UPPER
MINNESOTA RIVER
WATERSHED DISTRICT

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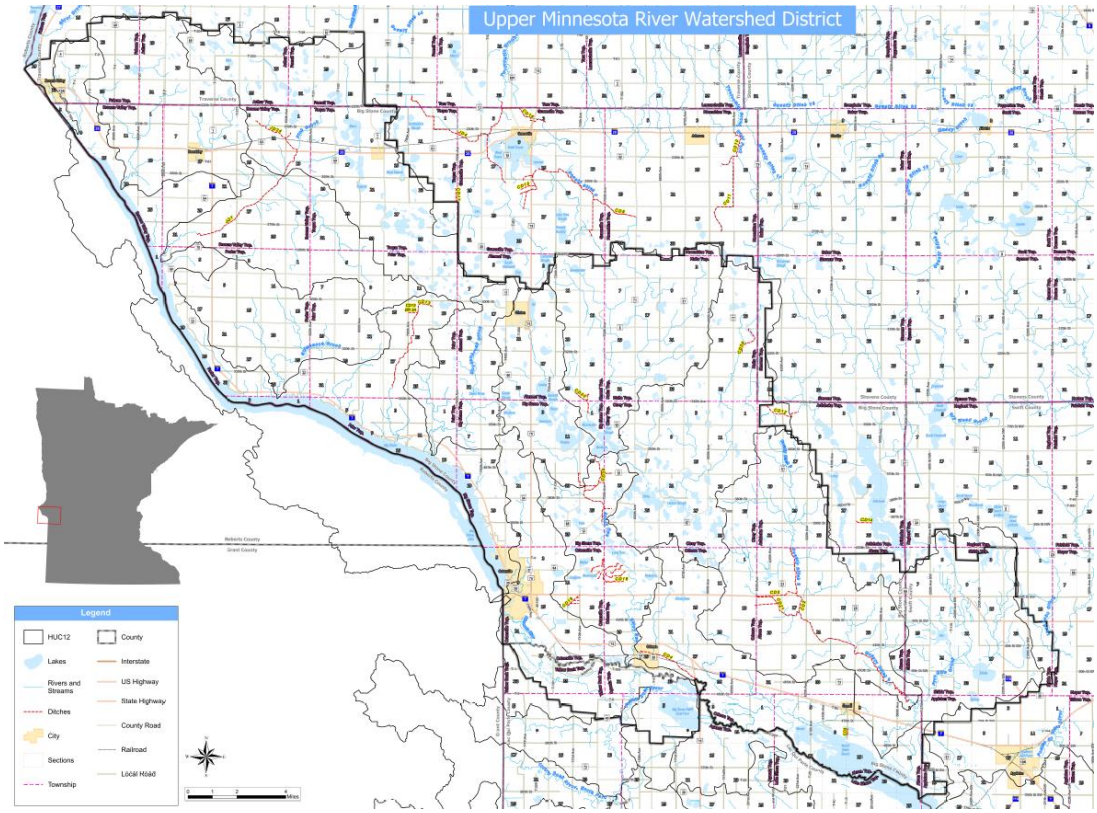
# 2024 Annual Report



# 1. Introduction

The Upper Minnesota River Watershed District was formed by Order of the Minnesota Water Resources Board on September 7, 1967. The Big Stone County Board of Commissioners signed a nominating petition for the District on September 8, 1966. The first overall plan was developed in 1970 and the Watershed District Board of Managers adopted it on December 15, 1970. The Minnesota Water Resources Board, as part of the state review and approval process, conducted a public hearing on the plan on March 11, 1971. On July 14, 1971, the Minnesota Water Resources Board approved the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District's first Overall Plan. The Watershed District encompasses approximately 505 square miles primarily in Big Stone County, with smaller areas in Traverse County, Swift County, Lac Qui Parle County, and Stevens County.

The District continued operation under the policies identified in the first overall plan until approval of a Revised Plan, initiated in 1984 and adopted and approved on November 30, 1988. The District operated under the policies identified in the revised Overall Plan from 1988 through 1999. In November of 1999 the District submitted their third-generation plan, approval of the plan was granted by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources in August of 2001. In July of 2013 the District submitted their fourth-generation plan, approval of the plan was granted by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources in September of 2013.

**District Structure**

The organizational structure of the Board of Managers remains unchanged since inception. The County Board of Commissioners for Big Stone appoints three of the District's Board of Managers, the County Board of Commissioners for Swift County appoints one Board Manager, and the County Board of Commissioners for Traverse County appoints one Board Manager. Each Manager must be a resident of the District. Managers are prohibited from being a public official of the county, state or federal government. Each Manager serves a three-year term, which is renewable by approval of the County Board of Commissioners.

