Development of this plan included gathering input from the community, including the public at large and jurisdictions that are located within and adjacent to the watershed. The following groups had involvement at key times with their respective roles throughout the process:

- District Board – The District Board meet throughout development of the plan providing overarching guidance to staff and to provide input on the prioritization of issues, goals and implementation activities. The Board convened 11 times to discuss draft elements of the plan, review public and agency comments, and review BWSR final comments.
- Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) – This stakeholder group provided feedback and ideas from representatives that remain actively involved in surface water issues. The CAC convened 3 times during development of this plan to provide input on issues, goals and implementation activities.
- Farmer-Led Council (FLC) – A group of local farmers that the District continuously engages to develop and guide implementation strategies that will accomplish nutrient and flood reduction goals within watershed. The FLC convened 2 times during development of this plan to discuss and prioritize agricultural community issues and goals related to water resources management.
- Public – The District held two public meetings and a public hearing during development of this plan to identify issues important to the public, to inform the community regarding the status of the plan, to prioritize goals and to afford the opportunity for anyone interested to be engaged in the plan development process.
- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) – This committee included key staff from local and state entities including PLSLWD, the cities of Prior Lake, Savage and Shakopee, Spring Lake and Sand Creek Townships, Scott County, Scott SWCD, SMSC, BWSR, MPCA, Metropolitan Council, MnDNR, MDA, MDH, MnDOT, Scott WMO and LMRWD to ensure coordinated results. The technical advisory committee was intended to drive and provide technical input on draft sections of the plan. The TAC convened 4 times during development of this plan.

The following describes the results of the community planning process with the meetings listed in chronological order:

1. **Initial Planning Meeting – May 14, 2018.** This initial planning meeting required by rule was intended to introduce the purpose of the plan, review the proposed public engagement process and review the comments received from municipalities and agencies in response to the required 60-day notice of plan development.
2. **1st TAC Meeting – August 16, 2018.** Activities and accomplishments since the Initial Plan Meeting were briefly discussed. The remainder of the meeting focused on exploring the District's potential role in groundwater management, the District's political boundary, the proposed process for an Issues Identification Mapping Exercise (IIME), also referred to as "Zonation", and taking the Zonation survey.
3. **1st CAC Meeting – September 27, 2018.** Activities and accomplishments to date were briefly discussed. The remainder of the meeting focused on issues identification, building off the

results from the Issues Identification Mapping Exercise (IIME) and result of the Zonation survey completed by the District Board, District Staff, and TAC.

4. **1st FLC Meeting – August 10, 2018.** The purpose of this meeting was to provide an overview of the water resources management plan planning process to the FLC. The remainder of the meeting focused on how best to solicit input from the farming community. A survey was determined to be the best approach and the FLC volunteered to help with outreach to encourage farmers to complete the survey. The survey solicited input on issues and concerns farmers have related to water quality, flooding, drainage and other issues they are experiencing on their land.
5. **Public Kick-Off Meeting – October 4, 2018.** This open house format meeting was intended to inform the public of the plan process, receive input on the IIME results and priority issues identified, listen to public comments and concerns regarding District resources, and to share how residents can actively participate in the plan development process. The meeting included input stations on issue topics including: water quality, flooding, recreation and wildlife habitat, management of pollutant sources, and groundwater protection.
6. **2nd TAC Meeting – October 18, 2018**. At this meeting the TAC was asked to provide feedback on the priority areas identified on the IMEE (Zonation) map as well as the five broad-scale category maps (Protect or Improve Water Quality, Reduce Flooding, Protect or Improve Recreation, Aesthetic and Wildlife Benefits, Address Altered Hydrology, and Protect Groundwater).
7. **2nd FLC Meeting – December 6, 2018**. At this meeting the District presented results from the Agricultural Issues and Concerns Identification Survey and the FLC was asked to provide feedback on the draft Agricultural Issue and Goal statements prepared by District staff.
8. **2nd CAC Meeting – December 13, 2018.** The purpose of this meeting was to receive feedback from the CAC on the preliminary Issues and Goals compiled to date.
9. **3rd TAC Meeting – December 14, 2018.** The purpose of this meeting was to receive feedback from the TAC on the preliminary Issues and Goals compiled to date.
10. **3rd CAC Meeting – October 22, 2019.** The purpose of this meeting was to receive feedback from the CAC on the revised structure of the plan, guiding principles, tiered lake approach for prioritization and revised goals for water quality, flood reduction, and aquatic invasive species management. In addition draft implementation activities were presented.
11. **2nd Public Meeting – November 21, 2019.** This open house format meeting was intended to present to the public the structure of the plan, priority concerns, guiding principles, tiered lake approach for prioritization of goals for water quality, goals for flood reduction, and goals for aquatic invasive species management. The meeting included input stations and ability for residents to rank priority concerns and implementation activities.
12. **4th TAC Meeting – December 18, 2019.** The purpose of this meeting was to receive feedback from the TAC on the revised structure of the plan, guiding principles, tiered lake approach for prioritization of water quality goals, flood reduction, and aquatic invasive species management. In addition draft implementation activities discussed.
13. **Public Hearing – February 11, 2019.** The purpose of this hear was to summarize for the public the final draft plan and provide one last opportunity to public comment.

2020 Water Resources Management Plan SURVEY

Prior Lake-Spring Lake Watershed District
4646 Dakota Street SE
Prior Lake, MN 55372

PRIOR LAKE SPRING LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Agricultural Issues & Concerns Identification Survey

The PLSLWD is committed to managing and preserving water resources within the watershed, so we are soliciting your input on what issues or concerns you have related to water quality, flooding, drainage, etc. that you may have experienced on your land. Results from this survey will be incorporated into the PLSLWD's 2020 Water Resources Management Plan. Please fill out this questionnaire and mail it to the PLSLWD office in the attached envelope by **September 20, 2018**.

