

2002 ANNUAL REPORT
~~and~~
2003 STATE WATER PLAN



South Dakota

Board of
Water And Natural Resources



**DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENT
and NATURAL RESOURCES**

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Governor Mike Rounds
and Members of the Seventy-Eighth
Legislative Session

As required by state law, transmitted herewith is the 2002 Annual Report/2003 State Water Plan of the Board of Water and Natural Resources. The Annual Report describes water development and waste management activities during the past year. The State Water Plan outlines the projects on the State Water Facilities Plan and State Water Resources Management System.

Throughout this document you will see the state has provided significant assistance to a number of water, wastewater, and solid waste projects. Over the past year, the board awarded more than \$43.6 million in grant and loan funds for construction of municipal drinking water systems, wastewater facilities, lake/watershed projects, rural water systems, solid waste disposal, and recycling projects. These awards resulted in the construction of more than \$124.7 million in environmental projects across the state.

The department will continue to work with the Governor, the Legislature, the Board of Water and Natural Resources, local project sponsors, and the general public to coordinate spruce up activities and to continue protecting South Dakota's tomorrow...today.

Sincerely,

\\Signed//

Steven M. Pirner
Secretary

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**To
Governor Mike Rounds
and the
Seventy-Eighth Session, Legislative Assembly
2003**

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Board of Water and Natural Resources

January 2003

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PREFACE

The purpose of this document is to fulfill the statutory requirements placed on the Board of Water and Natural Resources. These requirements are generally outlined as follows:

**SDCL 46A-2-2 To prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature a yearly progress report on the State Water Plan*

**SDCL 46A-1-10 To make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature concerning projects for the State Water Resources Management System*

**SDCL 46A-1-14 To make an annual report on all activities during the preceding year*

This report consists of two principal sections – the 2002 Annual Report and the 2003 State Water Plan. The annual report provides progress reports on each program and on board activities during calendar year 2002. The second section sets forth the projects included on the State Water Facilities Plan and the State Water Resources Management System. A Water and Environment Fund Special Condition Statement that projects the status of the Water and Environment Fund as of the end of fiscal year 2003 is included in Appendix A.

2002 ANNUAL REPORT

Board of Water and Natural Resources

Overview

South Dakota Codified Law 46A-1-14 requires an annual report of the Board of Water and Natural Resources. The report summarizes the board's 2002 activities, including a detailed account of expenditures from the Water and Environment Fund.

In November 2001, the board placed 20 projects on the 2002 State Water Facilities Plan. During the year, the board amended an additional 20 projects onto the plan. This made the projects eligible for financial assistance from a variety of federal and state sources.

The board awarded more than \$43.6 million in grant and loan funds for construction of municipal drinking water systems, wastewater facilities, lake/watershed projects, rural water systems, solid waste disposal projects, and recycling activities. These awards resulted in more than \$124.7 million in total activity. The loan and grant funds helped provide South Dakotans with safe and dependable environmental infrastructure.

State Water Resources Management System

On February 23, 2002, Governor Janklow signed the 2002 Omnibus Bill (Senate Bill 186) which provided an appropriation of \$2.865 million for State Water Resources Management System (SWRMS) projects.

Individual project appropriations approved as part of the 2002 Omnibus Bill can be found on page 6 in the 2002 State Water Development Legislation section of this report. During the year, the board placed the \$765,000 of 2002 appropriations under agreement with local project sponsors (Table 1).

Information on individual SWRMS project accomplishments and activities is summarized on pages 14 through 25 in the State Water Plan section of this document.

Table 1

2002 State Water Resources Management System Funding Awards

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>
Lake Andes/Wagner-Marty II Irrigation	\$ 15,000	Loan
Lewis and Clark Rural Water Supply System	<u>750,000</u>	Grant
TOTAL	\$765,000	

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program, which began in 1988, is designed to provide low-interest loans to governmental entities including municipalities, sanitary districts, and other special districts. The loans are used for construction of wastewater facilities, storm sewers, and nonpoint source pollution control projects. To date, 128 loans totaling more than \$130 million have been made from the program. During 2002, the board approved 11 loans totaling nearly \$5.75 million (Table 2).

The board has established a 3.5 percent interest rate for up to 20 years for the program. The board annually reviews and adjusts the program's interest rate.

Table 2

2002 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loans

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Term</u>
Baltic	Wastewater Collection Improvements	\$465,000	3.5%	20
Britton	Wastewater Collection Improvements	322,500	3.5%	20
Castlewood	Wastewater Collection Improvements	250,000	3.5%	20
Centerville	Wastewater Collection Improvements	500,000	3.5%	20
Elk Point	Pearl Street Improvements	450,000	3.5%	20
Fort Pierre	Sanitary Sewer Lift Station & Manhole Rehab	462,500	3.5%	15
Hartford	Wastewater Treatment Improvements	300,000	3.5%	20
Highmore	Wastewater Treatment Improvements	262,300	3.5%	20
Sioux Falls	Wastewater Collection Improvements	1,724,000	3.5%	10
Wall Lake San. Dist.	Wastewater Collection Improvements	200,000	3.5%	20
Webster	Wastewater Collection Improvements	811,000	3.5%	20
TOTAL		\$5,747,300		

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program was created under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. The program is designed to provide low-interest loans to non-profit corporations and governmental entities including municipalities, sanitary districts, and water user districts. The loans are used for construction of drinking water facilities. To date, 52 loans totaling nearly \$67.6 million have been made from the program. During 2002, the board approved 18 loans totaling more than \$31.45 million (Table 3).

The board has established a base interest rate of 3.5% for up to 20 years for the program. The board annually reviews and adjusts the program's interest rate and term.

Disadvantaged communities are eligible to extend the maximum allowable repayment period from 20 to 30 years and may receive an interest rate below the base rate. To qualify as disadvantaged, the water system's monthly residential water bill must be at least \$20 per 5,000 gallons usage for municipalities and sanitary districts or \$50 per 7,000 gallons usage for all other community water systems.

