



# WATERSHED WATCHER

A publication of the Cannon River Watershed Partnership

June 2006  
Volume XV Number 2

under CRWP's Rain Garden grant program, rain barrels and gardens are sprouting everywhere...



## 5th Annual River Festival - Saturday, Aug. 5th Owatonna - Central Park - 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

In its 5th year the Festival goes watershed-wide, and migrates up-river to Owatonna to focus on the beauties and wonders, the histories natural and man-made, the arts and the agriculture of the Straight River basin.

Expect educational displays to fill Owatonna's Central Park grounds side-by-side with Owatonna's weekly Farmers' Market, a political forum or two to grace the stage, a timely appearance by the highly acclaimed Sewer Man, and lively musical groups to celebrate the height of Minnesota summer.

A canoe and kayak race is being planned for the same date. The Jesse James River Classic will feature races for all ages and abilities, from the competitive to the leisurely, and is sponsored by Cannon Valley Rotaract (a division of the Rotary Club) and FIT Organizations [www.fitorganizations.com](http://www.fitorganizations.com). Check the CRWP website for more information about the race as it becomes available and look for a flyer highlighting specific River Festival at Owatonna events in mid-July.

### Reducing Mercury Topped Legislature's Clean Water Actions

*Steve Morse—Minnesota Environmental Partnership, Executive Director*

Two thumbs up for mercury reduction.

Minnesota now has one of the nation's best laws to reduce mercury emissions. The law, which was passed unanimously by both the Minnesota Senate and the Minnesota House of Representatives, requires the state's largest coal-burning power plants to reduce mercury emissions by 90 percent between 2009 and 2014. This law will reduce mercury emissions approximately 1,200 pounds a year.

Leading the public awareness efforts of dangers of mercury contamination was Mercury-Free Minnesota, a consortium of groups including anglers, public health officials and community activists. Mercury-Free Minnesota worked closely with the Governor's Office, utilities and legislators to reach agreement on the Mercury emissions reduction act.

While mercury that contaminates Minnesota waters also comes from many sources outside

our state borders, it is critical for Minnesota to show leadership in containing its own mercury emissions. This is great news for the future of Minnesota's children, fish and lakes that are threatened by this toxin.

Mercury emissions reduction was a key component of the 2006 Protect Our Water legislative priorities, advanced by the Minnesota Environmental Partnership, a coalition of 90 conservation and environmental organizations, of which Cannon River Watershed Partnership is a member. Other components of Protect Our Water included cleaning up Minnesota's most polluted lakes, rivers and streams, and providing long-term investments for the environment through bonding.

#### A START BUT NO LEGACY FOR CLEAN WATER

After three years of discussion, the 2006 Legislature passed the Clean Water Legacy Act,

*continued on page 2*

## Welcome New Members in 2006

Todd & Amy Acheson  
Norma Back  
badbrain computers  
David & Joyce Buresh  
Eric W. Dee  
Carmen Dorr  
Ellingson Companies  
Mary Ellen Frame  
Terry & Norma Gilbertson  
Goodhue County  
Stacy & Heidi Guetzkow  
Connie Martin & Helene Haapala  
David & Sue Hagen  
Sue & Joe Hollinger  
Katherine Hugh  
Kirsten & Jay Johnson  
Andy Kornkven  
Kevin Kuehn  
Michael & Margaret Ludwig  
L.L. Manthey  
Mike & Ann McGovern  
Molly McGovern  
Fred & Kristy Moesler  
Dennis Nelson  
Northfield Arts Guild  
Northfield Garden Club  
Greg Langer/Jim Estrem  
Kris & Lynn Nyhus  
Otte Excavating  
Bruce R. Paulson  
Michael Phillips  
Ken Prawer/Sharon Wiczoreak  
Tom Roster  
Paul & Shirley Tollefson  
Barry & Pam Vig

## From CRWP's Board Chair

Katy Gillispie

I think it's fair to say that everyone wants clean water. Here in Minnesota, it's part of how we define ourselves- the Land of 10,000 Lakes. If you ask people on the farm, in the city, in industry, in local government- without exception, you'll find that clean water is desired and even expected.