Please check one box below for each item of concern in blue. *Provide any comments below each item (optional).*

#1: Bank erosion and slumping along county ditches, private ditches, and/or streams

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#2: Insufficient water quality data from both urban and rural areas to identify problem areas

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#3: Degraded groundwater resources (e.g. depleting aquifers & poor drinking water quality)

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#4: Flooding events in low areas of farm fields that affect crop productivity

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#5: Loss of wetlands and the need to restore wetlands to help reduce flooding

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#6: Soil loss on fields during heavy rain events

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#7: Inadequate amount of upland wildlife habitat for hunting, wildlife viewing, etc.

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#8: Insufficient funding for water quality or flood reduction projects on private land

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#9: Lack of information on wetlands that may be sources of phosphorus to the lakes

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

#10: Degraded soil health and loss of organic matter in farm fields

☐ Not at all concerned ☐ Somewhat concerned ☐ Very concerned ☐ Extremely concerned

Comments:

Please check one box for each of the following statements:

	Agree	Disagree
Information on costs and benefits of conservation practices is available and easy to find.	☐	☐
There is adequate cost-share funding available to implement conservation practices.	☐	☐
Technical assistance is readily available and easily accessible for help with projects.	☐	☐
Cropland enrollment in CREP would increase with higher payment incentives.	☐	☐
There are sufficient incentives available to encourage wetland restorations.	☐	☐

Other Issues or Concerns:

Please identify any other water-related issues or concerns you have that may not have been addressed in the above statements:

Have any questions about this survey?

Two members of the PLSLWD's **Farmer-Led Council (FLC)** are available to answer your questions about the 2020 Water Resources Management Plan and how your feedback will be used to develop the final implementation plan. The PLSLWD's partner in the upper watershed, Scott SWCD, is also available to help answer any questions.

Paul Krueger (FLC)
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paulkrueger@edinarealty.com

Rob Casey (FLC)
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Scott Schneider (Scott SWCD)
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2020 Water Resources Management Plan SURVEY

Agricultural Issues & Concerns Identification Survey

Last Updated: 9/20/18

	#1: Bank erosion and slumping along county ditches, private ditches, and/or streams	#2: Insufficient water quality data from both urban and rural areas to identify problem areas	#3: Degraded groundwater resources (e.g. depleting aquifers & poor drinking water quality)	#4: Flooding events in low areas of farm fields that affect crop productivity	#5: Loss of wetlands and the need to restore wetlands to help reduce flooding	#6: Soil loss on fields during heavy rain events	#7: Inadequate amount of upland wildlife habitat for hunting, wildlife viewing, etc.	#8: Insufficient funding for water quality or flood reduction projects on private land	#9: Lack of information on wetlands that may be sources of phosphorus to the lakes	#10: Degraded soil health and loss of organic matter in farm fields	Information on costs and benefits of conservation practices is available and easy to find.	There is adequate cost-share funding available to implement conservation practices.	Technical assistance is readily available and easily accessible for help with projects.	Cropland enrollment in CREP would increase with higher payment incentives.	There are sufficient incentives available to encourage wetland restorations.	Other Issues or Concerns:
1	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	D	D	D	A	D	
2	D	C	C	D	B	C	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	D	A	
3	B	A	D	C	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	D	D	A	A	
4	B	B	C	A	D	D	D	B	B	C	D	D	D	A	D	
5	C	B	C	C	B	C	B	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	D	
6	D															Water has flooded over gravel road. If car goes off road it would sink into deep holed ditch. #10 and Redwing Drive - East side of gravel road. Have gone to Scott County Shop two times with no action. Please have someone at least come and check when there is a large rainfall!!!
7	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	A	B	B	D	D	D	A	A	
8	C	C	D	B	C	C	B	B	C	C	D	D	D	A	D	Wetland Restoration should include providing open water habitat where sediment and vegetation have filled in and damaged natural habitat.
9	A	B	B	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	D			A		#5 Comment: Everybody should be on the same playing field - farmer/owner. #6: We do the best we can agriculturally.
10	A	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	D	
11	B	A	D	B	B	D	B	C	A	D	D	D		A		Need more financial help with sensitive areas for water quality. #3 Comment: Potable water is used for too much lawn irrigation.
12	B	C	D	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	D	A	D	A	D	
13	C	B	B	C	B	D	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	A	#1 Comment: Trees growing on ditch banks would seem to be positive. But too many causes a lot of bank erosion. #4 Comment: Regular tile and ditch maintenance is necessary. #6 Comment: Cover crops are helpful in early spring. #10: More emphasis needs to be put on soil health and the improtance of increasing organic matter in the soil.
14	C	C	C	C	A	C	B	C	B	C	A	D	A		A	
15	D	B	B	B	D	B	B	B		B						#1 Comment: Our 1/2 mile of creek is not part of Ditch 13, but we get all of the water from Ditch 13. Nobody wants the water on their land. People in your office have no idea of the amount of dirt that has washed away. How many years has this creek been there? Since God's Creation - and most of the damage is from the last 50 years. It is sad this was allowed to happen. #5 Comment: When Jerry Sandey was pushing for the Ditch he said in a few years we'll build holding ponds - It is almost 50 yeras since then.
16	B	D	D	B	C	B	A	C	D	C	A	D	A	D	D	#2 Comment: Should be checked above and below horse lots! #3 Comment: Horse lots should have a buffer area to protect aquatic streams. #4: Stop tilling areas that flood out 3 out of 5 years anyhow.