Additionally, the median household income of the community must be below the statewide non metropolitan median household income. Communities with a median household income less than the statewide non metropolitan median household income (MHI) but greater than 80 percent of the MHI are eligible for an extended 30-year term loan at the base rate of 3.5 percent interest. Communities with a household income between 80 percent and 60 percent of the MHI are eligible for an extended 30-year term loan at 2.5 percent interest. An average household incomes less than 60 percent of the MHI is necessary to be eligible for an extended 30-year term loan at zero percent interest.

Table 3

2002 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loans

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Term</u>
Baltic	Water Distribution Improvements	\$250,000	3.5%	20
BDM Rural Water	Britton Hookup	536,000	3.5%	20
Colonial Pine Hills San. Dist.	Water Distribution Improvements	659,000	3.5%	20
Colton	Minnehaha Community Water Hookup	681,720	3.5%	30
Dakota Dunes	Water Supply	908,000	3.5%	20
Elk Point	Water Distribution Improvements	220,000	3.5%	20
Garretson	Minnehaha Community Water Hookup	1,261,060	3.5%	30
Gregory	Water Distribution Improvements	380,000	2.5%	30
Huron	Water Treatment Plant Construction	4,000,000	3.5%	20
Lincoln County Rural Water	Water Storage	1,200,000	3.5%	20
Minnehaha Community Water	Rural Water System Expansion	6,500,000	3.5%	20
Nisland	Water Distribution Improvements	350,000	0%	30
Pierre	Wellfield Expansion	1,094,200	3.5%	15
Sioux Falls	Water System Improvements	7,930,000	3.5%	10
Tripp Co. Rural Water	Gregory County Expansion	3,500,000	2.5%	30
Tripp Co. Rural Water	Wood Water System Upgrades	148,000	0%	30
Vermillion	Water Treatment Improvements	1,510,000	3.5%	20
Webster	Water Distribution Improvements	330,000	3.5%	20
TOTAL		<u>\$31,457,980</u>		

Watershed Protection – EPA Section 319 Grants

The South Dakota Watershed Protection Program is designed to assess nonpoint water pollution sources and reduce or eliminate their impact on water quality throughout the state. Nonpoint source refers to the polluted run-off from urban, agriculture, and forest lands. The program provides technical and financial assistance to local watershed project sponsors in the planning and management of assessment and implementation projects. Additionally, the program administers state and federal grants, monitors the effectiveness of implementation projects, provides information and education materials, and develops pollution prevention programs.

Applications for Section 319 grants must be approved by the board prior to submission to EPA. In 2002, the board recommended that EPA award nearly \$1.96 million to watershed projects (Table 4).

Table 4

2002 EPA Section 319 Grant Awards

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total Project</u>
Clearfield-Keya Paha Cons. Dist.	Keya Paha River and Rahn Lake TMDL Assessment	\$82,000	\$136,520
Davison Cons. Dist.	Lake Mitchell Alum Treatment	340,500	799,045
Deuel Cons. Dist.	Lakes Cochrane/Oliver TMDL Implementation	75,000	125,000
Hamlin Cons. Dist.	Lakes Norden/Albert/St. John TMDL Assessment	69,000	115,770
Hand Cons. Dist.	Cottonwood/Louise Lakes TMDL Implementation	471,589	2,151,016
Hand Cons. Dist.	Jones/Rosehill Lakes TMDL Implementation	272,000	498,070
Lower James RC&D	Burke Lake TMDL Assessment	45,000	75,000
McPherson Cons. Dist.	Elm Lake Watershed TMDL Implementation	387,000	1,627,572
McPherson Cons. Dist.	Richmond Lake TMDL Assessment	55,000	92,050
Mellette Cons. Dist.	Little White River TMDL Assessment	50,500	84,160
SDSU	Manure Management BMP on Soil Phosphorus	<u>112,000</u>	<u>199,434</u>
TOTAL		\$1,959,589	\$5,903,637

Solid Waste Management Program

The 2002 State Legislature appropriated \$750,000 for the Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP) to provide grants and loans for fiscal year 2003. This 2002 appropriation, combined with unobligated prior year authorities of \$50,000, made \$800,000 available for project awards from the SWMP. The 2002 State Legislature also appropriated \$1,000,000 to the department for the statewide clean-up of waste tires and solid waste.

Funds to support these programs are generated from two sources – a \$1.00 per ton landfill surcharge on municipal solid waste and a \$0.25 per tire vehicle registration fee. A minimum of 50 percent of the SWMP funds appropriated is reserved for recycling activities.

The board, at its December 2001, April 2002, and June 2002 meetings, reviewed a total of 13 funding applications. From these, the board awarded six grants and four loans totaling \$578,780 (Table 5). Of these awards, five were for recycling projects and five were for municipal solid waste projects. These awards leveraged nearly \$1.35 million in total project construction.

Table 5

2002 Solid Waste Management Program Awards

Municipal Solid Waste

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>	<u>Total Project</u>
Belle Fourche	Alternative Cover Machine		\$20,000	\$40,000
Northwest Regional Landfill	Transport Dumpsters		15,000	26,320
Southern Missouri Landfill	Alternative Cover Machine		20,000	38,500
Tri-County Landfill	Disposal Trench	\$110,000		218,000
Vermillion	Balefill Equipment		28,780	65,000
	TOTAL	\$110,000	\$83,780	\$387,820

Recycling

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>	<u>Total Project</u>
Acme Pallet, Rapid City	Wood Grinding Equipment	\$125,000		\$210,000
Millenium Recycling, Sioux Falls	Recycling Equipment	100,000		288,953
Sioux Falls	Household Hazardous Waste		\$50,000	160,000
TKS Services, Pierre	Recycling Baler	35,000		75,635
Watertown	Compost Pad		75,000	225,600
	TOTAL	\$260,000	\$125,000	\$960,188

Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program

The 2002 State Legislature appropriated \$4.5 million for the Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program to provide grants and loans for water development projects on the State Water Facilities Plan. Additionally, \$543,000 of prior year funding was available for award in 2002.

