charles A. Lindbergh Historic Site	45	204	108	103	110																	
Millie Lacs Indian Museum						66	111	109	104	109	98	77	110	112	170	162	164	209	210	167	142	155
Split Rock Lighthouse	161	97	109	111																		
Folsom House	179	200	205	200	206	199	182	199	180	137	199	206	314	297	306	300	350	297	262	269		
James J. Hill House	46	53	75	55	46	7	46	50	42	46	54	164	152	154	148	193	188	111	119			
Historic Fort Snelling	7	41	9	1	41	1	10	63	1	10	113	102	104	111	150	145	62	76				
Oliver H. Kelley Farm	40	2	8	48	7	15	69	6	1	112	93	96	99	135	142	52	69					
Minnehaha Depot	50	40	55	40	35	45	41	50	129	111	121	143	165	148	80	87						
Minnesota State Capitol	9	45	9	6	70	9	3	134	95	89	101	126	138	59	68							
Marine Mill	41	1	10	62	2	11	112	102	105	111	141	146	62	76								
Minnesota History Center	41	44	45	42	47	170	151	150	154	182	191	101	112									
Mill City Museum	10	62	1	10	112	102	105	111	150	146	62	76										
West Company Fur Post	69	10	15	118	107	106	125	140	140	59	70											
Alexander Ramsey House	63	72	178	161	170	172	215	204	128	137												
Sibley House Historic Site	9	112	102	105	111	149	146	62	74													
Birch Coulee Battlefield	105	94	97	100	134	143	54	68														
Fort Ridgely	21	46	187	42	57	67	73															
Harkin Store	23	171	48	79	57	60																
Historic Forestville	138	43	110	47	59																	
Jeffers Petroglyphs	178	236	125	128																		
Lac qui Parle Mission	84	85	66																			
W. W. Mayo House	67	75																				
Traverse des Sioux	12																					

Example:  
Split Rock Lighthouse to  
Minnesota State Capitol — 199 mi.

## What's New in 2005

### Minnesota Historical Society

World War II touched the lives of many Minnesotans, at home and abroad. This year, the Society will embark on a statewide, multi-year effort to honor the memories of our state's "Greatest Generation" through books, oral histories, a documentary film and eventually an exhibit. See pages 22-23 for more information and visit [mngreatestgeneration.org](http://mngreatestgeneration.org) for more details about the first stages of this exciting new endeavor!

### Minnesota History Center

Three exciting exhibits are highlighted at the Minnesota History Center this year. "Strange Days, Dangerous Nights" features sensational black-and-white photos from the 1940s and '50s (through mid-Oct.). "Happily Ever After: An Exhibit About Tying the Knot" showcases stunning artifacts and wedding gowns from the Society's collections (through Oct.). A highly-anticipated exhibit, "Capture the Moment: The Pulitzer Prize Photographs," opens in mid-October. These exhibits, plus plenty of special events, lectures and family days, make the History Center a must-see in 2005!

### Minnesota State Capitol

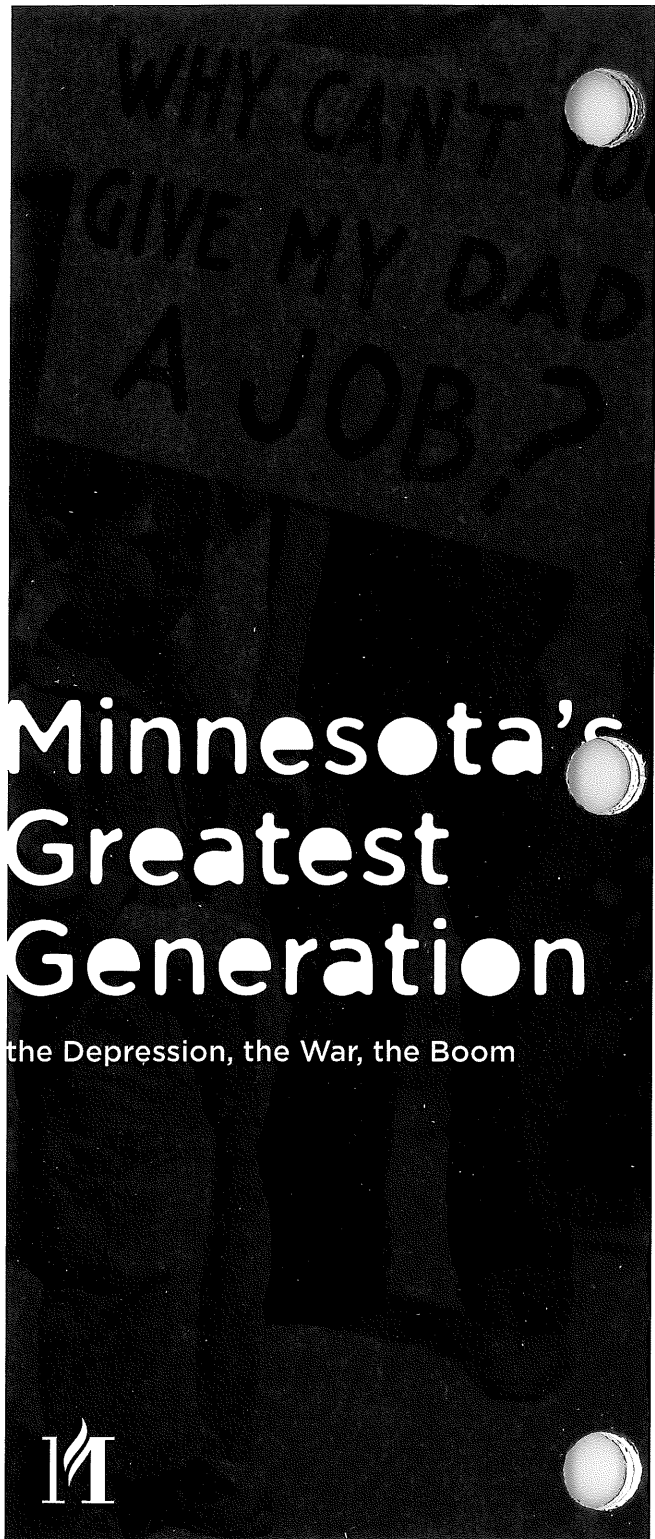
Come celebrate the State Capitol's Centennial in 2005. Join the year-long celebration by attending one of many fun



events. Take a special guided tour featuring costumed characters. Head off on an art treasure hunt. Learn about the art and architecture at the Capitol. For a complete listing, visit [mnhs.org/statecapitol](http://mnhs.org/statecapitol).

### Mill City Museum

Now in its second year, Mill City Museum is better than ever! Come for live outdoor summer concerts in the acclaimed Mill Ruins Courtyard. Check out performances by a costumed Player. Take a behind-the-scenes tour of the Museum.



## Celebrate Minnesota's Greatest Generation!

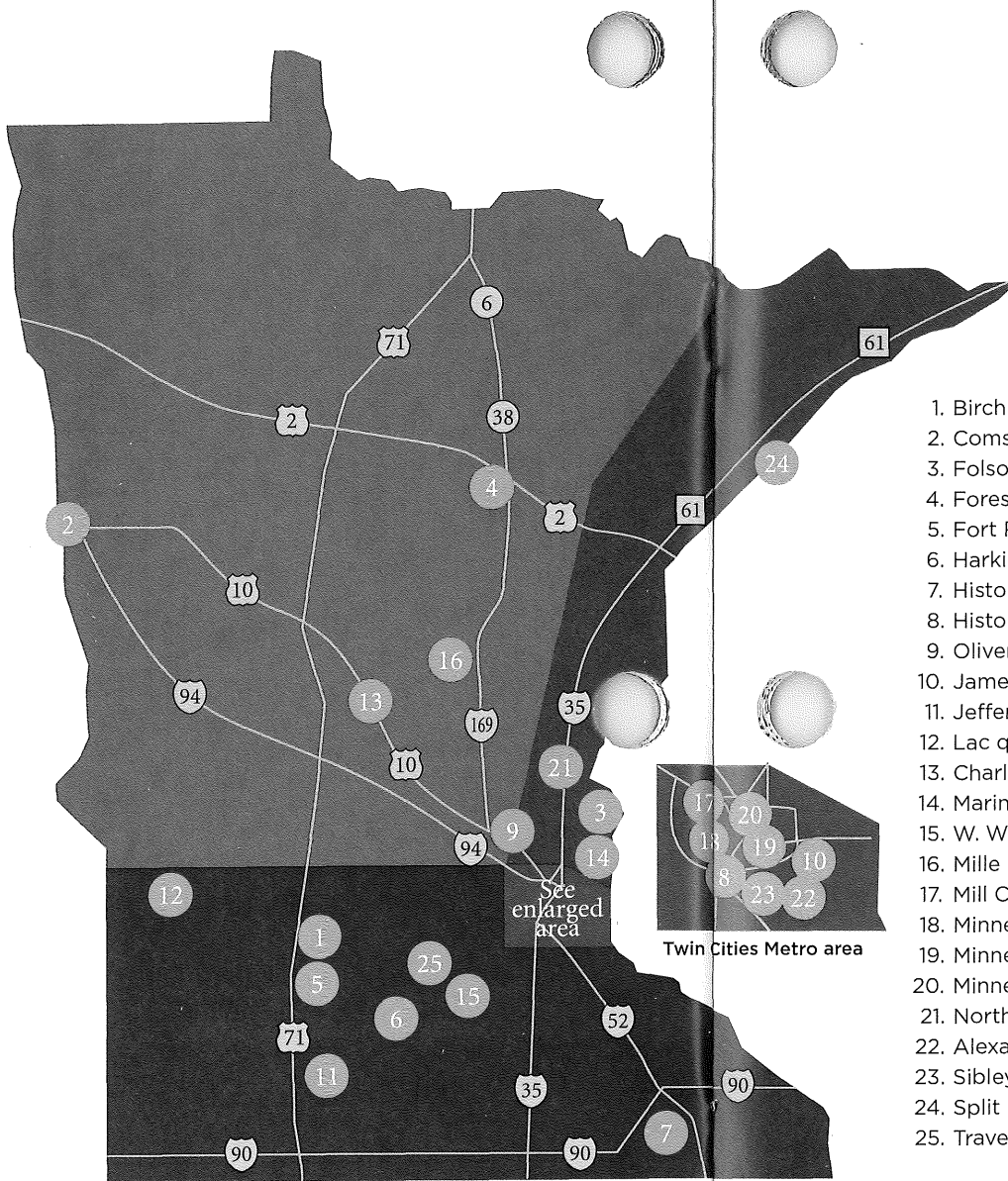
The Minnesota Historical Society is launching a comprehensive initiative to honor Minnesota's Greatest Generation through a variety of programs including exhibits, books, films, preservation workshops, music, educational programs and artifact acquisitions.

The Society in a statewide celebration honoring members of the Greatest Generation when the program is launched on Victory Japan Day, **August 14**. Visit one of the 25 historic sites and museums for festivities that pay tribute to the Minnesotans who experienced the Depression, the War and the Boom. Veterans and their families will receive free admission. Admission is free for all at the Minnesota History Center.

We encourage you to get involved in preserving this generation's heritage and celebrating their commitment to the vibrant future and prosperity of the state.

Visit [mngreatestgeneration.org](http://mngreatestgeneration.org) for information about preserving your own family's treasures, or to participate in any of the Society's many programs throughout the year.

# Explore Minnesota's history!

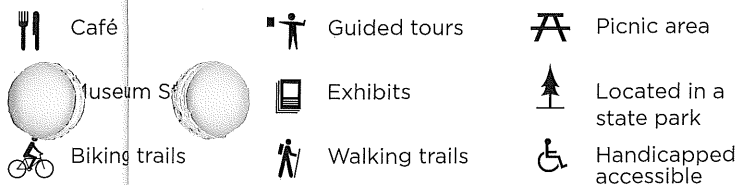


1. Birch Coulee Battlefield, pg. 32
2. Comstock House, pg. 36
3. Folsom House, pg. 17
4. Forest History Center, pg. 38
5. Fort Ridgely, pg. 31
6. Harkin Store, pg. 31
7. Historic Forestville, pg. 29
8. Historic Fort Snelling, pg. 15
9. Oliver H. Kelley Farm, pg. 35
10. James J. Hill House, pg. 10
11. Jeffers Petroglyphs, pg. 33
12. Lac qui Parle Mission, pg. 32
13. Charles A. Lindbergh Historical Site, pg. 39
14. Marine Mill, pg. 17
15. W. W. Mayo House, pg. 30
16. Mille Lacs Indian Museum, pg. 37
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18. Minnehaha Depot, pg. 14
19. Minnesota History Center, pg. 8-9
20. Minnesota State Capitol, pg. 5
21. North West Company Fur Post, pg. 18
22. Alexander Ramsey House, pg. 11
23. Sibley House Historic Site, pg. 14
24. Split Rock Lighthouse, pg. 19
25. Traverse des Sioux, pg. 30

## Site Amenity Key

Look for these symbols throughout your brochure.

Call ahead for auxiliary services. For more information call individual sites or 1-888-727-8386 (TTY 651-282-6073), or visit [www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org).



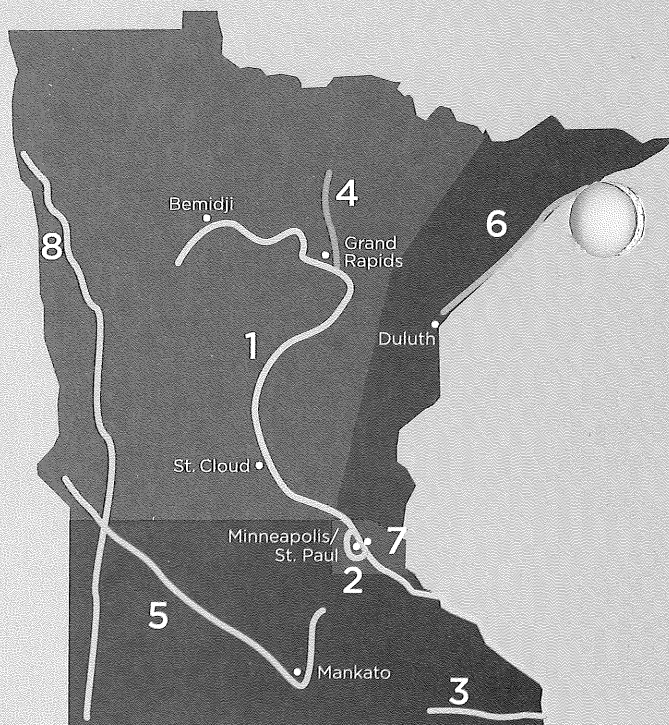


## Minnesota Scenic Byways

Many historic sites lie on or near Minnesota's scenic byways — roadways that meander through the state's most beautiful landscapes. We've outlined eight historic routes.

Hop in the car and experience history along the byways. On the way, visit Minnesota's towns, parks and art galleries.

For scenic byway and trip-planning information, contact the Minnesota Office of Tourism at 1-888-TOURISM or exploreminnesota.com.



### 1. Great River Road

Covering 562 miles along the Mississippi River, this byway extends from Itasca State Park to the southeastern-most corner of the state. **Along the byway visit:** Forest History Center; Historic Fort Snelling; James J. Hill House; Oliver H. Kelley Farm; Charles A. Lindbergh Historic Site; Minnesota History Center; Minnesota State Capitol; Alexander Ramsey House; Sibley House Historic Site.

### 2. Grand Rounds

Encircling the metro area west of the Mississippi, this byway covers 53 miles and includes loops around five city lakes. **Along the byway visit:** Historic Fort Snelling; Mill City Museum; Minnehaha Depot.

### 3. Historic Bluff Country

Enjoy 88 miles of wooded bluffs, charming villages and farmland in the southeastern corner of the state. **Along the byway visit:** Historic Forestville.

### 4. Edge of the Wilderness

This byway covers 47 miles in north-central Minnesota, from Grand Rapids to Effie, winding through pine and hardwood forests, and rolling hills. **Along the byway visit:** Forest History Center.

### 5. Minnesota River Valley

Following the Minnesota River, this byway features 300 miles of farms, woodlands and rivertowns. **Along the byway visit:** Birch Coulee Battlefield; Fort Ridgley; Harkin Store; Jeffers Petroglyphs; Lac qui Parle Mission; W. W. Mayo House; Traverse des Sioux.

### 6. North Shore

Take in 154 miles along ocean-like Lake Superior. Make Split Rock Lighthouse, near Beaver Bay, the highlight of your trip.

### 7. St. Croix Scenic Byway

Driving north from Point Douglas, watch the scenery change from a rolling landscape in the south to a more rugged environment of rock, cliffs and woods en route to Pine County. **Along the byway visit:** Folsom House, Marine Mill and North West Company Fur Post.

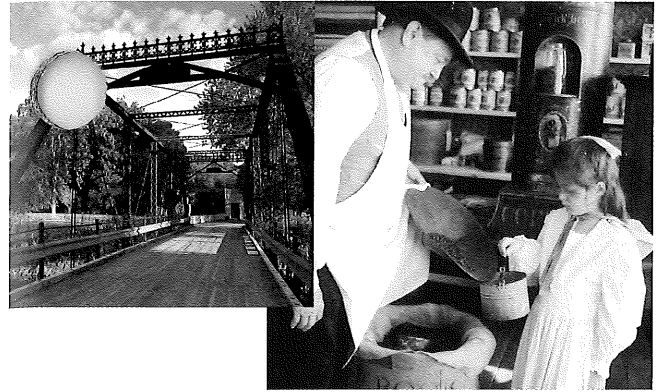
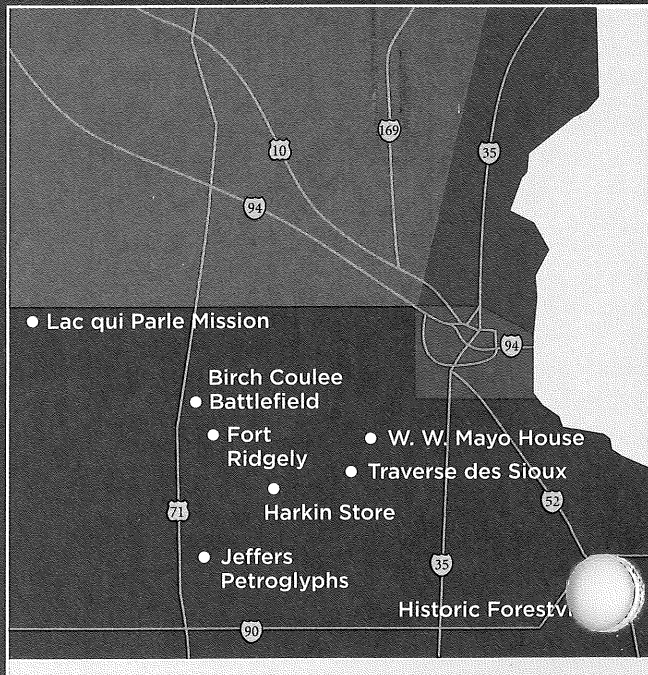
### 8. The King of Trails Scenic Byway

The Minnesota portion of Hwy. 75 stretches 414 miles along the state's western border. The byway travels through small farming communities, expansive grain fields, wide grasslands and picturesque state parks. **Along the byway visit:** G. M. Black House and Jeffers Petroglyphs.

## River Bluff Country



Discover the stories of Minnesota's native peoples, fur traders and pioneers as you explore some of our state's most beautiful parks and small towns. Nestled among rolling hills and valleys to the east and the tall-grass prairie of the west, these sites are home to many great family adventures, abundant wildlife and exceptional views.



## Historic Forestville

### Near Preston

**Location:** In Forestville State Park, between Preston and Spring Valley.

**Phone:** 507-765-2785

**Hours:** Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day: Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m.- 5 p.m.; Sat. 11 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m.

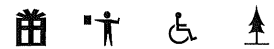
September and October: Sat. 10 a.m.-5p.m.; Sun. noon-5p.m.

**Admission:** \$4 adults; \$3 seniors; \$2 children 6-17.

State park vehicle permit is required.

Forestville was once a thriving rural trade center, but in 1868, when the railroad passed it by, its fortunes took an interesting turn. By 1890 a majority of the village was owned by one man, Thomas Meighan.

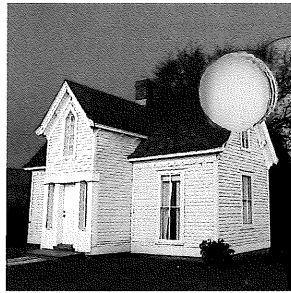
- Travel back in time, across the Carnegie Steel Bridge, to Forestville as it was in 1899.
- Browse authentic 19th-century merchandise in the Meighan family store.
- Roll up your sleeves and help the hired hands in the gardens and farm buildings.



## W. W. Mayo House

Le Sueur

**Location:** 118 N. Main St.  
**Phone:** 507-665-3250  
**Hours:** May 15 to June 1: Sat. 1-4:30 p.m.; June 1 - Aug 31: Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m.- 4:30 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 1-4:30 p.m.; September through Oct. 15: Sat., Sun. and holidays 1-4:30 p.m.  
**Admission:** \$2 adults; \$1.50 seniors; \$1 children 6-12.



Stories about the Mayo Clinic and the Green Giant Company both began in this modest home in Le Sueur, hand-built by W. W. Mayo in 1859.

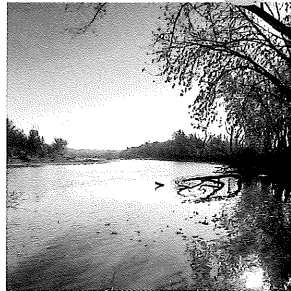
- Tour the Gothic-style home with costumed guides.
- See where Dr. Mayo practiced country medicine.
- Learn about the Mayo and Cosgrove families.



## Traverse des Sioux

St. Peter

**Location:** One mile north of St. Peter on U.S. Hwy. 169. Adjacent to the Nicollet County Treaty Site History Center.  
**Phone:** 507-697-6321  
**Hours:** May through Oct.: Dawn until dusk.  
**Admission:** FREE



Known by the Dakota as Ouyuwege, "the place of crossing," Traverse des Sioux was a crossroads and meeting place for people of many cultures.

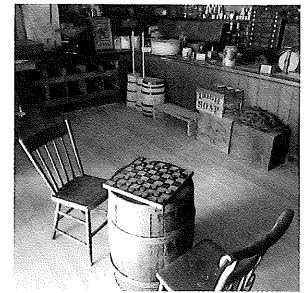
- Walk trails once used by American Indians, fur traders and settlers along the 10,000 year-old Minnesota River Valley.
- Skip rocks in the Minnesota River shallows.
- Learn about Dakota culture and the 1851 Treaty that altered their future.



## Harkin Store

New Ulm

**Location:** On Co. Hwy. 21, eight miles northwest of New Ulm.  
**Phone:** 507-354-8666  
**Hours:** May, Sept. through Oct. 16: Sat. and Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; June through Aug.: Tues. - Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.  
**Admission:** \$2 adults; FREE children 12 and under.



When the railroad bypassed West Newton in the 1870s, the Harkin Store was forced to close — with much of its inventory still on the shelves. Today, every shelf reveals a story from our past.

- Experience a real 19th-century general store.
- Chat with costumed guides as you relax on the front porch and experience life in quieter times.



## Fort Ridgely

Near Fairfax

**Location:** 72404 Co. Rd. 30. In Fort Ridgely State Park, off MN Hwy. 4, seven miles south of Fairfax.  
**Phone:** 507-426-7888.  
**Hours:** Memorial Day through Labor Day: Fri. & Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m.; Holidays 10 a.m.-5 p.m.  
**Admission:** FREE



Fort Ridgely played a prominent role in the 1862 U.S.-Dakota War — withstanding several attacks and the Civil War — as a training ground for recruits.

- Discover the stories of people who lived and worked at this important outpost.
- Help load a musket or cannon.
- View exhibits in the restored commissary.
- Explore the reconstructed fort foundations — an archeological treasure.



## Birch Coulee Battlefield

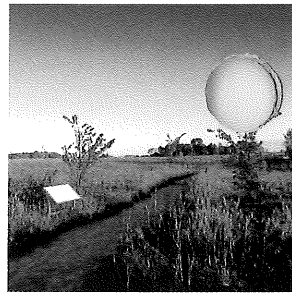
Near Morton

**Location:** Three miles north of Morton at the junction of Renville Co. Hwys. 2 and 18, off U.S. Hwy. 71.

**Phone:** 507-697-6321

**Hours:** May through Oct.: Dawn until dusk.

**Admission:** FREE



In 1862, U.S. volunteer soldiers and civilians unwittingly set themselves up for attack in what became one of the fiercest battles of the U.S.-Dakota War.

- Walk a self-guided prairie trail.
- Read about the battle.
- Visit nearby Fort Ridgely.



## Lac qui Parle Mission

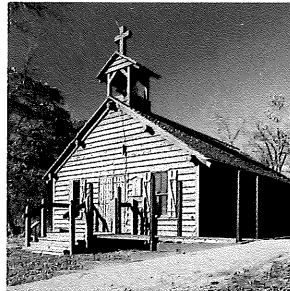
Near Montevideo

**Location:** At the intersection of Chippewa Co. Hwy. 13 and Co. Rd. 32, off U.S. Hwy. 59, eight miles northwest of Montevideo.

**Phone:** 320-269-7636

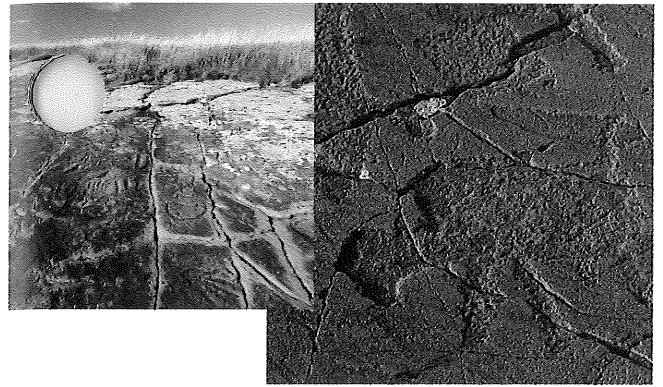
**Hours:** May 1 through Labor Day: Daily 8 a.m.-8 p.m.

**Admission:** FREE



More than 150 years ago, Joseph Renville established a trading post at Lac qui Parle and invited missionaries to the area. The result was one of the first churches and schools in Minnesota, and a new era for the Dakota.

- Learn about pre-territorial life at this restored mission and trading post.
- See how the French translated the Bible into the Dakota language.



## Jeffers Petroglyphs

Comfrey

**Location:** 27160 Co. Rd. 2, three miles east of U.S. Hwy. 71 on Cottonwood Co. Rd. 10, one mile S. on Co. Rd. 2.

**Phone:** 507-628-5591

**Hours:** May and Sept.: Fri. — Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m.; Memorial Day to Labor Day: Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sun. noon-8 p.m.; Closed Tuesdays. Oct. through April: By appointment.

**Admission:** \$5 adults; \$4 seniors; \$3 children 6-17.

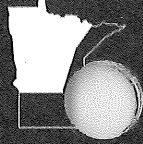
Amid the prairie grasses of southern Minnesota lies one of the state's most intriguing treasures — islands of exposed rock where American Indians carved records of their existence nearly 5,000 years ago. Who made these carvings? What was their life like so long ago? Put on your walking shoes and see for yourself.

- Search the rock outcroppings for carvings of buffalo, turtles, thunderbirds and human forms.
- Discover why this site fascinates geologists, biologists, anthropologists and historians.
- Visit on weekend evenings to see the petroglyphs in their best light.

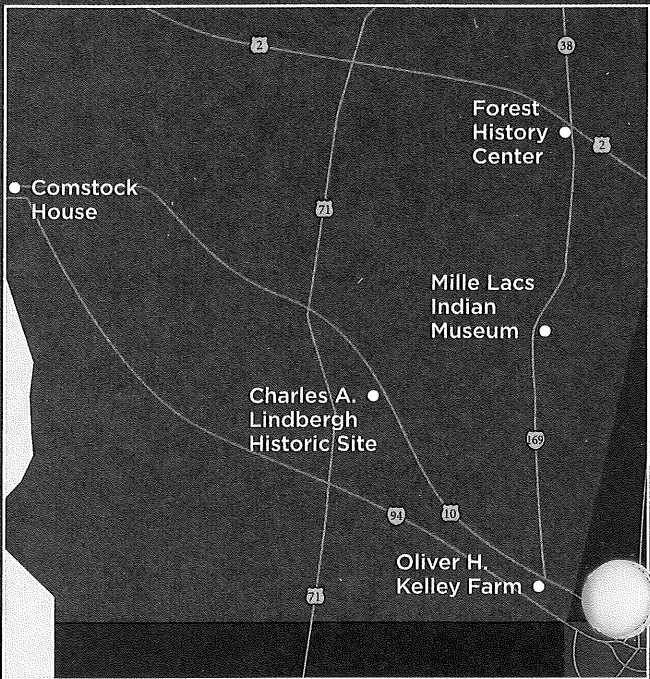




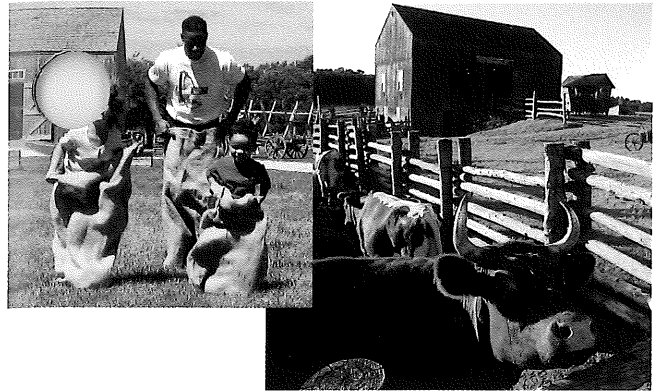
## North Woods



From humble traditions to daring inventions, humans and nature have always intersected. Learn how the Mississippi River influenced aviator and environmentalist Charles A. Lindbergh, what life along the lakeshore means to the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, how one Minnesota farmer forever changed the face of agriculture, and why our relationship to the north woods continues to be so important.



34



## Oliver H. Kelley Farm

### Elk River

**Location:** 15788 Kelley Farm Road. On U.S. Hwy. 10 West and 169 North, 45 minutes from Minneapolis.

**Phone:** 763-441-6896.

**Hours:** May 28 through Labor Day: Mon., Thurs. — Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m. Sept.: Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m. Reservations for groups may be arranged on other days and hours.

**Admission:** \$7 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

Oliver H. Kelley earned a name for himself in 1867 as the pioneering farmer who founded the Grange. Today, the Kelley Farm is a charming, interactive living-history farm restored to the 1860s era. Come see what it was like to "work the farm" 150 years ago, and learn how early technology changed farmers' lives.

- Tend heirloom vegetables in the garden and churn butter in the farmhouse.
- Visit the farmhands and animals in the barn.
- Plow the fields with oxen in the spring, make hay in the summer or tend the horse-powered thresher at harvest time.
- Hike the 2.5-mile nature trail through the woods, across the prairie and along the Mississippi River.



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## Comstock House

### Moorhead

**Location:** 506 Eighth St. S. (Minn. Hwy. 75)

**Phone:** 218-291-4211

**Hours:** Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day: Sat. and Sun. 1-4:30 p.m.; Tues. 5-8 p.m.

**Admission:** \$4 adults; \$3 seniors; \$2 children 6-12.

Learn about the Comstock family as you tour the gracious 1882 Victorian home. Hear stories about the family's involvement in the civic affairs of Moorhead and local and national educational institutions.

- View the home's original furnishings including tapestries, china and crystal, as well as its exquisite varnished oak and butternut woodwork.
- Trace the history of the young lawyer, Solomon Comstock, as he built the region's railroad system with James J. Hill.
- Discover more about the family and learn about Ada Comstock, the first dean of women at the University of Minnesota, and the first female president of Radcliffe College.



## Mille Lacs Indian Museum

### Near Onamia

**Location:** 43411 Oodena Dr. On U.S. Hwy. 169 on the SW shore of Mille Lacs Lake, 12 miles north of Onamia.

**Phone:** 320-532-3632

**Hours:** May & Sept.: Fri. — Mon. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Memorial Day through Labor Day: Daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

**Admission:** \$7 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

The history, art and culture of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwa come to life at this interactive museum. Learn how they've faced 200 years of challenges to their land and livelihoods, and what they're doing to preserve their heritage.

- Discover the impact of treaties made and broken.
- Trace the Band's journey from the Eastern Seaboard to its current home on the beautiful shores of Mille Lacs Lake.
- Through video, hands-on exhibits, demonstrations, tours and more, experience how the Band is preserving its culture today.
- Shop for authentic, American Indian-made arts and crafts in the restored trading post.





## Forest History Center

### Grand Rapids

**Location:** On Cty. Road. 76, accessible from U.S. Hwy. 169 S. and Hwy. 2 W.

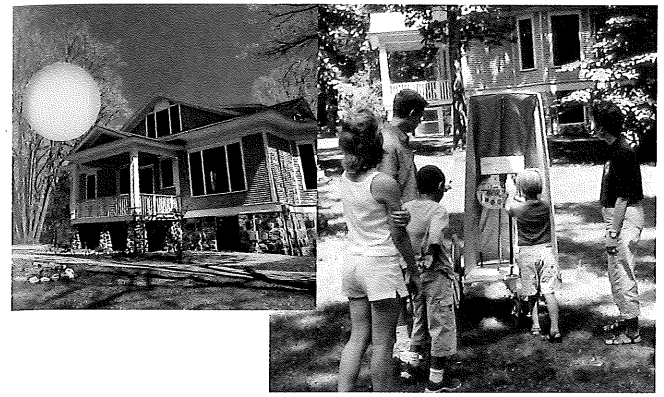
**Phone:** 218-327-4482

**Hours:** June 1 through Labor Day: Mon. — Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m.

**Admission:** \$7 adults; \$6 seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

Minnesota forests have provided homes and work for people through the centuries — from early American Indians, to European settlers, loggers and farmers, to present day ecologists. Relax, reconnect and take a look into the forest's future.

- Enjoy exhibits in the newly remodeled visitor center.
- Visit a recreated turn-of-the-century logging camp and meet its colorful inhabitants.
- Board the moored river "wanigan," a floating cook shack for "river pigs" as they floated logs downstream to the mills.
- View the forest from the restored 100-foot, 1930s-era fire tower.
- Crawl through a "decayed" log or stack a "picture load" of logs. Learn about the wealth of products Minnesota's forests provide.
- Hike the new trail system and study the impact of people on the forest ecosystem.



## Charles A. Lindbergh Historic Site

### Little Falls

**Location:** 1620 Lindbergh Drive. S., two miles south of Little Falls next to Lindbergh State Park.

**Phone:** 320-616-5421

**Hours:** Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day: Tues. — Sat. 10 a.m.- 5 p.m.; Sun. noon- 5 p.m. September and October: Sat. 10 a.m.- 4 p.m.; Sun. noon- 4 p.m.

**Admission:** \$7 adults; \$6 groups/seniors; \$4 children 6-17.

Lindbergh's 1927 flight across the Atlantic brought him instant fame and recognition. Over 75 years after the historic event that inspired an aviation revolution, you can explore the life of this homegrown hero — the boy from Little Falls who loved to fly.

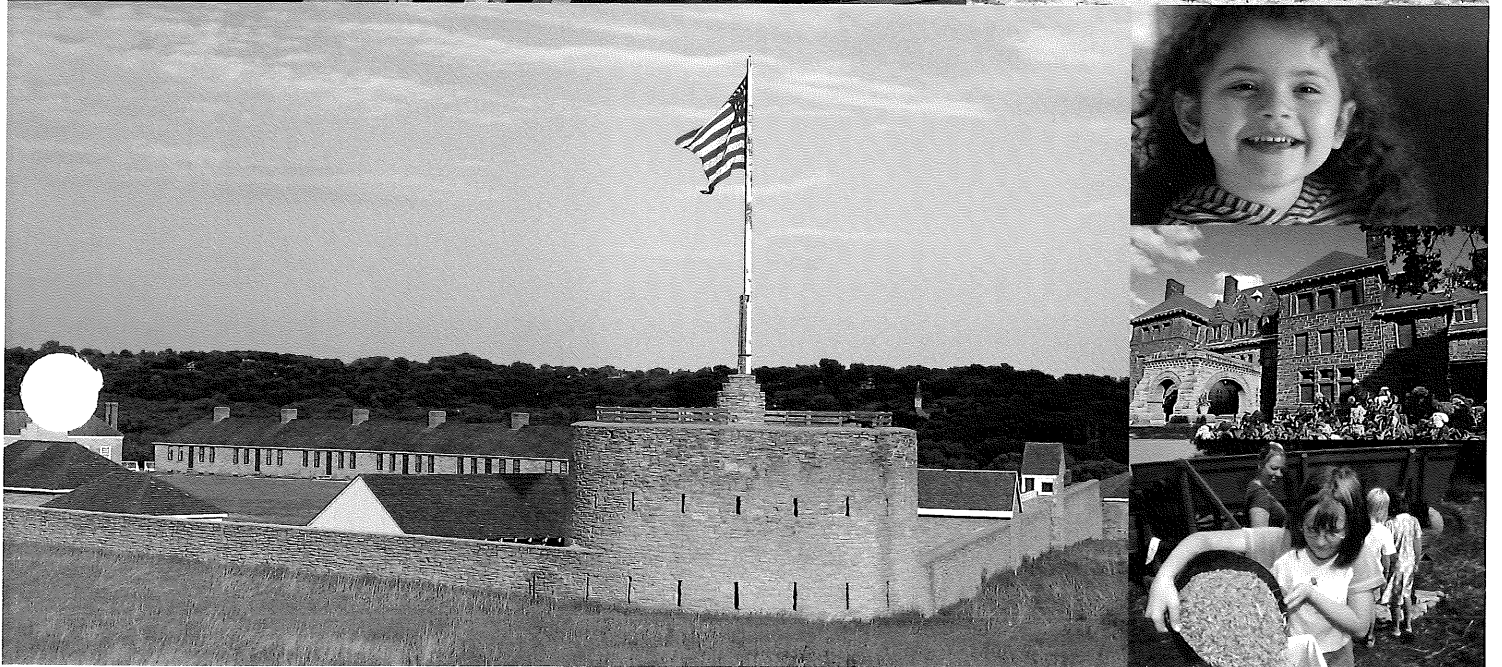
- Take a guided tour of Lindbergh's boyhood home, with many of its original furnishings and family heirlooms.
- See historic film footage of his trans-Atlantic flight.
- Learn about Lindbergh's life — from his childhood to his career as an aviator and environmentalist — through state-of-the-art exhibits in the visitor center.
- Step inside a full-scale replica of the Spirit of St. Louis cockpit, and see the Volkswagen Beetle Lindbergh drove on four continents.
- Stroll the Mississippi River trails of Lindbergh's youth.



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# 2006 Capital Budget Request

March 2006



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## 2006 Capital Requests

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Historic Sites Asset Preservation	\$ 5,491,000
Historic Fort Snelling Museum	\$ 22,649,000
Sesquicentennial County & Local Historic Preservation Grants	\$ 2,500,000
Minnesota History Center Visitor Services Upgrades	\$ 572,000
State Capitol Visitor Services and Furnishings	\$ 550,000
Oliver H. Kelley Farm Revitalization	\$ 300,000
Heritage Trails	\$ 685,000
<b>Total Request</b>	<b>\$ 33,647,000</b>
Governor's Recommendation	\$6,672,000
Governor's Planning Estimate	\$26,049,000



## Recent Accomplishments

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### RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**LeDuc House, Hastings.** Exterior and interior stabilization and restoration in June 2005. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$1,200,000.

**Alexander Ramsey House, St. Paul.** Exterior restoration and repair in June 2005. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$600,000.

**James J. Hill House, St. Paul.** Back hillside repair and stabilization in May 2005. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$550,000.

**Forest History Center Interpretive Center, Grand Rapids.** Building remodeling and permanent exhibit replacement in June 2004. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$1,442,000.

**Mill City Museum, Minneapolis.** Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$7,000,000. Federal funds: \$2,875,000. City of Minneapolis funds: \$1,000,000. Hennepin County funds: \$1,000,000. Non-public funding: \$19,333,700 as of September 2003.

### OTHER ASSET PRESERVATION PROJECTS UNDERWAY

**James J. Hill House, St. Paul.** Roof restoration and repair.

**Historic Fort Snelling, St. Paul.** Historic structure stabilization and repair/replacement within fort walls.

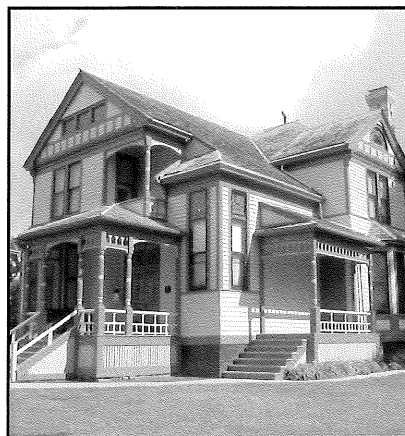
# Introduction

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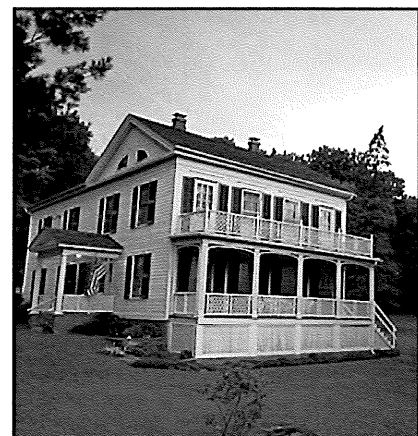
Chartered by the first legislature of the Minnesota Territory in 1849, the Minnesota Historical Society is the oldest educational and cultural institution in the state. The Society collects, preserves and tells the story of Minnesota's past. In 1965, the Minnesota Legislature created the State Historic Sites Network to preserve and interpret the state's most significant historic sites. Historic structures contained within these sites are the responsibility of the State and should be among its highest priorities.

## Protecting Historic Resources

Without a carefully planned capital investment strategy, Minnesota's historic resources will not survive to be enjoyed by future generations. The Society's 30 historic sites include land, trails, buildings, infrastructure and exhibits. In recent years, upkeep and repair of more than 125 structures have suffered. Limited financial resources have forced the deferral of important restoration activities. Heavy public use, added to ongoing environmental factors, has created visible and substantive wear-and-tear on the structures. The historic relevance and importance of the state's historic sites — as well as their educational value — cannot be disputed. Many of these buildings are century-old and in need of varying, yet substantial, levels of stabilization, restoration and preservation.



Comstock House,  
Moorhead



Folsom House,  
Taylors Falls

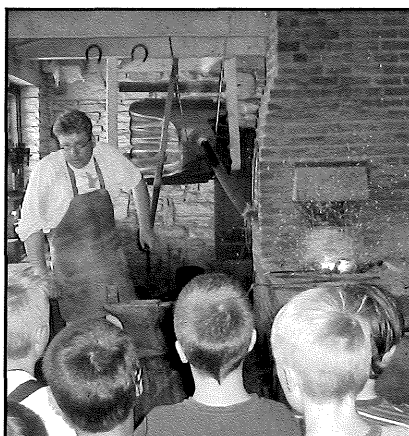


### **The Changing Nature of Education**

Education no longer takes place only in classrooms. Many non-traditional settings, including the state's historic sites and the Minnesota History Center, are places where citizens actively participate in life-long learning about our common history. Over the past decade, historic sites have averaged over 600,000 visitors each year, while programs for 110,000 schoolchildren annually are held at the Minnesota History Center. In the library, visitors enjoy access to the State Archives and to the Society's massive manuscript, newspaper, audio-visual, map, art and artifact collections. New information technologies provide individuals and institutions with access to the Society's vast resources through the Society's award-winning web site [www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org).

### **Heritage Tourism and Economic Impact**

Visiting historic sites is one of the primary reasons that tourists travel, both in Minnesota and across the nation. A recent Travel Industry Association of America/*Smithsonian* magazine study found that 81 percent of Americans taking a trip last year included a visit to a cultural heritage site or event. People are seeking historical experiences that are authentic and of high quality. In addition to the educational benefits of heritage tourism, communities across the state experience economic benefits from tourism. The Minnesota Office of Tourism estimates that tourism is a \$10 billion industry in Minnesota. Heritage tourism plays a significant part in this important element of our state's economy. Minnesota's Historic Sites Network draws 40 percent of its visitors from out of state.



Historic Fort Snelling



Oliver H. Kelley Farm,  
Elk River

# 1. Historic Sites Asset Preservation

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Since 1965, the Minnesota Historical Society has acquired, developed, interpreted and preserved historic sites statewide. Minnesota's historic buildings, artifacts and landscapes within the Historic Sites Network include 30 sites with more than 125 significant historical structures and contemporary buildings totaling over 793,000 square feet of space. Each of the sites is of state and national significance — in fact, many of the buildings are over 100 years old. Skilled care and planned maintenance is critical to their preservation.

The Historic Sites Network fulfills the Society's mission to collect and preserve historic evidence of human culture in Minnesota, and also provides one-of-a-kind tools for teaching Minnesota history to current and future generations. Failure to maintain these historic treasures will result in irreversible loss of material and intellectual culture.

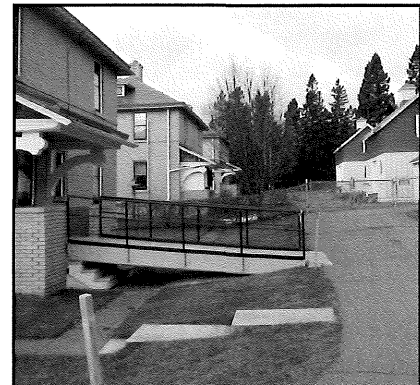
## Preserving Our Past

Historic buildings and landscapes contribute to the educational program of the statewide Historic Sites Network and are a significant state investment. Preserving historic facilities that contain unique and expensive architectural features or time-specific construction techniques require capital funds.

Historic facilities and building materials need to be maintained for as long as possible. When repair or replacement becomes inevitable, the resulting work must be carefully researched, planned and executed by skilled tradespeople with exacting attention to historic details, materials and methods. This work must meet or exceed the preservation standards set by state and federal agencies and professional organizations.



Harkin Store,  
near New Ulm



Split Rock Lighthouse Dwellings,  
near Two Harbors

## Inventory of Asset Preservation Needs for 2006

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(Listed by priority)

SITE	PROJECT CONTENT	COST
<b>Comstock House</b>	Restore/stabilize Ice House	<b>\$ 369,000</b>
<b>Split Rock Lighthouse</b>	Exterior preservation of Lighthouse, Fog Signal Building, Barns, Dwellings	<b>\$ 959,000</b>
<b>Harkin Store</b>	Building repair and stabilization	<b>\$ 433,000</b>
<b>Folsom House</b>	Building repair and stabilization	<b>\$ 318,000</b>
<b>Ramsey House</b>	HVAC replacement	<b>\$ 260,000</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	Roof replacement	<b>\$ 400,000</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	Design for future asset preservation projects	<b>\$ 343,000</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	Monuments and markers	<b>\$ 150,000</b>
<b>James J.Hill House</b>	Exterior stabilization, cleaning/repainting, fence and ironwork repairs	<b>\$ 925,000</b>
<b>Split Rock Lighthouse</b>	Stabilize and repair Dwelling #3 interior	<b>\$ 363,000</b>
<b>James J.Hill House</b>	Stabilize and repair Walnut Street wall	<b>\$ 231,000</b>
<b>Alexander Ramsey House</b>	Renovate Carriage House	<b>\$ 370,000</b>
<b>Mille Lacs Indian Museum</b>	Repair and stabilize Ayer House and Museum Trading Post	<b>\$ 370,000</b>
<b>Total Request</b>		<b>\$ 5,491,000</b>
Governor's Recommendation		<b>\$4,000,000</b>

# 1. Asset Preservation Needs for 2006 (continued)

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## Comstock House



Damaged Ice House Foundation



Ice House Temporary Stabilization

## Split Rock Lighthouse



Damaged Lighthouse Foundation



Cracked Dwelling #3 Porch

## Harkin Store



Rotted Store Window Sill

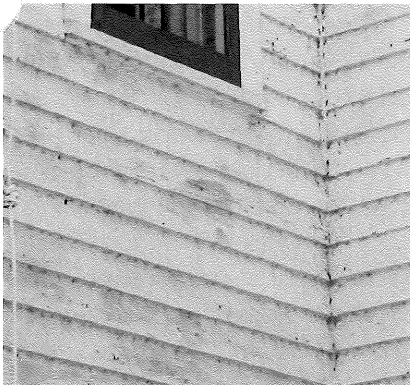


Rotted Store Siding



# 1. Asset Preservation Needs for 2006 (continued)

## Folsom House



House Siding With Mold



Rotted House Railing

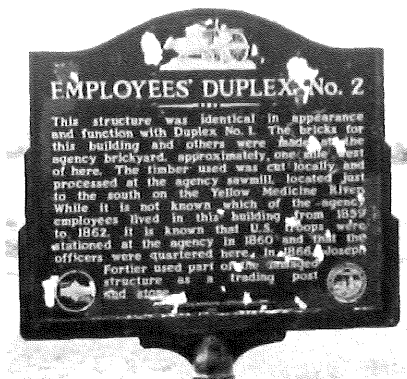
## Statewide



Roofs



Project Design



Monuments and Markers

## James J. Hill House



Walnut Street Retaining Wall



Walnut Street Retaining Wall

## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum

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As Minnesota approaches the sesquicentennial of statehood in 2008, the Minnesota Historical Society is continuing the process of revitalizing Historic Fort Snelling, one of the state's most significant historic sites. The site is Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark, the highest distinction given by the federal government in recognition of the role the site has played in the nation's development. The requested funds will be used to design and construct a new year-round museum in the former Cavalry Barracks on the site.

### **Historic Restoration and Reuse**

The original restoration and site program at Historic Fort Snelling is nearly 40 years old. Buildings and grounds that show signs of heavy visitor use need modernization. Historic structures that are empty and decaying need restoration and a productive use. In order to improve visitor amenities and the needs of the site for the next 40 years and beyond, improvements and changes to buildings will be made — both for modern visitor needs and to maintain historical integrity.

### **Enhanced Visitor Services**

After decades of operating a seasonal program at this important historic site, the Minnesota Historical Society is eager to deliver the next level of service to the public by offering a wider menu of year-round experiences for visitors. While the site continues to serve 85,000 people each year, it is not reaching its full potential due to limited facilities, outdated exhibits and a program that has not incorporated some of the important history of the site and the state of Minnesota, including the stories of the Civil War, the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862 and World War II. This wider range of activities and experiences will encourage repeat visits and longer stays at the fort. Only then can Historic Fort Snelling take its proper role as a major regional tourist destination. This increased scope will bring new revenue to support the mission and activities of the Historic Fort Snelling program.

### **Public Demand**

In 2002, the Minnesota Historical Society proposed a temporary closing of Historic Fort Snelling in order to focus energies on the necessary redevelopment projects at the site. The immense public outcry over this action had a dramatic effect. If there was any doubt before about the special place the site holds in the hearts of Minnesotans, it was put to rest. The legislature responded in kind, providing additional funds to keep the current operation intact, and to accelerate the planning for the site's rebirth. A master plan has been drafted that presents a road map to renewal for the state's preeminent historic site.

### **Total Request: \$22,649,000**

Governor's Recommendation \$1,100,000

Governor's Planning Estimate-2008 \$21,549,000

## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum (continued)

### PROJECT ELEMENTS FOR 2006

A new **Historic Fort Snelling Museum**, housed in the renovated 1904 Cavalry Barracks buildings, will be the focal point of a revitalized Historic Fort Snelling. Through a wealth of interactive and multimedia exhibits, the museum will tell the fort's story across the span of Minnesota history — from early days of settlement through World War II.

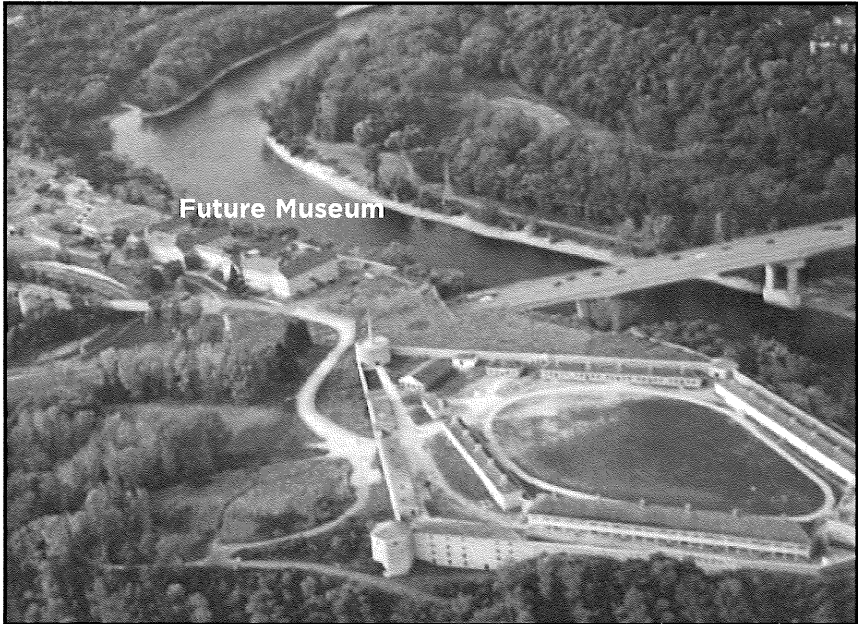
- Exhibit galleries, classrooms, archaeology labs and an auditorium will provide extraordinary educational opportunities.
- Event and rental space will be available to those wishing to enjoy the historic ambiance for special occasions.
- A museum shop and food service will add to the visitor experience and generate revenue.

The \$22.6 million appropriation will:

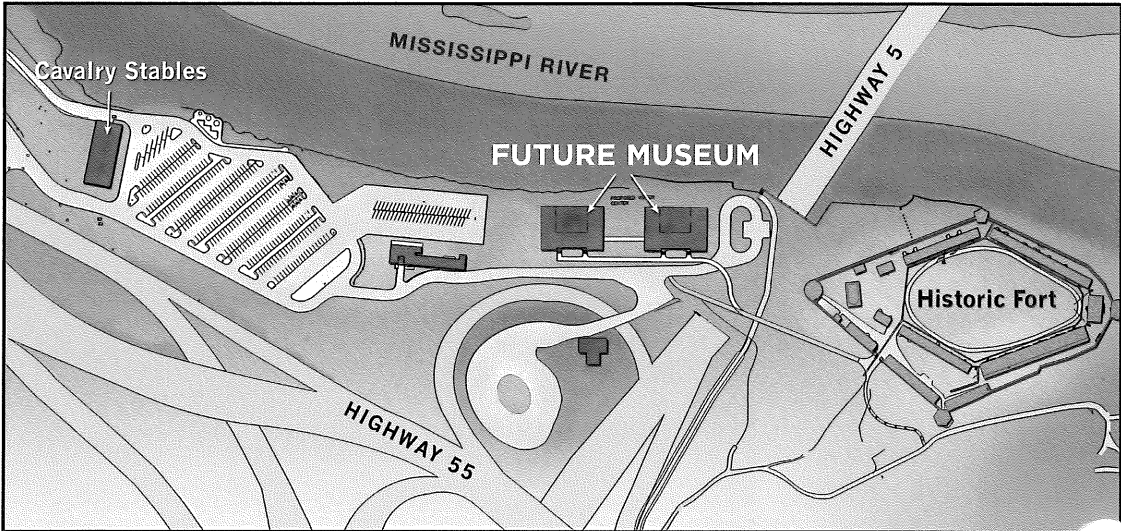
- Restore the 70,000 square-foot Cavalry Barracks and create the new museum
- Create new exhibits
- Restore the former Cavalry Stables
- Reconfigure parking areas
- Resolve long-term drainage problems
- Upgrade all utilities

Design	\$ 1,100,000
Project Management	\$ 700,000
Construction Costs	\$ 15,865,000
Exhibits	\$ 2,250,000
1% for Art	\$ 159,000
Relocation and Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	\$ 525,000
Subtotal	\$ 20,609,000
Standard state inflation factor @ 9.9%	\$ 2,040,000
<b>TOTAL REQUEST</b>	<b>\$ 22,649,000</b>

## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum (continued)



Historic Fort Snelling



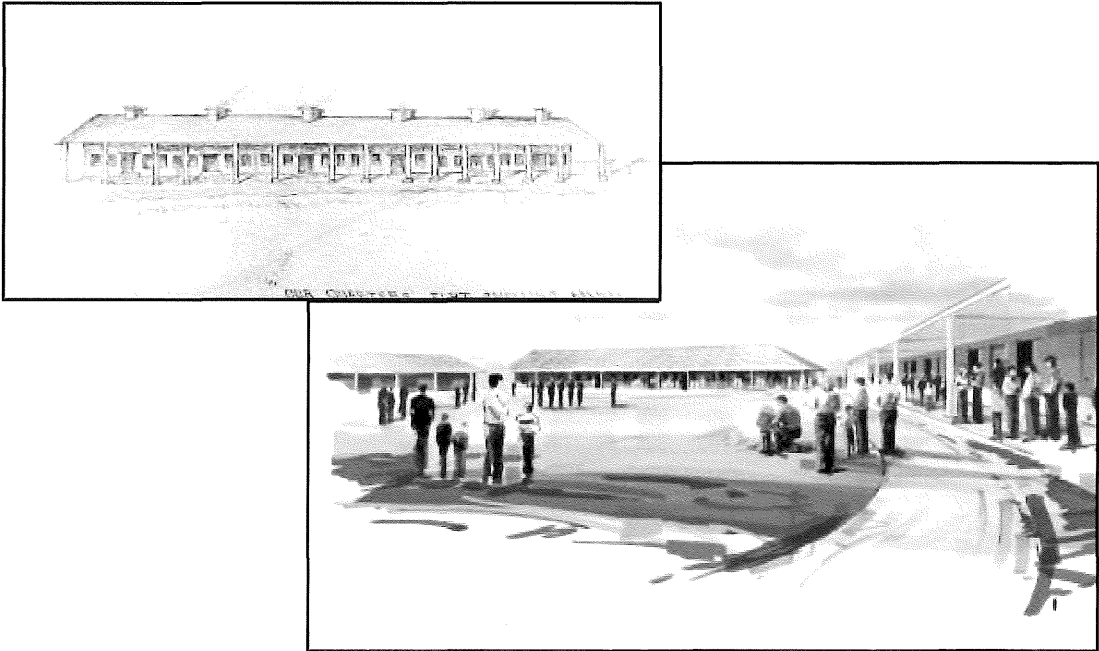
Historic Fort Snelling Revitalization Site Plan



## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum (continued)



Future Museum in former Cavalry Barracks



Historic Fort Parade Grounds

## 4. Sesquicentennial County and Local Historic Preservation Grants

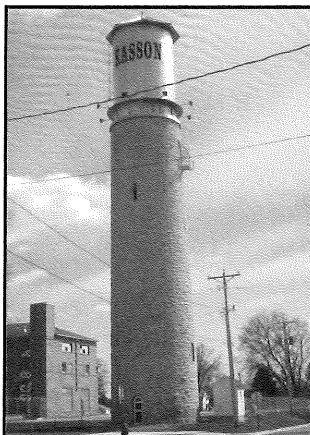
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Communities across the state are preparing to celebrate the state's sesquicentennial in 2008 — as well as their respective heritage — through the preservation of treasured historic resources in their communities. The preservation grants program has enabled many organizations throughout the state to preserve significant historic places and other priceless history at a very modest cost to the state. This project provides funding — on a competitive matching basis — for county and local historic preservation projects. Grant-in-aid funds are made available to preserve historic assets owned by public entities, and are matched at least one-to-one by grant recipients.

This project focuses the state's investment and insures a matching local share, while fulfilling the statutory commitment to preserve historic resources. Over the 10-year history of this bond-funded program the Society has administered grants totaling more than \$4 million in response to nearly \$8 million in local requests. This clearly demonstrates the statewide need for historic preservation funding, as well as the ability and willingness of local groups to match state dollars.

**Total Request: \$2,500,000**

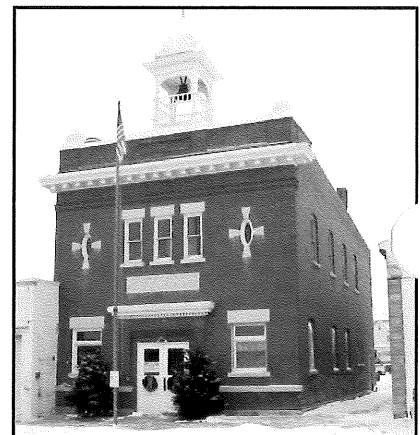
Governor's Recommendation \$1,000,000



Water Tower, Kasson



First National Bank, Adams

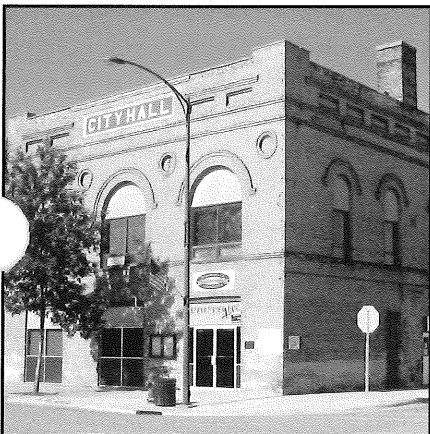


City Hall, Nerstrand

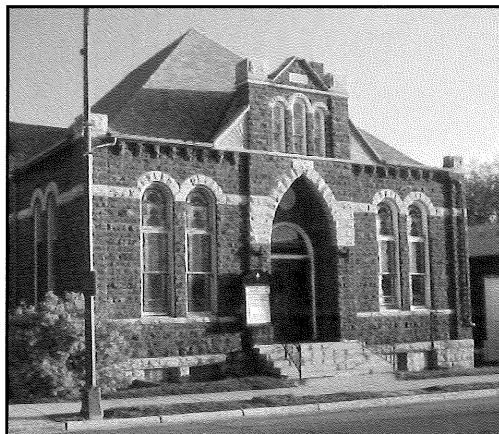
## Examples of Previous Grant Awards:

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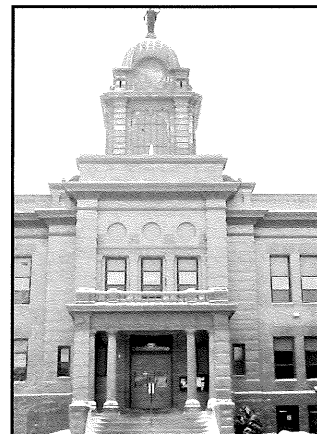
- City of Kasson (1997-1998) \$89,500;  
Kasson Water Tower, total restoration.
- City of Adams (1998-1999) \$24,530;  
First National Bank, exterior restoration.
- City of Nerstrand (1999) \$35,000;  
City Hall, total restoration.
- City of Barnesville (2006) \$45,165;  
City Hall, window replacement and tuckpointing.
- Martin County Preservation Association (2003-2004) \$47,000;  
First Church of Christ Scientist,  
City of Fairmont, building restoration.
- Beltrami County (2001-2006) \$110,000;  
Beltrami County Courthouse, exterior restoration.



City Hall, Barnesville



First Church of Christ Scientist, Fairmont



County Courthouse,  
Beltrami County

## 4. History Center Visitor Services Upgrades

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The Minnesota History Center, completed in October 1992, is home to the Minnesota Historical Society's collections, exhibit galleries and library, providing a place for visitors to discover a personal connection to the past. This funding request is part of a multi-year project to improve visitor services in several areas of the History Center.

### **This request includes:**

**Library Security System.** The library contains nearly 500,000 books, periodicals and pamphlets documenting the history of our state. Many are rare; most are unique. They represent the investment of 150 years of purchases by the Minnesota Historical Society and the gift donations of many Minnesotans. A modern electronic security system similar to those used in most public and academic libraries will help protect some of Minnesota's most important historical resources.

**Amount: \$40,000**

**Remodeling of Library Reading Room.** Nearly 40 percent of patrons visiting the library indicate they are doing family history research. A large number of resources they consult are in the Hubbs Microfilm Room. Because of current space limitations, there are long waits for microfilm readers/printers. The microfilm storage capacity also has reached its limit and there is no room for additional cabinets in this room. Remodeling necessitates removal of several walls, the relocation of interior granite surfaces, and significant changes to electrical and HVAC systems.

**Amount: \$127,000**



Minnesota History Center  
Exhibit Gallery



Library Reading Room

## History Center Visitor Services Upgrades (continued)

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### **History Center Exhibit Gallery Lighting Infrastructure Systems.**

When the History Center opened in 1992, it was state of the art for museums nationwide. One of the systems that made it so was the gallery lighting control system which limited the time that valuable artifacts were exposed to damaging light. Today, the lighting controls operate using obsolete technology which is no longer supported by the manufacturer. This request would replace the worn-out lighting infrastructure necessary to present modern, technology-driven exhibits and protect historic artifacts.

**Amount: \$405,000**

**Total Request: \$572,000**

Governor's Recommendation \$572,000



Minnesota History Center



## 5. State Capitol Visitor Services and Furnishings Project

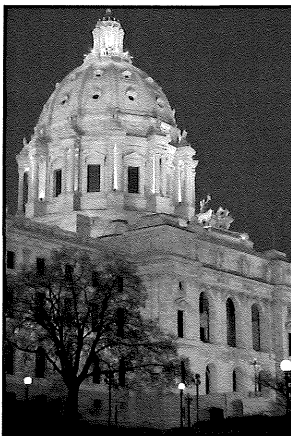
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It is the responsibility of the Minnesota Historical Society to provide educational programs and preserve artwork in the State Capitol, as detailed in M.S. Chapter 138.67-138.69. Works of art as defined by the statute include “paintings, portraits, mural decorations, stained glass, statues and busts, bas-relief, ornaments, furniture, plaques and any other article or structure of a permanent character intended for decoration or commemoration placed in the Capitol in 1905 or placed subsequently for historical purposes or decoration.”

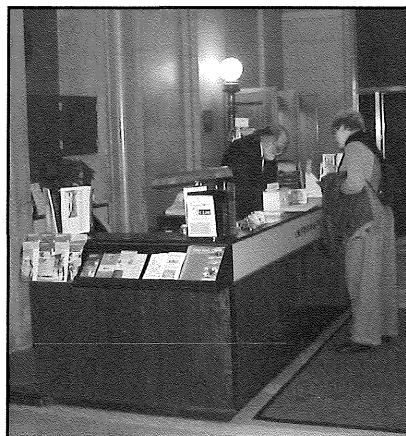
Over 250,000 people visit the Capitol each year. This traffic results in heavy use and deterioration of the furnishings in the public corridors and other high traffic areas. Without funding for this project, the furniture will continue to deteriorate to a point where significant items will no longer be salvageable. Funds provided for this request will ensure that restoration and conservation measures on all furnishings will be in accord with standards set by the American Institute for Conservation of Historical and Artistic Works and will enable the Minnesota Historical Society to meet its statutory responsibilities.

**Total Request: \$550,000 (General Fund)**

**Governor’s Recommendation \$0**



Minnesota State Capitol



Visitors Services Area



Damaged 1905 Arm Chair

## Summary of Project Elements for 2006

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### MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL

**Furnishings Plan:** Finish a partially-completed comprehensive furnishings plan that will provide the historical research and documentation necessary to make restoration and maintenance decisions about Capitol spaces.

**Furnishings:** Only 800 of the original 1,600 pieces of furniture designed by Cass Gilbert in 1905 survive, and nearly half of those are in poor condition. Assess the condition of the surviving pieces and conduct repairs on a prioritized basis.

**Visitor Services Area:** Design and build a new information desk and small retail kiosk to better serve visitors to the Capitol and improve the appearance at the main front entrance. The desk on the first floor is 40 years old. It no longer supports the visitor services work done at the desk, is not configured to take advantage of modern technology, does not have space for gift/retail sales functions, and does not fit with the architectural design of the public corridor.

**Busts, Plaques, Statues, Murals, Governor's portraits, Paintings:** Implement a conservation assessment and treatment of these artworks, as well as recommendations for ongoing maintenance. There are 124 of these items in the Capitol.

## 6. Oliver H. Kelley Farm Revitalization

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Part of the long-range plan for the Oliver H. Kelley Farm includes expanding the story beyond a current pioneering period of farming to the present and future of Minnesota agriculture. This request will provide planning and design funding for a variety of projects related to the revitalization and renewal of the site. The work will prepare the Oliver H. Kelley Farm for a comprehensive redevelopment of the site that will be requested in 2008.

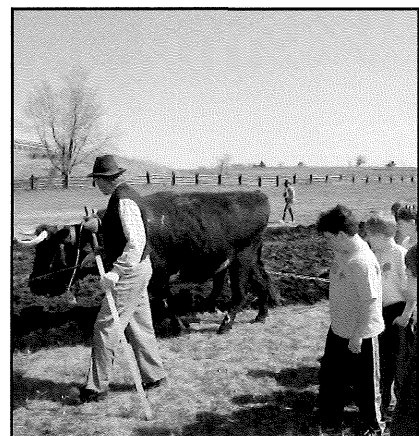
The prime motivation for this redevelopment is to tell the complete story of Minnesota's past, present and future in agriculture. Given its location, urban growth area, educational message of universal interest and program growth potential, the Minnesota Historical Society believes the site will provide tremendous opportunities for Minnesotans to learn how they and their children fit into the story of farming in the state.

**Total Request: \$300,000**

Governor's Recommendation \$0

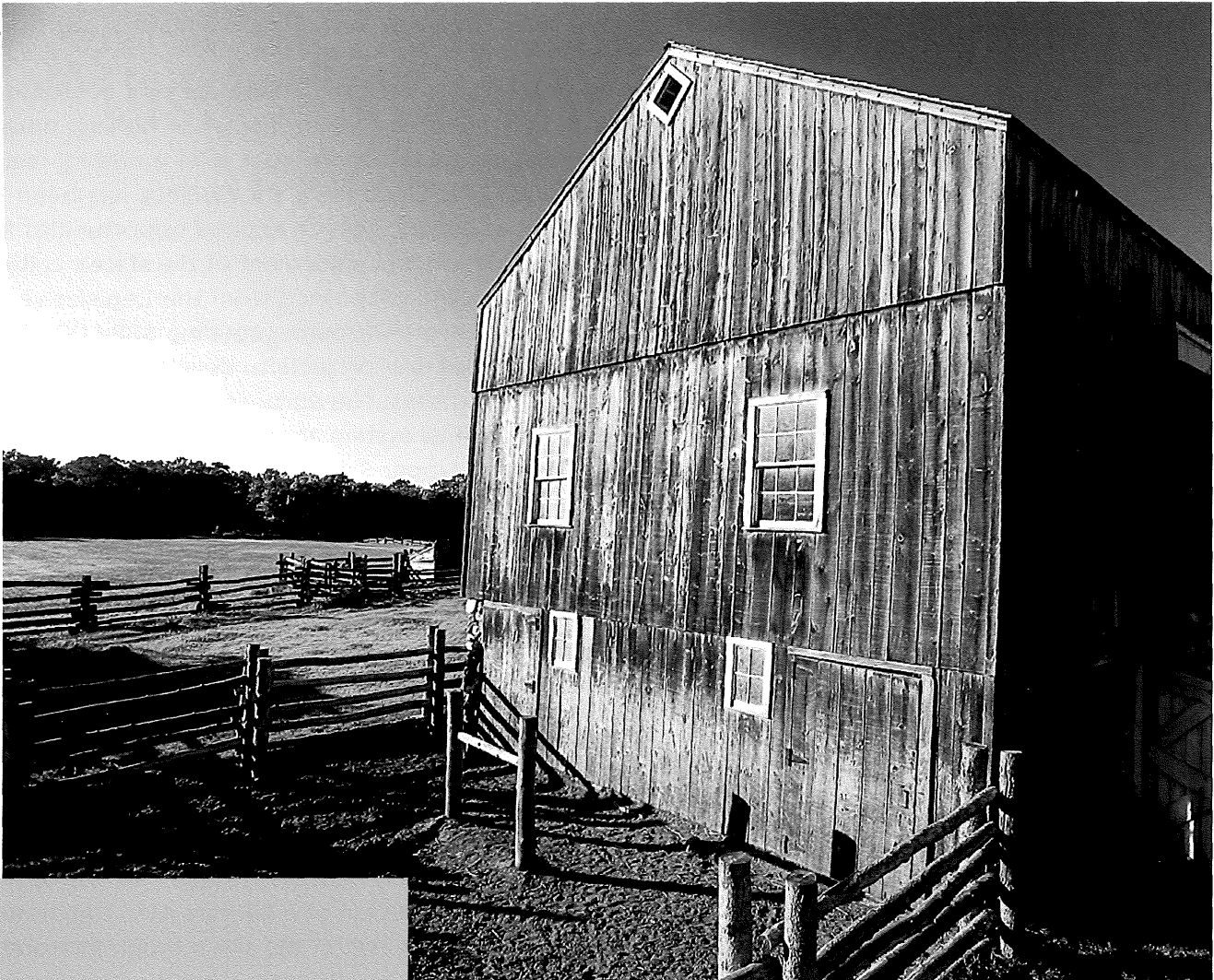


Oliver H. Kelley Farm  
Interpretive Program

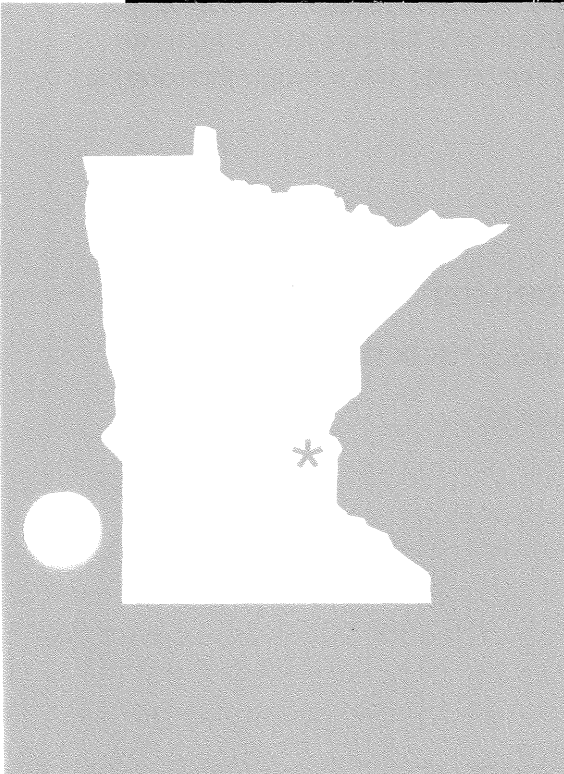


Oliver H. Kelley Farm  
School Group Program





Oliver H. Kelley Farm



## 7. Heritage Trails

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While many historic sites interpret a particular part of Minnesota history through exhibits at a visitor center or historic house, often history happened outdoors, near or at a natural feature or archaeological site. Since 1995, the Society has been developing trails at historic sites to expand opportunities for visitor use, appreciation and enjoyment of the state's cultural resources. With funding assistance from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources totaling \$884,000, the Society has completed four projects to develop or enhance trails at seven historic sites. The purpose of this request is to expand the Heritage Trail system at two historic sites, including Fort Ridgely and the Upper Sioux Agency, in order to more fully explain — through trails and interpretive markers — how events affected the people associated with these sites.

### **Project Parameters**

The project request will complete construction of a 1.25-mile ADA trail to lead visitors through the original Fort Ridgely complex. It will then extend into areas of the fort administered by the state park in order to more fully explain the role the fort played in the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. A trail project at the Upper Sioux Agency includes research, design, archaeological investigations and construction of a 1.5-mile ADA trail to tie the existing building to the rest of the site through interpretive markers and kiosks.

