

Action	Plan reference and Details	Priority (ABC)	Lead	Funding Source	Notes	2021
Green Lake Lakeshore Restoration Program	<b>Green Lake Direct Subwatershed Assessment:</b> lakeshore restoration program locally led and funded by GLID. Projects should be prioritized based on the subwatershed assessment and project ranking sheets developed by the SWCD.	A	GLID	GLID	GLID to continue program. SWCD will administer the 2020 program. 2021 and beyond is GLID run-program. Program is Match of 319 2021-2024	GLID to coordinate with T. Kulaf 2021 on prioritization. GLID funded (\$3,529 remaining in SWCD funds+ 418,75 in GLID funds).
Feldspar Access Stormwater Treatment*	<b>Green Lake Direct Subwatershed Assessment:</b> needs to be designed- this is a difficult location because there is limited area to work in. SWCD could provide some design funds if this is a priority, local match is needed. Funds to install can be discussed after we know the design.	A	GLID	Design: SWCD/Township Installation: LID/Township, Watershed based funding, 319	GLID to continue program. SWCD will administer the 2020 program. 2021 and beyond is GLID run-program.	319 Funds. T. Kulaf to coordinate.
Near Shore-Large Stormwater Treatment Projects	<b>Green Lake Direct Subwatershed Assessment:</b> SWCD to work on identifying and prioritizing projects. Funding will be decided upon once projects are identified.	A	SWCD	Design: SWCD/Township Installation: TBD, Watershed based funding, 319		
DNR Access Restoration/Stormwater Treatment *	<b>Green Lake Direct Subwatershed Assessment:</b> Clean Water fund money cannot be spent on state-owned accesses. The DNR previously indicated they would consider one a BMP if one was proposed. Funding would likely need to be provided (GLID?). If priority, start by working with SWCD. we would determine if this location is still high cost-benefit and potentially could provide some funding for design.	A	ISWCD	Design: SWCD/Township Installation: LID/Township, Watershed based funding, 319		319 Funds. T. Kulaf to coordinate (not sure if feasible site)
Agricultural Best Practices-North Brook & Wyanette Focus	<b>North Brook and Wyanette Creek Subwatershed Assessment:</b> SWCD is using 319 grant funds and private grants (Cargill and The Nature Conservancy) to fund agricultural projects.	A	ISWCD	BWSR State Cost Share, Capacity, Grants, 319, watershed based funding	Targeting NR and Wyanett	319/Cargill/SWCD funds. SWCD to take the lead. Letters and outreach have been initiated.
Increase water retention in North Brook and Wyanette Creek	<b>2019 Diagnostic study &amp; LMP:</b> SWCD working with FWS and TNC- have several site visits in progress. Project design may require: upstream/downstream paired water quality monitoring; walking survey of channel to access sedimentation, channel conditions, hydrology, etc.; wetland veg assessment such as the rapid floristic quality assessment.	A	ISWCD	BWSR Capacity, grants, watershed based funding, 319	Targeting NR and Wyanett	319/TNC/FWS funds. SWCD to take lead. Letters have been sent in NB and several site visits have occurred.
Protect Sensitive Lands	<b>Direct SWA &amp; LMP:</b> easement or fee title purchase to protect Brantlin Creek (SWA), set up non-profit status and investigate possible funding for acquisition of sensitive lands. Work with SWCD to identify sensitive lands.					N/A
Multi-Purpose Drainage Management- North Brook and Wyanette Creek	The county is in the process of creating a ditch maintenance program, it will be important that the SWCD is involved such that they can recommend BMPs if ditch is going to be maintained. North Brook is set to be inspected in 2020, Wyanette ditch 2023. This practice goes hand-in-hand with increase water retention in North Brook and Wyanette Creek.	A	ISWCD/County	BWSR conservation drainage grants and watershed based funding, 319	Target NB and Wyanett Ditches, to identify projects that coordinate ditch cleanouts with projects that reduce stress to ditches. ISG	SWCD/Ditch funds T. Determan to present proposal to County.