The board considered 26 new applications and three amendments for consolidated funding and awarded 21 grants and three amendments totaling \$5.043 million (Table 6). The 2002 awards leveraged more than \$27.0 million in total project activities.

Table 6

2002 Consolidated Awards

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total Project</u>
Aurora-Brule Rural Water	Aurora County Expansion	\$250,000	\$1,083,000
Aurora-Brule Rural Water	Water Treatment Plant Improvements	100,000	740,470
B-Y Rural Water	Northwest Hutchinson Expansion	250,000	5,250,000
Baltic	Water and Wastewater Improvements	200,000	1,065,000
Bristol	Water Storage Improvements	135,000	410,000
Britton	Water Distribution Improvements	75,000	397,000
Clark	Water Distribution Improvements	170,000	420,000
Davis	Water Distribution Improvements	320,000	548,675
Davison Rural Water	Aurora County Expansion	250,000	2,450,000
Deuel Conservation District	Clear Lake Dredging	85,000	300,000
Deuel Conservation District	Lakes Cochrane/Oliver Watershed	20,000	40,000
Egan	Water Distribution Improvements	100,000	298,000
Elk Point	Wastewater Treatment Improvements	500,000	1,086,700
Hand Conservation District	Cottonwood/Louise Lakes Watershed	150,000	1,250,000
Hand Conservation District	Jones/Rosehill Lakes Watershed	28,000	497,970
Hartford	Water and Wastewater Improvements	275,000	1,625,992
Irene	Water and Wastewater Improvements	300,000	541,000
Jefferson	Wastewater Treatment	170,000	637,205
Lake Norden	Water Supply, Treatment, Distribution	500,000	1,740,000
Moody Conservation District	Bachelor Creek Watershed	85,000	139,000
Tripp Co Rural Water	Gregory County Expansion	750,000	5,900,000
AMENDMENTS *			
Colton	Minnehaha Community Water Connection	100,000	91,770
Garretson	Minnehaha Community Water Connection	200,000	302,800
Philip	Water Distribution System Improvements	<u>30,000</u>	<u>211,000</u>
TOTAL		\$5,043,000	\$27,025,582

* Amendments reflect increase to prior year obligation, and Total Project reflects increased costs only.

2002 State Water Development Legislation

Appropriations

On February 23, 2002, Governor Janklow signed Senate Bill 186, the Omnibus Water Funding Bill, authorizing the following appropriations from the Water and Environment Fund:

- Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program – \$4,500,000 to provide grants and loans for community drinking water, wastewater, and lake improvement projects;
- Sioux Falls Flood Control Project – \$2,000,000 grant to provide nonfederal cost share for the engineering design and construction of flood protection improvements in Sioux Falls;
- Lewis and Clark Rural Water System – \$750,000 grant to provide nonfederal cost share for planning, engineering design,

preconstruction, and construction of the regional water supply system;

- Lake Andes-Wagner/Marty II Irrigation Demonstration Program – \$15,000 loan to provide nonfederal funding of planning, engineering design, preconstruction, and construction of the Demonstration Program;
- Gregory County Pumped Storage – \$100,000 to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to update the preliminary and full permit from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;
- Solid Waste Management Program – \$750,000 to provide grant or low interest loans for recycling, solid waste disposal, or waste tire projects.
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources – \$1,000,000 to provide for the statewide clean up of waste tires and solid waste.

Additionally, the bill appropriated \$150,000 to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources from the Environment and Natural Resources Fee Fund for the determination of selected total maximum daily load limits as required pursuant to the 1998 South Dakota 303(d) waterbody list.

2003 STATE WATER PLAN

2003 State Water Plan

Overview

The 1972 State Legislature established the State Water Plan to ensure the optimum overall benefits of the state's water resources for the general health, welfare, safety, and economic well-being of the people of South Dakota through the conservation, development, management, and use of those resources. The Legislature placed the responsibility for this plan with the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

The State Water Plan, as established in SDCL 46A-1-2, consists of two components – the State Water Facilities Plan and the State Water Resources Management System. To be considered for the State Water Facilities Plan, projects must meet certain criteria established by the board. These eligibility criteria are used as guidelines for the board, the department, and the water development districts when considering a project for inclusion on the State Water Facilities Plan. Addition to or deletion from the State Water Resources Management System can only be accomplished by the State Legislature.

State Water Facilities Plan

The State Water Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) is a listing of potential water-related projects. The Facilities Plan includes projects such as rural, municipal, and industrial water supply, wastewater facilities, storm sewers, groundwater protection, and watershed restoration. The board is responsible for approving the placement of projects on the Facilities Plan. Once a project is placed on the Facilities Plan, it remains on the plan for two years. If a project requests funds after this two-year period, it must submit a new Facilities Plan application.

In November 2002, the board approved 33 projects for placement on the Facilities Plan, bringing the total number of projects on the 2002 State Water Facilities Plan to 55 (Table 7). Projects on the Facilities Plan are eligible to seek state and federal financial assistance. The board can provide direct assistance to projects on the plan and can influence federal categorical grant decisions and funding decisions from other state agencies.

Projects that have received full or partial funding, but have not been completed, are not included in Table 7. These projects technically remain on the Facilities Plan for the two-year period so supplementary funding requests may be considered by funding agencies.

Additional projects may be placed on the Facilities Plan during the year. Projects placed on the Facilities Plan through the amendment process remain on the plan for the balance of the calendar year and the following year.

