

Stormwater Information

The City is required to follow the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) MS4 General Permit, which is intended to reduce the amount of sediment and pollution that enters surface and ground water from storm sewer systems to the maximum extent practicable. As a part of the MS4 General Permit, the City is required to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) that incorporates Best Management Practices (BMPs) applicable to the MS4.

The following documents are provided to educate residents and property owners of the efforts the City has undertaken to comply with the MPCA's MS4 General Permit.

- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP)
- Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP)
- Comprehensive Plan
- City Code Chapter 52: Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection
- City Code Chapter 150: Construction Site Runoff Control
- Site Plan Review Checklist
- Enforcement Response Procedures
- Storm Sewer System Map
- Facilities Inventory and Map



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

520 Lafayette Road North
St. Paul, MN 55155-4194

MS4 SWPPP Application for Reauthorization

for the NPDES/SDS General Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit MNR040000 reissued with an effective date of August 1, 2013
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) Document

Doc Type: Permit Application

Instructions: This application is for authorization to discharge stormwater associated with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System (NPDES/SDS) Permit Program. **No fee** is required with the submittal of this application. Please refer to "Example" for detailed instructions found on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) MS4 website at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/ms4>.

Submittal: This MS4 SWPPP Application for Reauthorization form must be submitted electronically via e-mail to the MPCA at ms4permitprogram.pca@state.mn.us from the person that is duly authorized to certify this form. All questions with an asterisk (*) are required fields. All applications will be returned if required fields are not completed.

Questions: Contact Claudia Hochstein at 651-757-2881 or claudia.hochstein@state.mn.us, Dan Miller at 651-757-2246 or daniel.miller@state.mn.us, or call toll-free at 800-657-3864.

General Contact Information (*Required fields)

MS4 Owner (with ownership or operational responsibility, or control of the MS4)

*MS4 permittee name: City of Spring Lake Park *County: Anoka/Ramsey
(city, county, municipality, government agency or other entity)
*Mailing address: 1301 81st Avenue NE
*City: Spring Lake Park *State: MN *Zip code: 55432
*Phone (including area code): 763-784-6491 *E-mail: info@slpmn.org

MS4 General contact (with Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program [SWPPP] implementation responsibility)

*Last name: Buchholtz *First name: Daniel
(department head, MS4 coordinator, consultant, etc.)
*Title: City Administrator
*Mailing address: 1301 81st Avenue NE
*City: Spring Lake Park *State: MN *Zip code: 55432
*Phone (including area code): 763-784-6491 *E-mail: dbuchholtz@slpmn.org

Preparer information (complete if SWPPP application is prepared by a party other than MS4 General contact)

Last name: Schleeter First name: Brad
(department head, MS4 coordinator, consultant, etc.)
Title: Project Manager
Mailing address: 2335 W Highway 36
City: St. Paul State: MN Zip code: 55113
Phone (including area code): 651-604-4801 E-mail: brad.schleeter@stantec.com

Verification

1. I seek to continue discharging stormwater associated with a small MS4 after the effective date of this Permit, and shall submit this MS4 SWPPP Application for Reauthorization form, in accordance with the schedule in Appendix A, Table 1, with the SWPPP document completed in accordance with the Permit (Part II.D.). Yes
2. I have read and understand the NPDES/SDS MS4 General Permit and certify that we intend to comply with all requirements of the Permit. Yes

Certification (All fields are required)

- Yes - I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted.

I certify that based on my inquiry of the person, or persons, who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of civil and criminal penalties.

This certification is required by Minn. Stat. §§ 7001.0070 and 7001.0540. The authorized person with overall, MS4 legal responsibility must certify the application (principal executive officer or a ranking elected official).

By typing my name in the following box, I certify the above statements to be true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, and that this information can be used for the purpose of processing my application.

Name: Daniel Buchholtz
(This document has been electronically signed)

Title: City Administrator, Clerk-Treasurer Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 12/30/13

Mailing address: 1301 81st Avenue NE

City: Spring Lake Park State: MN Zip code: 55432

Phone (including area code): 763-784-6491 E-mail: dbuchholtz@slpmn.org

Note: *The application will not be processed without certification.*

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program Document

I. Partnerships: (Part II.D.1)

- A. List the **regulated small MS4(s)** with which you have established a partnership in order to satisfy one or more requirements of this Permit. Indicate which Minimum Control Measure (MCM) requirements or other program components that each partnership helps to accomplish (List all that apply). Check the box below if you currently have no established partnerships with other regulated MS4s. If you have more than five partnerships, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

No partnerships with regulated small MS4s

Name and description of partnership	MCM/Other permit requirements involved
Rice Creek Watershed District The District provides us with various stormwater related articles that are included in our newsletters and handouts/brochures City coordinates plan review activities with the District	MCM 1, MCM 5
Coon Creek Watershed District The District provides us with various stormwater related articles that are included in our newsletters and handouts/brochures City coordinates plan review activities with the District	MCM 1, MCM 5
Coordinate spill response capabilities with the Cities of Blaine and Mounds View, through the Spring Lake Park/Blaine/Mounds View Fire Department.	MCM 3

- B. If you have additional information that you would like to communicate about your partnerships with other regulated small MS4(s), provide it in the space below, or include an attachment to the SWPPP Document, with the following file naming convention: *MS4NameHere_Partnerships*.

II. Description of Regulatory Mechanisms: (Part II.D.2)

Illicit discharges

- A. Do you have a regulatory mechanism(s) that effectively prohibits non-stormwater discharges into your small MS4, except those non-stormwater discharges authorized under the Permit (Part III.D.3.b.)? Yes No

1. If **yes**:

- a. Check which *type* of regulatory mechanism(s) your organization has (check all that apply):

Ordinance Contract language
 Policy/Standards Permits
 Rules
 Other, explain: _____

- b. Provide either a direct link to the mechanism selected above or attach it as an electronic document to this form; or if your regulatory mechanism is either an Ordinance or a Rule, you may provide a citation:

Citation:

Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection Ordinance (Section 52)

Direct link:

Check here if attaching an electronic copy of your regulatory mechanism, with the following file naming convention: *MS4NameHere_IDDEreg.*

2. **If no:**

Describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, this permit requirement is met:

We have a strong Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection ordinance (Chapter 52 in City Code) that meets the majority of what the MPCA considers an effective regulatory mechanism for illicit discharges. A copy of this ordinance is attached for reference. We will revise this ordinance to address the following MS4 permit requirements:

- *Clearly prohibit non-stormwater discharges to your MS4 or watercourses*
- *Clearly define non-stormwater*

We will complete these ordinance updates within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

Construction site stormwater runoff control

A. Do you have a regulatory mechanism(s) that establishes requirements for erosion and sediment controls and waste controls? Yes No

1. **If yes:**

a. Check which *type* of regulatory mechanism(s) your organization has (check all that apply):

- Ordinance Contract language
- Policy/Standards Permits
- Rules
- Other, explain: _____

b. Provide either a direct link to the mechanism selected above or attach it as an electronic document to this form; or if your regulatory mechanism is either an Ordinance or a Rule, you may provide a citation:

Citation:

- *Construction Site Runoff Control Ordinance (Section 150.200)*
- *Local Surface Water Management Plan Section 7.2.5*

Direct link:

Check here if attaching an electronic copy of your regulatory mechanism, with the following file naming convention: *MS4NameHere_CSWreg.*

B. Is your regulatory mechanism at least as stringent as the MPCA general permit to Discharge Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (as of the effective date of the MS4 Permit)? Yes No

If you answered **yes** to the above question, proceed to C.

If you answered **no** to either of the above permit requirements listed in A. or B., describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

B: We will update our Construction Site Runoff Control Ordinance and other construction site stormwater runoff control regulatory mechanisms to be at least as stringent as the MPCA Construction Stormwater (CSW) permit. We will use the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control guidance documents provided by the MPCA to review the City's existing regulatory mechanisms to identify any deficiencies with the CSW Permit. We will complete this review and subsequent updates to our regulatory mechanisms within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

C. Answer **yes** or **no** to indicate whether your regulatory mechanism(s) requires owners and operators of construction activity to develop site plans that incorporate the following erosion and sediment controls and waste controls as described in the Permit (Part III.D.4.a.(1)-(8)), and as listed below:

- 1. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion. Yes No
- 2. BMPs to minimize the discharge of sediment and other pollutants. Yes No
- 3. BMPs for dewatering activities. Yes No
- 4. Site inspections and records of rainfall events Yes No
- 5. BMP maintenance Yes No
- 6. Management of solid and hazardous wastes on each project site. Yes No
- 7. Final stabilization upon the completion of construction activity, including the use of perennial Yes No

vegetative cover on all exposed soils or other equivalent means.

8. Criteria for the use of temporary sediment basins. Yes No

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

C.7 - we will revise the ordinance section on final stabilization to specifically mention the use of perennial vegetative cover on all exposed soils and complete this action within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

Post-construction stormwater management

- A. Do you have a regulatory mechanism(s) to address post-construction stormwater management activities?
 Yes No

1. If **yes**:

- a. Check which *type* of regulatory mechanism(s) your organization has (check all that apply):

- Ordinance Contract language
 Policy/Standards Permits
 Rules
 Other, explain: _____

- b. Provide either a direct link to the mechanism selected above or attach it as an electronic document to this form; or if your regulatory mechanism is either an Ordinance or a Rule, you may provide a citation:

Citation:

- *Site Plan Review Ordinance (Section 156.115)*

- *Local Surface Water Management Plan Section 7.2.1 to 7.2.4*

Direct link:

- Check here if attaching an electronic copy of your regulatory mechanism, with the following file naming convention: *MS4NameHere_PostCSWreg*.

- B. Answer **yes** or **no** below to indicate whether you have a regulatory mechanism(s) in place that meets the following requirements as described in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a.):

1. **Site plan review:** Requirements that owners and/or operators of construction activity submit site plans with post-construction stormwater management BMPs to the permittee for review and approval, prior to start of construction activity. Yes No
2. **Conditions for post construction stormwater management:** Requires the use of any combination of BMPs, with highest preference given to Green Infrastructure techniques and practices (e.g., infiltration, evapotranspiration, reuse/harvesting, conservation design, urban forestry, green roofs, etc.), necessary to meet the following conditions on the site of a construction activity to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP):
- a. For new development projects – no net increase from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of: Yes No
- 1) Stormwater discharge volume, unless precluded by the stormwater management limitations in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(3)(a)).
- 2) Stormwater discharges of Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
- 3) Stormwater discharges of Total Phosphorus (TP).
- b. For redevelopment projects – a net reduction from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of: Yes No
- 1) Stormwater discharge volume, unless precluded by the stormwater management limitations in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(3)(a)).
- 2) Stormwater discharges of TSS.
- 3) Stormwater discharges of TP.
3. **Stormwater management limitations and exceptions:**
- a. Limitations
- 1) Prohibit the use of infiltration techniques to achieve the conditions for post-construction stormwater management in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(2)) when the infiltration structural stormwater BMP will receive discharges from, or be constructed in areas: Yes No
- a) Where industrial facilities are not authorized to infiltrate industrial stormwater under an NPDES/SDS Industrial Stormwater Permit issued by the MPCA.
- b) Where vehicle fueling and maintenance occur.

- c) With less than three (3) feet of separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of the seasonally saturated soils or the top of bedrock.
- d) Where high levels of contaminants in soil or groundwater will be mobilized by the infiltrating stormwater.
- 2) Restrict the use of infiltration techniques to achieve the conditions for post-construction stormwater management in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(2)), without higher engineering review, sufficient to provide a functioning treatment system and prevent adverse impacts to groundwater, when the infiltration device will be constructed in areas: Yes No
- a) With predominately Hydrologic Soil Group D (clay) soils.
- b) Within 1,000 feet up-gradient, or 100 feet down-gradient of active karst features.
- c) Within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) as defined in Minn. R. 4720.5100, subp. 13.
- d) Where soil infiltration rates are more than 8.3 inches per hour.
- 3) For linear projects where the lack of right-of-way precludes the installation of volume control practices that meet the conditions for post-construction stormwater management in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(2)), the permittee's regulatory mechanism(s) may allow exceptions as described in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(3)(b)). The permittee's regulatory mechanism(s) shall ensure that a reasonable attempt be made to obtain right-of-way during the project planning process. Yes No
4. **Mitigation provisions:** The permittee's regulatory mechanism(s) shall ensure that any stormwater discharges of TSS and/or TP not addressed on the site of the original construction activity are addressed through mitigation and, at a minimum, shall ensure the following requirements are met:
- a. Mitigation project areas are selected in the following order of preference: Yes No
- 1) Locations that yield benefits to the same receiving water that receives runoff from the original construction activity.
- 2) Locations within the same Minnesota Department of Natural Resource (DNR) catchment area as the original construction activity.
- 3) Locations in the next adjacent DNR catchment area up-stream
- 4) Locations anywhere within the permittee's jurisdiction.
- b. Mitigation projects must involve the creation of new structural stormwater BMPs or the retrofit of existing structural stormwater BMPs, or the use of a properly designed regional structural stormwater BMP. Yes No
- c. Routine maintenance of structural stormwater BMPs already required by this permit cannot be used to meet mitigation requirements of this part. Yes No
- d. Mitigation projects shall be completed within 24 months after the start of the original construction activity. Yes No
- e. The permittee shall determine, and document, who will be responsible for long-term maintenance on all mitigation projects of this part. Yes No
- f. If the permittee receives payment from the owner and/or operator of a construction activity for mitigation purposes in lieu of the owner or operator of that construction activity meeting the conditions for post-construction stormwater management in Part III.D.5.a(2), the permittee shall apply any such payment received to a public stormwater project, and all projects must be in compliance with Part III.D.5.a(4)(a)-(e). Yes No
5. **Long-term maintenance of structural stormwater BMPs:** The permittee's regulatory mechanism(s) shall provide for the establishment of legal mechanisms between the permittee and owners or operators responsible for the long-term maintenance of structural stormwater BMPs not owned or operated by the permittee, that have been implemented to meet the conditions for post-construction stormwater management in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(2)). This only includes structural stormwater BMPs constructed after the effective date of this permit and that are directly connected to the permittee's MS4, and that are in the permittee's jurisdiction. The legal mechanism shall include provisions that, at a minimum:
- a. Allow the permittee to conduct inspections of structural stormwater BMPs not owned or operated by the permittee, perform necessary maintenance, and assess costs for those structural stormwater BMPs when the permittee determines that the owner and/or operator of that structural stormwater BMP has not conducted maintenance. Yes No
- b. Include conditions that are designed to preserve the permittee's right to ensure maintenance responsibility, for structural stormwater BMPs not owned or operated by the permittee, when those responsibilities are legally transferred to another party. Yes No
- c. Include conditions that are designed to protect/preserve structural stormwater BMPs and site features that are implemented to comply with the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(2)). If site Yes No

configurations or structural stormwater BMPs change, causing decreased structural stormwater BMP effectiveness, new or improved structural stormwater BMPs must be implemented to ensure the conditions for post-construction stormwater management in the Permit (Part III.D.5.a(2)) continue to be met.

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within twelve (12) months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

B.2 - B.5: We will update our Code of Ordinances to adopt by reference our currently adopted Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP) that will be updated to specifically address B.2 - B.5. This will create a direct tie from our Code of Ordinances to the regulatory mechanisms (City policies and standards found in the LSWMP) that address the post-construction stormwater management requirements in B.2 to B.5.

B.1: We will update our Code of Ordinances to require that owners and/or operators of construction activity submit site plans with post-construction stormwater management BMPs (meeting City stormwater standards) to the City for review and approval prior to the start of construction activity.

B.2.a-b: While our LSWMP identifies general goals to reduce runoff volume and TP and TSS loading, the LSWMP sections will be updated to specifically reference the requirements of B.2.a, and B.2.b.

B.3.a.(1)-(2): our LSWMP references some limitations and exceptions for infiltration, however, this section will be updated to include the entire list of prohibitions and restrictions in B.3.a.(1)-(2).

B.3.a.(3): We will update our LSWMP to include a requirement that specifically addresses the linear project requirements in B.3.a.(3).

B.4.a-f: We will update our LSWMP to include a requirement that specifically addresses offsite stormwater mitigation that meets the requirements in B.4.

B.5.a-c: We will update our LSWMP to include a requirement that specifically addresses long-term maintenance of structural stormwater BMPs not owned or operated by the City that meets the requirements in B.5.

All of the actions identified above will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

III. Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPs): (Part II.D.3)

A. Do you have existing ERPs that satisfy the requirements of the Permit (Part III.B.)?

Yes No

1. If **yes**, attach them to this form as an electronic document, with the following file naming convention: *MS4NameHere_ERPs*.

2. If **no**, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, with twelve (12) months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

We will amend our Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection Ordinance and our Construction Site Runoff Control Ordinance to include all of the ERP documentation requirements in Part III.B.2 of the MS4 Permit. This action could include an adoption by reference in the ordinances to a separate ERP document.

We will include a requirement in our SWMP that identifies ERPs for Post-Construction Stormwater Management, including the documentation requirements as identified in Part III.B.2 of the MS4 Permit.

All of the actions identified above will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

B. Describe your ERPs:

Sections 52.12, 52.13, and 52.99 in our Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection Ordinance describe ERPs, as follows:

- Suspension of Storm Sewer System Access

--- Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situations

--- Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge

- Enforcement

--- Notice of violation

--- Abatement of a violation

--- Bill for abatement and/or restoration

- Penalty

Sections 150.210 and 150.999 in our Construction Site Runoff Control Ordinance describe ERPs, as follows:

- Enforcement Procedures

--- Right of entry

--- Notification by city of failure of the stormwater pollution prevention plan

- Failure to conduct corrective work
- Action against the financial security
- Emergency action
- Penalty

IV. Storm Sewer System Map and Inventory: (Part II.D.4.)

A. Describe how you manage your storm sewer system map and inventory:

We periodically review and update our Surface Water System Map found in our Local Surface Water Management Plan. We have pond inventory information available in GIS, but need to compile this information to meet the inventory requirements.

B. Answer **yes** or **no** to indicate whether your storm sewer system map addresses the following requirements from the Permit (Part III.C.1.a-d), as listed below:

1. The permittee's entire small MS4 as a goal, but at a minimum, all pipes 12 inches or greater in diameter, including stormwater flow direction in those pipes. Yes No
2. Outfalls, including a unique identification (ID) number assigned by the permittee, and an associated geographic coordinate. Yes No
3. Structural stormwater BMPs that are part of the permittee's small MS4. Yes No
4. All receiving waters. Yes No

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

We will add unique ID numbers on our Surface Water System Map to all waters receiving flow from our MS4. This task will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

C. Answer **yes** or **no** to indicate whether you have completed the requirements of 2009 Minnesota Session Law, Ch. 172. Sec. 28: with the following inventories, according to the specifications of the Permit (Part III.C.2.a.-b.), including:

1. All ponds within the permittee's jurisdiction that are constructed and operated for purposes of water quality treatment, stormwater detention, and flood control, and that are used for the collection of stormwater via constructed conveyances. Yes No
2. All wetlands and lakes, within the permittee's jurisdiction, that collect stormwater via constructed conveyances. Yes No

D. Answer **yes** or **no** to indicate whether you have completed the following information for each feature inventoried.

1. A unique identification (ID) number assigned by the permittee. Yes No
2. A geographic coordinate. Yes No
3. Type of feature (e.g., pond, wetland, or lake). This may be determined by using best professional judgment. Yes No

If you have answered **yes** to all above requirements, and you have already submitted the Pond Inventory Form to the MPCA, then you do not need to resubmit the inventory form below.

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

Sections C and D: we will update our Surface Water System Map and GIS inventory information to include the pond inventory documentation requirements required in the MS4 Permit. This task will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

E. Answer **yes** or **no** to indicate if you are attaching your pond, wetland and lake inventory to the MPCA on the form provided on the MPCA website at: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/ms4>, according to the specifications of Permit (Part III.C.2.b.(1)-(3)). Attach with the following file naming convention: *MS4NameHere_inventory*. Yes No

If you answered **no**, the inventory form must be submitted to the MPCA MS4 Permit Program within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

V. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) (Part II.D.5)

A. MCM1: Public education and outreach

1. The Permit requires that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, existing permittees revise their education and outreach program that focuses on illicit discharge recognition and reporting, as well as other specifically selected stormwater-related issue(s) of high priority to the permittee during this permit term. Describe your **current** educational program, including **any high-priority topics included**:

Our public education and outreach program includes stormwater related articles in our City newsletter, stormwater related brochures available at City Hall, cable access programming of stormwater related material, pet waste signage in City parks, and a 30-day public notice for our annual MS4 public meeting.

2. List the categories of BMPs that address your public education and outreach program, including the distribution of educational materials and a program implementation plan. Use the first table for categories of BMPs that you have established and the second table for categories of BMPs that you plan to implement over the course of the permit term.

Include the measurable goals with appropriate timeframes that each BMP category will be implemented and completed. In addition, provide interim milestones and the frequency of action in which the permittee will implement and/or maintain the BMPs. Refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf>).

If you have more than five categories, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

Established BMP categories	Measurable goals and timeframes
Stormwater related articles	Include at least 1 stormwater related article in each edition of our newsletter.
Stormwater related brochures	Make at least 3 stormwater related brochures available at City Hall continuously. These brochures may periodically be mailed to residents in a utility billing.
30-day public notice for annual stormwater meeting	Publicly notice the annual stormwater meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting in the local newspaper and posted at City Hall.
Local access cable	Air at least 1 stormwater related segment on our local access cable channel annually.
Pet waste signage	Maintain the existing pet waste signage in 6 city parks continuously.
BMP categories to be implemented	Measurable goals and timeframes
Create a City stormwater webpage	Create a page on our website dedicated to stormwater related information, updates, links, and references. The webpage will include illicit discharge recognition and reporting information for users, as well as our stormwater hotline and other contact information for reporting illicit discharges. This work will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Program evaluation	At least twice during the permit term, we will evaluate our public education and outreach program to determine if the current program efforts address the most pressing stormwater related issues in Spring Lake Park.

3. Provide the name or the position title of the individual(s) who is responsible for implementing and/or coordinating this MCM:

Public Works Director

B. MCM2: Public participation and involvement

1. The Permit (Part III.D.2.a.) requires that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, existing permittees shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement a public participation/involvement program to solicit public input on the SWPPP. Describe your current program:

Our public participation and involvement program includes our annual MS4 stormwater public meeting, an annual Spring and Fall clean-up days, our Adopt-A-Rain Garden Program for residents who committed to maintaining a rain garden, and our stormwater hotline for residents to register complaints, report stormwater related violations, or provide input on our stormwater program.

2. List the categories of BMPs that address your public participation/involvement program, including solicitation and documentation of public input on the SWPPP. Use the first table for categories of BMPs that you have established and the second table for categories of BMPs that you plan to implement over the course of the permit term.

Include the measurable goals with appropriate timeframes that each BMP category will be implemented and completed. In addition, provide interim milestones and the frequency of action in which the permittee will implement and/or maintain the BMPs.

Refer to the EPA's *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf>).
If you have more than five categories, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

Established BMP categories	Measurable goals and timeframes
Annual MS4 stormwater public meeting	Hold an annual meeting for the length of the permit cycle to present our stormwater program and take written or oral comments on this program.
Stormwater hotline	Continue to monitor our hotline for citizens to register complaints regarding erosion and sediment control violations, report illicit discharges or illicit connections, or provide input on our stormwater program. Comments are regularly logged and distributed to the appropriate staff members.
Spring and Fall recycling drop off day	We conduct a recycling drop off day annually in the spring and fall to allow the public to dispose of tires, furniture, scrap metal, wood, appliances, electronics, and other non-hazardous waste material.
BMP categories to be implemented	Measurable goals and timeframes
Watershed District coordination meeting	At least once during the permit term, we will invite staff from both the Rice Creek Watershed District and Coon Creek Watershed District to a public meeting to inform staff, city officials, and the public about news, updates, and programs being offered by the District.
Storm structure stenciling	The City will continue to re-stencil all City catch basins within the permit term.
SWPPP document availability	Post the City's MS4 Permit Application and SWPPP Document on the City's stormwater webpage.

3. Do you have a process for receiving and documenting citizen input? Yes No

If you answered **no** to the above permit requirement, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, this permit requirement is met:

4. Provide the name or the position title of the individual(s) who is responsible for implementing and/or coordinating this MCM:

Public Works Director

C. MCM 3: Illicit discharge detection and elimination

1. The Permit (Part III.D.3.) requires that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, existing permittees revise their current program as necessary, and continue to implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the small MS4. Describe your current program:

We have a Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection ordinance that regulates illicit discharge and connections to our MS4. This ordinance identifies the proper procedure once an illicit discharge or connection is identified, including violations, enforcement, and penalties for non-compliance. We have a Surface Water System Map that identifies the City's MS4 system. Staff in our public works department are trained in proper procedures for inspecting and identifying illicit discharges and connections during dry-weather inspections.

2. Does your Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program meet the following requirements, as found in the Permit (Part III.D.3.c.-g.)?

- a. Incorporation of illicit discharge detection into all inspection and maintenance activities conducted under the Permit (Part III.D.6.e.-f.) Where feasible, illicit discharge inspections shall be conducted during dry-weather conditions (e.g., periods of 72 or more hours of no precipitation). Yes No
- b. Detecting and tracking the source of illicit discharges using visual inspections. The permittee may also include use of mobile cameras, collecting and analyzing water samples, and/or other detailed procedures that may be effective investigative tools. Yes No
- c. Training of all field staff, in accordance with the requirements of the Permit (Part III.D.6.g.(2)), in illicit discharge recognition (including conditions which could cause illicit discharges), and reporting illicit discharges for further investigation. Yes No
- d. Identification of priority areas likely to have illicit discharges, including at a minimum, evaluating land use associated with business/industrial activities, areas where illicit discharges have been identified in the past, and areas with storage of large quantities of significant materials that could result in an illicit discharge. Yes No

- e. Procedures for the timely response to known, suspected, and reported illicit discharges. Yes No
- f. Procedures for investigating, locating, and eliminating the source of illicit discharges. Yes No
- g. Procedures for responding to spills, including emergency response procedures to prevent spills from entering the small MS4. The procedures shall also include the immediate notification of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Duty Officer, if the source of the illicit discharge is a spill or leak as defined in Minn. Stat. § 115.061. Yes No
- h. When the source of the illicit discharge is found, the permittee shall use the ERPs required by the Permit (Part III.B.) to eliminate the illicit discharge and require any needed corrective action(s). Yes No

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

C.2.d: we will update our illicit discharge and inspection program to identify priority areas likely to have illicit discharges. This identification process will evaluate land use associated with business/industrial activities, areas where illicit discharges have been identified in the past, and areas with storage of large quantities of significant materials that could result in an illicit discharge.

C.2.e: we will update our illicit discharge and inspection program to identify a formal procedure for responding to known, suspected, and reported illicit discharges.

C.2.f: we will update our illicit discharge and inspection program to identify a formal procedure for investigating, locating, and eliminating the source of illicit discharges.

C.2.g: we will update our illicit discharge and inspection program to identify procedures for responding to spills, including emergency response procedures to prevent spills from entering our MS4. This procedure will include the immediate notification of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Duty Officer, if the source of the illicit discharge is a spill or leak as defined in Minn. Stat. 115.061.

All of these actions will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

3. List the categories of BMPs that address your illicit discharge, detection and elimination program. Use the first table for categories of BMPs that you have established and the second table for categories of BMPs that you plan to implement over the course of the permit term.

Include the measurable goals with appropriate timeframes that each BMP category will be implemented and completed. In addition, provide interim milestones and the frequency of action in which the permittee will implement and/or maintain the BMPs. Refer to the EPA's *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf>).

If you have more than five categories, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

Established BMP categories	Measurable goals and timeframes
Stormwater system map	Regularly update our existing Surface Water System Map to include recently constructed infrastructure.
Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection ordinance	Continue to enforce our existing Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection ordinance
Inspections	Continue to inspect and document illicit discharge and connection inspections during dry-weather conditions. We will continue to document all inspections, results, and actions necessary to eliminate the illicit discharge or connection.
Training	Continue our ongoing City staff training on the types of potentially illicit discharges, connections, and common illegal dumping within the City and how to identify them.
BMP categories to be implemented	Measurable goals and timeframes
Illicit discharge information and reporting	Include illicit discharge information on our stormwater webpage, including the stormwater hotline number for reporting illicit discharges or connections. This work will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Potential illicit discharge prioritization map	Create a map identifying priority areas and outfalls in these areas that should be inspected more frequently. This work will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Inspections	High priority areas and high priority outfalls will be inspected annually.
Documentation	Within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, review our current illicit discharge documentation form to verify that it meets the documentation requirements in the MS4

4. Do you have procedures for record-keeping within your Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program as specified within the Permit (Part III.D.3.h.)? Yes No

If you answered **no**, indicate how you will develop procedures for record-keeping of your Illicit Discharge, Detection and Elimination Program, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended:

We will update our illicit discharge and connection program to include the documentation requirements identified in the MS4 permit Part III.D.3.h. within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

5. Provide the name or the position title of the individual(s) who is responsible for implementing and/or coordinating this MCM:

Public Works Director

D. MCM 4: Construction site stormwater runoff control

1. The Permit (Part III.D.4) requires that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, existing permittees shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement and enforce a construction site stormwater runoff control program. Describe your current program:

We have a Construction Site Runoff Control ordinance that regulates land disturbing activity. The ordinance describes the City SWPPP submittal procedures, the City review process, minimum construction site BMPs, and enforcement procedures. City staff or a designated agent will continue to perform construction site ESC inspections for land disturbing activity in the City. We have a site plan review procedure in place to determine if an application meets City requirements. Prior to land disturbing activities, we hold a preconstruction meeting to discuss stormwater runoff, ESC BMPs, construction staging, and other issues associated with grading activities.

2. Does your program address the following BMPs for construction stormwater erosion and sediment control as required in the Permit (Part III.D.4.b.):
- a. Have you established written procedures for site plan reviews that you conduct prior to the start of construction activity? Yes No
 - b. Does the site plan review procedure include notification to owners and operators proposing construction activity that they need to apply for and obtain coverage under the MPCA's general permit to *Discharge Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity No. MN R100001*? Yes No
 - c. Does your program include written procedures for receipt and consideration of reports of noncompliance or other stormwater related information on construction activity submitted by the public to the permittee? Yes No
 - d. Have you included written procedures for the following aspects of site inspections to determine compliance with your regulatory mechanism(s):
 - 1) Does your program include procedures for identifying priority sites for inspection? Yes No
 - 2) Does your program identify a frequency at which you will conduct construction site inspections? Yes No
 - 3) Does your program identify the names of individual(s) or position titles of those responsible for conducting construction site inspections? Yes No
 - 4) Does your program include a checklist or other written means to document construction site inspections when determining compliance? Yes No
 - e. Does your program document and retain construction project name, location, total acreage to be disturbed, and owner/operator information? Yes No
 - f. Does your program document stormwater-related comments and/or supporting information used to determine project approval or denial? Yes No
 - g. Does your program retain construction site inspection checklists or other written materials used to document site inspections? Yes No

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met.

D.2.d.1): we will update our construction site stormwater runoff control program to include a procedure to identify priority sites for inspection.

D.2.d.2): we will update our construction site stormwater runoff control program to identify construction site inspection frequencies.

D.2.d.3): we will update our construction site stormwater runoff control program to identify position titles of those responsible for conducting construction site inspections.

All of these actions will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

3. List the categories of BMPs that address your construction site stormwater runoff control program. Use the first table for categories of BMPs that you have established and the second table for categories of BMPs that you plan to implement over the course of the permit term.

Include the measurable goals with appropriate timeframes that each BMP category will be implemented and completed. In addition, provide interim milestones and the frequency of action in which the permittee will implement and/or maintain the BMPs. Refer to the EPA's *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf>). **If you have more than five categories**, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

Established BMP categories	Measurable goals and timeframes
Ordinance	Continue to enforce existing Construction Site Runoff Control ordinance.
Plan review process	Continue to implement our plan review procedures.
Inspections	Continue weekly inspections (or following a 0.5-inch rainfall event) for all active construction projects during the growing season.
Preconstruction meeting	Prior to land disturbing activity, we will continue to hold a pre-construction meeting.
BMP categories to be implemented	Measurable goals and timeframes
Plan review checklist	Create a plan review checklist construction site stormwater runoff control requirements that clearly states submittal requirements. This checklist will be developed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Program updates	Make the necessary updates to our construction stormwater program as indicated above within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Ordinance updates	Revise our Construction Site Runoff Control ordinance as necessary to meet MS4 permit requirements within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

4. Provide the name or the position title of the individual(s) who is responsible for implementing and/or coordinating this MCM:

Public Works Director

E. MCM 5: Post-construction stormwater management

1. The Permit (Part III.D.5.) requires that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, existing permittees shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement and enforce a post-construction stormwater management program. Describe your current program:

We have a Site Plan Review ordinance that outlines basin submittal requirements and a submittal review process. Our adopted Local Surface Water Management Plan identifies our current post-construction stormwater management requirements. We coordinate our plan review activities with either the Rice Creek Watershed District or Coon Creek Watershed District, which both have grading or land disturbance permits.

2. Have you established written procedures for site plan reviews that you will conduct prior to the start of construction activity? Yes No
3. Answer **yes** or **no** to indicate whether you have the following listed procedures for documentation of post-construction stormwater management according to the specifications of Permit (Part III.D.5.c.):
- a. Any supporting documentation that you use to determine compliance with the Permit (Part III.D.5.a), including the project name, location, owner and operator of the construction activity, any checklists used for conducting site plan reviews, and any calculations used to determine compliance? Yes No
- b. All supporting documentation associated with mitigation projects that you authorize? Yes No
- c. Payments received and used in accordance with Permit (Part III.D.5.a.(4)(f))? Yes No
- d. All legal mechanisms drafted in accordance with the Permit (Part III.D.5.a.(5)), including date(s) of the agreement(s) and names of all responsible parties involved? Yes No

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements, describe the steps that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met.

E.3.a: we will update our post construction stormwater management program to include a list of documentation requirements that meets MS4 permit requirements.

E.3.b: we will update our post construction stormwater management program to include the documentation requirements for any stormwater mitigation projects deemed acceptable by the City.

E.3.c: we will update our post construction stormwater management program to include a procedure for how funds are collected and spent from a pay-in-lieu of constructing stormwater BMPs.

E.3.d: we will update our post construction stormwater management program to identify long term maintenance requirements for BMPs not owned or operated by the City. The Rice Creek Watershed District and Coon Creek Watershed District both require that a long term maintenance agreement be completed for any new BMP constructed in the City, so we will develop a procedure to file and track these agreements.

All of these activities will be completed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

- List the categories of BMPs that address your post-construction stormwater management program. Use the first table for categories of BMPs that you have established and the second table for categories of BMPs that you plan to implement over the course of the permit term.

Include the measurable goals with appropriate timeframes that each BMP category will be implemented and completed. In addition, provide interim milestones and the frequency of action in which the permittee will implement and/or maintain the BMPs. Refer to the EPA's *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf>). **If you have more than five categories**, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

Established BMP categories	Measurable goals and timeframes
Ordinance	Continue to enforce existing Site Plan Review ordinance.
Stormwater design standards	Our Local Surface Water Management Plan includes stormwater design requirements and references to Rice Creek Watershed District and Coon Creek Watershed District standards to guide the installation of stormwater BMPs aimed at reducing pollutant loads from new, redevelopment, and linear projects.
Plan review process	Continue to implement our plan review procedures
BMP categories to be implemented	Measurable goals and timeframes
Ordinance updates	Revise City Code as necessary to meet MS4 permit post-construction stormwater requirements within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended. This will include an updated reference to the design standards in the City's Local Surface Water Management Plan.
Plan review checklist	Create a plan review checklist for post-construction requirements that clearly states submittal requirements. This checklist will be developed within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Project information documentation	Within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, we will develop a project information document, likely in conjunction with the plan review checklist, that meets the MS4 Permit requirements.

- Provide the name or the position title of the individual(s) who is responsible for implementing and/or coordinating this MCM:

Public Works Director

F. MCM 6: Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

- The Permit (Part III.D.6.) requires that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, existing permittees shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement an operations and maintenance program that prevents or reduces the discharge of pollutants from the permittee owned/operated facilities and operations to the small MS4. Describe your current program:

We inspect all city owned and maintained structural pollution control devices annually and city owned and maintained ponds and outfalls at a minimum 20% per year. We inspect stockpiles, storage and handling areas regularly and sweep City streets at least bi-annually. Maintenance staff are trained annually on the following practices:

- *Proper handling, storage, and application procedures for municipal lawn care products*
- *Proper handling, storage, and application procedures for street de-icing products and awareness of possible new products.*
- *Fleet and bulding operation and maintenance*

- Hazardous material storage and recycling program
- Stormsewer maintenance
- Erosion and sediment control BMP maintenance

2. Do you have a facilities inventory as outlined in the Permit (Part III.D.6.a.)? Yes No
3. If you answered **no** to the above permit requirement in question 2, describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, this permit requirement is met:
- We will prepare a facilities inventory as outlines in the MS4 permit Part III.D.6.a. and complete this inventory within 2 months of the date permit coverage is extended.*
4. List the categories of BMPs that address your pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations program. Use the first table for categories of BMPs that you have established and the second table for categories of BMPs that you plan to implement over the course of the permit term.

Include the measurable goals with appropriate timeframes that each BMP category will be implemented and completed. In addition, provide interim milestones and the frequency of action in which the permittee will implement and/or maintain the BMPs. For an explanation of measurable goals, refer to the EPA's *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf>).

If you have more than five categories, hit the tab key after the last line to generate a new row.

Established BMP categories	Measurable goals and timeframes
Structural stormwater BMPs, pond, and outfall inspections	Continue to inspect Structural stormwater BMPs annually, and ponds and outfalls at least once within the permit term. We use an inspection form that meets the documentation requirements in the MS4 permit.
Street sweeping	Continue sweeping City streets at least twice annually.
Staff training	Continue ongoing training of staff covering a variety of stormwater related topics as identified above.
Stormsewer and sanitary sewer maintenance program	Continue current stormsewer and sanitary sewer inspection and maintenance programs.
BMP categories to be implemented	Measurable goals and timeframes
Stockpile, and storage and handling area inspections	Increase current inspection frequency to quarterly inspections of City owned and operated stockpiles, and storage and material handling areas.
Facilities inventory	Complete a facilities inventory of City owned and operated facilities within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.
Pond assessment	Relying on the guidance provided by the MPCA, we will develop a procedure for determining the TP and TSS treatment effectiveness of City owned ponds within the length of permit term.

5. Does discharge from your MS4 affect a Source Water Protection Area (Permit Part III.D.6.c.)? Yes No
- a. If **no**, continue to 6.
- b. If **yes**, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) is in the process of mapping the following items. Maps are available at <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/maps/index.htm>. Is a map including the following items available for your MS4:
- 1) Wells and source waters for drinking water supply management areas identified as vulnerable under Minn. R. 4720.5205, 4720.5210, and 4720.5330? Yes No
- 2) Source water protection areas for surface intakes identified in the source water assessments conducted by or for the Minnesota Department of Health under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, U.S.C. §§ 300j – 13? Yes No
- c. Have you developed and implemented BMPs to protect any of the above drinking water sources? Yes No
6. Have you developed procedures and a schedule for the purpose of determining the TSS and Yes No

TP treatment effectiveness of all permittee owned/operated ponds constructed and used for the collection and treatment of stormwater, according to the Permit (Part III.D.6.d.)?

7. Do you have inspection procedures that meet the requirements of the Permit (Part III.D.6.e.(1)-(3)) for structural stormwater BMPs, ponds and outfalls, and stockpile, storage and material handling areas? Yes No
8. Have you developed and implemented a stormwater management training program commensurate with each employee's job duties that:
- a. Addresses the importance of protecting water quality? Yes No
 - b. Covers the requirements of the permit relevant to the duties of the employee? Yes No
 - c. Includes a schedule that establishes initial training for new and/or seasonal employees and recurring training intervals for existing employees to address changes in procedures, practices, techniques, or requirements? Yes No
9. Do you keep documentation of inspections, maintenance, and training as required by the Permit (Part III.D.6.h.(1)-(5))? Yes No

If you answered **no** to any of the above permit requirements listed in **Questions 5 – 9**, then describe the tasks and corresponding schedules that will be taken to assure that, within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended, these permit requirements are met:

6. *We will develop procedures for determining the TP and TSS treatment effectiveness of City owned ponds.*

7. *We inspect structural stormwater BMPs annually, and ponds and outfalls once within the permit cycle. However, we are currently only inspecting stockpile, storage and material handling areas annually. This will be changed to quarterly to meet the MS4 Permit requirements.*

8. *We have an employee stormwater training program, however, we will improve our training program to meet the requirements of the MS4 Permit, specifically items 8a, 8b, and 8c identified above.*

We will complete these tasks within 12 months of the date permit coverage is extended.

10. Provide the name or the position title of the individual(s) who is responsible for implementing and/or coordinating this MCM:

Public Works Director

VI. Compliance Schedule for an Approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with an Applicable Waste Load Allocation (WLA) (Part II.D.6.)

- A. Do you have an approved TMDL with a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) prior to the effective date of the Permit? Yes No
- 1. If **no**, continue to section VII.
 - 2. If **yes**, fill out and attach the MS4 Permit TMDL Attachment Spreadsheet with the following naming convention: *MS4NameHere_TMDL*.

This form is found on the MPCA MS4 website: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/ms4>.

VII. Alum or Ferric Chloride Phosphorus Treatment Systems (Part II.D.7.)

- A. Do you own and/or operate any Alum or Ferric Chloride Phosphorus Treatment Systems which are regulated by this Permit (Part III.F.)? Yes No
- 1. If **no**, this section requires no further information.
 - 2. If **yes**, you own and/or operate an Alum or Ferric Chloride Phosphorus Treatment System within your small MS4, then you must submit the Alum or Ferric Chloride Phosphorus Treatment Systems Form supplement to this document, with the following naming convention: *MS4NameHere_TreatmentSystem*.
- This form is found on the MPCA MS4 website: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/ms4>.

VIII. Add any Additional Comments to Describe Your Program

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(1976 Code, § 58A.03) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 51.28 DEPOSIT.

It is unlawful for any person to deposit garbage from any source, rubbish, offal, or body of a dead animal in any place other than a sanitary landfill or licensed disposal facility.

(1976 Code, § 58A.04) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION

Section

- 52.01 Intent
- 52.02 Statutory authorization
- 52.03 Findings
- 52.04 Purpose
- 52.05 Definitions
- 52.06 Illegal disposal and dumping
- 52.07 Illicit discharges and connections
- 52.08 Good housekeeping provisions
- 52.09 Industrial activity discharges
- 52.10 Notification of spills
- 52.11 Access to building for inspection, monitoring, and/or dye testing
- 52.12 Suspension of storm sewer system access
- 52.13 Enforcement

- 52.99 Penalty

§ 52.01 INTENT.

To promote the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota by requiring illicit discharge and illicit connection management practices for all discharge activities.

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(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.02 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

These regulations are adopted pursuant to M.S. § 462.351.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.03 FINDINGS.

The City of Spring Lake Park hereby finds that non-storm water discharges to the city's municipal separated storm sewer system (MS4) are subject to higher levels of pollutants which enter receiving water bodies adversely affecting the public health, safety and general welfare by impacting water quality, creating nuisances, impairing other beneficial uses of environmental resources and hindering the ability of the city to provide adequate water, sewage, flood control and other community services.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.04 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the city and protect them from adverse effects occasioned by non-storm water discharges by regulating illicit discharges and connections that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and environmentally sensitive land.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.05 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. When inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future tense, words in the plural include the singular, and words in the singular include the plural. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directive.

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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). Sediment and erosion control and storm water management practices used to mitigate adverse effects of land use activities, runoff, sedimentation and non-point source pollution on stream bank erosion, stream hydrology, surface and groundwater replenishment.

CITY. The City of Spring Lake Park.

DISCHARGE. Adding, introducing, releasing, leaking, spilling, casting, throwing or emitting any pollutant, or placing any pollutant in a location where it is likely to pollute waters of the state in the county.

EROSION. The process by which ground surface is worn away by action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

GROUNDWATER. Water contained below the ground surface in the saturated zone including, without limitation, all waters whether under confined, unconfined or perched conditions, in near surface unconsolidated sediment or in rock formations deeper underground.

ILLICIT CONNECTION. Defined as either of the following:

(1) Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illicit discharge to enter the storm drain system including any non-storm water discharge such as sewage, processed wastewater and wash water and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether the drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted or approved by an authorized enforcement agency; or

(2) Any drain or conveyance connected from a residential, commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE. Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm sewer system, except as exempted in § 52.07.

MPCA. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4). The system of conveyances (including sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains) owned or operated by the city and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water and which is not used for collecting or conveying sewage.

NPDES. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The program for issuing, modifying, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits under the Clean Water Act (§§ 301, 318, 402 and 405) and 33 C.F.R. §§ 1317, 1328, 1342 and 1345 authorizing the discharge of pollutants to water of the United States.

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PERSON. Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchise, association or governmental entity.

POLLUTANT. Any substance which, when discharged, has potential to or does, interfere with state designated water uses, obstruct or cause damage to waters of the state, change water color, odor or usability as a drinking water source through causes not attributable to natural stream processes affecting surface water or subsurface processes affecting groundwater, add an unnatural surface film on the water, adversely change other chemical, biological, thermal or physical conditions, in any surface water or stream channel, degrade the quality of ground, or harm human life, aquatic life, or terrestrial plant and wildlife.

POLLUTANT includes dredged soil, solid waste, garbage, wastewater, wastewater sludge, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials rock, sand, dust, industrial waste, sediment, nutrients, toxic substances, pesticide, herbicide, trace metal, automotive fluid petroleum-based substance and oxygen-demanding material.

POLLUTE. To discharge pollutants into waters of the state.

POLLUTION. The direct or indirect distribution of pollutants into waters of the state.

STATE. The State of Minnesota.

STATE DESIGNATED WATER USES. Uses specified in state water quality standards.

STORM SEWER SYSTEM. A conveyance or system of conveyances that is owned or operated by the city or other entity and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water.

STORM WATER. As defined under Minn. Rules 7077.0105, subpart 41(b), means “precipitation runoff, storm water runoff, snow melt runoff and any other surface runoff and drainage.”

SURFACE WATERS. All waters of the state other than ground waters, which include ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, public ditches, and public drainage systems except those designed and used to collect, convey or dispose of sanitary sewage.

WATERS OF THE STATE. As defined in M.S. § 115.01, Subd. 22, are all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.06 ILLEGAL DISPOSAL AND DUMPING.

(A) No person shall throw, deposit, place, leave, maintain, or keep any substance upon any street, alleyway, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin conduit or drainage structure, business place, or upon any public or private plot of land, so that the same might be or become a pollutant, except in containers, recycling bags, or other lawfully established waste disposal facility.

(B) No person shall intentionally dispose of grass, leaves, dirt or landscape material into a water resource, buffer, street, road, alley, catch basin, culvert curb, gutter, inlet, ditch, natural watercourse, flood control channel canal storm drain or any natural conveyance.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010) Penalty, see § 52.99

§ 52.07 ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS.

(A) No person shall cause any illicit discharge to enter the storm sewer system or any surface water unless such discharge:

(1) Consists of non-storm water that is authorized by an NPDFS permit obtained from the MPCA or a federal agency;

(2) Is associated with fire fighting activities or other activities necessary to protect public health and safety; or

(3) Is one of the following exempt discharges: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, ground water infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, dechlorinated swimming pools (except for routine maintenance of chlorinated swimming pool water) and any other water source not containing pollutants

(B) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the city prior to the time of the test.

(C) No person shall use any illicit connection to intentionally convey non-storm water to the city's storm sewer system.

(D) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm sewer system is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation,

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illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

(E) A person is considered to be in violation of this chapter if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the storm sewer system, or allows such a connection to continue.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.08 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROVISIONS.

Any owner or occupant of property within the city shall comply with the following good housekeeping requirements;

(A) No person shall leave, deposit, discharge, dump, or otherwise expose any chemical or septic waste in an area where discharge to streets or storm sewer system may occur. This section shall apply to both actual and potential discharges.

(1) Individual septic systems must be maintained to prevent failure which has the potential to pollute surface water.

(2) Recreational vehicle sewage shall be disposed to a proper sanitary waste facility. Waste should not be discharged in an area where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.

(3) Prior to draining swimming pools, water shall be allowed to sit seven days without the addition of chlorine to allow for chlorine to evaporate before discharge.

(B) Runoff of water from the washing down of paved areas in commercial or industrial property is prohibited unless necessary for health or safety purposes and not in violation of any other provisions of city codes.

(C) Mobile washing companies (carpet cleaning, mobile vehicle washing, and the like) shall dispose of wastewater to the sanitary sewer. Wastewater should not be discharged where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.

(D) Storage of materials, machinery and equipment.

(1) Objects, such as motor vehicle parts, containing grease, oil or other hazardous substances, and unsealed receptacles containing hazardous materials shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.

(2) Any machinery or equipment that is to be repaired or maintained in areas susceptible to runoff shall be placed in a confined area to contain leaks, spills, or discharges.

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(E) Debris and residue shall be removed, as noted below.

(1) All motor vehicle parking lots and private streets shall be swept, at a minimum of once a year in the spring to remove debris. Such debris shall be collected and properly disposed.

(2) Fuel and chemical residue or other types of potentially harmful materials, such as animal waste, garbage or batteries shall be removed as soon as possible and disposed of properly. Household hazardous waste may be disposed of through the county collection program or at any other appropriate disposal site and shall not be placed in a trash container.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010) Penalty, see § 52.99

§ 52.09 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY DISCHARGES.

Any person subject to an industrial activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with the permit may be required in a form acceptable to the city prior to the following discharges to the storm sewer system. All facilities that have storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must adhere to the following guidelines:

(A) Any person responsible for a property or premises, which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at the person's expense, additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the storm sewer system.

(B) These BMPs shall be part of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.10 NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into the storm sewer system, or water of the state, the person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, the person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of

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a release of non-hazardous materials, the person shall notify the city no later than the next business day.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.11 ACCESS TO BUILDING FOR INSPECTION, MONITORING, AND/OR DYE TESTING.

(A) The city shall be permitted to enter and inspect all buildings as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this chapter.

(B) Facility operators shall allow the city ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, dye testing, examination and copying of records that relate to the discharge of storm water.

(C) The city shall have the right to set up at any building, such devices as are necessary to conduct monitoring, sampling and/or dye testing of the facility's storm water discharge.

(D) The city has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary.

(E) Unreasonable delays in allowing the city access to a facility is a violation of this chapter.

(F) If the city has been refused access to any part of the premises from which storm water is discharged, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this section, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the city may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.12 SUSPENSION OF STORM SEWER SYSTEM ACCESS.

(A) *Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situations.* The city may, without prior notice, suspend storm sewer system discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the storm sewer system or waters of the state. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension

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order issued in an emergency, the city may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the storm sewer system or waters of the state, or to minimize danger to persons.

(B) *Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge.* Any person discharging to the storm sewer system in violation of this chapter may have their storm sewer system access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. A person commits an offense if the person reinstates storm sewer system access to premises terminated pursuant to this section, without the prior approval of the city.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.13 ENFORCEMENT.

(A) *Notice of violation.* Whenever the city finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this section, the city may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. The notice may require without limitation:

- (1) The performance of monitoring, analyses and reporting;
- (2) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
- (3) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
- (4) The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
- (5) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; and
- (6) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

(B) If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. The notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

(C) If the bill received for abatement and/or restoration is not paid within 30 days, the city may draw the amount of the bill from any financial guarantees the city may hold or may assess the property from which the offense originated. After notice and hearing as provided pursuant to M.S. § 429.061, the City Council may then spread the charges against the property benefitted as a special assessment under M.S. § 429.101 for certification to the County Auditor and collection along with the current taxes the following year or in annual installations not

exceeding ten as the Council may determine in each case.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 52.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99.

(B) The offending party may be issued an administrative citation for the unsatisfactory condition at the time written notice of violation is given. The city may also enforce M.S. § 169.42 with the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor as prescribed by law.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE VII: TRAFFIC CODE

Chapter

70. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

71. PARKING REGULATIONS

CHAPTER 70: TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Section

Traffic Regulations

- 70.01 State statutes adopted by reference
- 70.02 Definitions
- 70.03 Unreasonable acceleration; prima facie violations

Seasonal Road Restrictions

- 70.15 Seasonal road restrictions; Council authority
- 70.16 Notice requirement
- 70.17 Exception; permission and bond required

(Ord. 362, passed 11-16-2009)

§ 150.192 COLLECTION AUTHORIZED.

The city is authorized to collect inspection costs, as determined from time to time by ordinance, from a property owner who consumes excessive inspection services, or from a person who makes repeated unfounded requests for enforcement. Unpaid excessive inspection costs may be specially assessed against the property in the manner prescribed by law. For § 150.191(A)(1) or (2), excessive consumption of inspection services, double the cost may be imposed.

(Ord. 362, passed 11-16-2009)

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

§ 150.200 INTENT.

To promote the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota by requiring proper stormwater management practices for construction activity.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.201 STATUTORY AUTHORITY.

These regulations are adopted pursuant to M.S. § 462.351.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.202 FINDINGS.

The City of Spring Lake Park hereby finds that uncontrolled land disturbing activity at construction sites are subject to soil erosion and other pollutants which enter into receiving water bodies adversely affecting the public health, safety and general welfare by impacting water quality, creating nuisances and impairing other beneficial uses of environmental resources.

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(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.203 PURPOSE.

To promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the City of Spring Lake Park and protect them from adverse effects occasioned by poorly sited development or incompatible activities by regulating land disturbing activities that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality; by minimizing conflicts and encouraging proper installation and maintenance of best management practices (BMPs) for land disturbing activities, and by requiring detailed review standards and procedures for land disturbing activities proposed for such areas, thereby achieving a balance between development, redevelopment and protection of water quality.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.204 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. When inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include future tense, words in the plural number include the singular number and words in the singular number include the plural number. The word “shall is always mandatory and not merely directive.

APPLICANT. Any person who wishes to obtain a building permit, zoning or subdivision approval.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing and minimizing the degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions and other management practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.

DETENTION FACILITY. A permanent natural or man-made structure, including wetlands, for the temporary storage of runoff which contains a permanent pool of water.

DISCHARGE. The release, conveyance, channeling, runoff or drainage of storm water including snowmelt from a construction site.

EXPOSED SOIL AREAS. All areas of a construction site where the vegetation (trees, shrubs, brush, grasses, and the like) or impervious surface has been removed, thus rendering the

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soil more prone to erosion. This includes topsoil stockpile areas, borrow areas and disposal areas within the construction site. It does not include stockpiles or surcharge areas of gravel, concrete or bituminous. Once soil is exposed it is considered “exposed soil,” until it meets the definition of **FINAL STABILIZATION**.

FINAL STABILIZATION. Means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures have been employed. Simply sowing grass is not considered **FINAL STABILIZATION**.

LAND DISTURBING OR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. Any change of the land surface including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling, grading and the construction of any structure.

PERSON. Any individual, firm, corporation partnership, franchise, association or governmental entity.

PUBLIC WATERS. Waters of the state as defined in M.S. § 103G.005, Subd. 15.

RETENTION FACILITY. A permanent natural or man-made structure that provides for the storage of storm water runoff by means of a permanent pool of water.

SEDIMENT. Solid matter carried by water, sewage, or other liquids.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP). A joint storm water and erosion and sediment control plan containing the requirements of this subchapter, that when implemented will decrease soil erosion on a parcel of land and off-site nonpoint pollution due to sedimentation.

STRUCTURE. Anything manufactured, constructed or erected which is normally attached to or positioned on land, including portable structures earthen structures, roads, parking lots, paved storage areas, fences and retaining walls.

WATERS OF THE STATE. As defined in M.S. § 115.01, Subd. 22 the term **WATERS OF THE STATE** means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies of accumulations of water, surface or underground natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

WETLANDS. Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this definition, **WETLANDS** must have the following three attributes:

- (1) Have a predominance of hydric soils;

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(2) Are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and

(3) Under normal circumstances support a prevalence of such vegetation.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.205 SCOPE AND EFFECT.

(A) *Applicability.* Every applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, or a permit to allow land disturbing activities greater than or equal to one acre or part of a larger common plan or development greater or equal to one acre, must submit a stormwater pollution prevention plan to the Zoning Administrator. No building permit, subdivision approval, or permit to allow land disturbing activities shall be issued until approval of the stormwater pollution prevention plan or a waiver of the approval requirement has been obtained in strict conformance with the provisions of this subchapter. The provisions of division (B) of this section apply to all land, public or private.

(B) *Exemptions.* The provisions of this subchapter do not apply to:

(1) Any part of a subdivision if a plat for the subdivision has been approved by the City Council on or before the effective date of this subchapter;

(2) A lot for which a building permit has been approved on or before the effective date of this subchapter;

(3) Installation of fences, signs, telephone and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles;

(4) Emergency work to protect life, limb or property; or

(5) Tilling, planting or harvesting of agricultural, horticultural or forestry crops.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.206 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

(A) *Application.* A written application for stormwater pollution prevention plan

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approval, along with the proposed stormwater pollution prevention plan, shall be filed with the city and shall include a statement indicating the grounds upon which the approval is requested, that the proposed use permitted is by right or as an exception in the underlying zoning district and adequate evidence showing that the proposed use will conform to the standards set forth in this subchapter. Prior to applying for approval of a stormwater pollution prevention plan, an applicant may have the stormwater pollution prevention plan reviewed by the appropriate departments of the city.

(B) Three sets of clearly legible blue or black lined copies of drawings and required information shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator and shall be accompanied by a receipt evidencing the payment of all required fees for processing and/or financial securities. Drawings shall be prepared to a scale appropriate to the site of the project and suitable for the review to be performed. At a minimum, the scale shall be one inch equals 100 feet.

(C) *Stormwater pollution prevention plan.* At a minimum, the stormwater pollution prevention plan shall contain the following information.

(1) *Existing site map.* A map of existing site conditions showing the site and immediately adjacent areas, including:

(a) The name and address of the applicant, the property identification number, date and scale of drawing and number of sheets;

(b) Location of the tract by an insert map at a scale sufficient to clearly identify the location of the property and giving such information as the names and numbers of adjoining roads, utilities, subdivisions or other landmarks;

(c) Existing topography with a contour interval appropriate to the topography of the land but in no case having a contour interval greater than two feet;

(d) A delineation of all streams rivers, public waters and wetlands located on and immediately adjacent to the site, including depth of water, a description of all vegetation which may be found in the water, a statement of general water quality and any classification given to the water body or wetland by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and/or the United States Army Corps of Engineers;

(e) Location and dimension of existing storm water drainage systems and natural drainage patterns on and immediately adjacent to the site delineating in which direction and at what rate storm water is conveyed from the site, identifying the receiving stream, river, public water or wetland and setting forth those areas of the unaltered site where storm water collects;

(f) A description of the soils of the site, including a map indicating soil types of areas to be disturbed as well as a soil report containing information on the

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suitability of the soils for the type of development proposed and describing any remedial steps to be taken by the applicant to render the soils suitable;

(g) Vegetative cover and clearly delineating any vegetation proposed for removal; and

(h) One hundred year floodplain, flood fringes and floodways.

(2) *Site construction plan.* A site construction plan including:

(a) Locations and dimensions of all proposed land disturbing activities;

(b) Locations and dimensions of all temporary soil or dirt stockpiles;

(c) Locations and dimensions of all construction site erosion control measures and best management practices (BMPs) necessary to meet the minimum BMP requirements listed in § 150.208; and

(d) Schedule of anticipated start and completion date of each land disturbing activity including the installation of construction site erosion and sediment control measures needed to meet the requirements of this subchapter.

(3) *Plan of final site conditions.* A plan of final site conditions on the same scale as the existing site map showing the site changes and how the site will be stabilized after construction is completed, including finished grading shown at contours at the same interval as provided above or as required to clearly indicate the relationship of proposed changes to existing topography and remaining features.

(a) A landscape plan, drawn to an appropriate scale, including dimensions and distances and the location, type, size at time of planting and description of all proposed landscape materials which will be added to the site as part of the project.

(b) A drainage plan of the final site conditions delineating in which direction and at what rate storm water will be conveyed from the site and setting forth the areas of the site where storm water will be allowed to collect.

(c) The proposed size, location and intended use of any structures to be erected on the site.

(d) A clear delineation and tabulation of all areas which shall be paved or surfaced, including a description of the surfacing material to be used.

(e) Any other information pertinent to the particular project which in the opinion of the applicant is necessary for the review of the project.

(f) Copy of MPCA permit number for discharging storm water from construction activity. (MN R100001)

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.207 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REVIEW PROCESS.

(A) *Process.* For a subdivision, the stormwater pollution prevention plan shall be submitted with the preliminary plat application. For building and other permits, stormwater pollution prevention plans meeting the requirements of § 150.206 and minimum BMP requirements of § 150.208 will be reviewed by the City Engineer who may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the stormwater pollution prevention plan.

(B) *Duration.* Approval of a plan submitted under the provisions of this subchapter shall expire one year after the date of approval unless construction has commenced in accordance with the plan. However, if prior to the expiration of approval, the applicant makes a written request to the city for an extension of time to commence construction setting forth the reason for the requested extension, the City Council may grant one extension of not greater than one single year. The city shall make a decision on the extension within 30 days of receipt. Any plan may be revised in the same manner as originally approved.

(C) *Condition.* A stormwater pollution prevention plan may be approved subject to compliance with conditions reasonable and necessary to insure that the requirements contained in this subchapter are met. Such conditions may, among other matters, limit the size, kind or character of the proposed development, require replacement of vegetation, establish required monitoring procedures, stage the work over time, or require alteration of the site design.

(D) *Financial security.* Prior to approval of any stormwater pollution prevention plan the applicant shall submit a financial security in an amount specified by the City Council. The securities shall guarantee completion and compliance with conditions within a specific time, which time may be extended in accordance with division (B) of this section. The adequacy, conditions and acceptability of any financial security shall be determined by the City Council.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.208 MINIMUM CONSTRUCTION SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

(A) No stormwater pollution prevention plan which fails to meet the standards contained in this section shall be approved by the City Council or designated representative.

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(B) *Site dewatering.* Water pumped from the site shall be treated by temporary sedimentation basins, grit chambers, sand filters, upflow chambers, hydrocyclones, swirl concentrators or other appropriate controls. Water may not be discharged in a manner that causes nuisance conditions, erosion, scour, or flooding of the site or receiving channels or a wetland. All discharge points must be adequately protected from erosion and scour. The discharge must be dispersed over natural rock riprap, sand bags, plastic sheeting or other accepted energy dissipation measures. Adequate sedimentation control measures are required for discharge water that contains suspended solids.

(C) *Construction site waste.*

(1) *Waste and material disposal.* All waste, unused building material (including garbage debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, toxic materials or hazardous materials), collected sediment, asphalt and concrete millings, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, construction and demolition debris and other wastes must be disposed of properly and must comply with MPCA disposal requirements.

(2) *Hazardous materials.* Oil, gasoline, paint and any hazardous substances must be properly stored, including secondary containment, to prevent spill leaks or other discharge. Restricted access to storage areas must be provided to prevent vandalism. Storage and disposal of hazardous waste must be in compliance with MPCA regulations.

(3) *Liquid Waste.* All other non-storm water discharges (concrete truck washout, vehicle washing, maintenance spills, and the like) conducted during the construction activity shall not be discharged to the municipal storm sewer, wetlands, natural drainageways or waters of the state.

(4) *Sanitary facilities.* Adequate on-site sanitary facilities shall be provided in convenient location(s) for all persons who work on the site.

(D) *Tracking.* Vehicle tracking of sediment onto paved surfaces must be removed by street sweeping as needed to prevent discharge of sediment-laden water from entering the city storm sewer system.

(E) *Drain inlet protection.* All storm drain inlets shall be protected during construction with control measures approved by the City Engineer until final establishment has been accomplished or until approval from the city.

(F) *Site runoff control.* Channelized runoff from adjacent areas passing through the site shall be diverted around disturbed areas, if practical. Diverted runoff shall be conveyed in a manner that will not erode the conveyance at receiving channels. All temporary or permanent drainage channels must be stabilized within 24 hours of being connected to a water of the state. Sediment control is required along channel edges to reduce sediment reaching the channel.

(G) *Site phasing.* All activities on the site shall be conducted in a logical sequence to

minimize the area of base soil exposed at any one time.

(H) *Soil stabilization.* All exposed soil left inactive for 14 or more days must have temporary or permanent stabilization year round.

(I) *Temporary sediment basins.* For sites with more than ten acres disturbed at one time, or if a channel originates in the disturbed area one or more temporary or permanent sedimentation basins shall be constructed. Each sedimentation basin shall have a surface area of at least 1% of the area draining to the basin and at least three feet of depth and constructed in accordance with accepted design specifications. Sediment shall be removed to maintain a depth of three feet. The basin discharge rate shall also be sufficiently low as to not cause erosion, scour, or flooding along the discharge channel or the receiving water.

(J) *Sediment control.* Silt fence or equivalent sediment control measures shall be placed along all side slopes and down slope sides of the site. If a channel or area of concentrated runoff passes through the site, silt fence shall be placed along the channel edges to reduce sediment reaching the channel. The use of silt fence or equivalent sediment control measures must include a maintenance and inspection schedule.

(K) *Stockpile protection.* Any soil or dirt storage piles containing more than ten cubic yards of material should not be located with a downslope drainage length of less than 25 feet from the toe of the pile to a roadway or drainage channel. If remaining for more than seven days, they shall be temporarily stabilized by mulch, vegetation, tarps, or other means and enclosed by a silt fence or equivalent sediment control measures. Stockpiles which will be in existence for less than seven days shall be enclosed by silt fence or equivalent sediment control measure around the pile. In-street utility repair or construction soil or dirt storage piles located closer than 25 of a roadway or drainage channel must be covered with tarps or suitable alternative control, if exposed for more than seven days.

(L) *Inspection and maintenance.* All stormwater management BMPs shall be inspected weekly or after every 1/2-inch rain event by the applicant. If sediment has reached 1/3 the capacity of the sediment control practice, appropriate maintenance or replacement of the BMP must be completed to ensure maximum effectiveness.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.209 COMPLETION OF WORK.

Work will be considered complete when all exposed soil areas have undergone final stabilization, as defined in § 150.204; is constructed to finish grade and is in conformance with all permit conditions of approval to the satisfaction of the city. The applicant or representative shall notify the city when the land disturbing operations are ready for final inspection. Final

approval shall not be given until all work, including installation of all drainage facilities and their protective devices, and all erosion control measures, have been completed and final stabilization has occurred in accordance with this subchapter

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.210 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

(A) *Right of entry.* The applicant shall promptly allow the city and its authorized representatives, upon presentation of identification, to:

(1) Enter upon the permitted site for the purpose of obtaining information, examination of records, conducting investigations, inspections or surveys;

(2) Bring such equipment upon the permitted site as is necessary to conduct such surveys and investigations;

(3) Examine and copy any books, papers, records, or memoranda pertaining to activities or records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permitted site;

(4) Inspect the stormwater pollution control measures; and

(5) Sample and monitor any items or activities pertaining to stormwater pollution control measures.

(B) *Notification by city of failure of the stormwater pollution prevention plan.* If upon inspection by the city or designated representative, the applicant fails to implement the erosion and sediment control practices outlined in the approved stormwater pollution prevention plan or minimum BMP standards outlined in § 150.208, the city will notify the applicant with a letter of failure which outlines the issues of noncompliance and a timeline for completion of any work to bring the site into compliance.

(C) *Failure to conduct corrective work.* When an applicant fails to conform to any provision of this policy within the time stipulated, the city may take the following actions:

(1) Issue a stop work order, withhold the scheduling of inspections, and/or the issuance of a certificate of occupancy;

(2) Revoke any permit issued by the city to the applicant for the site in question or any other of the applicant's sites within the city's jurisdiction;

(3) Direct the correction of the deficiency by city forces or by a separate contract. The issuance of a permit constitutes a right-of-entry for the city or its contractor to enter upon the construction site for the purpose of correcting deficiencies in erosion or sediment

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control; and

(4) All costs incurred by the city in correcting stormwater pollution control deficiencies must be reimbursed by the applicant. If payment is not made within 30 days after costs are incurred by the city, the city may assess the remaining amount against the property. As a condition of the permit, the owner shall waive notice of any assessment hearing to be conducted by the city, concur that the benefit to the property exceeds the amount of the proposed assessment and waive all rights by virtue of M.S. § 429.081 to challenge the amount or validity of assessment.

(D) *Action against the financial security.* If appropriate actions by the applicant have not been completed within seven days after notification by the city, the city may act against the financial security if any of the conditions listed below exist. The city shall use funds from this security to finance any corrective or remedial work undertaken by the city or a contractor under contract to the city and to reimburse the city for all direct costs incurred in the process of remedial work including, but not limited to, staff time and attorney's fees.

(1) The applicant ceases land disturbing activities and/or filling and abandons the work site prior to completion of the city-approved grading plan.

(2) The applicant fails to conform to any city approved grading plan and/or the stormwater pollution control plan as approved by the city, or related supplementary instructions.

(3) The techniques utilized under the stormwater pollution control plan fail within one year of installation.

(4) The applicant fails to reimburse the city for corrective action taken.

(E) *Emergency action.* If circumstances exist such that noncompliance with this subchapter poses an immediate danger to the public health, safety and welfare, as determined by the City Administrator, the city may take emergency preventative action. The city shall also take every reasonable action possible to contact and direct the applicant to take any necessary action. Any cost to the city may be recovered from the applicant's financial security.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

§ 150.999 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99.

(B) Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with or violating any of the

provisions of §§ 150.200 through 150.210 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine or imprisonment or both. All land use and building permits must be suspended until the applicant has corrected the violation. Each day that a separate violation exists constitutes a separate offense.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

CHAPTER 151: CONSTRUCTION ON PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Section

Public Rights-of-Way; Construction; Permits

- 151.01 Management of rights-of-way; authority
- 151.02 Definitions
- 151.03 Obstruction or excavation; permit required
- 151.04 Permit application; joint application
- 151.05 Permit issuance; conditions
- 151.06 Permit fees
- 151.07 Patching and restoration
- 151.08 Supplementary permit applications
- 151.09 Denial of permit
- 151.10 Installation requirements
- 151.11 Notice; inspection
- 151.12 Work done without permit
- 151.13 Supplementary notification
- 151.14 Permit revocation
- 151.15 Mapping data required
- 151.16 Location and relocation of facilities
- 151.17 Damage to other facilities
- 151.18 Right-of-way vacation
- 151.19 Abandoned facilities
- 151.20 Additional obligations
- 151.21 Appeal
- 151.22 Regulatory and police powers reserved

Driveways; Access Lanes; Curb Cuts

Policy 8: The City will review and update city code as necessary to reference the volume control requirements of the jurisdictional watersheds. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Goal: Reduce the volume of stormwater runoff from existing developed areas.

Policy 9: The City will coordinate efforts with the local WMOs to minimize impervious surfaces where feasible when reconstructing streets and other paved surfaces and provide volume control mitigation as identified in Policy 7.

Policy 10: Where practical, the City will encourage the use of infiltration BMPs in existing developed areas, taking into consideration site limitations such as soil conditions, depth to groundwater, and maintenance issues.

7.2.4 NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT LOADING

Goal: Reduce the nutrient and sediment loads discharged from land development or redevelopment.

Policy 11: The City will strive for the non-degradation of receiving waters within the City by enforcing current stormwater management standards, and in cooperation with the local WMOs stormwater management standards.

Policy 12: For the portions of the City within the jurisdiction of RCWD, the nutrient and sediment load requirements are incorporated into RCWDs volume control requirement. The nutrient and sediment load requirements for projects in CCWD are found in Section 9.6 of their rules.

Policy 13: The City will review and update city code as necessary to reference the nutrient and sediment load requirements of the jurisdictional watersheds. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 14: The City shall develop an ordinance to address the maintenance of private stormwater BMPs. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-10 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 15: The City will require outlet skimming up to the 5-year storm event (3.6-inches in 24 hours) High Water Level in all new stormwater ponds.

7.2.5 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Goal: Prevent sediment from construction sites from entering the City's surface water resources.

Policy 16: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the erosion and sediment control ordinance as outlined in the NPDES MS4 permit. This policy is consistent with BMP 4-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 17: The City will require that erosion and sediment control practices are consistent with the standards identified in the current MPCA Construction General Permit and the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. This policy is consistent with BMP 4-2 in the City's SWPPP.

7.3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Overall Goal: Protect the City's wetlands, lakes, groundwater, and natural areas to preserve the functions and values of these resources for future generations through the Wetland Conservation Act, buffer standards, groundwater protection rules and coordination with outside agencies.

7.3.1 WETLAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Protect and preserve wetlands to maintain or improve their function and value.

Policy 18: The City will defer the administration of Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) responsibilities to RCWD and CCWD for the portions of the City that lie within the jurisdictional boundary of each. As projects are submitted, the City will continue to coordinate WCA activities with RCWD or CCWD.

Policy 19: The City will coordinate wetland restoration activities with the local WMOs.

Policy 20: The City will require that runoff from new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects be pre-treated prior to discharge to wetlands in accordance with the requirements of RCWD and CCWD.

Policy 21: The City will require that, prior to development activities or public projects, a wetland delineation must be completed, including a field delineation and report detailing the findings of the delineation.

Policy 22: The City will require that a wetland inventory and assessment be prepared for any new development, redevelopment, or site expansion project immediately adjacent to a wetland. Minnesota Routine Assessment Methodology (current version) is the required method of assessment for evaluating wetland functions and values.

Policy 23: A minimum wetland buffer width around all wetlands shall be consistent with the buffer requirements of the RCWD (Rule F) or CCWD (Section 8.2 of their current rules), depending on the location of the project.

(1976 Code, § 36.09) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 156.115 SITE PLAN REVIEW.

(A) *Purpose.* It is the policy of the city to encourage excellence in site and building design of commercial and industrial development in zoning districts C-1, C-2, C-3, and I-1. The site plan review enables the City Council to insure that the applicant has made adequate provisions for utilities (sewer, water, and storm sewer), traffic (off-street parking, circulation access), safety precautions (lighting, pedestrian walks, traffic-control signs), and amenities (exterior design, landscaping, and screening).

(B) *Required information for site plans.* A building permit application in the above listed zoning districts shall include 11 copies of site plans presenting the following information:

(1) Complete architectural plans showing the floor plans and elevation of the proposed buildings, and identification of the use of each structure;

(2) Complete plans and specifications for exterior wall finishes proposed for all principal and accessory buildings;

(3) Provision for off-street parking, vehicle storage, internal and external circulation, and supplementary traffic data in sufficient detail to calculate traffic generation, parking requirements;

(4) The type and placement of signs, other than street name signs;

(5) The type and location of firefighting facilities;

(6) The nature and extent of cut and fill and degree of soil compaction, along with related engineering data;

(7) Plans and specifications for facilities for drainage of the lots, if any, and the sites, streets, highways, and alleys, including provisions of storm drainage, culverts, and appurtenant structures and reference to supplementary data for drainage;

(8) Plans and specifications for distribution and service lines for water supply to the building site; wells or other sources of supply;

(9) Plans and specifications for sewage and all liquid or solid waste storage and disposal facilities, including main and secondary collection lines and stub-offs from the secondary collection lines to the building site;

(10) The type, placement, and number of traffic safety signs and traffic-control

Spring Lake Park, MN Code of Ordinances

devices;

(11) The type, placement, and number of lighting devices for parking lot and building lighting, including height, wattage, direction of illumination, and expected light intensity;

(12) Barricades and other safety devices;

(13) Complete landscaping and screening plans, including species and sizes of trees and shrubs proposed; and

(14) Complete plans for proposed sidewalks to service parking, recreation, and service areas.

(C) *Procedure for approval of site plans.* Upon receipt of site plans, the Zoning Administrator shall refer copies of the same to the Police Department, the Fire Department, the City Engineer, and other city departments as are appropriate. Each of these departments shall within 15 days advise the Zoning Administrator whether the site plans are in conformance with the provisions of all applicable ordinances and policies of the city insofar as the same fall within the jurisdiction of each particular department. Upon receipt of the comments and advice from the aforementioned departments, the Zoning Administrator shall place the site plan review approval on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled Council meeting for Council action thereon.

(D) *Exceptions to site plan review procedure.* An applicant may not have to present information required by division (B) of this section in cases where the city staff determines that the application will not affect utilities (sewer, water, and storm sewer), traffic (off-street parking, circulation, access), safety precautions (lighting, pedestrian walks, traffic-control signs), or amenities (exterior design, landscaping, and screening).

(1) An applicant will not be required to file a separate site plan review under this section in cases where the site plan review is an integrated part of another independent review made by the city, i.e., special use application.

(2) Under circumstances to be determined by the city staff, an applicant may be permitted to file a partial site plan for that portion of his or her total project that will impact on any of the above- described subjects of concern to the city.

(E) *Building permits.* Following approval of the site plans, the Building Inspector may grant building permits for proposed structures provided that the proposed structure meets the requirements of the city building code and all other applicable city ordinances and regulations.

(F) *Site plan review fees.* The person applying for site plan approval shall fill out and submit an application, in the form prescribed by the city, to the Zoning Administrator. The

application shall be accompanied by a fee as established by resolution of the City Council to cover administrative expenses relating to the site plan review.

(1976 Code, § 36.10) Penalty, see § 10.99

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

§ 156.130 PURPOSE.

(A) The provisions of this subchapter are intended to provide areas which can be developed with some modification of the strict application of regulations of the normal zoning districts in accordance with the provisions and regulations contained herein.

(B) Planned unit developments may be developed within any district with the overall population density, number of living units, or intensity of use permitted to be constructed in general conformance with the provisions of the basic zoning district in which it is located. Higher densities or intensities may be allowed than those permitted in the zoning district with the specific density or intensity determined by the Planning Commission and City Council. However, rather than strictly enforcing the concept of uniformity of building types in each district, this provision will encourage:

- (1) Flexibility in land development to benefit from new technology in building design and construction and land development;
- (2) Variety in the organization of site elements, building densities, and housing types;
- (3) Higher standards of site and building design through the use of trained and experienced land planners, registered architects, or landscape architects to prepare plans for all planned unit developments;
- (4) Preservation and enhancement of desirable site characteristics and open space; and
- (5) More efficient and effective use of land, open space, and public facilities.

(1976 Code, § 37.01)

§ 156.131 PERMITTED USES.