### **Total Request: \$685,000**

- ★ Fort Ridgely - \$270,500
- ★ Upper Sioux Agency - \$414,500

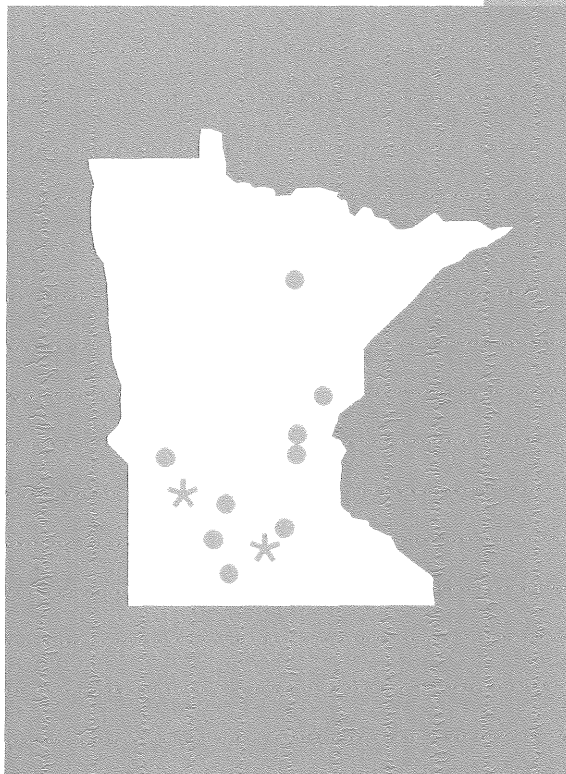
Governor's Recommendation \$0

## Recent Heritage Trails Completed

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### RECENT HERITAGE TRAILS COMPLETED

- Lower Sioux Agency
- Fort Ridgely
- Birch Coulee
- Traverse des Sioux
- Lac qui Parle
- Jeffers Petroglyphs
- Forest History Center
- Oliver H. Kelley Farm
- North West Company Fur Post







Minnesota Historical Society  
345 Kellogg Boulevard West  
Saint Paul, MN 55102-1903

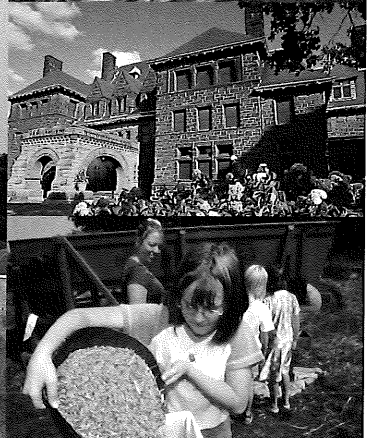
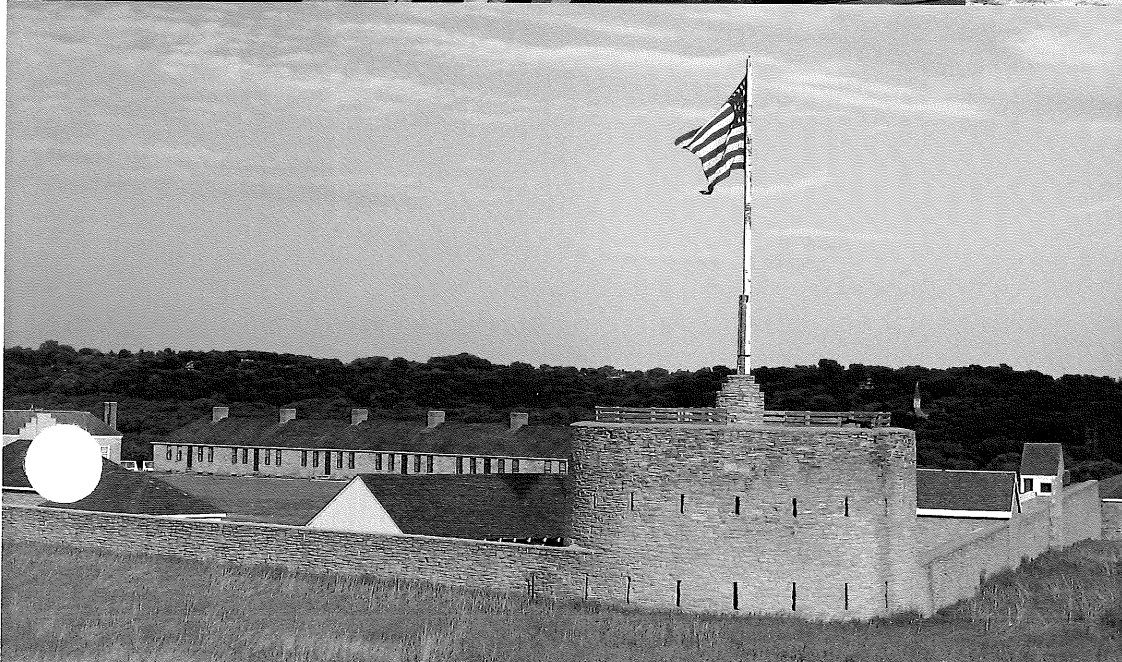
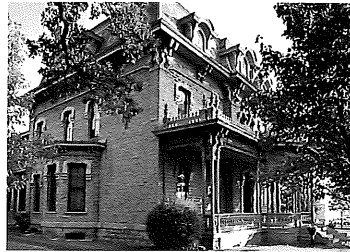
[www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org)



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# 2006 Capital Budget Request

March 2006



# Table of Contents



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## 2006 Capital Requests

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Historic Sites Asset Preservation	\$ 5,491,000
Historic Fort Snelling Museum	\$ 22,649,000
Sesquicentennial County & Local Historic Preservation Grants	\$ 2,500,000
Minnesota History Center Visitor Services Upgrades	\$ 572,000
State Capitol Visitor Services and Furnishings	\$ 550,000
Oliver H. Kelley Farm Revitalization	\$ 300,000
Heritage Trails	\$ 685,000
<b>Total Request</b>	<b>\$ 33,647,000</b>
Governor's Recommendation	\$6,672,000
Governor's Planning Estimate	\$26,049,000



## Recent Accomplishments

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### RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**LeDuc House, Hastings.** Exterior and interior stabilization and restoration in June 2005. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$1,200,000.

**Alexander Ramsey House, St. Paul.** Exterior restoration and repair in June 2005. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$600,000.

**James J. Hill House, St. Paul.** Back hillside repair and stabilization in May 2005. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$550,000.

**Forest History Center Interpretive Center, Grand Rapids.** Building remodeling and permanent exhibit replacement in June 2004. Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$1,442,000.

**Mill City Museum, Minneapolis.** Funding provided through the State of Minnesota: \$7,000,000. Federal funds: \$2,875,000. City of Minneapolis funds: \$1,000,000. Hennepin County funds: \$1,000,000. Non-public funding: \$19,333,700 as of September 2003.

### OTHER ASSET PRESERVATION PROJECTS UNDERWAY

**James J. Hill House, St. Paul.** Roof restoration and repair.

**Historic Fort Snelling, St. Paul.** Historic structure stabilization and repair/replacement within fort walls.

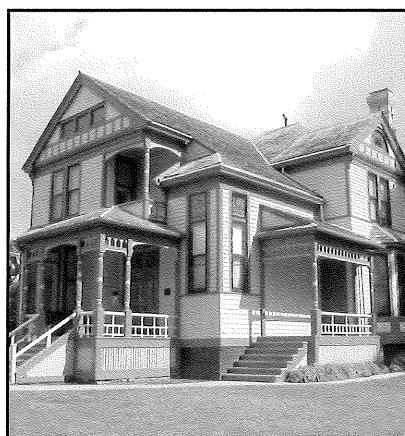
# Introduction

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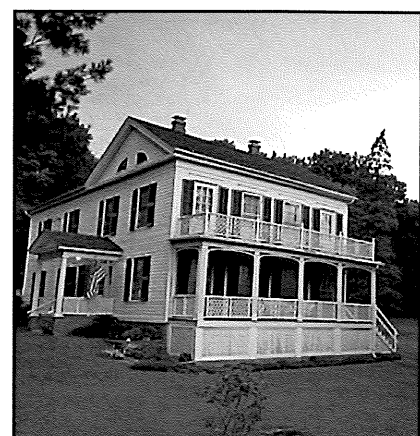
Chartered by the first legislature of the Minnesota Territory in 1849, the Minnesota Historical Society is the oldest educational and cultural institution in the state. The Society collects, preserves and tells the story of Minnesota's past. In 1965, the Minnesota Legislature created the State Historic Sites Network to preserve and interpret the state's most significant historic sites. Historic structures contained within these sites are the responsibility of the State and should be among its highest priorities.

## Protecting Historic Resources

Without a carefully planned capital investment strategy, Minnesota's historic resources will not survive to be enjoyed by future generations. The Society's 30 historic sites include land, trails, buildings, infrastructure and exhibits. In recent years, upkeep and repair of more than 125 structures have suffered. Limited financial resources have forced the deferral of important restoration activities. Heavy public use, added to ongoing environmental factors, has created visible and substantive wear-and-tear on the structures. The historic relevance and importance of the state's historic sites — as well as their educational value — cannot be disputed. Many of these buildings are century-old and in need of varying, yet substantial, levels of stabilization, restoration and preservation.



Comstock House,  
Moorhead



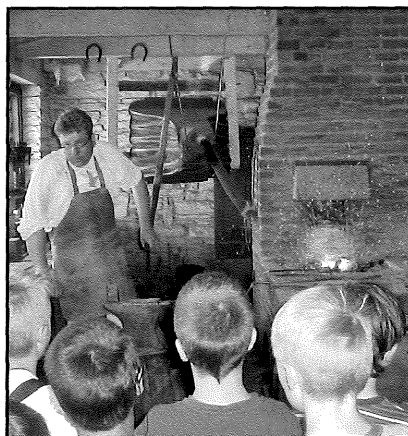
Folsom House,  
Taylors Falls

### **The Changing Nature of Education**

Education no longer takes place only in classrooms. Many non-traditional settings, including the state's historic sites and the Minnesota History Center, are places where citizens actively participate in life-long learning about our common history. Over the past decade, historic sites have averaged over 600,000 visitors each year, while programs for 110,000 schoolchildren annually are held at the Minnesota History Center. In the library, visitors enjoy access to the State Archives and to the Society's massive manuscript, newspaper, audio-visual, map, art and artifact collections. New information technologies provide individuals and institutions with access to the Society's vast resources through the Society's award-winning web site [www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org).

### **Heritage Tourism and Economic Impact**

Visiting historic sites is one of the primary reasons that tourists travel, both in Minnesota and across the nation. A recent Travel Industry Association of America/*Smithsonian* magazine study found that 81 percent of Americans taking a trip last year included a visit to a cultural heritage site or event. People are seeking historical experiences that are authentic and of high quality. In addition to the educational benefits of heritage tourism, communities across the state experience economic benefits from tourism. The Minnesota Office of Tourism estimates that tourism is a \$10 billion industry in Minnesota. Heritage tourism plays a significant part in this important element of our state's economy. Minnesota's Historic Sites Network draws 40 percent of its visitors from out of state.



Historic Fort Snelling



Oliver H. Kelley Farm,  
Elk River

# 1. Historic Sites Asset Preservation

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Since 1965, the Minnesota Historical Society has acquired, developed, interpreted and preserved historic sites statewide. Minnesota's historic buildings, artifacts and landscapes within the Historic Site Network include 30 sites with more than 125 significant historical structures and contemporary buildings totaling over 793,000 square feet of space. Each of the sites is of state and national significance — in fact, many of the buildings are over 100 years old. Skilled care and planned maintenance is critical to their preservation.

The Historic Sites Network fulfills the Society's mission to collect and preserve historic evidence of human culture in Minnesota, and also provides one-of-a-kind tools for teaching Minnesota history to current and future generations. Failure to maintain these historic treasures will result in irreversible loss of material and intellectual culture.

## Preserving Our Past

Historic buildings and landscapes contribute to the educational program of the statewide Historic Sites Network and are a significant state investment. Preserving historic facilities that contain unique and expensive architectural features or time-specific construction techniques require capital funds.

Historic facilities and building materials need to be maintained for as long as possible. When repair or replacement becomes inevitable, the resulting work must be carefully researched, planned and executed by skilled tradespeople with exacting attention to historic details, materials and methods. This work must meet or exceed the preservation standards set by state and federal agencies and professional organizations.



Harkin Store,  
near New Ulm



Split Rock Lighthouse Dwellings,  
near Two Harbors



## Inventory of Asset Preservation Needs for 2006

(Listed by priority)

<b>SITE</b>	<b>PROJECT CONTENT</b>	<b>COST</b>
<b>Comstock House</b>	Restore/stabilize Ice House	<b>\$ 369,000</b>
<b>Split Rock Lighthouse</b>	Exterior preservation of Lighthouse, Fog Signal Building, Barns, Dwellings	<b>\$ 959,000</b>
<b>Harkin Store</b>	Building repair and stabilization	<b>\$ 433,000</b>
<b>Folsom House</b>	Building repair and stabilization	<b>\$ 318,000</b>
<b>Ramsey House</b>	HVAC replacement	<b>\$ 260,000</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	Roof replacement	<b>\$ 400,000</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	Design for future asset preservation projects	<b>\$ 343,000</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	Monuments and markers	<b>\$ 150,000</b>
<b>James J.Hill House</b>	Exterior stabilization, cleaning/repointing, fence and ironwork repairs	<b>\$ 925,000</b>
<b>Split Rock Lighthouse</b>	Stabilize and repair Dwelling #3 interior	<b>\$ 363,000</b>
<b>James J.Hill House</b>	Stabilize and repair Walnut Street wall	<b>\$ 231,000</b>
<b>Alexander Ramsey House</b>	Renovate Carriage House	<b>\$ 370,000</b>
<b>Mille Lacs Indian Museum</b>	Repair and stabilize Ayer House and Museum Trading Post	<b>\$ 370,000</b>
<b>Total Request</b>		<b>\$ 5,491,000</b>
Governor's Recommendation		<b>\$4,000,000</b>

# 1. Asset Preservation Needs for 2006 (continued)

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## Comstock House



Damaged Ice House Foundation



Ice House Temporary Stabilization

## Split Rock Lighthouse



Damaged Lighthouse Foundation



Cracked Dwelling #3 Porch

## Harkin Store



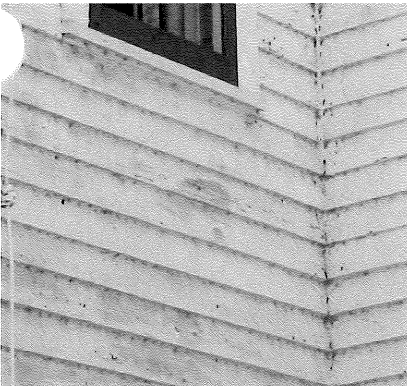
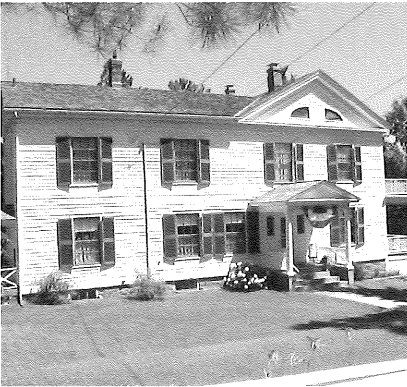
Rotted Store Window Sill



Rotted Store Siding

# 1. Asset Preservation Needs for 2006 (continued)

## Folsom House



House Siding With Mold



Rotted House Railing

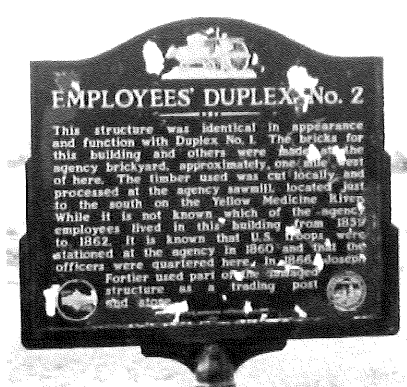
## Statewide



Roofs



Project Design



Monuments and Markers

## James J. Hill House



Walnut Street Retaining Wall



Walnut Street Retaining Wall



## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum

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As Minnesota approaches the sesquicentennial of statehood in 2008, the Minnesota Historical Society is continuing the process of revitalizing Historic Fort Snelling, one of the state's most significant historic sites. The site is Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark, the highest distinction given by the federal government in recognition of the role the site has played in the nation's development. The requested funds will be used to design and construct a new year-round museum in the former Cavalry Barracks on the site.

### **Historic Restoration and Reuse**

The original restoration and site program at Historic Fort Snelling is nearly 40 years old. Buildings and grounds that show signs of heavy visitor use need modernization. Historic structures that are empty and decaying need restoration and a productive use. In order to improve visitor amenities and the needs of the site for the next 40 years and beyond, improvements and changes to buildings will be made — both for modern visitor needs and to maintain historical integrity.

### **Enhanced Visitor Services**

After decades of operating a seasonal program at this important historic site, the Minnesota Historical Society is eager to deliver the next level of service to the public by offering a wider menu of year-round experiences for visitors. While the site continues to serve 85,000 people each year, it is not reaching its full potential due to limited facilities, outdated exhibits and a program that has not incorporated some of the important history of the site and the state of Minnesota, including the stories of the Civil War, the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862 and World War II. This wider range of activities and experiences will encourage repeat visits and longer stays at the fort. Only then can Historic Fort Snelling take its proper role as a major regional tourist destination. This increased scope will bring new revenue to support the mission and activities of the Historic Fort Snelling program.

### **Public Demand**

In 2002, the Minnesota Historical Society proposed a temporary closing of Historic Fort Snelling in order to focus energies on the necessary redevelopment projects at the site. The immense public outcry over this action had a dramatic effect. If there was any doubt before about the special place the site holds in the hearts of Minnesotans, it was put to rest. The legislature responded in kind, providing additional funds to keep the current operation intact, and to accelerate the planning for the site's rebirth. A master plan has been drafted that presents a road map to renewal for the state's preeminent historic site.

### **Total Request: \$22,649,000**

Governor's Recommendation \$1,100,000

Governor's Planning Estimate-2008 \$21,549,000

## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum (continued)

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### PROJECT ELEMENTS FOR 2006

A new **Historic Fort Snelling Museum**, housed in the renovated 1904 Cavalry Barracks buildings, will be the focal point of a revitalized Historic Fort Snelling. Through a wealth of interactive and multimedia exhibits, the museum will tell the fort's story across the span of Minnesota history – from early days of settlement through World War II.

- Exhibit galleries, classrooms, archaeology labs and an auditorium will provide extraordinary educational opportunities.
- Event and rental space will be available to those wishing to enjoy the historic ambiance for special occasions.
- A museum shop and food service will add to the visitor experience and generate revenue.

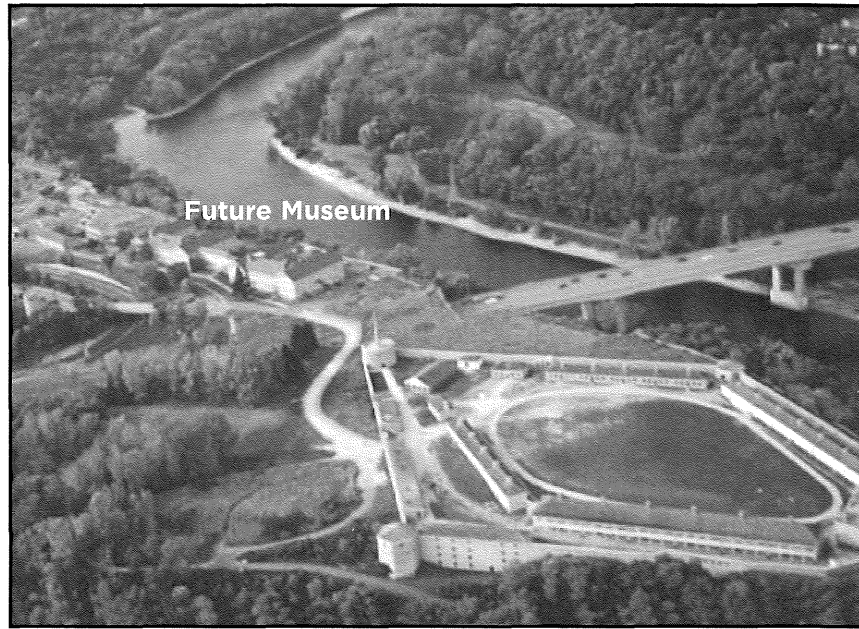
The \$22.6 million appropriation will:

- Restore the 70,000 square-foot Cavalry Barracks and create the new museum
- Create new exhibits
- Restore the former Cavalry Stables
- Reconfigure parking areas
- Resolve long-term drainage problems
- Upgrade all utilities

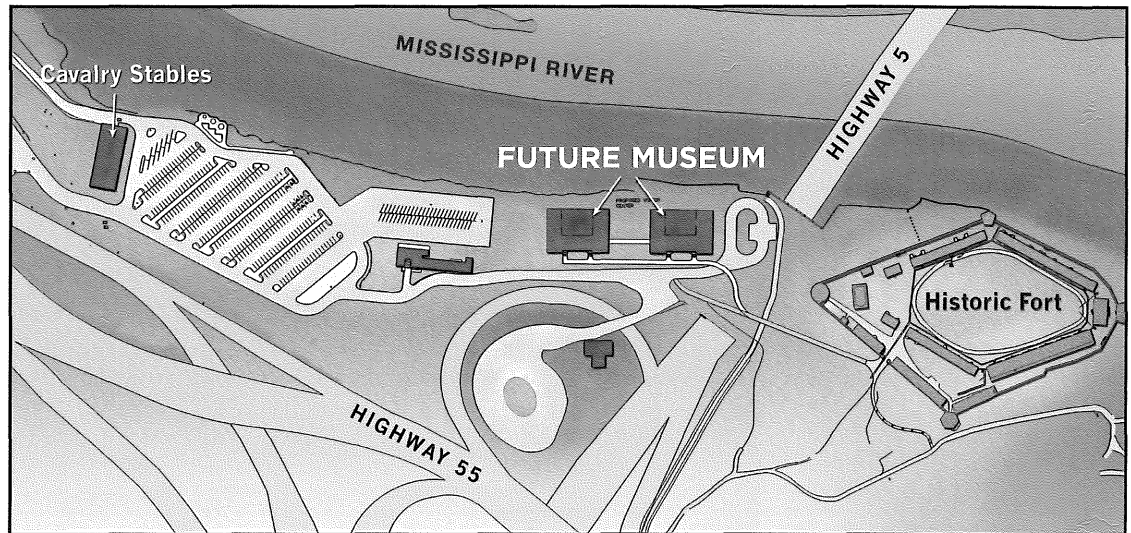
Design	\$ 1,100,000
Project Management	\$ 700,000
Construction Costs	\$ 15,865,000
Exhibits	\$ 2,250,000
1% for Art	\$ 159,000
Relocation and Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	\$ 525,000
Subtotal	\$ 20,609,000
Standard state inflation factor @ 9.9%	\$ <u>2,040,000</u>
<b>TOTAL REQUEST</b>	<b>\$ 22,649,000</b>

## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum (continued)

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Historic Fort Snelling



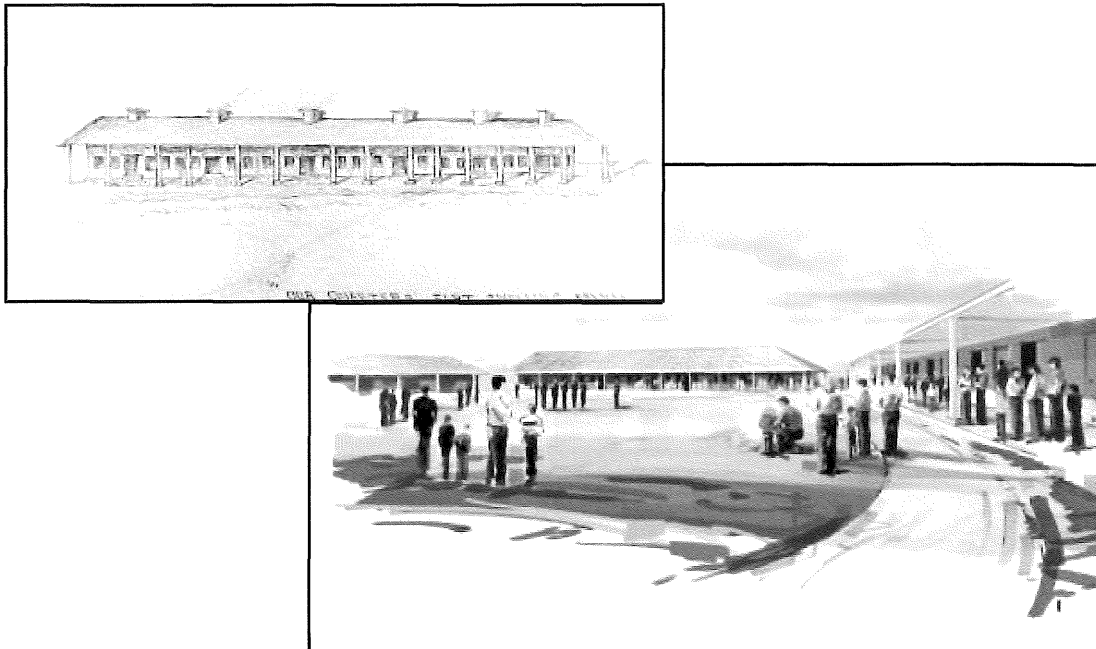
Historic Fort Snelling Revitalization Site Plan

## 2. Historic Fort Snelling Museum (continued)

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Future Museum in former Cavalry Barracks



Historic Fort Parade Grounds

## 4. Sesquicentennial County and Local Historic Preservation Grants

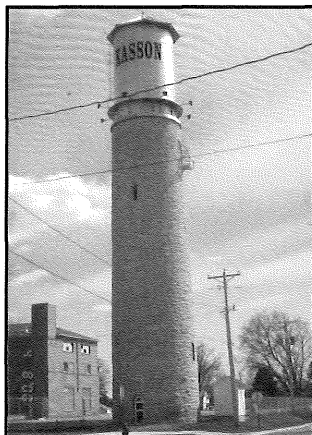
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Communities across the state are preparing to celebrate the state's sesquicentennial in 2008 — as well as their respective heritage — through the preservation of treasured historic resources in their communities. The preservation grants program has enabled many organizations throughout the state to preserve significant historic places and other priceless history at a very modest cost to the state. This project provides funding — on a competitive matching basis — for county and local historic preservation projects. Grant-in-aid funds are made available to preserve historic assets owned by public entities, and are matched at least one-to-one by grant recipients.

This project focuses the state's investment and insures a matching local share, while fulfilling the statutory commitment to preserve historic resources. Over the 10-year history of this bond-funded program the Society has administered grants totaling more than \$4 million in response to nearly \$8 million in local requests. This clearly demonstrates the statewide need for historic preservation funding, as well as the ability and willingness of local groups to match state dollars.

**Total Request: \$2,500,000**

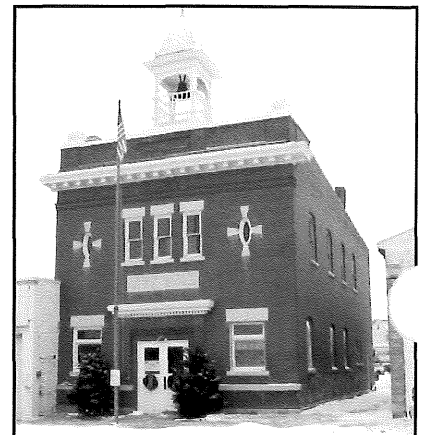
Governor's Recommendation \$1,000,000



Water Tower, Kasson



First National Bank, Adams



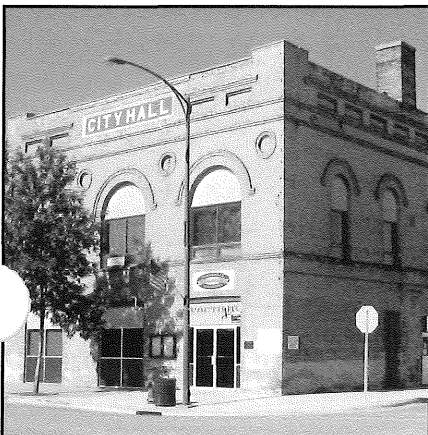
City Hall, Nerstrand



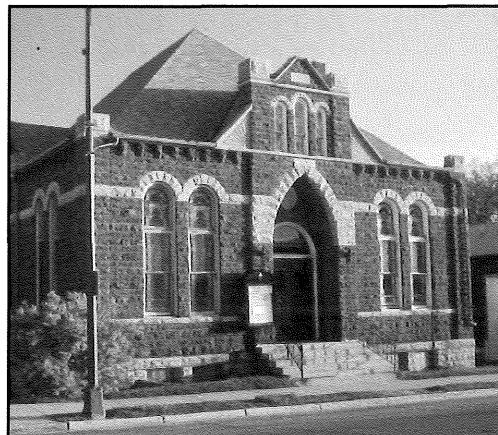
## Examples of Previous Grant Awards:

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- City of Kasson (1997-1998) \$89,500;  
Kasson Water Tower, total restoration.
- City of Adams (1998-1999) \$24,530;  
First National Bank, exterior restoration.
- City of Nerstrand (1999) \$35,000;  
City Hall, total restoration.
- City of Barnesville (2006) \$45,165;  
City Hall, window replacement and tuckpointing.
- Martin County Preservation Association (2003-2004) \$47,000;  
First Church of Christ Scientist,  
City of Fairmont, building restoration.
- Beltrami County (2001-2006) \$110,000;  
Beltrami County Courthouse, exterior restoration.



City Hall, Barnesville



First Church of Christ Scientist, Fairmont



County Courthouse,  
Beltrami County

## 4. History Center Visitor Services Upgrades

---

The Minnesota History Center, completed in October 1992, is home to the Minnesota Historical Society's collections, exhibit galleries and library, providing a place for visitors to discover a personal connection to the past. This funding request is part of a multi-year project to improve visitor services in several areas of the History Center.

### **This request includes:**

**Library Security System.** The library contains nearly 500,000 books, periodicals and pamphlets documenting the history of our state. Many are rare; most are unique. They represent the investment of 150 years of purchases by the Minnesota Historical Society and the gift donations of many Minnesotans. A modern electronic security system similar to those used in most public and academic libraries will help protect some of Minnesota's most important historical resources.

**Amount: \$40,000**

**Remodeling of Library Reading Room.** Nearly 40 percent of patrons visiting the library indicate they are doing family history research. A large number of resources they consult are in the Hubbs Microfilm Room. Because of current space limitations, there are long waits for microfilm readers/printers. The microfilm storage capacity also has reached its limit and there is no room for additional cabinets in this room. Remodeling necessitates removal of several walls, the relocation of interior granite surfaces, and significant changes to electrical and HVAC systems.

**Amount: \$127,000**



Minnesota History Center  
Exhibit Gallery



Library Reading Room



## History Center Visitor Services Upgrades (continued)

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### **History Center Exhibit Gallery Lighting Infrastructure Systems.**

When the History Center opened in 1992, it was state of the art for museums nationwide. One of the systems that made it so was the gallery lighting control system which limited the time that valuable artifacts were exposed to damaging light. Today, the lighting controls operate using obsolete technology which is no longer supported by the manufacturer. This request would replace the worn-out lighting infrastructure necessary to present modern, technology-driven exhibits and protect historic artifacts.

**Amount: \$405,000**

**Total Request: \$572,000**

Governor's Recommendation \$572,000



Minnesota History Center

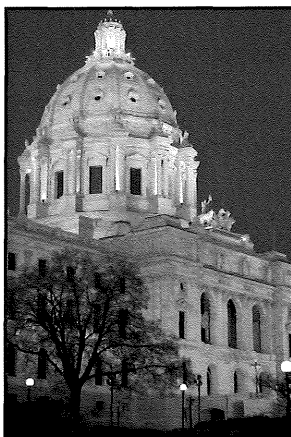
## 5. State Capitol Visitor Services and Furnishings Project

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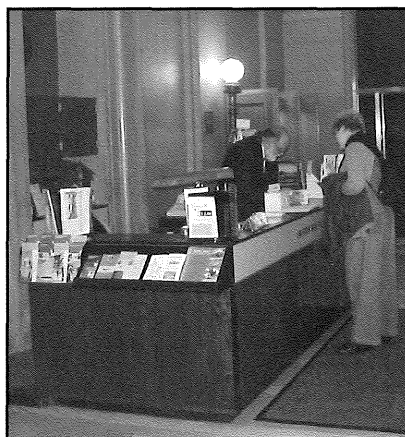
It is the responsibility of the Minnesota Historical Society to provide educational programs and preserve artwork in the State Capitol, as detailed in M.S. Chapter 138.67-138.69. Works of art as defined by the statute include “paintings, portraits, mural decorations, stained glass, statues and busts, bas-relief, ornaments, furniture, plaques and any other article or structure of a permanent character intended for decoration or commemoration placed in the Capitol in 1905 or placed subsequently for historical purposes or decoration.”

Over 250,000 people visit the Capitol each year. This traffic results in heavy use and deterioration of the furnishings in the public corridors and other high traffic areas. Without funding for this project, the furniture will continue to deteriorate to a point where significant items will no longer be salvageable. Funds provided for this request will ensure that restoration and conservation measures on all furnishings will be in accord with standards set by the American Institute for Conservation of Historical and Artistic Works and will enable the Minnesota Historical Society to meet its statutory responsibilities.

**Total Request: \$550,000 (General Fund)**  
**Governor’s Recommendation \$0**



Minnesota State Capitol



Visitors Services Area



Damaged 1905 Arm Chair

## Summary of Project Elements for 2006

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### MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL

**Furnishings Plan:** Finish a partially-completed comprehensive furnishings plan that will provide the historical research and documentation necessary to make restoration and maintenance decisions about Capitol spaces.

**Furnishings:** Only 800 of the original 1,600 pieces of furniture designed by Cass Gilbert in 1905 survive, and nearly half of those are in poor condition. Assess the condition of the surviving pieces and conduct repairs on a prioritized basis.

**Visitor Services Area:** Design and build a new information desk and small retail kiosk to better serve visitors to the Capitol and improve the appearance at the main front entrance. The desk on the first floor is 40 years old. It no longer supports the visitor services work done at the desk, is not configured to take advantage of modern technology, does not have space for gift/retail sales functions, and does not fit with the architectural design of the public corridor.

**Busts, Plaques, Statues, Murals, Governor's portraits, Paintings:** Implement a conservation assessment and treatment of these artworks, as well as recommendations for ongoing maintenance. There are 124 of these items in the Capitol.

## 6. Oliver H. Kelley Farm Revitalization

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Part of the long-range plan for the Oliver H. Kelley Farm includes expanding the story beyond a current pioneering period of farming to the present and future of Minnesota agriculture. This request will provide planning and design funding for a variety of projects related to the revitalization and renewal of the site. The work will prepare the Oliver H. Kelley Farm for a comprehensive redevelopment of the site that will be requested in 2008.

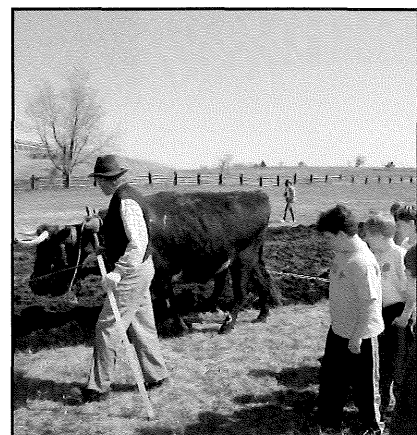
The prime motivation for this redevelopment is to tell the complete story of Minnesota's past, present and future in agriculture. Given its location, urban growth area, educational message of universal interest and program growth potential, the Minnesota Historical Society believes the site will provide tremendous opportunities for Minnesotans to learn how they and their children fit into the story of farming in the state.

**Total Request: \$300,000**

Governor's Recommendation \$0

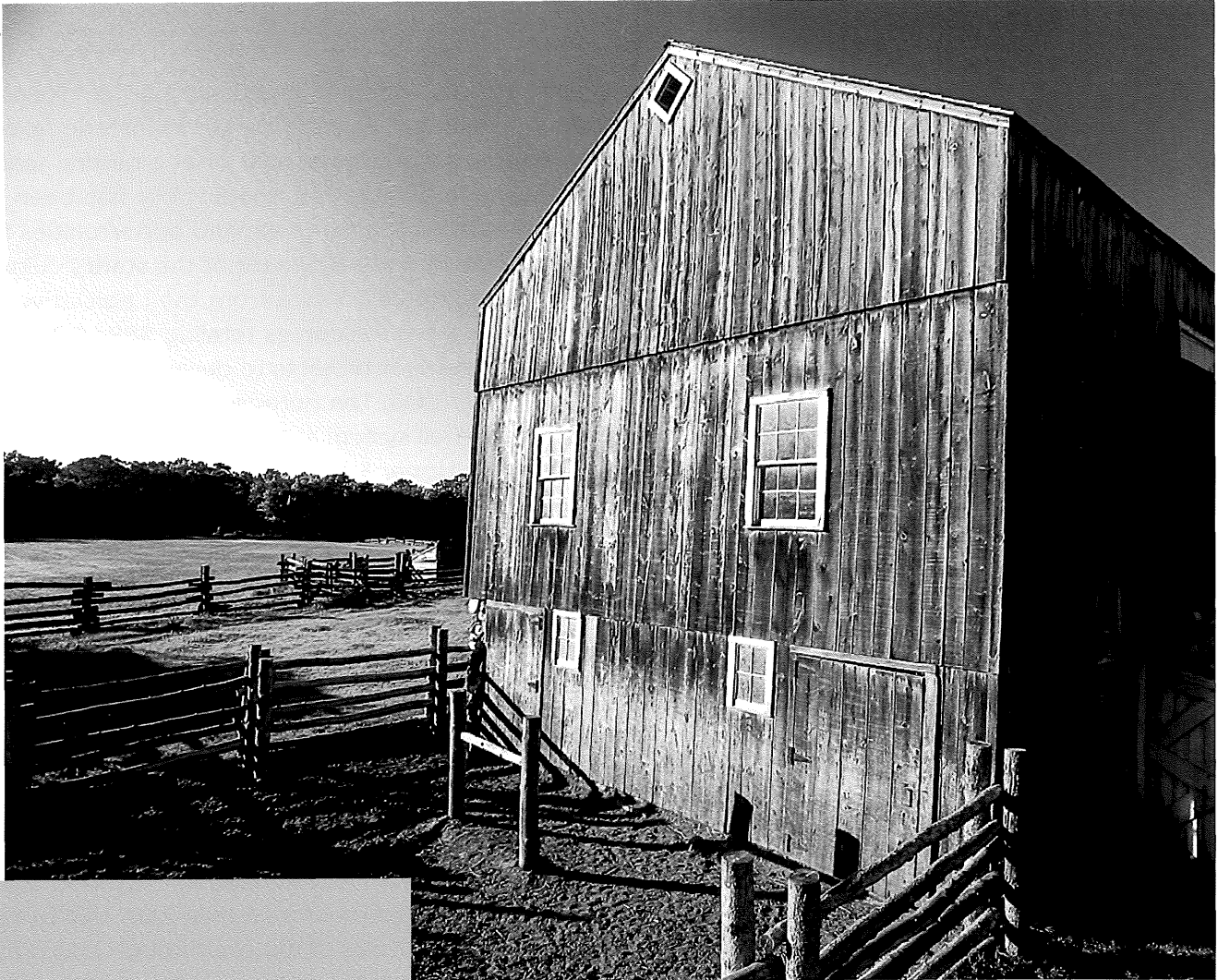


Oliver H. Kelley Farm  
Interpretive Program

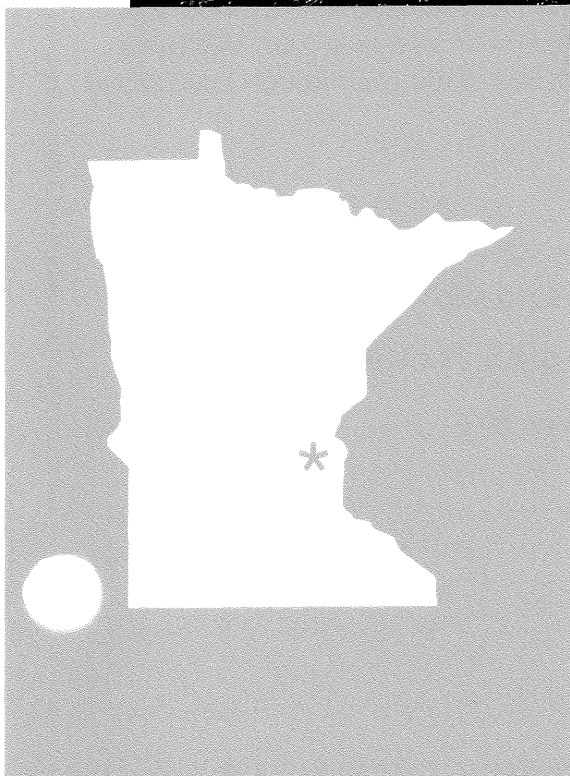


Oliver H. Kelley Farm  
School Group Program





Oliver H. Kelley Farm



## 7. Heritage Trails

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While many historic sites interpret a particular part of Minnesota history through exhibits at a visitor center or historic house, often history happened outdoors, near or at a natural feature or archaeological site. Since 1995, the Society has been developing trails at historic sites to expand opportunities for visitor use, appreciation and enjoyment of the state's cultural resources. With funding assistance from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources totaling \$884,000, the Society has completed four projects to develop or enhance trails at seven historic sites. The purpose of this request is to expand the Heritage Trail system at two historic sites, including Fort Ridgely and the Upper Sioux Agency, in order to more fully explain — through trails and interpretive markers — how events affected the people associated with these sites.

### **Project Parameters**

The project request will complete construction of a 1.25-mile ADA trail to lead visitors through the original Fort Ridgely complex. It will then extend into areas of the fort administered by the state park in order to more fully explain the role the fort played in the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. A trail project at the Upper Sioux Agency includes research, design, archaeological investigations and construction of a 1.5-mile ADA trail to tie the existing building to the rest of the site through interpretive markers and kiosks.

### **Total Request: \$685,000**

- ★ Fort Ridgely - \$270,500
- ★ Upper Sioux Agency - \$414,500

Governor's Recommendation \$0

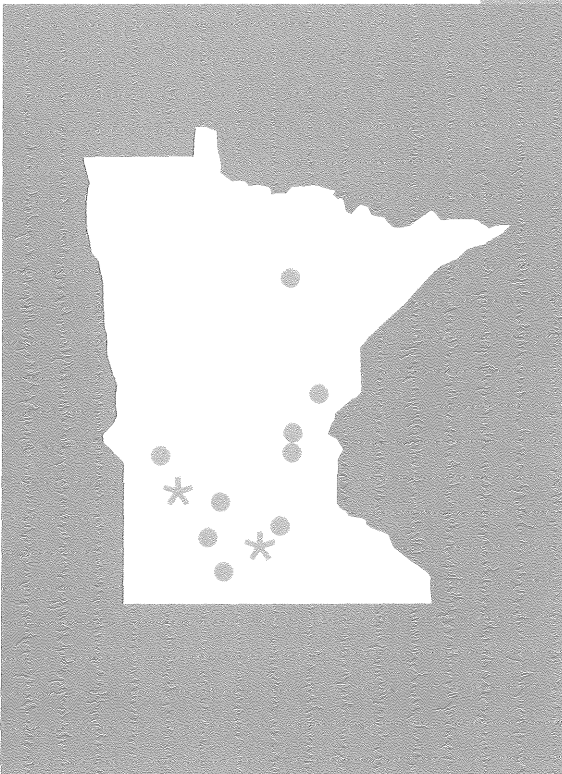


## Recent Heritage Trails Completed

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### RECENT HERITAGE TRAILS COMPLETED

- Lower Sioux Agency
- Fort Ridgely
- Birch Coulee
- Traverse des Sioux
- Lac qui Parle
- Jeffers Petroglyphs
- Forest History Center
- Oliver H. Kelley Farm
- North West Company Fur Post





Minnesota Historical Society  
345 Kellogg Boulevard West  
Saint Paul, MN 55102-1903

[www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org)





Minnesota Public Facilities Authority

# Infrastructure Financing Programs

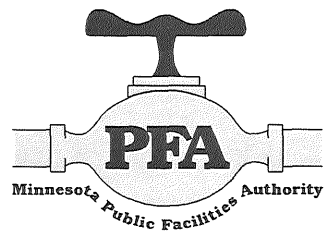
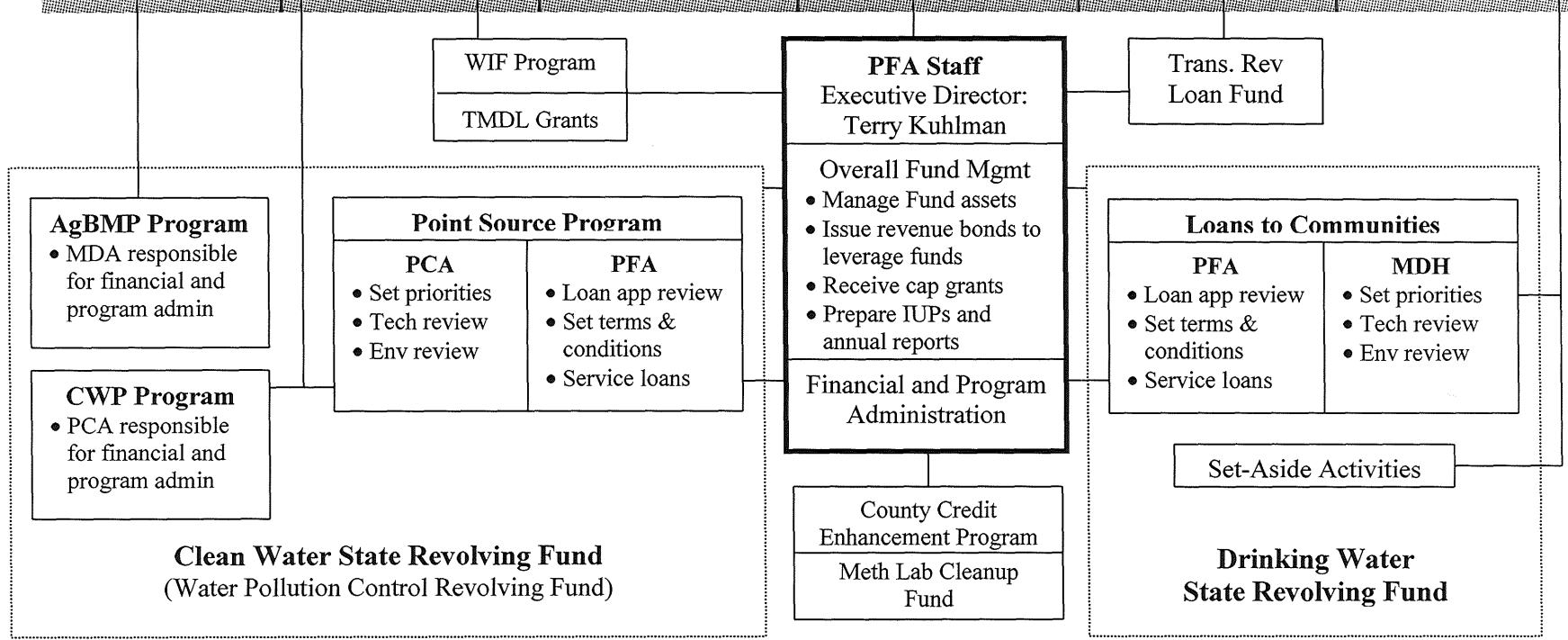
Terry Kuhlman, Executive Director

651-296-4704

[www.deed.state.mn.us/community/assistance/pfa.htm](http://www.deed.state.mn.us/community/assistance/pfa.htm)

# Minnesota Public Facilities Authority

<p><b>Dept of Agriculture</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Gene Hugoson</p>	<p><b>Pollution Control Agency</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Sheryl Corrigan</p>	<p><b>Dept of Finance</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Peggy Ingison</p>	<p><b>Dept of Empl. &amp; Econ Development</b> <i>PFA Chair</i></p> <p>Commissioner: Matt Kramer</p>	<p><b>Dept of Transportation</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Lt. G. Carol Molnau</p>	<p><b>Dept of Health</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Dianne Mandernach</p>
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## PFA Project Financing Exceeds Two Billion Dollars

### Total PFA Financing Thru 12/31/05

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
WPCRF	290	1,528,238,705
DWRF	164	294,926,345
WIF	76	88,575,220
TRLF	18	106,676,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>\$ 2,018,416,702</b>



## Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

- 283 ww loans to communities for \$1.5b to date.
  - Total interest savings exceeds \$417 million.
- Also provided over \$75 million for nonpoint source loan programs administered by other agencies.
- 2006 Intended Use Plan (IUP)
  - 48 projects for \$159 million eligible to receive loans.
- Estimate receiving \$16.4 million per year from EPA.
  - 33% cut over past two years.



## Wastewater Infrastructure Fund (WIF)

- Supplemental assistance for high cost, high priority wastewater projects.
- WIF provides grants to match USDA Rural Development for small rural communities, or
- For non-RD projects, WIF provides zero interest loans with payments deferred for first 20 years while SRF loan is repaid.
- WIF financing to date:
  - 28 RD matching grants - \$19.7 million
  - 43 non-RD loans/grants - \$63.0 million
  - 7 special appropriation grants - \$8.3 million
  - \$17.2 million reserved for 10 projects, \$4.6 m. available



## Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 157 loans to communities for \$283 million to date.
  - Total interest savings exceeds \$69 million.
- Also provided \$19m. to MDH for wellhead protection, technical assistance, public water supply supervision.
- 2006 Intended Use Plan (IUP)
  - 50 projects for \$93.4 million eligible to receive loans.
- Estimate receiving \$15 million per year from EPA.





## Future Needs

- **Drinking Water Needs**
  - 2006 Project Priority List: 193 projects, \$205 million
    - » Includes 35 new projects for \$30 million
  - Total of 32 projects for \$46.5 million were funded in FY 2005 by PFA, RD, SCDP, others
- **Wastewater Needs**
  - 2006 Project Priority List: 245 projects, \$1.6 billion
    - » Includes 41 new projects for \$104 million
  - Total of 45 projects for \$112 million were funded in FY 2005 by PFA, RD, SCDP, others
  - PCA's Report on Future WW Infrastructure Needs estimates total needs over next 20 years at \$3.5 billion.



## 2006 Capital Budget Request

- **State match for CW/DW Revolving Funds - \$38,800,000**
  - \$6 million for 1:5 match for federal Drinking Water funds
  - \$32.8 million for 1:1 match for federal Clean Water funds.
- **Wastewater Infrastructure Fund (WIF) - \$15,300,000**
  - PFA WIF report (Feb 2006) details project needs and eligible amounts based on PCA's project priority list.
  - PFA will recommend a portion of WIF funds again be set-aside for corrective action work on projects in very small communities.



## Legislative Initiative: Increase PFA Bonding Authority

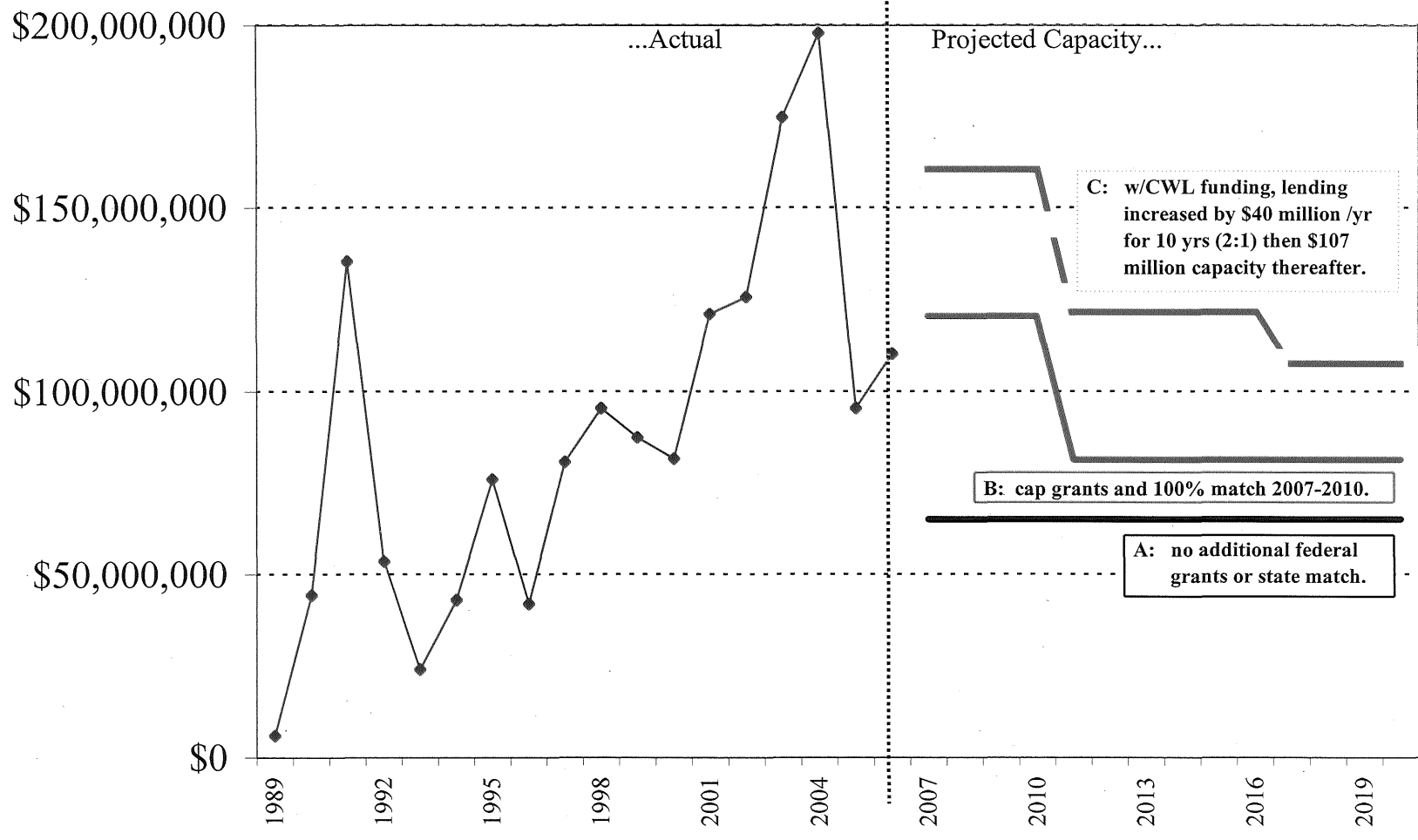
- The PFA uses its AAA rated bonding authority under MN Statutes 446A.12 to leverage additional loan dollars within the Authority's three revolving loan funds.
- PFA revenue bonds are repaid from loan repayments and interest earnings (no state backing).
- Current PFA bonding authority limit is \$1.25 billion.
- Request increase to \$1.50 billion to allow the PFA to continue to provide financing to communities.



## PFA Programs in Clean Water Legacy Bill

- **Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund**
  - Additional funds to the existing state revolving fund for low interest loans to cities for wastewater and storm water projects
- **Small Community Wastewater Treatment Program**
  - Loans and grants to replace failing septic systems with small clusters
  - Communities with below average MHI eligible for 50% grants
  - Up to 10% for technical assistance from U of MN Extension Service
- **Phosphorus Reduction Grants**
  - 75% grants to cities for phosphorus reduction costs
- **TMDL Grants (\$2m appropriated in 2005 bonding bill)**
  - 50% grants to cities for wastewater or stormwater projects required under TMDL implementation plans

**MPFA Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund  
Actual and Projected Annual Loan Commitments**





**Estimated Waste Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover from 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*ated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Notes: Current WIF reserved = \$17.2m, available = \$4.6m
<b>2006 IUP and WIF Reserved: Expect To Fund In 2006</b>											
Appleton	91	38	1	918.8	Sludge handling in	2006 IUP	1,335,000	-	-	1,335,000	
Bird Island	22	66	157	100	Sewer separation	WIF Rsvd	9,388,000	-	2,178,500	-	WIF reserved, need SRF loan
ChişagoLksPh2 (Stacy - partial)	128	21	50	495	Connect Stacy to	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,406,000	313,135	-	3,912,109	Partial WIF reserved
Dent	na	0	70	424.5	Rehab existing po	WIF Rsvd	865,000	-	100,000	-	WIF reserved
Dover-Eyota-St.Charles Phase	46	52	75	401.4	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	11,292,000	-	-	11,292,000	
Effie	na	0	62	457.6	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd	1,202,000	-	449,000	-	WIF reserved
Garrison/Kathio/Mille Lacs Sar	135	16	26	590	Unsewered / conn	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	18,100,000	-	4,000,000	5,875,000	WIF reserved
Gary	na	0	43	503.9	Unsewered / gravi	WIF Rsvd	2,254,328	-	582,164	-	WIF reserved
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur) -	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	2,906,600	-	-	2,147,123	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	108	29	46	501	Unsewered - conn	2006 IUP	4,606,900	-	-	3,689,406	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Le Sueur (joint w/ Henderson)	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	9,764,400	-	-	9,764,400	
Lester Prairie	38	58	6	781.3	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	5,800,000	-	-	5,800,000	
Madelia Phase 1	na	0	56	471.7	Tmnt plant rehab	2006 IUP	854,754	-	-	854,754	
Madelia Phase 2	77	43	55	471.7	Biosolids removal	2006 IUP	2,869,450	-	-	2,869,450	
Murray County-Lake Shetek	na	0	32	552.8	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	14,930,000	2,565,700	-	11,364,300	WIF reserved
Rutledge	na	0	58	463	Unsewered - conn	WIF Rsvd	1,292,000	-	342,000	-	WIF reserved
Sturgeon Lake (partial WIF res)	84	39	69	426	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,943,674	2,845,485	-	1,613,674	Partial WIF reserved
Western Lake Superior SD	48	51	14	707.6	Flocculation Tank	2006 IUP	4,900,000	-	-	4,900,000	
							101,710,106	5,724,320	7,651,664	65,417,216	
<b>Additional Projects Over 400 Points On 2006 PPL</b>											
Mentor	167	1	2	900	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,847,251	-	see below	-	
Lewiston	10	78	3	870	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,800,000	-	-	-	
La Salle	3	95	4	800	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	1,680,000	-	700,000	-	
Blue Earth	2	105	5	790.2	Sewer rehab, bios	??	2,790,500	-	-	2,790,500	
Huntley (Faribault Co)	4	87	7	774.5	Unsewered, conn	RD 2006	1,830,300	-	650,000	-	
Myrtle	19	70	8	761	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	736,922	-	see below	-	
MCES - Empire Service Area C	90	38	9	731.3	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	59,550,000	-	-	negotiated	
Hutchinson	54	48	10	731.3	Upgrade/expand t	??	4,710,000	-	-	4,710,000	
Manchester	18	70	11	731	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	840,243	-	see below	-	
Blomkest	150	1	15	706	Regionalization of	Applied to RD	2,300,000	-	-	-	
Austin	67	46	16	704.7	Rehab/expand exi	??	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	
Warroad	124	23	17	675	Rehab/expand exi	??	4,277,313	125,438	-	4,151,875	
Lake Township (Warroad)	126	22	19	665.5	Unsewered / colle	??	6,030,000	4,000,000	-	2,030,000	
Somerset Twsp - Hope	13	74	21	659	Unsewered / colle	??	471,151	-	-	471,151	
Guckeen (Faribault Co)	5	86	23	639.3	Unsewered, conn	Applied to RD	500,000	-	-	-	
Western Lake Superior SD	29	61	24	628.8	Vortex grit remova	??	3,800,000	-	-	3,800,000	
Ormsby	171	1	25	628.5	Unsewered / colle	Applied to RD	800,000	-	-	-	
Bigelow	7	80	27	589	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	2,600,000	-	1,000,000	-	
Butterfield	55	48	28	575	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,005,000	-	-	2,005,000	
MCES - MWWTP Disinfection	114	26	30	563.8	Construction - nev	2006 IUP	9,265,000	-	-	negotiated	

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Notes: Current WIF reserved = \$17.2m, available = \$4.6m
MCES - MWWTP Space Util./ Kent	63	46	31	563.8	Planning/Design - Unsewered-conne	2006 IUP RD 2006	8,800,000	-	-	negotiated	
MCES - MWWTP Liquid Treat	27	64	34	526	Construction - con	2006 IUP	947,000	-	340,000	-	
MCES - MWWTP Process Cor	62	46	36	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	2,235,000	-	-	negotiated	
MCES - MWWTP Solids Proce	115	26	37	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	1,400,000	-	-	negotiated	
Quamba	69	46	38	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	20,000,000	-	-	negotiated	
Caribou Lake (Canosia & Gran	107	29	39	514	Unsewered - conn	RD 2006 (-07)	1,618,900	-	see below	-	
MCES - Blue Lake Groundwat	45	52	40	513	Unsewered / colle	2006 IUP	5,531,775	3,450,000	-	2,081,775	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Alborn Twp	74	44	41	510.8	Construction - con	2006 IUP	20,000	-	-	negotiated	
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	111	26	44	503	Unsewered - clust	2006 IUP	955,056	750,000	-	205,056	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Hancock	108	29	46	501	Unsewered - conn	2006 IUP	counted above	917,494	-	counted above	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Tofte/Schroeder	70	46	47	497	New treatment fac	RD 2006 (-07)	2,167,465	-	see below	-	
MCES - Blue Lake Plant Impro	146	5	48	497	Unsewered / colle	??	10,350,000	-	-	10,350,000	
ChisagoLksPh2 (Stacy - partial	98	36	49	496.1	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	124,000,000	-	-	negotiated	
Alexandria Lakes Area Service	128	21	50	495	Connect Stacy to	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	counted above	368,891	-	counted above	Eligible for add. WIF if new \$
Knife River-Larsmont Sanitary	148	1	51	485	Sewer extensions	??	3,485,000	-	-	3,485,000	
Doran	131	19	52	481.5	Unswrd,Larsmont	WIF Rsvd	9,000,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	3,700,000	WIF reserved
Fountain	17	70	53	480.1	Unsewered / new	Applied to RD	934,303	-	-	-	
Barnesville	25	65	54	475	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,354,173	-	-	-	
Hawley	79	43	59	460	Expansion of Aera	2006 IUP	3,900,000	-	-	3,900,000	
Walters	87	39	60	460	Sewer rehab	2006 IUP	2,130,000	-	-	2,130,000	
Milaca	1	115	61	459.5	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,300,000	-	see below	-	
Brandon Township	168	1	63	456.3	Relocate ponds	2006 IUP	13,136,500	-	-	13,136,500	
Harris	151	1	64	453	Unsewered / conn	??	5,900,000	1,688,258	-	4,211,742	
Ottertail	94	38	65	450	New treatment fac	2006 IUP	3,600,000	-	-	3,600,000	
Annandale/Maple Lake	173	1	66	450	Unsewered	Applied to RD	3,198,000	-	-	-	
Milona Twp.	132	18	67	439	New treatment pla	2006 IUP	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	
Sturgeon Lake (partial WIF res	169	1	68	435	Unsewered / conn	??	12,500,000	2,432,840	-	10,067,160	
New York Mills	84	39	69	426	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	counted above	3,330,000	-	counted above	Eligible for add. WIF if new \$
Hudson Twp	73	45	71	415.7	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	4,100,000	1,315,539	-	2,784,461	
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur) -	89	38	72	415.4	Unsewered / conn	??	2,631,000	503,185	-	2,127,815	
MCES - Seneca Disinfection at	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatmer	2006 IUP	counted above	759,477	-	counted above	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Cottonwood Ph. 2	99	36	74	404.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	14,500,000	-	-	negotiated	
Ellendale	133	18	77	400	Collection improve	??	166,000	-	-	166,000	
Lake Lillian	15	73	78	400	Rehab and expans	??	960,000	-	-	960,000	
	78	43	79	400	Rehab existing po	2006 IUP	240,000	-	-	240,000	
							385,893,852	21,541,122	4,590,000	100,104,035	



**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
<b>Preliminary 2007 Project Priority List</b>												
Walters	1	115	61	459.5	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,300,000	-	550,000	-	550,000	-
Blue Earth	2	105	5	790.2	Sewer rehab, bios	??	2,790,500	-	-	counted above	550,000	-
La Salle	3	95	4	800	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	1,680,000	-	counted above	-	550,000	-
Huntley (Faribault Co)	4	87	7	774.5	Unsewered, conne	RD 2006	1,830,300	-	counted above	-	550,000	-
Guckeen (Faribault Co)	5	86	23	639.3	Unsewered, conne	Applied to RD	500,000	-	-	-	550,000	-
Atwater	6	83	166	75	Sewer rehab	No RD app	1,017,000	-	-	1,017,000	550,000	1,017,000
Bigelow	7	80	27	589	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	2,600,000	-	counted above	-	550,000	1,017,000
Watkins	8	80	106	219	Rehab/expand exi	RD 2006 (-07)	4,500,000	-	750,000	-	1,300,000	1,017,000
Le Sueur (joint w/ Henderson)	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	9,764,400	-	-	counted above	1,300,000	1,017,000
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur)	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	2,906,600	counted above	-	counted above	1,300,000	1,017,000
Lewiston	10	78	3	870	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,800,000	-	-	1,800,000	1,300,000	2,817,000
Shelly	11	78	151	125	Pond improvemen	RD 2006 (-07)	1,225,000	-	310,000	-	1,610,000	2,817,000
Duluth Morgan Park Ph 4	12	76	104	233.8	Sewer rehab phas	??	3,016,800	-	-	3,016,800	1,610,000	5,833,800
Somerset Twsp - Hope	13	74	21	659	Unsewered / colle	??	471,151	-	-	counted above	1,610,000	5,833,800
Beaver Bay	14	74	122	196	Expand Existing S	No RD app	900,000	-	-	900,000	1,610,000	6,733,800
Ellendale	15	73	78	400	Rehab and expans	??	960,000	-	-	counted above	1,610,000	6,733,800
Tower	16	72	233	1	Sewer replaceme	??	490,000	-	-	255,000	1,610,000	6,988,800
Doran	17	70	53	480.1	Unsewered / new	Applied to RD	934,303	-	-	-	1,610,000	6,988,800
Manchester	18	70	11	731	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	840,243	-	242,000	-	1,852,000	6,988,800
Myrtle	19	70	8	761	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	736,922	-	242,500	-	2,094,500	6,988,800
Ortonville	20	70	214	1	Sewer rehab and	??	500,000	-	-	500,000	2,094,500	7,488,800
Gonvick	21	68	158	100	Rehab/expand exi	??	500,000	82,984	-	417,016	2,177,484	7,905,816
Bird Island	22	66	157	100	Sewer separation	??	9,388,000	-	counted above	5,078,500	2,177,484	12,984,316
Hatfield	23	66	89	325	Rehab existing sy	RD 2006	635,000	-	301,000	-	2,478,484	12,984,316
Renville	24	66	225	1	Expand treatment	??	-	-	-	-	2,478,484	12,984,316
Fountain	25	65	54	475	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,354,173	-	-	1,354,173	2,478,484	14,338,489
Odessa	26	65	161	90	Rehab existing sy	Applied to RD	400,000	294,908	-	105,092	2,773,392	14,443,581
Kent	27	64	34	526	Unsewered-conne	RD 2006	947,000	-	counted above	-	2,773,392	14,443,581
Bricelyn	28	63	183	1	I/I correction	??	123,900	-	19,685	-	2,793,077	14,443,581
Western Lake Superior SD	29	61	24	628.8	Vortex grit remova	??	3,800,000	-	-	counted above	2,793,077	14,443,581
Proctor	30	61	223	1	Sewer rehab - 4th	??	147,000	-	-	147,000	2,793,077	14,590,581
Lake of the Woods Co. - Whee	31	61	208	1	Unsewered - ISTS	??	7,003,936	3,135,000	-	3,868,936	5,928,077	18,459,517
Clear Lake (joint w/ Clearwater)	32	61	107	218.8	Expand existing sy	??	1,930,000	-	-	1,930,000	5,928,077	20,389,517
Clearwater (joint w/ Clear Lake)	32	61	107	218.8	Expand existing sy	??	1,930,000	-	-	1,930,000	5,928,077	22,319,517
Verdale	33	60	238	1	I/I correction	??	-	-	-	-	5,928,077	22,319,517
Askov	34	59	88	325	New treatment fac	RD 2007	3,000,000	-	716,000	-	6,644,077	22,319,517
Brainerd	35	59	181	1	Brainerd-Baxter pl	??	26,658,000	-	-	26,658,000	6,644,077	48,977,517
Ely	36	58	197	1	Sewer rehab	??	1,405,000	-	-	1,405,000	6,644,077	50,382,517
Aurora - Rehab	37	58	178	1	Secondary treatm	Applied to RD	3,850,000	778,020	-	3,071,980	7,422,097	53,454,498
Lester Prairie	38	58	6	781.3	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	5,800,000	-	-	counted above	7,422,097	53,454,498
Elbow Lake - Division Street	39	58	165	75	Sewer rehab and	??	110,000	-	-	110,000	7,422,097	53,564,498

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding  
Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

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Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Elbow Lake - West Side	40	58	194	1	Sewer rehab and	??	840,000	-	-	840,000	7,422,097	54,404,498
Tower-Brietung Wastewater B	41	57	235	1	Collection and trea	??	2,327,300	-	-	2,327,300	7,422,097	56,731,798
Cass Lake	42	55	186	1	Sewer rehab	Applied to RD	931,110	157,948	-	773,162	7,580,045	57,504,960
Wheaton	43	53	171	50	Sewer rehab, pha	??	2,552,203	426,073	-	2,126,130	8,006,118	59,631,090
Barrett	44	53	179	1	Sewer rehab	RD 2006 (-07)	330,400	-	100,000	-	8,106,118	59,631,090
Caribou Lake (Canosia & Grar	45	52	40	513	Unsewered / colle	2006 IUP	5,531,775	counted above	-	counted above	8,106,118	59,631,090
Dover-Eyota-St.Charles Phase	46	52	75	401.4	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	11,292,000	-	-	counted above	8,106,118	59,631,090
Breitung Twp	47	52	182	1	Sewer rehab	??	585,000	-	-	585,000	8,106,118	60,216,090
Western Lake Superior SD	48	51	14	707.6	Flocculation Tank	2006 IUP	4,900,000	-	-	counted above	8,106,118	60,216,090
MCES - NE Interceptor Improv	49	51	101	256.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	210,800,000	-	-	negotiated	8,106,118	60,216,090
MCES - Riverview Siphon Imp	50	51	102	256.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	9,050,000	-	-	negotiated	8,106,118	60,216,090
Clarkfield	51	51	177	10	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	8,106,118	60,216,090
Medford	52	49	140	155	Rehab/expand exi	??	4,564,000	-	-	4,564,000	8,106,118	64,780,090
Hokah	53	49	123	187.5	Rehab/expand exi	RD 2006 (-07)	1,930,000	-	600,000	-	8,706,118	64,780,090
Hutchinson	54	48	10	731.3	Upgrade/expand t	??	4,710,000	-	-	counted above	8,706,118	64,780,090
Butterfield	55	48	28	575	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,005,000	-	-	counted above	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Brooklyn Park Int	56	46	111	205	Construction - nev	??	14,000,000	-	-	-	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Hopkins LS/FM Impro	57	46	133	164	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	41,300,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Lift Station L-12 Impr	58	46	115	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	4,330,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - LS Sup. Control/Field	59	46	116	205	Construction - con	2006 IUP	1,500,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Mpls Int 1-Mn-320 Imp	60	46	117	205	Construction - con	2006 IUP	4,500,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Mpls/St. Paul Intercep	61	46	134	164	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	54,900,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - MWWTP Liquid Treat	62	46	36	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	2,235,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - MWWTP Space Util./I	63	46	31	563.8	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	8,800,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - So St. Paul Forcemain	64	46	119	205	Planning/Design -	??	17,300,000	-	-	-	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - So. St. Paul Lift Statio	65	46	103	256.3	Construction - con	2006 IUP	3,600,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Blue Lake Interceptor	66	46	112	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	164,000,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
Austin	67	46	16	704.7	Rehab/expand exi	??	5,000,000	-	-	counted above	8,706,118	64,780,090
Staples - Northside	68	46	231	1	I/I correction and s	Applied to RD	1,313,700	338,295	-	975,405	9,044,413	65,755,495
MCES - MWWTP Solids Proce	69	46	38	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	20,000,000	-	-	negotiated	9,044,413	65,755,495
Hancock	70	46	47	497	New treatment fac	RD 2006 (-07)	2,167,465	-	496,000	-	9,540,413	65,755,495
Gilbert	71	46	146	135	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,300,000	-	-	1,300,000	9,540,413	67,055,495
Brooten	72	46	125	185	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,499,780	925,717	-	1,574,063	10,466,129	68,629,558
New York Mills	73	45	71	415.7	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	4,100,000	counted above	-	counted above	10,466,129	68,629,558
MCES - Blue Lake Groundwat	74	44	41	510.8	Construction - con	2006 IUP	20,000	-	-	negotiated	10,466,129	68,629,558
Red Wing Phase 2	75	44	127	183.8	SCADA System &	??	3,202,850	-	-	3,202,850	10,466,129	71,832,408
Granite Falls Phase 2	76	44	131	165	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,580,000	-	-	1,580,000	10,466,129	73,412,408
Madelia Phase 2	77	43	55	471.7	Biosolids removal	2006 IUP	2,869,450	-	-	counted above	10,466,129	73,412,408
Lake Lillian	78	43	79	400	Rehab existing po	2006 IUP	240,000	-	-	counted above	10,466,129	73,412,408
Barnesville	79	43	59	460	Expansion of Aera	2006 IUP	3,900,000	-	-	counted above	10,466,129	73,412,408
Greenbush	80	43	204	1	Sewer rehab	??	282,968	-	-	282,968	10,466,129	73,695,376
Miltona	81	43	213	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,362,000	194,859	-	1,167,141	10,660,988	74,862,517

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Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