Table 7

2003 STATE WATER FACILITIES PLAN

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>On Plan Through</u>	<u>Proposed Funding Source*</u>			<u>Total Project</u>
			<u>CWFCP</u>	<u>CWSRF</u>	<u>DWSRF</u>	
Aberdeen	Water Treatment Plant Improvements	2004	500,000		12,000,000	14,000,000
Arlington	Wastewater Collection Improvements	2004	600,000	1,200,000		2,513,300
Arlington	Water Distribution Improvements	2004	300,000			2,125,000
Baltic	Water Distribution System Improvements	2003	230,000		120,000	450,000
BDM Rural Water	Raberts County Expansion	2004	250,000			4,060,000
Big Stone City	Watermain Improvements	2003	200,000		240,000	650,000
Canton	Wastewater and Water Improvements	2004		400,000	420,000	1,228,536
Centerville	Water Distribution Improvements	2003	450,000		1,070,000	1,520,000
Clay Rural Water System	Distribution System Improvements	2004				1,229,000
Clay Rural Water System	South Union County Expansion	2004	691,515			2,796,015
Crooks	Wastewater Treatment & Lift Station	2004	300,000	510,919		810,919
Custer	Mt. Rushmore Road Water Line Replacement	2003	100,000		600,000	1,065,000
Davison RWS	Distribution System Improvements	2003	100,000			3,919,900
Dell Rapids	Water System Improvements	2003	300,000		320,000	1,620,000
Elk Point	Wastewater Treatment	2004	500,000	1,285,300		1,854,000
Ethan	Wastewater Treatment	2004	100,000			675,000
Fall River Water Users Dist	Rural Water System Construction	2003	653,222		653,222	1,306,445
Faulk Cons. Dist.	Lake Faulkton Watershed Improvements	2004	184,462			994,473
Fulton	Storm Drainage Project	2003	12,600			21,000
Green Valley San. Dist	Wastewater Collection System	2003	1,596,842			3,217,392
Green Valley San. Dist.	Water Distribution System	2003	1,317,392			2,659,784
Groton	Main Street Utility Replacement	2003	500,000	440,000	440,000	1,780,000
Groton	Wastewater and Water Expansion	2004	150,000	163,775		313,775
Hermosa Water Users Assoc.	Water Distribution & Supply Improvements	2004				443,100
Hill City	Sewer and Water Replacement	2004				774,070
Hill City	Wastewater Treatment	2003	500,000	283,300		2,523,000
Humboldt	Wastewater Treatment & Collection	2004		122,000		122,000
Humboldt	Water Distribution Improvements	2004	65,000		100,000	240,000
Irene	Wastewater Collection & Water Distribution	2004	375,000	272,000	65,000	787,000
Lake Cochrane San. Dist	Wastewater Collection Improvements	2003	65,000	168,000		233,000
Lake Conservation Dist.	Watershed Improvement	2004	234,500			932,500
Lake Madison San. Dist.	Wastewater Treatment	2004	200,000	800,000		1,126,000
Lake Pelican WPD	Dredging	2004	400,000			1,286,600
Lake Preston	Wastewater Collection and Water Distribution	2004	100,000	70,000		464,750
Lead	Water and Sewer Expansion	2003	1,522,000	1,522,000		4,806,000
Mesa View Water Users	Water Supply	2004	30,000			31,400
Mission Hill	Lagoon Discharge Extension	2003	50,900			50,900
Rapid City	Water Storage Construction	2003			2,400,000	2,610,000
Rapid Valley Sanitary Dist.	Water Treatment Plant Construction	2003			1,968,750	2,018,750
Salem	Water and Wastewater Improvements	2004		313,128	130,538	680,054
Scotland	State Street Drainage	2004	34,000	78,922		112,922
Scotland	Main Street Utilities Replacement	2003	60,000			1,073,630
Sioux Falls	Drinking Water System Improvements	2003			6,789,000	6,789,000
Sioux Falls	Wastewater System Improvements	2003		2,479,000		2,479,000
Sioux Falls	70 th Street North & Marion Road Water Tower	2004			905,000	905,000
South Lincoln Rural Water	Water Distribution Improvements	2003	250,000		1,463,700	2,136,400
Tea	Wastewater Treatment Improvements	2004	200,000	492,520		692,520
Tyndall	B-Y RWS Hookup	2004	75,000		861,000	1,026,000
Vermillion	Wastewater Lift Station	2004		456,520		456,520
Watertown	Wastewater Collection & Lift Station	2004		2,055,000		2,055,000
Waverly Sanitary Dist.	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	2003	186,000			486,000
Wessington Springs	Water and Sewer System Extension	2004	100,000			286,200
Whitewood	Whitewood Drainage Basin	2004				726,260
Winner	Storm Sewer Improvements	2004	220,000			240,000
Worthing	Water Distribution Improvements	2004	400,000		1,051,651	1,451,651
TOTALS			\$14,203,433	\$13,112,384	\$31,597,861	\$90,854,766

* CWFCP - Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program
CWSRF - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program

State Water Resources Management System

The State Water Resources Management System (SWRMS) identifies large, costly water projects that require specific state or federal authorization and financing. These projects are placed on the list when recommended by the board and approved by the Governor and the Legislature. The SWRMS (Table 8) serves as the preferred priority list to accomplish optimum water resources management in the state. Once a project is placed on the list, it remains until it is removed by legislative action.

Table 8

STATE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Description</u>
Bad River Watershed Project	Rehabilitation of the Bad River Watershed
Big Sioux Flood Control Study	Watertown Flood Control
Black Hills Hydrology & Water Management Study	Study of the Black Hills Water Resources
Brennan Reservoir	Proposed Reservoir near Rapid City
CENDAK Irrigation Project	Irrigation Project in Central SD
Gregory County Pumped Storage Site	Multi-Purpose Water Utilization
James River Improvement Program	Watershed/Channel Improvement Projects
Lake Andes-Wagner/Marty II Irrigation Unit	Irrigation in Charles Mix County
Lewis & Clark Rural Water System	Water Supply System in Southeastern SD
Mni Wiconi Rural Water System	Rural Water System in Western SD
Pick-Sloan Riverside Irrigation	Pick-Sloan Integration of Irrigation
Sioux Falls Flood Control Project	Increased Flood Protection
Slip-Up Creek	Proposed Reservoir near Sioux Falls
Vermillion Basin Flood Control Project	Flood Control on Vermillion River

SWRMS Project Status

A brief summary of each project and its status is presented below. The year in the title indicates when the project was placed on the State Water Resources Management System.