Section 7 – Goals and Policies

7.1 SUMMARY

Surface water management issues within the City are primarily defined by the requirements of current or pending programs. The goals and policies outlined in this plan are grouped by their relationship to the key issues listed below:

- Section 7.2 Land Development and Redevelopment – Goals and policies to prevent flooding and adverse impacts to water resources from land disturbance and impervious surfaces.
- Section 7.3 Resource Management – Goals and policies for managing Spring Lake Park’s wetlands, lakes, and groundwater, to preserve and protect these resources.
- Section 7.4 Citywide Program Elements – Goals and policies for managing water resources and drainage systems on a citywide scale, to effectively achieve surface water management goals.
- Section 7.5 Support of Other Agencies – Goals and policies to coordinate local surface water management with the work of watershed management organizations and state agencies.

The following goals and policies reflect current city policy and the City’s current SWPPP, as well as additional goals and policies necessary for consistency with the goals and policies of state, regional, and local watershed authorities.

7.2 LAND DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

Overall Goal: Manage land disturbance and increased impervious surfaces to prevent flooding and adverse impacts to water resources through the cooperation with the stormwater management standards identified by the WMOs with jurisdiction in Spring Lake Park.

7.2.1 RUNOFF RATE

Goal: Control the rate of stormwater runoff from development to reduce downstream flooding and erosion.

Policy 1: Peak runoff rates from regulated new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects shall not exceed existing rates for the 2-year (2.8-inches in 24 hours), 10-year (4.2-inches in 24-hours), and 100-year (5.9-inches in 24 hours) rainfall events. Rate control below existing rates may be necessary where downstream capacity issues are identified, which will require coordination with the local WMOs and adjacent municipalities. The City will defer to the

jurisdictional watershed regarding the use of NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depths for calculating peak runoff rates.

Policy 2: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the rate control policy identified above. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 3: The City will require that the maximum duration for rainfall critical event analysis shall be 24 hours. The City will require the use of the hydrograph method of analysis and the SCS Type II storm distribution, unless otherwise required by the use of NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depths.

7.2.2 FLOOD PREVENTION AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Goal: Provide adequate storage and conveyance of runoff and control development in flood prone areas to protect the public safety and minimize property damage.

Policy 4: The City will require that the low opening elevation of new structures provide a minimum of 2-feet of freeboard above the 100-year High Water Level (the HWL from both TP-40 and NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depths should be evaluated) and 1-foot of freeboard above the emergency overflow of an adjacent pond, or for areas within the jurisdiction of RCWD, comply with RCWD freeboard requirements in Rule C, Section 9(g), if RCWD requirements are more stringent.

Policy 5: Require on-site mitigation for any loss in existing flood storage volume, unless the 100-year (both TP-40 and NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depths should be evaluated) floodplain boundary is fully contained on-site, to preserve the existing water storage capacity of all waterbodies in the City and minimize the frequency and severity of high water.

Policy 6: The City will incorporate language into their post construction runoff control ordinance specific to floodplain management, consistent with state and local WMO guidance.

7.2.3 RUNOFF VOLUME

Goal: Reduce pollutant loads and impacts to water bodies and encourage groundwater recharge, by reducing the volume of stormwater runoff from development and redevelopment areas.

Policy 7: The City will defer the enforcement of volume control requirements to RCWD and CCWD for construction projects within their jurisdiction.

Policy 8: The City will review and update city code as necessary to reference the volume control requirements of the jurisdictional watersheds. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Goal: Reduce the volume of stormwater runoff from existing developed areas.

Policy 9: The City will coordinate efforts with the local WMOs to minimize impervious surfaces where feasible when reconstructing streets and other paved surfaces and provide volume control mitigation as identified in Policy 7.

Policy 10: Where practical, the City will encourage the use of infiltration BMPs in existing developed areas, taking into consideration site limitations such as soil conditions, depth to groundwater, and maintenance issues.

7.2.4 NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT LOADING

Goal: Reduce the nutrient and sediment loads discharged from land development or redevelopment.

Policy 11: The City will strive for the non-degradation of receiving waters within the City by enforcing current stormwater management standards, and in cooperation with the local WMOs stormwater management standards.

Policy 12: For the portions of the City within the jurisdiction of RCWD, the nutrient and sediment load requirements are incorporated into RCWDs volume control requirement. The nutrient and sediment load requirements for projects in CCWD are found in Section 9.6 of their rules.

Policy 13: The City will review and update city code as necessary to reference the nutrient and sediment load requirements of the jurisdictional watersheds. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 14: The City shall develop an ordinance to address the maintenance of private stormwater BMPs. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-10 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 15: The City will require outlet skimming up to the 5-year storm event (3.6-inches in 24 hours) High Water Level in all new stormwater ponds.

7.2.5 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Goal: Prevent sediment from construction sites from entering the City's surface water resources.

Policy 16: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the erosion and sediment control ordinance as outlined in the NPDES MS4 permit. This policy is consistent with BMP 4-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Local Surface Water Management Plan

Report

Spring Lake Park

May 2009



June 2, 2009

Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Spring Lake Park
1301 81st Avenue N.E.
Spring Lake Park, MN 55432



Re: Local Surface Water Management Plan
Bonestroo File No.: 000018-08130-0

Dear Honorable Mayor and City Council Members:

Transmitted herewith is Spring Lake Park's Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP) that was approved by the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO) on May 21, 2009 and the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) on May 27, 2009. The approved LSWMP was adopted by the Spring Lake Park City Council on June 1, 2009. Copies of the LSWMP approval letters from the RCWD and SCWMO, and Spring Lake Park City Council Resolution 09-05 adopting the LSWMP are included in Appendix F.

This LSWMP addresses water quantity, quality, and wetland management issues and priorities within the City, coordinating these priorities closely with those of the two Watershed Management Organizations with jurisdiction in Spring Lake Park, namely: RCWD and SCWMO.

This LSWMP incorporates review comments from the SCWMO, RCWD, Metropolitan Council, and the City. Consequently, the LSWMP represents a consensus among different levels of government on Spring Lake Park's approach to managing its local water resources as well as how Spring Lake Park's efforts fit with broader regional water resource management objectives. Equally important, the Plan meets the requirements listed under Minnesota Statute 103B, Minnesota Rules 8410, and applicable jurisdictional Watershed Management Organization rules and standards.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve the city of Spring Lake Park. If you have any questions regarding the Local Surface Water Management Plan, please contact me at (651) 604-4801.

Sincerely,

BONESTROO

Handwritten signature of Bradley P. Schleeter in black ink.

Bradley P. Schleeter
Project Manager

Handwritten signature of Joseph R. Rhein in black ink.

Joseph R. Rhein
Client Service Manager

I hereby certify that this plan, specification, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Handwritten signature of Bradley P. Schleeter in black ink, identical to the one above.

Bradley P. Schleeter, P.E.

Date: June 2, 2009

Reg. No.: 45013

St. Paul
St. Cloud
Rochester
Milwaukee
Chicago

Engineering
Planning
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Executive Summary

This Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP) has been developed to serve as a comprehensive planning document to guide the city of Spring Lake Park in conserving, protecting, and managing its surface water resources and comply with the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, Minnesota Rules 8410, and the requirements of the local Watershed Management Organizations (WMOs) with jurisdiction within Spring Lake Park. This document provides an inventory of water resource related information including the results of assessments conducted by other governmental units, both local and state. From this inventory and assessment, Spring Lake Park sets forth its goals and policies and implementation program.

The plan is organized as follows:

- Section 1 offers an introduction to and purpose of the Plan, including the plan content requirements of the local WMOs.
- Section 2 of this Plan provides an inventory of land and water resources within the City including a description of the physical setting, available and pertinent water resources data, and land use maps.
- Section 3 includes a comprehensive documentation of the regulatory agencies influencing the management of surface water resources in Spring Lake Park.
- Section 4 describes plans, studies, and rules related to surface water management in Spring Lake Park.
- Section 5 identifies the stormwater management agreements between Spring Lake Park and other entities.
- Section 6 provides a current assessment of surface water management in Spring Lake Park, including the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting process, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) discussions, comparison of regulatory standards, and identification of issues and corrective actions.
- Section 7 lists the goals and policies identified to address surface water management needs in the City.
- Section 8 identifies implementation projects and activities to address assessment items from Section 6 and the goals and policies from Section 7.
- Section 9 outlines the continued administration of this plan with respect to plan updates and amendments.

Section 1 – Purpose and Scope

1.1 PURPOSE

This Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP) will serve as a comprehensive planning document to guide the city of Spring Lake Park (City) in conserving, protecting, and managing its surface water resources. This plan has been created to meet the requirements detailed in Minnesota Statutes 103B and Minnesota Rules 8410, administered by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. This plan is also consistent with the goals and policies of the Metropolitan Council's *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*, and the two watershed management organizations having jurisdiction within the City: Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO), and Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD). This plan may be periodically amended to remain current with local practices and policies.

1.2 SCOPE

This LSWMP serves multiple purposes including statutory and rule compliance. Minnesota statute 103B.235 defines content for local water management plans. According to the statute's text:

Each local plan, in the degree of detail required in the watershed plan, shall:

- (1) describe existing and proposed physical environment and land use;*
- (2) define drainage areas and the volumes, rates, and paths of stormwater runoff;*
- (3) identify areas and elevations for stormwater storage adequate to meet performance standards established in the watershed plan;*
- (4) define water quality and water quality protection methods adequate to meet performance standards established in the watershed plan;*
- (5) identify regulated areas; and*
- (6) set forth an implementation program, including a description of official controls and, as appropriate, a capital improvement program.*

Minnesota Rules 8410, written for the Board of Water and Soil Resources, provide more detail on local plan content. Though the BWSR guidance applies specifically to watershed management organizations, this guidance has historically been used to frame expectations for municipal plans. According to Minnesota Rules 8410.0160, local plans must include sections containing:

1. Table of Contents
2. Purpose
3. Water Resource Management Related Agreements
4. Executive Summary

5. Land and water resource inventory
6. Establishment of goals and policies
7. Relation of goals and policies to local, regional, state, and federal plans, goals, and programs
8. Assessment of problems
9. Corrective actions
10. Financial considerations
11. Implementation priorities
12. Amendment procedures
13. Implementation program
14. Appendix

The Spring Lake Park LSWMP is structured to provide the information required by 8410 without holding strictly to the outline contained in the rules. Through this document the City provides signposts identifying where a statutory or rulemaking requirement might be addressed.

The LSWMP must also satisfy Metropolitan Council requirements as contained in their 2030 Water Resources Management Policy Plan. These requirements build on those of Rules 8410.

Beyond state level requirements and those of Metropolitan Council, this plan must conform to the underlying Watershed Management Organization (WMO) Watershed Management Plans. WMOs often outline specific content for local plans that go beyond that required by statute and rule. For the WMOs with jurisdiction in Spring Lake Park, the following local plan requirements pertain:

Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO)

The requirements for local surface water management plans identified in the June 1997 SCWMO 2nd Generation Watershed Management Plan (Appendix J) follows the local plan outline included in Minnesota Rules 8410.

Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD)

Requirements for local surface water management plans from the June 2000 RCWD Water Resource Management Plan (Section 6 – Local Plan Contents) are as follows:

1. Describe existing and proposed physical environment and land use.
2. Define watershed areas and the volume, rates, and paths of stormwater runoff.
3. Identify areas and elevations for stormwater storage adequate to meet performance standards established in the watershed plan.
4. Identify water quality and quantity protection methods adequate to meet performance standards established in the water management plan.
5. Identify regulated areas.

6. Outline procedure for submitting annual report to appropriate agencies which document Wetland Conservation Act and monitoring program data consistent with state compatibility guidelines.
7. Set forth an implementation program, including a description of official controls, inspection program and maintenance, and a capital improvement plan.

This LSWMP is organized as follows:

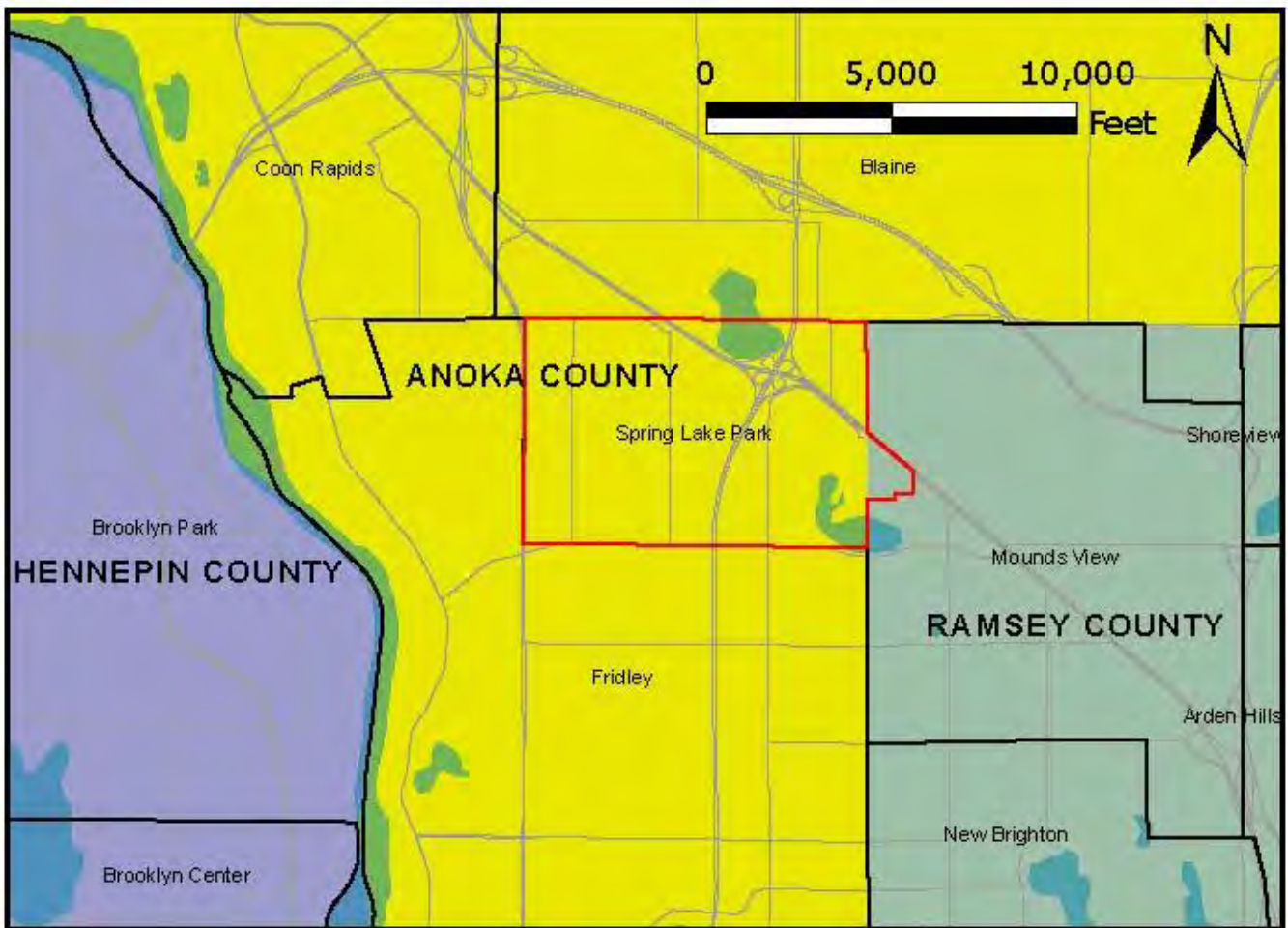
- Section 2: Description of the physical setting; the history, natural resources and land uses within the City.
- Section 3: Summary of the regulatory agencies having jurisdiction in Spring Lake Park.
- Section 4: Identification of related stormwater management studies, plans and reports affecting Spring Lake Park.
- Section 5: Presentation of the water resources related agreements with the City.
- Section 6: Presentation of a collection of the stormwater management related assessments within the City, identifying stormwater management issues and corrective actions, as well as other regulatory assessments to be addressed by the City.
- Section 7: Listing of the goals and policies identified to address surface water management needs in the City.
- Section 8: Identification of implementation projects and activities to address assessment items from Section 6 and the goals and policies from Section 7.
- Section 9: Outline the continued administration of this plan.

Section 2 – Physical Setting

2.1 LOCATION AND HISTORY

Spring Lake Park is an established residential community of small town charm and friendly folks, located primarily in southern Anoka County, with a small portion of the City's eastern edge within Ramsey County. Bordering communities include Blaine to the north, Mounds View to the east, and Fridley to the west and south, as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 - Location Map



The city of Spring Lake Park was established in 1953 and has a total land area of 1,332 acres. The City is now fully urbanized, including a diverse residential population, and a variety of commercial and industrial development. Quick access to 3 major highways allows for easy access to neighboring communities and the entire metro area. Population and household figures for Spring Lake Park to the year 2030 are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 - Spring Lake Park Population and Households

Year	Population	Households
1990	6,532	2,343
2000	6,772	2,724
2010	6,710	2,750
2020	6,710	2,800
2030	6,910	3,000

Source: Metropolitan Council 2030 Regional Development Framework

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

Topography in the city of Spring Lake Park is influenced primarily by the Anoka Sandplain, which leads to the gently rolling terrain seen today. The physical environment characterizing Spring Lake Park historically included prairies, forests, and wetlands; followed by agricultural fields; and the current urban setting.

Spring Lake Park lies within the Anoka Sandplain. As large glacial blocks from the Grantsburg Sublobe (of the larger Des Moines glacial lobe) melted, glacial streams deposited sand in broad, level plains. Shallow lakes formed as these glacial streams became dammed. The particular glacial lake that covered Spring Lake Park is known as glacial Lake Fridley.

Spring Lake Park slopes gradually from an approximate elevation of 910 at the eastern boundary to approximately 880 at its western boundary. Numerous shallow depressions appear amid this gradual east to west slope.

In the post-glacial period no significant streams have drained Spring Lake Park, though the southwestern part of the City does discharge into Stony Brook Creek.

2.3 SOILS

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) developed a Soil Survey for both Anoka County and Ramsey County. One aspect of this survey characterizes most soil types into Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG). The HSG reflects a given soils ability to infiltration stormwater during long duration storms. The four hydrologic soil groups are: Group A - high infiltration, Group B - moderate infiltration, Group C - slow infiltration, and Group D – very slow infiltration.

According to the Soil Survey, Spring Lake Park includes a mix of urban and wetland soil classifications. The urban soils are not assigned a hydrologic soil group (HSG) due to the level of soil disturbance from construction activities prior to the soil survey. However, prior to development, soils in the City were characteristic of soils found in the Zimmerman-Isanti-Lino association. These soils are typically found in level to gently rolling terrain of the Anoka Sandplain and can range from poorly drained to excessively drained. In an undisturbed state, these soils are classified as HSG A and B soils, reflecting a moderate to high infiltration capacity. This classification is consistent with the soil characterizations of long time city staff.

2.4 GEOLOGY

The geology of the region surrounding Spring Lake Park is the result of two different geologic processes:

- Warm, shallow seas covered the area and created conditions for the formation of sedimentary rocks. These formations are present as bedrock in the area.
- Glacial processes have resulted in the development of surficial geology, and therefore, current landforms.

The City's geology is generally characterized by approximately 100 feet of glacial till and outwash overlying sedimentary bedrock. The bedrock units beneath the City are marine sedimentary rocks primarily of the Upper Cambrian to Middle Ordovician ages (450 to 500± million years old). Ranging from deeper/older bedrock to relatively shallow/young bedrock, the specific geologic units include the St. Lawrence/Franconia formation, Jordan Sandstone, and the Prairie du Chien group.

Glacial influence on this area began around 2.5 million years ago and continued until about 10,000 years ago. However, present landscape features in this area and across Minnesota were created by the last episode of glaciation. This episode lasted from about 35,000 to about 10,000 years ago. Two major glacial ice sheet movements constituted this episode during what is known as the late Wisconsin glaciation. The first, the Superior lobe, advanced from the north. The second, the Grantsburg sublobe, advanced from the southwest.

In one period of retreat during the Superior lobe glaciation, melt waters deposited a thick layer of glacial outwash made up of sand and gravel over a widespread area including Spring Lake Park. Another layer of till subsequently covered this outwash. This period of glacial activity lasted from about 30,000 to about 20,000 years ago.

The more recent Grantsburg sublobe glaciation took place between 20,000 and 10,000 years ago. The Grantsburg sublobe, in addition to moving and redepositing materials from the Superior lobe, deposited new materials over the area. As the Grantsburg sublobe retreated and melted, large streams were formed that carried significant amounts of sands. These streams deposited broad level plains of sand and gravel that are referred to as the Anoka sandplain.

2.5 GROUNDWATER

In Anoka County, there are four significant aquifers from which groundwater is typically drawn. In order of depth from shallow to deep, they are:

- The Quaternary (or water table) aquifer: found in glacial deposits.
- The Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer: found in dolomite-sandstone.
- The Franconia-Ironton-Galesville sandstone aquifer: exists beneath a confining layer separating it from the Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer.
- The Mount Simon-Hinckley aquifer: located beneath a siltstone, shale, and silty sandstone confining layer that lies between this aquifer and the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifer.

The Franconia-Ironton-Galesville and Mount Simon-Hinckley aquifers are usually utilized as domestic well sources. Groundwater flow direction in the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifer is not well understood, but likely toward the Mississippi River, while the flow of the Mt. Simon-Hinckley is unknown.

Currently, Spring Lake Park operates four municipal wells. Wells one and two are multi-aquifer wells capable of drawing from the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifer and the Mount Simon-Hinckley aquifer. Wells four and five are single-aquifer wells drawing from the Mount Simon-Hinckley aquifer. Well three is the abandoned well and was capable of drawing from the same aquifers as wells one and two.

In 1995 Anoka County, with input from the cities within the County – including Spring Lake Park, produced a Ground Water Protection Assessment that identified activities that should be implemented to protect city water supplies and areas where special measures are most needed. Under the guidance of this document, 10 Anoka County cities formed a Joint Powers Organization (JPO) to jointly write a city-level Wellhead Protection Plan (WPP). The primary purpose of a WPP is to identify potential sources of contamination or areas that would be most susceptible to contamination, and develop a plan to protect groundwater supplies in these areas. The Wellhead Protection Goals identified in the City’s WPP affecting surface water management in the City are included in the goals and policies section (Section 7).

2.6 CLIMATE

Table 2.2 presents average precipitation data over a 30 year period from a rain gauge station (Station #218390) in Ardan Hills, Minnesota, which is in the vicinity of Spring Lake Park.

Table 2.2 - Average Monthly Precipitation – 1975-2005

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
inches	1.07	0.80	2.18	2.82	3.89	4.65	4.65	3.98	3.15	2.31	2.04	0.93	32.48

Rainfall frequency estimates are used as design tools in water resource projects. Rainfall frequencies are summarized in Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of The United States, published by the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1961. The U.S. Weather Bureau was combined with other agencies in 1970 to form the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Table 2.3 lists rainfall frequencies for the Twin cities area, applicable to Spring Lake Park.

Table 2.3 - 24-Hour Rainfall Depths and Frequency

Recurrence Interval (yrs)	24-hr Rainfall Depth (in)
1	2.4
2	2.8
5	3.5
10	4.2
25	4.7
50	5.3
100	5.9

2.7 WATER RESOURCES

The section provides an overview of the water resources in and around the City. Waterbodies classified by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as public waters, as identified by the Public Waters Inventory (PWI), and wetlands included in the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) are identified on Figure 2.2.

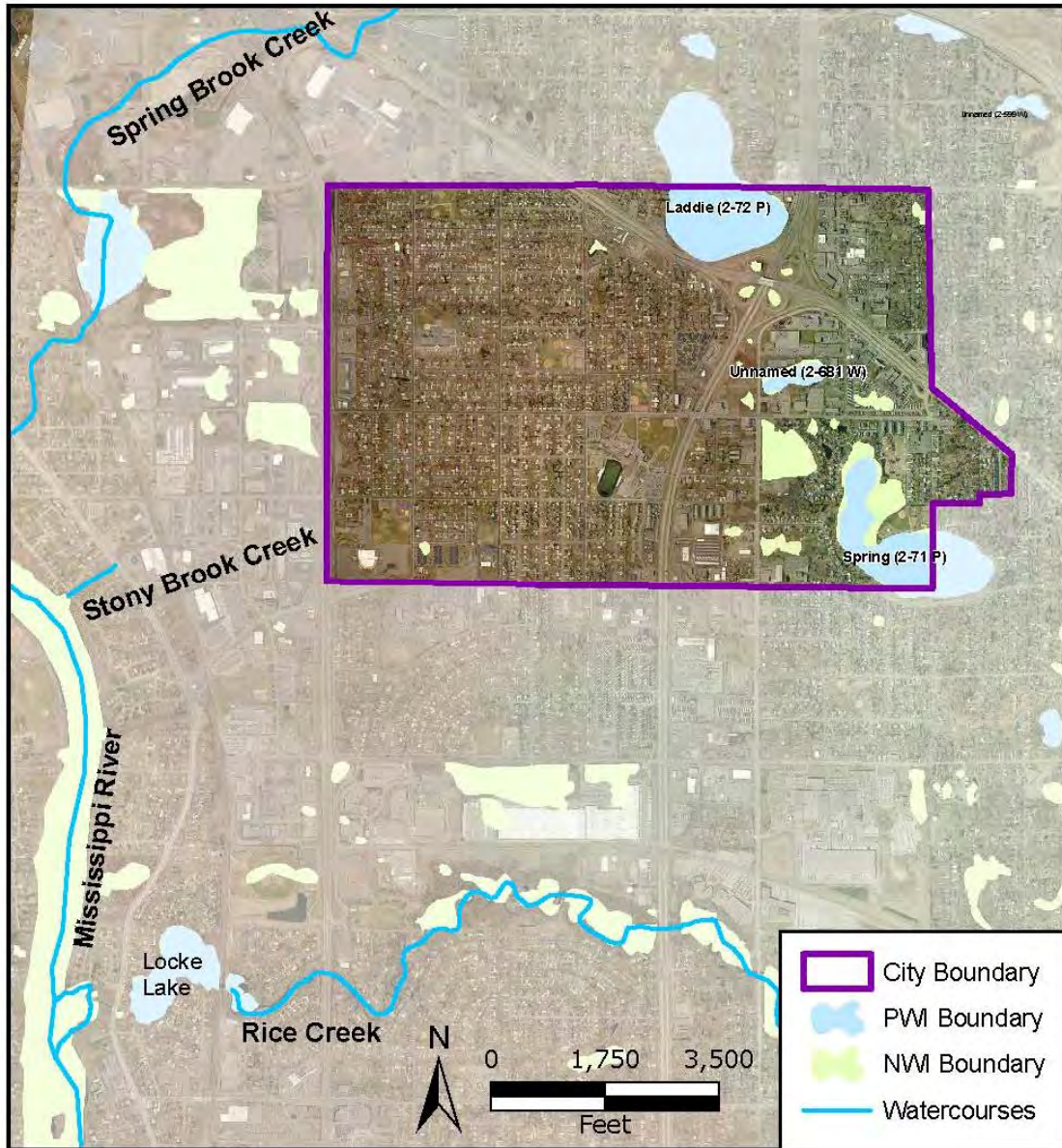
Discussion regarding specific assessments or implementation activities associated with these waterbodies is included in Section 6 and 8 of this LSWMP, respectively. In addition to those identified on Figure 2.2, DNR public waters receiving stormwater runoff from Spring Lake Park are listed in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 - Minnesota DNR Public Waters List

Type	Name	DNR ID	LSWMP ID
Lakes	Laddie Lake	2-72P	LL-A1
	Spring Lake	2-71P	SL-A1
Wetlands	Unnamed Wetland	2-681W	RC-A3
Rivers	Mississippi River	--	--
Creeks	Rice Creek	--	--
	Unnamed to Mississippi River (Spring Brook Creek)	--	--

¹Source: Minnesota DNR PWI Maps and Lists

Figure 2.2 - PWI and NWI Map



2.7.1 MISSISSIPPI RIVER

All Spring Lake Park's surface runoff reaches the Mississippi River, though by various routes. The Mississippi River and its tributaries form the largest river system in North America, draining about 40 percent of the continental United States. Spring Lake Park is located in the Middle Mississippi River Basin (upstream of Saint Anthony Falls) of the Upper Mississippi River (upstream of St. Louis, MO).

According to the US Geological Survey, at gauging station Number 05288500, located at 95th Street in Coon Rapids, the normal elevation of the river is approximately 804.5 feet.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) classifies the Mississippi River as a warm water game fish resource. It is a DNR public watercourse and has a varying ordinary high water elevation that generally coincides with the top of the riverbank.

2.7.2 PUBLIC DITCHES AND STREAMS

There are no public ditches or streams identified in Spring Lake Park. However, all surface water runoff from the City ultimately reaches one of three streams: Spring Brook Creek, Stony Brook Creek, and Rice Creek.

Rice Creek, which is located south of the city limits, is a relatively large watercourse with a drainage area of approximately 200 square miles. Approximately 429 acres located in the east area of Spring Lake Park are tributary to Rice Creek via the city of Fridley storm sewer system and the TH 65 drainage ditch system. According to a recent survey by DNR Fisheries, Rice Creek has two different types of fisheries. From its confluence with the Mississippi River up to the Locke Lake dam, the game fish species composition is similar to that found in the Mississippi River (catfish, smallmouth bass, walleye and northern). Above Locke Lake and upstream to where Rice Creek crosses into the city of Mounds View, game fish are limited to fingerling size walleye.

Spring Brook Creek, located to the northwest of the city limits, flows out of a large wetland located in the city of Fridley at its northern border with Coon Rapids. Between this wetland and the Burlington Northern rail yard, the creek is sluggish. Downstream of the rail yard, the stream runs through a steep sided ravine that extends to its confluence with the Mississippi River. Spring Brook Creek is a DNR public watercourse. Approximately 305 acres located in the northwest area of the City are tributary to Spring Brook Creek.

Approximately 599 acres of Spring Lake Park are tributary to Stony Brook Creek, which is located southwest of the city limits. Spring Lake Park discharges to this creek via culverts under University Avenue in the southwest part of the City. Ditches and culverts predominate in Stony Brook Creek, which is not a DNR public watercourse.

2.7.3 LAKES

Laddie Lake (DNR ID 2-72P) is located in the northern part of the City, on its border with Blaine and northwest of the TH 65/CSAH 10 interchange. Laddie Lake is approximately 77 acres in size, with a maximum depth of approximately 5 feet.

Spring Lake (DNR ID 2-71P) is located in the southeast corner of the City, on its border with Mounds View. Spring Lake is approximately 60 acres in size, with a maximum depth of approximately 18 feet.

The locations of these lakes are identified on Figure 2.2 and Map 1 in Appendix A.

2.7.4 WETLANDS

There are twenty wetland basins identified on the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) map, however, a survey of these locations revealed that there are fifteen jurisdictional wetlands in the City. Three of these are DNR public waters, Laddie Lake, Spring Lake, and an unnamed wetland located northeast of the intersection of Central Avenue and 81st Avenue.

Most of the wetlands in Spring Lake Park are situated in the area east of TH 65 and south of CSAH 10. Of these, the majority are located in what may have historically been a natural drainage way or low area between Laddie Lake and Spring Lake. Other sites include a wetland fringe around the south end of Laddie Lake and a number of small, isolated wetlands scattered throughout the City. The locations of all NWI wetlands within Spring Lake Park are identified on Figure 2.2. Additional information regarding the assessment of wetlands in Spring Lake Park can also be found in Section 6 of this LSWMP.

2.8 NATURAL RESOURCES

The city of Spring Lake Park includes no regional open space elements. Significant local open space elements are in the form of parks, trails, lakes, wetlands, and a public beach. Current city parks incorporate traditional park amenities like athletic fields, picnic areas, play areas, and pedestrian trails.

Two bike trails serve the City. One runs along Osborne Road from the City's eastern boundary to Central Avenue and is provided by Anoka County. Another runs along Central Avenue from Fridley and ends at 81st Avenue NE. Local sidewalks within street boulevards carry the bulk of pedestrian traffic within the City.

2.8.1 RARE FISH, WILDLIFE AND PLANT SPECIES

According to the DNR's County Biological Survey, "rare plants or animals are either protected under the provisions of the Federal or Minnesota Endangered Species Acts, or are being considered for protection". The County Biological Survey Map for Anoka County (Map Series Number 7, 1994) indicates no occurrences of rare plant species but two occurrences of rare animal species within Spring Lake Park. The County Biological Survey map indicates no occurrence of natural communities in Spring Lake Park.

2.9 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

The bulk of Spring Lake Park's surface water management system was built prior to 1980. As was the practice at that time, stormwater management relied heavily on trunk storm sewer to route stormwater away from impervious areas quickly and discharge this stormwater directly into a nearby receiving waterbody. In many areas of the City, the primary conveyance for surface water runoff is street flow. At points where flows from several streets converge, catch basins are installed to direct flow into pipes. There are no public ditches or streams identified within the City.

The City's current drainage system resulted from the economic realities prevalent during system construction in the 1960s and 1970s and thus does not meet the City's current 5-year storm sewer design standard. However, the system design has not led to any notable flooding problems, due mainly to the gently rolling terrain providing overflows for localized surface ponding and relatively sandy soils allowing surface ponding to infiltrate prior to impacting adjacent structures. The storm sewer and stormwater pond system in Spring Lake Park is fully constructed to serve the needs of the City. Modifications to this system continue as small parcel infill development, redevelopment, and street reconstruction activities warrant.

2.10 EXISTING FLOOD INSURANCE STUDIES

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) does not identify a completed Flood Insurance Study (FIS) or any Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for Spring Lake Park. However, floodplain mapping of the portions of Spring Lake and Laddie Lake outside Spring Lake Park are included in the Mounds View and Blaine FIRMs, dated 1983 and 2002, respectively. These FIRMs provide some basic information benefiting Spring Lake Park and are identified as follows:

- Spring Lake – Panel #270379001C
- Laddie Lake – Panel #270007006D

2.11 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND LAND USE

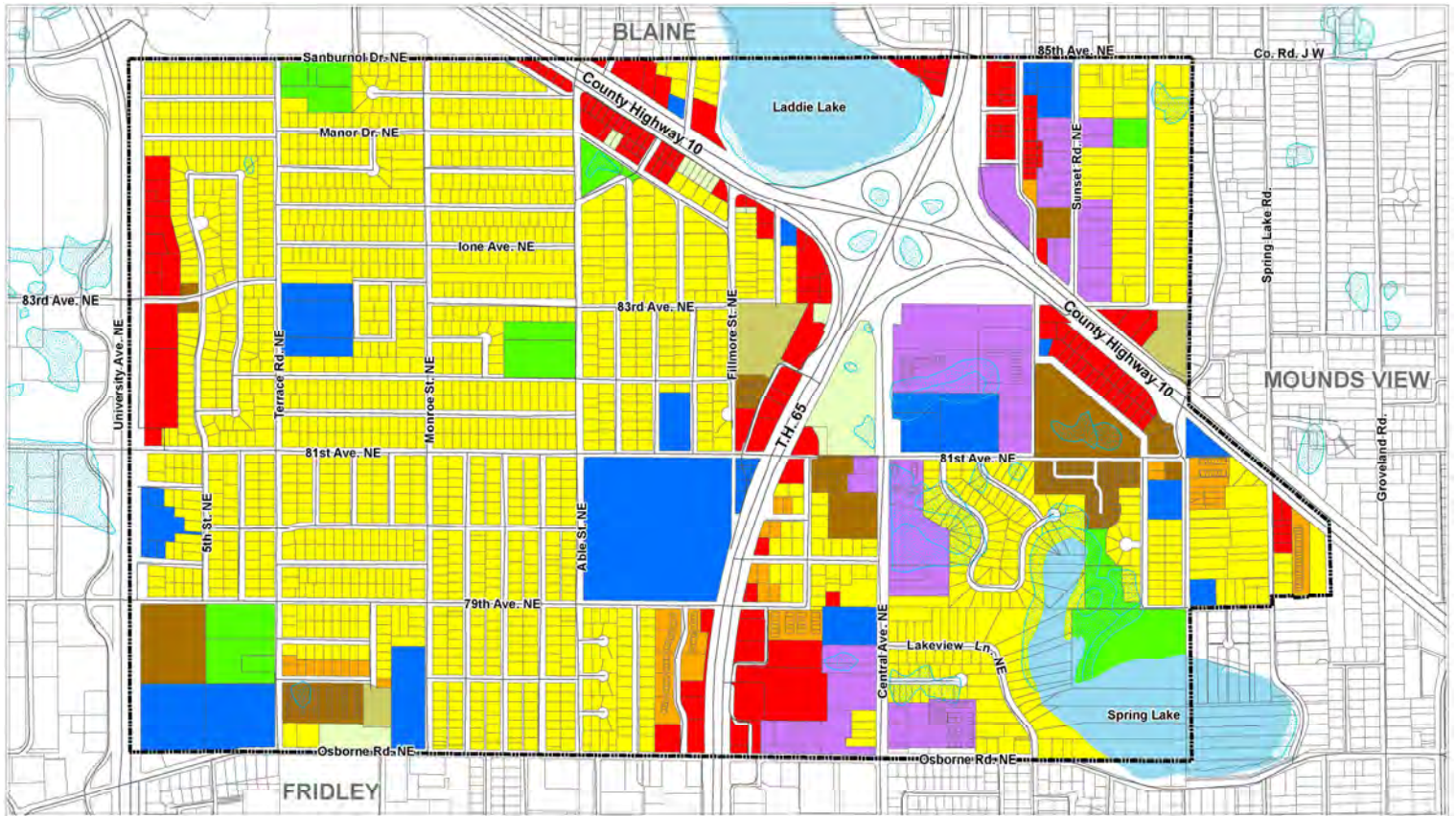
The comprehensive planning process is a systematic, ongoing, forward-looking process of analysis of opportunities and constraints, for the purpose of formulating a plan to accomplish the community's goals and objectives. To plan effectively, the City needs a clear and comprehensive understanding of current conditions, and influences and trends that will shape the community's future. The comprehensive plan will summarize these trends and current conditions to aid Spring Lake Park in creating an effective plan for 2030. Conditions in the City have not changed significantly since its 2000 plan for 2020 was completed. Therefore, current planning efforts will focus on identifying city infrastructure and system needs for 2030, discussion of possible redevelopment areas, and developing a plan that meets Met Council requirements.

Despite its small size, Spring Lake Park includes a variety of land uses including industrial, commercial, park, and single and multi-family residential. Single family residential is the predominant land use in the City. The City also includes two manufactured home parks, and scattered townhomes, duplexes, and apartment buildings.

Commercial uses are concentrated along major transportation corridors in the City: University Avenue, Highway 65, and Highway 10. Commercial businesses consist mainly of retail stores or service providers, with a few office buildings. Industrial uses are mainly clustered the intersection of Highway 10 and Highway 65.

Current land uses within the City are shown in Figure 2.3. Land uses proposed for the 2030 Comprehensive Plan are shown in Figure 2.4.

Figure 2.3 - Existing Land Use



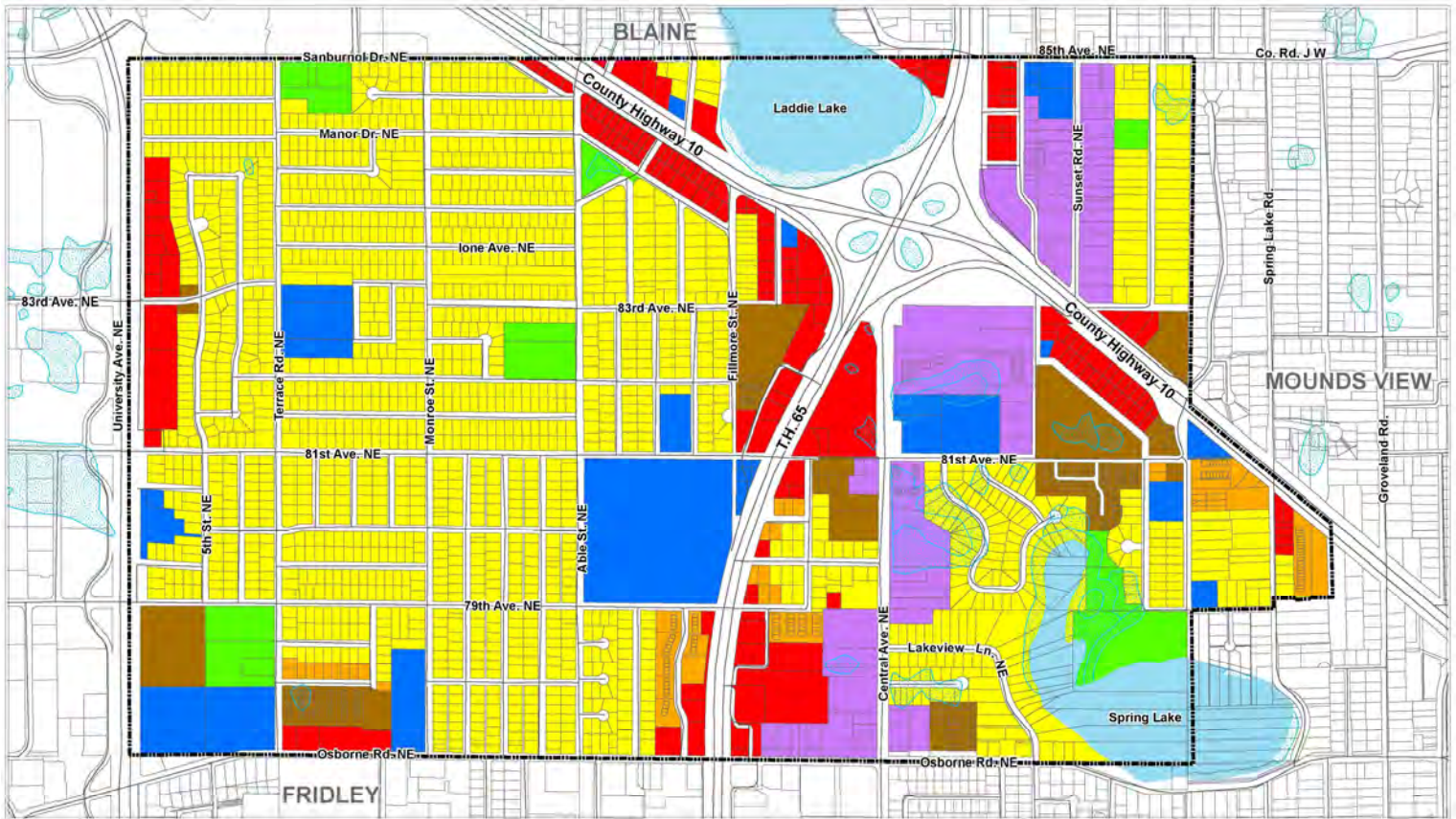
2008 Existing Land Use

Spring Lake Park 2008 Comprehensive Plan



February 5, 2008
Bonestroo
 1/18/1807128/GIS/Map/ajpl.mxd

Figure 2.4 - 2030 Comprehensive Plan Land Use



Draft 2030 Future Land Use

Spring Lake Park 2030 Comprehensive Plan



November 17, 2008
 Bonestroo
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Section 3 – Regulatory Setting

3.1 OVERVIEW

This section describes the City’s current surface water resources management programs and practices and the agencies and organizations having roles in the City’s management of these resources. Table 3.1 summarizes the City’s and other agencies’ respective regulatory controls related to water resources management and protection.

Table 3.1 - Regulatory Control

Official Control	Regulatory Responsibility	Mechanism
Erosion and Sediment Control	City , RCWD, RCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: 4-1 to 4-3, 4-5, 5-1 to 5-4, 6-3, 6-11 • RCWD permit (in accordance with Rule D) • RCD – site inspections
Floodplain	City, RCWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring Lake Park is in an unmapped area • No City official control • RCWD permit (in accordance with Rule E)
Groundwater	City, MDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: 7-1 • Wellhead Protection Plan
Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City code 50.20 – Discharge of surface water prohibited • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: 2-4, 3-3, 3-6
Plan Review and Approval	City, RCWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City code section 156.115 • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: • RCWD permit (in accordance with Rule B)
Post Construction Runoff Control	City, RCWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City code section 156.026 • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: 1-7, 2-4, 3-1 to 3-6, 4-1to 4-5, 5-1 to 5-5, 5-9, 5-10, 6-1, 6-3 to 6-6, 6-11,7-1 • RCWD permit (in accordance with Rule C and I)
Private Surface Water Facilities Maintenance	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: 5-10
Wetlands and Public Waters	City, DNR, USACE, RCWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDES General Permit – SWPPP BMPs: 5-9 • DNR – Public Waters Work Permit • USACE – Section 404 of the Clean Water Act • RCWD is the Local Government Unit (LGU) for the portions of the City within RCWD jurisdiction. • RCWD permit (in accordance with Rule F and J) • City is the LGU for portions of the City within SCWMO jurisdiction
Shoreland	City, DNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No City official control • DNR shoreland regulations apply
*Acronyms are defined in Sections 3.2 – 3.16 of this Plan		

3.2 CITY SERVICES

Residential streets, sewers, waterlines, stormwater management facilities, and park lands within Spring Lake Park are maintained by the City. Drinking water within Spring Lake Park is supplied by a number of municipal wells within the City. Wastewater is collected in the City sewer system and is ultimately treated at the Metro Wastewater Treatment Facility.

The City will continue the current arrangement with the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) regarding Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) administration and permitting activities. The City will coordinate site plan review efforts concurrently with the RCWD for projects in the RCWD, but ultimately defer to the RCWD for WCA administration and permitting activities.

Spring Lake Park will continue to act as the Local Government Unit (LGU) for WCA administration in the portions of the City within the jurisdiction of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO).

City staff coordinates with watershed management organizations and other outside agencies in water resource management and conservation. The City's current regulations are available on the City's website at www.ci.spring-lake-park.mn.us

3.3 ANOKA COUNTY

Anoka County was officially formed in 1857, separating from Ramsey County to the southeast. The County provides many services to Spring Lake Park residents, including health and environmental services and property records. In addition, the Anoka Conservation District provides assistance in planning and implementing wise resource management strategies.

The Anoka County Public Health Department also coordinates the county groundwater planning and management activities within Spring Lake Park. Though not participating in the official metropolitan groundwater planning process, Anoka County has prepared a "groundwater protection assessment," which led to a joint city Wellhead Protection Plan.

3.4 RAMSEY COUNTY

Ramsey County was created in 1849, and is one of Minnesota's original nine counties. The County provides many services to Spring Lake Park residents, including health services and property records. County government also includes the Ramsey Conservation District (RCD), which encourages the protection of natural resources.

3.5 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1955, the Minnesota State Legislature established the Watershed Act. This act provided the means to create watershed districts, special purpose units of local government with broad authority to regulate land use planning, flood control and conservation issues.

In 1982, the legislature approved the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, Chapter 103B of Minnesota Statutes. This act requires all metro-area local governments to address surface water management through participation in a Watershed Management Organization (WMO). WMOs are based on watershed boundaries, and can be organized in three ways¹:

¹ Board of Soil and Water Resources website, <http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/watermgmt/metro2.html>

1. As a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the cities and townships within the watershed;
2. As a function of county government, usually administered by the county planning department;
3. As a watershed district , a special unit of local government which in addition to operating under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103B, concurrently operates under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D.

There are 46 WMOs within the metropolitan area. The powers and duties of these Minnesota statutory authorities include:

- Approval authority over local water management plans.
- Ability to develop rules regarding management of the surface water system.
- Ability to determine a budget and raise revenue for the purpose of covering administrative and capital improvement costs.
- Regulation of land use and development when one or more of the following apply:
 - The City does not have an approved local plan in place.
 - The City is in violation of their approved local plan.
 - The City authorizes the watershed toward such regulation.
- Wetland Conservation Act administration when designated as the LGU for a city.
- Other powers and duties as given in statute and JPAs.²

Spring Lake Park is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of two watersheds: the Six Cities Water Management Organization (SCWMO) and the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD). See Figure 3.1 on the following page for the boundaries of these WMOs.

3.5.1 RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT (RCWD)

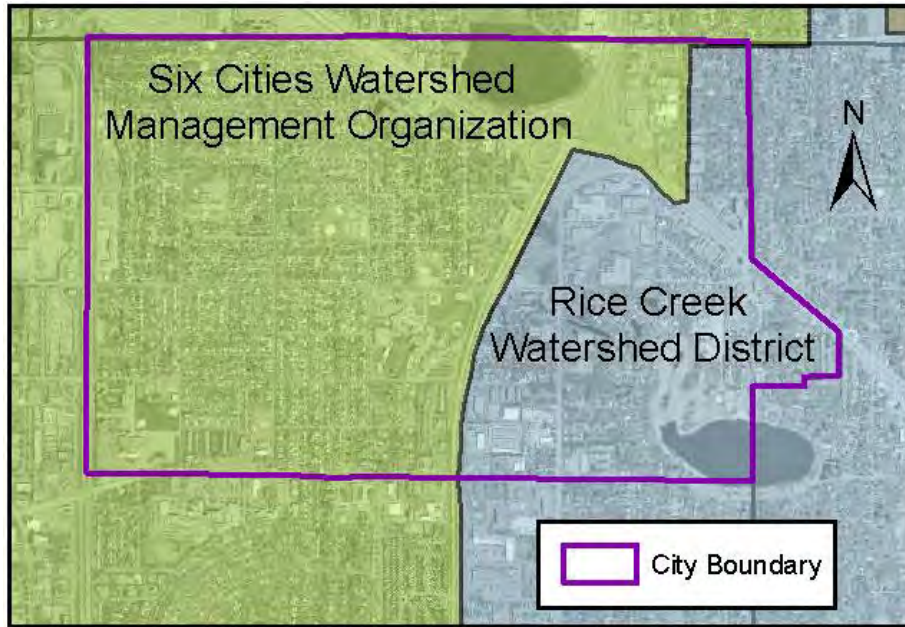
The Rice Creek Watershed District encompasses approximately 201 square miles of Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington counties in Minnesota. Portions of the RCWD can be found in the following municipalities: Arden Hills, Birchwood Village, Blaine, Centerville, Circle Pines, Columbia Heights, Columbus, Dellwood, Falcon Heights, Forest Lake, Fridley, Grant, Hugo, Spring Lake Park, Lexington, Lino Lakes, Mahtomedi, May Township, Mounds View, New Brighton, Scandia, Roseville, Shoreview, Spring Lake Park, Saint Anthony, White Bear Lake, White Bear Township, Willernie.

The current RCWD Watershed Management Plan was amended in 2000. The Rice Creek Watershed District Rules were recently adopted on February 13, 2008. These updated rules will be reflected in this LSWMP and a copy of the RCWD rules are included in Appendix B. The RCWD is currently in the process of completing a Third Generation update to their Water Resource Management Plan. Spring Lake Park will cooperate with this Third Generation Plan Update

² Excerpts from State of Minnesota Statute 103B.211

process and looks forward to the successful completion of the updated RCWD Water Resource Management Plan.

Figure 3.1 - Watershed Management Organization Boundaries



The RCWD is active in the regulatory process, issuing permits to ensure that water resources within the RCWD are managed in accordance with RCWD goals and policies. In general, as defined in the RCWD rules, the types of projects that are currently permitted by the RCWD include:

- Land development and redevelopment
- Road projects
- Trail projects
- Utility projects

3.5.2 SIX CITIES WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (SCWMO)

The SCWMO boundary covers approximately 21 square miles and is located in southern Anoka County, adjacent to the Mississippi River. The SCWMO is split into three areas, dissected by the jurisdictional boundaries of both the Coon Creek Watershed District and the Rice Creek Watershed District. The jurisdiction boundary of the SCWMO includes all or part of the following municipalities:

- Blaine
- Columbia Heights
- Coon Rapids
- Fridley

- Hilltop
- Spring Lake Park

The current SCWMO 2nd Generation Watershed Management Plan was adopted on June 19, 1997. The existing JPA for the SCWMO was executed by member communities on May 20, 1994. A copy of this JPA is included in Appendix C.

3.6 METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

Established by the Minnesota Legislature in 1967, the Metropolitan Council is the regional planning organization for the Twin Cities, seven-county area. The Council manages public transit, housing programs, wastewater collection and treatment, regional parks and regional water resources. Council members are appointed by the Minnesota Governor.³

The Metropolitan Council reviews municipal comprehensive plans, including this local surface water management plan. The Council adopted the *Water Resources Management Policy Plan* in 2005, establishing the expectations to be met in local plans. The Council's goals focus on water quality standards and pollution control, "to reduce the effects of nonpoint source pollution on the region's wetlands, lakes, streams and rivers."⁴

3.7 STATE BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES (BWSR)

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) works through local government agencies to implement Minnesota's water and soil conservation policies. The BWSR is the administrative agency for soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, watershed management organizations and county water managers. The BWSR is responsible for implementation of the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act and the Wetland Conservation Act. Staff members are located in eight field offices throughout the state.⁵

First established in 1937 as the State Soil Conservation Committee, the agency became part of the University of Minnesota in the 1950's, transferred to the Department of Natural Resources in 1971, then transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1982. In 1987 the State Legislature established the current Board of Water and Soil Resources. The Board consists of 17 members, appointed by the governor to four-year terms. Multiple state and local agencies are represented on the Board. In 1992, the BWSR adopted rules (8410), establishing the required content for local surface water management plans.⁶

3.8 MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY (MPCA)

The MPCA is the state's lead environmental protection agency. Created by the State Legislature in 1967, the MPCA is responsible for monitoring environmental quality and enforcing environmental regulations to protect the land, air and water. The MPCA regulates the City's management of wastewater, stormwater and solid waste.⁷

³ Metropolitan Council website, www.metrocouncil.org/about

⁴ Metropolitan Council, *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*, 2005, p. 27

⁵ Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources, website www.bwsr.state.mn.us/aboutbwsr/whatbwsr

⁶ Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources, website www.bwsr.state.mn.us/aboutbwsr/bwsrhistory

⁷ Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, *Guide to MPCA Programs*, 2007

The MPCA is the permitting authority in Minnesota for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), the federal program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency to address polluted stormwater runoff. Spring Lake Park was included on the list of cities required to obtain NPDES permit coverage in 2003. The NPDES program requires the City to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) to address six minimum control measures:

- 1) Public education
- 2) Public involvement
- 3) Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- 4) Construction site runoff control
- 5) Post-construction runoff control
- 6) Pollution prevention in municipal operations

In addition to the NPDES program, the MPCA is required to publish a list of all impaired waters (lakes and streams) in the state that are not meeting federal water quality standards. For each water body on the list, the MPCA is required to conduct a study to determine the allowable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for each pollutant that exceeds the standards. The 2008 MPCA List of Impaired Waters identifies 1,475 TMDL reports needed for 846 lakes, rivers and streams in the state. Local governments will be required to incorporate completed TMDL studies into their surface water management plans. At this time there are no listed waters within Spring Lake Park, however, Spring Lake Park is within the tributary area Spring Brook Creek, Rice Creek, and Mississippi River, all listed as impaired waters. Further discussion regarding the impaired waters receiving discharge from the City is included in Section 6.4.

In response to these multiple regulatory activities, the MPCA published the *Minnesota Stormwater Manual* (Version 1.1, 2006), providing stormwater management tools and guidance. The Manual presents a unified statewide approach to stormwater practices.

3.9 MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)

Originally created in 1931 as the Department of Conservation, the DNR has regulatory authority over the natural resources of the state. DNR divisions specialize in waters, forestry, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation, land and minerals, and related services. The Division of Waters administers programs in lake management, shoreland management, dam safety, floodplain management, wild and scenic rivers, the Public Waters Inventory (PWI), and permitting of development activity within public waters.

3.10 MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (MDH)

The MDH manages programs to protect the public health, including implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The MDH has regulatory authority for monitoring water supply facilities such as water wells, surface water intakes, water treatment, and water distribution systems. The MDH also is responsible for the development and implementation of the wellhead protection program.

3.11 MINNESOTA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD (EQB)

The EQB is comprised of five citizen members and the heads of ten state agencies that play an important role in Minnesota's environment and development. The EQB develops policy, creates long-range plans and reviews proposed projects that may significantly influence Minnesota's environment.

3.12 MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MNDOT)

Within the City, MnDOT administers several state highway systems. MnDOT approval is required for any construction activity within state right-of-ways. MnDOT also administers a substantial amount of funding for transportation projects completed in the City. Anticipated activities of MnDOT are periodically published in their State Transportation Improvement Plan.

3.13 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

The EPA develops and enforces the regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress; however the MPCA bears responsibility for implementing many of the resulting programs within Minnesota. The NPDES program and the List of Impaired Waters are both the result of the Clean Water Act, administered by the EPA.

3.14 U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, including subsequent modifications, the EPA and the USACE regulate the placement of fill into all wetlands of the U.S. In 1993, there was a modification of the definition of "discharge of dredged material" to include incidental discharges associated with excavation. This modification meant that any excavation done within a wetland required the applicant to go through Section 404 permitting procedures. In 1998, however, this decision was modified so that excavation in wetlands is now regulated by the USACE only when it is associated with a fill action.

3.15 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

FEMA manages federal disaster mitigation and relief programs, including the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program includes floodplain management and flood hazard mapping, however, Spring Lake Park is within an unmapped area. Additional information regarding floodplain mapping can be found in Section 2.10.

3.16 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Formerly named the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the NRCS provides technical advice and engineering design services to local conservation districts across the nation. The official soils survey for both Anoka and Ramsey Counties was published by the Soil Conservation Service. The SCS also developed hydrologic calculation methods that are widely used in water resources design.

3.17 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS)

The USGS provides mapping and scientific study of the nation's landscape and natural resources. USGS maps provide the basis for many local resource management efforts.

Section 4 – Related Plans, Studies, and Rules

4.1 CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK - 2000 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The city of Spring Lake Park drafted a Local Surface Water Management Plan dated October 2000. This draft was submitted to the agencies for review. The City received review comments from both the Rice Creek Watershed District and the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, and provided an appropriate response to these comments. However, this plan was never fully approved by the WMOs and currently remains in draft form. With the approval and adoption of this 2009 LSWMP, the 2000 Surface Water Management Plan will be superseded.

4.2 1997 SCWMO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO) adopted their Watershed Management Plan (WMP) in June 1997. The 1997 WMP identifies the SCWMO problem statement as follows: *"The increase in urbanization, with its associated runoff and sediment-related pollutants will have an impact on wetlands and other water resources including the Mississippi River"*

To address this problem statement, the SCWMO developed a mission statement representing the WMOs attitude toward surface water management. The mission statement provides a consistent philosophy by which the goals, policies, and standards identified in the WMP can be upheld. The SCWMO mission statement is as follows: *"The Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, in cooperation with Anoka County, state and federal agencies, and its member communities will prepare a watershed plan which will accommodate anticipated community development and redevelopment while providing clear direction to the member communities for controlling the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff and properly managing surface and groundwater resources and the physical and biotic components of wetlands, lakes, and the Mississippi River, in a consistent fashion."*

Stormwater management implementation items identified in the SCWMO plan impacting Spring Lake Park are included in the system assessment section (Section 6) of this LSWMP. The stormwater management goals identified in the SCWMO plan are incorporated into the goals and policies section (Section 7) of this LSWMP. The City's implementation plan for the stormwater management items impacting Spring Lake Park is included in the implementation section (Section 8) of this LSWMP.

4.3 2000 RCWD SECOND GENERATION WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) Second Generation Watershed Management Plan (WMP) was originally adopted in 1990, with plan amendments completed in 1994, 1997, and June 2000 to address various statutory requirements at that time. The June 2000 WMP concentrates on many of the issues identified in the original 1974 WMP, but also provides for additional planning efforts at the municipal level. The emphasis of 2000 RCWD WMP is on the

Management Plan (Chapter 5), which details the methods by which the RCWDs objectives and policies will be implemented.⁸ The Management Plan identifies 16 implementation areas:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1) Runoff Management | 9) Agricultural Erosion |
| 2) Public Ditch Management | 10) Construction Erosion |
| 3) Potable Water Supply | 11) Groundwater Protection |
| 4) Water Quality Management | 12) Rough Fish Control |
| 5) Individual Sewage Treatment Systems | 13) Flood Management Profiles |
| 6) Wetland Management | 14) Inspection and Maintenance |
| 7) Shoreland Management | 15) Channel Management |
| 8) Floodplain Management | 16) Public Information/Education |

Stormwater management implementation items identified in the RCWD WMP impacting Spring Lake Park are included in the system assessment section (Section 6) of this LSWMP. The stormwater management goals identified in the RCWD WMP are incorporated into the goals and policies section (Section 7) of this LSWMP. The City's implementation plan for the stormwater management items impacting Spring Lake Park is included in the implementation section (Section 8) of this LSWMP.

4.4 2008 RCWD RULES

The RCWD officially adopted new rules on February 13, 2008. As stated in the introduction of the rules, "In these rules the [RCWD] seeks to protect the public health and welfare and the natural resources of the [RCWD] by providing reasonable regulation of the modification or alteration of the [RCWD]'s lands and waters to reduce the severity and frequency of flooding and high water, to preserve floodplain and wetland storage capacity, to improve the chemical, physical and biological quality of surface water, to reduce sedimentation, to preserve waterbodies' hydraulic and navigational capacity, to preserve natural wetland and shoreland features, and to minimize public expenditures to avoid or correct these problems in the future."⁹

As the vast majority of Spring Lake Park is fully developed at this time, the primary application of the new RCWD rules will be for city street projects and redevelopment projects.

It should be noted that the previous RCWD water quality and volume requirements have been revised in the new rules. Unless specific site conditions afford an exception (as outlined in the rules), the new rules combine the water quality and volume control requirements into a single requirement. The depth of runoff to be infiltrated varies, depending on the type of project. The City will defer the enforcement of the RCWD Water Quality and Volume Control requirement to the RCWD and coordinate permitting efforts with the RCWD. The 2008 RCWD rules are included in Appendix B.

⁸ Excerpts from the 2000 RCWD Second Generation Watershed Management Plan

⁹ Excerpt from RCWD rules, found at http://www.ricecreek.org/content/documents/permit/forms/RCWD_Rules.pdf

4.5 SOUTHWEST URBAN LAKE STUDY PHASE I REPORT

The RCWD recently completed Phase I of the Southwest Urban Lake Study. This study analyzed 24 urban lakes in the southwest portion of the RCWD, which included Spring Lake. This report detailed the first phase of a two phase study, which included:

- An assessment of existing lake quality data
- Lake-bottom sediment sampling and analysis
- Delineation of sub-watersheds boundaries and land use determinations for each lake studied
- Listing of current impairments for the 24 lakes studied
- Summary of available lake quality data
- Recommendations for additional lake quality monitoring via the Metropolitan Council's Citizen Assisted Monitoring Program (CAMP)
- Identification of available in-lake and watershed BMPs to address impairments of the lakes studied

This report identifies that the existing lake quality data for Spring Lake is limited, with only one full year of sampling in the last ten, and recommends that Spring Lake be added to the CAMP in 2008 to begin to compile additional lake quality data. The report also notes that Spring Lake has experienced significant water level fluctuations in the recent past. New data could provide insight into the level of impact the water level fluctuations are having on lake quality.

Phase II of this Southwest Urban Lakes Study will focus on soliciting input from lake stakeholders to identify any "impairments" to the beneficial uses they identify. This phase will use the existing lake quality data and identified impairments to develop Management Action Plans (MAPs) for each of the 24 lakes studied. The MAPs will recommend specific BMPs to address the impairments to the beneficial uses identified. A draft MAP for Spring Lake has been completed. Spring Lake Park had the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Spring Lake MAP and the RCWD is currently incorporating the City's comments into the final MAP. Future implementation of the MAPs will be discussed in the Implementation Section (Section 8) of this LSWMP.

4.6 SPRING BROOK PHASE I CLEAN WATER PARTNERSHIP RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

This study, and subsequent implementation projects, involved a number of partners including Spring Lake Park, to address poor water quality and stormwater quantity management issues in Spring Brook Creek, and more specifically in the Spring Brook Nature Center. This multi-year project began with studies to better understand the water quality and hydrology problems. Then, using this new knowledge, management strategies were developed and implemented to work toward correcting the problems.

The project focused on the Spring Brook Nature Center Area, where stormwater from the surrounding urbanized watershed enters an impoundment. The water entering the nature center area has two problems:

- It has poor water quality
- During rainfall, intense pulses of water are flushed through the stormwater conveyances and streams, resulting in damage to stream ecology, stream bank erosion, and damage to the impoundment.

A number of projects have been constructed to address the above issues, including:

- Drawing down water levels in the impoundment for several years to promote the recovery of aquatic vegetation that had been previously decimated by large pulses of stormwater and sediment. The vegetation is recovering well, and the ecological value of the impoundment within the Nature Center has grown considerably.
- Major restoration of the stream that enters the Nature Center from the east. Previously, the stream was badly eroded and degraded. Through this project the stream was re-meandered, erosion issues were corrected, and new infrastructure to handle stormwater pulses was installed. The new infrastructure included several water control structures to prevent downcutting, as well as a diversion mechanism to prevent massive stormwater pulses from damaging the stream in the future.¹⁰

4.7 SPRING LAKE PARK WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

Most ground water quality protection is in the form of Wellhead Protection Planning. The primary purpose of these plans is to identify potential sources of contamination and areas that would be most susceptible to contamination, and put a plan in place to protect groundwater supplies given these data. In 1995 Anoka County, with input from member cities, produced a Ground Water Protection Assessment that identified activities that should be implemented to protect city water supplies and areas where special measures are most needed. Under the guidance of this document, 10 Anoka County cities formed a Joint Powers Organization to jointly write a city-level Wellhead Protection Plan.¹¹

The Wellhead Protection Goals identified in the City's Wellhead Protection Plan are discussed in the goals and policies Section (Section 7) of this LSWMP.

4.8 ANOKA CONSERVATION DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE 2008-2009 PLAN

The Anoka Soil and Water Conservation District (Anoka Conservation District or ACD) has prepared its comprehensive plan to provide a framework for an overall natural resource management program in Anoka County. Pursuant to this natural resource management program, future annual work plans will be developed to identify objectives and goals within the Comprehensive Plan. The Anoka Conservation District Comprehensive Plan promotes inter-agency cooperation and coordination for the preservation and conservation of the natural resource base in Anoka County.¹²

¹⁰ Excerpts from the SCWMO website: http://www.anokanaturalresources.com/scwmo/Spring_Brook.htm

¹¹ Excerpts from the Anoka Conservation District's website: <http://www.anokanaturalresources.com/water/groundwater/groundwater.htm>

¹² Excerpts from the Anoka Conservation District's website: http://www.anokanaturalresources.com/ACD/INFO/0809_CMP_PLAN.PDF

This plan identifies a number of resource conservation issues where the ACD will focus its limited staff and financial resources. The plan provides the framework as to how the ACD will contribute resources to address issues facing natural resource conservation within the county and identifies the services that are available to city's such as Spring Lake Park, including:

- Monitoring the water quality in Laddie Lake
- Streambank restoration projects
- Assisting residents with the designing and finding raingardens retrofits in urban areas
- Providing educational services to assist city's in fulfilling the educational component of their SWPPP

Section 5 – Water Resources Related Agreements

5.1 CITY OF BLAINE

On August 29, 1988, Spring Lake Park entered into a JPA with the city of Blaine to address a number of utility considerations, including stormwater management. At the time of this agreement, Spring Lake Park provided sanitary sewer and storm sewer service to an existing development in Blaine, Poplar Homes. At the time, this site was to be redeveloped and this agreement identifies the responsibilities of each party in regards to the various utility considerations. A copy of the agreement is included in Appendix C for reference.

5.2 SIX CITIES WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

A Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) was executed by member communities on May 20, 1994, to establish the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization. A copy of the agreement is included in Appendix C for reference. The JPA established a mutual agreement between the member communities to address the administrative functioning and outline the powers and duties of the WMO.

5.3 SPRING LAKE TRI-CITY TASK FORCE

Although not an official agreement, the cities of Spring Lake Park, Mounds View, and Fridley are members of the Spring Lake tri-city task force. Since its inception, the task force has been focusing on the aesthetic, recreational, and functional uses of Spring Lake. It is critical to have consensus among the three bordering cities as to the appropriate lake management strategy to address the identified target uses of Spring Lake.

Section 6 – Current Assessment

The following section will summarize the assessment of the City's current surface water management system. The assessment includes surface water management issues identified by the City, found in the watershed management plans for Rice Creek Watershed District and Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, or as discussed in a specific plan or study identified in Section 4.

Based on the assessment presented in this section, the City will develop effective surface water management goals and policies (Section 7) and with the coordination of the two WMOs, establish the implementation measures (Section 8) necessary to address surface water management issues and enact the goals and policies.

6.1 OFFICIAL CONTROL ASSESSMENT

Codes and ordinances (official controls) are necessary tools supporting implementation of this LSWMP. The intent of assessing the City's existing official controls is to identify the adequacy of these controls to address current regulatory requirements. As a basis for this assessment, the City's MS4 permit documents include a summary of ordinances required to comply with NPDES requirements.

After adoption of this LSWMP, all applicable portions of city code will need to be updated to achieve consistency with local watershed plans. Per State statute, this implementation step must be completed within 180 days after adoption of this plan. In addition, periodically codes must be updated to remain consistent with city goals, policies, and practices. Table 6.1 presents an assessment of city codes related to surface water management as listed in Table 3.1 in Section 3.

Table 6.1 - Surface Water Management Official Control Assessment

Official Control	City Code	Current City Assessment
Erosion and Sediment Control	--	No current ordinance
Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection	Section 50.20	Review and update as necessary
Plan Review and Approval	Section 156.115	Review and update as necessary
Post Construction Runoff Control	Section 156.026	Review and update as necessary
Private Surface Water Facilities Maintenance	--	No current ordinance
Wetlands, Public Waters, and LGU Responsibilities	--	No current ordinance, Incorporate language into Post Construction Runoff Control Ordinance
Floodplain	--	No current ordinance, but the city is unmapped and has no regulatory floodplain
Shoreland	--	No current ordinance, DNR Regulations Apply

6.2 SURFACE WATER REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITY ASSESSMENT

For the areas of Spring Lake Park within the jurisdiction of the RCWD, the City will coordinate plan review activities with the RCWD. The City defers the enforcement of RCWD rules to the RCWD, via the RCWDs existing permit program, for public and private projects triggering a RCWD permit in accordance with RCWD rules. In addition, the City defers WCA administration to the RCWD for the areas of the City within the RCWD.

For the remaining areas of Spring Lake Park within the jurisdiction of the SCWMO, the City acts as the sole permit authority for land development, redevelopment, and site expansion projects in accordance with the regulatory approach of the SCWMO. The City also serves as the LGU for the WCA administration within the areas under the jurisdiction of the SCWMO.

6.3 WETLAND MANAGEMENT

From the 2030 Water Resources Management Policy Plan, the Met Council requires the City to include the following in the LSWMP Update:

*All communities need to include a wetland management plan or a process and timeline to prepare a plan. At a minimum, the wetland management plan should incorporate a function and value assessment for wetlands. Other items to address in the plan include the pretreatment of stormwater prior to discharge into all wetland types, and the use of native vegetation as buffers for high quality wetlands. Buffers should be consistent with the functions and values identified in the plan.*¹³

As Spring Lake Park is nearly fully developed, the City will not be completing a full function and value assessment of the wetlands in the City. However, to meet Met Council requirements for the 2008 Comprehensive Plan Update, the City will require that a wetland function and value assessment be performed for any wetland immediately adjacent to new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects. If after 5 years, function and value assessments on wetlands with the jurisdiction of the SCWMO have not been completed, the City will begin a 3 year phased approach to complete these assessments. This phased approach is reflected in the Implementation Table 8.3.

The wetland function and value assessments shall be done in accordance with the methods outlined in Minnesota Routine Assessment Method (MnRAM) Version 3.1, or the most current version at the time of the assessment.

The City recognizes that the administration of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) is handled by Rice Creek Watershed District, for the portions of the City within their jurisdiction. The City will continue to coordinate wetland management issues with the RCWD. In addition, Spring Lake Park intends to update city code to include wetland management requirements, which reflect consistency with RCWD rules and specifically reference the role of the RCWD in WCA administration in the City.

Spring Lake Park will continue to act as the Local Government Unit (LGU) for WCA administration in the portions of the City within the jurisdiction of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO).

¹³ From the Metropolitan Council *Water Resources Management Policy Plan: Appendix B2(b) – page 86*

6.3.1 WETLAND BUFFERS

A wetland buffer of undisturbed vegetation around a wetland can provide a variety of benefits. The buffer can consist of trees, shrubs, grasses, wildflowers, or a combination of plant forms. Buffers reduce the impacts of surrounding land uses on wetland functions by stabilizing soil to prevent erosion; filtering solids, nutrients, and other harmful substances; and moderating water level fluctuations during storms. Buffers also provide essential habitat for feeding, roosting, breeding and rearing of young birds and animals; and cover for safety, movement and thermal protection for many species of birds and animals. Buffers can reduce problems related to human activities by blocking noise and glare from lights, and reducing disturbance. Wetland buffers will be most effective if the landowners around a wetland make a continuous buffer, and connect desirable wetland and upland habitats.

Cutting vegetation, dumping grass clippings or other debris, and trampling should be avoided in buffer areas. If a path is desired through the buffer, it should be mown only as wide as necessary for walking, and gently meandered so that it does not encourage erosion or carry sediments and nutrients from surrounding areas to the wetland.

Spring Lake Park adopts the recommended wetland buffer standards as presented in the *Comprehensive General Guidance Manual* for MnRAM, version 3.0. A copy of these wetland standards is included in Appendix E.

6.3.2 STORMWATER SUSCEPTIBILITY

The wetland's sensitivity to stormwater input is dependent on the wetland community type and the quality of its plant community. Some wetlands (e.g., sedge meadows with *Carex* species) are sensitive to disturbance and will show signs of degradation unless water quality, bounce and duration are maintained at pre-existing conditions post-construction. On the other hand, there are other wetlands (e.g., floodplain forests) which are better adapted to handle the fluctuating water levels and influx of sediment often associated with stormwater.

Spring Lake Park's wetland ordinance does not include stormwater susceptibility guidelines for wetlands. To address the issue of a wetland's susceptibility to stormwater inputs, Spring Lake Park adopts the recommended stormwater susceptibility standards as presented in the *Comprehensive General Guidance Manual* for MnRAM, version 3.0. A copy of these wetland standards is included in Appendix E. This stormwater susceptibility information identifies management criteria developed to limit the negative impacts of stormwater discharges on wetland resources.

6.4 IMPAIRED WATERS AND TMDLS

There are no waterbodies within Spring Lake Park currently identified on the state List of Impaired Waters. However, three other waterbodies in adjacent communities receiving discharge from Spring Lake Park are currently identified on the state List of Impaired Waters: Spring Brook Creek, Rice Creek, and Mississippi River. The List of Impaired Waters is known as the 303(d) List from the applicable section of the Federal Clean Water Act, these waters are ones that do not currently meet their designated use due to the impact of a particular pollutant or stressor. If monitoring and assessment indicate that a waterbody is impaired by one or more pollutants, it is placed on the list.

Responsibility for implementing the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act falls to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In Minnesota, the EPA delegates much of the program responsibility to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). Information on the MPCA program can be obtained at the following web address:
<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/tmdl/index.html>.

Information for impaired waters identified in adjacent communities receiving flows from Spring Lake Park is identified in Table 6.2 below. The absence of a waterbody from the 303(d) List does not necessarily mean the waterbody is meeting its designated uses. It may be that it has either not been sampled or there is not enough data to make an impairment determination.

Table 6.2 - Impaired Waters Receiving Discharge from Spring Lake Park¹

Impaired Water ²	Waterbody ID	Year Listed	Affected Use	Pollutant or Stressor	TMDL Target Start	TMDL Target Completion
Mississippi River – Coon Creek to Upper St. Anthony Falls	07010206-509	2006	Aquatic recreation	Fecal coliform	2008	2011
		1998	Aquatic consumption	PCB in fish tissue	1998	2011
			Aquatic consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	Approved in 2008: TMDL EPA ID#32414	
Rice Creek – Long Lake to Locke Lake	07010206-584	2006	Aquatic life	Aquatic macroinvertebrate bioassessments	2013	2016
Unnamed Creek (Spring Brook Creek)	07010206-557	2006	Aquatic life	Aquatic macroinvertebrate bioassessments	2014	2018

¹From final MPCA 2008 303(d) List

²The locations of these impaired waters in relation to Spring Lake Park are identified on Figure 2.2.

At some point a strategy would be developed by the MPCA or a delegated agent (Watershed Management Organization, Joint Powers Organization, Cooperative Partnership, municipality, etc.) that would lead to attainment of the applicable water quality standard for these impaired waters. The process of developing this strategy is commonly known as the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process and involves the following phases:

1. Assessment and listing
2. TMDL study
3. Implementation plan development and implementation
4. Monitoring of the effectiveness of implementation efforts

The MPCA has identified a target schedule for starting and completing TMDL studies for each impairment on the 303(d) List and reflected in Table 6.2. The following is an excerpt from the MPCA website describing the program and its need:

The Clean Water Act requires states to publish, every two years, an updated list of streams and lakes that are not meeting their designated uses because of excess pollutants. The list, known as the 303(d) list, is based on violations of water quality standards and is organized by river basin.

For each pollutant that causes a water body to fail to meet state water quality standards, the federal Clean Water Act requires the MPCA to conduct a TMDL study. A TMDL study identifies both point and nonpoint sources of each pollutant that fails to meet water quality standards. Water quality sampling and computer modeling determine how much each pollutant source must reduce its contribution to assure the water quality standard is met. Rivers and streams may have several TMDLs, each one determining the limit for a different pollutant.

Discussion regarding the directives for impaired waters and ultimately TMDL studies addressing the impairments for the waterbodies listed in Table 6.2 is presented in the implementation section (Section 8) of this LSWMP. Section 8 will also identify how the City intends to be involved in these directives and the City's strategy for implementing these directives.

6.5 NPDES PERMITTING PROCESS

The MPCA has designated Spring Lake Park as an NPDES Phase II MS4 community (MN Rules 7090). Spring Lake Park received permit coverage in 2003, however due to a court hearing the MPCA was required to revise the MS4 permit and cities were required to update their SWPPP to comply with the new permit requirements by June 1, 2006. The City's MS4 permit coverage was officially extended by the MPCA on October 3, 2008.

The permit application outlined Spring Lake Park's SWPPP, which addresses six minimum control measures:

1. Public education
2. Public involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site runoff control
5. Post-construction runoff control
6. Pollution prevention in municipal operations

The City's SWPPP contains several best management practices within each of the listed control measures. These were identified using a self-evaluation and input process with City Staff. A copy of the City's current SWPPP is posted on the City's website: www.ci.spring-lake-park.mn.us

Many of the goals and policies discussed in this LSWMP are directly related to requirements listed in the NPDES program. As a result, the goals and policies section of this plan repeatedly references items listed in the City's SWPPP. Per the requirements of the MS4 Permit, the City will review their SWPPP and update as necessary on an annual basis.