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Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Big Lake Area SD - Fond du Lac	82	40	180	1	Unsewered / Colle	??	7,984,724	-	-	7,984,724	10,660,988	82,847,241
Kimball	83	40	207	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	530,700	-	-	530,700	10,660,988	83,377,941
Sturgeon Lake (partial WIF res	84	39	69	426	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,943,674	counted above	-	counted above	10,660,988	83,377,941
Browerville Ph. 2	85	39	109	213	Treatment facility	Applied to RD	4,144,000	2,813,056	-	1,330,944	13,474,044	84,708,885
Eagle Bend	86	39	86	339.8	New trmt facility, s	Sp Approp	-	-	-	-	13,474,044	84,708,885
Hawley	87	39	60	460	Sewer rehab	2006 IUP	2,130,000	-	-	counted above	13,474,044	84,708,885
Richmond	88	39	153	115	Rehab/expand exi	??	8,841,580	489,683	-	8,351,897	13,963,728	93,060,782
Hudson Twsp	89	38	72	415.4	Unsewered / conn	??	2,631,000	counted above	-	counted above	13,963,728	93,060,782
MCES - Empire Service Area C	90	38	9	731.3	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	59,550,000	-	-	negotiated	13,963,728	93,060,782
Appleton	91	38	1	918.8	Sludge handling in	2006 IUP	1,335,000	-	-	counted above	13,963,728	93,060,782
Canby	92	38	156	100	Sewer rehab	??	2,750,000	287,393	-	2,462,607	14,251,120	95,523,389
Biwabik	93	38	142	142	Rehab/expand exi	??	5,364,000	3,953,256	-	1,410,744	18,204,376	96,934,133
Harris	94	38	65	450	New treatment fac	2006 IUP	3,600,000	-	-	counted above	18,204,376	96,934,133
Stephen	95	38	81	375	Rehab/expand exi	??	988,000	298,890	-	689,110	18,503,266	97,623,243
Hamburg	96	38	150	125	Regionalize - Norv	??	2,933,000	1,235,743	-	1,697,257	19,739,010	99,320,500
Cromwell	97	38	190	1	Rehab/replace exi	Applied to RD	350,000	-	-	350,000	19,739,010	99,670,500
MCES - Blue Lake Plant Impr	98	36	49	496.1	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	124,000,000	-	-	negotiated	19,739,010	99,670,500
MCES - Seneca Disinfection a	99	36	74	404.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	14,500,000	-	-	negotiated	19,739,010	99,670,500
Big Lake	100	36	168	74.4	Expand existing sy	??	18,255,000	-	-	18,255,000	19,739,010	117,925,500
Perley	101	36	221	1	Rehab ponds	??	400,000	-	-	400,000	19,739,010	118,325,500
La Crescent	102	33	130	172	Rehab/expand exi	??	796,200	-	-	796,200	19,739,010	119,121,700
Menahga	103	33	80	375	Rehab existing sy	Applied to RD	1,462,480	-	-	1,462,480	19,739,010	120,584,180
Bruno	104	33	185	1	Unsewered - Pres	??	1,435,000	-	-	1,435,000	19,739,010	122,019,180
Chisholm	105	32	145	135	Replace digester c	??	400,000	-	-	400,000	19,739,010	122,419,180
Silver Creek Township - Stewa	106	31	128	182	Unsewered, conn	??	5,300,000	-	-	5,300,000	19,739,010	127,719,180
Quamba	107	29	39	514	Unsewered - conn	RD 2006 (-07)	1,618,900	-	509,000	-	20,248,010	127,719,180
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	108	29	46	501	Unsewered - conn	2006 IUP	4,606,900	counted above	-	counted above	20,248,010	127,719,180
MCES - So. Washington Co In	109	29	137	162.5	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	22,000,000	-	-	negotiated	20,248,010	127,719,180
MCES - Hastings WWTP	110	29	136	162.5	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	45,000,000	-	-	negotiated	20,248,010	127,719,180
Alborn Twp	111	26	44	503	Unsewered - clust	2006 IUP	955,056	750,000	-	counted above	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - Dayton-Champlin Inte	112	26	114	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	9,200,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - Elm Creek/Northwest	113	26	132	164	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	23,000,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - MWWTP Disinfection	114	26	30	563.8	Construction - nev	2006 IUP	9,265,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - MWWTP Process Cor	115	26	37	518.2	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	1,400,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - NW Interceptor Impr	116	26	118	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	113,600,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - Chaska Lift Station	117	26	113	205	Planning/Design -	??	8,900,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
Princeton	118	25	96	297.5	Expand existing sy	??	13,240,000	-	-	13,240,000	20,998,010	140,959,180
Jackson County - Loon Lake	119	25	84	357	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	483,635	-	100,000	-	21,098,010	140,959,180
Royalton	120	24	141	144	Expand existing sy	??	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	21,098,010	141,959,180
Peterson	121	24	222	1	Construct new trm	Applied to RD	590,500	130,565	-	459,935	21,228,575	142,419,115
MCES - Rosemount Intercept	122	23	139	156.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	21,700,000	-	-	negotiated	21,228,575	142,419,115
Nashauk	123	23	159	99.4	Sewer extension,	Applied to RD	3,860,000	-	-	3,860,000	21,228,575	146,279,115

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Warroad	124	23	17	675	Rehab/expand exi	??	4,277,313	counted above	-	counted above	21,228,575	146,279,115
Hitterdal	125	23	97	275	Rehab/expand po	??	825,500	642,401	-	183,099	21,870,976	146,462,213
Lake Township (Warroad)	126	22	19	665.5	Unsewered / colle	??	6,030,000	counted above	-	counted above	21,870,976	146,462,213
Grand Marais	127	22	94	308.8	I/I correction	??	645,500	-	-	645,500	21,870,976	147,107,713
ChisagoLksPh2 (Stacy - partia	128	21	50	495	Connect Stacy to	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,406,000	counted above	-	counted above	21,870,976	147,107,713
Henning	129	20	206	1	I/I Correction	??	350,000	-	-	350,000	21,870,976	147,457,713
MCES - Elko-New Market Inter	130	20	152	117	Planning/Design -	??	23,000,000	-	-	negotiated	21,870,976	147,457,713
Knife River-Larsmont Sanitary	131	19	52	481.5	Unswrd,Larsmont	WIF Rsvd	9,000,000	counted above	counted above	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Annandale/Maple Lake	132	18	67	439	New treatment pla	2006 IUP	12,000,000	-	-	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Cottonwood Ph. 2	133	18	77	400	Collection improv	??	166,000	-	-	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Floodwood	134	18	199	1	Sewer Extension -	??	-	-	-	-	21,870,976	147,457,713
Garrison/Kathio/Mille Lacs Sar	135	16	26	590	Unsewered / conn	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	18,100,000	-	counted above	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Hampton	136	16	205	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	21,870,976	147,457,713
Tower - Hoo-Doo Point Extens	137	15	99	264	Hoo-Doo Point se	??	627,300	-	-	627,300	21,870,976	148,085,013
Crane Lake - Eastern Service	138	15	189	1	Sewer ext. to unse	??	3,860,000	-	-	3,860,000	21,870,976	151,945,013
Menahga	139	12	80	375	Unsewered area	Applied to RD	-	-	-	-	21,870,976	151,945,013
Shafer	140	11	174	42	Expand WWTF, ir	Applied to RD	1,865,600	-	-	1,865,600	21,870,976	153,810,613
Central Iron Range SD	141	10	187	1	Planning for new s	??	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	21,870,976	173,810,613
Gilbert - Sparta Location	142	10	202	1	Unsewered / conn	??	600,000	-	-	600,000	21,870,976	174,410,613
Deer River	143	8	149	125	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,481,410	219,132	-	1,262,278	22,090,108	175,672,891
Palisade	144	8	215	1	Fix/expand existin	??	389,250	-	70,108	-	22,160,216	175,672,891
Grand Rapids	145	5	203	1	Sewer extension -	??	2,352,134	-	-	2,352,134	22,160,216	178,025,025
Tofte/Schroeder	146	5	48	497	Unsewered / colle	??	10,350,000	-	-	counted above	22,160,216	178,025,025
Cotton Township	147	5	188	1	Unsewered area,	No RD app	649,369	287,291	-	362,078	22,447,507	178,387,103
Alexandria Lakes Area Service	148	1	51	485	Sewer extensions	??	3,485,000	-	-	counted above	22,447,507	178,387,103
Bigfork	149	1	120	205	Rehab and expans	??	1,551,000	776,591	-	774,409	23,224,098	179,161,512
Blomkest	150	1	15	706	Regionalization of	Applied to RD	2,300,000	-	-	-	23,224,098	179,161,512
Brandon Township	151	1	64	453	Unsewered / conn	??	5,900,000	counted above	-	counted above	23,224,098	179,161,512
Brownsville	152	1	184	1	Rehab treatment f	??	1,210,000	-	-	1,210,000	23,224,098	180,371,512
Burtrum	153	1	108	218.8	Plant expansion F	Applied to RD	1,179,600	915,000	-	264,600	24,139,098	180,636,112
Central Lake Region JEP Boar	154	1	95	306	Treatment for unse	??	10,950,000	-	-	10,950,000	24,139,098	191,586,112
Deerwood	155	1	191	1	Rehab/Expand Ex	??	150,000	-	-	150,000	24,139,098	191,736,112
Dilworth	156	1	192	1	Sewer rehab	??	975,000	-	-	975,000	24,139,098	192,711,112
Elba	157	1	193	1	Unsewered / colle	??	-	-	-	-	24,139,098	192,711,112
Ellsworth	158	1	195	1	Rehab sewers, I/I	??	563,000	38,639	-	524,361	24,177,737	193,235,473
Elmore	159	1	196	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	792,700	29,072	-	763,628	24,206,809	193,999,101
Essig	160	1	198	1	Unsewered / conn	Applied to RD	800,000	-	-	800,000	24,206,809	194,799,101
Gaylord - WWTP Improvemen	161	1	201	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	24,206,809	194,799,101
Howard Lake	162	1	169	64.4	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,590,000	-	-	2,590,000	24,206,809	197,389,101
LaGrand/Moe Townships	163	1	82	361	Unsewered / conn	??	9,942,000	4,666,901	-	5,275,099	28,873,710	202,664,200
Lansing Twp 2 (Woodhaven, e	164	1	92	310	Unsewered / colle	??	3,200,000	-	-	3,200,000	28,873,710	205,864,200
Mahnomen	165	1	210	1	Sewer rehab	??	780,000	-	-	780,000	28,873,710	206,644,200

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Meadowlands	166	1	212	1	Rehab existing sy	??	-	-	-	-	28,873,710	206,644,200
Mentor	167	1	2	900	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,847,251	-	638,500	-	29,512,210	206,644,200
Milaca	168	1	63	456.3	Relocate ponds	2006 IUP	13,136,500	-	-	counted above	29,512,210	206,644,200
Milona Twsp.	169	1	68	435	Unsewered / conn	??	12,500,000	counted above	-	counted above	29,512,210	206,644,200
Northern Twsp.	170	1	164	85	Unsewered area	??	7,620,000	-	-	7,620,000	29,512,210	214,264,200
Ormsby	171	1	25	628.5	Unsewered / colle	Applied to RD	800,000	-	-	-	29,512,210	214,264,200
Oslo	172	1	147	135	Rehab/expand exi	??	736,000	183,670	-	552,330	29,695,880	214,816,530
Ottertail	173	1	66	450	Unsewered	Applied to RD	3,198,000	-	-	-	29,695,880	214,816,530
Parkers Prairie	174	1	218	1	Sewer extensions	??	644,000	-	-	644,000	29,695,880	215,460,530
Pelican Group Of Lakes Impro	175	1	110	210	Unsewered / colle	??	16,949,850	975,792	-	15,974,058	30,671,672	231,434,587
Pelican Rapids	176	1	219	1	Sewer rehab	??	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000	30,671,672	233,934,587
Perham	177	1	220	1	Wastewater infiltra	??	600,000	-	-	600,000	30,671,672	234,534,587
Pope County - Lk Minnewaska	178	1	155	102.3	Unsewered area	??	15,250,000	-	-	15,250,000	30,671,672	249,784,587
Racine	179	1	98	271	Rehab/expand exi	??	520,000	-	-	520,000	30,671,672	250,304,587
Randolph	180	1	163	85	Unsewered / colle	??	3,715,600	1,755,000	-	1,960,600	32,426,672	252,265,187
Rice Lake Township	181	1	100	258.8	Unsewered / colle	??	4,892,926	-	-	4,892,926	32,426,672	257,158,113
Seaforth	182	1	226	1	Unsewered - conn	Applied to RD	1,200,000	-	-	-	32,426,672	257,158,113
Silver Creek Twp - Castle Dan	183	1	228	1	Unsewered, conn	??	3,609,000	-	-	3,609,000	32,426,672	260,767,113
St. Hilaire	184	1	148	135	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,188,000	539,443	-	648,557	32,966,115	261,415,671
St. Stephen	185	1	90	324.8	Unsewered / colle	??	9,518,000	4,000,000	-	5,518,000	36,966,115	266,933,671
Tower	186	1	234	1	Sewer extension t	??	787,000	-	-	787,000	36,966,115	267,720,671
Urbank	187	1	237	1	Unsewered / colle	RD 2005	962,500	-	471,000	-	37,437,115	267,720,671
Villard	188	1	239	1	Unsewered / colle	??	2,898,286	-	-	2,898,286	37,437,115	270,618,957
Villard Area Lakes SD	189	1	240	1	Unsewered / colle	??	6,452,744	-	-	6,452,744	37,437,115	277,071,701
Westbrook	190	1	242	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	37,437,115	277,071,701
Whalen	191	1	243	1	Unsewered / colle	Applied to RD	1,012,550	510,000	-	502,550	37,947,115	277,574,251
Whitefield Twp - Svea	192	1	244	1	Unsewered area -	??	883,000	530,855	-	352,145	38,477,970	277,926,396
Morgan	pending	pending			Thru Hwy. 67 Inter	??	650,000	-	-	650,000	38,477,970	278,576,396
Willmar	pending	pending			relocate treatment	??	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	38,477,970	318,576,396
East Grand Forks	pending	pending			Rehab/expansion	??	10,998,520	-	-	10,998,520	38,477,970	329,574,916
							1,625,854,981	32,362,177	6,115,793	329,574,916		
<b>Zero Points on New List: Project either completed, expected to be funded in 2006, or city requested to remove</b>												
Dumont	na	0	12	718.1	Corrective Action	Awarded	752,585					
Mountain Iron	na	0	13	710	Rehab existing tre	Requested remova	525,000					
Aurora - Retrofit biosolids	na	0	18	670	Treatment plant re	Sp App Awarded	2,222,000					
Lewisville	na	0	20	665	Corrective action	Pending	1,390,046					
Rushmore	na	0	22	650	Rehab/expand exi	Awarded	740,600					
Koochiching County - Jackfish	na	0	29	570	Unsewered / conn	Awarded	9,216,795					
Murray County-Lake Shetek	na	0	32	552.8	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	14,930,000					
Prinsburg	na	0	33	546.5	Unsewered / colle	RD/WIF Funded	2,944,000					
MCES - MWWTP Centrifuge U	na	0	35	518.2	Construction - con	Funded	3,200,000					



**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding  
Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Duluth/NS Phase 2 (Knife River)	na	0	42	508.8	Connect Knife River	WIF Awarded	1,827,212					
Gary	na	0	43	503.9	Unsewered / gravity	WIF Rsvd	2,254,328					
Steele County - Beaver Lake	na	.0	45	503	Unsewered / collection	??	1,633,920					
Madelia Phase 1	na	0	56	471.7	Tmnt plant rehab	2006 IUP	854,754					
Henriette	na	0	57	469	Corrective Action	Pending	965,536					
Rutledge	na	0	58	463	Unsewered - connection	WIF Rsvd	1,292,000					
Effie	na	0	62	457.6	Unsewered / collection	WIF Rsvd	1,202,000					
Dent	na	0	70	424.5	Rehab existing ponds	WIF Rsvd	865,000					
Judson Township	na	0	76	401	Unsewered / collection	Requested removal	1,080,000					
Plainview - Elgin SD	na	0	83	360	Expand WWTF in	self-funded	4,900,000					
Oronoco	na	0	85	356.5	Unsewered / collection	??	8,875,000					
Watonwan County - Long Lake	na	0	87	332	Unsewered / collection	Requested removal	1,288,000					
Fox Lake Improvement District	na	0	91	324.5	Unsewered / connection	Fixing ISTS problem	868,340					
Two Harbors	na	0	93	308.8	Construct detention	Sp App Awarded	3,153,000					
Duluth SSO Lakeside Storage	na	0	105	233.8	SSO overflow correction	Sp Approp	6,640,000					
Chatfield	na	0	121	197	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	6,430,000					
Ostrander	na	0	124	187.5	Corrective Action	Pending	794,000					
Pillager	na	0	126	184	Expand existing ponds	Requested removal	700,000					
Dunnell	na	0	129	178	Corrective Action	Pending	1,032,000					
St. Paul Sewer Rehab	na	0	135	164	Sewer rehabilitation	self-funded	-					
Crookston	na	0	138	157	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	1,190,000					
Hill City	na	0	143	142	Rehab/expand ponds	Requested removal	1,660,000					
MCES - Rogers WWTP Expansion	na	0	144	135	Planning/Design -	Requested removal	17,400,000					
Moose Lake	na	0	154	110	Replace forcemains	Requested removal	176,874					
Isle	na	0	160	92	I/I Correction & Se	??	5,600,000					
Cook	na	0	162	85	I/I correction	Requested removal	-					
Upsala	na	0	167	75	Relocate outfall, re	Requested removal	590,000					
Morgan	na	0	170	52	Sewer rehab	??	150,000					
Bertha	na	0	172	50	Rehab/expand existing	??	1,391,500					
Steen	na	0	173	50	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	294,076					
Staples	na	0	175	17	Sewer rehab	duplicate project	-					
Evansville	na	0	176	10	Sewer extension	??	200,000					
Gaylord - Sewer Extension	na	0	200	1	Service extension	??	-					
Lucan	na	0	209	1	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	-					
McGrath	na	0	211	1	Corrective Action	Pending	470,000					
Park Rapids	na	0	216	1	Treatment plant in	??	220,000					
Park Rapids - Fish Hook Lake	na	0	217	1	Service extension	self-funded	-					
Rapidan Twsp	na	0	224	1	Unsewered, connection	Requested removal	1,985,000					
Sherburne County - Eagle Lake	na	0	227	1	Unsewered / collection	Fixing ISTS problem	-					
St. Martin	na	0	229	1	Rehab ponds	??	-					
Staples - Lakewood	na	0	230	1	I/I correction and s	self-funded	895,000					
Thirty Lakes Watershed District	na	0	232	1	Unsewered / collection	Requested removal	-					



**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding  
Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Twin Valley	na	0	236	1	Sewer rehab	RD funded	1,100,000					
Wanamingo	na	0	241	1	Rehab/expand exi	Requested remov	1,003,600					
Winton	na	0	245	1	I/I Correction, pon	self-funded	-					

**2006 Wastewater Project Priority List - Alphabetical Order**  
**Draft Rescoring Based On MPCA Rule Amendments**

**DRAFT**

Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
Adrian Twp	111	26	44	503.00	(67)	Unsewered - clusters	955,056	05B
Andria Lakes Area Service	148	1	51	485.00	(97)	Sewer extensions to unsewered	3,485,000	11A
Andrade/Maple Lake	132	18	67	439.00	(65)	New treatment plant	12,000,000	18B
Appleton	91	38	1	918.75	(90)	Sludge handling improvements	1,335,000	20A
Askov	34	59	88	325.00	54	New treatment plant	3,000,000	08A
Atwater	6	83	166	75.00	160	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	1,017,000	13B
Aurora - Rehab	37	58	178	1.00	141	Eliminate bypasses	3,850,000	05A
Aurora - Retrofit biosolids	na	0	18	670.00		Reconstruct biosolids facility	4,900,000	05A
Austin	67	46	16	704.74	(51)	Rehab/expand existing system	5,000,000	27B
Barnesville	79	43	59	460.00	(20)	Expansion of aeration ponds	3,900,000	09B
Barrett	44	53	179	1.00	135	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	317,070	11A
Beaver Bay	14	74	122	196.00	108	Expand existing system	900,000	06A
Bertha	na	0	172	50.00		Rehab/expand existing system	1,391,500	11B
Big Lake	100	36	168	74.40	68	Expand existing system	18,255,000	16B
Big Lake Area SD - Fond du	82	40	180	1.00	98	Unsewered / collection and tre	7,984,724	08A
Bigelow	7	80	27	589.00	20	Unsewered / collection and tre	2,244,000	22B
Bigfork	149	1	120	205.00	(29)	Rehab and expand ponds	1,551,000	03A
Bird Island	22	66	157	100.00	135	Sewer separation	10,972,000	20B
Biwabik	93	38	142	142.00	49	Rehab/expand existing system	5,364,000	05A
Blomkest	150	1	15	706.00	(135)	Regionalization of unsewered	2,300,000	13B
Blue Earth	2	105	5	790.16	3	Sewer rehab, biosolids storage	2,790,500	24A
Brainerd	35	59	181	1.00	146	Brainerd-Baxter plant expansi	26,658,000	12A
Brandon Township	151	1	64	453.00	(87)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	5,900,000	11A
Breitung Township	47	52	182	1.00	135	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	585,000	06A
Bricelyn	28	63	183	1.00	155	I/I correction/I/I correction	123,900	24B
Brotton	72	46	125	185.00	53	Rehab/expand existing system	2,499,780	13A
Browerville Phase II	85	39	109	213.00	24	Treatment facility rehab	4,144,000	11B
Brownsville	152	1	184	1.00	32	Rehab treatment facility	1,210,000	31B
Bruno	104	33	185	1.00	81	Unsewered - pressure sewer/s	1,435,000	08A
Burtrum	153	1	108	218.75	(45)	Plant expansion RB basin oxi	1,179,600	11B
Butterfield	55	48	28	575.00	(27)	Rehab/expand existing system	2,005,000	21B
Canby	92	38	156	100.00	64	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	2,750,000	20A
Canosia & Grand Lake Twps	45	52	40	513.00	(5)	Unsewered / collection and tre	5,000,000	06B
Cass Lake	42	55	186	1.00	144	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	931,110	04A
Central Iron Range SD	141	10	187	1.00	46	Planning for new sanitary distr	20,000,000	05B
Central Lake Region JEP Bo	154	1	95	306.00	(59)	Treatment for unsewered area	10,950,000	11A
Chatfield	na	0	121	197.00		Rehab/expand existing system	6,430,000	31B
Chisago Lakes JSTC Ph. 2	128	21	50	495.00	(78)	Connect Stacy to Chicago Lak	4,406,000	17B
Chisholm	105	32	145	135.00	40	Replace digester cover	400,000	05B
Clarkfield	51	51	177	10.00	126	Rehab/expand existing system		20B
Clear Lake / Clearwater	32	61	107	218.75	75	Expand existing system	8,500,000	16B,14B,19A
Cook	na	0	162	85.00		I/I correction/I/I correction		06A
Cotton Township	147	5	188	1.00	41	Unsewered area, collection an	649,369	05B
Cottonwood Ph. 2	133	18	77	400.00	(56)	Sewer extension to an industri	166,000	21A
Crane Lake - Eastern Service	138	15	189	1.00	51	Sewer ext. to unsewered area	3,860,000	06A
Cromwell	97	38	190	1.00	93	Rehab/replace existing mound	350,000	08A
Crookston	na	0	138	157.00		Rehab/expand existing system	1,190,000	01B
Deer River	143	8	149	125.00	6	Rehab/expand existing system	1,481,410	04A
Deerwood	155	1	191	1.00	36	Rehab/expand existing system	150,000	12B
Dent	na	0	70	424.45		Rehab existing ponds	865,000	10B
Dillworth	156	1	192	1.00	36	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	975,000	09B
Dodge	17	70	53	480.10	36	Unsewered / new collection ar	934,303	09B
Dover-Eyota-St.Charles Ph. 2	46	52	75	401.38	29	Rehab/expand and upgrade e	11,292,000	30B
Duluth Morgan Park Ph. 4	12	76	104	233.75	92	Sewer rehab phase 4	3,016,800	6B,7A,7B
Duluth SSO Lakeside Stora	na	0	105	233.75		SSO overflow correction basir	2,245,680	6B,7A,7B
Duluth/NS Ph. 2 (Knife River)	na	0	42	508.75		Connect Knife River to DNSSI	1,827,212	06A
Dumont	na	0	12	718.10		Corrective action project	752,585	09B
Dunnell	na	0	129	178.02		Corrective action project	1,032,000	24A
Eagle Bend	86	39	86	339.75	0	New treatment facility, sewer r	3,600,000	11B
Effie	na	0	62	457.55		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,202,000	03A
Elba	157	1	193	1.00	36	Unsewered / collection and tre		28B
Elbow Lake - Division Street	39	58	165	75.00	126	Sewer rehab and extension	100,000	11A

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**DRAFT**

Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
Elbow Lake - West Side	40	58	194	1.00	154	Sewer rehab and extension	831,150	11A
Ellendale	15	73	78	400.00	63	Rehab and expand sewer syst	960,000	26B
Ellsworth	158	1	195	1.00	37	Rehab sewers, l/l reduction	563,000	22A
Elmore	159	1	196	1.00	37	Rehab/expand existing system	792,700	24A
Ely	36	58	197	1.00	161	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	1,405,000	06A
Essig	160	1	198	1.00	38	Unsewered / connect to Sleep	800,000	21B
Evansville	na	0	176	10.00		Sewer extension	200,000	11A
Floodwood	134	18	199	1.00	65	Sewer extension - business pa		05B
Fountain	25	65	54	475.00	29	Rehab/expand existing system	1,354,173	31B
Fox Lake Improvement Distri	na	0	91	324.50		Unsewered / connect to Welco	868,340	24A
Garrison/Kathio/WMilleLacs	135	16	26	590.00	(109)	Unsewered / connect to Mille	18,100,000	12B
Gary	na	0	43	503.90		Unsewered / gravity sewers, s	2,254,328	02A
Gaylord - Sewer Extension	na	0	200	1.00		Service extension to unsewer		23A
Gaylord - WWTP Improveme	161	1	201	1.00	40	Rehab/expand existing system		23A
Gilbert	71	46	146	135.00	75	Rehab/expand existing system	1,300,000	05A
Gilbert - Sparta Location	142	10	202	1.00	60	Unsewered / connect to Gilber	600,000	05A
Gonvick	21	68	158	100.00	137	Rehab/expand existing system	500,000	02B
Grand Marais	127	22	94	308.75	(33)	l/l correctionl/l correction	645,500	06A
Grand Rapids	145	5	203	1.00	58	Sewer extension - Golf Course	2,352,134	03B
Granite Falls Ph. 2	76	44	131	165.00	55	Rehab/expand existing system	1,580,000	20B
Greenbush	80	43	204	1.00	124	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	282,968	01A
Guckeen (Faribault County)	5	86	23	639.30	18	Unsewered, connect to Blue E	500,000	24A
Hamburg	96	38	150	125.00	54	Regionalize - Norwood/Young	2,933,000	34A
Hampton	136	16	205	1.00	69	Rehab/expand existing system		36B
Hancock	70	46	47	497.00	(23)	New treatment facility	2,167,465	11A
Harris	94	38	65	450.00	(29)	New treatment facility	3,600,000	17A,17B
Hatfield	23	66	89	325.00	66	Rehab existing system	575,000	22A
Hawley	87	39	60	460.00	(27)	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	2,130,000	09B
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur)	9	79	73	411.25	64	New joint treatment facility	2,906,600	25A
Henning	129	20	206	1.00	77	l/l correctionl/l correction	350,000	10B
Henriette	na	0	57	469.00		Corrective action project	965,536	08B
Hill City	na	0	143	142.00		Rehab/expand ponds	1,660,000	03B
Hitterdal	125	23	97	275.00	(28)	Rehab/expand ponds, sewer e	825,500	09B
Hokah	53	49	123	187.50	70	Rehab/expand existing system	1,930,000	31B
Howard Lake	162	1	169	64.40	7	Rehab/expand existing system	2,590,000	18B
Hudson Twsp	89	38	72	415.35	(17)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	3,105,000	11A
Huntley (Faribault County)	4	87	7	774.50	3	Unsewered, connect to Winne	1,697,000	24A
Hutchinson	54	48	10	731.25	(44)	Upgrade/expand treatment pla	4,710,000	18A
Isle	na	0	160	92.00		l/l correction & sewer extensio	5,600,000	16A
Jackson County - Loon Lake	119	25	84	357.00	(35)	Unsewered / collection and tre	483,635	22B
Judson Township	na	0	76	401.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,080,000	24B
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	108	29	46	501.00	(62)	Unsewered - connect to Greer	4,606,900	13B
Kent	27	64	34	526.00	7	Unsewered - connect to Aberc	916,000	09B
Kimball	83	40	207	1.00	124	Rehab/expand existing system	530,700	14B
Knife River-Larsmont SD	131	19	52	481.50	(79)	Unswrd,connect Larsmont to U	9,000,000	06A
Koochiching County - Jackfis	na	0	29	570.00		Unsewered / connect to Intern	9,216,795	03A
La Crescent	102	33	130	172.00	28	Rehab/expand existing system	796,200	31B
La Salle	3	95	4	800.00	1	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,658,500	21B
LaGrand/Moe Townships	163	1	82	361.00	(81)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	9,942,000	11A
Lake Lillian	78	43	79	400.00	1	Rehab existing ponds	240,000	13B
Lake of the Woods Co. - Wh	31	61	208	1.00	177	Unsewered - ISTS, clusters	7,003,936	03A
Lake Township (Warroad)	126	22	19	665.50	(107)	Unsewered / collection and tre	6,030,000	01A
Lansing Twp 2 (Woodhaven,	164	1	92	310.00	(72)	Unsewered / collection and tre	3,200,000	27B
Le Sueur / Henderson - MN F	9	79	73	411.25	64	New joint treatment facility	9,764,400	25A
Lester Prairie	38	58	6	781.25	(32)	Rehab/expand existing system	5,800,000	18A
Lewiston	10	78	3	870.00	(7)	Rehab/expand existing system	2,700,000	28B
Lewisville	na	0	20	665.00		Corrective action project	1,390,046	24A
Lucan	na	0	209	1.00		Rehab/expand existing system		21A
Madelia Phase 1	na	0	56	471.68		Treatment plant rehab - phos.	854,754	21B
Madelia Phase 2	77	43	55	471.68	(22)	Biosolids removal	2,869,450	21B
Mahnomen	165	1	210	1.00	45	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	780,000	02A
Manchester	18	70	11	731.00	(7)	Unsewered / collection and tre	840,243	27A

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Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
MCES - Blue Lake Groundwa	74	44	41	510.83	(33)	Construction - continuation	20,000	metro
MCES - Blue Lake Int. System	66	46	112	205.00	46	Planning/Design - continuation	164,000,000	metro
MCES - Blue Lake Plant Impr	98	36	49	496.13	(49)	Planning/Design - continuation	124,000,000	metro
MCES - Brooklyn Park Int. R	56	46	111	205.00	55	Construction - new	14,000,000	metro
MCES - Chaska Lift Station	117	26	113	205.00	(4)	Planning/Design - new	8,900,000	metro
MCES - Dayton-Champlin Int	112	26	114	205.00	2	Planning/Design - continuation	9,200,000	metro
MCES - Elko-New Market Int	130	20	152	117.00	22	Planning/Design - new	23,000,000	metro
MCES - Elm Creek/Northwes	113	26	132	164.00	19	Construction - continuation	23,000,000	metro
MCES - Empire Service Area	90	38	9	731.25	(81)	Construction - continuation	59,550,000	metro
MCES - Hastings WWTP	110	29	136	162.50	26	Planning/Design - continuation	45,000,000	metro
MCES - Hopkins LS/FM Impr	57	46	133	164.00	76	Planning/Design - continuation	41,300,000	metro
MCES - Lift Station L-12 Impr	58	46	115	205.00	57	Planning/Design - continuation	4,330,000	metro
MCES - LS Sup. Control/Fiek	59	46	116	205.00	57	Construction - continuation	1,500,000	metro
MCES - Mpls Int 1-Mn-320 In	60	46	117	205.00	57	Construction - continuation	4,500,000	metro
MCES - Mpls/St. Paul Interce	61	46	134	164.00	73	Planning/Design - continuation	54,900,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Centrifuge	na	0	35	518.24		Construction - continuation	3,200,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Disinfectio	114	26	30	563.75	(84)	Construction - new	9,265,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Liquid Tre	62	46	36	518.24	(26)	Construction - continuation	2,235,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Process C	115	26	37	518.24	(78)	Construction - continuation	1,400,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Solids Pro	69	46	38	518.24	(31)	Construction - continuation	20,000,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Space Util.	63	46	31	563.75	(32)	Planning/Design - new	8,800,000	metro
MCES - NE Interceptor Impr	49	51	101	256.25	52	Planning/Design - continuation	210,800,000	metro
MCES - NW Interceptor Impr	116	26	118	205.00	2	Planning/Design - continuation	113,600,000	metro
MCES - Riverview Siphon Im	50	51	102	256.25	52	Planning/Design - continuation	9,050,000	metro
MCES - Rogers WWTP Expa	na	0	144	135.00		Planning/Design - continuation	17,400,000	metro
MCES - Rosemount Intercep	122	23	139	156.25	17	Planning/Design - continuation	21,700,000	metro
MCES - Seneca Disinfectio	99	36	74	404.25	(25)	Planning/Design - continuation	14,500,000	metro
MCES - So. St. Paul Forcem	64	46	119	205.00	55	Planning/Design - new	17,300,000	metro
MCES - So. St. Paul Lift Stat	65	46	103	256.25	38	Construction - continuation	3,600,000	metro
MCES - So. Washington Co	109	29	137	162.50	28	Construction - continuation	22,000,000	metro
McGrath	na	0	211	1.00		Corrective action project	470,000	03B
Meadowlands	166	1	212	1.00	46	Rehab existing system		05B
Medford	52	49	140	155.00	88	Rehab/expand existing system	4,564,000	26B
Menahga	103	33	80	375.00	(23)	Rehab/expand existing system	1,462,480	10B
Menahga	139	12	80	375.00	(59)	Unsewered area		10B
Mentor	167	1	2	900.00	(165)	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,847,251	01B
Milaca	168	1	63	456.25	(105)	Relocate ponds	13,136,500	16A
Miltona	81	43	213	1.00	132	Rehab/expand existing system	1,362,000	11B
Miltona Twsp.	169	1	68	435.00	(101)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	12,500,000	11B
Moose Lake	na	0	154	110.00		Replace forcemain	176,874	08B
Morgan	na	0	170	52.00		Sewer rehabSewer rehab	150,000	21B
Mountain Iron	na	0	13	710.00		Rehab existing treatment plan	525,000	05A
Murray County - Lake Shetek	na	0	32	552.80		Unsewered / collection and tre	14,930,000	22A
Myrtle	19	70	8	761.00	(11)	Unsewered / collection and tre	650,000	27A
Nashwauk	123	23	159	99.40	36	Sewer extension, expand exis	3,860,000	03A
New York Mills	73	45	71	415.65	(2)	Rehab/expand existing system	4,100,000	10B
Northern Twsp.	170	1	164	85.00	(6)	Unsewered area	7,620,000	02B
Odessa	26	65	161	90.00	135	Rehab existing system	400,000	20A
Ormsby	171	1	25	628.45	(146)	Unsewered / collection and tre	800,000	24A
Oronoco	na	0	85	356.45		Unsewered / collection and tre	8,875,000	29A
Ortonville	20	70	214	1.00	194	Sewer rehab and extension	500,000	20A
Ortonville	172	1	147	135.00	(25)	Rehab/expand existing system	736,000	01B
Ortonville	na	0	124	187.50		Corrective action project	794,000	31B
Ottertail	173	1	66	450.00	(107)	UnseweredUnsewered	3,198,000	10B
Palisade	144	8	215	1.00	71	Sewer rehab and expansion	389,250	03B
Park Rapids	na	0	216	1.00		Treatment plant improvements	220,000	02B
Park Rapids - Fish Hook Lak	na	0	217	1.00		Service extension to unsewered	1,350,000	02B
Parkers Prairie	174	1	218	1.00	44	Sewer extensions and improve	644,000	10B
Pelican Group Of Lakes Impr	175	1	110	210.00	(65)	Unsewered / collection and tre	16,949,850	10A
Pelican Rapids	176	1	219	1.00	43	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	2,500,000	10A
Perham	177	1	220	1.00	43	Wastewater infiltration basins	600,000	10B
Perley	101	36	221	1.00	120	Rehab pondsRehab ponds	400,000	02A

**2006 Wastewater Project Priority List - Alphabetical Order**  
**Draft Rescoring Based On MPCA Rule Amendments**

**DRAFT**

Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
Peterson	121	24	222	1.00	101	Construct new treatment facility	590,500	31B
Pillager	na	0	126	184.00		Expand existing ponds	700,000	04B
Plainview - Elgin SD	na	0	83	360.00		Expand WWTF install Bio-P	4,900,000	30B
Pope County - Lk Minnewaska	178	1	155	102.25	(23)	Unsewered area	15,250,000	13A
Princeton	118	25	96	297.50	(22)	Expand existing system	13,240,000	16A
Prinsburg	na	0	33	546.50		Unsewered / collection and tre	2,944,000	13B
Proctor	30	61	223	1.00	193	Sewer rehab - 4th Street	147,000	06B
Quamba	107	29	39	514.00	(68)	Unsewered - connect to Mora	1,618,900	08B
Racine	179	1	98	271.00	(81)	Rehab/expand existing system	520,000	27B
Randolph	180	1	163	85.00	(17)	Unsewered / collection and tre	3,715,600	36B
Rapidan Twsp	na	0	224	1.00		Unsewered, connect to Manke	1,985,000	24B
Red Wing Phase 2	75	44	127	183.75	52	Phosphorous removal and oth	3,202,850	28A
Renville	24	66	225	1.00	201	Expand treatment facility		20B
Rice Lake Township	181	1	100	258.75	(81)	Unsewered / collection and tre	4,892,926	06B
Richmond	88	39	153	115.00	65	Rehab/expand existing system	8,841,580	14B
Royalton	120	24	141	144.00	21	Expand existing system	1,000,000	12B,14A
Rushmore	na	0	22	650.00		Rehab/expand existing system	740,600	22A
Rutledge	na	0	58	463.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,292,000	08A
Seaforth	182	1	226	1.00	44	Unsewered - connect to Vesta	1,200,000	21A
Shafer	140	11	174	42.00	34	Expand WWTF, install chemi	1,865,600	17B
Shelly	11	78	151	125.00	140	Pond improvements	1,225,000	02A
Sherburne County - Eagle La	na	0	227	1.00		Unsewered / collection and tre		17B,19A
Silver Creek Twp - Castle Da	183	1	228	1.00	45	Unsewered, connect to existin	3,609,000	06A
Silver Creek Twp - Stewart R	106	31	128	182.00	22	Unsewered, connect to existin	5,300,000	06A
Somerset Twsp - Hope	13	74	21	659.00	8	Unsewered / collection and tre	471,151	26A
St. Hilaire	184	1	148	135.00	(36)	Rehab/expand existing system	1,188,000	01B
St. Martin	na	0	229	1.00		Rehab pondsRehab ponds		13A
St. Paul	na	0	135	164.00		Sewer rehabilitation		64-67
St. Stephen	185	1	90	324.80	(95)	Unsewered / collection and tre	9,518,000	14A
Staples	na	0	175	17.00		Sewer rehabSewer rehab		10B,11B
Staples - Lakewood Health S	na	0	230	1.00		I/I correction and service exte	895,000	11B
Staples - Northside Project A	68	46	231	1.00	163	I/I correction and service exte	1,313,700	10B,11B
Steele County - Beaver Lake	na	0	45	503.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,633,920	26B
Steen	na	0	173	50.00		Rehab/expand existing system	294,076	22A
Stephen	95	38	81	375.00	(14)	Rehab/expand existing system	988,000	01B
Sturgeon Lake	84	39	69	426.00	(15)	Unsewered / collection and tre	4,943,674	08A
Thirty Lakes Watershed Distr	na	0	232	1.00		Unsewered / collection and tre		12A
Tofte/Schroeder	146	5	48	497.00	(98)	Unsewered / collection and tre	10,350,000	06A
Tower - Sewer Replacement	16	72	233	1.00	217	Sewer replacement and I/I cor	490,000	06A
Tower - West T.H. 169 Exter	186	1	234	1.00	48	Sewer extension to West T.H.	787,000	06A
Tower - Hoo-Doo Point Exter	137	15	99	264.00	(38)	Hoo-Doo Point sewer extensio	627,300	06A
Tower-Brietung Wastewater	41	57	235	1.00	194	Collection and treatment syste	2,327,300	06A
Twin Valley	na	0	236	1.00		Sewer rehabSewer rehab	1,100,000	02A
Two Harbors	na	0	93	308.75		Construct detention basin	2,154,174	06A
Upsala	na	0	167	75.00		Relocate outfall, replace lift sta	590,000	12B
Urbank	187	1	237	1.00	50	Unsewered / collection and tre	962,500	10A
Verndale	33	60	238	1.00	205	I/I correction/I/I correction		10B
Villard	188	1	239	1.00	51	Unsewered / collection and tre	2,898,286	13A
Villard Area Lakes SD	189	1	240	1.00	51	Unsewered / collection and tre	6,452,744	13A
Walters	1	115	61	459.50	60	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,041,035	24B
Wanamingo	na	0	241	1.00		Rehab/expand existing system	1,003,600	28B
Warroad	124	23	17	675.00	(107)	Rehab/expand existing system	4,277,313	01A
Watkins	8	80	106	219.00	98	Rehab/expand existing system	4,500,000	18B
Watsonwan County - Long La	na	0	87	332.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,288,000	24A
Westbrook	190	1	242	1.00	52	Rehab/expand existing system		22B
Western Lake Superior SD	29	61	24	628.78	(5)	Vortex grit removal	3,800,000	5B,6A,6B,7A,7B,8A
Western Lake Superior SD	48	51	14	707.55	(34)	Flocculation tank improvemen	4,900,000	5B,6A,6B,7A,7B,8A
Whalan	191	1	243	1.00	52	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,012,550	31B
Wheaton	43	53	171	50.00	128	Sewer rehab, phase 2	2,552,203	09B
Whitefield Twp - Svea	192	1	244	1.00	52	Unsewered area - connect to	883,000	13B
Winton	na	0	245	1.00		I/I correction, pond expansion		06A





2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Priority Order

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System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Lake Lillian	1	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	984,000	13B
Albany	2	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	4,265,000	13A
Frost	3	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	579,000	24B
Big Falls	4	30.0	Source - 2 Low Arsenic Wells & W/House	400,000	3A
Fosston	5	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	1,480,224	1B
Dalton	6	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	900,000	10A
McIntosh	7	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,520,000	2A
Hanley Falls	8	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	477,000	20B
Elizabeth	9	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	600,000	10A
Cambridge	10	30.0	Treatment - Remove Radium	5,222,350	17A
Claremont	11	30.0	Source - Low Radium Well & Well House	375,000	29A
Proctor	12	30.0	Extension - Replace Cloquet Service	270,194	6B
Stewart	13	30.0	Treatment - Remove As & Fe	1,120,000	18A
New Auburn	14	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	937,000	25A
Harris	15	30.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Ra/Alpha Rad	1,500,000	17A/B
Clitherall	16	25.0	New System - Wells Have Nitrates	1,500,000	10A
Winsted	17	25.0	Source - Blending Well #4	430,000	18A
Sabin	18	25.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,393,159	9B
Brook Park	19	25.0	Treatment - Radium Removal Plus Storage	320,000	8B
La Crescent	20	25.0	Treatment - New Plant for Radionuclide	2,765,100	31A, 31B
Loretto	21	25.0	Storage - Create One Pressure Zone	868,200	33A
Hutchinson	22	23.0	Treatment - Phase 1, Remove Ammonia	5,697,247	18A
Hutchinson	23	23.0	Treatment - Phase 2, Remove Ammonia	9,411,947	18A
Pine River	24	20.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	900,000	4B
Callaway	25	20.0	Treatment - Repl Plant,Remove As, Mn, Fe	900,000	2A
Blue Earth	26	20.0	Water Main - South Loop	333,600	24A
Madison Lake	27	20.0	Source - Replace Two Wells	278,900	24B
Rutledge	28	17.5	Water Main - Extension from Willow River	1,225,066	8A
Deer River	29	15.0	Source - Replace Well #3	282,100	4A
Crosby	30	15.0	Source - Replace Four Wells with Two	255,000	12A
Evansville	31	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4 & #5 with #7	90,000	11A
Keewatin	32	15.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	642,000	3A
Hanley Falls	33	15.0	Source - Replace 50 Year Old Well	60,000	20B
Kensington	34	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4, Upgrade #5	132,700	11A
Mankato	35	15.0	Source - New Wells, #15 & #16 & Seal #5	3,285,000	23A/B,25A
Taylors Falls	36	15.0	Source - Replace Well #1 with #4	456,300	17B

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<b>System Name</b>	<b>2006 PPL Rank</b>	<b>2006 PPL Points</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Estimated Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Leg Dist</b>	
Sleepy Eye	37	15.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	3,131,000	21B	
Howard Lake	38	15.0	Source - Additional Well	170,000	18B	
Le Center	39	15.0	Source - Backup Well #4	100,000	25A	
Plainview	40	15.0	Water Main - Loop 6th & 7th St. SW	63,828	30B	
Plainview	41	15.0	Water Main - Loop SW	363,148	30B	
Plainview	42	15.0	Water Main - Replace-1st or 2nd Ave NW	914,299	30B	
Park Rapids	43	13.0	Source - Additional Wells	160,000	2B	
Evan	44	12.5	Water Main - Extension from Cobden	225,000	21B	
Hill City	45	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	381,360	3B	
Sebeka	46	12.0	Treatment - Install Plant	411,010	10B	
Crosby	47	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,898,000	12A	
Crosby	48	12.0	Water Main - Loops	4,027,000	12A	
Evansville	49	12.0	Water Main - Loop 1st Ave. to Main	100,000	11A	
South Haven	50	12.0	Source - Backup Well	435,500	18B	
Milaca	51	12.0	Treatment - Repl. Plant, Fe/Mn Removal	2,825,000	16A	
Pelican Rapids	52	12.0	Treatment - Controls & Disinfection	189,000	10A	
Deer Creek	53	12.0	Treatment - Remove Iron	500,000	10B	
Barrett	54	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Repl Thru City	722,200	11A	
Keewatin	55	12.0	Water Main - Repl. N., Loop E & SW	162,000	3A	
Hoffman	56	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	1,260,000	11A	
Dalton	57	12.0	Source - Backup Well	100,000	10A	
Dalton	58	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Loop & Replace	870,500	10A	
Cosmos	59	12.0	Water Main - Five Loops	180,000	18B	
Holloway	60	12.0	Treatment - Replace Well House Equip.	339,500	20A	
Kensington	61	12.0	Treatment - New Plant	602,500	11A	
Watkins	62	12.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,289,700	18B	
Hitterdal	63	12.0	Water Main - Repl Main/Loop N. Shore	158,000	9B	
Greenbush	64	12.0	Treatment - Meters and Remove Fe & Mn	660,562	1A	
Mankato	65	12.0	Treatment - Retro Fit-Ultra Filtration	15,125,000	23A/B,25A	
Chokio	66	12.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	750,000	11A	
Montgomery	67	12.0	Water Main - Loop 7th St., Vine & Ash	350,000	25A	
Warroad	68	12.0	Water Main - Replace, Many Locations	1,505,130	1A	
Truman	69	12.0	Water Main - Loop Six & Repl. Two Mains	838,000	24A	
Taylor Falls	70	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl for Hazel Alley	479,291	17B	
Hawley	71	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2006	1,517,650	9B	
Hawley	72	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2007	2,148,000	9B	

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

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<b>System Name</b>	<b>2006 PPL Rank</b>	<b>2006 PPL Points</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Estimated Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Leg Dist</b>
Barnesville	73	12.0	Source - Additional Well	86,000	9B
New Germany	74	12.0	Source - Backup Well	150,000	34A
Sleepy Eye	75	12.0	Source - Additional Well	53,000	21B
Rushford	76	12.0	Source - Additional Well #5	329,000	31B
Ellendale	77	12.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Fe/Alpha Rad	330,000	26B
Ellendale	78	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	330,000	26B
Littlefork	79	12.0	Water Main - Replace in 3 Areas	500,000	3A
Elba	80	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace Through City	905,808	28B
Saint Paul Regional	81	12.0	Treatment - Rehabilitate Filters	12,600,000	64-67
Le Center	82	12.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	3,314,000	25A
Ranier	83	12.0	Water Main - Extension to County	900,000	3A
New Prague	84	12.0	Source - Phase 2, New Well #6	150,000	25A
Stacy	85	12.0	Water Main - Second I-35 Crossing	266,000	17B
Isanti	86	12.0	Source - Backup Well #3	680,000	17A
Hamburg	87	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	500,000	34A
Mayer	88	12.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	2,500,000	34A
Zimmerman	89	12.0	Treatment - Remove Radon, Fe, and Mn	2,750,000	16B
Zimmerman	90	12.0	Water Main - Second Hwy 169 Crossing	250,000	16B
Harris	91	12.0	Water Main - Sunrise & Stark Rd. Loops	229,800	17A/B
New Market	92	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Co Rd 2	110,000	35B
New Market	93	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Paul St.	124,000	35B
Minneapolis	94	12.0	Treatment - Fridley Filtration Plant	80,000,000	58-63
Henning	95	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	562,800	10B
Park Rapids	96	11.0	Storage - Adtl 400,000 Gal Tower	870,000	2B
Sebeka	97	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	500,000	10B
Crosby	98	11.0	Storage - Repl with 500,000 Gal Tower	1,435,000	12A
Barrett	99	11.0	Storage - Replace with 150,000 gal Tower	650,400	11A
Hoffman	100	11.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	600,000	11A
Cosmos	101	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	450,000	18B
Holloway	102	11.0	Storage - Replace Ground Reservoir	146,200	20A
Baudette	103	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Tower	730,500	3A
Carlton	104	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	1,128,000	8A
Barnesville	105	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	737,000	9B
Waterville	106	11.0	Storage - New Tower & 2nd Street Main	902,451	25A
Spring Park	107	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	709,000	33A
Ellendale	108	11.0	Storage - Repl with 100,000 Gallon Tower	440,000	26B



Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
New Auburn	109	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	375,000	25
Stacy	110	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Side Tower	608,000	17B
Isanti	111	11.0	Storage - 750,000 Gallon Tower	1,060,975	17A
Hamburg	112	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	300,000	34A
Zimmerman	113	11.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	950,000	16B
Cass Lake	114	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Add Along Elm Ave	175,000	4A
Cook	115	10.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,482,300	6A
Twin Valley	116	10.0	Water Main - Replace Old Cast Iron	1,683,000	2A
Park Rapids	117	10.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,000,000	2B
Sebeka	118	10.0	Water Main - Replace, many locations	1,000,000	10B
Evansville	119	10.0	Water Main - Replace bet. Main & Douglas	146,000	11A
Evansville	120	10.0	Water Main - Repl for Union & Southview	220,000	11A
Aitkin	121	10.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,525,000	3B
Staples	122	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 43	138,600	10B,11B
Staples	123	10.0	Water Main - Replace in Northwest Area	263,445	10B,11B
Northome	124	10.0	Storage - 75,000 Gallon Tower	400,000	3A
Beardsley	125	10.0	Storage - Rehabilitate Tower	55,000	20A
Big Falls	126	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 10 Blocks	115,000	3A
Madison	127	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & Add Filter	710,000	20A
Pelican Rapids	128	10.0	Water Main - Replace Aging Mains	2,000,000	10A
Eagle Bend	129	10.0	Water Main - Replace at So. St/1st Ave E	210,500	11B
Canby	130	10.0	Water Main - Repl in 1st/5th/Pop./Haarf	1,103,200	20A
Nielsville	131	10.0	Storage - Repaint Tower	25,000	2A
Chisholm	132	10.0	Treatment - Replace Equipment	626,500	5B
Barrett	133	10.0	Water Main - Phase 1, Repl. for Hawkins	222,000	11A
Hoffman	134	10.0	Water Main - Rep AK, AR, Main & St Marie	600,000	11A
Ada	135	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Highway 9	85,000	2A
Glenwood	136	10.0	Water Main - Repl 1st St NW & 3rd Ave NE	525,000	13A
Glenwood	137	10.0	Water Main - Repl 3rd St NE & 1st Ave SE	465,000	13A
Glenwood	138	10.0	Water Main - Lake Shore & 3rd St/1st Ave	784,000	13A
Little Falls	139	10.0	Storage - 1,000,000 Gal Tower/B. Station	3,542,100	12B
Ortonville	140	10.0	Treatment - Add Plate Settlers	600,000	20A
Windom	141	10.0	Source - Additional Well & RO Treatment	2,388,000	22B
Thief River Falls	142	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & New Sludge Ponds	2,965,420	1A
Swanville	143	10.0	Water Main - Replace Cast Iron Lines	500,000	12B
Holloway	144	10.0	Meters	83,800	20A

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Priority Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Elbow Lake	145	10.0	Water Main - Replace on West Side	470,409	11A
Elbow Lake	146	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Division St.	130,533	11A
Elbow Lake	147	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy 55/59	82,063	11A
Kensington	148	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Meters	700,488	11A
Aurora	149	10.0	Treatment - Plant Upgrade	301,500	5A
Freeport	150	10.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	561,250	13A
Rushmore	151	10.0	Treatment Plant - Improvements	200,000	22A
Callaway	152	10.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	941,000	2A
Callaway	153	10.0	Conservation - Install Meters	61,000	2A
Callaway	154	10.0	Storage - Repl with 50,000 Gal Tower	364,000	2A
Mankato	155	10.0	Storage - Booster Station/Repl Reservoir	3,225,000	23A/B,25A
Blue Earth	156	10.0	Storage - Replace with 400,000 Gal Tower	885,000	24A
Taylor Falls	157	10.0	Water Main - Replace for West St.	510,345	17B
Taylor Falls	158	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Basil St.	135,016	17B
Waterville	159	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Green/Mill	45,700	25A
Waterville	160	10.0	Water Main - Replace for East Area	154,570	25A
Litchfield	161	10.0	Other - Demolish Filter Plants	65,000	18B
Mazeppa	162	10.0	Water Main - Replace-Chestnut & 5th St.	194,000	28B
Two Harbors	163	10.0	Storage - 1.1 Million Gallon Tower Repl.	1,839,000	6A
Howard Lake	164	10.0	Treatment - RO for TDS & Hardness	1,400,000	18B
Proctor	165	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 4th Street	140,382	6B
Coleraine	166	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 61	216,000	3A
Pemberton	167	10.0	Source - Replace Well #2, Rehab. #1	66,000	24B
West Concord	168	10.0	Source - Phase 2, Well House for #3	471,200	29A
Cokato	169	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Broadway	490,000	18B
Osseo	170	10.0	Water Main - Repl for 3rd, 5th & CR 30	75,000	52B
Isanti	171	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	151,525	17A
Mayer	172	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	65,000	34A
Oronoco	173	10.0	Consolidation - 7 Small Systems	6,346,800	29A
Pemberton	174	7.0	Treatment - Replace Plant	634,400	24B
New Prague	175	7.0	Water Main - Four Loops	850,000	25A
Alvarado	176	7.0	Water Main - Loop and Replace System	679,680	1B
Cannon Falls	177	7.0	Water Main - Third Street Bridge Looping	236,567	28A
Scanlon	178	7.0	Water Main - Loop 23rd & 24th; Repl 26th	240,680	6B
Brook Park	179	7.0	Source - Backup Well	165,000	8B
Madison Lake	180	7.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,248,700	24B

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Madison Lake	181	7.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	996,570	24B
Rollingstone	182	7.0	Source - Replace Well/Add Well House	527,000	28B
Glencoe	183	7.0	Other - Emergency Generator	210,000	18A
Wyoming	184	7.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	480,000	17B
New Prague	185	6.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	850,000	25A
Le Sueur	186	6.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	655,750	25A
Madison Lake	187	6.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	566,700	24B
Glencoe	188	6.0	Storage - 450,000 Gallon Tower	675,000	18A
Pemberton	189	5.0	Storage - Recondition Tower	129,950	24B
Plainview	190	5.0	Water Main - Replace for East Broadway	520,543	30B
Le Sueur	191	5.0	Storage - Rehab. 500,000 Gallon Tower	213,000	25A
Glencoe	192	5.0	Treatment - Softening	160,000	18A
Glencoe	193	5.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	910,000	18A
				275,897,385	



2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Ada	135	al	Water Main - Replace for Highway 9	85,000	2A
Aitkin	121	10.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,525,000	3B
Albany	2	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	4,265,000	13A
Alvarado	176	7.0	Water Main - Loop and Replace System	679,680	1B
Aurora	149	10.0	Treatment - Plant Upgrade	301,500	5A
Barnesville	73	12.0	Source - Additional Well	86,000	9B
Barnesville	105	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	737,000	9B
Barrett	54	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Repl Thru City	722,200	11A
Barrett	99	11.0	Storage - Replace with 150,000 gal Tower	650,400	11A
Barrett	133	10.0	Water Main - Phase 1, Repl. for Hawkins	222,000	11A
Baudette	103	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Tower	730,500	3A
Beardsley	125	10.0	Storage - Rehabilitate Tower	55,000	20A
Big Falls	4	30.0	Source - 2 Low Arsenic Wells & W/House	400,000	3A
Big Falls	126	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 10 Blocks	115,000	3A
Blue Earth	26	20.0	Water Main - South Loop	333,600	24A
Blue Earth	156	10.0	Storage - Replace with 400,000 Gal Tower	885,000	24A
Brook Park	19	25.0	Treatment - Radium Removal Plus Storage	320,000	8B
Brook Park	179	7.0	Source - Backup Well	165,000	8B
Callaway	25	20.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove As, Mn, Fe	900,000	2A
Callaway	152	10.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	941,000	2A
Callaway	153	10.0	Conservation - Install Meters	61,000	2A
Callaway	154	10.0	Storage - Repl with 50,000 Gal Tower	364,000	2A
Cambridge	10	30.0	Treatment - Remove Radium	5,222,350	17A
Canby	130	10.0	Water Main - Repl in 1st/5th/Pop./Haarf	1,103,200	20A
Cannon Falls	177	7.0	Water Main - Third Street Bridge Looping	236,567	28A
Carlton	104	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	1,128,000	8A
Cass Lake	114	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Add Along Elm Ave	175,000	4A
Chisholm	132	10.0	Treatment - Replace Equipment	626,500	5B
Chokio	66	12.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	750,000	11A
Claremont	11	30.0	Source - Low Radium Well & Well House	375,000	29A
Clitherall	16	25.0	New System - Wells Have Nitrates	1,500,000	10A
Cokato	169	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Broadway	490,000	18B
Coleraine	166	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 61	216,000	3A
Cook	115	10.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,482,300	6A
Cosmos	59	12.0	Water Main - Five Loops	180,000	18B
Cosmos	101	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	450,000	18B

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Crosby	30	15.0	Source - Replace Four Wells with Two	255,000	12A
Crosby	47	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,898,000	12A
Crosby	48	12.0	Water Main - Loops	4,027,000	12A
Crosby	98	11.0	Storage - Repl with 500,000 Gal Tower	1,435,000	12A
Dalton	6	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	900,000	10A
Dalton	57	12.0	Source - Backup Well	100,000	10A
Dalton	58	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Loop & Replace	870,500	10A
Deer Creek	53	12.0	Treatment - Remove Iron	500,000	10B
Deer River	29	15.0	Source - Replace Well #3	282,100	4A
Eagle Bend	129	10.0	Water Main - Replace at So. St/1st Ave E	210,500	11B
Elba	80	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace Through City	905,808	28B
Elbow Lake	145	10.0	Water Main - Replace on West Side	470,409	11A
Elbow Lake	146	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Division St.	130,533	11A
Elbow Lake	147	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy 55/59	82,063	11A
Elizabeth	9	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	600,000	10A
Ellendale	77	12.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Fe/Alpha Rad	330,000	26B
Ellendale	78	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	330,000	26B
Ellendale	108	11.0	Storage - Repl with 100,000 Gallon Tower	440,000	26B
Evan	44	12.5	Water Main - Extension from Cobden	225,000	21B
Evansville	31	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4 & #5 with #7	90,000	11A
Evansville	49	12.0	Water Main - Loop 1st Ave. to Main	100,000	11A
Evansville	119	10.0	Water Main - Replace bet. Main & Douglas	146,000	11A
Evansville	120	10.0	Water Main - Repl for Union & Southview	220,000	11A
Fosston	5	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	1,480,224	1B
Freeport	150	10.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	561,250	13A
Frost	3	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	579,000	24B
Glencoe	183	7.0	Other - Emergency Generator	210,000	18A
Glencoe	188	6.0	Storage - 450,000 Gallon Tower	675,000	18A
Glencoe	192	5.0	Treatment - Softening	160,000	18A
Glencoe	193	5.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	910,000	18A
Glenwood	136	10.0	Water Main - Repl 1st St NW & 3rd Ave NE	525,000	13A
Glenwood	137	10.0	Water Main - Repl 3rd St NE & 1st Ave SE	465,000	13A
Glenwood	138	10.0	Water Main - Lake Shore & 3rd St/1st Ave	784,000	13A
Greenbush	64	12.0	Treatment - Meters and Remove Fe & Mn	660,562	1A
Hamburg	87	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	500,000	34A
Hamburg	112	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	300,000	34A

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Hanley Falls	8	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	477,000	20B
Hanley Falls	33	15.0	Source - Replace 50 Year Old Well	60,000	20B
Harris	15	30.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Ra/Alpha Rad	1,500,000	17A/B
Harris	91	12.0	Water Main - Sunrise & Stark Rd. Loops	229,800	17A/B
Hawley	71	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2006	1,517,650	9B
Hawley	72	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2007	2,148,000	9B
Henning	95	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	562,800	10B
Hill City	45	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	381,360	3B
Hitterdal	63	12.0	Water Main - Repl Main/Loop N. Shore	158,000	9B
Hoffman	56	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	1,260,000	11A
Hoffman	100	11.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	600,000	11A
Hoffman	134	10.0	Water Main - Rep AK, AR, Main & St Marie	600,000	11A
Holloway	60	12.0	Treatment - Replace Well House Equip.	339,500	20A
Holloway	102	11.0	Storage - Replace Ground Reservoir	146,200	20A
Holloway	144	10.0	Meters	83,800	20A
Howard Lake	38	15.0	Source - Additional Well	170,000	18B
Howard Lake	164	10.0	Treatment - RO for TDS & Hardness	1,400,000	18B
Hutchinson	22	23.0	Treatment - Phase 1, Remove Ammonia	5,697,247	18A
Hutchinson	23	23.0	Treatment - Phase 2, Remove Ammonia	9,411,947	18A
Isanti	86	12.0	Source - Backup Well #3	680,000	17A
Isanti	111	11.0	Storage - 750,000 Gallon Tower	1,060,975	17A
Isanti	171	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	151,525	17A
Keewatin	32	15.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	642,000	3A
Keewatin	55	12.0	Water Main - Repl. N., Loop E & SW	162,000	3A
Kensington	34	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4, Upgrade #5	132,700	11A
Kensington	61	12.0	Treatment - New Plant	602,500	11A
Kensington	148	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Meters	700,488	11A
La Crescent	20	25.0	Treatment - New Plant for Radionuclide	2,765,100	31A, 31B
Lake Lillian	1	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	984,000	13B
Le Center	39	15.0	Source - Backup Well #4	100,000	25A
Le Center	82	12.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	3,314,000	25A
Le Sueur	186	6.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	655,750	25A
Le Sueur	191	5.0	Storage - Rehab. 500,000 Gallon Tower	213,000	25A
Litchfield	161	10.0	Other - Demolish Filter Plants	65,000	18B
Little Falls	139	10.0	Storage - 1,000,000 Gal Tower/B. Station	3,542,100	12B
Littlefork	79	12.0	Water Main - Replace in 3 Areas	500,000	3A

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Loretto	21	25.0	Storage - Create One Pressure Zone	868,200	33A
Madison	127	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & Add Filter	710,000	20A
Madison Lake	27	20.0	Source - Replace Two Wells	278,900	24B
Madison Lake	180	7.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,248,700	24B
Madison Lake	181	7.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	996,570	24B
Madison Lake	187	6.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	566,700	24B
Mankato	35	15.0	Source - New Wells, #15 & #16 & Seal #5	3,285,000	23A/B,25A
Mankato	65	12.0	Treatment - Retro Fit-Ultra Filtration	15,125,000	23A/B,25A
Mankato	155	10.0	Storage - Booster Station/Repl Reservoir	3,225,000	23A/B,25A
Mayer	88	12.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	2,500,000	34A
Mayer	172	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	65,000	34A
Mazeppa	162	10.0	Water Main - Replace-Chestnut & 5th St.	194,000	28B
McIntosh	7	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,520,000	2A
Milaca	51	12.0	Treatment - Repl. Plant, Fe/Mn Removal	2,825,000	16A
Minneapolis	94	12.0	Treatment - Fridley Filtration Plant	80,000,000	58-63
Montgomery	67	12.0	Water Main - Loop 7th St., Vine & Ash	350,000	25A
New Auburn	14	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	937,000	25A
New Auburn	109	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	375,000	25
New Germany	74	12.0	Source - Backup Well	150,000	34A
New Market	92	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Co Rd 2	110,000	35B
New Market	93	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Paul St.	124,000	35B
New Prague	84	12.0	Source - Phase 2, New Well #6	150,000	25A
New Prague	175	7.0	Water Main - Four Loops	850,000	25A
New Prague	185	6.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	850,000	25A
Nielsville	131	10.0	Storage - Repaint Tower	25,000	2A
Northome	124	10.0	Storage - 75,000 Gallon Tower	400,000	3A
Oronoco	173	10.0	Consolidation - 7 Small Systems	6,346,800	29A
Ortonville	140	10.0	Treatment - Add Plate Settlers	600,000	20A
Osseo	170	10.0	Water Main - Repl for 3rd, 5th & CR 30	75,000	52B
Park Rapids	43	13.0	Source - Additional Wells	160,000	2B
Park Rapids	96	11.0	Storage - Adtl 400,000 Gal Tower	870,000	2B
Park Rapids	117	10.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,000,000	2B
Pelican Rapids	52	12.0	Treatment - Controls & Disinfection	189,000	10A
Pelican Rapids	128	10.0	Water Main - Replace Aging Mains	2,000,000	10A
Pemberton	167	10.0	Source - Replace Well #2, Rehab. #1	66,000	24B
Pemberton	174	7.0	Treatment - Replace Plant	634,400	24B

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Pemberton	189	5.0	Storage - Recondition Tower	129,950	24B
Pine River	24	20.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	900,000	4B
Plainview	40	15.0	Water Main - Loop 6th & 7th St. SW	63,828	30B
Plainview	41	15.0	Water Main - Loop SW	363,148	30B
Plainview	42	15.0	Water Main - Replace-1st or 2nd Ave NW	914,299	30B
Plainview	190	5.0	Water Main - Replace for East Broadway	520,543	30B
Proctor	12	30.0	Extension - Replace Cloquet Service	270,194	6B
Proctor	165	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 4th Street	140,382	6B
Ranier	83	12.0	Water Main - Extension to County	900,000	3A
Rollingstone	182	7.0	Source - Replace Well/Add Well House	527,000	28B
Rushford	76	12.0	Source - Additional Well #5	329,000	31B
Rushmore	151	10.0	Treatment Plant - Improvements	200,000	22A
Rutledge	28	17.5	Water Main - Extension from Willow River	1,225,066	8A
Sabin	18	25.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,393,159	9B
Saint Paul Regional	81	12.0	Treatment - Rehabilitate Filters	12,600,000	64-67
Scanlon	178	7.0	Water Main - Loop 23rd & 24th; Repl 26th	240,680	6B
Sebeka	46	12.0	Treatment - Install Plant	411,010	10B
Sebeka	97	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	500,000	10B
Sebeka	118	10.0	Water Main - Replace, many locations	1,000,000	10B
Sleepy Eye	37	15.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	3,131,000	21B
Sleepy Eye	75	12.0	Source - Additional Well	53,000	21B
South Haven	50	12.0	Source - Backup Well	435,500	18B
Spring Park	107	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	709,000	33A
Stacy	85	12.0	Water Main - Second I-35 Crossing	266,000	17B
Stacy	110	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Side Tower	608,000	17B
Staples	122	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 43	138,600	10B,11B
Staples	123	10.0	Water Main - Replace in Northwest Area	263,445	10B,11B
Stewart	13	30.0	Treatment - Remove As & Fe	1,120,000	18A
Swanville	143	10.0	Water Main - Replace Cast Iron Lines	500,000	12B
Taylor's Falls	36	15.0	Source - Replace Well #1 with #4	456,300	17B
Taylor's Falls	70	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl for Hazel Alley	479,291	17B
Taylor's Falls	157	10.0	Water Main - Replace for West St.	510,345	17B
Taylor's Falls	158	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Basil St.	135,016	17B
Thief River Falls	142	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & New Sludge Ponds	2,965,420	1A
Truman	69	12.0	Water Main - Loop Six & Repl. Two Mains	838,000	24A
Twin Valley	116	10.0	Water Main - Replace Old Cast Iron	1,683,000	2A



**2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL**

*Alphabetical Order*

<b>Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded</b>					
<b>System Name</b>	<b>2006 PPL Rank</b>	<b>2006 PPL Points</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Estimated Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Leg Dist</b>
Two Harbors	163	10.0	Storage - 1.1 Million Gallon Tower Repl.	1,839,000	6A
Warroad	68	12.0	Water Main - Replace, Many Locations	1,505,130	1A
Waterville	106	11.0	Storage - New Tower & 2nd Street Main	902,451	25A
Waterville	159	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Green/Mill	45,700	25A
Waterville	160	10.0	Water Main - Replace for East Area	154,570	25A
Watkins	62	12.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,289,700	18B
West Concord	168	10.0	Source - Phase 2, Well House for #3	471,200	29A
Windom	141	10.0	Source - Additional Well & RO Treatment	2,388,000	22B
Winsted	17	25.0	Source - Blending Well #4	430,000	18A
Wyoming	184	7.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	480,000	17B
Zimmerman	89	12.0	Treatment - Remove Radon, Fe, and Mn	2,750,000	16B
Zimmerman	90	12.0	Water Main - Second Hwy 169 Crossing	250,000	16B
Zimmerman	113	11.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	950,000	16B
				<b>275,897,385</b>	





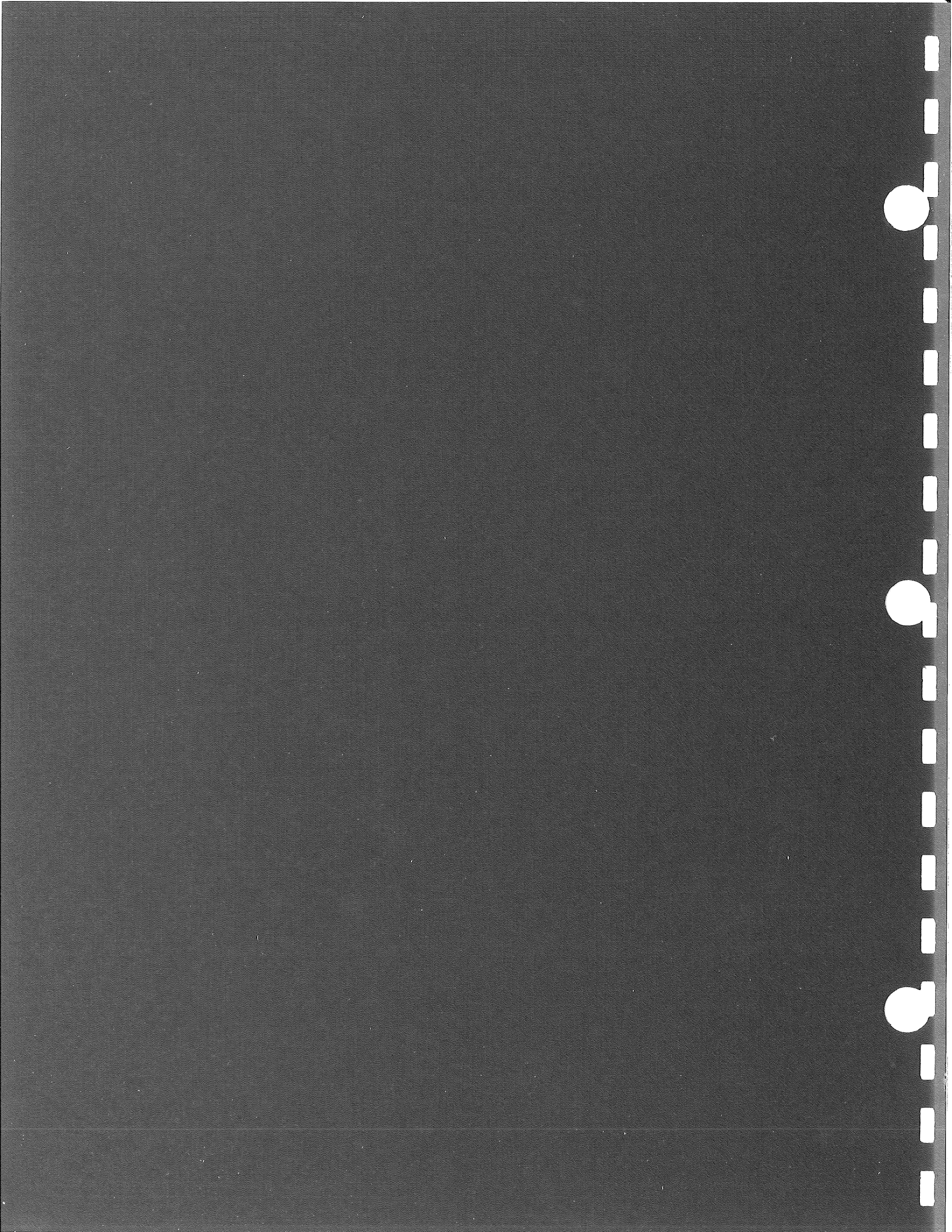
### Small Community Projects Needing Corrective Action

#### Projects Eligible For 2005 Appropriation (\$5 million)

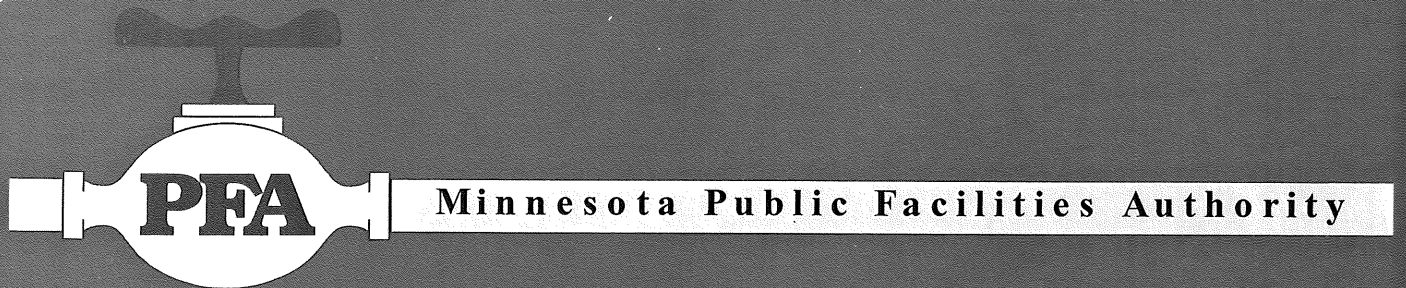
City	RD Loan	RD Grant	SCDP	Total Federal Funds	State WIF Grant	State ISTS Grant (MPCA)	City	Total Project Cost	Households	Treatment Technology
Dunnell	245,000	573,500	213,500	1,032,000	573,500			1,605,500	120	Act. sludge package plant (high O&M)
Dumont	266,000	324,000	162,585	752,585	323,000			1,075,585	63	Constructed wetland, mound disposal
Hennriette	49,800	503,000	412,736	965,536				965,536	45	Community mound system
Lewisville	480,000	704,200	205,846	1,390,046				1,390,046	151	Recirculating sand filter
McGrath	31,000	439,000		470,000		128,750		598,750	43	Community mound system
Ostrander	344,000	450,000		794,000				794,000	120	Recirculating sand filter
	1,415,800	2,993,700	994,667	5,404,167	896,500	128,750		6,429,417	542	

#### Other Possible Problem Projects

City	RD Loan	RD Grant	SCDP	Total Federal Funds	State WIF Grant	State ISTS Grant (MPCA)	City	Total Project Cost	Households	Treatment Technology
Darfur	188,000	306,000		494,000	306,000			800,000	78	Constructed wetland, drainfield
Donaldson	-	216,800		216,800		139,000		355,800	25	Community Mound
Nerstrand	613,000	290,000	316,000	1,219,000				1,219,000	127	Recirculating sand filter
Spring Hill	47,000	382,400		429,400		165,000		594,400	40	Constructed wetland, drip irrigation
Strandquist	140,000	476,000		616,000		216,000		832,000	48	Community drainfield
Tamarack	-	203,000	364,000	567,000		195,700		762,700	40	Constructed wetland, mound/drip disposal
Wolf Lake	-	189,000		189,000		90,100		279,100	40	Community Mound / ISTS
Palisade			534,000			313,525	200,000	513,525	100	Constructed wetland
	988,000	2,063,200	1,214,000	3,731,200	306,000	1,119,325		5,356,525	498	







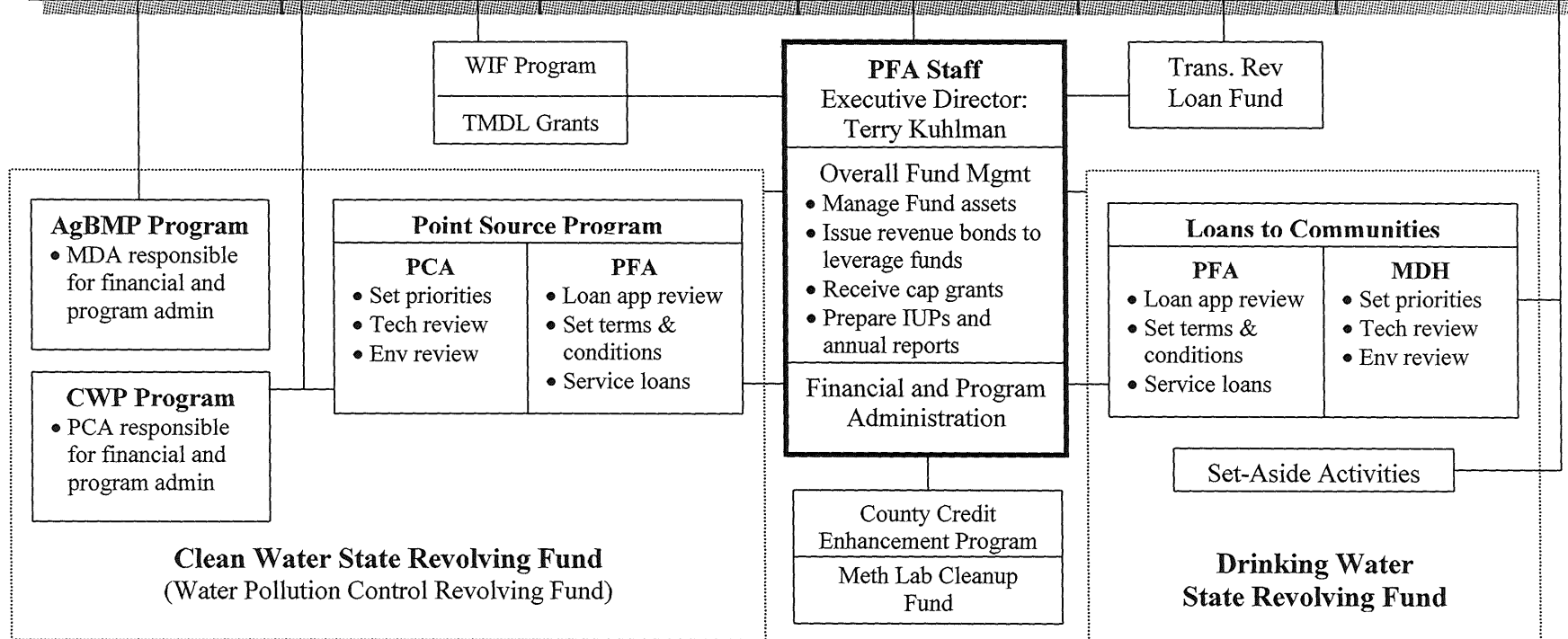
# Infrastructure Financing Programs

Terry Kuhlman, Executive Director  
651-296-4704

[www.deed.state.mn.us/community/assistance/pfa.htm](http://www.deed.state.mn.us/community/assistance/pfa.htm)

# Minnesota Public Facilities Authority

<p><b>Dept of Agriculture</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Gene Hugoson</p>	<p><b>Pollution Control Agency</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Sheryl Corrigan</p>	<p><b>Dept of Finance</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Peggy Ingison</p>	<p><b>Dept of Empl. &amp; Econ Development</b> <i>PFA Chair</i></p> <p>Commissioner: Matt Kramer</p>	<p><b>Dept of Transportation</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Lt. G. Carol Molnau</p>	<p><b>Dept of Health</b></p> <p>Commissioner: Dianne Mandernach</p>
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## Minnesota Public Facilities Authority

- PFA provides municipal finance expertise necessary to manage three state revolving loan funds and other infrastructure financing programs.
- \$1.25 billion in revenue bonding authority.
  - PFA bonds rated AAA by all three rating agencies.
  - Bonds repaid from loan repayments and investment earnings (no state backing).
- PFA provides funds to several state agencies for administrative costs and programs.
- Total assets in excess of \$1.6 billion.