Bad River Watershed Project – 1994

- The Bad River drains 3,209 square miles from the Badlands between Wall and Kadoka to the Missouri River at Fort Pierre. The Bad River annually delivers millions of tons of sediment into Lake Sharpe, primarily from eroding gullies and stream banks. The sediment negatively impacts fishing and other recreation in the Pierre-Fort Pierre area.
- Increased groundwater elevations caused by the sediment-induced river elevation contribute to flooding in the Pierre-Fort Pierre area during winter peak power releases from the Oahe Dam when ice cover restricts downstream flow. To reduce flooding, power generation from the dam must be reduced during the coldest days of the year. Estimated economic losses from decreased power and recreation are about \$15 million annually.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers proposed building levees in the Pierre-Fort Pierre area to allow greater releases and maximize power generation. Many local interests believe that a combination of watershed treatment and localized dredging in Lake Sharpe is a more acceptable and effective solution than levees. Congress appropriated \$35 million to relocate more than 100 houses and utilities affected by the sediment increased water levels in Pierre and Ft. Pierre. The South Dakota congressional delegation is seeking additional funds to relocate more homes.
- State authorization of the \$21 million project was approved in 1995 and included a state cost share commitment of \$875,000 in grants. State appropriations totaled \$875,000 from 1995 to 1999.
- In December 2000, the Board of Water and Natural Resources placed the remaining state cost share of \$525,000 under agreement.
- Studies determined that two-thirds of the sediment in the Bad River discharge to Lake Sharpe originated in the lower one-third of the basin. Land management efforts now focus on ranches in the lower basin.

- As of September 2001, more than 2676,000 acres of the Bad River Watershed Project were under improved management for sediment reduction using a suite of 21 Best Management Practices. State expenditures were matched by federal and local expenditures at a 4.7:1 ratio.
- US Geological Survey records since 1948 have shown the annual sediment delivery from the Bad River to Lake Sharpe to be 3.25 million tons. The Corps of Engineers in its "Missouri River Oahe Dam to Lake Sharpe Sedimentation Study" released in 2001, noted that the delivery rate has dropped to 1.95 million tons per year, a reduction of 1.3 million tons per year or 40 percent.

Big Sioux Flood Control Study – 1989

- The study on the best alternative for flood protection concluded that the construction of a \$16 million dry dam on the Big Sioux River at the Mahoney Creek site would provide flood protection for Watertown, Lake Kampeska, and Pelican Lake.
- The Corps of Engineers initiated a feasibility study in 1988 in cooperation with the city of Watertown, East Dakota Water Development District, Codington County, Lake Kampeska Water Project District, and Department of Environment and Natural Resources. State legislative appropriations of \$150,000 were provided to assist local sponsors in meeting the nonfederal cost share.
- The final draft feasibility report was distributed in June 1994 for public review and comment. A public hearing was held in July 1994 in Watertown to present the findings of the feasibility report and gather comments. City and county elections were held, and residents voted against further local participation in the flood control project.
- The project regained momentum after severe spring flooding in 1997 forced 5,000 residents from their homes. The Watertown City Council scheduled an election on February 24, 1998, calling for a citywide vote on the proposed Mahoney Creek Dam. The record turnout of voters again rejected the proposed dam.
- In June 2001, the residents of Watertown again called for a citywide vote on the proposed Mahoney Creek Dam project. The voters approved the project. City officials are now proceeding with updating the original Corps of Engineers feasibility study and obtaining support and financing for the proposed dam project.

Black Hills Hydrology and Water Management Study – 1982

- The hydrology study has compiled water resource data to assess the quantity, quality, and distribution of the surface and ground water resources in the Black Hills area. These resources have been stressed by increasing population, periodic drought, and developments related to expansion of mineral, timber, agricultural, recreational, municipal and urban needs. The U.S. Geological Survey has provided a total of \$3.4 million from Federal Fiscal Year 1988 through Federal Fiscal Year 2001 to establish the hydrologic monitoring system, collect the data, and complete analysis of the data.
- The hydrology study entered Phase II during Federal Fiscal Year 1997 and was completed in 2002. The emphasis of the Study during Phase I was data collection, and the emphasis shifted to analytical activities and publication of maps and reports during Phase II.
- The hydrology study produced 31 technical reports including a lay reader summary, a comprehensive report on the hydrology of the Black Hills area, and a comprehensive lay reader atlas of water resources in the Black Hills area.
- The water management study will provide local project sponsors with tools to assist them in making informed management decisions concerning the development of water resources as applied to expanding or competing water development needs. Data gathered during the hydrology study will be utilized in the water management study. Congress appropriated funds in Federal Fiscal Year 1991 to initiate a Federal Black Hills Water Management Study by the Bureau of Reclamation.
- The Black Hills Water Management Study was projected to be completed during FFY 2002; however, due to staff changes within the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, as well as minimal activity on most final products, the project is now projected to be completed by the end of FFY 2003. The focus for the remainder of the Study will be on water needs assessment, water management alternatives, and development of final reports.

Brennan Reservoir – 1991

- The purpose of the Brennan Reservoir/Rapid City Wastewater Recycling project was to determine the feasibility of constructing wetlands at the upper end of a proposed reservoir to provide tertiary wastewater treatment for Rapid City. Water stored in the

reservoir could also be used to irrigate about 5,000 acres located in the Rapid Valley Water Conservancy District.

- In October 2000, the Bureau of Reclamation completed the “Rapid City Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse: Concluding Report” for the project. The city of Rapid City is pursuing alternative wastewater treatment process improvements that will not include the development of the Brennan Reservoir and associated wetlands. No activity occurred on the project in 2002.

