

Clearwater River Watershed District



# Clearwater River Watershed District

## 2010 Annual Report

The mission of the Clearwater River Watershed District is to promote, preserve, and protect water resources within the boundaries of the district in order to maintain property values and quality of life as authorized by MS 103D



# Clearwater River Watershed District

## 2010 Annual Report

### *Board of Managers*

The CRWD is managed by 5 county appointed members. Two managers are appointed by Stearns County, two by Wright County, and one by Meeker County. For more on the District board and staff, please see pages 2-3.

### *2011 Work Plan*

The District has high expectations for work to be performed in 2011. Go to pages 4-5 to see what work the District hopes to accomplish next year.

### *Water Quality Monitoring Data*

In order to fulfill the mission of the CRWD, it is necessary to monitor the quality of the surface waters in the District. Turn to pages 6-8 and find out how the river, streams, and lakes within the District fared in 2010.

### *Status of District Projects*

The District owns and operates many different projects. All serve, however, to fulfill the District's mission to promote, protect, and preserve our water resources. Check out pages 9-14 for a status report on the District's projects.

### *2010 Financial Report*

For a summarization of the District's 2010 Audited Financial Statements, turn to pages 15-18.

## *Goals and Objectives for 2010*



1. To maintain all district projects to their operational standards.
2. To revise the District's Watershed Management Plan and receive BWSR approval.
3. To actively pursue grant opportunities.
4. To increase contact with District citizens, stakeholders, and partners.
5. To finish all open TMDL studies.
6. To seek new projects that meet the District's long-term TMDL implementation plans.
7. To maximize partnerships and seek out new ones.
8. To improve efficiency in District operations.



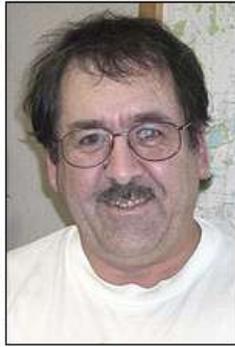
## CRWD Board of Managers



**Marvin Brunsell**  
Chairperson  
Wright County



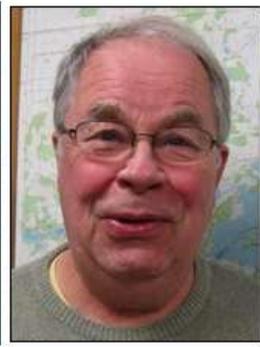
**Robert Schiefelbein**  
Treasurer  
Meeker County



**Mark Kampa**  
Secretary  
Wright County



**Jerry Risberg**  
Vice-Chair  
Stearns County



**Roland Froyen**  
Public Relations  
Stearns County

### Manager Contact Information

Marvin Brunsell	Robert Schiefelbein	Mark Kampa
9701 Jeske Ave NW Annandale, MN 55302	35359 732nd Ave Kimball, MN 55353	13934 101st St NW South Haven, MN 55382
(320) 274-5018 Term Ex.: 8/13/11	(320) 398-8400 Term Ex.: 8/13/12	(320) 274-5332 Term Ex.: 8/13/12
Jerry Risberg	Roland Froyen	
231 Alder Rd South Haven, MN 55382	633 Beachwood Rd South Haven, MN 55382	
(320) 274-3635 Term Ex.: 8/13/11	(320) 274-6414 Term Ex.: 8/13/13	

## CRWD Advisory Committee

The CRWD Advisory Committee meets on an as-needed basis to provide the District with citizen input regarding the District's activities and direction. Current members are:

Arthur Bauer - 9031 50th St NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-0653

Dean Flygare - 9850 91st St NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-2542

Jerry Auge - 9498 Kramer Ave NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-8266

Jerry Finch - 19035 County Road 44, Clearwater, MN 55320; (320) 558-6634

John Sedey, Chairperson - 580 Lakeshore Cir, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-7427

Tom Bacon - 10937 Lawrence Ave NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-2164



## CRWD Employees and Consultants

The District, in order to save costs and mitigate risks, operates on a contractual basis. All administrative, bookkeeping, and other work is performed by contracted service providers.

### District Administration



**Merle Anderson**  
District Administrator



**Dennis Loewen**  
Assistant District  
Administrator

#### **Administrators' Contact Information:**

Merle Anderson  
PO Box 87  
Odin, MN 56160  
**Phone:** 507-736-2413  
[pacma@frontiernet.net](mailto:pacma@frontiernet.net)

Dennis Loewen  
PO Box 481  
Annandale, MN 55302  
**Phone:** 320-274-3935  
**Fax:** 320-274-3975  
**Cell:** 320-290-8731  
[loewen.dennis@yahoo.com](mailto:loewen.dennis@yahoo.com)

### District Engineering

Wenck Associates, Inc.  
1800 Pioneer Creek Center  
P.O. Box 249  
Maple Plain, MN 55359  
**Phone:** 763-479-4200  
1-800-472-2232  
**Fax:** 763-479-4242

