

**House Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources**

**Testimony by Harry Melander
President, Minnesota Building and Construction Trades Council**

March 21, 2013

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, good morning, my name is Harry Melander and I am the President of the Minnesota Building and Construction Trades Council. We are the advocate and voice for unionized construction workers in Minnesota. Fifty thousand members strong, we have provided leadership and advocacy for construction workers in Minnesota for 60 years.

On behalf of my members, I have recently teamed up with David Olson, the President of the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, to form the Jobs for Minnesotans Coalition.

Jobs for Minnesotans is a growing coalition of labor organizations, businesses and business associations, middle class workers, local governments, educators and other supporters of job creation in the state of Minnesota. The initial focus of this diverse coalition is to champion the development of critical and strategic metals (copper, nickel, platinum, palladium and gold) mining in Minnesota and provide information about the direct and ancillary job creation that strategic metals mining will produce for the state, once permitted to begin operations.

Why this Coalition?

Minnesota is on the verge of becoming one of the most significant producers of strategic metals in the world. Right now, the United States has no domestic source of nickel, a key element in many products used for our national security. If those seeking permits in Minnesota are able to proceed, Minnesota will become the 2nd largest producer of nickel globally. This is critically important.

For my members, a recent University of Minnesota Duluth study shows that strategic metals projects could mean the potential for 1,300 jobs in Minnesota. A job surge of this magnitude in Minnesota's Iron Range would have a significant, lasting impact on our state's, and the region's economy. By moving forward to safely extract these minerals from one of the world's largest known, untapped deposits in what is known as Minnesota's "Duluth Complex" means jobs for generations for hard working Minnesotans.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is charged with issuing the permits to mine. Just two years ago, labor and business, our Democratic governor and Republican legislature stood together to pass landmark permit efficiency legislation, much like that which you are considering here at a federal level. There was no discussion of who was going to get a political win. It was about getting Minnesotans back to work; together – and doing it in an environmentally sensitive way.

In fact, during the last Legislature, streamlining permits in Minnesota was House File 1. And Governor Dayton, early in that session, issued similar executive orders while the legislature passed this landmark legislation which he then signed into law.

Both branches of government are actively working together again this legislative session to shorten the permitting time. In fact it was a key policy point made by Governor Dayton's Chief of Staff at the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce's legislative banquet earlier this year.

My point here is that an efficient permitting process can be something that policymakers of all political stripes can and should stand together to support. I am enclosing for the record the recent February 2013 report by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency which outlines the successes of efficient environmental permitting in Minnesota today, due to the laws we passed.

What you are working on here is a natural extension of what we did, working together in Minnesota. On behalf of the 50 thousand men and women I represent through the Building and Construction Trades Council, and the growing coalition I am leading with my state chamber counterpart, I'd ask that you too stand together for jobs and pass significant permitting efficiency legislation here in Washington.

I am happy to answer any questions you may have.



Minnesota: Permitting Efficiency Law

During the 2011-2012 biennium, Democratic Governor Mark Dayton and the Republican-controlled Legislature worked on a bi-partisan basis to enact the permitting efficiency law. The bills were in response to concerns expressed about the overall length and uncertainty associated with regulatory processes, including both environmental review and permitting.

Minnesota House File 1/Senate File 42 (2011)

Minnesota House File 2095/Senate File 1567 (2012)

- Established a 150-day goal for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to issue permits and requires a report on applications not meeting that goal.
- Allows a project proposer the option to prepare the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), rather than a regulated government unit such as a state agency or local government.
- Requires that final decisions on permits be made within 30 days – rather than 90 days – of the final approval of an EIS.
- Eliminated district court review of environmental review decisions and sends all appeals directly to the Court of Appeals.
- Requires that when the MPCA adopts standards that exceed federal standards, the MPCA must document that federal standards are not protective enough.
- Allows a permit applicant to begin new construction or an extension before a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) or state disposal system (SDS) permit is issued by the MPCA, unless federal law prohibits the action.
- Established a permits coordinator required to assist permit applicants.
- Allowed DNR permit holders who have a permit or have applied for a permit to continue to operate during a suspension of government services as long as they abide by all rules and regulations in the permit.

