Chapter 5.0 Implementation Program

City of St. Louis Park Surface Water Management Plan

List of Tables

Chapter 5.0 Implementation Program

This chapter provides details of the City of St. Louis Park's programs and regulations that affect water resources management within the city. The plans, ordinances, and programs referenced in this chapter are intended as a resource for staff, residents, and people doing business in St. Louis Park.

This chapter describes the City of St. Louis Park's implementation program addressing the issues identified in the SWMP, including operation and maintenance of the stormwater system, education and public involvement, funding of the implementation program, design standards, ordinance implementation and official controls, and potential projects, and the implementation program.

5.1 Water Quality/NPDES Phase- II MS4 Permit

The City of St. Louis Park is federally required to obtain and maintain an MS4 permit and SWPPP for managing nonpoint source stormwater discharge. During each year of the five-year permit cycle, the city must hold an annual public meeting. At this meeting, the city distributes educational materials and presents an overview of the MS4 program and the city's SWPPP. The city also solicits oral and written statements and considers them for inclusion into the SWPPP. The city must submit an annual report to the MPCA. This annual report summarizes the following:

- **Status of Compliance with Permit Conditions**: The annual report contains an assessment of the appropriateness of the BMPs and the city's progress toward achieving the identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures. This assessment is based on results collected and analyzed, inspection findings, and public input received during the reporting period.
- **Work Plan**: The annual report lists the stormwater activities that will be undertaken in the next reporting cycle.
- **Modifications to the SWPPP**: The annual report identifies any changes to BMPs or measurable goals for any of the minimum control measures.
- **Notice of Coordinated Activities**: A notice is included in the annual report for any portions of the permit for which a government entity or organization outside of the MS4 is being utilized to fulfill any BMP contained in the SWPPP.

The SWPPP BMP implementation program is incorporated into the city's overall stormwater implementation and maintenance programs, as presented in Table 5-1 and **Appendix B**.

5.2 Operation and Maintenance of Stormwater Systems

The City of St. Louis Park is responsible for maintenance of its stormwater system, which includes pipes, constructed ponds, pumps, lakes, wetlands, ditches, swales, and other drainageways.

Other units of government are responsible for maintaining the stormwater systems under their control. MnDOT is responsible for maintaining the storm sewers located along Interstate 394, Highway 7, Highway 100, and Highway 169. Hennepin County is responsible for maintaining ditches, culverts, storm sewer catch basins, and leads in county roads such as Minnetonka Boulevard (CR 5), Excelsior Boulevard (CR 3), and CR 25 (old Highway 7 east of Highway 100), but the city is responsible for maintaining the trunk storm sewer lines.

Owners of private stormwater facilities are responsible for properly maintaining their facilities, so they remain consistent with the original performance design standards. The city also requires maintenance agreements for private stormwater facilities, as outlined in the city's Stormwater, Soil Erosion, and Sedimentation ordinance (Environmental and Public Health 12-151).

City crews sweep the city streets at least twice each year, once in early spring (April) and then again in the autumn after the leaves fall. Critical streets and direct deposit areas are swept more frequently on an as-needed basis. Additional street sweeping of other areas is performed as needed and as resources allow. The city (or its contractor) also cleans out accumulated sediment from storm sewers.

For safety reasons and to prevent pipe plugging, trash racks are typically installed on storm sewer and culvert inlets. These trash racks prevent people from entering the pipes and keep large debris from becoming lodged in the pipes. If not inspected and maintained, the trash racks can become plugged with debris such as branches, leaves, and other materials carried by storm flows. Plugged or even partially plugged trash racks can result in additional flooding. The city recognizes the importance of periodic removal of collected debris from its trash racks and inlets.

Stormwater ponding and water quality treatment facilities perform a desirable function by settling sediment out of the stormwater. However, if accumulated sediments are not periodically removed, such basins can experience a significant loss in necessary stormwater detention capacity, sediment storage volume, and groundwater recharge. Therefore, the City of St. Louis Park will periodically inspect stormwater storage basins and water quality treatment facilities to look for excessive sediment buildup and collected debris. If problems are noted, maintenance is ordered and performed.

For sedimentation basins, the thresholds for maintenance are triggered once sediment deposition reaches a point greater than is allowed under the design's standard criteria or when such deposition begins to have a substantial effect on the water quality or holding capacity of the pond. For planning purposes, it is often assumed that such dredging may occur every 10 to 20 years. However, basins that treat runoff from construction or redevelopment areas may need to be cleaned more frequently due to the increased quantity of sediment loads.

In general, vegetation in existing ponding facilities should be allowed to grow naturally on the side slopes of the basins and should not be mowed. This practice allows ponding facilities to act like natural wetland areas by providing nearby upland wildlife with proper habitats.

Riprap areas along banks, in overflow swales, or around storm sewer or culvert outlets frequently need maintenance due to vandalism, natural degradation, or a combination thereof. Riprap is placed in those locations to prevent damage that would result from highly erosive flow velocities. If not periodically maintained, erosion will occur, resulting in pipe damage, downstream sediment problems, and potential safety issues. The city will inspect riprap areas as part of its regular stormwater outfall inspections (as governed by the MS4 permit) and perform the necessary maintenance.

The city maintains information about stormwater facilities to assist in determining maintenance requirements. The city will notify owners of public and private stormwater facilities of the need to conduct periodic maintenance as part of the private maintenance agreements.

The city will continue and expand upon its operation and maintenance activities to ensure that the city's stormwater system functions as designed (see **Appendix B**). The city also performs a host of good housekeeping BMPs aimed at pollution prevention. In addition, they periodically assess the performance of maintenance programs (in compliance with SWPPP requirements) and revise maintenance programs or develop new maintenance practices as necessary. The city's stormwater maintenance strategy will continue to be assessed with respect to the goals and standards of the MCWD, the BCWMC, Hennepin County, and applicable regulatory agencies.

5.3 Specific WMO Tasks

The BCWMC and MCWD Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plans require the City of St. Louis Park to address specific items as part of this SWMP's implementation program (see Table 5-2).