## PFA Programs

- Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
- Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- Wastewater Infrastructure Fund (WIF)
- Transportation Revolving Loan Fund
- County Credit Enhancement Program
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Grants
- Methamphetamine Lab Cleanup Loan Fund





## PFA Project Financing Exceeds Two Billion Dollars

### Total PFA Financing Thru 12/31/05

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
WPCRF	290	1,528,238,705
DWRF	164	294,926,345
WIF	76	88,575,220
TRLF	18	106,676,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>\$ 2,018,416,702</b>



## Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

- 283 ww loans to communities for \$1.5b to date.
  - Total interest savings exceeds \$417 million.
- Also provided over \$75 million for nonpoint source loan programs administered by other agencies.
- 2006 Intended Use Plan (IUP)
  - 48 projects for \$159 million eligible to receive loans.
- Estimate receiving \$16.4 million per year from EPA.
  - 33% cut over past two years.



## Wastewater Infrastructure Fund (WIF)

- Supplemental assistance for high cost, high priority wastewater projects.
- WIF provides grants to match USDA Rural Development for small rural communities, or
- For non-RD projects, WIF provides zero interest loans with payments deferred for first 20 years while SRF loan is repaid.
- WIF financing to date:
  - 28 RD matching grants - \$19.7 million
  - 43 non-RD loans/grants - \$63.0 million
  - 7 special appropriation grants - \$8.3 million
  - \$17.2 million reserved for 10 projects, \$4.6 m. available



## Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 157 loans to communities for \$283 million to date.
  - Total interest savings exceeds \$69 million.
- Also provided \$19m. to MDH for wellhead protection, technical assistance, public water supply supervision.
- 2006 Intended Use Plan (IUP)
  - 50 projects for \$93.4 million eligible to receive loans.
- Estimate receiving \$15 million per year from EPA.



## Future Needs

- **Drinking Water Needs**
  - 2006 Project Priority List: 193 projects, \$205 million
    - » Includes 35 new projects for \$30 million
  - Total of 32 projects for \$46.5 million were funded in FY 2005 by PFA, RD, SCDP, others
- **Wastewater Needs**
  - 2006 Project Priority List: 245 projects, \$1.6 billion
    - » Includes 41 new projects for \$104 million
  - Total of 45 projects for \$112 million were funded in FY 2005 by PFA, RD, SCDP, others
  - PCA's Report on Future WW Infrastructure Needs estimates total needs over next 20 years at \$3.5 billion.



## 2006 Capital Budget Request

- **State match for CW/DW Revolving Funds - \$38,800,000**
  - \$6 million for 1:5 match for federal Drinking Water funds
  - \$32.8 million for 1:1 match for federal Clean Water funds.
- **Wastewater Infrastructure Fund (WIF) - \$15,300,000**
  - PFA WIF report (Feb 2006) details project needs and eligible amounts based on PCA's project priority list.
  - PFA will recommend a portion of WIF funds again be set-aside for corrective action work on projects in very small communities.



## Legislative Initiative: Increase PFA Bonding Authority

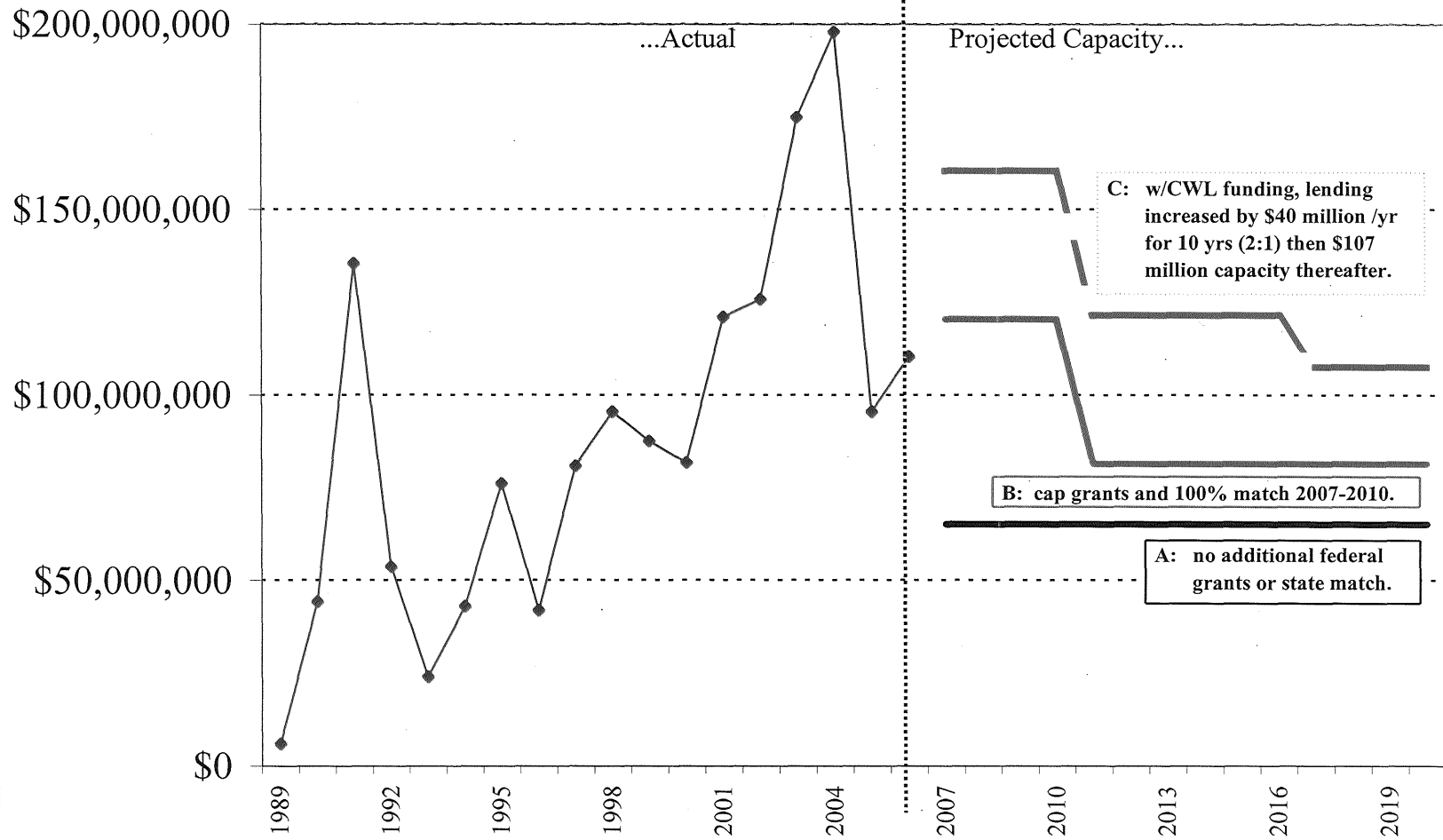
- The PFA uses its AAA rated bonding authority under MN Statutes 446A.12 to leverage additional loan dollars within the Authority's three revolving loan funds.
- PFA revenue bonds are repaid from loan repayments and interest earnings (no state backing).
- Current PFA bonding authority limit is \$1.25 billion.
- Request increase to \$1.50 billion to allow the PFA to continue to provide financing to communities.



## PFA Programs in Clean Water Legacy Bill

- Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
  - Additional funds to the existing state revolving fund for low interest loans to cities for wastewater and storm water projects
- Small Community Wastewater Treatment Program
  - Loans and grants to replace failing septic systems with small clusters
  - Communities with below average MHI eligible for 50% grants
  - Up to 10% for technical assistance from U of MN Extension Service
- Phosphorus Reduction Grants
  - 75% grants to cities for phosphorus reduction costs
- TMDL Grants (\$2m appropriated in 2005 bonding bill)
  - 50% grants to cities for wastewater or stormwater projects required under TMDL implementation plans

**MPFA Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund  
Actual and Projected Annual Loan Commitments**







**Estimated Water Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Notes: Current WIF reserved = \$17.2m, available = \$4.6m
<b>2006 IUP and WIF Reserved: Expect To Fund In 2006</b>											
Appleton	91	38	1	918.8	Sludge handling in	2006 IUP	1,335,000	-	-	1,335,000	
Bird Island	22	66	157	100	Sewer separation	WIF Rsvd	9,388,000	-	2,178,500	-	WIF reserved, need SRF loan
ChisagoLksPh2 (Stacy - partial)	128	21	50	495	Connect Stacy to	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,406,000	313,135	-	3,912,109	Partial WIF reserved
Dent	na	0	70	424.5	Rehab existing po	WIF Rsvd	865,000	-	100,000	-	WIF reserved
Dover-Eyota-St.Charles Phase	46	52	75	401.4	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	11,292,000	-	-	11,292,000	
Effie	na	0	62	457.6	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd	1,202,000	-	449,000	-	WIF reserved
Garrison/Kathio/Mille Lacs Sar	135	16	26	590	Unsewered / conn	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	18,100,000	-	4,000,000	5,875,000	WIF reserved
Gary	na	0	43	503.9	Unsewered / gravi	WIF Rsvd	2,254,328	-	582,164	-	WIF reserved
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur) -	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	2,906,600	-	-	2,147,123	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	108	29	46	501	Unsewered - conn	2006 IUP	4,606,900	-	-	3,689,406	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Le Sueur (joint w/ Henderson)	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	9,764,400	-	-	9,764,400	
Lester Prairie	38	58	6	781.3	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	5,800,000	-	-	5,800,000	
Madelia Phase 1	na	0	56	471.7	Tmnt plant rehab	2006 IUP	854,754	-	-	854,754	
Madelia Phase 2	77	43	55	471.7	Biosolids removal	2006 IUP	2,869,450	-	-	2,869,450	
Murray County-Lake Shetek	na	0	32	552.8	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	14,930,000	2,565,700	-	11,364,300	WIF reserved
Rutledge	na	0	58	463	Unsewered - conn	WIF Rsvd	1,292,000	-	342,000	-	WIF reserved
Sturgeon Lake (partial WIF res)	84	39	69	426	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,943,674	2,845,485	-	1,613,674	Partial WIF reserved
Western Lake Superior SD	48	51	14	707.6	Flocculation Tank	2006 IUP	4,900,000	-	-	4,900,000	
							101,710,106	5,724,320	7,651,664	65,417,216	
<b>Additional Projects Over 400 Points On 2006 PPL</b>											
Mentor	167	1	2	900	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,847,251	-	see below	-	
Lewiston	10	78	3	870	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,800,000	-	-	-	
La Salle	3	95	4	800	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	1,680,000	-	700,000	-	
Blue Earth	2	105	5	790.2	Sewer rehab, bios	??	2,790,500	-	-	2,790,500	
Huntley (Faribault Co)	4	87	7	774.5	Unsewered, conn	RD 2006	1,830,300	-	650,000	-	
Myrtle	19	70	8	761	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	736,922	-	see below	-	
MCES - Empire Service Area C	90	38	9	731.3	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	59,550,000	-	-	negotiated	
Hutchinson	54	48	10	731.3	Upgrade/expand t	??	4,710,000	-	-	4,710,000	
Manchester	18	70	11	731	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	840,243	-	see below	-	
Blomkest	150	1	15	706	Regionalization of	Applied to RD	2,300,000	-	-	-	
Austin	67	46	16	704.7	Rehab/expand exi	??	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	
Warroad	124	23	17	675	Rehab/expand exi	??	4,277,313	125,438	-	4,151,875	
Lake Township (Warroad)	126	22	19	665.5	Unsewered / colle	??	6,030,000	4,000,000	-	2,030,000	
Somerset Twsp - Hope	13	74	21	659	Unsewered / colle	??	471,151	-	-	471,151	
Guckeen (Faribault Co)	5	86	23	639.3	Unsewered, conn	Applied to RD	500,000	-	-	-	
Western Lake Superior SD	29	61	24	628.8	Vortex grit remova	??	3,800,000	-	-	3,800,000	
Ormsby	171	1	25	628.5	Unsewered / colle	Applied to RD	800,000	-	-	-	
Bigelow	7	80	27	589	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	2,600,000	-	1,000,000	-	
Butterfield	55	48	28	575	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,005,000	-	-	2,005,000	
MCES - MWWTP Disinfection	114	26	30	563.8	Construction - nev	2006 IUP	9,265,000	-	-	negotiated	

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Notes: Current WIF reserved = \$17.2m, available = \$4.6m
MCES - MWWTP Space Util./ Kent	63	46	31	563.8	Planning/Design - Unsewered-conne	2006 IUP RD 2006	8,800,000	-	-	negotiated	
MCES - MWWTP Liquid Treat	27	64	34	526	Construction - con	2006 IUP	947,000	-	340,000	-	
MCES - MWWTP Process Cor	62	46	36	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	2,235,000	-	-	negotiated	
MCES - MWWTP Solids Proce	115	26	37	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	1,400,000	-	-	negotiated	
Quamba	69	46	38	518.2	Construction - con	2006 IUP	20,000,000	-	-	negotiated	
Caribou Lake (Canosia & Gran	107	29	39	514	Unsewered - conn	RD 2006 (-07)	1,618,900	-	see below	-	
MCES - Blue Lake Groundwat	45	52	40	513	Unsewered / colle	2006 IUP	5,531,775	3,450,000	-	2,081,775	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Alborn Twp	74	44	41	510.8	Construction - con	2006 IUP	20,000	-	-	negotiated	
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	111	26	44	503	Unsewered - clust	2006 IUP	955,056	750,000	-	205,056	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Hancock	108	29	46	501	Unsewered - conn	2006 IUP	counted above	917,494	-	counted above	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Tofte/Schroeder	70	46	47	497	New treatment fac	RD 2006 (-07)	2,167,465	-	see below	-	
MCES - Blue Lake Plant Impro	146	5	48	497	Unsewered / colle	??	10,350,000	-	-	10,350,000	
ChisagoLksPh2 (Stacy - partial	98	36	49	496.1	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	124,000,000	-	-	negotiated	
Alexandria Lakes Area Service	128	21	50	495	Connect Stacy to	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	counted above	368,891	-	counted above	Eligible for add. WIF if new \$
Knife River-Larsmont Sanitary	148	1	51	485	Sewer extensions	??	3,485,000	-	-	3,485,000	
Doran	131	19	52	481.5	Unswrd,Larsmont	WIF Rsvd	9,000,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	3,700,000	WIF reserved
Fountain	17	70	53	480.1	Unsewered / new	Applied to RD	934,303	-	-	-	
Barnesville	25	65	54	475	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,354,173	-	-	-	
Hawley	79	43	59	460	Expansion of Aera	2006 IUP	3,900,000	-	-	3,900,000	
Walters	87	39	60	460	Sewer rehab	2006 IUP	2,130,000	-	-	2,130,000	
Milaca	1	115	61	459.5	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,300,000	-	see below	-	
Brandon Township	168	1	63	456.3	Relocate ponds	2006 IUP	13,136,500	-	-	13,136,500	
Harris	151	1	64	453	Unsewered / conn	??	5,900,000	1,688,258	-	4,211,742	
Ottertail	94	38	65	450	New treatment fac	2006 IUP	3,600,000	-	-	3,600,000	
Annandale/Maple Lake	173	1	66	450	Unsewered	Applied to RD	3,198,000	-	-	-	
Milona Twsp.	132	18	67	439	New treatment pla	2006 IUP	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	
Sturgeon Lake (partial WIF res	169	1	68	435	Unsewered / conn	??	12,500,000	2,432,840	-	10,067,160	
New York Mills	84	39	69	426	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	counted above	3,330,000	-	counted above	Eligible for add. WIF if new \$
Hudson Twsp	73	45	71	415.7	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	4,100,000	1,315,539	-	2,784,461	
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur) -	89	38	72	415.4	Unsewered / conn	??	2,631,000	503,185	-	2,127,815	
MCES - Seneca Disinfection ar	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	counted above	759,477	-	counted above	Not WIF eligible unless new \$
Cottonwood Ph. 2	99	36	74	404.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	14,500,000	-	-	negotiated	
Ellendale	133	18	77	400	Collection improve	??	166,000	-	-	166,000	
Lake Lillian	15	73	78	400	Rehab and expans	??	960,000	-	-	960,000	
	78	43	79	400	Rehab existing po	2006 IUP	240,000	-	-	240,000	
							385,893,852	21,541,122	4,590,000	100,104,035	

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
<b>Preliminary 2007 Project Priority List</b>												
Walters	1	115	61	459.5	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,300,000	-	550,000	-	550,000	-
Blue Earth	2	105	5	790.2	Sewer rehab, bios	??	2,790,500	-	-	counted above	550,000	-
La Salle	3	95	4	800	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	1,680,000	-	counted above	-	550,000	-
Huntley (Faribault Co)	4	87	7	774.5	Unsewered, conne	RD 2006	1,830,300	-	counted above	-	550,000	-
Guckeen (Faribault Co)	5	86	23	639.3	Unsewered, conne	Applied to RD	500,000	-	-	-	550,000	-
Atwater	6	83	166	75	Sewer rehab	No RD app	1,017,000	-	-	1,017,000	550,000	1,017,000
Bigelow	7	80	27	589	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006	2,600,000	-	counted above	-	550,000	1,017,000
Watkins	8	80	106	219	Rehab/expand exi	RD 2006 (-07)	4,500,000	-	750,000	-	1,300,000	1,017,000
Le Sueur (joint w/ Henderson)	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	9,764,400	-	-	counted above	1,300,000	1,017,000
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur)	9	79	73	411.3	New joint treatme	2006 IUP	2,906,600	counted above	-	counted above	1,300,000	1,017,000
Lewiston	10	78	3	870	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,800,000	-	-	1,800,000	1,300,000	2,817,000
Shelly	11	78	151	125	Pond improvemen	RD 2006 (-07)	1,225,000	-	310,000	-	1,610,000	2,817,000
Duluth Morgan Park Ph 4	12	76	104	233.8	Sewer rehab phas	??	3,016,800	-	-	3,016,800	1,610,000	5,833,800
Somerset Twsp - Hope	13	74	21	659	Unsewered / colle	??	471,151	-	-	counted above	1,610,000	5,833,800
Beaver Bay	14	74	122	196	Expand Existing S	No RD app	900,000	-	-	900,000	1,610,000	6,733,800
Ellendale	15	73	78	400	Rehab and expans	??	960,000	-	-	counted above	1,610,000	6,733,800
Tower	16	72	233	1	Sewer replaceme	??	490,000	-	-	255,000	1,610,000	6,988,800
Doran	17	70	53	480.1	Unsewered / new	Applied to RD	934,303	-	-	-	1,610,000	6,988,800
Manchester	18	70	11	731	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	840,243	-	242,000	-	1,852,000	6,988,800
Myrtle	19	70	8	761	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	736,922	-	242,500	-	2,094,500	6,988,800
Ortonville	20	70	214	1	Sewer rehab and	??	500,000	-	-	500,000	2,094,500	7,488,800
Gonvick	21	68	158	100	Rehab/expand exi	??	500,000	82,984	-	417,016	2,177,484	7,905,816
Bird Island	22	66	157	100	Sewer separation	??	9,388,000	-	counted above	5,078,500	2,177,484	12,984,316
Hatfield	23	66	89	325	Rehab existing sy	RD 2006	635,000	-	301,000	-	2,478,484	12,984,316
Renville	24	66	225	1	Expand treatment	??	-	-	-	-	2,478,484	12,984,316
Fountain	25	65	54	475	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,354,173	-	-	1,354,173	2,478,484	14,338,489
Odessa	26	65	161	90	Rehab existing sy	Applied to RD	400,000	294,908	-	105,092	2,773,392	14,443,581
Kent	27	64	34	526	Unsewered-conne	RD 2006	947,000	-	counted above	-	2,773,392	14,443,581
Bricelyn	28	63	183	1	I/I correction	??	123,900	-	19,685	-	2,793,077	14,443,581
Western Lake Superior SD	29	61	24	628.8	Vortex grit remova	??	3,800,000	-	-	counted above	2,793,077	14,443,581
Proctor	30	61	223	1	Sewer rehab - 4th	??	147,000	-	-	147,000	2,793,077	14,590,581
Lake of the Woods Co. - Whee	31	61	208	1	Unsewered - ISTS	??	7,003,936	3,135,000	-	3,868,936	5,928,077	18,459,517
Clear Lake (joint w/ Clearwater)	32	61	107	218.8	Expand existing sy	??	1,930,000	-	-	1,930,000	5,928,077	20,389,517
Clearwater (joint w/ Clear Lake)	32	61	107	218.8	Expand existing sy	??	1,930,000	-	-	1,930,000	5,928,077	22,319,517
Verndale	33	60	238	1	I/I correction	??	-	-	-	-	5,928,077	22,319,517
Askov	34	59	88	325	New treatment fac	RD 2007	3,000,000	-	716,000	-	6,644,077	22,319,517
Brainerd	35	59	181	1	Brainerd-Baxter pl	??	26,658,000	-	-	26,658,000	6,644,077	48,977,517
Ely	36	58	197	1	Sewer rehab	??	1,405,000	-	-	1,405,000	6,644,077	50,382,517
Aurora - Rehab	37	58	178	1	Secondary treatme	Applied to RD	3,850,000	778,020	-	3,071,980	7,422,097	53,454,498
Lester Prairie	38	58	6	781.3	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	5,800,000	-	-	counted above	7,422,097	53,454,498
Elbow Lake - Division Street	39	58	165	75	Sewer rehab and	??	110,000	-	-	110,000	7,422,097	53,564,498

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Elbow Lake - West Side	40	58	194	1	Sewer rehab and	??	840,000	-	-	840,000	7,422,097	54,404,498
Tower-Brietung Wastewater B	41	57	235	1	Collection and trea	??	2,327,300	-	-	2,327,300	7,422,097	56,731,798
Cass Lake	42	55	186	1	Sewer rehab	Applied to RD	931,110	157,948	-	773,162	7,580,045	57,504,960
Wheaton	43	53	171	50	Sewer rehab, pha	??	2,552,203	426,073	-	2,126,130	8,006,118	59,631,090
Barrett	44	53	179	1	Sewer rehab	RD 2006 (-07)	330,400	-	100,000	-	8,106,118	59,631,090
Caribou Lake (Canosia & Grar	45	52	40	513	Unsewered / colle	2006 IUP	5,531,775	counted above	-	counted above	8,106,118	59,631,090
Dover-Eyota-St.Charles Phase	46	52	75	401.4	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	11,292,000	-	-	counted above	8,106,118	59,631,090
Breitung Twp	47	52	182	1	Sewer rehab	??	585,000	-	-	585,000	8,106,118	60,216,090
Western Lake Superior SD	48	51	14	707.6	Flocculation Tank	2006 IUP	4,900,000	-	-	counted above	8,106,118	60,216,090
MCES - NE Interceptor Improv	49	51	101	256.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	210,800,000	-	-	negotiated	8,106,118	60,216,090
MCES - Riverview Siphon Imp	50	51	102	256.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	9,050,000	-	-	negotiated	8,106,118	60,216,090
Clarkfield	51	51	177	10	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	8,106,118	60,216,090
Medford	52	49	140	155	Rehab/expand exi	??	4,564,000	-	-	4,564,000	8,106,118	64,780,090
Hokah	53	49	123	187.5	Rehab/expand exi	RD 2006 (-07)	1,930,000	-	600,000	-	8,706,118	64,780,090
Hutchinson	54	48	10	731.3	Upgrade/expand t	??	4,710,000	-	-	counted above	8,706,118	64,780,090
Butterfield	55	48	28	575	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,005,000	-	-	counted above	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Brooklyn Park Int	56	46	111	205	Construction - nev	??	14,000,000	-	-	-	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Hopkins LS/FM Impro	57	46	133	164	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	41,300,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Lift Station L-12 Impr	58	46	115	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	4,330,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - LS Sup. Control/Field	59	46	116	205	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	1,500,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Mpls Int 1-Mn-320 Imp	60	46	117	205	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	4,500,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Mpls/St. Paul Intercep	61	46	134	164	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	54,900,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - MWWTP Liquid Treat	62	46	36	518.2	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	2,235,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - MWWTP Space Util./	63	46	31	563.8	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	8,800,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - So St. Paul Forcemair	64	46	119	205	Planning/Design -	??	17,300,000	-	-	-	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - So. St. Paul Lift Statio	65	46	103	256.3	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	3,600,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
MCES - Blue Lake Interceptor	66	46	112	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	164,000,000	-	-	negotiated	8,706,118	64,780,090
Austin	67	46	16	704.7	Rehab/expand exi	??	5,000,000	-	-	counted above	8,706,118	64,780,090
Staples - Northside	68	46	231	1	I/I correction and s	Applied to RD	1,313,700	338,295	-	975,405	9,044,413	65,755,495
MCES - MWWTP Solids Proce	69	46	38	518.2	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	20,000,000	-	-	negotiated	9,044,413	65,755,495
Hancock	70	46	47	497	New treatment fac	RD 2006 (-07)	2,167,465	-	496,000	-	9,540,413	65,755,495
Gilbert	71	46	146	135	Rehab/expand exi	Applied to RD	1,300,000	-	-	1,300,000	9,540,413	67,055,495
Brooten	72	46	125	185	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,499,780	925,717	-	1,574,063	10,466,129	68,629,558
New York Mills	73	45	71	415.7	Rehab/expand exi	2006 IUP	4,100,000	counted above	-	counted above	10,466,129	68,629,558
MCES - Blue Lake Groundwat	74	44	41	510.8	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	20,000	-	-	negotiated	10,466,129	68,629,558
Red Wing Phase 2	75	44	127	183.8	SCADA System &	??	3,202,850	-	-	3,202,850	10,466,129	71,832,408
Granite Falls Phase 2	76	44	131	165	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,580,000	-	-	1,580,000	10,466,129	73,412,408
Madelia Phase 2	77	43	55	471.7	Biosolids removal	2006 IUP	2,869,450	-	-	counted above	10,466,129	73,412,408
Lake Lillian	78	43	79	400	Rehab existing po	2006 IUP	240,000	-	-	counted above	10,466,129	73,412,408
Barnesville	79	43	59	460	Expansion of Aera	2006 IUP	3,900,000	-	-	counted above	10,466,129	73,412,408
Greenbush	80	43	204	1	Sewer rehab	??	282,968	-	-	282,968	10,466,129	73,695,376
Miltona	81	43	213	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,362,000	194,859	-	1,167,141	10,660,988	74,862,517

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Big Lake Area SD - Fond du Lac	82	40	180	1	Unsewered / Colle	??	7,984,724	-	-	7,984,724	10,660,988	82,847,241
Kimball	83	40	207	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	530,700	-	-	530,700	10,660,988	83,377,941
Sturgeon Lake (partial WIF res	84	39	69	426	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,943,674	counted above	-	counted above	10,660,988	83,377,941
Browerville Ph. 2	85	39	109	213	Treatment facility	Applied to RD	4,144,000	2,813,056	-	1,330,944	13,474,044	84,708,885
Eagle Bend	86	39	86	339.8	New trmt facility, s	Sp Approp	-	-	-	-	13,474,044	84,708,885
Hawley	87	39	60	460	Sewer rehab	2006 IUP	2,130,000	-	-	counted above	13,474,044	84,708,885
Richmond	88	39	153	115	Rehab/expand exi	??	8,841,580	489,683	-	8,351,897	13,963,728	93,060,782
Hudson Twsp	89	38	72	415.4	Unsewered / conn	??	2,631,000	counted above	-	counted above	13,963,728	93,060,782
MCES - Empire Service Area C	90	38	9	731.3	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	59,550,000	-	-	negotiated	13,963,728	93,060,782
Appleton	91	38	1	918.8	Sludge handling ir	2006 IUP	1,335,000	-	-	counted above	13,963,728	93,060,782
Canby	92	38	156	100	Sewer rehab	??	2,750,000	287,393	-	2,462,607	14,251,120	95,523,389
Biwabik	93	38	142	142	Rehab/expand exi	??	5,364,000	3,953,256	-	1,410,744	18,204,376	96,934,133
Harris	94	38	65	450	New treatment fac	2006 IUP	3,600,000	-	-	counted above	18,204,376	96,934,133
Stephen	95	38	81	375	Rehab/expand exi	??	988,000	298,890	-	689,110	18,503,266	97,623,243
Hamburg	96	38	150	125	Regionalize - Norv	??	2,933,000	1,235,743	-	1,697,257	19,739,010	99,320,500
Cromwell	97	38	190	1	Rehab/replace exi	Applied to RD	350,000	-	-	350,000	19,739,010	99,670,500
MCES - Blue Lake Plant Impro	98	36	49	496.1	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	124,000,000	-	-	negotiated	19,739,010	99,670,500
MCES - Seneca Disinfection a	99	36	74	404.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	14,500,000	-	-	negotiated	19,739,010	99,670,500
Big Lake	100	36	168	74.4	Expand existing sy	??	18,255,000	-	-	18,255,000	19,739,010	117,925,500
Perley	101	36	221	1	Rehab ponds	??	400,000	-	-	400,000	19,739,010	118,325,500
La Crescent	102	33	130	172	Rehab/expand exi	??	796,200	-	-	796,200	19,739,010	119,121,700
Menahga	103	33	80	375	Rehab existing sy	Applied to RD	1,462,480	-	-	1,462,480	19,739,010	120,584,180
Bruno	104	33	185	1-	Unsewered - Pres	??	1,435,000	-	-	1,435,000	19,739,010	122,019,180
Chisholm	105	32	145	135	Replace digester c	??	400,000	-	-	400,000	19,739,010	122,419,180
Silver Creek Township - Stewa	106	31	128	182	Unsewered, conne	??	5,300,000	-	-	5,300,000	19,739,010	127,719,180
Quamba	107	29	39	514	Unsewered - conn	RD 2006 (-07)	1,618,900	-	509,000	-	20,248,010	127,719,180
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	108	29	46	501	Unsewered - conn	2006 IUP	4,606,900	counted above	-	counted above	20,248,010	127,719,180
MCES - So. Washington Co In	109	29	137	162.5	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	22,000,000	-	-	negotiated	20,248,010	127,719,180
MCES - Hastings WWTP	110	29	136	162.5	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	45,000,000	-	-	negotiated	20,248,010	127,719,180
Alborn Twp	111	26	44	503	Unsewered - clust	2006 IUP	955,056	750,000	-	counted above	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - Dayton-Champlin Inte	112	26	114	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	9,200,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - Elm Creek/Northwest	113	26	132	164	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	23,000,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - MWWTP Disinfection	114	26	30	563.8	Construction - nev	2006 IUP	9,265,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - MWWTP Process Cor	115	26	37	518.2	Construction - cor	2006 IUP	1,400,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - NW Interceptor Impro	116	26	118	205	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	113,600,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
MCES - Chaska Lift Station	117	26	113	205	Planning/Design -	??	8,900,000	-	-	negotiated	20,998,010	127,719,180
Princeton	118	25	96	297.5	Expand existing sy	??	13,240,000	-	-	13,240,000	20,998,010	140,959,180
Jackson County - Loon Lake	119	25	84	357	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	483,635	-	100,000	-	21,098,010	140,959,180
Royalton	120	24	141	144	Expand existing sy	??	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	21,098,010	141,959,180
Peterson	121	24	222	1	Construct new trm	Applied to RD	590,500	130,565	-	459,935	21,228,575	142,419,115
MCES - Rosemount Intercepto	122	23	139	156.3	Planning/Design -	2006 IUP	21,700,000	-	-	negotiated	21,228,575	142,419,115
Nashwauk	123	23	159	99.4	Sewer extension,	Applied to RD	3,860,000	-	-	3,860,000	21,228,575	146,279,115

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding  
Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

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Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Warroad	124	23	17	675	Rehab/expand exi	??	4,277,313	counted above	-	counted above	21,228,575	146,279,115
Hitterdal	125	23	97	275	Rehab/expand po	??	825,500	642,401	-	183,099	21,870,976	146,462,213
Lake Township (Warroad)	126	22	19	665.5	Unsewered / colle	??	6,030,000	counted above	-	counted above	21,870,976	146,462,213
Grand Marais	127	22	94	308.8	I/I correction	??	645,500	-	-	645,500	21,870,976	147,107,713
ChisagoLksPh2 (Stacy - partia	128	21	50	495	Connect Stacy to	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	4,406,000	counted above	-	counted above	21,870,976	147,107,713
Henning	129	20	206	1	I/I Correction	??	350,000	-	-	350,000	21,870,976	147,457,713
MCES - Elko-New Market Inter	130	20	152	117	Planning/Design -	??	23,000,000	-	-	negotiated	21,870,976	147,457,713
Knife River-Larsmont Sanitary	131	19	52	481.5	Unswrd,Larsmont	WIF Rsvd	9,000,000	counted above	counted above	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Annandale/Maple Lake	132	18	67	439	New treatment pla	2006 IUP	12,000,000	-	-	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Cottonwood Ph. 2	133	18	77	400	Collection improv	??	166,000	-	-	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Floodwood	134	18	199	1	Sewer Extension -	??	-	-	-	-	21,870,976	147,457,713
Garrison/Kathio/Mille Lacs Sar	135	16	26	590	Unsewered / conn	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	18,100,000	-	counted above	counted above	21,870,976	147,457,713
Hampton	136	16	205	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	21,870,976	147,457,713
Tower - Hoo-Doo Point Extens	137	15	99	264	Hoo-Doo Point set	??	627,300	-	-	627,300	21,870,976	148,085,013
Crane Lake - Eastern Service	138	15	189	1	Sewer ext. to unse	??	3,860,000	-	-	3,860,000	21,870,976	151,945,013
Menahga	139	12	80	375	Unsewered area	Applied to RD	-	-	-	-	21,870,976	151,945,013
Shafer	140	11	174	42	Expand WWTF, ir	Applied to RD	1,865,600	-	-	1,865,600	21,870,976	153,810,613
Central Iron Range SD	141	10	187	1	Planning for new s	??	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	21,870,976	173,810,613
Gilbert - Sparta Location	142	10	202	1	Unsewered / conn	??	600,000	-	-	600,000	21,870,976	174,410,613
Deer River	143	8	149	125	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,481,410	219,132	-	1,262,278	22,090,108	175,672,891
Palisade	144	8	215	1	Fix/expand existin	??	389,250	-	70,108	-	22,160,216	175,672,891
Grand Rapids	145	5	203	1	Sewer extension -	??	2,352,134	-	-	2,352,134	22,160,216	178,025,025
Tofte/Schroeder	146	5	48	497	Unsewered / colle	??	10,350,000	-	-	counted above	22,160,216	178,025,025
Cotton Township	147	5	188	1	Unsewered area,	No RD app	649,369	287,291	-	362,078	22,447,507	178,387,103
Alexandria Lakes Area Service	148	1	51	485	Sewer extensions	??	3,485,000	-	-	counted above	22,447,507	178,387,103
Bigfork	149	1	120	205	Rehab and expans	??	1,551,000	776,591	-	774,409	23,224,098	179,161,512
Blomkest	150	1	15	706	Regionalization of	Applied to RD	2,300,000	-	-	-	23,224,098	179,161,512
Brandon Township	151	1	64	453	Unsewered / conn	??	5,900,000	counted above	-	counted above	23,224,098	179,161,512
Brownsville	152	1	184	1	Rehab treatment f	??	1,210,000	-	-	1,210,000	23,224,098	180,371,512
Burtrum	153	1	108	218.8	Plant expansion F	Applied to RD	1,179,600	915,000	-	264,600	24,139,098	180,636,112
Central Lake Region JEP Boar	154	1	95	306	Treatment for uns	??	10,950,000	-	-	10,950,000	24,139,098	191,586,112
Deerwood	155	1	191	1	Rehab/Expand Ex	??	150,000	-	-	150,000	24,139,098	191,736,112
Dilworth	156	1	192	1	Sewer rehab	??	975,000	-	-	975,000	24,139,098	192,711,112
Elba	157	1	193	1	Unsewered / colle	??	-	-	-	-	24,139,098	192,711,112
Ellsworth	158	1	195	1	Rehab sewers, I/I	??	563,000	38,639	-	524,361	24,177,737	193,235,473
Elmore	159	1	196	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	792,700	29,072	-	763,628	24,206,809	193,999,101
Essig	160	1	198	1	Unsewered / conn	Applied to RD	800,000	-	-	800,000	24,206,809	194,799,101
Gaylord - WWTP Improvemen	161	1	201	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	24,206,809	194,799,101
Howard Lake	162	1	169	64.4	Rehab/expand exi	??	2,590,000	-	-	2,590,000	24,206,809	197,389,101
LaGrand/Moe Townships	163	1	82	361	Unsewered / conn	??	9,942,000	4,666,901	-	5,275,099	28,873,710	202,664,200
Lansing Twp 2 (Woodhaven, e	164	1	92	310	Unsewered / colle	??	3,200,000	-	-	3,200,000	28,873,710	205,864,200
Mahnomen	165	1	210	1	Sewer rehab	??	780,000	-	-	780,000	28,873,710	206,644,200



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Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Meadowlands	166	1	212	1	Rehab existing sy	??	-	-	-	-	28,873,710	206,644,200
Mentor	167	1	2	900	Unsewered / colle	RD 2006 (-07)	1,847,251	-	638,500	-	29,512,210	206,644,200
Milaca	168	1	63	456.3	Relocate ponds	2006 IUP	13,136,500	-	-	counted above	29,512,210	206,644,200
Miltona Twp.	169	1	68	435	Unsewered / conn	??	12,500,000	counted above	-	counted above	29,512,210	206,644,200
Northern Twp.	170	1	164	85	Unsewered area	??	7,620,000	-	-	7,620,000	29,512,210	214,264,200
Ormsby	171	1	25	628.5	Unsewered / colle	Applied to RD	800,000	-	-	-	29,512,210	214,264,200
Oslo	172	1	147	135	Rehab/expand exi	??	736,000	183,670	-	552,330	29,695,880	214,816,530
Ottertail	173	1	66	450	Unsewered	Applied to RD	3,198,000	-	-	-	29,695,880	214,816,530
Parkers Prairie	174	1	218	1	Sewer extensions	??	644,000	-	-	644,000	29,695,880	215,460,530
Pelican Group Of Lakes Impro	175	1	110	210	Unsewered / colle	??	16,949,850	975,792	-	15,974,058	30,671,672	231,434,587
Pelican Rapids	176	1	219	1	Sewer rehab	??	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000	30,671,672	233,934,587
Perham	177	1	220	1	Wastewater infiltra	??	600,000	-	-	600,000	30,671,672	234,534,587
Pope County - Lk Minnewaska	178	1	155	102.3	Unsewered area	??	15,250,000	-	-	15,250,000	30,671,672	249,784,587
Racine	179	1	98	271	Rehab/expand exi	??	520,000	-	-	520,000	30,671,672	250,304,587
Randolph	180	1	163	85	Unsewered / colle	??	3,715,600	1,755,000	-	1,960,600	32,426,672	252,265,187
Rice Lake Township	181	1	100	258.8	Unsewered / colle	??	4,892,926	-	-	4,892,926	32,426,672	257,158,113
Seaforth	182	1	226	1	Unsewered - conn	Applied to RD	1,200,000	-	-	-	32,426,672	257,158,113
Silver Creek Twp - Castle Dan	183	1	228	1	Unsewered, conn	??	3,609,000	-	-	3,609,000	32,426,672	260,767,113
St. Hilaire	184	1	148	135	Rehab/expand exi	??	1,188,000	539,443	-	648,557	32,966,115	261,415,671
St. Stephen	185	1	90	324.8	Unsewered / colle	??	9,518,000	4,000,000	-	5,518,000	36,966,115	266,933,671
Tower	186	1	234	1	Sewer extension t	??	787,000	-	-	787,000	36,966,115	267,720,671
Urbank	187	1	237	1	Unsewered / colle	RD 2005	962,500	-	471,000	-	37,437,115	267,720,671
Villard	188	1	239	1	Unsewered / colle	??	2,898,286	-	-	2,898,286	37,437,115	270,618,957
Villard Area Lakes SD	189	1	240	1	Unsewered / colle	??	6,452,744	-	-	6,452,744	37,437,115	277,071,701
Westbrook	190	1	242	1	Rehab/expand exi	??	-	-	-	-	37,437,115	277,071,701
Whalen	191	1	243	1	Unsewered / colle	Applied to RD	1,012,550	510,000	-	502,550	37,947,115	277,574,251
Whitefield Twp - Svea	192	1	244	1	Unsewered area -	??	883,000	530,855	-	352,145	38,477,970	277,926,396
Morgan	pending	pending			Thru Hwy. 67 Inter	??	650,000	-	-	650,000	38,477,970	278,576,396
Willmar	pending	pending			relocate treatment	??	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	38,477,970	318,576,396
East Grand Forks	pending	pending			Rehab/expansion	??	10,998,520	-	-	10,998,520	38,477,970	329,574,916
							1,625,854,981	32,362,177	6,115,793	329,574,916		
<b>Zero Points on New List: Project either completed, expected to be funded in 2006, or city requested to remove</b>												
Dumont	na	0	12	718.1	Corrective Action	Awarded	752,585					
Mountain Iron	na	0	13	710	Rehab existing tre	Requested removal	525,000					
Aurora - Retrofit biosolids	na	0	18	670	Treatment plant re	Sp App Awarded	2,222,000					
Lewisville	na	0	20	665	Corrective action	Pending	1,390,046					
Rushmore	na	0	22	650	Rehab/expand exi	Awarded	740,600					
Koochiching County - Jackfish	na	0	29	570	Unsewered / conn	Awarded	9,216,795					
Murray County-Lake Shetek	na	0	32	552.8	Unsewered / colle	WIF Rsvd/06 IUP	14,930,000					
Prinsburg	na	0	33	546.5	Unsewered / colle	RD/WIF Funded	2,944,000					
MCES - MWWTP Centrifuge E	na	0	35	518.2	Construction - con	Funded	3,200,000					

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding**  
**Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Duluth/NS Phase 2 (Knife River)	na	0	42	508.8	Connect Knife River	WIF Awarded	1,827,212					
Gary	na	0	43	503.9	Unsewered / gravity	WIF Rsvd	2,254,328					
Steele County - Beaver Lake	na	0	45	503	Unsewered / collection	??	1,633,920					
Madelia Phase 1	na	0	56	471.7	Tmnt plant rehab	2006 IUP	854,754					
Henriette	na	0	57	469	Corrective Action	Pending	965,536					
Rutledge	na	0	58	463	Unsewered - connection	WIF Rsvd	1,292,000					
Effie	na	0	62	457.6	Unsewered / collection	WIF Rsvd	1,202,000					
Dent	na	0	70	424.5	Rehab existing pond	WIF Rsvd	865,000					
Judson Township	na	0	76	401	Unsewered / collection	Requested removal	1,080,000					
Plainview - Elgin SD	na	0	83	360	Expand WWTF in	self-funded	4,900,000					
Oronoco	na	0	85	356.5	Unsewered / collection	??	8,875,000					
Watonwan County - Long Lake	na	0	87	332	Unsewered / collection	Requested removal	1,288,000					
Fox Lake Improvement District	na	0	91	324.5	Unsewered / connection	Fixing ISTS problem	868,340					
Two Harbors	na	0	93	308.8	Construct detention	Sp App Awarded	3,153,000					
Duluth SSO Lakeside Storage	na	0	105	233.8	SSO overflow correction	Sp Approp	6,640,000					
Chatfield	na	0	121	197	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	6,430,000					
Ostrander	na	0	124	187.5	Corrective Action	Pending	794,000					
Pillager	na	0	126	184	Expand existing pond	Requested removal	700,000					
Dunnell	na	0	129	178	Corrective Action	Pending	1,032,000					
St. Paul Sewer Rehab	na	0	135	164	Sewer rehabilitation	self-funded	-					
Crookston	na	0	138	157	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	1,190,000					
Hill City	na	0	143	142	Rehab/expand pond	Requested removal	1,660,000					
MCES - Rogers WWTP Expansion	na	0	144	135	Planning/Design	Requested removal	17,400,000					
Moose Lake	na	0	154	110	Replace force main	Requested removal	176,874					
Isle	na	0	160	92	I/I Correction & Sewer	??	5,600,000					
Cook	na	0	162	85	I/I correction	Requested removal	-					
Upsala	na	0	167	75	Relocate outfall, re	Requested removal	590,000					
Morgan	na	0	170	52	Sewer rehab	??	150,000					
Bertha	na	0	172	50	Rehab/expand existing	??	1,391,500					
Steen	na	0	173	50	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	294,076					
Staples	na	0	175	17	Sewer rehab	duplicate project	-					
Evansville	na	0	176	10	Sewer extension	??	200,000					
Gaylord - Sewer Extension	na	0	200	1	Service extension	??	-					
Lucan	na	0	209	1	Rehab/expand existing	Requested removal	-					
McGrath	na	0	211	1	Corrective Action	Pending	470,000					
Park Rapids	na	0	216	1	Treatment plant in	??	220,000					
Park Rapids - Fish Hook Lake	na	0	217	1	Service extension	self-funded	-					
Rapidan Twsp	na	0	224	1	Unsewered, connection	Requested removal	1,985,000					
Sherburne County - Eagle Lake	na	0	227	1	Unsewered / collection	Fixing ISTS problem	-					
St. Martin	na	0	229	1	Rehab ponds	??	-					
Staples - Lakewood	na	0	230	1	I/I correction and sewer	self-funded	895,000					
Thirty Lakes Watershed District	na	0	232	1	Unsewered / collection	Requested removal	-					

**Estimated Wastewater Project Funding  
Possible Carryover From 2006 PPL and Preliminary 2007 PPL**

*Indicated Amounts Are Estimates And Are Subject To Change*

Project Name	Prelim 2007 Rank	Prelim 2007 Points	2006 Rank	2006 Points	Project Description	Project Status	Total Project Cost	Estimated WIF Loan	Estimated WIF Grant	Estimated SRF Loan	Cumulative WIF	Cumulative SRF
Twin Valley	na	0	236	1	Sewer rehab	RD funded	1,100,000					
Wanamingo	na	0	241	1	Rehab/expand ex	Requested remov	1,003,600					
Winton	na	0	245	1	I/I Correction, pon	self-funded	-					

**2006 Wastewater Project Priority List - Alphabetical Order**  
**Draft Rescoring Based On MPCA Rule Amendments**

**DRAFT**

Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
Alborn Twp	111	26	44	503.00	(67)	Unsewered - clusters	955,056	05B
Alexandria Lakes Area Service	148	1	51	485.00	(97)	Sewer extensions to unsewered	3,485,000	11A
Annandale/Maple Lake	132	18	67	439.00	(65)	New treatment plant	12,000,000	18B
Arden	91	38	1	918.75	(90)	Sludge handling improvements	1,335,000	20A
Ardenkov	34	59	88	325.00	54	New treatment plant	3,000,000	08A
Atwater	6	83	166	75.00	160	Sewer rehab/Sewer rehab	1,017,000	13B
Aurora - Rehab	37	58	178	1.00	141	Eliminate bypasses	3,850,000	05A
Aurora - Retrofit biosolids	na	0	18	670.00		Reconstruct biosolids facility	4,900,000	05A
Austin	67	46	16	704.74	(51)	Rehab/expand existing system	5,000,000	27B
Barnesville	79	43	59	460.00	(20)	Expansion of aeration ponds	3,900,000	09B
Barrett	44	53	179	1.00	135	Sewer rehab/Sewer rehab	317,070	11A
Beaver Bay	14	74	122	196.00	108	Expand existing system	900,000	06A
Bertha	na	0	172	50.00		Rehab/expand existing system	1,391,500	11B
Big Lake	100	36	168	74.40	68	Expand existing system	18,255,000	16B
Big Lake Area SD - Fond du Lac	82	40	180	1.00	98	Unsewered / collection and treatment	7,984,724	08A
Bigelow	7	80	27	589.00	20	Unsewered / collection and treatment	2,244,000	22B
Bigfork	149	1	120	205.00	(29)	Rehab and expand ponds	1,551,000	03A
Bird Island	22	66	157	100.00	135	Sewer separation	10,972,000	20B
Biwabik	93	38	142	142.00	49	Rehab/expand existing system	5,364,000	05A
Blomkest	150	1	15	706.00	(135)	Regionalization of unsewered	2,300,000	13B
Blue Earth	2	105	5	790.16	3	Sewer rehab, biosolids storage	2,790,500	24A
Brainerd	35	59	181	1.00	146	Brainerd-Baxter plant expansion	26,658,000	12A
Brandon Township	151	1	64	453.00	(87)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	5,900,000	11A
Breitung Township	47	52	182	1.00	135	Sewer rehab/Sewer rehab	585,000	06A
Bricelyn	28	63	183	1.00	155	I/I correction/I/I correction	123,900	24B
Broton	72	46	125	185.00	53	Rehab/expand existing system	2,499,780	13A
Browerville Phase II	85	39	109	213.00	24	Treatment facility rehab	4,144,000	11B
Brownsville	152	1	184	1.00	32	Rehab treatment facility	1,210,000	31B
Brownsville	104	33	185	1.00	81	Unsewered - pressure sewer/s	1,435,000	08A
Burlington	153	1	108	218.75	(45)	Plant expansion RB basin oxidation	1,179,600	11B
Butterfield	55	48	28	575.00	(27)	Rehab/expand existing system	2,005,000	21B
Canby	92	38	156	100.00	64	Sewer rehab/Sewer rehab	2,750,000	20A
Canosia & Grand Lake Twps	45	52	40	513.00	(5)	Unsewered / collection and treatment	5,000,000	06B
Cass Lake	42	55	186	1.00	144	Sewer rehab/Sewer rehab	931,110	04A
Central Iron Range SD	141	10	187	1.00	46	Planning for new sanitary district	20,000,000	05B
Central Lake Region JEP Board	154	1	95	306.00	(59)	Treatment for unsewered area	10,950,000	11A
Chatfield	na	0	121	197.00		Rehab/expand existing system	6,430,000	31B
Chisago Lakes JSTC Ph. 2	128	21	50	495.00	(78)	Connect Stacy to Chicago Lakes	4,406,000	17B
Chisholm	105	32	145	135.00	40	Replace digester cover	400,000	05B
Clarkfield	51	51	177	10.00	126	Rehab/expand existing system		20B
Clear Lake / Clearwater	32	61	107	218.75	75	Expand existing system	8,500,000	16B,14B,19A
Cook	na	0	162	85.00		I/I correction/I/I correction		06A
Cotton Township	147	5	188	1.00	41	Unsewered area, collection and treatment	649,369	05B
Cottonwood Ph. 2	133	18	77	400.00	(56)	Sewer extension to an industrial	166,000	21A
Crane Lake - Eastern Service	138	15	189	1.00	51	Sewer ext. to unsewered area	3,860,000	06A
Cromwell	97	38	190	1.00	93	Rehab/replace existing mound	350,000	08A
Crookston	na	0	138	157.00		Rehab/expand existing system	1,190,000	01B
Deer River	143	8	149	125.00	6	Rehab/expand existing system	1,481,410	04A
Deerwood	155	1	191	1.00	36	Rehab/expand existing system	150,000	12B
Dent	na	0	70	424.45		Rehab existing ponds	865,000	10B
Dilworth	156	1	192	1.00	36	Sewer rehab/Sewer rehab	975,000	09B
Doran	17	70	53	480.10	36	Unsewered / new collection and treatment	934,303	09B
Dover-Eyota-St.Charles Ph. 2	46	52	75	401.38	29	Rehab/expand and upgrade existing	11,292,000	30B
Duluth Morgan Park Ph. 4	12	76	104	233.75	92	Sewer rehab phase 4	3,016,800	6B,7A,7B
Duluth SSO Lakeside Storage	na	0	105	233.75		SSO overflow correction basin	2,245,680	6B,7A,7B
Duluth/NS Ph. 2 (Knife River)	na	0	42	508.75		Connect Knife River to DNSS	1,827,212	06A
Dumont	na	0	12	718.10		Corrective action project	752,585	09B
Dunnell	na	0	129	178.02		Corrective action project	1,032,000	24A
Eagle Bend	86	39	86	339.75	0	New treatment facility, sewer rehabilitation	3,600,000	11B
Effie	na	0	62	457.55		Unsewered / collection and treatment	1,202,000	03A
Elba	157	1	193	1.00	36	Unsewered / collection and treatment		28B
Elbow Lake - Division Street	39	58	165	75.00	126	Sewer rehab and extension	100,000	11A

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Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
Elbow Lake - West Side	40	58	194	1.00	154	Sewer rehab and extension	831,150	11A
Ellendale	15	73	78	400.00	63	Rehab and expand sewer syst	960,000	26B
Ellsworth	158	1	195	1.00	37	Rehab sewers, l/l reduction	563,000	22A
Elmore	159	1	196	1.00	37	Rehab/expand existing system	792,700	24A
Ely	36	58	197	1.00	161	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	1,405,000	06A
Essig	160	1	198	1.00	38	Unsewered / connect to Sleep	800,000	21B
Evansville	na	0	176	10.00		Sewer extension	200,000	11A
Floodwood	134	18	199	1.00	65	Sewer extension - business pa		05B
Fountain	25	65	54	475.00	29	Rehab/expand existing system	1,354,173	31B
Fox Lake Improvement Distri	na	0	91	324.50		Unsewered / connect to Welco	868,340	24A
Garrison/Kathio/WMilleLacs	135	16	26	590.00	(109)	Unsewered / connect to Mille l	18,100,000	12B
Gary	na	0	43	503.90		Unsewered / gravity sewers, s	2,254,328	02A
Gaylord - Sewer Extension	na	0	200	1.00		Service extension to unsewered		23A
Gaylord - WWTP Improvement	161	1	201	1.00	40	Rehab/expand existing system		23A
Gilbert	71	46	146	135.00	75	Rehab/expand existing system	1,300,000	05A
Gilbert - Sparta Location	142	10	202	1.00	60	Unsewered / connect to Gilber	600,000	05A
Gonvick	21	68	158	100.00	137	Rehab/expand existing system	500,000	02B
Grand Marais	127	22	94	308.75	(33)	l/l correctionl/l correction	645,500	06A
Grand Rapids	145	5	203	1.00	58	Sewer extension - Golf Course	2,352,134	03B
Granite Falls Ph. 2	76	44	131	165.00	55	Rehab/expand existing system	1,580,000	20B
Greenbush	80	43	204	1.00	124	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	282,968	01A
Guckeen (Faribault County)	5	86	23	639.30	18	Unsewered, connect to Blue E	500,000	24A
Hamburg	96	38	150	125.00	54	Regionalize - Norwood/Young	2,933,000	34A
Hampton	136	16	205	1.00	69	Rehab/expand existing system		36B
Hancock	70	46	47	497.00	(23)	New treatment facility	2,167,465	11A
Harris	94	38	65	450.00	(29)	New treatment facility	3,600,000	17A,17B
Hatfield	23	66	89	325.00	66	Rehab existing system	575,000	22A
Hawley	87	39	60	460.00	(27)	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	2,130,000	09B
Henderson (joint w/ LeSueur)	9	79	73	411.25	64	New joint treatment facility	2,906,600	25A
Henning	129	20	206	1.00	77	l/l correctionl/l correction	350,000	10B
Henriette	na	0	57	469.00		Corrective action project	965,536	08B
Hill City	na	0	143	142.00		Rehab/expand ponds	1,660,000	03B
Hitterdal	125	23	97	275.00	(28)	Rehab/expand ponds, sewer e	825,500	09B
Hokah	53	49	123	187.50	70	Rehab/expand existing system	1,930,000	31B
Howard Lake	162	1	169	64.40	7	Rehab/expand existing system	2,590,000	18B
Hudson Twsp	89	38	72	415.35	(17)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	3,105,000	11A
Huntley (Faribault County)	4	87	7	774.50	3	Unsewered, connect to Winne	1,697,000	24A
Hutchinson	54	48	10	731.25	(44)	Upgrade/expand treatment pla	4,710,000	18A
Isle	na	0	160	92.00		l/l correction & sewer extensio	5,600,000	16A
Jackson County - Loon Lake	119	25	84	357.00	(35)	Unsewered / collection and tre	483,635	22B
Judson Township	na	0	76	401.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,080,000	24B
Kandiyohi Co - Lake Florida	108	29	46	501.00	(62)	Unsewered - connect to Greer	4,606,900	13B
Kent	27	64	34	526.00	7	Unsewered - connect to Aberc	916,000	09B
Kimball	83	40	207	1.00	124	Rehab/expand existing system	530,700	14B
Knife River-Larsmont SD	131	19	52	481.50	(79)	Unswrd,connect Larsmont to l	9,000,000	06A
Koochiching County - Jackfis	na	0	29	570.00		Unsewered / connect to Intern	9,216,795	03A
La Crescent	102	33	130	172.00	28	Rehab/expand existing system	796,200	31B
La Salle	3	95	4	800.00	1	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,658,500	21B
LaGrand/Moe Townships	163	1	82	361.00	(81)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	9,942,000	11A
Lake Lillian	78	43	79	400.00	1	Rehab existing ponds	240,000	13B
Lake of the Woods Co. - Wh	31	61	208	1.00	177	Unsewered - ISTS, clusters	7,003,936	03A
Lake Township (Warroad)	126	22	19	665.50	(107)	Unsewered / collection and tre	6,030,000	01A
Lansing Twp 2 (Woodhaven,	164	1	92	310.00	(72)	Unsewered / collection and tre	3,200,000	27B
Le Sueur / Henderson - MN P	9	79	73	411.25	64	New joint treatment facility	9,764,400	25A
Lester Prairie	38	58	6	781.25	(32)	Rehab/expand existing system	5,800,000	18A
Lewiston	10	78	3	870.00	(7)	Rehab/expand existing system	2,700,000	28B
Lewisville	na	0	20	665.00		Corrective action project	1,390,046	24A
Lucan	na	0	209	1.00		Rehab/expand existing system		21A
Madelia Phase 1	na	0	56	471.68		Treatment plant rehab - phos.	854,754	21B
Madelia Phase 2	77	43	55	471.68	(22)	Biosolids removal	2,869,450	21B
Mahnomen	165	1	210	1.00	45	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	780,000	02A
Manchester	18	70	11	731.00	(7)	Unsewered / collection and tre	840,243	27A

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Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
MCES - Blue Lake Groundwa	74	44	41	510.83	(33)	Construction - continuation	20,000	metro
MCES - Blue Lake Int. System	66	46	112	205.00	46	Planning/Design - continuation	164,000,000	metro
MCES - Blue Lake Plant Impro	98	36	49	496.13	(49)	Planning/Design - continuation	124,000,000	metro
MCES - Brooklyn Park Int. Re	56	46	111	205.00	55	Construction - new	14,000,000	metro
MCES - Chaska Lift Station	117	26	113	205.00	(4)	Planning/Design - new	8,900,000	metro
MCES - Dayton-Champlin Int	112	26	114	205.00	2	Planning/Design - continuation	9,200,000	metro
MCES - Elko-New Market Int	130	20	152	117.00	22	Planning/Design - new	23,000,000	metro
MCES - Elm Creek/Northwes	113	26	132	164.00	19	Construction - continuation	23,000,000	metro
MCES - Empire Service Area	90	38	9	731.25	(81)	Construction - continuation	59,550,000	metro
MCES - Hastings WWTP	110	29	136	162.50	26	Planning/Design - continuation	45,000,000	metro
MCES - Hopkins LS/FM Impr	57	46	133	164.00	76	Planning/Design - continuation	41,300,000	metro
MCES - Lift Station L-12 Impr	58	46	115	205.00	57	Planning/Design - continuation	4,330,000	metro
MCES - LS Sup. Control/Fiel	59	46	116	205.00	57	Construction - continuation	1,500,000	metro
MCES - Mpls Int 1-Mn-320 In	60	46	117	205.00	57	Construction - continuation	4,500,000	metro
MCES - Mpls/St. Paul Interce	61	46	134	164.00	73	Planning/Design - continuation	54,900,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Centrifuge	na	0	35	518.24		Construction - continuation	3,200,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Disinfectio	114	26	30	563.75	(84)	Construction - new	9,265,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Liquid Tre	62	46	36	518.24	(26)	Construction - continuation	2,235,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Process C	115	26	37	518.24	(78)	Construction - continuation	1,400,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Solids Pro	69	46	38	518.24	(31)	Construction - continuation	20,000,000	metro
MCES - MWWTP Space Utl.	63	46	31	563.75	(32)	Planning/Design - new	8,800,000	metro
MCES - NE Interceptor Impr	49	51	101	256.25	52	Planning/Design - continuation	210,800,000	metro
MCES - NW Interceptor Impr	116	26	118	205.00	2	Planning/Design - continuation	113,600,000	metro
MCES - Riverview Siphon Im	50	51	102	256.25	52	Planning/Design - continuation	9,050,000	metro
MCES - Rogers WWTP Expa	na	0	144	135.00		Planning/Design - continuation	17,400,000	metro
MCES - Rosemount Intercep	122	23	139	156.25	17	Planning/Design - continuation	21,700,000	metro
MCES - Seneca Disinfection	99	36	74	404.25	(25)	Planning/Design - continuation	14,500,000	metro
MCES - So. St. Paul Forcem	64	46	119	205.00	55	Planning/Design - new	17,300,000	metro
MCES - So. St. Paul Lift Stat	65	46	103	256.25	38	Construction - continuation	3,600,000	metro
MCES - So. Washington Co	109	29	137	162.50	28	Construction - continuation	22,000,000	metro
McGrath	na	0	211	1.00		Corrective action project	470,000	03B
Meadowlands	166	1	212	1.00	46	Rehab existing system		05B
Medford	52	49	140	155.00	88	Rehab/expand existing system	4,564,000	26B
Menahga	103	33	80	375.00	(23)	Rehab/expand existing system	1,462,480	10B
Menahga	139	12	80	375.00	(59)	Unsewered area		10B
Mentor	167	1	2	900.00	(165)	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,847,251	01B
Milaca	168	1	63	456.25	(105)	Relocate ponds	13,136,500	16A
Miltona	81	43	213	1.00	132	Rehab/expand existing system	1,362,000	11B
Miltona Twsp.	169	1	68	435.00	(101)	Unsewered / connect to ALAS	12,500,000	11B
Moose Lake	na	0	154	110.00		Replace forcemain	176,874	08B
Morgan	na	0	170	52.00		Sewer rehabSewer rehab	150,000	21B
Mountain Iron	na	0	13	710.00		Rehab existing treatment plan	525,000	05A
Murray County - Lake Shetek	na	0	32	552.80		Unsewered / collection and tre	14,930,000	22A
Myrtle	19	70	8	761.00	(11)	Unsewered / collection and tre	650,000	27A
Nashwauk	123	23	159	99.40	36	Sewer extension, expand exis	3,860,000	03A
New York Mills	73	45	71	415.65	(2)	Rehab/expand existing system	4,100,000	10B
Northern Twsp.	170	1	164	85.00	(6)	Unsewered area	7,620,000	02B
Odessa	26	65	161	90.00	135	Rehab existing system	400,000	20A
Ormsby	171	1	25	628.45	(146)	Unsewered / collection and tre	800,000	24A
Oronoco	na	0	85	356.45		Unsewered / collection and tre	8,875,000	29A
Ortonville	20	70	214	1.00	194	Sewer rehab and extension	500,000	20A
Oslo	172	1	147	135.00	(25)	Rehab/expand existing system	736,000	01B
Ostrander	na	0	124	187.50		Corrective action project	794,000	31B
Parshall	173	1	66	450.00	(107)	UnseweredUnsewered	3,198,000	10B
Parshall	144	8	215	1.00	71	Sewer rehab and expansion	389,250	03B
Park Rapids	na	0	216	1.00		Treatment plant improvements	220,000	02B
Park Rapids - Fish Hook Lak	na	0	217	1.00		Service extension to unsewered	1,350,000	02B
Parkers Prairie	174	1	218	1.00	44	Sewer extensions and improve	644,000	10B
Pelican Group Of Lakes Impr	175	1	110	210.00	(65)	Unsewered / collection and tre	16,949,850	10A
Pelican Rapids	176	1	219	1.00	43	Sewer rehabSewer rehab	2,500,000	10A
Perham	177	1	220	1.00	43	Wastewater infiltration basins	600,000	10B
Perley	101	36	221	1.00	120	Rehab pondsRehab ponds	400,000	02A



**2006 Wastewater Project Priority List - Alphabetical Order**  
**Draft Rescoring Based On MPCA Rule Amendments**

**DRAFT**

Project Name	New Rank	New Points	Old Rank	Old Points	Change In Rank	Project description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg. District
Peterson	121	24	222	1.00	101	Construct new treatment facility	590,500	31B
Pillager	na	0	126	184.00		Expand existing ponds	700,000	04B
Plainview - Elgin SD	na	0	83	360.00		Expand WWTF install Bio-P	4,900,000	30B
Pope County - Lk Minnewaska	178	1	155	102.25	(23)	Unsewered area	15,250,000	13A
Princeton	118	25	96	297.50	(22)	Expand existing system	13,240,000	16A
Prinsburg	na	0	33	546.50		Unsewered / collection and tre	2,944,000	13B
Proctor	30	61	223	1.00	193	Sewer rehab - 4th Street	147,000	06B
Quamba	107	29	39	514.00	(68)	Unsewered - connect to Mora	1,618,900	08B
Racine	179	1	98	271.00	(81)	Rehab/expand existing system	520,000	27B
Randolph	180	1	163	85.00	(17)	Unsewered / collection and tre	3,715,600	36B
Rapidan Twsp	na	0	224	1.00		Unsewered, connect to Manka	1,985,000	24B
Red Wing Phase 2	75	44	127	183.75	52	Phosphorous removal and oth	3,202,850	28A
Renville	24	66	225	1.00	201	Expand treatment facility		20B
Rice Lake Township	181	1	100	258.75	(81)	Unsewered / collection and tre	4,892,926	06B
Richmond	88	39	153	115.00	65	Rehab/expand existing system	8,841,580	14B
Royalton	120	24	141	144.00	21	Expand existing system	1,000,000	12B,14A
Rushmore	na	0	22	650.00		Rehab/expand existing system	740,600	22A
Rutledge	na	0	58	463.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,292,000	08A
Seaforth	182	1	226	1.00	44	Unsewered - connect to Vesta	1,200,000	21A
Shafer	140	11	174	42.00	34	Expand WWTF, install chemi	1,865,600	17B
Shelly	11	78	151	125.00	140	Pond improvements	1,225,000	02A
Sherburne County - Eagle La	na	0	227	1.00		Unsewered / collection and tre		17B,19A
Silver Creek Twp - Castle Da	183	1	228	1.00	45	Unsewered, connect to existin	3,609,000	06A
Silver Creek Twp - Stewart R	106	31	128	182.00	22	Unsewered, connect to existin	5,300,000	06A
Somerset Twsp - Hope	13	74	21	659.00	8	Unsewered / collection and tre	471,151	26A
St. Hilaire	184	1	148	135.00	(36)	Rehab/expand existing system	1,188,000	01B
St. Martin	na	0	229	1.00		Rehab pondsRehab ponds		13A
St. Paul	na	0	135	164.00		Sewer rehabilitation		64-67
St. Stephen	185	1	90	324.80	(95)	Unsewered / collection and tre	9,518,000	14A
Staples	na	0	175	17.00		Sewer rehabSewer rehab		10B,11B
Staples - Lakewood Health S	na	0	230	1.00		I/I correction and service exte	895,000	11B
Staples - Northside Project A	68	46	231	1.00	163	I/I correction and service exte	1,313,700	10B,11B
Steele County - Beaver Lake	na	0	45	503.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,633,920	26B
Steen	na	0	173	50.00		Rehab/expand existing system	294,076	22A
Stephen	95	38	81	375.00	(14)	Rehab/expand existing system	988,000	01B
Sturgeon Lake	84	39	69	426.00	(15)	Unsewered / collection and tre	4,943,674	08A
Thirty Lakes Watershed Distr	na	0	232	1.00		Unsewered / collection and tre		12A
Tofte/Schroeder	146	5	48	497.00	(98)	Unsewered / collection and tre	10,350,000	06A
Tower - Sewer Replacement	16	72	233	1.00	217	Sewer replacement and I/I cor	490,000	06A
Tower - West T.H. 169 Exter	186	1	234	1.00	48	Sewer extension to West T.H.	787,000	06A
Tower - Hoo-Doo Point Exter	137	15	99	264.00	(38)	Hoo-Doo Point sewer extensio	627,300	06A
Tower-Brietung Wastewater	41	57	235	1.00	194	Collection and treatment syste	2,327,300	06A
Twin Valley	na	0	236	1.00		Sewer rehabSewer rehab	1,100,000	02A
Two Harbors	na	0	93	308.75		Construct detention basin	2,154,174	06A
Upsala	na	0	167	75.00		Relocate outfall, replace lift sta	590,000	12B
Urbank	187	1	237	1.00	50	Unsewered / collection and tre	962,500	10A
Verndale	33	60	238	1.00	205	I/I correction/I/I correction		10B
Villard	188	1	239	1.00	51	Unsewered / collection and tre	2,898,286	13A
Villard Area Lakes SD	189	1	240	1.00	51	Unsewered / collection and tre	6,452,744	13A
Walters	1	115	61	459.50	60	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,041,035	24B
Wanamingo	na	0	241	1.00		Rehab/expand existing system	1,003,600	28B
Warroad	124	23	17	675.00	(107)	Rehab/expand existing system	4,277,313	01A
Watkins	8	80	106	219.00	98	Rehab/expand existing system	4,500,000	18B
Watsonwan County - Long La	na	0	87	332.00		Unsewered / collection and tre	1,288,000	24A
Westbrook	190	1	242	1.00	52	Rehab/expand existing system		22B
Western Lake Superior SD	29	61	24	628.78	(5)	Vortex grit removal	3,800,000	5B,6A,6B,7A,7B,8A
Western Lake Superior SD	48	51	14	707.55	(34)	Flocculation tank improvemen	4,900,000	5B,6A,6B,7A,7B,8A
Whalan	191	1	243	1.00	52	Unsewered / collection and tre	1,012,550	31B
Wheaton	43	53	171	50.00	128	Sewer rehab, phase 2	2,552,203	09B
Whitefield Twp - Svea	192	1	244	1.00	52	Unsewered area - connect to	883,000	13B
Winton	na	0	245	1.00		I/I correction, pond expansion		06A