17	B	A	D	B	B	D	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	
18	C	B	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	D	D	D	A	#1 Comment: There is no county ditch between Fish Lake & Spring Lake.
19	B	C	D	C	C	C	A		C	C	D	A	A	A	D	#5 Comment: Where does City water go (lakes) #6 Comment: Can't control nature
20	B	B	D	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	D	A	

# Not at all concerned:	**2**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**10**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**# Agreed:**	**10**	**8**	**9**	**13**	**8**
# Somewhat concerned:	**9**	**8**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**8**	**6**	**# Disagreed:**	**8**	**9**	**7**	**4**	**8**
# Very concerned:	**6**	**5**	**4**	**9**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**10**	**TOTAL #:**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**17**	**16**
# Extremely concerned:	**3**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**						
TOTAL #:	**20**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**18**	**18**	**19**						
% Not at all concerned:	*10%*	*26%*	*5%*	*5%*	*26%*	*5%*	*53%*	*28%*	*33%*	*5%*	*% Agreed:*	*56%*	*47%*	*56%*	***76%***	*50%*
% Somewhat concerned:	*45%*	*42%*	*32%*	*37%*	*47%*	*37%*	*42%*	*50%*	*44%*	*32%*	*% Disagreed:*	*44%*	*53%*	*44%*	*24%*	*50%*
% Very concerned:	*30%*	*26%*	*21%*	*47%*	*16%*	*37%*	*0%*	*22%*	*17%*	*53%*						
% Extremely concerned:	*15%*	*5%*	*42%*	*11%*	*11%*	*21%*	*5%*	*0%*	*6%*	*11%*						
	◆	×	◆	◆	×	◆	×	×	×	◆						
% Very & Extremely concerned:	*45%*	*32%*	***63%***	***58%***	*26%*	***58%***	*5%*	*22%*	*22%*	***63%***						

PLSLWD Watershed Management Plan

Issues and Goals Prioritization

Please rank each watershed management goal on a scale of 1-5 (1 being highest priority to implement, 5 being lowest priority)

1.1 Water Quality

Lakes to Protect	**Goal 1**	Maintain state water quality standards for eutrophication in **Lower Prior Lake**.	
	Goal 2	Continue to meet state water quality standards for **Haas and Cates Lakes** to preserve recreational and wildlife habitat.	
Lakes to Improve	**Goal 1**	Meet the state water quality standards for aquatic recreation on **Spring Lake** within the 10-year timeframe of the Plan.	
	Goal 2	Meet the state water quality standards for aquatic recreation on **Upper Prior Lake** within the 10-year timeframe of the Plan.	
	Goal 3	Improve water quality in **Fish Lake** by achieving an annual phosphorous load reduction of 40 lbs/year within the 10-year timeframe of the Plan (50% of Lower MN Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy).	
	Goal 4	Assign a District water quality standard for **Buck Lake** within the 10-year timeframe of the Plan.	
	Goal 5	Improve water quality in **Arctic Lake** by achieving an annual phosphorous load reduction of 37 lbs/year (Subwatershed Assessment for Arctic Lake, 2013).	
	Goal 6	Improve **Pike Lake** by achieving 10% percent of the phosphorous load reduction identified in the Lower MN Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (69% reduction; 3662 lbs/yr).	
Lakes to Assess	**Goal 1**	Assess the quality of **Jeffers Pond**, **Rice Lake**, **Crystal Lake**, **Sutton Lake** and **Swamp Lake** in order to assign lake management classifications.	

Streams to Protect - Goals to be developed during 5-year assessment period

Streams to Improve	**Goal 1**	Partner with Scott County to develop a comprehensive plan for upper watershed storage and transition of **County Ditch 13** from an agricultural drainage system to a more natural (multi-functional) system.	
	Goal 2	Manage the **Prior Lake Outlet Channel** per the Memorandum of Agreement for Use, Operation, and Maintenance of the Prior Lake Outlet Channel and Outlet Structure, Version 3 dated _____ (*See Section 1.11 for additional goals and implementation activities)* .	
Streams to Assess	**Goal 1**	Assess the higher priority streams (**Buck Lake Creek, Cate's Creek, and Spring Lake East**) in the first five years of the plan to identify management strategies (e.g. flooding, water quality) and activities for each resource.	
	Goal 2	Assess the remaining stream/drainage systems (**Spring Lake Central, East Rice Lake Channel, Spring Lake Outlet channel and Arctic Lake Outlet channe**l) in the last five years of the plan to identify management strategies (e.g. flooding, water quality) and activities for each resource.	

Wetlands to Protect	**Goal 1**	Ensure no net loss of wetland acreage within the PLSLWD.
	Goal 2	Maintain no net loss of wetland function for wetlands in the Hydrology Class and Natural Areas Management Class (2012 Comprehensive Wetland Plan).
	Goal 3	Protect wetlands and wetland buffers under PLSLWD conservation easement or other municipal control from the impact of existing and/or future development by maintaining or improving existing wetland functions as assessed using MNRAM.
Wetlands to Improve	**Goal 1**	Enhance the habitat and wetland functions of the Frog Farm Wetland.
	Goal 2	Assess the storage capacity of the Hwy 13 wetland to maintain pretreatment function for the Ferric Chloride Treatment System and dredge/restore as recommended.
	Goal 3	Restore and enhance 5% (*24 of 482 acres*) of the Restoration/Enhancement Management Class of wetlands (as identified in the Comprehensive Wetland Plan) to improve downstream water quality and reduce flooding.
Wetlands to Assess	**Goal 1**	Update the Comprehensive Wetland Plan (wetland inventory) to discretely characterize wetland storage capacity and downstream water quality functions.

1.2 Flooding

Goal 1	Make progress towards the first-tier priority flood reduction goal to reduce the flood level on Prior Lake to 905.5 feet for the 25-year return period (Source: Prior Lake Stormwater Management & Flood Mitigation Study, 2016) by providing an additional XX acre-feet of storage in the upper watershed.
Goal 2	Minimize the negative effects of water level fluctuations in the District.
Goal 3	Increase the resiliency of the watershed by cost sharing with municipalities to enhance the performance of projects.

