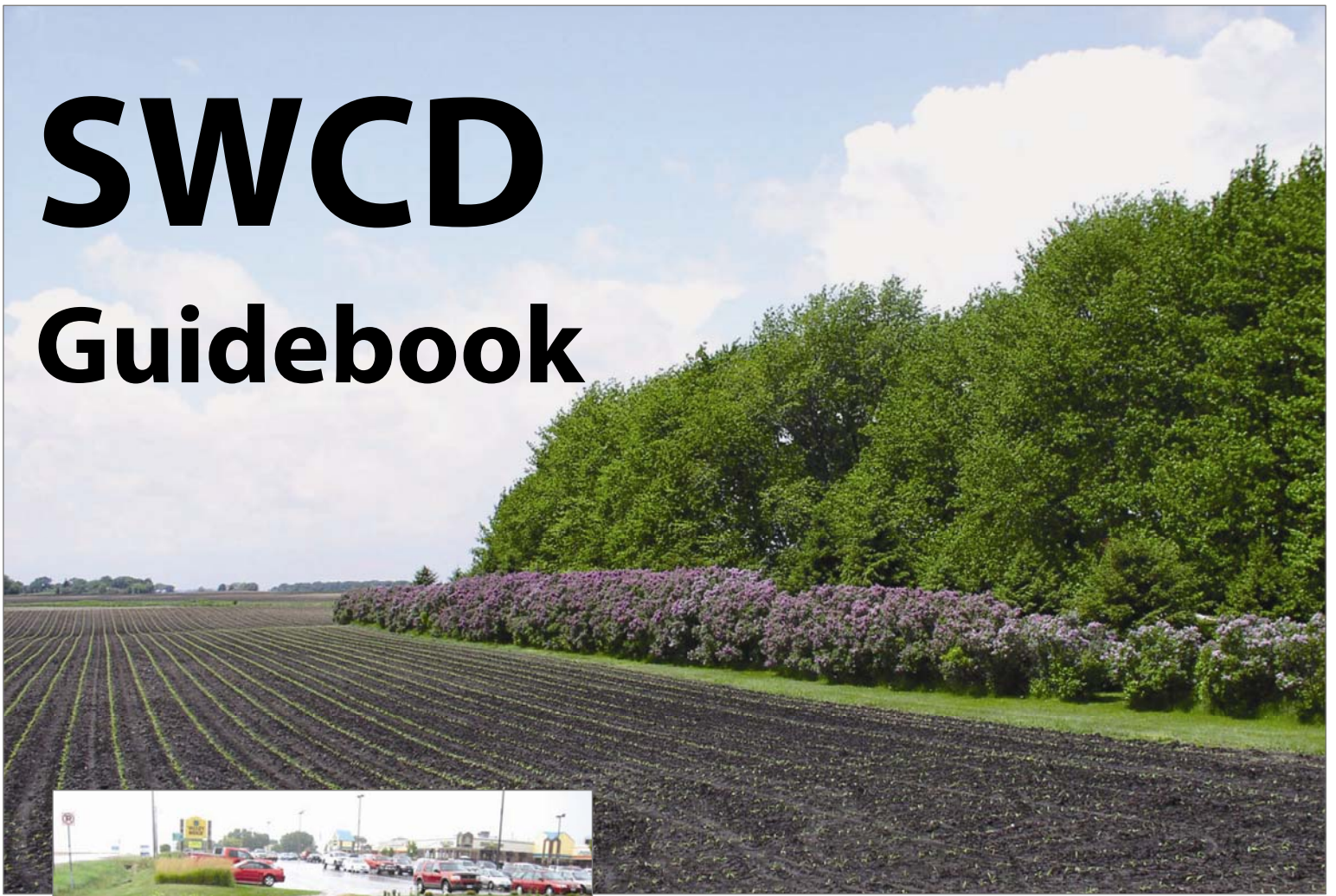


SWCD Guidebook



About

The Soil and Water Conservation District Guidebook

Published February 2010

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) and Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD) have prepared this guidebook to partly comply with requirements in Minnesota Statutes 103C.401.

Each SWCD has provided content to BWSR on the following subjects:

- Top 5 Natural Resource Concerns
- Board of Supervisors Contact Information
- Recent Projects / Accomplishments and
- Future Projects
- 2008 Total Revenue

For more information, a directory with links to each SWCD website is available on the MASWCD website: www.maswcd.org

Cover photos

Clockwise from top: Shelterbelt (Watonwan SWCD), streambank stabilization (Pennington SWCD), multi-purpose trail at demonstration forest (Lake SWCD), and retrofit stormwater management practices (Washington SWCD).

The following summary of SWCDs is from the Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (www.maswcd.org):

Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) are political subdivisions of the State established under Minnesota Statute 103C. Each SWCD is governed by a board of elected supervisors.

There are 90 SWCDs in Minnesota, providing 100% coverage of the state. There is at least one SWCD in each of the 87 counties, and a few of the larger counties have more than one: East and West Otter Tail SWCDs; East and West Polk SWCDs; and North and South St. Louis SWCDs.

The first SWCD in Minnesota was created in 1938 to encourage landowners to conserve soil and water resources. Statewide, 75% of Minnesota lands are in private ownership. In agricultural regions, the number is quite often 95%.

SWCDs fill the crucial niche of providing land and water conservation services to owners of private lands. Managing private lands in a way that promotes a sound economy and sustains and enhances natural resources is key to Minnesota's environmental health. Private landowners trust SWCDs to provide needed technology, funding and educational services because they are established in each community, governed by local leaders and focused on conservation of local soil and water resources.

SWCDs work to reduce non-point source pollution to make Minnesota's lakes and rivers fishable and swimmable. Non-point source (NPS) pollution is a term for polluted runoff.

Water washing over the land, whether from rain, car washing, or the watering of crops or lawns, picks up an array of contaminants, including oil and sand from roadways, agricultural chemicals from farmland, and nutrients and toxic materials from urban and suburban areas. This runoff finds its way into our waterways, either directly or through storm drain collection systems. The term non-point is used to distinguish this type of diffuse pollution from point source pollution, which comes from specific sources, such as sewage treatment plants or industrial facilities.

Landowners across Minnesota count on SWCD technical assistance with conservation practices that protect the quality of Minnesota's greatest treasure - our natural resources.