6.6 COMPARISON OF REGULATORY STANDARDS

The City is responsible for implementation and enforcement of watershed management standards within the SCWMO jurisdictional boundary. The City is also committed to coordinating project review efforts to facilitate the RCWD permit process. See Figure 3.1 for the location of the jurisdictional boundaries for these WMOs.

Each WMO has established standards governing stormwater management and protection of natural resources. The governing document for these standards for each WMO is identified as follows:

- Rice Creek Watershed District Rules – adopted February 13, 2008
- Six Cities Management Organization WMP Implementation Section – Plan adopted 1997

A comparison of current WMO standards, per the governing documents identified above, and the current city stormwater management standards is included in Appendix D. Where the City's standards are not consistent with WMO standards, recommended actions to bring the City's standards into alignment with the WMOs are provided.

6.7 SURFACE WATER SYSTEM MODEL

The preparation of this plan included an assessment of the City's current surface water system, including storm sewer, regional stormwater basins, and drainage areas. Data related to the City's surface water system was collected from a variety of sources including:

- City storm sewer base mapping
- RCWD Watershed Management Plan and Phase I Urban Shallow Lakes Report
- Six Cities WMO Watershed Management Plan
- Site specific development review submittals
- City, County, and MnDOT road projects

As part of the assessment of the City's surface water system, drainage boundaries and flow paths were delineated based on the best available data. A map of the City's surface water system, including drainage boundaries, can be found on Map 1 in Appendix A. The City is divided into three major drainage districts, namely Rice Creek, Stony Brook Creek, and Spring Brook Creek major drainage districts. These major drainage districts are further divided into subdistricts, to account for specific surface water features within these subdistricts.

To address statutory requirements, the City has developed a broad scale hydrologic and hydraulic model for the City, to estimate general flow patterns, rates, and volumes at key locations, including inter-jurisdictional discharges. The City's model is augmented by information for Spring and Laddie Lakes from the RCWD and SCWMO, respectively. The modeling assessment information is summarized in the table found in Appendix A. The City will consider more detailed modeling efforts within specific sub-districts when the modeling efforts are being driven by a specific issue or projects within Spring Lake Park or a neighboring community. At this time, no specific issues or projects warranting more detailed modeling have been identified.

6.8 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The following list of items presented in Table 6.3 represent current stormwater management issues or concerns as identified by the documents included in Section 4 of this plan. It is not the intent of this list to include all of the current stormwater management issues identified in the documents in Section 4, only those issues with a possibly corrective action that directly affects the City. The implementation of the possible corrective actions will be addressed in the implementation section (Section 8).

Table 6.3 – Surface Water Management Issues and Possible Corrective Actions

Issue Number	Stormwater Issue	Issue Identified by:	Possible Corrective Actions
1	Portions of the RCWD are sensitive to runoff rate increases.	RCWD WMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate efforts with the RCWD to define variable rate control policy to reduce runoff rates to critical areas, with the potential for RCWD cost sharing on municipal projects that impact neighboring jurisdictions
2	Potential wetland fill under WCA allows for loss of local flood storage	RCWD WMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require on-site mitigation for any loss in existing flood storage volume, unless the 100-year floodplain boundary is fully contained on-site.
3	Member municipalities cannot afford retrofitting of water quality BMPs	RCWD WMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCWD will cost share on retrofits directly tributary to tiers 1 and 2 lakes (including Spring Lake)
4	Degraded water quality in Stony Brook, Spring Brook Creek and wetland	SCWMO WMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCWMO to study the most cost effective means for improving water quality Grant funding for improvement projects
5	Degraded water quality in Laddie Lake	SCWMO WMP, City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require future discharges to meet target loadings established by the SCWMO, that are consistent with the physical setting Consider opportunities to retrofit water quality and volume control BMPs to improve water quality
6	Water quantity and erosion issues in Spring Brook Creek and wetland, and Stony Brook Creek	SCWMO WMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creek stabilization projects Reducing upstream peak flow rates
7	Low water levels in Spring Lake	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the findings in the Southwest Urban Lakes Study regarding low water levels in Spring Lake, and potentially implement the recommended activities
8	Maintenance of private stormwater BMPs	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, develop, and implement a private stormwater BMP maintenance ordinance
9	Excessive sediment in ditches, ponds, and wetlands	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue street sweeping activities twice annually Clean sediment out of existing ditches, ponds, and wetlands
10	Excessive peak flow rates	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt stormwater design standards to address peak discharge rates for new development, redevelopment, and site expansion projects.

The City will be incorporating the possible corrective actions identified in Table 6.3, into the LSWMP goals and policies (Section 7) and/or implementation efforts (Section 8), as necessary.

Section 7 – Goals and Policies

7.1 SUMMARY

Surface water management issues within the City are primarily defined by the requirements of current or pending programs. The goals and policies outlined in this plan are grouped by their relationship to the key issues listed below:

- Section 7.2 Land Development and Redevelopment – Goals and policies to prevent flooding and adverse impacts to water resources from land disturbance and impervious surfaces.
- Section 7.3 Resource Management – Goals and policies for managing Spring Lake Park's wetlands, lakes, and groundwater, to preserve and protect these resources.
- Section 7.4 Citywide Program Elements – Goals and policies for managing water resources and drainage systems on a citywide scale, to effectively achieve surface water management goals.
- Section 7.5 Support of Other Agencies – Goals and policies to coordinate local surface water management with the work of watershed management organizations and state agencies.

The following goals and policies reflect current city policy and the City's current SWPPP, as well as additional goals and policies necessary for consistency with the goals and policies of state, regional, and local watershed authorities.

7.2 LAND DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

Overall Goal: Manage land disturbance and increased impervious surfaces to prevent flooding and adverse impacts to water resources through the cooperation with the stormwater management standards identified by the WMOs with jurisdiction in Spring Lake Park.

7.2.1 RUNOFF RATE

Goal: Control the rate of stormwater runoff from development to reduce downstream flooding and erosion.

Policy 1: Peak runoff rates from regulated new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects shall not exceed existing rates for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year rainfall events. Rate control below existing rates may be necessary where downstream capacity issues are identified, which will require coordination with the local WMOs and adjacent municipalities.

Policy 2: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the rate control policy identified above. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 3: The City will require that the maximum duration for rainfall critical event analysis shall be 24 hours. The City will require the use of the hydrograph method of analysis and the SCS Type II storm distribution.

7.2.2 FLOOD PREVENTION AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Goal: Provide adequate storage and conveyance of runoff and control development in flood prone areas to protect the public safety and minimize property damage.

Policy 4: The City will require that the low opening elevation of new structures provide a minimum of 2-feet of freeboard above the 100-year High Water Level (HWL) and 1-foot of freeboard above the emergency overflow of an adjacent pond, or for areas within the jurisdiction of the RCWD, comply with the RCWD freeboard requirements in Rule C, Section 8(e), if the RCWD requirements are more stringent.

Policy 5: Require on-site mitigation for any loss in existing flood storage volume, unless the 100-year floodplain boundary is fully contained on-site, to preserve the existing water storage capacity of all waterbodies in the City and minimize the frequency and severity of high water.

Policy 6: The City will incorporate language into their post construction runoff control ordinance specific to floodplain management, consistent with state and local WMO guidance.

7.2.3 RUNOFF VOLUME

Goal: Reduce pollutant loads and impacts to water bodies and encourage groundwater recharge, by reducing the volume of stormwater runoff from development and redevelopment areas.

Policy 7: The City will defer the enforcement of volume control requirements to the RCWD for construction projects within their jurisdiction. For new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects within the jurisdiction of the SCWMO, the City will require infiltration of 0.5-inches of runoff from new impervious surface, taking into consideration site limitations such as soil conditions, depth to groundwater, and maintenance issues.

Policy 8: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the volume control standard mentioned above. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Goal: Reduce the volume of stormwater runoff from existing developed areas.

Policy 9: The City will coordinate efforts with the local WMOs to minimize impervious surfaces where feasible when reconstructing streets and other paved surfaces and provide volume control mitigation as identified in Policy 7.

Policy 10: Where practical, the City will encourage the use of infiltration BMPs in existing developed areas, taking into consideration site limitations such as soil conditions, depth to groundwater, and maintenance issues.

7.2.4 NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT LOADING

Goal: Reduce the nutrient and sediment loads discharged from land development or redevelopment.

Policy 11: The City will strive for the nondegradation of receiving waters within the City by enforcing current stormwater management standards, and in cooperation with the local WMOs stormwater management standards.

Policy 12: For the portions of the City within the jurisdiction of RCWD, the nutrient and sediment load requirements are incorporated into the RCWDs volume control requirement. For new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects within the jurisdiction of the SCWMO, the City will require nutrient and sediment load reductions consistent with the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP) and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency guidelines in design and construction of new or modifications to existing stormwater conveyance systems. Under no circumstances shall overall treatment in a new development, redevelopment, or site expansion project in any part of the City fall below 50% post-development removal for phosphorous and 80% post-development removal for total suspended solids.

Policy 13: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the nutrient and sediment load reduction standard mentioned above. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 14: The City shall develop an ordinance to address the maintenance of private stormwater BMPs. This policy is consistent with BMP 5-10 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 15: The City will require outlet skimming up to the 1-year storm event HWL in all new stormwater ponds.

7.2.5 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Goal: Prevent sediment from construction sites from entering the City's surface water resources.

Policy 16: The City will review and update city code as necessary to include the erosion and sediment control ordinance as outlined in the NPDES, MS4 permit. This policy is consistent with BMP 4-2 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 17: The City will require that erosion and sediment control practices are consistent with the standards identified in the current MPCA Construction General Permit and the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. This policy is consistent with BMP 4-2 in the City's SWPPP.

7.3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Overall Goal: Protect the City's wetlands, lakes, groundwater, and natural areas to preserve the functions and values of these resources for future generations through the Wetland Conservation Act, buffer standards, groundwater protection rules and coordination with outside agencies.

7.3.1 WETLAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Protect and preserve wetlands to maintain or improve their function and value.

Policy 18: The City will continue to administer WCA responsibilities for the portions of the City that lie within the jurisdictional boundary of the SCWMO, to ensure no net loss of wetland functions and values.

Policy 19: The City will defer the administration of WCA responsibilities to the RCWD for the portions of the City that lie within the jurisdictional boundary of the RCWD. As projects are submitted, the City will continue to coordinate WCA activities with the RCWD.

Policy 20: The City will coordinate wetland restoration activities with the local WMOs.

Policy 21: The City will require that runoff from new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects be pre-treated prior to discharge to wetlands.

Policy 22: The City will require that, prior to development activities or public projects, a wetland delineation must be completed, including a field delineation and report detailing the findings of the delineation.

Policy 23: The City will require that a wetland inventory and assessment be prepared for any new development, redevelopment, or site expansion project immediately adjacent to a wetland. Minnesota Routine Assessment Methodology (current version) is the required method of assessment for evaluating wetland functions and values.

Policy 24: A minimum wetland buffer width around all wetlands of 16.5 feet shall be maintained.

7.3.2 LAKE MANAGEMENT

Goal: Improve water quality and protect resource values of lakes.

Policy 25: The City will cooperate with RCWD and SCWMO to implement activities to improve water quality in Spring Lake and Laddie Lake. This includes the findings presented in Phase II of the RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Study.

7.3.3 GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND PROTECTION

Goal: Protect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent surface water and natural resources.

Policy 26: The City will cooperate with Anoka County, Ramsey County, the Minnesota Department of Health, and the local WMOs to identify and protect critical groundwater resource areas.

Policy 27: To address the action items identified in the City's 2008 Wellhead Protection Plan (WPP), the Wellhead Protection Goals identified in Chapter 4 of the WPP are incorporated by reference into this LSWMP.

Policy 28: The City will cooperate with other agencies to implement the recommendations identified in the City's Wellhead Protection Plan and Ramsey County Groundwater Quality and Protection Plan.

Goal: Cooperate with other organizations working to protect groundwater resources.

Policy 29: The City will cooperate with local WMOs, Anoka County, Ramsey County, and others to implement the recommendations of the Ramsey County Groundwater Quality and Protection Plan and the City's Wellhead Protection Plan, to protect groundwater quality by reducing the potential for transport of stormwater pollutants into the groundwater, and maintaining the functions of groundwater recharge areas.

7.3.4 NATURAL AREA MANAGEMENT

Goal: Protect and enhance natural areas within the City to provide wildlife habitat and water resource benefits.

Policy 30: The City will support programs to maintain and restore the resource value of natural areas and enhance water based recreational opportunities.

Policy 31: The City will support the efforts of the Department of Natural Resources to enhance fish and wildlife habitats, and protect rare and endangered species.

7.4 CITYWIDE PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Overall Goal: Manage water resources and drainage systems on a citywide scale, including monitoring and maintenance of drainage systems, targeted pollution prevention, public education, system reconstruction projects, and equitable collection of supporting funds.

7.4.1 POLLUTION PREVENTION

Goal: Detect and address urban pollutants discharged to storm sewers.

Policy 32: The City will actively implement the NPDES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan as stated in the most current version of the MS4 permit.

Policy 33: The City will maintain an effective spill response plan. This policy is consistent with BMP 3-4 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 34: The City will continue employee training in the operation, maintenance and inspection of stormwater facilities, as included in the SWPPP. This policy is consistent with BMP 6-9 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 35: The City will inspect public stormwater system facilities for pollutants in accordance with the frequency in their SWPPP and develop an ordinance (if necessary) to address maintenance requirements for private stormwater facilities. This policy is consistent with BMPs 5-10, 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6 in the City's SWPPP.

7.4.2 MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Goal: Maintain the function and effectiveness of stormwater management structures through monitoring and maintenance.

Policy 36: The City will continue to conduct bi-annual street sweeping. This policy is consistent with BMP 6-3 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 37: The City will continue inspection and maintenance of the City's stormwater conveyance and ponding system as outlined in the City's SWPPP. This policy is consistent with BMP 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6 in the City's SWPPP.

7.4.3 PUBLIC EDUCATION

Goal: Inform and educate residents about stormwater pollution, the effects of urban runoff and the need to protect natural resources.

Policy 38: The City will implement a public education and outreach program as identified in the City's NPDES permit, and coordinate these activities with the Anoka Conservation District, Ramsey Conservation District, and local WMOs where feasible to maximize the impact of these efforts. This policy is consistent with BMPs 1-1 through 1-6 and 2-3 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 39: The City will promote citizen and volunteer efforts to protect, restore and enhance local water and natural resources. This policy is consistent with BMP 2-1 in the City's SWPPP.

Policy 40: The City will use available opportunities through its newsletter, public meetings, website, Comprehensive Plan, or interpretive elements at parks and open space sites to inform its residents about the value of local water resources, the effects of stormwater runoff, and opportunities for stewardship of water and natural resources. This policy is consistent with BMPs 1-1 through 1-6 in the City's SWPPP.

7.4.4 FUNDING

Goal: Secure adequate funding to support implementation of the Local Surface Water Management Plan.

Policy 41: The City will explore available funding opportunities (including a stormwater utility) to pay for the implementation of the projects and actions identified in Section 8.

Policy 42: The City will consider grant funding or other revenue resources to assist with special projects or implementation of plan goals.

7.5 SUPPORT OF OTHER AGENCIES

Overall Goal: Cooperate and coordinate local surface water management with the work of local WMOs and state agencies.

Goal: Facilitate WMO review of development and redevelopment projects and enforcement of watershed standards.

Policy 43: The City will defer to the RCWD for review and enforcement of RCWD stormwater management standards for all new and redevelopment projects within the jurisdiction of the RCWD in accordance with the permit program of the RCWD.

Policy 44: The City will review all new development, redevelopment, or site expansion activities in accordance with the City's surface water management standards. The City will notify and include the applicable WMO in development concept reviews. This policy is consistent with BMPs 4-1 and 5-1 in the City's SWPPP.

Goal: Cooperate with other organizations to complete management plans and studies for water resources in Spring Lake Park.

Policy 45: The City will work with local WMOs, Anoka County, Ramsey County, and others when appropriate and as resources are available to participate in resource management plans or studies that benefit water and natural resources in Spring Lake Park.

Section 8 – Implementation

8.1 OFFICIAL CONTROLS

Codes and ordinances (official controls) are necessary tools supporting implementation of this surface water management plan. Many of the stated goals and policies specifically reference city codes that exist or need to be created. The City’s MS4 permit includes a summary of ordinances required to comply with NPDES requirements.

After adoption of this Local Surface Water Management Plan, the Stormwater Management Practices section of city code will need to be updated to achieve consistency with local watershed plans. Per State statute, this implementation step must be completed within 180 days after adoption of this plan.

Over time, codes must be updated to remain consistent with goals, policies and practices. The City’s zoning and subdivision regulations are currently being revised in conjunction with development of the 2008 Comprehensive Plan. Table 8.1 lists the status of city codes related to surface water management.

Table 8.1 – City Code Implementation Actions

Official Control	City Code Implementation Actions
Erosion and Sediment Control	Create new ordinance per SWPPP BMP 4-2
Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection	Update current ordinance per SWPPP BMP 3-3
Plan Review and Approval	Update current ordinance per SWPPP BMPs 4-1 and 5-1
Post Construction Runoff Control	Update current ordinance per SWPPP BMP 5-2
Private Surface Water Facilities Maintenance	Create new ordinance per SWPPP BMP 5-10
Wetlands, Public Waters, and LGU Responsibilities	Create new ordinance per SWPPP BMP 5-9
Floodplain	The city is unmapped and has no regulatory floodplain, no implementation action is necessary at this time
Shoreland	DNR Shoreland Regulations apply, no implementation action is necessary at this time

8.2 STORMWATER SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Spring Lake Park’s existing stormwater management system represents a major investment for the City. The ongoing inspection and maintenance of this existing stormwater management system is critical to protecting this valuable investment. Table 8.2 provides the City’s stormwater system inspection and maintenance schedule. The City’s stormwater system maintenance responsibilities include the following:

- Street sweeping
- Cleaning of catch basins
- Repair of catch basins and manholes
- Assessing pipe condition (typically by televising)
- Inspection of storm sewer inlet and outlet structures
- Excavation of accumulated sediments from ponds
- Structural treatment devices, including sump manholes and grit chambers

Table 8.2 – Surface Water System Inspection and Maintenance Schedule

BMP ¹	Schedule ¹
Catch basins	Inspected every 5 years, cleaned as needed
Trunk storm sewer	Jetted on a scheduled rotation
Stormwater ponds	Inspected every 5 years, cleaned as needed
Stormwater pond inlets/outlets	Inspected every 5 years, cleaned as needed
Structural treatment devices, including sump manholes and grit chambers	Inspected annually, cleaned as needed
Street sweeping	Twice annually

¹Staff training regarding proper BMP inspection and maintenance procedures occurs annually

Generally, stormwater system maintenance is funded by the City’s general fund. However, with the rising cost of system maintenance and new regulatory responsibilities (MS4 permit, TMDL implementation, etc.), it is recommended the City implement a stormwater utility to provide a consistent, dedicated funding source to specifically address the cost of surface water management.

8.3 NPDES IMPLEMENTATION

The MPCA has designated Spring Lake Park as an NPDES Phase II MS4 community (MN Rules 7090). Spring Lake Park's application for permit coverage was completed in May, 2006. The permit application outlined Spring Lake Park's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to address six minimum control measures:

1. Public education
2. Public involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site runoff control
5. Post-construction runoff control
6. Pollution prevention in municipal operations

The City's SWPPP contains several best management practices within each of the listed control measures. These were identified using a self-evaluation and input process with city staff. The City's permit application and SWPPP was submitted to the MPCA and permit coverage was officially extended on October 3, 2008. Implementation items associated with the NPDES permit include the following:

- Ordinance updates, specifically the post construction, erosion and sediment control, and illicit discharge and elimination ordinances.
- NPDES annual report
- Stormwater system map
- General ongoing SWPPP implementation items, including: system inspections, educational materials, website updates, etc.

The cost for implementing the items listed above will vary from year to year, but for budgeting purposes, estimated costs for these items is included in Table 8.3.

As mentioned in Section 8.2, the rising cost of the City's NPDES implementation responsibilities, it is recommended the City implement a stormwater utility to provide a consistent, dedicated funding source to specifically address the cost of surface water management.

8.4 SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Based on the assessment of the City's current stormwater management program and the implementation items in the preceding sections, a list of system improvement projects and activities has been identified. The system improvements identified range from those being driven by regulatory requirements, to others driven more by the functionality of the City's regional stormwater management system. Table 8.3 presents a summary of recommended stormwater and water resource management projects and activities, listed in no particular order. The budget amounts included in this table should be considered planning-level cost estimates, with more specific cost estimates to be determined as the project or activity approaches.

For capital improvement projects, the City will continue to rely on its 5-year capital improvement planning process to schedule and plan for funding these projects. This planning process is updated periodically by city staff and reviewed and approved by the City Council. The items listed in Table 8.3 will be used as a reference for particular projects and activities specific to stormwater and water resources management to be included in the capital improvement planning process.

Table 8.3 – System Improvement Projects and Activities

Project	Description	Estimated Cost	Comments	Proposed Start
Street Sweeping	Sweep streets once in the spring and once in the fall	\$6,500 annually		Ongoing
Annual Stormwater System Inspection and Maintenance	Inspection and maintenance of the City's stormwater system	\$2,000 annually	Includes pond and storm sewer inspection, cleaning, and maintenance in accordance with the City's SWPPP	Ongoing
Annual NPDES Reporting	Writing and administering MS4 annual reports	\$5,000 annually		Ongoing
Stormwater Utility	Develop a stormwater utility program	\$12,000		2011
General SWPPP Implementation	Education coordination with the local WMOs, staff training, website updates, mailings etc.	\$5,000 annually plus city staff time	This is expected to be an ongoing activity throughout the term of this LSWMP, should coordinate efforts with the ACD or RCWD	Ongoing
Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance	Develop an erosion and sediment control ordinance	\$5,000	Procedures must be consistent with the City's SWPPP	2009
Post Construction Runoff Control Ordinance	Update current city code to create a post construction runoff control ordinance	\$5,000	Procedures must be consistent with the City's SWPPP	2009
Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection Ordinance	Develop an illicit discharge and illicit connection ordinance	\$5,000	Procedures must be consistent with the City's SWPPP	2009
Private Surface Water Facilities Maintenance Ordinance	Research, draft, and implement a private surface water facilities maintenance ordinance	\$6,000	It will be necessary to create a list of all private facilities in the City	2013
Wetland Function and Value Assessment	Complete wetland function and value assessments of wetlands in the jurisdiction of the SCWMO	\$3,000/year \$9,000 total	Start assessments in a 3 year cycle if by 2014 assessments have not been completed	2014-2016

8.5 FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

These future activities generally include coordination efforts with other agencies or potential activities that have yet to be finalized. These future implementation activities identified below are

relevant to overall stormwater management within the City and should be considered in future Capital Improvement Plan discussions.

8.5.1 FUTURE TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) STUDIES

As discussed in Section 6.4, at this time there are no water bodies within Spring Lake Park that are listed on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's List of Impaired Waters. However, drainage from Spring Lake Park ultimately discharges into a number of impaired waters, including: Spring Brook Creek, Rice Creek, and the Mississippi River.

The City recognizes that the responsibility for completion and implementation of the TMDL studies lies with the primary stakeholders contributing to the impairment. The City intends to cooperate with the local WMOs and other agencies in the development of the TMDL studies, acknowledging that these outside agencies will take the lead on these studies. It is the intention of the City to implement the items/actions identified in future TMDL implementation plans, funding the implementation items/actions as necessary.

8.5.2 ADDRESS DEGRADED WATER QUALITY IN SPRING LAKE

The RCWD is in the process of finalizing the Management Action Plan (MAP) for Spring Lake as Phase II of the Southwest Urban Lakes Study. With the completion of the MAP, the City will likely incorporate specific implementation recommendations (either watershed management or in-lake management recommendations) where the City is identified as a contributing partner to address the degraded water quality in Spring Lake. Spring Lake Park is interested in partnering with the RCWD to complete both in-lake vegetation management and water quality retrofit projects aimed at improving the lake water quality, however, no specific activities are identified in the City's list of system improvement activities (Table 8.3).

The RCWD identifies specific programs on their website (www.ricecreek.org) that are available to provide funding assistance to Spring Lake Park for stormwater management improvements, including:

- RCWD Urban Stormwater Remediation Cost-Share Program
- RCWD BMP Cost-Share Program

8.5.3 URBAN WATER QUALITY RETROFIT PROJECTS

The City will take advantage of opportunities in developed areas to install retrofit water quality improvement BMPs to improve the overall water quality in the City. The City will also consider working with private property owners to implement improvement projects to improve water quality. The RCWD identifies specific programs on their website (www.ricecreek.org) that could be applied when partnering with Spring Lake Park, including:

- RCWD – Urban Stormwater Remediation Cost-Share Program
- RCWD – BMP Cost-Share Program

8.5.4 SCWMO WATER QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND EROSION ISSUES

Spring Lake Park recognizes that certain downstream waters within the jurisdiction of the SCWMO that receive discharge from the City are sensitive to the quality, volume, and rate of stormwater runoff. Degraded water quality and erosion issues in Spring Brook Creek, Stony Brook Creek, and the Spring Brook wetland have been identified by the SCWMO, as identified in Table

6.3. While partnerships between member Cities and the SCWMO have completed projects to improve these waters, future improvements opportunities remain. Spring Lake Park will look for opportunities to improve the quality, volume, and rate of stormwater runoff through redevelopment activities within the City. The City will also support, as appropriate, the city of Fridley and the SCWMO in developing specific projects aimed at improving water quality and erosion issues within these waters.

8.5.5 ESTABLISHING LAKE GOALS FOR LADDIE LAKE

The SCWMO is responsible for developing lake goals for Laddie Lake. Once the SCWMO has developed these goals and appropriate actions necessary to meet these goals have been identified, the City will incorporate the lake goals into future LSWMP updates and coordinate the implementation of specific actions with the SCWMO at that time.

8.6 POTENTIAL FUNDING

Implementation of the proposed studies, programs, and improvements identified in this plan will affect city finances. To quantify this effect, a review of the ability of the City to fund these studies, programs, and improvements is required. Below is a listing of various sources of revenue that the City will attempt to utilize:

- Stormwater utility
- General fund
- Grant and partnership monies possibly secured from various agencies for projects
- Project funds could be obtained from watershed district levies as provided for in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D.905 for those projects being completed by or in cooperation with the RCWD. Specific information regarding the most current RCWD cost share programs can be found on their websites, as follows: www.ricecreek.org/grants
- Special assessments for local improvements performed under authority of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 429.
- Revenue generated by Watershed Management Special Tax Districts provided for under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 473.882.
- Other sources potentially including tax increment financing, tax abatement, state aid, and others.

The City's current primary funding source for the studies, programs, and improvements identified in this LSWMP is the general fund. However, with the rising cost of system maintenance and new regulatory responsibilities (MS4 permit, TMDL implementation, etc.), it is recommended the City implement a stormwater utility to provide a consistent, dedicated funding source to specifically address the cost of surface water management. This recommendation is consistent with Policies 41 and 42 in Section 7.4.4 of this LSWMP.

Section 9 – Administration

9.1 REVIEW AND ADOPTION PROCESS

Review and adoption of this Surface Water Management Plan will follow the procedure outlined in Minnesota Statutes 103B.235:

“After consideration but before adoption by the governing body, each local government unit shall submit its water management plan to the watershed management organization[s] for review for consistency with the watershed plan. The organization[s] shall have 60 days to complete its review.”

“If the county or counties having territory within the local unit have a state-approved and locally adopted groundwater plan, the local unit shall submit its plan to the county or counties for review. The county or counties have 45 days to review and comment on the plan.”

“Concurrently with its submission of its local water management plan to the watershed management organization, each local government unit shall submit its water management plan to the Metropolitan Council for review and comment. The council shall have 45 days to review and comment upon the local plan. The council's 45-day review period shall run concurrently with the 60-day review period by the watershed management organization. The Metropolitan Council shall submit its comments to the watershed management organization and shall send a copy of its comments to the local government unit.”

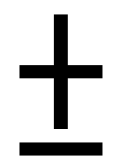
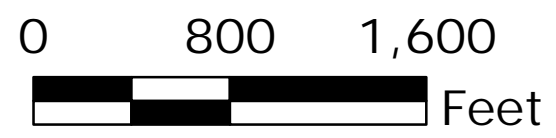
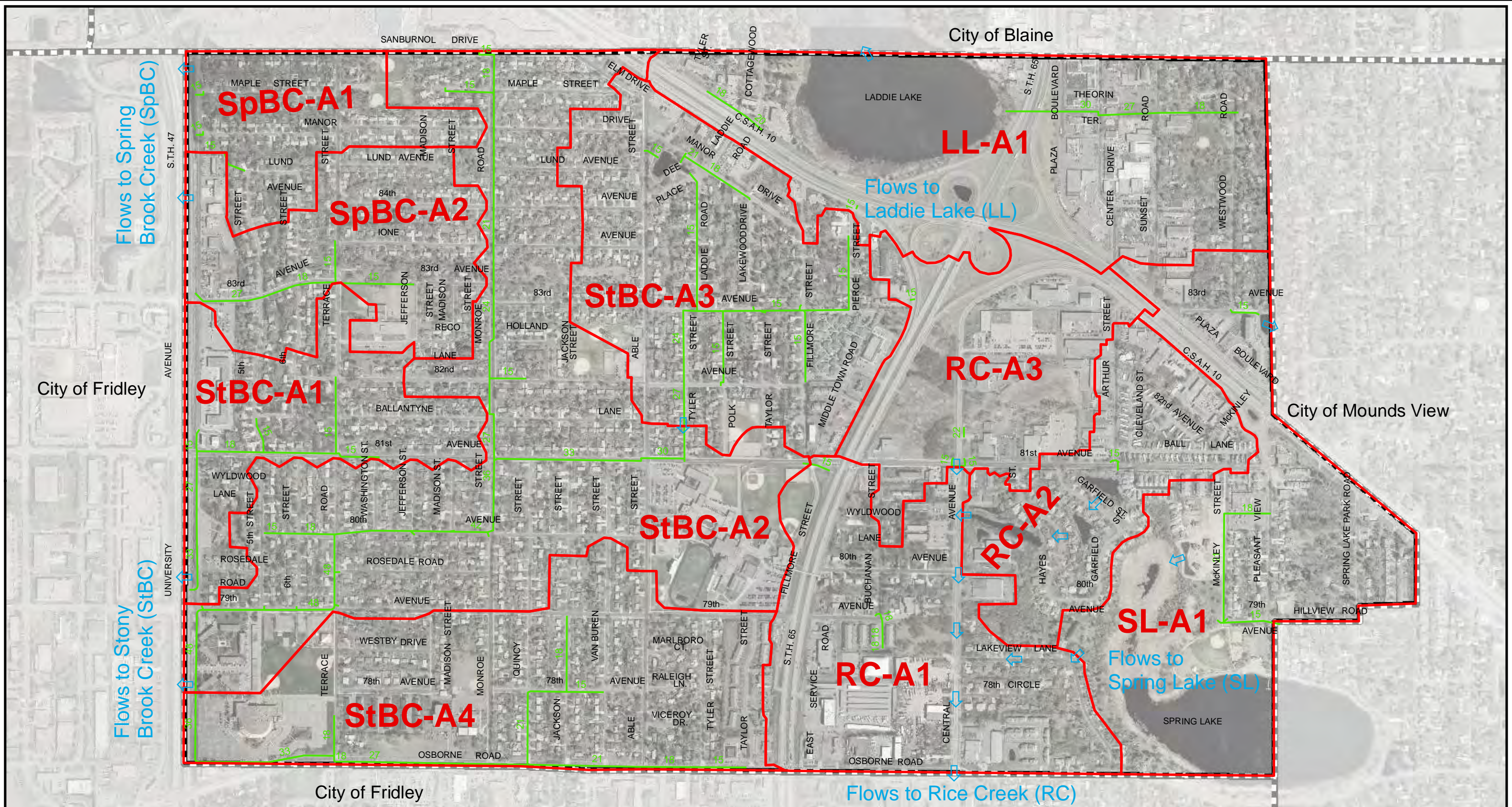
“After approval of the local plan by the watershed management organization[s], the local government unit shall adopt and implement its plan within 120 days, and shall amend its official controls accordingly within 180 days.”

9.2 PLAN AMENDMENTS AND FUTURE UPDATES

This Local Surface Water Management Plan will be incorporated into the City's 2009 Comprehensive Plan update and will be applicable until 2019, at which time an updated plan will be required. Periodic amendments may be required to incorporate changes in local practices. In particular, changes in the two applicable Watershed Management Plans may require revisions to this plan. Plan amendments will be incorporated by following the review and adoption steps outlined above.

Appendix A

Surface Water Management System Information



June 2008

City of Spring Lake Park
Local Surface Water Management Plan
Surface Water System Map
Map 1

Legend

- City Boundary
- Drainage Area
- Storm Sewer
- General Flow Direction

Appendix A - Surface Water System Information¹

Drainage Area ID	Tributary Area			Basin NWL (feet)	100-year Storm Event				Basin Area	Outlet Size	Comments
	Direct	Indirect from Upstream	Total		Total Runoff Volume	HWL	Storage Volume	Peak Outflow	At NWL		
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)		(ac-ft)	(feet)	(ac-ft)	(cfs)	(acres)		
SpBC-A1	50.1	0.0	50.1	--	12.6	--	--	50	--	15" pipes	Discharges to University Avenue system
SpBC-A2	80.9	0.0	80.9	--	22.2	--	--	66	--	27" pipe	Discharges to University Avenue system
StBC-A1	70.2	0.0	70.2	--	19.3	--	--	72	--	33" pipe	Discharge to Fridley trunk storm sewer
StBC-A2	246.0	283.1	529.1	--	131.7	--	--	202 ²	--	48" pipe	Peak discharge and volume from StBC-A2, A3, and A4 to Fridley trunk storm sewer. SCWMO Watershed Management Plan identifies a 100-year peak flow of 213 cfs at this location
StBC-A3	137.8	0.0	137.8	--	35.6	--	--	--	--	27" pipe	Drains to StBC-A2
StBC-A4	145.3	0.0	145.3	--	36.4	--	--	--	--	36" pipe	Drains to StBC-A2
LL-A1	174.3	0.0	174.3	903.0	58.1	--	--	--	69.0	15" pipe	Laddie Lake information from the Six Cities WMO Watershed Management Plan. Basin NWL = OHW elevation
SL-A1	144.9	0.0	144.9	902.9	48.3	904.8	180.0	3	60.2	12" pipe	Spring Lake info from the RCWD WMP and Phase 1 Urban Shallow Lakes Report, 100-yr critical event = 10-day runoff event
RC-A1	124.1	304.5	428.6	--	137.6	--	--	195	--	--	Peak discharge and volume from RC-A1, A2, A3, and SL-A1 to Fridley trunk storm sewer.
RC-A2	71.6	0.0	71.6	899.5	23.0	902.6	14.7	9	1.4	15" pipe	Discharges into the County Rd 35 (Old Central Avenue) storm sewer
RC-A3	88.0	0.0	88.0	--	27.1	--	--	41	--	18" pipe	Ties into the County Rd 35 (Old Central Avenue) storm sewer

¹Modeling information from City HydroCAD model created for the May 2009 LSWMP, unless otherwise noted

²Deviation from SCWMO flow rate at this location is due to the City's May 2009 model using a different modeling program and including slightly different stormwater modeling inputs.

Appendix B

Rice Creek Watershed District Rules

**RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
RULES**

(February 13, 2008)

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CERTIFICATION OF RULES

I, Susan Oven, Secretary of the Rice Creek Watershed District Board of Managers, certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the Rules of the Rice Creek Watershed District having been properly adopted by the Board of Managers of the Rice Creek Watershed District.

Dated:

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Rice Creek Watershed District (District) is a political subdivision of the State of Minnesota, established under the Minnesota Watershed Law. The District is also a watershed management organization as defined under the Minnesota Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, and is subject to the directives and authorizations in that Act. Under the Watershed Law and the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, the District exercises a series of powers to accomplish its statutory purposes. The District's general statutory purpose is to conserve natural resources through development planning, flood control, and other conservation projects, based upon sound scientific principles.

As required under the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, the District has adopted a Watershed Management Plan, which contains the framework and guiding principles for the District in carrying out its statutory purposes. It is the District's intent to implement the Plan's principles and objectives in these rules.

Land alteration affects the rate, volume, and quality of surface water runoff which ultimately must be accommodated by the existing surface water systems within the District. The watershed is large, 201 square miles, and its outlet, Rice Creek, has limited capacity to carry flows. Flooding problems already occur in the District's urbanized areas along lower Rice Creek and other localized areas.

Land alteration and utilization also can degrade the quality of runoff entering the streams and waterbodies of the District due to non-point source pollution. Lake and stream sedimentation from ongoing erosion processes and construction activities reduces the hydraulic capacity of waterbodies and degrades water quality. Water quality problems already exist in many of the lakes and streams throughout the District.

Projects which increase the rate or volume of stormwater runoff can aggravate existing flooding problems and contribute to new ones. Projects which degrade runoff quality can aggravate existing water quality problems and contribute to new ones. Projects which fill floodplain or wetland areas can aggravate existing flooding by reducing flood storage and hydraulic capacity of waterbodies, and can degrade water quality by eliminating the filtering capacity of those areas.

In these rules the District seeks to protect the public health and welfare and the natural resources of the District by providing reasonable regulation of the modification or alteration of the District's lands and waters to reduce the severity and frequency of flooding and high water, to preserve floodplain and wetland storage capacity, to improve the chemical, physical and biological quality of surface water, to reduce sedimentation, to preserve waterbodies' hydraulic and navigational capacity, to preserve natural wetland and shoreland features, and to minimize public expenditures to avoid or correct these problems in the future.

The District rules include certain rules adopted to implement area-specific resource management plans (RMPs) developed by the District. RMPs are designed to achieve identified water resource management needs within specific drainage areas of the watershed. Each set of such rules (labeled sequentially as Rule RMP-1, Rule RMP-2, and so on) applies to a delineated geographic area. Activity within an area governed by an RMP rule will be subject to that rule in place of the general District rules. Accordingly, a property owner intending an activity subject to District permitting requirements first should determine whether the activity will be governed by an RMP rule or by the general District rules.

RELATIONSHIP OF RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT TO MUNICIPALITIES

The District recognizes that the primary control and determination of appropriate land uses is the responsibility of the municipalities. Accordingly, the District will coordinate permit application reviews involving land development with the municipality where the land is located.

The District intends to be active in the regulatory process to ensure that its water resources are managed in accordance with District goals and policies. Municipalities have the option of assuming a more active role in the permitting process after adoption of a local water management plan approved by the District and adoption and implementation of local ordinances consistent with the approved plan.

The District will also review projects sponsored or undertaken by municipalities and other governmental units, and generally will require permits for governmental projects impacting water resources of the District. These projects include but are not limited to, land development and redevelopment, road, trail, and utility construction and reconstruction.

The District desires to serve as technical advisor to the municipalities in their preparation of local surface water management plans and the review of individual development proposals prior to investment of significant public or private funds. To promote a coordinated review process between the District and the municipalities, the District encourages the municipalities or townships to contact the District early in the planning process.

RULE A DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these rules, the following words have the meanings set forth below.

References in these rules to specific sections of the Minnesota Statutes include any amendments, revisions or recodification of those sections.

Beds of protected waters - all portions of public waters and public waters wetlands located below the ordinary high water level.

Best management practices (BMPs) - measures taken to minimize negative effects on water resources and systems as documented in the Minnesota Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Planning Handbook (MBWSR, 1988), Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas (MPCA, 1989) and the Minnesota Stormwater Manual (MPCA, 2006).

Better Site Design - a set of development or redevelopment site-design principles and techniques that seek to mimic natural conditions by soaking water into the ground close to where it falls, minimizing impervious areas to reduce overall runoff volume, reducing connected impervious areas, and preserving natural drainage patterns and surfaces.

Channel - a perceptible natural or artificial depression, with a definite bed and banks that confines and conducts water flowing either continuously or periodically.

Criteria - specific details, methods and specifications that apply to all permits and reviews and that guide implementation of the District's goals and policies.

Detention basin - any natural or man-made depression that stores storm-water runoff temporarily.

Development - any proposal to subdivide land, any land-disturbing activity or creation of impervious surface, including but not limited to, municipal road construction or improvement and construction or reconstruction of stormwater conveyance systems, except normal farming practices part of an ongoing farming operation shall not be considered development.

Directly connected impervious surface - any hard surface (rooftop, driveway, sidewalk, roadway, etc.) from which runoff is not subject to loss beyond initial abstraction before being routed to the downstream collection and conveyance system.

District - the Rice Creek Watershed District established under the Minnesota Watershed Law, Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D.

Drainage system - a system of a ditch or tile, or both, to drain property, including laterals, improvements, and improvements of outlets.

Excavation - the displacement or removal of sediment or other material.

Floodplain - the area adjoining a watercourse or natural or man-made water basin, including the area around lakes, marshes and lowlands, that is inundated during a 100-year flood.

Floodway - the channel of the watercourse, the bed of water basins, and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood may be carried without increasing the 100-year flood elevation by more than 0.5 feet.

Floodway fringe - the area between the floodway and the boundary of the 100-year flood.

Freeboard – vertical distance between the 100-year flood elevation or emergency overflow elevation of a basin or watercourse and the elevation of the low floor or low entry of a structure.

Governmental project - projects sponsored or paid for by a governmental agency.

Land-disturbing activity - any disturbance to the ground surface that, through the action of wind or water, may result in soil erosion or the movement of sediment into waters, wetlands or storm sewers or onto adjacent property. Land-disturbing activity includes but is not limited to the demolition of a structure or surface, soil stripping, clearing, grubbing, grading, excavating, filling and the storage of soil or earth materials. The term does not include normal farming practices as part of an ongoing farming operation.

Landlocked basin - a basin that does not have a natural outlet at or below the 100-year flood elevation, as determined by the 100-year ten-day runoff event.

Local government unit (LGU) – the public body responsible for implementing the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act, as defined at Minnesota Statutes §103G.005, subdivision 10e .

Low floor - the lowest level of a structure, usually the basement or walk-out level.

Major drainageway - any drainageway having a tributary area of 200 acres or greater.

Mill and overlay - removal of the top layer of bituminous pavement of a roadway or street by the grinding action of a large milling machine, followed by the placement of a new layer of bituminous or concrete pavement.

Municipality - any city or township wholly or partly within the Rice Creek Watershed District.

NPDES Permit - General permit authorization to discharge storm water associated with construction activity under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), issued by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

NURP - Nationwide Urban Runoff Program.

Ordinary high water level (OHW) - the elevation delineating the highest water level that has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape. The OHW is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. If an OHW has been established for a waterbody by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, that will constitute the OHW under this definition.

Parcel - any quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its location and boundaries may be established.

Person - any natural person, partnership, unincorporated association, corporation, limited liability company, municipal corporation, state agency, political subdivision of the State of Minnesota.

Public ditch - a county or judicial ditch over which the District has jurisdiction, or a ditch or tile established, constructed, or transferred to the District and over which the District has jurisdiction under Minnesota Statutes Chapters 103D, 103E, or 103B.

Public waters - all waters identified as public waters under Minnesota Statutes section 103G.005, subdivision 15.

Public waters wetlands - all wetlands identified as public waters wetlands under Minnesota Statutes section 103G.005, subdivision 15a.

Redevelopment - any proposal to re-subdivide land, or any land-disturbing activity or addition of impervious surface to a developed site.

Rehabilitation – a roadway maintenance project that disturbs or replaces only the existing pavement and does not include the addition of new impervious surface; the addition or replacement of curb and gutter; the addition of repair of storm sewer or utilities; subgrade

correction, or other activity that exposes underlying soils.

Sedimentation basin - a natural or man-made depression that temporarily stores storm-water runoff for the purpose of allowing a portion of the suspended solids in the runoff to settle out.

Shoreland - land areas within 1,000 feet of the OHW of a public waters lake or 300 feet of a public waters watercourse.

Subdivision, subdivide - the separation of an area, parcel, or tract of land under single ownership into two or more parcels, tracts, lots.

Waterbasin - an enclosed natural depression with definable banks capable of containing water, that may be partly filled with waters of the state.

Watercourse - a channel that has definable beds and banks capable of conducting confined runoff from adjacent land.

Wetland - area identified as wetland under Minnesota Statutes section 103G.005, subdivision 19.

RULE B PERMIT PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICATION REQUIRED.** Any person undertaking an activity for which a permit is required by these rules must obtain the required permit prior to commencing the activity that is subject to District regulation. Applications for permit must be submitted to the District in accordance with the procedures described in this rule. Required exhibits are specified for each substantive rule below. Applicants are encouraged to contact District staff before submission of an application to review and discuss application requirements and the applicability of specific rules to a proposed project. All permit applications must bear the original signature of the landowner or the selected contractor for governmental projects.

2. **FORMS.** Permit applications must be submitted on the form provided by the District. Applicants may obtain an application form from the District office or from the District web site at <http://ricecreek.org/permit/application>.

3. **ACTION BY BOARD OF MANAGERS.** The Board of Managers shall act within sixty days of receipt of a complete permit application. A complete permit application includes all required information, exhibits, and fees. An application will not be ready for Board consideration unless all substantial technical questions have been addressed and all substantial plan revisions resulting from staff review have been accomplished. Permit decisions will be made by the Board except as delegated to the Administrator by written resolution.

4. **ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.** The permit will be issued only after applicant has satisfied all requirements and conditions for the permit, has paid all required District fees, and the District has received any required surety.

5. **CONDITIONAL APPROVAL PENDING RECEIPT OF CHANGES (CAPROC).** The District may conditionally approve an application, but such approval does not result in the issuance of a permit until all conditions precedent to the approval have been resolved. All conditions must be satisfied within twelve (12) months of the date of conditional approval. If a permit is not obtained

within the 12-month period, the applicant will be required to reapply for a permit and pay applicable permit fees.

6. PERMIT TERM. Permits are valid for an eighteen-month period from the date of issuance unless otherwise suspended or revoked. To extend a permit, the permittee must apply to the District in writing, stating the reasons for extension. Any plan changes, and related project documents must also be included in the extension application. The District must receive this application at least thirty (30) days prior to the permit expiration date. The District may impose different or additional conditions on a renewal or deny the renewal in the event of a material change in circumstances. On the first renewal, a permit will not be subject to change because of a change in District rules.

7. PERMIT ASSIGNMENT. A permittee may assign a District permit to another party only upon approval by the District and findings that the following conditions have been met:

- (a) The proposed assignee in writing agrees to assume all the terms, conditions and obligations of the permit as originally issued to the permittee;
- (b) The proposed assignee has the ability to satisfy the terms and conditions of the permit as originally issued;
- (c) The proposed assignee is not changing the project as originally permitted;
- (d) There are no violations of the permit conditions as originally issued; and
- (e) The District has received from the proposed assignee any required surety to secure performance of the assigned permit.

8. PERMIT FEES. The District will charge applicants permit fees in accordance with a schedule that will be maintained and revised from time to time by the Board of Managers to ensure that permit fees cover the District's actual costs of administrating and enforcing permits. The current fee schedule may be obtained from the District office or the District web site at <http://ricecreek.org/permit/feeschedule>. An applicant must submit the required permit fee to the District at the time it submits its permit application. No permit fee will be charged to the federal government, the State of Minnesota or a political subdivision of the State of Minnesota.

9. PERFORMANCE SURETY.

- (a) Policy: It is the policy of the Board of Managers to conserve the District's water resources by assuring compliance with its rules. The District assures compliance by requiring a bond or other surety to secure performance of permit conditions and compliance with District rules, as well as protection of District water resources in the event of noncompliance with permit conditions and/or rules. A project for which the permittee is the federal government, the State of Minnesota or a political subdivision of the State of Minnesota is exempt from surety requirements.
- (b) Performance Surety Requirement: A surety or sureties, when required, must be submitted in a form acceptable to the District. The District will require applicants to submit a surety or sureties in accordance with a schedule of types and amounts that will be maintained and revised from time to time by the Board of Managers. The current schedule of surety amounts and acceptable forms and sources may be obtained from the District

office or the District web site at <http://ricecreek.org/permit/suretyschedule>.

An applicant may submit a performance bond or an irrevocable letter of credit to the District to secure performance of permit conditions for activities for which the required surety amount as determined above is in excess of \$5,000. The performance bond or letter of credit must be submitted before the permit is issued.

(c) Form and Contents of Performance Bond or Letter of Credit:

(1) The performance bond or irrevocable letter of credit must be in a form acceptable to the District and from a surety licensed to do business in Minnesota.

(2) The performance bond or irrevocable letter of credit must be in favor of the District and conditioned upon the performance of the party obtaining the performance bond or letter of credit of the activities authorized in the permit, and compliance with all applicable laws, including the District's rules, the terms and conditions of the permit and payment when due of any fees or other charges required by law, including the District's rules. The performance bond or irrevocable letter of credit must provide that if the performance bond conditions are not met, the District may make a claim against the performance bond or letter of credit.

(d) Release of Performance Surety. Upon written notification from permittee of completion of the permitted project, the District will inspect the project to determine if it is constructed in accordance with the terms of the permit and District rules. If the project is completed in accordance with the terms of the permit and District rules and the party providing the performance surety does not have an outstanding balance of money owed to the District for the project, including but not limited to unpaid permit fees, the District will release the performance bond or letter of credit, or return the cash surety if applicable. Final inspection compliance includes, but is not limited to, confirmation that all erosion and sediment control BMPs and stormwater management features have been constructed or installed as designed and are functioning properly, and completion of all required monitoring of wetland mitigation areas. The District may return a portion of the surety if it finds that a portion of the surety is no longer warranted to assure compliance with District rules.

RULE C STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to manage stormwater and snowmelt runoff on a local, regional or subwatershed basis and promote natural infiltration of runoff throughout the District to:

(a) Maximize infiltration on individual sites through Better Site Design practices and advanced stormwater management to control runoff volume increases.

(b) Provide effective water quality treatment before discharge to surface waterbodies and wetlands, while considering the historic use of District water features.

(c) Ensure that future peak rates of runoff are less than or equal to existing rates.

(d) Minimize land use impacts and improve operational and maintenance efficiency by siting stormwater management basins, when needed, regionally unless local resources would be adversely affected.

2. REGULATION. A permit incorporating an approved stormwater management plan is required under this rule for new development, redevelopment, or additions to an existing site, consistent with the following:

(a) A permit is required for industrial, commercial, institutional or multi-unit residential development or redevelopment only for a site at least one acre in size.

(b) A permit is required for single-family residential development or redevelopment only for a site at least five acres in size.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), a permit is not required for construction of a single-family detached dwelling on an unplatted lot.

(d) The site size thresholds of paragraphs (a) and (b) and the exception of paragraph (c) do not apply if the site is:

(1) Within the 100-year floodplain;

(2) Within 1,000 feet of a public water or protected wetland; or

(3) Within 300 feet of Rice Creek, Clearwater Creek, Hardwood Creek or a public ditch.

(e) If redevelopment will (i) disturb fifty percent or more of existing impervious surface or (ii) increase impervious surface by fifty percent or more, the requirement of paragraph 5(b) will account for all impervious surface on the site. For the purpose of this paragraph, the extent of disturbance is the area of exposure of underlying soils. This paragraph does not apply to public linear projects subject to paragraph 5(f).

(f) A permit is not required for construction on an individual lot within a residential subdivision if it conforms to a development plan approved by the District.

(g) A permit is required for public linear projects except for mill and overlay of a public roadway, sidewalk or trail that does not create additional impervious surface.

3. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN MODELING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) A hydrograph method or computer program based on Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Release #20 (TR-20) and subsequent guidance must be used to analyze stormwater runoff for the design or analysis of flows and water levels within and off the project site. Composite Curve Numbers shall not include directly connected impervious surfaces.

(b) In determining Curve Numbers to model runoff in the post-development condition, the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of areas within construction limits is to be shifted down one classification (or ½ classification for HSG A) to account for the impacts of grading on soil structure unless the project specifications incorporate soil amendments in accordance with District Soil Amendment Guidelines.

(c) The 100-year critical event analysis of flood levels, storage volumes, and flow rates for waterbodies and stormwater management basins must include both the 24-hour rainfall and the 10-day snowmelt events. The 10-day snowmelt event is simulated by a 7.2-inch, 10-day spring runoff event during which it is assumed the ground is frozen solid and no infiltration occurs (CN set to 100 for all areas).

4. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK.

(a) When a stormwater basin is necessary, regional siting is preferred when regional management would not divert supply away from a local recharge area or groundwater-dependent natural resource. In evaluating the appropriateness of peak flow and water quality management in an existing regional basin, the District will consider whether it previously approved the basin and whether the basin was designed for build-out of the site to the extent proposed.

(b) A water management plan or ordinances of the local land use authority may contain other or more strict requirements than these rules impose. The stormwater management plan must conform to the District-approved local water management plan.

(c) The proposed project must not adversely affect water level off the site during or after construction.

(d) A landlocked basin may be provided an outlet only if it:

(1) Retains a hydrologic regime that complies with District Wetland Alteration Rule F;

(2) Provides sufficient dead storage volume to retain back-to-back 100-year, 24-hour rainfalls and runoff; and

(3) Does not create adverse downstream flooding or water quality conditions as a result of increased discharge rate or volume, or other factors.

5. WATER QUALITY AND VOLUME CONTROL.

(a) Activity creating impervious surface shall address the use of Better Site Design (BSD) techniques as outlined in Chapter 4, "Minnesota Stormwater Manual" (MPCA, 2006 and subsequent revisions). Better Site Design involves techniques applied early in the design process to reduce impervious cover, conserve natural areas and use pervious areas to more effectively treat stormwater runoff and promote a treatment train approach to runoff management.

(b) Water quality and infiltration BMPs must be sized to infiltrate and/or retain the runoff volume generated within the contributing area by a two-year (2.8-inch) storm under the developed condition. BMPs shall be selected on the basis of site-specific conditions, including soil types, depth to water table and the presence of known or suspected contaminated soils. A site with soils classified as Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) A or B must meet this standard through infiltration for at least that part of the site where HSG A or B soil is present.

(c) For impervious surface other than net increase required to be treated during

redevelopment pursuant to paragraph 2(e) above, the standard is the 0.8-inch event rather than the 2.8-inch event.

(d) Where infiltration is not feasible, filtration is preferred. Infiltration is considered not feasible where soils do not support infiltration, documented soil contaminants preclude the use of infiltration practices, or there is inadequate separation from the water table.

(e) For a site or part of a site characterized by HSG C or D soils, the stormwater management plan shall focus on incorporation of water quality BMPs. The order of preference for BMP's is biofiltration, filtration, wetland treatment system, extended detention basin, NURP ponding.

(f) The runoff volume infiltration/detention standard of paragraph (b) is modified for public linear (roadway, sidewalk and trail) projects not part of an industrial, commercial, institutional or residential development as follows:

Project Type	Roadway Classification	Standard
New Construction (≥ 1.0 acre impervious)	Arterial, County Road or Highway	Standard for non-linear projects applies to runoff from the new and reconstructed impervious surface
	Collector, Subcollector or Access	Standard for non-linear projects applies to runoff from the new and reconstructed impervious surface and the directly connected impervious surfaces within the project corridor
Reconstruction or New Construction (< 1.0 acre impervious)	Arterial, County Road or Highway	Infiltration of 1.0-inch of runoff from the new and reconstructed impervious surface
	Collector, Subcollector or Access	Infiltration of 0.8-inch of runoff from the new and reconstructed impervious surface and the directly connected impervious surfaces within the project corridor
Rehabilitation	All	No water quality/volume control requirement
Mill & Overlay	All	No Rule C permit required

(1) Specific site conditions may make infiltration difficult, undesirable, or impossible. These conditions may qualify a public linear project applicant for Alternative Compliance Sequencing. The applicant must also submit a request to the District for Alternative Compliance Sequencing. All requests shall indicate the specific site conditions present and document via a grading plan, utility plan, or well location map.

(2) Alternative Compliance Sequencing. To the maximum extent practicable, the standard shall be fully met onsite. If it is not possible because of specific site conditions, the following Alternative Compliance Sequencing steps shall be taken in the order shown:

- The applicant shall comply with the standard to the maximum extent practicable on-site through alternative volume reduction methods as listed in the application guidance materials or as approved by the District. For the runoff volume not managed, BMPs shall be used on-site to remove total suspended solids to the extent practicable.
- For the remaining volume required to fully meet the standard, the applicant shall comply with the standard at an offsite location or through the use of banked credits as approved by the District pursuant to paragraph 5(f)(3) of this rule. The site of offsite compliance or the generated banking credits must be in the same drainage area or sub-watershed as the project site.
- For runoff volume and total suspended solids not managed in the above steps, the District will establish debits that the applicant must meet by funding future volume or total suspended solids management measures, as approved by the District. Measures must be located within the same drainage area or sub-watershed and cannot serve to meet an independent District-imposed regulatory requirement. The application must describe how debits will be met within a reasonable time specified by the District and the applicant must report to the District annually on the status of outstanding debits. The obligation will be formalized in a writing signed by the applicant.

(3) Excess volume reduction may be banked for use on another project. The District must be advised of the intent to generate volume reduction for credit before the work is done. Credit may not exceed the volume of two inches over the total drainage area to the BMP. The District will maintain credit records for use of credits in accordance with paragraph 5 (f) of this rule.

6. PEAK STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL. Stormwater runoff rates for the proposed project at the site boundary, in aggregate, must not exceed existing runoff rates for the critical two-year and 100-year frequency events. Any increase in a critical event rate at a specific point of discharge from the site must be limited and cause no adverse downgradient impact. The following curve numbers shall be utilized for existing condition modeling of those site areas not covered by impervious surface in the existing condition:

Curve Numbers for Use with Existing Condition Pervious Areas	
Hydrologic Soil Group	Runoff Curve Number*
A	39
B	61
C	74
D	80
* Curve numbers from USDA-NRCS, Technical Release 55	

7. BOUNCE AND INUNDATION PERIOD.

(a) The project must meet hydroperiod standards adapted from “Stormwater and Wetlands Planning and Evaluation Guidelines for Addressing Potential Impacts of Urban Stormwater and Snowmelt Runoff on Wetlands,” (Minnesota Stormwater Advisory Group, June 1997), as follows:

Wetland Susceptibility Class	Permitted Storm Bounce	Inundation Period for Two-Year event	Inundation Period for 10-Year or Greater Event
Highly susceptible	Existing	Existing	Existing
Moderately susceptible	Existing plus 0.5 feet	Existing plus 1 day	Existing plus 7 days
Slightly susceptible	Existing plus 1.0 feet	Existing plus 2 days	Existing plus 14 days
Least susceptible	No limit	Existing plus 7 days	Existing plus 21 days

- (b) Wetland susceptibility classification is determined based on wetland type:
- Highly susceptible wetland types include: sedge meadows, bogs, coniferous bogs, open bogs, calcareous fens, low prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland hardwood forests, and seasonally flooded basins.
 - Moderately susceptible wetland types include: shrub-carrs, alder thickets, fresh (wet) meadows, and shallow & deep marches.
 - Slightly susceptible wetland types include: floodplain forests and fresh wet meadows or shallow marches dominated by cattail giant reed, reed canary grass or purple loosestrife.
 - Least susceptible wetland includes severely degraded wetlands. Examples of this condition include cultivated hydric soils, dredge/fill disposal sites and some gravel pits.

8. DESIGN CRITERIA.

(a) Infiltration BMPs must be designed to provide:

- (1) Adequate pretreatment measures before discharge of runoff to the primary infiltration area;
- (2) Drawdown within 48-hours or 72-hours from the end of a storm event, for surface or sub-surface features, respectively. Soil infiltration rates shall be based on the appropriate HSG classification and associated infiltration rates (see Table 1 in Appendix C). Infiltration area will be limited to the horizontal areas subject to

prolonged wetting; and

(3) A minimum of three feet of separation from the seasonal high water table.

(4) Design and placement in accordance with the Minnesota Department of Health guidance called "Evaluating Proposed Stormwater Infiltration Projects in Vulnerable Wellhead Protection Areas." (Final version to govern.)

(b) Permanent sedimentation and water quality ponds must be designed to provide:

(1) Water quality features consistent with NURP criteria and District wet pond criteria;

(2) A permanent wet pool with dead storage at least equal to the runoff from a 2.5-inch rainfall over the area tributary to the pond; and

(3) An outlet structure capable of preventing migration of floating debris and oils for at least the one-year storm.

(c) Detention basins must be designed to provide:

(1) An outlet structure to control the two-year & 100-year frequency events to existing peak runoff sites; and

(2) An identified overflow spillway sufficiently stabilized to convey flows greater than the 100-year critical storm event.

(d) An outfall structure discharging to a wetland, public water or public water wetland must incorporate a stilling-basin, surge-basin, energy dissipater, placement of ungrouted natural rock riprap or other feature to minimize disturbance and erosion of natural shoreline and bed resulting from stormwater discharges.

(e) All new residential, commercial, industrial and other habitable or non-habitable structures, and all stormwater basins, must be constructed so that the lowest floor and lowest entry elevations of structures comply with the following table:

Elevation	Regional Elevations		Local Detention Basins & Wetlands		Infiltration Basins			Rain-gardens
	100-yr	EOF	100-yr	EOF	Bottom	100-yr	EOF	EOF
Low Floor Freeboard	2-ft	1-ft	0-ft	NA	0-ft	NA	NA	NA
Low Entry Freeboard	NA	NA	2-ft	1-ft	NA	2-ft	1-ft	0.5-ft

Within a landlocked basin, lowest floor elevations must be at least one foot above the surveyed basin overflow elevation. Where a structure is proposed below the runoff elevation of a land-locked basin, the low-floor elevation will be a minimum of two feet above

the high water level as determined from an estimate of high water levels determined from the highest of either the 100-year, ten-day runoff event or back-to-back 100-year, 24-hour rainfalls. Aerial photos, vegetation, soils, and topography will be used to derive a "normal" water elevation for the basin for the purpose of computing the 100-year elevation.

(f) All stormwater management structures and facilities must be designed for maintenance access and properly maintained in perpetuity to assure that they continue to function as designed. The maintenance responsibility must be memorialized in a document executed by the property owner in a form acceptable to the District and recorded on the deed. Alternatively, a public permittee may meet its perpetual maintenance obligation by executing a programmatic or project-specific maintenance agreement with the District.

(g) Before work under the permit is deemed complete, the permittee must submit as-built demonstrations demonstrating that at the time of final stabilization, stormwater facilities conform to design specifications.

9. DRAINAGE AND FLOWAGE EASEMENTS. Before permit issuance, the permittee must submit a copy of platting or easement documents showing conveyance to the local land use authority of drainage and flowage easements over stormwater management facilities, stormwater conveyances and on-site floodplain up to the 100-year event. An easement on a public ditch must be a minimum of 33 feet each side of centerline and specify a District right of enforcement to that minimum width. If the local land use authority does not require conveyance of these easements, this obligation does not apply except that the permittee must convey to the District the public ditch easement described.

10. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. One set, full size (22 inches by 34 inches); two sets, reduced to maximum size of 11 inches by 17 inches.

(a) An erosion & sediment control plan and, for projects that require an NPDES permit, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

(b) Property lines and delineation of lands under ownership of the applicant.

(c) Delineation of the subwatershed contributing runoff from off-site, proposed and existing subwatersheds onsite, emergency overflows, and drainageways.

(d) Geotechnical analysis including soil borings at all proposed stormwater management facility locations.

(e) Proposed and existing stormwater facilities' location, alignment and elevation.

(f) Delineation of existing on-site wetland, marshes, shoreland and/or floodplain areas.

(g) Identification of existing and proposed normal, and ordinary high and 100-year water elevations on-site.

(h) Identification of existing and proposed site contour elevations related to NGVD, 1929 datum.

(i) Construction plans and specifications of all proposed stormwater management facilities, including design details for outlet control structures.

- (j) Stormwater runoff volume and rate analyses for the two- and 100-year critical events, existing and proposed conditions.
- (k) All hydrologic, water quality, and hydraulic computations completed to design the proposed stormwater management facilities.
- (l) Narrative addressing incorporation of infiltration BMPs.
- (m) Completed District worksheet explaining BSD techniques that were evaluated during project design, the results of the evaluation of each and, for any techniques deemed infeasible, the reasoning for the determination.

11. EXCEPTIONS.

- (a) Subdivision of land without construction of impervious surface or structures is exempt from the requirements of sections 3 through 8 and paragraphs (e), (i), (j) & (k) of section 10. However, future development will require a Rule C permit.
- (b) Rate control criteria of section 6 may be waived if the site discharges directly to a water body with large storage capacity (such as a public water) that has a time-to-peak elevation greater than that for an on-site pond and the volume discharged from the on-site pond is negligible, relative to the volume of runoff entering the water body.
- (c) The criteria of paragraph 5(f) are waived for a public trail no wider than 10 feet that is bordered downgradient by vegetated open space or a vegetated filter strip with a minimum width of 5 feet.
- (d) The criteria of paragraph 5(f) are waived for a project that paves rural section gravel roadway if right-of-way ditch is maintained and does not discharge directly to wetland or another sensitive water body.

Appendix – Rule C
Table C1

Hydrologic Soil Group	Soil Textures*	Corresponding Unified Soil Classification**	Infiltration Rate [inches/hour]
A	Gravel, sand, sandy gravel, silty gravel, loamy sand, sandy loam	GW – Well-graded gravel or well-graded gravel with sand GP – Poorly graded gravel or poorly graded gravel with sand	1.6
		GM – Silty gravel or silty gravel with sand SW – Well-graded sand or well-graded sand with gravel SP – Poorly graded sand or poorly graded sand with gravel	0.8
B	Loam, silt loam	SM – Silty sand or silty sand with gravel	0.6
		ML – Silt OL – Organic silt or organic silt with sand or gravel or gravelly organic silt	0.3
C	Sandy clay loam	GC – Clayey gravel or clayey gravel with sand SC – Clayey sand or clayey sand with gravel	0.2
D	Clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay	CL – Lean clay or lean clay with sand or gravel or gravelly lean clay CH – Fat clay or fat clay with sand or gravel or gravelly fat clay OH – Organic clay or organic clay with sand or gravel or gravelly organic clay MH – Elastic silt or elastic silt with sand or gravel	< 0.2

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Stormwater Manual. Thirty guidance manuals and many other stormwater references were reviewed by the MPCA when it compiled the recommended infiltration rates. All of these sources use the following studies as the basis for their recommended infiltration rates: Rawls, Brakensiek and Saxton (1982); Rawls, Gimenez and Grossman (1998); Bouwer and Rice (1984); and Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds (NRCS). The rates presented in this infiltration table use the information compiled from these sources as well as eight years of infiltration rates collected from various infiltration practices in the South Washington Watershed District.

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2005. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI. (Online) Available: <http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/>.

**ASTM standard D2487-00

RULE D
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to prevent erosion of soil into surface water systems by requiring preparation and implementation of erosion and sediment control plans for land-disturbing activities.

2. REGULATION. An erosion and sediment control plan must be submitted, and a permit received from the District, for:

- (a) Surface soil disturbance or removal of vegetative cover on: one acre or more of land;
- (b) Surface soil disturbance or removal of vegetative cover on between one-quarter and one acre of land, if any part of the disturbed area is within 300 feet of the OHW of a lake, stream, wetland or ditch; or
- (c) Any land-disturbing activity that requires a District permit under a rule other than Rule D.

A person disturbing surface soils or removing vegetative cover on more than 5,000 square feet of land, or stockpiling on site more than fifty (50) cubic yards of earth or other erodible material, but not requiring a permit under the criteria of this rule, must submit a notice of intent on a form provided by the District and conform the activity to standard best practices published by the District. Rule D does not apply to normal farming practices that are part of an ongoing farming operation.

3. DESIGN CRITERIA FOR EROSION CONTROL PLANS. Erosion and Sediment Control Plans must comply with the following criteria:

- (a) Natural site topography and soil conditions must be specifically addressed to reduce erosion and sedimentation during construction and after project completion.
- (b) Site erosion and sediment control practices must be consistent with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency document "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas" (1994), as amended, and District-specific written design guidance and be sufficient to retain sediment on-site.
- (c) The project must be phased as best possible to minimize disturbed areas and removal of existing vegetation until necessary for project progress.
- (d) The District may require additional erosion and sediment control measures on areas with a continuous slope leading to a sensitive, impaired or special water body, stream, ditch or wetland to assure retention of sediment on site.
- (e) The plan must include conditions adequate to protect facilities to be used for post-construction stormwater infiltration.

4. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. One set, full size (22 inches by 34 inches); two sets, reduced to maximum size of 11 inches by 17 inches.

- (a) An existing and proposed topographic map which clearly indicates all hydrologic features and areas where grading will expose soils to erosive conditions. The Plan must also indicate the direction of all site runoff.
- (b) Tabulation of the construction implementation schedule.
- (c) Name, address and phone number of party responsible for maintenance of all erosion and sediment control measures.
- (d) Clear identification of all temporary erosion and sediment control measures which will remain in place until permanent vegetation is established. Examples of temporary measures include, but are not limited to: seeding with perennial vegetation, mulching, sodding, silt fence, erosion control blanketing, and stormwater inlet protection devices.
- (e) Clear identification of all permanent erosion control measures such as outfall spillways and riprap shoreline protection, and their locations.
- (f) Clear Identification of staging areas, as applicable.
- (g) Documentation that the project applicant has applied for the NPDES Permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), when applicable.
- (h) A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for projects that require an NPDES Permit.
- (i) Delineation of any floodplain and/or wetland area changes.

5. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS. Any activity subject to a permit under this rule must conform to the standards of the NPDES construction general permit, as it may be amended from time to time, regarding construction-site erosion and sediment control.

6. INSPECTIONS.

- (a) The permittee will routinely inspect project sites as required by the NPDES permit, implementing additional erosion and sediment control measures, as conditions required to assure retention of sediment on site.
- (b) The permittee will keep an inspection log on site as required by the NPDES permit.
- (c) The permittee shall be responsible for inspection, maintenance and effectiveness of all erosion and sediment control measures until final soil stabilization, full completion of the project, or permit assignment/transfer, whichever comes first. (*See Rule B for permit assignment requirements.*)
- (d) In order to ensure that sediment is retained on-site, the District may inspect the site and require the permittee to provide additional erosion control measures where site conditions warrant.

7. FINAL STABILIZATION.

- (a) Erosion and sediment control measures must be maintained until final vegetation and ground cover is established to a density of 70%.
- (b) All temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs will be removed after all disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.

**RULE E
FLOODPLAIN ALTERATION**

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to:

- (a) Preserve existing water storage capacity in the 100-year floodplain of all waterbodies and wetlands in the watershed to minimize the frequency and severity of high water.
- (b) Enhance floodplain characteristics that promote the natural attenuation of high water, provide for water quality treatment, and promote groundwater recharge.
- (c) Preserve and enhance the natural vegetation existing in floodplain areas for fish and wildlife habitat.

2. REGULATION. No person may alter or fill land below the 100-year flood elevation of any public water, public water wetland or other wetlands without first obtaining a permit from the District.

3. CRITERIA FOR FLOODPLAIN ALTERATION.

- (a) If a 100-year floodway has been defined according to FEMA procedures and floodplain encroachment is subject to a DNR-approved floodplain ordinance, fill in the floodway is prohibited but fill within the flood fringe is permitted. If the floodway has not been defined or a DNR-approved ordinance is not in effect, encroachment into and the placement of fill within the 100-year floodplain are prohibited unless fully compensatory storage at the same elevation is provided. Creation of floodplain storage capacity to offset fill must occur within the floodplain of the same water body, and within the original permit term. If offsetting storage capacity will be provided off site, it shall be created before any floodplain filling by the applicant will be allowed.
- (b) In the absence of an established floodway, any structure, facilities, or embankments within the floodplain will be capable of passing the 100-year flood without increasing the elevation of the 100-year flood profile. In the presence of an established floodway, encroachment within the flood fringe will not result in increasing the 100-year flood profile within the floodway portion of the floodplain by more than 0.5-feet.
- (c) Alteration does not result in a violation of the District's Wetland Alteration Rule F.
- (d) Construction of impervious areas within floodplain will not be allowed within the designated groundwater recharge areas for the Prairie du Chien-Jordan formation (as defined by Map 17 of the District's Water Resource Management Plan) except for road

construction and trails.

(e) To protect water quality and the conveyance capacity of the flood plain, the District will not permit site development that would involve the outside storage of soluble, toxic, or buoyant materials.

(f) Structures and facilities subject to flood damage built within the 100-year floodplain will have two feet of freeboard between the lowest floor and the 100-year flood profile.

4. DRAINAGE EASEMENTS. Applicant will provide for District approval a flowage and drainage easement conveyed to the land use authority over areas of public waters, public ditches, public waters wetlands and other wetlands inundated by the 100-year flood. An easement on a public ditch must be a minimum of 33 feet each side of centerline and specify a District right of enforcement to that minimum width.

5. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. One set, full size (22 inches by 34 inches); two sets, reduced to maximum size of 11 inches x 17 inches.

(a) Site plan showing property lines, delineation of the work area, existing elevation contours of the work area, ordinary high water elevation, and regional flood elevation. All elevations must be reduced to NGVD (1929 datum).

(b) Grading plan showing any proposed elevation changes.

(c) Preliminary plat of any proposed land development.

(d) Determination by a professional engineer or qualified hydrologist of the local 100-year flood elevation before and after the project.

(e) Computation of change in flood storage capacity resulting from proposed grading.

(f) Erosion Control Plan.

(g) Soil boring results, if specified by applicable rule provision or requested by the District Engineer.

6. EXCEPTION. Restoration or stabilization of shoreline, approved by the District as necessary for stabilization, structurally sound and designed to minimize encroachment and alteration of hydraulic forces, is exempt from the compensatory storage requirement of section 3(a).

RULE F WETLAND ALTERATION

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to:

(a) Achieve no net loss in the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of Minnesota's existing wetlands.

- (b) Increase the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of Minnesota's wetlands by restoring or enhancing diminished or drained wetlands.
 - (c) Avoid direct or indirect impacts from activities that destroy or diminish the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of wetlands.
 - (d) Replace wetland values where avoidance of activity is not feasible and prudent.
2. REGULATION. No person may fill, drain, excavate or otherwise alter the character or hydrology of a wetland without first obtaining a permit from the District.
3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT. The District intends to serve as the "local government unit" for administration of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), unless a particular municipality in the District has elected to assume that role in its jurisdictional area or a state agency is serving as the local government unit on state land. Notwithstanding the above, the District, pursuant to its regulatory authority under watershed law, will continue to require wetland alteration permits under this rule for wetland-altering activities not regulated under WCA.
4. CRITERIA.
- (a) WCA, as amended, and the rules implementing WCA as set forth in Minnesota Rules chapter 8420, as amended, are incorporated as part of this rule and govern District implementation of WCA.
 - (b) Alterations in wetlands for the purposes of wildlife enhancement must comply with the criteria described in General Design Consideration for Wildlife Pond Construction and Wetland Alterations, included in Appendix F.
 - (c) The District will regulate wetland alterations that do not require replacement under WCA rules and do not qualify for one of the specific exemptions in Minnesota Rules 8420.0122 according to the rules and procedures of WCA, except as specifically provided in this Rule. Alteration under this paragraph requires replacement at a ratio of 1:1 to ensure no loss of wetland quantity, quality or biological diversity. Notwithstanding, replacement in the form of vegetative and hydrologic restoration of a degraded wetland will be credited in the amount of twice the acreage restored.
 - (d) A wetland alteration not subject to WCA that does not change the type or function of a wetland and that preserves wetland quantity, quality and biological diversity is exempt from the replacement requirement.
5. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS. In addition to the wetland replacement plan components and procedures in WCA, the following more specific requirements will apply to District review of WCA and, except as indicated, non-WCA wetland alterations:
- (a) Applicants must adequately explain and justify each individual contiguous wetland alteration area in terms of impact avoidance and minimization alternatives considered.
 - (b) To be eligible for New Wetland Credit (NWC), replacement wetland adjacent to upland must include upland buffer of native vegetation at least 25 feet in width adjacent to the entire NWC area except where contiguous with existing wetland or waterbody.

The buffer must meet WCA requirements for Public Value Credit (PVC).

(c) Where the wetland alteration is proposed in the context of land subdivision, on-site replacement wetland must be located on a non-buildable lot, along with any vegetated buffer, signage approved by the District identifying the wetland/buffer protected status and a barrier such as a stormwater pond, infiltration basin, existing wetland, treeline, fence, trail or other durable physical feature that protects against future encroachment into the replacement wetland.

(d) The upland edge of new wetland creation must have an irregular and uneven slope. The slope must be no steeper than 8:1 over the initial 25 feet upslope from the projected wetland elevation contour along at least 50 percent of the upland/wetland boundary and no steeper than 5:1 along the remaining 50 percent of the boundary.

(e) The District will not allow excess credits to be used for replacement on a different project unless the credits were designated for wetland banking purposes in the original application in accordance with WCA rules and have been deposited into the WCA wetland banking system. The District may permit otherwise-conforming credits not yet deposited into the wetland banking system to be so used if construction was completed within two years of submittal of a complete application proposing to use them and on District consideration of the recommendation of the Technical Evaluation Panel.

6. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany a permit application for both WCA and non-WCA wetland alterations.

(a) Site Plan. An applicant must submit one set, full size (22 inches by 34 inches) and two sets, reduced to maximum size of 11 inches by 17 inches, of a site plan showing:

- (1) Property lines and corners and delineation of lands under ownership of the applicant.
- (2) Existing and proposed elevation contours, including the existing runout elevation and flow capacity of the wetland outlet, and spoil disposal areas.
- (3) Area of the wetland portion to be filled, drained, excavated or otherwise altered.

(b) Wetland Delineation Report. An applicant must submit at least three copies of a wetland delineation report conforming to a methodology authorized for WCA use and otherwise consistent with Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources guidance. The following requirements/clarifications apply to submittals of wetland delineation/determination reports to the District and supplement the approved methodology and guidance:

- (1) Wetland delineations should be conducted and reviewed during the period of May 1 - October 15. The District may accept delineations performed outside this time frame on a case-by-case basis. The District will determine if there is sufficient information in the report and visible in the field at the time to assess the three wetland parameters (hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, hydrology) in relation to the placement of the wetland delineation line. If proper assessment of the delineation is not possible, the District may consider the application incomplete until appropriate field verification is possible.

(2) An applicant conducting short- or long-term wetland hydrology monitoring for the purpose of wetland delineation/determination must coordinate with the District prior to initiating the study.