1.3 Stormwater Management

Agricultural Runoff	**Goal 1**	Minimize agricultural field drainage issues and improve downstream water quality by removing obstructions and stabilizing a minimum of one bank erosion/slumping site per year.
	Goal 2	Promote and support the Farmer-Led Council in leading conservation activities in the area that accelerate water quality improvements by continuing to provide annual cost-share and technical assistance for implementation activities and convening regular Council meetings.
Existing Development	**Goal 1**	Promote source control to reduce pollutant loading to downstream waterbodies by providing cost-share dollars to municipalities or Scott County
	Goal 2	Provide cost-share funding to municipalities and individual landowners for stormwater treatment in developed areas to provide measurable water quality improvements.
	Goal 3	Provide additional water quality treatment by enhancing existing stormwater management facilities.

1.4 Groundwater

Goal 1 Protect groundwater and drinking water quality.

Goal 2 Manage stormwater runoff to minimize adverse impacts to groundwater.

Goal 3 Promote groundwater conservation.

1.5 Ecosystem Health

AIS

Goal 1 Create/coordinate an AIS Rapid Response and Prevention Plan to help prevent the spread of AIS to the other waterbodies in the District.

Goal 2 Reduction of Common Carp to less than 100kg/ha in Spring Lake, Upper Prior Lake, and its tributaries.

Ecological Corridors

Goal 1 Work with partners to protect and enhance existing ecological corridors and create new connections as opportunities present themselves.

Goal 1 Promote wildlife crossings by working with the County, cities, townships and the development community.

Habitat

Goal 1 Protect**,** enhance, restore, and create habitat when working on projects within the District, especially through increased partnerships with entities such as the municipalities, Three Rivers Park District, MNDNR, SMSC, Great River Greening and other conservation groups.

Goal 2 Promote the implementation of projects and programs that minimize impact and enhance natural habitat for wildlife.

Goal 3 Promote awareness of the District's natural resource features by highlighting critical habitat and the various species they support.

1.6 Recreation

Goal 1 Manage the health of the lakes in the District to enhance recreational value.

Goal 2 Explore opportunities to develop and leverage partnerships which enhance recreational opportunities in the District (e.g. local parks, regional park system, MNDNR's FiN program).

1.7 Regulations

Goal 1 Partners are effectively implementing the District's rules in their permit programs.

Goal 2 Improve stormwater management planning by Permit Applicants.

Goal 3 Remain aware of trends in science, design and climate and interpret trends for practical application.

Goal 4 Increase compliance with conservation easements across the District.

1.8 Operations and Maintenance

Goal 1 Establish an Operation and Maintenance Program to ensure that District's facilities (identified in Program Section) and/or projects continue to operate effectively and meet performance objectives.

Goal 2 Explore options for smaller stormwater BMPs (e.g. raingardens and other LID projects) owned by the municipalities to be inspected and maintained by the PLSLWD or the Scott Soil and Water Conservation District. _____

1.9 Education and Outreach

Goal 1 The District will provide well-researched, current and science-based educational resources for its citizens. _____

Goal 2 Identify opportunities to work on joint projects, develop new projects and maintain partnerships with other jurisdictions and interest groups that share the District's goals _____

Goal 3 Increase the awareness and visibility of the District. _____

Goal 4 Assist the District's Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) in reaching its goals. _____

Goal 5 Provide information on incentives and inspire urban and rural residents to install projects that protect water quality. _____

Goal 6 Develop and provide outreach information on District projects. _____

1.10 Monitoring and Research

Goal 1 Maintain a holistic, long-term monitoring plan to inform management decisions (see the District's Long-Term Monitoring Plan in Appendix XX). _____

Goal 2 Improve visibility and access of District monitoring data for the public and District partners. _____

1.11 Prior Lake Outlet Channel

Goal 1 The Prior Lake Outlet Structure is operated according to the MNDNR-approved Prior Lake Outlet Control Structure Management Policy and Operating Procedures (last revised July 3, 2017). _____

Goal 2 Ensure all PLOC banks are stable to ensure conveyance capacity and limit downstream sedimentation. _____

Top Three Goals

Please select the top three goals the PLSLWD should prioritize. (Provide issue category, subcategory, and goal number)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

DRAFT Public Engagement Summary Table: PLSLWD 2020 Water Resources Management Plan