On February 1, 2013 the MPCA released its semiannual report to the Legislature. In its findings, the MPCA acknowledged that full implementation would take additional time but that they are pleased with the overall results. Most notably the MPCA continues issuing more than 90 percent of priority (construction) permits within the 150-day goal while ensuring the protection of human health and the environment.

Since the enactment of the Permitting Efficiency Law, the MPCA has initiated a number of improvement endeavors:

- Improving communication around permitting metrics through the Agency electronic dashboard.
- Standardizing permitting processes across media and programs to minimize business and technology system duplication and establish a unified agency-approach, where possible, to permit delivery.
- Developing new technology tools to improve data integration and utilization of data, and system efficiency.

*The MPCA Report can be accessed here:

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/view-document.html?gid=18982>

Environmental Permitting

MPCA's Semiannual Permitting Efficiency Report



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

February 1, 2013

Legislative Charge

Minn. Stat. § 116.03, subd. 2b.

Report to Legislature

The commissioner shall prepare semiannual permitting efficiency reports that include statistics on meeting the goal in paragraph (a). The reports are due February 1 and August 1 each year. For permit applications that have not met the goal, the report must state the reasons for not meeting the goal, steps that will be taken to complete action on the application, and the expected timeline. In stating the reasons for not meeting the goal, the commissioner shall separately identify delays caused by the responsiveness of the proposer, lack of staff, scientific or technical disagreements, or the level of public engagement. The report must specify the number of days from initial submission of the application to the day of determination that the application is complete. The report for August 1 each year must aggregate the data for the year and assess whether program or system changes are necessary to achieve the goal. The report must be posted on the department's Web site and submitted to the governor and the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees having jurisdiction over natural resources policy and finance.

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Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

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Executive Summary

The mission of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is to work with Minnesotans to protect, conserve, and improve our environment and enhance our quality of life. One of our most important jobs is to issue timely air, water, and land permits to Minnesota businesses, governmental units, and individuals. The requirements of these environmental permits are mandated by federal and/or state regulations and are subject to a rigorous public participation process.

The MPCA typically receives between 3,000 and 5,000 permit applications each year. To support jobs and economic development in the state and enhance overall environmental protection, the MPCA's policy is to work on applications for construction projects first. These "priority" projects typically require a new permit or significant modification of an existing permit. They are often the most technically complex and potentially controversial projects. The remaining projects are generally routine permit re-issuances that do not require substantive changes or involve construction and, therefore, are typically less time-sensitive to permittees. Permittees covered under these existing permits are allowed to continue to operate until such time as MPCA staff can be assigned to work on their permit reissuance.

Since the Permitting Efficiency Law went into effect on March 4, 2011, the MPCA has been collecting the specific permitting data required by the law for use in the semi-annual reports (due August 1st and February 1st of each year). Table 1 below summarizes permitting data only for the current review period, as required by law. Table 2 summarizes data going back to March 4, 2011, and is intended to provide a broader perspective. This is particularly important with the understanding that permits are typically issued for periods of at least five years – sometimes longer. As such, many of the process improvements implemented by the agency today may not be evident for several years. It is, therefore, challenging to draw conclusions about the overall improvement of the MPCA's permitting programs based on a short-term "snap shot." Shorter time periods are also more likely to be influenced by such factors as changing or unresolved federal regulations and the economy - making it difficult to compare one review period to the next. Working with Minnesotans, the MPCA continues to make day-to-day changes with the goal of providing measureable, consistent, long-term improvements.

Table 1: Summary for permit applications received July 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012

Permit Type	Apps Rcvd	Apps withdrawn	Apps Returned	Complete Apps	Total Issued	Issued <=150	Issued >150	Pending Apps	Pending <=150	Pending >150
Non-Priority	402	35	45	322	130	130	0	192	152	40
Priority	978	4	10	964	908	908	0	56	50	6
Total	1380	39	55	1286	1038	1038	0	248	202	46*

- Priority (i.e. construction) applications issued permits within 150 days – 94%** (908 out of 964)
- Total applications (priority and non-priority) issued permits within 150 days – 81% (1038 out of 1286)

*Additional data analysis for this reporting period is found in the Summary Data and Graphs section.

**For complete priority apps received during this review period, 99% have either been issued within, or have been in-house for < =150 days.

