



JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

RCWD BOARD OF MANAGERS WORKSHOP

Monday, June 10, 2024, 9:00 a.m.

**Rice Creek Watershed District Conference Room
4325 Pheasant Ridge Drive NE, Suite 611, Blaine, Minnesota**

or via Zoom Meeting:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84986183076?pwd=KJ8o3aCQHObRjfJzWFEZ7s6w1S76V.1>

Meeting ID: 849 8618 3076

Passcode: 797034

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Meeting ID: 849 8618 3076

Passcode: 797034

Agenda

ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION (times are estimates only)

- 9:00 RCWD Rule Revision Update
- 9:45 Targeted Tool Introduction
- 10:15 Regulatory Program Annual Review & Forecast
- 10:45 Anoka County Ditch 53-62 Main Trunk Repair Update

Administrator Updates (If Any)

9:00 RCWD Rule Revision Update

MEMORANDUM
Rice Creek Watershed District



Date: May 31, 2024
To: RCWD Board of Managers
From: Patrick Hughes, Regulatory Manager
Subject: 2024 Draft Rule

Introduction

Staff are presenting the draft version of the 2024 rule update. Staff are seeking input from the Board of Managers regarding any final adjustments before the Board formally considers authorizing distribution of the proposed rule revisions for public review and comment in July.

Background

At the May Workshop, staff provided an update on the 2024 rule revision and program update effort, including the anticipated timeline for implementation. Independent of internally generated revisions, the District contacted its municipalities and other partner agencies to solicit comment on the District rules and potential rule adjustments. Since the meeting, the initial public partner feedback period has ended. Of the 39 partners that received the invitation, RCWD received written comments from four municipalities. Staff, HEI, and Smith Partners have assessed the comments received and a response to comments offered will be provided to the four municipalities. As a reminder, this is not the only opportunity for public comment as statute provides for a minimum 45-day public review period and a public hearing.

The Minnesota Watershed District Act (Chapter 103D) provides for the establishment of watershed districts. Watershed districts are required to adopt rules to accomplish their purposes and to implement their powers (103D.341, subd.1). Specifically, watershed districts must provide for regulation in areas of erosion control, stormwater management, wetland protection and flood management (Minn. Rules 8410.0105, subp. 6). Additionally, RCWD is an MS4 community (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) under the federal Clean Water Act and Minnesota Rules 7090 and is an MS4 permit holder. Under the MS4 permit, RCWD is legally obligated to apply an MPCA-specified framework of regulatory requirements for erosion control, stormwater management, and illicit discharges into RCWD stormwater conveyances.

Aside from its legal mandates, RCWD in its Watershed Management Plan (WMP) sets out its framework and guiding principles for its regulatory program. RCWD, as a watershed district, is regionally focused to manage water resources unconstrained by municipal political boundaries. In its broader view, and with the benefit of the district-wide model, RCWD has found value in certain specific elements of its rules that are broader or more stringent than MS4 permit requirements.

The WMP provides for RCWD to assess the need for rule revisions at an interval of two to three years. The purpose of this review is to maintain the proper balance between, on the one hand, the protection or improvement of water resources in the District and, on the other hand, the public costs to administer regulatory programs and the burdens on constituents in the use of their lands. In the pursuit of this balancing, managers have noted the importance of avoiding duplication of municipal programs and of justifying RCWD requirements that go beyond MS4 standards. The proposed rule continues the RCWD effort to coordinate RCWD and municipal regulatory standards by bringing RCWD rules into alignment



MEMORANDUM

Rice Creek Watershed District

with MS4 GP terms. Unique RCWD requirements are limited in number and scope, and can be reviewed with the Board as it wishes.

Staff will summarize the most significant proposed changes and the proposed timeline for next steps and implementation. Staff welcome feedback from the Board of Managers and will update the rule language as necessary before returning in July with the final proposed rule revisions.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommend Board consideration of the proposed rule modifications and seek any comment before materials are finalized and brought back to the Board to authorize distribution.

