

Lake Shamineau Lake Improvement District (LSLID)
High-Water Project Team Meeting
May 31, 2019

In attendance:

Cindy Kevern, LSLID Board Member

Rick Rosar, LSLID Board Member

Terry Sandstrom, Lake Property Owner, Scandia Valley Township

Bob Ingle, Lake Shamineau Property Owner- On lake since 1987; flooded garage

Jim Dick, Lake Shamineau Property Owner

Ronald Carlson, Lake Shamineau Property Owner- flooded boathouse

Pam Carter, Lake Shamineau Commercial Property Owner- Shamineau Acres Resort

Others in attendance:

Brian Ross- Widseth Smith Nolting Project Manager

Sarah Loberg- Widseth Smith Nolting Intern

Team Members not in attendance:

Commissioner LeMieur, Morrison County

Deb Gruber, Morrison County Administrator

Chuck Ross, Lake Shamineau Property Owner

Others invited, but not in attendance:

Amy Kowalski, Morrison County Land Services

Mark Anderson, DNR Hydrologist

Shannon Wettstein, Morrison County Soil and Water

Cindy Kevern kicked off meeting. Attendees introduced themselves.

1. Updates:

- Cindy reviewed her meeting with the DNR Grant Administrator, Pat Lynch. She spoke positively about the meeting. They discussed the process for the \$65,000 in grant funds for this year's project steps and the possibility for future grant money for the Lake Shamineau high-water project.
- A letter was discussed that had been sent to the Commissioner of the DNR by a team member talking about Lake Shamineau's high water and inviting the DNR commissioner to come see the high water's affect. The letter had an impact as it was discussed in the meeting with Pat Lynch.
- There will be a board meeting for approval of the engineer's report and route, which will begin the grant approval process.
- Cindy mentioned that WSN is conducting tests of the Dick Brothers gravel pit property and determining the feasibility of this being the location for the infiltration outlet, with preliminary results looking good.
- Morrison County was updated of the project at a recent Morrison County board meeting. Cindy mentioned the meeting was positive. There was good feedback about work completed by WSN.
- The recent Technical Evaluation Panel (TEP) meeting was discussed. Morrison County, Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), DNR, and the Corps of Engineers invited the LID and WSN to attend the meeting. The preliminary permit application/joint notification form will be sent to the DNR, SWCD, and the Corps. The impact on wetlands was discussed. This would have such a small impact that it could be filed for exemption.

It was noted that at the TEP meeting, the SWCD inquired about the potential effect on Crookneck Lake. Brian responded by referencing that Lake Shamineau and Crookneck are at different elevations and believes that they are not directly connected.

- It was asked if ordinary high water marks would be recommissioned. Brian discussed this would be a long process and the federal government is redoing floodplains which is effective in 2021. It was further explained that the new floodplains can affect Shamineau because some owners may need to purchase flood insurance.
- It was noted by team members that Options for High Water (OHW) started pumping two to three weeks prior with a permit for 50 million gallons of water to be pumped out. It was discussed that this pump is not a long-term solution, but only a limited amount of water can be pumped for testing. Jim Dick commented that his swamp will fill from this pump and questioned where the water will go.

2. Outlet Letter from WSN:

- Brian Ross provided an overview of the outlet memo that was provided to the LID on May 24, 2019. Brian stated that WSN completed drilling and infiltration testing, and installed piezometer. Two borings and two observation wells were installed in the gravel pit and another observation well west of Bugle road in the wetland area. Brian discussed that this testing provided data that the gravel pit would be a good option for the project. Geologic cross sections were prepared. Brian further discussed that the gravel pit had very little clay and silt layers which is hard for water to travel through. The infiltration testing showed 5-200 ft/day of water infiltrated. The lower numbers were where grass, roots and organic material existed, whereas the higher numbers were taken one foot below the surface where very little organic material was present. Elevations were shot and showed Shamineau is at a higher elevation than the lakes and wetlands to the northeast. During the next steps in the project the groundwater will be modeled to further determine water flowage.
- There was discussion regarding other options for an outlet that were discussed in the memo. One option could include pumping to Perch Lake, but it is not viable since it would affect Perch lake residents because it has no outlet. Another option looked at was boring all the way to the wetland in the northeast which was determined to be more difficult and costly. Direct discharge is an option, but it flows into an unnamed lake, which is protected water and the project would need a screen for AIS. The fourth option looked at was the gravel pit which WSN believes has the necessary characteristics for high rates of infiltration and will be pursued with further engineering design.
- There were a number of questions about the possible infiltration solution:
 - A question was asked, will the water go back to Shamineau? Brian responded the water beneath the gravel pit is about 10 feet lower than the lake, so it cannot. There are coarser gravel layers at 60-70 feet; therefore, the water will naturally move there.
 - A member questioned how many gallons can be put in the gravel pit without ponding? Brian responded approximately 7.2 million gal/day based off calculations. There would be two basins and the pumps would switch between each basin to further help prevent ponding.
 - A member questioned, is torrential rain enough to put water into an area/ponding? Brian responded there is no concern because of how fast the water infiltrated during tests.
 - Cindy asked if the culvert under Bugle Road could be possibly used. Brian said the county may not want it to be used, so we would need to check. In addition, this would also involve misdirection and routing of the water and more pipes would need to be involved.

- There was discussion that the gravel pit looks like best option to team members and Brian mentioned that the DNR hydrologist has provided given positive indications with this option.
- A member questioned, will the OHW pumping affect WSN's testing? Brian responded that currently it will not.
- Cindy noted that they have recently learned from the DNR that moving forward, permitting for a permanent high water solution must be sponsored by a local governmental unit, such as the LID. In addition, grant dollars through the DNR can only be awarded to local government units, such as the LID.

3. Next Steps and Schedule

- Next steps were discussed including the scheduled LID Board meeting scheduled for June 3rd to accept the Engineers Report and establish the route. This will allow the LID to move forward with the DNR to execute an agreement to received DNR grant funds. Once DNR grant funds are in place, WSN can begin work on Step 2 which includes preliminary design and permitting.
- Cindy stated that the Directors will be announcing an informational meeting for all property owners to be held on July 6th at 9:30 to discuss the high-water project. It will be an opportunity to answer questions and to get feedback.
- There was discussion regarding the next project team meeting. Cindy suggested Friday, June 28th which would allow feedback from team members prior to the July 6th meeting. Most team members noted that this date could work for them.

Meeting was adjourned.

Notes completed by Sarah Loberg, WSN.