1. Water Quality									
Issues/Categories	***Sub-Topics***	**Specific Concerns & *Strategies*** *(Italicized text is associated with recommended strategies)*	**CAC**	**Public**	**TAC**	**FLC**	**Board**	**Staff**	**Areas Identified by Participation Group**
Pollutant Sources	*Erosion*	Erosion issues observed along channel connecting between Spring and Prior Lakes, generally noted water quality issues in this channel.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Bank erosion and slumping along county ditches, private ditches, and/or streams (moderate concern)				X			
		Trees on ditch banks cause a lot of bank erosion.				X			
		Cover crops are helpful in early spring.				X			
		Erosion observed near Pixie Point Circle and City Easement – likely caused by steep hill and clogged city storm sewer.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
	Sedimentation	Provide recommendations for adjustments to street sweeping program, especially in areas of direct drainage to impaired waters.			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Reduce sedimentation and loading of Cate's Creek.		X					Cate's Channel
		Protect steep banks adjacent to waterways.		X					
		Soil loss on fields during heavy rain events (High concern)				X			
		Degraded soil health and loss of organic matter in farm fields (Very high concern)				X			
		Cover crops are helpful in early spring.				X			
		Protect areas of high slope in general.		X					
	Septic	High nutrient loading to Spring Lake from the County Highway Department Septic System. Has this been addressed? Board of Managers noted this has been addressed	X						Highway 13 Wetland
		Update and inspect septic in rural areas to protect water quality.		X					
	Salt Application or Road Deicers	City dumps salty snow near the McDonald's (into a stormwater pond) which flows into Upper Prior Lake.	X						Direct Drainage to Upper Prior Lake
			X						Fish Lake Outlet Channel
	Chemical Usage/Contamination	Pollutant Loading (phosphorous) associated with lawn care activities	X						
		High concern about turf to edge of lakeshore throughout District.			X				Watershed-wide
		Water quality impacts of agriculture (concerned about phosphorous loads).	X						County Ditch 13
		Concerns about over application of fertilizers and chemicals in urban and rural areas. There may be potential for outreach/education to encourage reduction/smart application.		X					
		Concerned about ferric chloride plant – develop O & M to protect adjacent waters.			X				Highway 13 Wetland
Shoreline	*Education/Guidelines*	Develop standards/guidelines for shoreline management and development including specification about materials. Potential for education/outreach related to shoreline management.		X					
		Enforce rules related to weed (aquatic plant) removal along shore.		X					
		Provide educational opportunities to landscapers and contractors to promote integration of native shoreline into landscapes and designs.		X					
	Need and Incentives to Promote Voluntary Action	BMPs to improve developed shoreline and reduce properties with manicured lawn all the way to shoreline.		X					
		Encourage Lakeshore restoration across district.		X					
		Provide grants/funding for developers to encourage shoreline protection, use of native plantings for property buffers (i.e. reduce manicured lawn size), and use of BMPs in future developments.		X					

	Protection from Recreational Use	Wave from boating causes erosion. Participants agreed this issue has increased with greater wave velocity associated with recreational boats. Use BMPs to protect shoreline from recreational uses of lake (e.g., ski/surf/wake boats).		X					
Treatment Measures	*Lacking/Improve Treatment*	Lack of water quality treatment for Fish Lake Outlet Channel, which is the 2nd largest drainage area to Spring Lake.	X						Fish Lake Outlet Channel
		Treatment of water flowing into Spring Lake.		X					
		Infill development and house reconstruction without water quality treatment will continue pollutant loading.	X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Fish Lake Outlet Channel is a solvable problem.				X			Fish Lake
		City has a good treatment train (NURP) along Cate's Channel. Are there new techniques that could be employed to increase treatment effectiveness since area drains to impaired water? Develop O & M plan for the treatment train.			X				Cate's Channel
	Protect/Restore Shoreline	Restoration of all shoreland around Prior lake and Spring Lake.			X				Prior and Spring lakes
		Wetlands on northeast shore of Prior Lake have high potential for shoreline restoration.			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Many opportunities for partnership work on Arctic Lake with SMSC.				X			Arctic Lake
		Restore Shoreline in Cow Bay to reduce nutrient loading, once the property is sold.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
	Restore Wetlands	Use and restore wetlands to treat and improve water quality.		X					
		Restore wetlands to reduce nutrient loading downstream (circled three areas on map near County Road 17 and Minnesota 282).		X					
		Restore wetlands near Panama Avenue.			X				Panama Avenue
		Are there collaborative wetland banking opportunities in the southern part of the watershed? Near Sutton Lake?			X				County Ditch 13 / Sutton Lake
		Work with entities like Ducks Unlimited to execute wetland restorations.		X					
	Drainage Management	Modify and improve drainages to improve water quality and storage throughout the district - especially ditch identified as impaired.			X				Watershed-wide
Monitoring/Research	*Monitor*	Not much known about Haas Lake Area. Does the District monitor Hass Lake? Should it?	X						Haas Lake Area
	Research	Identify cause of algae near Marina, reduce algal blooms.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Insufficient water quality data from both urban and rural areas to identify problem areas (low concern).				X			
		What are the impaired lakes and rivers impaired for and what are the identified stressors?			X				
		Lack of information on wetlands that may be sources of phosphorus to lakes (low concern)				X			
		Study effectiveness of 12/17 wetland.		X					
		What is the quality of Crystal Lake and what kind of water is contributing to Upper Prior Lake?	X						Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
Education/Outreach	*Technical Information*	Educate public about which subwatersheds are contributing to phosphorus loading to major lakes in the watershed.		X					
		Education and outreach to lawn care providers – are people skirting around the phosphorus rule?							
		Raise awareness of existing retrofits, system improvements, and BMPs.			X				Watershed-wide
		Conduct phosphorus input study to examine sources of loading.			X				Watershed-wide
	Public Perceptions	Need to keep Prior Lake and Spring Lake healthy to continue to pull in the tax base.	X						Prior Lake/Spring Lake

		There is tension between agricultural community and lake shore residents in regard to who causes the impairments.			X				Watershed-wide