**Location**

The Watershed District is located in west-central Minnesota. Big Stone Lake and the South Dakota border form the western boundary of the District. The continental divide and Traverse County are located to the north. Areas south of the continental divide contribute runoff southerly to the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers and north of the divide northerly to the Hudson Bay via the Red River of the North. Generally, the watershed district includes all of the land east of Big Stone Lake draining into Big Stone Lake and into the north side of the Minnesota River above the Marsh Lake Dam.

Approximately 80% of the land area of Big Stone County is in the District. The small area of north central and northeast Big Stone County, not in the District, casts its runoff northward through the west branch of the Mustinka River. In Stevens County the few acres in the District are along the west line of the township situated in the southwest comer of Stevens County. Most of Shible Township in southwestern Swift County is in the District.

On the south, southwest of the Minnesota River, the District includes the northern part of Agassiz and Yellow Bank Townships in Lac Qui Parle County west of State Highway 75. The territory of the District in northwestern Lac Qui Parle County includes the Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge.

All subwatersheds within the District flow to the Minnesota River, some through Big Stone Lake and others directly to the Minnesota River. Subwatersheds flowing into Big Stone Lake include Little Minnesota River, Hoss Creek, Fish Creek, Salmonson Creek, Lindholm Creek and Meadowbrook Creek. Direct drainage areas in or near Ortonville and several small-scattered tributaries outlet directly to Big Stone Lake as well.

Subwatersheds whose tributaries outlet on the northeast of the Minnesota River include: Stony Run, Upper Stony Run, County Ditch No.4, Five-Mile Creek, Shible Lake and a few areas that contribute runoff directly to the Minnesota River. On the southwest side of the District Boundary there are about 18 square miles that contribute runoff directly into the Minnesota River.

**District Goals**

Originally, the district's goals centered on managing water quantity and ensuring effective water management within the watershed. Early objectives focused on controlling weed and algae growth in district lakes, reducing water pollution, and intelligently regulating lake water levels. The district also aimed to keep detailed records of water levels, chemistry, and other critical data while enhancing recreational facilities and scenic beauty. Additional priorities included preventing excessive runoff and seepage, improving drainage, ensuring soil and water conservation, investigating supplementary watershed areas, and preserving habitats for fish and wildlife. To achieve these objectives, the district implemented various projects, such as surface and groundwater quality studies, flood control measures, surface water level management, wetland restorations, natural resource management, agricultural best management practices (BMPs), and erosion control initiatives.

**Today**, the district's goals have expanded to address not only water quantity but also water quality, habitat protection, and sustainable land use in response to evolving environmental conditions, technological advancements, and regulatory frameworks. The updated objectives emphasize reducing pollutants like phosphorus, nitrogen, bacteria, and sediment to improve aquatic health and drinking water safety.

Efforts to stabilize streambanks, control erosion, and minimize sediment loading play a key role in protecting water bodies. Wetland protection and restoration have become priorities, enhancing water storage, filtration, and habitat preservation. The district is also focused on increasing water storage capacity to mitigate flooding, managing groundwater withdrawals to safeguard drinking water sources, and promoting conservation practices. Additionally, biodiversity and habitat conservation efforts aim to restore and maintain aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring a balanced and thriving environment for fish and wildlife. Recognizing the growing importance of climate resilience, the district's 10-year Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan supports sustainable practices such as conservation tillage and cover cropping to maintain long-term soil health.

To measure progress, the district has established 10-year targets within a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan with many local partners, including reducing phosphorus levels in impaired lakes, implementing streambank stabilization projects, increasing water storage capacity, and restoring thousands of acres of wetlands and uplands.
This transition from a focus on basic water management to a comprehensive environmental and sustainability approach underscores the district's commitment to protecting and enhancing water resources for future generations.

## 2. Mission Statement

The mission of the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District is to serve the residents of the District by wisely and judiciously managing water, in a manner that sustains and enhances the social, economic and natural resources of the District. The District prefers the use of innovative water management methods, which recognize the unique agricultural, community, lake and stream, and natural resources within the District. These innovative approaches as reflected by the policies of the District should be oriented toward ensuring the economic viability of the District's agrarian community.

# 3. FINANCIAL REPORT

### 3.1 2024 Audit

3.1.1 A complete copy of the 2024 Audit is included in Appendix B of this report.

### 3.2 2024 Budget

A hearing for the 2024 proposed operation budget was held on September 12, 2023 during the regular board meeting, no public attended the hearing. The proposed budget was presented and a levy amount of $246,500 for the year was proposed. The Board of Mangers approved the budget and the levy amount of $246,500.