CENDAK Irrigation Project – 1982

- This proposed irrigation project would supply Missouri River water to 474,000 acres in Hughes, Hyde, Hand, Spink, Beadle, and Faulk Counties in central South Dakota. South Dakota will pursue development of the project when federal policies are more supportive of large-scale irrigation projects. No activity occurred on the project in 2002.

Gregory County Pumped Storage Project - 1981

- Hydroelectric Component – The Gregory County Pumped Storage Project is a proposed peak generation hydroelectric facility located in northern Gregory County. In 1988, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued the preliminary permit to the board for development of the project. The state's preliminary permit expired in August 1991.
- Water Supply Component – The project has the potential to provide water for irrigation and municipal, rural, and industrial purposes using the hydroelectric project's upper bay as a water supply source. The Bureau of Reclamation completed a *Special Report on the Gregory Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, South Dakota* in 1992.
- The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) authorized the construction of a \$1.3 billion hydroelectric pumped storage facility by the Corps of Engineers. The Act also authorized up to \$100 million for construction of the associated Gregory Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.
- On June 20, 2001, a Minnesota corporation, Dakota Pumped Storage, LLC, filed an application for a FERC Preliminary Permit for a pumped storage hydroelectric facility at the Gregory County site.

- On September 25, 2001, South Dakota filed a Motion to Intervene in the Dakota Pumped Storage Proceeding and a Notice of Intent to File Competing Application for Preliminary Permit by the State of South Dakota.
- An Application for Preliminary Permit for the Gregory County Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Facility in Gregory County, South Dakota was filed with FERC by the South Dakota Conservancy District on October 12, 2001.
- The 2002 Legislature appropriated \$100,000 from the Water and Environment Fund to the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The funds are to be used to assist the South Dakota Conservancy District with the studies required under a Preliminary Permit.
- The FERC issued a 3-year Preliminary Permit to the South Dakota Conservancy District on August 12, 2002. Additionally, FERC denied the application by Dakota Pumped Storage, LLC.

James River Improvement Program – 1984

- The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) authorized \$20 million for flood control and stream flow improvements. A draft Environmental Impact Statement was completed in 1987.
- The James River Water Development District has completed a number of improvement projects. Projects completed include channel clean out of trees and other debris, tributary drainage control through tree plantings, and other watershed improvements including the construction and repair of small dams and bank stabilization.
- The 1992 State Legislature authorized the project with a state cost share commitment of \$2.5 million. State legislative appropriations to the district totaled \$1,760,000 from 1988 through 2002 for restoration and study activities.
- In 1997, as a result of the severe spring flooding, a \$5 million federal appropriation was approved through the Corps of Engineers budget in the 1997 Disaster Relief Bill. The James River WDD utilized these funds to remove dead timber and debris under an approved plan by the Corps of Engineers.

- In 1998, the James River WDD selected 11 bridge sites for debris removal along the river. In March 2000, the debris removal project was completed. The project was completed eight months ahead of schedule and removed more debris than originally estimated.
- In 2000, the James River WDD identified 35 sites along the James River in Spink County in need of bank stabilization and channel restoration work. After consultation and review with the Corps of Engineers, the James River WDD agreed to monitor three sites where channel restoration/debris removal was accomplished and three control sites where no work was completed. Contrasting and comparing these sites over a three-year period will provide the basis to determine if additional channel restoration/debris removal is feasible.
- In 2002, the James River WDD was informed by the federal government that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be completed before additional work within the watershed can be approved. The Corps of Engineers has determined that an EIS is required to address the cumulative effects of the work being completed within the James River watershed. This EIS is anticipated to take up to two years to complete if sufficient federal funding can be secured. The project sponsor is working with the South Dakota congressional delegation to secure the federal funding.

Lake Andes-Wagner/Marty II Irrigation Unit – 1975

- The 45,000-acre Lake Andes-Wagner Irrigation project and 3,000-acre Marty II Irrigation project are federally authorized Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Units in Charles-Mix County (Public Law 102-575). Estimated construction costs are \$175 million and \$24 million, respectively.
- In 1990, a plan of study was prepared for a 5,000-acre research demonstration program to determine best management practices for irrigating glacial till soils containing selenium.
- The 1992 State Legislature authorized the construction of the Lake Andes-Wagner/Marty II project and provided a state cost share commitment of \$7 million. Both the state and federal project authorizations are contingent upon the successful completion of the research demonstration program.
- In 1995, Congress approved \$250,000 for the research program. State and federal agencies revised the 1990 plan of study to re-

scope the demonstration program and identify the specific issues and research components that are of national significance. A nine-year, \$11.3 million effort has been projected.

- In 1999, the Bureau of Reclamation (BoR) received \$150,000 for federal fiscal year 2000 to prepare an environmental assessment for the demonstration program.
- In 2000, the BoR completed the environmental assessment and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact for the demonstration program. Significant federal funding must be secured before the demonstration program can proceed.
- In 2002, a \$15,000 loan was approved for the project and placed under agreement by the Board of Water and Natural Resources on June 27, 2002.

Lewis and Clark Rural Water System - 1989

- The proposed Lewis and Clark Rural Water System will be a bulk delivery system providing treated Missouri River water to communities and existing rural water systems in southeastern South Dakota, northwestern Iowa, and southwestern Minnesota. South Dakota membership includes eight communities and three rural water systems. Approximately 133,000 South Dakotans would receive water from Lewis and Clark.
- Iowa and Minnesota project sponsors have provided funding support for project development proportionate to their respective service capacity needs. Iowa and Minnesota have authorized the project for construction.
- The 1993 State Legislature authorized Lewis and Clark's South Dakota project features (\$200 million). In 2002, the state cost share commitment of \$18,585,540 in 1993 dollars was established for the Lewis and Clark Rural Water Supply System.
- On July 13, 2000, President Clinton signed Public Law 106-246 authorizing the federal construction of the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System. Additionally, the legislation that authorized the project also approved an initial federal appropriation of \$600,000 for project engineering and construction. The Board of Water and Natural Resources also placed \$200,000 of state funding under agreement with the project to assist with these same project activities.
- In federal fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the project received \$3.0

million in federal appropriations for the completion of the Final Engineering Report, National Environmental Protection Act compliance, and for the drilling of test wells along the Missouri River to assist with the final design of the intake system.

