Buffalo-Red River Watershed 1W1P Issues Table

Approved by Policy Committee

		Resource Concern															Planning Region Focus									
Issue No.	Issue Statement	Agricultural Drainage Systems	Lakes	Rivers & Streams	Wetlands	Surface Runoff	Potable Water Quality	Groundwater Water Quantity	Aquatic Habitat	Terrestrial Habitat	Public Knowledge and Behavior	Monitoring & Data Collection	Planning & Coordination	Urban Landscapes	Rural Landscapes	Shoreline & Riparian Areas	Watershed	Central	Lakes	Mainstem	Moorhead	Northern	Otter Tail	Southern	Upper Red	Western
1	Instability impacting public drainage system performance.	x															x									
2	Instability impacting stream and river bank and channel integrity.			x					x							x	x									
3	Instability impacting lake shore integrity.		x						x						x	x	x									
4	Outdated benefit determination for many agricultural drainage systems.	x											x		x		x									
5	Increased erosion and sedimentation from upland sources in excess of natural rates.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x							x	x									
6	Increased phosphorus loading contributing to elevated concentrations in waterbodies approaching (protection) or exceeding (restoration) water quality standards for aquatic life.		x	x	x		x		x								x									
7	Increased nitrogen loading contributing to elevated concentrations in waterbodies approaching (protection) or exceeding (restoration) water quality standards for aquatic life and drinking water.		x	x			x		x								x									
8	Increased bacteria (*E. coli*) loading contributing to elevated concentrations in waterbodies approaching (protection) or exceeding (restoration) water quality standards for aquatic recreation.		x	x			x							x	x		x									
9	Low dissolved oxygen conditions in streams not attributable to natural conditions.	x		x					x									x						x		
10	Increased surface runoff contributes to flood conditions which has economic, environmental, social, and health and safety implications.	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x	x									
11	Reduced integrity, health, and functionality of high-value wetlands.			x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x		x		x	x		
12	Altered hydrology associated with a change in the water quantity, timing, and variability of flow in water courses, which impacts stream geomorphology and is a stressor for aquatic life.	x		x	x	x			x								x									
13	Reduced stream habitat quality not attributable to natural conditions as a primary stressor on bio-impaired surface waters.								x																x	
14	The impacts of increased development on shoreland stability and surface water quality.		x						x						x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x	
15	Degradation and fragmentation of terrestrial habitat and the impacts on species richness and diversity as well as water quality.									x								x		x		x	x	x	x	x
16	Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) impacts on habitat, recreation, and economic development.		x	x	x				x									x	x	x			x	x	x	

17	Terrestrial invasive species impacts on areas with high quality vegetation.									x							x									
18	Groundwater is at risk of being depleted because of overuse and loss of recharge due to pressures from agriculture, development, and industry.							x									x									
19	The lack of resilience planning for the increased frequency of extreme weather events that exacerbate flooding, agricultural, commercial, and residential damages and hinder the operational capacity of entities involved in water resource management.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x									
20	The lack of resilience planning for the increased probability of prolonged drought and its impact on agricultural, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, surface and groundwater supplies.	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x									
21	Lack of public awareness and understanding of water issues like drainage, erosion, salt application, chemical contaminants (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, household waste, prescription drugs) and legacy contaminants (e.g. mercury and PCBs).	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x									
22	Lack of sustainable and coordinated approach to planning and management of groundwater resources and their interconnection to surface waters.						x	x				x	x	x	x		x									
23	Lack of a coordinated approach to flood management and planning in accordance with Flood Damage Reduction principles.					x							x	x	x	x	x									
24	Lack of a coordinated approach among LGUs to administering statutory obligations.				x								x		x		x									
25	Lack of consistent and dedicated funding to implement programs of common good to make improvements and manage water resources effectively.												x	x	x	x	x									
26	Lack of comprehensive monitoring and data collection including surface and groundwater quality, flow and stage monitoring, volunteer monitoring, and digital elevation data.											x					x									
27	The need to prioritize protection of surface water and groundwater drinking water supplies.						x							x			x									
28	Decreased soil health and its impact on agricultural productivity, water quality and water-holding capacity.	x	x	x	x	x									x		x									
29	Lack of emphasis on wild rice habitat enhancement, protection, and restoration for cultural, economic, and wildlife benefit.		x	x	x				x						x	x		x	x							
30	Lack of suitable recreational access to lakes, rivers, and streams.		x	x							x					x			x	x	x	x				x