Attachments

- Draft rule with tracked (“redline”) changes
- MS4 – RCWD rule comparison table
- 2024 RCWD Rule Revision – Summary of Proposed Rule Changes Presentation

RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT RULES

BOARD APPROVED: ~~DECEMBER 9, 2020~~XXXX, 2024

EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 1, ~~2021~~2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS		Page #
CERTIFICATION		3
GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT		4
RELATIONSHIP OF RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT TO MUNICIPALITIES		5
RULE A:	DEFINITIONS	6
RULE B:	PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS	11
1.	Application and Notice of Intent Required.	
2.	Forms.	
3.	Action by Board of Managers.	
4.	Issuance of Permits.	
5.	Conditional Approval Pending Receipt of Changes (CAPROC).	
6.	Permit Term.	
7.	Permit Assignment.	
8.	Permit Fees.	
9.	Performance Surety.	
RULE C:	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	14
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Stormwater Management Plan Required.	
4.	Modeling Requirements for Stormwater Management Plans.	
5.	Stormwater Management Plan Framework.	
6.	Water Quality Treatment.	
7.	Peak Stormwater Runoff Control.	
8.	Bounce and Inundation Period.	
9.	Design Criteria.	
10.	Easements.	
11.	Required Exhibits.	
12.	Exceptions.	
13.	Extended Permit Term Regional Facilities Non-Residential Phased Development.	
Figure C1A.	Resource of Concern Drainage Areas – Hardwood Creek	28
Figure C1B.	Resource of Concern Drainage Areas – Clearwater Creek	29
Figure C1C.	Resource of Concern Drainage Areas – Upper Rice Creek	30
Figure C1D.	Resource of Concern Drainage Areas – Middle Rice Creek	31
Figure C1E.	Resource of Concern Drainage Areas – Lower Rice Creek	32
Figure C2.	Flood Management Zone	33
RULE D:	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS	34
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Design Criteria for Erosion Control Plans.	
4.	Required Exhibits.	
5.	Construction Activity Requirements.	
6.	Inspections.	
7.	Final Stabilization.	

RULE E:	FLOODPLAIN ALTERATION	37
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Criteria for Floodplain Alteration.	
4.	Drainage Easements.	
5.	Required Exhibits.	
RULE F:	WETLAND ALTERATION	39
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Local Government Unit.	
4.	Criteria.	
5.	Additional District Requirements.	
6.	Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plans	
7.	Required Exhibits.	
Figure F1.	CWPMP Boundaries and Wetland Management Corridor	52
Figure F2.	Columbus Zoned Areas and Wetland Degradation Status	53
Figure F3.	High Quality Wetlands within CWPMPs	54
Figure F4.	CWPMP Contributing Drainage Areas	55
RULE G:	REGIONAL CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS	56
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Criteria.	
4.	Subsurface Crossings	
5.	Required Exhibits.	
6.	Exception.	
RULE H:	ILLICIT STORMWATER DISCHARGE AND CONNECTION	58
1.	Policy.	
2.	Prohibition.	
3.	Exceptions.	
4.	Illicit Connections Prohibited.	
RULE I:	DRAINAGE SYSTEMS	59
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Criteria.	
4.	Required Exhibits.	
RULE J:	APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC WATERS	61
1.	Policy.	
2.	Regulation.	
3.	Criteria.	
RULE K:	ENFORCEMENT	62
1.	Violation of Rules is a Misdemeanor.	
2.	District Court Action.	
3.	Administrative Order.	
RULE L:	VARIANCES	63
1.	Variances Authorized.	
2.	Standard.	
3.	Practical Difficulty Defined.	
4.	Term.	
5.	Violation.	

CERTIFICATION OF
REVISED WATERSHED DISTRICT RULES

I, ~~Marcia A. Weinandt~~Jess Robertson, 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 as revised and adopted by the Board of Managers on ~~December 9XXXX, 2020~~2024, and effective January 1, ~~2024~~2025.

Dated: _____

~~Marcia A. Weinandt~~Jess Robertson,

Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Minnesota
County of Anoka

This instrument was acknowledged before me on ~~December 9XXXXX, 2020~~2024, by ~~Marcia A. Weinandt~~Jess Robertson, as secretary of the Rice Creek Watershed District Board of Managers.