If you're reading this newsletter, you probably already know that there's trouble brewing in Minnesota waters, including the Cannon River Watershed. We are shocked by stories of communities with straight sewer pipes discharging untreated waste directly into streams. We see eroded soils and feedlot manure finding their way into creeks and streams in rural areas. We may not see the lawn fertilizer and the manure from our urban/suburban pet herd doing the same, but they surely do.

So how do we go about fixing things up? Many businesses today use established principles of continuous improvement to approach similar challenges. Stated very simply, a company examines its business situation and asks the following questions: What is the current status? What is the desired status? How can we get from here to there? The TMDL process, required by the Clean Water Act, in es-

sence follows this same simple protocol. In the Cannon River Watershed, the desired status is the fishable, swimmable water that we expect as our Minnesota birthright. As for the current status, we know that many parts of the Cannon and Straight Rivers don't meet those criteria, due to turbidity, fecal and mercury contamination. We know this, in large part due to work done by CRWP. Because of CRWP's nurturing, our watershed has more stream and lake monitors than any other watershed in the state. Add this voluminous monitoring data to specific studies conducted by CRWP staff, and we can speak with confidence about the current status of our water quality.

The next steps are to make a plan, and then to implement the plan, and realistically, these will be the toughest parts. Going forward, I envision CRWP providing leadership, coordination, and technical support for the process. If you haven't already, please join us, partner with us, do whatever you can, to help us get to our desired state. With your help, I believe we can achieve our goals, provided we stay focused, not on our differences, but on our common desire for clean water. Everyone plays a part in the solution and everyone benefits from the results.

### Clean Water Actions *...continued from front page*

creating a Clean Water Council and providing \$24.9 million in start-up funding.

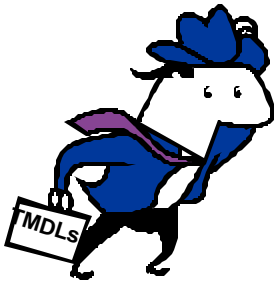
However, this one-time funding does not provide the ongoing \$75-\$100 million a year needed to clean up Minnesota's most polluted lakes, rivers and streams. Lawmakers will have to come back next year to provide those necessary funds. The urgency of the problem is underscored by the fact that of the lakes, rivers and streams tested by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 40 percent have been found to be contaminated by human and animal waste, phosphorus – that makes the algae grow – and other contaminants. There is also a need for lawmakers to correct policy language inserted at the last minute that attempts to delay or avoid real pollution reduction.

### STRONG INVESTMENTS FOR MINNESOTA'S FUTURE

Legislators made environmental and conservation projects a significant component of this year's bonding bill, which borrows money for long-term investments. The 2006 Protect Our Water package supported projects that invested in clean water, protected lands, healthy communities, and transportation choices. Protect Our Water projects received over \$230 million in the final bill, which included \$14 million for Wildlife Management Areas acquisition (WMAs), \$7 million for forest conservation easements, and \$60 million for the Northstar Corridor. The \$230 million represents a significant commitment to Minnesota's Great Outdoors in this \$1 billion bonding bill.

Summer is here and we are already enjoying the wonderful lakes and streams that Minnesota has to offer. Thankfully, this year, we can do so with the knowledge that the Minnesota Legislature has made good progress towards protecting our water.