# 4. ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

### 4.1 Board Manager's, Staff and Consultants

| Manager | Position | Term Expires | County |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wanda Holker<br>U.S. Highway 75<br>Ortonville, MN 56278 | Chairperson | 08/09/2025 | Big Stone County |
| Terry Gillespie<br>30787 660th Avenue<br>Clinton, MN 56225 | Treasurer | 08/09/2026 | Big Stone County |
| Gene Meyer<br>2411 60th St. SW<br>Appleton, MN 56208 | Secretary | 8/15/2024 | Swift County |
| Jon Bork<br>87288 303rd Street<br>Beardsley, MN 56211 | Manager | 8/09/2025 | Traverse County |
| Paul Radermacher<br>619 Cliff Street<br>Ortonville, MN 56278 | Manager | 9/22/2023 | Big Stone County |

| Employees | Position | Address | Telephone | E-mail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber Doschadis | Administrator/ Executive Director | 211 2nd Street SE Ortonville, MN 56278 | 320-839-3411 | amber@umrwd.org |
| **Consultant** | **Services** | **Address** | **Telephone** | **E-mail** |
| Houston Engineering | Primary Engineer of Record | 6901 East Fish Lake Road, Maple Grove, MN 55369 | 763-493-4522 | www.houstonengineering inc.com |
| Rinke Noonan | Attorney of Record | 1015 W St. Germain Street St. Cloud, MN 56302 | 320-251-6700 | www.rinkenoonan.com |

## Technical Advisory Committee:

Amber Doschadis, UMRWD Administrator
Tammy Neubauer, Big Stone SWCD
Darren Wilke, BS County Environmental Officer
Chris Domeier, MN DNR Fisheries
Jay Gilbertson, East Dakota Water Development District
Jorden Roggenbuck, BS County Highway Engineer
Darwin Karsky, BS County Drainage and Maintenance Supervisor
Kyle Jarcho, MN DNR Area Hydrologist
Dennis McAlpine, Houston Engineering
Lisa Odens, Houston Engineering

## Citizens Advisory/1W1P Committee:

Amber Doschadis, UMRWD Administrator
Ryhan Schickler, LqP SWCD
Darren Wilke, BS County Environmental Office
Andy Albertson, Swift County SWCD
Jennifer Breberg, LqP Environmental Office
Tammy Neubauer, Big Stone SWCD
Sara Gronfeld, Traverse SWCD
Kyle Jarcho, MN DNR Area Hydrologist
Jay Gilbertson, East Dakota Water Development District, SD
Dan Morrill, Big Stone SWCD Manager
Jerome Schwagerl, Landowner, stakeholder
Dustin Escher, Centrol Specialties
James Nelson, Landowner, stakeholder
Jeff Nodsle, Citizens for Big Stone Lake, stakeholder
Rick Robinson, Citizens for Big Stone Lake, stakeholder
Cassandra Olson, Bonanza Education Center, Citizens for Big Stone Lake

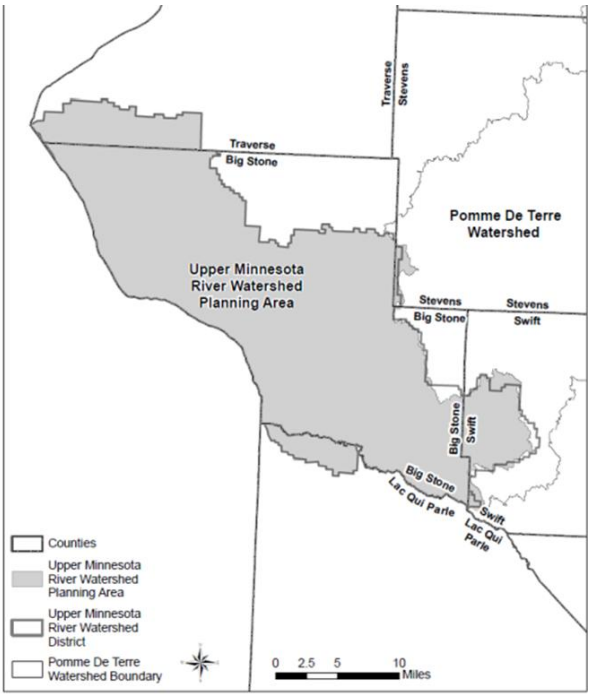
## 4.2 2024 Annual Work Plan

### One Watershed, One Plan

The Upper Minnesota River Watershed District along with Big Stone, Traverse and Swift Counties and Soil and Water Conservation Districts have joined forces develop a One Watershed, One Plan (1W1P) for the Upper Minnesota River Watershed.