### District Attorney

Stanley J. Weinberger  
Gray, Plant, Mooty P.A.  
Suite 500  
1010 W. St. Germain  
St. Cloud, MN 56301  
**Phone:** 320.252.4414  
**Fax:** 320.252.4482

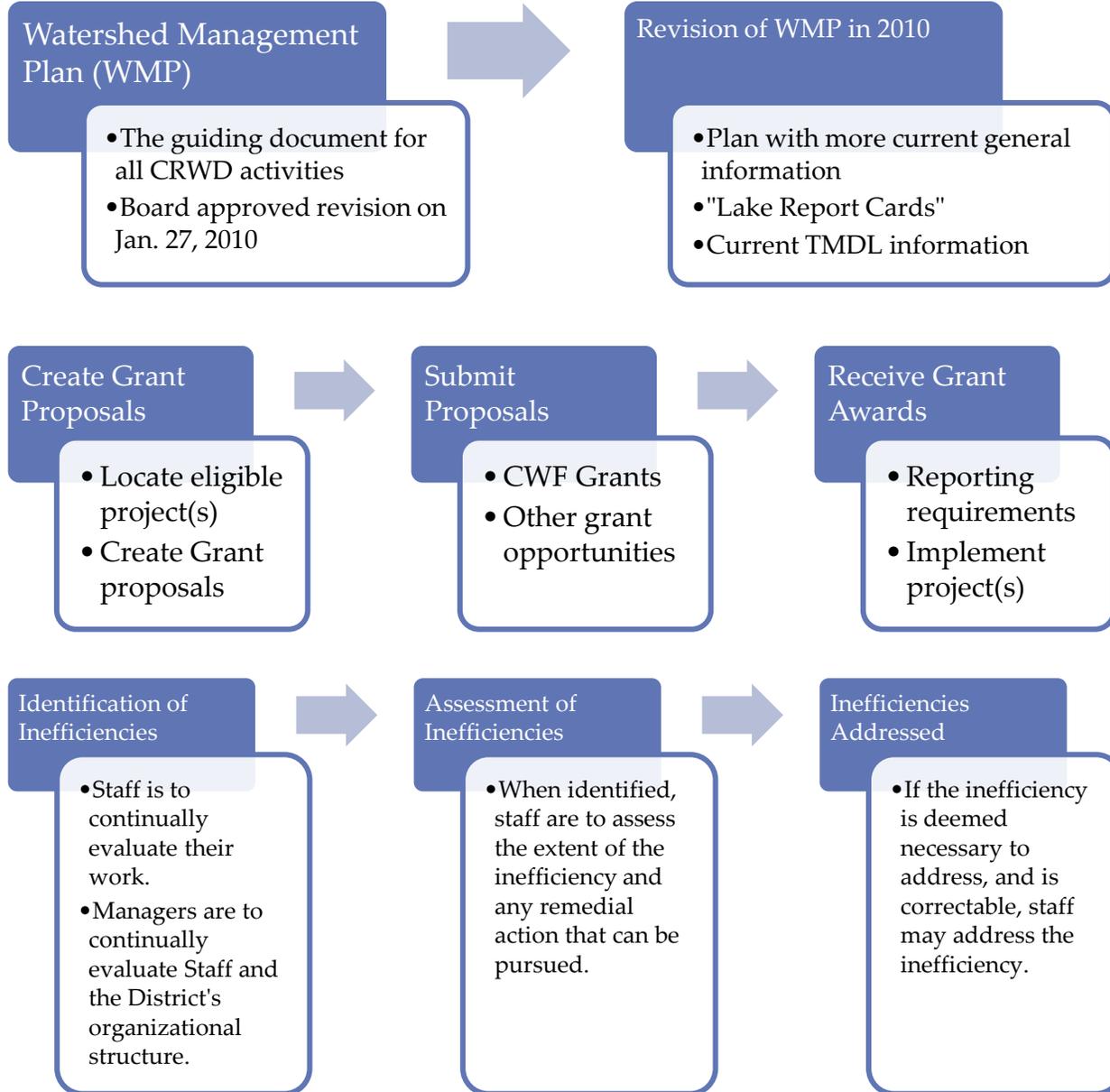
### District Sewer System Operators

Advanced Onsite Solutions  
333 Main St NW  
Elk River, MN 55330  
**Phone:** 763-633-1766