5.4 Education and Public Involvement

During the update of this SWMP, the city hosted an open house, conducted a survey, and facilitated a "water and coffee" discussion, all of which was focused on engaging the public and acquiring input from residents about what they know, what they wanted to know, and how they wanted to be reached in the future. The information gleaned from those connections directly influenced updates to the City of St. Louis Park's education and communication programs. Specifically, as a result, the city will develop and distribute an electronic newsletter, continue building its social media presence, and produce articles for the local newspapers on natural resources successes and challenges. Details about the educational program and plan can be found in the city's SWPPP, which is presented as **Appendix B** of this SWMP.

The city's website is located at: www.stlouispark.org

5.5 Cost of Implementation Program

The estimated costs of the individual elements of the City of St. Louis Park's stormwater implementation program are included in Table 5-1 and **Appendix B**.

5.6 Funding of Implementation Program

This section discusses the city's existing and possible future mechanisms for funding its implementation program. The city intends to use stormwater utility as the primary funding source for stormwater system operation and maintenance as well as for most stormwater-related projects and studies. Additional funding sources might be used when deemed appropriate or necessary. If funding is not available, the city will defer certain projects to a later date.

5.6.1 Stormwater Utility

Minnesota Statute 444.075 allows cities to establish and implement stormwater utilities. Under a utility system, a stormwater utility fee is charged against all parcels within the city. The fees are usually proportionate to the amount of runoff each parcel of land contributes to a drainage system, often determined by the amount of impervious area per parcel. Many cities currently use this funding mechanism, including the City of St. Louis Park. The city's stormwater utility fee is designed to be used for routine maintenance and repairs to the stormwater system, investigative studies, education programs, and to review and/or revise city ordinances. This will be used to pay for as many stormwater projects as possible.

5.6.2 Other Funding Sources

5.6.2.1 General Taxes

The City of St. Louis Park provides additional funds for stormwater system operation and maintenance through the use of general tax funds. The city's general fund is used to pay for elements of stormwater system maintenance and occasional one-of projects. Typical maintenance tasks include street sweeping and storm sewer cleaning. Maintenance is part of the city's street budget. The city intends to avoid large increases in general tax funds applied to stormwater system maintenance and improvement.

5.6.2.2 Ad Valorem Taxes

Although not proposed at this time, other special taxing authorities are available, such as those via Minnesota Statute 103B.241, which allows the city to levy a tax to pay for projects identified in the city's surface water management plan. The city may accumulate these levy proceeds as an alternative to issuing bonds to finance projects. Minnesota Statute 103B.245 allows the city to establish a watershed management tax district in the city to pay for water management facilities described in the plan (including maintenance). The tax district must be established by an ordinance and must be included in the city's plan. Similar to Minnesota Statute 103B.241, this statute allows the city to either accumulate funds or issue bonds to pay for these important projects.

5.6.2.3 Special Assessments

Special assessments can be used to finance special services, ranging from maintenance to construction improvement projects, and are levied against properties benefiting from the special services. The philosophy of this method is that the benefited properties pay in relation to the benefits received. The city does not typically use special assessments to pay for stormwater projects. The disadvantages of using special assessments include the difficulty of determining and proving the benefits of these projects, the city's relative inability to assess runoff contributions, and many rigid procedural requirements.

5.6.2.4 Watershed Funding

The BCWMC funds capital improvement projects that are identified in the BCWMC capital improvement program. These projects are constructed by member cities. The member cities are reimbursed for these projects by the BCWMC.

5.6.2.5 State Funding Sources

In addition to stormwater utility fees, taxes, assessments, and the other funding sources, the City of St. Louis Park could obtain funding from various state sources, such as grant and loan programs. The following paragraphs list various state-funded sources grouped according to the state agency that administers the various funding programs.

The BWSR administers several grant programs, some of which could be applied to cities. Applicable BWSR grant programs include Clean Water Legacy (CWL) funding and local water management challenge grants (Minnesota Statute 103B.3369). Other applicable programs include cost-share grants and special projects or "turn-back" monies, but BWSR funding is available only through the local soil and water conservation district (SWCD).

The MPCA administers the CWL fund program, Watershed Resource Restoration grants (EPA-funded Section-319 program), and the Minnesota Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund.

The MnDNR administers many grant programs that could be appropriate for the City of St. Louis Park, including the Flood Hazard Mitigation Grant Assistance Program, local grants program, trail grants program, the cooperative water recreation program, and dam safety program. However, funding for many of these programs changes after each legislative session. The MnDNR prepares individual fact sheets for each grant program.

Other state funding programs include the Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCCMR) funds for nonurgent demonstration and research projects, the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development's Contaminant Cleanup Development Grant Program, the Minnesota Department of Transportation State Aid Funds, and federal transportation funds.

5.6.2.6 Federal Funding Sources

The City of St. Louis Park could also receive funding from various federal sources, a few of which are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The EPA has discretionary funds available through each division and program area and administers the Clean Lakes Program (CLP), which was established by Section 314 of the Clean Water Act; the CLP is similar to the MPCA's CWP program. The EPA also administers the 604b grant program, which targets water quality improvements in urban areas, and the Environmental Education Grant, which finances local environmental education initiatives.

The COE administers the Planning Assistance to States (section 22) Program, the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) Program, also known as the LCA (Local Cooperation Agreement) Program for construction of flood control projects, the Section-14 Bank Protection Program, the Flood Plain Management Services Program, and the Aquatic Plant Control Program, and it provides many GIS products through its Army Geospatial Center.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund as part of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA).

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has funds available for technical assistance on various surface water projects, operations, maintenance, inspections, and repairs. The NRCS also administers the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which was established through the 1996 Farm Bill Program.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has funds available to restore areas (including water resources) that have been damaged or destroyed by a disaster and proactively prepare for future floods by buying out repetitively flooded homes.

5.6.2.7 Private Funding Sources

In addition to state and federal funding sources, some private funding sources may be available.

Ducks Unlimited and Pheasants Forever funds are available for projects that enhance, create, or protect waterfowl or pheasant habitats.

Individual entities that want to provide wetland mitigation in compliance with the WCA may have funds and/or technical resources available to them to restore or create wetland function and value that is lost or is intended to be destroyed.

5.6.3 Levy Limit Constraints

The city's stormwater utility fee funds routine maintenance and repairs to the stormwater system, investigative studies, education programs, and stormwater projects. Additionally, some elements of regular stormwater system maintenance are funded by general tax funds (i.e., property taxes). The city hopes to avoid increasing the amount of general tax funds used for stormwater-related tasks. The city also seeks to avoid using ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay for stormwater projects.