(3) For a site with row-cropped agricultural areas, the wetland delineation report must include a review of Farm Service Agency aerial slides (if available) for wetland signatures per Minnesota Wetland Mapping Conventions for 1985 Food Security Act as Amended and Section 404 Clean Water Act or subsequent State-approved guidance. This review is to be considered along with field data and other pertinent information, and is not necessarily the only or primary basis for a wetland determination in an agricultural row-cropped area.

(4) The wetland delineation report must include:

- Items required by the Guidelines for Submitting Wetland Delineations to the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers and Local Units of Government in the State of Minnesota (1996) and subsequent updates.
- National Wetland Inventory (NWI) map, Soil Survey Map, and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Protected Waters Map of the area being delineated.
- Results of a field investigation of all areas indicated as potential wetland by mapping sources including: NWI wetlands, hydric soil units, poorly drained or depressional areas on the Soil Survey Map, and DNR Protected Waters or Wetlands.
- Cowardin and Circular 39 classifications of each delineated wetland.
- A survey map (standard land survey methods or DGPS of delineated wetland boundaries).

(c) Wetland Replacement Plan Application. An applicant submitting a plan involving a wetland alteration must submit at least seven copies of a replacement plan application and supporting materials conforming to WCA replacement plan application submittal requirements and including the following additional documents:

(1) Plan sheet(s) clearly identifying, delineating, and denoting the location and size of each wetland impact area and replacement wetland area including stormwater features proposed for PVC.

(2) Plan sheet(s) with profile views and construction specifications of each replacement wetland including proposed/estimated normal water level, proposed/estimated boundary of replacement wetland, topsoiling specifications (if any), grading specifications, and wetland/buffer seeding specifications.

(d) Functions and Values Assessment. An applicant must submit a before-and-after wetland functions and values assessment using a WCA-accepted methodology for a project involving at least one acre of wetland impact requiring replacement.

(e) Erosion Control Plan. An applicant must submit an erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with District Rule D.

7. EXCEPTIONS. Clearing of vegetation, plowing or pasturing in a wetland as part of an existing and ongoing farming operation is not subject to this rule unless the activity results in draining or filling the wetland.

RULE G BRIDGE AND CULVERT CROSSINGS

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to preserve the capacity of the present drainage systems to accommodate future needs.

2. REGULATION. No person may construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a bridge profile control or culvert structure on a creek, public ditch or major watercourse in the District, without first obtaining a permit from the District.

3. CRITERIA. A crossing must preserve existing design hydraulic capacity or, if on a public ditch, hydraulic capacity conforming to the drainage right of benefited lands. Notwithstanding, a permit application for a ditch crossing will not obligate the District, in its function as ditch authority, to investigate or hold proceedings to establish the official profile of the affected ditch. Permit issuance is not a warranty and the crossing owner will remain responsible should the crossing at any time be found to be an obstruction under the drainage law. In addition, a crossing must:

- (a) Retain existing navigational capacity.
- (b) Not adversely affect water quality.
- (c) Represent the "minimal impact" solution to a specific need with respect to all other alternatives.
- (d) Allow for future erosion, scour, and sedimentation considerations.

4. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. One set, full size (22 inches by 34 inches); two sets, reduced to maximum size of 11 inches by 17 inches.

- (a) Construction details showing:
 - (1) Existing and proposed flow line (invert) elevations.
 - (2) End details with flared end sections, wing walls and/or riprap (energy dissipaters).
 - (3) Size and description of structure.
 - (4) Emergency overflow elevation and route.
- (b) Construction schedule.
- (c) Narrative describing construction methods.
- (d) Erosion Control Plan.

- (e) Computations of watershed area, peak flow rates and elevations, and discussion of potential effects on water levels above and below the project area.

5. EXCEPTIONS.

- (a) Criterion 3(a) may be waived if the applicant can demonstrate with supporting hydrologic calculations: (1) the need for an increase in discharge rate in order to provide for reasonable surface water management in the upstream area, and (2) that the downstream impacts of the increased discharge rate can be reasonably accommodated and will not exceed the existing rate at the municipal boundary.

**RULE I
DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to regulate new construction, improvement or repair of public or private drainage systems (open and tiled) for the following purposes:

- (a) To preserve the capacities of drainage systems to accommodate future needs.
- (b) To improve water quality and prevent localized flooding.

2. REGULATION. No drainage system may be constructed, improved or repaired without first obtaining a permit from the District. The permit is in addition to any formal procedures or District approvals that may be required under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E or other ditch law.

3. CRITERIA. A permit applicant for construction, improvement or repair of a public or private drainage system must:

- (a) Comply with all federal, state and District wetland protection rules and regulations.
- (b) Demonstrate that such activity will not adversely impact down stream water quality or quantity.
- (c) Provide stable channel and outfall.
- (d) Demonstrate concurrence with regional pond or subdivision drainage plans approved by the District, if applicable.
- (e) Retain a hydrologic regime that complies with District Wetland Alteration Rule F.
- (f) If drainage system is proposed to outlet a landlocked basin, provide sufficient dead storage volume to retain back-to-back 100-year, 24-hour rainfalls and runoff.

4. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. One set, full size (22 inches by 34 inches); two sets, reduced to maximum size of 11 inches by 17 inches.

- (a) Map showing location of project and tributary area.
- (b) Existing and proposed cross sections and profile of affected area.

- (c) Description of bridges or culverts required.
- (d) Narrative and calculations describing wetland impacts and affects on water levels above and below the project area.

5. EXCEPTIONS. The Board of Managers may waive the requirement of a permit under this rule for repair to a drainage system if the applicant proposes to repair a tiled system of less than fifty feet in length, and where such repair would not alter the invert of the system.

RULE J APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC WATERS

1. POLICY. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to regulate the appropriation of public waters as follows.
2. REGULATION. A permit from the District is required for the appropriation of water from:
 - (a) A public water basin or wetland wholly within Hennepin or Ramsey County that is less than 500 acres.
 - (b) A protected watercourse that has a drainage area of less than 50 square miles.
3. CRITERIA. A permit applicant for appropriation of public waters as described above must complete and submit to the District an appropriation checklist. The appropriation checklist form may be obtained from the District office.

RULE K ENFORCEMENT

1. VIOLATION OF RULES IS A MISDEMEANOR. Violation of these rules, a stipulation agreement made, or permit issued by the Board of Managers under these rules, is a misdemeanor subject to a penalty as provided by law.
2. DISTRICT COURT ACTION. The District may exercise all powers conferred upon it by Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D in enforcing these rules, including criminal prosecution, injunction, or action to compel performance, restoration or abatement.
3. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER. The District may issue a cease and desist or compliance order when it finds that a proposed or initiated project presents a serious threat of soil erosion, sedimentation, or an adverse effect upon water quality or quantity, or violates any rule of the District.

RULE L VARIANCES

1. VARIANCES AUTHORIZED. The Board of Managers may hear requests for variances from the literal provisions of these rules in instances when their strict enforcement would cause

undue hardship because of circumstances unique to the property under consideration. The Board of Managers may grant variances where it is demonstrated that such action will be in keeping with the spirit and intent of these rules. Such a request must be addressed to the Board of Managers as part of a permit application and must address the four standards for variance consideration listed below.

2. STANDARD. In order to grant a variance the Board of Managers must determine that:
 - (a) Special conditions apply to the structure or land under consideration that do not apply generally to other land or structures in the District.
 - (b) Because of the unique conditions of the property involved, undue hardship to the applicant would result, as distinguished from mere inconvenience, if the strict letter of the rules was carried out. Economic considerations alone shall not constitute undue hardship if any reasonable use of the property exists under the terms of the District's rules.
 - (c) The proposed activity for which the variance is sought will not adversely affect the public health, safety, welfare, will not create extraordinary public expense, will not adversely affect water quality, water control, drainage in the District.
 - (d) The intent of the District's rules is met.
3. TERM. A variance shall expire on expiration of the CAPROC approval or permit associated with the variance request.
4. VIOLATION. A violation of any condition set forth in a variance shall be a violation of the District rules, and shall automatically terminate the variance.

Appendix C
Six Cities Joint Powers Agreement
City of Blaine Joint Powers Agreement

11120
MARK L.

RESTATED JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT

May 20, 1994

THIS AGREEMENT entered into as of the date of execution by and between the Cities of:

- BLAINE
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
- COON RAPIDS
- FRIDLEY
- HILLTOP
- SPRING LAKE PARK

for the establishment of a watershed management organization.

WHEREAS, the cities to this Agreement have authority pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 471.59 to jointly or cooperatively by agreement exercise any powers common to the contracting bodies pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B; and

WHEREAS, the cities bound into this Agreement desire to jointly manage the programs required by Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties to this Agreement do mutually agree as follows:

SECTION I

GENERAL PURPOSE

1.1 It is the general purpose of the parties to this Agreement to establish an organization to jointly and cooperatively develop a Watershed Management Plan and a Capital

Improvement Program for the purposes of preserving and using natural water storage and retention systems in order to (a) reduce to the greatest practical extent the public capital expenditures necessary to control excessive volumes and rates of runoff; (b) improve water quality; (c) prevent flooding and erosion from surface flows; (d) promote groundwater recharge; (e) protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities; and (f) secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface water.

1.2 Definitions: The following terms and words are defined for use in this Agreement:

- (a) City - a municipality which enters into this Agreement.
- (b) Governing body - the elected officials of the City entering into this Agreement.
- (c) Improvement - construction projects which are either designed or affect the surface water flow and/or quality.
- (d) Member - representative of a city appointed in accordance with this agreement to serve in the organization.
- (e) Party - a city which executes and enters into this Agreement.
- (f) Shall - is mandatory and not directory.

SECTION II

SIX CITIES WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

2.1 Establishment:

- (a) There is hereby established the "Six Cities Watershed

Management Organization" whose membership shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this section and whose duties shall be to carry out the purposes contained herein.

(b) The Six Cities Watershed Management Organization shall be the parent organization for the six subdistricts identified as Coon Rapids West which includes Coon Rapids; Pleasure Creek including Blaine and Coon Rapids; Spring Brook Creek including Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park; Stonybrook Creek including Fridley and Spring Lake Park; Oak Glen Creek including Fridley and Spring Lake Park; and CFH South including Columbia Heights, Fridley and Hilltop as identified in Exhibit "A".

(c) The Organization shall notify the Board of Water and Soil Resources of member appointments and vacancies in member positions within thirty (30) days. The governing body of each party shall fill vacant positions within 90 days after the vacancy occurs.

(d) The governing body of each party shall publish a notice of vacancies resulting from expiration of members' terms and other reasons. The notices must be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the Watershed Management Organization area. The notices must state that persons interested in being appointed to serve on the Watershed Management Organization may submit their names to the governing body of each party for consideration. Published notice of the vacancy must be given at least fifteen (15) days before an appointment or reappointment is made.

(e) The governing body of each party may remove appointed members of the Watershed Management Organization for just cause.

(f) The Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, hereinafter referred to as the "Organization", shall be constituted as described in Section 2.2.

2.2 Membership Appointment:

(a) The governing body of each party to this Agreement shall appoint one representative to serve as a member of the Organization. Each member shall have one vote. Membership in or representatives to the Organization shall be evidenced by resolution of the governing body of each party, filed with the Organization.

(b) The appointed member of the Organization shall also be the designated member to the appropriate subdistrict.

2.3 Alternate Members: One alternate member to the Organization shall be appointed by appropriate resolution of the governing body of each party to this Agreement and filed with the Organization. The alternate may attend any meeting of the Organization and, where the regular member is absent, vote on behalf of the party the member represents. If an Organization member is also an officer of the Organization, the alternate shall not be entitled to serve as such officer.

2.4 Term: The members of the Organization shall not have a fixed term but shall serve at the pleasure of the governing body of the party appointing such member to the Organization.

2.5 Vacancies: A vacancy in the Organization shall be filled by the governing body of the party whose membership

position in the Organization is vacant, within ninety (90) days after the vacancy occurs.

2.6 Compensation and Expenses: The Organization members shall not be entitled to compensation or reimbursement for expenses incurred in attending meetings, except to the extent that the governing body of a party might determine to compensate or reimburse the expenses of the member it appoints, in which case the obligation to make such payments shall be that of the party not that of the Organization.

2.7 Officers: The Organization shall elect from its membership a chair, a vice-chair, a secretary and a treasurer and such other officers as it deems necessary to reasonably carry out the purposes of this Agreement. All such officers shall hold office for a term of one year and until their successors have been elected and qualified by the Organization. An officer may serve only while a member of the Organization and may be re-elected to an office. A vacancy in an office shall be filled from the membership of the Organization by election for the remainder of the unexpired term of such office.

2.8 Quorum: A majority of all voting members to the Organization shall constitute a quorum, but less than a quorum may adjourn a scheduled meeting.

2.9 Meetings: Regular meetings of the Organization shall be established by the Organization. Special meetings may be held at the call of the chair or by any two members giving not less than forty-eight (48) hours written notice of the time, place and purpose of such meeting delivered or mailed to the

office of each Organization member. All meetings of the Organization are subject to Minnesota Statutes, Section 471.705 and shall be conducted in accordance with Roberts Rules of Order.

2.10 Organization Office: The office of the Organization shall be determined by the Organization on an annual basis. All notices to the Organization shall be delivered or served at said office.

SECTION III

POWERS AND DUTIES

3.1 Upon execution of this Agreement by the parties, the Organization shall have the authority as follows:

- A. The authority to prepare and adopt a Watershed Management Plan meeting the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.231.
- B. The authority to review and approve local water management plans as provided in Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.235.
- C. The authority of a Watershed District under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103D, to initiate and complete capital improvement projects and regulate the use and development of the land when issues cannot be resolved at the subdistrict level.
- D. Other powers necessary to exercise the authority under clauses A through C including the power to enter into contracts for the performance of functions with governmental units or persons.

3.2 Subdistricts: (a) Each member of a subdistrict shall

advise the other members within the subdistrict of any changes to the Local Watershed Management Plan or changes in land use or zoning involving more than one acre. Responses will be submitted within ten (10) days. Failure to respond shall imply approval.

(b) The members of the subdistricts shall attempt to resolve any disputes involving the Watershed Management Plan. If the issue cannot be resolved, it will be presented to the Organization for decision in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6 of this Agreement.

(c) Disputed changes involving watershed management issues shall not be consummated until the dispute is resolved.

3.3 Employment: The Organization may contract for services, may utilize existing staff of the parties, and may employ such other persons as it deems necessary. The Organization shall at least every two years solicit interest proposals for legal, professional, or technical consultant services before retaining the services of an attorney or consultant or extending an Annual Services Agreement as provided by Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.227, Subd. 5. Where staff services of a party are utilized, such services shall not reduce the financial commitment of such party to the operating fund of the Organization. Where the utilization of staff services is substantial, such services shall reduce the financial commitment of such party when the Organization so authorizes.

3.4 Committees: The Organization may appoint such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary.

3.5 Rules and Regulations: The Organization may prescribe

and promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary or expedient to carry out its duties and the purposes of this Agreement.

3.6 Review and Recommendations: (a) Where the Organization is authorized or requested to review, make recommendations, and/or resolve any matter, the Organization shall act on such matter within seventy (70) days of receipt of the matter referred, unless the Organization requests and receives from the referring party an extension of time to act on the matter referred. If the matter involves works of improvement projects, the Organization may establish a time limit for resolution to allow for appropriate engineering review and analysis.

(b) Where the Organization makes recommendations or decisions on any matter to a party, the governing body of a party choosing not to act in accordance with such recommendations or decisions shall submit a written statement of its reasons for doing otherwise to the Organization within twenty-one (21) days of the Organization's action. The Organization shall review the written statement and affirm or modify its recommendations or decisions within twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the written statement.

(c) The decisions of the Organization shall be determined by a two-thirds (2/3rds) vote.

3.7 Financial Matters:

Subdivision 1 - Method of Operation:

(a) The Organization may tax and receive money, in equivalency thereof, from the parties in accordance with

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 103B.205 to 103B.231, at the discretion of the parties and said funds shall be due and payable on the date that taxes would normally be received by the Organization.

(b) The Organization may apply for and receive funds from any other source it may approve.

(c) The Organization may incur expenses and make expenditures and disbursements necessary and incidental to the effectuation of the purposes of this Agreement. Funds may be expended by the Organization in accordance with procedures established herein.

(d) Orders, checks and drafts shall be signed by the chair or vice-chair and the treasurer. Other legal instruments shall be executed on behalf of the Organization by the chair and secretary.

Subdivision 2 - Operating Funds:

On or before August 1st of each year, the Organization shall prepare an operating budget for the following year for the purpose of providing funds to operate the Organization's business. Annual administrative expenses shall be budgeted and borne by each party in proportion to its current assessed valuation under the jurisdiction of the Organization as compared to the assessed valuation of all property under the jurisdiction of the Organization. The budget shall be recommended to the parties for ratification only upon two-thirds approval of all voting members of the Organization. After approval by two-thirds of the parties, the Secretary shall certify the recommended budget to the County Assessor on or before September

1st of each year. The Organization shall receive the amount owing through taxes unless a city requests separate billing, whereby the Organization shall notify the County Assessor of this change and obtain payment in two equal installments; the first on or before January 1st and the second on or before July 1st in accordance with the tax year for which the amount due is being paid.

Subdivision 3 - Cost for Review Services:

(a) When the Organization is authorized or requested to undertake a review, submit recommendations to a party or resolve an issue as provided in this Agreement, the Organization shall conduct such review, without charge, except as provided below.

(b) Where the project size and complexity of review are deemed by the Organization to be extraordinary and substantial, the Organization may charge a fee for such review services, the amount to be based upon direct and indirect costs attributable to that portion of review services determined by the Organization to be extraordinary and substantial. Where the Organization determines that a fee will be charged for extraordinary and substantial review services, the party to be charged shall receive written notice from the Organization of the services to be performed and the fee therefor, prior to undertaking such review services.

(c) Unless the party to be charged objects within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of such written notice to the amount of the fee to be charged, such review services shall be performed and the party shall be responsible for the cost

thereof. If the party to be charged objects to the proposed fee for such services within twenty-one (21) days and if the party and the Organization are unable to agree on a reasonable alternative amount for review services, such extraordinary and substantial review services shall not be undertaken by the Organization.

3.8 Annual Accounts: The Organization shall make full and complete financial accounting and report to each party annually. All of its books, reports and records shall be available for and open to examination by any party at all reasonable times.

3.9 Gifts, Grants, Loans: The Organization may, within the scope of this agreement, accept gifts, apply for and use grants or loans of money or other property from the United States, the State of Minnesota, a unit of government or other governmental unit or organization, or any person or entity for the purposes described herein; may enter into any reasonable agreement required in connection therewith; shall comply with any laws or regulations applicable thereto; and shall hold, use and dispose of such money or property in accordance with the terms of the gift, grant, loan or agreement relating thereto.

3.10 Contracts: The Organization may make such contracts and enter into any such agreements as it deems necessary to make effective any power granted to it by this Agreement. Every contract for the purchase or sale of merchandise, materials or equipment by the Organization shall be let in accordance with the Uniform Municipal Contracting Law, Minnesota Statutes, Section 471.345 and the Joint Exercise of Power Statute,

Minnesota Statutes, Section 471.59. No member or employee of the Organization or Officer or employee of any of the parties shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract made by the Organization.

3.11 Works of Improvement: (a) All capital improvement projects affecting the adopted Watershed Management Plan shall be reviewed by the Organization to insure they are not in conflict with the Plan. The Organization shall act on said projects within seventy (70) days.

(b) Projects for protection and management of the natural resources of the Watershed Management Area, including but not limited to, improvements to property, land acquisition, easements or rights-of-way, may be initiated by:

(1) Subdistricts in which the improvement is located;
or

(2) Recommendation of the Organization to a party or parties; or

(3) Petition to the Organization by the governing body of a party or parties.

(c) When projects are recommended by the subdistrict, the parties involved with each subdistrict shall endeavor to develop and agree on any projects including the extent of the project and the financing.

(1) If agreement is reached, one or the other of the parties shall design and cause such work to be done and certify said costs to the Organization for certification to the County and/or billing to the parties including engineering costs, if so agreed upon.

(2) If agreement cannot be arrived at amongst the subdistrict parties, said project may be appealed to the Organization for resolution in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6 of this Agreement.

(d) When projects are recommended by the organization, and it determines that the benefits from the improvement will be local, or not affect properties outside the boundaries of the party in which the improvement is to be established, the Organization shall recommend such improvement to the party which the Organization determines will be benefited thereby, with the total estimated cost of the improvement and a description of the benefits to be realized by said party.

(e) When projects are recommended by the Organization, and it determines that benefits from the improvement will be subdistrict wide or realized beyond the boundaries of the party in which the improvement is to be established, the Organization shall recommend such improvement to each party which the Organization determines will be benefited thereby. The recommendation of the Organization shall include the total estimated cost of the improvement, a description of the extent of the benefits to be realized by each party and the portion of the cost to be borne by each party in accordance with the extent of the benefit to each party as described by the Organization.

(1) Each party to whom the Organization submits such recommendation shall respond within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of such recommendation.

(2) All parties to whom such recommendations are directed shall ratify and undertake said improvement,

or the Organization shall resolve the issues in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6 of this Agreement.

(f) When projects are initiated by the governing body of a party or parties to this Agreement, said party or parties shall submit a petition to the Organization setting forth a description of the proposed project, the benefits to be realized by said improvement, its total estimated cost and a proposed cooperative method for implementation of the improvement, if applicable. The Organization shall review and make recommendations on the proposed improvement and its compliance with the Organization's management plan in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6 of this Agreement.

(g) When a proposed improvement may be eligible for federal or state funds as a cost-shared project, the Organization may apply for said funds subject to the Organization's ratification by two-thirds (2/3rds) of the members. (See Minnesota Statute, Section 103B.211(1)(C)).

(h) The Organization is further authorized to undertake experimental improvement projects within the Area to serve as a basis for evaluation of other improvements by the parties. When the Organization determines to undertake an experimental improvement project, it shall follow the procedure outlined in Section 3.11(e).

3.12 Maintenance of Improvements: (a) The Organization shall levy taxes for the maintenance of facilities within the jurisdiction of one of the parties upon request of the governing

body of said party. In addition, upon agreement by the parties within a subdistrict, in any manner agreed upon by said parties, the Organization shall levy taxes within the subdistrict as requested by the parties.

(b) This Agreement shall not preclude any subdistrict's members from entering into Joint Powers Agreements for operation, maintenance, or improvements within the subdistrict to the extent they do not conflict with rules, regulations, and the capital improvement plan of the Organization. Such agreements shall not require approval of the Organization.

3.13 Insurance: The Commission may purchase property and public liability insurance as it deems necessary.

3.14 General: The Organization may take all such other actions as are reasonably necessary and convenient to carry out the purposes of this Agreement.

SECTION IV

ARBITRATION

4.1 The parties to this Joint Powers Agreement agree that any controversy that cannot be resolved between the parties and the Organization through the review and recommendation procedures outlined herein shall be submitted to binding Arbitration. The Uniform Arbitration Act (Minnesota Statutes, Sections 572.08 - 572.30) is adopted by the Organization as the authority to be followed in submitting all controversies to Arbitration. The result of the Arbitration shall be binding on the parties and the Organization. Arbitration shall be by a

panel of three arbitrators. The parties and the Organization shall each select one arbitrator to represent its position in the controversy. The two arbitrators shall then select a third arbitrator, and in the event they are unable to agree on a third arbitrator, either side may petition the District Court to appoint a third arbitrator. Thereafter, Arbitration shall proceed as outlined in the Uniform Arbitration Act.

SECTION V

TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

5.1 This Agreement may be terminated by approval of two-thirds vote of the governing bodies of each party hereto, provided that all such approvals occur within a ninety (90) day period.

SECTION VI

DISSOLUTION OF ORGANIZATION

6.1 Upon dissolution, all personal property of the Organization shall be sold and the proceeds thereof, together with monies on hand after payment of all obligations, shall be distributed to the parties. Such distribution of Organization proceeds and monies on hand shall be made in proportion to the total monetary contributions to the Organization made by each party. All payments due and owing for operating costs under Section 3.7, Subdivision 2, or other unfulfilled financial obligations, shall continue to be the lawful obligation of the parties.

SECTION VII

AMENDMENT

7.1 . The Organization may recommend changes in and amendments to this Agreement to the governing bodies of the parties. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds (2/3rds) vote of the governing bodies of each party within ninety (90) days of referral. Amendments shall be evidenced by appropriate resolution of the governing bodies of each party filed with the Organization and shall, if no effective date is contained in the amendment, become effective as of the date all such filings have been completed.

SECTION VIII

AGREEMENT

8.1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day of complete execution hereof by the parties.

CITY OF BLAINE
By [Signature] Mayor
By [Signature] City Manager

SEAL
Dated: September 1, 1994

CITY OF COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
By [Signature] Mayor
By [Signature] City Manager

SEAL
Dated: _____

CITY OF COON RAPIDS
By [Signature] Mayor
By [Signature] City Manager

SEAL
Dated: October 4, 1994

CITY OF FRIDLEY

By William J. Nae
Mayor

By William J. Burns
City Manager

SEAL
Dated: _____

CITY OF HILLTOP

By Bill Spaerner
Mayor

By Ruth Nelson
City Clerk

SEAL
Dated: October 17, 1994

CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK

By Hankley
Mayor

By Donald B. Bush
City Clerk

SEAL
Dated: November 9, 1994

JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT
FOR THE PROVISION OF SANITARY SEWER
AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE BETWEEN
THE CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK AND THE
CITY OF BLAINE

This agreement made and entered into this 29th day of August, 1988, by and between the City of Spring Lake Park, a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Minnesota, hereinafter referred to as "Spring Lake Park," and the City of Blaine, a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Minnesota, hereinafter referred to as "Blaine."

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Spring Lake Park does presently provide sanitary sewer and storm water drainage for a portion of Blaine described as Poplar Homes and Lot 13, Auditor's Subdivision Number 19, and;

WHEREAS, said area is presently being redeveloped, and;

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement jointly desire to continue said provision of services.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS MUTUALLY STIPULATED AND AGREED:

1. Spring Lake Park agrees to continue to provide sanitary sewer and storm water drainage to said site by the existing infrastructure under the existing terms and conditions.
2. Blaine agrees that all costs incurred in reconstructing connections to existing infrastructure shall be borne by Blaine, and the site of construction shall be restored to no less than original condition.
3. Blaine shall provide Spring Lake Park with notice and plans relating to said reconstruction regarding existing infrastructure.
4. Blaine agrees that the volume of existing storm water drainage to Spring Lake Park will not be increased as a result of said Redevelopment of the site.

5. Blaine agrees that it shall require any driveway along the eastern boundary of the proposed senior housing site to approximately align with the existing centerline of Monroe Street.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties of this Agreement have hereunto set their hands on the dates written below:

CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK

By:

Don Masterson, Mayor

Dated: August 29, 1988

By:

Donald B. Busch, Clerk/Treas.

CITY OF BLAINE

By:

Elwyn Tinklenberg, Mayor

Dated: September 1, 1988

By:

Donald G. Poss, City Manager

Dated: September 1, 1988

Appendix D

Surface Water Management Standards Comparison

Appendix D - Surface Water Management Standards Comparison

Category	Rice Creek Watershed District	Six Cities Watershed Management Organization	Existing Spring Lake Park Design Standards	Recommended Action for LSWMP Update
Project Review Required	New development or redevelopment of industrial, commercial, institutional, or multi-unit residential projects 1 acre in size or greater.	The SCWMO will exercise its review authority according to the joint powers agreement between member cities. Generally, member cities within the SCWMO are responsible for addressing surface water management issues and the SCWMO will only get involved to resolve inter-community disputes.	The City reviews all development and re-development proposals for compliance with City stormwater management design standards.	Clarify the standard to include cooperation with the RCWD permit process and the stormwater management standards associated with these permits (see Policies 42 and 43).
	New development or redevelopment of single-family residential projects 5 acres in size or greater.			
	A permit is required for any project, regardless of size meeting any one of the following conditions: within the 100-year floodplain, within 1,000 feet of a public water or protected wetland, or within 300 feet of Rice Creek, Clearwater Creek, Hardwood Creek or a public ditch.			
	Public linear projects except mill and overlay of a public roadway, sidewalk or trail that does not create additional impervious surface.			
Volume Control	Infiltrate the runoff volume generated by a 2-year (2.8 inch) rainfall event within the contributing area, excluding linear reconstruction or new linear construction (< 1.0 acre) projects, where infiltration of 0.8 or 1.0 inches of runoff (depending on roadway classification) from new or reconstructed impervious surface is required.	No standard identified	No standard identified	Require that projects within the jurisdiction of the RCWD meet the districts volume control requirements. For areas in the jurisdiction of the SCWMO, projects must meet the City's volume control requirement to provide infiltration of 0.5-inches of runoff from new impervious surfaces (see Policy 7).
Water Quality	Water quality treatment is incorporated within the volume control requirement.	Total phosphorus removal efficiency for each pond or pond network must fall in the 65-70 percent range.	To maintain or enhance the water quality of Spring Lake Park's lakes, wetlands, and other resources. New development or redevelopment require pretreatment prior to discharging to Public Waters	For the portions of the City within the jurisdiction of RCWD, the nutrient and sediment load requirements are incorporated into the Districts volume control requirement. For new development, redevelopment, or site expansion projects within the jurisdiction of the SCWMO, the City will require nutrient and sediment load reductions consistent with the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP) and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency guidelines in design and construction of new or modifications to existing stormwater conveyance systems. Under no circumstances shall overall treatment in a new development, redevelopment, or site expansion project in any part of the City fall below 50% post-development removal for phosphorous and 80% post-development removal for total suspended solids. (see Policy 12).
Permanent Pool Volume	A permanent wet pool with dead storage at least equal to the runoff from a 2.5-inch rainfall over the area tributary to the pond.	Permanent pool volume should be greater than or equal to the volume of runoff resulting from a 2.5-inch rainstorm under complete watershed development.	No standard identified	Require nutrient and sediment load reductions are consistent with the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP) and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency guidelines in design and construction of new or modifications to existing stormwater conveyance systems (see Policy 12)
Skimming	An outlet structure capable of preventing migration of floating debris and oils for at least the one-year storm.	Pond skimming devices should be designed to remove oils and floatable material up to a one-year frequency event.	No standard identified	Require all new ponds provide skimming up to the 1-year storm event HWL (see Policy 15).
Rate Control	Stormwater runoff rates for the proposed project at the site boundary, in aggregate, must not exceed existing runoff rates for the critical two-year and 100-year frequency events.	The rates shown on Figure 5 are modeled rates and are considered also to be permissible rates. Those areas governed by a formal flow agreement area also shown on Figure 5.	No standard identified	Specify that rate control must be met for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year storm events, or reduced below existing rates where downstream capacity issues are identified, which will require coordination with the local WMOs (see Policy 1).
Freeboard	Regional basins: low floor elevation of adjacent structures must be a minimum of 2-feet above the 100-year HWL and 1-foot above the EOF Local basins: low opening elevation of adjacent structures must be a minimum of 2-feet above the 100-year HWL and 1-foot above the EOF. Landlocked basins: low floor elevation of adjacent structures must be a minimum of 1-foot above the EOF.	The minimum low opening elevation for a home or building must be 2 feet above the design storm event high water level or 1-foot above the emergency overflow.	No standard identified	Require that the low opening elevation of new structures provide a minimum of 2-feet of freeboard above the 100-year High Water Level (HWL) and 1-foot of freeboard above the emergency overflow of an adjacent pond, or for areas within the jurisdiction of the RCWD, comply with the RCWD freeboard requirements in Rule C, Section 8(e), if the RCWD requirements are more stringent (see Policy 4).
Floodplain Alteration	If a 100-year floodway has been defined according to FEMA procedures and floodplain encroachment is subject to a DNR-approved floodplain ordinance, fill in the floodway is prohibited but fill within the flood fringe is permitted. If the floodway has not been defined or a DNR-approved ordinance is not in effect, encroachment into and the placement of fill within the 100-year floodplain are prohibited unless fully compensatory storage at the same elevation is provided. Creation of floodplain storage capacity to offset fill must occur within the floodplain of the same water body, and within the original permit term. If offsetting storage capacity will be provided off site, it shall be created before any floodplain filling by the applicant will be allowed.	No standard identified	No standard identified	Require on-site mitigation for any loss in existing flood storage volume, unless the 100-year floodplain boundary is fully contained on-site, to preserve the existing water storage capacity of all waterbodies in the City and minimize the frequency and severity of high water (see Policy 5).
Wetland Buffer Widths	To be eligible for New Wetland Credit (NWC), replacement wetland adjacent to upland must include upland buffer of native vegetation at least 25 feet in width adjacent to the entire NWC area except where contiguous with existing wetland or waterbody.	Waterbodies classified as recreation or in need of phosphorus reduction are encouraged to have a 50-foot wide buffer of wetland or prairie vegetation from the water edge to maintained lawn. All other wetland areas will be protected with a 16.5 foot wide buffer area.	No standard identified	Require that new or re-development activities provide a minimum 16.5-foot wetland buffer to existing wetlands (see Policy 24).
Wetlands	District will regulate wetland alterations that do not require replacement under WCA rules and do not qualify for one of the specific exemptions in Minnesota Rules 8420.0122 according to the rules and procedures of WCA, except as specifically provided in RCWD Rules. Alteration under this paragraph requires replacement at a ratio of 1:1 to ensure no loss of wetland quantity, quality or biological diversity.	SCWMO wetland enforcement will be based on current wetland regulation in the WCA of 1991. Spring Lake Park is the LGU for WCA administration.	No standard identified	Clarify that the City is the WCA LGU within the jurisdiction of the SCWMO and the RCWD is the LGU within their jurisdiction. Wetland management standards will be consistent with WCA rules and will coordinate wetland restoration activities with the jurisdictional WMO (see Policies 18-20).
Erosion and Sediment Control	Site erosion and sediment control practices must be consistent with the MPCA document "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas" (1994), as amended, and District-specific written design guidance and be sufficient to retain sediment on-site. The District may require additional erosion and sediment control measures on areas with a continuous slope leading to a sensitive, impaired or special water body, stream, ditch or wetland to assure retention of sediment on site.	Site erosion and sediment control practices must be consistent with the MPCA document "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas" (1994), as amended. The SCWMO will not impose additional restrictions on projects permitted by the NPDES Construction Site Permit. Projects which remove or cover more than 1 acres of surface vegetation or that the member city determines could reasonably be expected to introduce sediment, and are not covered by the NPDES Construction Site Permit will require an erosion and sediment control plan.	Site erosion and sediment control practices must be consistent with the MPCA document "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas".	Update standard to reference Spring Lake Park's current MS4 permit regulations for erosion and sediment control (see Policies 16 and 17).

¹For linear projects, costs specific to satisfying the volume reduction and water quality standards shall not exceed a cost cap which will be set by the Board annually. The cap shall apply to costs directly associated with the design, testing, land acquisition, and construction of the volume reduction BMPs only.

Appendix E

Wetland Management Standards

Appendix E - Wetland Management Standards

Minnesota Routine Assessment Method for Evaluating Wetland Functions, Version 3.0

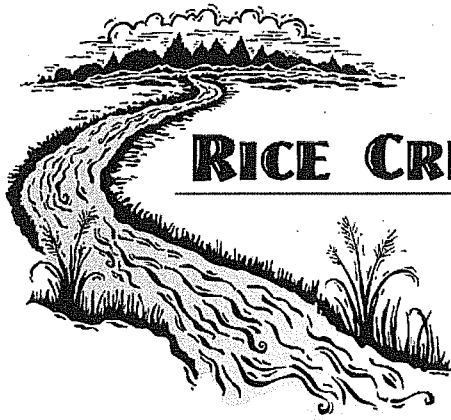
Management Class	Management Strategy	Stormwater Treatment	Buffer ¹	Mitigation Standard	Hydrologic Guidelines
A—Preserve	Maintain wetland and existing functions, values and wildlife habitat. Possible need for active management of wetland to protect unique features. Apply strict avoidance standards. May be appropriate to develop a conservation easement.	Avoid conveyed flows where prudent and feasible. Upstream sediment and nutrient pretreatment required to maintain background loading rates. Maintain existing hydrology—divert increased flows. Avoid concentrating flows.	≥50 feet for water quality ≥100 feet for wildlife habitat. ² Require monuments to mark buffer edge.	WCA minimum or greater replacement ratio with documented replacement of functions/values. Consider requiring buffer replacement.	<u>Bounce (10 yr):</u> Existing <u>Inundation (1 & 2 yr):</u> Existing <u>(10 yr):</u> Existing <u>Runout Control:</u> ³ No Change Maintain existing hydrology. Encourage infiltration and reduced impervious BMPs. Conduct water budget analysis.
B—Manage 1	Maintain wetland without degrading existing functions, values and wildlife habitat. Apply WCA sequencing process.	Pretreat conveyed flows to maintain background loading rates.	35-50 feet Require monuments to mark buffer edge.	WCA minimum or greater replacement ratio. Replacement of functions and values on site or in location specified in plan for drain/fill/excavation impacts. In compliance with Ch. 7050 the entire area affected by storm water or other wastewater flows must be avoided, minimized and replaced at a replacement ratio of 1:1 for all changes in wetland type.	<u>Bounce (10 yr):</u> Existing + 0.5 ft <u>Inundation (1 & 2 yr):</u> Existing plus 1 day <u>(10 yr):</u> Existing + 7 days <u>Runout Control:</u> ² No Change Maintain existing hydrology. Encourage infiltration and reduced impervious BMPs.
C—Manage 2	Maintain wetland footprint. Improve wetland biological and plant community diversity/integrity or enhance other functions if possible. Apply WCA sequencing process. Consider for restoration.	Pretreat all conveyed discharges to remove all heavy particles and maximize removal of fine grained sediment prior to discharging to the wetland	25-35 feet Require monuments to mark buffer edge.	WCA minimum replacement of acreage and functions/values on site or in location specified in plan for drain/fill/excavation impacts In compliance with Ch. 7050 the entire area affected by storm water or other wastewater flows must be avoided, minimized and replaced at a replacement ratio of 1:1 for all changes in wetland type.	<u>Bounce (10 yr):</u> Existing + 1.0 ft <u>Inundation (1 & 2 yr):</u> Existing plus 2 days <u>(10 yr):</u> Existing + 14 days <u>Runout Control:</u> ² 0 to 1.0 ft above existing runoff
D—Manage 3	Allow for relaxed sequencing and replacement plan flexibility. Consider for restoration/enhancement.	Pretreat all conveyed flows to remove all medium grained and larger sediments.	25 feet	WCA allows mitigation flexibility with minimum standards required in the plan area, see M.R. 8420.0650. In compliance with Ch. 7050 the entire area affected by storm water or other wastewater flows must be avoided, minimized and replaced at a replacement ratio of 1:1 for all changes in wetland type.	<u>Bounce (10 yr):</u> No Limit <u>Inundation (1 & 2 yr):</u> Existing plus 7 days <u>(10 yr):</u> Existing + 21 days <u>Runout Control:</u> ² 0 to 4.0 ft above existing runoff

¹ Buffers are unmowed, naturalized strips of vegetation around the wetland perimeter. Buffers would be provided during development or redevelopment

² Where possible, use 300-foot buffers as per MnRAM (Question #23).

³ If currently landlocked, new outlet should be above delineated wetland elevation

Appendix F
WMO Approval and City Adoption Documents



RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

4325 Pheasant Ridge Dr. NE #611 • Blaine, MN 55449-4539

Phone: 763-398-3070 • Fax: 763-398-3088

www.ricecreek.org

May 28, 2009

Mr. Brad Scleeter
Bonestroo
2335 Highway 36 West
Saint Paul, MN 55113

RE: Spring Lake Park Local Surface Water Management Plan Approval

Dear Mr. Scleeter,

The Board of Managers of the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) is pleased to inform you that at their May 27, 2009 regular meeting the RCWD approved the City of Spring Lake Park's Local Surface Water Management Plan as submitted on May 6, 2009.

We appreciate the City's efforts to protect and improve the water resources in Spring Lake Park and the Rice Creek Watershed. The District looks forward to collaborating and working together with you on the implementation of the Plan. We respectfully request that a copy of the City's resolution or motion of local adoption be forwarded to the District office.

Sincerely,

Kyle Axtell
Water Resource Specialist

CC: Barbara L. Nelson – City of Spring Lake Park
William G. Moore – Metropolitan Council
RCWD File – Spring Lake Park LSWMP

Enc: RCWD Resolution 2009-20

BOARD OF
MANAGERS

Barbara A. Haake
Ramsey County

Rick A. Mastell
Anoka County

Susan R. Oven
Ramsey County

Patricia L. Preiner
Anoka County

John J. Waller
Washington County

RESOLUTION 2009-20

**RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
BOARD OF MANAGERS**

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK
LOCAL SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Manager Haake offered the following Resolution and moved its adoption, seconded by Manager Mastell.

WHEREAS on June 14, 2000, the RCWD adopted amendments to its Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) under Minnesota Statutes 103B.231, which, as amended, details the existing physical environment, land use and development in the watershed and establishes a plan to manage water resources and regulate water resource use to improve water quality, prevent flooding and otherwise achieve the goals of Minnesota Statutes Chapters 103B and 103D;

WHEREAS the WRMP, as amended, incorporates the Rules adopted by the RCWD to improve water quality, prevent flooding and otherwise achieve the goals of Minnesota Statutes Chapters 1038 and 103D;

WHEREAS after submission of an initial draft and a process of RCWD review and comment, on May 6, 2009 the City of Spring Lake Park (City) submitted its local water management plan under Minnesota Statutes 103B.235 for formal RCWD review and approval;

WHEREAS the Metropolitan Council received a copy of the local plan and provided comments on that plan to the RCWD in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 103B.235, and the RCWD finds that the City has adequately addressed those comments;

WHEREAS the RCWD has determined that the local plan, as revised, meets the requirements for approval set forth in the WRMP, except that the local plan does not provide for the adoption of official controls or implementation of inspection and administrative procedures necessary to insure that the full regulatory standards of the RCWD are met, as required by the WRMP in order for the City to assume sole regulatory authority;

WHEREAS the City does not wish to assume sole regulatory authority but, instead, wishes to authorize the RCWD to continue to require permits for the use and development of land, and otherwise exercise its regulatory authority within the City, within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes 103B.211, subd. 1(a)(3); and

WHEREAS the RCWD's approval of the local plan rests on the City's agreement that the RCWD will continue to exercise its present regulatory authority; and

WHEREAS the RCWD and the City understand that the RCWD would deem a future withdrawal of the City's authorization without an RCWD determination that the City's official Controls meet WRMP standards to constitute a failure to adopt the implementation program of the local plan as specified in Minnesota Statutes 103B.211, subdivision 1(a)(3)(i); and

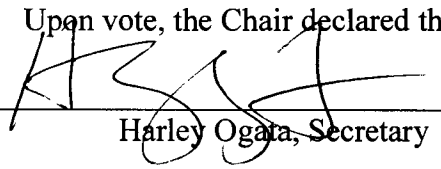
WHEREAS the RCWD and the City recognize and agree that the City at a later time may amend its plan in order to assume sole regulatory authority, subject to RCWD approval;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RCWD Board of Managers hereby approves City of Spring Lake Park's local surface water management plan, as submitted on May 6, 2009.

The question was on the adoption of the Resolution and there were 5 yeas and 0 nays as follows:

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Absent</u>
HAAKE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASTELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OGATA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PREINER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WALLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Upon vote, the Chair declared the Resolution passed.



Harley Ogata, Secretary

Dated May 27, 2009

I, Harley Ogata, Secretary of the Rice Creek Watershed District, do hereby certify that I have compared the above resolution with the original thereof as the same appears of record and on file with the District and find the same to be a true and correct transcript thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of May, 2009.



Harley Ogata, Secretary



763-784-6700 Blaine
 763-706-3700 Columbia Heights
 763-755-2880 *Coon Rapids
 763-571-3450 Fridley
 763-571-2023 Hilltop
 763-784-6491 Spring Lake Park
 CHAIRMAN

May 27, 2009

Mr. Brad Schleeter
 Bonestroo Inc.
 2335 Highway 36 West
 St Paul, MN 55113

Re: Spring Lake Park Local Surface Water Management Plan Approval

Dear Mr. Schleeter:

The Board of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO) met on May 21, 2009 to consider approval of Spring Lake Park's Local Surface Water Management Plan. I am the Vice Chair of the SCWMO and in the absence of SCWMO Chair Gatlin, I chaired the meeting on May 21, 2009. On behalf of the SCWMO Board, I am pleased to inform you that at our May 21, 2009 meeting the Board approved the city of Spring Lake Park's Local Surface Water Management Plan as received on May 12, 2009.

Sincerely,

Peter Molinaro
 Vice Chair of SCWMO

Cc: Barbara L. Nelson – City of Spring Lake Park
 Joe Rhein, Bonestroo

RESOLUTION NO. 09-05

RESOLUTION ADOPTING
THE CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK LOCAL SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, as authorized by the City Council on January 7, 2008, Bonestroo was retained for the purpose of preparing a Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP); and

WHEREAS, Bonestroo completed a draft version of the LSWMP dated January 2009 and reviewed it with City Staff; and

WHEREAS, per Minnesota State Statute 103B the City must submit its draft LSWMP for review to the following review agencies: Metropolitan Council, the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (SCWMO), the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD), and Ramsey County; and

WHEREAS, as authorized by the City Council on February 2, 2009 the draft LSWMP dated January 2009 was granted preliminary approval and authorized for distribution to review agencies; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2009, Spring Lake Park received comments on the LSWMP from the RCWD that incorporated comments from the Metropolitan Council; and

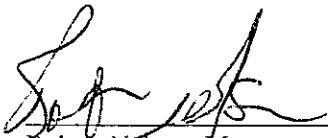
WHEREAS, on May 6, 2009, Spring Lake Park received comments on the LSWMP from the SCWMO that incorporated comments from the Metropolitan Council; and

WHEREAS, Bonestroo prepared a final LSWMP dated May 2009, addressing comments from the RCWD, the SCWMO, and the Metropolitan Council; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2009, the SCWMO Board approved the Spring Lake Park LSWMP dated May 2009; and


WHEREAS, on May 27, 2009, the RCWD Board of Managers approved the Spring Lake Park LSWMP dated May 2009; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the city of Spring Lake Park adopts the Local Surface Water Management Plan dated May 2009, and authorizes the delivery of hard copies of the adopted LSWMP dated May 2009 to the Metropolitan Council, the SCWMO, and the RCWD.



Robert Nelson, Mayor

ATTEST:



Barbara L. Nelson, Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer

The foregoing resolution was moved for adoption by Councilmember Carlson

Upon roll call, the following voted aye: Carlson, Loesch, Dahl and Mayor Nelson

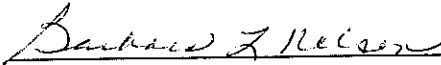
And the following voted nay: None

Whereupon the Mayor declared said resolution duly passed and adopted this 1st day of June, 2009.

State of Minnesota)
Counties of Anoka and Ramsey) ss
City of Spring Lake Park)

I, Barbara L. Nelson, duly appointed and qualified City Clerk in and for the City of Spring Lake Park, Anoka and Ramsey Counties, Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 09-05 A Resolution Adopting The City Of Spring Lake Park Local Surface Water Management Plan adopted by the Spring Lake Park City Council at their regular meeting on the first day of June, 2009.

(SEAL)



Barbara L. Nelson, Administrator,
Clerk/Treasurer

Dated: June 2, 2009

City of Spring Lake Park



2030 Comprehensive Plan Update

June 2009

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Appendix A: February 11th Community Meeting Input

Appendix B: Metropolitan Council System Statement

Appendix C: Inter Community Sewer Use Agreements

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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

Introduction

A Comprehensive Plan is a tool to implement a community's long-range vision for the future. The Comprehensive Plan addresses many aspects related to City infrastructure and services, including transportation, land use, water systems, housing, parks and trails, and the overall vitality of the City. The plan provides a guide for elected officials to use when making decisions. The goal of the comprehensive planning process is to develop a plan that is a key resource for the community to use when facing issues such as redevelopment, locating a new park, or determining future transportation needs.

The Comprehensive Plan also serves as a legal foundation for rules and regulations adopted by the community, such as the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations. The Comprehensive Plan shapes the community's zoning code and regulations, and can be used to guide land uses to best serve the community's changing needs. To ensure that the Comprehensive Plan addresses the needs of the community, full engagement from City staff, elected officials, committees and commissions, and the public is essential.

The comprehensive planning process is a systematic, ongoing, forward-looking process of analysis of opportunities and constraints, for the purpose of formulating a plan to accomplish the community's goals and objectives. To plan effectively, the City needs a clear and comprehensive understanding of current conditions, and influences and trends that will shape the community's future.

Comprehensive plans are required to be completed every ten years by the Metropolitan Council. Communities within the 7-County Metropolitan Area are required to complete comprehensive plans by the Metropolitan Land Planning Act.

Process

This Comprehensive Plan is the result of a process that included a series of public meetings and background data analysis. The first step in the process was a review of current conditions, as well as influences and trends that will shape the community's future. Background information included: past and current trends in demographic data; land use; surface water, public utilities and facilities; transportation; and parks and recreation areas. An assessment of these characteristics is an important element in developing goals and policies that are consistent with existing conditions in the City.

A community meeting was held with residents of Spring Lake Park in February of 2008 to present the community background information and to discuss opportunities and challenges facing the community. Key strengths and opportunities identified by residents included transportation access, community involvement, public facilities, and schools. Key weaknesses and threats included inner-ring suburban blight, the space concerns at City Hall, traffic, and funding of improvements. A complete summary of comments received from this meeting is included in Appendix A.

The information presented in the background report and input provided from community residents provided a foundation for developing the Comprehensive Plan. After this process, goals and policies were developed with City staff to guide the planning process. Because the conditions have not changed significantly in the City since its last Comprehensive Plan, the goals and policies

were based on those presented in the City's 2000 Comprehensive Plan Update. Following consensus on the goals and policies, a future land use plan was developed. Because the City is fully developed, the future land use plan will be used to guide redevelopment in certain areas of the City.

After development of the City's future land use plan, the City's existing sewer and water, surface water, parks and transportation plans were revised to provide consistency with the 2030 Future Land Use Plan. A final draft of the Comprehensive Plan will be presented to the Planning Commission in the August of 2008. After input from the Planning Commission, the Plan will be revised and presented to the City Council for adoption of the Final Plan. At this point, the plan will be submitted to the Met Council for review.

City Background

The City of Spring Lake Park was established in December of 1953, when residents of the township voted to approve incorporation. Today the City remains relatively small, with an estimated 2006 population of 6,623. Most of Spring Lake Park is located in southern Anoka County, but a small portion in the eastern part of the City lies within Ramsey County (Figure 1). The City is located approximately 12 miles north of downtown Minneapolis. Neighboring communities include Blaine to the north, Mounds View to the east, Fridley to the south and east, and Coon Rapids to the northwest. Spring Lake Park is served by several major highways. State Highway 47 (University Avenue) runs along the western edge of the City, and State Highway 65 and County Highway 10 (formerly US Highway 10) intersect in the northeast quadrant of the City.

The City's last Comprehensive Plan Update was adopted in the year 2000. This plan's focus was planning for the year 2020. Conditions in the City have not changed significantly since this plan was completed. Therefore, current planning efforts will focus on identifying City infrastructure and system needs for 2030, discussion of possible redevelopment areas, and developing a plan that meets Met Council requirements.

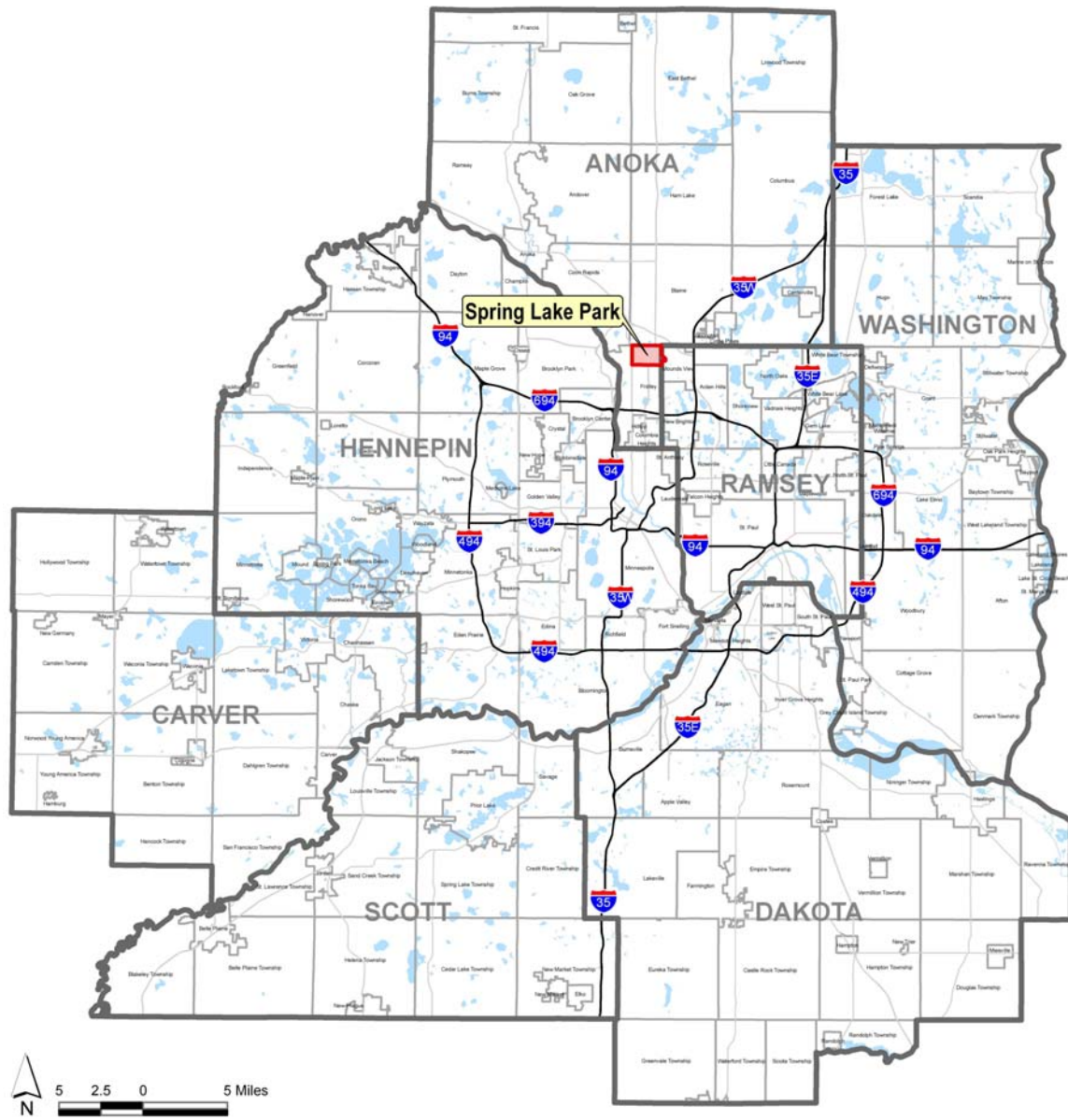
To assist local communities in preparing their Comprehensive Plan, the Met Council has population, household, and employment forecasts for each community. These forecasts, as presented in the City's System Statement prepared by the Met Council in 2005 (Appendix B), are presented below in Table 1:

Table 1: Met Council Forecasts

	1990	2000	Revised Development Framework		
			2010	2020	2030
Population	6,532	6,772	6,710	6,710	6,910
Households	2,343	2,724	2,750	2,800	3,000
Employment	3,019	4,287	4,600	4,800	4,850

Spring Lake Park's Comprehensive Plan must demonstrate capacity to accommodate the Met Council's forecast. As demonstrated in Table 1, the city is expected to add nearly 300 households between its 2000 estimate and 2030. Because the city is fully-developed, these additional households will be accommodated through redevelopment.

Figure 1: Regional Setting

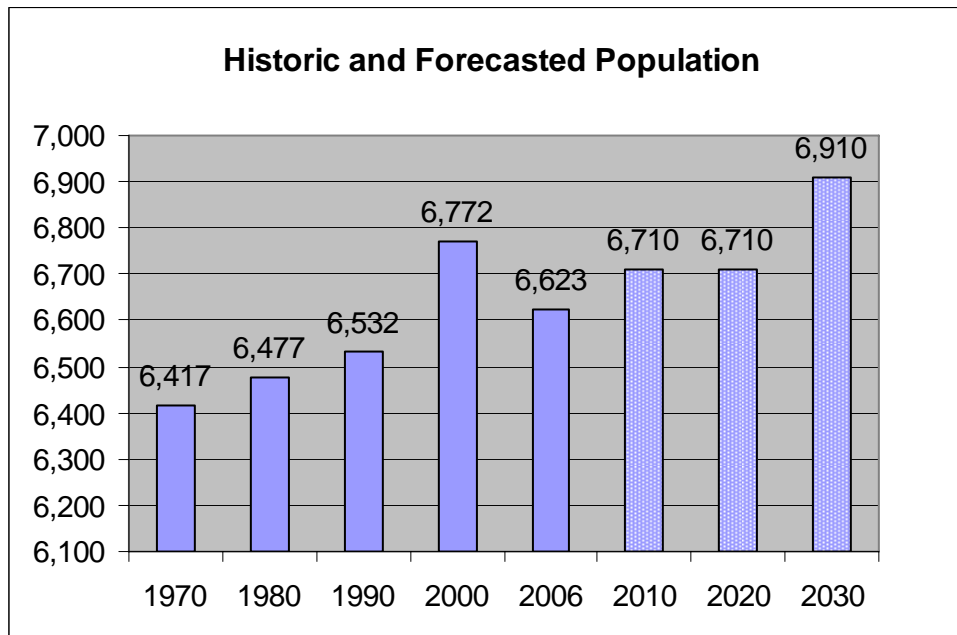


Demographic Trends

Demographic trends within a community and the surrounding area are important, as these trends provide insight into future community issues and needs. A variety of demographic trends are analyzed below. Comparisons are made between the City of Spring Lake Park and Anoka County as a whole to provide a point of reference.

The demographic information was collected and compiled from Met Council and US Census data. Information is presented below in a number of tables and charts.

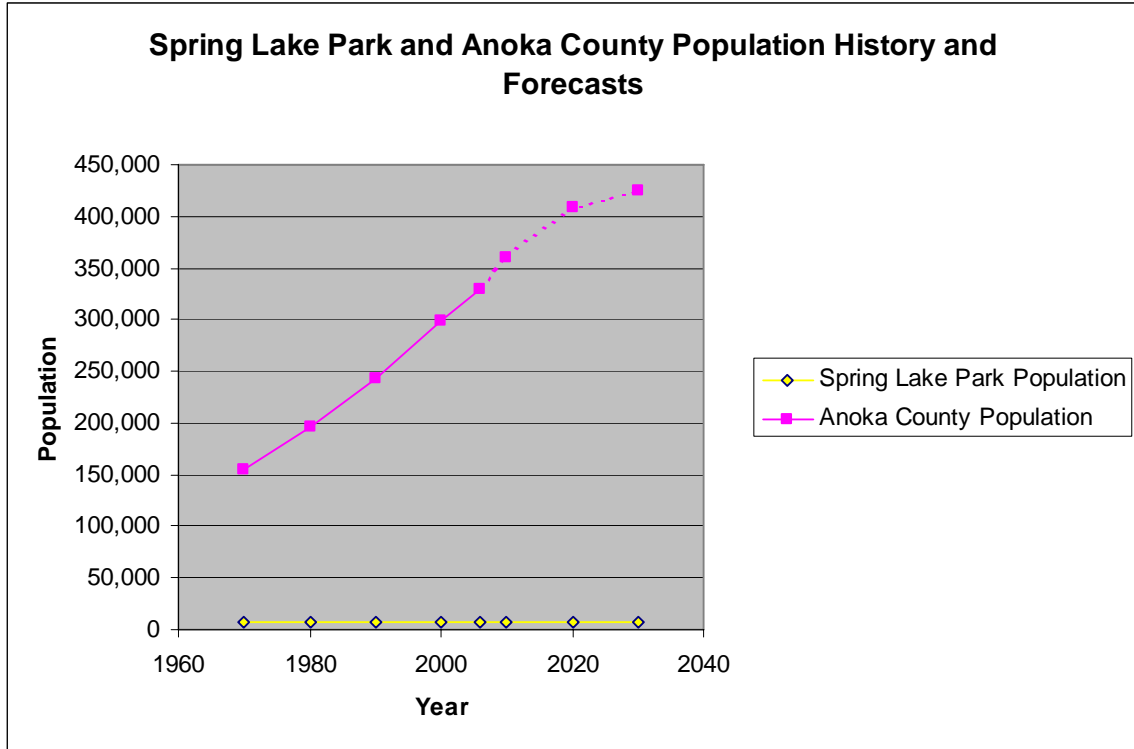
Chart 1: Historic and Forecasted Population



As demonstrated in Chart 1, Spring Lake Park's population has remained stable in recent decades. The City's population in 1970 was 6,417. The City's 2006 population was estimated at 6,623. As Chart 1 demonstrates, the City did experience some growth between 1990 and 2000, adding approximately 200 residents, an increase of nearly 4 percent. The City's population is forecasted to increase somewhat by 2030, with a projected 2030 population of 6,910. Given that City is currently fully developed, this growth will most likely be accommodated through infill development at higher densities.

Comparatively, Anoka County's population has increased substantially in recent decades, as demonstrated in Chart 2. This growth is forecasted to continue within Anoka County. The significant population increases in Anoka County can be explained by the large amount of undeveloped land within Anoka County to accommodate population increases. Conversely, because Spring Lake Park has been fully developed for several decades, it has not experienced significant growth.

Chart 2: Anoka County and Spring Lake Park Population Comparison



Household trends often have more significant impacts for communities than population trends, as household numbers more directly relate to housing and land use needs and development. Household trends in the City of Spring Lake Park and Anoka County closely follow population trends in the two jurisdictions. As shown below in Chart 3, the number of households in Spring Lake Park has increased from 1,549 households in 1970 to 2,735 in 2006. The increase in households does not correspond to significant increase in population, which can likely be explained by the recent trend of decreasing household sizes. By 2030, it is forecasted that the number of households in the City will increase to 3,000.

Chart 3: Actual and Projected Households

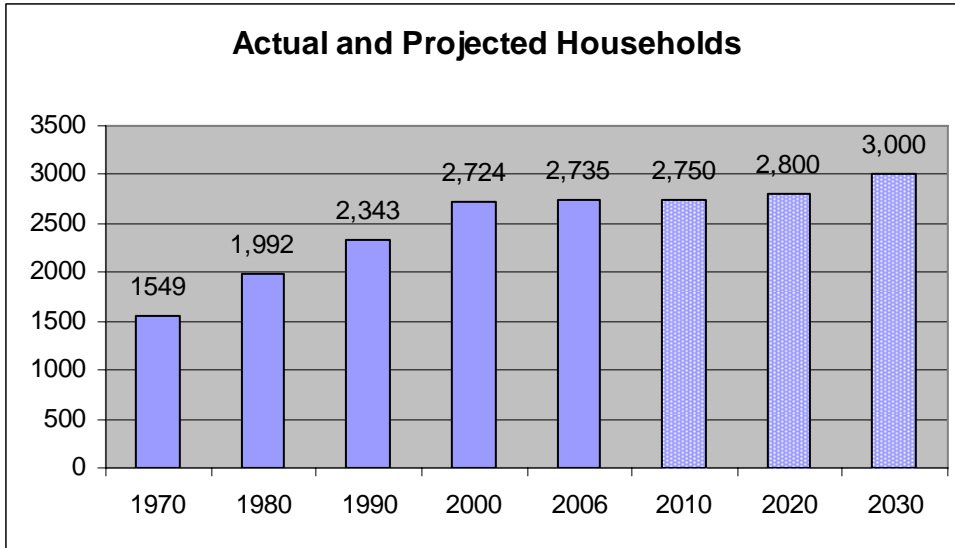
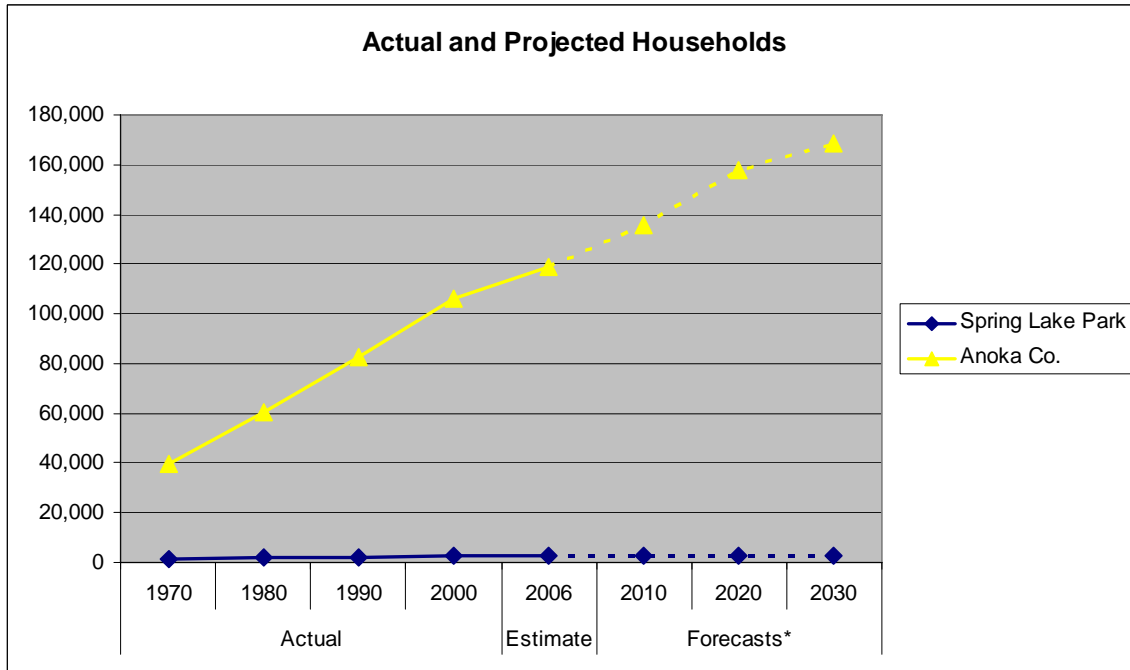


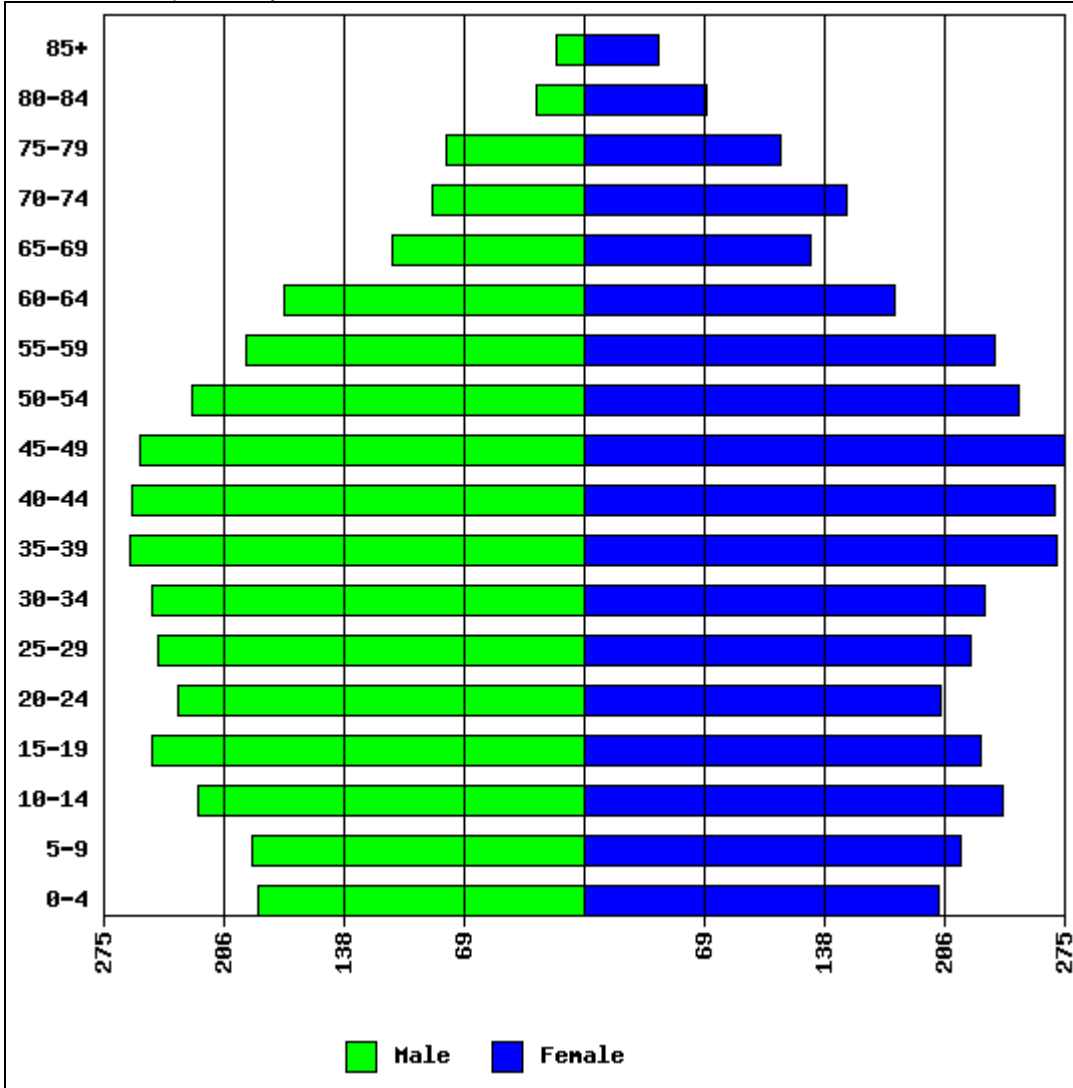
Chart 4 demonstrates significant increases in the forecasted number of households for Anoka County compared to a relatively small increase for Spring Lake Park. Again, this increase can be attributed to the large undeveloped portions of Anoka County available to accommodate additional growth. Because Spring Lake Park is fully-developed, it will not absorb as large a percentage of the region's growth as other developing communities in Anoka County.

Chart 4: Anoka County and Spring Lake Park Household Comparison



The median age of Spring Lake Park's 2000 population was 37.7. The City's historic median age trends demonstrate that the City's population is aging. In 1970, the median age was 20.5. The City's age distribution for the year 2000 is shown below in Chart 5.

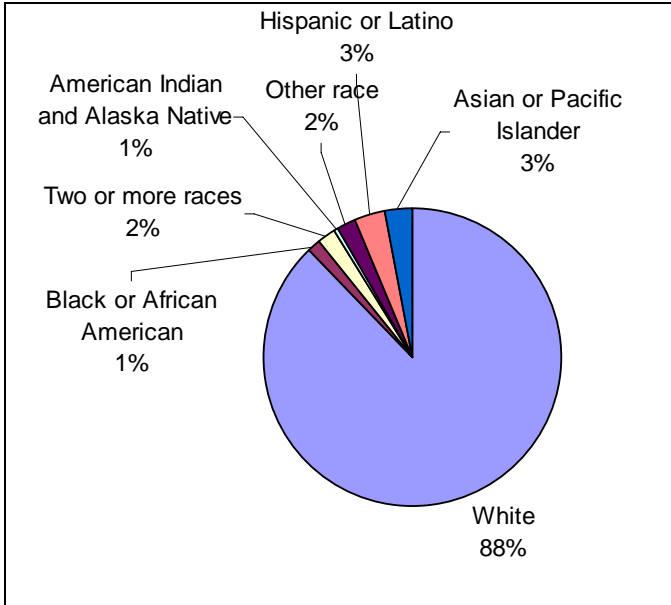
Chart 5: 2000 Population Pyramid



The City's age distribution reflects a common trend, with a large percentage of the population between the ages of 35 and 54 in the year 2000. This large age group represents the baby boom generation. The aging of the baby-boom generation will have a significant effect on the community in upcoming decades as the needs of its residents change.

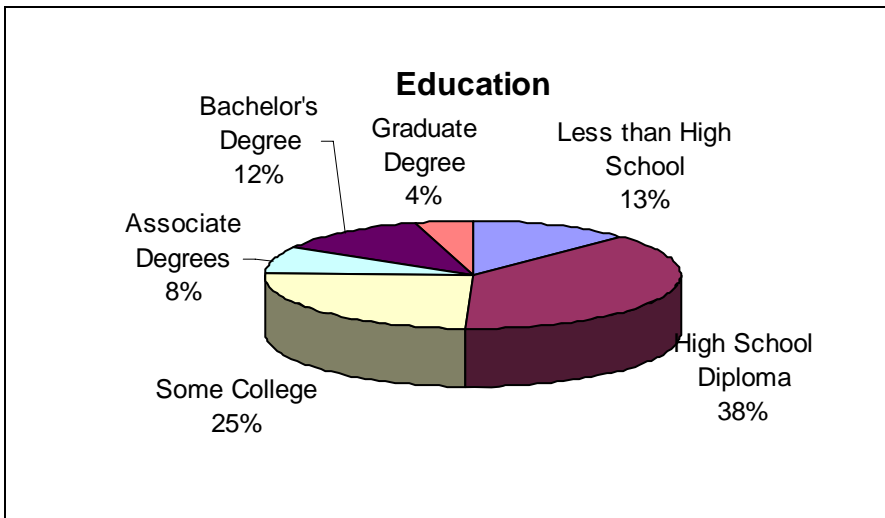
The racial make-up of Spring Lake Park is presented below in Chart 6. The City of Spring Lake Park is predominately (87.9 percent) white. Approximately 3.0 percent of the population identified as Asian or Pacific Islander, and 3.3 percent identified as Hispanic or Latino.

Chart 6: Racial Make-Up



The educational attainment for the Spring Lake Park population is presented in Chart 7. This information is relevant for communities, as it affects the local economy and economic development opportunities, as well as potential needs of residents. As demonstrated below, a majority of residents in Spring Lake Park obtained either a High School Diploma (37.9 percent) or completed some college (24.66 percent) as the highest level of educational attainment.

Chart 7: Educational Attainment



Economic Overview

The economic health of a community is important to maintain a high standard of living for existing residents and to attract new residents. The following information identifies employment and related economic trends.

Historic and forecasted employment data is presented below in Chart 8. The number of jobs in Spring Lake Park increased steadily between 1970 and 2000, as the number of jobs within the City increased from 730 in 1970 to 4,603 in 2000, an increase of 530 percent. Employment growth is expected to level off, with a 2030 forecast of 4,850 total jobs. The ratio of jobs to population in Spring Lake Park is high, as there were 1.5 residents for every job in the City in 2000. Major employers in Spring Lake Park include Aggressive Industries and the Spring Lake Park Lumber Company.

Chart 8: Employment

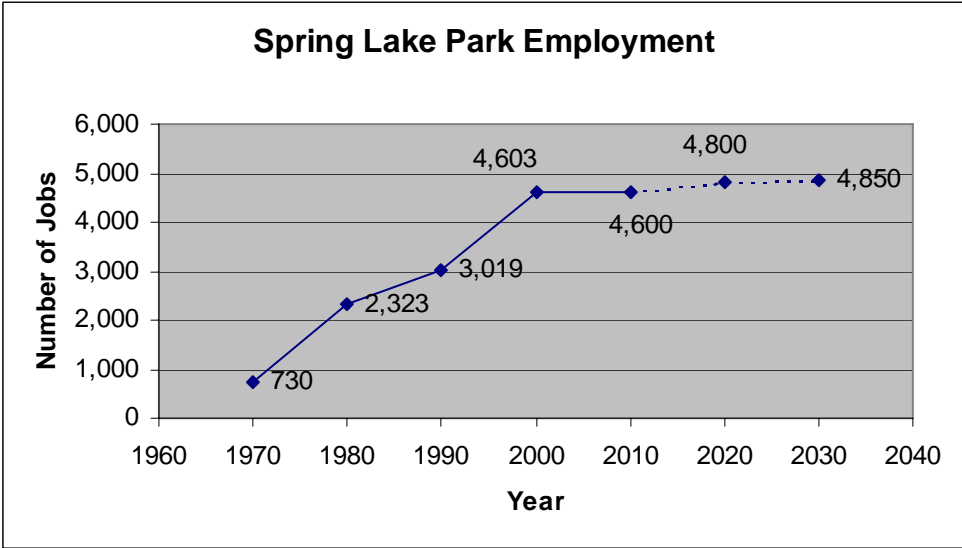
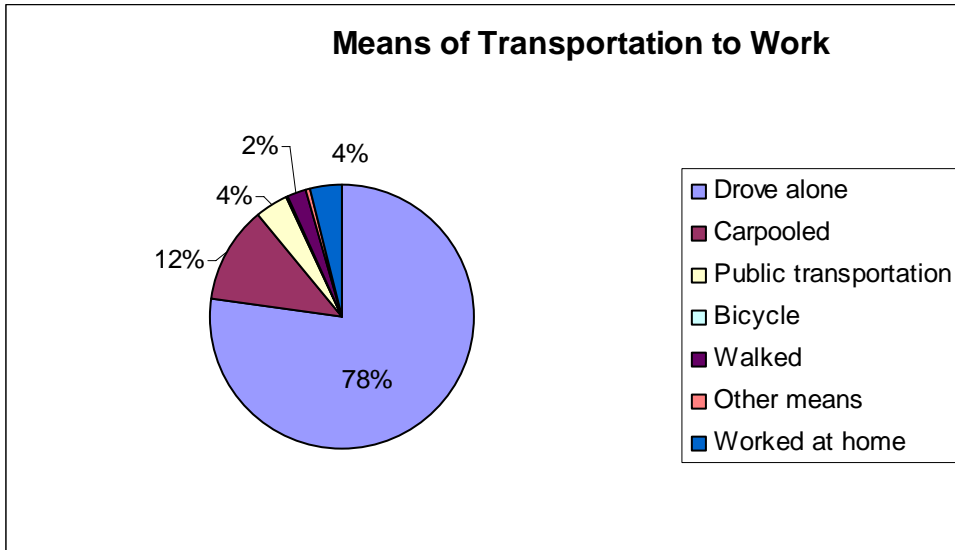


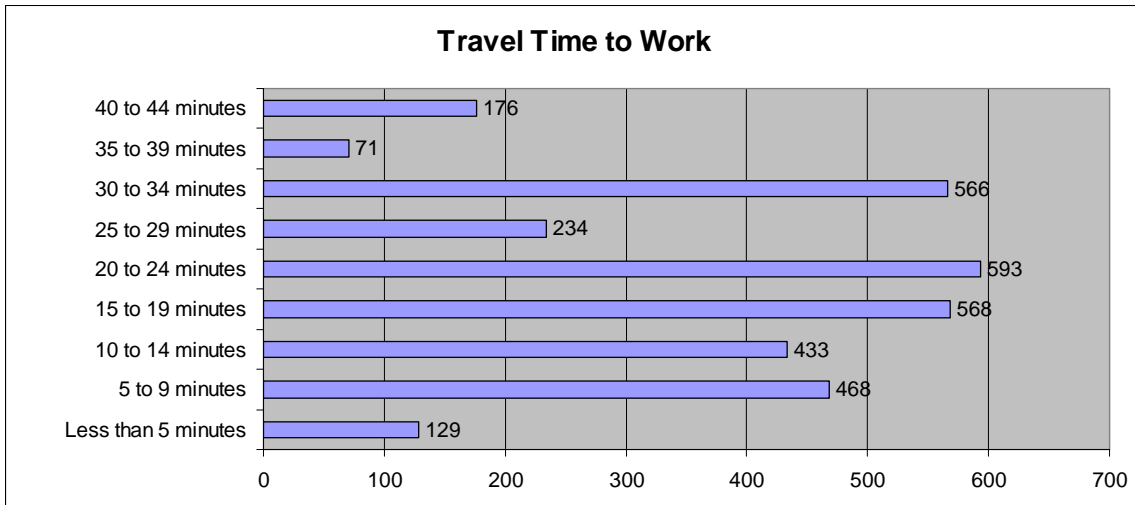
Chart 9 identifies the mode of transportation residents of Spring Lake Park use to access their jobs in 2000. A majority of residents (77 percent) drove alone to work. Approximately 12 percent of residents carpooled, and four percent used public transportation.