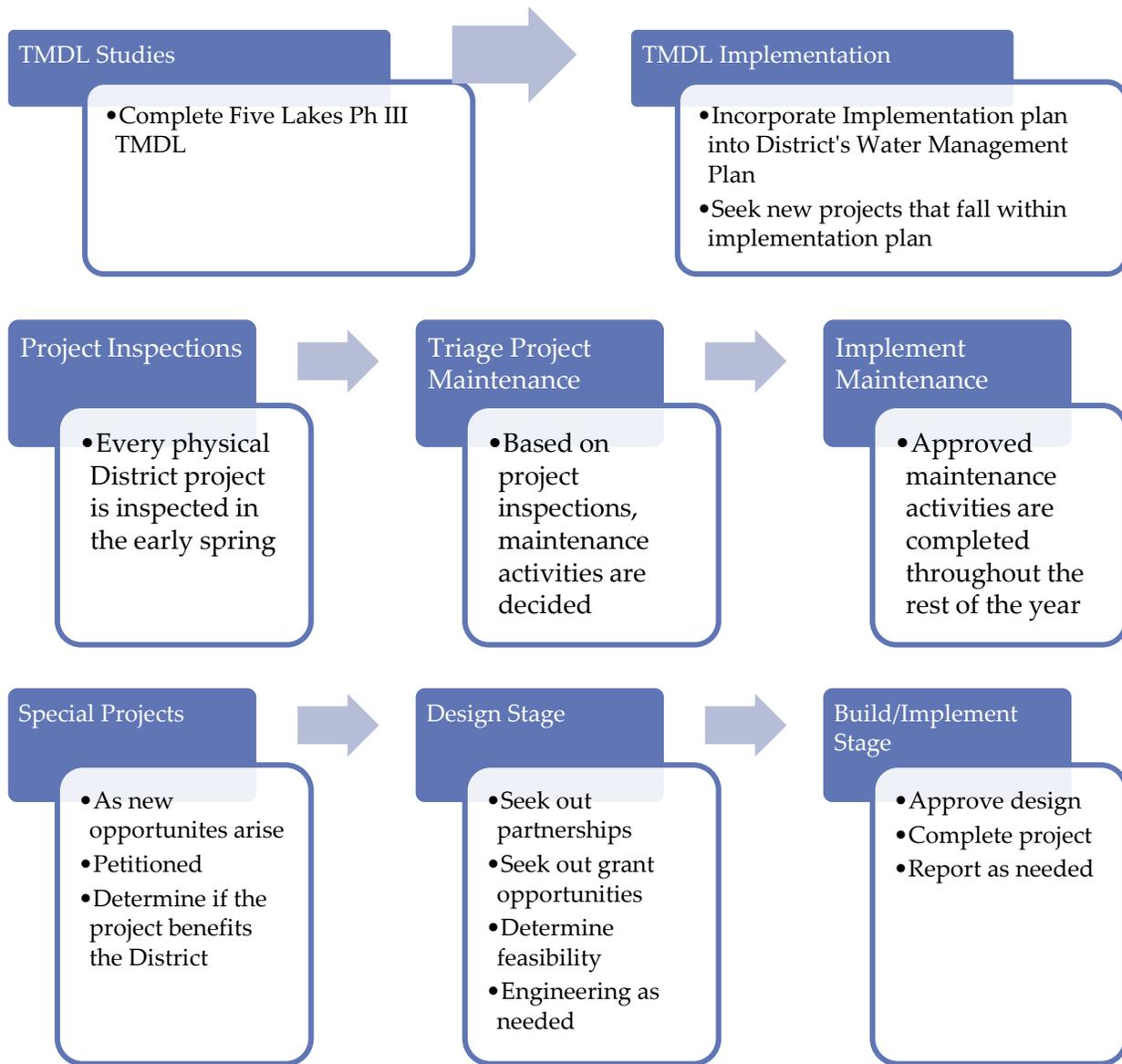
WRM Services, Inc.  
9075 155<sup>th</sup> St  
Kimball, MN 55353  
**Phone:** 320-398-2705



## 2011 Work Plan



Clearwater River Watershed District





## Water Quality Monitoring Data

Every year the District completes a water quality monitoring report. The District uses this report to assist in its targeted approach to water quality improvement. As such, the full report is an important yearly tool in fulfilling the District's goals and requirements.

Goals for this ongoing water quality monitoring program (begun in 1980) are as follows:

1. Track progress towards water quality goals for impaired waters
2. Fill data gaps identified in the TMDL studies, and evaluate water quality through annual monitoring program
3. Continues to provide baseline water quality data and calibration data sets to refine TMDL load reductions
4. Track long-term trends in all CRWD waters monitored ensuring early detection of declining trends

The District again increased its expenditures on water quality monitoring in 2010 in order to get a more accurate estimation of runoff and phosphorus loads. This included more stream sampling, collecting bottom samples for phosphorus and iron concentrations, additional temperature and dissolved oxygen profiles on District lakes, and conducting bottom sediment phosphorus release studies to better understand internal loads in District lakes. These efforts are expected to continue into 2011.

The District experienced above normal precipitation at its monitoring locations in 2010. Significant precipitation events occurred in the months of August-October. This above normal precipitation, coupled with elevated flows from snow melt and the significant precipitation events are the factors that drove the high runoffs the District experienced in 2010.