5.6.4 Effect on Other City Funding Needs

The stormwater utility fee can sometimes provide assistance in financing stormwater capital improvements as resources allow. However, if funding from the stormwater utility is insufficient to complete proposed stormwater projects, those projects will be deferred to a later date, when possible, to avoid drawing from the general tax fund or special assessments.

5.6.5 Impact on Households

The city's stormwater utility generated approximately $2.8 million in 2017. The stormwater utility rates vary by land use but include a rate of $21.83 per quarter per single-family residence. The city plans to increase the stormwater utility rates in the future based on planned 10-year programming and capital project needs.

5.7 Local Controls and Regulatory Responsibilities

The City of St. Louis Park actively manages stormwater to protect life, property, waterbodies within the city, and receiving waters downstream of the city. It creates and implements regulatory programs that accomplish these aims and intends to continue the implementation of the regulations and programs contained in this section.

The city is nearly fully developed, and as such, most of the changes occurring within the city that may impact stormwater management will proceed in the form of redevelopment. Redevelopment will provide the primary opportunity to upgrade the city's stormwater management system, restore and improve natural resources, and add or expand recreational opportunities. The city will continue to be proactive in using the controls at its disposal to ensure that opportunities presented by redevelopment to improve the stormwater systems and implement the policies of this plan are not lost.

All redevelopment occurring within the City of St. Louis Park must also comply with the standards and rules established by the MCWD and the BCWMC. The city has also established policies designed to promote stormwater system improvements through redevelopment. The city will seek opportunities to retrofit sites under redevelopment with low-impact development techniques, and it continues to require BMPs, such as wet and dry detention ponds, underground storage, bioengineering techniques, infiltration basins, trenches, and rain gardens, as physical conditions allow. The highly developed nature of the city limits opportunities for stormwater system enhancements. Despite this, the city will continue to evaluate the feasibility of regional ponding facilities designed to treat runoff.

Regulations and land use controls used by the city including water resource-related plans, ordinances, standards, guidelines, and permits are presented below.

- The St. Louis Park NPDES Phase-II MS4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (2008)— (see **Chapter 5.1** and **Appendix B**)
- The Wetland Management Plan (see **Appendix D**)
- Floodplain Management Regulations (see **Appendix J**)
- Development and redevelopment performance standards (See **Appendix M**1 - Erosion and Sediment Control Plans Guidelines and **Appendix M2** - Stormwater Management Requirements)

- City of St. Louis Park, Minnehaha Creek Watershed District and Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commissions Coordination Plan Framework (see **Appendix N**)
- The St. Louis Park City Code of Ordinances
    - Zoning ordinance (Chapter 36, Division 11) which includes provisions for floodplain protection
    - Stormwater regulations (Chapter 12, Article V) including the following:
        - Erosion control requirements (Section12-156)
        - Illicit connection and discharge (Section 12-157)
        - Stormwater construction and maintenance requirements (Section 12-158)
        - Wetland protection (Section 12-159)
    - Subdivision standards (Chapter 26)
    - Landscaping ordinance (Section 36-364) with tree protection and planting provisions
    - Fertilizer application regulation ordinance (Section 34-213)
    - Vegetation ordinance (Section 34-114)
    - Stormwater utility ordinance (Chapter 32, Article IV)

5.8 Implementation Program

The city maintains a 10-year CIP on municipal projects, including stormwater infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance, and management. Every year, all aspects of the CIP are evaluated for relevance, priority, and budgetary considerations and adjusted accordingly. The process generally begins in April, with a review of the CIP by division leads in the engineering, parks and recreation, and public works departments as well as the city manager. This process takes approximately six weeks and concludes with a presentation to and approval by the city council. During the process, division leads and their community liaisons, reach out to their partners to discuss the status of existing opportunities and to identify new ones. This adaptive process allows the city to adjust the CIP for new opportunities and move others to different positions as St. Louis Park and its partners change their priorities. Table 5-1 provides a comprehensive list of the projects, studies, programs, and official controls that comprise the city's implementation program. Table 5-1 was developed by reviewing existing information, identifying potential and existing problems, developing goals and policies, and assessing the need for programs, studies, and/or projects, taking into consideration the needs identified by the MCWD and the BCWMC. Table 5-1 may require revision as new issues or needs arise. Such revisions may require a plan amendment (see **Chapter 1**).

Table 5-1: 2018–2027 Proposed Implementation Plan for the City of St. Louis Park, MN

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Program and Administration			
Review and update the CIP	$5,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain hydrology and hydraulic (H&H) and water quality modeling tools	$15,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain the stormwater system operations and maintenance program	$500,000	Annually	SWUF
Continue active participation in watershed management organizations' activities located within St. Louis Park	$10,000	Annually	SWUF
Review development and redevelopment plans	$25,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain the Stormwater Education Program	$5,000	Annually	SWUF
Continue environmental programming at Westwood Hills Nature Center (WHNC)	$350,000	Annually	SWUF
Review and revise the education plan	$2,000	Annually	SWUF
Evaluate public education and outreach strategies	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Implement and coordinate the communications plan	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Facilitate the MS4 Employee Training Program	$2,000	Annually	SWUF
Participate in Clean Water Minnesota	$ 3,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain the Rainwater Rewards Program	$35,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate household cleanup events	$3,000	Annually	SWUF

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Coordinate and facilitate volunteer opportunities	$5,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain the city's storm sewer map	$15,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain the Regulatory Control Program	$5,000	Annually	SWUF
Maintain the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program	$10,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate illicit discharge inspection training and inspections	$2,000	Annually	SWUF
Host and facilitate illicit discharge webpage and reporting	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Implement the Wellhead Protection Plan	$50,000	Annually	Operations /SWUF
Maintain Enforcement Response Procedures (ERP)	$2,000	Annually	SWUF
Review and revise the site plan review procedures	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate and facilitate construction sites and erosion control inspections	$15,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate erosion control inspection training	$5,000	Annually	SWUF
Review and revise design and construction standards	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Review and revise review and approval procedures	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate development agreements	$10,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate and facilitate the long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs	$25,000	Annually	SWUF
Review impaired waters with approved total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and applicable waste load allocations (WLAs)	$10,000	Annually	SWUF and Grants
Maintain the Municipal Operations and Maintenance Program	$2,000,000	Annually	Operations /SWUF