- In 2002, \$750,000 of state cost share assistance was provided for the project. These state funds, combined with federal and local sources, were used to complete the environmental review and the Final Engineering Report and will be used to initiate construction. Lewis and Clark Rural Water System's Final Engineering Report completed the federally required 90-day congressional review period on September 8, 2002. The project is now proceeding with the design of its intake and raw water pipelines and acquiring pipeline rights-of-way.

Mni Wiconi Rural Water System – 1989

- Public Law 100-516, as amended in 1994, authorizes a \$263 million federal project to provide high quality Missouri River water to 50,000 western South Dakota citizens in a 10-county area extending south and west of Fort Pierre through the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
- The Oglala Water Supply System component encompasses the distribution facilities on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and the off-reservation core system facilities including the Missouri River intake and water treatment plant. The Rosebud and Lower Brule components include the delivery and distribution facilities associated with service to their respective reservations. About \$200 million of the project costs are allocated to the tribal systems as non-reimbursable federal costs. Operation and maintenance for the tribal systems are a federal trust responsibility.
- West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water System, Inc. (WR/LJ) is the non-Indian distribution component. The cost share for construction is 80 percent federal and 20 percent nonfederal. WR/LJ is responsible for its operation and maintenance costs.
- The 1992 State Legislature authorized the construction of the Mni Wiconi project. In 1995, the authorization was amended to reflect the \$263 million project and the state cost share commitment of \$12.9 million.
- WR/LJ initiated construction of advance features in 1993. These features were distribution systems that had access to interim ground water supplies. In June 1993, the Oglala Sioux Water

Supply System also initiated construction of advanced features in White Clay and Wakpamni districts of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

- In July 1996, the Oglala Sioux Water Supply System along with the West River/Lyman-Jones, Rosebud, and Lower Brule rural water systems held Mni Wiconi core facilities groundbreaking ceremonies at Echo Point near Fort Pierre.
- In 1997, the Oglala Sioux Water Supply System awarded a \$16.4 million contract for the construction of the water treatment plant near Fort Pierre. Construction activities began in 1997 and were completed in 2002.
- The WR/LJ has constructed over 1,500 miles of main transmission and distribution pipelines and provides quality drinking water to more than 850 rural taps and the communities of Wall, Philip, Presho, Vivian, Kennebec, Reliance, and White River. WR/LJ has also developed three groundwater wells in Pennington County as interim drinking water sources.
- By 2002 the Oglala Sioux Tribe's Missouri River water treatment plant, located near Ft. Pierre, was completed as well as nearly 45 miles of main transmission pipeline features of the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply System. Main transmission pipelines from the water treatment plant to the Vivian/I-90 junction as well as approximately 15 miles of the main transmission pipeline to Draper were completed. A contract for the main transmission pipeline from Draper to Murdo was awarded in 2002.
- All three tribal members of the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply System have continued to develop on-reservation systems. The tribes are developing the supplemental water supplies identified in the final engineering report. The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe upgraded its Missouri River water treatment plant in late 1999 and began providing water to on-reservation and WR/LJ customers in the Reliance area. The Rosebud Sioux Tribe has developed local groundwater resources enabling them to serve tribal customers and construct a main core transmission pipeline segment from the reservation to White River. Rosebud also provides water to WR/LJ for a portion of its customers in Mellette County, including White River. The Oglala Sioux Tribe has developed local groundwater resources enabling it to provide water to tribal member on the reservation and continues to design and construct both on-reservation distribution and Mni Wiconi main core transmission pipelines.

- In 2001, the state appropriated a \$1.7 million loan for the continued construction of the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply System. This appropriation completed the state's cost share commitment to the project. WR/LJ continues to construct distribution pipelines in municipal and rural service areas. WR/LJ has replaced the water distribution systems in Draper, Interior and Reliance and taken over operation and maintenance responsibilities of these systems.

Pick-Sloan Riverside Irrigation – 1987

- This proposal is an attempt to integrate existing irrigators along the Missouri River corridor into the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program. The project would provide irrigators with an opportunity to utilize Pick-Sloan power and the potential to obtain power revenue assistance. No activity occurred on this project in 2002, and future activities are uncertain.

Sioux Falls Flood Control Project – 1989

- In 1961, the Corps of Engineers completed a channelization, levee, and diversion system to provide 30-year flood protection on the Big Sioux River and 20-year flood protection on Skunk Creek.
- The Corps of Engineers completed a feasibility study in 1993 that recommended upgrading the existing project to provide Sioux Falls with 100-year flood protection on the Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek. Project upgrades include raising the levees above and along the diversion channel, modifying the spillway chute, replacing the stilling basin, and modifying some bridges.
- In 1992, the State Legislature authorized project construction and a state cost share commitment of \$4.55 million in grants.
- The Sioux Falls Flood Control Project was authorized by the passage of the 1996 Water Resources Development Act that was signed by President Clinton on October 12, 1996 (Public Law 104-303). The Act authorizes the construction of the \$34.6 million project under the Corps of Engineers.
- In 1999, a \$2.2 million federal appropriation was provided to the Corps of Engineers. A Project Cooperation Agreement between the Department of the Army and the city of Sioux Falls for final design work was executed.

- In 2001, construction of Phase 1A of the Big Sioux River/Skunk Creek Flood Control Project was completed. Phase 1A addressed the spillway and stilling basin area at the outfall of the diversion channel. In late 2001, bids were accepted on Phase 1B of the project. Phase 1B addresses the levies adjacent to Morrell's downstream to Cliff Avenue. The two bids received on Phase 1B were approximately \$400,000 above the engineer's estimate. The Corps of Engineers has re-advertised the project with a completion date extended into 2002.
- The Governor's 2002 Omnibus Bill (Senate Bill 186) provided an additional \$2.0 million of state cost share for the project. These state funds will be combined with federal and local sources to complete the acquisition of required rights-of-way and construction of flood control features. To date, \$2.9 million of state assistance has been appropriated for this project.