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System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Lake Lillian	1	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	984,000	13B
Albany	2	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	4,265,000	13A
Frost	3	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	579,000	24B
Big Falls	4	30.0	Source - 2 Low Arsenic Wells & W/House	400,000	3A
Fosston	5	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	1,480,224	1B
Dalton	6	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	900,000	10A
McIntosh	7	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,520,000	2A
Hanley Falls	8	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	477,000	20B
Elizabeth	9	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	600,000	10A
Cambridge	10	30.0	Treatment - Remove Radium	5,222,350	17A
Claremont	11	30.0	Source - Low Radium Well & Well House	375,000	29A
Proctor	12	30.0	Extension - Replace Cloquet Service	270,194	6B
Stewart	13	30.0	Treatment - Remove As & Fe	1,120,000	18A
New Auburn	14	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	937,000	25A
Harris	15	30.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Ra/Alpha Rad	1,500,000	17A/B
Clitherall	16	25.0	New System - Wells Have Nitrates	1,500,000	10A
Winsted	17	25.0	Source - Blending Well #4	430,000	18A
Sabin	18	25.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,393,159	9B
Brook Park	19	25.0	Treatment - Radium Removal Plus Storage	320,000	8B
La Crescent	20	25.0	Treatment - New Plant for Radionuclide	2,765,100	31A, 31B
Loretto	21	25.0	Storage - Create One Pressure Zone	868,200	33A
Hutchinson	22	23.0	Treatment - Phase 1, Remove Ammonia	5,697,247	18A
Hutchinson	23	23.0	Treatment - Phase 2, Remove Ammonia	9,411,947	18A
Pine River	24	20.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	900,000	4B
Callaway	25	20.0	Treatment - Repl Plant,Remove As, Mn, Fe	900,000	2A
Blue Earth	26	20.0	Water Main - South Loop	333,600	24A
Madison Lake	27	20.0	Source - Replace Two Wells	278,900	24B
Rutledge	28	17.5	Water Main - Extension from Willow River	1,225,066	8A
Deer River	29	15.0	Source - Replace Well #3	282,100	4A
Crosby	30	15.0	Source - Replace Four Wells with Two	255,000	12A
Evansville	31	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4 & #5 with #7	90,000	11A
Keewatin	32	15.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	642,000	3A
Hanley Falls	33	15.0	Source - Replace 50 Year Old Well	60,000	20B
Kensington	34	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4, Upgrade #5	132,700	11A
Mankato	35	15.0	Source - New Wells, #15 & #16 & Seal #5	3,285,000	23A/B,25A
Taylors Falls	36	15.0	Source - Replace Well #1 with #4	456,300	17B

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Priority Order

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System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Sleepy Eye	37	15.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	3,131,000	21B
Howard Lake	38	15.0	Source - Additional Well	170,000	18B
Le Center	39	15.0	Source - Backup Well #4	100,000	25A
Plainview	40	15.0	Water Main - Loop 6th & 7th St. SW	63,828	30B
Plainview	41	15.0	Water Main - Loop SW	363,148	30B
Plainview	42	15.0	Water Main - Replace-1st or 2nd Ave NW	914,299	30B
Park Rapids	43	13.0	Source - Additional Wells	160,000	2B
Evan	44	12.5	Water Main - Extension from Cobden	225,000	21B
Hill City	45	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	381,360	3B
Sebeka	46	12.0	Treatment - Install Plant	411,010	10B
Crosby	47	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,898,000	12A
Crosby	48	12.0	Water Main - Loops	4,027,000	12A
Evansville	49	12.0	Water Main - Loop 1st Ave. to Main	100,000	11A
South Haven	50	12.0	Source - Backup Well	435,500	18B
Milaca	51	12.0	Treatment - Repl. Plant, Fe/Mn Removal	2,825,000	16A
Pelican Rapids	52	12.0	Treatment - Controls & Disinfection	189,000	10A
Deer Creek	53	12.0	Treatment - Remove Iron	500,000	10B
Barrett	54	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Repl Thru City	722,200	11A
Keewatin	55	12.0	Water Main - Repl. N., Loop E & SW	162,000	3A
Hoffman	56	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	1,260,000	11A
Dalton	57	12.0	Source - Backup Well	100,000	10A
Dalton	58	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Loop & Replace	870,500	10A
Cosmos	59	12.0	Water Main - Five Loops	180,000	18B
Holloway	60	12.0	Treatment - Replace Well House Equip.	339,500	20A
Kensington	61	12.0	Treatment - New Plant	602,500	11A
Watkins	62	12.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,289,700	18B
Hitterdal	63	12.0	Water Main - Repl Main/Loop N. Shore	158,000	9B
Greenbush	64	12.0	Treatment - Meters and Remove Fe & Mn	660,562	1A
Mankato	65	12.0	Treatment - Retro Fit-Ultra Filtration	15,125,000	23A/B,25A
Chokio	66	12.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	750,000	11A
Montgomery	67	12.0	Water Main - Loop 7th St., Vine & Ash	350,000	25A
Warroad	68	12.0	Water Main - Replace, Many Locations	1,505,130	1A
Truman	69	12.0	Water Main - Loop Six & Repl. Two Mains	838,000	24A
Taylors Falls	70	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl for Hazel Alley	479,291	17B
Hawley	71	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2006	1,517,650	9B
Hawley	72	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2007	2,148,000	9B



2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Priority Order

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<b>System Name</b>	<b>2006 PPL Rank</b>	<b>2006 PPL Points</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Estimated Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Leg Dist</b>
Barnesville	73	12.0	Source - Additional Well	86,000	9B
New Germany	74	12.0	Source - Backup Well	150,000	34A
Sleepy Eye	75	12.0	Source - Additional Well	53,000	21B
Rushford	76	12.0	Source - Additional Well #5	329,000	31B
Ellendale	77	12.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Fe/Alpha Rad	330,000	26B
Ellendale	78	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	330,000	26B
Littlefork	79	12.0	Water Main - Replace in 3 Areas	500,000	3A
Elba	80	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace Through City	905,808	28B
Saint Paul Regional	81	12.0	Treatment - Rehabilitate Filters	12,600,000	64-67
Le Center	82	12.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	3,314,000	25A
Ranier	83	12.0	Water Main - Extension to County	900,000	3A
New Prague	84	12.0	Source - Phase 2, New Well #6	150,000	25A
Stacy	85	12.0	Water Main - Second I-35 Crossing	266,000	17B
Isanti	86	12.0	Source - Backup Well #3	680,000	17A
Hamburg	87	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	500,000	34A
Mayer	88	12.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	2,500,000	34A
Zimmerman	89	12.0	Treatment - Remove Radon, Fe, and Mn	2,750,000	16B
Zimmerman	90	12.0	Water Main - Second Hwy 169 Crossing	250,000	16B
Harris	91	12.0	Water Main - Sunrise & Stark Rd. Loops	229,800	17A/B
New Market	92	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Co Rd 2	110,000	35B
New Market	93	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Paul St.	124,000	35B
Minneapolis	94	12.0	Treatment - Fridley Filtration Plant	80,000,000	58-63
Henning	95	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	562,800	10B
Park Rapids	96	11.0	Storage - Adtl 400,000 Gal Tower	870,000	2B
Sebeka	97	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	500,000	10B
Crosby	98	11.0	Storage - Repl with 500,000 Gal Tower	1,435,000	12A
Barrett	99	11.0	Storage - Replace with 150,000 gal Tower	650,400	11A
Hoffman	100	11.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	600,000	11A
Cosmos	101	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	450,000	18B
Holloway	102	11.0	Storage - Replace Ground Reservoir	146,200	20A
Baudette	103	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Tower	730,500	3A
Carlton	104	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	1,128,000	8A
Barnesville	105	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	737,000	9B
Waterville	106	11.0	Storage - New Tower & 2nd Street Main	902,451	25A
Spring Park	107	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	709,000	33A
Ellendale	108	11.0	Storage - Repl with 100,000 Gallon Tower	440,000	26B

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
New Auburn	109	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	375,000	25
Stacy	110	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Side Tower	608,000	17B
Isanti	111	11.0	Storage - 750,000 Gallon Tower	1,060,975	17A
Hamburg	112	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	300,000	34A
Zimmerman	113	11.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	950,000	16B
Cass Lake	114	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Add Along Elm Ave	175,000	4A
Cook	115	10.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,482,300	6A
Twin Valley	116	10.0	Water Main - Replace Old Cast Iron	1,683,000	2A
Park Rapids	117	10.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,000,000	2B
Sebeka	118	10.0	Water Main - Replace, many locations	1,000,000	10B
Evansville	119	10.0	Water Main - Replace bet. Main & Douglas	146,000	11A
Evansville	120	10.0	Water Main - Repl for Union & Southview	220,000	11A
Aitkin	121	10.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,525,000	3B
Staples	122	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 43	138,600	10B,11B
Staples	123	10.0	Water Main - Replace in Northwest Area	263,445	10B,11B
Northome	124	10.0	Storage - 75,000 Gallon Tower	400,000	3A
Beardsley	125	10.0	Storage - Rehabilitate Tower	55,000	20A
Big Falls	126	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 10 Blocks	115,000	3A
Madison	127	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & Add Filter	710,000	20A
Pelican Rapids	128	10.0	Water Main - Replace Aging Mains	2,000,000	10A
Eagle Bend	129	10.0	Water Main - Replace at So. St/1st Ave E	210,500	11B
Canby	130	10.0	Water Main - Repl in 1st/5th/Pop./Haarf	1,103,200	20A
Nielsville	131	10.0	Storage - Repaint Tower	25,000	2A
Chisholm	132	10.0	Treatment - Replace Equipment	626,500	5B
Barrett	133	10.0	Water Main - Phase 1, Repl. for Hawkins	222,000	11A
Hoffman	134	10.0	Water Main - Rep AK, AR, Main & St Marie	600,000	11A
Ada	135	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Highway 9	85,000	2A
Glenwood	136	10.0	Water Main - Repl 1st St NW & 3rd Ave NE	525,000	13A
Glenwood	137	10.0	Water Main - Repl 3rd St NE & 1st Ave SE	465,000	13A
Glenwood	138	10.0	Water Main - Lake Shore & 3rd St/1st Ave	784,000	13A
Little Falls	139	10.0	Storage - 1,000,000 Gal Tower/B. Station	3,542,100	12B
Ortonville	140	10.0	Treatment - Add Plate Settlers	600,000	20A
Windom	141	10.0	Source - Additional Well & RO Treatment	2,388,000	22B
Thief River Falls	142	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & New Sludge Ponds	2,965,420	1A
Swanville	143	10.0	Water Main - Replace Cast Iron Lines	500,000	12B
Holloway	144	10.0	Meters	83,800	20A



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Priority Order

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Elbow Lake	145	10.0	Water Main - Replace on West Side	470,409	11A
Elbow Lake	146	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Division St.	130,533	11A
Elbow Lake	147	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy 55/59	82,063	11A
Kensington	148	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Meters	700,488	11A
Aurora	149	10.0	Treatment - Plant Upgrade	301,500	5A
Freeport	150	10.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	561,250	13A
Rushmore	151	10.0	Treatment Plant - Improvements	200,000	22A
Callaway	152	10.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	941,000	2A
Callaway	153	10.0	Conservation - Install Meters	61,000	2A
Callaway	154	10.0	Storage - Repl with 50,000 Gal Tower	364,000	2A
Mankato	155	10.0	Storage - Booster Station/Repl Reservoir	3,225,000	23A/B,25A
Blue Earth	156	10.0	Storage - Replace with 400,000 Gal Tower	885,000	24A
Taylors Falls	157	10.0	Water Main - Replace for West St.	510,345	17B
Taylors Falls	158	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Basil St.	135,016	17B
Waterville	159	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Green/Mill	45,700	25A
Waterville	160	10.0	Water Main - Replace for East Area	154,570	25A
Litchfield	161	10.0	Other - Demolish Filter Plants	65,000	18B
Mazeppa	162	10.0	Water Main - Replace-Chestnut & 5th St.	194,000	28B
Two Harbors	163	10.0	Storage - 1.1 Million Gallon Tower Repl.	1,839,000	6A
Howard Lake	164	10.0	Treatment - RO for TDS & Hardness	1,400,000	18B
Proctor	165	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 4th Street	140,382	6B
Coleraine	166	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 61	216,000	3A
Pemberton	167	10.0	Source - Replace Well #2, Rehab. #1	66,000	24B
West Concord	168	10.0	Source - Phase 2, Well House for #3	471,200	29A
Cokato	169	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Broadway	490,000	18B
Osseo	170	10.0	Water Main - Repl for 3rd, 5th & CR 30	75,000	52B
Isanti	171	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	151,525	17A
Mayer	172	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	65,000	34A
Oronoco	173	10.0	Consolidation - 7 Small Systems	6,346,800	29A
Pemberton	174	7.0	Treatment - Replace Plant	634,400	24B
New Prague	175	7.0	Water Main - Four Loops	850,000	25A
Alvarado	176	7.0	Water Main - Loop and Replace System	679,680	1B
Cannon Falls	177	7.0	Water Main - Third Street Bridge Looping	236,567	28A
Scanlon	178	7.0	Water Main - Loop 23rd & 24th; Repl 26th	240,680	6B
Brook Park	179	7.0	Source - Backup Well	165,000	8B
Madison Lake	180	7.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,248,700	24B

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Madison Lake	181	7.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	996,570	24B
Rollingstone	182	7.0	Source - Replace Well/Add Well House	527,000	28B
Glencoe	183	7.0	Other - Emergency Generator	210,000	18A
Wyoming	184	7.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	480,000	17B
New Prague	185	6.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	850,000	25A
Le Sueur	186	6.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	655,750	25A
Madison Lake	187	6.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	566,700	24B
Glencoe	188	6.0	Storage - 450,000 Gallon Tower	675,000	18A
Pemberton	189	5.0	Storage - Recondition Tower	129,950	24B
Plainview	190	5.0	Water Main - Replace for East Broadway	520,543	30B
Le Sueur	191	5.0	Storage - Rehab. 500,000 Gallon Tower	213,000	25A
Glencoe	192	5.0	Treatment - Softening	160,000	18A
Glencoe	193	5.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	910,000	18A
				<u>275,897,385</u>	

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Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Ada	135	al	Water Main - Replace for Highway 9	85,000	2A
Aitkin	121	10.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,525,000	3B
Albany	2	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	4,265,000	13A
Alvarado	176	7.0	Water Main - Loop and Replace System	679,680	1B
Aurora	149	10.0	Treatment - Plant Upgrade	301,500	5A
Barnesville	73	12.0	Source - Additional Well	86,000	9B
Barnesville	105	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	737,000	9B
Barrett	54	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Repl Thru City	722,200	11A
Barrett	99	11.0	Storage - Replace with 150,000 gal Tower	650,400	11A
Barrett	133	10.0	Water Main - Phase 1, Repl. for Hawkins	222,000	11A
Baudette	103	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Tower	730,500	3A
Beardsley	125	10.0	Storage - Rehabilitate Tower	55,000	20A
Big Falls	4	30.0	Source - 2 Low Arsenic Wells & W/House	400,000	3A
Big Falls	126	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 10 Blocks	115,000	3A
Blue Earth	26	20.0	Water Main - South Loop	333,600	24A
Blue Earth	156	10.0	Storage - Replace with 400,000 Gal Tower	885,000	24A
Brook Park	19	25.0	Treatment - Radium Removal Plus Storage	320,000	8B
Brook Park	179	7.0	Source - Backup Well	165,000	8B
Callaway	25	20.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove As, Mn, Fe	900,000	2A
Callaway	152	10.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	941,000	2A
Callaway	153	10.0	Conservation - Install Meters	61,000	2A
Callaway	154	10.0	Storage - Repl with 50,000 Gal Tower	364,000	2A
Cambridge	10	30.0	Treatment - Remove Radium	5,222,350	17A
Canby	130	10.0	Water Main - Repl in 1st/5th/Pop./Haarf	1,103,200	20A
Cannon Falls	177	7.0	Water Main - Third Street Bridge Looping	236,567	28A
Carlton	104	11.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	1,128,000	8A
Cass Lake	114	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Add Along Elm Ave	175,000	4A
Chisholm	132	10.0	Treatment - Replace Equipment	626,500	5B
Chokio	66	12.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	750,000	11A
Claremont	11	30.0	Source - Low Radium Well & Well House	375,000	29A
Clitherall	16	25.0	New System - Wells Have Nitrates	1,500,000	10A
Cokato	169	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Broadway	490,000	18B
Coleraine	166	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 61	216,000	3A
Cook	115	10.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,482,300	6A
Cosmos	59	12.0	Water Main - Five Loops	180,000	18B
Cosmos	101	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	450,000	18B

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Crosby	30	15.0	Source - Replace Four Wells with Two	255,000	12A
Crosby	47	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,898,000	12A
Crosby	48	12.0	Water Main - Loops	4,027,000	12A
Crosby	98	11.0	Storage - Repl with 500,000 Gal Tower	1,435,000	12A
Dalton	6	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	900,000	10A
Dalton	57	12.0	Source - Backup Well	100,000	10A
Dalton	58	12.0	Water Main - Phase 2, Loop & Replace	870,500	10A
Deer Creek	53	12.0	Treatment - Remove Iron	500,000	10B
Deer River	29	15.0	Source - Replace Well #3	282,100	4A
Eagle Bend	129	10.0	Water Main - Replace at So. St/1st Ave E	210,500	11B
Elba	80	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace Through City	905,808	28B
Elbow Lake	145	10.0	Water Main - Replace on West Side	470,409	11A
Elbow Lake	146	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Division St.	130,533	11A
Elbow Lake	147	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy 55/59	82,063	11A
Elizabeth	9	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	600,000	10A
Ellendale	77	12.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Fe/Alpha Rad	330,000	26B
Ellendale	78	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	330,000	26B
Ellendale	108	11.0	Storage - Repl with 100,000 Gallon Tower	440,000	26B
Evan	44	12.5	Water Main - Extension from Cobden	225,000	21B
Evansville	31	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4 & #5 with #7	90,000	11A
Evansville	49	12.0	Water Main - Loop 1st Ave. to Main	100,000	11A
Evansville	119	10.0	Water Main - Replace bet. Main & Douglas	146,000	11A
Evansville	120	10.0	Water Main - Repl for Union & Southview	220,000	11A
Fosston	5	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	1,480,224	1B
Freeport	150	10.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	561,250	13A
Frost	3	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	579,000	24B
Glencoe	183	7.0	Other - Emergency Generator	210,000	18A
Glencoe	188	6.0	Storage - 450,000 Gallon Tower	675,000	18A
Glencoe	192	5.0	Treatment - Softening	160,000	18A
Glencoe	193	5.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	910,000	18A
Glenwood	136	10.0	Water Main - Repl 1st St NW & 3rd Ave NE	525,000	13A
Glenwood	137	10.0	Water Main - Repl 3rd St NE & 1st Ave SE	465,000	13A
Glenwood	138	10.0	Water Main - Lake Shore & 3rd St/1st Ave	784,000	13A
Greenbush	64	12.0	Treatment - Meters and Remove Fe & Mn	660,562	1A
Hamburg	87	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	500,000	34A
Hamburg	112	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	300,000	34A

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Hanley Falls	8	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	477,000	20B
Hanley Falls	33	15.0	Source - Replace 50 Year Old Well	60,000	20B
Harris	15	30.0	Treatment -New Plant,Remove Ra/Alpha Rad	1,500,000	17A/B
Harris	91	12.0	Water Main - Sunrise & Stark Rd. Loops	229,800	17A/B
Hawley	71	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2006	1,517,650	9B
Hawley	72	12.0	Water Main - Replacing in 2007	2,148,000	9B
Henning	95	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	562,800	10B
Hill City	45	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl, Many Locations	381,360	3B
Hitterdal	63	12.0	Water Main - Repl Main/Loop N. Shore	158,000	9B
Hoffman	56	12.0	Treatment - Repl Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	1,260,000	11A
Hoffman	100	11.0	Storage - Repl with 200,000 Gal Tower	600,000	11A
Hoffman	134	10.0	Water Main - Rep AK, AR, Main & St Marie	600,000	11A
Holloway	60	12.0	Treatment - Replace Well House Equip.	339,500	20A
Holloway	102	11.0	Storage - Replace Ground Reservoir	146,200	20A
Holloway	144	10.0	Meters	83,800	20A
Howard Lake	38	15.0	Source - Additional Well	170,000	18B
Howard Lake	164	10.0	Treatment - RO for TDS & Hardness	1,400,000	18B
Hutchinson	22	23.0	Treatment - Phase 1, Remove Ammonia	5,697,247	18A
Hutchinson	23	23.0	Treatment - Phase 2, Remove Ammonia	9,411,947	18A
Isanti	86	12.0	Source - Backup Well #3	680,000	17A
Isanti	111	11.0	Storage - 750,000 Gallon Tower	1,060,975	17A
Isanti	171	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	151,525	17A
Keewatin	32	15.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	642,000	3A
Keewatin	55	12.0	Water Main - Repl. N., Loop E & SW	162,000	3A
Kensington	34	15.0	Source - Replace Well #4, Upgrade #5	132,700	11A
Kensington	61	12.0	Treatment - New Plant	602,500	11A
Kensington	148	10.0	Water Main - Replace & Meters	700,488	11A
La Crescent	20	25.0	Treatment - New Plant for Radionuclide	2,765,100	31A, 31B
Lake Lillian	1	33.0	Treatment - 2 Wells & Remove Arsenic	984,000	13B
Le Center	39	15.0	Source - Backup Well #4	100,000	25A
Le Center	82	12.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	3,314,000	25A
Le Sueur	186	6.0	Storage - 300,000 Gallon Tower	655,750	25A
Le Sueur	191	5.0	Storage - Rehab. 500,000 Gallon Tower	213,000	25A
Litchfield	161	10.0	Other - Demolish Filter Plants	65,000	18B
Little Falls	139	10.0	Storage - 1,000,000 Gal Tower/B. Station	3,542,100	12B
Littlefork	79	12.0	Water Main - Replace in 3 Areas	500,000	3A



2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Loretto	21	25.0	Storage - Create One Pressure Zone	868,200	33A
Madison	127	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & Add Filter	710,000	20A
Madison Lake	27	20.0	Source - Replace Two Wells	278,900	24B
Madison Lake	180	7.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	1,248,700	24B
Madison Lake	181	7.0	Water Main - Loop & Replace	996,570	24B
Madison Lake	187	6.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon Tower	566,700	24B
Mankato	35	15.0	Source - New Wells, #15 & #16 & Seal #5	3,285,000	23A/B,25A
Mankato	65	12.0	Treatment - Retro Fit-Ultra Filtration	15,125,000	23A/B,25A
Mankato	155	10.0	Storage - Booster Station/Repl Reservoir	3,225,000	23A/B,25A
Mayer	88	12.0	Treatment - Remove Fe & Mn	2,500,000	34A
Mayer	172	10.0	Source - Redevelop Well #1	65,000	34A
Mazeppa	162	10.0	Water Main - Replace-Chestnut & 5th St.	194,000	28B
McIntosh	7	30.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,520,000	2A
Milaca	51	12.0	Treatment - Repl. Plant, Fe/Mn Removal	2,825,000	16A
Minneapolis	94	12.0	Treatment - Fridley Filtration Plant	80,000,000	58-63
Montgomery	67	12.0	Water Main - Loop 7th St., Vine & Ash	350,000	25A
New Auburn	14	30.0	Treatment - Remove As, Fe & Mn	937,000	25A
New Auburn	109	11.0	Storage - 100,000 Gallon Tower	375,000	25
New Germany	74	12.0	Source - Backup Well	150,000	34A
New Market	92	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Co Rd 2	110,000	35B
New Market	93	12.0	Water Main - Replace for Paul St.	124,000	35B
New Prague	84	12.0	Source - Phase 2, New Well #6	150,000	25A
New Prague	175	7.0	Water Main - Four Loops	850,000	25A
New Prague	185	6.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	850,000	25A
Nielsville	131	10.0	Storage - Repaint Tower	25,000	2A
Northome	124	10.0	Storage - 75,000 Gallon Tower	400,000	3A
Oronoco	173	10.0	Consolidation - 7 Small Systems	6,346,800	29A
Ortonville	140	10.0	Treatment - Add Plate Settlers	600,000	20A
Osseo	170	10.0	Water Main - Repl for 3rd, 5th & CR 30	75,000	52B
Park Rapids	43	13.0	Source - Additional Wells	160,000	2B
Park Rapids	96	11.0	Storage - Adtl 400,000 Gal Tower	870,000	2B
Park Rapids	117	10.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	2,000,000	2B
Pelican Rapids	52	12.0	Treatment - Controls & Disinfection	189,000	10A
Pelican Rapids	128	10.0	Water Main - Replace Aging Mains	2,000,000	10A
Pemberton	167	10.0	Source - Replace Well #2, Rehab. #1	66,000	24B
Pemberton	174	7.0	Treatment - Replace Plant	634,400	24B



2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Pemberton	189	5.0	Storage - Recondition Tower	129,950	24B
Pine River	24	20.0	Treatment - New Plant, Remove Fe/Mn	900,000	4B
Plainview	40	15.0	Water Main - Loop 6th & 7th St. SW	63,828	30B
Plainview	41	15.0	Water Main - Loop SW	363,148	30B
Plainview	42	15.0	Water Main - Replace-1st or 2nd Ave NW	914,299	30B
Plainview	190	5.0	Water Main - Replace for East Broadway	520,543	30B
Proctor	12	30.0	Extension - Replace Cloquet Service	270,194	6B
Proctor	165	10.0	Water Main - Replace for 4th Street	140,382	6B
Ranier	83	12.0	Water Main - Extension to County	900,000	3A
Rollingstone	182	7.0	Source - Replace Well/Add Well House	527,000	28B
Rushford	76	12.0	Source - Additional Well #5	329,000	31B
Rushmore	151	10.0	Treatment Plant - Improvements	200,000	22A
Rutledge	28	17.5	Water Main - Extension from Willow River	1,225,066	8A
Sabin	18	25.0	Treatment - Remove Arsenic	1,393,159	9B
Saint Paul Regional	81	12.0	Treatment - Rehabilitate Filters	12,600,000	64-67
Scanlon	178	7.0	Water Main - Loop 23rd & 24th; Repl 26th	240,680	6B
Sebeka	46	12.0	Treatment - Install Plant	411,010	10B
Sebeka	97	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	500,000	10B
Sebeka	118	10.0	Water Main - Replace, many locations	1,000,000	10B
Sleepy Eye	37	15.0	Treatment - Replace Fe/Mn Plant	3,131,000	21B
Sleepy Eye	75	12.0	Source - Additional Well	53,000	21B
South Haven	50	12.0	Source - Backup Well	435,500	18B
Spring Park	107	11.0	Storage - 150,000 Gallon Tower	709,000	33A
Stacy	85	12.0	Water Main - Second I-35 Crossing	266,000	17B
Stacy	110	11.0	Storage - 200,000 Gallon West Side Tower	608,000	17B
Staples	122	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Hwy. 43	138,600	10B,11B
Staples	123	10.0	Water Main - Replace in Northwest Area	263,445	10B,11B
Stewart	13	30.0	Treatment - Remove As & Fe	1,120,000	18A
Swanville	143	10.0	Water Main - Replace Cast Iron Lines	500,000	12B
Taylor's Falls	36	15.0	Source - Replace Well #1 with #4	456,300	17B
Taylor's Falls	70	12.0	Water Main - Loop & Repl for Hazel Alley	479,291	17B
Taylor's Falls	157	10.0	Water Main - Replace for West St.	510,345	17B
Taylor's Falls	158	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Basil St.	135,016	17B
Thief River Falls	142	10.0	Treatment - Rehab & New Sludge Ponds	2,965,420	1A
Truman	69	12.0	Water Main - Loop Six & Repl. Two Mains	838,000	24A
Twin Valley	116	10.0	Water Main - Replace Old Cast Iron	1,683,000	2A

2006 Drinking Water IUP/PPL

Alphabetical Order

Shading = On 2006 IUP or Already Funded					
System Name	2006 PPL Rank	2006 PPL Points	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost (\$)	Leg Dist
Two Harbors	163	10.0	Storage - 1.1 Million Gallon Tower Repl.	1,839,000	6A
Warroad	68	12.0	Water Main - Replace, Many Locations	1,505,130	1A
Waterville	106	11.0	Storage - New Tower & 2nd Street Main	902,451	25A
Waterville	159	10.0	Water Main - Replace for Green/Mill	45,700	25A
Waterville	160	10.0	Water Main - Replace for East Area	154,570	25A
Watkins	62	12.0	Water Main - Replace Mains	1,289,700	18B
West Concord	168	10.0	Source - Phase 2, Well House for #3	471,200	29A
Windom	141	10.0	Source - Additional Well & RO Treatment	2,388,000	22B
Winsted	17	25.0	Source - Blending Well #4	430,000	18A
Wyoming	184	7.0	Source - New Well #3 & Well House	480,000	17B
Zimmerman	89	12.0	Treatment - Remove Radon, Fe, and Mn	2,750,000	16B
Zimmerman	90	12.0	Water Main - Second Hwy 169 Crossing	250,000	16B
Zimmerman	113	11.0	Storage - 500,000 Gallon Tower	950,000	16B
				275,897,385	



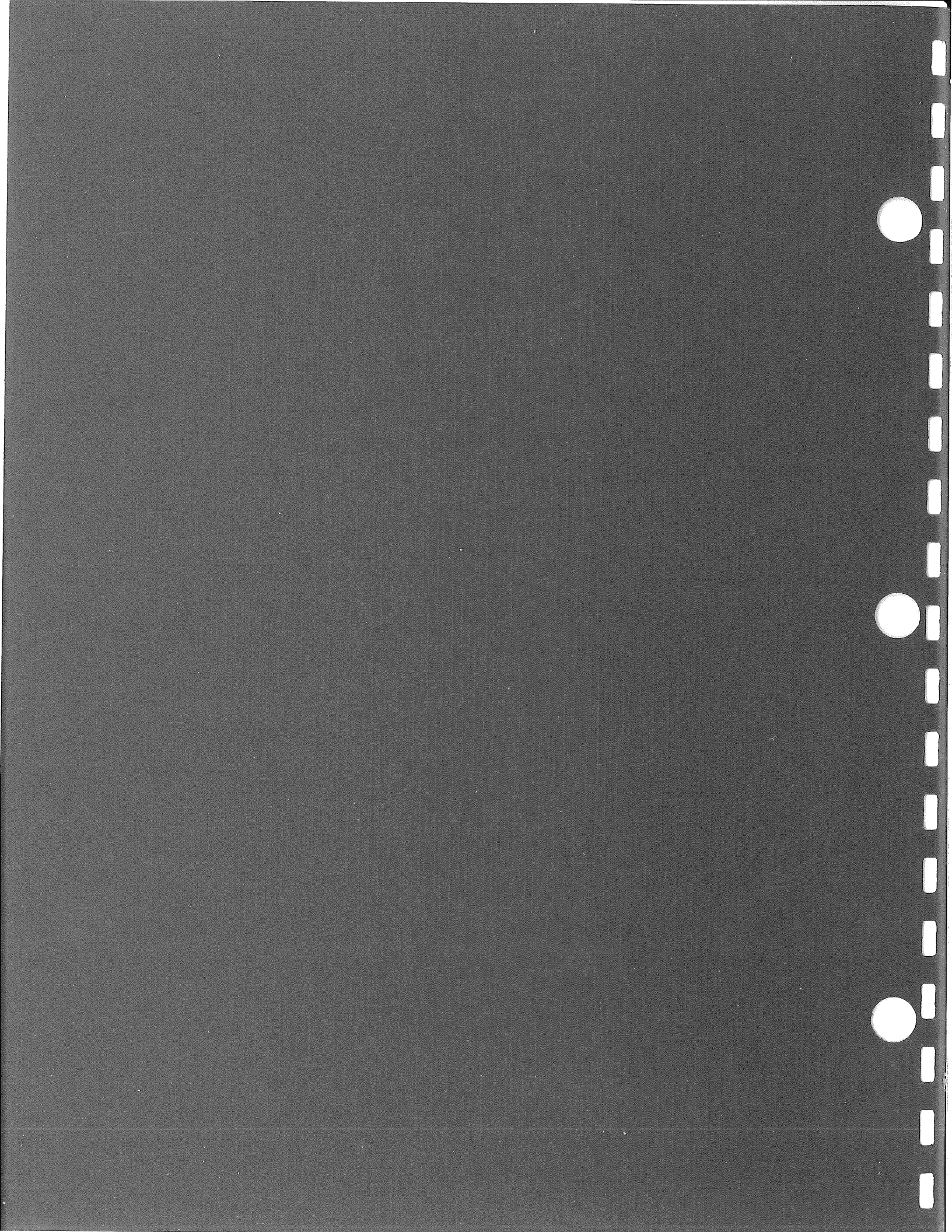
### Small Community Projects Needing Corrective Action

#### Projects Eligible For 2005 Appropriation (\$5 million)

City	RD Loan	RD Grant	SCDP	Total Federal Funds	State WIF Grant	State ISTS Grant (MPCA)	City	Total Project Cost	Households	Treatment Technology
Dunnell	245,000	573,500	213,500	1,032,000	573,500			1,605,500	120	Act. sludge package plant (high O&M)
Dumont	266,000	324,000	162,585	752,585	323,000			1,075,585	63	Constructed wetland, mound disposal
Henriette	49,800	503,000	412,736	965,536				965,536	45	Community mound system
Lewisville	480,000	704,200	205,846	1,390,046				1,390,046	151	Recirculating sand filter
McGrath	31,000	439,000		470,000		128,750		598,750	43	Community mound system
Ostrander	344,000	450,000		794,000				794,000	120	Recirculating sand filter
	1,415,800	2,993,700	994,667	5,404,167	896,500	128,750		6,429,417	542	

#### Other Possible Problem Projects

City	RD Loan	RD Grant	SCDP	Total Federal Funds	State WIF Grant	State ISTS Grant (MPCA)	City	Total Project Cost	Households	Treatment Technology
Darfur	188,000	306,000		494,000	306,000			800,000	78	Constructed wetland, drainfield
Donaldson	-	216,800		216,800		139,000		355,800	25	Community Mound
Nerstrand	613,000	290,000	316,000	1,219,000				1,219,000	127	Recirculating sand filter
Spring Hill	47,000	382,400		429,400		165,000		594,400	40	Constructed wetland, drip irrigation
Strandquist	140,000	476,000		616,000		216,000		832,000	48	Community drainfield
Tamarack	-	203,000	364,000	567,000		195,700		762,700	40	Constructed wetland, mound/drip disposal
Wolf Lake	-	189,000		189,000		90,100		279,100	40	Community Mound / ISTS
Palisade			534,000			313,525	200,000	513,525	100	Constructed wetland
	988,000	2,063,200	1,214,000	3,731,200	306,000	1,119,325		5,356,525	498	





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**DATE:** October 15, 2005

**RE:** Cities with failing alternative wastewater systems

Several years ago, Chris English, an engineer formerly on the staff of USDA Rural Development, sponsored meetings with a number of different interest groups to discuss ways of providing adequate, cost-effective sewage treatment for very small communities. English championed the use of alternative systems, rather than typical "big pipe" systems, despite the fact that many of the former were untested, at least in Minnesota.

At the time, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) would not approve the use of most alternative systems, so this was new territory in Minnesota. However, since the cost of installing and maintaining traditional wastewater systems were high, and the available state and federal dollars were low, most of us attending the meetings agreed that other alternatives should be explored. The question of system failures was downplayed, and it sounded as though the agencies would be able to provide assistance if problems did arise.

The use of alternative systems was supposed to be voluntary, but it appears that cities and townships were often steered toward these systems, rather than a pond system, by agencies or consultants. Some city officials even felt they had no choice in the decision. If they wanted funding, they would have to agree to install the suggested system. We were aware of the fact that alternative systems were being installed (e.g. recirculating sand/gravel filters, aerobic treatment with mound drainfields, wetlands with UV disinfection, etc.), but it wasn't until about three years ago that we first realized that cities could be experiencing problems.

At that time, we heard from the City of Ostrander. They had just installed a new system that included a recirculating sand filter with UV disinfection. The city was told by USDA Rural Development that they would be a model for the state, but problems arose immediately. The city officials turned to Rural Development for assistance, but they were told their only recourse would be to sue the engineering firm – at their own cost. If they sued, Rural Development would only then be able to help them pay for the remediation costs not paid for by the firm. Ostrander's story, which is typical of others, follows:

*In April of 2003, three months after going on line, the filter cells became plugged. As a result, ponding occurred. The engineering firm said this was caused by a meth lab, a fact that could not be substantiated. After spending time and money into "restoring" the plant, another upset occurred in August of 2003. This time, the engineering firm cited residents for dumping too much FOG (fats, oils and grease) into the system. The city mandated grease interceptors for the two bars and nursing home. All this time Arden Engineering, which had designed the plant, held the O & M contract.*

*In 2004, Bill Vogeler was contracted to assist in operating the system, since Arden Engineering had failed to train the city wastewater operator as specified in the contract. After investigation into why the plant was still functioning improperly, it was thought that the sand media was too fine, causing an anaerobic mat to form on the cells, which causes ponding. When the city did conduct an independent engineering study, it was revealed that, indeed, the sand was too small.*



*In November of 2004, the top layer of media was replaced with pea rock. The city began litigation with Arden at this point. In September of 2005, it was noted that the cells were still ponding on the bottom. After the cells were exposed, it was found that there was another mat forming, which wasn't allowing the sludge to break down. It is now proven that there isn't sufficient space for septic storage. Therefore, the city's latest corrective action plan now includes adding four to six tanks that should allow for better flow and for the aerobic bacteria to form. The city has been in compliance during this time, but because of these problems, the UV lights need cleaning on a daily basis.*

*The city was assisted by the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust in its suit against Arden Engineering, which has now been sold to Ayers, it is believed. The city mediated a settlement with Arden in September, but still faces legal fees.*

One year ago, the Public Facilities Authority (PFA) found out that five additional cities had similar problems. All were told by USDA Rural Development that they would have to hire an independent engineer to assess the problem, determine the corrective action that would have to be taken and estimate the cost of the remediation. They were told they would next have to hire an attorney and sue the engineer or construction company. After taking these steps, the agency would be able to assist them in the cost of remediation, but not before.

The problem, of course, is that the reason the communities were using alternative systems is because they were all extremely small, extremely poor and had no resources. And after paying for the nonfunctioning or malfunctioning systems, they had even fewer available dollars with which to sue. Since local residents were already paying a high price for a system that didn't work, PFA sought and received \$5 million in the 2005 state bonding bill for remedial action in the five cities.

That turns out to be just the tip of the iceberg. A number of other cities are now suspected of having similar problems and, since USDA cannot help them until after they have taken all steps necessary to gain redress from the engineering firms and/or contractors, are turning to the state for help. For that reason, PFA is again seeking money in the bonding bill to correct these problems, and I will be assisting them in their efforts. These communities operated in good faith, but they are experiencing environmental and economic devastation and lack the resources with which to deal these problems.

This rate of failure is unacceptable, but work is being done to help keep it from occurring in the future. USDA Rural Development has brought together a number of agencies and interest groups to work together to find a way to reduce the chances of something like this from happening again. Those attending meetings have included representatives of Rural Development, MPCA, the Public Facilities Authority (PFA), U of M Extension Service, Minnesota Rural Water Association (MRWA), Midwest Assistance Project (MAP) and the Minnesota Association of Small Cities (MAOSC). The League of Minnesota Cities (LMC) and the Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT) are expected to join the group at its next meeting.

Currently, I am in the process of contacting cities that are or could be having problems with failing or malfunctioning wastewater systems. Most of these communities had thought they were alone in their misery, having no idea that there were others in the same predicament. There is power in numbers, so I am hoping to unite these communities in order to find out what went wrong, what caused the problems, what corrective action needs to take place and which firms were involved. Since USDA Rural Development is asking the cities to hold the firms accountable by pursuing lawsuits, this could also provide cities the opportunity to join forces in litigation.

**ACEC/MN Water Resources Committee  
 Summary of Committee Member Responses  
 2/8/06**

<b>CITY OF:</b>	<b>STATUS OR PROJECT OR DESCRIPTION OF PERFORMANCE ISSUE:</b>
Bigfork	Non-municipal project, not USDA funded; serves one industry and lavatory at city airport; mound that was modified for surface water discharge
Cedar Mills	System is working fine
Cobden	Single incident when key to a curb stop was stolen; when curb stop was opened, water was discharged onto the ground. No other problem
Delhi	No problem
Doran	Construction has not begun ; project is at a planning stage; city is waiting for funding
Dumont	Problem was mediated and settled
Dunnell	Under-estimated operating budget; inadequate operation; system is to be replaced by different treatment technology (ponds)
Evan	Project is under design; construction has yet to begin
Federal Dam	Screens to septic tanks caused problems but were fixed; one sampling result for fecal coliform missed its prescribed limit because of operator error
Hammond	Project is under design; construction has yet to begin
Henriette	Mound failed. A conversion to a surface water discharge was proposed but not approved by MPCA. City is seeking to regionalize with another system
Lake Henry	Permit violations for BOD and TSS removal
Laporte	A few sampling results missed prescribed limits
Lewisville	Treatment system receives flow rate 10 times the normal flow; wastewater plugs the system and effluent quality violations occur for BOD and TSS
McGrath	Dispute regarding system operation in mediation
Nerstrand	No problem noted with this system
Ostrander	Problem was mediated and settled
Palisade	System is unable to meet its prescribed effluent limits for BOD, TSS, and fecal coliform
Spring Hill	Drip irrigators freeze; gophers chew the irrigators; wetland system is plugged
Strandquist	Septic tank didn't get pumped; solids from tank lodged in drainfield. Holes in distribution pipes were enlarged and more frequent maintenance is proposed
Tamarack	Effluent quality violations for BOD, TSS and fecal coliform
Crane Lake	Pumps failed because of lightning strike

CITY OF	ENGINEER	SOLUTION
City of Arco		
City of Bigfork	Liesch/Larry Shaw	
City of Cedar Mills	NAWE	
City of Cobden	Arden	
City of Darfur		
City of Delhi	Arden (No problem)	
City of Donaldson		
City of Doran		
City of Dumont	W.S.N.	
City of Dundee		
City of Dunnell		
City of Evan		
City of Federal Dam	Ayers & Assoc	Eng from SEH, Ayers, contractor & city att'y have worked out a "fix"
City of Fountain	KBM	
City of Gary		
City of Hammond		
City of Henriette	Liesch	
City of Ihlen	DennisJohnsonAsso	
City of Lake Henry		
City of Laporte	Thatcher (no prob)	
City of Lewisville	Arden Engineering	
City of Maynard		
City of Mc Grath	Leisch/Larry Shaw	Septic installers from the area think they can solve the problem
City of Nerstrand		
City of Ostrander	Arden (Ayers)	
City of Palisade	NAWE	NAWE now offering one-time offer for free maintenance; troubleshooting
City of Spring Hill		
City of Strandquist	Liesch	
City of Tamarack	NAWE	
City of Wolf Lake	Liesch/Larry Shaw	
Crane Lake		
Upper Souix		

CITY OF	YEAR	MO RATE	GROWTH	SELECTION PROCESS
City of Arco				
City of Bigfork	2002			Edge of Wilderness cities did water quality study; Liesch chosen through RFP
City of Cedar Mills	2004-5	84	Yes	Bids thro Mid MN Devel Corp; accepted NAWE proposal
City of Cobden	2004	27	4-5 homes	Steered toward them by consultant Arden sent when \$ available
City of Darfur				
City of Delhi	2004-5			
City of Donaldson				
City of Doran				
City of Dumont	2002	30	Supposed to; not system now; dischg creek	Believe that firm was recommended by grant writer
City of Dundee				
City of Dunnell				
City of Evan				
City of Federal Dam	2003	30	Maybe, if no rain	Steered by Cass County on second engineering study
City of Fountain	2000		Approx. 10 more	State and Rural Development
City of Gary				
City of Hammond				
City of Henriette				
City of Ihlen	1998	25	No	Forced by state (MPCA?)
City of Lake Henry				
City of Laporte	2004	34	Yes	He (engineering firm?) did work for \$200
City of Lewisville	2003	32	Yes	USDA Rural Development; engineering firm
City of Maynard				
City of Mc Grath				
City of Nerstrand				
City of Ostrander	2003	31	It will with corrective action	Council decision with backing from Rural Development & MPCA
City of Palisade	2000	29	No	Our decision, but state liked the plan
City of Spring Hill				
City of Strandquist	2002	23	Somewhat	MAP wrote grant & steered city toward firm
City of Tamarack	2001	32	Yes	Rural Development, PCA, Lakes & Pines helped in decision
City of Wolf Lake	2000-1	20	Designed for 10%; used up already	Not sure; previous council & staff no longer in office
Crane Lake				
Upper Souix				

CITY OF	PROBLEM
City of Arco	
City of Bigfork	Watertable too high for mound to be effective; zero percolation; drain tile installed to alleviate problme but still doesn't work right
City of Cedar Mills	Ponding in wetland containment; not all solids settle out in septic tanks which will cause premature failure of wetland cell
City of Cobden	Sewage leaking on ground; water plant not designed right
City of Darfur	
City of Delhi	So far it is working okay
City of Donaldson	
City of Doran	
City of Dumont	Mount too small; soils wrong; large mount not an option because O & M too expensive for lgr mound
City of Dundee	
City of Dunnell	
City of Evan	
City of Federal Dam	Settling of tanks and surrounding area; cocking of filters; clay soil not suitable
City of Fountain	Exceeding capacity; no room to expand; system working as expected; at first, mound system wouldn't accept the water
City of Gary	
City of Hammond	
City of Henriette	
City of Ihlen	Motors wedge; warning lights not working; vents smell bad; flow switch not working
City of Lake Henry	
City of Laporte	Pumps had to be repaired, but now working
City of Lewisville	Collection system not fixed properly; excess I & I; pumps too small; not enough storage tank capacity; sand is too fine
City of Maynard	
City of Mc Grath	
City of Nerstrand	
City of Ostrander	Filter cells plugged; sand media too fine causing anerobic mat, ponding; insufficient septic storage; UV lights need daily cleaning
City of Palisade	Out of compliance; system sturated; system casing too small; too much flow for design; costs higher than estimated; system designed to small
City of Spring Hill	
City of Strandquist	Drain pipes in drainfield filled w/sand/system failed; holes needed to be drilled out
City of Tamarack	Can't pass fecal count; problems w/lines to grinder stations/stations not installed to frost level; plant septic tank too small; no building enclosures over controls
City of Wolf Lake	I & I due to (believed) poor installation; high water table, clay/rock not suitable
Crane Lake	
Upper Souix	

CITY OF	PHONE	FAX	SYSTEM
City of Arco			Mound system
City of Bigfork	218-743-3782	218-743-3782	Mound system/drainfield with aerobic treatment installed for airport and adjacent business
City of Cedar Mills	320-587-6083		2 community septics, wetland UV disinfection, retention pond; pressurized grinding pump
City of Cobden	507-994-3961		Community drain field
City of Darfur			Wetland system
City of Delhi	507-641-3913		Recirculating gravel filter
City of Donaldson	218-466-2451		Community mound
City of Doran	218-643-6618		
City of Dumont	320-563-8595	320-563-4085	Mound w/wetland system; new septics
City of Dundee	507-468-2419		
City of Dunnell	507-695-2942	507-695-2181	
City of Evan	507-794-3570		
City of Federal Dam	218-654-3046		Recirculating sand/gravel filter system
City of Fountain			Wetland and mound
City of Gary	218-356-8600	218-356-8134	
City of Hammond	507-723-2086		
City of Henriette	320-396-3152		Mound
City of Ihlen	507-348-3454		Community drain field
City of Lake Henry			
City of Laporte	218-224-2601	218-224-2359	Recirculating sand filter
City of Lewisville	507-435-2791	507-435-2791	Recirculating gravel filter
City of Maynard			Pond system with sand filters
City of Mc Grath	320-592-3435		Aerobic system
City of Nerstrand	507-332-8000	507-332-8000	Recirculating sand filter
City of Ostrander	507-657-2505	507-657-2507	Recirculating sand filter w/UV disinfection
City of Palisade	218-845-2051		Recirculating gravel filter, wetland and drainfield
City of Spring Hill			
City of Strandquist	218-597-2800		Aerobic treatment w/mound drainfield; 4 dozing tanks
City of Tamarack	218-768-4125	218-768-0975	Wetland, UV disinfection anerobic; mounds
City of Wolf Lake	218-538-6528		2 cluster aerobic treatment mound systems w/drainfields
Crane Lake			Recirculating sand filter
Upper Souix			Recirculating gravel filter



CITY OF	ANS	POP	E-MAIL	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE
City of Arco	No prob	96		PO Box 73	Arco	56113
City of Bigfork	Major	463	<a href="mailto:cityclerk@mail.bigfork.net">cityclerk@mail.bigfork.net</a>	POBox 196	Bigfork	56628
City of Cedar Mills	Major	52		13445 619th Ave.	Hutchinson	55350
City of Cobden	Major	57		410 West St	Cobden	56018
City of Darfur	No prob	131		PO Box 190	Darfer	56002
City of Delhi	No prob	70		PO Box 32	Delhi	56283
City of Donaldson		31		PO Box 193	Donaldson	56720
City of Doran		55		1106 4th St	Doran	56522
City of Dumont	Major	119	<a href="mailto:gailbob@traversenet.com">gailbob@traversenet.com</a>	RR 1 Box 11	Dumont	56236
City of Dundee		100		111 North Main Street	Dundee	56131
City of Dunnell		192	<a href="mailto:dunnell@bevcomm.net">dunnell@bevcomm.net</a>	PO Box 94	Dunnell	56127
City of Evan		92		135 East St	Evan	56266
City of Federal Dam	Major	104		222Main St	Federal Dam	56641
City of Fountain	No prob	367		PO Box 115	Fountain	55935
City of Gary		216	<a href="mailto:citygary@tvutel.com">citygary@tvutel.com</a>	P.O. Box 104	Gary	56545
City of Hammond		242	<a href="mailto:hammondmn@yahoo.com">hammondmn@yahoo.com</a>	Route 2 Box 509	Hammond	55991
City of Henriette	Major	100	<a href="mailto:pdobryen@msn.com">pdobryen@msn.com</a>	333 2nd Ave SW	Braham	55006
City of Ihlen	Major	103		PO Box 165	Ihlen	56140
City of Lake Henry	Major	87		PO Box 38	Paynesville	56362
City of Laporte	No prob	139	<a href="mailto:laporte@paulbunyan.net">laporte@paulbunyan.net</a>	PO Box 42	Laporte	56461
City of Lewisville	Major	266		PO Box 96	Lewisville	56060
City of Maynard	No prob	780		PO Box 247	Maynard	56260
City of Mc Grath	Major	68		P.O. Box 194	Mc Grath	56350
City of Nerstrand		236		PO Box 161	Nerstrand	55053
City of Ostrander	Major	211	<a href="mailto:ost6572002@yahoo.com">ost6572002@yahoo.com</a>	PO Box 115	Ostrander	55961
City of Palisade	Major	146	<a href="mailto:sity@miecmn.net">sity@miecmn.net</a>	PO Box 144	Palisade	56469
City of Spring Hill	Major	61		227 Lake Henry Avenue S	Spring Hill	56352
City of Strandquist	Minor	81		PO Box 7	Strandquist	56758
City of Tamarack	Major	57		PO Box 98	Tamarack	55787
City of Wolf Lake	Major	33		PO Box 5	Wolf Lake	56593
Crane Lake						
Upper Souix						

**CITY OF PALISADE**  
**PO BOX 144**  
**PALISADE, MN 56469**

Complaint Committee  
Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture,  
Geoscience, and Interior Design  
85 East 7<sup>th</sup> Place  
Suite 160  
St. Paul, MN 55101  
December 30, 2005

Dear Committee,

This letter is in regard to a complaint about the engineer the City of Palisade hired for the wastewater system in 1999-2000.

We understand that we're beyond the statutory limitations of litigating on this wastewater system and wanted to notify the Board of what happens to small cities that depend on these professionals to guide them to do the most practical and economical project to fit their community.

The process of securing funds started in 1997 and the actual wastewater system had construction started in 2000. We thought we hired an honest firm that would do the best to stay within the grant perimeters and provide us with a system that would accommodate our needs for 20 years. Bids were taken from MinnCom at \$1,076,908.25 and JR Ferche at \$1,345,555.48, the council voted to move forward with the MinnCom bid. When all was said and construction began the bid had changed to \$1,221,908 and our grant was for \$848,085, the rest we had to come up with. An attempt to secure another grant was denied so we came up with \$190,000 and had to borrow the rest from the local utility company. By August 2001 we had to do an upgrade to the system that cost an additional \$5,000 plus another \$2,500 for NAWE to do a house to house inspection to see why the water usage was higher than the wastewater system could handle. The system was built too small from the start and now we had to figure out how this system was going to make it 20 years when it couldn't make one year.

The city now had to deal with resident complaints from yards that didn't get patched up, sagging lines underground from the construction to odors that were emanating inside and outside homes. We thought we had a wastewater system that would work for years to come, five years later we're looking for funding sources to stay off the Pollution Control violation list.

The city realizes that blaming isn't going to resolve where we're at but we need the Board to realize that we depend on hired professional services such as North American Wetland Engineers (NAWE) to do what is best for communities and the feeling is that we were taken advantage of and left to fix a wastewater system that was inadequate from

the beginning just to stay under permit requirements. It was built with all the safety factors left out.

Another interesting fact is after borrowing \$200,000 from the utility company, NAWE made comment at the October 2001 meeting that all billings had been paid in full, at the November 2001 meeting, NAWE presented a bill for \$14,215 and we ended up borrowing the full \$200,000, now that we look back at that, what a coincidence and why did we allow that to be paid.

It became very difficult to have NAWE attend council meetings once the bills had all been paid and the complaints were still coming in.

The next approach was to secure that NAWE would be the operators of the wastewater system and that lasted until 2003 when we hired a local operator by bid. That's when the system started to fail rapidly and MPCA started paying attention and looking at our failing reports. We're not sure how the system was going so well and then when the new operator came on, all went out of control, could it be possible the tests weren't coming from our system prior to the new operator? The new operator asked for an operator's manual and it took several months to come up with, we believe it had to be written and the reason it took so long to be found. There seemed to be animosity toward the new operator from NAWE and even attempted to convince the council that NAWE needed to be hired to oversee the new operator, it was obvious that something was really wrong because NAWE wasn't cooperating with the new operator. At one point, when NAWE finally decided to cooperate, Curt Sparks and Ryan (NAWE) were showing the new operator how they had been operating the system and were using other names besides their own, the new operator made comment about that and wondered why they were pretending to be someone else, why would anyone pretend to be someone else unless they were trying to cover something up?

When this system was approved, we had added the local car wash and the furnace factory, they both had to be eliminated because they added too much water to the system.

Overall, we were lead to believe that the system would handle 12,000 or more gallons for the next 20 years and we're in the fifth year, the system is failing and can no longer handle or expand or expand where we care currently.

*Maya*  
*Erin Ann SA*

**CITY OF PALISADE**  
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Maya  
Eric Alan SA

**LAKE TOWNSHIP**  
**WASTEWATER PROJECT - 2006**

**Project Scope:**

- Springsteel Island
- Warroad Estates Subdivision
- Northern Lights Mobile Home Park
- Lakewood Mobile Home Park

**Project Cost Estimate: \$ 5,955,000**

**Project Timeline: 2006 - 2008**

**2006 Funding Request: \$ 5,955,000**

- Grant (Bond Proceeds) : \$ 4,000,000
- Loan (Revolving Loan Funds) : \$ 1,955,000

**Reasons to appropriate 2006 bonding revenue to Lake Township:**

**Environmental Considerations:**

- Documented wastewater problems exist, (MPCA, DNR, Roseau County).
- Approximately 150,000 gallons per day of wastewater is currently being generated within the project area.
- Approximately 450 ISTS, of which an estimated 90% are either failed systems or imminent public health threats, are located within the project area.
- The average population density in the project area is very high, (approximately 3,500 persons per square mile).
- International waters (Lake of the Woods) are being negatively impacted by these adjacent high density developments without centralized wastewater systems.
- The existing situation is unacceptable (ie. "status quo" is not an option).
- A community-type system(s) appears to be the only feasible alternative available, (ie. replacement ISTS is impossible &/or impractical).



**Economic Considerations:**

- Failure to implement a community-type system(s) will create a negative economic impact to the project area, Lake Township, and Roseau County.
- Replacement ISTS is impractical --- equates to no growth, (ex: no building permits w/o ISTS replacement plan; compliance inspections resulting in failed &/or IPHT result in conversion to holding tanks, which are cost prohibitive and an environmental risk), within the project area.
- The annual cost of the proposed project (without State funding):

> Debt Service	: \$	457,800
> O & M	: \$	<u>103,300</u>
> <b>Total Annual Cost</b>	: \$	<b>561,000</b>

- Project Area Financial Information:

> Median Household Income (MHI)	: \$	40,644
> Median Wage per Capita	: \$	16,549
> Estimated Market Value	: \$	26,650,000
> Taxable Market Value	: \$	25,279,800
> <b>Tax Capacity</b>	: \$	<b>258,000</b>

- A community-type system(s) is unaffordable without State assistance.

**PPL Ranking is high:**

- Current PPL rank: 19<sup>th</sup> (total of 245 projects)
- The project area is a high priority area which is currently at-risk.

**Agency Support:**

- Documented environmental issues with only practical remedy being a community-type system.
- MPCA, DNR and PFA support of 2000 and 2006 Facility Plan(s).

**Summary:**

- The existing wastewater “situation” is unacceptable.
- The areas included in the project are high-density developments not conducive to on-site ISTS.
- The existing situation is negatively impacting international waters & public health.
- A community-type system(s) appears to be the only long-term viable option.
- Lake Township cannot afford a community-type system(s) without State financial assistance.

LAKE TOWNSHIP  
WASTEWATER PROJECT – 2006

- Area #1: Springsteel Island

- Cost Estimate: \$ 1,524,000

- Annual Cost (without State assistance):

- > Debt Service : \$ 117,100
  - > O & M : \$ 32,400
  - > Total Annual Cost : \$ **149,500**

- Financial Information:

- > Estimated Market Value: \$ 7,826,600
  - > Taxable Market Value : \$ 6,752,800
  
  - > Tax Capacity : \$ **68,900**

- Wastewater Generation: 28,125 gallons per day

- Density:

- > Year-Round Residences : 24
  - > Seasonal (non-Resort) : 40
  - > Resort:
    - > Lodge : 10 (includes shop, campground, etc)
    - > Seasonal : 117
  - > Total Units : **191**

- > Number of existing ISTS: 85
  - > 85 ISTS per 58 acres = 1.5 ISTS/acre
  - > 191 units per 58 acres = 3.3 units/acre
  - > 191 units per 0.1 square miles
  - > 191 units @ 2.5 people per unit = 478 people
  - > 478 people per 58 acres = 8.2 people/acre
  - > 478 people per 0.1 square miles = **4,800 people/square mile**

- Summary:

- > extremely high water table with impermeable soil types
  - > virtually 0% growth potential exists
  - > replacement ISTS not a viable option (holding tanks only)
  - > area residents cannot afford a community-type system (only option available)

LAKE TOWNSHIP  
WASTEWATER PROJECT – 2006

- Area #2: Warroad Estates Subdivision
- Cost Estimate: \$ 2,411,000
- Annual Cost (without State assistance):
  - > Debt Service : \$ 185,400
  - > O & M : \$ 30,900
  - > Total Annual Cost : \$ **216,300**
- Financial Information:
  - > Estimated Market Value: \$ 16,516,900
  - > Taxable Market Value : \$ 16,222,800
  
  - > Tax Capacity : \$ 164,457
- Wastewater Generation: 70,525 gallons per day (includes future development)
- Density:
  - > Year-Round Residences : 136
  - > Seasonal (non-Resort) : 53
  - > Commercial : 10
  - > Undeveloped Lots : 137
  - > Total Units : **336**
  
- > Number of existing ISTS: 146
- > 146 ISTS per 86acres = 1.7 ISTS/acre
- > 336 units (when fully developed) per 86 acres = 3.9 units/acre
- > 336 units per 0.36 square miles
- > 336 units @ 2.5 people per unit = 840 people
- > 840 people per 86 acres = 9.8 people/acre
- > 840 people per 0.36 square miles = **2,350 people/square mile**
  
- Summary:
  - > extremely high water table with impermeable soil types
  - > proposed system will accommodate future development
  - > replacement ISTS not a viable long-term option (high water table)
  - > area residents cannot afford a community-type system

LAKE TOWNSHIP  
WASTEWATER PROJECT – 2006

- Area #3: Northern Lights Mobile Home Park
- Cost Estimate: \$ 409,100
- Annual Cost (without State assistance):
  - > Debt Service : \$ 31,500
  - > O & M : \$ 7,500
  - > Total Annual Cost : \$ **39,000**
- Financial Information:
  - > Estimated Market Value: \$ 490,000
  - > Taxable Market Value : \$ 490,000
  
  - > Tax Capacity : \$ 5,264
- Wastewater Generation: 12,000 gallons per day
- Density:
  - > Year-Round Residences : 48
  
  - > Number of existing ISTS: 48
  - > 48 ISTS per 16 acres = 3.0 ISTS/acre
  - > 48 units per 16 acres = 3.0 units/acre
  - > 48 units per 0.025 square miles
  - > 48 units @ 2.5 people per unit = 120 people
  - > 120 people per 16 acres = 7.5 people/acre
  - > 120 people per 0.025 square miles = **4,800 people/square mile**
- Summary:
  - > extremely high water table with impermeable soil types
  - > replacement ISTS not a viable option
  - > area residents cannot afford a community-type system (only option available)

LAKE TOWNSHIP  
WASTEWATER PROJECT – 2006

- **Area #4: Lakewood Mobile Home Park**
  
- **Cost Estimate: \$ 1,611,200**
  
- **Annual Cost (without State assistance):**
  - > Debt Service : \$ 123,900
  - > O & M : \$ 32,400
  - > Total Annual Cost : \$ **156,300**
  
- **Financial Information:**
  - > Estimated Market Value: \$ 1,814,800
  - > Taxable Market Value : \$ 1,814,200
  
  - > Tax Capacity : \$ 19,465
  
- **Wastewater Generation: 42,500 gallons per day**
  
- **Density:**
  - > Year-Round Residences : 170
  
  - > Number of existing ISTS: 170
  - > 170 ISTS per 129 acres = 1.3 ISTS/acre
  - > 170 units per 129 acres = 1.3 units/acre
  - > 170 units per 0.084 square miles
  - > 170 units @ 2.5 people per unit = 425 people
  - > 425 people per 129 acres = 3.3 people/acre
  - > 425 people per 0.2 square miles = **2,125 people/square mile**
  
- **Summary:**
  - > high water table with permeable soil types (sand)
  - > replacement ISTS not a viable option
  - > area residents cannot afford a community-type system (only long-term option available)



This Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

**HOUSE FILE NO. 2744**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Penas

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for wastewater treatment  
1.3 infrastructure in Lake Township; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION.**

1.6 (a) \$5,955,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the Public Facilities  
1.7 Authority for grants and loans to Lake Township in Roseau County for the purposes  
1.8 provided in this section.

1.9 (b) Of this appropriation, \$4,000,000 is for a grant to design, construct, furnish, and  
1.10 equip wastewater treatment plants at three sites.

1.11 (c) Of this appropriation, \$1,955,000 is for a loan from the Water Pollution Control  
2 Revolving Fund established under Minnesota Statutes, section 446A.07, to design,  
1.13 construct, furnish, and equip wastewater treatment plants at three sites.

1.14 (d) Of the combined grant and loan amounts in paragraphs (b) and (c), \$2,820,000 is  
1.15 for the wastewater treatment system at Northern Lights Mobile Home Park and Warroad  
1.16 Estates, \$1,524,000 is for the wastewater treatment system at Springsteel Island, and  
1.17 \$1,611,000 is for the wastewater treatment system at Lakewood Mobile Home Park. The  
1.18 Public Facilities Authority shall have discretion to allocate grant and loan amounts among  
1.19 these three projects consistent with this provision.

1.20 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

1.21 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund,  
1.22 the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
1.23 \$5,955,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota

2.1 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
2.2 sections 4 to 7.

2.3 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2.4 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

This Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

**HOUSE FILE No. 2744**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Penas

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for wastewater treatment  
1.3 infrastructure in Lake Township; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

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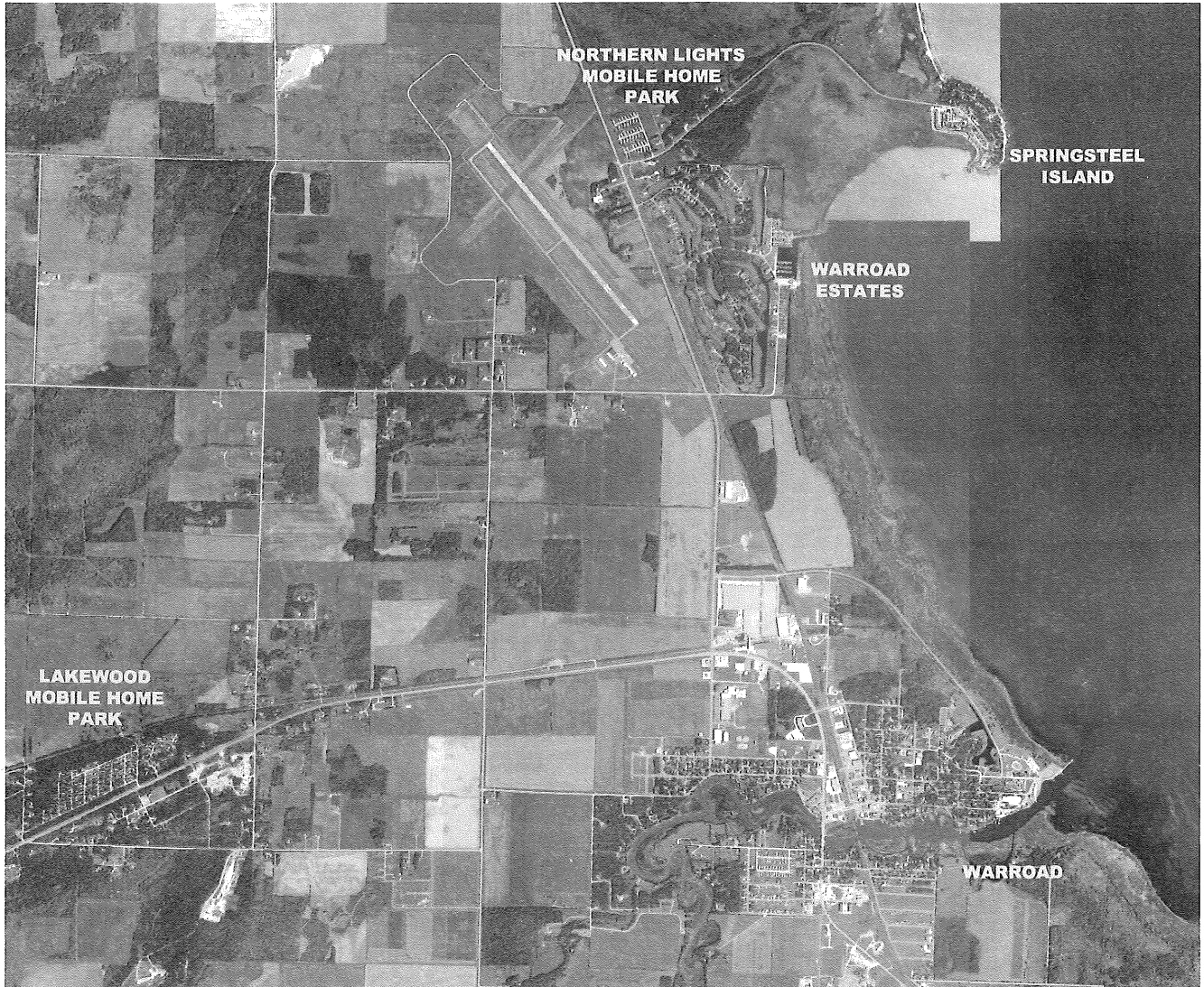
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2.4 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

# WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM



**LAKE TOWNSHIP,  
MINNESOTA**

August 10, 2005



**KBM, INC.**

405 BRUCE AVE. SUITE 200  
GRAND FORKS, ND 58201

ENGINEERING • PHOTOGRAMMETRY • SURVEYING

# SPRINGSTEEL ISLAND












# SPRINGSTEEL ISLAND



## LEGEND

-  GRAVITY SANITARY SEWER
-  PRESSURE SEWER
-  MANHOLE
-  GRINDER PUMP STATION
-  TREATMENT PLANT
-  EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
-  EXISTING WATERMAINS

Scale: 1"=200'



**SPRINGSTEEL ISLAND**  
**DESIGN FLOW CALCULATIONS**

TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	PERSONS PER DWELLING	FLOW PER PERSON (GPCD)	DESIGN FLOW (GPD)
<b>TREATMENT FACILITY 1</b>				
<b><u>(YEAR ROUND OPERATION)</u></b>				
Year Round Home	24	2.5	100	6,000
Small Commercial	10	2.5	100	<u>2,500</u>
<b>YEAR ROUND TOTAL</b>				<b>8,500 GPD</b>
<b>TREATMENT FACILITY 2</b>				
<b><u>(SEASONAL OPERATION)</u></b>				
Seasonal Mobile Home/RV	157	2.5	50	<u>19,625</u>
<b>SEASONAL TOTAL</b>				<b>19,625 GPD</b>
<b>TOTAL - ALL USERS</b>				<b>28,125 GPD</b>

# SPRINGSTEEL ISLAND

## ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COSTS

ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Mobilization	LS	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
2	Dewatering - Sand Points	EACH	28	\$ 750.00	\$ 21,000.00
3	1 1/2" HDPE I/H Collection Forcemain	LF	3,099	\$ 27.24	\$ 84,401.27
4	2" HDPE I/H Collection Forcemain	LF	3,684	\$ 27.48	\$ 101,217.90
5	3" HDPE I Collection Forcemain	LF	635	\$ 21.74	\$ 13,801.73
6	4" PVC SDR 35 Service Lead	LF	7,000	\$ 6.04	\$ 42,262.50
7	8" PVC SDR 35 Sewer Main	LF	4,832	\$ 18.99	\$ 91,747.60
8	8"x6" Wye	EACH	88	\$ 100.00	\$ 8,800.00
9	48" Pre-Cast Manhole and Casting	EACH	15	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
10	36" Simplex Grinder Pump Stations	EACH	24	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 96,000.00
11	36" Duplex Grinder Pump Stations	EACH	4	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
12	Connect to Existing Sanitary Sewer	EACH	88	\$ 250.00	\$ 22,000.00
13	Septic Tank Abandonment	EACH	85	\$ 250.00	\$ 21,250.00
14	HDPE Insulation Accessories	LS	1	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
15	2" Isolation Valve & Box	EACH	2	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
16	Collection Forcemain Flushing Point	EACH	2	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000.00
17	Utility Trench Patch	SY	500	\$ 30.00	\$ 15,000.00
18	Access Road, Parking & Site Work	LS	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
19	Control Building	LS	1	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
	Biological Wastewater Treatment				
20	Plant Packaged System(25K&12K)	LS	1	\$ 465,000.00	\$ 465,000.00
21	Compost Facility	LS	0.33	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
<b>Total Probable Construction Cost</b>					<b>\$ 1,219,080.99</b>
<b>Probable Engineering Cost</b>					<b>\$ 304,770.25</b>
<b>Total Cost for Area</b>					<b>\$ 1,523,851.24</b>

Probable Cost Per User

24 Year Round Home

\$ 7,978.28

157 Seasonal Mobile Home/RV

10 Small Commercial

# SPRINGSTEEL ISLAND

## ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE MONTHLY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST

ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Maintenance Personnel Salary	LS	0.33	\$ 3,333.33	\$ 1,100.00
2	Effluent Testing	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
3	Wastewater Treatment Plant Power	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
4	Mechanical Maintenance/Repair	LS	1	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
5	Biosolids Pumping and Composting	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
6	Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility	LS	1	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
<b>Total Monthly Operation &amp; Maintenance Cost</b>					<b>\$ 2,700.00</b>
<b>Monthly Operation &amp; Maintenance User Cost</b>			<b>191 Users</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14.14</b>

**WARROAD ESTATES  
AND  
NORTHERN LIGHTS  
MOBILE HOME  
PARK**





# WARROAD ESTATES & NORTHERN LIGHTS MOBILE HOME PARK



## LEGEND

- GRAVITY SANITARY SEWER
- PRESSURE SANITARY SEWER
- MANHOLE
- GRINDER PUMP STATION
- TREATMENT PLANT
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING WATERMAINS



Scale: 1" = 500'



# WARROAD ESTATES

## DESIGN FLOW CALCULATIONS

TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	PERSONS PER DWELLING	FLOW PER PERSON (GPCD)	DESIGN FLOW (GPD)
<b><u>CURRENT USERS</u></b>				
Year Round Home	109	2.5	100	27,250
Year Round Mobile Home	27	2.5	100	6,750
Seasonal Mobile Home/RV	53	2.5	50	6,625
Small Commercial	10	2.5	100	<u>2,500</u>
<b>CURRENT USER TOTAL</b>				<b>43,125 GPD</b>
<b><u>FUTURE USERS</u></b>				
Undeveloped Lots	137	2.5	80	<u>27,400</u>
<b>FUTURE USER TOTAL</b>				<b>27,400 GPD</b>
<b>TOTAL - ALL USERS</b>				<b>70,525 GPD</b>

# WARROAD ESTATES

## ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COSTS

ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Mobilization	LS	0.78	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 78,000.00
2	Dewatering - Sand Points	EACH	146	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 146,000.00
3	1 1/2" HDPE Collection Forcemain	LF	14,600	\$ 12.86	\$ 187,756.00
4	2" HDPE Collection Forcemain	LF	16,679	\$ 13.18	\$ 219,829.22
5	3" HDPE Collection Forcemain	LF	5,486	\$ 16.74	\$ 91,835.64
6	4" PVC SDR 35 Service Lead	LF	2,190	\$ 6.04	\$ 13,222.13
7	36" Simplex Grinder Pump Stations	EACH	136	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 476,000.00
8	36" Duplex Grinder Pump Stations	EACH	10	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
9	Connect to Existing Sanitary Sewer	EACH	146	\$ 250.00	\$ 36,500.00
10	Septic Tank Abandonment	EACH	146	\$ 250.00	\$ 36,500.00
11	1 1/2" Curb Valve & Box	EACH	146	\$ 250.00	\$ 36,500.00
12	2" Isolation Valve & Box	EACH	5	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,500.00
13	Collection Forcemain Flushing Point	EACH	3	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,500.00
14	Utility Trench Patch	SY	1000	\$ 30.00	\$ 30,000.00
15	Lift Station - 100 GPM	LS	0.78	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 62,400.00
16	Access Road, Parking & Site Work	LS	0.78	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 7,800.00
17	Control Building	LS	0.78	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 23,400.00
	Biological Wastewater Treatment				
18	Plant Packaged System (60K)	LS	0.78	\$ 501,500.00	\$ 391,170.00
19	Compost Facility	LS	0.26	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 39,000.00
<b>Total Probable Construction Cost</b>					<b>\$ 1,928,912.99</b>
<b>Probable Engineering Cost</b>					<b>\$ 482,228.25</b>
<b>Total Cost for Area</b>					<b>\$ 2,411,141.23</b>

**Probable Cost Per User**

**109 Year Round Home**

**\$**

**12,116.29**

**27 Year Round Mobile Home**

**53 Seasonal Mobile Home/RV**

**137 Undeveloped Lots**

**10 Small Commercial**

# NORTHERN LIGHTS MOBILE HOME PARK

## DESIGN FLOW CALCULATIONS

TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	PERSONS PER DWELLING	FLOW PER PERSON (GPCD)	DESIGN FLOW (GPD)
Year Round Mobile Home	48	2.5	100	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL				12,000 GPD

# NORTHERN LIGHTS MOBILE HOME PARK

## ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COSTS

ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Mobilization	LS	0.22	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 22,000.00
2	4" HDPE Forcemain	LF	250	\$ 22.00	\$ 5,500.00
3	6" PVC SDR 35 Service Lead	LF	4,800	\$ 7.81	\$ 37,500.00
4	8" PVC SDR 35 Sewer Main	LF	2,212	\$ 18.99	\$ 42,000.35
5	10" PVC SDR 35 Sewer Main	LF	966	\$ 22.50	\$ 21,735.00
6	8"x6" Wye	EACH	48	\$ 100.00	\$ 4,800.00
7	48" Pre-Cast Manhole and Casting	EACH	11	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 22,000.00
8	Connect to Existing Sanitary Sewer	EACH	48	\$ 250.00	\$ 12,000.00
9	Septic Tank Abandonment	EACH	48	\$ 250.00	\$ 12,000.00
10	Lift Station - 100 GPM	LS	0.22	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 17,600.00
11	Access Road, Parking & Site Work	LS	0.22	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 2,200.00
12	Control Building	LS	0.22	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 6,600.00
	Biological Wastewater Treatment				
13	Plant Packaged System (60K)	LS	0.22	\$ 501,500.00	\$ 110,330.00
14	Compost Facility	LS	0.07	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
<b>Total Probable Construction Cost</b>					<b>\$ 327,265.35</b>
<b>Probable Engineering Cost</b>					<b>\$ 81,816.34</b>
<b>Total Cost for Area</b>					<b>\$ 409,081.69</b>
<b>Probable Cost Per User</b>		<b>48 Year Round Mobile Home</b>			<b>\$ 8,522.54</b>

**WARROAD ESTATES &  
NORTHERN LIGHTS MOBILE HOME PARK**

**ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE MONTHLY  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST**

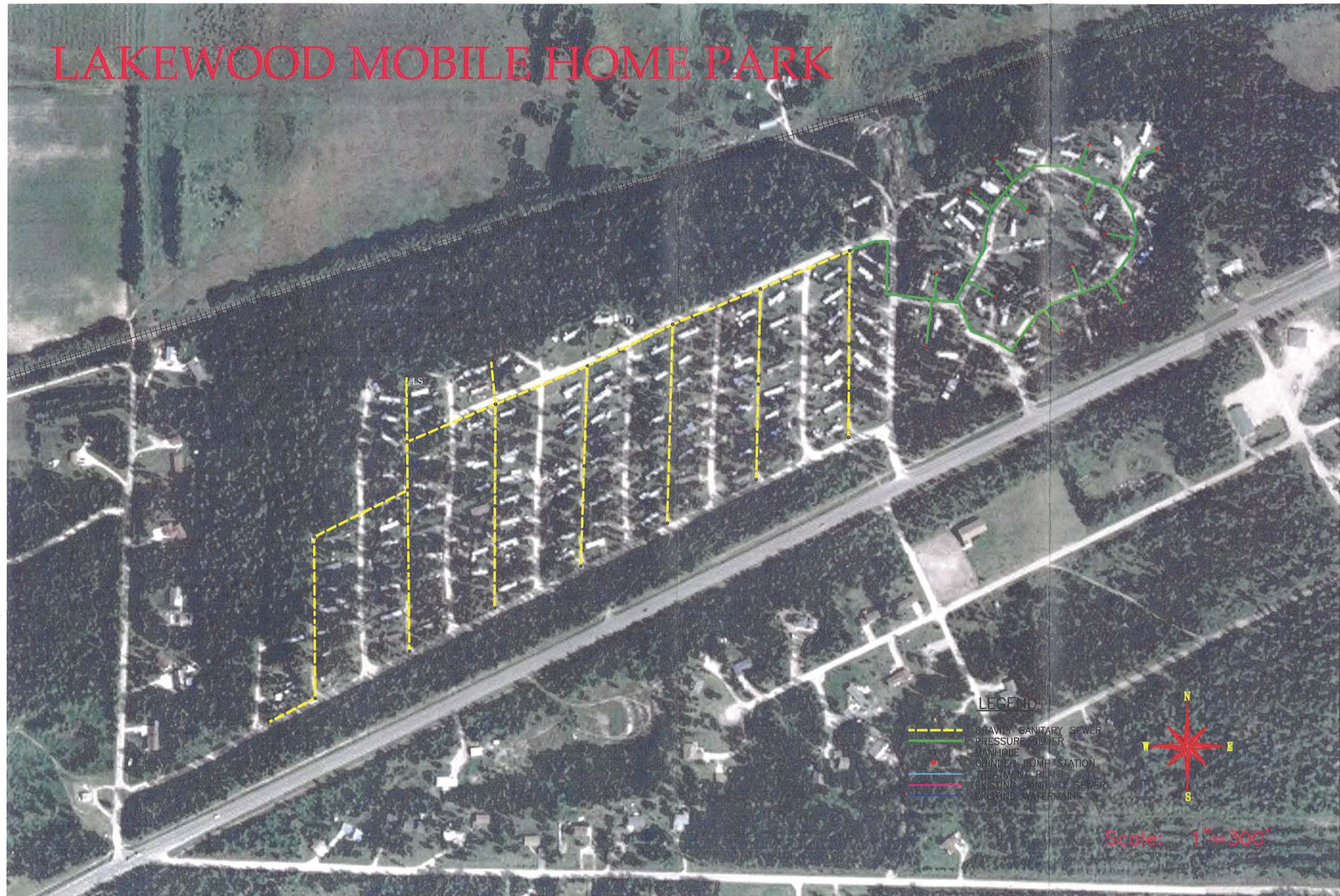
ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Maintenance Personnel Salary	LS	0.33	\$ 3,333.33	\$ 1,100.00
2	Effluent Testing	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
3	Wastewater Treatment Plant Power	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
4	Mechanical Maintenance/Repair	LS	1	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
5	Biosolids Pumping and Composting	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
6	Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility	LS	1	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
<b>Total Monthly Operation &amp; Maintenance Cost</b>					<b>\$ 3,200.00</b>
<b>Monthly Operation &amp; Maintenance User Cost</b>			<b>247 Users</b>		<b>\$ 12.96</b>

**LAKWOOD  
MOBILE  
HOME  
PARK**





# LAKEWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK



### LEGEND

- GRAVITY SANITARY SEWER
- PRESSURE SEWER
- MANHOLE
- GRINDER PUMP STATION
- TREATMENT PLANT
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING WATERMAINS



Scale: 1"=300'



# LAKWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK

## DESIGN FLOW CALCULATIONS

TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	PERSONS PER DWELLING	FLOW PER PERSON (GPCD)	DESIGN FLOW (GPD)
Year Round Mobile Home	170	2.5	100	<u>42,500</u>
TOTAL				42,500 GPD

# LAKEWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK

## ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COSTS

ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Mobilization	LS	1	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
2	1 1/2" HDPE Collection Forcemain	LF	1,484	\$ 12.86	\$ 19,084.24
3	2" HDPE Collection Forcemain	LF	2,485	\$ 13.18	\$ 32,752.30
4	4" HDPE Forcemain	LF	3,000	\$ 22.00	\$ 66,000.00
6	6" PVC SDR 35 Service Lead	LF	12,750	\$ 7.81	\$ 99,609.38
7	8" PVC SDR 35 Sewer Main	LF	7,168	\$ 18.99	\$ 136,102.40
8	8"x6" Wye	EACH	170	\$ 100.00	\$ 17,000.00
9	48" Pre-Cast Manhole and Casting	EACH	25	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
10	36" Simplex Grinder Pump Stations	EACH	13	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 58,500.00
11	Connect to Existing Sanitary Sewer	EACH	170	\$ 250.00	\$ 42,500.00
12	Septic Tank Abandonment	EACH	170	\$ 250.00	\$ 42,500.00
13	2" Isolation Valve & Box	EACH	3	\$ 300.00	\$ 900.00
14	Utility Trench Patch	SY	1000	\$ 30.00	\$ 30,000.00
15	Lift Station - 100 GPM	LS	1	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
16	Access Road, Parking & Site Work	LS	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
17	Control Building	LS	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
	Biological Wastewater Treatment				
18	Plant Packaged System (45K)	LS	1	\$ 464,000.00	\$ 464,000.00
19	Compost Facility	LS	0.33	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
	<b>Probable Construction Cost</b>				<b>\$ 1,288,948.31</b>
	<b>Probable Engineering Cost</b>				<b>\$ 322,237.08</b>
	<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$ 1,611,185.39</b>
	<b>Probable Cost Per User</b>		<b>170 Year Round Mobile Home</b>		<b>\$ 9,477.56</b>

# LAKWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK

## ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE MONTHLY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST

ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Maintenance Personnel Salary	LS	0.33	\$ 3,333.33	\$ 1,100.00
2	Effluent Testing	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
3	Wastewater Treatment Plant Power	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
4	Mechanical Maintenance/Repair	LS	1	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
5	Biosolids Pumping and Composting	LS	1	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
6	Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility	LS	1	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
<b>Total Monthly Operation &amp; Maintenance Cost</b>					<b>\$ 2,700.00</b>
<b>Monthly Operation &amp; Maintenance User Cost</b>			<b>170 Users</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>15.88</b>

# PROJECT COST SUMMARY



**SUMMARY OF ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COSTS**  
**CAPITAL & OPERATION & MAINTENANCE COSTS**

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Area	Probable Total Cost	Number of Total Users	Capital Cost Per User	Monthly Capital Cost (1)	Monthly O&M Cost (2)	Total Monthly Cost
Site 1	Springsteel Island	\$ 1,523,851.24	191	\$ 7,978.28	\$ 51.11	\$ 14.14	\$ 65.25
Site 2	Warroad Estates	\$ 2,411,141.23	199	\$ 12,116.29	\$ 77.63	\$ 12.96	\$ 90.58
	Northern Lights Mobile Home Park	<u>\$ 409,081.69</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>\$ 8,522.54</u>	<u>\$ 54.60</u>	<u>\$ 12.96</u>	<u>\$ 67.56</u>
	Complete System	\$ 2,820,222.92	247	\$ 11,417.91	\$ 73.15	\$ 12.96	\$ 86.11
Site 3	Lakewood Mobile Home Park	\$ 1,611,185.39	170	\$ 9,477.56	\$ 60.72	\$ 15.88	\$ 76.60
	<i>All Areas Combined</i>	\$ 5,955,259.55	608	\$ 9,794.83	\$ 62.75	\$ 14.14	\$ 76.90

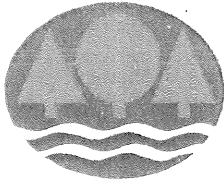
(1) Based on 4.5% bond market money for 20 year debt service payment

(2) Calculations found on ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE MONTHLY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST



# WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT





# Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

---

JUN 05 2005

June 30, 2005

Mr. James West, P.E.  
KBM, Inc.  
405 Bruce Avenue, Suite 200  
Grand Forks, ND 58201-4642

Re: Lake Township, Roseau County Project

Dear: Mr. West:

This letter is a response to your letter dated June 8, 2005, requesting generic effluent limits for three development projects: Number 1, Springsteel Island; Number 2, both Warroad Estates and Liberty Mobile Home Park and Number 3, Lakewood Mobile Park.