Notary Public

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, 186 square miles, and its outlet, Rice Creek, has limited capacity to carry flows. Flooding problems already occur in 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 Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plans (CWPMP) as provided under the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA). CWPMPs are designed to achieve identified wetland resource management needs within specific drainage areas of the watershed. These rules (within Rule F) apply to a delineated geographic area. Accordingly, a property owner intending an activity subject to District permitting requirements first should determine whether the activity will be governed by the CWPMP rule.

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, 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.

As Constructed and Subsequently Improved Condition (ACSIC): the legally established geometry of the public drainage system as constructed and subsequently modified through drainage code procedures.

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 the negative effects on water resources and systems as referenced in the Minnesota Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Planning Handbook (BWSR, 1988), Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas (MPCA, 1989) and the Minnesota Stormwater Manual (MPCA, 2006) or similar guidance documents.

Better Site Design (BSD): an approach to managing runoff that seeks to attain post development hydrology which mimics the undeveloped condition in terms of volume, rate and timing of runoff. The goals of Better Site Design include reducing the amount of impervious cover, increasing the amount of natural lands set aside for conservation, using pervious areas for more effective stormwater treatment, innovative grading and drainage techniques and through the review of every aspect of the project site planning process. 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.

Bridge: a road, path, railroad or utility crossing over a waterbody, wetland, ditch, ravine, road, railroad, or other obstacle.

Bridge Span: the clear span between the inside surfaces of a bridge's terminal supports.

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

Common Plan of Development: A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing activities may be taking place at different times, on different schedules, but under one proposed plan. One plan is broadly defined to include design, permit application, advertisement or physical demarcation indicating that land-disturbing activities may occur.

Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plan (CWPMP): a locally developed comprehensive wetland protection and management plan approved by the Minnesota Board of Soil and Water Resources, pursuant to Minnesota Rules 8420.0830.

Conditional Approval Pending Receipt of Changes (CAPROC): approval of a District permit application that requires the applicant to provide further information or plan changes, or meet other stated conditions, prior to District issuance of the permit, See Rule B.5.

Conveyance System: Open channel, pipe or tile that is not a Public Drainage System. A portion of a conveyance system is defined as "regional" if it carries flows from a drainage area of greater than 200 acres.

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

Critical Duration Flood Event: the 100-year precipitation or snow melt event with a duration resulting in the maximum 100-year return period water surface elevation. The critical duration flood event is generally either the 100-year, 24-hour rainfall event as found in NOAA Atlas 14 or the ten-day snow melt event assumed to be 7.2 inches of runoff occurring on frozen ground (CN=100); however, other durations (e.g., 6-hour) may result in the maximum 100 year return period water surface elevation.

CWPMP Contributing Drainage Area: the areas tributary to CWPMP jurisdictional areas from which banked or off-site wetland replacement credits may be used to replace wetland impacts under Rule F.6(c). Figure 4 illustrates the Contributing Drainage Area; however, the precise boundary will be determined on a hydrologic basis at the time of permitting.

Detention Basin: any natural or man-made depression that stores stormwater runoff temporarily.

Development: any land-disturbing activity resulting in creation or reconstruction of impervious surface including, but not limited to, municipal road construction. Normal farming practices part of an ongoing farming operation shall not be considered development.

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

Effectively Drained Wetland: an area whose natural hydrology has been altered to the point that it is no longer considered wetland.

Emergency Overflow (EOF): a primary overflow to pass flows above the design capacity around the principal outlet safely downstream without causing flooding.

Excavation: the displacement or removal of soil, sediment or other material.

Floodplain: the areas adjoining a waterbody that are inundated by the 100-year flood elevation.

Floodway: the channel of a watercourse, the bed of waterbasins and those portions of adjoining floodplains that must be kept free of encroachment to accommodate the 100-year flood.

Floodway Fringe: the area between the floodway and the boundary of the 100-year flood.

Flood Management Zone: land within the Rice Creek Watershed District draining to and entering Rice Creek downstream from the outlets of Baldwin Lake and Golden Lake.