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Maintain the Municipal Street Sweeping Program	$1,500,000	Annually	Operations /SWUF
Conduct annual inspections of all structural pollution control devices	$10,000	Annually	SWUF
Continue the quarterly Stockpile, Storage, and Material Handling Program	$3,000	Annually	SWUF
Manage the Fertilizer, Pesticide, and Herbicide Application Program	$5,000	Annually	Parks / SWUF
Maintain the Street Deicing Program	$150,000	Annually	Operations /SWUF
Maintain the Fleet and Building Maintenance Program	$400,00	Annually	Facilities
Maintain the Hazardous Material Storage and Recycling Program	$5,000	Annually	Facilities
Assess stormwater treatment effectiveness	$15,000	Annually	SWUF
Coordinate facilities inventory	$5,000	Annually	Facilities / SWUF
Capital Improvement Projects			
Edgewood Business Park Project: This study will evaluate the significant flooding of the businesses and adjacent properties at Edgewood Avenue South near 23rd Street. The study area is known to experience excessive flooding of streets, parking lots, and businesses during large rainfall events. This study will examine options to prevent these businesses from being flooded from high rainfall events. The recommendations of this report will be incorporated into the design of the 2019 Pavement Management Project.	$1,430,000	2018-2019	SWUF
Sumter Pond Rehabilitation Project: The rehabilitation and maintenance plan presented in Stormwater Pond Evaluation and Prioritization Report (St. Louis Park, 2011) is based on current MPCA requirements aimed at improving the water quality of impaired waters. Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city. The engineering staff has updated the scope of the needs outlined in Stormwater Pond Evaluation and Prioritization Report (St. Louis Park, 2011). Engineering, permitting, and cost details have been updated to reflect current stormwater regulations and goals. This proposed work is necessary to provide for the continued and/or improved treatment of surface water as it flows through Sumter Pond.	$275,000	2019	SWUF
Wetland Inventory Update: This project consists of surveying and updating the city's wetland inventory and wetland management plan.	$190,000	2019	SWUF

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Aquila Park WQ Improvements Project: As a part of the 2018 Surface Water Management Plan Update, we have identified strategic opportunities for regional stormwater treatment across the city. The purpose of this project is to utilize existing public space in Aquila Park for stormwater treatment and volume control via infiltration. This project will provide stormwater treatment by trapping nutrients and sediments from the city's storm sewer system as well as promoting stormwater volume reduction by the use of infiltration. This project will meet the City of St. Louis Park's current requirements imposed by the MPCA and the MCWD, which are designed to improve the water quality of impaired waters. Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city, reducing the TMDL. This project is meant to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$1,650,000	2020	SWUF
Klodt Pond WQ Project: This project, located near the Beltline Station area, may have some redevelopment credit potential. This project will remove accumulated sediment within the pond and review opportunities for stormwater filtration retrofit.	$165,000	2020	SWUF
Louisiana Station Area Project: The purpose of this project is to provide a water quality filter system in the area of the existing lift station at South Oak Pond and to remove phosphorus and sediment from the stormwater prior to being discharged into Minnehaha Creek. This project will help the city meet the future water quality standards (TMDL) for Minnehaha Creek as they pertain to the reduction of phosphorus and total suspended solids.	$90,000	2021	SWUF
Minnehaha Creek Equalizer Pipe Project: This meander of Minnehaha Creek was cut off before a rail line was constructed in the 1930s. The rail line was removed in the 1960s, and a sanitary sewer was installed along the same alignment. This area becomes inundated during periods of high water along the creek and overtops the existing berm, leaving the water no exit. The standing water become stagnant, produces algae, and emits odors that affect wildlife and adjacent residents. The project consists of installing one-direction equalizer pipes to the creek meander that was cut off years ago between Hillsboro Avenue and 31st Street to allow the area to reach water levels that will naturally equalize it.	$82,500	2021	SWUF

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Louisiana Oaks and South Oak Pond WQ Project: South Oak Pond appears to have been excavated out of a historic wetland. By 1937, the region around South Oak Pond was already highly disturbed, with soil disturbance and numerous paved and unpaved road crossings, but it appears that the area that is now South Oak Pond was a historic wet meadow. It appears to have been hydrologically connected to the stream to the south. By 1957, perhaps under naturally wetter conditions, inundated conditions are more apparent, and the shape suggests it may have been excavated. Residential development had occurred in the immediate vicinity by this time. Surrounding soils consist of extensive "urban land-Udorthents, wet substratum, 0–2 percent slopes," indicating that the area may have been a wetland or historic floodplain prior to development. The pond is mapped by NWI as a freshwater pond. Today, the shape of the pond is unnaturally triangular, further suggesting that if it were a historic wetland or natural pond, it may have been excavated to increase its capacity. The purpose of this project is to provide a water quality filter system in the area of the existing lift station at South Oak Pond to remove phosphorus and sediment from the stormwater prior to being discharged into Minnehaha Creek. This project will help the city meet the future water quality standards (TMDL) for Minnehaha Creek as they pertain to the reduction of phosphorus and total suspended solids.	$385,000	2021	SWUF
Westdale Sediment Basin Rehabilitation Project: This proposed work is necessary to provide for the continued and/or improved treatment of surface water as it flows through the Westdale sediment basin into Westwood Lake and beyond. The rehabilitation and maintenance plan presented in Stormwater Pond Evaluation and Prioritization Report (St. Louis Park, 2011) is based on current MPCA requirements that are aimed at improving water quality (impaired waters). Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city. This project is meant to address the need to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$275,000	2021	SWUF
Ainsworth Park WQ Improvements Project: As a part of the 2018 Surface Water Management Plan Update modeling effort, we have identified strategic opportunities for regional stormwater treatment across the city. The purpose of this project is to utilize existing public space in Ainsworth Park for stormwater treatment and volume control by filtration and infiltration. This project will provide stormwater treatment by trapping nutrients and sediments from the city's storm sewer system as well as promoting stormwater volume reduction by the use of infiltration. This project will meet the City of St. Louis Park's current requirements imposed by the MPCA and the MCWD, which are designed to improve the water quality of impaired waters. Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city, reducing the TMDL. This project is meant to address the need to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$1,650,000	2022	SWUF