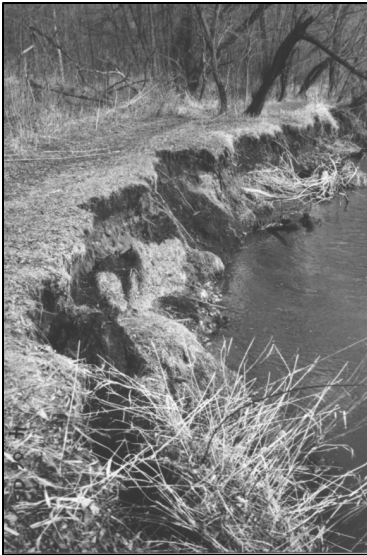
## TMDL PROJECT UPDATE

Beth Kallestad

*Hang onto your hats faithful readers....it's time for the column you've all been waiting for – the TMDL Update!!! Ok, so maybe I'm exaggerating the level of enthusiasm that you are all feeling when you see the phrase TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load), but it is exciting to us.*

*CRWP has been working on two TMDLs (Lower Cannon River and the Byllesby Reservoir) for several years now and are getting close to having reports completed. The following are summaries of where things stand and how you can still get involved.*

### LOWER CANNON RIVER TURBIDITY TMDL



The technical committee, made up of representatives from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Department of Natural Resources, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Natural Resource Conservation Service, CRWP, St. Olaf College staff, and many others have been meeting for the past year to review the flow and total suspended solids (TSS) sampling data. Data modeling and analysis have been completed. CRWP staff has written the draft document and on June 14, 2006 a public meeting was held in Cannon Falls to present this document to any interested parties.

The most important things that the TMDL document does are:

- Determine what level of pollutant (sediment) the water can handle and still support aquatic life.
- Determine what level of sediment is currently present in the water.
- Show the difference between what is present and what the water can handle.
- Distribute that difference among the contributing sources of pollution.
- Suggest some steps (implementation activities) that can be taken to get the water from where it is now to where it should be.

CRWP will submit the draft document to the MPCA by June 30, 2006 when our contract with MPCA ends. After that point, the MPCA will review the TMDL, hold the "official" 30-day public comment period, and then submit the document to the US EPA for approval. Once EPA approves the TMDL, then we can ALL get started on the implementation projects to try and make the waters fishable and swimmable once more.

### BYLLESBY RESERVOIR PHOSPHORUS TMDL



The Byllesby Reservoir is a complex creature. Is it a lake? Is it a river? As a reservoir with a very short water residence time, it often behaves like a little of both. As such, the MPCA rules allow site-specific goals to be set for this water body. Since 2004 CRWP and MPCA staff have been working on monitoring, gathering existing information, creating models and meeting with experts in the field of lake nutrient management to try and come up with some "goals" or levels of total phosphorus (TP), Chlorophyll-a (Chl-a), and Secchi disk (clarity) measurements for Byllesby. At our technical committee meeting on April 24, 2006 we were treated to a presentation by MPCA lake nutrient guru Steve Heiskary. He compiled some draft goals for us to consider. The main focus of the goals will be to reduce severe nuisance algal blooms.

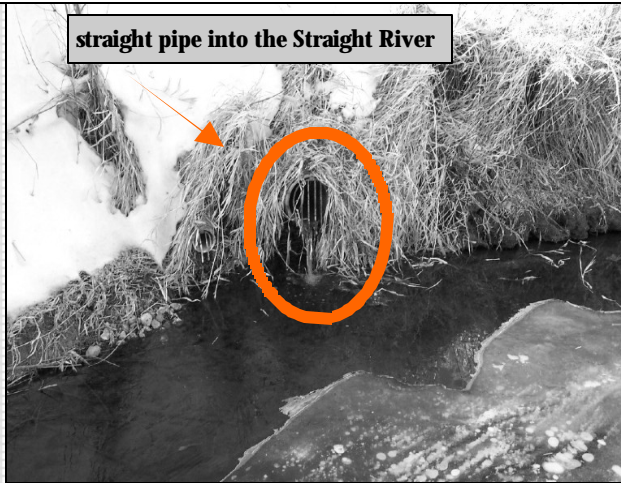
Suggested site specific goals for the reservoir include the following summer mean values:

- Total phosphorus less than 90 micrograms per liter.
- Viable chlorophyll-a less than 30 micrograms per liter.
- Secchi disc readings of a minimum of one meter.