This 1W1P program allows partners to transition from separate water plans to one combined watershed-based plan. The program is designed to foster collaboration between upstream and downstream neighbors to work where it is most important in the watershed, not limited to county or other jurisdictional boundaries.

In early 2024, the Board of Water and Soil Resources reviewed and approved the plan. Partners then finalized a Joint Powers Collaboration, By Laws and a Cost Share Policy.




The UMRWP developed a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (CWMP) as a result of legislation passed in 2012 that authorized the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) to align local planning on watershed boundaries.

The UMRWD submitted a workplan on behalf of the Upper Minnesota River Watershed Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan Partners and funds have now been granted via a grant with BWSR for local implementation.

The UMRWP, established by a Joint Powers Collaboration Agreement (JPCA) includes Big Stone County and its Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Traverse County and its SWCD, Swift County and its SWCD, and the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District (UMRWD)(together the Parties). The mission of these organizations, along with the state agencies that cooperated in developing the CWMP, is to work together with citizens to restore and protect the water resources of the Upper Minnesota River Watershed.

Through this joint effort, Policy, Steering and Advisory Committees were established. Each Party has one voting member on the Policy Committee. The Steering Committee consists of technical staff from each Party and the Advisory Committee consists of Steering Committee, stakeholders, the state's main water agencies, and/or plan review agencies. These committees provide guidance and recommendations for implementation of the CWMP, annual and biennial work plans and the use of available grant funding for implementation.

The Upper Minnesota River Watershed District (District) is designated as both Plan Administrator and Fiscal Agent for implementation of the CWMP.
The Policy Committee has set guidelines regarding CWMP implementation, priorities and funding allocations.
Each Party entering into this agreement will abide by these guidelines and hereby adopts these Policies.
For each state fiscal year or biennial grant funding cycle, the District will consider recommendations put forth by the Policy Committee and review the Cost Share policy and make changes as needed.

The Policy Committees and the District has set priorities to better meet the goals of the CWMP. The number of priorities met shall be totaled for each project and projects and practices will be scored to determine which is/are funded. The priorities are as follows:

i. The project is listed as a Priority Concern
ii. Project is located within a priority watershed.
iii. Project targets one of the watershed wide priorities.
iv. Proximity of the project to surface water that drains to the Upper Minnesota River Watershed's Rivers.
v. Project is in a DWSMA or wellhead protection area.
vi. Project has applied for other funding sources.
vii. Project provides benefits to multiple watershed concerns.
viii. Project is near and will provide benefits to impaired surface water.
ix. Project is supported by PTMApp or BEAST results.
x. Project/practice type allows for the calculation of pollution reductions and the reduction estimations show a decrease of those pollutants.
xi. Project affects one of the lakes of significance identified in the 1W1P document.

The list of priorities here is not exhaustive. Priority ranking and the pass/fail score threshold will be developed by the Steering and Policy Committees and will be based upon the approved CWMP. Ranking sheets and point values assigned may change with recommendations from the Steering Committee.