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Otten Pond Rehabilitation Project: Otten Pond appears to have been excavated out of a historic wetland. In 1937, historic aerial photography shows that the entire area was bounded by the roadways to the north and east. It appears to have been wet meadow that was hydrologically connected to the large wetland system to the southeast. By 1957, earthwork was occurring in this wet meadow, and the surrounding area was developed. Otten Pond remained as a shrubby, wooded wetland remnant. Today, the oblong shape of this pond clearly suggests that it was a man-modified excavation intended to provide drainage for the surrounding development. The soils are "urban land–Udorthents, 0–6 percent slopes," which reflects the disturbed nature of native soils; the original soil type is not known. The pond is recognized by NWI as a freshwater pond. The topography is level around the pond, further suggesting this area was wet meadow prior to development. The level topography also allowed for the establishment and/or persistence of wetland hardwood and herbaceous species, which are present today around the perimeter. This proposed work is necessary to provide for continued and/or improved treatment of surface water as it flows through Otten Pond. The rehabilitation and maintenance plan presented in Stormwater Pond Evaluation and Prioritization Report (St. Louis Park, 2011) is based on current MPCA requirements aimed at improving water quality (impaired waters). Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city. This project is meant to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$275,000	2022	SWUF
Shelard Sediment Basin WQ Improvement Project: In order to meet the city's MS4 Stormwater Discharge permit and local water quality requirements, existing stormwater facilities must be regularly maintained, opportunities for retrofit and water quality improvements must be explored, and upland areas must be maintained. This project removes accumulated sediment within the pond and evaluates opportunities for stormwater filtration retrofit.	$82,500	2023	SWUF
Lamplighter Pond Rehabilitation Project: The purpose of this project is to provide a water quality filter system in the area of the existing lift station at South Oak Pond to remove phosphorus and sediment from the stormwater prior to being discharged into Minnehaha Creek. This project will help the city meet future water quality standards (TMDL) for Minnehaha Creek as they pertain to the reduction of phosphorus and total suspended solids. The rehabilitation and maintenance plan presented in Stormwater Pond Evaluation and Prioritization Report (St. Louis Park, 2011) is based on current MPCA requirements aimed at improving water quality (impaired waters). Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city. This project is meant to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$220,000	2024	SWUF

Project Name/Description	Cost	Year	Funding Source
Keystone Park WQ Improvement Project: This project will provide stormwater treatment by trapping nutrients and sediments from the city's storm sewer system as well as promoting stormwater volume reduction by the use of infiltration. This project will meet the City of St. Louis Park's current requirements imposed by the MPCA and the MCWD, which are designed to improve the water quality of impaired waters. Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city reducing the TMDL. This project is meant to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$1,650,000	2024	SWUF
Lake Street Basin WQ Improvement Project: This project will provide stormwater treatment by trapping nutrients and sediments from the city's storm sewer system as well as promoting stormwater volume reduction by the use of infiltration. This project will meet the City of St. Louis Park's current requirements imposed by the MPCA and the MCWD, which are designed to improve the water quality of impaired waters. Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city reducing the TMDL. This project is meant to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$1,650,000	2026	SWUF
Hampshire Pond WQ Improvement Project: To meet the city's requirements for a MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit and local water quality requirements, existing stormwater facilities must be regularly maintained, opportunities for retrofit and water quality improvements must be explored, and upland areas must be maintained. This project removes accumulated sediment within the pond and assesses opportunities for stormwater filtration retrofit.	$165,000	2027	SWUF
Webster Park WQ Improvement Project: As part of the 2018 Surface Water Management Plan Update, we have identified strategic opportunities for regional stormwater treatment across the city. The purpose of this project is to utilize existing public space in Webster Park for stormwater treatment and volume control by infiltration. This project will provide stormwater treatment by trapping nutrients and sediments from the city's storm sewer system as well as promoting stormwater volume reduction by the use of infiltration. This project will meet the City of St. Louis Park's current requirements imposed by the MPCA and the MCWD, which are designed to improve the water quality of impaired waters. Specifically, the basis for this recommended capital improvement is the removal of suspended solids (sediment) and phosphorous from waters exiting the city, reducing the TMDL. This project is meant to properly maintain and/or improve our existing natural stormwater infrastructure.	$1,650,000	2028	SWUF

Table 5-2: Watershed Management Organizations Specified SWMP Inclusion for the City of St. Louis Park, MN

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC	Local controls must be implemented within two years of adoption of the BCWMC Plan (September 2017). Two BCWMC policies require specific ordinances: floodplain standards in Policy 4.2.2-39 and shoreland regulations in Policy 4.2.8-80. Ordinances and/or controls may also be needed to appropriately implement the following BCWMC policies (the referenced BCWMC policies are included in an attached table): water quality: 4.2.1-3, 4.2.1-12, 4.2.1-13, 4.2.1-15; flooding and rate control: 4.2.2-29, 4.2.2-31, 4.2.2-32, 4.2.2-34, 4.2.2-35, 4.2.2-36, 4.2.2-38, 4.2.2-39; groundwater management: 4.2.3-48; erosion and sediment control: 4.2.4-51, 4.2.4-54, 4.2.4-55; stream restoration and protection: 4.2.5-64; wetland management: 4.2.6-65, 4.2.6-66, 4.2.6-68, 4.2.6-69; recreation, habitat, and shoreland management: 4.2.8-80, 4.2.8-89; and administration: 4.2.10-112, 4.2.10-113, 4.2.10-120, 4.2.10-121.	Chapters 1, 3 and 5
BCWMC	The SWMP (also known as the LWMP) must outline the city's permitting process, including the preliminary and final platting process. The SWMP must describe the city's collaborative role in the BCWMC review of development and improvement projects, as described in Section 5.1.1.1 of the BCWMC Plan.	Chapter 1
BCWMC	The SWMP must include an assessment of problems affecting the city that are identified in Section 3 of the BCWMC Plan. These issues are related to water quality, water quantity, flooding, floodplain management, erosion and sedimentation management, stream management, wetlands, habitats, shoreland areas, invasive species management, groundwater, education and outreach, and maintenance of stormwater systems.	Chapter 3
BCWMC	The SWMP must include proposed corrective actions for issues identified in the SWMP. Proposed corrective actions must be consistent with the individual and collaborative roles of the BCWMC and the city at large. Corrective actions may include policies, action items, or implementation items within the SWMP.	Chapter 4; Appendices B, C, D, E and F
BCWMC	The SWMP must describe the city's existing and proposed ordinances, permits, and procedures addressing erosion and sediment control.	Chapters 3 and 4
BCWMC	Goals, policies, and activities (e.g., strategies, actions) included in the SWMP must be consistent with the BCWMC goals and policies, as identified in Section 4 of the BCWMC Plan. Specific policies in the BCWMC Plan that should be included or referenced among SWMP policies, strategies, or actions include water quality: 4.2.1-3, 4.2.1-5, 4.2.1-11, 4.2.1-12, 4.2.1-13, 4.2.1-15, 4.2.1-16; flooding and rate control: 4.2.2-22, 4.2.2-23, 4.2.2-24, 4.2.2-29, 4.2.2-31, 4.2.2-32, 4.2.2-34, 4.2.2-35, 4.2.2-36, 4.2.2-38, 4.2.2-39; groundwater management: 4.2.3-48, 4.2.3-50; erosion and sediment control: 4.2.4-51, 4.2.4-54, 4.2.4-55, 4.2.4-56; stream restoration and protection: 4.2.5-62, 4.2.5-64; wetland management: 4.2.6-65, 4.2.6-66, 4.2.6-68, 4.2.6-69, 4.2.6-70, 4.2.6-72; public ditches: 4.2.7-77; recreation, habitat and shoreland management: 4.2.8-80, 4.2.8-85, 4.2.8-89; and administration: 4.2.10-106, 4.2.10-112, 4.2.10-113, 4.2.10-118, 4.2.10-119, 4.2.10-120, 4.2.10-121, 4.2.10-122.	Chapter 4