Freeboard: vertical distance between the 100-year flood elevation or emergency overflow elevation of a waterbasin or watercourse and the elevation of the regulatory elevation of a structure.

Governmental Project: projects sponsored or paid for by a governmental agency.

High Quality Wetland: an existing wetland reflecting a score of "high/high" for the functional indicators "outlet condition" and "vegetative quality", respectively, using MnRAM 3.4 (or most recent version) or other state approved wetland functional model.

Impervious Surface: a compacted surface or a surface covered with material (i.e., gravel, asphalt, concrete, Class 5, etc.) that increases the depth of runoff compared to natural soils and land cover. Including but not limited to roads, driveways, parking areas, sidewalks and trails, patios, tennis courts,

basketball courts, swimming pools, building roofs, covered decks, and other structures.

Infiltration: water entering the ground through the soil.

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 waterbasin lacking an outlet at an elevation at or below the water level produced by the critical duration flood event, generally the 10-day snowmelt 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 Entry Elevation: the elevation of the lowest opening in a structure.

Low Floor Elevation: the elevation of the lowest floor of a habitable or uninhabitable structure, which is often the elevation of the basement floor or walk-out level.

Major Watercourse: any watercourse having a tributary area of 200 acres or more.

Marginally Degraded Wetland: an existing wetland reflecting a score of “high/low” or “low/high” for the functional indicators “outlet condition” and “vegetative quality”, respectively, using MnRAM 3.4 (or most recent version) or other state approved wetland functional model.

Mill, Reclamation and Overlay: removal of the top layer(s) of an impervious surface (e.g. roadway, parking lot, sport court) by mechanical means, followed by the placement of a new layer of impervious surface, without exposure of the underlying native soil.

Moderately Degraded Wetland: an existing wetland reflecting a score of “medium/medium” or “low/medium” for the functional indicators “outlet condition” and “vegetative quality”, respectively, using MnRAM 3.4 (or most recent version) or other state approved wetland functional model.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): the system of conveyances owned or operated by the District and designed or used to collect or convey storm water, and that is not used to collect or convey sewage.

Municipality: any city or township wholly or partly within the Rice Creek Watershed District.

Native Vegetation: plant species that are indigenous to Minnesota or that expand their range into Minnesota without being intentionally or unintentionally introduced by human activity and that are classified as native in the Minnesota Plant Database.

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.

Non-Degraded Wetland: an existing wetland reflecting a score of “high/medium” or “medium/high” for the functional indicators “outlet condition” and “vegetative quality”, respectively, using MnRAM 3.4 (or most recent version) or other state approved wetland functional model.

Non-Invasive Vegetation: plant species that do not typically invade or rapidly colonize existing, stable plant communities.

NURP: Nationwide Urban Runoff Program.

100-Year Flood Elevation: the elevation of water resulting from the critical duration flood event, as mapped under the RCWD District Wide Model and as the RCWD may refine on the basis of site-specific data.

Ordinary High Water Level (OHW): the highest water level elevation that has been maintained for a sufficiently long 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, it will constitute the OHW under this definition.

Outlet Control Structure: a permanent structure with rigid overflow designed to control peak flow rates for the two-, 10-, and 100-year events. A riprap-covered berm is not considered a rigid overflow.

Parcel: a lot of record in the office of the county recorder or registrar or that otherwise has a defined legal existence.

Person: any natural person, partnership, unincorporated association, corporation, limited liability company, municipal corporation, state agency, or political subdivision of the State of Minnesota.

Political Subdivision: a municipality, county, town, school district, metropolitan or regional agency, or other special purpose district of Minnesota.

Pollutant: Anything that causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, ordinances, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind. (This definition is for the purpose of Rule H only and is incorporated from the U.S. EPA model ordinance.)

Public Drainage System: Open channel, pipe tile, and appurtenant structures, within a public system as established or delineated under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E.

Public Linear Project: a project involving a roadway, sidewalk, trail, or utility not part of an industrial, commercial, institutional or residential development.

Public Waters: 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.