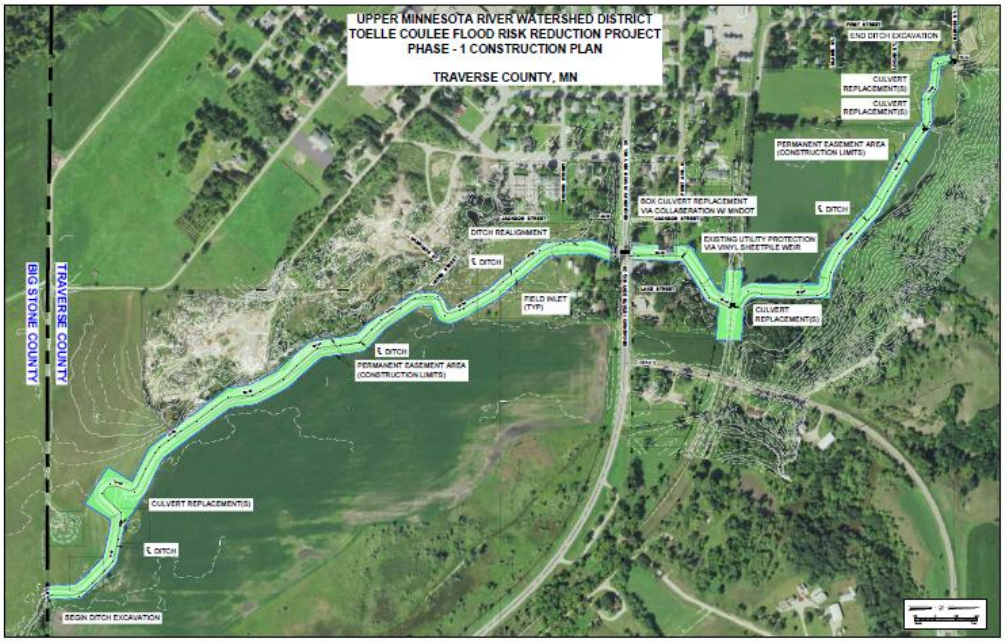
### 4.2.1 Water Quantity

**The Browns Valley Flood Mitigation Project:**
The annual bridge inspections were completed.
The annual inspection of the weir structure, box culvert and floodway were completed.

In response to the spring 2023 flooding event, the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District worked with Houston Engineering, Inc. to assess significant sediment deposits in the Browns Valley Diversion Channel. This event deposited sediment both in the 50-foot low flow channel and the broader 250-foot diversion channel, impairing the channel's designed function. The District submitted a request to FEMA in Minnesota and South Dakota for disaster recovery funds to restore the channel to design capacity.

The Browns Valley Diversion Channel cleanout was successfully completed prior to fall 2024, restoring the channel to its original design capacity. Over 40,000 cubic yards of sediment were removed, and approximately 20 acres were reseeded as part of the restoration. The project ensures the channel is fully functional for future flood events and aligns with FEMA recovery guidelines.

Haying of the diversion channel continued in 2024.




**Toelle Coulee - Phase One** The goal of the Toelle Coulee Project – Flood Damage Reduction is to provide 100-year flood protection to the rural community of Browns Valley. Toelle Coulee Phase I consisted of the west ditch improvements and was completed in 2020 and inspections were completed in 2024.
Routine maintenance checks to track volunteer tree growth were also completed.
Paulsen's Tree Service was contracted for spraying volunteer trees in 2024.

## Toelle Coulee – Phase Two

UMRWD previously contracted with Houston Engineering, Inc. (HEI) to identify alternatives to mitigate flood risks to the City of Browns Valley from flooding from Toelle Coulee.

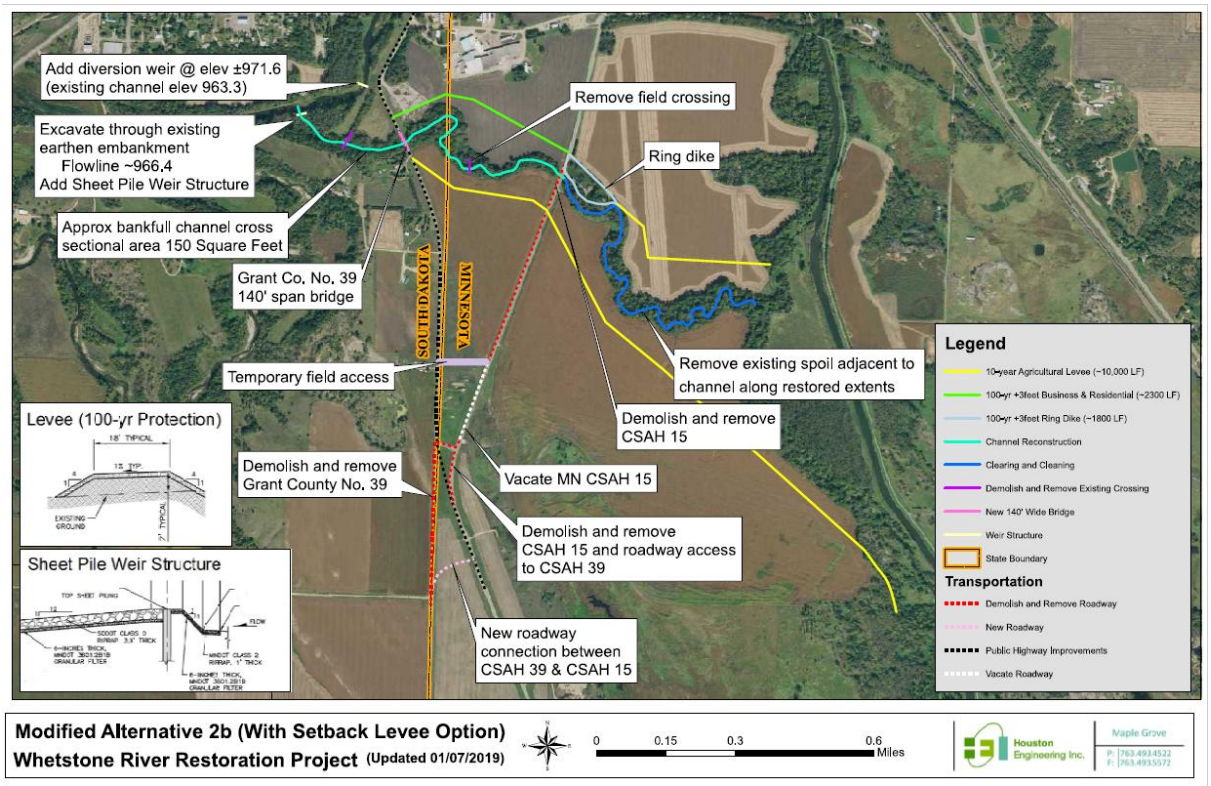
Funding has been secured for Phase II which preliminarily studies noted the construction of Reinart-Appel Levee, the East Levee, County State Aid Hwy 2 culvert replacement and the Trunk Highway 28 culvert replacement.