Table 2: Summary for permit applications received March 4, 2011, through December 31, 2012

Permit Type	Apps Rcvd	Apps Withdrawn	Apps Returned	Complete Apps	Total Issued	Issued <=150	Issued >150	Pending Apps	Pending <=150	Pending >150
Non-Priority	1845	104	211	1530	1085	786	299	445	152	293
Priority	3745	25	55	3665	3572	3531	41	93	50	43
Total	5590	129	266	5195	4657	4317	340	538	202	336

- Priority (i.e. construction) applications issued permits within 150 days – 96%** (3531 out of 3666)
- Total applications (priority and non-priority) issued permits within 150 days – 83% (4317 out of 5196)

**For complete priority apps received since March 4, 2011, 98% have either been issued within, or have been in-house for <= 150 days.

While the MPCA is pleased with the overall results, especially the ability to continue issuing more than 90 percent of priority (construction) permits within the 150 day goal, there is certainly more to be done. Full implementation will take time and continued commitment by all parties involved. Working with our partners, including, permittees, consultants, citizens and other local, state and federal agencies, we expect to improve on the timeliness of our permits while ensuring the continued protection of human health and the environment.

Background

This report is the result of concerns expressed about the overall length and uncertainty associated with regulatory processes, including both environmental review and permitting. In 2010, the Legislature directed the Office of the Legislative Auditor (OLA) to review the environmental review and permitting programs of the Environmental Quality Board, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Department of Natural Resources and local units of government.* A range of businesses and elected officials suggested that the structure and process of permitting at that time was negatively impacting the business climate and economic growth in Minnesota. Permitting and environmental review process reform was identified by those raising concerns as an important step for Minnesota state government to facilitate job creation in the state.

To address these concerns, Governor Dayton issued Executive Order 11-4 (EO11-04) on January 24, 2011. The executive order requires MPCA and DNR to adopt a 150-day goal for reaching a permit decision following the determination by the appropriate agency that the permit application is complete. This same goal is reiterated in Session Laws 2011, Chapter 4, which was codified in MN Statute 116.03 except that the law requires that the 150-day goal begins upon the initial submission of an application instead of when the application is determined to be complete. This law is referred to as the Permitting Efficiency Law, and requires, among other things, the MPCA to determine, within 30 business days of receipt of a permit application, whether the application is substantially complete, and to inform the applicant of the deficiencies if the application is incomplete. The Permitting Efficiency Law also requires the MPCA and the DNR to submit semiannual reports to the Governor and the Legislature on August 1st and February 1st of each year.

The report must:

- Include statistics on meeting the 150-day permit decision goal
- Address permits that have not met the goal, and outline:
 - Reasons for not meeting the goal
 - Steps to be taken to complete permit action
 - An expected timeline
 - The number of days from initial submission to determination of application completeness
- Aggregate data for the fiscal year (August 1 report)
- Assess whether program or system changes are needed to achieve the goal (August 1 report)

*The OLA report, including findings and recommendations can be found at:
<http://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us/ped/2011/envir.htm>.

MPCA's Environmental Permitting Programs

The MPCA manages more than 15,000 air, water, and land permits. These permits are typically issued for a period of five years and cover a wide range of facilities and activities. Permits are required for the construction and operation of facilities that discharge or emit (or have the potential to discharge or emit) specifically defined pollutants and for certain activities.

To manage this volume of permitting work successfully, the MPCA strives to balance our mission to protect, conserve, and improve the environment with our commitment to support jobs and economic development in the state. We strike this balance with a policy of working on applications for construction projects first. These priority projects typically require a new permit or the significant modification of an existing permit. As such, these are often the most technically complex and controversial projects. The remaining projects are generally routine permit re-issuances that do not require substantive changes or involve construction and, therefore, are typically less time-sensitive to permittees. Permittees covered under these existing permits are allowed to continue to operate until such time as MPCA staff can be assigned to work on their permit reissuance.

With few exceptions, the MPCA almost exclusively implements federal regulatory programs on behalf of the U.S. EPA, as its delegated authority. Without this delegation, many of the current permittees we serve and new applicants would be required to seek necessary permits directly from the U.S. EPA, Region 5, based in Chicago. While many of the requirements of these environmental permits are mandated by federal regulations, state laws and the MPCA's permitting processes often allow for increased flexibility and customer assistance, which results in greater overall efficiency than what would otherwise be achieved by working directly with the U.S. EPA.