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC	The SWMP must assess the need for maintenance of local storm sewer systems under city jurisdiction, including public works facilities and natural conveyance systems. The SWMP must reference the city's responsibilities related to management of local storm sewer systems. (The SWMP may reference the city's MS4 permit if the current permit clearly describes the required information.)	Chapter 5; Appendix B
BCWMC	The SWMP must adopt the BCWMC waterbody classification system (as per Section 2.7.2.2 of the BCWMC plan). The LMWP must assess the need for a local waterbody management classification system and, if needed, correlate the system to the BCWMC waterbody classification system.	Chapter 2
BCWMC	The SWMP must assess the need for other water quality and water quantity management programs, if necessary, in addition to existing programs already described in the SWMP (or included in the city's SWPPP and referenced in the SWMP).	Chapter 3; Appendix B
BCWMC	The SWMP implementation table shall include BCWMC projects located within the city, to the extent those projects are known.	Chapter 5, Table 5.1
BCWMC	The SWMP is required to conform to Minnesota Statute 103B.235. Minnesota Statute 103B.235 (Subp. 2) includes specific requirements for SWMP contents: (a) Describe existing and proposed physical environment. (b) Define drainage areas and the volumes, rates, and paths of stormwater runoff existing and proposed physical environment. (c) Identify areas and elevations for stormwater storage adequate to meet performance standards established in the watershed plan. (d) Define water quality and water quality protection measures adequate to meet performance standards established in the watershed plan. (e) Identify regulated areas. (f) Set forth an implementation program, including a description of official controls and, as appropriate, a capital improvement program.	The SWMP and its appendices comply with these requirements.

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC	The SWMP is required to conform to Minnesota Rules 8410. According to Minnesota Rules 8410.0160 Subp. 3, the SWMP must include the following components: (a) An executive summary that summarizes the highlights of the local water plan (b) Summaries of appropriate water resource management-related agreements that have been entered into by the local community, including joint powers agreements related to water management that the local government unit may be party to between itself and watershed management organizations, adjoining communities, or private parties. (c) Descriptions of the existing and proposed physical environment and land use; definitions of drainage areas and the volumes, rates, and paths of stormwater runoff; and data incorporated by reference. (d) An assessment of existing or potential water resource-related problems for only those areas within the corporate limits of the city. (e) Inclusion of a local implementation program for the year in which the local water plan extends. This program must describe nonstructural, programmatic, and structural solutions to issues identified in the SWMP. The program must be prioritized, and it shall ▪ include areas and elevations for stormwater storage adequate to meet performance standards or official controls established in WMO plans; ▪ define water quality protection methods that are adequate to meet performance standards and/or official controls in WMO plans and identify regulated areas; ▪ clearly define the city's responsibilities of the city that are distinct from those of WMOs for carrying out the implementation components; ▪ describe official controls and any changes to official controls relative to requirements of WMO plans; ▪ include a table that briefly describes each component of the implementation program and clearly details the schedule, estimated costs, and funding sources for each component including annual budget totals; and ▪ include a table for a capital improvement program that sets forth, by year, details of each contemplated capital improvement and includes details of schedules, estimated costs, and funding sources.	The SWMP and its appendices comply with these requirements.
BCWMC: Water quality	Member cities shall classify other waterbodies according to the BCWMC classification system and include this information in their local water management plans.	Chapter 2
BCWMC: Water quality	The BCWMC and the member cities will implement the improvement options listed in the BCWMC's CIP (Table 5-3) to address the water quality of priority waterbodies based on feasibility, prioritization, and available funding (see Policy 110 regarding CIP prioritization criteria).	Chapter 5