Since then, local stakeholders have expressed concerns regarding potential consequence of implementing the alternatives evaluated in 2008, including maintenance costs of the proposed project components, potential discharge increases to Big Stone Lake, and the design discharges. To address these concerns and update the prior study with information made available over the last 16 years, UMRWD contracted with HEI in late 2024 to:

- Update discharge frequency analysis modeling and validation of design discharge frequencies.
- Update hydraulic modeling of the existing condition
- Evaluation of up to 3 alternatives
- Mapping floodplains for the 100-year and 500-year for the existing condition and 3 alternatives

HEI will summarize their findings in 2025, within an addendum to the 2008 Engineers Report. UMRWD will then return to the stakeholders in 2025, presenting the findings to the public at a public information meeting.
The estimated cost to complete these tasks is **$45,800**.

# Whetstone River Restoration




The Little Minnesota River and the Whetstone River are the two primary tributaries to Big Stone Lake, which was the focus of intensive restoration efforts during the early 1990's under the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Lake Program, administered by the MPCA. Big Stone Lake is located at the Headwaters of the Minnesota River and is a Minnesota, South Dakota border water. MPCA lists aquatic life, aquatic recreation and industrial consuption as beneficial uses of Big Stone Lake. MPCA has also noted stressors in Big Stone Lake of excess nutrients and mercury in fish tissue which have both directly affected the lakes ability to provide aquatic life and aquatic recreation. Big Stone Lake was listed as impaired for aquatic consumption in 2006 for excess mercury found in fish tissue and was listed in 2018 as impaired for aquatic recreation due to excess nutrients.

The hydrologic modification most affecting the water quality of Big Stone Lake and the headwaters of the Minnesota River was when the Whetstone River was diverted into Big Stone Lake from its historic channel which originally flowed directly into the Minnesota River. The US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) accomplished this by diverting the Whetstone into Big Stone Lake and constructing a dam at the outlet of the Lake.

By disconnecting the Whetstone River from the floodplain, river water quality became poorer and contributed additional nutrient loads to Big Stone Lake, which were previously filtered by floodplain wetlands along the 9000 foot historic channel.

The Whetstone River Restoration project covers two state jurisdictions and two county jurisdictions and is a priority to the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District (UMRWD) based on three areas of the Watershed District Plan. Those three areas are Big Stone Lake water quality, Big Stone Lake water levels, and river biotic diversity.

**Whetstone (continued)**

The most pressuring need is related to water quality. The Plan essentially includes a loading capacity established using the data gathered during and evaluated through the EPA Clean Lakes study. Contained in the Plan are Big Stone Lake Water Quality Goals. The present total phosphorus and total nitrogen loads to Big Stone Lake for a "normal" hydrologic year are 16,346 kg/yr and 80,054 kg/yr, respectively. Monitoring necessary for completing the TMDL has been completed and a draft document should be available soon.

Water from the Whetstone River and Big Stone Lake flow south through the Big Stone Lake Dam which is where the Minnesota River begins. Flows continue south toward the Big Stone Refuge and proceeds to Marsh Lake. The reach of the Minnesota River from Big Stone Lake to the Marsh lake Dam is listed as impaired for aquatic consumption, aquatic life and Escherichia coli (E.coli).

Biotic diversity is also addressed in the Plan. "The District recognizes the value of its biotic resources and will seek to maintain the conditions and habitats critical to the existence of these resources." By restoring the historic Whetstone Channel, the Big Stone Lake Dam will be bypassed as a barrier that inhibits upstream movement of both fish and various invertebrates.

# Beardsley Dry Lake Flood Control Project


In 1996-97 over 100 inches of snowfall covered the City of Beardsley.
Runoff during the melting period caused flooding in Dry Lake, located just north of town. The lake's water surface rose 19 feet and the surface of the lake grew eleven times larger than the levels recorded in the last survey.