These high runoffs, in turn, lead the District to experience larger phosphorus loads. At the upper reach monitoring site, the load was 23,955 pounds, much higher than loads measured in recent years, but similar to historical averages in years with similar precipitation.

Nevertheless, with the exception of the 11 lakes that are listed as impaired, the water quality of District lakes is by and large good. In recent years, water quality has remained stable or improved in most District lakes. However, more work needs to be completed for these impaired lakes to reach their TMDL goals, along with the protection of non-impaired waters within the District. For more information on the progress relating to the District's impaired and non-impaired bodies of water, as well as the District's progress towards meeting TMDL goals and general findings of fact, please refer to the 2010 Water Quality Monitoring Report, located at: [www.crw.org](http://www.crw.org).



The TMDL project the District began in 2003 to address the impaired issues is now in the full implementation stage. The District’s Watershed-wide TMDL Implementation Plan has been approved by the corresponding government agencies, and the CRWD undertook a revision of its Watershed Management Plan to reflect the recommendations of the TMDLs and the Implementation Plan. The district has already begun four projects (financed in part with grants) that were identified to achieve water quality goals as laid out during the TMDL process. They are:

- A stormwater reclamation/reuse system in the City of Kimball (grant partner is BWSR)
- A stream channel / wetland restoration of the Kingston Wetland Treatment System (grant partner is BWSR)
- Two linked stream restorations in the in upper reach of the Clearwater River (grant partner is the Conservation Corp of Minnesota)

Examples of other projects of this nature are listed below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Potential Total Phosphorous (TP) Reduction (lbs/yr)</b>	<b>Cost of TP Reduction (\$/lb)</b>	<b>Estimated Expense</b>
Watkins Impoundment	147	\$204/lb	\$30,000
Fertilizer Field Trial	600	\$295/lb	\$177,000
Lake Betsy Hypolimnetic Withdrawal	480	\$525/lb	\$315,000
Clear Lake V-Notch Weir	588	\$128/lb	\$75,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,072 lbs</b>	<b>Avg: \$320/lb</b>	<b>\$711,000</b>

All of these projects were submitted for grant awards. The District hopes to move quickly, once funding is approved, in the implementation of these projects, and to reap the benefits of additional water quality improvement.

From this information, the District notes that as part of ongoing efforts to improve upstream lakes, an improvement of a lesser degree is expected to be achieved in downstream lakes due to the mitigating benefits these upstream projects will have on pollutant transportation down the Clearwater River. The District is always on the lookout for projects that provide the biggest gains for the least costs. As always, we appreciate our partners’ assistance in project creation, design, and implementation, and look forward to your input and advice for meeting our water quality goals.



The District is also part of a new TMDL process underway for the larger 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) 07010203, which includes the CRWD as well as the Elk River watershed. This process began in 2009 under the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) new approach to TMDLs. This approach is a 10-year rotation for assessing waters of the state at the 8-digit HUC level. This process is expected to be complete in 2013, and is being led by the Elk River Watershed Association (ERWA).

[End of Section]



## *Status of District Projects*

### *Clearwater Chain of Lakes (1980) Restoration Project*

The Clearwater River Chain of Lakes Restoration Project is a series of eight lakes and watershed restoration measures undertaken in the 1980s to improve the water quality of the Clearwater River Chain of Lakes. The bodies of water benefitted from the overall project include: the Clearwater River, Grass Lake, Clearwater Lake, Lake Augusta, Lake Caroline, Lake Marie, Lake Louisa, Scott Lake, and Lake Betsy. Six of the eight original projects continue operation today. The eight original projects are described briefly below.

### *Wetland Treatment Systems*

Wetlands are natural traps for phosphorus and other nutrients, which promote over-abundant algae in lakes. Forcing the inflowing water to spread over the whole wetland (rather than following a channel) when flows are moderate or low can increase the nutrient entrapment. This is the principle of the three wetland treatment systems that form the backbone of the lake restoration project.

#### *County Ditch 20 Wetland Treatment System*

The County Ditch 20 Wetland Treatment System contains approximately 40 acres of wetlands, which are served by a diversion structure and two channels. A total of approximately 7,000 feet of diversion channels distributes the contaminated runoff over the wetland. The approximate expense of this project was \$200,000 and it was completed in late 1984. This wetland system removed approximately 1,000 pounds of phosphorus annually. This system is operating effectively.

#### *Kingston Wetland Treatment System*

The Kingston Wetland Treatment System is the major facility of the project and contains nearly 300 acres of wetland. Over 19,000 feet of diversion channels were constructed, with more than 150 distribution pipes installed along the length of the channel. The construction cost of this project was approximately \$394,000 and it was completed in 1985. The system removes approximately 5,600 pounds of phosphorus annually.