Conduct Review of available SSTS information	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study &amp; LMP:</b> could be accomplished by compiling database with the following information for each parcel: year home built; lot size; most recent point of sale; age of SSTS; SSTS inspection records; review of pump maintenance records. There are grants from MPCA that can be obtained to determine compliance of SSTS. If interested, the LID should approach Zoning. The SWCD has some information regarding the grants.				NA	
Internal Load Feasibility Study	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study:</b> prior to managing internal load we need to determine actual loading rates. Estimated cost for study is \$17K and includes sediment core collection at 5 sites, lab analysis, and memory detailing alum dosing rates, schedule, treatment area, and estimated treatment costs.				Future (must do land practices first)	
Carp Abundance and Density Assessment	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study:</b> to determine if benthivorous fish (carp) abundance is contributing to internal nutrient loading. 3 individual carp abundance and biomass density survey events (different days) be conducted each consisting of multiple (three or more) 20-minute electrofishing transects. Est. cost \$5K per survey.	C			NA	
Monitoring: Ortho-phosphorus and dissolved phosphorus at inlets	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study:</b> to help determine source of phosphorus and treatment methods	C				
Monitoring: Stream Longitudinal Surveys	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study:</b> 4-5 events along North Brook and Wyanette Creek to evaluate changes in water quality form upstream to downstream and pinpoint potential problem areas. Surveys to target different times of year and flow conditions and include: TSS, TP, Ortho-P, DO, Team, pH, and flow. SWCD will determine if needed once we start the water retention investigation.	B	ISWCD		Find projects sites- then monitor	SWCD to coordinate monitoring if needed.
Monitoring: in-lake hypolimnion	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study:</b> approx. 1 meter from bottom, TP and ortho-P during each surface sampling event	C				
Monitoring: point-intercept for aquatic plants	<b>2019 Diagnostic Study:</b> early season (June) and late season (August) point-intercept aquatic plant veg surveys to track effectiveness of CLP treatments and evaluate/track health of SAV community as BMPs are implemented.	C				
Monitoring: In-lake	<b>LMP:</b> monitor to track health and BMP effectiveness (TP, chl-a, Secchi)	A	GLID/ISWCD		2022-2024- see monitoring schedule	
Outreach: Develop Ag and Residential Outreach Plan	<b>319 Plan:</b> SWCD to work with GLID and landowners to develop an outreachplan	A	ISWCD	319/SWCD/GLD		SWCD to develop outreach plan in coordination with GLID.
Outreach: Rain gardens and shoreline buffers and native vegetation	<b>LMP:</b> workshops for design and management of rain gardens to prevent overland runoff into the lake and benefits of "no-mow" on shorelines. Provide information to property owners on the benefits of native veg to the lake health and wildlife habitat.	A	ISWCD/GLID	SWCD will implement with other programs		
Outreach: shoreline alterations and boat motors	<b>LMP:</b> provide information to property owners on the impacts of alterations of the natural shoreline area and effects of boat motors on lake health and aquatic veg and wildlife habitat.					
Outreach: land use impacts	<b>LMP:</b> develop an intensive education program for all property owners within the lakeshore regarding the impact of their land use on the lake. Develop a mailing list and send a newsletter with the website listed.					
Outreach: Promotion	<b>LMP:</b> provide promotional items to promote the website, signage for public access lot, brochures outlining invasive species another promotional materials to distribute in the lakeshed.		GLID			
Outreach: SSTS	<b>LMP:</b> provide information to property owners on the proper care and maintenance of SSTS					
Outreach:						
Regulation: Zoning	<b>LMP, TMDL:</b> Pursue stricter shoreland zoning regulations, particularly in sensitive areas or areas that are subject to habitat destruction. Local controls can include: establishment of appropriate setbacks and vegetative buffers; requirement of adequate stormwater retention and treatment; limitation of the density of buildings and other impervious surfaces; restrictions on the development of sensitive lands like wetlands, those with steep slopes, or areas which cannot support on-site wastewater treatment; prohibition or establishment of conditions on higher risk activities like commercial fuel storage, extraction of gravel or other minerals, and storage or disposal of hazardous materials; retention of ice ridges.					