The flooding of Dry Lake inundated the Beardsley wastewater treatment system, overtopped two state highways and a county road and caused wide-spread basement flooding to those within the city limits of Beardsley. After exploring several solutions, the city, FEMA and many other agencies, agreed that building a gravity pipe system would be the best way to combat Beardsley's flooding problems.

In summer of 1997 crews constructed a 2.6 mile, 36" reinforced concrete pipe, drain line with maximum depths of 28 feet to drain the excess water out of Dry Lake and provide a long-term outlet for Dry Lake to protect Beardsley from future flooding.

This project, known as the "Beardsley- Dry Lake Diversion Project," was built to reduce flood damage adjacent to Dry Lake. The location of this outlet is shown in **Figure 1 above**. The plans are dated July 1997 and were developed by Widseth Smith Nolting (WSN).
Record drawings were recorded with a February 1998 date.

FEMA paid the cost of original construction under an agreement with the City of Beardsley (City) that the future operations, maintenance, and inspection would be the City's obligation. During project development, the Upper Minnesota Watershed District (UMRWD), Big Stone County, and the MnDNR agreed that the UMRWD was the best entity to undertake responsibility for the project obligations. The City of Beardsley petitioned the UMRWD to establish the project as a Watershed District Project pursuant to statute 103D. In response to this petition the watershed project was established in January of 2000.

**Beardsley Dry Lake (continued)**
The outlet pipe has since experienced seepage, settling, joint failures, sediment accumulation, and erosion issues, culminating in a sinkhole forming during the summer of 2019. The District had televising completed of the system in September of 2019. A technical memorandum, "Evaluation of Dry Lake Tile - Revised*"* (Houston Engineering Inc, January 2020) evaluated the condition, probable causes, and replacement costs based on the information available from the completed televising.
Alternatives considered included partial and full replacement with either reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or plastic pipe (HDPE/HDPP). The memorandum initially estimated costs of these alternatives to range from $600,000 to $2,200,000. A public information meeting was held in February of 2020.

Beardsley residents in attendance generally indicated concern regarding the cost of the proposed alternatives and expressed interest in waiting to complete repairs while pursuing outside funds for replacement of the pipe. Since then, additional sinkholes and failures have occurred. Some segments were replaced, which have also experienced failure. During site visits, it was observed that groundwater may be moving through the pipe bedding.

Due to the significant cost implications of groundwater impacts and observed site conditions, UMRWD requested that HEI evaluate the basis of design for the previous outlet and consider additional alternatives.

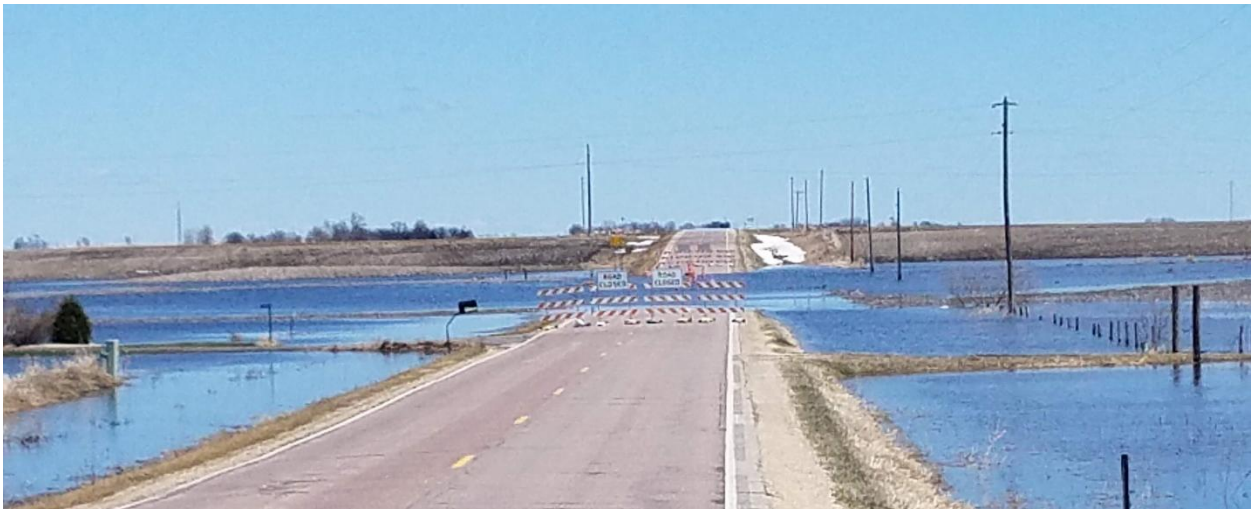
Alternatives to be considered included 1) utilizing a smaller pipe size with a fall drawdown, 2) added intakes and/or perforated pipe to take groundwater pressure off the system, 3) alternative pipe materials such asPVC, 4) utilization of stabilization rock bedding for the entire project length; and 5) at least one more alternative.