Chart 9: Means of Transportation to Work



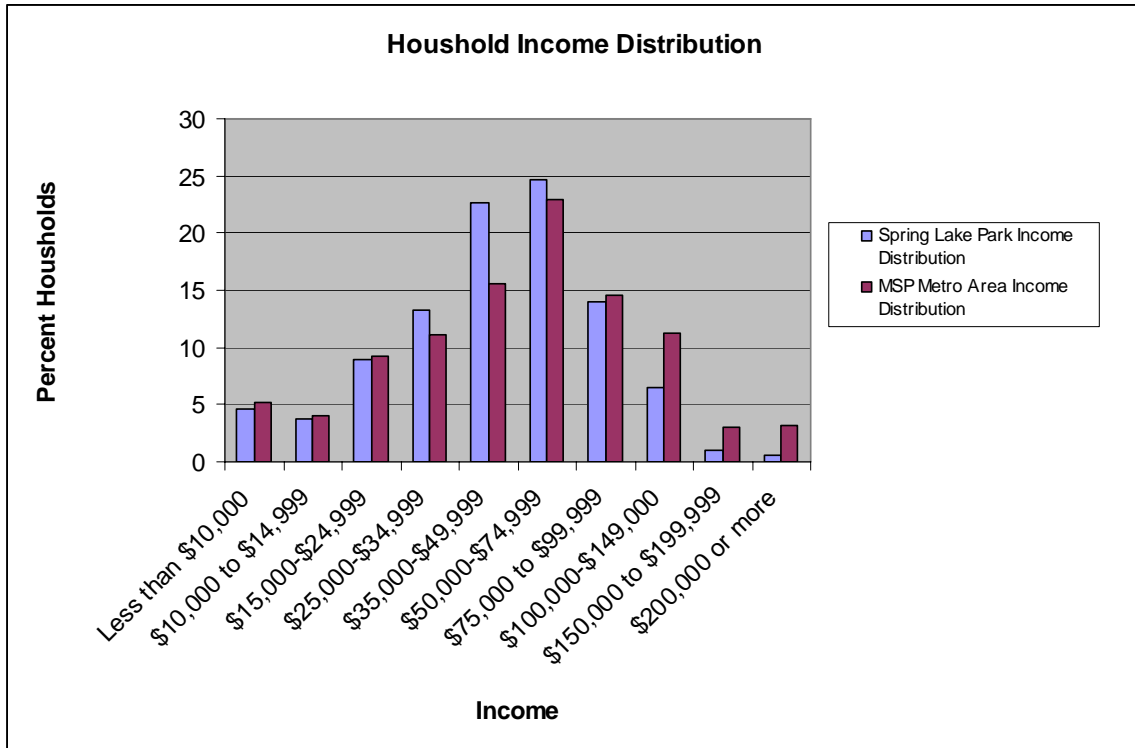
Despite the large number of jobs within Spring Lake Park, a majority of residents worked outside of the City, resulting in considerable commute times (Chart 10). The average commute time for Spring Lake Park residents in 2000 was 24.3 minutes. It is likely that this number has increased significantly in recent years due to increasing congestion in the metropolitan area.

Chart 10: Travel Time to Work



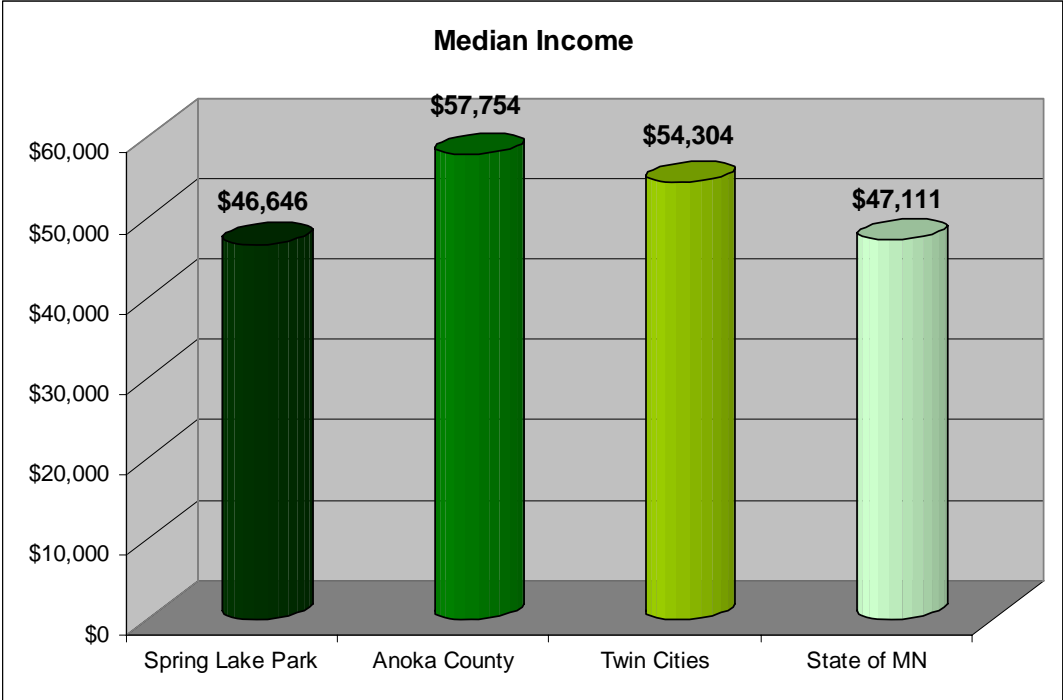
The median household income in 2000 in Spring Lake Party was \$46,646. Chart 11 presents a comparison of income distribution for the City of Spring Lake Park and the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.

Chart 11: Household Income



The median household income for Spring Lake Park is somewhat lower than the median household income for Twin Cities metro and Anoka County as a whole (Chart 12).

Chart 12: Median Household Income Comparison



Although Spring Lake Park’s median income was 80 percent of Anoka County’s median income and 85.9 percent of the metro area median income, it is comparable to the State median income of \$47,111. The City’s median income can have an impact on the local economy and housing and transportation needs for residents.

CHAPTER 2: LAND USE

Introduction

The Land Use Chapter identifies the specific land use categories and strategies for future growth and redevelopment in Spring Lake Park. The land use categories are the framework upon which the official controls, such as the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, are based. The plan elements contain the regulatory concepts for residential growth, commercial and industrial development and environmental protection. The plan elements and land use planning decisions are based on Goals and Policies developed during the Comprehensive Plan update process.

Land Use Goals

The City of Spring Lake Park's land use goals include the following:

- 1) Provide for a mix of residential land uses to provide life-cycle housing for residents, including a range of housing styles and types from multi-family and entry-level homes for young families to executive style homes to senior apartment buildings.
- 2) Provide for industrial uses to sustain and broaden the City's economic base.
- 3) Provide for a mix of commercial uses that provide goods and services to residents and that benefit from the City's proximity to major highways and roads.
- 4) Provide for public uses to serve the needs of residents.
- 5) Provide for parks that provide recreational opportunities for residents.
- 6) Support growth consistent with the Metropolitan Council's regional growth strategy.

Policies reflect the position of the City on the specific implementation of the Goals listed above. It is the policy of the City of Spring Lake Park to:

- 1) Establish a future land use plan that will enable the City to meet its population and household forecasts
- 2) Establish a future land use plan that will enable the City to meet its employment forecasts.
- 3) Provide for the rezoning of properties currently improved with residential uses, but designated for commercial or industrial uses by the adopted comprehensive plan update, at such time as proposals for industrial or commercial developments are presented to the City for review, with the intent that current residential property owners with non-conforming uses shall not be jeopardized in the event that a natural or man-made disaster destroys their dwellings.
- 4) Provide for zoning restrictions on properties designated for commercial/industrial uses so that there will be appropriate buffers between commercial/industrial development and adjacent residential uses.
- 5) Approve ordinance provisions that are consistent with land use designations established in the adopted comprehensive plan update.

Existing Land Use

Despite its small size, Spring Lake Park includes a variety of land uses including industrial, commercial, public/semi-public, park, and single and multi-family residential. Table 2 shows acreages of existing land uses. Gross acreage and net acreage (net of wetlands) are included in Table 2. Figure 2 shows a map of existing land use in Spring Lake Park that corresponds with the information presented in Table 2.

As shown in Table 2, single family residential is the predominant land use in the City. The City also includes two manufactured home parks, and scattered townhomes, duplexes, and apartment buildings.

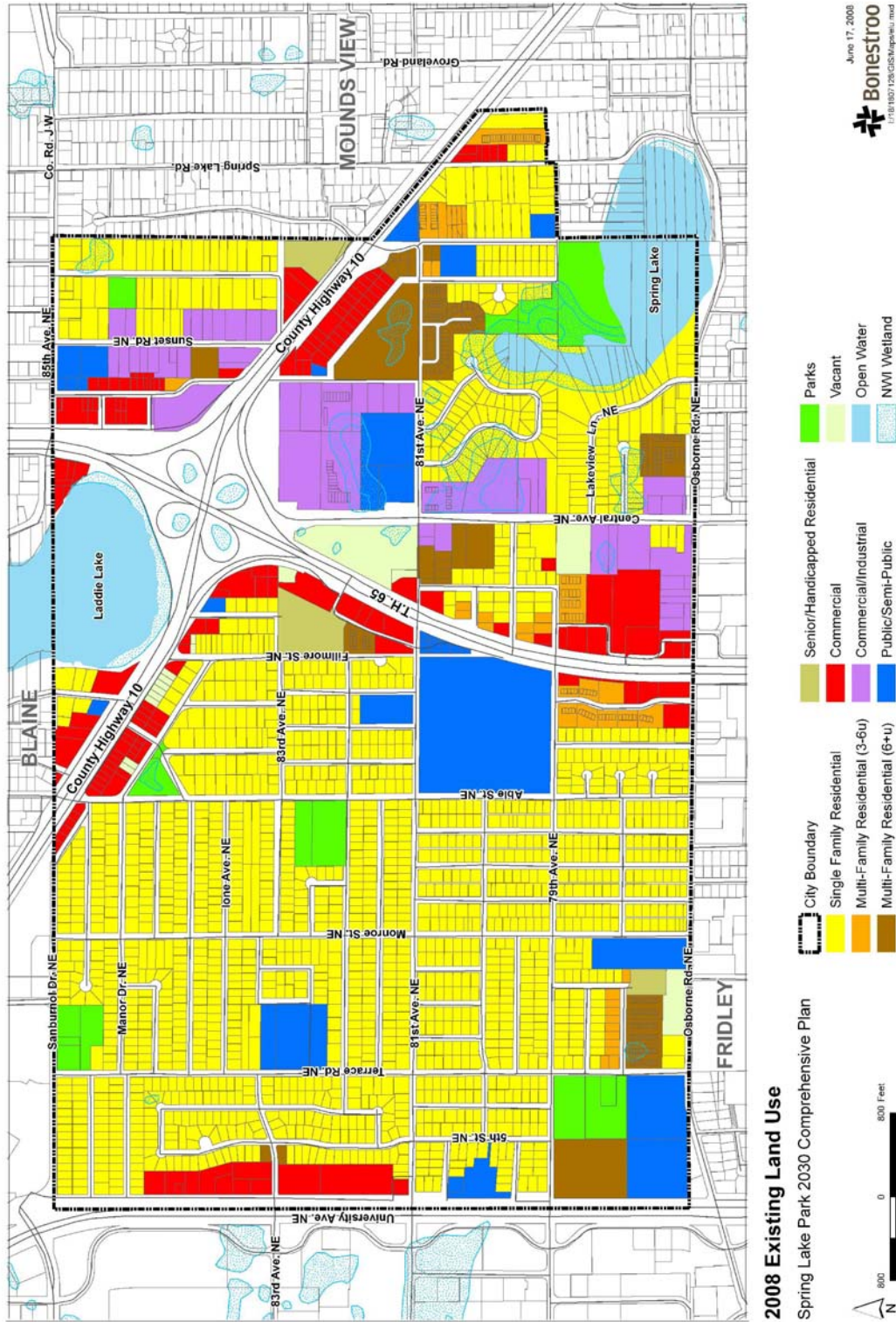
Commercial uses are concentrated along major transportation corridors in the City: University Avenue, Highway 65, and Highway 10. Commercial businesses consist mainly of retail stores or service providers, with a few office buildings. Industrial uses are mainly clustered the intersection of Highway 10 and Highway 65.

Public and Semi-Public Uses, which may consist of government buildings, churches, schools, and hospitals and clinics, also make up a large portion of the total land use in the City (7% of the total net acreage). Significant public uses in the City include the Spring Lake Park High School located just south of 81st Ave NE between Able St NE and Highway 65 and the Independent School District 16 administration offices located just north of 81st Avenue NE and east of Central Ave NE.

Table 2: 2008 Existing Land Use Acreages

Existing Land Use	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Percent of Total Net Acres
Single Family Residential	532.76	516.61	39%
Multi-Family Residential (3-6u)	22.30	22.30	2%
Multi-Family Residential (6+u)	51.30	48.28	4%
Senior/Handicapped Residential	12.88	12.88	1%
Commercial	85.13	85.11	6%
Commercial/Industrial	71.98	59.37	4%
Public/Semi-Public	97.26	94.84	7%
Vacant	19.90	19.00	1%
Parks	42.69	34.16	3%
Right-of-Way	341.11	328.20	25%
Lake	59.50	59.50	4%
Wetland		56.56	4%
Total City	1,336.81	1,336.81	100%

Figure 2: Existing Land Use



Future Land Use

Because Spring Lake Park is fully developed, land use in the City will not change significantly during this comprehensive planning period. The City's future land use categories include the following:

- Low Density Residential: Single-family detached housing, including scattered duplexes at a density of 1 to 3 units per acre.
- Medium Density Residential: Attached housing, including quad homes, townhomes, and row homes at a density of 3 to 6 units per acre.
- High Density Residential: Attached housing, including condominiums and apartment buildings at a density of 6 units per acre or more.
- Commercial: Retail sales and services, including professional services, hotels/motels, recreational services, and private institutional uses.
- Commercial/Industrial: Manufacturing of all kinds, including assembly of products produced elsewhere, facilities involved in the movement of goods, warehousing, construction, communications, utilities and wholesale sales.
- Public/Semi-Public: Buildings and adjacent lands of schools (both public and private), hospitals, churches, cemeteries, and all facilities of local, state, and federal government.
- Parks and Recreation: Park, open space, and recreational facilities owned and operated by local, regional, state and federal governments
- Right-of-Way: Public or private vehicular, transit, and/or pedestrian rights-of-way
- Lake: Open water
- Wetland: Wetlands identified in the National Wetland Inventory.

Acres for the City's future land use category are presented below in Table 3:

Table 3: 2030 Future Land Use

2030 Future Land Use	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Net Percent of Total Acres
Low Density Residential	510.09	493.94	37%
Medium Density Residential (3-6u)	26.74	26.74	2%
High Density Residential (6+u)	62.38	59.36	4%
Commercial	106.21	105.29	8%
Commercial/Industrial	91.11	78.50	6%
Public/Semi-Public	96.73	94.31	7%
Parks	42.95	34.42	3%
Right-of-Way	341.11	328.20	25%
Lake	59.50	59.50	4%
Wetland		56.56	4%
Total City	1,336.81	1,336.81	100%

The City's 2030 land use plan is shown in Figure 3. Single family residential will remain the predominant land use in Spring Lake Park, occupying 37 percent of the City's total area. The City is planning to accommodate additional Medium Density Residential, which is defined as attached housing such as townhomes, at a density of 3 to 6 units per acre. Currently the City contains 22

net acres of Medium Density Residential, however this is planned to increase to 26.74 acres by 2030. These additional areas of Medium Density Residential will provide capacity for some of the City's projected 2030 growth. High density residential areas include existing apartment buildings, mobile home parks, and senior/handi-capped housing at a density of 6 units per acre or more. Because the community of Spring Lake Park already has a vast supply of affordable housing, and because the community's population is aging, redevelopment in the High Density Residential Districts should be directed towards accommodating senior residents. Providing senior housing for residents will help Spring Lake Park to achieve its goals for the provision of life-cycle housing within the community.

The future land use plan also identifies additional areas of commercial and industrial areas. Currently, the City contains 85 net acres of Commercial uses. The 2030 plan identifies 105.3 net acres. Similarly, Commercial/Industrial areas are planned to increase from 59 net acres to 78.5 net acres. Much of this development will occur on land within the City that is currently vacant. The provision of additional commercial and industrial lands will provide additional employment opportunities within the City, enabling the City to meet its projected in employment. Additionally, providing new commercial and industrial areas will broaden the City's tax base, which could potentially reduce the tax burden on residential properties.

Redevelopment Areas

Several small changes to existing land uses are proposed to accommodate redevelopment and to provide more appropriate transitions or buffers between different land uses. Several existing single family residential parcels along Spring Lake Park Road south of County Highway 10 have been guided for future Medium Density Residential (3-6 units/acre). The City felt that this change was appropriate, as these properties are located along County Highway 10, therefore driveway access to single family residential properties is difficult. Providing attached housing will provide more flexibility for shared access and parking areas. Additionally, because these parcels are bordered on the west by existing Multi-Family Residential areas, the new Medium Density Residential designation for these properties will provide for compatibility with existing surrounding uses.

The City has also made several changes to the Commercial/Industrial district west of Central Avenue and north of Osborne Road. Four small existing low density residential parcels have been guided for future Commercial/Industrial. These parcels are surrounded by existing commercial/industrial parcels. Due to noise, dust, and traffic impacts generated by industrial users, low density residential is not a desirable long-term use in this area. A vacant parcel at the north end of this area is also guided for Commercial/Industrial to accommodate expansion for existing industrial uses.

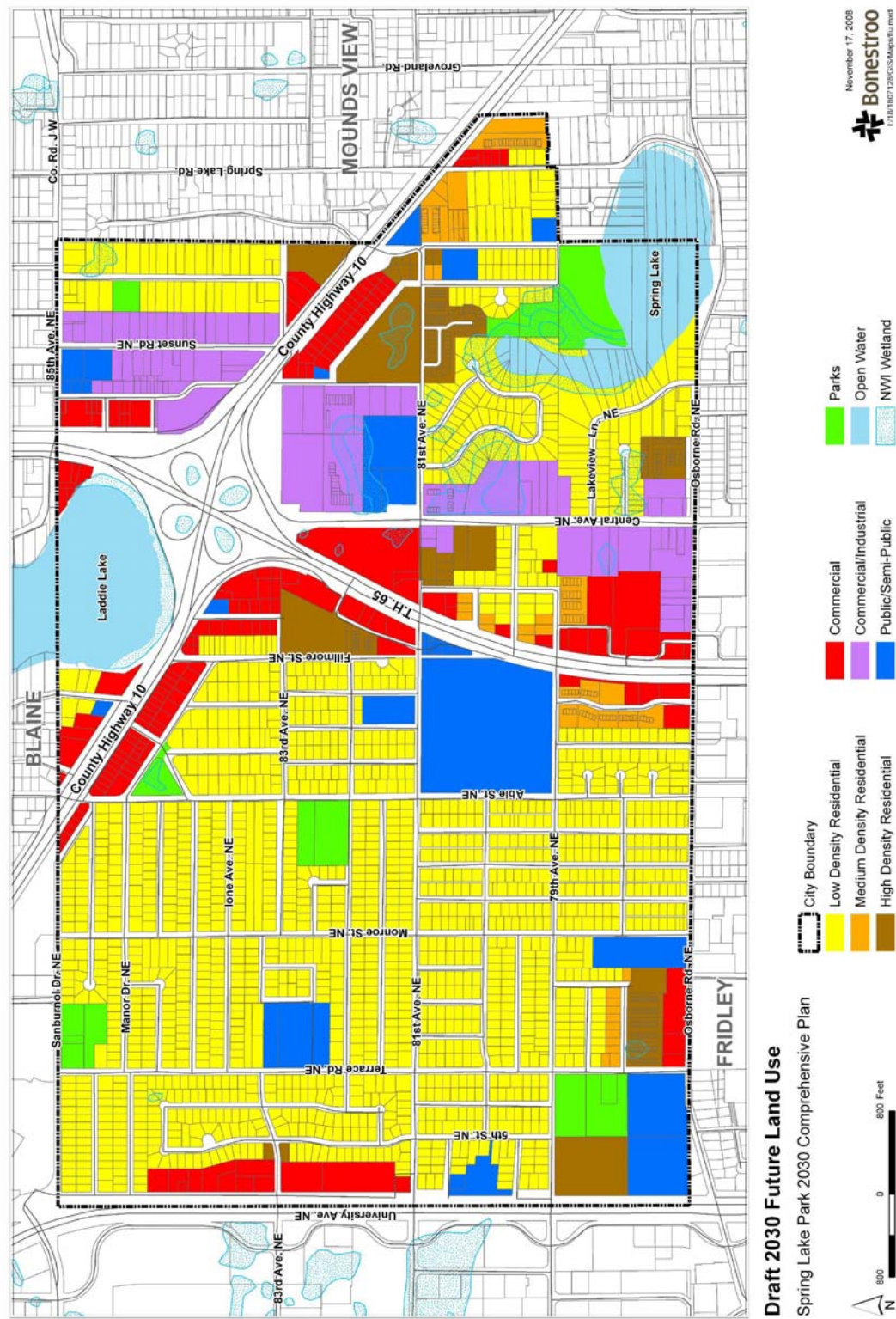
Similarly, two existing multi-family residential parcels in the industrial area north of the County Highway 10 and east of Trunk Highway 65 have been guided for future Commercial/Industrial use. Several single family properties in this area east of Sunset Road are also guided for future Commercial/Industrial use. Because these parcels are surrounded by industrial users, residential housing is not a desirable long-term use for these parcels.

Two existing single family residential parcels directly east of TH 65 and south of 81st Ave NE have been guided for future Commercial use. Because this block fronts Highway 65, it is more appropriate for Commercial development due to the high level of visibility and traffic volumes generated by the Highway. Additionally, these parcels are adjacent to an existing Commercial property to the north. Designating these parcels as Commercial will provide for more site and access flexibility for commercial redevelopment on this block. A small parcel just south of this

area, which is currently Low Density Residential, is guided for future Medium Density Residential. Because the properties north of this parcel are guided for Commercial, and properties directly west of the property are guided for Medium Density Residential, the City felt that it was appropriate to guide this parcel as Medium Density as well to be more compatible with surrounding properties with greater intensity uses.

Five small adjacent parcels just south of County Highway 10 are guided for future Commercial development. Due to the level of visibility and traffic volumes from County Highway 10, this area will be desirable for commercial development. When redevelopment occurs in this area, buffering and screening of the commercial development will be important, as this area is adjacent to existing single-family residential.

Figure 3: 2030 Future Land Use



Protecting Special Resources

As required by state statute, a municipality's comprehensive plan must also include strategies for protection of special resources, including solar access, historic preservation, and aggregate. These strategies are discussed below.

Solar Access

Minnesota Statutes require an element for the protection and development of access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems. The purpose of this legislation is to prevent solar collectors from being shaded by adjacent structures or vegetation and to ensure that development decisions do not preclude the possible future development and use of solar energy systems. To ensure the availability of solar access, the City of Spring Lake Park will, whenever possible, protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems on principle structures. The City of Spring Lake Park will consider solar access in the review of site plans and planning decisions.

Aggregate Resources

Metropolitan Council requires that metropolitan area communities identify any regionally significant aggregate resources to ensure proper planning for their use. Spring Lake Park does not contain any regionally significant aggregate resources and therefore does not require any special planning.

Historic Preservation

The City of Spring Lake Park will consider the preservation of historic resources in the review of site plans and other planning decisions. The City will, whenever possible, preserve historic structures or landscapes.

CHAPTER 3: HOUSING

Introduction

Housing is an integral component of a city's landscape. This chapter identifies the City's goals for its future housing stock, an inventory of existing housing in the City, and identifies future housing needs.

Housing Goals

The following goals were developed to guide development of the City's housing plan:

- 1) Facilitate the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing housing, so as to prevent deterioration.
- 2) Provide housing for a range of ages and incomes.

Policies reflect the position of the City on the specific implementation of the Goals. It is the policy of the City of Spring Lake Park to:

- 1) Provide qualified residents with information about housing maintenance and rehabilitation programs administered by Anoka County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency.
- 2) Pursue the development of new housing to accommodate a range of housing needs, particularly executive and senior housing.

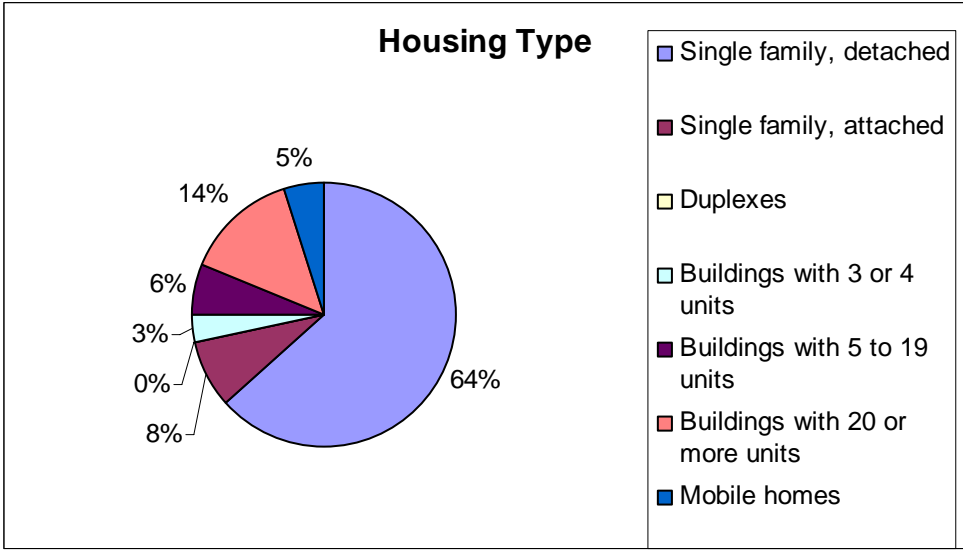
Housing Inventory

Spring Lake Park was developed mainly in the 1950s and 1960s. The rambler comprises a majority of housing in the City, a housing style typical of the era in which the City developed.

Housing Type

There were 2,723 occupied housing units in Spring Lake Park in the year 2000. Twenty-five percent of these units were rental units. The City includes a variety of housing types, as shown in Chart 13. A majority of units (63 percent) are single family detached units. After single family detached housing units, the most common housing type within the City was buildings with 20 or more units, as this housing type represents 14 percent of all housing units within the City.

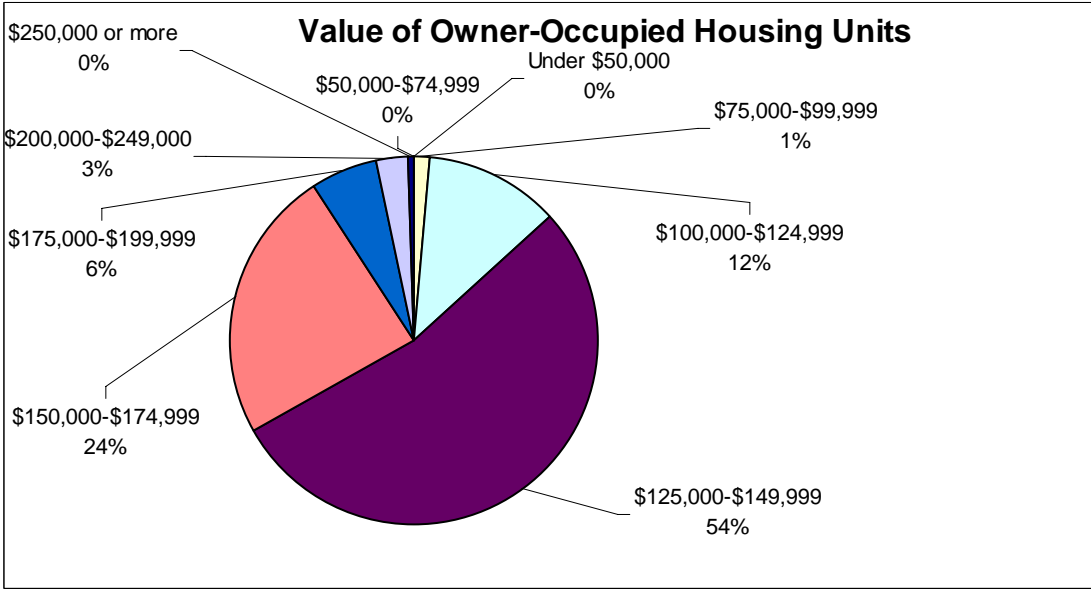
Chart 13: Housing Type



Housing Value

Information on housing values in 2000 is displayed below in Chart 14. A majority of houses in Spring Lake Park were valued between \$125,000 and \$149,000.

Chart 14: Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (2000)



The median home value for Spring Lake Park in 2000 was \$120,000. As with the rest of the metropolitan area, home values in Spring Lake increased significantly between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, the median home value in Spring Lake Park was \$82,300 (\$105,149 in 2000 dollars). Home values increased at a faster rate in Anoka County as whole, with an increase from \$83,500 in 1990 (\$106,683 in 2000 dollars) to \$131,000 in 2000. The Anoka County 2000 median home value of \$131,000 is higher than Spring Lake Park's median value. This discrepancy may in part be attributed to the large number of new homes built in Anoka County in recent years relative to the City of Spring Lake Park.

Affordable Housing

As part of the 2030 Regional Development Framework, the Metropolitan Council estimates that approximately 50,000 additional affordable housing units will be needed in the region between 2011-2020. The Metropolitan Council will be working with communities to adopt new agreements in 2011 for the next ten year planning cycle. In order to determine new benchmarks and goals for individual communities, the Metropolitan Council conducted a study "Determining Affordable Housing Need in the Twin Cities 2011-2020." With this new plan the Metropolitan Council has changed its definition of affordable housing from current definition of 80% of area median income to 60% of area median income.

According to Metropolitan Council 2007 affordability Limits, the area median income for the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul (MSP) area adjusted by HUD to be applicable to a family of four is \$78,500 in 2007. Eighty percent of the median household income is \$62,800; 60% is \$47,100 and 50% is \$39,250. Applying an interest rate on a 30-year fixed-rate home loan of 6.2 percent for 2007 and other payment factors to the 80 percent area median income, yields an affordable purchase price of \$206,800 in 2007. The price point for an affordable home at 60% of area median income drops to \$152,000. It is the new 60% measurement that will be required for the additional new affordable housing units anticipated between 2011-2020 in Spring Lake Park. Achieving this new affordability goal will be very difficult without the funding tools that have in the past been offered by the Metropolitan Council and other agencies.

The study then developed a method for allocating affordable housing to all communities within the region based on the following four criteria:

- Household Growth Potential
- Ratio of local low-wage jobs to low-wage workers
- Current provision of affordable housing
- Transit Service

The Met Council requires each city in the 7-county metropolitan area to accommodate a portion of the region's affordable housing needs. Based on its analysis, the Metropolitan Council's new affordable housing goal for Spring Lake Park is to create 19 new affordable housing units between 2011 and 2020. A majority of housing within the Spring Lake Park is already considered affordable, however the City has guided several areas for Medium and High Density Residential on its 2030 land use plan, which will provide additional opportunities for affordable housing in the community.

While the City is doing their part in creating a regulatory land use plan to plan for areas of density greater than 6 units per acre, where most affordable housing will occur, barriers to development of affordable housing still exist in the region as well as in Spring Lake Park. Some of these barriers are beyond the City's control including:

- Steady increases in land prices.
- Increase in construction costs. When combined with land prices, it becomes more difficult to provide affordable units through new construction.
- Physical limitations of land due to wetlands, poor access, poor soils that would increase the cost of land development or construction thus making it more difficult to build affordable units.
- Limited amount of remaining developable land.
- State, county and local tax structures.

Housing Action Plan

The following Housing Action Plan outlines efforts Spring Lake Park will explore to maintain existing housing and create new affordable housing in the next ten years:

Regulatory:

- Provide sufficient land guided at densities greater than 6 units per acre, within redevelopment areas close to jobs and transit.

Housing Maintenance:

- The City will strengthen its efforts to actively promote first-time homebuyer programs to assist residents entering the market.
- The City will also market housing rehabilitation programs available through the County and State. This can be done via the City's website, newsletter and other methods.
- The City will consider adoption of a Housing Maintenance Code to help maintain existing housing.

Enforcement:

- Evaluate existing housing stock in order to target code enforcement and rehabilitation assistance.
- The City will actively enforce the Housing Maintenance Code, if adopted.

Neighborhood Development:

- Continue City programs promoting pride in the community.

Rental Housing:

- Continue to utilize Spring Lake Park's existing rental licensing program to promote safe rental housing.

CHAPTER 4: PARKS AND TRAILS

Introduction

Parks, trails, and open space provide many important benefits for cities and their residents. In addition to providing recreational opportunities for residents, these facilities also contribute to the health of a community by providing active living opportunities for residents. Parks may also foster a sense of community by providing gathering space and programs for residents.

Parks and Trails Inventory

Spring Lake Park includes six City parks:

- Able Park is located at 8200 Able Street. This park is approximately 6.7 acres, and includes playgrounds, a picnic shelter, and athletic fields.
- John Conde Park is located at Able Street and Manor Drive. This 2.5 acre facility includes a pond, walking path, and picnic tables.
- Lakeside Park is located at 79th Avenue and Pleasant View Drive. This 11.8 acre park is jointly owned with the City of Mounds View, and includes a swimming beach and beach house, picnic shelter and equipment, playground equipment, athletic fields, and a walking path.
- Sanburnol Park is located at 520 Sanburnol Drive. This 5.7 acre park includes playground equipment and athletic fields.
- Terrace Park is located at 79th Avenue and Terrace Road. This 10.7 acre facility includes playground equipment, picnic shelters, and athletic fields.
- Westwood Park is located at 8450 Westwood Road. This 1.8 acre park includes playground equipment and one athletic field.

The City of Spring Lake Park includes two bicycle trails. The first runs east to west along Osborne Road across the length of the City. The City maintains the portion of the trail between the east City boundary and Central Avenue, while Anoka County maintains the portion of the trail between Central Avenue and the City's west boundary. The second trail runs along Central Avenue from the Fridley City boundary to 81st Avenue NE.

There are also numerous concrete sidewalks for use by pedestrians along several streets within the City, as well as a pedestrian bridge over Highway 65 near 80th Ave.

Future Park and Trail Needs

The City's plans for its future park system will focus on maintenance of its existing facilities.

Regional Park and Trail Plans

There are no regional parks or trails planned within the City of Spring Lake Park.

CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

Introduction

The purpose of the Transportation Chapter is to identify and analyze all components of a community's transportation network. This includes roads, transit, aviation, non-motorized vehicles (i.e. bicycle and pedestrian), freight and goods movement, and supporting land use. The plan develops strategies, goals, and policies for the development of a multi-modal transportation system.

Goals and Policies

The City of Spring Lake Park's goals for transportation include the following:

- 1) Support a multi-modal transportation system that meets the needs of residents.
- 2) Provide for a transportation system that supports and revitalizes the economic base.
- 3) Support a transportation system consistent with the goals and policies of the Metropolitan Council Regional Development Framework.

Policies reflect the position of the City on the specific implementation of the Goals. The City of Spring Lake Park's transportation policies include the following:

- 1) Continue regular maintenance of existing City streets, including reconstruction of older streets as necessary.
- 2) Collaborate with the Minnesota Department of Transportation on planning for the upgrade of Highway 65 to a six-lane divided highway.
- 3) Continue to collaborate with Anoka County on any future County-initiated improvements to County Road 10.
- 4) Establish a program of access management in connection with the redevelopment of commercial land industrial properties.
- 5) Require that a developer of any proposed structure 200 feet above ground level notify the Federal Aviation Administration and the Minnesota Department of Transportation (Aeronautics) of the potential to affect navigable airspace.
- 6) Cooperate with the Metropolitan Council and the Metropolitan Airports Commission on potential development within the influence area of the Anoka County-Blaine Airport.
- 7) Reclassify the functional classification of 81st Avenue to a Collector.
- 8) Cooperate with Metro Transit and Anoka County to accommodate Spring Lake Park's transit needs.
- 9) Limit access on Principal and A-Minor Arterials to improve the safety and capacity of these roadways.

Roadway System

The roadway system represents a significant component of a city's overall transportation network. Roadways are classified according to their function in the roadway network. This functional classifications system creates a hierarchy of roads for the orderly movement of traffic from local residences and businesses to the highway system. A roadways functional classification is important, as it will determine a road's design features such as width, speed limit, intersection control, and access.

Roads are classified according to their degree of access and mobility:

- Principal arterials are at the top of the roadway system hierarchy. The primary purpose of principal arterials is to provide for mobility. Therefore access on these roadways is limited. These routes are intended for travel from one region to another. Ideally, these roadways are spaced every two to three miles in developed areas. Trunk Highway 65 is an example of a principal arterial in Spring Lake Park.
- Minor arterials are directly below principal arterials in the roadway network hierarchy. These roadways also maintain a focus on mobility, but mobility is sacrificed somewhat to allow for more access. These routes provide for travel access a region and between principal arterials. Minor arterials are ideally spaced every one-half to one mile in developed areas. University Avenue (TH 47) is an example of a minor arterial in Spring Lake Park.
- Collectors provide a balance between mobility and access. Residences and businesses often have direct access to these roads. Collectors also collect traffic from local roads and distribute it onto higher order roadways. Collectors also provide for shorter trips within a small area. Ideally, collectors are spaced every ¼ to ¾ mile in developed areas. An example of a collector roadway in Spring Lake Park is Able Street.
- Local streets fall at the bottom of the roadway hierarchy, as their primary function is to provide for local access to homes and businesses. Local roads are intended for short trips. Typically they connect to other local streets and to collector roadways. An example of a local street in Spring Lake Park is Monroe Street.

The functional classification of Spring Lake Park roadways is presented in Figure 4-Transportation System.

Capacity

Existing (2007) and future (2030) traffic volumes provided by the Metropolitan Council are shown on Figure 4. The City currently experiences congestion at the intersection of 81st Ave and TH 65 and at the intersection of 81st Ave and TH 47. This congestion is mainly caused by the timing of the signals at these intersections. No additional lanes are planned at either of these intersections.

Safety

The Anoka County 2008-2012 Highway Improvement Plan identifies crash locations within the County that occurred between 2002 and 2006. While no crash locations were identified within Spring Lake Park's boundaries, more than 10 crashes occurred in 2002 at the intersection of 85th Ave (CSAH 132) and University Ave (TH 47), which is just outside the City's boundaries. The City will continue to cooperate with the appropriate agencies on safety issues that arise.

Access Management

Access management is a critical component of a safe and efficient roadway system. By limiting access points, safety and mobility are increased on roadways. It is also important to balance mobility needs with local access needs. As discussed above, access is limited on higher mobility roadways such as Principal Arterials, while local streets provide increased access and decreased mobility.

Anoka County has adopted access spacing guidelines to address access, safety, and mobility issues on roadways within the County. These guidelines for urban roadways are presented below in Table 4:

Table 4: Anoka County Access Spacing Guidelines

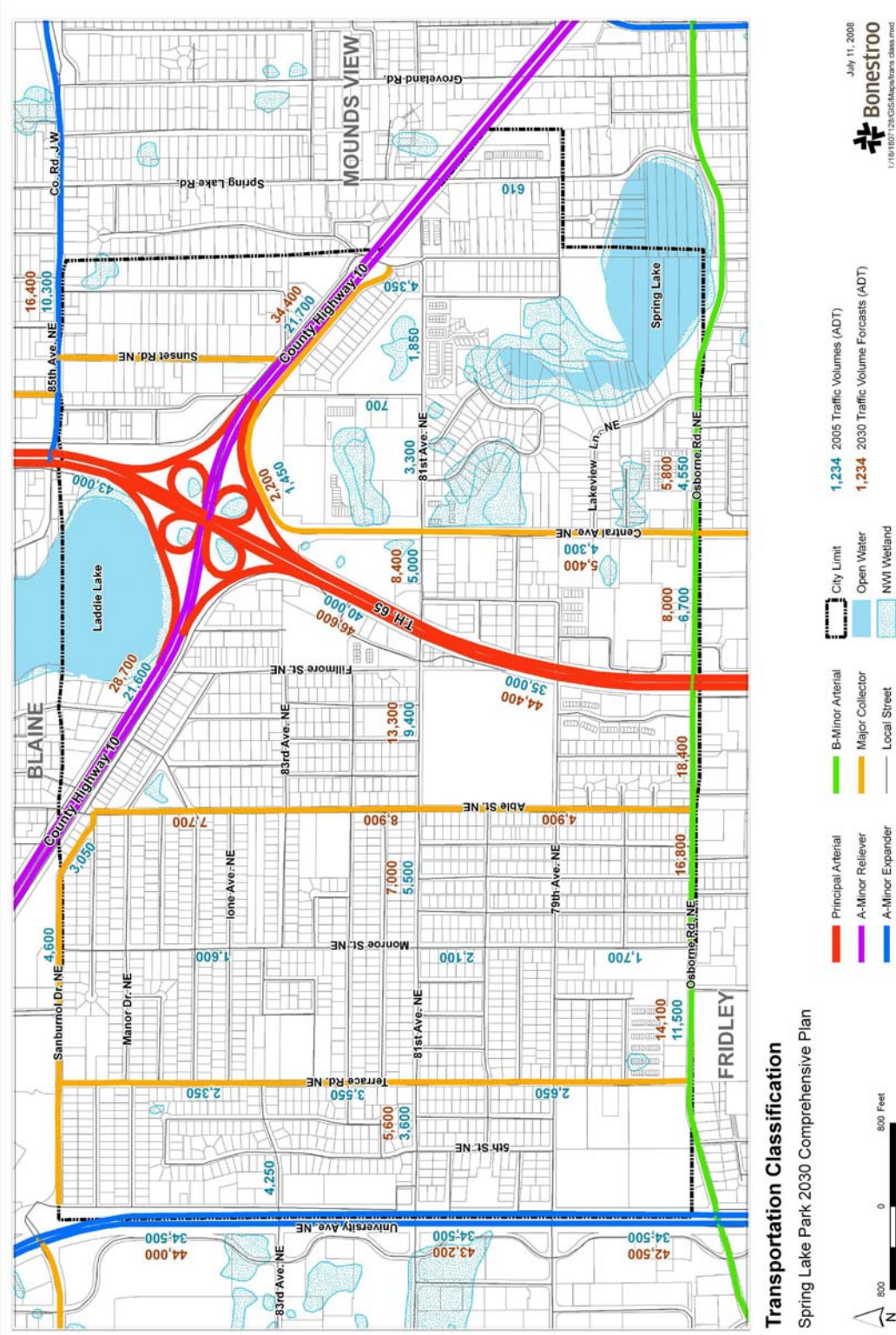
Functional Classification	Route Speed (MPH)	Intersection (Primary Full Movement)	Spacing (Conditional Secondary)	Signal Spacing	Private Access
Principal Arterials	<40	1/8 mile	300-600 ft	¼ mile	Subject to Conditions
A Minor Arterials	<40	1/8 mile	300-600 ft	¼ mile	Subject to Conditions
B Minor Arterials	<40	1/8 mile	300-600 ft	¼ mile	Subject to Conditions
Collectors	<40	1/8 mile	300-600 ft	1/8 mile	Subject to Conditions
Local	<40	1/8 mile	300-600 ft	1/8 mile	Subject to Conditions

Pedestrian and Bicycle System

The City of Spring Lake Park includes two bicycle trails. The first runs east to west along Osborne Road (CSAH 8/CR 108) across the length of the City. The City maintains the portion of the trail between the east City boundary and Central Avenue, while Anoka County maintains the portion of the trail between Central Avenue and the City's west boundary. The second trail runs along Central Avenue from the Fridley City boundary to 81st Avenue NE. There are also numerous concrete sidewalks for use by pedestrians along several streets within the City, as well as a pedestrian bridge over Highway 65 near 80th Ave.

The City does not include any regional trails.

Figure 4: Transportation System



Transit

Transit is an important aspect of a multi-modal transportation system. The Metropolitan Council has identified the City of Spring Lake Park as "Market Area II." Service options within Market Area II include express routes, urban radial, suburban local, circulators, and general public dial-a-ride. Anoka County Volunteer Transportation and Anoka County Traveler Dial-A-Ride provide paratransit service in the County.

The City of Spring Lake Park is currently served by several bus routes, all of which are operated by Metro Transit (Figure 5):

- Route 10 is a local service bus route on Central Avenue (TH 65) between Blaine and downtown Minneapolis. In Spring Lake Park, this route runs detours off Central Avenue to Osborne Road NE and Monroe St NE.
- Route 824 is limited stop bus route that runs along University Avenue (TH 47) between Coon Rapids and downtown Minneapolis. In Spring Lake Park, this route provides service on Osborne Road and Monroe Street.
- Route 829 is a limited stop bus route that runs along Central Avenue (TH 65) between Coon Rapids and downtown Minneapolis.
- Route 854 is a limited stop bus route that runs along University Avenue (TH 47) between Coon Rapids and downtown Minneapolis.

There no regional transit corridors planned for the City of Spring Lake Park. However, the City will work with the Metropolitan Council to determine future transit services consistent with the city's transit market area.

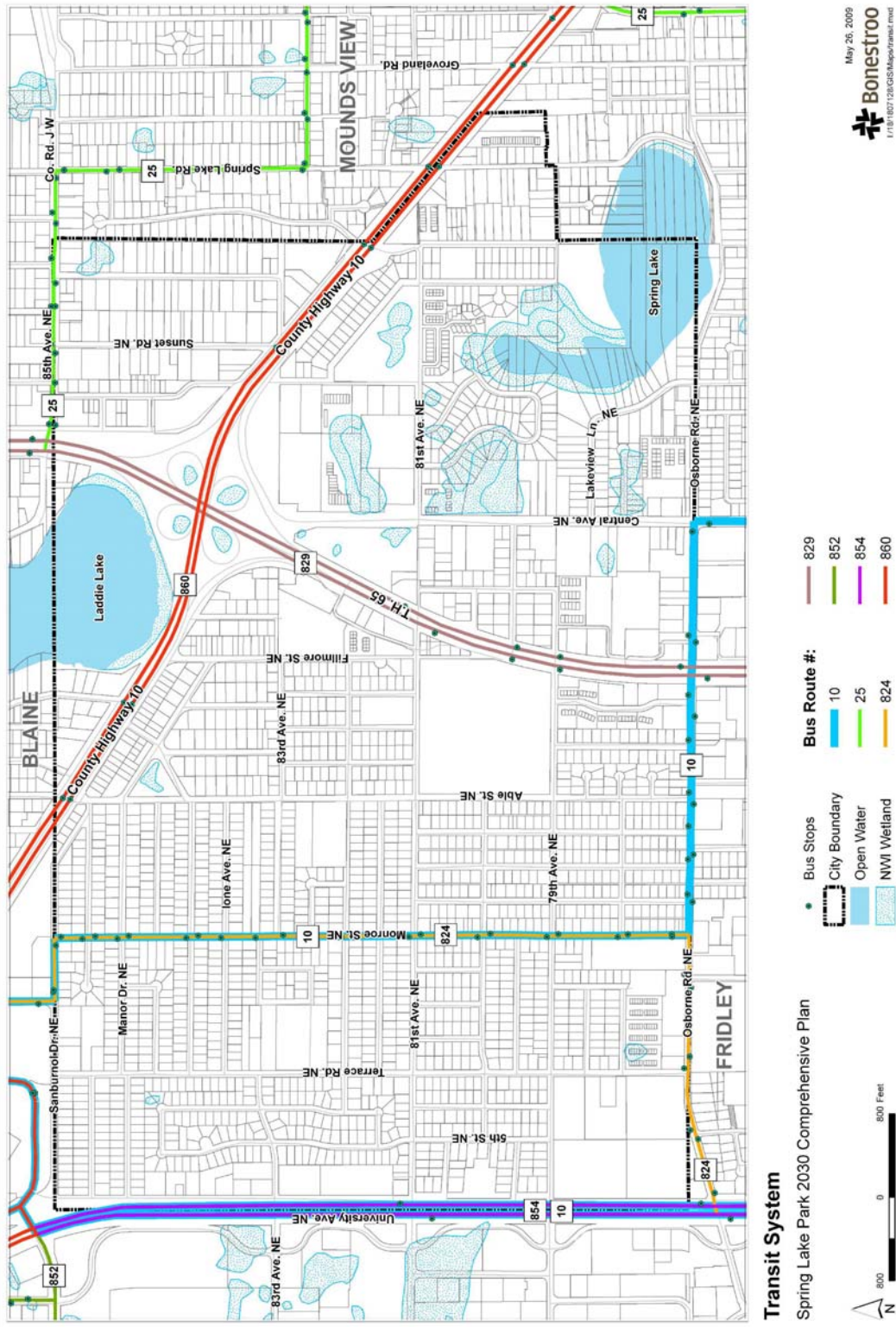
There are no park-and-ride facilities located within Spring Lake Park. A facility is located nearby at the Northtown Mall Transit Center, which is just north of Spring Lake Park's north boundary at University Avenue and Sanburnol Drive.

Aviation

There are no existing or planned aviation facilities within Spring Lake Park. However, the City is within the Anoka County-Blaine Airport (ANE) Influence Area. Therefore it may be affected by planning considerations such as airport zoning, environmental mitigation, airport development and economic impacts, ground access needs, infrastructure requirements, and general land use compatibility. Development of an airspace zoning ordinance to meet the State standards is the responsibility of a joint airport/community zoning board. The Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) recently invited ANE communities, including Spring Lake Park, to participate on the board. Additionally, MAC is currently updating its long-term comprehensive plan for ANE. The LTCP will identify future local infrastructure, ground access, safety, and environmental effects (such as aircraft noise) that may need to be addressed. The City will provide input in these processes to ensure that local needs and viewpoints are represented in regional airport planning and zoning issues.

The City will notify the Federal Aviation Administration of any alteration exceeding 200 feet above ground level or other construction or alteration as required by Federal Regulation Title 14, Part 77.

Figure 5: Transit System



Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)

The City of Spring Lake Park falls entirely within TAZs 100, 101, and 102. A small portion of the City is located partially within TAZ 1022. Population, household, and employment forecasts are allocated to the appropriate TAZs in Table 5.

Table 5: TAZ Socio-Economic Data

Population				
TAZ	2000	2010	2020	2030
100	1340	1325	1325	1380
101	346	346	346	346
102	4981	4925	4925	5074
1022	105	114	114	110
Total	6772	6710	6710	6910
Households				
TAZ	2000	2010	2020	2030
100	520	525	545	600
101	203	203	203	203
102	1953	1965	1990	2097
1022	48	57	62	100
Total	2724	2750	2800	3000
Employment				
TAZ	2000	2010	2020	2030
100	1700	1865	1945	1950
101	970	1060	1105	1120
102	1597	1655	1730	1760
1022	20	20	20	20
Total	4287	4600	4800	4850

Planned Improvements

The City of Spring Lake Park will continue to cooperate with neighboring municipalities, Anoka and Ramsey Counties, and Mn/DOT to address access and mobility on local, county, and state roadways. Within the next 10 year planning period, the City hopes to reconstruct its Collector roadways- Terrace St. NE, Monroe St. NE, Able St. NE, and Arthur St. NE.

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC FACILITIES

Introduction

The Public Facilities Chapter provides information on the City's Sanitary Sewer, Water Supply, Local Surface Water Management Plans, and community facilities.

Goals and Policies

Public Facilities and Services Goals:

- 1) Provide adequate sewer, water, and stormwater management to serve existing and new development.
- 2) Construct and operate existing and new public facilities to protect the health, safety, and welfare of residents.
- 3) Develop a plan consistent with the Metropolitan Council's Regional Development Framework.

Policies and Action Steps:

- 1) Prohibit the installation of new on-site sewer systems.
- 2) Encourage new development that is consistent with the capacity of the sanitary sewer and water systems.
- 3) Continue the City program to require polyvinyl chloride sewer pipes for all new development and redevelopment, as well as for all repairs.
- 4) Adopt an ordinance prohibiting the connection of sump pumps to the sanitary sewer system.
- 5) Continue implementation of Best Management Practices of City MS4 permit administered by the MPCA, including adoption of necessary ordinances.
- 6) Cooperate with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources-Ground Level Monitoring Program to monitor groundwater levels and establish municipal baseline groundwater level information.

Sanitary Sewer

The Met Council has prepared forecasts for sewer flow to assist communities in their comprehensive planning efforts. The sewer forecasts for Spring Lake Park are presented below in Table 6:

Table 6: Sewer Forecasts

Year	2010	2020	2030
Sewered Population	6,700	6,700	6,910
Sewered Households	2,750	2,800	3,000
Sewered Employment	4,600	4,800	4,850
Average Annual Wastewater Flow (MGD)	0.68	0.67	0.67
Allowable Peak Hourly Flow (MGD)	2.24	2.21	2.21

The City of Spring Lake Park is served by the Met Council Interceptor 4-SL-534. Currently this interceptor has an available capacity of 0.79 mgd to provide for the City's long-term sewer and water needs. The Met Council has not scheduled any improvements for this interceptor within the

plan's 2030 timeframe. A small area of the City near Laddie Lake is served by Interceptor 4-NS-522 in Blaine. The City's inter community sewer use agreements are included in Appendix B.

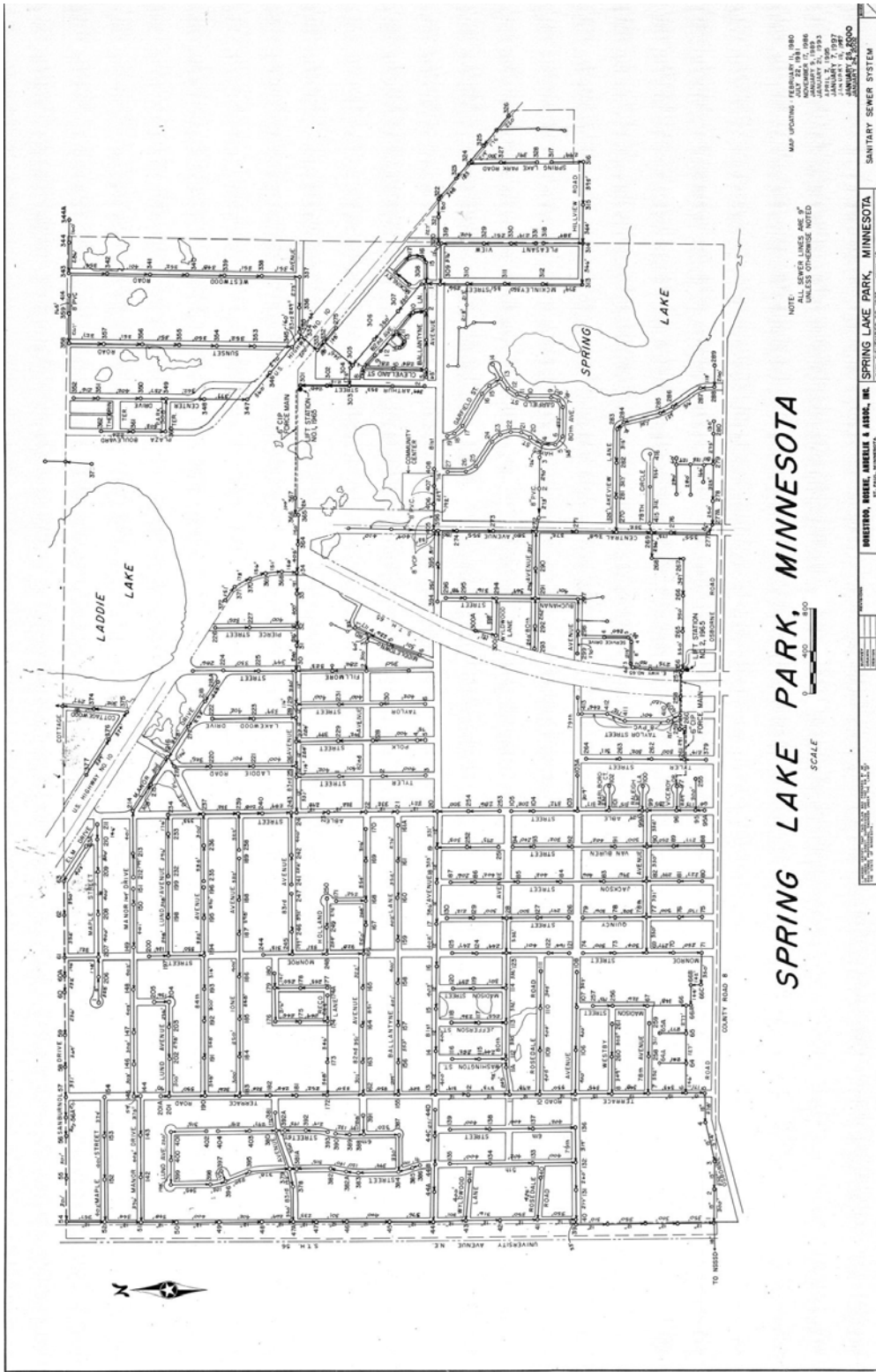
Spring Lake Park's wastewater flow is treated at the Metropolitan Waste Water Treatment Plant in St. Paul. Several improvements are planned for this facility through 2030 to provide for additional plant capacity and to meet required permit standards.

The Met Council has established I/I goals for all communities discharging wastewater to the Metropolitan Disposal System. Spring Lake Park's I/I goal is 2.24, which is equal to the allowable peak hourly flow presented in Table 1 for 2010. According to the Met Council's metering program, the City's 2004 annual average flow was 0.66. To achieve its I/I goal established by the Met Council, the City will adopt an ordinance to prohibit the connection of sump pumps. Additionally, portions of the City's sewer are televised regularly in a rotation. During these inspections, services exhibiting constant clear water flows are noted and investigated for possible illegal connections. The City also requires that all new sewer construction and all repairs of existing sewers be constructed with polyvinyl chloride pipes.

As demonstrated in Table 5, the community's sewer flow is anticipated to decrease slightly by the year 2030. Therefore, the City does not anticipate any capacity issues with the existing sewer system.

The City's existing sanitary sewer system is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Sewer System Map



Surface Water Management

Spring Lake Park is within the Rice Creek Watershed District and the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization. Both of these watershed plans were approved by BWSR in 1997. After watershed plans are approved, local communities are required to complete a local surface water management plan. Local communities are required to submit a surface water management plan as part of their local comprehensive plans. The City did complete its local surface water management plan in 2000; however this plan was not approved by the Rice Creek Watershed District. As part of the 2008 comprehensive planning process, the City prepared a new surface water management plan, which was approved by the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization on May 21, 2009, and the Rice Creek Watershed District on May 27, 2009. The plan will be submitted to the Met Council in conjunction with the Comprehensive Plan. Additional information on the City's surface water planning efforts can be found in the City's Local Surface Water Management Plan.

Water Supply Planning

The City of Spring Lake Park is served by four wells, with two treatment facilities. The City recently completed a Wellhead Protection Plan, which was approved by the Minnesota Department of Health in 2008. The Plan establishes Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (DWSMA) around city wells and establishes goals for the protection of its water supply over the next ten years. The City also participates in the Anoka County Municipal Wellhead Planning Group, a joint power organization that promotes cooperation and coordination among area cities to protect the area's water supply.

In lieu of completing a Water Supply Plan Chapter, the City has completed the DNR's Emergency and Conservation Water form, which fulfills the requirements of the Water Supply Chapter (Appendix C)

Community Facilities

Community facilities include public and semi-public uses, such as schools, medical facilities, and government buildings. In general, the City's existing facilities are in good condition and adequate for the City's needs. However, space is limited at City Hall, which houses the City's administrative offices and police department. The City Hall is also used regularly for City Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, and Parks and Recreation Commission meetings; community education classes; and community meetings. Space at City Hall is very limited, as there are few available conference rooms for staff meetings or adequate space for larger community meetings. Expansion of the existing City Hall will likely be necessary to accommodate additional space needs.

In addition to the physical facilities discussed above, the City provides a number of services and activities to promote the health, safety, and welfare of its residents. The City provides recycling services to residents through curbside pick-up and recycling days. The City also cooperates with Anoka County to encourage residents to utilize the Anoka County Household Waste Facility (3230 101st Ave NE, Blaine). The City communicates with residents through a variety of means, including the Spring Lake Park News in the Park quarterly newsletter, city website, and cable access channel. Other facilities that serve Spring Lake Park residents include county libraries, medical clinics and hospital, a community college (in Coon Rapids), a technical school (in Anoka), transit facilities such as the future Northstar light rail commuter service stop (under construction in Fridley), public safety, and senior services. Although not all of these facilities are located within the City boundaries, these facilities are provided directly to residents of Spring Lake Park from the City or through the City's collaboration with other agencies.

CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

The implementation of the Comprehensive Plan does not end with adoption. The City's official controls, the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, will ensure day to day monitoring and enforcement of the policy plan. The regulatory provisions of both ordinances, as revised, will provide a means of managing development in the City in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The City's Capital Improvements Program will enable needed improvements identified in the plan to be programmed and implemented in a timely and cost effective manner.

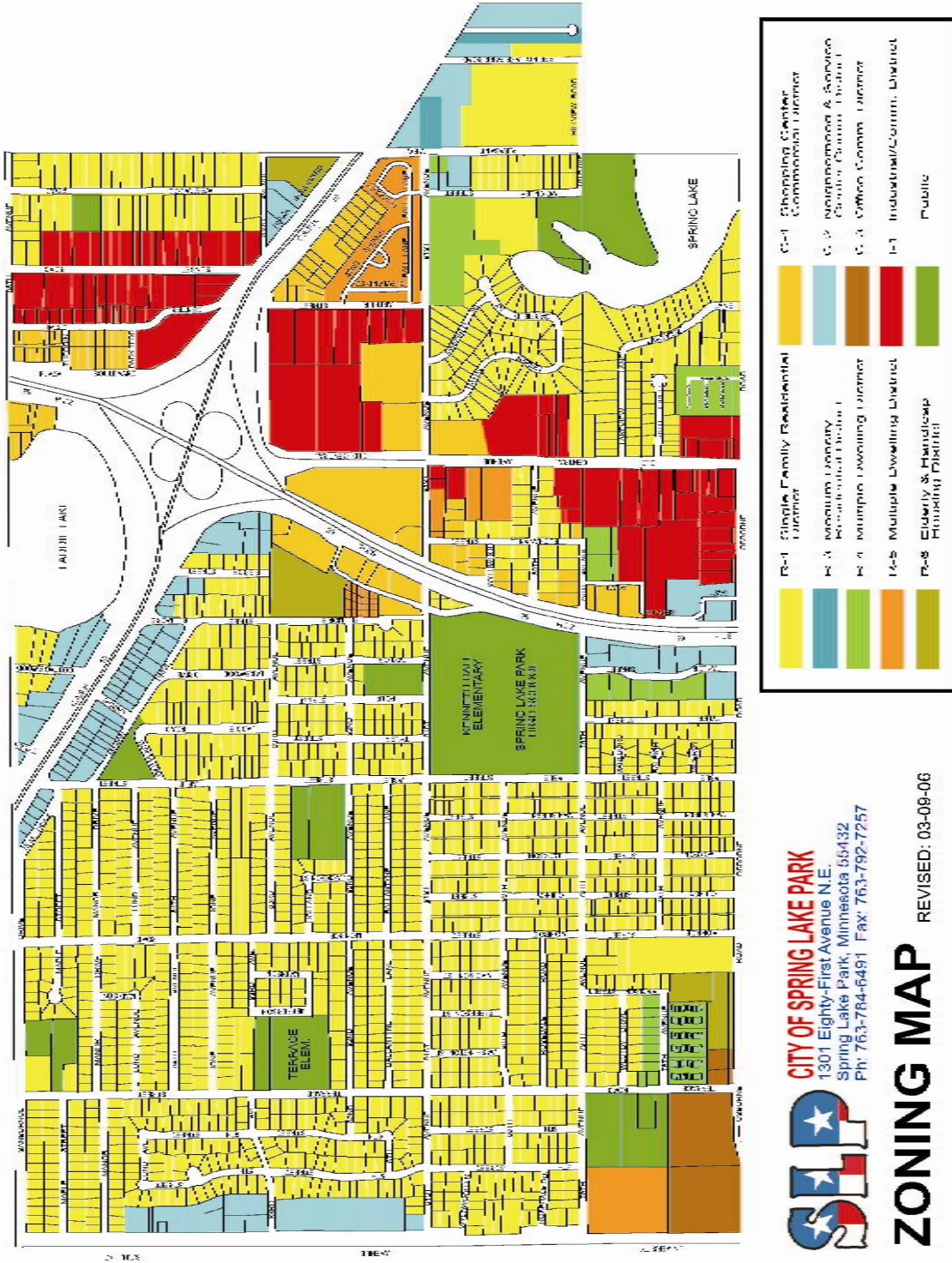
Official Controls

As part of the planning process, the City will evaluate its land use controls and consider amendments to existing ordinances to eliminate inconsistencies with the Comprehensive Plan, enhance performance standards, protect public and private investments, and to conform to mandatory State and Federal regulations.

The plan identifies a number of specific changes to the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations which need to be considered by the City. Some of these changes include:

- Changes in the zoning map to make the zoning of property consistent with the policies and provisions of this plan. The City's existing zoning map is presented in Figure 6.
- Completion of a local surface water management plan, which is currently underway.
- Adopt an ordinance prohibiting the connection of sump pumps to the sanitary sewer system

Figure 7: Existing Zoning



CITY OF SPRING LAKE PARK
1301 Eighty-First Avenue N.E.
Spring Lake Park, Minnesota 55432
Ph: 763-764-6491 Fax: 763-792-7257



ZONING MAP

REVISED: 03-09-06

Plan Amendment Process

The Comprehensive Plan is intended to be general and flexible; however, formal amendments to the Plan will be required when land use elements are revised. Periodically, the City should undertake a formal review of the plan to determine if amendments are needed to address changing factors or events in the community. While a plan amendment can be initiated at any time, the City should carefully consider the implications of the proposed changes before their adoption.

When considering amendments to this plan, the City will use the following procedure:

1. Amendments may be initiated by land owners, land developers, the Planning and Zoning Commission or the City Council.
2. The Planning and Zoning Commission will direct the City staff to prepare a thorough analysis of the proposed amendment.
3. The City staff will present to the Planning and Zoning Commission a report analyzing the proposed changes, including their findings and recommendations regarding the proposed plan amendment.
4. The Planning and Zoning Commission will decide whether or not to proceed with the proposed amendment. If a decision to proceed is made, a formal public hearing will be held on the proposed amendment.
5. Following the public hearing the Planning and Zoning Commission will make a recommendation to the City Council.
6. The City Council will receive the recommendation from the Planning and Zoning Commission and make a final decision on whether to adopt the amendment.

All amendments to the plan must be submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review prior to implementation.

Capital Improvements Program

The City will annually update a five year capital improvements program which identifies major capital expenditures consistent with the Plan. The program should include public and private investments in infrastructure, park and trail development expenditures, infrastructure repair and replacement, building maintenance and repair and other planned capital expenditures. Like the Comprehensive Plan, the capital improvements planning process is ongoing and subject to modification, as appropriate. The City's existing capital improvement program is provided in Appendix E.

Appendix A: Community Input from February 11th Community Meeting

Spring Lake Park Community Open House February 11th

Strengths and Opportunities

- Public services
- Parks
- Special unique quirks
- Close to shopping
- Transportation access-3 major highways
- High school
- Park and Rec Department/Community Education
- Open space/wildlife areas
- Good place for kids
- Volunteer opportunities
- Well water/water treatment
- Opportunity to provide wi fi
- Opportunity to provide dog park
- Opportunity to provide additional marked bike lanes
- Safe
- Softball tournament
- Non-profit community involvement (VFW, Legion, Lions)
- Schools
- Good leadership that listens
- Churches
- Housing condition
- Municipal liquor store and revenue it generates
- Neighborhood watch
- Law enforcement
- Maintenance staff
- Joint fire department
- Streets-curb and gutter

Weaknesses and Threats

- Poor condition of collector roadways
- Need stop sign replacement
- Parking regulations
- Lack of sidewalks
- High taxes
- Communication between City and public
- Inner-ring blight
- Foreclosures
- Timing of improvements/funding priorities
- Litter and garbage (particularly at bus stops and parks)
- Yard appearance
- Traffic speed enforcement and safety on Osborne Ave
- City Hall/Community Center
- Spring Lake water levels

- Commercial/Residential transition along Highway 65 and University Ave
- Traffic safety at Elm/Maple
- Traffic circulation and parking issues associated with more compact development
- Duck and geese droppings
- Road maintenance
- Limited revenue streams
- Parking-schools, parks
- County Highway 10/Able intersection in Blaine
- Community with neighboring cities
- Impacts of other cities' actions
- Commercial area in NE sector-unattractive, lack of green space and setbacks
- Truck traffic on local roadways
- Traffic on Highway 65 and County Highway 10
- Highway noise
- Lack of snowmobile/ATV trails
- Lack of trail connections
- Abandoned billboards
- Uncertainty regarding future of University Avenue-transit, bike, additional lanes
- Impacts of Northtown Mall on nearby residential area

Appendix B: Metropolitan Council System Statement

System Statement

City of Spring Lake Park

Following the January 2004 adoption of the 2030 *Regional Development Framework*, and the more recent adoptions of the *Transportation Policy Plan*, the *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*, and the *Regional Parks Policy Plan*, the Metropolitan Council is issuing system statements pursuant to state statute.

Receipt of this system statement and the metropolitan system plans triggers communities' obligations to review and, as necessary, amend their comprehensive plans within the next three years. The complete text of the 2030 *Regional Development Framework* as well as complete copies of the recently adopted metropolitan system plans are available for viewing and downloading at <http://www.metrocouncil.org/planning/framework/timeline.htm>. Paper copies are available by calling the Council's Data Center at 651-602-1140.

Metropolitan system plans are long-range comprehensive plans for the regional systems – transportation and airports, wastewater services, and parks and open space, along with the capital budgets for metropolitan wastewater service, transportation and regional recreation open space. System statements explain the implications of metropolitan system plans for each individual community in the metropolitan area. They are intended to help communities prepare or update their comprehensive plan, as required by the Metropolitan Land Planning Act:

Within three years following the receipt of the metropolitan system statement, every local governmental unit shall have prepared a comprehensive plan in accordance with sections 462.355, subdivision 4, 473.175, and 473.851 to 473.871 and the applicable planning statute and shall have submitted the plan to the Metropolitan Council for review pursuant to section 473.175.

Local comprehensive plans will be reviewed by the Council for conformance with metropolitan system plans, consistency with Council policies and compatibility with adjacent and affected governmental units

The system statement includes forecasts at densities that assure regional growth is achieved consistent with adopted policies. These forecasted densities help ensure regional services and costly regional infrastructure can be provided as efficiently as possible, and that development and growth within the metropolitan area occur in a coordinated manner. The system statement also contains an overview of the transportation and aviation, transit, wastewater, and regional parks system plan updates, and system changes affecting each community.

Forecasts.

The following forecasts are part of the 2030 *Regional Development Framework* (adopted January 14, 2004 and updated on August 24, 2005). They are used by the Council to plan for its regional systems. Communities should base their planning work on these forecasts. However, given the nature of long-range forecasting, the Council will maintain an on-

going dialogue with communities to consider any changes in growth trends or community expectations about growth that may have an impact on regional systems.

Forecast of population, households and employment:

	1990	2000	Revised Development Framework		
			2010	2020	2030
Population	6,532	6,772	6,710	6,710	6,910
Households	2,343	2,724	2,750	2,800	3,000
Employment	3,019	4,287	4,600	4,800	4,850

The Council forecasts growth at appropriate densities for communities in order to protect the efficiency of wastewater, transportation and other regional system investments, and to help ensure the metropolitan area can accommodate its projected growth by the year 2030.

Growth management.

The Regional Development Framework sets an overall minimum residential density standard of 3 to 5 units per acre in developed and developing areas where urban service is located or planned. The average minimum standard of 3 units per acre is important to the efficient use of regional systems, including wastewater system investments. Communities that significantly over-utilize or under-utilize regional systems can cause inefficiencies in the use of regional resources. Additionally, achieving housing at these density levels may help communities meet their obligations under the Metropolitan Land Planning Act to plan for and address their housing needs.

Geographic planning area.

The city of Spring Lake Park is designated as a “developed community” geographic planning area in the *2030 Regional Development Framework*. Geographic planning areas are shown on the 2030 Planning Area map. The planning area sets overall densities that the planned development patterns in your community can be expected to achieve. (If there are discrepancies between the 2030 Framework Planning Area map, and the metropolitan systems plans because of adjustments that occurred subsequent to the adoption of the *2030 Regional Development Framework* document, communities should follow the specific guidance contained in this system statement.)

As Spring Lake Park plans for current and future residents, it should focus on protecting natural resources, ensuring sufficient public infrastructure, and developing transition strategies to increase density and encourage infill development.

Specific strategies for developed communities are found on pages 24-25 of the *2030 Regional Development Framework*.

System statement review process.

If your community disagrees with elements of this system statement, or has any questions about this system statement, we urge you to contact your sector representative, Robin Caufman, 651 602-1457, to review and discuss potential issues or concerns.

The Council and local units and districts have historically resolved questions about forecasts and other components of the system statement through discussions.

Request for hearing.

If a local governmental unit or school district and the Council are unable to resolve disagreements over the content of a system statement, the unit or district may by resolution request that a hearing be conducted by the Council's Land Use Advisory Committee or by the state Office of Administrative Hearings for the purpose of considering amendments to the system statement. According to Minnesota Statutes section 473.857, the request shall be made by the local unit or district within 60 days after receipt of the system statement. If no request for a hearing is received by the Council within 60 days, the statement becomes final.

System statement issue date:

The official date of the issuance of this system statement is September 12, 2005.

Transportation System Statement -- Spring Lake Park

Key Changes in the Plan

The revised *Transportation Policy Plan* adopted by the Metropolitan Council in December 2004, is the metropolitan system plan for airports and transportation with which local comprehensive plans must conform. This system statement summarizes significant elements of the metropolitan system plan and highlights those elements that apply specifically to your community. In addition to reviewing this system statement, your community should consult the entire *Transportation Policy Plan*, the *2030 Regional Development Framework* and other pertinent regional planning and policy documents, including the *Aviation Policy Plan*, to ensure your community's local comprehensive plan and plan amendments conform to the metropolitan system plans. A PDF file of the entire revised *Transportation Policy Plan*, the *2030 Regional Development Framework*, the *Local Planning Handbook* and other regional planning and policy documents of the Metropolitan Council are available online at the Metropolitan Council's Web site:

<http://www.metrocouncil.org/planning/framework/timeline.htm>. The *Aviation Policy Plan*, adopted in 1996, is not available electronically, but a copy can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Council's Data Center at 651-602-1140.

The revised *Transportation Policy Plan* incorporates the following changes:

- The planning period has been extended from 2025 to 2030.
- No significant increase in the level of transportation funding was assumed.
- The expenditures shown in the *Transportation Policy Plan* must be constrained by the level of funding that is anticipated. However, the revised plan also examined two alternative scenarios – what could be built if highway revenues were increased by 30% over the next 25 years, and what it would cost to provide enough additional capacity to hold congestion to the 1998 levels.
- The highway expansion projects shown in the plan have changed little since the 2001 plan, due to this lack of additional resources. (See Fig 4-11 for highway expansion proposals.) Metropolitan Highway System Plan investment priorities no longer contain the “Improvements” category. Most improvement corridors are now designated “Management” corridors.
- The new investment timing provisions are contained in the Plan. Table 4-11 contains projects in Mn/DOT's Highway Work Plan (scheduled in 2009-2013) construction, reconstruction, and bridge replacement greater \$10 million. Table 4-12 contains Regional Priority Project to move into the 10-Year Highway Work Plan, if there are resources available in the 2005-2009 time period.
- Funds have also been allocated to obtain right of way for new crossings of the Mississippi River between NW Hennepin and Anoka Counties and of the Minnesota River in the vicinity of Chaska. Construction dollars for these projects are not foreseen before 2030.
- Chapter 5 contains new policies and procedures on managing the scope, cost and revenue sources of projects to insure that sufficient resources are available to implement the region's transportation priorities as shown in this plan. This includes procedures to manage the use of Federal High Priority Project (HPP) funds and matching funds for these federal dollars. The

Council and Mn/DOT will monitor scope and costs to ensure major projects continue to meet regional objectives in a cost effective manner.