Few of the streams near these three developments have a large enough drainage area that a reasonable dilution flow could be guaranteed during times of dry weather and low receiving water flow. Therefore, any discharge to a stream would have effluent limits more stringent than secondary and probably an ammonia-nitrogen effluent limit also.

There are many wetlands near by. Wetland discharges would have secondary CBOD, effluent limits and no ammonia-nitrogen limit. Inundation is more of a problem with wetlands. Forested wetlands are more sensitive to inundation than other wetlands. Ideally inundation should be less than one inch using the wastewater treatment plant's average wet weather flow. If stormwater from the development is also going to the same wetland include the runoff from the two-year storm event also. If this amount of inundation is exceeded, then under Minnesota Rule 7050.0186 (Minn. R. 7050.0186) wetland mitigation must be done.

If any discharge is going to a wetland then a Minnesota Routine Assessment Method (MnRAM), Evaluating Wetland Function, Version 3.0 report has to be completed and included with your second submission to me. You can find this form at the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources' (BWSR) website from the following url:

[http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/wetlands/mnram/MnRAM\\_Comprehensive%20Guidance.doc](http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/wetlands/mnram/MnRAM_Comprehensive%20Guidance.doc)

Photographs that show the type of dominant vegetation must also be included.

If any one of these discharges exceeds an average wet weather flow of 0.200 mgd, then a nondegradation review is needed under Minn. R. 7050.0185. If several of these developments discharge to the same receiving water and their combined average wet weather discharge exceeds 0.200 mgd, a nondegradation review is needed.

# HINSDALE, MT

## MUNICIPAL

2004

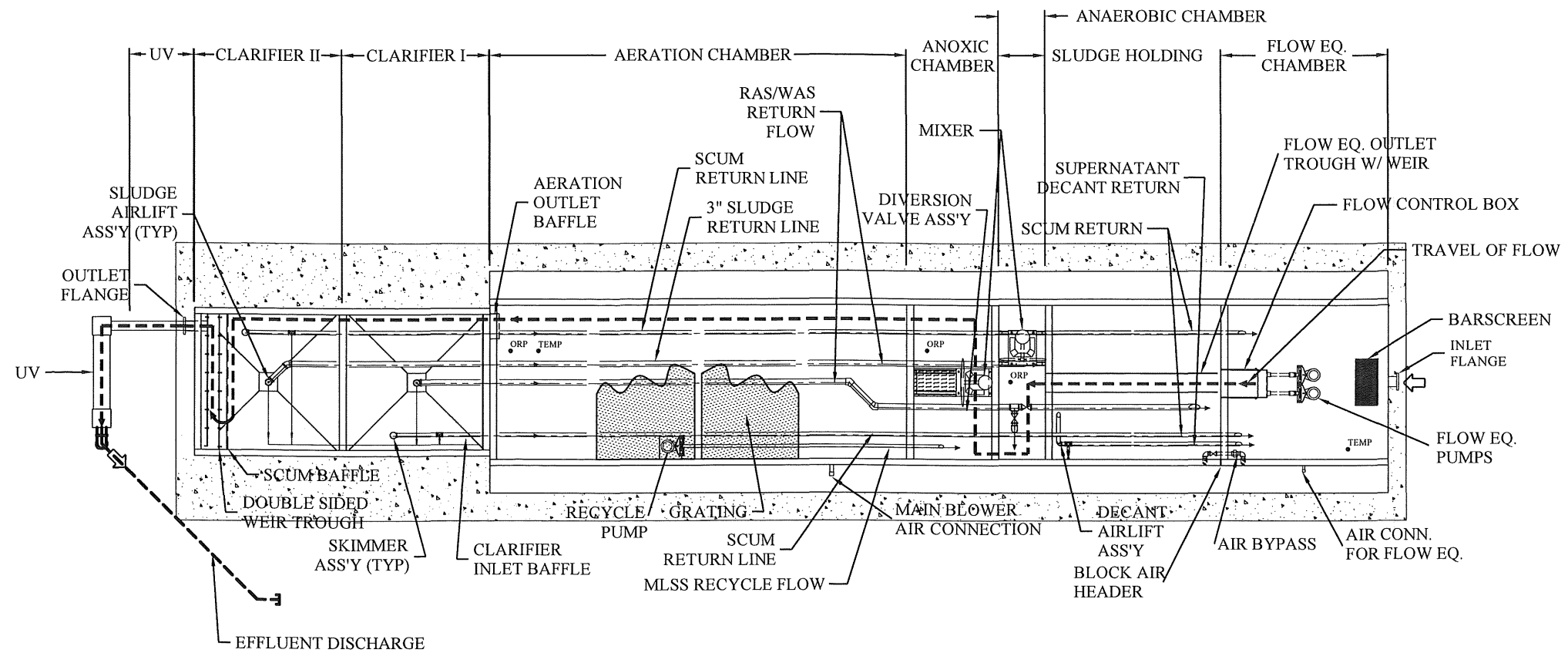


**WYOMING, MN**  
**MOBILE HOME PARK**

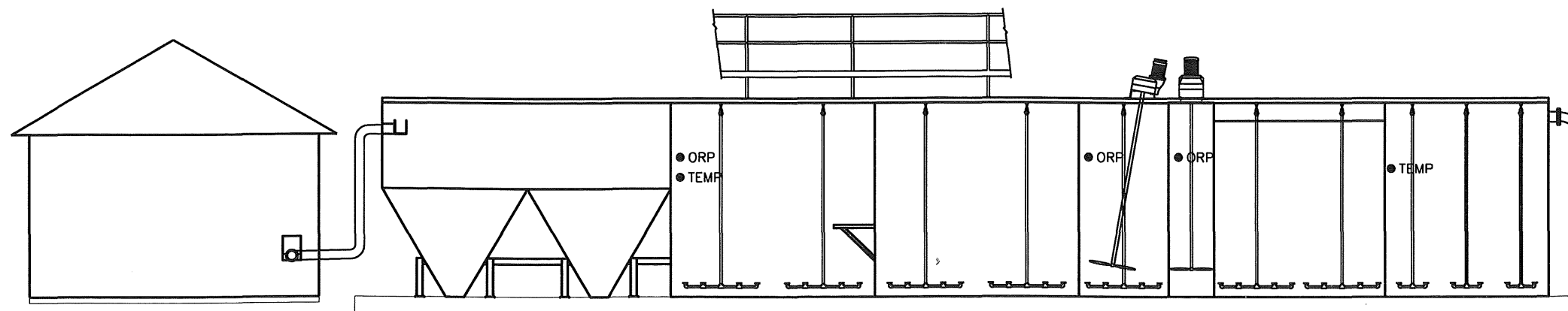
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# WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

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Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. 2626

January 19, 2006

Authored by Gunther

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
2 relating to capital investment; authorizing spending to acquire and better  
1.3 public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature;  
1.4 appropriating money for a museum in the city of Winnebago; authorizing the  
1.5 issuance of general obligation bonds.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. APPROPRIATION; CITY OF WINNEBAGO MUSEUM.

1.8 \$524,060 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of  
1.9 employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Winnebago to acquire  
1.10 land for, and to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip a museum to house and  
1.11 display Native American artifacts and other items of regional and statewide significance,  
1.12 subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.695. This appropriation is not available until  
13 the commissioner of finance determines that at least an equal amount has been committed  
1.14 to the project from nonstate sources.

1.15 Sec. 2. BOND SALE.

1.16 To provide the money appropriated by section 1 from the bond proceeds fund, the  
1.17 commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to \$524,060  
1.18 in the manner, on the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, sections  
1.19 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

1.20 Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

21 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2626**

January 19, 2006

Authored by Gunther

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital investment; authorizing spending to acquire and better  
1.3 public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature;  
1.4 appropriating money for a museum in the city of Winnebago; authorizing the  
1.5 issuance of general obligation bonds.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION; CITY OF WINNEBAGO MUSEUM.**

1.8 \$524,060 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of  
1.9 employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Winnebago to acquire  
1.10 land for, and to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip a museum to house and  
1.11 display Native American artifacts and other items of regional and statewide significance,  
1.12 subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.695. This appropriation is not available until  
1.13 the commissioner of finance determines that at least an equal amount has been committed  
1.14 to the project from nonstate sources.

1.15 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

1.16 To provide the money appropriated by section 1 from the bond proceeds fund, the  
1.17 commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to \$524,060  
1.18 in the manner, on the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, sections  
1.19 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

1.20 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.21 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

# CITY OF WINNEBAGO

AND

# WINNEBAGO AREA MUSEUM

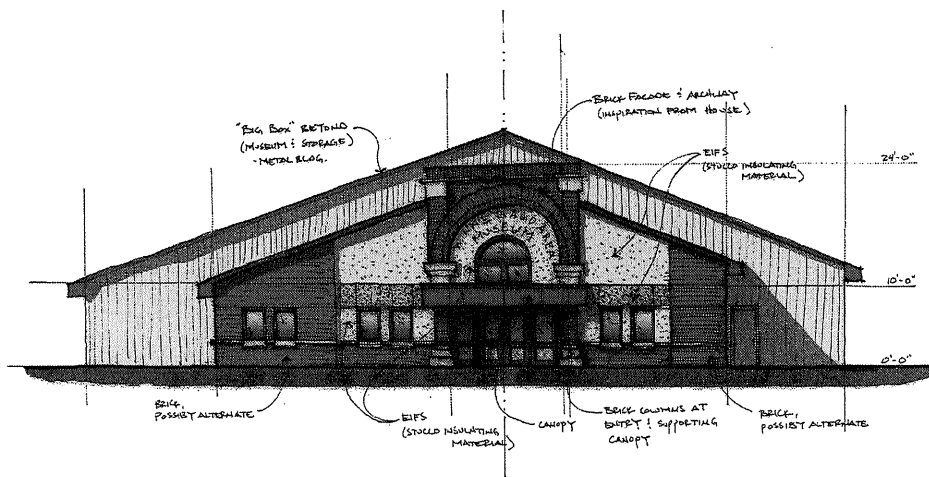
## 2006 BUILDING PROJECT

### Winnebago Area Museum

a place for learning...  
a place for remembering

#### Schematic Design

exterior elevation



12.09.05



Phase 1

**A3**



State of Minnesota

February 21, 2006

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# HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

*Winnebago Area Museum*

## FIRST MINNESOTANS

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Paleo-Indian:    | before 5,000 B.C.        |
| 2) Eastern Archaic: | 5,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C. |
| 3) Woodland:        | 1,000 B.C. to 1,700 A.D. |
| 4) Mississippian:   | 1,000 A.D. to 1,700 A.D. |

Artifacts from three (3) of these four pre-historic native cultures have been discovered south of Winnebago, in Faribault County (Eastern Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian)

### 1938; 1947; 1948

- University of Minnesota archaeologists and professors Jenks and Wilford explore and dig at Humphrey site south of Winnebago

### Fall 1974

- Large artifact donation (Mrs. Byron Hall) to City of Winnebago's Muir Library
- Collection curator is established (Margaret Hanks), collection cases are financed and built
- Artifact donations grow

### Winter 1974

- Mankato State professor Michael Scullin conducts a thorough artifact examination

### 1975

- Successful Faribault County road improvement diversion led by local volunteers, State archaeologist Eldon Johnson, U of M professor Dr. Guy Gibbon, Mankato State professor Michael Scullin, State Road Preservation Officer Les Peterson
- Large pre-historic Indian village sites south of Winnebago (Center Creek) identified to be of National Historic importance
- National Historic Site application approved by State of Minnesota

### September 15, 1976

- 800-acre Center Creek Indian Site south of Winnebago becomes a National Historic Site

### 1976-77

- Present day Winnebago Area Museum constructed and organized
- \$72,000 raised locally
- Region 9 grant awarded for descriptive artwork

### July 1976

- Pre-historic Indian site discovered on gravel pit site (Maurice Durkee) south of town

### 1978

- Archeological digs by Scullin and Gibbon

### 1979

- Science Museum of Minnesota and U of M conduct a 10-week summer field school at Vosburg site south of Winnebago
- Gibbon and Dr. Orrin Shane are lead instructors
- Seminars conducted at Museum in evenings

### May 1982

- Building debt retired and museum board burns mortgage
- Building donated to City
- Museum staffed by volunteers

### 1984

- Experimental Indian garden planted on .5 acre site by archeologists and volunteers

### 1977-2006

- Winnebago Area Museum maintains artifact collection, constructs exhibits, conducts tours, raises funds

### Spring 2005

- Museum begins planning and fund raising for a new museum

### April 2005

- City of Winnebago passes Resolution 256-2005 *Resolution and Proclamation of Support for Winnebago Area Museum Project*
- City agrees to fund half of the cost of a new museum, up to \$325,000

### December 2005

- Museum successfully raises over \$300,000
- \$50,000 McShane Foundation Challenge grant donation successful

### February 2006

- City of Winnebago agrees to professional services with Paulsen Architects



# FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE

## *Winnebago Area Museum 2006 Building Project*

### *Private-Public Partnership*

2006 Project budget: \$1,149,560.00

#### **1) Winnebago Area Museum**

- 501(c)(3) Organization
- **\$302,200.63** Privately raised for this building project
  - Museum cash: \$100,000.00
  - Cash: \$166,460.43\*
  - Pledges: \$21,420.00
  - In-kind: \$12,968.36
  - Fundraisers: \$1,351.84
  - TOTAL \$302,200.63**

\*Note:

- 80 \$100 donations
- 20 \$500 donations
- 19 \$1,000 donations
- 1 \$1,200 donation
- 4 \$10,000 donations
- 1 \$20,000 donation
- 1 \$25,000 donations
- 1 \$50,000 donation

#### **2) City of Winnebago**

- Supports 50% of project cost up to **\$325,000**
- Sesquicentennial Celebration August 2006

**WINNEBAGO AREA  
MUSEUM**  
PRELIMINARY PROJECT BUDGET  
December 9, 2005

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET**

**Site Costs**

Land Acquisition	\$0
Site Development (in kind gift?)	\$0
<hr/> Subtotal	<hr/> \$0

**Construction Costs**

Phase 1 - Exterior Building Shell, Interior Vanilla Shell, Bathrooms, Mech. Rm. 10,000 s.f. @ \$60 - \$65/s.f.	\$650,000
Phase 2 - Remaining Interior Buildout; floor finishes, int. partition walls, painting, finish ceiling, kitchen casework 10,000 s.f. @ \$25/s.f.	\$250,000
<hr/> Subtotal	<hr/> \$900,000

**Interior Costs**

FF & E (5% of construction cost) - tables, chairs, exhibit partition walls, etc.	\$45,000
Technology Equipment (1/2% of construction cost)	\$4,500
<hr/> Subtotal	<hr/> \$49,500

**Contingency Allowances**

Cost Escalation - Phase 1 (5% of construction cost ) mid construction 2006	\$32,500
Cost Escalation - Phase 2 (12% of const. cost and interior cost ) mid construction 2007	\$35,940
Planning and Design (2% of construction cost)	\$18,000
Construction (5% of construction cost)	\$45,000
<hr/> Subtotal	<hr/> \$131,440

**Project Development Costs**

Professional Design Fees (6% of construction cost, interior cost, escalation and construction)	\$61,620
Geo-Technical Services	\$2,000
Land Surveying Services	\$2,000
Project Expenses	\$3,000
<hr/> Subtotal	<hr/> \$68,620

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET**

**\$1,149,560**

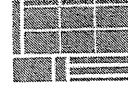
# Winnebago Area Museum

a place for learning...  
a place for remembering

## Schematic Design

exterior elevation

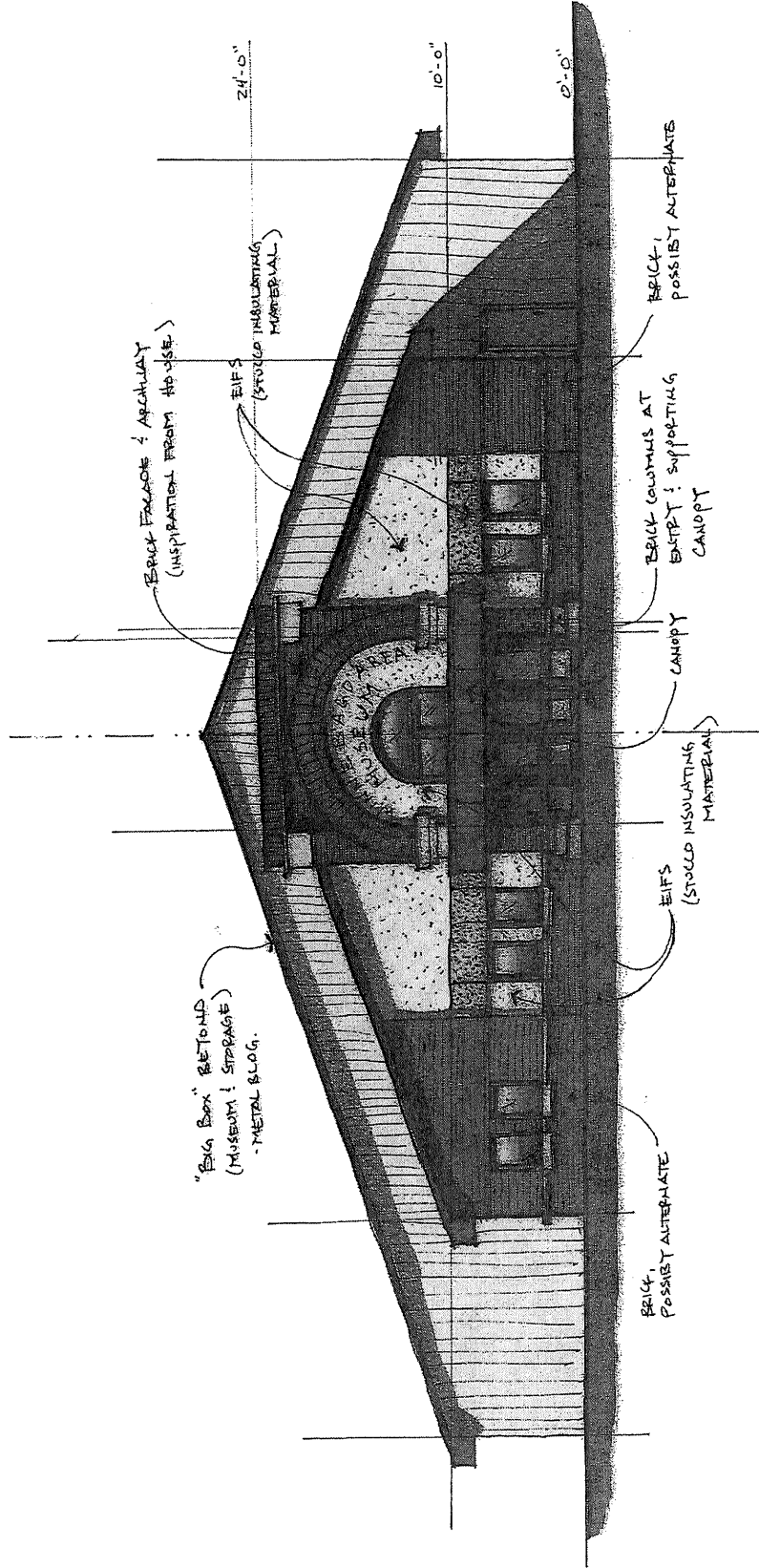
12.09.05



PAULSEN  
ARCHITECTS

Phase 1

A3



# Winnebago Area Museum

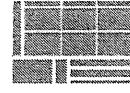
a place for learning...  
a place for remembering

## Schematic Design

floor plan.site plan

Total Building S.F.  
9,990 s.f.

12.09.05

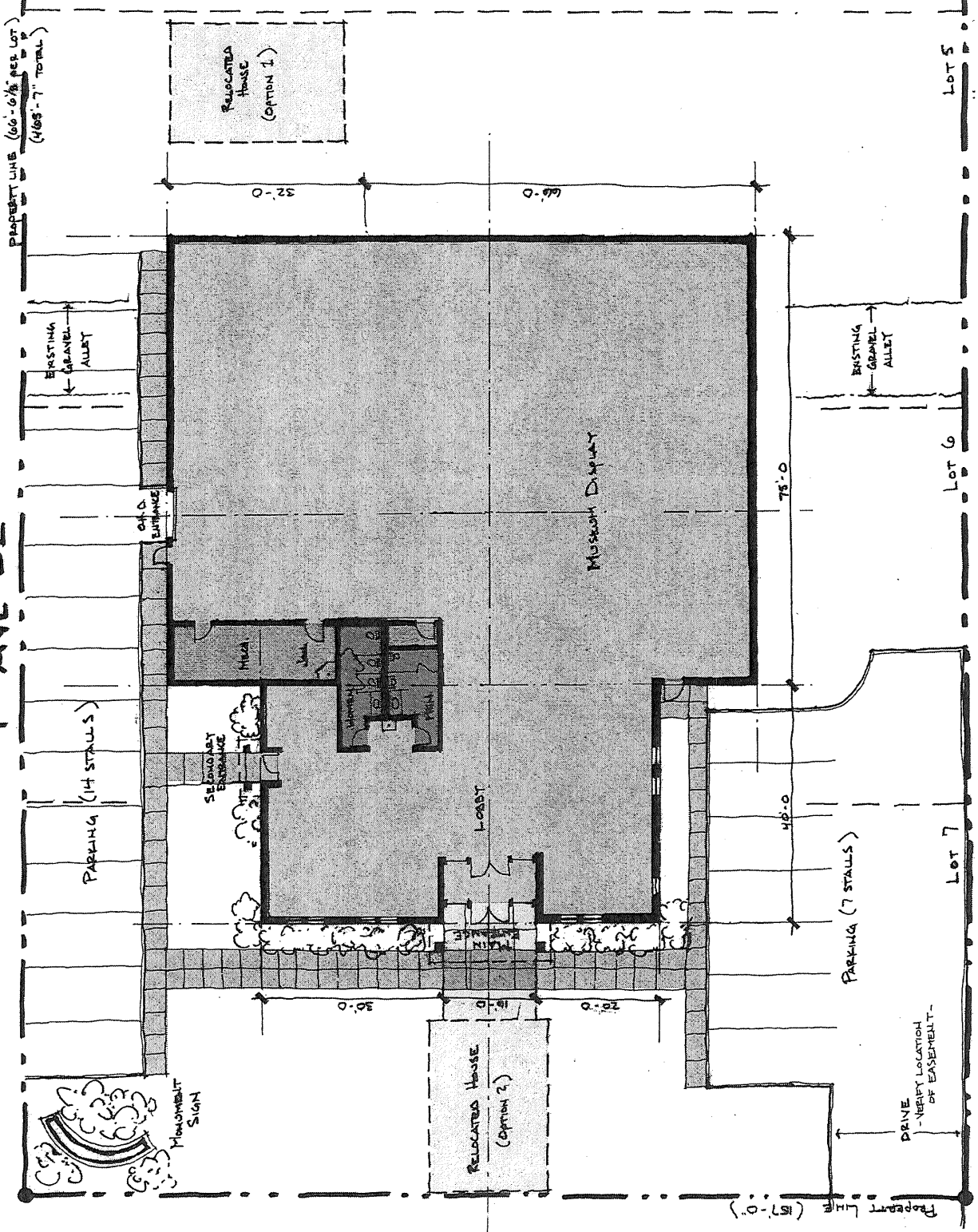


**PAULSEN**  
ARCHITECTS

Phase 1

A2

1<sup>ST</sup> AVE SE



MAIN STREET

MAIN STREET

1<sup>ST</sup> AVE SE

PROPERTY LINE (66'-0 1/2" PER LOT)  
(468'-7" TOTAL)

# Winnebago Area Museum

a place for learning...  
a place for remembering

## Schematic Design

floor plan.site plan

Total Building S.F.  
9,990 s.f.

Museum Display S.F.  
4,640 s.f.

Work Rm./Stor. S.F.  
2,048 s.f.

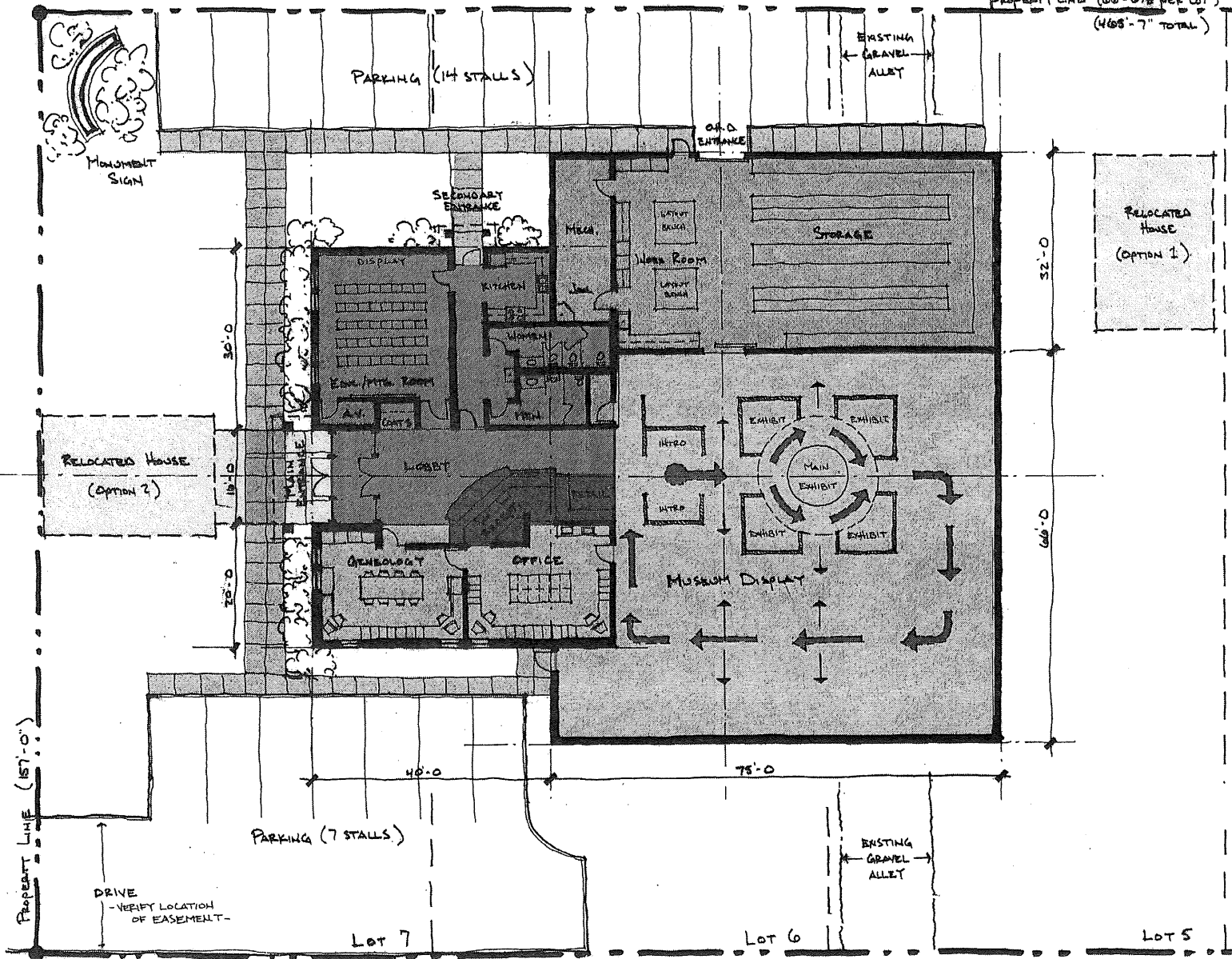
12.09.05



**PAULSEN**  
ARCHITECTS

Phase 1 & 2

# A1



Orrin C. Shane, III, Ph.D.  
Downeast Museum Services  
9 Fieldstone Court  
Portland, ME 04103

5 January 2006

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my very great pleasure to write to you in support of the work of the Winnebago Area Museum and the Museum's effort to raise funds for a much needed new building to house archaeological and historical collections and museum programs. I have been a museum professional for over 40 years, serving 28 of those years as curator for archaeology at the Science Museum of Minnesota. I have also served three years as program director for exhibits and museum programs at the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C. where I have also worked in others capacities as an evaluator for museums across the nation.

During my time in Minnesota in the 1980s and 1990s I worked very closely with the Winnebago Area Museum as part of a Science Museum of Minnesota research program to study ancient Native American settlements on the Blue Earth River in Blue Earth and Faribault counties. With archaeologists from the University of Minnesota and the State University at Mankato, I conducted archaeological research in the Winnebago area that was very significantly assisted by the Winnebago museum, its staff and volunteers. Over twenty years I watched the museum improve its curatorial and exhibition facilities, and over that time the Science Museum of Minnesota borrowed a number of important specimens from Winnebago Museum for exhibition in St. Paul. In every way the Winnebago Area Museum has been a generous and important partner with other institutions in preserving and presenting to the public Minnesota's cultural heritage.

The Winnebago Area Museum is a very important cultural and economic resource for the Winnebago area and the state of Minnesota. The Museum houses and exhibits large and very important collections from Oneota Culture archaeological sites along the Blue Earth River. The Center Creek Locality, where Center Creek flows into the Blue Earth River just south of Winnebago, has very special national archaeological status as a federally recognized archaeological district listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Center Creek Archaeological District was repeatedly occupied over thousands of years, and from AD 900 to AD1600 by Native American village farmers who established large settled farming communities at this rich and advantageous location.

Archaeological collections from over 50 Oneota habitation sites from the Center Creek Archaeological District are housed at the Winnebago Area Museum. These collections include unique specimens of pottery vessels, stone tools, bone tools, and other important scientific specimens documenting the crops grown and animals hunted by Native villagers. These collections remain a rich resource for scientific study and for public exhibits telling the story of early Native American farmers in Minnesota.



**Dale R. Henning**  
**59 Monte Alto Rd.**  
**Santa Fe, NM 87508**

January 20, 2006

Ms. Lola Baxter  
Winnebago Area Museum  
PO Box 595  
Winnebago, MN 56098

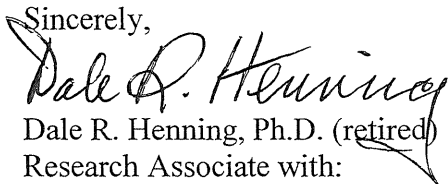
Dear Ms. Baxter:

I understand that the Winnebago Area Museum Board is raising funds to build a new museum, a worthy and much-needed endeavor. I have visited the Museum twice in the past few years to study the very valuable local archeological collections that are displayed and curated there. My research in Midwestern and Plains archeology requires that I often work with local collections. When I have visited the Winnebago Area Museum, the collections are always clean and in excellent order. Further, the staff persons on duty have been gracious and helpful in assisting me with my research. Obviously, the persons in charge care deeply about the collections and understand how archeological remains should be curated.

Thus, it is with great pleasure that I learn of the project to build a new facility. The old building, while used in the best manner possible, is surely dated and is lacking in both the amount of space available, modern humidity and temperature controls and in the security required for the collections. The materials I have studied and want to work with again constitute an invaluable research resource for anyone interested in the late prehistoric period in the Blue Earth region. The collections I have studied are absolutely irreplaceable and deserve care and preservation into the future. My expectation is that other private collections of related local archeological remains will soon follow once a new facility is available to house them, thus preserving them far into the future.

I certainly hope this endeavor meets with outstanding success and look forward to the results.

Sincerely,



Dale R. Henning, Ph.D. (retired)  
Research Associate with:  
Illinois State Museum  
New Mexico Laboratory of Archaeology  
U.S. National Museum (Smithsonian Institution)

Phone: 505/466-3116  
Email: dalehenning@newmexico.com

2012 Emerson Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55405  
January 10, 2006

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to support the request of the Winnebago Area Museum for grant funds to construct a new building for the museum.

I first became acquainted with the wonderful people in Winnebago and the then new Area Museum in 1979, when I began the fieldwork for my doctoral dissertation at the University of Minnesota. For the next several years, Winnebago became my 'home away from home' and the subsequent completion of my dissertation was due in no small part to the exceptional support I received from the Winnebago community. Since that time, the Museum has continued to grow and the community has continued to extend a warm welcome to all who are interested in visiting or using its collections.

As a professional archaeologist, I have worked with a number of small, local museums in Minnesota, throughout the Midwest, and overseas. The Winnebago Area Museum among the top two or three small museums that I know and is particularly worthy of your support. Let me point out just a few reasons why they are an excellent candidate for funding:

- 1.) **Excellent collections not duplicated elsewhere.** The Museum has a primary repository for archaeological items from the nearby Center Creek Locality which is a National Register quality set of properties. They also have an outstanding collection of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century items which typify the life and transformation of rural Minnesota from its first settlement until today. Their collections are well balanced, well documented, and readily accessible to anyone who wishes to use them.
- 2.) **A strong emphasis on interpretation.** The Museum has always recognized that having 'stuff' is not enough – that it must be engagingly presented to the public as well. What I have always liked about their exhibits is their focus on how the objects they hold were used as part of the everyday work and home life of people in the area.
- 3.) **Solid volunteer staff and commitment to excellence.** The museum is operated by volunteers. However, these volunteers take their jobs very seriously, have consistently sought out training and guidance to upgrade their skills, and have worked closely with experts in local history, archaeology, and museum management to ensure that the Museum operates at a very professional level.
- 4.) **Substantial, broad-based community support.** The quality of the museums' collections is one indication of the broad support they receive from the community. However, it is one thing to donate objects to a small museum and quite another to donate money. The Museum has consistently received substantial financial support both from individuals and the City of Winnebago itself. It is my understanding that they have



February 8, 2006

RE: Winnebago Area Museum

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my great pleasure to write this letter of support for the Winnebago Area Museum. For many years, the museum has provided ready access for all people interested in learning about the deep history of the area. In a time when our society is changing so rapidly, museums are of heightened importance for maintaining a sense of contact with our past. Regional museums, such as this one, are especially important because of how they make history both immediate and tangible to their constituency. Larger and more distant museums often lack accessibility and the direct impact that this museum makes every day on the lives of residents in the region.

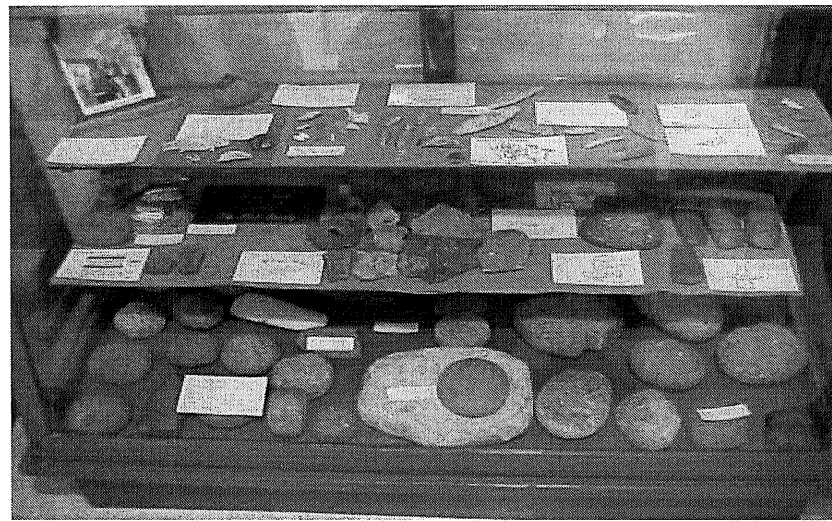
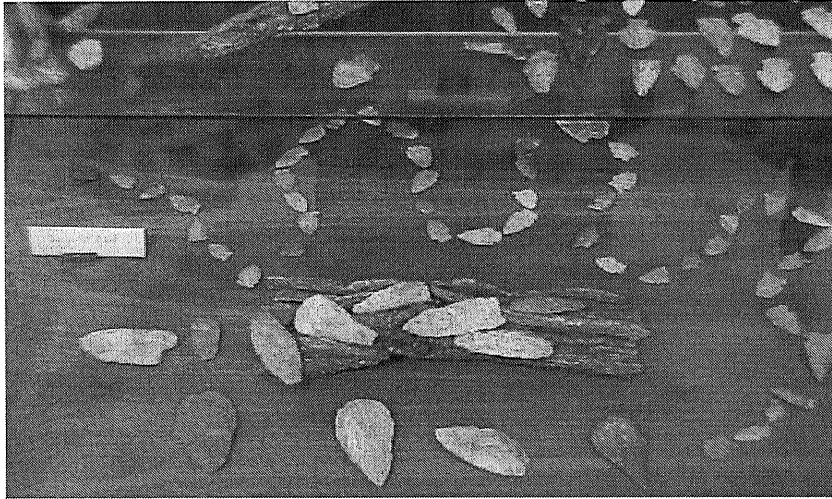
From a professional standpoint, I can attest that the museum has a wonderful reputation for its work with researchers. Their collections are of central importance in understanding precontact peoples across the region, and the museum has always been open and encouraging to professionals interested in their holdings. As the new archeologist at the regional university, I very much look forward to working with the Winnebago Area Museum. Their archeological specimens hold many keys to understanding issues in my research. In addition, the museum provides an outlet for my students to intern in a museum setting, to learn not only how such museums work, but also to learn the importance and methods of public outreach.

The Winnebago Area Museum has proven itself to be not only valuable as a public resource, but also as a research resource and an effective, responsible, and efficient steward of our region's history. I strongly support the museum's goals and urge you help insure its existence and growth into the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald C. Schirmer", written over a horizontal line.

Ronald C. Schirmer, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Anthropology  
358 Trafton Science Center North  
Minnesota State University, Mankato  
Mankato, MN 56001



This Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2560**

May 23, 2005

Authored by McNamara, Atkins, Hansen and Wilkin

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1                                   A bill for an act  
2           relating to capital improvements; authorizing the  
3           issuance of state bonds; appropriating money for  
4           development of contaminated sites in Dakota County for  
5           green space and affordable housing.

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

7           Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

8           \$1,100,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to  
9           the commissioner of economic development for a grant to Dakota  
10           County for environmental studies, design, engineering, and  
11           development of contaminated sites located in Dakota County for  
12           purposes of green space and affordable housing.

13           Sec. 2. [BOND SALE.]

14           To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond  
15           proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue  
16           bonds of the state in an amount up to \$1,100,000 in the manner,  
17           upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
18           Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota  
19           Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

20           Sec. 3. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

21           Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final  
22           enactment.

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State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2560**

May 23, 2005

Authored by McNamara, Atkins, Hansen and Wilkin

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1                                   A bill for an act  
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18           Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota  
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22           enactment.



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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2556**

May 23, 2005

Authored by Wardlow, Hansen and Sieben

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1 A bill for an act  
2 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the  
3 issuance of state bonds; appropriating money for  
4 construction of affordable assisted living housing in  
5 Dakota County.

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

7 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

8 \$3,100,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to  
9 the commissioner of economic development for a grant to Dakota  
10 County to design, construct, furnish, and equip affordable  
11 assisted living housing in Dakota County.

12 Sec. 2. [BOND SALE.]

13 To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond  
14 proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue  
15 bonds of the state in an amount up to \$3,100,000 in the manner,  
16 upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
17 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota  
18 Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

19 Sec. 3. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

20 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final  
21 enactment.

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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2556**

May 23, 2005

Authored by Wardlow, Hansen and Sieben

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1    A bill for an act  
2                 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the  
3                 issuance of state bonds; appropriating money for  
4                 construction of affordable assisted living housing in  
5                 Dakota County.

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

7                 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

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11               assisted living housing in Dakota County.

12                 Sec. 2. [BOND SALE.]

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14               proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue  
15               bonds of the state in an amount up to \$3,100,000 in the manner,  
16               upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
17               Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota  
18               Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

19                 Sec. 3. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

20                 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final  
21               enactment.

# Senior Housing Development Program

## Dakota County Community Development Agency

The Dakota County CDA began developing affordable senior housing in 1989. Since then, 19 developments have been completed providing 1,079 affordable one and two bedroom rental apartments for seniors age 55 and up. A 20th building is currently being planned for South St. Paul.

In order to finance these developments, the CDA issues tax exempt bonds credit enhanced with a general obligation pledge from Dakota County. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds pays for construction costs. Revenue from rents and the CDA's property tax levy is pooled to pay expenses and debt service for all of the buildings.

Each building is beautifully decorated and is equipped with amenities such as a community room with kitchen, sitting areas, library area, laundry facilities, emergency call systems and underground heated parking.

### Income Limits

- 1 person household - \$40,600
- 2 person household - \$46,400

### Rents

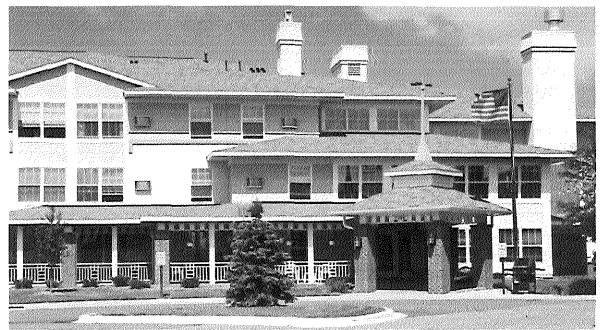
Rents at most of the CDA's senior buildings are based on 30% of annual income for a one-bedroom unit and 32% of annual income for a two-bedroom unit. The minimum and maximum rent for a one-bedroom is \$325- \$605 and \$480-\$760 for a two-bedroom unit.

O'Leary Manor and Lakeside Pointe in Eagan have set rents of \$500 for a one-bedroom and \$610 for a two-bedroom.

Heat, water, sewer and trash are included with the rent. Residents are responsible for electricity. Optional underground heated parking spaces are available for an additional \$45 per month.



*The Dakotah, West St. Paul*



*Cortland Square, Apple Valley*

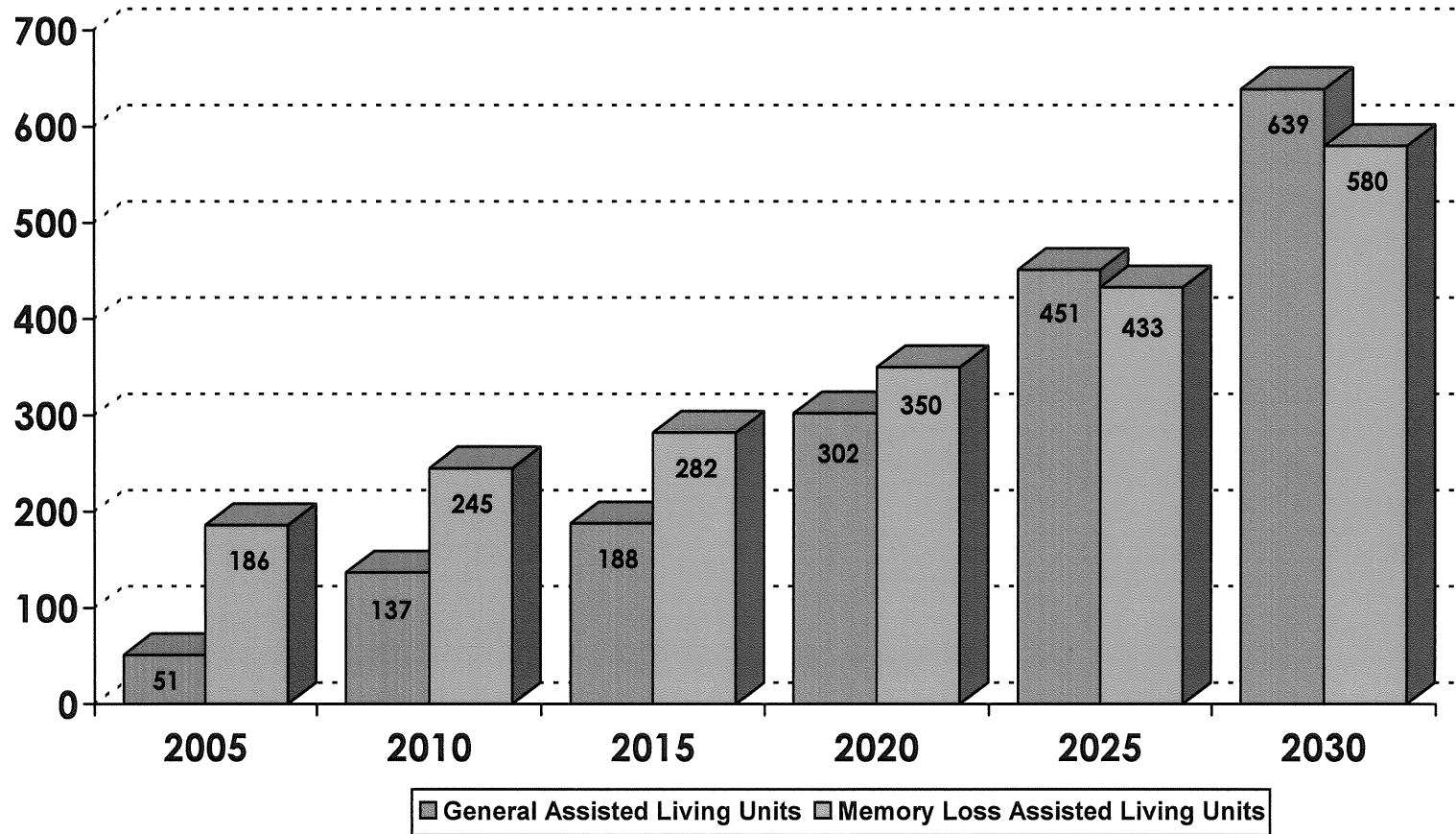


*Cahill Commons, Inver Grove Heights*



*Lakeside Pointe, Eagan*

# Demand of Affordable Assisted Living Units in Dakota County



Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2710**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Greiling, Hausman, Scalze and Meslow

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

A bill for an act

relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for renovation of the John Rose Minnesota Oval in Roseville; authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

**Section 1. APPROPRIATION; CITY OF ROSEVILLE.**

\$960,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Roseville to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip the renovation of the John Rose Minnesota Oval.

**Sec. 2. BOND SALE.**

To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to \$960,000 in the manner, on the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

**Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2710**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Greiling, Hausman, Scalze and Meslow

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for renovation of the  
1.3 John Rose Minnesota Oval in Roseville; authorizing the issuance of general  
1.4 obligation bonds.

1.5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.6 Section 1. APPROPRIATION; CITY OF ROSEVILLE.

1.7 \$960,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of  
1.8 employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Roseville to predesign,  
1.9 design, construct, furnish, and equip the renovation of the John Rose Minnesota Oval.

1.10 Sec. 2. BOND SALE.

1.11 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund, the  
1.12 commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to \$960,000  
1.13 in the manner, on the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, sections  
1.14 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

1.15 Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

1.16 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.





The City of Roseville respectfully requests the State of Minnesota invest \$960,000 in capital repairs for health and safety improvements, facility upgrades to increase efficiency, and repairs to maintain the structural integrity of the Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL.

In 1992 the state appropriated \$1.9 million to build the John Rose Minnesota OVAL – named in honor of former state representative and outdoors enthusiast John Rose. In 2005 the Guidant Foundation made a \$1 million investment in the OVAL for emergency repairs to the facility's failed cooling system, and the name was changed to reflect their support for this community asset.

At the same time a committee of residents and facility users issued a report identifying opportunities to improve the OVAL and threats to its long-term viability. Among their recommendations that the State renew its support for the Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL because:

- The original state bond funding given in 1992 did not meet all of the expenses
- The state expected lodging and restaurant tax proceeds to offset potential shortfalls; however, a mid-1990s change in the state tax laws prohibited this
- Operating costs exceed the anticipated amount users would be able to pay
- Roseville residents subsidize the operation of the facility by an average of \$150,000 per year
- The OVAL serves the entire state - most of the users are from outside the City of Roseville

### **Why the Minnesota OVAL is Important to the State and the World**



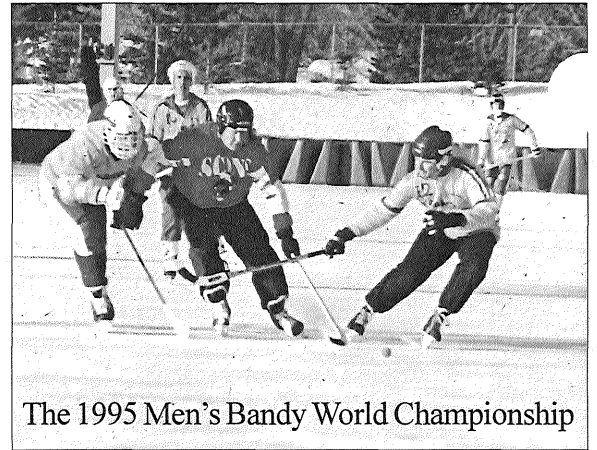
Olympians including Amy Sannes (left) and Maria Lamb who are competing in Torino, Italy in 2006 train at the OVAL. Everyday, numerous kids who have the potential to become future Olympians take to the ice. The Women's U.S. Bandy team trains and competes here. In mid-February the Minnesota OVAL hosted the 2006 Women's World Bandy Championship (see list of other national and international events held at the OVAL on back).

Weekend competitors including skaters from speedskating clubs located throughout the state, youth bandy and novice speedskaters practice and compete at the Minnesota OVAL. It's not uncommon for an entire family to spend time at the Minnesota OVAL. This one-of-a-kind facility offers hockey, bandy, figure skating, speedskating and recreational skating along with an indoor walking track and weight room. Schools, scouting groups and church groups from throughout the state visit the Minnesota OVAL for a safe, affordable family friendly destination.

## The Minnesota OVAL is a World Class Facility

Here's a sampling of national and international tournaments hosted by the Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL:

- Women's Bandy World Championship, 2006
- National Long Track Competition, 1994, 2000-2002, 2006
- Junior Long Track Nationals, 2000, 2006
- American Cup Speedskating, 1996, 1999-2003, 2005
- North American Bandy Cup, 1994-2005
- John Rose Open Speedskating Competition, 1993-2005
- North American Speedskating Championships; 1996-2005
- World Junior Speedskating Championship, 1998, 2004
- World Cup Speedskating, 1996, 1997, 1999
- Men's Bandy World Championship, 1995



The 1995 Men's Bandy World Championship

### Fast Facts About the Minnesota OVAL

- Largest continuous sheet of refrigerated ice in the world
- Largest Outdoor Aggressive Skate Park in the Midwest
- More than 100,000 user visits each year – enough to fill the Metrodome twice
- State of the art cooling system with 800 tons of refrigeration and 84 miles of underground piping
- One of only 5 such skating facilities in the U.S. (Butte, Lake Placid, Salt Lake and Milwaukee are the others)



### See What OVAL Users Have to Say

The Governor's office received more than 1,200 signatures from around the world on an online petition initiated by supporters and users of the OVAL. Log on to <http://www.ci.roseville.mn.us/parks/skatingcenter/oval.php> to read comments from members of your community and from around the world.

### If you have questions or need more information please contact:

Mayor Craig Klausung	<a href="mailto:craigklausung@comcast.net">craigklausung@comcast.net</a>	651-308-8916
Councilmember Dean Maschka	<a href="mailto:dmaschka@firstresourcegroup.com">dmaschka@firstresourcegroup.com</a>	651-636-3353
Parks and Recreation Commission Chair Jake Jacobson	<a href="mailto:rwjacobson@yahoo.com">rwjacobson@yahoo.com</a>	651-636-2393
Parks and Recreation Director Lonnie Brokke	<a href="mailto:lonnie.brokke@ci.roseville.mn.us">lonnie.brokke@ci.roseville.mn.us</a>	651-792-7101
Skating Center Superintendent Brad Tullberg	<a href="mailto:brad.tullberg@ci.roseville.mn.us">brad.tullberg@ci.roseville.mn.us</a>	651-792-7121
City Manager Neal Beets	<a href="mailto:neal.beets@ci.roseville.mn.us">neal.beets@ci.roseville.mn.us</a>	651-792-7021

## Economic Impact of the Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL

The Minnesota OVAL attracts 100,000 visitors each year and has more than a \$2.6 million impact on the state's economy. Of those visitors 40% are Roseville residents, 58% are other Minnesotans and 2% are international visitors or are from other states and need lodging. They come to Minnesota because of the OVAL, spending money here that wouldn't otherwise be spent in Minnesota.

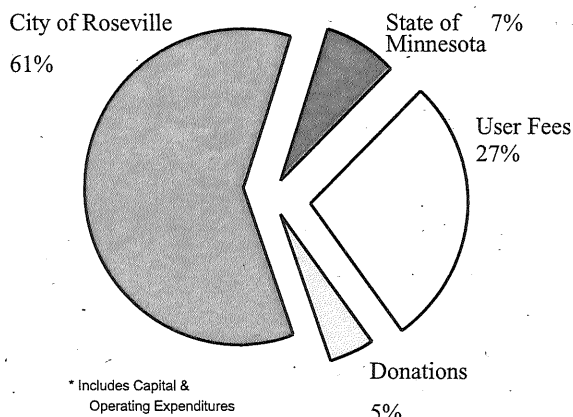
### Annual Economic Impact

Local Users spend	\$15/person/day	or \$ 960,000 a year
		+
Non-Local Users spend	\$80/person/day	or <u>\$1,648,000 a year</u>
	<b>Total impact</b>	<b>\$2,608,000 a year</b>

Per-day spending is estimated by Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission and is consistent with other amateur sports events in the Twin Cities. Per-day spending is spending directly related to the customers' attendance at an OVAL event and is an estimate of dollars spent. Economic impact is generated by multiplying direct spending by a multiplier of 1.6. The application of the multiplier quantifies the recycling of money within a community. A multiplier of 1.6 is considered extremely conservative within the industry.

## Funding for the Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL

### Funding Sources 1993-2005 \*



○ Nearly 100% of the OVAL's participants live in Minnesota, but only 40% are Roseville residents.

○ Since the OVAL opened in 1993, the City of Roseville has provided over 60% of the funding necessary to keep the facility operational.

○ Since 1993, Roseville taxpayers have paid \$4.5 million in direct payments towards the facility. By comparison, participants and user groups have paid \$2.5 million and the State of Minnesota has paid \$0.5 million.

- Roseville taxpayers subsidize competitive training and recreational activities of non-residents.
- Roseville residents subsidize the OVAL at the expense of other Roseville facilities, properties and programs.

## **GUIDANT JOHN ROSE MINNESOTA OVAL**

### **Bonding Request**

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>1. Building Entryway Improvements</b>  | <b>\$ 250,000</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expand entrance to improve customer flow and reduce congestion throughout OVAL facility</li><li>• Additional customer service space will provide better security and safe location to handle money</li></ul>  |                   |
| <b>2. Install Facility Monitoring Equipment</b>   | <b>\$ 35,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Install security cameras to monitor activity throughout facility especially at building access points</li><li>• Maximize staffing efficiency and effectiveness by directing staff to needed areas</li></ul>   |                   |
| <b>3. OVAL Scoreboard/Timing Mechanism Replacement</b>  | <b>\$ 225,000</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current technology is outdated and expensive to maintain</li><li>• Provide better service for regional, national and international events</li><li>• Expand marketing opportunities</li></ul>  |                   |
| <b>4. Renovate Banquet Facility Kitchen and Bathrooms</b>   | <b>\$ 125,000</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upgrade unisex bathrooms to separate men and women's restrooms</li><li>• Upgrade current kitchen to meet caterers' expectations and to handle larger groups of visitors</li><li>• Allow more maintenance during events, improving cleanliness and reducing health risks</li></ul> |                   |
| <b>5. OVAL Bleacher Seating and Resurfacers Pad Heating</b>   | <b>\$ 75,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eliminate health and safety hazards by heating concrete pad and bleacher area</li></ul>   |                   |
| <b>6. Replace OVAL Tarmac – Training Track</b>  | <b>\$ 50,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mill and blacktop perimeter of OVAL</li><li>• Eliminate cracks and potholes and create a smooth training surface</li></ul>  |                   |
| <b>7. Sound System Upgrade</b>  | <b>\$ 50,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upgrade aging sound system to allow an "All-Call" for safety, control and monitoring</li><li>• Improve communications throughout facility while minimizing sound levels in adjacent neighborhood</li></ul>  |                   |
| <b>8. Replace Skate Park OVAL Equipment</b>   | <b>\$ 65,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Replace outdated wood equipment with new, weather resistant pieces</li><li>• Eliminate potential structural failures</li></ul>  |                   |
| <b>9. Replace OVAL rink divider pads</b>  | <b>\$ 30,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Replace aging pads used to divide infield from track activities</li><li>• New pads provide latest materials to prevent injury</li></ul>   |                   |
| <b>10. Install Gas Heating and Snow Melt Pit at OVAL</b>  | <b>\$ 55,000</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create melting and heating area to increase efficiency when removing or cleaning ice</li><li>• Minimize the need to operate heavy equipment while participants are using the OVAL</li></ul>   |                   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>\$ 960,000</b> |

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in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2525**

May 19, 2005

Authored by Mahoney; Paymar; Hausman; Johnson, S.; Entenza and others

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the  
3 issuance of state bonds; appropriating money for the  
4 St. Paul Bioscience Corridor.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

6 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

7 \$15,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to  
8 the city of St. Paul to predesign, design, construct, furnish,  
9 and equip transportation, development, and redevelopment  
10 infrastructure required to support bioscience development in the  
11 St. Paul Bioscience Corridor.

12 Sec. 2. [BOND SALE.]

13 To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond  
14 proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue  
15 bonds of the state in an amount up to \$15,000,000 in the manner,  
16 upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
17 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota  
18 Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

19 Sec. 3. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

20 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final  
21 enactment.

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State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

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# BIOSCIENCE CORRIDOR



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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2714**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Cornish

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to appropriations; appropriating money for the Minnesota Agricultural  
Interpretive Center.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION; MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL**  
1.6 **INTERPRETIVE CENTER.**

1.7 \$633,500 is appropriated from the general fund to the Minnesota Historical Society  
1.8 for a grant to the Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center in Waseca. Of this amount,  
1.9 \$333,500 is to equip and restore current sites and exhibits and \$300,000 is for interactive  
1.10 exhibits and materials. This appropriation is in addition to the appropriation in Laws 2005,  
1.11 First Special Session chapter 1, article 3, section 10, subdivision 4.

Sec. 2. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.13 Section 1 is effective the day following final enactment.

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in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2714**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Cornish

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to appropriations; appropriating money for the Minnesota Agricultural  
1.3 Interpretive Center.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. APPROPRIATION; MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL  
1.6 INTERPRETIVE CENTER.


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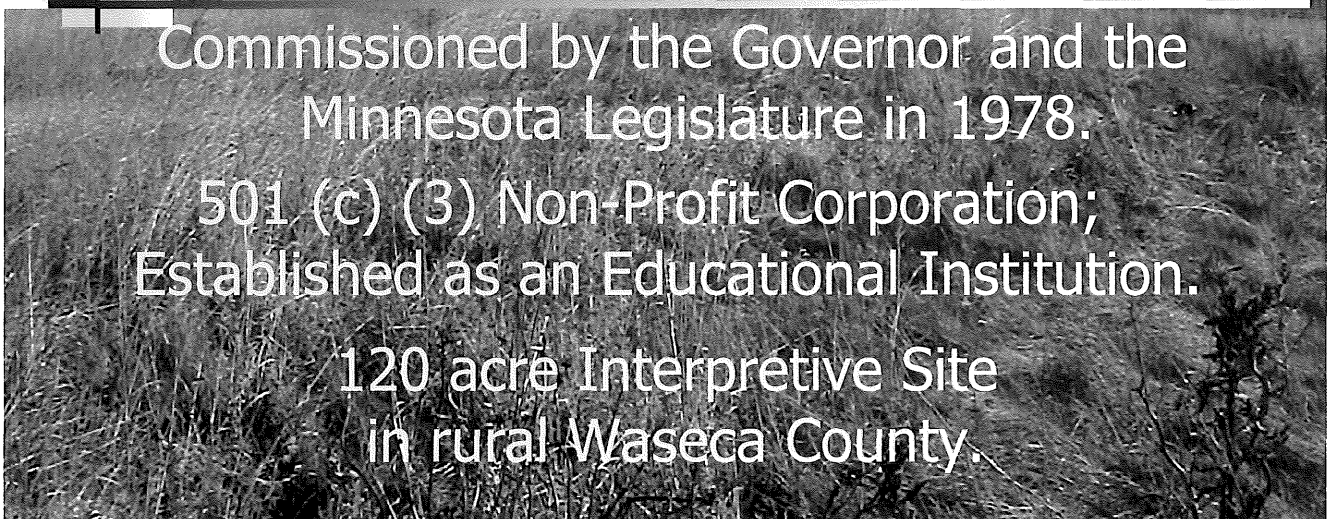
# The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center



*Into Your Future*  
With  
**Farmamerica**



## What is The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center?



Commissioned by the Governor and the  
Minnesota Legislature in 1978.

501 (c) (3) Non-Profit Corporation;  
Established as an Educational Institution.

120 acre Interpretive Site  
in rural Waseca County.





# What is The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center?

One of Three Official State  
Interpretive Sites Authorized by the  
1978 Legislature:

**Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center, Waseca**

**Forestry History Center, Grand Rapids**

**Ironworld Discovery Center, Chisholm**



## The FarmAmerica Vision:

To teach people of all ages  
about our agricultural, food  
and environmental systems  
and their impact on our lives.





# Farmamerica's Mission

To carry out our vision through public and private partnerships and interactive experiences for our visitors.



## The Opportunity.....

- The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center has a dedicated team of about 450 volunteers that assist with activities during the year.



# The Opportunity.....

- The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center averaged about 1600 students per year in 2004 and 2005 coming in from surrounding communities for school tours, up from 1,220 in 2003. These students had an opportunity to experience agriculture.

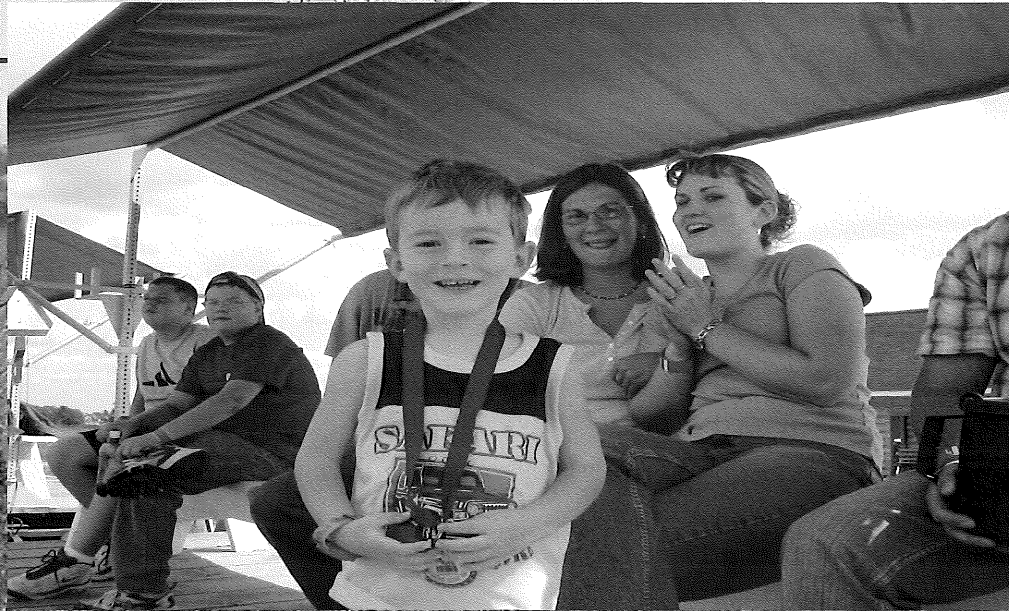
# The Opportunity.....



These students are learning!



## The Opportunity.....



Family tours

## The Opportunity.....

- MAIC receives grants and donations from a number of individuals, foundations and agribusinesses and additional support is required to maintain a facility with more than 25 buildings and structures with livestock and historical farm equipment.

# The Opportunity.....

The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center currently has 2 full time employees and a quarter time Executive Director. Supported by volunteer efforts, MAIC generates about \$136,000 per year in grants and income from events. MAIC receives \$128,000 per year in operating funds from the Legislature.

## Legislative Capital Support

1998 - \$1.5 Million – Visitor's Center



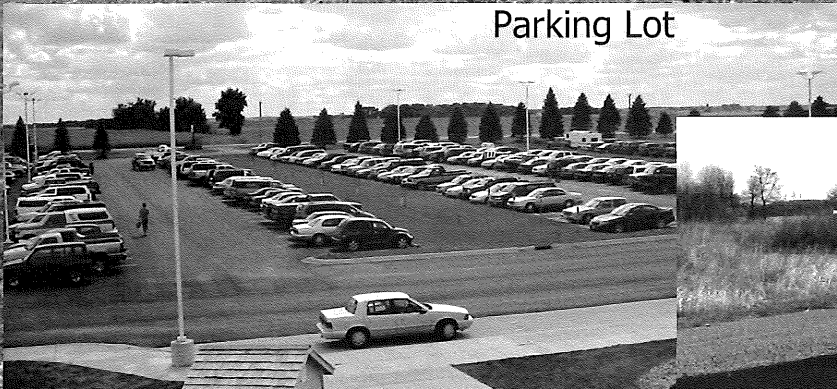


# Legislative Capital Support

1998 - \$1.5 Million – Visitor's Center

2000 - \$472,000 – Parking Lot and  
Accessibility Projects

Parking Lot



Time Lane Pathway



# Legislative Capital Support

1998 - \$1.5 Million – Visitor's Center

2000 - \$472,000 – Parking Lot &  
Accessibility Projects

2002 & 2004 No Capital funding due  
to budget limitations.