After further review, HEI and District staff identified a potential realignment which would be analyzed as the final alternative. Costs now range from $600,000 to $5,000,000,

UMRWD will schedule a public hearing for early 2025 to present the results.

## Highway 12

Highway 12, approximately 1 mile east of Ortonville, has had frequent flooding and inundation over the past several decades. At this location, a wetland is divided by US Highway (Hwy.) 12 with a 30-inch culvert under the highway that functions as an equalizer pipe. This wetland is drained by two drain tiles which flow into a detention area and eventually to the Minnesota River. In 1916, Ortonville Township installed a 15-inch clay tile to control the elevation of the wetland. In 1994, a portion of this tile was replaced with an 8-inch polyethylene tile (the location and length of this repair is unknown). This repair was found to be insufficiently sized to effectively convey flows from the wetland.
In 2011 a multi-phase project was completed to add an additional outlet, which consisted of 2600 LF of new 18-inch dual wall polyethylene tile and 950 feet of new open channel.



In the spring of 2019, Highway 12 was inundated for over 3 weeks, resulting in the adjacent landowners requesting the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District to evaluate potential solutions in conjunction with an upcoming MnDOT highway improvement project. MnDOT made revisions to their original plan and the highway improvement project was completed in 2021, replacing a 30-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) with a 42-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) with flared end sections.
The project also raised the overtopping elevation of the road from 1090.2 to 1093.6 (Station 96+00)

The annual Inspection of the Highway 12 Flood Mitigation Project was completed and the District will continue to work the MNDOT and their consultants on additional measures that could be taken to provide additional protection to the area surrounding the Project.

**Branch to County Ditch 13**
The annual Inspection of the tile into branch 3A to County Ditch 13 was also performed.

### 4.2.2 Drainage Systems

The district continued with its permitting program, reviewing all permits for drainage work in the UMRWD boundary. The District Board and staff worked with several landowners throughout the year to help resolve drainage issues.

### 4.2.3 Lake Level Management
District staff performed lake level readings of Big Stone Lake and submitted them to the North Central Rivers Forecast Center, and USGS.

Gate adjustments to the Big Stone Lake/Whetstone River Flood Control Structure were performed as necessary by staff. Routine Maintenance and tree removal were also performed.

### 4.2.4 Water Quality
Water quality monitoring of Big Stone Lake continued during the year. The District has partnered with Big Stone County and Citizens for Big Stone Lake to complete this effort.

### 4.2.5 Erosion and Sedimentation
The District Administrator worked with multiple individual landowners on the installation of shoreline stabilization and ice ridge projects on Big Stone Lake.

### 4.2.6 Intergovernmental Relations
The District Staff worked with DNR, Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge, Citizens for Big Stone Lake, the Cities of Ortonville and Big Stone City, Big Stone and Roberts Counties and the East Dakota Water Development District, on the Whetstone River Restoration Project.

The District staff continues to work with the MN DNR and US Army COE on the operations of the Marsh Lake Ecosystem Restoration Project which was completed in 2020.

District staff has re-initiated conversations with MN DNR, US Fish and Wildlife Service and the USA COE on the historic MN River Channelization Project and goals for the structures and operations going forward.

### 4.2.7 Public Information and Education
The District Administrator gave presentations to several organizations during the year.
The District Administrator presented water quality information at the Bonanza Environmental Learning Center.
The District posted several articles on their website concerning the Browns Valley Toelle Coulee, Whetstone River Restoration and other projects completed or under construction.

### 4.3.8 Implementation of Goals and Objectives
The long-term Maintenance Fund for the Browns Valley Flood Mitigation Project had a balance of $68,746.33. Additional funds will be contributed to the accounts from a future annual levy against the City of Browns Valley and payments from the District's haying contract. It is possible that this maintenance fund may need to contribute to the Toelle Coulee Phase Two Project.

During 2022 the Board of Managers held 12 Regular Meeting and 1 Public Hearing.
The Board of Managers approved the 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget.
The District completed the 2022 annual audit and workman's comp. audit. District staff submitted the 2023 levy information to Big Stone, Traverse, Swift and Stevens Counties.

# APPENDIX B

# 2024 Annual Audit