The District was awarded a grant in 2010 for their Kingston Wetland Feasibility Study and Restoration Project. This project seeks to improve dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in a DO impaired reach of the Clearwater River, to reduce the seasonal export of soluble phosphorus to downstream impaired lakes, and to improve stream and wetland habitat, as well as an annual 1,970 pounds reduction of soluble phosphorus being exported downstream. The project is slated to begin in early 2011, as soon as the MPCA executes the project's contract.

#### *Annandale Wetland Treatment System*

The Annandale Wetland Treatment System consists of approximately 40 acres of wetland in two locations, with 4,600 feet of diversion channels. The approximate construction expense of this project was \$120,000 and it was completed in late 1984, with an approximate phosphorus removal capacity of 750 pounds per year. The system is operating effectively.



### *Upper Lakes Aeration and Mechanical Fish Removal Project (Discontinued)*

The Upper Lakes Aeration and Mechanical Fish Removal Project included the hypolimnetic aeration of Lakes Louisa and Marie. These aerators were installed in 1985-1986. In addition, mechanical removal of rough fish (carp, bullhead, etc.) was performed on Lake Betsy, Scott Lake, Union Lake, Lake Louisa, Mill Pond, and Lake Marie during the fall of 1984 and the spring and fall of 1985-1988. Being bottom feeders, rough fish mix large amounts of nutrients into the water from the sediments. The estimated cost of this project was \$285,000, and it removes an estimated 1,800 pounds of phosphorus annually. The aerators were removed in the 1990s due to operation costs. Other projects were implemented to take the place of the aerators.

### *Lake Augusta Erosion Control Project*

This project consisted of building a sedimentation basin along with riprap and energy dissipators. The goal of the project was to alleviate a serious erosion problem leading to sediment entering Lake Augusta. The original estimated phosphorus removal was 50 pounds per year. This control project is operating effectively.

### *Monitoring Program*

From 1981 through 1992, a monitoring program including lake and stream water quality, stream flows, and precipitation (beginning in 1983) was a part of the Clearwater Chain of Lakes Restoration Project. The monitoring program helped bring about important modifications, including the addition of the Upper Watkins Wetland isolation and the Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Projects. This monitoring continues as part of the District's yearly Water Quality Monitoring program.

### *Upper Watkins Wetland Isolation Project*

The Upper Watkins Wetland Isolation Project was added to the project in 1983. Formerly, untreated wastewater from a cheese plant discharged into the Upper Watkins Wetland. This transformed the wetland from a nutrient trap (its natural state) into a nutrient source – in fact, the largest nutrient source in the entire watershed. The project diverts runoff and channel flow around the edge of the wetland and includes more than 11,000 feet of isolation dikes and channels plus overflow structures and ditch crossings. The estimated expense of this project was \$460,000 and it was completed in late 1984. It has resulted in a phosphorus load reduction of approximately 30,000 pounds annually. This project is operating effectively.

### *Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Project*

The Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Project was added to the project in 1985 and was later extended to 1993. This project aimed to institute farming practices that will protect the public from water quality degradation while at the same time reducing soil loss, lowering farm operating costs, and increasing profits. The infrastructure developed to implement this was the Tri-County Conservation Project (TCCP), composed of the Stearns, Meeker, and Wright Soil and Water Conservation Districts, along with CRWD. To demonstrate conservation tillage practices, a no-till drill was purchased. Also,



tillage demonstration plots were used. A local farmer group was formed to provide grass roots input on implementing conservation practices through the project. Critical erosion and nutrient export areas were identified using a computer model. Runoff and groundwater monitoring, including pesticide impacts, was conducted. The project, with a budget of some \$1.5 million, worked through cooperation among individual farms, the agri-business community, the TCCP member soil and water conservation districts, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Board of Water and Soil Resources, Agricultural Extension Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and others.

The ideas and methods of this project continue today with the District's Fertilizer Field Trial program. This program provides interested farmers with technical assistance in determining how much fertilizer to apply to their field. The results are lower fertilizer application amounts, providing a cost-benefit to the farmer along with a phosphorous reduction benefit to the District from field runoff. The District is seeking funding to move this program from the small trial stage to a larger program due to increasing farmer interest and cost/benefit analysis.

#### *Cedar#06-1 Project*

The Cedar #06-1 project was implemented in 2006 to mitigate the effects of nutrient-rich waters in the Cedar Lake sub-watershed. This watershed is made up of four lakes: Henshaw and Albion lakes flow into Swartout Lake, and Swartout flows into Cedar Lake. From Cedar Lake, water flows into Clearwater Lake and down the Clearwater River into the Mississippi River. The project is made up of four separate parts. One is the Segner Pond treatment system, which uses a large sediment basin and a limestone berm to remove incoming sediment and phosphorous from the flows of Henshaw, Albion, and Swartout lakes before entering Cedar Lake. The system also has a fish barrier at the inlet to the pond to halt the movement of rough fish, such as carp. The Segner Pond treatment system continues to operate effectively.