2006 - Requesting \$570,500 – Building  
Maintenance, Repairs and Exhibits



# Current Legislative Request

- 1850's Farmsite



Reconstruction  
of Homesite  
\$40,000

# Current Legislative Request

- 1850's Farmsite



Replace  
Corn  
Crib  
\$6,000

# Current Legislative Request

- 1850's Farmsite



Barn  
Repair  
Roof &  
Interior  
Walls  
\$2,500

# Current Legislative Request

- 1850's Farmsite



Repair  
Root  
Cellar  
\$4,000



# Current Legislative Request

- 1850's Farmsite



Repair post & rail fence - \$2,000

# Current Legislative Request

- 1850's Farmsite



Repair  
Hovel  
Roof  
\$2,000

# Current Legislative Request

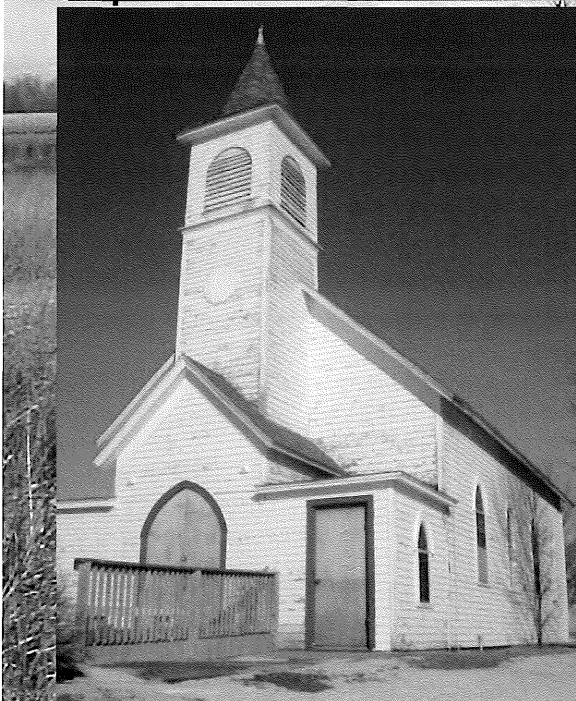
- Country Schoolhouse



Interior  
Wall/Ceiling  
Improvements  
\$6,000

# Current Legislative Request

- Country Church



Replace Front Door &  
Windows \$7,500  
Interior Restoration  
\$7,500





WEEKEND FEST

# Current Legislative Request

- 1930s Farm – Milk House



Doors &  
Windows \$1,000

# Current Legislative Request

- 1930s Farm – Granary



Replace South Wall/Electrical  
\$10,000



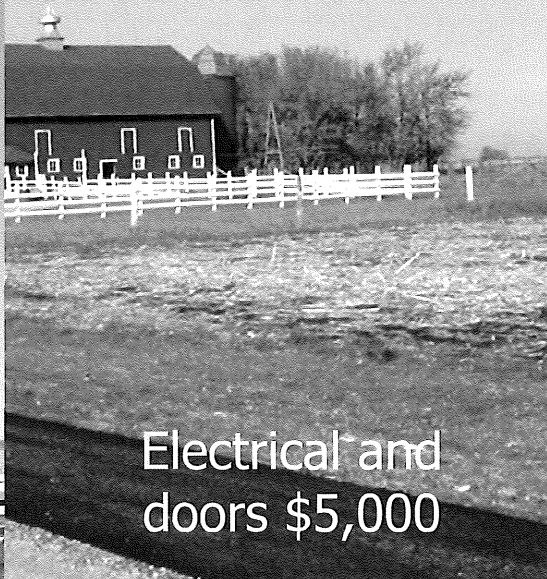


# The Digital Network

quest

# Current Legislative Request

- 1930s Farm – Barn



Electrical and  
doors \$5,000

# Current Legislative Request

- Feed Mill



Replace Roof/Interior Repairs  
\$40,000

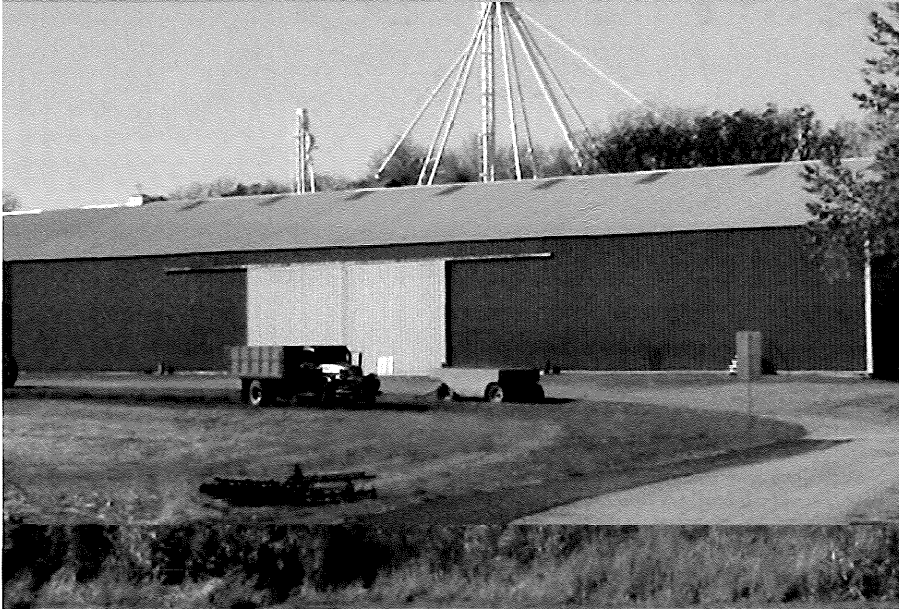




# Current Legislative Request

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- 1970s Farm Shop



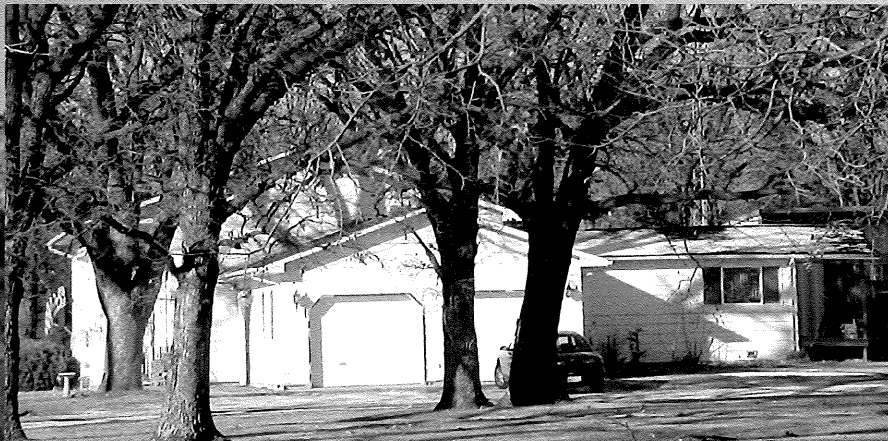
Interior  
Repairs &  
Doors  
\$7,000



# Current Legislative Request

---

- 1970s Farm House



New Siding &  
Electrical work  
\$30,000



# Current Legislative Request

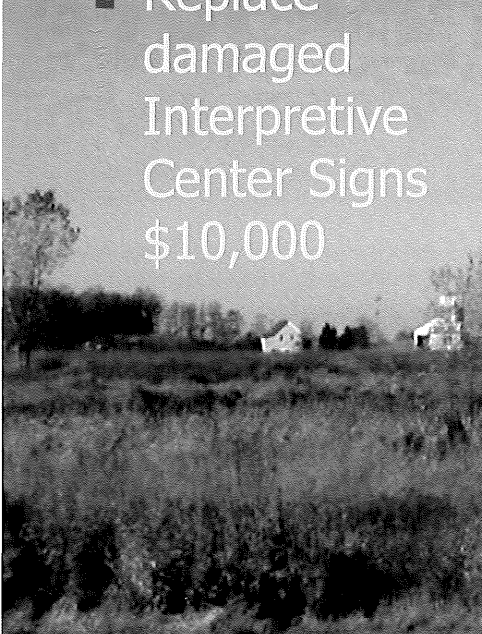
- Agri-Hall Museum



Establish  
new  
educational  
exhibits  
\$20,000

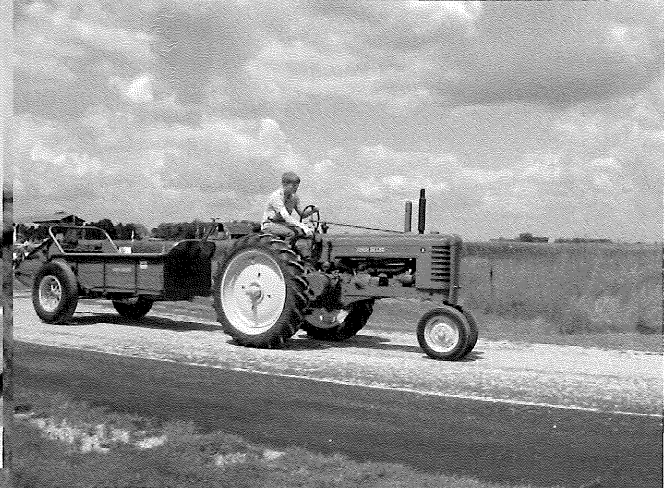
# Current Legislative Request

- Replace  
damaged  
Interpretive  
Center Signs  
\$10,000



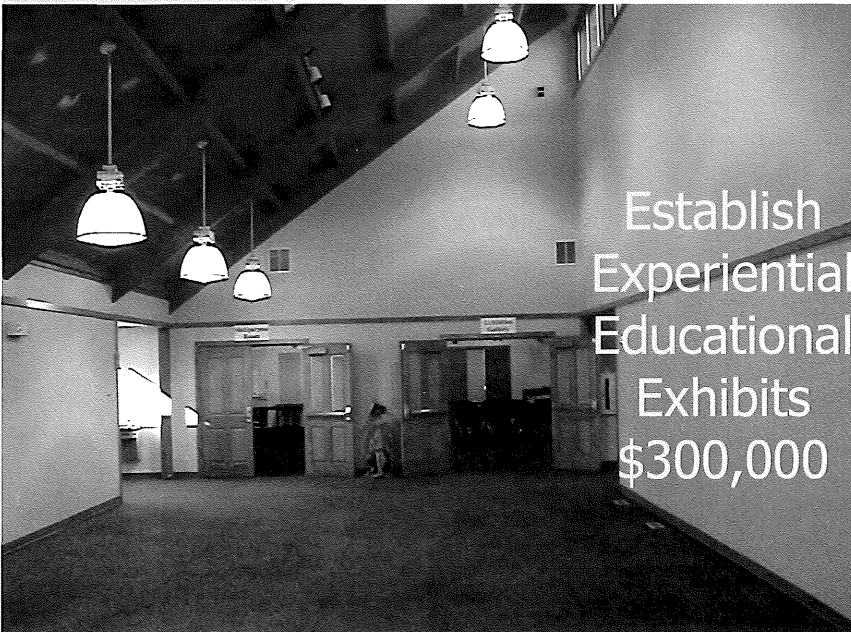
# Current Legislative Request

- Restore old machinery at all sites \$30,000

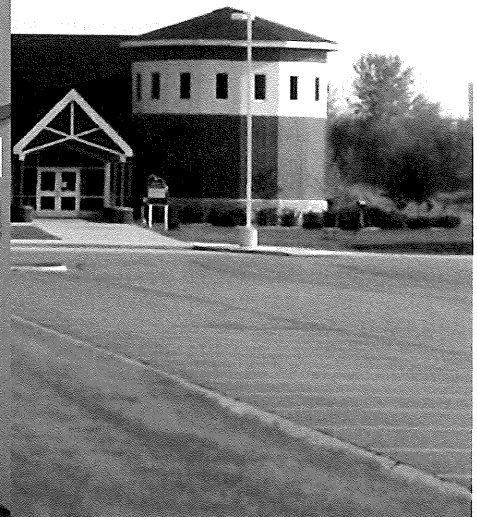


# Current Legislative Request

- Visitor's Center Great Hall



Establish  
Experiential  
Educational  
Exhibits  
\$300,000







# Current Legislative Request: \$570,500

From the Board, Staff and Hundreds of  
Volunteers of the Minnesota Agricultural  
Interpretive Center

**"Many, many thanks for  
your continuing support"**



The Minnesota  
Agricultural Interpretive  
Center

*Into YOUR Future*  
With  
**farmamerica**

Presentation and photos  
by:

Ed Frederick

Roy A. Johnson

Jerry Rutledge

Steve Melcher

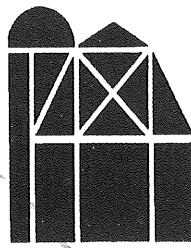
**MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL INTERPRETIVE CENTER (FARMAMERICA)  
CAPITAL REQUESTS FOR 2006 MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

<b>SITE</b>	<b>PURPOSE/ LOCATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE COST</b>	<b>SUB- TOTAL</b>
		MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF CURRENT SITES AND EXHIBITS		
1850's Farm	House	Reconstruction	\$ 40,000.00	
	Corn Crib	Replace	\$ 6,000.00	
	Barn	Repair roof and interior walls	\$ 2,500.00	
	Root cellar	Repair	\$ 4,000.00	
	Fence	Replace split posts and rails	\$ 2,000.00	
	Hovel	Repair Roof	\$ 2,000.00	
				\$ 56,500.00
Schoolhouse	Schoolhouse	Interior wall/ceiling improvements	\$ 6,000.00	
				\$ 6,000.00
Church	Church	Replace front door & windows	\$ 7,500.00	
		Interior restoration	\$ 7,500.00	
				\$ 15,000.00
1930's Farm	House	Replace roof	\$ 15,000.00	
	House	Siding & porch restoration	\$ 20,000.00	
	Farm Shed	Roof replacement	\$ 2,000.00	
	Milk House	Doors and Windows	\$ 1,000.00	
	Grainery	Replace south side wall/electrical	\$ 10,000.00	
	Machine Shed	Electrical & restoration	\$ 2,000.00	
	Chicken House	New fence	\$ 1,000.00	
	Barn	Electrical & doors	\$ 5,000.00	
				\$ 56,000.00
Feed Mill	Feed Mill	Replace Roof/interior	\$ 40,000.00	
				\$ 40,000.00

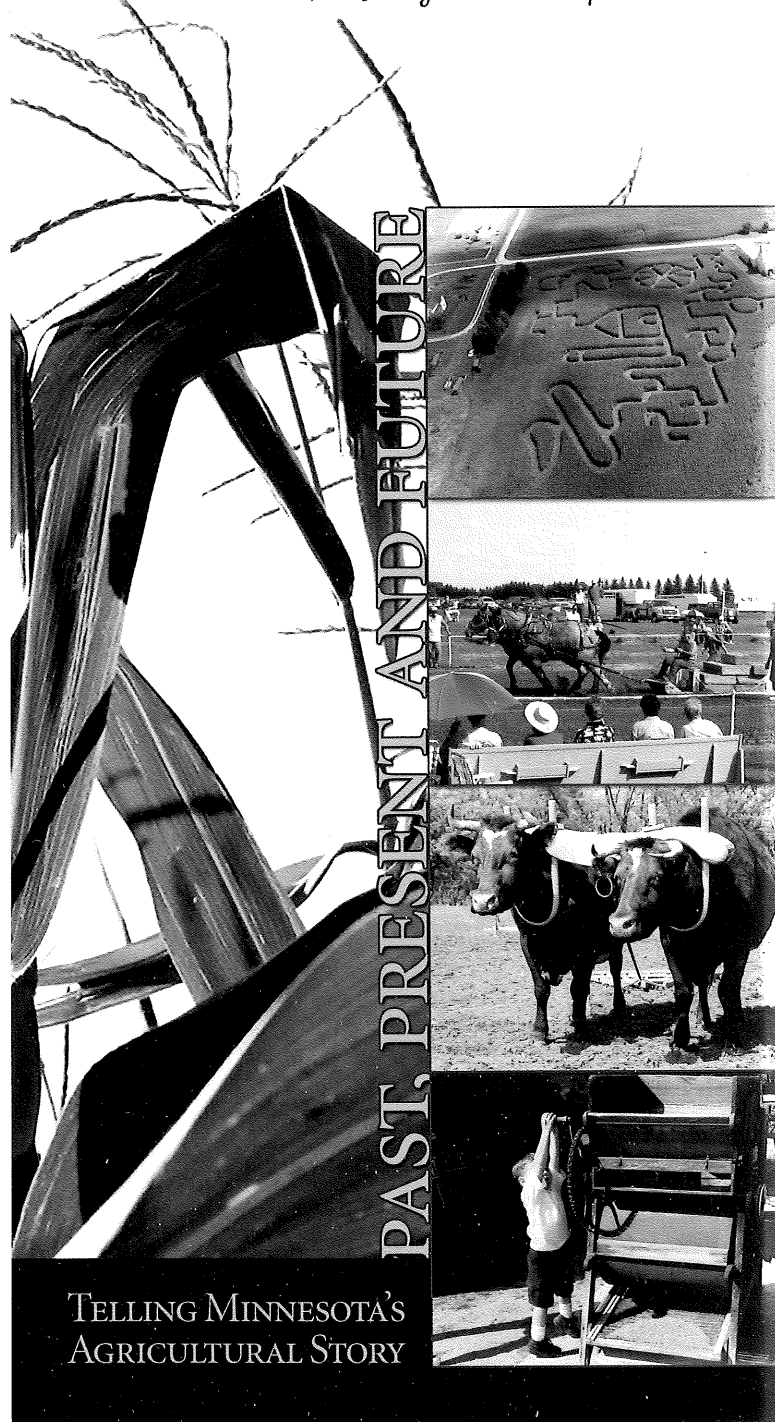
(OVER)

1970's Farm	Shop	Interior repairs and doors	\$	7,000.00	
	House	Siding & Electrical	\$	30,000.00	
	Agri-Hall Museum	Establish new exhibits	\$	20,000.00	
					\$57,000.00
All Sites	Signs	Replace Damaged Interpretive Signs	\$	10,000.00	
	Restoration	Restore old machinery	\$	30,000.00	
					\$40,000.00
Equipment	Maintenance	3/4 ton pickup	\$	20,000.00	
	Maintenance	Snow Blade for pickup	\$	4,000.00	
	Maintenance	Tractor	\$	30,000.00	
	Maintenance	Stock Trailer	\$	4,000.00	
	Maintenance	Mower	\$	5,000.00	
					\$63,000.00
		Total Maintenance and restoration request			\$333,500.00
		Modern Agricultural Exhibit			
All Sites	Education	Planning and Design		\$20,000.00	
All Sites	Education	Interactive Exhibits and Materials		\$280,000.00	
					\$300,000.00
		Total Request			\$633,500.00
		less equipment			\$63,000.00
		Total Request less Equipment			\$570,500.00

2/20/06



*FarmAmerica*  
The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center



TELLING MINNESOTA'S  
AGRICULTURAL STORY

# 2005 Schedule

**Self Guided Walking Tours**     **June - August**  
Wednesday thru Saturday 10 am -3 pm

**Log Cabin Picnic**     **June 26**

Come for lunch and enjoy an afternoon of country sunshine, food, and entertainment from 12-4:00pm. All proceeds will go towards restoration of the cabin in the 1850's settlement farm.

**Tractor Jamboree**     **August 13-14**

If you like tractors you won't want to miss this exciting weekend at Farmamerica. Enjoy the tractor and covered wagon parade, tour the grounds and visit with our residents in period costume as they demonstrate farm activities from the pioneer days to present day. *Sunday only:* Church Service, all-you-can-eat "Dad's Belgian Waffles" for breakfast followed by our famous antique tractor pull. Fall Corn Maze opens.

**Horse Expo**     **September 10-11**

This great event for the family features all kinds of horses actively participating in working demonstrations & farming activities. Be sure to visit the Peddlers grove to experience Pioneer life, crafts, entertainment, and mouthwatering treats. Don't miss the Draft Horse Pull, Saturday@1:00pm. (Weigh in of horses@11:00am)

**Haunted Corn Maze**     **September 30- October 15 (weekends)**

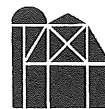
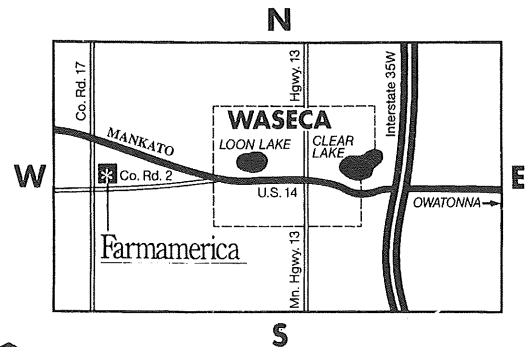
This big Halloween event has become so popular we are hosting it weekends **Sept. 30** through **Oct. 15**. Enter the haunted corn maze at your own risk and you will be sure to encounter some mighty scary ghosts and goblins.

**All Hallow's Eve**     **October 29**

Celebrate an old fashioned Halloween with pumpkin carving, magic shows, and safe tricks & treats. Noon to 4:00pm.

**Dad's Belgian Waffles**     **November 27**

Bring the family out for breakfast. All-you-can-eat for \$5.00  
8:30am -12:30pm



**Farmamerica**  
The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center

507 835 2052  
[www.farmamerica.org](http://www.farmamerica.org)

Call or visit our website for ticket prices and information about events, tours and facility rental.



# — OVER THE FENCE —

## POST



Published by The Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center – Waseca, Minnesota Fall 2005

### Comments from the Chair

by Ed Frederick

We have much to be thankful for in 2005.

Our over 400 volunteers and limited staff kept the operations and programs successfully moving forward at Farmamerica. We recognized all of the volunteers at the Volunteer Appreciation Dinner on Thursday, November 11th. The Director's Award for long time service went to Dale and Shirley Huelsnitz and Shirley Frederick. The Volunteers of the Year went to Steve and Liz Melcher, Corey Condon, and Nancy Clark, Signature Strategies. Congratulations to all.

Thanks to the Governor and Legislature for increasing our support funds to \$128,000 per year (up \$21,500). Special thanks to Representative Bob Gunther and our local legislators, Representative Tony Cornish, Senator Julie Rosen, Representative Connie Ruth, and Senator Dick Day.

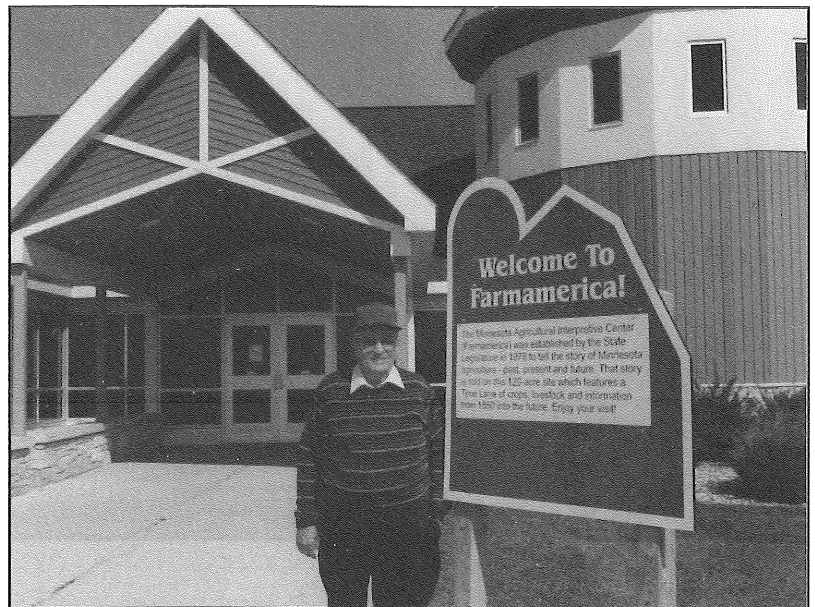
We are thankful that we keep our budget in the black with successful fund-raisers: Waffle Breakfasts, Country Cuisine, Scrap-booking, Haunted Corn Maze and others.

Our list of agricultural business/industry partners continue to grow along with our school tours and total visitors for the year.

With the help of Interbang, Inc. and Cargill, we held our Strategic Planning meeting on November 21st. We are looking forward to growing and further developing the Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center in 2006. The emphasis will be on partnerships, the future and targeted growth.

We need the help of all to meet our vision of "teaching people of all ages about agricultural, food and environmental systems and their impact on our lives.

Thanks for your help and support.



*We are thankful that Roy Lukken from Big River, California was able to visit Farmamerica on September 21st. Roy was pleased with the development on the site and the theme, "God, Man, and Land". Roy and his deceased wife, Marcie, donated the land in 1978 and helped to start Farmamerica.*



## Organize & Preserve Your Photos

Join us for 2006 Organize & Preserve your Photos Workshops at FARMAMERICA January 7th, April 1st, July 15th and November 4th

Preserve your history while helping Farmamerica preserve Minnesota's farm history!

Free Drop In Time 10am-3pm: Looking for a simple system to organize your photos or digital images? Drop in to see how to get organized, ask questions, and get ideas. Bring 2-3 photos to learn how to preserve those stories and try the tools. Drop in to get your free gift & color CropTalk.

Workshop 9am-6pm: Looking for time & space to work on your photo project? Come & join us for a fun day filled with workspace, time to work, door prizes, gift for coming, sit & sort station, professional consultant help, mini sessions, color CropTalk, & dessert bar ( muffins, bars, coffee, hot chocolate). Bring your own bag lunch to enjoy outside (weather permitting) or inside while exchanging ideas. Restaurants available nearby. Enjoy this fun while getting your photos organized for your family & friends.

Workshop Fee: \$20 Donation to Farmamerica for all day 9-6 (come & go as you wish). \$15 for 2006 Farmamerica Members. Make checks to Farmamerica & mail to Amy Storch, Creative Memories Director, P.O. Box 631, Lakeville, MN 55044 ASAP to reserve a spot. Include name, address & phone Confirmation will be mailed.

\*\*Organizational tools & digital images or photo supplies available for purchase from 10-3pm.

Questions?? Call Amy Toll Free at 1.866.392.5286



Farmamerica's Haunted Corn Maze helped raise \$1,601. \$1.00 of each ticket was donated to support the America Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund.



2005 Farmamerica Volunteer Award winners – Steve Melcher, Nancy Clark, Korey Condon, Shirley Frederick, Shirley Huelsnitz, Dale Huelsnitz



Darwin & Berneda Ward show off their dancing skills at the 1930's farm.



Minnesota State University, Mankato President Richard Davenport and MNSCU Chancellor James McCormick were Special Guests at the August Festivals.



# DONATIONS

from May 15, 2005 to November 15, 2005

## MEMBERSHIPS

Linda Brekke  
Burt & Lois Coy  
Earl & Dorathea Lillestrand  
Barb Maher  
Arlene Peterson  
Doug & Connie Ruth  
Charles Westby  
Corey & Katie Youngberg

## DONATIONS

Manny & Pat Beckmann  
Paul Day  
Cy Denn  
Keith Lammers  
Kwik Trip, Inc.  
Steve & Liz Melcher  
Palmer Sunbeam 4-H Club  
State Bank of New Richland

## MEMORIALS

**Reuben Born**  
*Lucille Below*  
**Bill Draeger**  
*Mary Kruger*  
**Emil Meyer**  
*William & Patricia Hoversten*  
**Milton Nielsen**  
*William & Patricia Hoversten*  
**Glenn Preston**  
*Lester Anderson*  
**Merle Reineke**  
*William & Patricia Hoversten*

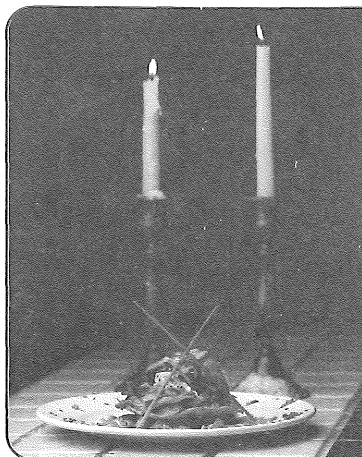
## SPONSORSHIPS

4-Season's Athletics  
Arnfelt Chiropractic  
C & C Plumbing  
Cargill  
DeKalb/Asgrow Company  
Domino's Pizza  
First National Bank  
Hy-Vee  
Kwik Trip  
Betty McShane  
Melcher's Power Vac  
Gene Miller - Elm Homes  
Roundbank  
Roundbank Insurance  
Schmidt Law Office  
Srp Heating Air Conditioning & Refrigeration  
Taco Johns  
Target  
United Prairie Bank  
Wal-Mart  
Waseca Exchange Club  
Waseca Lions  
Waseca Music Co.

## PARTNERSHIPS

Minnesota Corn Growers Association  
Minnesota Farm Bureau  
UMWSSA Alumni Association

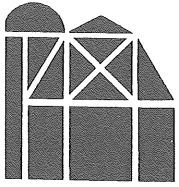
## THANK YOU!



## All New Country Cuisine Celebrates 5th Anniversary

Farmamerica's 5th Annual Country Cuisine will be held Friday, February 24, 2006 and will have a whole new format...come and sample your food favorites from previous vendors and a host of new ones. This year's event will feature everything from soup to nuts! Live auction and silent auction items will be available. Co Chair Couples Doug and Judy Leet and Marty and Julia Armstrong are working to make this the best Country Cuisine ever! Space is limited so mark your calendars and call Farmamerica today to make your reservation.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A VOLUNTEER? CALL 507-835-2052



**Farmamerica**  
 7367 360th Ave.  
 Waseca, MN 56093

NON PROFIT  
 ORGANIZATION  
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 WASECA, MN  
 PERMIT NO.83

## 2006 Schedule

- January 7 –  
*Organize & Preserve your Photos Workshop*
- February 24 – *Country Cuisine*
- April 1 – *Organize & Preserve your Photos Workshop*
- June, July August – Tuesday through Friday -  
*Self-guided walking tours (10 am – 3 pm)*
- July 15 – *Organize & Preserve your Photos Workshop*
- August 12 & 13 – *Farmamerica Summer Show*
- September 9 & 10 – *Farmamerica Fall Fair*
- October – Weekends – *Haunted Corn Maze*
- October 28 – *All Hallows Eve*
- November 4 –  
*Organize & Preserve your Photos Workshop*
- November 9 – *Volunteer Appreciation Dinner*
- November 26 – *Dad's Belgian Waffles*

Check  
**www.farmamerica.org**  
 for details!

## Volunteer Board of Directors

Ed Frederick, Waseca .....Chair  
 Paul Day, Northfield .....Vice Chair  
 Jim Tippy, Waseca .....Secretary  
 Jerry Rutledge, Waseca .....Treasurer

Linda Brekke, Owatonna	Barb Maher, Mankato
Dr. Joseph Eckert, Mankato	Virginia McCarthy, Janesville
William L. Hoversten, Waseca	Steve Melcher, Janesville
Roy A. Johnson, Minnetonka	Alvis More, Mapleton
Henry Kalis, Wells	Vic Richardson, Owatonna

## Staff

Harlan Holmquist, *Part-time Executive Director*  
 Crystal Paulson, *Office Manager/Development Coordinator*  
 Jeff Huelsnitz, *Site Manager*

---

4 mi. west of Waseca on County Road 2.  
 ; 80 miles south of the Twin Cities  
 7637 360th Avenue • Waseca, MN 56093  
 507-835-2052 • fax 507-835-2053  
 www.farmamerica.org • farmamer@hickorytech.net



FORN

Booster No. 125  
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in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2657**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Urdahl

Unofficially referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital investment; authorizing spending to acquire and better  
1.3 public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature;  
1.4 appropriating money for city of Watkins infrastructure reconstruction;  
1.5 authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION; CITY OF WATKINS.**

1.8 \$7,170,630 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the public facilities  
1.9 authority for a grant to the city of Watkins to replace water mains, sanitary sewers, and  
1.10 streets, including curb and gutter and sidewalks, and to construct a permanent storm  
1.11 sewer system.

1.12 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

1.13 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund,  
1.14 the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
1.15 \$7,170,630 in the manner, on the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
1.16 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
1.17 sections 4 to 7.

1.18 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.19 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

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***WATKINS, Mn.***  
***Infrastructure Reconstruction Summary***

- Estimated Project Costs: \$7,170,630
  
- Project Activities:
  - Water Main Replacement
  - Sanitary Sewer Replacement
  - Reconstruction of Streets
  - Construct permanent Storm Sewer System
  
- Funding Resources Considered:
  - City General Obligation / Improvement Bonds
  - Rural Development Loans / Grants
  - Public Facility Loans / WIF
  - Minnesota Rural Water Loans
  
- 2006 Project Priority Listing:
  - Drinking Water Revolving Fund:   Points - 12.0     Rank - 62
  - Water Pollution Control Fund:    Points - 219.0    Rank -106
  
- Revenue for Repayment Considerations:
  - Special Assessments
  - Tax Levy
  - Water / Sewer User Fee Increases
  
- Property Tax Increase Impacts without assistance (annual increase over existing tax burden):
  - Residential Property (\$90,000 EMV):         \$1,030 increase
  - Commercial Property (\$90,000 EMV):         \$1,550 increase
  
  - Existing TOTAL Tax Burden (\$90,000 EMV)
    - Residential                             \$1,372
    - Commercial                             \$2,725
  
- Median Household Income:     \$32,188

# City of Watkins 2006 Infrastructure Program

OMB Approval No. 0348-0041

## BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Column a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4. Engineering, Admin., Legal and Finance fees	\$932,503.00	\$153,483.00	\$1,085,986.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7. Site work	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9. Construction	\$4,709,612.00	\$775,166.00	\$5,484,778.00
10. Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11. Capital Interest	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$5,642,115.00	\$928,649.00	\$6,570,764.00
13. Contingencies	\$471,019.00	\$77,517.00	\$548,536.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15. Project (program) income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$6,113,134.00	\$1,006,166.00	\$7,119,300.00
<b>FEDERAL FUNDING</b>			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: Enter eligible costs for (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter the resulting Federal share.	\$0		
Note: 1) Non-allowable component (\$1,006,166) is street curb and gutter, sidewalk & driveways			

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1.1 A bill for an act  
 1.2 relating to capital improvements; environment; appropriating money for a grant  
 1.3 to the city of East Bethel for the construction of a zero-discharge wastewater  
 1.4 treatment plant; authorizing sale of state bonds.

1.5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.6 Section 1. **EAST BETHEL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.**

1.7 Subdivision 1. **Appropriation.** \$5,200,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds  
 1.8 fund to the Public Facilities Authority for a grant to the city of East Bethel for the  
 1.9 construction of a zero-discharge wastewater treatment plant.

1.10 Subd. 2. **Bond sale.** To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond  
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## California Health Laws Related to Recycled Water

### "The Purple Book"

#### ***Excerpts from the Health and Safety Code, Water Code, and Titles 22 and 17 of the California Code of Regulations***

***Last Update: June 2001***

*The document is meant to be an aid to staff of the Drinking Water Program within the Department of Health Services Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. It should not be relied upon by the regulated community as the State of California's representation of the law, since the published codes are the only official representations of the law.*

*Published codes are available on the Internet at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/> (statutes) and <http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/> (regulations). They are also available at law libraries -- call your County Bar Association for the nearest location.*

*Every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of this compilation. Readers who find and error or who are aware of an omission should contact Jeff Stone of DHS' Recycled Water Unit at [jstone1@dhs.ca.gov](mailto:jstone1@dhs.ca.gov).*

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## HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

**Division 104. Environmental Health Services**  
**Part 12. Drinking Water**  
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**Article 7. Requirements and Compliance**

**116551. Augmentation of source with recycled water**

The department shall not issue a permit to a public water system or amend a valid existing permit for the use of a reservoir as a source of supply that is directly augmented with recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code, unless the department does all of the following:

(a) Performs an engineering evaluation that evaluates the proposed treatment technology and finds that the proposed technology will ensure that the recycled water meets or exceeds all applicable primary and secondary drinking water standards and poses no significant threat to public health.

(b) Hold at least three duly noticed public hearings in the area where the recycled water is proposed to be used or supplied for human consumption to receive public testimony on that proposed use. The department shall make available to the public, not less than 10 days prior to the date of the first hearing held pursuant to this subdivision, the evaluations and findings made pursuant to subdivision (a).

**Chapter 5. Water Equipment and Control**

**Article 2. Cross-Connection Control by Water Users**

**116800. Control of users**

Local health officers may maintain programs for the control of cross-connections by water users, within the users' premises, where public exposure to drinking water contaminated by backflow may occur. The programs may include inspections within water users premises for the purpose of identifying cross-connection hazards and determining appropriate backflow protection. Water users shall comply with all orders, instructions, regulations, and notices from the local health officer with respect to the installation, testing, and maintenance of backflow prevention devices. The local health

officer may collect fees from those water users subject to inspection to offset the costs of implementing cross-connection control programs.

**116805. Fees**

(a) Local health officers may maintain programs, in cooperation with water suppliers, to protect against backflow through service connections into the public water supply, and, with the consent of the water supplier, may collect fees from the water supplier to offset the costs of implementing these programs.

(b) The fees authorized under this section and under Section 116800 shall be limited to the costs of administering these programs. At the discretion of the water supplier, the fees collected from the water supplier by the local health officer may be passed through to water users.

(c) Programs authorized under this section and Section 116800 shall be conducted in accordance with backflow protection regulations adopted by the department.

(d) Nothing in this article shall prevent a water supplier from directly charging those water users required to install backflow prevention devices for the costs of the programs authorized in this section and Section 116800.

**116810. Certification of device testers**

To assure that testing and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are performed by persons qualified to do testing and maintenance, local health officers may maintain programs for certification of backflow prevention device testers. The local health officer may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the certificate of a tester, if, after a hearing before the local health officer or his or her designee, the local health officer or his or her designee finds that the tester has practiced fraud or deception or has displayed gross negligence or misconduct in the performance of his or her duties as a certified backflow prevention device tester. The local health officer may collect fees from certified testers to offset the cost of the certification program provided pursuant to this section. The certification standards shall be consistent with the backflow protection regulations adopted by the department.

**116815. Purple pipe for recycled water**

(a) All pipes installed above or below the ground, on and after June 1, 1993, that are designed to carry recycled water, shall be colored purple or distinctively wrapped with purple tape.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply only in areas served by a water supplier delivering water for municipal and industrial purposes, and in no event shall apply to any of the following:

(1) Municipal or industrial facilities that have established a labeling or marking system for recycled water on their premises, as otherwise required by a local agency, that clearly distinguishes recycled water from potable water.

(2) Water delivered for agricultural use.

(c) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code.

#### **116820. Violations**

Any person who violates any provision of this article, violates any order of the local health officer pursuant to this article, or knowingly files a false statement or report required by the local health officer pursuant to this article is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days in the county jail or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day of a violation of any provision of this article or of any order of the local health officer beyond the time stated for compliance of the order shall be a separate offense.



## WATER CODE

### Division 7. Water Quality Chapter 2. Definitions

#### 13050. Terms used in this division

As used in this division:

- (a) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.
- (b) "Regional board" means any California regional water quality control board for a region as specified in Section 13200.
- (c) "Person" includes any city, county, district, the state, and the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law.
- (d) "Waste" includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.
- (e) "Waters of the state" means any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.
- (f) "Beneficial uses" of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.
- (g) "Quality of the water" refers to chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use.
- (h) "Water quality objectives" means the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

(i) "Water quality control" means the regulation of any activity or factor which may affect the quality of the waters of the state and includes the prevention and correction of water pollution and nuisance.

(j) "Water quality control plan" consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following:

- (1) Beneficial uses to be protected.
- (2) Water quality objectives.
- (3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

(k) "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. "Contamination" includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the state are affected.

(l) (1) "Pollution" means an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following:

- (A) The waters for beneficial uses.
- (B) Facilities which serve these beneficial uses.

(2) "Pollution" may include "contamination."

(m) "Nuisance" means anything which meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.
- (2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.
- (3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

(n) "Recycled water" means water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefor considered a valuable resource.

(o) "Citizen or domiciliary" of the state includes a foreign corporation having substantial business contacts in the state or which is subject to service of process in this state.

(p) (1) "Hazardous substance" means either of the following:

(A) For discharge to surface waters, any substance determined to be a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(B) For discharge to groundwater, any substance listed as a hazardous waste or hazardous material pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code, without regard to whether the substance is intended to be used, reused, or discarded, except that "hazardous substance" does not include any substance excluded from Section 311 (b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act because it is within the scope of Section 311(a)(1) of that act.

(2) "Hazardous substance" does not include any of the following:

(A) Nontoxic, nonflammable, and noncorrosive stormwater runoff drained from underground vaults, chambers, or manholes into gutters or storm sewers.

(B) Any pesticide which is applied for agricultural purposes or is applied in accordance with a cooperative agreement authorized by Section 116180 of the Health and Safety Code, and is not discharged accidentally or for purposes of disposal, the application of which is in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(C) Any discharge to surface water of a quantity less than a reportable quantity as determined by regulations issued pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(D) Any discharge to land which results, or probably will result, in a discharge to groundwater if the amount of the discharge to land is less than a reportable quantity, as determined by regulations adopted pursuant to Section 13271, for substances listed as hazardous pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code. No discharge shall be deemed a discharge of a reportable quantity until regulations set a reportable quantity for the substance discharged.

(q) (1) "Mining waste" means all solid, semisolid, and liquid waste materials from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals. Mining waste includes, but is not limited to, soil, waste rock, and overburden, as defined in Section 2732 of the Public Resources Code, and tailings, slag, and other processed waste materials, including cementitious materials that are managed at the cement manufacturing facility where the materials were generated.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, "cementitious material" means cement, cement kiln dust, clinker, and clinker dust.

(r) "Master recycling permit" means a permit issued to a supplier or a distributor, or both, of recycled water, that includes waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 and water recycling requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13523.1.

#### **13051. Injection well**

As used in this division, "injection well" means any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, dug pit, or hole in the ground into which waste or fluid is discharged, and any associated subsurface appurtenances, and the depth of which is greater than the circumference of the shaft, pit, or hole.

#### **13169. Groundwater protection program**

(a) The state board is authorized to develop and implement a groundwater protection program as provided under the Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 300 and following of Title 42 of the United States Code, and any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act. The authority of the state board under this section includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) To apply for and accept state groundwater protection grants from the federal government.

(2) To take any additional action as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that the state's groundwater protection program complies with any federal regulations issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act or any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to expand the authority of the state board as authorized under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Div. 7 (commencing with Sec. 13000) Wat. C.).

### **13274. Public water system rights**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any public water system regulated by the State Department of Health Services shall have the same legal rights and remedies against a responsible party, when the water supply used by that public water system is contaminated, as those of a private land owner whose groundwater has been contaminated.

(b) For purposes of this section, "responsible party" has the same meaning as defined in Section 25323.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

## **Chapter 6. Financial Assistance**

### **Article 1. State Water Quality Control Fund**

#### **13400. Definitions**

As used in this chapter, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

(a) "Fund" means the State Water Quality Control Fund.

(b) "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state.

(c) "Facilities" means:

- (1) facilities for the collection, treatment, or export of waste when necessary to prevent water pollution,
- (2) facilities to recycle wastewater and to convey recycled water,
- (3) facilities or devices to conserve water, or
- (4) any combination of the foregoing.

#### **13401. Fund's continuing existence**

(a) The State Water Quality Control Fund is continued in existence. The following moneys in the fund are appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the state board in making loans to public agencies in accordance with this chapter:



- (1) The balance of the original moneys deposited in the fund.
  - (2) Any money repaid to the fund.
  - (3) Any remaining balance of the money in the fund deposited therein after the specific appropriations for loans to the South Tahoe Public Utility District, the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the Truckee Sanitary District, and to any other governmental entity in the areas served by such districts have been made.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), upon the order of the state board, the money in the State Water Quality Control Fund shall be transferred to the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

## **Article 2. Loans to Local Agencies**

### **13410. Applications**

Applications for construction loans under this chapter shall include:

- (a) A description of the proposed facilities.
- (b) A statement of facts showing the necessity for the proposed facilities and showing that funds of the public agency are not available for financing such facilities and that the sale of revenue or general obligation bonds through private financial institutions is impossible or would impose an unreasonable burden on the public agency.
- (c) A proposed plan for repaying the loan.
- (d) Other information as required by the state board.

### **13411. DHS consultation**

Upon a determination by the state board, after consultation with the State Department of Health, that

- (a) the facilities proposed by an applicant are necessary to the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the state,
- (b) that the proposed facilities meet the needs of the applicant,

(c) that funds of the public agency are not available for financing such facilities and that the sale of revenue or general obligation bonds through private financial institutions is impossible or would impose an unreasonable burden on the public agency,

(d) that the proposed plan for repayment is feasible,

(e) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(1) that such facilities are necessary to prevent water pollution,

(f) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(2) that such facilities will produce recycled water and that the public agency has adopted a feasible program for use thereof, and

(g) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(3) that such facilities are a cost effective means of conserving water, the state board, subject to approval by the Director of Finance, may loan to the applicant such sum as it determines is not otherwise available to the public agency to construct the proposed facilities.

#### **13412. Repayment**

No loan shall be made to a public agency unless it executes an agreement with the state board under which it agrees to repay the amount of the loan, with interest, within 25 years at 50 percent of the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds sold in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loan agreement is executed.

#### **13413. Construction halted under health department orders**

It is the policy of this state that, in making construction loans under this article, the state board should give special consideration to facilities proposed to be constructed by public agencies in areas in which further construction of buildings has been halted by order of the State Department of Health or a local health department, or both, or notice has been given that such an order is being considered; provided, however, that the public agencies designated in this section shall otherwise comply with and meet all requirements of other provisions of this chapter.

#### **13414. Funding monies repaid**

All money received in repayment of loans under this chapter shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the fund.

**13415. Loans for studies and investigations**

(a) Loans may be made by the state board to public agencies to pay not more than one-half of the cost of studies and investigations made by such public agencies in connection with waste water reclamation.

(b) Not more than a total of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,00) shall be loaned pursuant to this section in any fiscal year, and not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) shall be loaned to any public agency in any fiscal year pursuant to this section. In the event that less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) is available in any fiscal year for loans under this article, then not more than 10 percent of the available amount shall be available for loans for studies and investigations pursuant to this section.

(c) Applications for such loans shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information, as may be required by the state board.

(d) Such loans shall be repaid within a period not to exceed 10 years, with interest at a rate established in the manner provided in Section 13412.

**13416. Election required to enter into loan contract**

Before a public agency may enter into a contract with the state board for a construction loan under this chapter, the public agency shall hold an election on the proposition of whether or not the public agency shall enter into the proposed contract and more than 50 percent of the votes cast at such election must be in favor of such proposition.

**13417. Election procedure**

The election shall be held in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The procedure for holding an election on the incurring of bonded indebtedness by such public agency shall be utilized for an election of the proposed contract as nearly as the same may be applicable. Where the law applicable to such agency does not contain such bond election procedure, the procedure set forth in the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 54300) Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 of the Government Code), as it may now or hereafter be amended, shall be utilized as nearly as the same may be applicable.

(b) No particular form of ballot is required.

(c) The notice of the election shall include a statement of the time and place of the election, the purpose of the election, the general purpose of the contract, and the maximum amount of money to be borrowed from the state under the contract.

(d) The ballots for the election shall contain a brief statement of the general purpose of the contract substantially as stated in the notice of the election, shall state the maximum amount of money to be borrowed from the state under the contract, and shall contain the words "Execution of contract --Yes" and "Execution of contract--No."

(e) The election shall be held in the entire public agency except where the public agency proposes to contract with the state board on behalf of a specified portion, or of specified portions of the public agency, in which case the election shall be held in such portion or portions of the public agency only.

#### **13418. Tahoe moratorium**

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, the provisions of Chapter 47 and 137 of the Statutes of 1966, First Extraordinary Session, Chapter 1679 of the Statutes of 1967, Chapter 1356 of the Statutes of 1969, and Chapter 920 of the Statutes of 1970, or the provisions of any existing loan contract entered into pursuant to this chapter or any other such provision of law, there shall be a two-year moratorium following the effective date of this section on that portion of the principal and interest payments otherwise required in repayment of funds heretofore loaned to the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the South Tahoe Public Utility District, the Truckee Sanitary District, the Squaw Valley County Water District, and the Alpine Springs County Water District pursuant to this chapter or any act of the Legislature authorizing a state loan for the purpose of permitting any such agency to construct necessary sewage and storm drainage facilities to prevent and control water pollution in the area served by such agency, equal in percentage, as determined by the Department of Finance, to the percentage of property tax revenues lost to the agency by reason of the adoption of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, unless moneys are otherwise available for such repayment from state allocations or the sale of bonds authorized on or before July 1, 1978, but unissued. The provisions of this section do not apply to any sums which are required to be repaid immediately or in accordance with an accelerated time schedule pursuant to a duly entered stipulated judgment between the State of California and the Tahoe City Public Utility District. Interest on loans shall accrue during the moratorium period and be repaid by the recipients of the loans, in addition to the normal principal and interest payments.

## **Article 2.5 Local Bonds**

### **13425. Applications**

Applications for guarantees for local agency bonds under this chapter shall include:

- (a) A description of the proposed facilities.
- (b) A financing plan for the proposed facilities, including the amount of debt and maximum term to maturity of the proposed local agency bond issue and identification of sources of revenue that will be dedicated to payment of principal and interest on the bonds.
- (c) Other information as required by the state board. The state board may provide that the application may be combined with applications for any other source of funds administered by the state board.

### **13426. Consultation with DHS on determinations**

The state board, subject to approval by the Director of Finance, may agree to provide a guarantee pursuant to this article for all or a specified part of the proposed local agency bond issue upon making, after consultation with the State Department of Health Services, all of the following determinations:

- (a) The facilities proposed by an applicant are necessary to the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the state and are consistent with water quality control plans adopted by regional boards.
- (b) The proposed facilities meet the needs of the applicant.
- (c) The proposed bond issue and plan repayment are sound and feasible.
- (d) In the case of facilities proposed under paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 13400, the facilities will produce recycled water and the applicant has adopted a feasible program for the use of the facilities. The state board may adopt criteria for ranking and setting priorities among applicants for those guarantees.

### **13427. Agreement by applicant**

No guarantee shall be extended to any applicant unless it executes an agreement with the state board under which the applicant agrees to the following provisions:



- (a) To proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the proposed project.
- (b) To commence operation of the project on completion, and to properly operate and maintain the work in accordance with applicable provisions of law.
- (c) To issue bonds and to levy fines, charges, assessments, or taxes to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as described in the application.
- (d) To diligently and expeditiously collect those levies, including timely exercise of available legal remedies in the event of delinquency or default.
- (e) To act in accordance with such other provisions as the state board may require.

**13428. Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund**

Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the money in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund, which is hereby created, is continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years for the purposes of this chapter.

**13429. Investment of money in fund**

Money in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund not needed for making payments on guaranteed bonds pursuant to this chapter shall be invested pursuant to law. All proceeds of the investment shall be deposited in that fund to the extent permitted by federal law.

**13430. Limitation on authorization to guarantee bonds**

The state board's authorization to guarantee bonds under this article shall be limited to bonds with a total principal amount of not more than 10 times the amount in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund at the time the state board determines to extend each guarantee pursuant to Section 13426.

**13431. Limitation on amounts paid**

Under no circumstances shall the amount paid out as a result of bond guarantees extended pursuant to this article exceed the amount in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund. This article does not express or imply any commitment by the state board or any other agency of the state to pay any money or levy any charge or tax or otherwise exercise its faith and credit on behalf of any local agency or bondholder beyond the funds in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund.

**13432. Annual Fee**

The state board may charge an annual fee not to exceed one-tenth of 1 percent of the principal amount of each bond issue that it guarantees for guarantee coverage. The state board may charge a lesser amount. The proceeds of any fee shall be paid into the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund.

**13433. Rules and procedures authority**

The state board shall, by regulation, prescribe rules and procedures for all of the following:

(a) To pay money from the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund to an insured local agency or bondholder in the event that the amount in the local agency's bond reserve fund falls below a minimum amount, or in the event of failure by the local agency to pay the principal of, or interest on, an insured bond issue on time, as the state board may require.

(b) To require, by court action if necessary, a local agency to raise sewer service charges, levy additional assessments, collect charges or assessments, or foreclose or otherwise sell property as needed to prevent a reduction in the local agency's bond reserve fund, or to prevent default, or to collect funds to repay to the fund any payments made pursuant to subdivision (a):

**Article 3. State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account**

**13440. Fund established**

There is in the State Water Quality Control Fund the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account (hereinafter called the "account"), to be administered by the state board.

**13441. Sources of payment into account; availability for expenditure**

There is to be paid into the account all moneys from the following sources:

(a) All moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the account.

(b) All moneys contributed to the account by any person and accepted by the state board.

(c) One-half of all moneys collected by way of criminal penalty and all moneys collected civilly under any proceeding brought pursuant to any provision of this division.

(d) All moneys collected by the state board for the account under Section 13304.

The first unencumbered five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) paid into the account in any given fiscal year is available without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the state board in accordance with the provisions of this article. The next unencumbered five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or any portion thereof, deposited in any given fiscal year, is available for expenditure by the state board for the purposes of this article, subject to the provisions set forth in Section 28 of the Budget Act of 1984 (Chapter 258 of the Statutes of 1984). The next unencumbered one million dollars (\$1,000,000) deposited in the account in any given fiscal year is available for expenditure by the state board for the purposes of Section 13443. The remaining unencumbered funds deposited in the account in any given fiscal year is available without regard to fiscal years to the state board for expenditure for the purposes set forth in Section 13442.

#### **13441.5. Loans from fund to account**

The State Treasurer, when requested by the state board and approved by the Director of Finance, shall transfer moneys in the nature of a loan from the State Water Quality Control Fund to the account created pursuant to Section 13440, which shall be repayable from the account to such fund; provided, that the moneys transferred from the fund to the account shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) at any one time.

#### **13442. Use of monies to assist in clean-up**

Upon application by a public agency with authority to clean up a waste or abate the effects thereof, the state board may order moneys to be paid from the account to the agency to assist it in cleaning up the waste or abating its effects on waters of the state. The agency shall not become liable to the state board for repayment of such moneys, but this shall not be any defense to an action brought pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 13304 for the recovery of moneys paid hereunder.

#### **13443. Use of money for unforeseen water pollution**

Upon application by a regional board that is attempting to remedy a significant unforeseen water pollution problem, posing an actual or potential public health threat, and for which the regional board does not have adequate resources budgeted, the state board may order moneys to be paid from the account to the regional board to assist it in responding to the problem.

## **Chapter 7 Reclamation**

### **Article 1. Title**

#### **13500. Title**

This chapter shall be known as and may be cited as the Water Recycling Law.

### **Article 2. Legislative Findings and Intent**

#### **13510. Public interest**

It is hereby declared that the people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities to recycle water containing waste to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies and to assist in meeting the future water requirements of the state.

#### **13511. Findings**

The Legislature finds and declares that a substantial portion of the future water requirements of this state may be economically met by beneficial use of recycled water. The Legislature further finds and declares that the utilization of recycled water by local communities for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and fish and wildlife purposes will contribute to the peace, health, safety and welfare of the people of the state. Use of recycled water constitutes the development of "new basic water supplies" as that term is used in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 12880) of Part 6 of Division 6.

#### **13512. Legislative intention**

It is the intention of the Legislature that the state undertake all possible steps to encourage development of water recycling facilities so that recycled water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the state.

### **Article 3. Financial Assistance**

#### **13515. Authority to loan**

In order to implement the policy declarations of this chapter, the state board is authorized to provide loans for the development of water reclamation facilities, or for

studies and investigations in connection with water reclamation, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of this division.

#### **Article 4. Regulation**

##### **13520. Recycling criteria**

As used in this article "recycling criteria" are the levels of constituents of recycled water, and means for assurance of reliability under the design concept which will result in recycled water safe from the standpoint of public health, for the uses to be made.

##### **13521. DHS establishes recycling criteria**

The State Department of Health Services shall establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health.

##### **13522. Abatement by DHS or local health officer**

(a) Whenever the State Department of Health Services or any local health officer finds that a contamination exists as a result of the use of recycled water, the department or local health officer shall order the contamination abated in accordance with the procedure provided for in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 5400) of Part 3 of Division 5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) The use of recycled water in accordance with the uniform statewide recycling criteria established pursuant to Section 13521, for the purpose of this section, does not cause, constitute, or contribute to, any form of contamination, unless the department or the regional board determines that contamination exists.

##### **13522.5. Reports**

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (e), any person recycling or proposing to recycle water, or using or proposing to use recycled water, within any region for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established, shall file with the appropriate regional board a report containing information required by the regional board.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (e), every person recycling water or using recycled water shall file with the appropriate regional board a report of any material change or proposed change in the character of the recycled water or its use.



(c) Each report under this section shall be sworn to, or submitted under penalty of perjury.

(d) This section shall not be construed so as to require any report in the case of any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation involving the recycling of water solely for use in the producing, manufacturing, or processing operation.

(e) Except upon the written request of the regional board, a report is not required pursuant to this section from any user of recycled water which is being supplied by a supplier or distributor for whom a master recycling permit has been issued pursuant to Section 13523.1.

#### **13522.6. Failure to report**

Any person failing to furnish a report under Section 13522.5 when so requested by a regional board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

#### **13522.7. Injunction**

The Attorney General, at the request of the regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, requiring any person not complying with Section 13522.5 to comply forthwith.

#### **13523. DHS recommendation requirement**

(a) Each regional board, after consulting with and receiving the recommendations of the State Department of Health Services and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, and after any necessary hearing, shall, if in the judgment of the board, it is necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used or proposed to be used as reclaimed water.

(b) The requirements may be placed upon the person reclaiming water, the user, or both. The requirements shall be established in conformance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521. The regional board may require the submission of a preconstruction report for the purpose of determining compliance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria. The requirements for a use of reclaimed water not addressed by the uniform statewide reclamation criteria shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

**13523.1. Master permit requirements**

(a) Each regional board, after consulting with, and receiving the recommendations of, the State Department of Health Services and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, with the consent of the proposed permittee, and after any necessary hearing, may, in lieu of issuing waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263 or water reclamation requirements pursuant to Section 13523 for a user of reclaimed water, issue a master reclamation permit to a supplier or distributor, or both, of reclaimed water.

(b) A master reclamation permit shall include, at least, all of the following:

- (1) Waste discharge requirements, adopted pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 13260) of Chapter 4.
- (2) A requirement that the permittee comply with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521. Permit conditions for a use of reclaimed water not addressed by the uniform statewide water reclamation criteria shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- (3) A requirement that the permittee establish and enforce rules or regulations for reclaimed water users, governing the design and construction of reclaimed water use facilities and the use of reclaimed water, in accordance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.
- (4) A requirement that the permittee submit a quarterly report summarizing reclaimed water use, including the total amount of reclaimed water supplied, the total number of reclaimed water use sites, and the locations of those sites, including the names of the hydrologic areas underlying the reclaimed water use sites.
- (5) A requirement that the permittee conduct periodic inspections of the facilities of the reclaimed water users to monitor compliance by the users with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521 and the requirements of the master reclamation permit.
- (6) Any other requirements determined to be appropriate by the regional board.

**13523.5. Salinity exception**

A regional board may not deny issuance of water reclamation requirements to a project which violates only a salinity standard in the basin plan.

**13524. Establishment of criteria**

No person shall recycle water or use recycled water for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established until water recycling requirements have been established pursuant to this article or a regional board determines that no requirements are necessary.

**13525. TRO and injunction**

Upon the refusal or failure of any person or persons recycling water or using recycled water to comply with the provisions of this article, the Attorney General, at the request of the regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, prohibiting forthwith any person or persons from violating or threatening to violate the provisions of this article.

**13525.5. Violation**

Any person recycling water or using recycled water in violation of Section 13524, after such violation has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of such recycling or use shall constitute a separate offense.

**13526. Misdemeanor**

Any person who, after such action has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, uses recycled water for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established prior to the establishment of water recycling requirements, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**13527. Priority in financial assistance**

(a) In administering any statewide program of financial assistance for water pollution or water quality control which may be delegated to it pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of this division, the state board shall give added consideration to water quality control facilities providing optimum water recycling and use of recycled water.

(b) Nothing in this chapter prevents the appropriate regional board from establishing waste discharge requirements if a discharge is involved.

**13528. DHS powers**

No provision of this chapter shall be construed as affecting the existing powers of the State Department of Health Services.

**13529. Unauthorized discharges of recycled water**

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) The purpose of Section 13529.2 is to establish notification requirements for unauthorized discharges of recycled water to waters of the state.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to promote the efficient and safe use of recycled water.
- (c) The people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities to recycle water to supplement existing water supplies and to minimize the impacts of growing demand for new water on sensitive natural water bodies.
- (d) A substantial portion of the future water requirements of the state may be economically met by the beneficial use of recycled water.
- (e) The Legislature has established a statewide goal to recycle 700,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010.
- (f) The use of recycled water has proven to be safe and the State Department of Health Services is drafting regulations to provide for expanded uses of recycled water.

**13529.2. Requirements if unauthorized discharge occurs**

(a) Any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits an unauthorized discharge of 50,000 gallons or more of recycled water, as defined in subdivision (c), or 1,000 gallons or more of recycled water, as defined in subdivision (d), in or on any waters of the state, or causes or permits such unauthorized discharge to be discharged where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as

- (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge,
- (2) notification is possible, and

(3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the appropriate regional board.

(b) For the purposes of this section, an unauthorized discharge means a discharge not authorized by waste discharge requirements pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 13260), water reclamation requirements pursuant to Section 13523, a master reclamation permit pursuant to Section 13523.1, or any other provision of this division.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "recycled water" means wastewater treated as "disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water," as defined or described by the State Department of Health Services or wastewater receiving advanced treatment beyond disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water.

(d) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" means "recycled water," as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050, which is treated at a level less than "disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water," as defined or described by the State Department of Health Services.

(e) The requirements in this section supplement, and shall not supplant, any other provisions of law.

#### **13529.4. Penalties**

(a) Any person refusing or failing to provide the notice required by Section 13529.2, or as required by a condition of waste discharge requirements requiring notification of unauthorized releases of recycled water as defined in Section 13529.2, may be subject to administrative civil liability in an amount not to exceed the following:

(1) For the first violation, or a subsequent violation occurring more than 365 days from a previous violation, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(2) For a second violation occurring within 365 days of a previous violation, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(3) For a third or subsequent violation occurring within 365 days of a previous violation, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(b) The penalties in this section supplement, and shall not supplant, any other provisions of law.

## **Article 5. Surveys and Investigations**

### **13530. Duties of the department**

The department, either independently or in cooperation with any person or any county, state, federal, or other agency, or on request of the state board, to the extent funds are allocated therefor, shall conduct surveys and investigations relating to the reclamation of water from waste pursuant to Section 230.

## **Article 6 Waste Water Regulation**

### **13540. DHS authority for findings and regulations**

No person shall construct, maintain or use any waste well extending to or into a subterranean water-bearing stratum that is used or intended to be used as, or is suitable for, a source of water supply for domestic purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when a regional board finds that water quality considerations do not preclude controlled recharge of such stratum by direct injection, and when the State Department of Health Services, following a public hearing, finds the proposed recharge will not impair the quality of water in the receiving aquifer as a source of water supply for domestic purposes, recycled water may be injected by a well into such stratum. The State Department of Health Services may make and enforce such regulations pertaining thereto as it deems proper. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authority of the state board or regional boards to prescribe and enforce requirements for such discharge.

### **13541. Waste well**

As used in this article, "waste well" includes any hole dug or drilled into the ground, used or intended to be used for the disposal of waste.

## **Article 7. Waste Water Reuse**

### **13550. Legislative findings**

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for nonpotable uses, including, but not limited to, cemeteries, golf courses, parks, highway landscaped areas, and industrial and irrigation uses, is a waste or an unreasonable use of the water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water is available which meets all of the following conditions, as determined by



the state board, after notice to any person or entity who may be ordered to use recycled water or to cease using potable water and a hearing held pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 648) of Chapter 1.5 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations:

(1) The source of recycled water is of adequate quality for these uses and is available for these uses. In determining adequate quality, the state board shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, food and employee safety, and level and types of specific constituents in the recycled water affecting these uses, on a user-by-user basis. In addition, the state board shall consider the effect of the use of recycled water in lieu of potable water on the generation of hazardous waste and on the quality of wastewater discharges subject to regional, state, or federal permits.

(2) The recycled water may be furnished for these uses at a reasonable cost to the user. In determining reasonable cost, the state board shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the present and projected costs of supplying, delivering, and treating potable domestic water for these uses and the present and projected costs of supplying and delivering recycled water for these uses, and shall find that the cost of supplying the treated recycled water is comparable to, or less than, the cost of supplying potable domestic water.

(3) After concurrence with the State Department of Health Services, the use of recycled water from the proposed source will not be detrimental to public health.

(4) The use of recycled water for these uses will not adversely affect downstream water rights, will not degrade water quality, and is determined not to be injurious to plantlife, fish, and wildlife.

(b) In making the determination pursuant to subdivision (a), the state board shall consider the impact of the cost and quality of the nonpotable water on each individual user.

(c) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this article to furnish information which the state board determines to be relevant to making the determination required in subdivision (a).

**13551. Industry and irrigation for restricted use of potable water prohibited: use of recycled water**

A person or public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, shall not use water from any

source of quality suitable for potable domestic use for nonpotable uses, including cemeteries, golf courses, parks, highway landscaped areas, and industrial and irrigation uses if suitable recycled water is available as provided in Section 13550; however, any use of recycled water in lieu of water suitable for potable domestic use shall, to the extent of the recycled water so used, be deemed to constitute a reasonable beneficial use of that water and the use of recycled water shall not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

### **13552. Restrictions on Sections 13550 and 13551**

The amendments to Sections 13550 and 13551 of the Water Code made during the first year of the 1991-92 Regular Session are not intended to alter any rights, remedies, or obligations which may exist prior to January 1, 1992, pursuant to, but not limited to, those sections or Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 1501) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code.

#### **13552.2. Legislative findings**

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of residential landscaping is a waste or an unreasonable use of water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water, for this use, is available to the residents and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(b) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this section to submit information that the state board determines may be relevant in making the determination required in subdivision (a).

#### **13552.4. Authority to require use of recycled water for residential landscaping**

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water for irrigation of residential landscaping, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for this use, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

- (3) The irrigation systems are constructed in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code Regulations.
- (b) This section applies to both of the following:
- (1) New subdivisions for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1994, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1994, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.
  - (2) Any residence that is retrofitted to permit the use of recycled water for landscape irrigation and for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.
- (c) (1) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water for irrigation of residential landscaping necessary to comply with a requirement prescribed by a public agency under subdivision (a).
- (2) The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

#### **13552.6. Legislative findings**

- (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning devices is a waste or an unreasonable use of water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user, and the water meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.
- (b) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this section to submit information that the state board determines may be relevant in making the determination required in subdivision (a).

#### **13552.8. Recycled water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning**

- (a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water in floor

trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning devices, if all of the following requirements are met:

- (1) Recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.
- (2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.
- (3) If public exposure to aerosols, mist, or spray may occur, appropriate mist mitigation or mist control is provided, such as the use of mist arrestors or the addition of biocides to the water in accordance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.
- (4) The person intending to use recycled water has prepared an engineering report pursuant to Section 60323 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations that includes plumbing design, cross-connection control, and monitoring requirements for the public agency, which are in compliance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(b) This section applies to both of the following:

- (1) New industrial facilities and subdivisions for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1994, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1994, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.
- (2) Any structure that is retrofitted to permit the use of recycled water for floor traps, cooling towers, or air-conditioning devices, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(c) (1) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, or air-conditioning devices necessary to comply with a requirement prescribed by a public agency under subdivision (a).

(2) The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

**13553. Legislative findings**

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for toilet and urinal flushing in structures is a waste or an unreasonable use of water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(b) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this section to furnish whatever information may be relevant to making the determination required in subdivision (a).

(c) For the purposes of this section and Section 13554, "structure" or "structures" means commercial, retail, and office buildings, theaters, auditoriums, schools, hotels, apartments, barracks, dormitories, jails, prisons, and reformatories, and other structures as determined by the State Department of Health Services.

(d) Nothing in this section or Section 13554 applies to a pilot program adopted pursuant to Section 13553.1.

**13553.1. Legislative findings**

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that certain coastal areas of the state have been using sea water to flush toilets and urinals as a means of conserving potable water; that this practice precludes the beneficial reuse of treated wastewater and has had a deleterious effect on the proper wastewater treatment process, and has led to corrosion of the sea water distribution pipelines and wastewater collection systems; and that this situation must be changed.

(b) There is a need for a pilot program to demonstrate that conversion to the use of recycled water in residential buildings for toilet and urinal flushing does not pose a threat to public health and safety.

(c) A city that is providing a separate distribution system for sea water for use in flushing toilets and urinals in residential structures may, by ordinance, authorize the use of recycled water for the flushing of toilets and urinals in residential structures if the level of treatment and the use of the recycled water meets the criteria set by the State Department of Health Services.

**13554. Recycled water for toilet and urinal flushing**

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water for toilet and urinal flushing in structures, except a mental hospital or other facility operated by a public agency for the treatment of persons with mental disorders, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

(3) The public agency has prepared an engineering report pursuant to Section 60323 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations that includes plumbing design, cross-connection control, and monitoring requirements for the use site, which are in compliance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(b) This section applies only to either of the following:

(1) New structures for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1992, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1992.

(2) Any construction pursuant to subdivision (a) for which the State Department of Health Services has, prior to January 1, 1992, approved the use of recycled water.

(c) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water by a structure necessary to comply with a requirement issued by a public agency under subdivision (a). This exemption does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

**13554.2. DHS fees**

(a) Any person or entity proposing the use of recycled water shall reimburse the State Department of Health Services for reasonable costs that department actually incurs in performing duties pursuant to this chapter.



(b) (1) Upon a request from the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the State Department of Health Services shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of the request, provide an estimate of the costs that it will reasonably incur in the performance of its duties pursuant to this chapter.

(2) For purposes of implementing subdivision (a), that department shall maintain a record of its costs. In determining those costs, that department may consider costs that include, but are not limited to, costs relating to personnel requirements, materials, travel, and office overhead. The amount of reimbursement shall be equal to, and may not exceed, that department's actual costs.

(c) With the consent of the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the State Department of Health Services may delegate all or part of the duties that department performs pursuant to this chapter within a county to a local health agency authorized by the board of supervisors to assume these duties, if, in the judgment of that department, the local health agency can perform these duties. Any person or entity proposing the use of recycled water shall reimburse the local health agency for reasonable costs that the local health agency actually incurs in the performance of its duties delegated pursuant to this subdivision.

(d) (1) Upon a request from the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the local health agency shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of the request, provide an estimate of the cost it will reasonably incur in the performance of its duties delegated under subdivision (c).

(2) The local health agency, if delegated duties pursuant to subdivision (c), shall maintain a record of its costs that include, but is not limited to, costs relating to personnel requirements, materials, travel, and office overhead. The amount of reimbursement shall be equal to, and may not exceed, the local health agency's actual costs.

(e) The State Department of Health Services or local health agency shall complete its review of a proposed use of recycled water within a reasonable period of time. That department shall submit to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water a written determination as to whether the proposal submitted is complete for purposes of review within 30 days from the date of receipt of the proposal and shall approve or disapprove the proposed use within 30 days from the date on which that department determines that the proposal is complete.

(f) An invoice for reimbursement of services rendered shall be submitted to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water subsequent to completion of review of the

proposed use, or other services rendered, that specifies the number of hours spent by the State Department of Health Services or local health agency, specific tasks performed, and other costs actually incurred. Supporting documentation, including receipts, logs, timesheets, and other standard accounting documents, shall be maintained by that department or local health agency and copies, upon request, shall be provided to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water.

(g) For the purposes of this section, "person or entity proposing the use of recycled water" means the producer or distributor of recycled water submitting a proposal to the department.

### **13554.3. State Board fees**

The State Water Resources Control Board may establish a reasonable schedule of fees by which it is reimbursed for the costs it incurs pursuant to Sections 13553 and 13554.

### **13555.2. Legislative intent**

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that many local agencies deliver recycled water for nonpotable uses and that the use of recycled water is an effective means of meeting the demands for new water caused by drought conditions or population increases in the state. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the design and construction of water delivery systems on private property that deliver water for both potable and nonpotable uses in separate pipelines.

### **13555.3. Separate pipelines**

(a) Water delivery systems on private property that could deliver recycled water for nonpotable uses described in Section 13550, that are constructed on and after January 1, 1993, shall be designed to ensure that the water to be used for only potable domestic uses is delivered, from the point of entry to the private property to be served, in a separate pipeline which is not used to deliver the recycled water.

(b) This section applies to water delivery systems on private property constructed within either of the following jurisdictions:

(1) One that has an urban water management plan that includes the intent to develop recycled water use.

(2) One that does not have an urban water management plan that includes recycled water use, but that is within five miles of a jurisdiction that does have an

urban water management plan that includes recycled water use, and has indicated a willingness to serve the water delivery system.

(c) This section does not preempt local regulation of the delivery of water for potable and nonpotable uses and any local governing body may adopt requirements which are more restrictive than the requirements of this section.

#### **13556. Acquisition and provision of recycled water for beneficial use**

In addition to any other authority provided in law, any water supplier described in subdivision (b) of Section 1745 may acquire, store, provide, sell, and deliver recycled water for any beneficial use, including, but not limited to, municipal, industrial, domestic, and irrigation uses, if the water use is in accordance with statewide recycling criteria and regulations established pursuant to this chapter.

### **Chapter 7.5. Water Recycling Act of 1991**

#### **13575. Recycling Act title**

(a) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Water Recycling Act of 1991.

(b) As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Customer" means a person or entity that purchases water from a retail water supplier.

(2) "Entity responsible for groundwater replenishment" means any person or entity authorized by statute or court order to manage a groundwater basin and acquire water for groundwater replenishment.

(3) "Recycled water" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.

(4) "Recycled water producer" means any local public entity that produces recycled water.

(5) "Recycled water wholesaler" means any local public entity that distributes recycled water to retail water suppliers and which has constructed, or is constructing, a recycled water distribution system.

(6) "Retail water supplier" means any local entity, including a public agency, city, county, or private water company, that provides retail water service.

(7) "Retailer" means the retail water supplier in whose service area is located the property to which a customer requests the delivery of recycled water service.

### **13576. Legislative findings**

The Legislature hereby makes the following findings and declarations:

- (a) The State of California is subject to periodic drought conditions.
- (b) The development of traditional water resources in California has not kept pace with the state's population, which is growing at the rate of over 700,000 per year and which is anticipated to reach 36 million by the year 2010.
- (c) There is a need for a reliable source of water for uses not related to the supply of potable water to protect investments in agriculture, greenbelts, and recreation and to replenish groundwater basins, and protect and enhance fisheries, wildlife habitat, and riparian areas.
- (d) The environmental benefits of recycled water include a reduced demand for water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta which is otherwise needed to maintain water quality, reduced discharge of waste into the ocean, and the enhancement of groundwater basins, recreation, fisheries, and wetlands.
- (e) The use of recycled water has proven to be safe from a public health standpoint, and the State Department of Health Services is updating regulations for the use of recycled water.
- (f) The use of recycled water is a cost-effective, reliable method of helping to meet California's water supply needs.
- (g) The development of the infrastructure to distribute recycled water will provide jobs and enhance the economy of the state.
- (h) Retail water suppliers and recycled water producers and wholesalers should promote the substitution of recycled water for potable water and imported water in order to maximize the appropriate cost-effective use of recycled water in California.
- (i) Recycled water producers, retail water suppliers, and entities responsible for groundwater replenishment should cooperate in joint technical, economic, and

environmental studies, as appropriate, to determine the feasibility of providing recycled water service.