2. Flooding									
Issues/Categories	***Sub-Topics***	**Specific Concerns & Strategies -** *Italicized text is associated with recommended strategies*	**CAC**	**Public**	**TAC**	**FLC**	**Board**	**Staff**	**Areas Identified by Participation Group**
Loss of Wetland Storage	*Preserve*	Preserve existing wetland storage.		X					
	Restore/Enhance Wetlands for Storage	Look to areas of marginal cropland for additional flood storage.		X					
		20 acres agricultural property near Buck Lake – Potential for wetland storage?		X					Buck Lake Drainage Area
		Improve/increase water holding capacity upstream of Prior Lake.		X					Prior Lake Drainage Area
		Farmed wetlands have increased runoff volume to downstream lakes and resulted in loss of groundwater recharge (and habitat).	X						Highway 13 Wetland
		Loss of wetlands and need to restore wetlands to help reduce flooding (low concern)				X			
		Stop tilling areas that flood 3 out of 5 years.				X			
		Are there collaborative wetland banking opportunities in the southern part of the watershed? Near Sutton Lake?			X				County Ditch 13 / Sutton Lake
		Restore cropped wetlands.		X					
Floodplain Impacts	*Protect Floodplain*	Protect “low land” – land below OHWL (elevation of below 901/902).		X					
		Protect property at the east end of Beach Street from development because it is below the OHWL.		X					
Altered Hydrology	*Water Level Management*	Consider regulating Spring Lake outflow to prevent flooding and increase storage.		X					Spring Lake
		Operation and Maintenance of outlet on Lower Prior Lake.	X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Consider Rice Lake/Crystal Lake culvert management/control structure in easement.			X				Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
		Consider water control structures to manage lake levels to increase holding capacity.		X					
	Drainage Management	Reduce existing and prevent additional agricultural tiling.		X					
		Consider diverting water from the chain-of-lakes and routing it to the south to Sand Creek.	X						Sand Creek
		Try to identify tiled areas and work with producers to map them and improve drainage practices.			X				County Ditch 13
		Have lost significant runoff storage in this part of the watershed due to tiling and ditching.	X						Spring Lake Township Wetlands
			X						County Ditch 13
		Historic drainage path between Spring Lake and Arctic Lake has been altered					X		Spring Lake Regional Park
		Trying to achieve storage within the existing public drainage system seems counter intuitive. What are the options?					X		General Drainage Comment
Flooding	Funding	Avoid flooding or bouncing the water table of the tamarack forest near Artic Lake. Review Artic lake Subwatershed study.			X				Spring Lake Regional Park / Artic Lake
		Insufficient funding for flood reduction projects on private lands (low concern)				X			

		Pay rent for marginal cropland.		X					
	Flood prone Areas	Areas on Lower Prior Lake that are susceptible to flooding are circled	X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Follow flood study for Upper Watershed.		X					
		Landowner indicated concern for flooding around Artic Lake.			X				Spring Lake Regional Park / Artic Lake
		Water Level on Haas Lake is very high. Not a water quality concern but could be an issue.			X				Haas Lake
		Flooding of wetlands near County Road 21, near the new strip mall.		X					County Road 21
		Redwing Drive - east side of gravel road				X			
		Flooding in low areas of farm field that affect crop productivity (High concern)				X			
		Flooding common in channel between Spring and Prior Lake.		X					Spring and Prior Lake Channel
		Flooding impacted by new development south of Spring Lake along Minnesota Highway 282**.**		X					Spring Lake

3. Recreation, Aesthetic, and Wildlife Habitat Benefits

Issues/Categories	***Sub-Topics***	**Specific Concerns & Strategies -** *Italicized text is associated with recommended strategies*	**CAC**	**Public**	**TAC**	**FLC**	**Board**	**Staff**	**Areas Identified by Participation Group**
Habitat	*Shoreline*	Protect shoreline and wooded habitat. Lots of turtles (softshell and Blanding's turtles were mentioned specifically) and five bald eagles observed utilizing and nesting along north shoreline of Lower Prior Lake. Pine Martin also observed utilizing this area.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
	Nesting Habitat	Protect loon nesting habitat in Lower Prior Lake.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Protect Heron Rookery at south end of Sunset Avenue.		X					
		Protect Pike Lake Wetland. Eagles known to nest in Pike Lake.		X					Pike Lake
		Protect egret/heron rookery located on the island found in protected bay of Upper Prior Lake.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Blue Heron and Egret Rookery on Mud Bay					X		Spring Lake Regional Park
	Aquatic Habitat Protection	Protect bays of Prior Lake for habitat value.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Concerns about future marinas and locations. Desire to protect and have marina located to reduce impacts to lake and sensitive resources.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Many opportunities for partnership work on Pike Lake with SMSC.				X			Pike Lake
		Maintain water quality in BOTH the major lakes of the watershed AND upstream waters. Indicated concern that quality of Buck Lake was sacrificed to improve Spring Lake.		X					Buck lake
		Protect Buck Lake and environmentally important waters. Buck lake was noted having have value for birds, wildlife and flora (four swans and mink observed on Buck Lake).		X					Buck Lake

	Protect Sensitive Areas	Protect remnant big woods near YMCA camp and Haas Lake.			X				Haas Lake
		Protect tamarack forest near Artic Lake. Avoid flooding or bouncing the water table.			X				Spring Lake Regional Park / Artic Lake
		Protect Spring Lake Regional Park. Park provides know habitat for bald eagles, and an old growth stand of maple trees.		X					Spring Lake Regional Park
	Fish	Fish kill noted in Sutton Lake – Do we know what caused this/when?		X					Sutton Lake
		Improved shallow water habitat in Sutton Lake for fishing		X					Sutton Lake
	Farmed Wetlands	Farmed wetlands have increased runoff volume to downstream lakes and resulted in loss of groundwater recharge and habitat.							Highway 13 Wetland
Recreation	*Fishing*	Crystal Lake is a FIN lake with a nice natural shoreline and good trail.			X				Rice Lake / Crystal Lake
		Improved shallow water habitat in Sutton Lake for fishing.		X					Sutton Lake
		Inadequate amount of upland wildlife habitat for hunting, wildlife viewing, etc. (Low concern)				X			
		Sutton Lake historically a good fishing lake? Good hunting on Sutton Lake					X		County Ditch 13/Sutton Lake
	Boating	Wave from boating causes erosion. Participants agreed this issue has increased with greater wave velocity associated with recreational boats. Use BMPs to protect shoreline from recreational uses of lake (e.g., ski/surf/wake boats).		X					
		Maintain water quality for water sports (e.g. water skiing)		X					Direct Drainage to Prior Lake
	Trails	Good walking trails around Haas Lake					X		Haas Lake, Spring Lake Regional Park
Wildlife Issues	*Wildlife Passage*	Participants indicated high occurrences of squished turtles on Carriage Hill Parkway/County Road 21. Curbs are too high for turtle crossing which inhibits movement from Lower Prior Lake to wetlands near Hummingbird Trail and to Jeffers Pond. May be potential for turtle crossings/fencing (MNDOT) in conjunction with watershed projects in this area.		X					Carriage Hill Parkway
	Beaver	Beaver Dam near County culvert under Highway 42 is blocking water flow. Is there a permanent fix (beaver busters)? Landowner does not want to move his dock.			X				Haas Lake / Highway 42 Culvert
		Rice and Crystal Lake beaver issue. Potential area for habitat improvement and a good project for the district to take the lead on coordination.			X				Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
Need to Protect High Quality Wetlands	*Protect*	Protect high quality wetland near Rice Lake (not currently identified by watershed as high quality).		X					Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
		Generally preserve and protect wetlands.		X					
	Restore	Work with entities like Ducks Unlimited to execute wetland restorations. (Strategy)		X					
		Enhancement of the Trillium Cove Wetland (city easement).		X		X			Trillium Cove
Need to Protect Easements and Corridors	*Corridors*	Generally protect ecological corridors.		X					
		New development building down to the shoreline could negatively impact regional park.	X						Spring Lake Regional Park
		Protect Spring Lake Regional Park. Park provides known habitat for bald eagles, and an old growth stand of maple		X					Spring Lake