The second part is the removal of carp from Henshaw and Swartout lakes. Carp cause a great deal of phosphorous movement within the sub-watershed due to their stirring up of bottom sediments rich in phosphorous. By removing the carp, the bottom sediments are not disturbed and the phosphorous remains trapped in the sediments instead of the water column. Carp seining continues on an as-needed basis, with seining being done during the winter months.

The third part is the fish barriers placed at three separate points on the streams connecting these four lakes. One is located at the outlet of Henshaw Lake, another at the outlet of Swartout Lake, and the final one below the wetlands between Swartout Lake and Cedar Lake. The fish barrier stops the movement of rough fish, which cause nutrient release in the bottom sediments of the lakes. By placing the barrier in these locations, the rough fish are forced into shallow wetlands, where winter kill occurs nearly every year. These fish barriers continue to prove quite effective at controlling the rough fish population.



The fourth part is the ongoing water quality monitoring of the project to assess its effectiveness and make adjustments as necessary. Results from this monitoring can be found in the District's Water Quality Monitoring Reports.

#### *Eurasian Watermilfoil – Lake Augusta*

As part of the Clearwater Chain of Lakes Restoration Project, the District has to maintain the quality of the lakes benefit by the project. Therefore, when Eurasian Watermilfoil was discovered in Lake Augusta, the District undertook a treatment program. The program is funded by a special assessment of properties on Lake Augusta. Treatment programs and permitting are developed with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Treatment is carried out by the Lake Augusta Association. This treatment program continues annually and continues to be effective.

#### *Eurasian Watermilfoil – Clearwater Lake*

As part of the Clearwater Chain of Lakes Restoration Project, the District has to maintain the quality of the lakes benefit by the project. Therefore, when Eurasian Watermilfoil was discovered in Clearwater Lake, the District undertook a treatment program. The program is funded by a special assessment of properties benefitted by Clearwater Lake. Treatment programs and permitting are developed with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Treatment is carried out by the Clearwater Lake Property Owners Association. This treatment program continues annually and continues to be effective.

#### *Outlet Control – School Section Lake*

To alleviate flooding of homes and farmland, an outlet was constructed from School Section Lake in late 1984. The lake has no natural outlet, and it rose seven feet during 1983-1984, mainly as a result of a rising water table. The cost of the outlet was approximately \$155,000. Maintenance work was completed on the outlet this year to ensure continued operation effectiveness.

#### *Outlet Control – Pleasant Lake*

The outlet from Pleasant Lake was reconstructed to increase the outflow capacity in order to alleviate excessively high lake levels. The project, initiated by local petition, was completed in early 1985 at an approximate cost of \$48,000. The outlet continues to provide high lake level protection for the lake's residents.

#### *Sewer Systems*

The District currently has in operation four communal sewage treatment systems. All four systems were built due to housing development pressure. The systems serve to protect the Clearwater River from contamination due to failing individual septic systems. All four systems continue to operate effectively and within their MPCA permitted levels.



### *TMDL Studies & TMDL Implementation*

The District began their TMDL program in 2003. So far, all the principal bodies of water in the District have their TMDL's completed and the District is entering into the implementation phase of the TMDL process. See the District's Water Management Plan for more information, located at [www.crwed.org](http://www.crwed.org).

### *Norton Avenue Basin*

This basin, located above the Lake Augusta Erosion Control project, was built to reduce sediment entering Lake Augusta by slowing down area field runoff. The basin continues to meet expectations.

### *Nistler/Geislinger Basin*

This basin, located just south of Clear Lake, was built to control erosion and nutrients entering Clear Lake. The nutrients settle in the basin, and the now-cleaner water continues on to Clear Lake. This basin continues to meet expectations.

### *Ostmark Lutheran Church Basin*

This basin was built on the southeastern side of Clear Lake to control erosion and nutrients entering Clear Lake. The basin serves to slow down runoff, allowing sediment to settle in the basin before flowing on to Clear Lake. This project continues to operate effectively.

### *Clear Lake North V-Notch Weir*

On the north end of Clear Lake a V-Notch Weir was placed on an incoming stream to allow sediment to settle in a wetland during large rain events. The V-Notch Weir forces the large amount of water to pond behind the structure for 24-36 hours. This allows any water-borne sediment a chance to settle out of the water column. This low-cost solution continues to be effective, and has a low-maintenance benefit. The District is working on placing another Weir on the south end of the lake in another stream.

### *Best Management Practices: Agriculture Producers*

Located throughout the District, these BMPs serve to reduce non-point source pollution (i.e. field runoff, fertilizer runoff, manure runoff, etc.) by engaging and encouraging agriculture producers to adopt the most current conservation cost-effective practices in their operations. These often times simple BMPs, taken together, can have a dramatic effect on water quality. These BMPs continue to be pursued and implemented as opportunities arise.