However, regardless of whether the permit is authorized under federal or state laws, most permits must undergo a rigorous public participation process to ensure that interested parties (from citizens to other governmental units) have an opportunity to provide input. This process requires a public notice of the draft permit – usually 30 days – and may include public meetings or hearings. The MPCA must review, consider and respond to all written comments received and revise draft permits, where appropriate. While this public participation process often provides valuable public insight to the final permit, it may also add time to the permit review and issuance process.

To reduce time when possible, the MPCA uses a variety of permits to provide flexibility as well as to meet the needs of the regulated community. The use of general and registration permits allows the agency to

cover similar facilities under a standardized permit. For most general permits, there is only one state-wide public notice period and, therefore, applicants that qualify do not need a public notice for their specific facility. Facilities that qualify for a general permit typically receive their permit much faster than those needing an individual (facility-specific) permit.

Types of permits that the MPCA issues include:

- **Air permits** – Individual, general, and registration permits for facilities that emit defined air pollutants such as particulate matter, sulfur and nitrogen compounds, and carbon monoxide. Permitted facilities include power plants, refineries, manufacturing plants and dry cleaners.
- **Water permits** – Individual and general permits for facilities that discharge pollutants such as treated sewage, sediment, residual chlorine, and phosphorus to surface and ground waters of the state. Permitted facilities include animal feedlots, municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater conveyance systems from construction projects, industrial sites and municipalities, and extensions of sewer systems.
- **Land permits** – Individual and general permits for facility operation to prevent or minimize the release of pollutants such as landfill leachate, oil, gas, and other hazardous materials. Permitted facilities include municipal and industrial waste transfer stations and landfills, facilities that have below and above-ground storage tanks, and hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities.

Improvement Efforts

Since 2003, the MPCA has been progressively focused on systematically reviewing, improving, and designing more efficient and effective processes. The MPCA has integrated process improvement tools such as Six Sigma and Lean into our culture, resulting in agency-wide improvements. The MPCA's permitting programs, in particular, have gone through significant evaluation and improvement. Those efforts continue as part of our day-to-day operations.

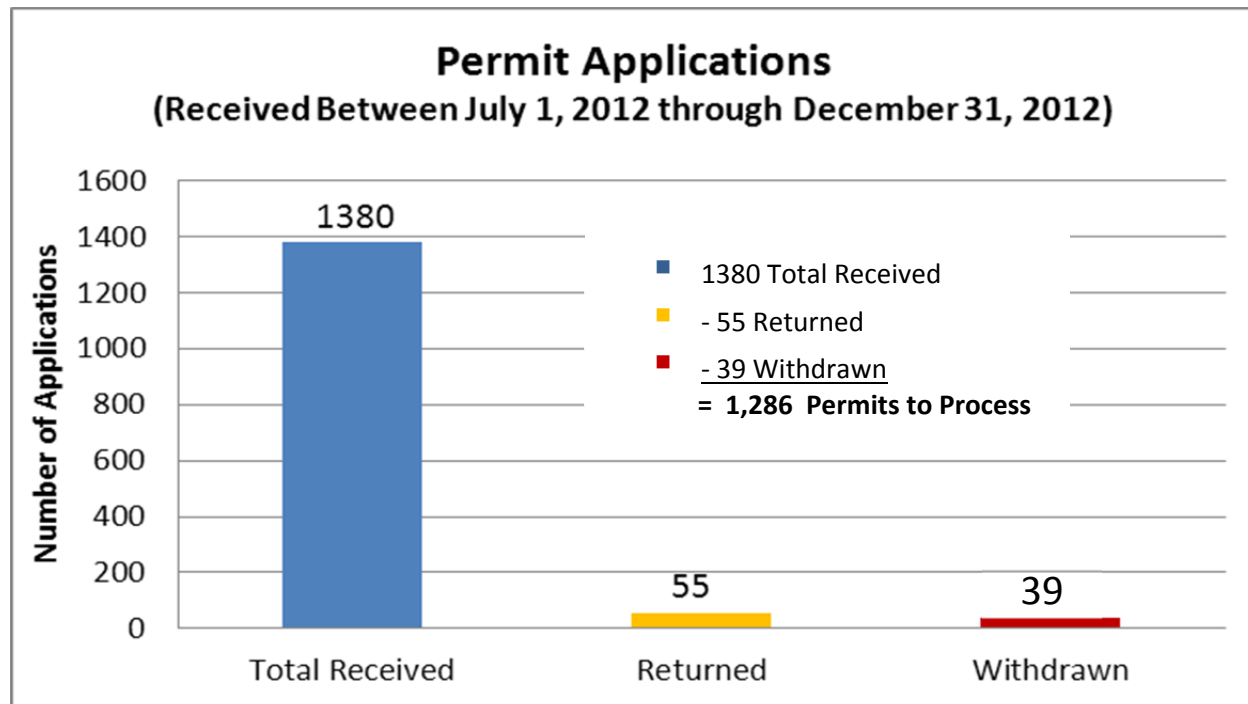
Since the issuance of EO11-04, and enactment of the Permitting Efficiency Law of 2011, the MPCA has initiated a number of additional improvement efforts. The Six Sigma efforts provide an avenue of continuous improvement for permitting processes. In addition, the agency is undergoing some longer-term improvement endeavors:

- Improving communication around permitting metrics through the Agency electronic dashboard. The intent of this effort is to work towards the goal of providing real-time data about permit process status, performance metrics, and environmental outcomes.
- Standardizing permitting processes across media and programs to minimize business and technology system duplication and establish a unified agency-approach, where possible, to permit delivery. This initiative is to expand on previous standardization and customer engagement efforts.
- Developing new technology tools to improve data integration and utilization of data, and system efficiency. The MPCA is currently in an RFP process for purposes of beginning a holistic redesign of the enterprise information management system. The permitting program is preparing for this effort by doing some futuristic planning to determine how technology like online services and mobile and collaboration devices can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the permitting process.

This section highlights the major findings for the reporting period from July 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012:

Permit Applications

During this reporting period, the MPCA received 1,380 permit applications. Of these, 39 were withdrawn at the applicant's requests, and 55 were returned to the applicant due to administrative incompleteness or technical deficiencies. This resulted in a pool of 1,286 viable permit applications to process.

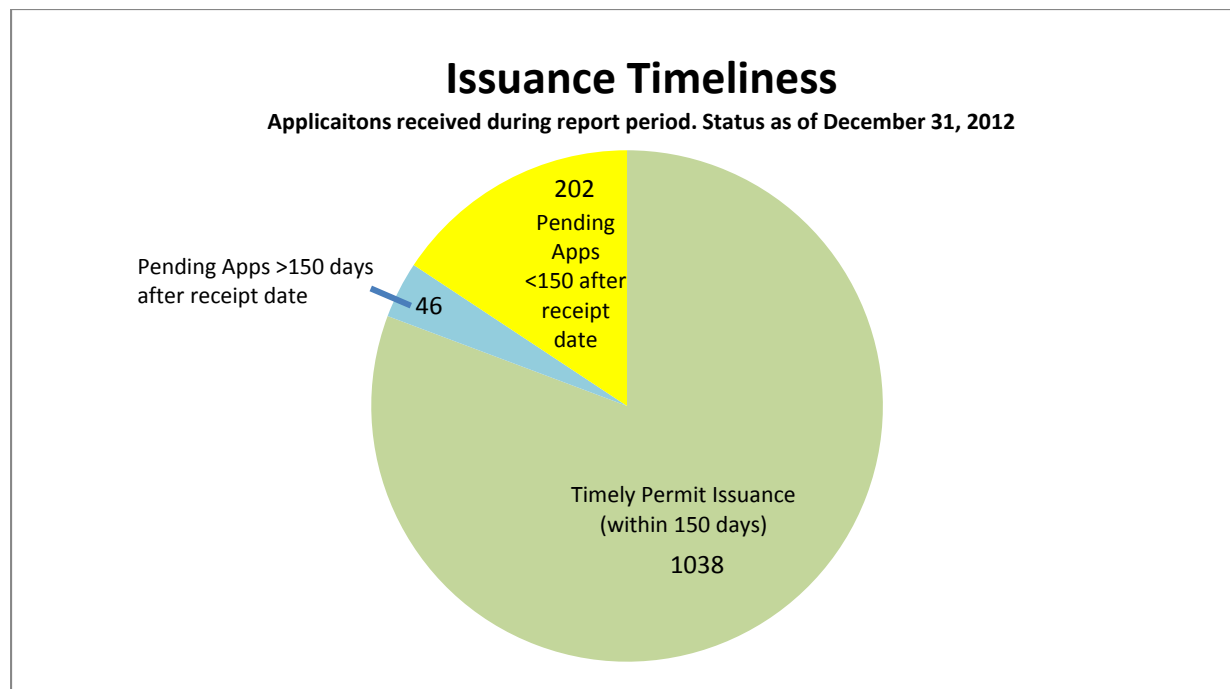


Applications Received (Between July 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012)			
Media	Priority	Non-Priority	Combined
Total (All Media)	978	402	1380
Water	944	255	1199
Air	31	119	150
Land	3	28	31

Note: Priority applications are construction-focused, and typically represent new or expanded projects. Non-priority applications do not involve construction and typically include routine reissuances.

Report Period End Application Status

After accounting for the withdrawn and returned applications, the MPCA had 1,286 permit applications to process during this reporting period. Of these applications, 1,038 applications were issued a permit, all completed within 150 days of application receipt. The remaining pending applications fall within the timeliness categories as follows: 150 days or less = 202 applications, More than 150 days = 46.



Timely Permit Issuance (Applications Issued a permit In 150 Days or Less)			
	Priority	Non-Priority	Combined