		trees.							Regional Park
	Easement	Protect City Easement near Ferndale Avenue.		X					Ferndale Avenue
Education and Policy	*Incentives to Promote Voluntary Action*	Cropland enrollment in CREP would increase with higher payment incentives.				X			
		Over 50% of groups agreed cost sharing funding is inadequate.				X			
		Create incentives for landowners to protect land and establish easements and wetland restorations (Very important).		X					
	Planning	Work with developers at the "front end" of projects to identify and protect high quality areas. Smart planning is needed to protect wildlife corridors and simultaneously protect small town feel.		X					
		Desire for watershed district to influence and establish standards that protect ecological corridors.		X					
		Desire for conservation-minded developments that protect resources.		X					
		Pay attention to changes in water volume and drainage in developing areas.		X					
	Develop/Capitalize on Partnerships	Multiple partnerships opportunities within Spring Lake Park Area – Work with County Parks.			X				Spring Lake Regional Park
		Habitat improvements near Crystal Lake will require private/public partnerships and outreach to landowners in the area.			X				Rice Lake / Crystal Lake
	Technical Information	Almost 50% of group would like improved access and information pertaining to technical assistance and cost benefit information for conservation planning.				X			
AIS	Movement	Concerns regarding AIS movement in bay of Upper Prior Lake.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Carp and zebra mussels are big concern for Prior Lake and Scott County in general. Currently Prior Lake is the only lake with zebra mussels. Develop plan to keep it that way.			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
	Fish	Eradicate carp in Spring Lake, Upper Prior Lake, and tributaries.		X					Drainage to Spring and Prior Lakes

4. Landuses of Concern								
Issues/Categories	***Sub-Topics***	**Specific Concerns & Strategies -** *Italicized text is associated with recommended strategies*	**CAC**	**Public**	**TAC**	**FLC**	**Board**	**Staff**	**Areas Identified by Participation Group**
Existing Urban Areas	*Need for Retrofits*	Landowner along Candy Cove has very large manicured lawn. There is city property nearby that may offer opportunities to protect shoreline in this area of the lake.		X					Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Pixie Point City Easement is a potentially good place for stormwater retrofit.		X					Pixie Point
		No/little treatment of stormwater in urban areas on east end of Lower Prior Lake.		X					
		Protect steep slopes on Veirling property.			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Trillium Cove Wetland Gated Community good example of LID approach.				X			Arctic Lake
		Highly developed and not well planned (natural drainage way that became a portion of the City's stormwater management system).	X						Cate's Channel
		Developed areas, before water quality regulations were in place, continue to contribute pollutant loads to water	X						Spring Lake

		resources.							Regional Park
			X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
			X						Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
			X						Cate's Channel
		Extending Carriage Hills Parkway – opportunity to implement stormwater BMPs						X	Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
	Lawn/Turf Management	Turf Management – High runoff land use that could be managed better through thatch management, hollow-core aeration and lake-water irrigation.	X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
			X						Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
			X						Cate's Channel
		Privately owned shoreline on Rice Lake could affect city owned property.			X				Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
Future Urban Areas	*Need for Planning and Regulation*	Property northwest of Priority Area 8 (Vierling acreage) currently for sale and soon to be developed. Work with City to proactively protect high quality area before development happens.	X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Desire for smart urban planning that integrates BMPs into future development areas. Coordination with municipalities and the county is important for facilitation.		X					
		Hass Lake drainage area will be built out in the next 5 years. What is the plan for addressing this change in land use?	X						Haas Lake Area
		Agricultural areas that have been sold and are slated for residential development.		X					
		Concerns about future development in properties north of Prior Lake (two large agricultural areas adjacent to Carriage Hill Parkway).		X					Direct Drainage to Prior Lake
		Urban development in the next 5 years northwest of the Priority Area.	X						Panama Avenue Wetland
		PLSLWD should have higher standards than state and LGU to protect water resources and reduce impacts of future development.		X					
		District should play a proactive role with developers prior to development of new area (e.g., 21 and Pike Lake).			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Develop plan to support water quality when agricultural areas develop.			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		Interest in the District's ability to influence, create, and enforce regulations that help protect water and land came up several times.		X					
		What is the role of the district if large areas are developed? Will an EIS be required?			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
		How to engage the development community at the preliminary stages of the development process?					X		General Comment –