Members of the technical committee will continue to run models to predict impacts to the reservoir, and to finalize goals and load allocations.

CRWP needs and welcomes comments from citizens throughout this process. If you have questions, want to read drafts, or just learn more about what all this means please give us a call or stop by the offices. Also, look for periodic updates on our web page at [www.crw.net](http://www.crw.net).

**WATER QUALITY CRIMINAL WANTED:  
FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA a.k.a. POOP**



The Sunday, June 4th issue of the report by David Shaffer about in Minnesota, which is available [www.startribune.com/462/st](http://www.startribune.com/462/st)  
Here are stories from CRWP's e of how CRWP is addressing the: [www.crwp.net](http://www.crwp.net)

**Sewage in Our Surface W**

**HOPE**

*Aaron Wills*

Hope is located 6 miles south of Owatonna in Steele County with a population of roughly 120 people. Hope is home to clay soils which restrict water's vertical movement. Since soil microorganisms do the work of detoxifying organic waste, soil-based systems are difficult to install in certain locales such as Hope. As cited in the June 4<sup>th</sup> StarTribune, Hope's raw sewage empties directly into the Straight River north of town. The homes discharge into a deep stormwater sewer line that was dug in the 1930s, most likely by the WPA. Numerous times since then the community has attempted to fix the problem, but for one reason or another the project has always been stymied. Things however are looking up for Hope. CRWP is working with both the Township Board and a Task Force of local residents to make sure this time, the project doesn't stall out, but instead the pipe gets taken out of the Straight River. An engineering study to determine the best type of sewage treatment system for the community has been completed. The community is working hard to acquire land and with USDA Rural Development on how to finance the project. Fixing the wastewater treatment problems in small communities is not cheap. The current estimate for the cost of the project in Hope is \$920,000 which would be spread out between 35 homes and 9 businesses.

Minnesota, the land of sky-blue waters, has a dirty little secret, no pun intended. Unbeknownst to most people in Minnesota, there are many communities and individual homes which dump raw (untreated) sewage into our waters. The Cannon River watershed is no exception. This raw sewage shows up as fecal coliform bacteria when the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) tests our waters. An estimated 20% of the streams and rivers in the watershed are listed by the MPCA as impaired, or polluted by fecal coliform bacteria, a.k.a. untreated sewage and manure runoff from agricultural lands. Untreated sewage gets into our waters in two main ways.

**Individual Homes with Septic Systems**

Homes with septic systems are required to have systems that are compliant to the local county ordinance. Local county ordinances vary slightly across the watershed, although all require sewage treatment. For example most counties require septic systems to be inspected if a home is sold, but many do not require that the septic systems be actually in compliance or brought into compliance at the point of sale.

Septic systems are classified as compliant, non-compliant or failing, or an Imminent Threat to Public Health and Safety (ITPH). Systems that are an ITPH are more commonly known as "straight pipes" and usually discharge directly to the surface and/or surface waters such as a drainage ditch, creek, or river. These ITPH systems are the main culprits contributing raw sewage into the rivers and streams of the Cannon River watershed. Literally, **hundreds of homes** in each of the counties in the Cannon River watershed have septic systems which are classified as Imminent Threats to Public Health and Safety and are discharging raw sewage into the environment. These homes almost always have septic systems that were installed before 1996 when the State mandated minimum standards for county regulation of septic systems.

**MERIDEN**

*Aaron Wills*

Meriden is located 9 miles east of Owatonna, also in Steele County. Most of the community is hooked into a collection system that empties into a nearby drainage ditch. Progress on the project has been very swift in the past two months. The Task Force of community members and the Town Board have set a goal of having financing in place for a new sewage treatment system by October 1 with construction beginning in the spring. CRWP has been coordinating the project and, like in Hope, working with both the Task Force and Township Board to help get sewage treatment in place for the community. The biggest hurdle to the project is acquiring land for the system. Community members are working with local land-owners to find a suitable place for the system.