Slip-Up Creek – 1981

- This project includes a dam, reservoir, and pumping plant on Slip-Up Creek, a pumping plant on the Big Sioux River, and pipelines connecting the river pumping plant to the reservoir and the city's water treatment plant. The project proposes to store Big Sioux River water for municipal use by Sioux Falls and for recreation and fish and wildlife activities. No activity took place on the project in 2002.

Vermillion Basin Flood Control Project – 1987

- The project objective is to address the severe flooding problems in the Vermillion River Basin. The basin covers 2,697 square miles in parts of 14 counties and is about 150 miles long with an average width of about 20 miles.
- In 1993, the Corps of Engineers completed The *Vermillion Basin Flood Control Reconnaissance Report* but failed to identify a feasible federal project. The project sponsors re-evaluated project alternatives for nonfederal development. Local project sponsors submitted a pre-application notification for a Federal Emergency Management Agency hazard mitigation grant for a *Feasibility Study of Flood Control Alternatives* for the basin. In 1994, more than 70 technical experts met to develop a multi-objective plan to reduce flooding impacts in the Vermillion River Basin. The National Park Service compiled the group's issues and suggestions and formulated the multi-objective plan.

- The Vermillion River Watershed Authority was incorporated in December 1997 and is comprised of representatives from the Clay, Miner, Turner, McCook, and Lake county commissions.
- The Vermillion River Watershed Authority proposed to use Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation grant funds to widen the channel at the outlet of Lake Thompson and construct a control structure to retain the natural outlet elevation, channel maintenance along 19 miles of the Vermillion River and its tributaries, and wetland restoration and development throughout the basin. The cost benefit ratio for the outlet of Lake Thompson was found to be in error. The ratio was actually less than one; consequently, all FEMA Hazard Mitigation funds were withdrawn. The Authority has withdrawn its request to set the outlet elevation on Lake Thompson and has moved to dissolve after financial records are completed. No significant activity occurred on the project in 2002.

**Recommendations
to the Governor
and State
Legislature**

In November 2002, the board conducted a public meeting on the State Water Resources Management System (SWRMS) projects. The board adopted Resolution #2002-70 recommending that all the projects currently on the SWRMS list be retained. The full resolution is found in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A

WATER AND ENVIRONMENT FUND

SPECIAL CONDITION STATEMENT

WATER AND ENVIRONMENT FUND
Special Condition Statement
As of 7-1-02

Cash Balance from MSA - 6-30-02 **\$13,561,958**

Projected FY2003 Revenues

Capital Construction Fund	\$5,250,000
Contractor's Excise Tax	\$550,000
Investment Interest (Earned '02 deposited '03)	\$727,000
Loan Principal & Interest Payments	\$495,000
Solid Waste Fees	<u>\$1,350,000</u>
Subtotal	\$8,371,851

Projected FY2003 Expenditures (Authorized in General Bill)

Administrative Fee Fund	<u>(\$400,000)</u>
Subtotal	(\$400,000)

Revenues Less Expenditures **\$7,971,851**

Projected Fund Balance Available for Expenditure **\$21,533,809**

Obligations (Signed contract by 7/1)

Prior Year

Consolidated	(\$7,352,769)
SWRMS Grants - Major Projects	(\$1,001,581)
SWRMS Loans - Major Projects	(\$714,673)
Solid Waste Grants/Loans - Disposal	(\$175,513)
Solid Waste Grants/Loans - Recycling	(\$682,753)
Waste Tire Clean Up	(\$36,053)

Current Year - 02 Omnibus (2003 authority)

Lake-Andes/Wagner Irrigation (loan)	(\$15,000)
Consolidated Grant or Loan	(\$2,515,000)
Waste Tire Clean Up	<u>(\$1,000,000)</u>

Subtotal **(\$13,493,341)**

Ending Unobligated Fund Balance **\$8,040,468**

Ending Unobligated Fund Balance (from previous page) **\$8,040,468**

Project Expenditures Authorized by the Legislature - No agreement signed

Current Year (SFY 2003) Authority

Gregory Co. Pumped Storage (grant) (\$100,000)

Lewis & Clark RWS (grant) (\$750,000)

Sioux Falls Flood Control (grant) (\$2,000,000)

Prior Year Authority

James River Restoration Grant (2000 Authority) (\$100,000)

Subtotal **(\$2,950,000)**

Program Expenditures Authorized by the Legislature - No agreement signed

Consolidated Program Authority (2003 Authority) (\$1,985,000)

Consolidated Program Authority (Prior Year) (\$304,294)

Solid Waste Program Authority (\$84,690)

(\$2,373,984)

Surplus/(Deficit) Funds Available (as of 6/30/03) **\$2,716,633**

APPENDIX B

BOARD OF WATER AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

RESOLUTION

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
BOARD OF WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RESOLUTION # 2002-70

PROVIDING TO THE SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR THE BOARD OF WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGNATION.


WHEREAS, the board pursuant to SDCL 46A-1-2 annually provides recommendations to the State Legislature and Governor regarding deletions and additions to the State Water Resources Management System component of the State Water Plan; and,

WHEREAS, SDCL 46A-1-2.1 provides the list of water resources projects included on the State Water Resources Management System component of the State Water Plan and that serve as the preferred, priority objectives of the State; and,

WHEREAS, the board has reviewed the applications submitted from various South Dakota water resource projects for inclusion onto the State Water Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board recommends to the Governor and the State Legislature that all water resource projects currently on the State Water Resources Management System be retained as preferred, priority objectives of the State.

Dated this 14th day of November, 2002.

BY:  \\Signed//
Chairman, Board of Water and
Natural Resources

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

BY:  \\Signed//
Secretary, Board of Water and
Natural Resources

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