- The plan envisions significant improvements in the bus system, including new express bus routes, arterial corridor enhancements, suburb-to-suburb service, transit stations, park-and-ride lots and other features. The goal is to increase transit ridership 50 percent by 2020 and double it by 2030.
- The plan proposes additional express commuter bus corridors as well as enhancement and expansion of existing bus service in freeway corridors. Within each corridor, express bus routes will be supported by park-and-ride facilities, circulator networks, and “transit advantages.”
- The plan includes construction of five new “transitways” on dedicated rights-of-way by 2020 to help slow the growth in traffic congestion and improve mobility, and three additional transitways by 2030. Unlike the 2001 plan, the technology for each corridor was not identified in the Plan; rather the most appropriate and cost-effective mode for any given corridor is best determined after extensive study of the individual corridor. Figure 4-2 (attached) shows the 2030 Transitway System and Express Commuter Bus System.
- The plan now includes detailed information on the facilities needed for transit passengers, such as stations and park and ride lots, as well as facilities needed to support the transit system, such as garages and bus layover sites (Figures 4-5 and 4-6). Communities should plan for development and redevelopment around stations and park-and-ride lots.
- Policy 18 (previously policy 17) on transportation and land use elements in local comprehensive plans was rewritten and more detail provided in some strategies as to what the Council expects in local comprehensive plans.
- The TPP now includes references to the regional aviation system as defined in the *Aviation Policy Plan*. The 1996 Aviation Policy Plan remains in effect with the exception of the *Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Aircraft Noise*. These guidelines have been updated and included in the TPP as Appendix H.

System Plan Considerations Affecting Your Community

1. Metropolitan Highways

Metropolitan highways and regional highway investment priorities for 2030 are shown in Figure 4-11. There are no expansion plans for the metropolitan highways located within the city of Spring Lake Park.

2. Transit Routes and Facilities

Spring Lake Park is within the Metropolitan Transit Taxing District. Spring Lake Park is within Market Area II. Service options for Market Area II include regular-route locals, all-day expresses, small vehicle circulators, special needs paratransit (ADA, seniors), and ridesharing.

Spring Lake Park should identify existing transit service (available on the Council’s website) and desired future transit service options consistent with the Transportation Policy Plan’s transit system service areas (Table 4-1 and Appendix M). General public dial-a-ride service is provided by Anoka County Traveler and Anoka County Volunteer.

Spring Lake Park should list transit corridors (express commuter bus corridors and dedicated right-of-way corridors) and identify opportunities to promote higher density initiatives along dedicated transit corridors (see Figure 4-2).

Spring Lake Park should identify existing transit passenger and support facilities and future improvements to and expansion of these facilities. Passenger and support facilities include shelters, transit centers, stations, and park-and-ride lots.

3. Aviation Plan and Facilities

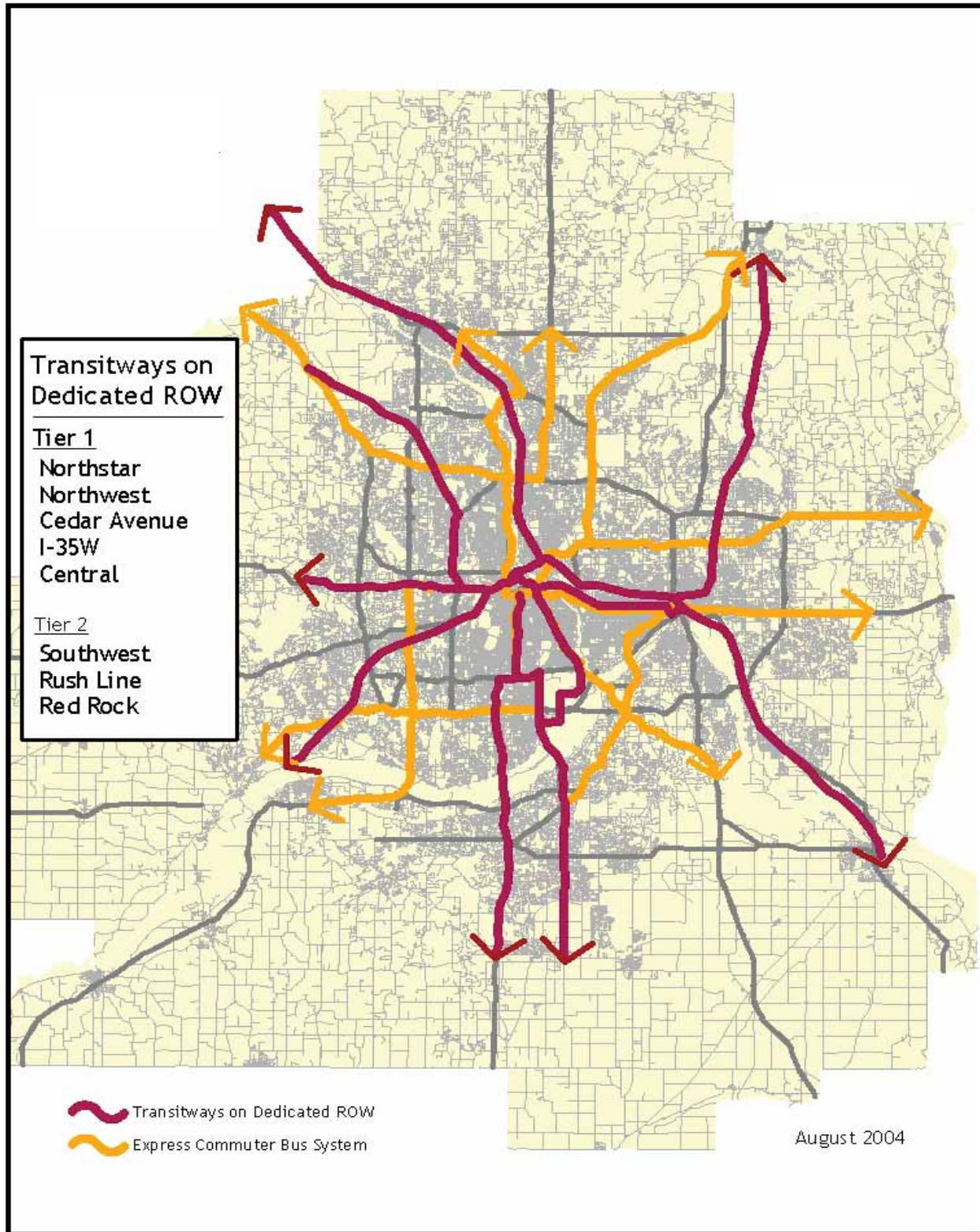
The TPP/APP includes policies and text on protection of the region's airspace resources. The airspace policy states that both Federal Aviation administration (FAA) and MnDOT Aeronautics safety standards must be a major consideration in the planning, design, maintenance and operation of air transportation facilities and services. There are no existing or planned aviation facilities within Spring Lake Park. However, each community has a responsibility to include airspace protection in its comprehensive plan. The protection is for potential hazards to air navigation including electronic interference. Airspace protection should be included in local codes/ordinances to control height of structures, especially when conditional use permits would apply. The comprehensive plan should include policy/text on **notification to the FAA** as defined under code of federal regulations CFR - Part 77, using the FAA Form 7460-1 "Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration". Instructions can be found at www.faa.gov/arp/ace/part77.cfm.

The City is within the Influence Area of the Anoka County-Blaine Airport. Therefore, it is affected by planning considerations potentially involving the following items: airport zoning, environmental mitigation, airport development and economic impacts, ground access needs, infrastructure requirements and general land use compatibility. The airport is owned and operated by the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC), in partnership with Anoka County, City of Blaine and a private developer. The MAC is responsible for preparing/maintaining a long-term comprehensive plan (LTCP) for the facility and development implementation. The Anoka County - Blaine Airport functions as a general aviation reliever for MSP International Airport, and will continue its regional system role as a "Minor" airport. MSP is defined as the region's "Major" airport and is expected to fulfill that role for many years to come. A proposed MSP 2020 development plan is being examined and the city should monitor that planning process for potential implications it may have on the Anoka County - Blaine airport communities.

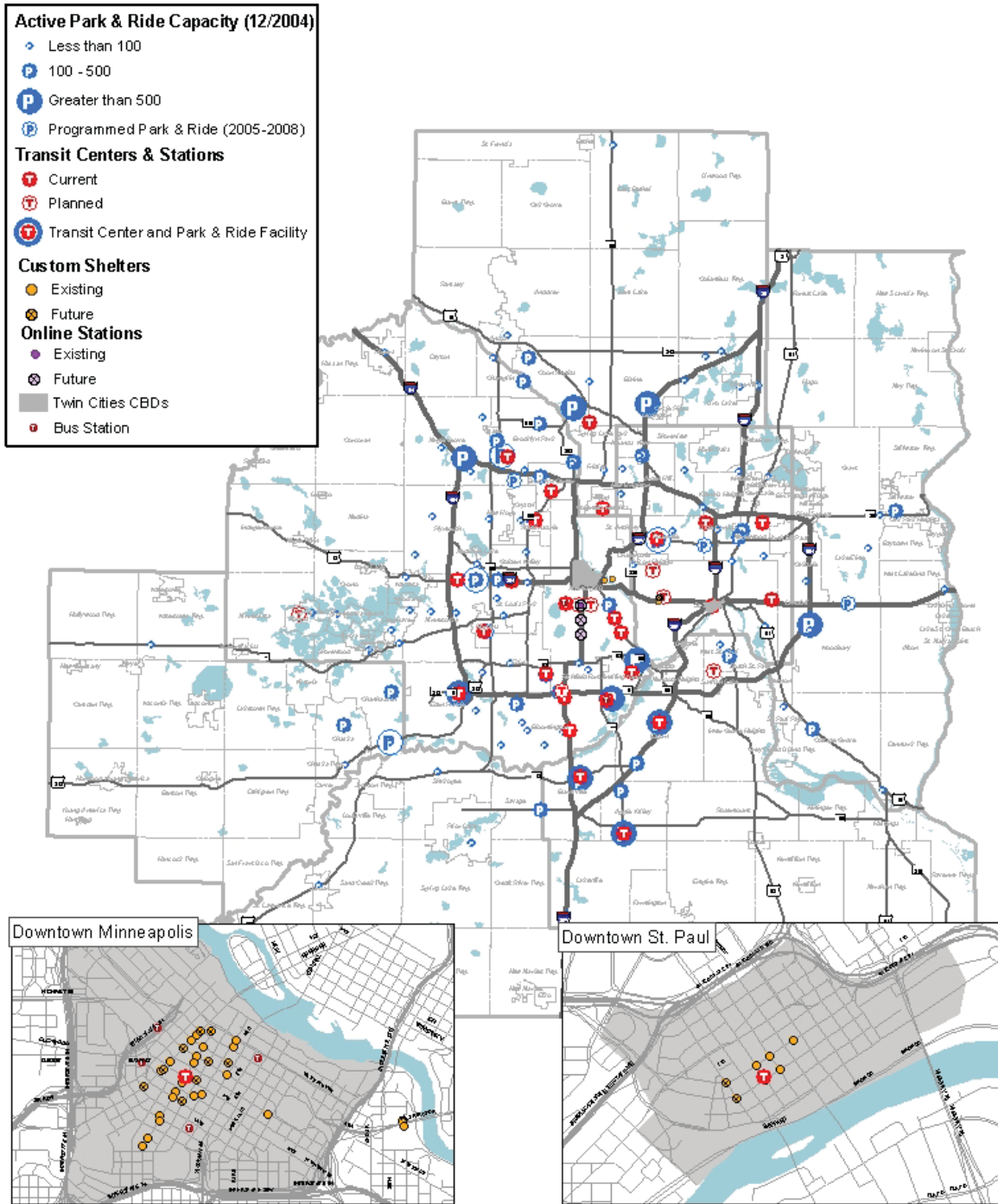
The TPP/APP identifies the region-wide need for additional runway and hangar area improvements for traditional general aviation users, and the new light sport aircraft and very light jets that will soon be joining the aircraft fleet. Some of that growth is expected to use the Anoka County - Blaine Airport; projects associated with this demand should be reflected in future capital improvement programs. The airport's airspace must be protected from potential obstructions and electronic interference to aircraft operations by meeting state requirements. These include formation of a joint airport/community zoning board, defining an airport zoning district, and implementing an airport zoning ordinance including land use safety zoning. This effort still needs to be put in place by Anoka Airport communities. In preparing an ordinance the city should review the recent changes to MnDOT Rules Chapter 8800.

The Council approved the Anoka Airport 2020 long-term comprehensive plan in 1998. The plan includes a proposed east/west runway extension, provision of a precision instrument landing system on the extended runway, and several new hangar building areas. The public/private partnership will fund the approved development program. The MAC is currently evaluating airport parcels for potential new [non-aeronautical] revenue opportunities. In addition, the MAC has a task force reviewing their reliever airports, examining such issues as a revenue funding plan, use of outside management, and ability to close and/or sell airports. The city should be involved in those discussions. Regional policy calls for all airports to be connected to central sewer service when it is available. Much of the airport is already connected and it is expected that water and sewer service will be extended to the new NW building area. It is also expected that, after most of the currently proposed development is in place, the MAC will update the overall airport comprehensive plan and ALP to a new 10 year planning horizon. The city should participate in that process to ensure local input to the aviation planning process.

Figure 4-2
2030 Transitway Corridors



**Figure 4-5
Transit Passenger Facilities**



**Figure 4-6
Transit Support Facilities**

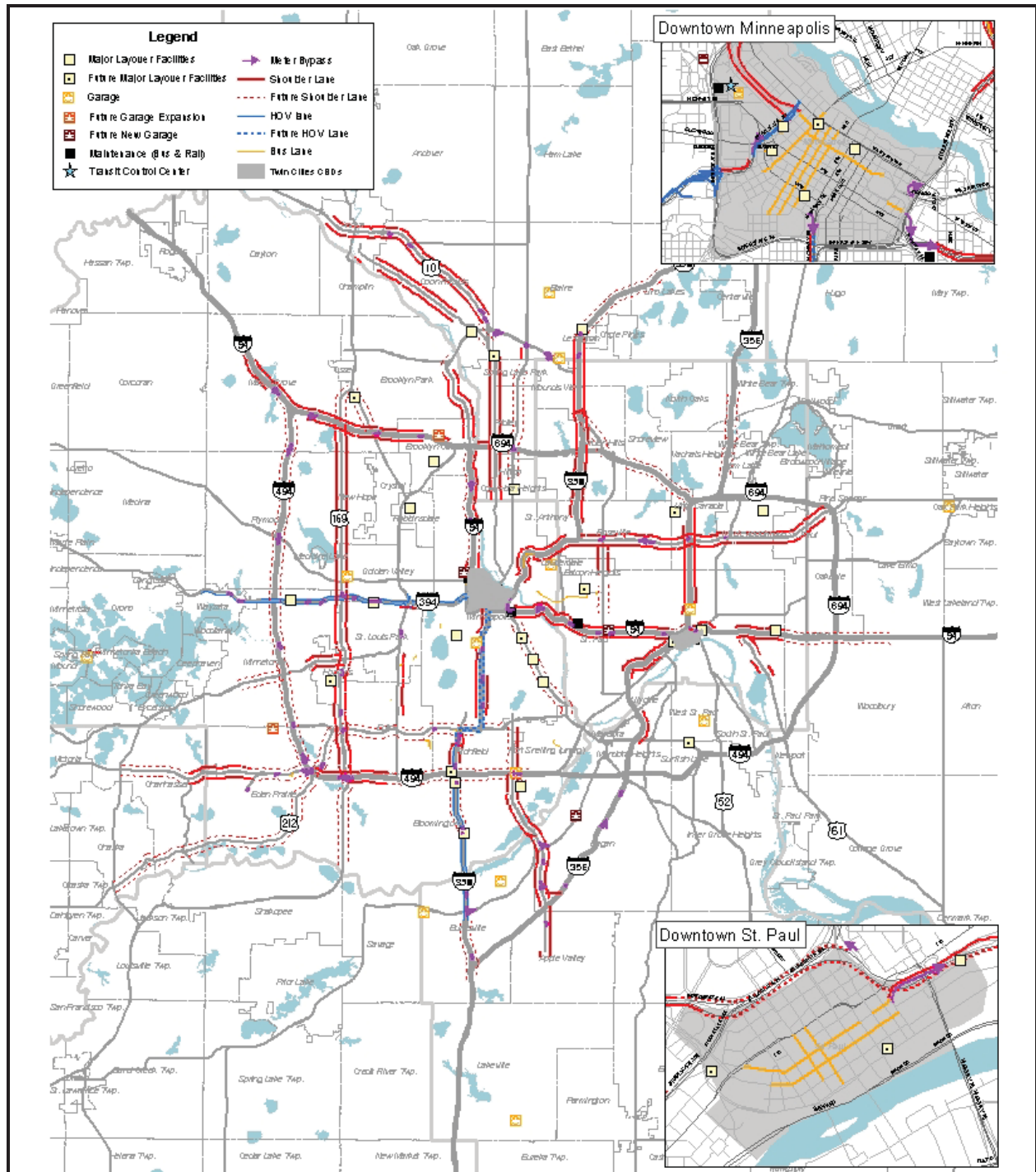
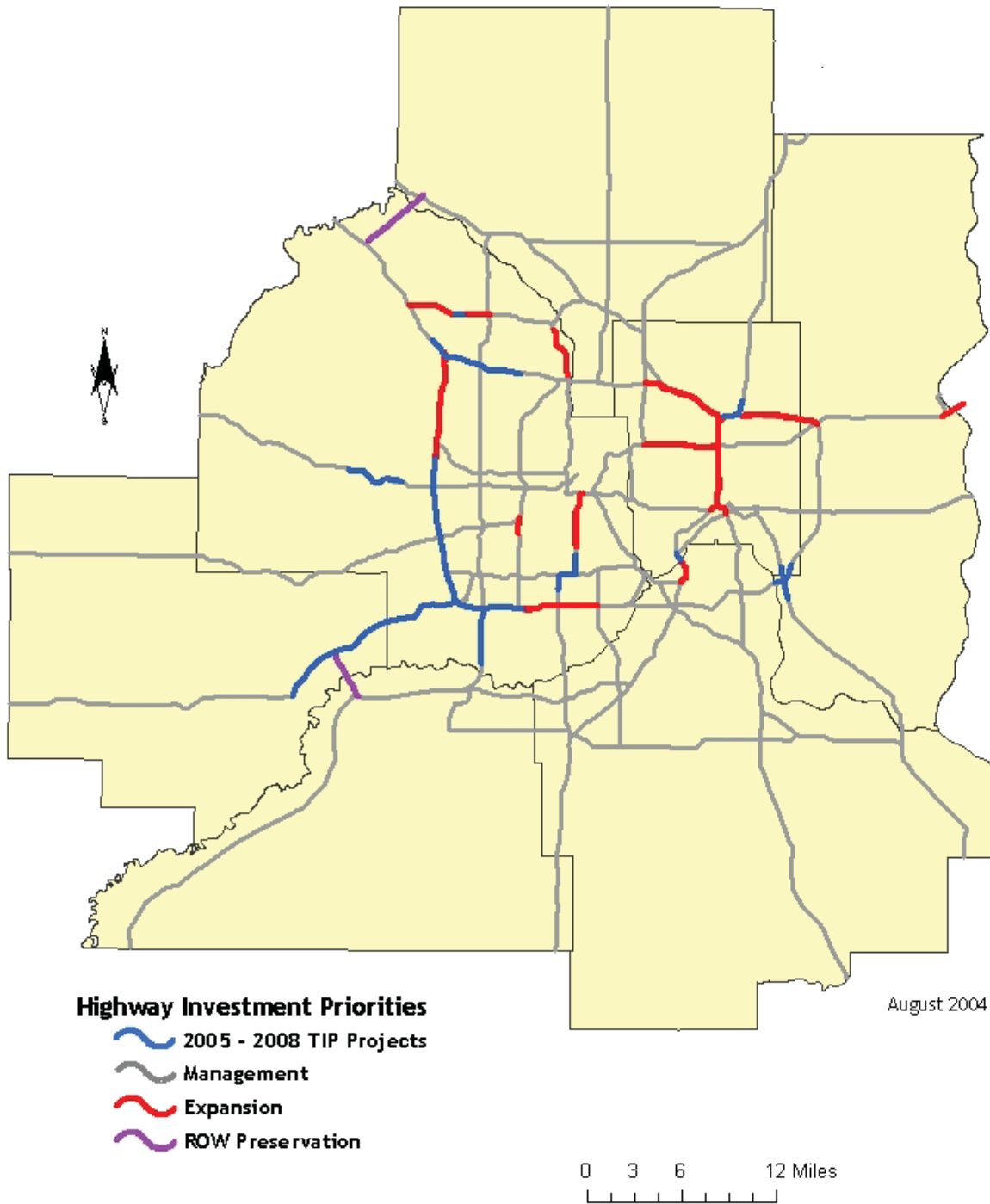


Figure 4-11
2030 Constrained Metropolitan Highway System Plan Investment Priorities



**Table 4-1
Transit Market Area Features and Improvements**

Market Areas	Land Use Pattern	Service Options	Service Characteristics
I	Highest concentrations of activity, housing and jobs	Regular-route locals, all-day expresses, special needs paratransit (ADA, seniors,) ridesharing	<p>Frequencies: 5-15 minute local and circulator</p> <p>Span of Service: 18-24 hours, 7 days per week</p> <p>Access: Locals spaced 0.25-0.5 mile apart with 8-10 bus stops per mile</p>
II	Moderate concentrations of jobs, housing and activities	Regular-route locals, all-day expresses, small-vehicle circulators, special needs paratransit (ADA, seniors,), ridesharing	<p>Frequencies: 15-30 minute or 30-60 minute depending on land use pattern</p> <p>Span of Service: 12-20 hours per day, 7 days per week</p> <p>Access: Locals spaced 0.5-1.0 mile apart with 6-8 bus stops per mile</p>
III	Generally lower concentrations with intermittent pockets of moderate concentrations (pockets would receive highest service levels)	Peak-only express, small vehicle dial-a-ride, midday circulators, special needs paratransit (ADA, seniors,), ridesharing	<p>Frequencies: Peak-period-only expresses, 1-2 hour midday frequencies, dial-a-ride advance registration</p> <p>Span of Service: 10-14 hours per day, weekdays and limited weekends</p> <p>Access: Services tied to park-and-ride lots and hubs</p>
IV	Lowest concentrations of housing and jobs	Dial-a-ride, volunteer driver programs, ridesharing	<p>Frequencies: As needed</p> <p>Span of Service: 8-10 hours per days, weekdays</p> <p>Spacing: Services tied to park-and-ride and park-and-pool lots</p>

Appendix M. Regional Transit Standards

Transit Market Areas

While several factors influence the propensity to use transit, the primary predictors of transit productivity are density of origination and destination. There are four categories of transit markets in the metropolitan area. Transit markets in the Twin Cities are identified using four primary criteria: 1) population density, 2) employment concentration and job density, 3) trip volumes and patterns, and 4) transit dependent segments of the population. Different types and levels of transit services should be used for each transit market area.

The region has four distinct market areas. Transit Market Area I has the highest density of population and employment, and is able to effectively support frequent regular route transit service. Because this is the most productive transit service area in the region, it should also be the area that receives a prioritized investment of transit resources.

Transit Market Area	Area Characteristics
Area I	Population Density = 15 or more persons/acre (or) Job Density = 50 or more jobs/acre <u>and</u> 10,000 more contiguous jobs
Area II	Population Density = 9 to 14.9 persons/acre augmented by contiguous High Transit Dependency areas
Area III	Population Density = 5 to 8.9 persons/acre (excluding isolated pockets) augmented by: (a) Contiguous areas with Job Density = 10 to 49 jobs/acre <u>and</u> 3,000 or more contiguous jobs Or (b) Contiguous areas with Major Travel destinations: 50 or more non-home bound trips/acre
Area IV	Population Density less than 5 persons/acre
Pockets	Areas meeting at least one of the following: 1. Population Density = more than 5 persons/acre (isolated pockets only) 2. Job Density = 10 to 49 jobs/acre <u>and</u> 3,000 or more contiguous jobs (isolated pockets only) 3. Major Travel destinations: 50 or more non-home bound trips/acre (isolated pockets only) 4. High Transit Dependency areas (isolated pockets only)

Transit Market Area II has high to moderate population and employment densities yielding a market area that is conducive to regular route operations and also other forms of transit service delivery.

The lower population and employment densities of Transit Market Areas III, IV, and Pocket areas increase the complexity and challenge of matching transit service to transit need. Due to the lower concentrated demand, it becomes more difficult to provide efficient transit service at reasonable costs in these areas. In the longer term to meet transit needs in suburban and rural settings, we need to promote the right type of land use and development densities that can sustain transit operations.

Transit Markets/Service Options

The table below identifies transit strategies that appear to be most appropriate for the different transit markets that are in the metropolitan area. The service delivery strategies presented are only illustrative and not exhaustive. Detailed analysis of specific communities within the metropolitan area may generate other creative means of delivering effective transit services.

Transit Market Area	Suggested Service Type	Suggested Service Characteristics
Area I	Primary emphasis on big bus/regular route service complemented by paratransit service. Downtown area circulators possible.	<i>Orientation</i> – Focus on both CBD’s <i>Availability</i> – Up to 24 hours/day and 7 days/week <i>Access</i> – Route spacing (.25 – .50 miles) with 8-10 bus stops per mile <i>Frequency</i> – Generally 5 – 15 minutes
Area II	Primary emphasis on big bus/regular route service complemented by paratransit service. Neighborhood circulators should tie in with limited stop regular route service.	<i>Orientation</i> – Link CBD’s/suburban transit stations and centers <i>Availability</i> – Up to 20 hours/day and 7 days/week <i>Access</i> – Route spacing (0.5 – 1.0 miles) with 6-10 stops per mile <i>Frequency</i> – Generally 15 – 30 minutes
Area III	A mix of big and small bus/regular route and community circulator service complemented by paratransit service. Community circulators should tie into regular route regional service at a transfer point.	<i>Orientation</i> – Link CBD’s/suburban transit stations and centers <i>Availability</i> – Up to 18 hours/day and Up to 7 days/week <i>Access</i> – Route spacing (0.5 – 1.5 miles) with 6-10 stops per mile <i>Frequency</i> – Generally 30 – 60 minutes
Area IV	Primary emphasis on: 1) small bus/dial-a-ride service providing county or rural circulation, and 2) community bus service tied to major park-and-ride facilities to create travel volumes.	<i>Orientation</i> – Suburb to suburb and central cities <i>Availability</i> – Peak-period express and midday circulators; weekday only <i>Access</i> – Express routes tied to major park-and-rides/circulators link to transit stations and centers <i>Frequency</i> – Advance registration for dial-a-ride services
Pockets	Primary emphasis on 1) small bus service providing community local or dial-a-ride circulation, and 2) commuter bus service may have localized service in addition to linking with major park-and-ride facilities to create travel volumes.	<i>Orientation</i> – Localized <i>Availability</i> – Varies by pocket; primarily weekday service <i>Access</i> – Door-to-door or modified circulation; express routes primarily tied to park-and-ride facilities <i>Frequency</i> – Up to 2 hours for circulator services. Advance registration for dial-a-ride

Transit Service Design Standards

A consistent set of transit service design standards ensures regional coordination and consistency. Regional design standards are custom-tailored for each transit market area.

Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
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Transit Service Options

Services Considered:

Regular Route	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
Express	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Radial	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Crosstown	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Circulator	Downtown	Neighborhood	Community	Specific	Specific
Limited Stop	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Specific

Paratransit

General Public	No	No	Specific	Yes	Yes
Metro Mobility	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Specific

Service Span

Days and Times of Service:*

Regular Route	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
General Availability	Up to 24 hours	Up to 20 hours	Up to 18 hours	Up to 14 hours	Up to 14 hours
Express	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Peak/Specific	Peak/Specific	Peak Only	Peak Only
Radial	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Pk/Day/Nt/Specific	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Pk/Day/Specific	Specific	Specific
Limited Stop	Peak/Specific	Peak/Specific	Peak/Specific	N/A	N/A

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	Specific	Pk/Day/Specific	Pk/Day/Specific
Metro Mobility	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Pk/Day/Nt/Wkend	Specific	Specific

Service Levels

(Minimum Frequency for New/Existing Routes: *+)

Regular Route	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
Express	15" Peak/60" Day	3 Pk Trips/60" Day	3 Pk Trips/Specific	2 Peak Trips	2 Peak Trips
Radial	15" Day/30" Night	30" Day/60" Night	60" Day/Specific	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	30" Day/60" Night	30" Day/60" Night	60" Day/Specific	60" Day/Specific	60" Day/Specific
Limited Stop	Specific	Specific	Specific	N/A	Specific

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	Specific	Specific	Specific
Metro Mobility	Specific	Specific	Specific	Specific	Specific

* Minimum service levels must be justified; with loading standards/connectivity dictating frequency above minimum.
 + In services with 15 minute or less frequency, clocked headways (or consistent departure times) shall be emphasized.

	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
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Route Spacing

Acceptable Range:

Regular Route	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
Express	Specific .25-.50 Miles	Specific .50-1.0 Miles	Specific .50-1.5 Miles	Specific N/A	Specific N/A
Radial					
Crosstown/Circulator	Specific .50-1.0 Miles	Specific 1.0-2.0 Miles	Specific	Specific N/A	Specific N/A
Limited Stop	Specific	Specific	Specific	Specific N/A	Specific N/A

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bus Stop Spacing Relates to local pick-up portion of the route

Regular Route Maximum Allowable:*

Express	8 per Mile	8 per Mile	8 per Mile	P&R or 8 per Mile	P&R or 8 per Mile
Radial	8 per Mile	8 per Mile	8 per Mile	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	8 per Mile	8 per Mile	8 per Mile	N/A	8 per Mile
Limited Stop	Specific	Specific	Specific	N/A	N/A

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* An allowable exception to standards may be CBD's and major traffic generators.

Bus Stop Siting

<i>Regular Route</i>	Near side stops are preferred in most areas. In CBD's and other high commercial density areas, where traffic movements are major impediments to smooth bus operations, far-side/mid-block stops are generally preferred. Individual stop sites must be evaluated for: 1) traffic conditions in area (i.e., right turns, merging, etc.); 2) curb availability (see stop dimensions table below); and 3) general suitability for stop (i.e., curb cuts, ADA considerations, obstructions, etc.).
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Bus Stop Dimensions+	Mixed Use Stop	Small Bus Only Stop
Near-side Stop	100 ft.	75 ft.
<i>Far-side Stop</i>	120 ft.	90 ft.
<i>Mid-Block Stop</i>	150 ft.	110 ft.

+ Bus stops which have multiple buses stopping at the same time require more space.

Passenger Waiting Shelter Warrant

Regular Route	<i>Central Cities</i> ≥40 peak hour boardings	<i>All Other Areas</i> ≥25 peak hour boardings
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	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
--	--------	---------	----------	---------	---------

Branch Warrant Route productivity measured as passengers per revenue hour for express and pass. Per revenue mile

Regular Route Minimum Requirement:

Express	Specific	15 PPRH & 30"	15 PPRH & 30"	15 PPRH & 30"	15 PPRH & 30"
Radial	1.5 rte. prod. & 30"	1.0 rte. prod. & 30"	0.5 rte. prod. & 60"	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	1.5 rte. Prod. & 30"	1.0 rte. prod. & 30"	0.5 rte. prod. & 60"	N/A	N/A
Limited Stop	30" Peak Frequency	15 PPRH & 30"	15 PPRH & 30"	N/A	15 PPRH & 30"

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Directness

Express service is measured from beginning of route and compared with average auto travel time (including 10 min. remote parking time). Local service is measured using passenger boardings per mile operated.

Minimum Requirement:

Express	1.35 Avg Auto Time*	1.35 Avg Auto Time*	1.35 Avg Auto Time*	1.25 Avg Auto Time*	1.35 Avg Auto Time*
Radial	1.0 route product. +	1.0 route product. +	0.5 route product. +	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	1.0 route product. +	1.0 route product. +	0.5 route product. +	N/A	N/A
Limited Stop	1.0 route product. +	1.0 route product. +	0.5 route product. +	N/A	N/A

* Avg. auto time includes assumption of 10 minute remote parking related time.

+ Increase in trip rides must be greater than 3 minutes, new trip rides must exceed extra time for thru riders (i.e., new rides>thru rides). If deviation is more than 3 minutes, new trip rides must exceed extra time for thru riders (i.e., new rides>(thru riders X extra time)).

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Network Transfer Connectivity

New Route Design Consideration: (includes peak and midday service only)

Express	3-15" w/ all others	Specific	Specific	3-10" at hubs & P&R	3-10" at hubs & P&R
Radial	3-15" w/ all others	3-10" at hubs	3-10" at hubs	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	3-15" w/ all others	3-10" at hubs	3-10" at hubs	3-10" at hubs	3-10" at hubs & P&R
Limited Stop	Specific	Specific	3-10" at hubs & P&R	N/A	3-10" at hubs & P&R

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	3-10" at hubs	3-10" at hubs	3-10" at hubs
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Pockets
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Customer “Peak Period” Load Guidelines

Guidelines are based on maximum load point of route and would be somewhat more flexible on fringe of peak period.

Regular Route	Minimum and Maximum Targets on a Consistent Basis:*			
Express	70-100% of Seat Cap.	70-100% of Seat Cap.	70-100% of Seat Cap.	70-100% of Seat Cap.
Radial	85-125% of Seat Cap.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	75-115% of Seat Cap.	50-100% of Seat Cap.	N/A	N/A
Limited Stop	80-110% of Seat Cap.	80-110% of Seat Cap.	N/A	N/A

* Maximum customer load average over 15 minute period.

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Customer “Off-Peak” Load Guidelines

Guidelines are based on maximum load point of route.

Regular Route	Minimum and Maximum Targets on a Consistent Basis:†			
Express	65-100% of Seat Cap.	60-100% of Seat Cap.	50-100% of Seat Cap.	50-100% of Seat Cap.
Radial	60-100% of Seat Cap.	60-100% of Seat Cap.	N/A	N/A
Crosstown/Circulator	50-100% of Seat Cap.	50-100% of Seat Cap.	N/A	N/A
Limited Stop	65-100% of Seat Cap.	60-100% of Seat Cap.	50-100% of Seat Cap.	50-100% of Seat Cap.

† Maximum customer load average over 30 minute period.

Paratransit

General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Transit Performance Standards

The primary performance standards to measure service are Subsidy per Passenger and Passengers per In-Service Hour. Performance standards are used to evaluate the relative productivity and efficiency of the services provided. To be responsible and dynamic, a transit system must consistently measure and adjust service in unproductive routes and address insufficient service in productive areas. The use of two regional performance standards provides better insight into the operational and financial performance of individual routes and services.

Subsidy per Passenger

Subsidy or net cost is the difference between the total cost of providing service offset by revenue from passenger fares. Subsidy per passenger represents the net cost divided by the number of passengers using the service. This standard identifies services that are not operating within efficiency ranges and focuses corrective actions for those services. Subsidy thresholds are determined by calculating the non-weighted subsidy per passenger average within each service classification plus fixed percentage deviations from that average.

Threshold No.	Level of Subsidy per Passenger Performance	Monitoring Goal	Possible Action
1	20 to 35% over peer average	For Quick Review	Minor Modifications
2	36 to 60% over peer average	For Intense Review	Major Changes
3	More than 60% over peer average	For Significant Change	Restructure/Eliminate

Passengers per In-Service Hour

The passenger per in-service hour standard establishes a minimum threshold of performance for light rail transit, big bus fixed route service, small bus fixed route service and paratransit operations. Passengers per in-service hour represents the total passengers carried divided by the in-service time. This measure is most often calculated at the route level, but can also be measured less rigidly at a trip level.

Type of Service	Average Passengers per In-Service Hour	Minimum Passengers per In-Service Hour
Light Rail Transit	≥ 70	≥ 50
Big Bus Fixed Route – All Day	≥ 20	≥ 15
Big Bus Fixed Route – Peak Only	≥ 20	N/A
Small Bus Fixed Route	≥ 9	≥ 5
Small Bus Non-Fixed Route	≥ 3	≥ 2
Other/Rideshare/Shared Ride Taxi	≤ 2	N/A

**Table 4-11
MnDOT Highway Work Plan, 2009-2013
Major Construction, Reconstruction and Bridge Replacement Greater Than \$10 Million**

Highway	Project Description	Program	Construction Fiscal Year	Project Cost Estimates				Total Project Cost (\$000)
				Design Estimate (\$000)	R/W Estimate (\$000)	Year-of-Construction Estimate (\$000)	Construction Engineering Estimate (\$000)	
35E	I-94 to Maryland Ave. in St. Paul, grading, surfacing, brs., etc., including Cayuga Br. and Phalen Blvd. connection	MC	2010	7,687	Limited	76,755	6,140	90,571
35W	At Lake St. in Minneapolis, reconstruct interchange (Ph. 1)	MC	2009	1,160	Continuous/ Major	11,600	928	13,688
35W	At Lake St. in Minneapolis, reconstruct interchange (Ph. 2)	MC	2010	1,785	Continuous/ Major	17,850	1,428	21,063
36	At Lexington Ave.. in Roseville, replace Br. 5723 and reconstruct interchange	MC	2009	1,380	Limited	13,804	1,104	16,289
100	36 th St. to Cedar Lake Rd. in St. Louis Park, grading, surfacing, Brs., etc. for 6-lane freeway	MC	2011	6,150	Continuous/ Major	61,500	4,920	72,570
169	Near CSAH 6 in Belle Plaine, grading, surfacing, Br., etc. for new interchange	MC	2010	1,904	Limited	19,040	1,523	22,467
694	E of I35W in Arden Hills to E of Lexington Ave.. in Shoreview, grading, surfacing, Brs., etc. to add third lane and correct weave at TH 10/51	MC	2012	6,960	Minimal/ Spot	69,596	5,568	82,123
TOTALS				27,015		270,145	21,611	318,771

Table 4-12
Regional Priority Projects to Move into
10-Year Highway Work Plan, 2005-2009

Highway	Project Description
I-35E	TH 110 to TH 5, add one through lane
I-494	TH 55 to I-94, add one through lane
TH 610	CSAH 81 to I-94, Complete four-lane freeway
Total: \$ 300 million	

Wastewater System Statement -- *Spring Lake Park*

Key Changes in the Plan

The revised *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*, adopted by the Metropolitan Council in March 2005, is the metropolitan system plan for metropolitan wastewater services with which local comprehensive plans must conform. This system statement summarizes significant elements of the metropolitan system plan and highlights those elements that apply specifically to your community. In addition to reviewing this system statement, your community should consult the entire *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*, the *2030 Regional Development Framework* and other pertinent regional planning and policy documents to ensure your community's local comprehensive plan and plan amendments conform to the metropolitan system plans. A PDF file of the entire *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*, the *2030 Regional Development Framework*, the *Local Planning Handbook* and other regional planning and policy documents of the Metropolitan Council are available online at the Metropolitan Council's Web site: <http://www.metrocouncil.org/planning/framework/overview.htm>.

The revised *Water Resources Management Policy Plan* incorporates the following changes:

- A coordinated approach to water supply planning in the metropolitan area with the goal of providing for a sustainable, reliable and secure supply of high quality water to support orderly economic growth and maintain the region's high quality of life.
- An approach to surface water management that ties together the control of pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Local surface water management plans will be reviewed for impacts on the regional wastewater system.
- A policy under which the Council will consider acquiring and operating local wastewater treatment plants in rural growth centers upon request where enough growth is projected to make it economically feasible for the Council to become involved.
- A plan that provides for cities to reduce excessive inflow and infiltration (I/I) of clear water into the metropolitan sewer system. A financial assistance/surcharge program is included that will provide a funding mechanism to help solve the I/I problem.
- A policy that continues to require inspections of individual sewage treatment systems (ISTS) at least once every three years by trained individuals. In addition, the Council has added further clarification on what is needed in a community's local ISTS management program.

System Plan Considerations Affecting Your Community

1. Metropolitan Sewer Service

Forecasts:

The forecasts of population, households, employment, and wastewater flows for Spring Lake Park as contained in the adopted *Water Resources Management Policy Plan* are listed below. These forecasts are for sewered development. The sewered housing forecasts were estimated based on SAC data, annual city reports, current trends and other information relating to your community. The wastewater flows are based on historical wastewater flow data and the projected sewered housing and employment data.

Table 1

Year	2010	2020	2030
Sewered Population	6,700	6,700	6,910
Sewered Households	2,750	2,800	3,000
Sewered Employment	4,600	4,800	4,850
Average Annual Wastewater Flow (MGD)	0.68	0.67	0.67
Allowable Peak Hourly Flow (MGD)	2.24	2.21	2.21

The flow projections represent the Council’s commitment to a level of service, assuming that the Council’s underlying demographic forecasts are maintained. Adjustments may be required based on verified growth or lack of growth. The city should contact Council staff to discuss any proposed adjustments. Flow projections do not represent an allocation of interceptor capacity except in the event a temporary system constraint occurs. The community must strive to keep its wet weather flows within the allowable peak hourly rate.

At a minimum the Council will reevaluate flow projections every five years. Moreover, the Council will also continue to monitor each city’s flow on a continuous basis and note any significant changes. The Council will use these growth and wastewater flow forecasts to plan all future interceptors and treatment work needed to serve your community. The Council will not design future interceptor improvements or treatment facilities to handle peak hourly flows in excess of the allowable rate for your city. Spring Lake Park, through its comprehensive planning process, must decide the location and staging of development, and then plan and design its local wastewater collection system to serve this development. If you plan a total wastewater flow from your community in excess of the Council’s forecasts, your assumptions will be analyzed by the Council for their potential adverse effects on the capacity or operation of the metropolitan system.

You should also note that urban development at overall densities that are substantially lower than identified for your community in the Council’s Growth Management Strategy

Section of the Systems Information Statement will also be analyzed by the Council for their potential adverse effects on the cost of providing metropolitan sewer service.

Description of Metropolitan Disposal System Serving your Community:

The attached map shows the location of the Metropolitan Disposal System (MSD) serving your community. The following paragraphs contain information on the existing and planned metropolitan facilities serving your community.

The wastewater flow from the City of Spring Lake Park is treated at the Metropolitan WWTP located within St. Paul, MN. There are many projects scheduled for the Metropolitan WWTP through 2030. These projects will provide additional capacity at the plant as well as improve its ability to meet required permit standards.

The City of Spring Lake Park is served by Council interceptor 4-SL-534. This interceptor currently has an available capacity of 0.79 mgd to provide for the long-term needs of the city. The Council has no proposed interceptor improvement projects scheduled through 2030 within the city. The city needs to verify its long-term needs as part of its comprehensive plan update. If necessary, detailed information regarding metropolitan facilities is available from the Council's Municipal Services Section by calling the staff at (651) 602-1005.

Increases in growth rates and resulting increases in flow beyond those shown in Table 1 may result in short-term capacity limitations within the MDS.

Inflow/Infiltration Reduction Goal

The Council's *Water Resources Management Policy Plan* states that the Council will establish I/I goals for all communities discharging wastewater to the MDS. Communities that have excessive I/I in their sanitary sewer systems will be required to eliminate the excessive I/I by 2012. The Council will begin the implementation of an I/I assistance/surcharge program in 2007. The money collected from the communities with excessive I/I may be used by those communities to remove I/I from their systems. The Council will limit increases in service within those communities that have not met their I/I goal(s) starting in 2013. The Council will meet with the community and discuss this alternative before it is implemented. This time period may be shorter if excessive I/I jeopardizes the Council's ability to convey wastewater without an overflow occurring. In this case the Council may limit increases in service within those communities that have excessive I/I immediately upon notification to the community. The Council plans to implement a wastewater rate demand charge program, starting in 2013, for those communities that have not met their I/I goals. These revenues will be used to help defray

the cost of providing attenuation within the MDS to recover the capacity lost to excessive I/I.

The I/I goal established for the City of Spring Lake Park is the allowable peak hourly flow rate as shown in Table 1 and varies based on annual average flow. The Council's metering program shows that the city's 2004 annual average flow was 0.66 mgd. The current I/I goal for your community is an allowable peak hourly flow of 2.2 mgd.

Specific Requirements for the Sewer Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan

The Council has completed a review of the current information in the city's existing comprehensive plan and has determined that the following information is needed to update the sewer element of the city's comprehensive plan/local sewer policy plan:

- A sewer map showing the city's existing service area and proposed trunk sewer system through 2030 and ultimate sewer service area.
- A table showing the projected population, households, employment and flow forecasts for the city for 2010, 2020 and 2030.
- A description of the city's I/I program. What efforts does the city make in the maintenance of its sanitary disposal system? Does the city prohibit the connection of sump pumps, rain leaders and passive drain tile from the sanitary sewer system?

2. Surface Water Management

In 1995, Minnesota Statutes section 473.859, subd. 2, was amended to make the local surface water management plan required by Minnesota Statutes section 103B.235 a part of the land use plan of the local comprehensive plan. Section 103B.235 provides that a local surface water management plan should be prepared once a watershed plan for the area has been approved. Section 103B.235 also generally identifies the content requirements for the plan. The local surface water management plan must be submitted to both the watershed management organization(s) within whose watershed the community is located and to the Metropolitan Council for its review. For guidelines on the contents of local surface water management plans, please refer to Appendix B2-b of the Council's *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*.

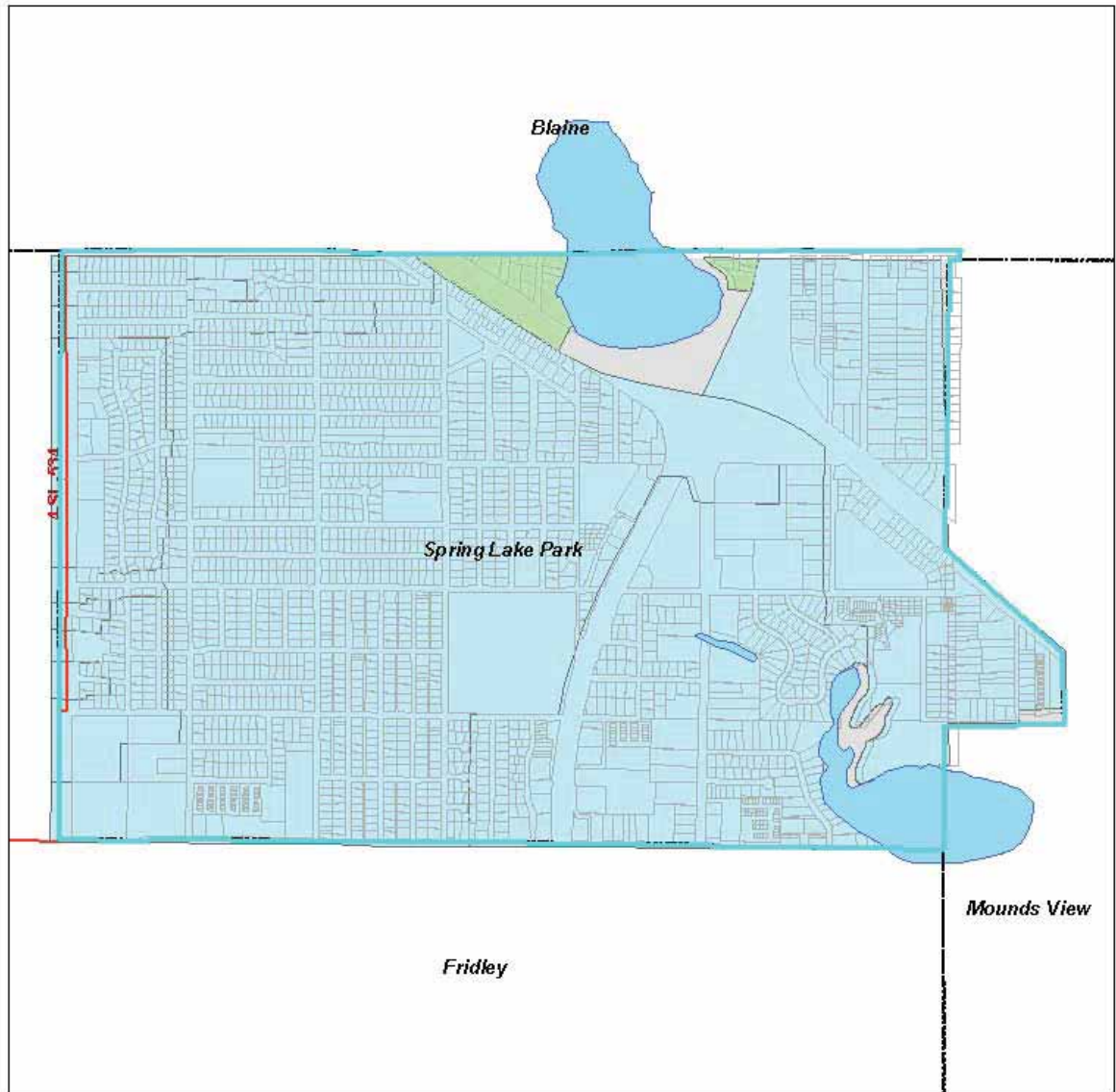
Council records indicate that Spring Lake Park is in the Rice Creek Watershed District and the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization (see attached map). The Six Cities and the Rice Creek watershed plans were approved by BWSR in 1997. Spring Lake Park updated its local surface water management plan in 2000. The city should be advised that they will need to review their current local surface water management plan against the policies and required elements of the *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*. If there are discrepancies, the city will need to revise its local surface water management plan. The plan should be submitted to the Council for its review concurrent with the review by the watershed management organizations. Failure to have an updated local surface water management plan consistent with the local surface water management plan content requirements section in Appendix B2-2 of the *Water Resources Management Policy Plan* will result in a metropolitan system impact.

Advisories

1. Water Supply Planning

Minnesota Statutes section 473.859, subd.3 requires cities with a municipal water supply system to develop a water supply and conservation plan and submit it to the Council for its review. Communities serving more than 1,000 people are required by Minnesota Statutes section 103G.291 to submit the emergency and conservation plan to the Department of Natural Resources. The guidelines for water supply plan updates were released in 2005. Spring Lake Park needs to update its local water supply plan consistent with the new guidelines and submit the water supply plan to the Council for its review. For contents of local water supply plans, please refer to Appendix B2-c of the Council's *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*.

Spring Lake Park



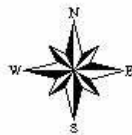
- MCES Meter
- MCES Interceptor

Meter Shed

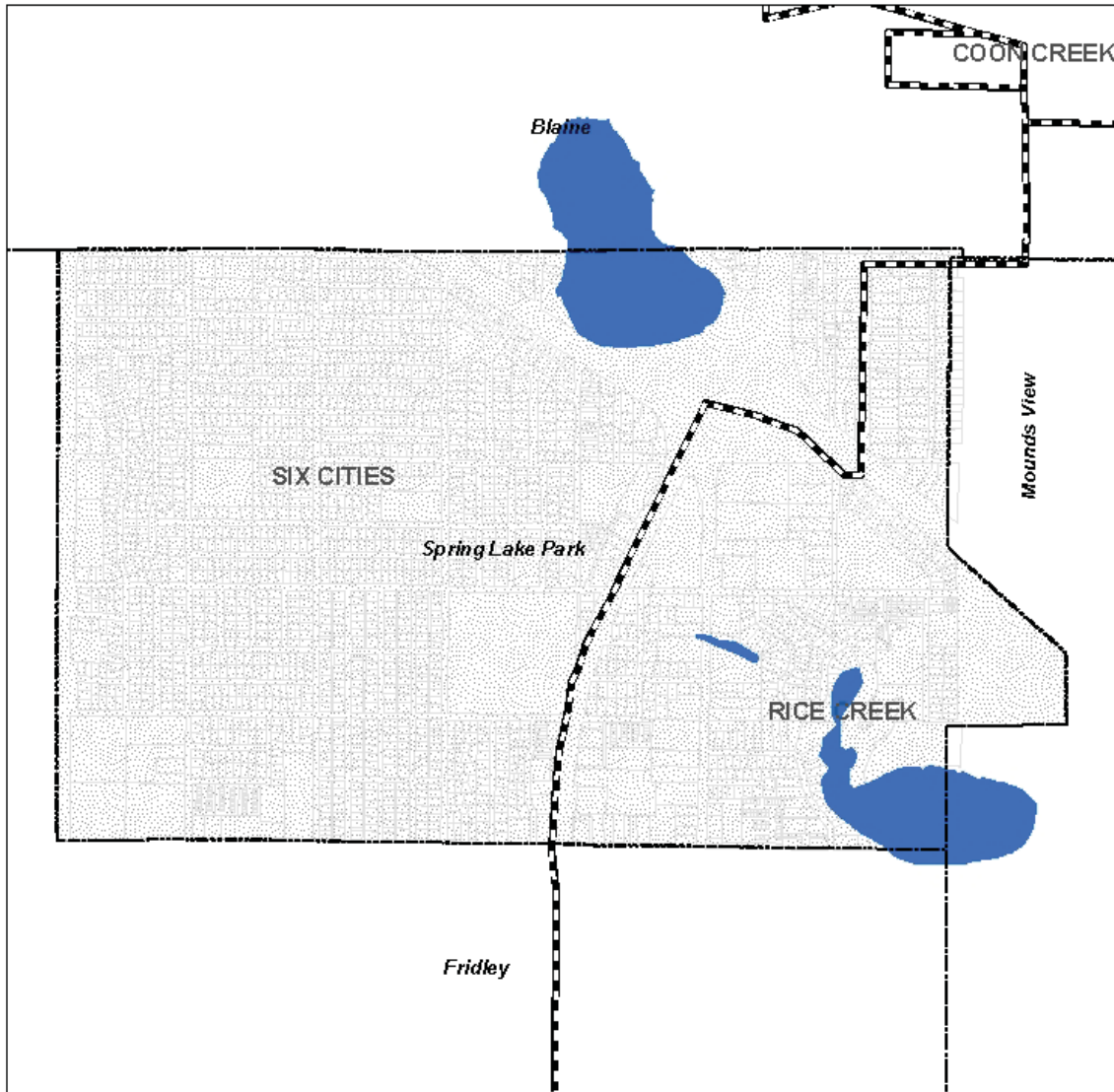
- M214
- U216

Framework 2030

- Developed Area



Spring Lake Park



Regional Parks System Statement

City of Spring Lake Park

Key Changes in the Plan

The *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan* adopted by the Metropolitan Council in June 2005 is the metropolitan system plan for regional recreation open space with which local comprehensive plans must conform. This system statement summarizes significant elements of the metropolitan system plan and highlights those elements that apply specifically to your community. In addition to reviewing this system statement, your community should consult the entire *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan*, the *2030 Regional Development Framework* and other pertinent regional planning and policy documents to ensure your community's local comprehensive plan and plan amendments conform to the metropolitan system plans. A PDF file of the entire *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan*, the *2030 Regional Development Framework*, the *Local Planning Handbook* and other regional planning and policy documents of the Metropolitan Council are available online at the Metropolitan Council's website:

<http://www.metrocouncil.org/planning/framework/timeline.htm>.

To meet the needs of the region in 2030, the *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan* includes the following changes to the current regional parks system.

- ✓ **Designate two existing county parks and three trails as "regional."**
 - ◆ In Washington County, Pine Point Park
 - ◆ In Ramsey County, Tony Schmidt Park
 - ◆ In Ramsey County/St. Paul, three regional trails – Trout Brook, Summit Avenue, and Lexington Parkway

- ✓ **Acquire and develop three new parks. Search areas include:**
 - ◆ Northwestern Anoka County
 - ◆ Empire Township in Dakota County. Please note that the Metropolitan Council approved a park master plan and a boundary for the park has been established.
 - ◆ Blakeley Township in Scott County

- ✓ **Acquire and develop seven new trails. Search areas include:**
 - ◆ The Crow River, in Carver County and Three Rivers Park District
 - ◆ Both a north/south and an east/west trail traversing Dakota County
 - ◆ An east/west trail traversing Scott County
 - ◆ In Three Rivers Park District, a trail connecting parts of Baker Park Reserve; a trail connecting Baker and Crow-Hassan Park Reserves; and a trail connecting Crow-Hassan and Elm Creek Park Reserves

- ✓ **Acquire land within the current boundaries of 30 existing parks and four trails.**

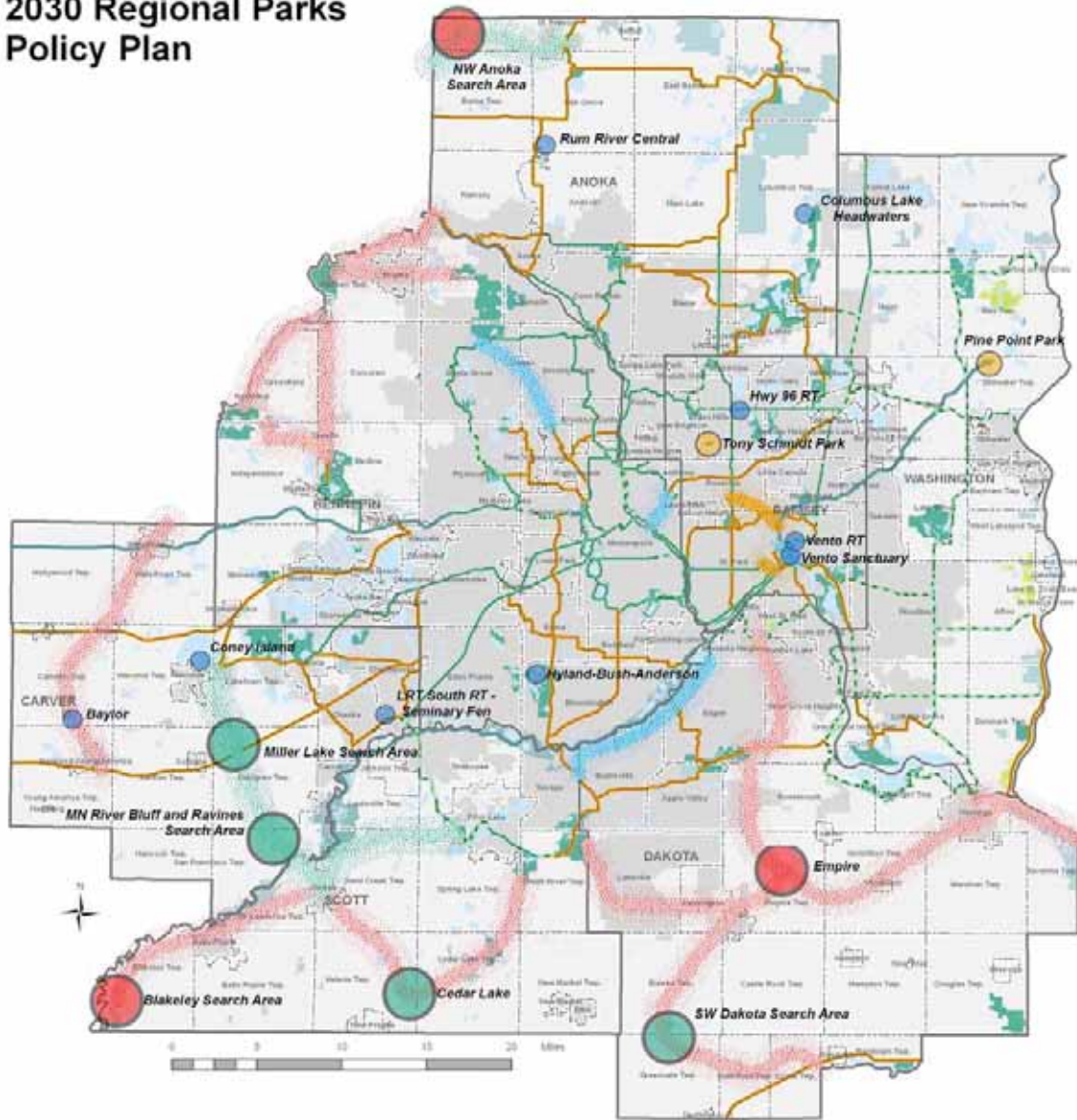
- ✓ **Acquire natural-resource lands adjacent to six existing parks and six existing trails.**

To meet the needs of the region beyond 2030, the Council proposes four new regional parks or reserves and three new trails be acquired. These parks and trails would not be developed until after 2030, but the opportunity to acquire them will likely be lost if the lands aren't identified and purchased before 2030. The goal is to complete the acquisition of the regional park system and secure opportunities for future generations. Search areas include:

- ✓ **Parks – Miller Lake area and Minnesota River Bluff and Ravines in Carver County; southwestern Dakota County; and Cedar Lake area in Scott County.**
- ✓ **Trails – northwestern Anoka County; central to south Carver County; and Minnesota River to Spring Lake in Scott County.**

Figure 1: All additions and changes to Regional Park System Plan

2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Regional Park Search Areas * | Regional Trail Search Corridors * | Parks and Preserves | Lakes and Major Rivers |
| Boundary Adjustment | Boundary Adjustment | Federal Land | 2020 MUSA |
| Recognition of Regional Status | Recognition of Regional Status | Private Non-Profit | |
| New Unit | New Unit | Regional | |
| Completing the System | Completing the System | State Land | |
| | | Regional Trails | |
| | | Existing | |
| | | Planned | |
| | | Proposed | |
| | | State Existing | |
- * Search areas (parks) and corridors (trails) as shown are for planning purposes only and are not indicative of specific proposed park boundaries or trail alignments.



1. Regional Park System Plan Considerations Affecting Your Community

Regional parks and trails in your community

There are no Regional Parks System units within Spring Lake Park.

Appendix C: Inter Community Sanitary Sewer User Agreements

(To be inserted at Final Submittal)

Appendix D: DNR Emergency and Conservation Water Supply Form

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF WATERS and
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
WATER SUPPLY PLANS**

These guidelines are divided into four parts. The first three parts, Water Supply System Description and Evaluation, Emergency Response Procedures and Water Conservation Planning apply statewide. Part IV, relates to comprehensive plan requirements that apply only to communities in the Seven-County Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. If you have questions regarding water supply plans, please call (651) 259-5703 or (651) 259-5647 or e-mail your question to wateruse@dnr.state.mn.us. Metro Communities can also direct questions to the Metropolitan Council at watersupply@metc.state.mn.us or (651) 602-1066.

DNR Water Appropriation Permit Number(s)	1972-0123
Name of Water Supplier	City of Spring Lake Park
Address	1301 NE 81st Avenue, Spring Lake Park,
Contact Person	Terry Randall
Title	Public Works Director
Phone Number	796-784-6491
E-Mail Address	trandall@ci.spring-lake-park.mn.us

PART I. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

The first step in any water supply analysis is to assess the current status of demand and supplies. Information in Part I, can be used in the development of Emergency Response Procedures and Conservation Plans.

A. ANALYSIS OF WATER DEMAND.

Fill in Table 1 for the past 10 years water demand. If your customer categories are different than the ones listed in Table 1, please note the changes below.

TABLE 1 Historic Water Demand

Year	Total Population	Population Served	Total Connections	Residential Water Sold (MG)	C/I/I Water Sold (MG)	Wholesale Deliveries (MG)	Total Water Sold (MG)	Total Water Pumped (MG)	Percent Unmetered/Unaccounted	Average Demand (MGD)	Maximum Demand (MGD)	Residential gallons/capita/day	Total gallons/capita/day
2007	6623	6623	2236	181	120		301	307	2.0	.84	2.2	75	127
2006	6623	6623	2236	176	115		291	309	6.0	.84	2.8	73	128
2005	6642	6642	2269	166	103		269	283	5.1	.77	2.3	68	117
2004	6805	6805	2249	211	66		277	291	5.2	.79	2.1	85	118
2003	6833	6833	2244	No data	No data		No data	321		.87	2.2		129
2002	6720	6720	2239	No data	No data		No data	251		.68	1.5		103
2001	6667	6667	2191	219	86		305	344	6.8	.94	2.5	90	144
2000	6772	6772	2143	233	70		303	319	5.0	.87	2.4	94	129
1999	6591	6591	2095	211	66		277	291	5.2	.79		88	121
1998	6623	6623	2047	No data	No data		302	321	6.1	.87	2.1		133

MG – Million Gallons MGD – Million Gallons per Day C/I/I- Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

Residential. Water used for normal household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens.

Institutional. Hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, and other facilities that use water for essential domestic requirements. This includes public facilities and public metered uses. You may want to maintain separate institutional water use records for emergency planning and allocation purposes.

Commercial. Water used by motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, commercial facilities, both civilian and military.

Industrial. Water used for thermoelectric power (electric utility generation) and other industrial uses such as steel, chemical and allied products, food processing, paper and allied products, mining, and petroleum refining.

Wholesale Deliveries. Bulk water sales to other public water suppliers.

Unaccounted. Unaccounted for water is the volume of water withdrawn from all sources minus the volume sold.

Residential Gallons per Capita per Day = total residential sales in gallons/population served/365 days **Total Gallons per Capita per Day** = total water withdrawals/population served/365 days

NOTE: Non-essential water uses defined by Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, include lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other non-essential uses. Some of the above categories also include non-essential uses of water.

Water Use Trends. Discuss factors that influence trends in water demand (i.e. growth, weather, industry, conservation). If appropriate, include a discussion of other factors that affect daily water use, such as use by non-resident commuter employees or large water consuming industry.

The biggest factor regarding demand is the weather. Record highs during the summer result in a greater demand, however, we do have a summer sprinkling ban for even/odd days.

TABLE 2 Large Volume Users - List the top 10 largest users.

Customer	Gallons per year	% of total annual use
Indep School Dist. #16	17,705,000	Approx 5.81
Perfect 10 Car Wash	16,032,000	5.19
Northtown Village Apts	10,229,000	3.31
Spring Terrace Mobile Home Park	5,131,000	1.66
Cottages of SLP	4,517,000	1.46
Oakcrest Senior Housing	3,676,000	1.19
Medtronic	3,514,000	1.14
Park Heights Townhome Assoc	3,236,000	1.05
Biff's Sports Bar	2,429,000	.78
Go Gas N Wash	2,132,000	.70

B. TREATMENT AND STORAGE CAPACITY.

TABLE 3(A) Water Treatment

Water Treatment Plant Capacity	3 million	Gallons per day
Describe the treatment process used (i.e., softening, chlorination, fluoridation, Fe/Mn removal, reverse osmosis, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, others). Also, describe the annual amount and method of disposal of treatment residuals, if any.		
Treatment process: chlorination, fluoridation and high rate sand filtration. Water also treated with potassium permanganate and manganese sulfate to remove radium. Sediments disposed of in the sanitary sewer.		

TABLE 3(B) Storage Capacity - List all storage structures and capacities.

Total Storage Capacity		Average Day Demand (average of last 5 years)	
Gallons		Gallons per day	
Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Gallons	
Elevated Storage	2	250,000/500,000	
Ground Storage	No ground storage		
Other:	None		

C. WATER SOURCES. List all groundwater, surface water and interconnections that supply water to the system. Add or delete lines to the tables as needed.

TABLE 4(A) Total Water Source Capacity for System (excluding emergency connections)

Total Capacity of Sources	2,900 GPM (4.2 MGD) Gallons per minute
Firm Capacity (largest pump out of service)	Gallons per minute

TABLE 4(B) Groundwater Sources - Copies of water well records and well maintenance information should be included with the public water supplier's copy of the plan in Attachment . If there are more wells than space provided or multiple well fields, please use the List of Wells template (see Resources) and include as Attachment .

Well # or name	Unique Well Number	Year Installed	Well & Casing Depth (ft)	Well Diameter (in)	Capacity (GPM)	Geologic Unit	Status
1	206638	10/13/61	741'	16"	900	Franconia-Mt. Simon	Active
2	223294	9/22/65	690'	16"	1000	"	Active
3	206637	6/21/70	729'	24"x16"	1000	"	Abandoned
4	180920	5/28/82	729'	30"x16"	1000	Mt. Simon - Hinckley	Active
5	563006	1998	783'	36"x30"x24"	1500	"	Active

Status: Active use, Emergency, Standby, Seasonal, Peak use, etc.

GPM – Gallons per Minute

Geologic Unit: Name of formation(s), which supplies water to the well

TABLE 4(C) Surface Water Sources

Intake ID	Resource name	Capacity (GPM/MGD)
	No surface water sources	

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 4(D) Wholesale or Retail Interconnections - List interconnections with neighboring suppliers that are used to supply water on a **regular basis** either wholesale or retail.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Wholesale or retail
No wholesale/retail		
Interconnections		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 4(E) Emergency Interconnections - List interconnections with neighboring suppliers or private sources that can be used to supply water on an emergency or occasional basis. Suppliers that serve less than 3,300 people can leave this section blank, but must provide this information in Section II C.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
City of Blaine	1 MGD	None
City of Moundsview	1 MGD	None

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

D. DEMAND PROJECTIONS.

TABLE 5 Ten Year Demand Projections

Year	Population Served	Average Day Demand (MGD)	Maximum Day Demand (MGD)	Projected Demand (MGY)
2008	6644	.76	2.20	2.79
2009	6620	.76	2.19	2.78
2010	6600	.76	2.18	2.77
2011	6600	.76	2.18	2.77
2012	6600	.76	2.18	2.77
2013	6600	.76	2.18	2.77
2014	6616	.76	2.19	2.78
2015	6632	.76	2.20	2.78
2016	6648	.76	2.20	2.79
2017	6664	.77	2.21	2.80

MGD – Million Gallons per Day MGY – Million Gallons per Year

Projection Method. Describe how projections were made, (assumptions for per capita, per household, per acre or other methods used).

The yearly average for the last 5 years has been about 302 million gallons, and since we are landlocked, with limited growth, I just stayed short of the average.

D.E. RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable water use: use of water to provide for the needs of society, now and in the future, without unacceptable social, economic, or environmental consequences.

Monitoring. Records of water levels should be maintained for all production wells and source water reservoirs/basins. Water level readings should be taken monthly for a production well or observation well that is representative of the wells completed in each water source formation. **If water levels are not currently measured each year, a monitoring plan that includes a**

schedule for water level readings must be submitted as Attachment .

TABLE 6 Monitoring Wells - List all wells being measured.

Unique well number	Type of well (production, observation)	Frequency of Measurement (daily, monthly etc.)	Method of Measurement (steel tape, SCADA etc.)
206638	Well 1-production	Monthly	SCADA
223294	Well 2-production	Monthly	SCADA
180920	Well 4-production	Monthly	SCADA
563006	Well 5-production	Monthly	SCADA

Water Level Data. Summarize water level data including seasonal and long-term trends for each ground and/or surface water source. If water levels are not measured and recorded on a routine basis then provide the static water level (SWL) when the well was constructed and a current water level measurement for each production well. Also include all water level data taken during well and pump maintenance.

Water level data not charted.

Attachment A, Well & Boring records available if need be.: Provide monitoring data (graph or table) for as many years as possible.

Ground Water Level Monitoring – DNR Waters in conjunction with federal and local units of government maintain and measure approximately 750 observation wells around the state. Ground water level data are available online www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters. Information is also available by contacting the Ground Water Level Monitoring Manager, DNR Waters, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4032 or call (651) 259-5700.

Natural Resource Impacts. Indicate any natural resource features such as calcareous fens, wetlands, trout streams, rivers or surface water basins that are or could be influenced by water withdrawals from municipal production wells. Also indicate if resource protection thresholds have been established and if mitigation measures or management plans have been developed.

None

Sustainability. Evaluate the adequacy of the resource to sustain current and projected demands. Describe any modeling conducted to determine impacts of projected demands on the resource.

N/A

Source Water Protection Plans. The emergency procedures in this plan are intended to comply

with the contingency plan provisions required in the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDH) Wellhead Protection (WHP) Plan and Surface Water Protection (SWP) Plan.	
Date WHP Plan Adopted:	In the process
Date for Next WHP Update:	Not yet determined
SWP Plan:	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

F. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

<p>Adequacy of Water Supply System. Are water supply installations, treatment facilities and distribution systems adequate to sustain current and projected demands? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If no, describe any potential capital improvements over the next ten years and state the reasons for the proposed changes (CIP Attachment).</p>
<p>Yes, they are adequate.</p>

<p>Proposed Water Sources. Does your current CIP include the addition of new wells or intakes? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list the number of new installations and projected water demands from each for the next ten years. Plans for new production wells must include the geologic source formation, well location, and proposed pumping capacity.</p>
<p>No additions of new wells or intakes.</p>

<p>Proposed Water Source Alternatives. If new water sources are being proposed, describe alternative sources that were considered and any possibilities of joint efforts with neighboring communities for development of supplies.</p>
<p>No new water sources are being proposed.</p>

<p>Preventative Maintenance. Long-term preventative programs and measures will help reduce the risk of emergency situations. Identify sections of the system that are prone to failure due to age, materials or other problems. This information should be used to prioritize capital improvements, preventative maintenance, and to determine the types of materials (pipes, valves, couplings, etc.) to have in stock to reduce repair time.</p>

All wells were updated in 2003 with the installation of the City's water treatment plant. We also refurbished our two water towers and completed that project in 2007.

PART II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Water emergencies can occur as a result of vandalism, sabotage, accidental contamination, mechanical problems, power failures, drought, flooding, and other natural disasters. The purpose of emergency planning is to develop emergency response procedures and to identify actions needed to improve emergency preparedness. In the case of a municipality, these procedures should be in support of, and part of, an all-hazard emergency operations plan. If your community already has written procedures dealing with water emergencies we recommend that you use these guidelines to review and update existing procedures and water supply protection measures.

Federal Emergency Response Plan

Section 1433(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-188, Title IV – Drinking Water Security and Safety) requires community water suppliers serving over 3,300 people to prepare an Emergency Response Plan. **Community water suppliers that have completed the Federal Emergency Response Plan and submitted the required certification to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have satisfied Part II, Sections A, B, and C of these guidelines and need only provide the information below regarding the emergency response plan and source water protection plan and complete Sections D (Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures), and E (Enforcement).**

Provide the following information regarding your completed Federal Emergency Response Plan:

Emergency Response Plan	Contact Person	Contact Number
Emergency Response Lead	Terry Randall, Public Works Dir.	763-360-4973
Alternate Emergency Response Lead	Ken Prokott, Public Works	763-360-4974
Emergency Response Plan Certification Date	July 2004	

Operational Contingency Plan. An operational contingency plan that describes measures to be taken for water supply mainline breaks and other common system failures as well as routine maintenance is recommended for all utilities. Check here if the utility has an operational contingency plan. At a minimum a contact list for contractors and supplies should be included in a water emergency telephone list.

Communities that have completed Federal Emergency Response Plans should skip to Section D.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. Emergency Telephone List. A telephone list of emergency contacts must be included as Attachment B to the plan (complete template or use your own list). The list should include key utility and community personnel, contacts in adjacent communities, and appropriate local, state and federal emergency contacts. Please be sure to verify and update the contacts on the emergency telephone list on a regular basis (once each year recommended). In the case of a municipality, this information should be contained in a notification and warning standard operating procedure maintained by the warning point for that community. Responsibilities and services for each contact should be defined.

B. Current Water Sources and Service Area. Quick access to concise and detailed information on water sources, water treatment, and the distribution system may be needed in an emergency. System operation, water well and maintenance records should be maintained in a central secured location so that the records are accessible for emergency purposes and preventative maintenance. A detailed map of the system showing the treatment plants, water sources, storage facilities, supply lines, interconnections, and other information that would be useful in an emergency should also be readily available. Check here if these records and maps exist and staff can access the documents in the event of an emergency.

C. Procedure for Augmenting Water Supplies. List all available sources of water that can be used to augment or replace existing sources in an emergency. In the case of a municipality, this information should be contained in a notification and warning standard operating procedure maintained by the warning point for that community. Copies of cooperative agreements should be maintained with your copy of the plan and include in Attachment . Be sure to include information on any physical or chemical problems that may limit interconnections to other sources of water. Approvals from the MN Department of Health are required for interconnections and reuse of water.

TABLE 7 (A) Public Water Supply Systems – List interconnections with other public water supply systems that can supply water in an emergency.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
City of Blaine	1 MGD	None
City of Moundsview	1 MGD	None

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 7 (B) - Private Water Sources – List other sources of water available in an emergency.

Name	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
No private sources		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

D. Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures. The plan must include procedures to address gradual decreases in water supply as well as emergencies and the sudden loss of water due to line breaks, power failures, sabotage, etc. During periods of limited water supplies public water suppliers are required to allocate water based on the priorities established in Minnesota Statutes 103G.261.

Water Use Priorities (Minnesota Statutes 103G.261)	
First Priority.	Domestic water supply, excluding industrial and commercial uses of municipal water supply, and use for power production that meets contingency requirements.
	<i>NOTE:</i> Domestic use is defined (MN Rules 6115.0630, Subp. 9), as use for general household purposes for human needs such as cooking, cleaning, drinking, washing, and waste disposal, and uses for on-farm livestock watering excluding commercial livestock operations which use more than 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.
Second Priority.	Water uses involving consumption of less than 10,000 gallons per day.
Third Priority.	Agricultural irrigation and processing of agricultural products.
Fourth Priority.	Power production in excess of the use provided for in the contingency plan under first priority.
Fifth Priority.	Uses, other than agricultural irrigation, processing of agricultural products, and power production.
Sixth Priority.	Non-essential uses. These uses are defined by Minnesota Statutes 103G.291 as lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation, and other non-essential uses.

List the statutory water use priorities along with any local priorities (hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) in Table 8. Water used for human needs at hospitals, nursing homes and similar types of facilities should be designated as a high priority to be maintained in an emergency. Local allocation priorities will need to address water used for human needs at other types of facilities such as hotels, office buildings, and manufacturing plants. The volume of water and other types of water uses at these facilities must be carefully considered. After reviewing the data, common sense should dictate local allocation priorities to protect domestic requirements over certain types of economic needs. In Table 8, list the priority ranking, average day demand and demand reduction potential for each customer category (modify customer categories if necessary).

Table 8 — Water Use Priorities

Customer Category	Allocation Priority	Average Day Demand (GPD)	Demand Reduction Potential (GPD)
Residential	1	348,000	104,000
Institutional	2	66,000	10,000
Commercial	3	301,000	50,000
Industrial	4	0	-
Irrigation	5	0	-
Wholesale		0	-
Non-essential	6	38,000	38,000
	TOTALS	753,000	202,000

GPD – Gallons per Day

Demand Reduction Potential. The demand reduction potential for residential use will typically be the base demand during the winter months when water use for non-essential uses such as lawn watering do not occur. The difference between summer and winter demands typically defines the demand reduction that can be achieved by eliminating non-essential uses. In extreme emergency situations lower priority water uses must be restricted or eliminated to protect first priority domestic water requirements. Short-term demand reduction potential should be based on average day demands for customer categories within each priority class.

Triggers for Allocation and Demand Reduction Actions. Triggering levels must be defined for implementing emergency responses, including supply augmentation, demand reduction, and water allocation. Examples of triggers include: water demand >100% of storage, water level in well(s) below a certain elevation, treatment capacity reduced 10% etc. Each trigger should have a quantifiable indicator and actions can have multiple stages such as mild, moderate and severe responses. Check each trigger below that is used for implementing emergency responses and for each trigger indicate the actions to be taken at various levels or stages of severity in Table 9.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Demand | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Main Break |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment Capacity | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Production |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storage Capacity | <input type="checkbox"/> Security Breach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater Levels | <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water Flows or Levels | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list in Table 9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pump, Booster Station or Well Out of Service | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Governor's Executive Order – Critical Water Deficiency (required by statute) | |

Table 9 — Demand Reduction Procedures

Condition	Trigger(s)	Actions
Stage 1 (Mild)	On going-No trigger	Summer sprinkling ban for odd & even days.
Stage 2 (Moderate)	Daily demand	Sprinkling ban for odd & even day & a ban between the hours of 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily.
Stage 3 (Severe)	High demand	Total sprinkling ban, urge limited use of water.
Critical Water Deficiency (M.S. 103G.291)	Executive Order by Governor & as provided in above triggers	Stage 1: Restrict lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other nonessential uses Stage 2: Suspend lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other nonessential uses

Note: The potential for water availability problems during the onset of a drought are almost impossible to predict. Significant increases in demand should be balanced with preventative measures to conserve supplies in the event of prolonged drought conditions.