It is no coincidence that CRWP is working with two small communities in Steele County. The Steele County Board of Commissioners and county staff are committed to solving the problem of untreated sewage from straight pipes getting into the Straight River. If you live in Steele County, don't be afraid to contact your county commissioner to thank him for his willingness to work on this problem. Laurie Johnson, Steele County sewage treatment specialist, deserves our thanks; contact her to let her know you support her and the county board's great work.

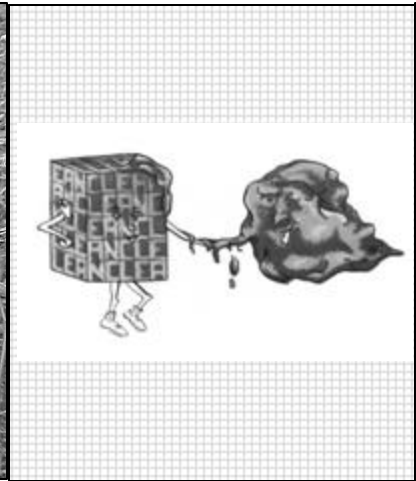


apolis StarTribune, featured em of failing septic systems

72.html

**Sewer Squad** to give a sense ms. Find even more at

*Aaron Wills*



**WATER QUALITY CRIMINAL WANTED:  
PHOSPHORUS a.k.a. fertilizer, detergents**

Many of the homes have an old system from 30 to 60 years ago that is hooked in to a tile line or discharges back in the woods. These homes are difficult to pinpoint, and bring into compliance, for counties without a full-scale county inventory of all septic systems.

**Small Communities**

Years ago we thought about sewage very differently than we do today. The main objective was usually to get “rid” of it. Out of sight, out of mind was the prevailing theory. Now though we understand that just because our sewage goes away doesn’t mean it is being treated and that if we don’t treat the sewage it will pollute our rivers and lakes. Many small communities, not only in the Cannon River watershed, but across the state have outdated community systems. These systems often are made up of a community collection system to collect the sewage from each home. This collection system leads to a pipe which empties into a waterway, such as a drainage ditch, wetland, creek, or river. Not all small communities with wastewater treatment problems have a community collection system and discharge pipe. In most small communities in fact every home has an individual septic system. This does not necessarily mean that the community has sewage treatment problems. It is only when a large portion of the homes in the community do not have compliant septic systems thereby creating a concentration of untreated sewage.

**What is CRWP doing about the problem? – Enter the SEWER SQUAD**

Under a Section 319 Implementation grant, CRWP’s sewage treatment facilitators, Aaron Wills and Sheila Craig, are currently working in partnership with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the counties of the Cannon River watershed and Southeast Minnesota to assist the small communities which are dumping raw sewage into our waters. See the sidebars for examples of the Sewer Squad’s work.

**GRANGER**

*Sheila Craig*

Granger is a small community of about 30 homes on the Iowa border in Fillmore County. A straight-pipe collection system carried the wastewater from 12 homes, a bank (now closed and used for storage) and a church to the Upper Iowa River. Another straight pipe carried waste from the local canned-milk creamery, also to the Upper Iowa River, but on the Iowa side. The task force was first formed in the fall of 2003 to seek solutions. Similar to other communities in SE Minnesota, a high water table challenges some of the properties.

To-date 11 of the 14 properties now have compliant sewage treatment systems as well as the creamery. Working with staff from SWCD and the county, individual septic systems were found to be an answer for most. The creamery and four other homes were able to install trench drainfields with the septic tank; the church, bank building, and two homes have holding tanks, and one home burned and was not replaced and two others were rental properties and disconnected from the line and no longer rent the property.