Reconstruction: removal of an impervious surface such that the underlying structural aggregate base is effectively removed and the underlying native soil exposed.

Resource of Concern (ROC): lakes identified in Figures C1A through C1E. If an area within the jurisdictional boundary of the District drains to a location outside the District without reaching an ROC, the District will identify the receiving water outside of the District that is the ROC for the purpose of the permit.

Resource of Concern Drainage Area: Land draining to a Resource of Concern. The Resource of Concern drainage area excludes lands draining first to an upstream Resource of Concern.

Seasonal High Water Table: The highest known seasonal elevation of groundwater as indicated by redoximorphic features such as mottling within the soil.

Severely Degraded Wetland: an existing wetland reflecting a score of “medium/low” or “low/low” for the functional indicators “outlet condition” and “vegetative quality”, respectively, using MnRAM 3.4 (or most recent version) or other state approved wetland functional model.

Site: All contiguous lots of record on which activity subject to any District rule is proposed to occur or occurs, as well as all other lots of record contiguous to any such lot under common ownership at the time of the permitted activity. Linear right of way does not disturb contiguity. For public linear projects not occurring in conjunction with land development, the term means the portion of right-of-way defined by the project work limits.

Single Family Residential Development: Construction of one or more single-family homes on individual lots of record.

Storm Sewer: a pipe system for stormwater conveyance.

Stormwater Pond: Constructed basins placed in the landscape to capture stormwater runoff.

Structure: a building with walls and a roof, excluding structures such as pavilions, playgrounds, gazebos, and garbage enclosures.

Subdivision, Subdivide: the legal separation of an area, parcel, or tract of land under single ownership into two or more parcels, tracts, lots.

Technical Evaluation Panel (TEP): The body described in Minnesota Rules 8420.0240.

Total Phosphorus (TP): A measure of all forms of phosphorus, dissolved or particulate, in a given sample or flow.

Upland Habitat Area: A non-wetland area that is contiguous with an existing, restored, or created wetland and scores “C” or better using the Natural Heritage Ranking methodology.

Volume ControlReduction Practice: A sustainable stormwater management practice that retains runoff and reduces the volume of stormwater discharged downstream. Volume control practices solely include infiltration basins and stormwater reuse systems.A stormwater infiltration practice or stormwater reuse system.

Waterbasin: an enclosed natural depression with definable banks capable of containing water.

Waterbody: a waterbasin, watercourse or wetland as defined in these Rules.

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.

Wetland Management Corridor (WMC): A contiguous corridor encompassing high priority wetland resources identified at a landscape scale in Figure F1 and refined at the time of individual project permitting at a site level as provided for in Rule F, section 6.

RULE B: PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICATION AND NOTICE OF INTENT 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. When the rules require a criterion to be met, or a technical or other finding to be made, the District makes the determination except where the rule explicitly states otherwise. The landowner or, in the District's judgment, easement holder, must sign the permit application and will be the permittee or a co-permittee.
2. **FORMS.** A District permit application or notice of intent, and District checklist of permit submittal requirements, must be submitted on the forms provided by the District. Applicants may obtain forms from the District office or website at <http://www.ricecreek.org/permits>. <https://www.ricecreek.org/permits/permit-application/>
3. **ACTION BY DISTRICT.** The District shall act on applications in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 15.99. 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. Any outstanding Water Management District charges are due prior to permit issuance.
5. **CONDITIONAL APPROVAL PENDING RECEIPT OF CHANGES (CAPROC).** The District may conditionally approve an application, but a permit will not issue, and work may not begin, until all conditions precedent to issuance are fulfilled. All conditions must be satisfied within twelve (12) months of the date of conditional approval, but if the work commenced before permit issuance, conditions must be satisfied within the period stated in the conditional approval. If conditions are not satisfied within the specified period, the conditional approval will lapse and 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 stated within the permit, suspended or revoked. To extend a permit, the permittee must apply to the District in writing, stating the reasons for the 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. An extended stormwater management permit for phased development may be [issued pursuant to Rule C.13 requested](#).