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC: Water quality	The BCWMC will coordinate monitoring efforts with other programs, including member city monitoring, the Metropolitan Council Citizen-Assisted Monitoring Program (CAMP), the Watershed Outlet Monitoring Program (WOMP), Three Rivers Park district monitoring, Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board monitoring, the MPCA Citizen Lake Monitoring Program (CLMP), and the Hennepin County River Watch Program.	Chapters 2 and 4; Appendices B
BCWMC: Water quality	The BCWMC requires all stormwater to be treated in accordance with the MPCA's Minimal Impact Design Standards (MIDS) performance goal for new development, redevelopment, and linear projects. If the MIDS performance goal is not feasible and/or not allowed for a proposed project, the project proposer must implement the MIDS flexible treatment options, as shown in the MIDS Design Sequence Flow Chart, or a BCWMC-approved alternative.	Chapter 4
BCWMC: Water quality	The BCWMC will review projects and developments to evaluate compliance with the MPCA's MIDS, performance goals, triggers, and flexible treatment options (which are adopted by the commission as BCWMC water quality management standards) if the projects are located in member cities that have not adopted the MIDS performance goals, triggers, and flexible treatment options, or at the request of the member city. For projects located in member cities that have adopted the MIDS performance goals, triggers, and flexible treatment options, the member cities shall review projects for conformance with MIDS water quality treatments standards, unless commission review is requested by the member cities.	Chapter 4
BCWMC: Water quality	Member cities shall not allow the drainage of sanitary sewage or nonpermitted industrial wastes onto any land or into any watercourse or storm sewer discharging into Bassett Creek.	N/A (Water from the city does not drain directly into Bassett Creek)
BCWMC: Water quality	The BCWMC will maintain a water quality model (e.g., P8) for the watershed. Each year, member cities shall provide the BCWMC with plans for BMPs constructed within their city. The BCWMC will update the model annually to incorporate completed BCWMC capital improvements and BMP information provided by the member cities. The BCWMC will develop a summary report of the water quality model results and provide that report to the member cities to assist in their MS4 reporting.	Chapters 3, 4 and 5; Appendices B and F
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	During the first five years of plan implementation, the BCWMC will work with the member cities to determine responsibilities for major rehabilitation and replacement of the BCWMC Flood Control Project features and establish the associated funding mechanisms.	Chapters 4 and 5
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC will finance major maintenance and repair of water level control and conveyance structures that were part of the original BCWMC Flood Control Project on the same basis as the original project. New road crossings of the creek that were installed as part of the project will be maintained by the city where the structure is located.	Chapters 4 and 5

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	Member cities shall be responsible for routine maintenance and repair of BCWMC Flood Control Project structures located within each city. Each member city shall be responsible for routine cleaning of these structures, including the removal of debris, brushing, and tree removal.	Chapters 4 and 5
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	Member cities must implement the BCWMC's development policies, including minimum building elevations of at least two feet above the 100-year flood level for new and redeveloped structures, as outlined in the BCWMC's Requirements for Improvements and Development Proposals document (BCWMC, 2015, as revised).	Chapters 4 and 5; Appendices J, K and M
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC and member cities must require rate control in conformance with the Flood Control Project system design and this plan. The BCWMC requires cities to manage stormwater runoff so that future peak flow rates leaving development and redevelopment sites are equal to or less than existing rates for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year events.	Chapters 4 and 5; Appendices J, K and M
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC requires the retention of on-site runoff from development and redevelopment projects consistent with the MPCA's MIDS performance goals. These include the retention of (a) 1.1 inches of runoff from impervious areas for new development creating more than one acre of new impervious areas; (b) 1.1 inches of runoff from new or fully reconstructed impervious areas for redevelopment creating one or more acres of new or fully redeveloped impervious areas; and (c) 0.55 inch of runoff from new or fully reconstructed impervious areas for linear projects creating one or more acres of new or fully redeveloped impervious area (or 1.1 inches from the net increase in impervious area—whichever is greater). If an applicant is unable to achieve the performance goals due to site restrictions, the MIDS flexible treatment options approach shall be used, following the MIDS design sequence flow chart. For all other projects, the BCWMC encourages the use of infiltration, filtration, or other abstraction of runoff from impervious areas for all development and redevelopment projects as a best practice to reduce stormwater runoff.	Chapter 4; Appendix J
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC will allow only those land uses in the BCWMC-established floodplain that will not be damaged by floodwaters and will not increase flooding. Allowable types of land use include recreation areas, parking lots, temporary excavation and storage areas, public utility lines, agriculture, and other open spaces.	Chapter 4; Appendix J
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC prohibits the construction of basements in the floodplain; construction of all other infrastructure within the floodplain is subject to BCWMC review and approval.	Chapter 4; Appendices J and M
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC prohibits permanent storage piles, fences, and other obstructions in the floodplain that could collect debris or restrict flood flows.	Chapter 4; Appendix J
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCMWC requires that projects within the floodplain maintain zero net loss in floodplain storage and no increase in flood level at any point along the trunk system. The BCWMC prohibits expansion of existing nonconforming land uses within the floodplain unless they are fully floodproofed in accordance with codes and regulations.	Chapter 4; Appendix J

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC: Flooding and rate control	The BCWMC requires member cities to maintain ordinances that are consistent with BCMWC floodplain standards. Member cities must submit ordinances to the BCWMC for review.	Chapters 4 and 5; Appendix J
BCWMC: Groundwater	To protect groundwater quality, the BCWMC requires infiltration practices to be implemented in accordance with the following guidance documents for determining the feasibility of infiltration: the NPDES General Construction Stormwater Permit (2013, as amended); the Minimal Impact Design Standards (MIDS) Design Sequence Flow Chart (2013, as amended); and the Minnesota Department of Health's Evaluating Proposed Stormwater Infiltration Projects in Vulnerable Wellhead Protection Areas (MDH, 2007). The BCWMC recommends that infiltration practices be designed with consideration for the following guidance documents: the BCWMC's Requirements for Improvements and Development Proposals (BCWMC, 2015, as revised and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Minnesota Stormwater Manual (stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Main_Page).	Chapters 3, 4 and 5; Appendices B, C, F, J, K and M
BCWMC: Groundwater	Member cities shall share groundwater elevation data, where available, with the BCWMC.	Chapter 4
BCWMC: Erosion and sediment control	Member cities shall continue managing erosion and sediment control programs and ordinances as required by their NPDES MS4 permit and NPDES Construction Stormwater general permit. These programs must address the permitting and inspection of erosion controls; erosion and sediment control at individual building sites; and requirements and procedures for reviewing, approving, and enforcing erosion control plans.	Chapters 4 and 5; Appendices B, K and M
BCWMC: Erosion and sediment control	Member cities shall perform regular erosion and sediment control inspections for projects triggering BCWMC review and projects subject to BCWMC erosion and sediment control standards. Member cities will annually report to the BCWMC regarding compliance with BCWMC standards as part of annual MS4 reporting or as requested by the commission.	Chapter 5; Appendices B, K and M
BCWMC: Erosion and sediment control	The BCWMC requires local water management plans to describe existing and proposed city ordinances, permits, and procedures that address erosion and sediment control.	Chapter 5; Appendices B, K and M
BCWMC: Streams	Member cities are responsible for funding maintenance and repairs that are primarily aesthetic.	Chapter 4 and 5
BCWMC: Streams	Member cities shall maintain and enforce buffer requirements adjacent to priority streams for projects that will result in more than 200 yards of cut or fill or more than 10,000 square feet of land disturbance. Buffer widths adjacent to priority streams must be at least 10 feet or 25 percent of the distance between the ordinary high-water level and the nearest existing structure, whichever is less. Allowable land uses and vegetative criteria for buffers are specified in the BCWMC's Requirements for Development and Redevelopment (BCWMC, 2015, as amended). Member cities may allow exemptions for public recreational facilities parallel to the shoreline (e.g., trails) up to 20 feet in width, with that width being added to the required buffer width.	N/A