These properties were fixed using a combination of funding: the \$300 grant from the Fillmore County Inventory project, \$450 from their own community sewer fund, and either the county AgBMP low interest loan, or their own funds. The three properties still needing to be fixed have had additional financial constraints and did not qualify for the AgBMP loans. Fillmore County has now adopted a County Loan program that will allow individuals who have been turned down by the bank to receive a loan which will be paid back as an assessment on their taxes. These systems should now be installed this summer.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIFIC SEPTIC SYSTEM REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS, OR TO REPORT A STRAIGHT PIPE SYSTEM:**

**RICE COUNTY:** Marilee DeGroot, 507-332-6113 or 507-645-9576

**STEELE COUNTY:** Laurie Johnson, 507-444-7487

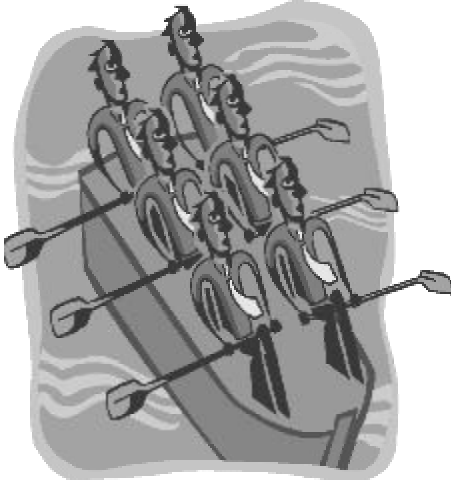
**GOODHUE COUNTY:** Pam Holst, 651-385-6130 or 651-385-6132

**LESUEUR COUNTY:** Kathy Brockway, 507-357-2251

**WASECA COUNTY:** Sarah DeLong, 507-835-0655 or 507-835-0685

**DAKOTA COUNTY:** Contact your city or township. In Dakota County, each city and township administers their own septic system program.

### **Floating CRWP's Boat: Fundraising Update** by Hilary Ziols



#### **Great news:**

- McKnight Challenge grant met. Thank you to all who became new members, or renewed at an increased level of giving.
- Record numbers of new members - see page 2.
- More contacts via website and web news posts.
- Many Earth Day gifts.
- Cannon River Splash ahead:  
Saturday, September 16th at Alexander Park, Faribault

**All oars needed in the water to reach the 2006 fundraising goal of \$46,500!**

**CRWP reached 27% of its fundraising goal as of 6/20/06.**

An excerpt from **Minnesota's Environment 2005: How are we doing?** A report published by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, December, 2005. <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/reports/mne-2005.pdf>

### **Climate Change** (report page 12)

**STATUS:**

Poor
Fair
Good

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**TREND:** CO2 emissions are increasing.

Scientific evidence indicates the earth is experiencing warmer temperatures, due in part to increased emissions from the burning of fossil fuels. In Minnesota observed changes in climate include higher temperatures and more frequent heavy rainfalls and flooding.

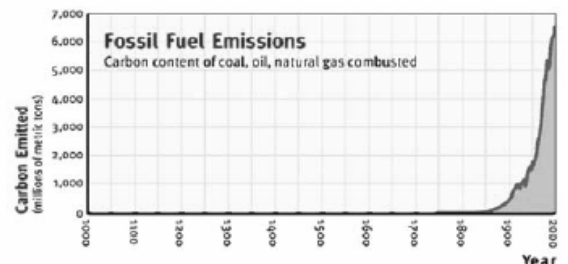
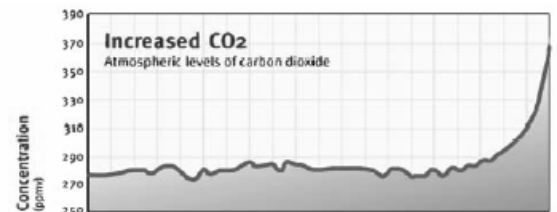
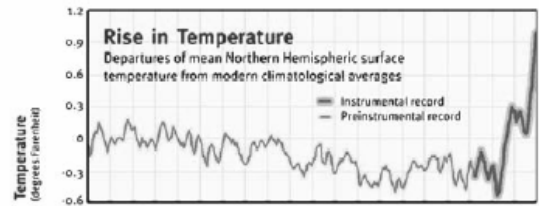
Around the world, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are increasing in the atmosphere, resulting in increased warming of the earth. Recent warming is linked to the burning of oil, coal and gas for energy in vehicles, businesses and homes. Many scientists are concerned about the effects a shifting climate will have on the world's ecosystems.