									Watershed Wide
		How well are member cities ensuring that stormwater management requirements being met prior to issuing permits?						X	General Comment – Watershed Wide
		YMCA acquired the old camp. Opportunities to partner with the YMCA on implementation of restoration activities identified in preliminary work to TMDL						X	Fish Lake Outlet Channel
	Wetland Loss	Developing land (east of County Ditch 13 Area) and loss of wetland.	X						County Ditch 13
		Preserve and protect wetlands from future development.		X					
	Shoreline Management	New development building down to the shoreline could negatively impact water resources.	X						Highway 13 Wetland
			X		X				Fish Lake Outlet Channel
			X						Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
			X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
			X						County Ditch 13
			X						Spring Lake Regional Park
	Water Quality Impacts	New development could increase pollutant loading to water resources.	X						Highway 13 Wetland
			X						Fish Lake Outlet Channel
			X						Rice Lake/Crystal Lake
			X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
			X						County Ditch 13
			X						Spring Lake Regional Park
		Concerns about new housing development resulting in more lawns and consequently increasing nutrient runoff to lakes.		X					
Agricultural Areas	*Runoff Volume/Rate*	Farmed wetlands have increased runoff volume to downstream lakes and resulted in loss of groundwater recharge and habitat.	X						Fish lake Outlet Channel
			X						Spring Lake Township Wetlands
			X						Highway 13 Wetland
			X						County Ditch 13
			X						Panama Avenue Wetland

	Runoff Quality	Runoff from agricultural areas is high in nutrients and sediment.	X						County Ditch 13
			X						Fish lake Outlet Channel
			X						Panama Avenue Wetland
			X						Spring Lake Township Wetlands
			X						Highway 13 Wetland
		Monitor outer farm land activities (buffer strips, drainage ditch dredging, adding new animal units (cows) to area currently under cultivated cropland and potential impacts to the resources; producing more phosphorous).	X						County Ditch 13
		Concerns related to nutrients from cow pasture south of Carriage Hill Parkway, adjacent to Prior Lake.		X					Prior Lake
		Encourage use of perennial and cover crops.		X					
		Horse lot should have required buffers to protect streams.				X			
		Encourage/enforce nutrient management in agricultural areas.		X					
	Drainage Management	Lack of understanding of agricultural lands that are drained by tile. Conduct a drain tile inventory to prioritize and target siting of agricultural BMPs.	X						Highway 13 Wetland
			X						County Ditch 13
			X						Fish lake Outlet Channel
									Panama Avenue Wetland
									Spring Lake Township Wetlands
			X						
		Upper subwatershed – need to develop prioritization of cost share targets and methods				X			
		Review upper Subwatersheds assessment by SWCD.				X			
		Focus on upper portions (up-stream) of the watershed.		X					
		Regular tile and ditch maintenance is necessary				X			
		County Ditch 13 causing sedimentation and flooding on adjacent and downstream land. Lots of damage to creek as a result of ditch.							County Ditch 13
		Upper watershed – need to keep track of drain tile installations in agricultural fields resulting in altered drainage. Should require permits.	X			X			County Ditch 13

5. Groundwater									
Issues/Categories	***Sub-Topics***	**Specific Concerns & Strategies -** *Italicized text is associated with recommended strategies*	**CAC**	**Public**	**TAC**	**FLC**	**Board**	**Staff**	**Areas Identified by Participation Group**
Groundwater Quality	Drinking Water	Degraded groundwater resources (e.g. poor drinking water quality) (very high concern)				X			
		There are many abandoned and unused wells in the PLSLWD. This often happens with transfer of land ownership. Develop inventory of active and abandoned wells. Some data is available through the county and cities related to well locations, abandonment, and depths.		X					
Groundwater Levels/Quantity	*Historic Levels*	Groundwater Levels are variable throughout the watershed. In area to west of spring Lake, wells are not as deep compared to other areas of the watershed. Participants indicated depths of only 100-150 feet.		X					

		Participants described historic water level fluctuations – low levels were observed in 1930s, mid 1960s (Mud Bay specifically mentioned), and 1980s.		X					Chain of Lakes
	Policy/Planning	Persons were interested in the potential for district to influence policy on groundwater usage.		X					
		Currently cities are preparing water supply plans.				X			
	Irrigation	Participants concerned with high irrigation of lawns and high usage rates of potable water. Potential education/outreach topic to encourage water conservation.		X					
		Potable water is used too much for lawn irrigation.				X			
		Degrading groundwater resources (e.g. depleting aquifers) (very high concern)				X			
Groundwater/Surface Water interactions	*Groundwater Flow*	Groundwater – Does the District know what the ground watershed is to the individual resources? Can this be determined by conducting a dye trace study?	X						
		Constant base flow to Prior Lake Outlet Channel from County Road 16 and north.		X					Prior Lake Outlet Channel
	Wetlands	Farmed wetlands have increased runoff volume to downstream lakes and resulted in loss of groundwater recharge (and habitat).	X						Highway 13 Wetland
		Are there collaborative wetland banking opportunities in the southern part of the watershed? Near Sutton Lake?			X				County Ditch 13 / Sutton Lake
	DWSMAs	Communicate and gather input from city of Shakopee regarding the DWSMA. They have lots of land upstream of potential groundwater quality impacts.			X				Haas Lake and Spring Lake Regional Park
		Savage has two areas of high groundwater sensitivity.			X				Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake
	Springs	Protect Boiling Springs located in the northern part of district near bluffs.		X					Bluffs
		Are there upwelling areas near Artic Lake or elsewhere in the district?							Arctic Lake
		Candy Cove should be explored for retrofit. The system was plugged to retain water levels at one point in time. Dye trace study showed that water goes to a Boiling Springs in connected to Eagle Creek in Savage.	X						Direct Drainage to Lower Prior Lake

Categories that fall outside of existing structure:

- Partnership Development