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC: Wetlands	The BCWMC requires member cities to inventory, classify, and determine the functions and values of their wetlands, either through a comprehensive wetland management plan or as required by the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA). Member cities shall maintain a database of wetland functions and corresponding value assessments. The BCWMC encourages member cities to complete comprehensive wetland management plans as part of their local water management plans or as an implementation task identified in their local water management plans. Completed comprehensive wetland management plans shall be submitted to the BCWMC for review and comment.	Chapter 4; Appendix D
BCWMC: Wetlands	The BCWMC requires member cities to develop and implement wetland protection ordinances that consider the results of wetland functions and value assessments, and which are based on comprehensive wetland management plans, if available. For wetlands classified as “Preserve” or “Manage 1,” member cities shall implement standards for bounce, inundation, and runout control as per BWSR guidance. Member cities are encouraged to apply these standards to other wetland classifications as well.	Chapter 4; Appendix D
BCWMC: Wetlands	Member cities shall maintain and enforce buffer requirements for projects containing more than one acre of new or redeveloped impervious area. Average minimum buffer widths are required according to the MnRAM classification (or similar classification system): ▪ an average of 75 feet and minimum of 50 feet from the edge of wetlands is classified as “Preserve”; ▪ an average of 50 feet and minimum of 30 feet from the edge of wetlands is classified as “Manage 1”; and ▪ an average of 25 feet and minimum of 15 feet from the edge of wetlands is classified as “Manage 2” or “Manage 3.” Allowable land uses and vegetative criteria for buffers are specified in the BCWMC’s Requirements for Development and Redevelopment (BCWMC, 2015, as amended). Member cities may allow exemptions for public recreational facilities parallel to the shoreline (e.g., trails) up to 20 feet in width; that width is to be added to the required buffer width.	Chapter 4; Appendix D
BCWMC: Wetlands	Chapter 4; Appendix D	Chapter 4; Appendix D
BCWMC: Wetlands	The BCWMC will serve as the LGU responsible for administering the WCA for member cities as requested. (Currently, Medicine Lake, Robbinsdale, and St. Louis Park participate).	Chapter 4; Appendix D
BCWMC: Wetlands	The BCWMC requires that member cities annually inspect wetlands classified as “Preserve” for terrestrial and emergent aquatic invasive vegetation such as buckthorn and purple loosestrife and attempt to control or treat invasive species when feasible.	Chapter 4; Appendix D

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
BCWMC: Public ditches	The BCWMC will manage abandoned or transferred public ditches that are part of the trunk system as per the policies of this plan. Member cities will be responsible for management of abandoned or transferred public ditches that are not on the trunk system but are currently part of their municipal drainage systems.	Chapter 2
BCWMC: Recreation, habitat, and shoreland	Member cities are responsible for shoreland regulation and are required to adopt MDNR-approved shoreland ordinances in accordance with the MDNR's priority phasing list.	Chapter 4; Appendix M
BCWMC: Recreation, habitat, and shoreland	Member cities shall consider opportunities to maintain, enhance, or provide new open spaces and/or habitats as part of wetland creation or restoration, stormwater facility construction, development, redevelopment, and other appropriate projects.	Chapter 4
BCWMC: Recreation, habitat, and shoreland	Member cities shall adopt state buffer and/or shoreland management requirements for public waters in incorporated areas if and when they are promulgated.	Section 4.8Appendix M
MCWD	A summary of water resource management-related agreements, including the joint-power agreements into which the LGU has entered with watershed management organizations, adjoining LGUs, private parties or others.	Chapter 1; Appendix A
MCWD	According to Minnesota Rule 8410.0160, a local plan must include the following components: ▪ maps of current and projected land use; ▪ maps of drainage areas under current and future planned land use with paths, rates, and volumes of stormwater runoff; ▪ a stormwater conveyance map meeting standard of the current MS4 general permit and indicating an outfall or a connection at the LGU boundary; ▪ an inventory of public and private stormwater management facilities including the location, facility type, and party responsible for maintenance (e.g., landowner, homeowner's association, LGU, other third party); ▪ a listing and summary of existing or potential water resource-related problems wholly or partly within LGU corporate limits. (A problem assessment consistent with Minnesota Rules 8410.0045, Subp. 7, must be completed for each).	The SWMP and its appendices comply with these requirements.
MCWD	Minnesota Rules (8410.0160) requires that the local plan include (a) an executive summary stating highlights of the local water plan and (b) a statement of the process to amend the local plan. The latter must be consistent with Minnesota Statute 103B.235.	The SWMP and its appendices comply with these requirements.

Required by	WMO Requirement	Addressed in SWMP
MCWD	The LGU is invited to identify any District assistance or coordination that would benefit its implementation of any particular program. The following should be specifically addressed: ▪ The NPDES MS4 Stormwater Program ▪ The Total Maximum Daily Load Program ▪ Federal and state anti-degradation requirements ▪ Safe Drinking Water Act/state wellhead protections ▪ The National Flood Insurance Program ▪ State floodplain management laws ▪ State shoreland management laws ▪ The Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act	Chapter 3, 4 and 5; Appendices B, C, D, E, F, J, K and M
MCWD	Minnesota Rules 8410.0160 requires that the local plan contain a local implementation program. According to the state rule, the program must ▪ describe nonstructural, programmatic, and structural solutions to water resource problems identified; ▪ present these implementation elements in a table that briefly describes each element, details the schedule, estimated cost and funding sources for the element, and includes annual budget totals; ▪ explain, within this table, a capital improvement program that sets forth, by year, details of each contemplated capital improvement including schedules, estimated costs, and funding source; and ▪ prioritize implementation elements consistent with the principles of Minnesota Rules 8410.0045, Subpart 1.A, and district priorities as described in the WMP and communicated to the LGU.	Chapter 5