Notification Procedures. List methods that will be used to inform customers regarding conservation requests, water use restrictions, and suspensions. Customers should be aware of emergency procedures and responses that they may need to implement.

The City Council may impose emergency regulations pertaining to the conservation of water by resolution of the City council and by giving notice by publication or by posting notice at the city offices and other public places as directed by the council. Also use of the city's electronic billboard, local newspapers, cable TV and radio announcements could be used to notify the city

of emergency regulations.

E. Enforcement. Minnesota Statutes require public water supply authorities to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions during periods of critical water shortages.

**Public Water Supply Appropriation During Deficiency.
Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, Subdivision 1.**

Declaration and conservation.

(a) If the governor determines and declares by executive order that there is a critical water deficiency, public water supply authorities appropriating water must adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions within their jurisdiction that are consistent with rules adopted by the commissioner.

(b) The restrictions must limit lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation, and other nonessential uses, and have appropriate penalties for failure to comply with the restrictions.

An ordinance that has been adopted or a draft ordinance that can be quickly adopted to comply with the critical water deficiency declaration must be included in the plan (include with other ordinances in Attachment 7 for Part III, Item 4). Enforcement responsibilities and penalties for non-compliance should be addressed in the critical water deficiency ordinance.

Sample regulations are available at www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters

Authority to Implement Water Emergency Responses. Emergency responses could be delayed if city council or utility board actions are required. Standing authority for utility or city managers to implement water restrictions can improve response times for dealing with emergencies. Who has authority to implement water use restrictions in an emergency?

- Utility Manager City Manager City Council or Utility Board
 Other (describe):

Emergency Preparedness. If city or utility managers do not have standing authority to implement water emergency responses, please indicate any intentions to delegate that authority. Also indicate any other measures that are being considered to reduce delays for implementing emergency responses.

The City Manager/Administrator has authority to implement water emergency responses. These responses are published un the Spring Lake Park/Blaine Life newspaper and the city's newsletter. For shorter duration reduction measures, the City will notify the newspapers, cable TV and can list it on the electronic billboard.

PART III. WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Water conservation programs are intended to reduce demand for water, improve the efficiency in use and reduce losses and waste of water. Long-term conservation measures that improve overall water use efficiencies can help reduce the need for short-term conservation measures. Water conservation is an important part of water resource management and can also help utility managers satisfy the ever-increasing demands being placed on water resources.

Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, requires public water suppliers to implement demand reduction measures before seeking approvals to construct new wells or increases in authorized volumes of water. Minnesota Rules 6115.0770, require water users to employ the best available means and practices to promote the efficient use of water. Conservation programs can be cost effective when compared to the generally higher costs of developing new sources of supply or expanding water and/or wastewater treatment plant capacities.

A. Conservation Goals. The following section establishes goals for various measures of water demand. The programs necessary to achieve the goals will be described in the following section.

Unaccounted Water (calculate five year averages with data from Table 1)		
Average annual volume unaccounted water for the last 5 years	720000	gallons
Average percent unaccounted water for the last 5 years	5.02	percent
AWWA recommends that unaccounted water not exceed 10%. Describe goals to reduce unaccounted water if the average of the last 5 years exceeds 10%.		
N/A, we're under 10 %.		

Residential Gallons Per Capita Demand (GPCD)		
Average residential GPCD use for the last 5 years (use data from Table 1)	75.25	GPCD
In 2002, average residential GPCD use in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area was 75 GPCD. Describe goals to reduce residential demand if the average for the last 5 years exceeds 75 GPCD.		
We could only average the last 4 years, as information from 2002 & 2003 was unavailable, but we were just slightly over the metro average by .25. Based on this, there is really no need to set our sites on reducing demand.		

Total Per Capita Demand: From Table 1, is the trend in overall per capita demand over the past 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> increasing or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing? If total GPCD is increasing, describe the goals to lower overall per capita demand or explain the reasons for the increase.
Its about the same.

Peak Demands (calculate average ratio for last five years using data from Table 1)	
Average maximum day to average day ratio	

If peak demands exceed a ratio of 2.6, describe the goals for lowering peak demands.

B. Water Conservation Programs. Describe all short-term conservation measures that are available for use in an emergency and long-term measures to improve water use efficiencies for each of the six conservation program elements listed below. Short-term demand reduction measures must be included in the emergency response procedures and must be in support of, and part of, a community all-hazard emergency operation plan.

1. **Metering.** The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that every water utility meter all water taken into its system and all water distributed from its system at its customer’s point of service. An effective metering program relies upon periodic performance testing, repair, repair and maintenance of all meters. AWWA also recommends that utilities conduct regular water audits to ensure accountability. Complete Table 10 (A) regarding the number and maintenance of customer meters.

TABLE 10 (A) Customer Meters

	Number of Connections	Number of Metered Connections	Meter testing schedule (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years)
Residential	1968	1968	3	3-5 yrs / 15-20 yrs
Institutional	17	15	3	New-3yrs / 15-20
Commercial	244	244	3	3-5 / 15-20
Industrial	7	7	3	3-5 / 15-20
Public Facilities				/
Other				/
TOTALS	2236	2234		

Unmetered Systems. Provide an estimate of the cost to install meters and the projected water savings from metering water use. Also indicate any plans to install meters.
We have completed installing radio receivers on all the city water meters and this provides accurate readings for our quarterly bill process. There has been some construction at the local high school and they installed one new meter, that replaced several smaller meters. Other than

that, we may have a few requests for irrigation meters.

TABLE 10 (B) Water Source Meters

	Number of Meters	Meter testing schedule (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years)
Water Source (wells/intakes)	4	3	/
Treatment Plant			/

2. **Unaccounted Water.** Water audits are intended to identify, quantify, and verify water and revenue losses. The volume of unaccounted-for water should be evaluated each billing cycle. The AWWA recommends a goal of ten percent or less for unaccounted-for water. Water audit procedures are available from the AWWA and MN Rural Water Association.

Frequency of water audits: each billing cycle yearly other:

Leak detection and survey: every year every years periodic as needed
 Year last leak detection survey completed:

Reducing Unaccounted Water. List potential sources and efforts being taken to reduce unaccounted water. If unaccounted water exceeds 10% of total withdrawals, include the timeframe for completing work to reduce unaccounted water to 10% or less.

N/A

3. **Conservation Water Rates.** Plans must include the current rate structure for all customers and provide information on any proposed rate changes. Discuss the basis for current price levels and rates, including cost of service data, and the impact current rates have on conservation.

Billing Frequency: Monthly Bimonthly Quarterly
 Other (describe):

Volume included in base rate or service charge: 18,000 gallons or cubic feet

Conservation Rate Structures

- Increasing block rate: rate per unit increases as water use increases
- Seasonal rate: higher rates in summer to reduce peak demands
- Service charge or base fee that does not include a water volume

Conservation Neutral Rate Structure

- Uniform rate: rate per unit is the same regardless of volume

Non-conserving Rate Structures

- Service charge or base fee that includes a large volume of water
- Declining block rate: rate per unit decreases as water use increases
- Flat rate: one fee regardless of how much water is used (unmetered)

Other (describe):

Water Rates Evaluated: every year every 3years no schedule
 Date of last rate change: 2006

Declining block (the more water used, the cheaper the rate) and flat (one fee for an unlimited

volume of water) rates should be phased out and replaced with conservation rates. Incorporating a seasonal rate structure and the benefits of a monthly billing cycle should also be considered along with the development of an emergency rate structure that could be quickly implemented to encourage conservation in an emergency.

Current Water Rates. Include a copy of the actual rate structure in Attachment _____ or list current water rates including base/service fees and volume charges below.
Water rate-all user classifications: \$35.37 for 0-18,000 gal.qtrly & \$1.60 per 1,000 gal.over 18,000. Treatment plant-all users: \$15.48-0-18,000 gal.qtrly & \$.86 per 1,000 gal.over 18,000. Sewer-\$52.80/Qtrly/per Unit:single family,townhome & similar residential. Min.\$52.80/Qtrly for 18,000 gal.or Apts., Institutional,Commerical & Industrial and \$2.68 for each 1,000 gal. over 18,000. Attachment C.

Non-conserving Rate Structures. Provide justification for the rate structure and its impact on reducing demands or indicate intentions including the timeframe for adopting a conservation rate structure.

4. **Regulation.** Plans should include regulations for short-term reductions in demand and long-term improvements in water efficiencies. Sample regulations are available from DNR Waters. Copies of adopted regulations or proposed restrictions should be included in Attachment _____ of the plan. Indicate any of the items below that are required by local regulations and also indicate if the requirement is applied each year or just in emergencies.

- Time of Day: no watering between _____ am/pm and _____ am/pm (reduces evaporation) year around seasonal emergency only
- Odd/Even: (helps reduce peak demand) year around seasonal emergency only
- Water waste prohibited (no runoff from irrigation systems)
Describe ordinance:
- Limitations on turf areas for landscaping (reduces high water use turf areas)
Describe ordinance:
- Soil preparation (such as 4”-6” of organic soil on new turf areas with sandy soil)
Describe ordinance:
- Tree ratios (plant one tree for every _____ square feet to reduce turf evapotranspiration)
Describe ordinance:
- Prohibit irrigation of medians or areas less than 8 feet wide
Describe ordinance:
- Permit required to fill swimming pool every year emergency only
- Other (describe):

State and Federal Regulations (mandated)

Rainfall sensors on landscape irrigation systems. Minnesota Statute 103G.298 requires “All automatically operated landscape irrigation systems shall have furnished and installed technology that inhibits or interrupts operation of the landscape irrigation system during periods of sufficient moisture. The technology must be adjustable either by the end user or the professional practitioner of landscape irrigation services.”

Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures. The 1992 Federal Energy Policy Act established manufacturing standards for water efficient plumbing fixtures, including toilets, urinals, faucets, and aerators.

Enforcement. Are ordinances enforced? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, indicate how ordinances are enforced along with any penalties for non-compliance.
--

Th City issues a warning for the first offense and a \$25.00 fine is imposed for sprinkling ban violations. This fine is determined by the city council and is an administrative offense. There is no resolution regarding sprinkling bans.

5. **Education and Information Programs.** Customers should be provided information on how to improve water use efficiencies a minimum of two times per year. Information should be provided at appropriate times to address peak demands. Emergency notices and educational materials on how to reduce water use should be available for quick distribution during an emergency. If any of the methods listed in the table below are used to provide water conservation tips, indicate the number of times that information is provided each year and attach a list of education efforts used for the last three years.

Current Education Programs	Times/Year
Billing inserts or tips printed on the actual bill	1-4x
Consumer Confidence Reports	1x
Local news papers	1-2x
Community news letters	2x
Direct mailings (water audit/retrofit kits, showerheads, brochures)	
Information at utility and public buildings	Upon request
Public Service Announcements	
Cable TV Programs	
Demonstration projects (landscaping or plumbing)	
K-12 Education programs (Project Wet, Drinking Water Institute)	
School presentations	
Events (children’s water festivals, environmental fairs)	1
Community education	
Water Week promotions	
Information provided to groups that tour the water treatment plant	
Website (include address: (ci.spring-lake-park.mn.us)	Yes
Targeted efforts (large volume users, users with large increases)	
Notices of ordinances (include tips with notices)	Upon request & online
Emergency conservation notices (recommended)	During tier II or III
Other: Annual Drinking Water Report	1

List education efforts for the last three years in Attachment _____ of the plan. Be sure to indicate whether educational efforts are on-going and which efforts were initiated as an emergency or drought management effort.

Proposed Education Programs. Describe any additional efforts planned to provide conservation information to customers a minimum of twice per year (required if there are no current efforts).
There are no additional education programs currently being planned.

A packet of conservation tips and information can be obtained by contacting DNR Waters or the Minnesota Rural Water Association (MRWA). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) www.awwa.org or www.waterwiser.org also has excellent materials on water conservation that are available in a number of formats. You can contact the MRWA 800/367-6792, the AWWA bookstore 800/926-7337 or DNR Waters 651/259-5703 for information regarding educational materials and formats that are available.

6. **Retrofitting Programs.** Education and incentive programs aimed at replacing inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances can help reduce per capita water use as well as energy costs. It is recommended that communities develop a long-term plan to retrofit public buildings with water efficient plumbing fixtures and that the benefits of retrofitting be included in public education programs. You may also want to contact local electric or gas suppliers to see if they are interested in developing a showerhead distribution program for customers in your service area.

A study by the AWWA Research Foundation (Residential End Uses of Water, 1999) found that the average indoor water use for a non-conserving home is 69.3 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). The average indoor water use in a conserving home is 45.2 gpcd and most of the decrease in water use is related to water efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances that can reduce water, sewer and energy costs. In Minnesota, certain electric and gas providers are required (Minnesota Statute 216B.241) to fund programs that will conserve energy resources and some utilities have distributed water efficient showerheads to customers to help reduce energy demands required to supply hot water.

Retrofitting Programs. Describe any education or incentive programs to encourage the retrofitting of inefficient plumbing fixtures (toilets, showerheads, faucets, and aerators) or appliances (washing machines).
We don't currently have retrofitting or education programs to encourage retrofitting of inefficient plumbing in the city. However, plumbing codes require all new homes & retrofitting of existing homes utilize compliant fixtures. Handouts for water conservation tips are available at the city and our printed in the newsletters.

Plan Approval. Water Supply Plans must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) every ten years. Please submit plans for approval to the following address:

DNR Waters
Water Permit Programs Supervisor
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4032

or Submit electronically to
wateruse@dnr.state.mn.us.

Adoption of Plan. All DNR plan approvals are contingent on the formal adoption of the plan by the city council or utility board. Please submit a certificate of adoption (example available) or other action adopting the plan.

Metropolitan Area communities are also required to submit these plans to the Metropolitan Council. Please see PART IV. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA PUBLIC SUPPLIERS.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

PART IV. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA PUBLIC SUPPLIERS

Minnesota Statute 473.859 requires water supply plans to be completed for all local units of government in the seven-county Metropolitan Area as part of the local comprehensive planning process. Much of the required information is contained in Parts I-III of these guidelines. However, the following additional information is necessary to make the water supply plans consistent with the Metropolitan Land Use Planning Act upon which local comprehensive plans are based. Communities should use the information collected in the development of their plans to evaluate whether or not their water supplies are being developed consistent with the Council's Water Resources Management Policy Plan.

Policies. Provide a statement(s) on the principles that will dictate operation of the water supply utility: for example, "It is the policy of the city to provide good quality water at an affordable rate, while assuring this use does not have a long-term negative resource impact."

The City of Spring Lake Park's goal is to provide all residents and property owners with safe drinking water at a reasonable cost.

Impact on the Local Comprehensive Plan. Identify the impact that the adoption of this water supply plan has on the rest of the local comprehensive plan, including implications for future growth of the community, economic impact on the community and changes to the comprehensive plan that might result.

The city has limited residential and economic growth, so we would expect the water emergency and conservation plant to have little or no impact on the local comprehensive plan.

Demand Projections

Year	Total Community Population	Population Served	Average Day Demand (MGD)	Maximum Day Demand (MGD)	Projected Demand (MGY)
2010	6□□□	6□□□	.77	2.2	280
2020	6710	6710	.77	2.2	280
2030	6910	6910 .77		2.2	280
Ultimate					

Population projections should be consistent with those in the Metropolitan Council's 2030 *Regional Development Framework* or the Communities 2008 Comprehensive Plan update. If population served differs from total population, explain in detail why the difference (i.e., service to other communities, not complete service within community etc.).

PLAN SUBMITTAL AND REVIEW OF THE PLAN

The plan will be reviewed by the Council according to the sequence outlined in Minnesota Statutes 473.175. **Prior to submittal to the Council, the plan must be submitted to adjacent**

governmental units for a 60-day review period. Following submittal, the Council determines if the plan is complete for review within 15 days. If incomplete, the Council will notify the community and request the necessary information. When complete the Council will complete its review within 60 days or a mutually agreed upon extension. The community officially adopts the plan after the Council provides its comments.

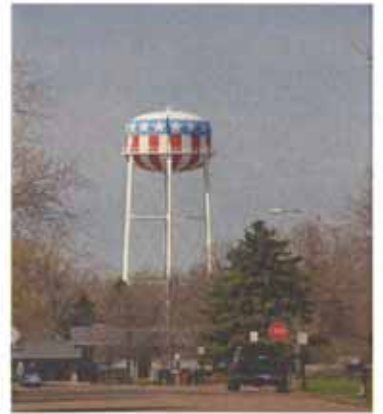
Plans can be submitted electronically to the Council; however, the review process will not begin until the Council receives a paper copy of the materials. Electronic submissions can be via a CD, 3 ½” floppy disk or to the email address below. Metropolitan communities should submit their plans to:

Reviews Coordinator
Metropolitan Council
390 Robert St,
St. Paul, MN 55101

electronically to:
watersupply@metc.state.mn.us

Appendix E Capital Improvement Plan

Draft



Capital Improvement Plan



City of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota

January 28, 2005

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Springsted provides high quality, independent financial and management advisory services to public and non-profit organizations, and works with them in the long-term process of building their communities on a fiscally sound and well-managed basis.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 28, 2005

Ms. Barbara Nelson, City Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer
Spring Lake Park City Hall
1301 – 81st Avenue NE
Spring Lake Park, MN 55432-2116

Re: **Capital Improvement Plan**

Dear Ms. Nelson:

Springsted Incorporated was retained to assist the City in developing a financing plan for the City's 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Plan. The enclosed report outlines the City's projected expenditures for infrastructure and other major capital expenditures, and identifies the funding sources and timing of each expenditure or project.

We would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide these services to the City.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Bob Thistle' followed by a small monogram 'JH'.

Bob Thistle, Executive Vice President
Client Representative

1 Executive Summary

The purpose of this study is to assist the City of Spring Lake Park in developing a financing plan for the City's 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Plan. This report outlines the major capital projects and equipment purchases anticipated by the City over the next five years and sources of funding the plan.

Traditionally, the purpose of capital improvement planning has been to maximize the use of the City's financial resources in funding capital improvements.

The City has used a number of available options for financing the cost of the anticipated capital improvements. These include:

- Property tax levy
- User Fees
- Municipal State Aid
- Grants and contributions
- Debt financing

The Capital Improvement Plan anticipates approximately \$10.4 million of expenditures over the 5-year planning period. Anticipated capital expenditures for the years 2005 through 2009 are as follows:

• 2005:	\$ 3,941,913
• 2006:	\$ 1,835,116
• 2007:	\$ 2,074,219
• 2008:	\$ 2,160,835
• 2009:	<u>\$ 356,340</u>
TOTAL	\$10,368,423

It is important to point out that while the City has developed a Capital Improvement Plan, the plan represents a conceptual perspective of the City's capital improvement needs over the next 5 years and as such is a planning tool. The presence of any particular capital expenditure and the designation of an anticipated funding source or sources does not authorize the acquisition of the asset. The actual acquisition must be specifically authorized by the City Council.

The conclusions and recommendations resulting from this study are based on information provided to Springsted Incorporated. The City will need to periodically review and update the Capital Improvement Plan to reflect the actual cost of the anticipated capital improvements and to incorporate any changes in the capital improvements and/or their anticipated costs.

2 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to develop a financing plan for the City of Spring Lake Park's 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Plan. This report outlines the major capital projects and equipment purchases anticipated by the City over the next five years.

The City has projected \$10,368,423 in capital expenditures and improvement projects from 2005 through 2009. The projected funding sources of the proposed CIP is as follows:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
General Fund	62,383	80,457	143,969	256,535	40,000	583,344
CIP Bonds - City	362,400	55,000	24,000	-	-	441,400
Special Assessments	442,000	426,000	758,250	598,500	-	2,224,750
G.O. Improvement Bonds	94,000	240,900	168,500	398,500	-	901,900
2007 Equipment Certificate	-	-	-	402,100	200,000	602,100
CIP Bonds - Fire	733,829	162,451	-	-	-	896,280
Equipment Certificates - Fire	-	-	-	-	21,340	21,340
Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	433,000	49,500	758,000	153,000	-	1,393,500
Revolving Fund	270,000	-	-	-	-	270,000
Sealcoating Fund	65,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	65,000	310,000
Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	117,500	468,600	-	-	-	586,100
Storm Water Fund	16,750	-	-	-	-	16,750
Water Fund	1,000,000	-	-	17,500	-	1,017,500
Sewer Fund	-	-	-	17,500	-	17,500
Liquor Fund	174,200	15,000	-	-	-	189,200
Election Fund	-	28,000	-	-	-	28,000
Cable Fund	-	65,209	-	-	-	65,209
Park Improvements Funds	8,500	12,500	36,000	15,000	16,500	88,500
Building Fund	14,500	11,000	-	-	-	25,500
Donations/ Grants/Other	10,750	160,500	125,500	242,200	13,500	552,450
2002 Equipment Certificate	137,100	-	-	-	-	137,100
Total	3,941,913	1,835,116	2,074,219	2,160,835	356,340	10,368,423

Purpose

A capital improvement is simply a major expenditure of city funds for the acquisition or construction of a needed addition to the City's physical facility, which has a useful life of 5 years or more. A capital improvement plan is a document designed to anticipate capital expenditures and schedule them over a five-year period so that they may be purchased in the most efficient and cost effective method possible. A CIP allows the matching of expenditures with anticipated income. As potential expenditures are reviewed, the City considers the benefits, costs, alternatives, and impact on operating expenditures.

Spring Lake Park believes the capital improvement process is an important element of responsible fiscal management. Major capital expenditures can be anticipated and coordinated so as to minimize potentially adverse financial impacts caused by the timing and magnitude of capital outlays. This coordination of capital expenditures is important to the City in achieving its goals of adequate physical assets and sound fiscal management. In these fiscally difficult times good planning is essential for the wise use of limited financial resources.

The Capital Improvement Plan is designed to be updated on an annual basis early in the budgetary process. In this manner, it becomes an ongoing fiscal planning tool that continually anticipates future capital expenditures and funding sources.

Process

The Capital Improvement Planning process is as follows; the City Council authorizes the preparation of the Capital Improvement Plan. The City Administrator is instructed to assemble the capital expenditures to be undertaken within the next five years. The City Council then reviews the expenditures according to their priority, fiscal impact, and available funding. From this information, a preliminary Capital Improvement Plan is prepared. A public hearing is held to solicit input from citizens and other governmental units. Changes are made based on that input, and a final project list is established.

The City Council then prepares a plan based on the available funding sources. If general obligation bonding is necessary, the city works with its financial advisor to prepare a bond sale and repayment schedule. Over the life of the CIP, once the funding, including proceeds from the bond sales becomes available, the individual capital expenditures can be made.

In subsequent years, the process is repeated as expenditures are completed and new needs arise. Capital improvement planning generally looks five years into the future.

For a City to use its authority to finance capital expenditures using general obligation capital improvement bonds, it must meet the requirements provided by Chapter 475.521. Specifically, the City Council must approve a sale of capital improvement bonds by a 3/5ths majority. In addition, it must hold a public hearing for public

comment. Notice of such hearing must be published in the official newspaper of the City at least 14 days, but not more than 28 days prior to the date of the public hearing.

Although a referendum is not required, a reverse referendum is allowable. If a petition bearing the signatures of 5 percent of the votes cast in the last general election requesting a vote on the issuance of bonds is received by the City Administrator within 30 days after the public hearing, a referendum vote on the issuance of the bonds shall be called.

3 Financing Alternatives

The City has a number of options available to finance the cost of capital improvements. In this section of the report we will provide a brief overview of these alternatives.

Property Tax Levy

The City can designate a portion of its property tax levy each year toward the acquisition of capital improvements. This is generally referred to as pay-as-you-go financing. The pay-as-you-go method of financing is useful for smaller projects where the cost of the capital improvement has a negligible effect on the property tax rates or user fees or where improvements provide very short-term benefits or whose useful life is short. The use of pay-as-you-go financing allows a jurisdiction to minimize the total acquisition cost of a capital expenditure by using accumulated funds on hand to avoid interest cost on borrowed funds. The pay-as-you-go method delays the improvement until adequate funds are available. This may mean increased costs due to inflation.

User Fees

The Water Charges and Sewer Charges provide sources of revenue to finance the projected capital expenditures related to these utilities. The Capital Improvement Plan projects both pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing in these utilities.

Municipal State Aid

Municipal State Aid (M.S.A.) is a program where the cities whose population exceeds 5,000 receive funding from the State for the maintenance and construction of certain designated streets within the city. The source of the funding is the State gasoline tax. The City currently receives an annual construction allotment of approximately \$110,000 annually. In addition, the City has carried over MSA construction allotments. At the beginning of 2005, the City is estimated to have approximately \$400,000 in MSA funds available from previous years.

Other Financing Sources

In addition to the financing sources listed above, the City has the ability to fund various capital expenditures and improvements with other sources of revenue.

Additional funding sources are available for street related projects in the City's Revolving Fund, Seal Coating Fund, and Highway 10 (Turn Back) Funds.

Other available funding sources include the City's Election Fund, Cable Fund, Park Improvements Funds, Police Forfeiture Fund, Building Renewal and Replacement Fund, and matching funds from the Watershed districts, grants and donations.

Debt Financing

The City can issue debt to finance capital improvements within certain statutory limits. This is generally referred to as pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-use financing relies on the use of the City's ability to leverage relatively small initial cash outlays to obtain funds from investors to finance a capital project. The investors are repaid over time from revenues charged against beneficiaries of the capital project. The alternatives available to the City for debt financing are listed below.

General Obligation Bonds/Equipment Certificates

A general obligation is as an obligation that pledges the full faith and credit of the City to the payment of principal and interest. The bond owner correctly understands this to mean that all available assets and resources of the City, including the unlimited power to tax, will be used by the issuer to fulfill the contract to pay back the amount of the bond with the amount of interest agreed upon. The security for a general obligation bond is the pledge of those resources and taxing powers.

Revenue Bonds

A revenue bond pledges to pay the bond owner principal and interest only from a specified source of revenues most often from the facility or enterprise financed by the bond proceeds. The City gives the owner additional assurances in the bond documents that it will operate the facility efficiently and impose the necessary charges for the use of the facility to insure prompt and full payment of the bond and gives the holder rights to enforce those assurances, or "covenants," as they are known. This type of bond is used typically for self-supporting utilities, such as electric utilities, recreational facilities and municipal liquor stores. Revenue bonds typically also carry higher interest rates than general obligations because of the slightly higher risk of repayment. Normally, "net" revenues are pledged, but a gross revenue pledge is permitted by some statutes.

Cities may also issue tax increment revenue bonds payable solely from the tax increment generated by the TIF financing district, or in some instances even issue sales tax revenue bonds.

General Obligation Revenue Bonds

A general obligation revenue bond pledges both the City's full faith and credit and the revenues of the facility or the enterprise financed by the bond proceeds. Presumably, this should result in more favorable interest rates because of the enhanced security, but experience has shown that the bond investor looks primarily to the general obligation pledge in analyzing the underlying credit.

Other common bonds of this type, although not generally known as such, are general obligation improvement bonds and general obligation tax increment bonds that pledge special assessments against benefited property or tax increments from a financing district as security. These bonds are viewed by the investor as straight general obligations since the special assessments and increments are roughly equivalent to property taxes in their imposition and collection. General obligation improvement bonds require that no less than 20% of the project costs must come from special assessments levied against benefiting properties.

Laws Governing Bonds

The issuance of bonds by cities are governed by laws at both the federal level and at the state level in which the issuing City is located. The federal laws apply to all bonds issued regardless of the state in which the City is located. The basic statute governing Minnesota municipal bonds is Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 475. The principal provisions of Chapter 475 are as follows:

Debt Limit

Municipalities, except cities of the first class and school districts, may not incur debt in excess of 2% of the market value of taxable property in the municipality. The limit is 10% in first class cities and school districts. But subtracted from this overall 2% limit are almost all debt obligations for which some other source of revenue is pledged as security. Thus, improvement bonds, tax increment bonds, utility revenue bonds, pure revenue bonds and similar bonds may be issued without regard to the debt limit. The result is that, with only a few exceptions, the only types of obligations subject to the debt limit are general obligation bonds payable solely from ad valorem property taxes. The legal debt limit has nothing to do with the practical debt limit of a municipality, which is the debt burden beyond which the creditworthiness of the municipality is put in question.

Voter Approval

Another general rule in the bond code is that the issuance of bonds must be approved by a majority of voters voting on the question. But as in the case of the debt limit, a number of exceptions limit this rule to a very few bond issues. The exceptions are:

- bonds to pay a judgment;
- refunding bonds;
- improvement bonds or tax increment bonds where special assessments or tax increments pay at least 20% of the cost of the project financed;
- revenue bonds;
- bonds issued under a charter provision or statute that permits the issuance without an election;

The effect of those exceptions is that, in almost all cases, only general obligation bonds payable solely from ad valorem property taxes need be approved by the voters. However, in some cases a public hearing is required.

If a bond election fails, the same question for the same amount may not be resubmitted to the voters for six months, and if it fails a second time, a one-year delay is required. The statute read literally means that a change of \$1 in the amount would permit an early resubmission, but general practice requires at least a 5% adjustment in amount or a substantive change in the purpose.

4 Capital Project Uses

In generating financing alternatives for the capital improvement plan, the City should review the purpose of each capital improvement project. The funding source for each project should be related to the intended use of the project. Below is the City's CIP, shown by projected uses of each project, as provided by the City.

2005	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	CIP Bonds - Fire	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Revolving Fund	Sealcoating Fund	Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	Storm Water Fund	Water Fund	Liquor Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/ Grants/ Other	2002 Equipment Certificate	Total
Air Compressor	Building																5,000	5,000
Carpet Scrubber	Building																1,000	1,000
Sliding Door for CCB	Building														4,500		4,500	9,000
Surveillance System	Building	10,000																10,000
Building Total		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	10,500	25,000
Building Repairs - Stations 1 & 2	Fire	1,067																1,067
Chief Officer Vehicle	Fire	3,414																3,414
Command Van for Fire Department	Fire					37,345												37,345
Fire Engine #2	Fire					48,015												48,015
Fire Station 3 Consolidation/ Construction	Fire					648,469												648,469
Joint Training Site	Fire																	
Classroom	Fire	4,268																4,268
Tone Alert Pagers	Fire	2,134																2,134
Fire Total		10,883	-	-	-	733,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744,713
Receiving Area (Cooler Racks; Blowers; Compressors; Receiving Desk & Chair)	Liquor												48,000					48,000
Smoke Shop (Floor & Wall Treatments; Lighting; Cash Register Counter; Storage Shelves; Humidors)	Liquor												6,200					6,200
Liquor Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,200	-	-	-	-	54,200
Able Park Flower Garden	Parks													5,000				5,000
Aerator	Parks																2,000	2,000
Auger for Boncat	Parks																6,500	6,500
John Conda Park Bridge	Parks	15,000																15,000
Park Signs - Park Rules	Parks	2,000																2,000
Terrace Park Shelter	Parks																	
Electric Service with Motion Light	Parks													1,000				1,000
Terrace Park Sign	Parks													2,500				2,500
Landscaping	Parks													8,500				8,500
Parks Total		17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	-	-	-	34,000

2005	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	CIP Bonds - Fire	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Revolving Fund	Seacoasting Fund	Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	Storm Water Fund	Water Fund	Liquor Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/Grants/Other	2002 Equipment Certificate	Total
Computer/Server	Police																6,500	6,500
M16 Sights	Police																2,600	2,600
Marked Squad 2005	Police	24,500																24,500
New Entry	Police		340,400															340,400
New Entry Interior	Police		10,000															10,000
Surveillance System	Police														10,000			10,000
Police Total		24,500	360,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	9,100	384,000
Highway 10 Frontage Road Rehabilitation - Land Acquisition for Storm Water Pond	Storm Water									98,000								98,000
Manor Drive Regional Storm Water Pond	Storm Water			9,000							9,000					2,000		20,000
McKinley Street Storm Water Feature - Spring Lake	Storm Water										7,750					8,750		16,500
Police Station Expansion - Boulevard Infiltration Feature along 81st Avenue	Storm Water		12,000															12,000
Storm Water Total		-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	96,000	16,750	-	-	-	-	10,750	-	146,500
81st Avenue Rehabilitation Able Street to Pleasant View Drive	Streets			433,000	94,000		433,000											960,000
Boom Truck	Streets																30,000	30,000
City Hall Parking Lot Rehabilitation	Streets							270,000										270,000
Highway 10 Frontage Roads Rehabilitation - Feasibility Study	Streets									19,500								19,500
Liquor Store Parking Lot Rehabilitation	Streets												120,000					120,000
Portable Sand Blaster	Streets								65,000								4,000	69,000
Seal Coat Program	Streets																15,000	15,000
Snowplow for #2	Streets																60,000	60,000
Water Truck	Streets												120,000				100,000	1,543,500
Streets Total		-	-	433,000	94,000	-	433,000	270,000	65,000	19,500	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Water Tower Rehabilitation	Water											1,000,000						1,000,000
Water Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,750	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Grand Total		62,383	362,400	442,000	94,000	733,829	433,000	270,000	65,000	117,500	16,750	1,000,000	174,200	8,500	14,500	10,750	137,100	3,941,913

2006	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	CIP Bonds - Fire	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Sealcoating Fund	Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	Liquor Fund	Election Fund	Cable Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/ Grants/ Other	Total
Cable Equipment	Administration											65,209				65,209
Council Chambers Restoration	Administration		50,000													50,000
Front Entry Furniture	Administration		5,000													5,000
Visually Impaired Voting	Administration								28,000							28,000
Administration Total			55,000						28,000			65,209				148,209
Dumpster Enclosure	Building													6,000		6,000
Building Total														6,000		6,000
Fire Engine #1	Fire						48,015									48,015
Fire Station 3 Consolidation/ Construction	Fire															
Prevention Utility Vehicle	Fire	4,055				114,436										114,436
Water Rescue Equipment	Fire	6,402														6,402
Fire Total		10,457				182,451										172,907
Luncheonroom (Table & Chairs; Sink; Counter; Flooring; Refrigerator; Wall Treatment; Cabinetry)	Liquor									6,000						6,000
Office Furnishings (Desks; Chairs; Storage Cabinets; File Cabinets; Printers; PCs)	Liquor									9,000						9,000
Liquor Total										15,000						15,000
Able Park Hockey Light Fixture Replacement	Parks	12,500													12,500	25,000
Able Park Hockey Rink	Parks	25,000													25,000	50,000
John Conde Park - Replace Flower Beds	Parks	2,500											2,500			5,000
Lakeside Lions Park Flower Garden	Parks													8,000		8,000
Lakeside Lions Park Renovation	Parks													100,000		100,000
Terrace Park Flower Garden - North Parking Lot	Parks												5,000			5,000
Terrace Park Sidewalk & Seating Area by Playground; Replace Basketball Court	Parks	5,000														10,000
Terrace Park Tennis/Basketball Court Renovation	Parks	15,000													15,000	30,000
Parks Total		60,000											12,500		160,500	233,000

2006	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	CIP Bonds - Fire	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Sealcoating Fund	Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	Liquor Fund	Election Fund	Cable Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/ Grants/ Other	Total
	Carpet													5,000		5,000
	Police													5,000		5,000
	Police Total															
	Arthur Street Rehabilitation			49,500	11,000		49,500									
	Streets															
	City Retaining Walls	10,000														10,000
	Highway 10 Frontage Roads Rehabilitation - Construction			239,000	117,400				488,600							
	Streets															
	Highway 65 East Service Drive Rehabilitation			137,500	112,500											
	Streets															
	Seal Coat Program							60,000								60,000
	Streets Total	10,000		426,000	240,900		49,500	60,000	488,600							1,255,000
	Grand Total	80,457	55,000	426,000	240,900	162,451	49,500	60,000	488,600	15,000	28,000	65,209	12,500	11,000	160,500	1,835,116

2007	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Sealcoating Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Donations/ Grants/Other	Total
Wildland Firefighting Equipment	Fire	7,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,469
Fire Total		7,469								7,469
Lakeside Lions Park Ballfield Lighting	Parks								50,000	50,000
Lakeside Lions Park Irrigation	Parks								30,000	30,000
Sanburnol Park Irrigation Expansion	Parks	30,000								30,000
Sanburnol Park Landscaping - SE Corner	Parks	20,000						10,000	10,000	40,000
Sanburnol Park Sidewalk Expansion	Parks	6,000								6,000
Terrace Park Hockey Light Fixture Replacement	Parks	12,500							12,500	25,000
Terrace Park Hockey Rink Concrete	Parks	20,000							20,000	40,000
Westwood Park Irrigation	Parks	25,000						25,000		50,000
Westwood Park Rainwater Garden - NW Corner	Parks							1,000	1,000	2,000
Westwood Park Sidewalks to Shelter, Playground & Flower Garden	Parks	3,000								3,000
Westwood Park Sign Landscaping	Parks	2,000								2,000
Parks Total		118,500	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	123,500	278,000
Police Station Expansion - Infiltration Feature Along Public Works Maintenance Yard	Storm Water		12,000							12,000
Police Station Expansion - Ribbon Infiltration Feature Around Ex. Wetland	Storm Water		12,000							12,000
Spring Lake Vegetative Buffer	Storm Water	8,000							2,000	10,000
Storm Water Total		8,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	34,000
City Retaining Walls	Streets	10,000								10,000
Monroe Street Rehabilitation	Streets			416,250	92,500	416,000				924,750
Seal Coat Program	Streets						60,000			60,000
Terrace Road Rehabilitation	Streets			342,000	76,000	342,000				760,000
Streets Total		10,000	-	758,250	168,500	758,000	60,000	-	-	1,754,750
Grand Total		143,969	24,000	758,250	168,500	758,000	60,000	36,000	125,500	2,074,219

2008	Dept.	General Fund	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	2007 Equipment Certificate	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Seacoating Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Donations/Grants/Other	Total
Chief Officer Vehicle	Fire	3,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,735
Computers (16)	Fire Total	3,735	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,735
	I.T.	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Able Park Building	Parks	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
John Condo Park - Irrigation	Parks	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
John Condo Park Trees	Parks	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	17,000
PW Truck #676 Replacement	Parks	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Sunbroom Park Grills & Picnic Tables	Parks	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Sunbroom Park Picnic Shelter with Restrooms	Parks	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500	45,000
Terrace Park Skate Board Equipment	Parks	15,000	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Toro 4550 Mower	Parks	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Toro Turf Sweeper	Parks	-	-	-	97,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	112,000
Parks Total		204,500	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	237,500	564,000
Computers	Police	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Copier	Police	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Digital Squad Video	Police	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Radar Units (2)	Police	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
Unmarked Vehicles - Replacements	Police	-	-	-	86,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,100
Police Total		-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Sewer Jetter	Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utility Truck with box and crane (#673)	Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	17,500
Sewer Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	17,500
John Condo Park - Infiltration Feature in Former Street Area	Storm Water	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	10,000
John Condo Park - Pond Aeration	Storm Water	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	25,000
John Condo Park - Vegetative Buffer on East Half of Pond	Storm Water	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	8,000
Storm Water Total		38,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	43,000
Able Street Rehabilitation	Streets	-	445,500	364,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	810,000
Chev 4x4 with plow & tool box (#675 1998)	Streets	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
City Retaining Walls	Streets	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Seal Coat Program	Streets	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
University Avenue Frontage Road Rehabilitation	Streets	10,000	153,000	34,000	40,000	153,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	540,000
Streets Total		20,000	598,500	398,500	80,000	153,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	1,260,000
Chev 2-Wheel Drive (# 672 - 1998)	Water	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Utility Truck with box and crane (#673)	Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	17,500
Water Total		-	-	-	30,000	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	47,500
Grand Total		256,535	598,500	398,500	402,100	153,000	60,000	17,500	17,500	15,000	242,200	2,160,835

2009	Dept.	General Fund	2007 Equipment Certificate	Equipment Certificates - Fire	Sealcoating Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Donations/Grants/Other	Future Equipment Certificate	Total
	Mini-Pumper			21,340					21,340
	Fire Total	-	-	21,340	-	-	-	-	21,340
	Network		10,000						10,000
	I.T. Total	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
	John Conde Park Flag Lighting and Relocation	1,000					1,000		2,000
	John Conde Park Flower Garden - East End	2,500				2,500			5,000
	John Conde Park Gazebo	12,500				6,250	6,250		25,000
	John Conde Park Path Lighting	12,500				6,250	6,250		25,000
	John Conde Park Sidewalk Extension to Gazebo	1,500				1,500			3,000
	Parks Total	30,000	-	-	-	16,500	13,500	-	60,000
	Bobcat (Replacement)		25,000						25,000
	Brush Chipper		40,000						40,000
	City Retaining Walls	10,000							10,000
	Seal Coat Program				65,000				65,000
	Street Sweeper		125,000						125,000
	Streets Total	10,000	190,000	-	65,000	-	-	-	265,000
	Grand Total	40,000	200,000	21,340	65,000	16,500	13,500	-	356,340

Future Years	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	Equipment Certificates - Fire	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Revolving Fund	Sealcoating Fund	G.O. Water Revenue Bonds	Sewer Fund	Liquor Fund	Election Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/ Grants/ Other	Future Equipment Certificate	Total
Copy Machine	Administration															20,000	20,000
Telephone System	Administration															32,000	32,000
Voting Machines	Administration																30,000
60 KW Generator (Used)	Administration Total															52,000	82,000
Building Sign	Building		10,000											65,000			65,000
Bullet Proof Glass	Building						10,000										20,000
Connect North and South Building	Building		200,000											6,000			6,000
Construct Storage for Public works	Building		200,000														200,000
Fire Sprinkler System	Building		250,000														250,000
Fuel Storage Tanks	Building															40,000	40,000
Replace Ceiling Tiles	Building																5,000
Replace Front Door	Building																100,000
Replace HVAC System	Building		660,000				10,000							216,000		40,000	926,000
Aerial Ladder Truck	Fire				96,030												96,030
Chief Officer Vehicle	Fire	9,070															9,070
Fire Engine	Fire				53,350												53,350
Mobile Air Utility Vehicle	Fire				21,340												21,340
Fire Total	Fire Total	9,070			170,720												179,790
Exterior Signage	Liquor										10,000						10,000
Sales Floor (Floor Treatment; Wall Shelving; Wine Racks; Cash Register Counters; Cigarette Racks; Free Standing Merchandisers)	Liquor										69,000						69,000
Security System (Upgrade to Digital Security System; Public Address Speakers & Cabling)	Liquor										20,000						20,000
Liquor Total	Liquor Total										99,000						99,000
Air Compressor	Parks															30,000	30,000
New Restroom	Parks															50,000	50,000
Sanborn Park Expansion	Parks												200,000				200,000
Terrace Park Building	Parks	150,000															150,000
Toro Workman	Parks															25,000	25,000
Westwood Park Ballfield Upgrade	Parks	12,500											12,500				25,000
Westwood Park Hall-Court	Parks	5,000													5,000		10,000
Basketball Court	Parks	167,500											212,500		355,000	105,000	840,000
Parks Total	Parks Total	167,500											212,500		355,000	105,000	840,000

Future Years	Dept.	General Fund	CIP Bonds - City	Special Assessments	Equipment Certificates - Fire	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Revolving Fund	Sealcoating Fund	G.O. Water Revenue Bonds	Sewer Fund	Liquor Fund	Election Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/ Grants/ Other	Future Equipment Certificate	Total
	Animal Control	5,000															5,000
	Curfew Center	15,000															15,000
	Lightbars															10,000	10,000
	Portable Radios															23,000	23,000
	Squad Radios															10,700	10,700
	Police Total	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,700	63,700
	Arthur Street Station									250,000							250,000
	Bluffs Lift Station									250,000							250,000
	Sewer Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
	83rd Avenue Rehabilitation - University Avenue to Terrace Road			58,500		71,000											129,500
	Cronkite Trailer (1998)															30,000	30,000
	Ford 377L (1998)															120,000	120,000
	Ford F350 (2004)															50,000	50,000
	Loader w/Bucket, Plow & Wfing															150,000	150,000
	Seal Coat Program							100,000									100,000
	Sterling (2004)															120,000	120,000
	Trackless (2004)															110,000	110,000
	Streets Total	-	-	58,500	-	71,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,000	809,500
	Water Treatment Plant								4,500,000								4,500,000
	Water Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
	Grand Total	196,570	660,000	58,500	170,720	71,000	10,000	100,000	4,500,000	500,000	99,000	30,000	212,500	216,000	355,000	820,700	7,999,990

5 Capital Improvement Financing Plan

Based on the projected purpose of each capital project, we have developed a financing plan for each project that directly identifies a funding source related to the proposed capital improvement. Our recommended funding sources for each project is shown on the following pages.

MSA

The allocation of State Aid monies to urban municipalities is made on the basis of a legislative formula pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 162.07 and 162.13. Under this formula, municipal state aid funds are apportioned to cities based on both money needs and on population. Fifty percent of the monies are allocated according to a needs study which is a report of the estimated construction costs required to improve the state aid system to standards adequate for future traffic. Each municipality's needs apportionment is determined as the prorated share that its needs bear to the total needs of all state aid eligible cities. The remaining fifty percent is allocated to each municipality based on population with each state aid eligible city receiving the prorated share that its population bears to the total population of all state aid eligible cities.

Assuming State appropriations remain at current rates and due to minimal growth in the City, it is reasonable to assume the City's M.S.A. allotment will remain at its 2005 level, \$110,000, throughout the planning period.

The municipal state aid funds received by cities are divided into two allotments, a construction allotment and a maintenance allotment. The maintenance allotment cannot exceed 35 percent of the cities total state aid funds in any year and must be used for the maintenance of the city's municipal state aid street system. The City has historically appropriated its maintenance allotment (approximately \$30,000) to the General Fund for maintenance purposes. Maintenance allotments can also be appropriated to pay the interest due on municipal state aid bonds. The City does not have any state aid bonds outstanding.

The construction allotment must be used for the construction or the reconstruction of the City's municipal state aid street system to established standards. Cities receive their construction allotment only after a contract has been awarded for the construction of a street on the state-aid system. Cities do not receive any interest on unspent construction allotments.

Construction allotments can also be used to pay the principal due on municipal state aid bonds. A city may issue municipal state aid bonds to finance construction of their state aid system; however, the average annual amount of principal and interest due in any subsequent calendar year on bonds sold by the city including any similar obligations outstanding cannot exceed 50 percent of their last annual construction allotment preceding the bond issue.

The municipal state aid rules allow cities, subject to MN D.O.T. approval, to request advanced funding for municipal state aid eligible projects from any municipal state aid funds available provided that the amount of the advances do not exceed the city's total estimated apportionment for the five years following the advance.

The City anticipates using approximately \$1,393,500 of M.S.A. funds to fund capital improvements during the 5-year planning period. The City is anticipating requesting advances of approximately \$560,000 during 2007 and 2008 from future allotments from 2009 – 2013. However, if in light of current state funding issues MN D.O.T. does not approve advanced funding it will be necessary for the City to either re-program the projects slated for MSA funding or issue MSA bonds to cover the project costs. The capital improvement projects to be funded with M.S.A. funds and the projected M.S.A. balance available for additional street projects is shown on the following page.

Projected MSA Capital Improvement Projects

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Projected MSA Project Needs:											
81st Avenue Rehabilitation - Able Street to Pleasant View Drive	(433,000)										
Arthur Street Rehabilitation		(49,500)									
Monroe Street Rehabilitation			(416,000)								
Terrace Road Rehabilitation			(342,000)								
University Avenue Frontage Road Rehabilitation				(153,000)							
83rd Avenue Rehabilitation - University Avenue to Terrace Road											(71,000)
TOTAL MSA Project Needs	(433,000)	(49,500)	(758,000)	(153,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71,000)
MSA Cash Flow:											
Balance Forward*	401,286	78,286	138,786	786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786
Advance Encumbrance **	-	-	510,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Advance Encumbrance	-	-	-	-	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	(10,000)	-
Current MSA Construction Allotment	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
TOTAL MSA Funds Available	511,286	188,286	758,786	160,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	107,786	117,786
MSA Funds Used	(433,000)	(49,500)	(758,000)	(153,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71,000)
ENDING MSA Balance	78,286	138,786	786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	7,786	107,786	46,786

* 2005 beginning Balance Forward equals unallocated construction allotments as of August 31, 2004

** Advance Encumbrance anticipates requesting advancement of all or a portion of MSA construction allotment for years 2009 - 2014 (based on anticipated 2005 funding level)

General Obligation Improvement Bonds

General Obligation Bonds must be repaid, at least in part, by special assessments (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 429.01 – 429.31). Special assessments are charges a city levies against benefited real property for local improvements. They provide a comparatively just and equitable means of financing capital improvements while minimizing the demand on the City's property tax levy and statutory debt limitations.

General Obligation Improvement Bonds have historically been used in conjunction with special assessments to fund improvement projects. In the past, the City could issue General Obligation Improvement Bonds without a referendum provided that at least 20% of the City's share of the project costs are paid for with special assessments. In practice, the City would issue bonds to finance their entire share of the project. The bonds would be repaid from special assessments received from benefiting properties and from other available sources including property tax levies. The Capital Improvement Plan includes \$3,117,650 of G.O. Improvement Bonds, which includes \$2,215,750 in assessments. G.O. Improvement Bonds are anticipated to be issued in 2005 for projects slated for 2005 and 2006 and in 2007 for projects slated for 2007 and 2008 as follows:

Year	Project	Dept.	Special Assessments	G.O. Improvement Bonds	Municipal State Aid (MSA) Fund	Revolving Fund	Sealcoating Fund	Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	Total
2005	81st Avenue Rehabilitation - Able Street to Pleasant View Drive	Streets	433,000	94,000	433,000				960,000
2005	City Hall Parking Lot Rehabilitation	Streets				270,000			270,000
2005	Highway 10 Frontage Roads Rehabilitation - Feasibility Study	Streets						19,500	19,500
2005	Seal Coat Program	Streets					65,000		65,000
2006	Arthur Street Rehabilitation	Streets	49,500	11,000	49,500				110,000
2006	Highway 10 Frontage Roads Rehabilitation - Construction	Streets	239,000	117,400				468,600	825,000
2006	Highway 65 East Service Drive Rehabilitation	Streets	137,500	112,500					250,000
2006	Seal Coat Program	Streets					60,000		60,000
2007	Monroe Street Rehabilitation	Streets	416,250	92,500	416,000				924,750
2007	Seal Coat Program	Streets					60,000		60,000
2007	Terrace Road Rehabilitation	Streets	342,000	76,000	342,000				760,000
2008	Able Street Rehabilitation	Streets	445,500	364,500					810,000
2008	Seal Coat Program	Streets					60,000		60,000
2008	University Avenue Frontage Road Rehabilitation	Streets	153,000	34,000	153,000				340,000
2009	Seal Coat Program	Streets					65,000		65,000
			2,215,750	901,900	1,393,500	270,000	310,000	488,100	5,579,250

General Obligation Equipment Certificates

General Obligation Equipment Certificates can be issued in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 412.301. Proceeds of the Certificates can be used to finance public safety equipment, ambulance equipment, road construction or maintenance equipment, computer equipment, and other capital equipment so long as the useful life of the equipment is at least as long as the average life of the certificates. The maximum term of General Obligation Equipment Certificates is five years. The City issued Equipment Certificates in 2003 and does not intend to issue additional Equipment Certificates until 2007 at which time the 2002 Series will be paid in full. The Capital Improvement Plan includes \$602,100 of G.O. Equipment Certificates to be issued in 2007 and used to fund various equipment purchases as well as the use of \$137,100 of remaining funds from the 2002 Equipment Certificates as follows:

Year	Project	Dept.	2002 Equipment Certificate	2007 Equipment Certificate	Total
2005	Air Compressor	Building	5,000		5,000
2005	Carpet Scrubber	Building	1,000		1,000
2005	Sliding Door for CCB	Building	4,500		4,500
2005	Aerator	Parks	2,000		2,000
2005	Auger for Bobcat	Parks	6,500		6,500
2005	Computer/Server	Police	6,500		6,500
2005	M16 Sights	Police	2,600		2,600
2005	Boom Truck	Streets	30,000		30,000
2005	Portable Sand Blaster	Streets	4,000		4,000
2005	Snowplow for #2	Streets	15,000		15,000
2005	Water Truck	Streets	60,000		60,000
2008	Computers (16)	I.T.		24,000	24,000
2008	PW Truck #676 Replacement	Parks		35,000	35,000
2008	Sanburnol Park Grills & Picnic Tables	Parks		7,000	7,000
2008	Toro 455D Mower	Parks		35,000	35,000
2008	Toro Turf Sweeper	Parks		20,000	20,000
2008	Computers	Police		25,000	25,000
2008	Copier	Police		5,500	5,500
2008	Digital Squad Video	Police		24,000	24,000
2008	Radar Units (2)	Police		3,600	3,600
2008	Unmarked Vehicles - Replacements	Police		28,000	28,000
2008	Sewer Jetter	Sewer		125,000	125,000
2008	Chev 4x4 with plow & tool box (#675 - 1998)	Streets		40,000	40,000
2008	Chev 2-Wheel Drive (# 672 - 1998)	Water		30,000	30,000
2009	Network	I.T.		10,000	10,000
2009	Bobcat (Replacement)	Streets		25,000	25,000
2009	Brush Chipper	Streets		40,000	40,000
2009	Street Sweeper	Streets		125,000	125,000
			137,100	602,100	739,200

General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds

Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.521 authorizes cities to issue G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds. Under this statute, a city that establishes a capital improvement program could issue general obligation bonds for capital improvements as defined in the Statutes, without an election. "Capital Improvements" means acquisitions or betterments to public lands, building or other improvements used as a city hall, public safety, or public works facility. The improvement must have a useful life of five years or more to qualify. The Capital Improvement Plan includes \$441,400 of G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds to fund City Hall upgrades and \$896,280 of G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds to fund fire equipment/station consolidation and construction. The following schedule identifies the anticipated costs and based on the most recent allocation formula with the Joint Fire Department the cost that the City of Spring Lake Park would be responsible for in conjunction with the Fire Department CIP Bonds.

Year	Project	Dept.	CIP Bonds - City	CIP Bonds - Fire	Total
2005	Command Van for Fire Department	Fire		37,345	37,345
2005	Fire Engine #2	Fire		48,015	48,015
2005	Fire Station 3 Consolidation/Construction	Fire		648,469	648,469
2005	New Entry	Police	340,400		340,400
2005	New Entry Interior	Police	10,000		10,000
2005	Police Station Expansion - Boulevard Infiltration Feature along 81st Avenue	Storm Water	12,000		12,000
2006	Council Chambers Restoration	Administration	50,000		50,000
2006	Front Entry Furniture	Administration	5,000		5,000
2006	Fire Engine #1	Fire		48,015	48,015
2006	Fire Station 3 Consolidation/Construction	Fire		114,436	114,436
2007	Police Station Expansion - Infiltration Feature Along Public Works Maintenance Yard	Storm Water	12,000		12,000
2007	Police Station Expansion - Ribbon Infiltration Feature Around Ex. Wetland	Storm Water	12,000		12,000
			441,400	896,280	1,337,680

The repayment of each of levy portion of G.O. Improvement Bonds, G.O. Equipment Certificates, and G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds is projected to be made with tax levy dollars. Annual levies for G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds is limited to a level that principal and interest payments in any one year does not exceed .05367% of that year's taxable market value (TMV) of property in the City. In 2004/2005, Spring Lake Park's TMV was \$399,206,800, therefore, the total amount available to be used to pay principal and interest under this CIP is \$214,254 per year ($\$399,206,800 \times .0005367$). The projected impact of each of these issues on the City's tax rate is shown on the following page.

The following schedule shows the existing debt levy and the projected new debt levy for each of the issues discussed in the previous pages.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EXISTING DEBT											
2008											
2011											
G.O. Improvement Bonds	1,201,845	1,242,625	1,208,870	1,173,180	1,035,950	997,625	958,275	518,300	598,950	574,750	-
2008											
2011											
2014	(687,875)	(727,625)	(692,870)	(656,180)	(565,950)	(527,625)	(383,275)	(168,300)	(248,950)	(224,750)	
Special Assessments											
Certificates of Participation	43,863	47,963	46,912	45,425	43,937	47,450	45,750	43,610	47,070	-	-
2013											
2007											
Fire Refunding/ Equipment Certificates	170,545	172,451	173,670	39,609	39,609	40,031	39,796	-	-	-	-
2011											
PROJECTED NEW DEBT											
2025											
G.O. Improvement Bonds	-	155,781	155,781	404,915	404,915	404,915	404,915	404,915	404,915	404,915	404,915
2025											
Special Assessments	-	(123,584)	(123,584)	(316,754)	(316,754)	(316,754)	(316,754)	(316,754)	(316,754)	(316,754)	(316,754)
G.O. Equipment Certificates - City	-	-	-	132,411	132,411	132,411	132,411	132,411	-	-	-
2012											
G.O. Equipment Certificates - Fire	-	-	-	-	-	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693	-
2014											
G.O. CIP Bonds - City	-	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419	35,419
2025											
G.O. CIP Bonds - Fire	-	73,487	73,441	73,027	73,071	72,990	73,340	73,030	73,179	73,222	73,134
Total Annual D/S Principal and Interest - Levy Total	728,378	876,517	877,639	931,052	882,608	891,155	994,570	727,324	598,522	551,495	196,714

Water Utility

The Water Utility Fund is used to account for the operations of providing water service to City residents and businesses. The fund is supported by water user fees. The following schedule identifies the Water Utility projects and projected funding sources for 2005 – 2009. It is anticipated that all projects will be paid for using Water Utility fund resources and that necessary rate adjustments will be made as deemed necessary to maintain the Fund's financial integrity.

Year	Project	Dept.	Description	2007 Equipment Certificate	Water Fund	Total
	Water Utility					
2005	Water Tower Rehabilitation	Water	Water Department Renewal and Replacement Fund		1,000,000	1,000,000
2008	Chev 2-Wheel Drive (# 672 - 1998)	Water	2007 Equipment Certificates	30,000		30,000
2008	Utility Truck with box and crane (#673)	Water	Water Budget		17,500	17,500
				30,000	1,017,500	1,047,500

Sewer Utility

The Sewer Utility Fund is used to account for the operations of providing sewer service to City residents and businesses. The fund is supported by sewer user fees. The following schedule identifies the Sewer Utility projects and projected funding sources for 2005 – 2009. It is anticipated that all projects will be paid for using Water Utility fund resources and that necessary rate adjustments will be made as deemed necessary to maintain the Fund's financial integrity.

Year	Project	Dept.	Description	2007 Equipment Certificate	Sewer Fund	Total
	Sewer Utility					
2008	Sewer Jetter	Sewer	2007 Equipment Certificates	125,000		125,000
2008	Utility Truck with box and crane (#673)	Sewer	Sewer Budget		17,500	17,500
				125,000	17,500	142,500

Storm Water Fund

The Storm Water Fund is used to account for costs associated with maintaining and improving the City's storm water system. The following schedule identifies the Storm Water Fund projects and projected funding sources for 2005 – 2009. It is anticipated that all projects will be paid for using the anticipated funding sources and transfers to the Storm Water Fund from the General Fund.

Year	Project	Dept.	Description	General Fund	Special Assessments	Highway 10 Fund (Turnback)	Storm Water Fund	Other	Total
	Storm Water Fund								
2005	Highway 10 Frontage Road Rehabilitation - Land Acquisition for Storm Water Pond	Storm Water	Turnback			98,000			98,000
2005	Manor Drive Regional Storm Water Pond	Storm Water	Assessments (\$9,000); Storm Water Trunk (\$9,000); Six Cities Watershed (\$2,000)		9,000		9,000	2,000	20,000
2005	McKinley Street Storm Water Feature - Spring Lake	Storm Water	Lakeside Lofts (\$5,500); Rice Creek Watershed (\$2,000); City of Mounds View (\$1,250); Storm Water Fund (\$7,750)				7,750	8,750	16,500
2007	Spring Lake Vegetative Buffer	Storm Water	Rice Creek Watershed (\$2,000); General Fund (8,000)	8,000				2,000	10,000
2008	John Conde Park - Infiltration Feature in Former Street Area	Storm Water	Six cities WMO (\$1,000); General Fund (\$9,000)	9,000				1,000	10,000
2008	John Conde Park - Pond Aeration	Storm Water	Six cities WMO (\$2,500); General Fund (\$22,500)	22,500				2,500	25,000
2008	John Conde Park - Vegetative Buffer on East Half of Pond	Storm Water	Six cities (\$1,200); General Fund (\$6,800)	6,800				1,200	8,000
				46,300	9,000	98,000	16,750	17,450	187,500

Other Financing Sources

The City maintains the General Fund and a number of other Special Revenue and Capital Projects Funds that they anticipate using to fund the 2005 – 2009 CIP. These other financing sources are shown below by year. The detail for the associated projects is shown in the correlating schedule by year on pages 9 – 15 of this report. A large portion of these other financing sources are operating funds and funds that are subject to economic conditions such as donations, grants and special revenues. It will be necessary to monitor each of these funding sources on an on-going basis to ensure that adequate funding is available for project completion.

Year	General Fund	Liquor Fund	Election Fund	Cable Fund	Park Improvements Funds	Building Fund	Donations/ Grants/Other
2005	62,383	174,200	-	-	8,500	14,500	10,750
2006	80,457	15,000	28,000	65,209	12,500	11,000	160,500
2007	143,969	-	-	-	36,000	-	125,500
2008	256,535	-	-	-	15,000	-	242,200
2009	40,000	-	-	-	16,500	-	13,500
Total	583,344	189,200	28,000	65,209	88,500	25,500	552,450

6 Continuation of the Capital Improvement Plan

This Capital Improvement Plan should be reviewed annually by the City Council using the process outlined on pages 3 and 4 of this Plan. It should review proposed expenditures, make priority decisions, and seek funding for those expenditures it deems necessary for the City. If deemed appropriate, the Council should prepare an update to this Plan.

By following the Capital Improvement Plan process on an annual basis, the City can continue to provide the necessary capital expenditures and improvements to the physical plant while keeping debt based spending within reasonable limitations.

7 Conclusion and Recommendations

It is recommended that the City Council formally adopt the Capital Improvement Plan. In doing so, the Council is demonstrating a commitment to proceed with the schedule of expenditures and improvements planned for 2005. However, it is recognized that the CIP is by design a planning tool. Due to the uncertainties of city government, there is the need to retain the flexibility to proceed with projects based on the political, economic, and financial realities that arise each year. Therefore, inclusion in the CIP does not necessarily indicate approval of specific purchases or projects. Once the CIP has been approved and adopted by the Council, those expenditures and projects scheduled for the current year will be considered approved for that year's budget. Still, Council will have the opportunity to review the proposed expenditure or project before granting final approval for staff to proceed,

One objective in preparing a CIP is to develop a comprehensive program that allows the Council and other decision makers to align capital investments with specified projects based on the Community's needs, while taking into consideration the best use of the limited resources available to provide efficient and effective delivery of services. Adoption of this CIP by the Council reflects the City's efforts to meet that objective.

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION

CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION

Section

52.01	Intent
52.02	Statutory authorization
52.03	Findings
52.04	Purpose
52.05	Definitions
52.06	Illegal disposal and dumping
52.07	Illicit discharges and connections
52.08	Good housekeeping provisions
52.09	Industrial activity discharges
52.10	Notification of spills
52.11	Access to building for inspection, monitoring, and/or dye testing
52.12	Suspension of storm sewer system access
52.13	Enforcement
52.99	Penalty

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.01 INTENT.

§ 52.01 INTENT.

To promote the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota by requiring illicit discharge and illicit connection management practices for all discharge activities.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.02 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

§ 52.02 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

These regulations are adopted pursuant to M.S. § 462.351.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.03 FINDINGS.

§ 52.03 FINDINGS.

The City of Spring Lake Park hereby finds that non-storm water discharges to the city's Municipal Separated Storm Sewer System (MS4) are subject to higher levels of pollutants which enter receiving water bodies adversely affecting the public health, safety and general welfare by impacting water quality, creating nuisances, impairing other beneficial uses of environmental resources and hindering the ability of the city to provide adequate water, sewage, flood control and other community services.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 400, passed 10-20-2014)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.04 PURPOSE.

§ 52.04 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the city and protect them from adverse effects occasioned by non-storm water discharges by prohibiting illicit discharges and connections to the MS4 or water courses that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and environmentally sensitive land.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 400, passed 10-20-2014)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.05 DEFINITIONS.

§ 52.05 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. When inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future tense, words in the plural include the singular, and words in the singular include the plural. The word “shall” is always mandatory and not merely directive.

AUTHORIZED ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. Employees or designees of the director of the municipal agency designated to enforce this subchapter.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). Sediment and erosion control and storm water management practices used to mitigate adverse effects of land use activities, runoff, sedimentation and non-point source pollution on stream bank erosion, stream hydrology, surface and groundwater replenishment.

CITY. The City of Spring Lake Park.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. Activities subject to NPDES construction permits. These include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of five acres or more. The activities include, but are not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating and demotion.

DISCHARGE. Adding, introducing, releasing, leaking, spilling, casting, throwing or emitting any pollutant, or placing any pollutant in a location where it is likely to pollute waters of the state in the county.

EROSION. The process by which ground surface is worn away by action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

GROUNDWATER. Water contained below the ground surface in the saturated zone including, without limitation, all waters whether under confined, unconfined or perched conditions, in near surface unconsolidated sediment or in rock formations deeper underground.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Any material, including any substance, waste or combination thereof, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

ILLICIT CONNECTION. Defined as either of the following:

- (1) Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which

allows an illicit discharge to enter the storm drain system including any non-storm water discharge such as sewage, processed wastewater and wash water and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether the drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted or approved by an authorized enforcement agency; or

(2) Any drain or conveyance connected from a residential, commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE. Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm sewer system, except as exempted in § 52.07.

MPCA. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4). The system of conveyances (including sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains) owned or operated by the city and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water and which is not used for collecting or conveying sewage.

NON-STORM-WATER DISCHARGE. Any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of storm water.

NPDES. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The program for issuing, modifying, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits under the Clean Water Act (§§ 301, 318, 402 and 405) and 33 C.F.R. §§ 1317, 1328, 1342 and 1345 authorizing the discharge of pollutants to water of the United States.

PERSON. Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchise, association or governmental entity.

POLLUTANT. Any substance which, when discharged, has potential to or does, interfere with state designated water uses, obstruct or cause damage to waters of the state, change water color, odor or usability as a drinking water source through causes not attributable to natural stream processes affecting surface water or subsurface processes affecting groundwater, add an unnatural surface film on the water, adversely change other chemical, biological, thermal or physical conditions, in any surface water or stream channel, degrade the quality of ground, or harm human life, aquatic life, or terrestrial plant and wildlife.

POLLUTANT includes dredged soil, solid waste, garbage, wastewater, wastewater sludge, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials rock, sand, dust, industrial waste, sediment, nutrients, toxic substances, pesticide, herbicide, trace metal, automotive fluid petroleum-based substance and oxygen-demanding material.

POLLUTE. To discharge pollutants into waters of the state.

POLLUTION. The direct or indirect distribution of pollutants into waters of the state.

STATE. The State of Minnesota.

STATE DESIGNATED WATER USES. Uses specified in state water quality standards.

STORM SEWER SYSTEM. A conveyance or system of conveyances that is owned or operated by the city or other entity and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water.

STORM WATER. As defined under Minn. Rules 7077.0105, subpart 41(b), means “precipitation runoff, storm water runoff, snow melt runoff and any other surface runoff and drainage.”

SURFACE WATERS. All waters of the state other than ground waters, which include ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, public ditches, and public drainage systems except those designed and used to collect, convey or dispose of sanitary sewage.

WATERS OF THE STATE. As defined in M.S. § 115.01, Subd. 22, are all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 400, passed 10-20-2014)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.06 ILLEGAL DISPOSAL AND DUMPING.

§ 52.06 ILLEGAL DISPOSAL AND DUMPING.

(A) No person shall throw, deposit, place, leave, maintain, or keep any substance upon any street, alleyway, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin conduit or drainage structure, business place, or upon any public or private plot of land, so that the same might be or become a pollutant, except in containers, recycling bags, or other lawfully established waste disposal facility.

(B) No person shall intentionally dispose of grass, leaves, dirt or landscape material into a water resource, buffer, street, road, alley, catch basin, culvert curb, gutter, inlet, ditch, natural watercourse, flood control channel canal storm drain or any natural conveyance.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010) Penalty, see § 52.99

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.07 ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS.

§ 52.07 ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS.

(A) No person shall cause any illicit discharge to enter the storm sewer system or any surface water unless such discharge:

(1) Consists of non-storm water that is authorized by an NPDFS permit obtained from the MPCA or a federal agency;

(2) Is associated with fire fighting activities or other activities necessary to protect public health and safety; or

(3) Is one of the following exempt discharges: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, ground water infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, dechlorinated swimming pools (except for routine maintenance of chlorinated swimming pool water) and any other water source not containing pollutants

(B) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the city two business days prior to the time of the test.

(C) No person shall use any illicit connection to intentionally convey non-storm water to the city's storm sewer system.

(D) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm sewer system is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

(E) A person is considered to be in violation of this chapter if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the storm sewer system, or allows such a connection to continue.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 400, passed 10-20-2014)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.08 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROVISIONS.

§ 52.08 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROVISIONS.

Any owner or occupant of property within the city shall comply with the following good housekeeping requirements;

(A) No person shall leave, deposit, discharge, dump, or otherwise expose any chemical or septic waste in an area where discharge to streets or storm sewer system may occur. This section shall apply to both actual and potential discharges.

(1) Individual septic systems must be maintained to prevent failure which has the potential to pollute surface water.

(2) Recreational vehicle sewage shall be disposed to a proper sanitary waste facility. Waste should not be discharged in an area where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.

(3) Prior to draining swimming pools, water shall be allowed to sit seven days without the addition of chlorine to allow for chlorine to evaporate before discharge.

(B) Runoff of water from the washing down of paved areas in commercial or industrial property is prohibited unless necessary for health or safety purposes and not in violation of any other provisions of city codes.

(C) Mobile washing companies (carpet cleaning, mobile vehicle washing, and the like) shall dispose of wastewater to the sanitary sewer. Wastewater should not be discharged where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.

(D) Storage of materials, machinery and equipment.

(1) Objects, such as motor vehicle parts, containing grease, oil or other hazardous substances, and unsealed receptacles containing hazardous materials shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.

(2) Any machinery or equipment that is to be repaired or maintained in areas susceptible to runoff shall be placed in a confined area to contain leaks, spills, or discharges.

(E) Debris and residue shall be removed, as noted below.

(1) All motor vehicle parking lots and private streets shall be swept, at a minimum of once a year in the spring to remove debris. Such debris shall be collected and properly disposed.

(2) Fuel and chemical residue or other types of potentially harmful materials, such as animal waste, garbage or batteries shall be removed as soon as possible and disposed of

properly. Household hazardous waste may be disposed of through the county collection program or at any other appropriate disposal site and shall not be placed in a trash container.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010) Penalty, see § 52.99

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.09 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY DISCHARGES.

§ 52.09 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY DISCHARGES.

Any person subject to an industrial activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with the permit may be required in a form acceptable to the city prior to the following discharges to the storm sewer system. All facilities that have storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must adhere to the following guidelines:

(A) Any person responsible for a property or premises, which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at the person's expense, additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the storm sewer system.

(B) These BMPs shall be part of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 400, passed 10-20-2014)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.10 NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS.

§ 52.10 NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into the storm sewer system, or water of the state, the person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, the person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of non-hazardous materials, the person shall notify the city no later than the next

business day.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.11 ACCESS TO BUILDING FOR INSPECTION, MONITORING, AND/OR DYE TESTING.

§ 52.11 ACCESS TO BUILDING FOR INSPECTION, MONITORING, AND/OR DYE TESTING.

(A) The city shall be permitted to enter and inspect all buildings as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this chapter.

(B) Facility operators shall allow the city ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, dye testing, examination and copying of records that relate to the discharge of storm water.

(C) The city shall have the right to set up at any building, such devices as are necessary to conduct monitoring, sampling and/or dye testing of the facility's storm water discharge.

(D) The city has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary.

(E) Unreasonable delays in allowing the city access to a facility is a violation of this chapter.

(F) If the city has been refused access to any part of the premises from which storm water is discharged, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this section, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the city may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.12 SUSPENSION OF STORM SEWER SYSTEM ACCESS.

§ 52.12 SUSPENSION OF STORM SEWER SYSTEM ACCESS.

(A) *Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situations.* The city may, without prior notice, suspend storm sewer system discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the storm sewer system or waters of the state. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the city may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the storm sewer system or waters of the state, or to minimize danger to persons.

(B) *Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge.* Any person discharging to the storm sewer system in violation of this chapter may have their storm sewer system access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. A person commits an offense if the person reinstates storm sewer system access to premises terminated pursuant to this section, without the prior approval of the city.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.13 ENFORCEMENT.

§ 52.13 ENFORCEMENT.

(A) *Notice of violation.* Whenever the city finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this section, the city may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. The notice may require without limitation:

- (1) The performance of monitoring, analyses and reporting;
- (2) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
- (3) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
- (4) The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
- (5) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; and
- (6) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

(B) If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. The notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

(C) If the bill received for abatement and/or restoration is not paid within 30 days, the city may draw the amount of the bill from any financial guarantees the city may hold or may assess the property from which the offense originated. After notice and hearing as provided pursuant to M.S. § 429.061, the City Council may then spread the charges against the property benefitted as a special assessment under M.S. § 429.101 for certification to the County Auditor and collection along with the current taxes the following year or in annual installations not exceeding ten as the Council may determine in each case.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS / CHAPTER 52: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND ILLICIT CONNECTION / § 52.99 PENALTY.

§ 52.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99.

(B) The offending party may be issued an administrative citation for the unsatisfactory condition at the time written notice of violation is given. The city may also enforce M.S. § 169.42 with the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor as prescribed by law.

(Ord. 364, passed 2-16-2010)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION**

CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION

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- 150.207 [Reserved]
- 150.208 Minimum construction site best management practices
- 150.209 Completion of work
- 150.210 Enforcement procedures

- 150.999 Penalty

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / STATE BUILDING CODE**

STATE BUILDING CODE

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / STATE BUILDING CODE / § 150.001 CODES ADOPTED BY
REFERENCE.**

§ 150.001 CODES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

The Minnesota State Building Code, as adopted by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry pursuant to M.S. §§ 16B.59 to 16B.75, including all of the amendments, rules and regulations established, adopted and published from time to time by the Minnesota Commissioner of Labor and Industry, through the Building Codes and Standards Unit, is hereby adopted by reference with the exception of the optional chapters, unless specifically adopted in this subchapter. The Minnesota State Building Code is hereby incorporated in this code as if fully set out herein.

(Ord. 372, passed 3-21-2011)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / STATE BUILDING CODE / § 150.002 APPLICATION,
ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.**

§ 150.002 APPLICATION, ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(A) The application, administration, and enforcement of the code shall be in accordance with Minnesota State Building Code. The code shall be enforced within the extraterritorial limits permitted by M.S. § 16B.62, subd. 1, when so established by this

subchapter.

(B) This code shall be enforced by the Minnesota Certified Building Official designated by the City of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota to administer the code (M.S. § 16B.65, subd. 1).

(Ord. 372, passed 3-21-2011)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / STATE BUILDING CODE / § 150.003 PERMITS AND FEES.**

§ 150.003 PERMITS AND FEES.

(A) The issuance of permits and the collection of fees shall be as authorized in M.S. § 16B.62, subd. 1.

(B) Permit fees shall be assessed for work governed by this code in accordance with the fee schedule adopted by the City Council of the City of Spring Lake Park. In addition, a surcharge fee shall be collected on all permits issued for work governed by this code in accordance with M.S. § 16B.70.

(Ord. 372, passed 3-21-2011)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / STATE BUILDING CODE / § 150.004 VIOLATIONS.**

§ 150.004 VIOLATIONS.

A violation of the code is a misdemeanor (M.S. § 16B.69).

(Ord. 372, passed 3-21-2011)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / STATE BUILDING CODE / § 150.005 BUILDING CODE
OPTIONAL CHAPTERS.**

§ 150.005 BUILDING CODE OPTIONAL CHAPTERS.

(A) The Minnesota State Building Code, established pursuant to M.S. §§ 16B.59 to 16B.75 allows the municipality to adopt by reference and enforce certain optional chapters of the most current edition of the Minnesota State Building Code.

(B) The following optional provisions identified in the most current edition of the State Building Code are hereby adopted and incorporated as part of the building code for the City of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota:

- (1) Minnesota Rules, Chapter 1306, Special Fire Protection Systems;
- (2) Minnesota Rules, Chapter 1335, Flood Proofing Regulations; and
- (3) International Building Code Appendix J, Grading.

(Ord. 372, passed 3-21-2011)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING**

CONTRACTOR LICENSING

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.015 LICENSES REQUIRED.**

§ 150.015 LICENSES REQUIRED.

Before any person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of doing or performing any of the various types of work listed in this section, he or she shall first obtain a license to do so as hereinafter provided:

- (A) Cement work, cement block work, cement block laying, or brick work;
- (B) General construction, including erection, alteration, or repair of buildings;
- (C) The moving or wrecking of buildings;
- (D) Plastering, outside stucco work, or lathing;
- (E) Plumbing, including installation of outside sewage disposal plants;
- (F) Heating, gas piping, ventilating, or air conditioning;

- (G) Gas installation, including heating appliances, devices, or machinery, and the like;
- (H) Well drilling;
- (I) Roofing, siding, gutter, and other specialty work such as trim;
- (J) Sign and billboard erecting;
- (K) Excavators (for basements, foundations, grading of lots, and the like); and
- (L) Blacktop driveways and parking lots.

(1976 Code, § 15.05) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.016 EXEMPTIONS.**

§ 150.016 EXEMPTIONS.

Any person, firm, or corporation that has obtained a state license pursuant to M.S. Ch. 326, as it may be amended from time to time, is exempt from the city licensing requirements hereunder, except that those contractors shall pay the city a surcharge in the amount set from time to time by Council resolution for the purpose of license verification.

(1976 Code, § 15.051) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.017 APPLICATION AND
FEE.**

§ 150.017 APPLICATION AND FEE.