Total (All Media)	908	130	1038
Water	905	108	1013
Air	0	18	18
Land	3	4	7

Pending Applications 150 or Less Days After MPCA Receipt Date			
	Priority	Non-Priority	Combined
Total (All Media)	50	152	202
Water	32	78	110
Air	18	57	75
Land	0	17	17

Pending Applications Over 150 Days After MPCA Receipt Date			
	Priority	Non-Priority	Combined
Total (All Media)	6	40	46
Water	2	25	27
Air	4	11	15
Land	0	4	4

Appendix A

(Pending Permit Applications Over 150 Days and Reasons for Delay)

Media	Division	Permit Type	Permit ID	Facility Name	Priority	County	City	Date Received	Date Issued	Reason for Delay
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	08500049	3M - Hutchinson Tape Manufacturing Plant	N	McLeod	Hutchinson	7/6/2012	Not Issued	2
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	15100026	Chippewa Valley Ethanol Co LLLP	N	Swift	Benson	8/2/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	14300014	Heartland Corn Products	N	Sibley	Winthrop	7/12/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	07500019	Louisiana-Pacific Corp - Two Harbors	N	Lake	Two Harbors	7/12/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	04700034	Magellan Pipeline Co LP - Albert Lea	N	Freeborn	Glenville	7/23/2012	Not Issued	4
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	13100015	Magellan Pipeline Co LP - Faribault	N	Rice	Faribault	7/23/2012	Not Issued	4
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	08300007	Magellan Pipeline Co LP - Marshall	N	Lyon	Marshall	7/23/2012	Not Issued	4
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	16900013	Malteurop North America Inc - Winona	N	Winona	Winona	8/2/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	05300860	Millwood Inc	Y	Hennepin	New Hope	7/30/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	11100002	Otter Tail Power Co - Hoot Lake Plant	N	Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	7/16/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	04500049	POET Biorefining - Preston	N	Fillmore	Preston	7/12/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	03700368	Recovery Technology Solutions	Y	Dakota	Randolph	8/2/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	14500026	St Cloud State University	N	Stearns	St. Cloud	7/19/2012	Not Issued	3
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	13700005	US Steel Corp - Minntac	Y	St. Louis	Mountain Iron	8/1/2012	Not Issued	3

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(Pending Permit Applications Over 150 Days and Reasons for Delay)