A notable BMP that was placed with financial assistance from the District this year was the placement of grass waterways in an actively farmed field above Lake Caroline. These waterways assist in slowing the runoff from the field, which in turn leads to less sediment entering the lake.

### *Best Management Practices: Lakeshore, Stream/River bank*

Located throughout the District, these BMPs serve to reduce non-point source pollution (i.e. grass clippings, bank erosion, fertilizer runoff, etc.) by encouraging and engaging lakeshore and stream/river bank property owners to adopt the most current conservation and cost-effective land practices for their parcels. These BMPs continue to be pursued and implemented as opportunities arise.



### *Ashview Road Erosion Control*

Located above Lake Louisa, this project was implemented to control erosion of Ashview road and keep the runoff from entering Lake Louisa. Using the Conservation Corp of Minnesota (CCM), two open-top culverts were built to correct the erosion problem. This project continues to operate effectively.

### *Highway 55 Fish Trap*

This fish trap was built to control the movement of rough fish between Lake Louisa and the upper reaches of the Clearwater River. The trap continues to meet expectations.

### *Augusta, Clearwater, and Grass Lakes Bog Control Project*

After two years of high water that caused floating bog problems in these lakes, necessitating several emergency bog removal projects, a bog control project was set up with the cooperation of the lake property owners involved. The project includes acquisition/improvement of access areas for bog removal, and the funding and process for removal of floating bogs. Estimated cost for the project was \$17,000. It was initiated in the summer of 1985. Currently a bog winch is used to assist in removal of bogs.

### *Clearwater River Channel Stabilization*

The District was awarded 65 crew-working days from the Conservation Corp of Minnesota (CCM) for the District's project to provide protection to vulnerable riparian areas on private land along the Clearwater River

The project's goal is to correct erosion issues along the river due to extensive tree coverage along the banks, leading to lack of ground vegetation, stream bank cutting, and channel erosion. The project thinned many trees along the banks in the project area, and used the fallen timber as slope breaks, toe protection, and grade control. Brush bundles were made and placed as toe protection.

The outcomes of this project are to stop soil loss from bank and channel erosion and to install grade control structures that will aerate the water. The District was awarded another 60 crew-working days from the CCM to continue this project on other private land along the Clearwater River.

### *Willow Creek (City of Kimball) Stormwater Reclamation/Reuse Project*

The District was awarded around \$70,000 from BWSR to design and build a stormwater infiltration and reuse basin on park land in the City of Kimball.

The project is designed to infiltrate the 1.5 inch storm event from 428 acres in and around Kimball. By doing so, warm-water with an annual phosphorous discharge of 244 pounds is kept from entering Willow Creek, a designated trout stream and tributary of Lake Betsy, an impaired District lake.

The project consists of a shallow basin to collect stormwater for irrigation of a near-bay baseball field and infiltration to recharge shallow groundwater. The project will be completed early 2011 with the installation of a rain garden at the inlet to the basin.



## 2010 Financial Report

### 2010 Budgeted Expenditures

#### GENERAL FUND

General Government total	\$149,350
Advisory Committee	\$2,700
Filter Strip Program	\$9,000
Buffer Strip Program	\$5,000
Education Program	\$15,000
Plan/Plat Review	\$1,250
Web Site	\$1,800
Special Projects	\$900
Other Special Projects Account	\$46,550
Transfers to Other funds	\$24,850
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>\$256,400</b>

#### OTHER FUNDS

Augusta Bog	\$300
Clearwater/Grass Bog	\$250
Pleasant Lake Outlet	\$300
Data Acquisition Fund	\$25,000
1980 Project Fund	\$31,000
Clearwater Lake Milfoil	\$42,100
Lake Augusta Milfoil	\$3,650
TMDL Phase III	\$0
Five Lakes Phase III	\$5,000
Lake Betsy Hypolimnetic	\$5,000
Cedar, Albion, Swartout, Henshaw	\$10,650
Hidden River Maintenance*	\$20,600
Rest A While Maintenance*	\$5,770
Clearwater Harbor Maintenance*	\$47,250
Lake Louisa Hills Maintenance*	\$2,900
Wandering Ponds Maintenance*	<u>\$2,000</u>
<b>Total Other Funds</b>	<b>\$201,800</b>