Although climate is extremely variable in Minnesota, over the past 100 years scientists have observed increases in annual average and subsurface temperatures, higher dew points, and a greater frequency of heavy rainfalls.

In Minnesota, emissions of carbon dioxide, the main heat-trapping gas, have increased 37 percent since 1985 despite increases in the energy efficiency of Minnesota's economy. The greatest increases are found in the energy and transportation sectors.

It's difficult to know for sure how a warming climate will affect ecosystems in Minnesota. Some possible effects include increased damage from floods and violent storms, shifts in the location of forests and grasslands, loss of species that cannot adapt quickly to new climates, and more poor air quality days during hotter summer months.

#### **Climate Change Trends**



*Recent warming is linked to the burning of fossil fuels and increased atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide.*

## Our Fabulous Interns



*L to R: Christine Schwichtenberg, Hilary Ziols, and Becca Hammargren planting the CRWP Rain Garden.*

### **Rebecca Hammargren, St. Olaf '06**

A Political Science and Environmental Studies major, Becca pitched in with writing press releases for the Citizens' Day at the Capitol, and she helped direct citizens to meetings with their legislators on that grand day. She and Christine Schwichtenberg planned and orchestrated an Earth Day Open House here at the CRWP office, which they designed to better inform the Northfield community about CRWP's work. Becca landed a summer job with the Mono Lake Committee in California's Eastern Sierra, and is headed to D.C. in the fall to hone her policy skills.



*Ting Ting Yang, St. Olaf College, Class of 2009.*

### **Christine Schwichtenberg, St. Olaf, '06**

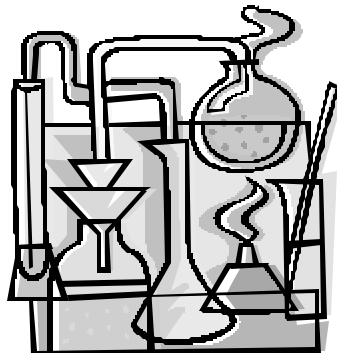
Christine majored in Biology with a concentration in Environmental Studies. She worked on making a district meeting for Speaker of the House Steve Sviggum a success, and tag-teamed with Becca to expedite Protect our Waters Day. Due to Christine's enthusiasm and creativity, the Earth Day Open House drew 50 members of the college and city communities. She is spending the summer teaching sailing at Catalina Island, California.

Ting Ting started her internship in June, and is ready to rock on several fronts: restoring the Menard's wetland, eradicating buckthorn at Oddfellow's Park in Northfield, conducting nutrient analyses of natural fertilizers, and establishing a healthy freshwater aquarium for the CRWP office.

## CRWP TO OPEN DRINKING WATER TESTING LABORATORY

*Beth Kallestad*

The Minnesota Department of Health recommends regular testing of private wells to ensure safe drinking water. Two common pollutants of well water are coliform bacteria and nitrate. Total coliform (TC) bacteria are common in the environment (such as in soil) and the intestines of animals and are generally not harmful however, they can serve as an indicator of the presence of more harmful organisms such as Fecal coliform (FC) and *Escherichia coli* (E. coli). If FC or *E. coli* is detected along with TC in drinking water, there is strong evidence that sewage is present; therefore, a greater potential for pathogenic organisms exists (MDH web page, 6/8/06). Natural levels of nitrate in Minnesota groundwater are usually quite low (less than 1 milligram per liter [mg/L] of nitrate-nitrogen). However, where sources of nitrate such as fertilizers, animal wastes, or human sewage are concentrated near the ground surface, nitrate may seep down and contaminate the groundwater. Elevated nitrate levels in groundwater are often caused by run-off from barnyards or feedlots, excessive use of fertilizers, or septic systems. Too much nitrate in drinking water can cause serious health problems for young infants (MDH web page, 6/8/06)



90 samples. Many of the citizens were interested in having the water tested for coliform bacteria as well. However, because the coliform test requires a 24 hour incubation period, we were not able to provide the service at that time. It is our belief that an on-going testing program would be of benefit to people who have private wells in our area. We are now in the process of attaining state certification for total coliform/E. coli testing and hope to add nitrates soon. Being a state certified laboratory means that the results from our

testing will be considered "official" for such activities as property transfers and other situations that might require a certified lab.