Media	Division	Permit Type	Permit ID	Facility Name	Priority	County	City	Date Received	Date Issued	Reason for Delay
Air	Industrial	Air stationary source	14100004	Xcel Energy - Sherburne Generating Plant	Y	Sherburne	Becker	7/12/2012	Not Issued	3
Land	Resource Management & Assistance	Permitted SW Facility	SW-408	Glenwood Demolition Disposal LLC	N	Pope	Glenwood	7/16/2012	Not Issued	2
Land	Resource Management & Assistance	Permitted SW Facility	SW-87	Ponderosa Sanitary Landfill	N	Blue Earth	Mankato	7/31/2012	Not Issued	4
Land	Resource Management & Assistance	Permitted SW Facility	SW-343	SKB Rich Valley Demolition Waste Mgmt Facility	N	Dakota	Inver Grove Heights	7/20/2012	Not Issued	4
Land	Resource Management & Assistance	Permitted SW Facility	SW-663	Walters Recycling & Refuse Transfer Station	N	Anoka	Blaine	7/31/2012	Not Issued	4
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG255077	Cargill Value Added Meats	N	Freeborn	Albert Lea	7/24/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG255029	Cummins Power Generation	N	Anoka	Fridley	7/19/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG255084	DeZURIK Inc	N	Stearns	Sartell	7/6/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG250084	Eden Prairie Well House 6 & 7	N	Hennepin	Eden Prairie	7/12/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG255038	International Paper - Fridley	N	Anoka	Fridley	7/2/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG490253	Irvine Sand & Gravel	N	Blue Earth	Amboy	7/16/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG250109	Kemps Culture Facility	N	Dakota	Farmington	7/23/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG250047	Kerry Ingredients & Flavours Inc	N	Olmsted	Rochester	7/2/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG250043	Otter Tail Power Co - General Office	N	Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	7/2/2012	Not Issued	6

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(Pending Permit Applications Over 150 Days and Reasons for Delay)

Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG250048	Robinson Rubber Products Co Inc	N	Hennepin	New Hope	7/17/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG250090	Waterfront Plaza Condominium Association	N	St. Louis	Duluth	7/2/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG490283	Wells Concrete Products Co	N	Faribault	Wells	7/12/2012	Not Issued	6
Media	Division	Permit Type	Permit ID	Facility Name	Priority	County	City	Date Received	Date Issued	Reason for Delay
Water	Industrial	General Permit	MNG255043	Winco Inc	N	Le Sueur	Le Center	7/2/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0069108	Central Bi-Products - Long Prairie Type IV	N	Todd	Long Prairie	7/23/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Municipal	Individual Permit	MN0020788	Elk River WWTP	N	Sherburne	Elk River	7/9/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Municipal	Individual Permit	MN0068802	Hope - Somerset Township WWTP	N	Steele	Hope	7/27/2012	Not Issued	4
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0050911	Hormel Foods Corp - Austin Plant	N	Mower	Austin	7/5/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Municipal	Individual Permit	MN0023973	Litchfield WWTP	N	Meeker	Litchfield	8/2/2012	Not Issued	4
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0063304	Magellan Pipeline Co LP - Hydrostatic	Y	Ramsey	Roseville	7/17/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0061638	New Ulm Quartzite Quarry	N	Nicollet	New Ulm	7/6/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Municipal	Individual Permit	MN0021784	Pine City WWTP	N	Pine	Pine City	7/20/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Municipal	Individual Permit	MN0054801	Pipestone WWTP	N	Pipestone	Pipestone	8/2/2012	Not Issued	6
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0070262	Recovery Technology Solutions	Y	Dakota	Randolph	7/31/2012	Not Issued	4
Water	Municipal	Individual Permit	MN0020681	Stewartville WWTP	N	Olmsted	Stewartville	7/27/2012	Not Issued	3

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(Pending Permit Applications Over 150 Days and Reasons for Delay)

Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0053082	Unimin Corp - Kasota Plant	N	Le Sueur	Kasota	7/31/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0001716	Unimin Corp - Ottawa Plant	N	Le Sueur	Le Sueur	7/31/2012	Not Issued	3
Water	Industrial	Individual Permit	MN0048984	Waldorf Corp dba RockTenn	N	Ramsey	St. Paul	7/11/2012	Not Issued	3

Delay Codes and Reasons

1 - Unresolved permit violations, 2 - Lack of staff, 3 - No significant reasons for delay, 4 - Waiting for information from permittee, 5 - Significant public engagement process, 6 - Changes in Federal/State regulations or policies, 7 - Government shutdown

Note: Reasons 2, 4, and 6 may include scientific and technical disagreements.