(j) Retail water suppliers and recycled water producers and wholesalers should be encouraged to enter into contracts to facilitate the service of recycled and potable water by the retail water suppliers in their service areas in the most efficient and cost-effective manner

(k) Recycled water producers and wholesalers and entities responsible for groundwater replenishment should be encouraged to enter into contracts to facilitate the use of recycled water for groundwater replenishment if recycled water is available and the authorities having jurisdiction approve its use.

(l) Wholesale prices set by recycled water producers and recycled water wholesalers, and rates that retail water suppliers are authorized to charge for recycled water, should reflect an equitable sharing of the costs and benefits associated with the development and use of recycled water.

#### **13577. Water recycling goal**

This chapter establishes a statewide goal to recycle a total of 700,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010.

#### **13579. Identification of potential uses**

(a) In order to achieve the goals established in Section 13577, retail water suppliers shall identify potential uses for recycled water within their service areas, potential customers for recycled water service within their service areas, and, within a reasonable time, potential sources of recycled water.

(b) Recycled water producers and recycled water wholesalers may also identify potential uses for recycled water, and may assist retail water suppliers in identifying potential customers for recycled water service within the service areas of those retail water suppliers.

(c) Recycled water producers, retail water suppliers, and entities responsible for groundwater replenishment may cooperate in joint technical, economic, and environmental studies, as appropriate, to determine the feasibility of providing recycled water service and recycled water for groundwater replenishment consistent with the criteria set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 13550 and in accordance with Section 60320 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

**13580. Application for recycled water supply**

(a) A retail water supplier that has identified a potential use or customer pursuant to Section 13579 may apply to a recycled water producer or recycled water wholesaler for a recycled water supply.

(b) A recycled water producer or recycled water wholesaler that has identified a potential use or customer pursuant to Section 13579 may, in writing, request a retail water supplier to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water to the potential customer.

(c) A customer may request, in writing, a retailer to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water to the customer.

(d) (1) An entity responsible for groundwater replenishment that is a customer of a retail water supplier and that has identified the potential use of recycled water for groundwater replenishment purposes may, in writing, request that retail water supplier to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water for that purpose. That entity may not obtain recycled water for that purpose from a recycled water producer, a recycled water wholesaler, or another retail water supplier without the agreement of the entity's retail water supplier.

(2) An entity responsible for groundwater replenishment that is not a customer of a retail water supplier and that has identified the potential use of recycled water for groundwater replenishment purposes may, in writing, request a retail water supplier, a recycled water producer, or a recycled water wholesaler to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water for that purpose.

**13580.5. Agreements**

(a) (1) Subject to subdivision (e) of Section 13580.7, a retail water supplier that receives a request from a customer pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580 shall enter into an agreement to provide recycled water, if recycled water is available, or can be made available, to the retail water supplier for sale to the customer.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in accordance with a written agreement between a recycled water producer or a recycled water wholesaler and a retail water supplier, the retail water supplier may delegate to a recycled water producer or a recycled water wholesaler its responsibility under this section to provide recycled water.



(b) A customer may not obtain recycled water from a recycled water producer, a recycled water wholesaler, or a retail water supplier that is not the retailer without the agreement of the retailer.

(c) If either a recycled water producer or a recycled water wholesaler provides a customer of a retail water supplier with a written statement that it can and will provide recycled water to the retailer, the retail water supplier shall, not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the written statement from the customer, by certified mail, return receipt requested, submit a written offer to the customer. A determination of availability pursuant to Section 13550 is not required.

(d) If the state board pursuant to Section 13550 makes a determination that there is available recycled water to serve a customer of a retail water supplier, the retail water supplier, not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives a copy of that determination from the customer, by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall submit a written offer to the customer.

#### **13580.7. Public Agency Retail Water Suppliers**

(a) This section applies only to a retail water supplier that is a public agency.

(b) A customer may request, in writing, a retail water supplier to enter into an agreement or adopt recycled water rates in order to provide recycled water service to the customer. The retail water supplier, by certified mail return receipt requested, shall submit a written offer to the customer not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the written request from the customer.

(c) If no rate is in effect for recycled water service within the service area of a retail water supplier, the rate and conditions for recycled water service shall be established by contract between the retail water supplier and the customer, not later than 120 days from the date on which the customer requests a contract, or, by resolution or ordinance by the retail water supplier, not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the customer's written request for an ordinance or resolution.

(d) A rate for recycled water service established by contract, ordinance, or resolution, shall reflect a reasonable relationship between the amount of the rate and the retail cost of obtaining or producing the recycled water, the cost of conveying the recycled water, and overhead expenses for providing recycled water service. Capital costs of facilities required to serve the customer shall be amortized over the economic life of the facility, or the length of time the customer agrees to purchase recycled water, whichever is less. The rate shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service, and

any additional costs agreed to by the customer for recycled water supplemental treatment.

(e) The rate for recycled water shall be comparable to, or less than, the retail water supplier's rate for potable water. If recycled water service cannot be provided at a rate comparable to, or less than, the rate for potable water, the retail water supplier is not required to provide the recycled water service, unless the customer agrees to pay a rate that reimburses the retail water supplier for the costs described in subdivision (c).

(f) The offer required by subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 13580.5 shall identify all of the following:

- (1) The source for the recycled water.
- (2) The method of conveying the recycled water.
- (3) A schedule for delivery of the recycled water.
- (4) The terms of service.
- (5) The rate for the recycled water, including the per-unit cost for that water.
- (6) The costs necessary to provide service and the basis for determining those costs.

(g) This section does not apply to recycled water service rates established before January 1, 1999, or any amendments to those rates.

#### **13580.8. Retail water supplier regulated by the PUC**

(a) This section applies only to a retail water supplier that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission.

(b) Rates for recycled water that is provided to the customer by a retail water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall be established by the commission pursuant to Section 455.1 of the Public Utilities Code. A regulated water utility may request the commission to establish the rate or rates for the delivery of recycled or nonpotable water, with the objective of providing, where practicable, a reasonable economic incentive for the customer to purchase recycled or nonpotable water in place of potable water.

(c) A regulated water utility may propose a rate or rates for recycled or nonpotable water by tariff or by contract between the retail water supplier and the customer. Where the rate or rates are set by contract, the water utility and its customer shall meet, confer, and negotiate in good faith to establish a contract rate.

(d) The commission shall, as appropriate, provide a discount from the general metered rate of the water utility for potable water by either of the following means:

(1) Passing through to the customer the net reduction in cost to the water utility in purchasing and delivering recycled or nonpotable water as compared to the cost of purchasing and delivering potable water. (2) Granting to the customer a uniform discount from the water utility's general metered potable water rate when the discount in paragraph (1) is determined to be an insufficient incentive for the customer to convert to the use of recycled or nonpotable water. If the commission provides for a discount pursuant to this paragraph that is greater than the water utility's reduction in cost, the commission shall authorize the water utility to include the aggregate amount of that discount in its revenue requirements to be applied to, and recovered in, rates that are applicable to all general metered customers.

#### **13580.9. City of West Covina**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise previously provided for in a contract agreed to by the customer and the City of West Covina, if the purchaser, contractor, or lessee of, or successor to, all or a portion of the water utility owned by the City of West Covina is a retail water supplier that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, rates for recycled or nonpotable water service to a closed hazardous waste and solid waste facility located within the boundaries of the City of West Covina for the purposes of irrigation, recreation, or dust suppression or any other use at that facility shall be established in accordance with subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 13580.7, and if there is a failure to agree on the terms and conditions of a recycled or nonpotable water supply agreement for the delivery of water for those purposes by that purchaser, contractor, lessee, or successor, Section 13581 shall apply.

(b) For the purpose of this section, nonpotable water that is not the result of the treatment of waste shall be treated as the equivalent of recycled water if it is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefore considered a valuable resource, if the use of that water will not adversely affect downstream water rights, degrade water quality, or be injurious to plant life, fish, or wildlife, as provided by statute or by regulations of the State Department of Health Services and the state board or a regional board, as appropriate.

**13581. Formal mediation process**

(a) If there is a failure to agree on terms and conditions of a recycled water supply agreement involving a retail water supplier that is a public agency within 180 days from the date of the receipt of a request for recycled water pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580, a written statement pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580.5, or a determination of availability pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 13580.5, any party may request a formal mediation process. The parties shall commence mediation within 60 days after the mediation request is made. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, the director shall appoint a mediator. The mediator may recommend to the parties appropriate terms and conditions applicable to the service of recycled water. The cost for the services of the mediator shall be divided equally among the parties to the mediation and shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

(b) If the parties in mediation reach agreement, both parties together shall draft the contract for the recycled water service. The parties shall sign the contract within 30 days.

(c) If the parties in mediation fail to reach agreement, the affected retail water supplier shall, within 30 days, by resolution or ordinance, adopt a rate for recycled water service. The agency action shall be subject to validating proceedings pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 860) of Part 2 of Title 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that there shall not be a presumption in favor of the retail water supplier under the action taken to set the rate for recycled water service. The mediator shall file a report with the superior court setting forth the recommendations provided to the parties regarding appropriate terms and conditions applicable to the service of recycled water. Each party shall bear its own costs and attorney's fees.

**13581.2. Process for a retail water supplier regulated by the PUC**

If the retail water supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, and there is a failure to agree on terms and conditions of a recycle water supply agreement with a customer within 180 days from the date of the receipt of a request for recycled water pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580, a written statement pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580.5, or a determination of availability pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 13580.5, the matter shall be submitted to the Public Utilities Commission for resolution, and the commission shall determine a contract rate or rates for recycled water as provided in Section 13580.8.

**13582. Construction of chapter**

This chapter is not intended to alter either of the following:

(a) Any rights, remedies, or obligations which may exist pursuant to Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 1210) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 2 of this code or Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 1501) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code.

(b) Any rates established or contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1999.

**13583. Noncompliance**

(a) If a retail water supplier that is a public agency does not comply with this chapter, the customer may petition a court for a writ of mandate pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1084) of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) If a retail water supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and does not comply with this chapter, the Public Utilities Commission may order the retailer to comply with this chapter after receiving a petition from the customer specifying the provisions of this chapter with which the retailer has failed to comply.

**Chapter 22. Graywater for Home Irrigation**

**14875. Application of chapter**

This chapter applies to the construction, installation, or alteration of graywater systems for subsurface irrigation and other safe uses.

**14875.1. Department Definition**

"Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

**14876. Graywater definition**

"Graywater" means untreated wastewater which has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and which does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. Graywater includes wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers.

### **14877. Graywater system definition**

"Graywater system" means a system and devices, attached to the plumbing system for the sanitary distribution or use of graywater.

#### **14877.1. Consultation with DHS on standards**

(a) On or before January 1, 1997, the department, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services and the Center for Irrigation Technology at California State University, Fresno, shall adopt standards for the installation of graywater systems. In adopting these standards, the department shall consider, among other resources, "Appendix J," as adopted on September 29, 1992, by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, the graywater standard proposed for the latest edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, the City of Los Angeles Graywater Pilot Project Final Report issued in November 1992, and the advice of the Center for Irrigation Technology at California State University, Fresno, on the installation depth for subsurface drip irrigation systems.

(b) The department shall include among the approved methods of subsurface irrigation, but shall not be limited to, drip systems.

(c) The department shall revise its graywater systems standards as needed.

#### **14877.2. Local administration**

A graywater system may be installed if the city or county having jurisdiction over the installation determines that the system complies with standards adopted by the department.

#### **14877.3. City or county—more stringent**

After a public hearing, a city or county may adopt, by ordinance, standards that prohibit the use of graywater or standards that are more restrictive than the standards adopted by the department, as appropriate for the local area.



## **Title 22 Code of Regulations**

### **DIVISION 4. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS**

##### **60001. Department**

Whenever the term "department" is used in this division, it means the State Department of Health Services, unless otherwise specified.

##### **60003. Director**

Whenever the term "director" is used in this division, it means the Director, State Department of Health Services, unless otherwise specified.

### **CHAPTER 2. REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

#### **ARTICLE 1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS**

##### **60100. General requirements**

The Department of Health Services incorporates by reference the objectives, criteria, and procedures as delineated in Chapters 1, 2, 2.5, 2.6, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Division 13, Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq., and the Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, California Administrative Code, Sections 15000 et seq.

##### **60101. Specific activities within categorical exempt classes**

The following specific activities are determined by the Department to fall within the classes of categorical exemptions set forth in Sections 15300 et seq. of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code:

- (a) Class 1: Existing Facilities.

(1) Any interior or exterior alteration of water treatment units, water supply systems, and pump station buildings where the alteration involves the addition, deletion, or modification of mechanical, electrical, or hydraulic controls.

(2) Maintenance, repair, replacement, or reconstruction to any water treatment process units, including structures, filters, pumps, and chlorinators.

(b) Class 2: Replacement or Reconstruction.

(1) Repair or replacement of any water service connections, meters, and valves for backflow prevention, air release, pressure regulating, shut-off and blow-off or flushing.

(2) Replacement or reconstruction of any existing water supply distribution lines, storage tanks and reservoirs of substantially the same size.

(3) Replacement or reconstruction of any water wells, pump stations and related appurtenances.

(c) Class 3: New Construction of Small Structures.

(1) Construction of any water supply and distribution lines of less than sixteen inches in diameter, and related appurtenances.

(2) Construction of any water storage tanks and reservoirs of less than 100,000 gallon capacity.

(d) Class 4: Minor Alterations to Land.

(1) Minor alterations to land, water, or vegetation on any officially existing designated wildlife management areas or fish production facilities for the purpose of reducing the environmental potential for nuisances or vector production.

(2) Any minor alterations to highway crossings for water supply and distribution lines.

**CHAPTER 3 WATER RECYCLING CRITERIA**  
**ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS**

**60301. Definitions**

**60301.100. Approved laboratory**

"Approved laboratory" means a laboratory that has been certified by the Department to perform microbiological analyses pursuant to section 116390, Health and Safety Code.

**60301.160. Coagulated wastewater**

"Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream from a filter by the addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals.

**60301.170. Conventional treatment**

"Conventional treatment" means a treatment chain that utilizes a sedimentation unit process between the coagulation and filtration processes and produces an effluent that meets the definition for disinfected tertiary recycled water.

**60301.200. Direct beneficial use**

"Direct beneficial use" means the use of recycled water that has been transported from the point of treatment or production to the point of use without an intervening discharge to waters of the State.

**60301.220. Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water**

"Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water" means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

**60301.225. Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water**

"Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water" means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100

milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

**60301.230. Disinfected tertiary recycled water**

"Disinfected tertiary recycled water" means a filtered and subsequently disinfected wastewater that meets the following criteria:

(a) The filtered wastewater has been disinfected by either:

(1) A chlorine disinfection process following filtration that provides a CT (the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow; or

(2) A disinfection process that, when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.

(b) The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected effluent does not exceed an MPN of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.

**60301.240. Drift**

"Drift" means the water that escapes to the atmosphere as water droplets from a cooling system.

**60301.245. Drift eliminator**

"Drift eliminator" means a feature of a cooling system that reduces to a minimum the generation of drift from the system.

**60301.250. Dual plumbed system**

"Dual plumbed system" or "dual plumbed" means a system that utilizes separate piping systems for recycled water and potable water within a facility and where the recycled water is used for either of the following purposes:

- (a) To serve plumbing outlets (excluding fire suppression systems) within a building or
- (b) Outdoor landscape irrigation at individual residences.

**60301.300. F-Specific bacteriophage MS-2**

"F-specific bacteriophage MS-2" means a strain of a specific type of virus that infects coliform bacteria that is traceable to the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC 15597B1) and is grown on lawns of E. coli (ATCC 15597).

**60301.310. Facility**

"Facility" means any type of building or structure, or a defined area of specific use that receives water for domestic use from a public water system as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

**60301.320. Filtered wastewater**

"Filtered wastewater" means an oxidized wastewater that meets the criteria in subsection (a) or (b):

- (a) Has been coagulated and passed through natural undisturbed soils or a bed of filter media pursuant to the following:
  - (1) At a rate that does not exceed 5 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area in mono, dual or mixed media gravity, upflow or pressure filtration systems, or does not exceed 2 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area in traveling bridge automatic backwash filters; and
  - (2) So that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the following:
    - (A) An average of 2 NTU within a 24-hour period;
    - (B) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and

(C) 10 NTU at any time.

(b) Has been passed through a microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, or reverse osmosis membrane so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the following:

- (1) 0.2 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and
- (2) 0.5 NTU at any time.

**60301.330. Food crops**

"Food crops" means any crops intended for human consumption.

**60301.400. Hose bibb**

"Hose bibb" means a faucet or similar device to which a common garden hose can be readily attached.

**60301.550. Landscape impoundment**

"Landscape impoundment" means an impoundment in which recycled water is stored or used for aesthetic enjoyment or landscape irrigation, or which otherwise serves a similar function and is not intended to include public contact.

**60301.600. Modal contact time**

"Modal contact time" means the amount of time elapsed between the time that a tracer, such as salt or dye, is injected into the influent at the entrance to a chamber and the time that the highest concentration of the tracer is observed in the effluent from the chamber.

**60301.620. Nonrestricted recreational impoundment**

"Nonrestricted recreational impoundment" means an impoundment of recycled water, in which no limitations are imposed on body-contact water recreational activities.



**60301.630. NTU**

"NTU" (Nephelometric turbidity unit) means a measurement of turbidity as determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light as measured by method 2130 B. in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th ed.; Eaton, A. D., Clesceri, L. S., and Greenberg, A. E., Eds; American Public Health Association: Washington, DC, 1995; p. 2-8.

**60301.650. Oxidized wastewater.**

"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.

**60301.660. Peak dry weather design flow**

"Peak Dry Weather Design Flow" means the arithmetic mean of the maximum peak flow rates sustained over some period of time (for example three hours) during the maximum 24-hour dry weather period. Dry weather period is defined as periods of little or no rainfall.

**60301.700. Recycled wateragency.**

"Recycled water agency" means the public water system, or a publicly or privately owned or operated recycled water system, that delivers or proposes to deliver recycled water to a facility.

**60301.710. Recycling plant**

"Recycling plant" means an arrangement of devices, structures, equipment, processes and controls which produce recycled water.

**60301.740. Regulatory Agency**

"Regulatory agency" means the California Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) that have jurisdiction over the recycling plant and use areas.

**60301.750. Restricted access golf course**

"Restricted access golf course" means a golf course where public access is controlled so that areas irrigated with recycled water cannot be used as if they were part of a park, playground, or school yard and where irrigation is conducted only in areas and during periods when the golf course is not being used by golfers.

**60301.760. Restricted recreational impoundment**

"Restricted recreational impoundment" means an impoundment of recycled water in which recreation is limited to fishing, boating, and other non-body-contact water recreational activities.

**60301.800. Spray irrigation**

"Spray irrigation" means the application of recycled water to crops to maintain vegetation or support growth of vegetation by applying it from sprinklers.

**Section 60301.830. Standby Unit Process.**

"Standby unit process" means an alternate unit process or an equivalent alternative process which is maintained in operable condition and which is capable of providing comparable treatment of the actual flow through the unit for which it is a substitute.

**60301.900. Undisinfected secondary recycled water.**

"Undisinfected secondary recycled water" means oxidized wastewater.

**60301.920. Use area**

"Use area" means an area of recycled water use with defined boundaries. A use area may contain one or more facilities.

**ARTICLE 2. SOURCES OF RECYCLED WATER.**

**60302. Source specifications.**

The requirements in this chapter shall only apply to recycled water from sources that contain domestic waste, in whole or in part.

**ARTICLE 3. USES OF RECYCLED WATER.**

**60303. Exceptions**

The requirements set forth in this chapter shall not apply to the use of recycled water onsite at a water recycling plant, or wastewater treatment plant, provided access by the public to the area of onsite recycled water use is restricted.

**60304. Use of recycled water for irrigation**

(a) Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be a disinfected tertiary recycled water, except that for filtration pursuant to Section 60301.320(a) coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes:

- (1) Food crops, including all edible root crops, where the recycled water comes into contact with the edible portion of the crop,
- (2) Parks and playgrounds,
- (3) School yards,
- (4) Residential landscaping,
- (5) Unrestricted access golf courses, and
- (6) Any other irrigation use not specified in this section and not prohibited by other sections of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of food crops where the edible portion is produced above ground and not contacted by the recycled water shall be at least disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water.

(c) Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be at least disinfected secondary-2.3 recycled water:

- (1) Cemeteries,

- (2) Freeway landscaping,
- (3) Restricted access golf courses,
- (4) Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms where access by the general public is not restricted,
- (5) Pasture for animals producing milk for human consumption, and
- (6) Any nonedible vegetation where access is controlled so that the irrigated area cannot be used as if it were part of a park, playground or school yard

(d) Recycled wastewater used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be at least undisinfected secondary recycled water:

- (1) Orchards where the recycled water does not come into contact with the edible portion of the crop,
- (2) Vineyards where the recycled water does not come into contact with the edible portion of the crop,
- (3) Non food-bearing trees (Christmas tree farms are included in this category provided no irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting or allowing access by the general public),
- (4) Fodder and fiber crops and pasture for animals not producing milk for human consumption,
- (5) Seed crops not eaten by humans,
- (6) Food crops that must undergo commercial pathogen-destroying processing before being consumed by humans, and
- (7) Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms provided no irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting, retail sale, or allowing access by the general public.

(e) No recycled water used for irrigation, or soil that has been irrigated with recycled water, shall come into contact with the edible portion of food crops eaten raw by humans unless the recycled water complies with subsection (a).

**60305. Use of recycled water for impoundments.**

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), recycled water used as a source of water supply for nonrestricted recreational impoundments shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water that has been subjected to conventional treatment.

(b) Disinfected tertiary recycled water that has not received conventional treatment may be used for nonrestricted recreational impoundments provided the recycled water is monitored for the presence of pathogenic organisms in accordance with the following:

(1) During the first 12 months of operation and use the recycled water shall be sampled and analyzed monthly for *Giardia*, enteric viruses, and *Cryptosporidium*. Following the first 12 months of use, the recycled water shall be sampled and analyzed quarterly for *Giardia*, enteric viruses, and *Cryptosporidium*. The ongoing monitoring may be discontinued after the first two years of operation with the approval of the department. This monitoring shall be in addition to the monitoring set forth in section 60321.

(2) The samples shall be taken at a point following disinfection and prior to the point where the recycled water enters the use impoundment. The samples shall be analyzed by an approved laboratory and the results submitted quarterly to the regulatory agency.

(c) The total coliform bacteria concentrations in recycled water used for nonrestricted recreational impoundments, measured at a point between the disinfection process and the point of entry to the use impoundment, shall comply with the criteria specified in section 60301.230 (b) for disinfected tertiary recycled water.

(d) Recycled water used as a source of supply for restricted recreational impoundments and for any publicly accessible impoundments at fish hatcheries shall be at least disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water.

(e) Recycled water used as a source of supply for landscape impoundments that do not utilize decorative fountains shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water.

**60306. Use of recycled water for cooling**

(a) Recycled water used for industrial or commercial cooling or air conditioning that involves the use of a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, spraying or any mechanism that creates a mist shall be a disinfected tertiary recycled water.

(b) Use of recycled water for industrial or commercial cooling or air conditioning that does not involve the use of a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, spraying, or any mechanism that creates a mist shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water.

(c) Whenever a cooling system, using recycled water in conjunction with an air conditioning facility, utilizes a cooling tower or otherwise creates a mist that could come into contact with employees or members of the public, the cooling system shall comply with the following:

- (1) A drift eliminator shall be used whenever the cooling system is in operation.
- (2) A chlorine, or other, biocide shall be used to treat the cooling system recirculating water to minimize the growth of *Legionella* and other micro-organisms.

#### **60307. Use of recycled water for other purposes**

(a) Recycled water used for the following shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water, except that for filtration being provided pursuant to Section 60301.320(a) coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes:

- (1) Flushing toilets and urinals,
- (2) Priming drain traps,
- (3) Industrial process water that may come into contact with workers,
- (4) Structural fire fighting,
- (5) Decorative fountains,
- (6) Commercial laundries,
- (7) Consolidation of backfill around potable water pipelines,
- (8) Artificial snow making for commercial outdoor use, and



(9) Commercial car washes, including hand washes if the recycled water is not heated, where the general public is excluded from the washing process.

(b) Recycled water used for the following uses shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water:

- (1) Industrial boiler feed,
- (2) Nonstructural fire fighting,
- (3) Backfill consolidation around nonpotable piping,
- (4) Soil compaction,
- (5) Mixing concrete,
- (6) Dust control on roads and streets,
- (7) Cleaning roads, sidewalks and outdoor work areas and
- (8) Industrial process water that will not come into contact with workers.

(c) Recycled water used for flushing sanitary sewers shall be at least undisinfected secondary recycled water.

#### **ARTICLE 4. USE AREA REQUIREMENTS.**

##### **60310. Use area requirements**

(a) No irrigation with disinfected tertiary recycled water shall take place within 50 feet of any domestic water supply well unless all of the following conditions have been met:

- (1) A geological investigation demonstrates that an aquitard exists at the well between the uppermost aquifer being drawn from and the ground surface.
- (2) The well contains an annular seal that extends from the surface into the aquitard.
- (3) The well is housed to prevent any recycled water spray from coming into contact with the wellhead facilities.

- (4) The ground surface immediately around the wellhead is contoured to allow surface water to drain away from the well.
  - (5) The owner of the well approves of the elimination of the buffer zone requirement.
- (b) No impoundment of disinfected tertiary recycled water shall occur within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
- (c) No irrigation with, or impoundment of, disinfected secondary-2.2 or disinfected secondary-23 recycled water shall take place within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
- (d) No irrigation with, or impoundment of, undisinfected secondary recycled water shall take place within 150 feet of any domestic water supply well.
- (e) Any use of recycled water shall comply with the following:
- (1) Any irrigation runoff shall be confined to the recycled water use area, unless the runoff does not pose a public health threat and is authorized by the regulatory agency.
  - (2) Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities.
  - (3) Drinking water fountains shall be protected against contact with recycled water spray, mist, or runoff.
- (f) No spray irrigation of any recycled water, other than disinfected tertiary recycled water, shall take place within 100 feet of a residence or a place where public exposure could be similar to that of a park, playground, or school yard.
- (g) All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording : "RECYCLED WATER - DO NOT DRINK". Each sign shall display an international symbol similar to that shown in figure 60310-A. The Department may accept alternative signage and wording, or an educational program, provided the applicant demonstrates to the Department that the alternative approach will assure an equivalent degree of public notification.

(h) Except as allowed under section 7604 of title 17, California Code of Regulations, no physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water system and any separate system conveying potable water.

(i) The portions of the recycled water piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibbs. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used on the portions of the recycled water piping system in areas subject to public access.



Water Recycling Criteria

FIGURE 60310-A

## **ARTICLE 5. DUAL PLUMBED RECYCLED WATER SYSTEMS.**

### **60313. General requirements.**

- (a) No person other than a recycled water agency shall deliver recycled water to a dual-plumbed facility.
- (b) No recycled water agency shall deliver recycled water for any internal use to any individually-owned residential units including free-standing structures, multiplexes, or condominiums.
- (c) No recycled water agency shall deliver recycled water for internal use except for fire suppression systems, to any facility that produces or processes food products or beverages. For purposes of this Subsection, cafeterias or snack bars in a facility whose primary function does not involve the production or processing of foods or beverages are not considered facilities that produce or process foods or beverages.
- (d) No recycled water agency shall deliver recycled water to a facility using a dual plumbed system unless the report required pursuant to section 13522.5 of the Water Code, and which meets the requirements set forth in section 60314, has been submitted to, and approved by, the regulatory agency.

### **60314. Report submittal**

- (a) For dual-plumbed recycled water systems, the report submitted pursuant to section 13522.5 of the Water Code shall contain the following information in addition to the information required by section 60323:
  - (1) A detailed description of the intended use area identifying the following:
    - (A) The number, location, and type of facilities within the use area proposing to use dual plumbed systems,
    - (B) The average number of persons estimated to be served by each facility on a daily basis,
    - (C) The specific boundaries of the proposed use area including a map showing the location of each facility to be served,
    - (D) The person or persons responsible for operation of the dual plumbed system at each facility, and

- (E) The specific use to be made of the recycled water at each facility.
- (2) Plans and specifications describing the following:
- (A) Proposed piping system to be used,
  - (B) Pipe locations of both the recycled and potable systems,
  - (C) Type and location of the outlets and plumbing fixtures that will be accessible to the public, and
  - (D) The methods and devices to be used to prevent backflow of recycled water into the public water system.
- (3) The methods to be used by the recycled water agency to assure that the installation and operation of the dual plumbed system will not result in cross connections between the recycled water piping system and the potable water piping system. This shall include a description of pressure, dye or other test methods to be used to test the system every four years.

(b) A master plan report that covers more than one facility or use site may be submitted provided the report includes the information required by this section. Plans and specifications for individual facilities covered by the report may be submitted at any time prior to the delivery of recycled water to the facility.

#### **60315. Design requirements**

The public water supply shall not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air gap separation which complies with the requirements of sections 7602 (a) and 7603 (a) of title 17, California Code of Regulations, and the approval of the public water system has been obtained.

#### **60316. Operation requirements**

(a) Prior to the initial operation of the dual-plumbed recycled water system and annually thereafter, the Recycled Water Agency shall ensure that the dual plumbed system within each facility and use area is inspected for possible cross connections with the potable water system. The recycled water system shall also be tested for possible cross connections at least once every four years. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with the method described in the report submitted pursuant to section 60314. The inspections and the testing shall be performed by a cross connection



control specialist certified by the California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association or an organization with equivalent certification requirements. A written report documenting the result of the inspection or testing for the prior year shall be submitted to the department within 30 days following completion of the inspection or testing.

(b) The recycled water agency shall notify the department of any incidence of backflow from the dual-plumbed recycled water system into the potable water system within 24 hours of the discovery of the incident.

(c) Any backflow prevention device installed to protect the public water system serving the dual-plumbed recycled water system shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with section 7605 of Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

## **ARTICLE 5.1. GROUNDWATER RECHARGE**

### **60320. Groundwater recharge**

(a) Reclaimed water used for groundwater recharge of domestic water supply aquifers by surface spreading shall be at all times of a quality that fully protects public health. The State Department of Health Services' recommendations to the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for proposed groundwater recharge projects and for expansion of existing projects will be made on an individual case basis where the use of reclaimed water involves a potential risk to public health.

(b) The State Department of Health Services' recommendations will be based on all relevant aspects of each project, including the following factors: treatment provided; effluent quality and quantity; spreading area operations; soil characteristics; hydrogeology; residence time; and distance to withdrawal.

(c) The State Department of Health Services will hold a public hearing prior to making the final determination regarding the public health aspects of each groundwater recharge project. Final recommendations will be submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board in an expeditious manner.

## **ARTICLE 5.5. OTHER METHODS OF TREATMENT**

### **60320.5. Other methods of treatment**

Methods of treatment other than those included in this chapter and their reliability features may be accepted if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State Department of Health that the methods of treatment and reliability features will assure an equal degree of treatment and reliability.

## **ARTICLE 6. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**

### **60321. Sampling and analysis**

(a) Disinfected secondary-2.3, disinfected secondary-2.2, and disinfected tertiary recycled water shall be sampled at least once daily for total coliform bacteria. The samples shall be taken from the disinfected effluent and shall be analyzed by an approved laboratory.

(b) Disinfected tertiary recycled water shall be continuously sampled for turbidity using a continuous turbidity meter and recorder following filtration. Compliance with the daily average operating filter effluent turbidity shall be determined by averaging the levels of recorded turbidity taken at four-hour intervals over a 24-hour period. Compliance with turbidity pursuant to section 60301.320 (a)(2)(B) and (b)(1) shall be determined using the levels of recorded turbidity taken at intervals of no more than 1.2-hours over a 24-hour period. Should the continuous turbidity meter and recorder fail, grab sampling at a minimum frequency of 1.2-hours may be substituted for a period of up to 24-hours. The results of the daily average turbidity determinations shall be reported quarterly to the regulatory agency.

(c) The producer or supplier of the recycled water shall conduct the sampling required in subsections (a) and (b).

## **ARTICLE 7. ENGINEERING REPORT AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **60323. Engineering report**

(a) No person shall produce or supply reclaimed water for direct reuse from a proposed water reclamation plant unless he files an engineering report.

(b) The report shall be prepared by a properly qualified engineer registered in California and experienced in the field of wastewater treatment, and shall contain a description of the design of the proposed reclamation system. The report shall clearly indicate the means for compliance with these regulations and any other features specified by the regulatory agency.

(c) The report shall contain a contingency plan which will assure that no untreated or inadequately treated wastewater will be delivered to the use area.

#### **60325. Personnel**

(a) Each reclamation plant shall be provided with a sufficient number of qualified personnel to operate the facility effectively so as to achieve the required level of treatment at all times.

(b) Qualified personnel shall be those meeting requirements established pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 13625) of the Water Code.

#### **60327. Maintenance**

A preventive maintenance program shall be provided at each reclamation plant to ensure that all equipment is kept in a reliable operating condition.

#### **60329. Operating records and reports**

(a) Operating records shall be maintained at the reclamation plant or a central depository within the operating agency. These shall include: all analyses specified in the reclamation criteria; records of operational problems, plant and equipment breakdowns, and diversions to emergency storage or disposal; all corrective or preventive action taken.

(b) Process or equipment failures triggering an alarm shall be recorded and maintained as a separate record file. The recorded information shall include the time and cause of failure and corrective action taken.

(c) A monthly summary of operating records as specified under (a) of this section shall be filed monthly with the regulatory agency.

(d) Any discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to the use area, and the cessation of same, shall be reported immediately by telephone to the regulatory agency, the State Department of Health, and the local health officer.

**60331. Bypass**

There shall be no bypassing of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the reclamation plant or any intermediate unit processes to the point of use.

**ARTICLE 8. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF DESIGN**

**60333. Flexibility of design**

The design of process piping, equipment arrangement, and unit structures in the reclamation plant must allow for efficiency and convenience in operation and maintenance and provide flexibility of operation to permit the highest possible degree of treatment to be obtained under varying circumstances.

**60335. Alarms**

(a) Alarm devices required for various unit processes as specified in other sections of these regulations shall be installed to provide warning of:

- (1) Loss of power from the normal power supply.
- (2) Failure of a biological treatment process.
- (3) Failure of a disinfection process.
- (4) Failure of a coagulation process.
- (5) Failure of a filtration process.
- (6) Any other specific process failure for which warning is required by the regulatory agency.

(b) All required alarm devices shall be independent of the normal power supply of the reclamation plant.

(c) The person to be warned shall be the plant operator, superintendent, or any other responsible person designated by the management of the reclamation plant and capable of taking prompt corrective action.

(d) Individual alarm devices may be connected to a master alarm to sound at a location where it can be conveniently observed by the attendant. In case the reclamation plant is

not attended full time, the alarm(s) shall be connected to sound at a police station, fire station or other full time service unit with which arrangements have been made to alert the person in charge at times that the reclamation plant is unattended.

**60337. Power supply**

The power supply shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (a) Alarm and standby power source.
- (b) Alarm and automatically actuated short-term retention or disposal provisions as specified in Section 60341.
- (c) Automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions as specified in Section 60341.

**ARTICLE 9. RELIABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY EFFLUENT**

**60339. Primary treatment**

Reclamation plants producing reclaimed water exclusively for uses for which primary effluent is permitted shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (a) Multiple primary treatment units capable of producing primary effluent with one unit not in operation.
- (b) Long-term storage or disposal provisions as specified in Section 60341.

*Note: Use of primary effluent for recycled water is no longer allowed. [repeal of Section 60309, effective December 2000]*

**ARTICLE 10. RELIABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FULL TREATMENT**

**60341. Emergency storage or disposal**

- (a) Where short-term retention or disposal provisions are used as a reliability feature, these shall consist of facilities reserved for the purpose of storing or disposing of untreated or partially treated wastewater for at least a 24-hour period. The facilities shall include all the necessary diversion devices, provisions for odor control, conduits, and pumping and pump back equipment. All of the equipment other than the pump back

equipment shall be either independent of the normal power supply or provided with a standby power source.

(b) Where long-term storage or disposal provisions are used as a reliability feature, these shall consist of ponds, reservoirs, percolation areas, downstream sewers leading to other treatment or disposal facilities or any other facilities reserved for the purpose of emergency storage or disposal of untreated or partially treated wastewater. These facilities shall be of sufficient capacity to provide disposal or storage of wastewater for at least 20 days, and shall include all the necessary diversion works, provisions for odor and nuisance control, conduits, and pumping and pump back equipment. All of the equipment other than the pump back equipment shall be either independent of the normal power supply or provided with a standby power source.

(c) Diversion to a less demanding reuse is an acceptable alternative to emergency disposal of partially treated wastewater provided that the quality of the partially treated wastewater is suitable for the less demanding reuse.

(d) Subject to prior approval by the regulatory agency, diversion to a discharge point which requires lesser quality of wastewater is an acceptable alternative to emergency disposal of partially treated wastewater.

(e) Automatically actuated short-term retention or disposal provisions and automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions shall include, in addition to provisions of (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section, all the necessary sensors, instruments, valves and other devices to enable fully automatic diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater to approved emergency storage or disposal in the event of failure of a treatment process and a manual reset to prevent automatic restart until the failure is corrected.

#### **60343. Primary treatment**

All primary treatment unit processes shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

(a) Multiple primary treatment units capable of producing primary effluent with one unit not in operation.

(b) Standby primary treatment unit process.

(c) Long-term storage or disposal provisions.



**60345. Biological treatment**

All biological treatment unit processes shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (a) Alarm and multiple biological treatment units capable of producing oxidized wastewater with one unit not in operation.
- (b) Alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment.
- (c) Alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions.
- (d) Automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions.

**60347. Secondary sedimentation**

All secondary sedimentation unit processes shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (a) Multiple sedimentation units capable of treating the entire flow with one unit not in operation.
- (b) Standby sedimentation unit process.
- (c) Long-term storage or disposal provisions.

**60349. Coagulation**

(a) All coagulation unit processes shall be provided with the following mandatory features for uninterrupted coagulant feed:

- (1) Standby feeders,
- (2) Adequate chemical stowage and conveyance facilities,
- (3) Adequate reserve chemical supply, and
- (4) Automatic dosage control.

(b) All coagulation unit processes shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (1) Alarm and multiple coagulation units capable of treating the entire flow with one unit not in operation;
- (2) Alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment;
- (3) Alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions;
- (4) Automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions, or
- (5) Alarm and standby coagulation process.

#### **60351. Filtration**

All filtration unit processes shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (a) Alarm and multiple filter units capable of treating the entire flow with one unit not in operation.
- (b) Alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions and standby replacement equipment.
- (c) Alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions.
- (d) Automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions.
- (e) Alarm and standby filtration unit process.

#### **Section 60353. Disinfection**

(a) All disinfection unit processes where chlorine is used as the disinfectant shall be provided with the following features for uninterrupted chlorine feed:

- (1) Standby chlorine supply,
- (2) Manifold systems to connect chlorine cylinders,

- (3) Chlorine scales, and
- (4) Automatic devices for switching to full chlorine cylinders.

Automatic residual control of chlorine dosage, automatic measuring and recording of chlorine residual, and hydraulic performance studies may also be required.

(b) All disinfection unit processes where chlorine is used as the disinfectant shall be provided with one of the following reliability features:

- (1) Alarm and standby chlorinator;
- (2) Alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment;
- (3) Alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions;
- (4) Automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions; or
- (5) Alarm and multiple point chlorination, each with independent power source, separate chlorinator, and separate chlorine supply.

#### **60355. Other alternatives to reliability requirements**

Other alternatives to reliability requirements set forth in Articles 8 to 10 may be accepted if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State Department of Health that the proposed alternative will assure an equal degree of reliability.

## Title 17 Code of Regulations

**DIVISION 1. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**  
**CHAPTER 5. SANITATION (ENVIRONMENTAL)**  
**GROUP 4. DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES**  
**ARTICLE 1. GENERAL**

### **7583. Definitions**

In addition to the definitions in Section 4010.1 of the Health and Safety Code, the following terms are defined for the purpose of this Chapter

- (a) "Approved Water Supply" is a water supply whose potability is regulated by a State of local health agency.
- (b) "Auxiliary Water Supply" is any water supply other than that received from a public water system.
- (c) "Air-gap Separation (AG)" is a physical break between the supply line and a receiving vessel.
- (d) "AWWA Standard" is an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).
- (e) "Cross-Connection" is an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, or other devices through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.
- (f) "Double Check Valve Assembly (DC)" is an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve.
- (g) "Health Agency" means the California Department of Health Services, or the local health officer with respect to a small water system.
- (h) "Local Health Agency" means the county or city health authority.

- (i) "Reclaimed Water" is a wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use.
- (j) "Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device (RP)" is a backflow preventer incorporating not less than two check valves, an automatically operated differential relief valve located between the two check valves, a tightly closing shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing.
- (k) "User Connection" is the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.
- (l) "Water Supplier" is the person who owns or operates the public water system.
- (m) "Water User" is any person obtaining water from a public water supply.

#### **7584. Responsibility and scope of program**

The water supplier shall protect the public water supply from contamination by implementation of a cross-connection control program. The program, or any portion thereof, may be implemented directly by the water supplier or by means of a contract with the local health agency, or with another agency approved by the health agency. The water supplier's cross-connection control program shall for the purpose of addressing the requirements of Sections 7585 through 7605 include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- (a) The adoption of operating rules or ordinances to implement the cross-connection program.
- (b) The conducting of surveys to identify water user premises where cross-connections are likely to occur,
- (c) The provisions of backflow protection by the water user at the user's connection or within the user's premises or both,
- (d) The provision of at least one person trained in cross-connection control to carry out the cross-connection program,
- (e) The establishment of a procedure or system for testing backflow preventers, and
- (f) The maintenance of records of locations, tests, and repairs of backflow preventers.

**7585. Evaluation of hazard**

The water supplier shall evaluate the degree of potential health hazard to the public water supply which may be created as a result of conditions existing on a user's premises. The water supplier, however, shall not be responsible for abatement of cross-connections which may exist within a user's premises. As a minimum, the evaluation should consider: the existence of cross-connections, the nature of materials handled on the property, the probability of a backflow occurring, the degree of piping system complexity and the potential for piping system modification. Special consideration shall be given to the premises of the following types of water users:

- (a) Premises where substances harmful to health are handled under pressure in a manner which could permit their entry into the public water system. This includes chemical or biological process waters and water from public water supplies which have deteriorated in sanitary quality.
- (b) Premises having an auxiliary water supply, unless the auxiliary supply is accepted as an additional source by the water supplier and is approved by the health agency.
- (c) Premises that have internal cross-connections that are not abated to the satisfaction of the water supplier or the health agency.
- (d) Premises where cross-connections are likely to occur and entry is restricted so that cross-connection inspections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist.
- (e) Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.

**7586. User supervisor**

The health agency and water supplier may, at their discretion, require an industrial water user to designate a user supervisor when the water user's premises has a multipiping system that convey various types of fluids, some of which may be hazardous and where changes in the piping system are frequently made. The user supervisor shall be responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections during the installation, operation and maintenance of the water user's pipelines and equipment.



## **ARTICLE 2. PROTECTION OF WATER SYSTEM**

### **7601. Approval of backflow preventers**

Backflow preventers required by this Chapter shall have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the Department.

### **7602. Construction of backflow preventers**

(a) Air-gap Separation. An Air-gap separation (AG) shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically from the flood rim of the receiving vessel to the supply pipe; however, in no case shall this separation be less than one inch.

(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A required double check valve assembly (DC) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Double Check Valve Type Backflow Preventive Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A required reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device (RP) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Reduced Pressure Principle Type Backflow Prevention Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

### **7603. Location of backflow preventers**

(a) Air-gap Separation. An air-gap separation shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and all piping between the user's connection and the receiving tank shall be entirely visible unless otherwise approved in writing by the water supplier and the health agency.

(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance.

(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches (12") above grade and not more than thirty-six inches (36") above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of twelve inches (12") side clearance.

**7604. Type of protection required.**

The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the public water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective device that may be required (listed in an increasing level of protection) includes: Double check Valve Assembly--(DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device--(RP) and an Air gap Separation--(AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the water supplier. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the public water supply, at the water user's connection to premises with various degrees of hazard, are given in Table 1. Situations not covered in Table 1 shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the water supplier or health agency.

TABLE 1  
TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances	
(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
(b) Auxiliary Water Supplies	
(1) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. A RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary RP water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of a RP if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	RP

(c) Recycled water

(1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the recycled water supply. AG

(2) Premises where recycled water is used, other than as allowed in paragraph (3), and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. RP

(3) Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established pursuant to sections 60313 through 60316 unless the recycled water supplier obtains approval of the local public water supplier, or the Department if the water supplier is also the supplier of the recycled water, to utilize an alternative backflow protection plan that includes an annual inspection and annual shutdown test of the recycled water and potable water systems pursuant to subsection 60316(a). DC

(d) Fire Protection Systems

(1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected). DC

(2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. AG

(3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are used. DC

(4) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where recycled water is used in a separate piping system within the same building. DC

(e) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities

(1) Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose. RP

(2) Premises where there are marine facilities. RP

(f) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that do not exist. RP

(g) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established. RP

**Section 7605. Testing and maintenance of backflow preventers**

(a) The water supplier shall assure that adequate maintenance and periodic testing are provided by the water user to ensure their proper operation.

(b) Backflow preventers shall be tested by persons who have demonstrated their competency in testing of these devices to the water supplier or health agency.

(c) Backflow preventers shall be tested at least annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier. When devices are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(d) Backflow preventers shall be tested immediately after they are installed, relocated or repaired and not placed in service unless they are functioning as required.

(e) The water supplier shall notify the water user when testing of backflow preventers is needed. The notice shall contain the date when the test must be completed.

(f) Reports of testing and maintenance shall be maintained by the water supplier for a minimum of three years.

\* \* \* \* \*

# East Bethel System

- Service Capacity:
  - Existing Residential
  - New Townhome Development
  - Church – Senior Housing and Extended Care Facility
  - Commercial/Retail
  - Large Anchor Commercial
  - Services Corridor for Interim Period
  - Phased Approach to Met Council Regional Treatment Facility



# East Bethel System

- Wastewater Treatment with Full Water Reuse and Dispersal Capability – 340,000 GPD
  - ❑ Treatment Units, Screens, Tanks, Site Work, Drainfield and Rapid Infiltration Pond Dispersal
  - ❑ \$ 4,268,069.
  - ❑ Water Reuse Treatment and Disinfection, Biological Phosphorus Removal Enhancements
  - ❑ \$ 766,237
  - ❑ Biosolids Management – Reed Bed / Sand Bed System
  - ❑ \$215,000.
- TOTAL \$ 5,249,306

This Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION

HOUSE FILE No. **2526**

May 19, 2005

Authored by Paymar; Hausman; Johnson, S.; Mahoney; Thao and others

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the  
3 issuance of state bonds; appropriating money for the  
4 Ordway Center for the Performing Arts in St. Paul.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

6 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

7 \$12,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to  
8 the commissioner of employment and economic development for a  
9 grant to the city of St. Paul to design, construct, furnish, and  
10 equip the renovation of the Ordway Center for the Performing  
11 Arts subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.695. The city  
12 of St. Paul may operate a performing arts center and may enter  
13 into a lease or management agreement for the theater subject to  
14 Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.695.

15 Sec. 2. [BOND SALE.]

16 To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond  
17 proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue  
18 bonds of the state in an amount up to \$12,000,000 in the manner,  
19 upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
20 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota  
21 Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

22 Sec. 3. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

23 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final  
24 enactment.

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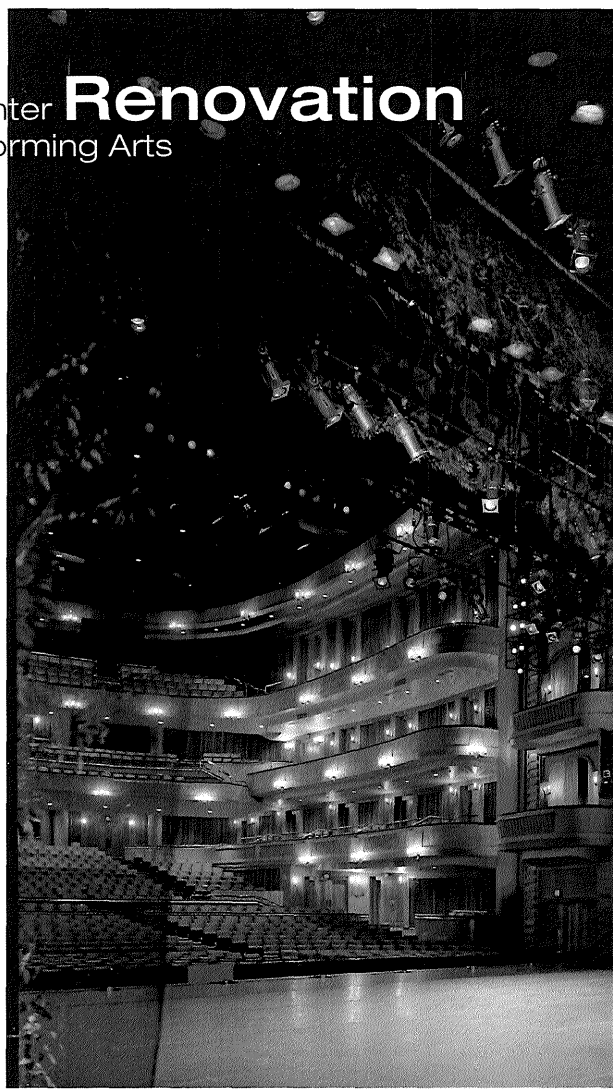
21 Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

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24 enactment.

# Ordway Center for the Performing Arts Renovation



**1**

Upgrade acoustics and Infrared Assisted Listening Systems

**2**

Improve wheelchair access at stage door, restrooms, and McKnight Theatre

**3**

HVAC, Heating cooling & Air conditioning replacement

**4**

Replace stage flooring

Connect Ordway Center to the Saint Paul Skyway System/Tunnel **5**

**6** Create a multi-purpose community meeting room

**7** Upgrade safety in Loading Dock area

## STATE BOND FUND REQUEST

TOTAL	\$12 million
Ordway Center	\$30 million
Private Fundraising (Endowment)	
Original Investment	\$45 million

- Ordway Center for the Performing Arts opened on New Year's Day in 1985. With an audience totaling more than **350,000 every year**, it is one of the nation's leading performing arts centers.
- Home to four major cultural institutions: *The Minnesota Opera, The Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra, The Schubert Club, and The Saint Paul Conservatory for Performing Artists.*
- **More than 700,000 students** have participated in Ordway Center Education programs —15,000 alone attend the *Flint Hills International Children's Festival* annually. Ordway Center is the **number one cultural destination** for Minneapolis and Saint Paul Public School Children.

Ordway Center Main Hall seats 1900 McKnight Theatre seats 308

## Renovation Summary

Theater Upgrades	4.5 million
Includes acoustical, lighting, sound, and stage floor upgrades and replacements	
Facility Upgrades	3.4 million
Includes HVAC mechanical upgrades, plumbing, energy efficient window treatments, restrooms, and security	
Additional Square Footage	4.1 million
Includes loading dock renovation, skyway/tunnel connection, and multi purpose community meeting room	



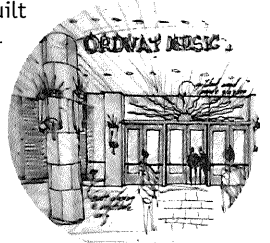
**Ordway Center**  
for the Performing Arts  
MINNESOTA'S PREMIER PERFORMING ARTS CENTER



## Ordway Center for the Performing Arts

The majestic doors of Ordway Music Theatre opened to the public on New Years Day 1985 after many years of research and planning. The result is a world class multi-purpose performing arts center that is without question, the crown jewel of downtown Saint Paul. This Herculean effort was led by **SALLY ORDWAY IRVINE** and included a broad array of community leaders who were committed to the cultural and economic vibrancy of the city's ecosystem.

Internationally acclaimed architect and Saint Paul native **BENJAMIN THOMPSON** was commissioned to create "a theater with a sense of the theatrical" that would fit harmoniously in an urban setting. Built in a style reminiscent of European opera halls and existing American performing arts centers, with two theaters, the 1,900-seat Main Hall and the 306-seat McKnight Theatre, the design, construction, and furnishing of Ordway Center took five years to complete at a cost of \$45 million, with no government support beyond the partial donation of the land.



**Dedicated to serving the entire Twin Cities regional community**, Ordway Center presents the finest performances of theater, dance, and music; provides a performing home for three of the Twin Cities' most vital arts organizations, THE MINNESOTA OPERA, THE SAINT PAUL CHAMBRE ORCHESTRA, AND THE SCHUBERT CLUB; and serves thousands of children and adults each year through education and community programs. Ordway Center stands as the only world-class performing arts center in the Midwest region and an invaluable asset to the community, with an estimated **economic impact of more than \$45 million** on the city each year. Since the doors of Ordway Center opened to the public in 1985, **more than nine million people** have enjoyed exceptional performing arts experiences in a world-class setting.

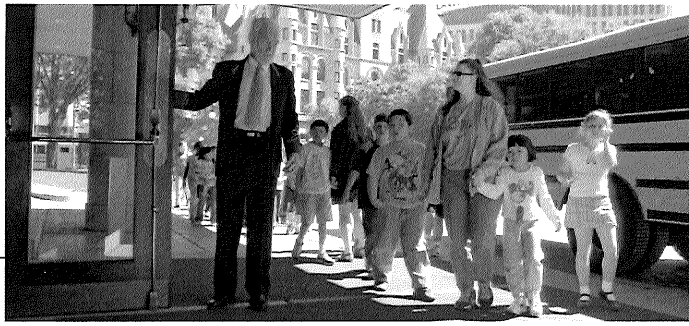
**Annually, Ordway Center welcomes more than 350,000 audience members.**

"Ordway Center is Saint Paul's crown jewel and an economic driver for the region. It's time to ensure its continued success."

- ANDY BESSETTE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND CAO, ST. PAUL TRAVELERS

"Ordway Center for the Performing Arts has played a significant role in revitalizing Saint Paul and is integral to the health and vitality of the city and the quality of life in the region."

- ROBERT SENKLER, CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT AND CEO, SECURIAN FINANCIAL GROUP



## Ordway Center for the Performing Arts

**Students of all ages** learn about the arts with a specific focus on cultural diversity through the multi-faceted **EDUCATION AT ORDWAY CENTER** programming that makes Ordway Center the **#1 cultural destination** for Saint Paul and Minneapolis public school students eight years running, serving **over 40,000 students annually**.

The **FLINT HILLS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S Festival** engages **more than 15,000 students, educators, artists, and families annually**, with a **total audience of more than 170,000** since its inception in 2001. Flint Hills Resources committed to be the title sponsor of the Festival through 2008, ensuring that Ordway Center can continue to present this annual tradition that has been named **one of the region's top festivals** by the Minnesota Office of Tourism.

Artists performing in the 2006 **FLINT HILLS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL** will include the **CHILDREN OF UGANDA**, a twenty member troupe of exuberant young performers who tell the powerful stories of East Africa through song and dance and promote awareness of the AIDS-related crisis in Uganda.

Sponsored by Ordway Center **THE SAINT PAUL CONSERVATORY FOR PERFORMING ARTISTS**, a professionally guided academic and artistic environment serving grades 9 – 12, opened in September 2005 with 160 students enrolled. The mission of this organization is to train aspiring pre-professional artists in the areas of instrumental and vocal music, theater, dance, and film and television production. Several classes are conducted within Ordway Center. This dynamic new charter school is part of the Saint Paul Public Schools District.



## Ordway Center for the Performing Arts

### Long-Term Strategy

- Ordway Center is pursuing several steps to put its business model on a more sustainable foundation, including raising \$30 million for its endowment. However, the \$12 million requested is critical to alleviating Ordway Center's reliance on private monies for badly needed updates to its 21-year-old facility.
- Ordway Center's long-term financial sustainability is dependent on the completion of the \$30 million private endowment campaign and the Legislature's fulfillment of the City of Saint Paul's \$12 million request for the 2006 bonding bill.
- Ordway Center was built in the mid-1980s with private funds. In recent years, other major arts and entertainment facilities have relied on substantial amounts of state funding for their constructions, allowing them to devote their other (private) funds to ongoing operations and maintenance.

### Benefits to the Region and the State

The \$12 million requested would ensure that Ordway Center continues to provide three major benefits to Minnesota and the Twin Cities metropolitan region.

**Benefit #1:** Ordway Center is a world-class facility presenting world-class arts, culture, and entertainment.

**Benefit #2:** Ordway Center is a major economic factor in downtown Saint Paul, with an **annual impact of \$45 million for the city**.

**Benefit #3:** Ordway Center is a major educational asset and resource for the region and the State.



FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL ORDWAY CENTER DEVELOPMENT, LEE KOCH 651-282-3034



*Cohen*

A bill for an act

1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for supportive housing;  
1.3 authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION.**

1.6 (a) \$10,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of  
1.7 the Housing Finance Agency for transfer to the housing development fund for the purpose  
1.8 of making loans or grants for temporary or transitional housing under Minnesota Statutes,  
1.9 section 462A.201, subdivision 2, including loans or grants for housing homeless youth,  
1.10 homeless families, battered women, and individuals leaving prostitution.

(b) \$33,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner  
1.12 of the Housing Finance Agency for loans and grants for publicly owned permanent  
1.13 rental housing under Minnesota Statutes, section 462A.202, subdivision 3a, for persons  
1.14 who have been without a permanent residence for at least 12 months or on at least four  
1.15 occasions in the last three years or are at significant risk of lacking a permanent residence  
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1.17 provide or coordinate with linkages to services necessary for residents to maintain housing  
1.18 stability and maximize opportunities for education and employment. Notwithstanding  
1.19 Minnesota Statutes, section 462A.202, subdivision 3a, the commissioner shall give equal  
1.20 consideration to proposals for projects serving individuals and those serving families with  
1.21 children. Preference among comparable proposals shall be given to proposals for the  
acquisition and rehabilitation of property.

1.23 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

2.1 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund,  
2.2 the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
2.3 \$43,000,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
2.4 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
2.5 sections 4 to 7.

2.6 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2.7 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

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Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless  
122 West Franklin Avenue, Ste 306  
Minneapolis, MN 55404

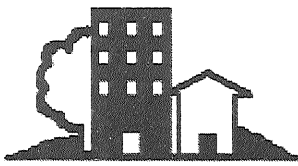
[www.mnhomelesscoalition.org](http://www.mnhomelesscoalition.org)

Michael Dahl  
Executive Director



Tel: (612) 870-7073  
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Direct: (612) 879-9411  
[dahl@mnhomelesscoalition.org](mailto:dahl@mnhomelesscoalition.org)



# Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless

*Working to ensure everyone has a safe, decent, affordable place to call home*

## **Addressing Homelessness**

**Attention:** Wilder Research estimates that 14% of homeless adults could potentially maintain stable housing if they just had an affordable place to live, with no additional services other than those available to the public. This analysis does not account for households that were at risk of, & successful in, preventing homelessness.

**Transitional Housing:** *This is time-limited supportive housing (45 days to 24 months).* The goal is to re-integrate families & individuals into mainstream housing that they can afford & maintain. Services usually require working with a case manager to set & make progress on goals for family & housing stability. Participating households contribute 25-30% of their income for housing.

**Permanent Supportive Housing:** Geared to households with significant barriers to mainstream housing (e.g. severe & persistent mental illness, chemical dependency, a chronic health condition), the Wilder Research Center estimates at least 4,000 units of permanent supportive housing will be needed by 2010.

**Emergency Shelter:** Shelters are a safety net so that people in crisis can have a roof over their head if they have lost their housing. Shelters can then help individuals / households access the most appropriate assistance.

**Outreach:** Connecting people experiencing homelessness with housing & services they need (e.g. street outreach, identifying eligible recipients for low-income programs) is vital for an effective plan to end homelessness. Many of those who are homeless & "living on the streets" will need intensive outreach services before they even feel ready for permanent supportive housing.

## **Policy Brief: \$43 Million in General Obligation Bonds for People Experiencing Homelessness**

*Staying on track with the Plan to End Long-term Homelessness by 2010. Shortening the time families and individuals must endure homelessness.*

Supportive housing links affordable housing to support services that allow people experiencing homelessness to secure stable housing & make progress towards self-sufficiency. State GO Bonds totaling \$43 million would be used to construct, acquire, & rehabilitate two forms of supportive housing:

1. Permanent Supportive Housing
2. Transitional Housing

---

### **Who is served best in Permanent Supportive Housing?**

The State identifies people "lacking a permanent place to live continuously for a year or more or at least four times in the last three years" as prime candidates for permanent supportive housing. Many also have disabilities; suffer from mental illness, &/or chronic health conditions. Other potential characteristics include:

- People who have cycled in & out of shelters, community mental health institutions, & other public crisis systems for years.
- Homeless families/individuals needing support beyond 24 months.

**Proposal: \$33 million for permanent supportive housing:** *To stay on track with the State's Plan to End Long-term Homelessness by 2010, an investment of \$33 million in supportive housing is needed in 2006. The Governor has proposed \$25 million. Our request of an additional \$8 million fills the gap left in last year's bonding bill. The Housing Finance Agency has determined that a capital investment of approximately \$60 million from GO Bonds is needed over the next 4 years. To end long-term homelessness, we must stay true to the Plan.*

---

### **Who is served best in Transitional Housing?**

Most households experiencing homelessness are facing a crisis that can be resolved in a time-limited program. Transitional housing can help these people move from crisis to self-reliance. In doing so, the transitional housing unit can then be opened up for another household. Transitional housing has also proven effective at limiting emergency shelter development. The following populations often make good candidates for transitional housing:

- Homeless households facing an economic disruption, credit problem, &/or serious (but not-chronic) illness.
- Victims of domestic violence.
- People exiting time-limited addiction, mental illness, or dual diagnosis programs who were homeless prior to entering a program or who have lost their housing in the meantime.
- Those who need time for supportive services to assess if they are better served in transitional or permanent supportive housing.
- Homeless households in rural areas who only need time-limited case management – because many rural areas lack emergency shelter.

**Proposal: \$10 million for transitional housing:** *Transitional housing has not received GO Bonding since 1998 despite a continued need. Of the nearly 1000 people who get turned away from homeless services each night in Minnesota, nearly two-thirds were seeking transitional housing. 65% of people experiencing homelessness in Minnesota have been homeless for less than a year. These resources will prevent them from falling further into homelessness.*



# Homelessness in Minnesota

## Highlights from the 2003 statewide study

### Not a homogeneous population

**NOTE:** Figures shown are statewide averages. Metro and greater Minnesota patterns often differ.

- Age range: 8-81 for those on their own; 0-17 for children with parents.  
46% of those in shelters are age 20 or younger. Average age (adults): men 41, women 34
- Education (adults): 24% less than high school; 45% only high school; 30% some college
- Problems include a mix of temporary economic crises and longer-term disabilities
- How long homeless (adults): 11% less than 1 month; 45% 1-11 months; 44% 1 year or longer

Adults		Type of shelter	Unaccompanied youth	
280	6%	Battered women's shelters	9	5%
1,601	34%	Emergency shelters	73	41%
2,269	48%	Transitional housing	59	33%
624	13%	Unknown shelter or street	36	20%

### African Americans and American Indians are disproportionately affected

Percent of homeless adults	Percent of all Minnesota adults		Percent of homeless youth 8-17	Percent of all Minnesota youth 10-17
9%	1%	American Indian	22%	2%
1%	2%	Asian American	1%	4%
40%	3%	Black/African American	31%	5%
43%	91%	White/Caucasian	35%	85%
6%	2%	Other/Mixed race	11%	4%
7%	2%	Hispanic (any race)	10%	3%

### A large proportion have serious disabilities and long-term histories of trauma

Adults		Unaccompanied youth
76%	Serious or chronic disability	62%
43%	Chronic medical condition	36%
30%	Condition that affects their mental functioning	22%
29%	History that suggests traumatic brain injury	14%
43%	Physically or sexually abused as a child	46%
31%	Women homeless due to domestic abuse	--
34%	In institutional placements as a child	71%
7%	Homeless as a child	100%

### Affordability of housing is also a major factor

#### Among homeless adults:

- 40 % are on a waiting list for housing assistance (average wait so far: 10 months)
- Most common reason for leaving last housing: inability to afford payments (33%)  
– Next most common: lost job or had hours cut (31%), eviction or foreclosure (28%)
- The most common source of income is steady employment (23%)
- Homeless parents most often need a 2-bedroom unit, for which fair market rent in the Twin Cities area was \$912 in 2003, compared to the \$384 these parents could afford. In greater Minnesota, fair market rent was \$498, while average ability to pay was \$316.

### Budget cuts were just beginning to be felt at the time of the 2003 survey

- In a survey of shelter providers at the same time as the homeless survey, 59% of providers reported that their services were affected by recent federal, state, and local budget cuts, and another 13% expected to be affected in the near future. Effects included fewer or lower-quality services and higher needs to be addressed.

## Trends over the last 12 years

### A growing proportion are working (as the economy permits)

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Adults employed at the time of the survey	19%	26%	34%	41%	30%
Adults working full-time (35+ hours/week)	7%	13%	17%	26%	13%
Youth employed at the time of the survey	28%	22%	32%	27%	19%
Youth working full-time (35+ hours/week)	3%	8%	12%	5%	3%

### Increasing proportions have serious mental illness

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Adults with serious mental illness*	25%	24%	32%	36%	47%
Adults alcoholic or chemically dependent	34%	30%	33%	32%	34%
Adults with dual diagnosis	14%	not avail.	15%	14%	17%
Youth with serious mental illness	not asked	not asked	23%	31%	42%

\* Definitions vary slightly from year to year

### Number of women and children levels off in metro, still growing in greater MN

Count of people in shelters	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Men	1,160	1,092	1,212	1,820	2,118
Women	780	1,237	1,566	2,000	2,032
Children with parents	875	1,761	2,260	3,122	2,724
Unaccompanied youth	42	52	199	179	141
<b>Total sheltered individuals</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>7,015</b>
People identified in unsheltered locations	118	330	352	524	796

### A growing proportion of homeless adults have been in jail or prison

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Adults ever in a correctional facility	28%	27%	27%	36%	42%
Adults released in the past two years	11%	10%	10%	10%	13%
Youth ever in a correctional facility	31%	34%	37%	45%	34%
Youth released in the past two years	not asked	22%	28%	31%	25%

### A growing proportion of homeless adults were maltreated as children

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Physically maltreated as a child	28%	33%	34%	33%	38%
Sexually maltreated as a child	17%	22%	25%	24%	27%
Youth ever physically maltreated	47%	54%	42%	47%	38%
Youth ever sexually maltreated	31%	33%	24%	28%	28%

### Fewer children have difficulty attending school because of housing situation

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Parents: any child has difficulty attending	16%	14%	13%	15%	8%
Parents: all children attended today	89%	89%	87%	88%	88%
Youth who are enrolled in school	79%	52%	72%	73%	84%
Youth who attended today	47%	32%	48%	45%	64%

Find more information at [www.wilderresearch.org](http://www.wilderresearch.org)

Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2770**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Fritz, Hausman and Gunther

The bill was read for the first time and Interim introduction, referred to Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital investment; authorizing spending to acquire and better  
1.3 public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature;  
1.4 appropriating money for Faribault water reclamation plant; authorizing the  
1.5 issuance of general obligation bonds.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. APPROPRIATION; CITY OF FARIBAULT WATER RECLAMATION  
1.8 PLANT.

1.9 \$6,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to commissioner of  
1.10 employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Faribault to upgrade the  
1.11 city water reclamation plant to meet phosphorus removal standards. This appropriation  
is not available until the commissioner of finance has determined that at least an equal  
1.13 amount is committed to the project from nonstate sources.

1.14 Sec. 2. BOND SALE.

1.15 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund,  
1.16 the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
1.17 \$6,000,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
1.18 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
1.19 sections 4 to 7.

1.20 Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

1.21 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

Document can be made available  
in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2770**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Fritz, Hausman and Gunther

The bill was read for the first time and Interim introduction, referred to Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

A bill for an act

relating to capital investment; authorizing spending to acquire and better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature; appropriating money for Faribault water reclamation plant; authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. **APPROPRIATION; CITY OF FARIBAULT WATER RECLAMATION PLANT.**

\$6,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to commissioner of employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Faribault to upgrade the city water reclamation plant to meet phosphorus removal standards. This appropriation is not available until the commissioner of finance has determined that at least an equal amount is committed to the project from nonstate sources.

Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to \$6,000,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.



## **Request for State Bonding Funding Water Reclamation Plant To Address Phosphorus Issue**

- Requesting \$6,000,000 or 50% of actual cost to upgrade the City's Water Reclamation (sanitary sewer) Plant to meet State requirements
- City is planning a rebuilding of the facility at the request of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy.
- The new phosphorus removal standards reflect a change in the position of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency designed to address a statewide initiative.

Over

- The sanitary sewer ratepayers of the City of Faribault cannot afford the sanitary sewer rates that would be required to pay for a \$12 million upgrade to the water reclamation facility.
- This is both an environmental and an economic development issue.
- Contact information: Tim Madigan, City Administrator – 507-333-0355, Mark Knoff, Public Works Director – 507-333-0360



**CITY OF FARIBAULT**

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**RESOLUTION #2005-262  
AUTHORIZING REQUEST FOR FUNDING FOR  
STATE BONDING DOLLARS FOR WATER RECLAMATION PLANT UPGRADES**

**WHEREAS**, at the request of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy, the City of Faribault has agreed to an upgrade to the City's water reclamation plant to address State and Federal mandates related to phosphorus removal; and

**WHEREAS**, the new phosphorus removal standards reflect a change in the position of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency designed to address a state-wide initiative; and

**WHEREAS**, the sanitary sewer rate payers of the City of Faribault cannot afford the sanitary sewer rates that would be required to pay for a \$12 million upgrade to the water reclamation facility.

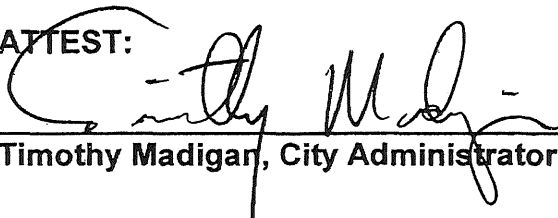
**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Faribault City Council authorizes the submission of a request to the Minnesota State Legislature for 2006 bonding funding in the amount of 50% of the cost of the water reclamation plant upgrade to meet a mandate from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in the amount of \$6,000,000.

**Date Adopted:      October 25, 2005**

**Faribault City Council**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Charles Ackman, Mayor**

**ATTEST:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Timothy Madigan, City Administrator**

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in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2762**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Fritz, Poppe, Dorman and Gunther

The bill was read for the first time and Interim introduction, referred to Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to capital improvements; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds;  
1.3 appropriating money for street and sewer improvements in Blooming Prairie.

1.4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.5 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION.**

1.6 \$1,500,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner of  
1.7 employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Blooming Prairie to  
1.8 design and construct storm sewer, sanitary sewer, water main, and street improvements.

1.9 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

To provide the money appropriated in this act from the bond proceeds fund, the  
1.11 commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
1.12 \$1,500,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
1.13 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
1.14 sections 4 to 7.

1.15 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.16 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2762**

February 16, 2006

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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE NO. 2763**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Fritz, Poppe, Dorman, Gunther and Ruth

The bill was read for the first time and Interim introduction, referred to Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

A bill for an act

1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for a grant to the city of  
1.3 Ellendale for sewer and water infrastructure; authorizing the sale and issuance of  
1.4 state bonds.

1.5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.6 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION; CITY OF ELLENDALE.**

1.7 \$3,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund to the commissioner  
1.8 of employment and economic development for a grant to the city of Ellendale for the  
1.9 predesign, design, and construction of capital improvements to Ellendale's sewer and  
1.10 water infrastructure.

1.11 Sec. 2. **BOND SALE.**

1.12 To provide the money appropriated in section 1 from the bond proceeds fund,  
1.13 the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to  
1.14 \$3,000,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota  
1.15 Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI,  
1.16 sections 4 to 7.

1.17 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.18 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

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State of Minnesota  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH  
SESSION**

**HOUSE FILE No. 2763**

February 16, 2006

Authored by Fritz, Poppe, Dorman, Gunther and Ruth

The bill was read for the first time and Interim introduction, referred to Jobs and Economic Opportunity Policy and Finance

A bill for an act

1.2 relating to capital improvements; appropriating money for a grant to the city of  
1.3 Ellendale for sewer and water infrastructure; authorizing the sale and issuance of  
1.4 state bonds.

1.5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.6 Section 1. **APPROPRIATION; CITY OF ELLENDALE.**

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1.17 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

1.18 Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following final enactment.

City of Ellendale  
Doug Flugum, Mayor  
PO Box 68 Ellendale, Mn 56026  
Dear House Finance Committee:

Let me thank you up front for letting the current needs of the City of Ellendale be heard.

In these past years, three major items have stood out in our city of 600 people; Drinking water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Sewer issues. Our main water distribution system consists of 4" water mains of cast iron with lead joints. The lead is powdering and flaking as per the sample shown earlier this year. The 50,000 gal elevated storage tank was installed approx. 1935. Our Gross Alpha content in our main well of the same age as the tower, has soared in the past two years to 17.9ppm(?) approx. This is one tenth of a measure from the limits for safe drinking water. The main well is 8" with our backup well being a 3". Most homes in the country have 6" wells to supply one home. Our water mains have deteriorated to the point where we have breaks regularly. Water valves to shut down an area to fix a break, leak, and therefore we have to shut down entire large sections of town completely to repair the break. These breaks cost the city approx. \$12,000 each time to repair.

Our sewer system. We have a great degree of I&I in our 25 year old sanitary sewer. The city has spent near \$175,000 in the past two years to repair this problem. There is more to do. We are down to less than \$20,000 in our sewer fund. With the recent growth of our city, this will, more than likely, add more problems to the already taxed system. We are currently being sued by some residents regarding reported sewer back up into their homes.

The other aspect is the storm sewer which at present is our former sanitary/ floor drain / county tile system. This drains into a county ditch and runs into tributaries of the straight river. We would like to be proactive in the DNR requests to upgrade Storm water run off / retention systems. This past years' flooding over taxed all of our cities public works systems. Our sanitary system is being watched closely for I&I volume.

Currently, we are on the PPL for drinking water and waste water and is ranked in the fundable for drinking water in 2006. The city is proceeding to complete the PFA App. and plans prior to the March 27 deadline for the Department of Health and PFA. The city is proceeding with these water projects in 2006 to address the water storage, filtration and water main looping needs. The fact remains we do not have the monies needed to upgrade the rest of the deteriorating distribution system. The mentioned improvements will push our user costs to near \$50 per month. USDA Rural Development Grants do not consider assistance until the \$52 to \$55 range is met. With these items in mind, there is no room for the remaining water mains in the rest of the town, Two new wells at a cost of \$250,000 each, sewer lines that are dislodging in the ground and restoration of the current streets and the curb and gutter needed for the storm water run off as per new DNR requirements. According to Chris Goddard of the USDA, the city of Ellendale does not meet the assistance requirements of the Rural Development Grant Process.

The estimated rough costs of needed water main and street restoration alone is upwards of 1.5 million. The sewer system and necessary storm sewer repair would push the total to well over the amount requested.

In prior years there have been residents who have reported Lead poisoning to Doctors. A sample of a watermain, service pipe and well main valve was on display when the finance committee was in Ellendale earlier this year. A water sample was also present. This was a sample taken from a residents bathroom sink first thing in the morning.

I thank you again for letting the current needs for funding of the City of Ellendale be heard.

Sincerely,  
Doug Flugum, Mayor  
City of Ellendale