Several corporations in the area have agreed to donate funds to assist us in paying for the cost of certification and sampling reagent. If all goes well, CRWP hopes to be able to offer this service to anyone interested by the fall of 2006. Cost for total coliform/ E. coli samples will be approximately \$18.00 a sample (plus shipping). For more information contact Beth Kallestad at (507) 646-8400 or [beth@crwp.net](mailto:beth@crwp.net)

At the Cannon River Watershed Partnership (CRWP) River Festival in 2005, we hosted a nitrate testing clinic where citizens could bring in a sample of their private well water to be tested. In a three hour period we processed





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 Fax: 507-646-8031  
 staff@crwp.net  
 www.crwp.net

Cannon River Watershed Partnership  
 8997 Eaves Ave  
 Northfield, MN 55057  
*Address Service Requested*

Nonprofit  
 PAID  
 Faribault, MN 55021  
 Permit #52

*Our mission is to protect  
 and improve the surface and  
 ground water resources and  
 the natural systems of the Cannon  
 River Watershed.*

**Board of Directors**

Citizen Members:

- Jim Bassett, Dakota Co.
- Carmen Dorr, Rice Co.
- Katy Gillispie, Goodhue Co.
- Erv Halstead, LeSueur Co.
- George Kinney, Rice Co.
- Matt Malecha, Rice Co.
- Allene Moesler, Goodhue Co.
- Gary Mogren, Rice Co.
- Wanda & Richard Morsching, LeSueur Co.
- John Pauley, Goodhue Co.
- Hugh Valiant, LeSueur Co.
- Theresa Zeman, Rice Co.

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- Jessica Peterson, Rice Co
- Bob Culhane, LeSueur Co
- Joe Harris, Dakota Co
- Bruce Kubicek, Steele Co
- Richard Samuelson, Goodhue Co

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- David Currell, Steele Co
- LeSueur Co
- Gary Wagenbach Rice Co
- Chris Nielsen, Dakota Co
- Ron Purcell, Waseca Co

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- David Legvold - Executive Director
- Sheila Craig - Community Wastewater Specialist
- Beth Kallestad - Watershed Analyst
- Leslie Kennedy - Administrative Assistant
- Aaron Wills—Community Wastewater Specialist
- Hilary Ziols - Outreach /Development Coordinator

**Newsletter**

Hilary Ziols - Editor /Layout

**SAVE THE DATE!**

- ✓ Wednesday, **July 12, Tillage and Nutrient Expo**, Northfield.  
Co-sponsored with American Farmland Trust. Register through CRWP.
- ✓ Saturday, **August 5th, The River Festival at Owatonna**  
CRWP's annual Festival goes watershed- wide at last! See front page.
- ✓ Saturday, **August 5th, Cannon River Paddle Classic, Northfield.**  
Canoe and Kayak Race. Contact Charley Skinner, Northfield, or CRWP.
- ✓ Saturday, **September 16th, Cannon River Splash, Alexander Park, Faribault.** CRWP Kayak raffle , canoe and kayak paddle, and fundraiser.
- ✓ Saturday, **September 23rd, Wildflower Planting and Weeding, Faribault.** West side of Crocker's Creek. Contact Bill Pye or CRWP.



**Happy Summer from the  
CRWP staff!**



*This paper contains 50% recycled fiber, 20% post-consumer waste, soy-based ink, and is acid free.*



*Please RECYCLE this newsletter when finished reading by passing it on to someone else!*