**Total All Funds** **\$458,200**

\* denotes non-governmental, proprietary funds

Clearwater River Watershed District



2010 Statement of Net Assets

Clearwater River Watershed District  
Annandale, Minnesota

Statement of Net Assets  
December 31, 2010

ASSETS	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 747,725	\$ 115,362	\$ 863,087
Receivables:			
Accounts	0	27,571	27,571
Property taxes	20,134	0	20,134
Interest	2,031	0	2,031
Prepaid expenses	3,068	1,063	4,131
Capital Assets:			
Land	118,347	35,400	153,747
Equipment	6,781	0	6,781
Project costs	8,965	0	8,965
Sanitary systems	0	2,142,041	2,142,041
Total Capital Assets	134,093	2,177,441	2,311,534
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,130)	(568,407)	(569,537)
Net Capital Assets	132,963	1,609,034	1,741,997
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 905,921</b>	<b>\$ 1,753,030</b>	<b>\$ 2,658,951</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 26,228	\$ 2,572	\$ 28,800
Deferred revenue	68,886	0	68,886
Total Liabilities	95,114	2,572	97,686
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	132,963	1,609,034	1,741,997
Unrestricted	677,844	141,424	819,268
Total Net Assets	810,807	1,750,458	2,561,265
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>\$ 905,921</b>	<b>\$ 1,753,030</b>	<b>\$ 2,658,951</b>

Clearwater River Watershed District



2010 Actual Revenues/Expenses – Governmental Funds

Clearwater River Watershed District  
Annandale, Minnesota

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Special Revenue						Total Governmental Funds
	General	Data Acquisition	Operations & Maintenance	Clearwater Milfoil	Willow Creek Storm Water	Other Governmental Funds	
<b>Revenues</b>							
General property taxes	\$ 234,834	\$ 16	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1	\$ 234,851
Intergovernmental revenue	17,005	0	0	0	63,810	8,231	89,046
Special assessments	0	0	8,300	39,869	0	67,537	115,706
Miscellaneous Income	2,346	16	26	187	3,500	2,082	8,157
Interest income	6,854	0	4,110	576	502	2,890	14,932
Total Revenue	<u>261,039</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>12,436</u>	<u>40,632</u>	<u>67,812</u>	<u>80,741</u>	<u>462,692</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>							
General government	212,859	0	0	0	0	0	212,859
Special revenue expenditures	0	53,063	20,411	26,014	91,347	49,754	240,589
Capital project expenditures	0	0	0	0	0	13,524	13,524
Total Expenditures	<u>212,859</u>	<u>53,063</u>	<u>20,411</u>	<u>26,014</u>	<u>91,347</u>	<u>63,278</u>	<u>466,972</u>
Excess Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures	48,180	(53,031)	(7,975)	14,618	(23,535)	17,463	(4,280)
<b>Other Financing Sources(Uses)</b>							
Transfer in	71,150	24,850	0	0	30,000	0	126,000
Transfers out	(54,850)	0	0	0	0	(71,150)	(126,000)
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	<u>16,300</u>	<u>24,850</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>(71,150)</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	64,480	(28,181)	(7,975)	14,618	6,465	(53,687)	(4,280)
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>418,825</u>	<u>(16,458)</u>	<u>234,693</u>	<u>8,906</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19,877</u>	<u>665,843</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 483,305</u>	<u>\$ (44,639)</u>	<u>\$ 226,718</u>	<u>\$ 23,524</u>	<u>\$ 6,465</u>	<u>\$ (33,810)</u>	<u>\$ 661,563</u>

Clearwater River Watershed District



2010 Actual Revenue/Expenses – Proprietary Funds

Clearwater River Watershed District  
Annandale, Minnesota

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets - Proprietary Funds  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Hidden River Maintenance	Rest a while Maintenance	Clearwater Harbor Maintenance	Wandering Ponds	Totals
<b>Revenue</b>					
Charges for services	\$ 21,429	\$ 5,753	\$ 40,717	\$ 11,225	\$ 79,124
Special assessment from homeowner	0	0	0	4,536	4,536
Miscellaneous income	305	825	233	50	1,413
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>21,734</b>	<b>6,578</b>	<b>40,950</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>85,073</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Accounting	424	523	643	111	1,701
Depreciation	12,619	2,643	68,313	2,750	86,325
Engineering	3,175	0	4,165	0	7,340
Insurance	461	176	918	214	1,769
Legal	0	255	128	0	383
Management fees	156	131	306	113	706
Miscellaneous	215	435	345	30	1,025
Other professional fees	2,884	0	3,977	242	7,103
Permits	0	0	645	0	645
Repairs and maintenance	5,517	1,809	14,830	1,600	23,756
Supplies	135	0	0	0	135
Telephone	614	322	586	0	1,522
Utilities	2,218	433	1,473	1,056	5,180
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>28,418</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>96,329</b>	<b>6,116</b>	<b>137,590</b>
Net Income(Loss) from Operations	(6,684)	(149)	(55,379)	9,695	(52,517)
<b>Nonoperating Income(Expense)</b>					
Interest income	791	141	2,286	324	3,542
<b>Total Nonoperating Income(Expense)</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>3,542</b>
Change in Net Assets	(5,893)	(8)	(53,093)	10,019	(48,973)
Net Assets - beginning	434,828	129,506	1,157,355	77,744	1,799,433
Net Assets - ending	\$ 428,935	\$ 129,498	\$ 1,104,262	\$ 87,763	\$ 1,750,458