All licenses shall be obtained from the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer of the municipality. Applications for licenses shall be filed with the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer on the forms furnished by the municipality. The annual fee for each license shall be in the amount set from time to time by Council resolution.

(1976 Code, § 15.06) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;

CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.018 EXPIRATION.

§ 150.018 EXPIRATION.

All licenses shall expire on April 1 following the date of issuance unless sooner revoked or forfeited. If a license granted hereunder is not renewed previous to its expiration, then all rights granted by the license shall cease and any work performed after the expiration of the license shall be in violation of this code.

(1976 Code, § 15.07) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.019 RENEWAL.

§ 150.019 RENEWAL.

Persons, firms, or corporations renewing their licenses after the expiration date shall be charged the full annual license fee. No pro rata license fee shall be allowed for renewals.

(1976 Code, § 15.08) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.020 RIGHTS OF LICENSEE.

§ 150.020 RIGHTS OF LICENSEE.

A license granted to a general contractor shall include the right to perform all of the work included in his or her general contract. The license shall include any or all of the persons performing the work which is classified and listed in § 150.015, providing that each person performing that work is in the regular employ of the general contractor and qualified under state law and the provisions of this building code to perform that work. In these cases, the general contractor shall be responsible for all of the work so performed. Subcontractors on any work shall be required to comply with the sections of this code pertaining to license, bond, qualifications, and the like, for his or her particular type of work.

(1976 Code, § 15.09) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.021 QUALIFICATIONS OF
LICENSEE.**

§ 150.021 QUALIFICATIONS OF LICENSEE.

Each applicant for a license shall satisfy the governing body that he or she is competent by reason of education, special training, and experience, and that he or she is equipped to perform the work for which a license is requested in accordance with all state or city laws.

(1976 Code, § 15.10)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.022 SUSPENSION OR
REVOCATION; NOTICE AND HEARING.**

§ 150.022 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION; NOTICE AND HEARING.

The governing body shall have the power to suspend or revoke the license of any person, partnership, firm, or corporation, licensed under the regulations of this code, whose work is found to be improper or defective or so unsafe as to jeopardize life or property, providing the person holding the license is given 20 days' notice and granted the opportunity to be heard before that action is taken. If and when the notice is sent to the legal address of the licensee and he or she fails or refuses to appear at the hearing, the license will be automatically suspended or revoked five days after date of hearing.

(1976 Code, § 15.11)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.023 SUSPENSION PERIOD.**

§ 150.023 SUSPENSION PERIOD.

When a license is suspended, the period of suspension shall be not less than 30 days nor more than one year, the period being determined by the governing body.

(1976 Code, § 15.12)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.024 MANDATORY
REVOCATION.**

§ 150.024 MANDATORY REVOCATION.

When any person, partnership, firm, or corporation holding a license as provided herein has been convicted for the second time by a court of competent jurisdiction for violation of any of the provisions of this code, the governing body shall revoke the license of the person, partnership, firm, or corporation so convicted. That person, partnership, firm, or corporation may not make application for a new license for a period of one year.

(1976 Code, § 15.13) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.025 MOVING BUILDING;
BOND REQUIRED.**

§ 150.025 MOVING BUILDING; BOND REQUIRED.

Any person, firm, or corporation when applying for a permit to move a building (the fee as established in the city's fee schedule), may be required by the governing body of the municipality to furnish the municipality with a surety bond, the amount of which may be established by the governing body prior to the issuance of the permit. This bond shall guarantee that any damage of any kind to the public property, rights-of-way, streets, or utilities shall be promptly and completely repaired or replaced in a manner satisfactory to the municipality at the expense of the applicant.

(1976 Code, § 15.14) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.026 MOVING BUILDING;
INSURANCE REQUIRED.**

§ 150.026 MOVING BUILDING; INSURANCE REQUIRED.

Each applicant for a permit to move a building over any street or public right-of-way must satisfy the Building Inspector that he or she is provided with sufficient and adequate insurance to protect the municipality and the public from any and all damages which may result, either directly or indirectly, from the moving of the building.

(1976 Code, § 15.15) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CONTRACTOR LICENSING / § 150.027 PUBLIC LIABILITY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE.

§ 150.027 PUBLIC LIABILITY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE.

The Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer shall not issue a license to any person, firm, or corporation until the applicant shall file with the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer, policies of public liability and property damage insurance, which shall remain and be in force and effect during the entire term of the license. The policies shall contain a provision that they shall not be canceled without ten days' written notice to the city. The insurance policies shall contain and provide limits of not less than \$300,000 for injuries, including accidental death to any one person, and, subject to the same limit for each person, in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 on account of any one accident. The policy shall provide property damage coverage of not less than \$100,000 for any one accident.

(1976 Code, § 15.16) (Am. Ord. 331, passed 3-18-2002) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.040 PURPOSE.

§ 150.040 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subchapter is to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people who live, work, and conduct business in the city. The general objectives include the protection of the character and stability of all industrial and commercial districts within the city and to correct and prevent structure conditions that adversely affect life, safety, health, and general welfare.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.041 APPLICATION.

§ 150.041 APPLICATION.

Every building or structure, its premises used in whole or in part within a commercial or industrial district, and buildings used for public assembly, shall conform to the requirements of this subchapter, irrespective of when the building or structure may have been constructed, altered, or repaired.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.042 COMPLIANCE; OWNER RESPONSIBILITY.

§ 150.042 COMPLIANCE; OWNER RESPONSIBILITY.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any above-described building or structure to ensure that all requirements of this subchapter are met and maintained.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.043 DEFINITIONS.

§ 150.043 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING CODE. The Uniform and/or International Building Code as adopted by reference in this chapter.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The city building code administrative authority certified under M.S. §§ 16B.65(2) and 16B.65(3), as they may be amended from time to time.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A certificate stating that the building or structure meets the requirements of the building, fire, and zoning codes enforced within the city.

FIRE CODE. The Uniform and/or International Fire Code as adopted by reference in this chapter.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. Those chemicals or substances which are physical hazards or health hazards as defined by the State Fire Code, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

STRUCTURE. Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground, or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground. When a structure is divided into separate parts by a separation wall, each part shall be deemed a separate ***STRUCTURE***.

ZONING CHAPTER or ***CH. 156.*** Ch. 156 of this code, as it may be amended; the approved zoning ordinances of the city.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.044 CERTIFICATE OF
OCCUPANCY REQUIRED.**

§ 150.044 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY REQUIRED.

(A) Commencing March 1, 2003, no person, corporation, partnership, or any other

business entity shall occupy, operate, or conduct business within any building or structure located within a commercial or industrial district, or a building designed for public assembly, without first obtaining a certificate of occupancy from the city. A certificate of occupancy shall be required whenever:

- (1) Any structure or building is erected or moved;
- (2) Any portion of an existing industrial or commercial structure or building is structurally altered or remodeled;
- (3) Any existing industrial or commercial structure or building changes occupancy classification; or
- (4) Any existing industrial or commercial structure or building is occupied by a new tenant or owner.

(B) No structure or building, or portion thereof, shall be occupied prior to obtaining a certificate of occupancy. Issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this or any associated codes.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.045 INSPECTION
REQUIRED.**

§ 150.045 INSPECTION REQUIRED.

(A) The Building Official shall inspect the structure or building and determine whether the structure or building is in compliance with all fire, building, and zoning codes.

(B) Upon the Building Official's determination of compliance, he or she shall issue a certificate of occupancy containing the following information:

- (1) The license number;
- (2) The address of the structure;
- (3) The date of the inspection;
- (4) The name and address of the owner;
- (5) A description of the portion of the structure for which the certificate is

issued;

(6) A statement that the described portion of the structure has been inspected for compliance with the requirements of this subchapter;

(7) The date issued;

(8) The date for expiration; and

(9) The name and signature of the Building Official.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.046 TEMPORARY
CERTIFICATE.**

§ 150.046 TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE.

If the Building Official finds that no substantial hazard will result from occupancy of any structure or building as defined by this subchapter, a temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued for the use of a portion or portions of a structure or building prior to completion.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.047 POSTING.**

§ 150.047 POSTING.

The certificate of occupancy shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises and shall not be removed except by the Building Official.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.048 RENEWAL
REQUIREMENTS.**

§ 150.048 RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS.

Certificates of occupancy shall require renewal as follows:

(A) Existing buildings possessing a certificate of occupancy within a commercial or industrial district shall be renewed every three years; and

(B) Existing buildings containing hazardous materials, or buildings used for public assembly, shall be renewed every 12 months.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.049 APPLICATION; FEE.

§ 150.049 APPLICATION; FEE.

(A) *Application fees.* The City Council shall adopt, from time to time by resolution, a fee schedule that will reflect the cost to be collected at the time of application and renewal for each certificate of occupancy.

(B) *Owner or agent to apply.* The owner, or his or her legally constituted agent, of any building listed in § 150.015 of this code, shall make application or renewal for a certificate of occupancy. Application forms may be acquired from and subsequently filed with the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer. Application and renewal forms shall contain the following information:

- (1) The name, address, and telephone number(s) of the owner, partners if a partnership, managing partner, officers of a corporation, or a duly authorized agent of any other legally constituted entity;
- (2) The name, address, and telephone number(s) of the designated agent, if any;
- (3) The legal name and address of the building or structure;
- (4) A description of use for the building or structure, or portions thereof; and
- (5) Any pertinent information that may be deemed necessary by the Building

Official.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.050 ENFORCEMENT
AND INSPECTION AUTHORITY.**

§ 150.050 ENFORCEMENT AND INSPECTION AUTHORITY.

The Building Official or designated agent(s) shall be the compliance official who shall administer and enforce the provisions of this subchapter and is authorized to cause inspections on a scheduled basis. Inspections shall be conducted during reasonable hours and the compliance official shall present evidence of official capacity to the person(s) in charge of any respective building or structure.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.051 INSPECTION
ACCESS.**

§ 150.051 INSPECTION ACCESS.

Should an owner, agent, or person in charge of any building or structure governed by this subchapter refuse to permit free access and entry to the premises under his or her control for inspection pursuant to this subchapter, the Building Official may seek a court order authorizing the inspection.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.052 COMPLIANCE
ORDER.**

§ 150.052 COMPLIANCE ORDER.

(A) When the Building Official, or his or her designee, determines that any building or structure fails to meet the provisions of this subchapter, the Building Official shall issue a compliance order setting forth the violations and ordering the owner to correct the violations.

(B) This compliance order shall:

- (1) Be in writing;
- (2) Describe the location, nature, and code section of the violation;
- (3) Establish a reasonable time for the correction of the violation;
- (4) Notify the owner, or his or her designated agent, of appeal recourse; and
- (5) Be personally served upon the owner or his or her designated agent.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.053 APPEAL.**

§ 150.053 APPEAL.

(A) *Right of appeal.* Any person to whom a compliance order is directed may appeal the compliance order to the City Council sitting as the Board of Appeals. The appeal must be in writing, must specify the grounds for the appeal, must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount set from time to time by Council resolution, and must be filed with the City Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer within ten business days after service of the compliance order. The filing of an appeal shall postpone all proceedings of any action of the violation in which the appeal is filed, unless such a postponement would cause imminent peril to life, health, or property.

(B) *Hearing; Board of Appeals decision.* Upon at least five business days' notice to the owner or designated agents of the time and place for hearing the appeal, and within 30 days after the appeal is filed, the Board of Appeals shall hold a hearing thereon, taking into consideration advice and recommendations from the Building Official or other city staff. The Board of Appeals may reverse, modify, or affirm, in whole or in part, the compliance order, and may order return of all or part of the filing fee, if the appeal is upheld.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;

CONSTRUCTION / CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / § 150.054 VIOLATIONS.

§ 150.054 VIOLATIONS.

Violation of any provisions of this subchapter shall be a misdemeanor.

(Ord. 337, passed 2-3-2003) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY**

HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / §§
150.065—150.076 [RESERVED.]**

§§ 150.065—150.076 [RESERVED.]

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.077
DEFINITIONS.**

§ 150.077 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

CONVERSION. Property conversion shall include all existing residential property that has not previously been registered as rental property in Spring Lake Park.

RENTAL PROPERTIES. All residential properties where the owner of record does not reside at the property and is used as a primary residence by a person or persons, related or not, to the owner of record, or when a room or rooms are rented out for a fee.

RESIDENTIAL. All properties located within an R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, and R-6

zones.

(Ord. 357, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.078
REQUIRED INSPECTIONS.**

§ 150.078 REQUIRED INSPECTIONS.

No person shall operate a rental dwelling without first obtaining a certificate of rental inspection from the city as hereinafter provided. The certificate of rental inspection shall be issued for a period of two years. Each certificate of rental inspection shall expire on the anniversary of the certificate of rental inspection issuance. Once issued, a certificate of rental inspection is non-transferable.

(Ord. 357, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.079
RENTAL UNITS; OPERATING LICENSE REQUIRED.**

§ 150.079 RENTAL UNITS; OPERATING LICENSE REQUIRED.

No person shall operate a rental dwelling without first obtaining a license to do so from the city as hereinafter provided. The license shall be issued for a period of one year. Each operating license shall expire on December 31 of each year. License renewals must be filed by November 1 of each year. A delinquent penalty of 5% of the license fee for each day of operation without a valid license shall be charged to owners of rental dwellings.

(Ord. 357, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.080 FEES.**

§ 150.080 FEES.

A conversion fee shall be paid for a single-family home that is converted to a rental property. The conversion fee shall be established by ordinance of the City Council. The conversion fee shall be in addition to the first year rental registration fee. Any fees and/or fines associated with rental conversion or registration, and remain unpaid after 90 days, may be specially assessed to the property in the manner prescribed by law. Any existing residential property that has converted to rental and has failed to register with the City of Spring Lake Park is subject to an additional fee which is set forth by Council ordinance.

(Ord. 357, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.081
LICENSE APPLICATION.**

§ 150.081 LICENSE APPLICATION.

(A) License application or renewal shall be made by the owner of rental units or his or her legally constituted agent. Application forms may be acquired from and subsequently filed with the City Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer.

(B) The applicant shall supply:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the dwelling owner, owning partners if a partnership, or corporate officers if a corporation;

(2) The name, address, and telephone number of the designated resident agent, if any;

(3) The name, address, and telephone number of the vendee, if the dwelling is being sold through a contract for deed;

(4) The legal address of the dwelling; and

(5) The number of dwelling units within the dwelling.

(1976 Code, § 18A.21) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.082
RESIDENT AGENT REQUIRED.**

§ 150.082 RESIDENT AGENT REQUIRED.

No operating license shall be issued or renewed for a non-resident owner of rental dwelling units unless the owner designates in writing to the City Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer the name of his or her resident agent, or non-resident agent located within the Twin City area, who is responsible for maintenance and upkeep and who is legally constituted and empowered to receive service of notice of violation of the provisions of city ordinances, to receive orders, and to accept all service of process pursuant to law. The Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer shall be notified in writing of any change of resident or non-resident agent.

(1976 Code, § 18A.22) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.083
CONFORMANCE TO LAWS.**

§ 150.083 CONFORMANCE TO LAWS.

No operating license shall be issued or renewed unless the rental dwelling and its premises conform to the ordinances of the city and the laws of the state.

(1976 Code, § 18A.23)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.084
INSPECTION CONDITION.**

§ 150.084 INSPECTION CONDITION.

No operating license shall be issued or renewed unless the owner of rental units agrees in his or her application to permit inspections, at all reasonable times, pursuant to this subchapter.

(1976 Code, § 18A.24)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.085**

LICENSE NOT TRANSFERABLE.

§ 150.085 LICENSE NOT TRANSFERABLE.

No operating license shall be transferable to another person or to another rental dwelling. Every person holding an operating license shall give notice in writing to the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer within ten days after having legally transferred or otherwise disposed of the legal control of any licensed rental dwelling. This notice shall include the name and address of the person succeeding to the ownership or control of the rental dwelling or dwellings.

(1976 Code, § 18A.25) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.086 ENFORCEMENT AND INSPECTION AUTHORITY.

§ 150.086 ENFORCEMENT AND INSPECTION AUTHORITY.

The Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer and his or her designated agents shall be the compliance official who shall administer and enforce the provisions of this subchapter and who is hereby authorized to cause inspections on a scheduled basis for rental units, or otherwise when reason exists to believe that a violation of this subchapter has been or is being committed. Inspections shall be conducted during reasonable daylight hours and the compliance official shall present evidence of official capacity to the occupant in charge of the respective dwelling units.

(1976 Code, § 18A.26)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.087 INSPECTION ACCESS.

§ 150.087 INSPECTION ACCESS.

Any owner, occupant, or other person in charge of a dwelling or dwelling unit may refuse to permit free access and entry to the structure or premises under his or her control for inspection pursuant to this subchapter, whereupon, the compliance official may seek a court order authorizing the inspection.

(1976 Code, § 18A.27)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.088
COMPLIANCE ORDER.**

§ 150.088 COMPLIANCE ORDER.

(A) When the compliance official determines that any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit, or the premises surrounding any of these, fails to meet the provisions of this subchapter, he or she shall issue a compliance order setting forth the violations of the code provisions and ordering the owner, occupant, operator, or agent to correct the violations.

(B) This compliance order shall:

- (1) Be in writing;
- (2) Describe the location and nature of the violation of this subchapter;
- (3) Establish a reasonable time for the correction of the violation, and notify of appeal recourse; and
- (4) Be served upon the owner, or his or her agent, or the occupant, as the case may require.

(1976 Code, § 18A.28) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.089
[RESERVED.]**

§ 150.089 [RESERVED.]

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.090
LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION.**

§ 150.090 LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION.

Every operating license issued under the direction of this subchapter is subject to suspension or revocation by the City Council should the licensed owner or his or her duly authorized resident agent fail to operate or maintain licensed rental dwellings and units therein consistent with the provisions of the ordinances of the city and the laws of the state. In the event that an operating license is suspended or revoked by the City Council for just cause, it shall be unlawful for the owner or his or her duly authorized agent to thereafter permit any new occupancies of vacant or thereafter vacated rental units until such time as a valid operating license may be restored by the City Council.

(1976 Code, § 18A.31) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.091 RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP TRANSFER.

§ 150.091 RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP TRANSFER.

It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit upon whom a pending compliance order has been served to sell, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise dispose thereof to another person until the provisions of the tag or compliance order have been complied with, unless the owner shall furnish to the grantee, lessee, or mortgage a true copy of any notice of violation or compliance order and shall obtain and possess a receipt of acknowledgment. Anyone securing an interest in the dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit who has received a notice of the existence of a violation tag or compliance order shall be bound by same without further service of notice upon him or her and shall be liable to all penalties and procedures provided by this subchapter.

(1976 Code, § 18A.32) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.092 COMPLIANCE ORDERS; REMEDIES.

§ 150.092 COMPLIANCE ORDERS; REMEDIES.

Upon failure to comply with the compliance order within the time set therein and no appeal having been taken, or upon failure to comply with a modified compliance order within the time set therein, the criminal penalty established hereunder notwithstanding, the City Council may by resolution cause the cited deficiency to be remedied as set forth in the compliance order. The cost of the remedy shall be a lien against the subject real estate and may be levied and collected as a special assessment in the manner provided by M.S. Ch. 429, as it may be amended from time to time, that the assessment shall be payable in a single installment.

(1976 Code, § 18A.33)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.093
VIOLATIONS.**

§ 150.093 VIOLATIONS.

Any person who fails to comply with a compliance order after right of appeal has expired, and any person who fails to comply with a modified compliance order within the time set therein, upon conviction therefor shall be punished as for a misdemeanor. Each day of failure to comply shall constitute a separate punishable offense.

(1976 Code, § 18A.34) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY / § 150.094
RESPONSIBILITY FOR A LICENSEE RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF
OCCUPANTS OR GUESTS.**

**§ 150.094 RESPONSIBILITY FOR A LICENSEE RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF
OCCUPANTS OR GUESTS.**

(A) *Conduct on licensed premises.* It shall be the responsibility of the licensee to take appropriate action following conduct by occupant(s) or guest(s) of the occupants which is in violation of any of the following statutes or ordinances:

(1) M.S. §§ 609.75 through 609.76, as they may be amended from time to time, which prohibit gambling;

(2) M.S. §§ 609.321 through 609.324, as they may be amended from time to

time, which prohibit prostitution and acts relating thereto;

(3) M.S. §§ 152.01 through 152.025 and 152.027, subs. 1 and 2, as they may be amended from time to time, which prohibit the unlawful sale or possession of controlled substances;

(4) M.S. § 340A.401, as it may be amended from time to time, which regulates the unlawful sale of alcoholic beverages;

(5) M.S. § 609.33, as it may be amended from time to time, which prohibits owning, leasing, operating, managing, maintaining, or conducting a disorderly house, or inviting or attempting to invite others to visit or remain in a disorderly house;

(6) M.S. §§ 97B.021, 97B.045, 609.66 through 609.67 and 624.712 through 624.716, as they may be amended from time to time;

(7) M.S. § 609.72, as it may be amended from time to time, which prohibits disorderly conduct;

(8) Sections 94.15 through 94.20, §§ 130.01, 130.02, 130.15 through 130.20, 130.35, 130.21 and Chapter 131 regulating nuisances, disorderly conduct, prostitution, weapons violations and similar conduct; or

(9) M.S. §§ 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, and 609.224, as they may be amended from time to time, regarding assaults in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth degree.

(B) *Enforcement and administration.*

(1) The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall be responsible for enforcement and administration of this section.

(2) Upon determination by the Chief of Police that a licensed premises or dwelling unit was involved in a violation of division (A), the Chief of Police shall notify the licensee by first class mail of the violation and direct the licensee to take steps to prevent further violations. A copy of the notice shall be sent by first class mail to the occupant in violation of division (A).

(3) Upon a second violation within 12 months of division (A) involving the same occupant, or a guest of the same occupant of a dwelling unit, the notice provided under subsection (2) of this division shall require the licensee to submit a written report of the action taken to prevent further violations on the premises. This written report shall be submitted to the Chief of Police within ten business days of request of the report and shall detail all actions taken by the licensee in response to all notices regarding violations to division (A) within the preceding 12 months. If the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of this division, the

rental dwelling license for the individual rental unit, may be denied, revoked, suspended, or not renewed. An action to deny, revoke, suspend, or not renew a license under this section shall be initiated by the City Council at the request of the Chief of Police in a manner described in this subchapter providing that licensees shall have notice requirements and opportunity for hearing as provided under the Administrative Procedures Act.

(4) If a third or subsequent violation of division (A) involving the same occupant, or a guest of the same occupant, of a dwelling unit occurs within 12 months after any two previous instances for which notices (pursuant to this section) were sent to the licensee regarding the same dwelling unit, the rental dwelling license for the individual rental unit, may be denied, revoked, suspended, or not renewed. An action to deny, revoke, suspend, or not renew a license under this section shall be initiated by the City Council at the request of the Chief of Police in a manner described in this subchapter providing that licensees shall have notice requirements and opportunity for hearing as provided under the Administrative Procedures Act.

(5) All notices sent by the city to the licensee shall be by first class mail to the address given by the licensee to the city in the license application process. The city shall retain affidavits of service by first class mail in its file for each violation notice.

(6) No adverse license action shall be imposed if the violation to division (A) occurred during the pendency of eviction proceedings (unlawful detainer) or within 30 days of notice given by the licensee to an occupant to vacate the premises, where the violation was related to conduct by that occupant, other occupants, or the occupant's guests. Eviction proceedings shall not be a bar to adverse license action, however, unless they are diligently pursued by the licensee. Further, an action to deny, revoke, suspend, or not renew a license based upon violations of this section may be postponed or discontinued at any time if it appears that the licensee has taken appropriate measures which will prevent further violations to division (A).

(7) A determination that the licensed premises or dwelling unit has been used in violation of division (A) shall be made upon substantial evidence to support such a determination. It shall not be necessary that criminal charges be brought to support a determination of violation to division (A), nor shall the fact of dismissal or acquittal of criminal charges operate as a bar to adverse license action under this section.

(Ord. 350, passed 12-19-2005) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / ADDRESS NUMBERS

ADDRESS NUMBERS

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ADDRESS NUMBERS / § 150.105 PURPOSE.**

§ 150.105 PURPOSE.

It is the finding of the City Council that the placement of numerical address numbers on all houses and buildings within the city will promote the general welfare of the community, including fire and police protection and general city administration.

(1976 Code, § 71B.01)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ADDRESS NUMBERS / § 150.106 NUMBER REQUIREMENTS.**

§ 150.106 NUMBER REQUIREMENTS.

All persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, or business entities whatsoever, owning homes or commercial or industrial buildings within the city, shall affix numerical numbers on the front of the building so as to indicate the street address. These numerical numbers shall be conspicuously placed on the building and must be legible from the street. The city shall assign the proper numerical designation for all buildings within the city.

(1976 Code, § 71B.02) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ADDRESS NUMBERS / § 150.107 COMPLIANCE REQUIRED.**

§ 150.107 COMPLIANCE REQUIRED.

All buildings that do not presently conform with the terms of this subchapter shall have 90 days following receipt of notice of non-compliance from the city to comply with this subchapter.

(1976 Code, § 71B.03) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;

CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.120 PERMIT REQUIRED.

§ 150.120 PERMIT REQUIRED.

No person shall move a building into or within the city or on the streets or highways in the city of which the city has jurisdiction, without first having obtained a permit therefor. A permit for the movement of a building may not be granted to a building mover who does not possess a current license issued by this state under M.S. § 221.81, as it may be amended from time to time. A permit as required by this section may be issued by the Building Inspector, provided the building mover shall meet all requirements of this subchapter. The permit may reasonably regulate the hours, routing, movement, parking, or speed limit for a building mover operating on the streets or highways under the jurisdiction of the city. The city may further charge a permit fee for the regulation of activities which do not involve the use of public streets or highways within the jurisdiction of the city.

(1976 Code, § 16.01)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.121 DEFINITIONS.

§ 150.121 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BUILDING. A structure designed, built, or occupied as a shelter or roofed enclosure for persons, animals, or property and used for residential, business, mercantile, storage, commercial, industrial, institutional, assembly, educational, or recreational purposes.

BUILDING INSPECTOR. The Building Inspector of the city.

BUILDING MOVER. A person, corporation, or other entity who raises, supports off the

foundation, and moves buildings on and over public streets and highways. **BUILDING MOVER** does not include a person who moves manufactured homes or modular homes, farmers moving their own farm buildings, or persons moving buildings which are less than 16 feet wide by 20 feet long.

(1976 Code, § 16.02)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.122 PERMIT
APPLICATION; ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.**

§ 150.122 PERMIT APPLICATION; ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

(A) *Application.* A building mover seeking issuance of a permit hereunder shall file an application for the permit with the Building Inspector.

(1) *Form.* The application shall be made in writing, upon forms provided by the Building Inspector, and shall be filed in the office of the City Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer.

(2) *Contents.* The application shall set forth:

(a) A description of the building proposed to be moved, giving street number, construction materials, dimensions, number of rooms, and condition of exterior and interior, together with a photograph thereof that fairly portrays the building;

(b) A legal description of the lot from which the building is to be moved, giving the lot, block, and tract number;

(c) A legal description of the lot to which it is proposed the building be moved, giving lot, block, and tract number;

(d) The portion of the lot to be occupied by the building when moved;

(e) The highways, streets, and alleys over, along, or across which the building is proposed to be moved;

(f) Proposed moving date and hours; and

(g) Any additional information which the Building Inspector shall find necessary to make a fair determination of whether a permit should be issued.

(1976 Code, § 16.03)

(B) *Accompanying papers.*

(1) *Tax certificate.* The owner of the building to be moved shall file with the application sufficient evidence that the building and lot from which it is to be removed are free of any entanglements and that all taxes and charges against the same are paid in full.

(2) *Certificate of ownership or entitlement.* The applicant, if other than the owner, shall file with the application a written statement or bill of sale signed by the owner, or other sufficient evidence that he or she is entitled to move the building.

(3) *Fee.* The application shall be accompanied by a fee for services performed, including the expense of the Building Inspector to travel to the site of the building proposed to be moved, to inspect the building to assure the building is suitable to be moved to the city, and the return trip. The fee shall be based on an hourly rate and the current city rate per mile for travel, to be established from time to time by resolution of the City Council.

(1976 Code, § 16.04)

Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.123 DEPOSIT
FOR CITY EXPENSE.**

§ 150.123 DEPOSIT FOR CITY EXPENSE.

(A) Upon receipt of any application, it shall be the duty of the Building Inspector to estimate the expense that will be incurred in removing and replacing any electric wires, street lamps, or pole lines belonging to the city or any other property of the city, the removal and replacement of which will be required by reason of the moving of the building through the city, together with the cost of materials necessary to be used in making those removals and replacements. The Building Inspector shall also estimate the cost of repairs and alterations to the site and building to insure state and city code compliance.

(B) Prior to issuance of the permit, the Building Inspector shall require of the applicant a deposit of a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the estimated expense.

(1976 Code, § 16.05)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.124 DUTIES OF
BUILDING INSPECTOR.**

§ 150.124 DUTIES OF BUILDING INSPECTOR.

(A) *Inspection.* The Building Inspector shall inspect the building and the applicant's equipment to determine whether the standards for issuance of a permit are met.

(B) *Standards for issuance.* The Building Inspector shall refuse to issue a permit if he or she finds:

(1) Any application requirement or any fee or deposit requirement has not been complied with;

(2) The building is too large to move without endangering persons or property in the city;

(3) The building is in such a state of deterioration or disrepair or is otherwise so structurally unsafe that it could not be moved without endangering persons and property in the city;

(4) The building is structurally unsafe or unfit for the purpose for which moved, if the removal location is in the city;

(5) The applicant's equipment is unsafe, and persons and property would be endangered by its use;

(6) Zoning or other ordinances would be violated by the building in its new location;

(7) For any other reason, persons or property in the city would be endangered by the moving of the building;

(8) The building would for any reason be not equal to the standards provided for in the building code of the city; or

(9) The building does not conform to the general design or architecture of other buildings within 250 feet of the new location.

(C) *Fees and deposits.*

(1) *Deposit.* The Building Inspector shall deposit all fees and deposits with the City Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer.

(2) *Return upon non-issuance.* Upon refusal to issue a permit, the Building Inspector shall return to the applicant all deposits and insurance policies. Permit fees filed with

the application shall not be returned.

(3) *Refund upon allowance for expense.* After the building has been moved, the Building Inspector shall furnish the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer with a written statement of all expenses incurred in returning and replacing all property belonging to the city, and of all material used in the making of the removal and replacement, together with a statement of all damage caused to or inflicted upon property belonging to the city. Provided, however, that if any wires, poles, lamps, or other property are not located in conformity with governing ordinances, the permittee shall not be liable for the cost of removing the same. The City Council shall authorize the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer to return to the applicant all deposits after the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer deducts the sum sufficient to pay for all of the costs and expenses and for all damage done to property of the city by reason of the removal of the building. Permit fees deposited with the application shall not be returned.

(D) *Designate streets for removal.* The Building Inspector shall designate streets over which the building may be moved. The Building Inspector shall have the list approved by the Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer and shall reproduce the list upon the permit in writing. In making their determinations, the Building Inspector and Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer shall act to assure maximum safety to persons and property in the city and to minimize congestion and traffic hazards on public streets.

(1976 Code, § 16.06)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.125 DUTIES OF
PERMITTEE.**

§ 150.125 DUTIES OF PERMITTEE.

Every permittee under this subchapter shall:

(A) *Use designated streets.* Move a building only over streets designated for that use in the written permit;

(B) *Notify of revised moving time.* Notify the Building Inspector in writing of a desired change in moving date and hours as proposed in the application;

(C) *Notify of damage.* Notify the Building Inspector in writing of any and all damage done to property belonging to the city within 24 hours after the damage or injury has occurred;

(D) *Lights and barricades.* Cause red lights to be displayed during the nighttime on every side of the building while standing on a street, in a manner so as to warn the public of the

obstruction; and at all times erect and maintain barricades across the streets in a manner so as to protect the public from damage or injury by reason of the removal of the building;

(E) *Street occupancy period.* Remove the building from the city streets after one day of that occupancy unless an extension is granted by the Building Inspector;

(F) *Comply with governing law.* Comply with the building code, the fire zone, and Ch. 156 regarding zoning, and all other applicable ordinances and laws upon relocating the building in the city;

(G) *Pay expense of officer.* Pay the expense of a traffic officer ordered by the Building Inspector to accompany the movement of the building to protect the public from injury;

(H) *Clear old premises.* Remove all rubbish and materials and fill all excavations to existing grade at the original building site so that the premises are left in a safe and sanitary condition; and

(I) *Remove service connection.* The permittee shall notify the gas and electric service companies and the City Public Works Department to remove their services.

(1976 Code, § 16.07) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / MOVING BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES / § 150.126 ENFORCEMENT; VIOLATIONS.

§ 150.126 ENFORCEMENT; VIOLATIONS.

(A) *Enforcing officers.* The Building Inspector and the Police Department shall enforce and carry out the requirements of this subchapter.

(B) *Permittee liable for expense above deposit.* The permittee shall be liable for any expense, damages, or costs in excess of deposited amounts or securities, and the City Attorney shall prosecute an action against the permittee in a court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of excessive amounts.

(C) *Original premises left unsafe.* The city shall proceed to do the work necessary to leaving the original premises in a safe and sanitary condition, where the permittee does not comply with the requirements of this subchapter, and the cost thereof shall be charged against the general deposit.

(D) *Violations.* Any person, firm, or corporation who moves any building into or within the city without a permit as provided for herein shall be construed to have committed a

misdemeanor for each day that the building remains within the city in violation of this subchapter.

(1976 Code, § 16.08) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS**

VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS / § 150.140 PURPOSE.**

§ 150.140 PURPOSE.

Vacant premises that are not maintained contribute to the detriment of neighborhoods, increase crime, and diminish property values of a city. For the benefit of the community, the City of Spring Lake Park has deemed it necessary and appropriate to maintain, preserve and improve housing by providing an orderly and effective way to ensure compliance with housing codes and provide a system to increase concerns for health, safety and protection of the community.

(Ord. 358, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS / § 150.141
EVACUATION.**

§ 150.141 EVACUATION.

The Chief Building Official, Fire Marshal, Chief of Police, and their designees, are authorized to order the immediate evacuation of a building or premises that pose an immediate threat to health and safety. Once evacuated, unsecured buildings or premises posing an immediate danger of sustaining property damage or threat to health and safety may be ordered immediately secured and posted. Unauthorized entry onto posted premises or into a posted building, or the removal or defacing of a notice, is a violation of this section. In all other cases, a vacant building that remains unsecured for a period of 48 hours or more is deemed a public

nuisance and must be secured. Securing must be in the manner prescribed by § 150.142. City officials or their designees are authorized to enter private property and use reasonable force to enforce this clause.

(Ord. 358, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS / § 150.142 SECURING.**

§ 150.142 SECURING.

Boarding of all unsecure openings must be done with sound materials securely fastened to the building and painted with a color consistent with the adjacent surfaces, except that openings on walls facing street frontages must be covered with clear acrylic plastic sheets only. Nonresidential building exterior signage on the vacant portions must be removed, except signage used for sale or lease of the building as allowed by Chapter 152.

(Ord. 358, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS / § 150.143
MAINTENANCE.**

§ 150.143 MAINTENANCE.

The premises of a vacant building must be maintained in an appropriate manner including, but not limited to mowing of yard areas; removal of weeds from parking areas, drives, medians, and landscaping; collection and removal of debris; and watering and maintaining landscaping and yard as required by the 2006 *International Property Maintenance Code*.

(Ord. 358, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS / § 150.144
MONITORING FEE.**

§ 150.144 MONITORING FEE.

Properties remaining vacant for 120 days or more, except for seasonal vacancies, may be assessed a monitoring fee established by the City Council from time to time and payable 30 days after notice from the Compliance Official, thereafter annually on the anniversary of the original date of vacancy.

(Ord. 358, passed 11-2-2009)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / VACANT PREMISES AND BUILDINGS / § 150.145 SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

§ 150.145 SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Costs of securing and maintaining a property, and unpaid monitoring fees, may be specially assessed to the property in the manner prescribed by law.

(Ord. 358, passed 11-2-2009)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY

ABANDONED PROPERTY

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.160 PURPOSE.

§ 150.160 PURPOSE.

Abandoned buildings that are not maintained contribute to the detriment of neighborhoods, increase crime, and diminish property values of a city. For the benefit of the community, the City of Spring Lake Park has deemed it necessary and appropriate to maintain, preserve and improve housing by providing an orderly and effective way to ensure compliance with housing codes and provide a system to deal with increased concerns for health, safety and

protection of the community. The City Council intends that this subchapter be an integral part of the city's program of health, safety, fire, building and land use regulations.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.161 DEFINITIONS.**

§ 150.161 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ABANDONED PROPERTY. The discontinued use or occupancy of a property for 30 days, with no evidence of routine maintenance and upkeep by the property owner, but excluding temporary interruptions during periods of building or remodeling where a valid building permit has been issued or during periods of routine seasonal closure.

BOARD OF APPEALS. The Spring Lake Park City Council.

BUILDING. Any roofed structure that may provide shelter.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A document issued by the Building Official allowing for occupancy or use of a building, and certifying that the structure or use has been constructed or will be used in compliance with all applicable codes and ordinances.

CITY. The City of Spring Lake Park.

CODE OFFICIAL. The current City Building Official or designee.

COMPLIANCE ORDER. A document issued to the owner of a property after a building code inspection that requires the correction of identified deficiencies or hazardous items.

PROPERTY. Real estate, including any improvements therein.

RENEWAL FEE. Fee paid for new certificate of occupancy, which includes related inspections.

VANDALIZE. To destroy or damage (property) maliciously.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;

CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.162 DETERMINATION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

§ 150.162 DETERMINATION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The Code Official, or designee, shall be responsible for the investigation of all properties or complaints concerning vacant or abandoned property.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.163 REVOCATION OF
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.**

§ 150.163 REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

If a property is declared abandoned as defined in § 150.161, the property's certificate of occupancy will be revoked, and the property will be posted to prevent occupancy.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.164 NOTIFICATION OF
REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.**

§ 150.164 NOTIFICATION OF REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

The city will make every effort to notify the current property owner, Real Estate Agent, Asset Manager, or any other individual known to the city that is involved in the transaction for sale of the property by way of U.S. mail and by posting the same on the property.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.165 BUILDING CODE
INSPECTION.**

§ 150.165 BUILDING CODE INSPECTION.

Once the certificate of occupancy has been revoked for a property, a building code inspection must take place prior to a new certificate of occupancy being issued.

(A) The building code inspection may result in corrective actions. A compliance order may be issued to the owner when deficiencies, unsafe conditions, or hazardous items have been identified during a housing inspection as described in the *International Property Maintenance Code* and the Minnesota State Building Code provisions.

(B) The corrective actions must be completed and pass inspection by the Code Official in order to have a new certificate of occupancy issued for the property.

(C) If corrective actions are not required, a new certificate of occupancy will be issued by the Code Official.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.166 ISSUANCE OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY WITH FINANCIAL GUARANTEE.

§ 150.166 ISSUANCE OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY WITH FINANCIAL GUARANTEE.

The city may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy for corrective actions, if the buyer, seller or other responsible person has:

(A) Executed an agreement with the city to complete the correction actions in a timely manner; and

(B) Deposited with the city a cash escrow, bond or letter of credit, and proof of construction loan or similar financial guarantee equivalent to 110% of the estimated cost of corrections.

(1) If escrowed items contain immediate hazardous items, the temporary certificate of occupancy will be withheld from the new property owner until these items are satisfactorily completed and inspected by the Code Official; until that time the building may not be occupied.

(2) Once the correction items have been completed, and are in compliance

with the *International Property Maintenance Code* as approved by the Code Official, a new certificate of occupancy can be issued replacing the temporary certificate.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.167 APPLICATION AND
INSPECTION.**

§ 150.167 APPLICATION AND INSPECTION.

(A) *Application required.* The owner or owner's representative is required to make application for the issuance of a new certificate of occupancy, which would include the inspection by the Code Official.

(B) *Fee.* At the time of application for a new certificate of occupancy, the applicant must pay a fee appropriate for the type of building as set forth from time to time by City Council resolution.

(C) *Inspection.* Upon receipt of a properly executed application and payment of the fee, the Code Official will cause a property maintenance inspection to be made of the premises to ensure the property is in compliance with applicable provisions of the *International Property Maintenance Code*.

(D) *Final inspection.* Upon completion of repairs or corrections made to the property per the compliance order, the property owner shall request the Code Official to conduct a final inspection, which may be combined with the final building permit inspection, where required.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009) Penalty, see § 10.99

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / ABANDONED PROPERTY / § 150.168 APPEALS.**

§ 150.168 APPEALS.

A person aggrieved by a declaration of abandoned property or compliance order may appeal in writing for relief from the action of the Code Official to the City of Spring Lake Park Board of Appeals. The decision and order of the Board of Appeals shall be binding to all parties. A hearing shall be set within 30 days after receipt to the city of a written appeal.

(Ord. 359, passed 11-2-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE**

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE / § 150.180 ADOPTION OF
INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE.**

§ 150.180 ADOPTION OF *INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE*.

The *International Property Maintenance Code*, 2006 edition, as published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted by reference as the Property Maintenance Code of the City of Spring Lake Park, in the State of Minnesota for regulating and governing the conditions and maintenance of all property, buildings and structures; by providing the standards for supplied utilities and facilities and other physical features and conditions essential to ensure that structures are safe, sanitary and fit for occupation and use; and the condemnation of buildings and structures unfit for human occupancy and use, and the demolition of such existing structures as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Property Maintenance Code on file in the office of the City of Spring Lake Park are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this subchapter, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in § 150.181 of this code of ordinances. A copy of the 2006 *International Property Maintenance Code* is on file at the Office of Administration at Spring Lake Park City Hall.

(Ord. 361, passed 11-16-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE / § 150.181 REVISIONS TO
INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE.**

§ 150.181 REVISIONS TO *INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE*.

The following sections are hereby revised:

Section 101.1. Title.	Insert: <i>City of Spring Lake Park</i>
Section 103.5. Fees.	Insert: <i>City of Spring Lake Park Permit Fee</i>
<i>Schedule</i>	
Section 302.4. Weeds.	Insert: <i>Nine (9) inches</i>
Section 304.14. Insect Screens.	Insert: <i>April 16, October 16</i>
Section 602.3. Heat Supply.	Insert: <i>October 15, April 15</i>
Section 602.4. Occupiable Space.	Insert: <i>October 15, April 15</i>

(Ord. 361, passed 11-16-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / EXCESSIVE USE OF CITY SERVICES**

EXCESSIVE USE OF CITY SERVICES

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / EXCESSIVE USE OF CITY SERVICES / § 150.190 PURPOSE.**

§ 150.190 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subchapter is to recover costs associated with repeated and/or unfounded requests for excessive use of city services.

(Ord. 362, passed 11-16-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / EXCESSIVE USE OF CITY SERVICES / § 150.191 DEFINITIONS.**

§ 150.191 DEFINITIONS.

(A) “Excessive consumption of inspection services” occurs on a non-rental property when:

(1) One or more inspections are performed at the same location within a consecutive 12 month period after any inspection for which a notice of the same violation was served, and

(2) During any inspection under division (A)(1), the inspector finds continuing or additional violations.

(B) “Excessive consumption of inspection services” occurs on a rental property when:

(1) Division (A) is met, or

(2) The second follow-up inspection to an initial or renewal inspection reveals non-compliance with requirements established in the initial or renewal inspection, or the first follow-up inspection.

(C) A “repeated, unfounded request for enforcement” means a complaint determined not to be a violation of city code for enforcement by any person within 90 days of a previous unfounded request for enforcement regarding the same property or subject matter, provided that person had notice the first request for enforcement has been determined to be unfounded. For the purposes of this section, “notice” means actual notice, or written notice mailed to the person’s last known address, and either not returned, or returned by the postal authorities as undeliverable.

(D) All police enforcement and services are exempt from the requirements of this subchapter.

(Ord. 362, passed 11-16-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / EXCESSIVE USE OF CITY SERVICES / § 150.192 COLLECTION
AUTHORIZED.**

§ 150.192 COLLECTION AUTHORIZED.

The city is authorized to collect inspection costs, as determined from time to time by ordinance, from a property owner who consumes excessive inspection services, or from a person who makes repeated unfounded requests for enforcement. Unpaid excessive inspection costs may be specially assessed against the property in the manner prescribed by law. For § 150.191(A)(1) or (2), excessive consumption of inspection services, double the cost may be imposed.

(Ord. 362, passed 11-16-2009)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL**

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.200 INTENT.**

§ 150.200 INTENT.

To promote the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota by requiring proper storm water management practices for construction activity.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.201
STATUTORY AUTHORITY.**

§ 150.201 STATUTORY AUTHORITY.

These regulations are adopted pursuant to M.S. § 462.351.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.202
FINDINGS.**

§ 150.202 FINDINGS.

The City of Spring Lake Park hereby finds that uncontrolled land disturbing activity at construction sites are subject to soil erosion and other pollutants which enter into receiving water bodies adversely affecting the public health, safety and general welfare by impacting water quality, creating nuisances and impairing other beneficial uses of environmental resources.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.203
PURPOSE.**

§ 150.203 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subchapter is to promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the City of Spring Lake Park and protect them from adverse effects occasioned by poorly sited development or incompatible activities by regulating land disturbing activities that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality; by minimizing conflicts and encouraging proper installation and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for land disturbing activities, and by requiring detailed review standards and procedures for land disturbing activities proposed for such areas, thereby achieving a balance between development, redevelopment and protection of water quality.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 401, passed 10-20-2014)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.204
DEFINITIONS.**

§ 150.204 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. When inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include future tense, words in the plural number include the singular number and words in the singular number include the plural number. The word “shall” is always mandatory and not merely directive.

APPLICANT. Any person who wishes to obtain a building permit, zoning or subdivision approval.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing and minimizing the degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions and other management

practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.

DETENTION FACILITY. A permanent natural or man-made structure, including wetlands, for the temporary storage of runoff which contains a permanent pool of water.

DISCHARGE. The release, conveyance, channeling, runoff or drainage of storm water including snowmelt from a construction site.

EXPOSED SOIL AREAS. All areas of a construction site where the vegetation (trees, shrubs, brush, grasses, and the like) or impervious surface has been removed, thus rendering the soil more prone to erosion. This includes topsoil stockpile areas, borrow areas and disposal areas within the construction site. It does not include stockpiles or surcharge areas of gravel, concrete or bituminous. Once soil is exposed it is considered “exposed soil,” until it meets the definition of **FINAL STABILIZATION**.

FINAL STABILIZATION. Means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures have been employed. Simply sowing grass is not considered **FINAL STABILIZATION**.

LAND DISTURBING OR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. Any change of the land surface including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling, grading and the construction of any structure.

PERSON. Any individual, firm, corporation partnership, franchise, association or governmental entity.

PUBLIC WATERS. Waters of the state as defined in M.S. § 103G.005, Subd. 15.

RETENTION FACILITY. A permanent natural or man-made structure that provides for the storage of storm water runoff by means of a permanent pool of water.

SEDIMENT. Solid matter carried by water, sewage, or other liquids.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP). A joint storm water and erosion and sediment control plan containing the requirements of this subchapter, that when implemented will decrease soil erosion on a parcel of land and off-site nonpoint pollution due to sedimentation.

STRUCTURE. Anything manufactured, constructed or erected which is normally attached to or positioned on land, including portable structures earthen structures, roads, parking lots, paved storage areas, fences and retaining walls.

WATERS OF THE STATE. As defined in M.S. § 115.01, Subd. 22 the term **WATERS OF THE STATE** means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells,

springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies of accumulations of water, surface or underground natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

WETLANDS. Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this definition, **WETLANDS** must have the following three attributes:

- (1) Have a predominance of hydric soils;
- (2) Are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and
- (3) Under normal circumstances support a prevalence of such vegetation.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.205 SCOPE
AND EFFECT.**

§ 150.205 SCOPE AND EFFECT.

(A) *Applicability.* Every applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, or a permit to allow land disturbing activities greater than or equal to one acre or part of a larger common plan or development greater or equal to one acre, must submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Zoning Administrator. No building permit, subdivision approval, or permit to allow land disturbing activities shall be issued until approval of the SWPPP or a waiver of the approval requirement has been obtained in strict conformance with the provisions of this subchapter. The provisions of division (B) of this section apply to all land, public or private.

(B) *Exemptions.* The provisions of this subchapter do not apply to:

- (1) Any part of a subdivision if a plat for the subdivision has been approved by the City Council on or before the effective date of this subchapter;
- (2) A lot for which a building permit has been approved on or before the effective date of this subchapter;
- (3) Installation of fences, signs, telephone and electric poles and other kinds

of posts or poles;

(4) Emergency work to protect life, limb or property; or

(5) Tilling, planting or harvesting of agricultural, horticultural or forestry crops.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 401, passed 10-20-2014)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.206
[RESERVED.]**

§ 150.206 [RESERVED.]

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.207
[RESERVED.]**

§ 150.207 [RESERVED.]

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.208
MINIMUM CONSTRUCTION SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.**

§ 150.208 MINIMUM CONSTRUCTION SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

(A) No SWPPP which fails to meet the standards contained in this section, or as described in the NPDES Construction General Permit, shall be approved by the City Council or designated representative.

(B) *Site dewatering.* Water pumped from the site shall be treated by temporary sedimentation basins, grit chambers, sand filters, upflow chambers, hydrocyclones, swirl concentrators or other appropriate BMPs for dewatering activities described in the NPDES Construction General Permit, Part IV, D. Water may not be discharged in a manner that causes nuisance conditions, erosion, scour, or flooding of the site or receiving channels or a wetland. All discharge points must be adequately protected from erosion and scour. The discharge must

be dispersed over natural rock riprap, sand bags, plastic sheeting or other accepted energy dissipation measures. Adequate sedimentation control measures are required for discharge water that contains suspended solids.

(C) *Construction site waste.* Management of solid and hazardous wastes on site shall meet the requirements of the NPDES Construction General Permit, Part IV, F.

(1) *Solid waste and material disposal.* All waste, unused building material (including garbage debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, toxic materials or hazardous materials), collected sediment, asphalt and concrete millings, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, construction and demolition debris and other wastes must be disposed of properly and must comply with MPCA disposal requirements.

(2) *Hazardous materials.* Oil, gasoline, paint and any hazardous substances must be properly stored, including secondary containment, to prevent spill leaks or other discharge. Restricted access to storage areas must be provided to prevent vandalism. Storage and disposal of hazardous waste must be in compliance with MPCA regulations.

(3) *Liquid Waste.* All other non-storm water discharges (concrete truck washout, vehicle washing, maintenance spills, and the like) conducted during the construction activity shall not be discharged to the municipal storm sewer, wetlands, natural drainageways or waters of the state.

(4) *Sanitary facilities.* Adequate on-site sanitary facilities shall be provided in convenient location(s) for all persons who work on the site.

(D) *Tracking.* Vehicle tracking of sediment onto paved surfaces must be removed by street sweeping as needed to prevent discharge of sediment-laden water from entering the city storm sewer system.

(E) *Drain inlet protection.* All storm drain inlets shall be protected during construction with control measures approved by the City Engineer until final establishment has been accomplished or until approval from the city.

(F) *Site runoff control.* Channelized runoff from adjacent areas passing through the site shall be diverted around disturbed areas, if practical. Diverted runoff shall be conveyed in a manner that will not erode the conveyance at receiving channels. All temporary or permanent drainage channels must be stabilized within 24 hours of being connected to a water of the state. Sediment control is required along channel edges to reduce sediment reaching the channel. This site shall include, as applicable, BMPs to minimize erosion described in the NPDES Construction Permit, Part IV, B.

(G) *Site phasing.* All activities on the site shall be conducted in a logical sequence to minimize the area of base soil exposed at any one time.

(H) Soil stabilization. All exposed soil left inactive for 14 or more days must have temporary or permanent stabilization year round.

(I) *Temporary sediment basins.* For sites with more than ten acres disturbed at one time, or if a channel originates in the disturbed area one or more temporary or permanent sedimentation basins shall be constructed. Each sedimentation basin shall have a surface area of at least 1% of the area draining to the basin and at least three feet of depth and constructed in accordance with accepted design specifications. Sediment shall be removed to maintain a depth of three feet. The basin discharge rate shall also be sufficiently low as to not cause erosion, scour, or flooding along the discharge channel or the receiving water. The use and management of site temporary sediment basins shall meet the requirements of the NPDES Construction General Permit, Part III, C.

(J) *Sediment control.* Silt fence or equivalent sediment control measures shall be placed along all side slopes and down slope sides of the site. If a channel or area of concentrated runoff passes through the site, silt fence shall be placed along the channel edges to reduce sediment reaching the channel. The use of silt fence or equivalent sediment control BMPs, as applicable, shall be used to minimize the discharge of sediment and other pollutants, as described in NPDES Construction General Permit, Part IV, C, and must include a maintenance and inspection schedule.

(K) *Stockpile protection.* Any soil or dirt storage piles containing more than ten cubic yards of material should not be located with a downslide drainage length of less than 25 feet from the toe of the pile to a roadway or drainage channel. If remaining for more than seven days, they shall be temporarily stabilized by mulch, vegetation, tarps, or other means and enclosed by a silt fence or equivalent sediment control measures. Stockpiles which will be in existence for less than seven days shall be enclosed by silt fence or equivalent sediment control measure around the pile. In-street utility repair or construction soil or dirt storage piles located closer than 25 of a roadway or drainage channel must be covered with tarps or suitable alternative control, if exposed for more than seven days.

(L) *Inspection and maintenance.* All stormwater management BMPs shall be inspected weekly or after every 1/2-inch rain event by the applicant. If sediment has reached 1/3 the capacity of the sediment control practice, appropriate maintenance or replacement of the BMP must be completed to ensure maximum effectiveness. All site inspections, records of rainfall events and BMP maintenance shall comply with the requirements of the NPDES Construction General Permit, Part IV, E.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 401, passed 10-20-2014)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.209**

COMPLETION OF WORK.

§ 150.209 COMPLETION OF WORK.

Work will be considered complete when all exposed soil areas have undergone final stabilization, as defined in § 150.204; is constructed to finish grade, is in conformance with all permit conditions, including the NPDES Construction General Permit, Part IV, G, and is to the satisfaction of the city. The applicant or representative shall notify the city when the land disturbing operations are ready for final inspection. Final approval shall not be given until all work, including installation of all drainage facilities and their protective devices, and all erosion control measures, have been completed and final stabilization has occurred in accordance with this subchapter

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 401, passed 10-20-2014)

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS; CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.210 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

§ 150.210 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

(A) *Right of entry.* The applicant shall promptly allow the city and its authorized representatives, upon presentation of identification, to:

(1) Enter upon the permitted site for the purpose of obtaining information, examination of records, conducting investigations, inspections or surveys;

(2) Bring such equipment upon the permitted site as is necessary to conduct such surveys and investigations;

(3) Examine and copy any books, papers, records, or memoranda pertaining to activities or records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permitted site;

(4) Inspect the stormwater pollution control measures; and

(5) Sample and monitor any items or activities pertaining to stormwater pollution control measures.

(B) *Notification by city of failure of the SWPPP.* If upon inspection by the city or designated representative, the applicant fails to implement the erosion and sediment control practices outlined in the approved SWPPP or minimum BMP standards outlined in § 150.208,

the city will notify the applicant with a letter of failure which outlines the issues of noncompliance and a timeline for completion of any work to bring the site into compliance.

(C) *Failure to conduct corrective work.* When an applicant fails to conform to any provision of this policy within the time stipulated, the city may take the following actions:

(1) Issue a stop work order, withhold the scheduling of inspections, and/or the issuance of a certificate of occupancy;

(2) Revoke any permit issued by the city to the applicant for the site in question or any other of the applicant's sites within the city's jurisdiction;

(3) Direct the correction of the deficiency by city forces or by a separate contract. The issuance of a permit constitutes a right-of-entry for the city or its contractor to enter upon the construction site for the purpose of correcting deficiencies in erosion or sediment control; and

(4) All costs incurred by the city in correcting storm water pollution control deficiencies must be reimbursed by the applicant. If payment is not made within 30 days after costs are incurred by the city, the city may assess the remaining amount against the property. As a condition of the permit, the owner shall waive notice of any assessment hearing to be conducted by the city, concur that the benefit to the property exceeds the amount of the proposed assessment and waive all rights by virtue of M.S. § 429.081 to challenge the amount or validity of assessment.

(D) *Action against the financial security.* If appropriate actions by the applicant have not been completed within seven days after notification by the city, the city may act against the financial security if any of the conditions listed below exist. The city shall use funds from this security to finance any corrective or remedial work undertaken by the city or a contractor under contract to the city and to reimburse the city for all direct costs incurred in the process of remedial work including, but not limited to, staff time and attorney's fees.

(1) The applicant ceases land disturbing activities and/or filling and abandons the work site prior to completion of the city-approved grading plan.

(2) The applicant fails to conform to any city approved grading plan and/or the SWPPP as approved by the city, or related supplementary instructions.

(3) The techniques utilized under the SWPPP fail within one year of installation.

(4) The applicant fails to reimburse the city for corrective action taken.

(E) *Emergency action.* If circumstances exist such that noncompliance with this subchapter poses an immediate danger to the public health, safety and welfare, as determined by

the City Administrator, the city may take emergency preventative action. The city shall also take every reasonable action possible to contact and direct the applicant to take any necessary action. Any cost to the city may be recovered from the applicant's financial security.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010; Am. Ord. 401, passed 10-20-2014)

**TITLE XV: LAND USAGE / CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS;
CONSTRUCTION / CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL / § 150.999
PENALTY.**

§ 150.999 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99.

(B) Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of §§ 150.200 through 150.210 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine or imprisonment or both. All land use and building permits must be suspended until the applicant has corrected the violation. Each day that a separate violation exists constitutes a separate offense.

(Ord. 365, passed 2-16-2010)



SITE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Submittal Name: _____

Submittal Content: _____

APPLICATION PROCESS

A written application for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) approval, along with the proposed SWPPP, shall be filed with the City and shall include a statement indicating the grounds upon which the approval is requested, that the proposed use is permitted by right or as an exception in the underlying zoning district and adequate evidence showing that the proposed use will conform to the standards set forth in this site plan review checklist; Chapter 52: Stormwater Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection and Chapter 150: Construction Site Runoff Control, both of the City of Spring Lake Park Code of Ordinances; and Section 7 – Goals and Policies of the City of Spring Lake Park – Local Surface Water Management Plan. Prior to applying for approval of a SWPPP, an applicant may have the SWPPP reviewed by the appropriate departments of the City.

Note: The applicant for construction activity resulting in land disturbance of one acre or more, or construction activity that is part of a common plan of development or sale that ultimately disturbs one acre, must obtain coverage under the current NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP).

SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST

- | Yes | No | N/A | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Three sets of clearly legible blue or black lined copies of drawings and required information have been submitted to the Zoning Administrator. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A receipt evidencing the payment of all required fees for processing and/or financial securities in accordance with the City. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Drawings are prepared to a scale appropriate to the site of the project and suitable for the review to be performed. At a minimum, the scale shall be 1 inch equals 100 feet. |

EXISTING CONDITIONS SITE PLAN

- | Yes | No | N/A | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | A map of the existing site conditions showing the site and immediately adjacent areas, including: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A Title; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The name and address of the applicant, the section, township and range, north point, date, and scale of drawing and number of sheets; |



SITE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Submittal Name: _____

Submittal Content: _____

- Existing topography with a contour interval appropriate to the topography of the land but in no case having a contour interval greater than two feet;
- A delineation of all streams, rivers, public waters, and wetlands located on and immediately adjacent to the site, including depth of water, a description of all vegetation which may be found in the water, a statement of general water quality and any classification given to the water body or wetland by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and/or the United States Army Corps of Engineers;
- Location and dimension of existing storm water drainage systems and natural drainage patterns on and immediately adjacent to the site delineating in which direction and at what rate storm water is conveyed from the site, identifying the receiving stream, river, public water, or wetland and setting forth those areas of the unaltered site where storm water collects;
- A description of the soils of the site, including a map indicating soil types of areas to be disturbed as well as a soil report containing information on the suitability of the soils for the type of development proposed and describing any remedial steps to be taken by the applicant to render the soils suitable;
- Vegetative cover and clearly delineating any vegetation proposed for removal;
- One hundred year floodplains, flood fringes, and floodways; and
- Any other information pertinent to the particular project that, in the opinion of the City, is necessary for the review of the project.
- All Applicants are in compliance with all the regulations set forth in Section 7 – Goals and Policies of the City of Spring Lake Park’s Local Surface Water Management Plan (LSWMP) and the most current version of the MPCA’s MS4 NPDES General Permit.

SITE CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Yes No N/A

A site construction plan shall be submitted to the City prior to conducting any land disturbing activities and include:



SITE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Submittal Name: _____

Submittal Content: _____

- The project name;
- The owner and operator of the proposed construction activity;
- Locations and dimensions of all proposed land disturbing activities;
- Locations and dimensions of all temporary soil or dirt stockpiles;
- Locations and dimensions of all construction site erosion control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPS) necessary to meet the minimum BMP requirements listed in § 150.208 and the MPCA's current NPDES Construction General Permit; and
- Schedule of anticipated start and completion date of each land disturbing activity including the installation of construction site erosion and sediment control measures needed to meet the requirements of this Site Plan Review Checklist.
- Does the erosion and sediment control plan follow the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, specifically:
- Part III.D.4.a (1)-(8); and
- Part III. D.5.a.(1)-(5)

FINAL SITE CONDITIONS PLAN

Yes No N/A

A final site conditions plan on the same scale as the Existing Site Conditions Plan showing the site changes and how the site will be stabilized after construction is completed, including:

- Finished grading shown at contours at the same interval as provided above or as required to clearly indicate the relationship of proposed changes to existing topography and remaining features;
- A landscape plan, drawn to an appropriate scale, including dimensions and distances and the location, type, size at time of planting, and description of all proposed landscape materials which will be added to the site as part of the project;
- A drainage plan of the final site conditions delineating in which direction and at



SITE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Submittal Name: _____

Submittal Content: _____

what rate storm water will be conveyed from the site and setting forth the areas of the site where storm water will be allowed to collect;

- The proposed size, location, and intended use of any structures to be erected on the site;
- A clear delineation and tabulation of all areas which shall be paved or surfaced, including a description of the surfacing material to be used;
- Any other information pertinent to the particular project which in the opinion of the applicant is necessary for the review of the project; and
- A copy of the MPCA permit number for discharging stormwater from construction activity (MN R100001).

POST CONSTRUCTION /MAINTENANCE PLAN

Yes No N/A

- New development and redevelopment projects with land disturbances greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, within the permittee's jurisdictions and that discharge to the City's MS4, must be in compliance with the Post Construction Stormwater Management requirements of Part III D.5 (1)-(5) of the MS4 Permit.
- A maintenance plan indicating the responsible party or parties charged with the long-term maintenance, repair, or replacement of any privately owned stormwater conveyance and retention facilities. Such plan shall also include information on the intended final ownership of the properties containing such facilities and the means by which inspection, maintenance, repair, or replacement shall be funded and accomplished.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Yes No N/A

- Does the peak rate runoff for this land development/redevelopment project not



SITE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Submittal Name: _____

Submittal Content: _____

exceed existing rates for the 2-yr, 10-yr, and 100-yr rainfall events?

- Was the maximum duration for rainfall critical event analysis of 24 hours used?
- Do new structures' low floor elevations provide a minimum of 2-feet of freeboard above the 100-yr High Water Level (the HWL from both TP-40 and NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depths should be evaluated) or 1-foot of freeboard above the emergency overflow of an adjacent pond?
- If the project is located within the jurisdiction of RCWD, does it comply with their freeboard requirements if their requirements are more stringent (Rule C, Section 9(g))?
- Has on-site mitigation for any loss in existing flood storage volume occurred unless the 100-year (both TP-40 and NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depths should be evaluated) floodplain boundary is fully contained on-site, to preserve the existing water storage capacity of all waterbodies in the City and minimize the frequency and severity of high water?
- Does the construction project meet the volume control requirements set forth in the respected jurisdiction where the site lies (RCWD or CCWD)?
- Does the construction project meet the nutrient and sediment load requirements set forth in the respected jurisdiction where the site lies (RCWD or CCWD)?
- For all new stormwater ponds, has the project proposed to use outlet skimmers for up to the 5-yr storm event (3.6-inches in 24 hours) HWL?
- Has the proposed new development or redevelopment construction project followed the requirements of their respected jurisdiction (RCWD or CCWD) for pretreating stormwater runoff prior to discharging into wetlands?
- Has a wetland delineation, including a field delineation and report detailing the findings of the delineation, been performed for this project?
- If the project is immediately adjacent to a wetland, has a wetland inventory and assessment been performed for this construction project (Minnesota Routine Assessment Methodology (current version) should be used)?
- Has the minimum wetland buffer width met the requirements of the respected



SITE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Submittal Name: _____

Submittal Content: _____

jurisdiction where the site lies (RCWD or CCWD)?

APPROVAL FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

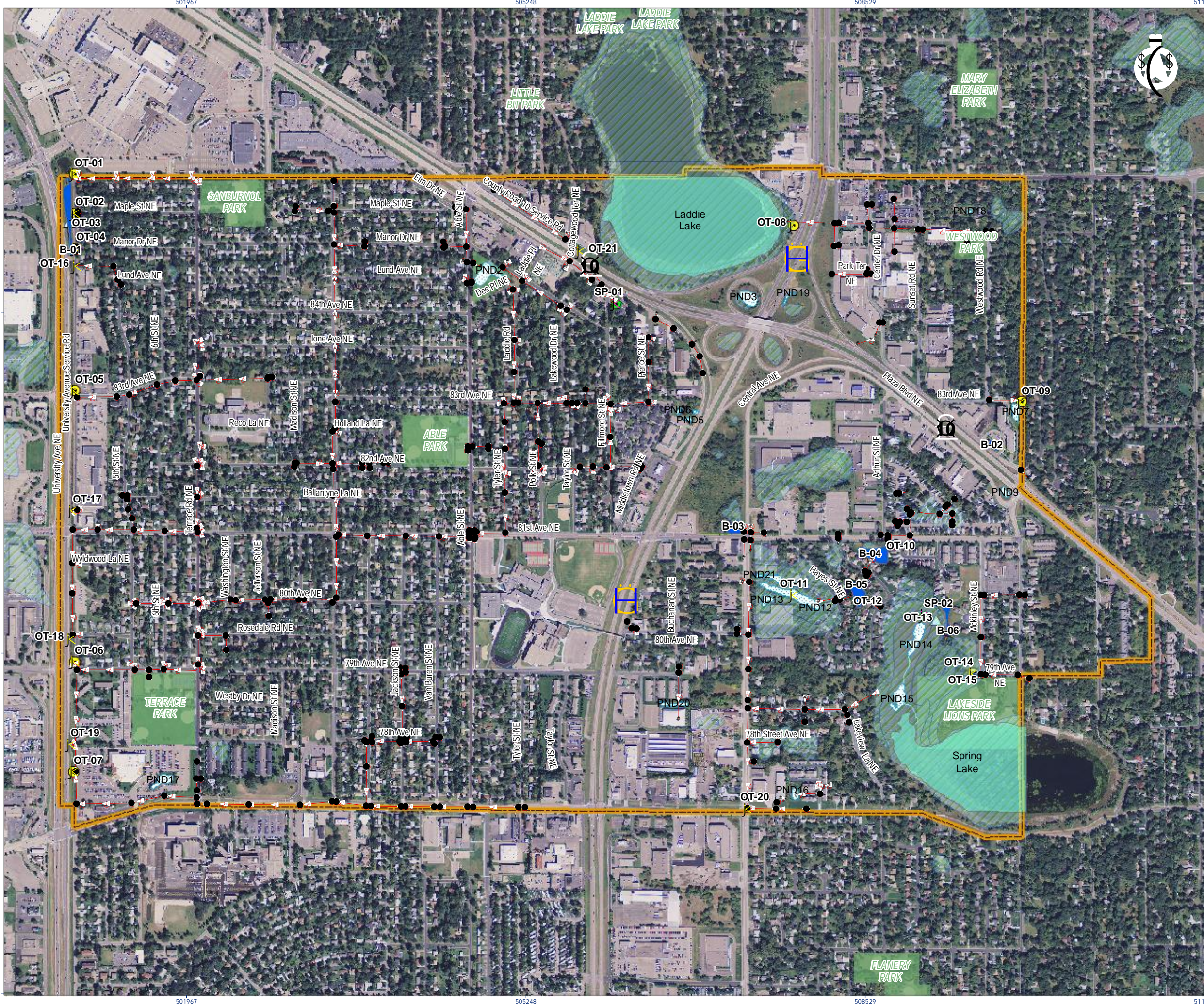
Yes No N/A

Has the plan been approved by or meet all the requirements-of, when applicable, the following jurisdictional agencies:

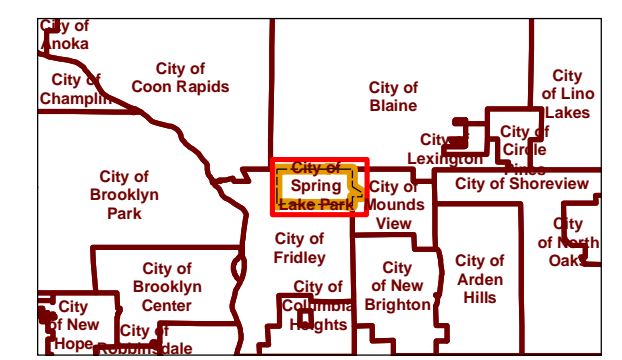
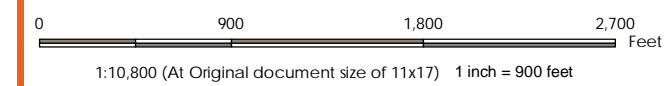
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>MPCA</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>MN Department of Natural Resources</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>MN Department of Transportation</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD)</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD)</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Other:</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Other:</u> |

City of Spring Lake Park Storm Sewer System

February 2015



Legend					
	MS4 Outfall		Manhole		City Boundary
	MS4 Structural		Storm Pipe		City Parks
	Pollution Control Device		Private Ponds		MS4 Ponds
	Apron		Lakes		Wetlands (NWI)
	Beehive		Streams		
	Catch Basin				
	CB Manhole				



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Primary Stormwater Pollutants of Concern

Primary Stormwater Pollutants of Concern	Facility Type					
	Liquor Store	Water Plant	Fire Station	Water Tower	Public Works	City Hall/ Police
Runoff Volume	X	X			X	X
Sediment	X		X			X
Nutrients		X	X	X	X	X
BOD				X	X	X
Oil and Grease	X		X		X	X
Bacteria						
Metals			X		X	X
Thermal Loading					X	X
Chloride		X				
Other Organic Compounds		X	X	X	X	X
Chlorine						
Trash	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pesticides			X	X	X	X

Primary Stormwater Pollutants of Concern	Facility Type					
	Sanburnol Park	Terrace Park	Westwood Park	Lakeside Lions Park	Conde Park	Able Park
Runoff Volume						
Sediment						
Nutrients	X	X	X	X	X	X
BOD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oil and Grease						
Bacteria						
Metals						
Thermal Loading						
Chloride						
Other Organic Compounds	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chlorine						
Trash	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pesticides	X	X	X	X	X	X



Current Pollution Prevention BMP's

Current Pollution Prevention BMPs	Facility Type					
	Liquor Store	Water Plant	Fire Station	Water Tower	Public Works	City Hall/ Police
Erosion & Sediment Control Training and BMPs						
Best Management Practice References						
Vehicle Washing					X	X
Street & Parking Lot Sweeping	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fertilizer, Pesticides/Chemical Application Programs/BMP's					X	X
Winter Road Materials Management and BMPs						
Storm Drain Stenciling						
Potential Discharge Identification & Risk Reduction						
Hazardous Material Storage & Handling BMPs		X		X	X	X
Reducing Pet Waste						
Septic System Maintenance Programs						
Open Space Design						
Reducing Impervious Surfaces						
Pervious Pavements						
Green Roofs						
Rainwater Harvesting/Stormwater Reuse & Rain Barrel Programs						
Urban Forestry & Stormwater Management						
Vegetated Swales & Buffer Strips	X	X	X	X	X	X
Retrofitting: Infiltration, Filtration & Bioretention						
Volume Control Using Compost Materials / Soil Amendments						
Controlling Litter	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintenance of Inlet and Outlet Structure						



Current Pollution Prevention BMP's

Current Pollution Prevention BMPs	Facility Type					
	Sanburnol Park	Terrace Park	Westwood Park	Lakeside Lions Park	Conde Park	Able Park
Erosion & Sediment Control Training and BMPs						
Best Management Practice References						
Vehicle Washing						
Street & Parking Lot Sweeping	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fertilizer, Pesticides/Chemical Application Programs/BMP's						
Winter Road Materials Management and BMPs						
Storm Drain Stenciling						
Potential Discharge Identification & Risk Reduction						
Hazardous Material Storage & Handling BMPs						
Reducing Pet Waste	X	X	X	X	X	X
Septic System Maintenance Programs						
Open Space Design						
Reducing Impervious Surfaces						
Pervious Pavements						
Green Roofs						
Rainwater Harvesting/Stormwater Reuse & Rain Barrel Programs						
Urban Forestry & Stormwater Management						
Vegetated Swales & Buffer Strips	X	X	X	X	X	X
Retrofitting: Infiltration, Filtration & Bioretention						
Volume Control Using Compost Materials / Soil Amendments						
Controlling Litter	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintenance of Inlet and Outlet Structure						



Recommended Pollution Prevention BMP's

Recommended Pollution Prevention BMPs	Facility Type					
	Liquor Store	Water Plant	Fire Station	Water Tower	Public Works	City Hall/ Police
Erosion & Sediment Control Training and BMPs					Enclose soil stockpiles with perimeter protection and cover or stabilize all soil stockpiles	Enclose soil stockpiles with perimeter protection and cover or stabilize all soil stockpiles
Best Management Practice References						
Vehicle Washing						
Street & Parking Lot Sweeping						
Fertilizer, Pesticides/Chemical Application Programs/BMP's						
Winter Road Materials Management and BMPs						
Storm Drain Stenciling						
Potential Discharge Identification & Risk Reduction						
Hazardous Material Storage & Handling BMPs						
Reducing Pet Waste						
Septic System Maintenance Programs						
Open Space Design						
Reducing Impervious Surfaces						
Pervious Pavements						
Green Roofs						
Rainwater Harvesting/Stormwater Reuse & Rain Barrel Programs						
Urban Forestry & Stormwater Management						
Vegetated Swales & Buffer Strips						
Retrofitting: Infiltration, Filtration & Bioretention						
Volume Control Using Compost Materials / Soil Amendments						
Controlling Litter						
Maintenance of Inlet and Outlet Structure						



Recommended Pollution Prevention BMP's

Recommended Pollution Prevention BMPs	Facility Type					
	Sanburnol Park	Terrace Park	Westwood Park	Lakeside Lions Park	Conde Park	Able Park
Erosion & Sediment Control Training and BMPs						
Best Management Practice References						
Vehicle Washing						
Street & Parking Lot Sweeping						
Fertilizer, Pesticides/Chemical Application Programs/BMP's						
Winter Road Materials Management and BMPs						
Storm Drain Stenciling						
Potential Discharge Identification & Risk Reduction						
Hazardous Material Storage & Handling BMPs						
Reducing Pet Waste						
Septic System Maintenance Programs						
Open Space Design						
Reducing Impervious Surfaces						
Pervious Pavements						
Green Roofs						
Rainwater Harvesting/Stormwater Reuse & Rain Barrel Programs						
Urban Forestry & Stormwater Management						
Vegetated Swales & Buffer Strips						
Retrofitting: Infiltration, Filtration & Bioretention						
Volume Control Using Compost Materials / Soil Amendments						
Controlling Litter						
Maintenance of Inlet and Outlet Structure						



Pollution Prevention BMP's

Pollution Prevention BMPs	Primary Stormwater Pollutants Removed										Trash	Pesticides
	Runoff Volume	Sediment	Nutrients	BOD	Oil & Grease	Bacteria	Metals	Thermal Loading	Chloride	Other Organic Compounds		
Erosion & Sediment Control Training and BMPs		X	X	X								
Best Management Practice References		X	X	X								
Vehicle Washing			X	X	X		X					
Street & Parking Lot Sweeping		X	X	X								
Fertilizer, Pesticides/Chemical Application Programs/BMP's			X							X	X	
Winter Road Materials Management and BMPs		X	X				X		X	X		
Storm Drain Stenciling					X		X					
Potential Discharge Identification & Risk Reduction			X	X	X					X		
Hazardous Material Storage & Handling BMPs					X		X			X		
Reducing Pet Waste			X	X		X						
Septic System Maintenance Programs			X	X		X						
Open Space Design	X	X	X					X				
Reducing Impervious Surfaces	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			
Pervious Pavements	X	X	X					X	X			
Green Roofs	X							X				
Rainwater Harvesting/Stormwater Reuse & Rain Barrel Programs	X	X	X				X					
Urban Forestry & Stormwater Management	X		X				X	X				
Vegetated Swales & Buffer Strips	X	X	X				X					
Retrofitting: Infiltration, Filtration & Bioretention	X	X	X				X	X				
Volume Control Using Compost Materials / Soil Amendments	X	X	X									
Controlling Litter		X			X	X					X	
Maintenance of Inlet and Outlet Structure		X			X		X			X		X

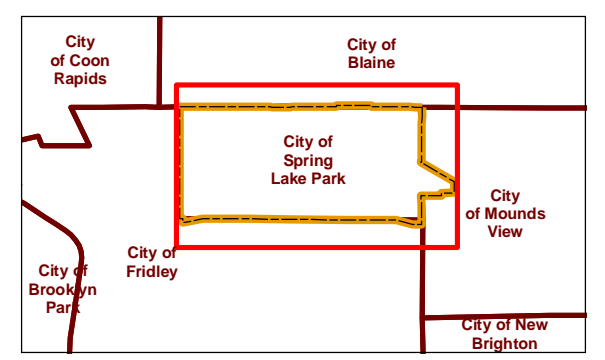
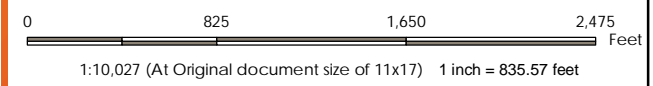


City of Spring Lake Park, Minnesota Facilities Inventory

February 2015

Legend

- Water Plant
- Water Tower
- Public Works
- City Hall/ Police
- Fire Station
- Liquor Store
- City Parks
- Storm Pipe
- City Boundary



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