7. **PERMIT ASSIGNMENT.** A permittee must be assigned when title to the property is transferred or, if the permittee is an easement holder, in conjunction with an assignment of the easement. The District must approve a permit assignment and will do so if 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 a substitute surety to secure performance of the assigned permit.

Until assignment is approved, the permittee of record as well as the current title owner will be responsible for permit compliance.

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 website at <https://www.ricecreek.org/permits/permitting-information/http://www.ricecreek.org/permits>. 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 ensures 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 applicant 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. When a cash escrow is used, it will be accompanied by an escrow agreement bearing the original signature of the permittee and the party providing the escrow, if not the permittee. 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 as well as surety agreement may be obtained from the District office or the District website at <https://www.ricecreek.org/permits/permitting-information/http://www.ricecreek.org/permits>.

An applicant may submit a 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; however, the first \$5,000 of any performance surety must be submitted to the District as a cash escrow. The bond or letter of credit must

be submitted before the permit is issued.

(c) FORM AND CONTENT OF BOND OR LETTER OF CREDIT.

- (1)** The 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 bond or irrevocable letter of credit must be in favor of the District and conditioned upon the performance of the party obtaining the 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 bond or irrevocable letter of credit must provide that if the bond conditions are not met, the District may make a claim against the 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 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

1. **POLICY.** It is the policy of the Board of Managers to manage stormwater and snowmelt runoff on a local, regional and watershed basis; to promote natural infiltration of runoff throughout the District to preserve flood storage and enhance water quality; and to address the unique nature of flooding issues within the Flood Management Zone, through the following principles:
 - (a) Maximize water quality and flood control on individual project sites through Better Site Design practices and stormwater management.
 - (b) Minimize land use impacts and improve operational and maintenance efficiency by siting stormwater BMPs, when needed, regionally unless local resources would be adversely affected.
 - (c) Treat stormwater runoff before discharge to surface waterbodies and wetlands, while considering the historic use of District water features.
 - (d) Ensure that future peak rates of runoff are less than or equal to existing rates.
 - (e) Reduce the existing conditions peak rate of discharge along Lower Rice Creek and the rate of discharge and volume of runoff reaching Long Lake, to preserve the remaining floodplain storage volume within Long Lake and mitigate the historic loss of floodplain storage.
 - (f) Preserve remaining floodplain storage volume within the Rice Creek Watershed to minimize flood potential throughout the District.
2. **REGULATION.** A permit incorporating an approved stormwater management plan is required under this rule for development, consistent with the following:
 - (a) A permit is required for subdivision of an area exceeding one acre. This includes subdivision for single-family residential, multi-unit residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional development.
 - (b) A permit is required for development, other than Public Linear Projects, that creates or reconstructs 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface. This threshold is cumulative of all impervious surface created or reconstructed ~~through multiple phases or connected actions of a single complete project, as defined by the District, on a single parcel or contiguous parcels of land under common ownership, development or use~~ as a part of a Common Plan of Development.
 - (c) For Public Linear Projects, a permit is required when ~~one acre or more of impervious surface will be created or reconstructed~~ the sum of new and reconstructed impervious surface equals or exceeds one acre ~~through multiple phases or connected actions of a single complete project, as defined by the District~~ as a part of a Common Plan of Development.
3. **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIRED.** A stormwater management plan shall be submitted with the permit application for a project equaling or exceeding the threshold of Section 2. The stormwater management plan shall fully address the design and function of the project proposal and the effects of altering the landscape relative to the direction, rate of discharge, volume of discharge and timing of runoff.
4. **MODELING REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS.**

- (a) A hydrograph method or computer program based on NRCS Technical Release #20 (TR-20) and subsequent guidance must be used to analyze stormwater runoff for the design or analysis of discharge and water levels within and off the project site. The runoff from pervious and impervious areas within the model shall be modeled separately.
- (b) In determining Curve Numbers for the post-development condition, the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of areas within construction limits shall be shifted down one classification for HSG C (Curve Number 80) and HSG B (Curve Number 74) and ½ classification for HSG A (Curve Number 49) to account for the impacts of grading on soil structure unless the project specifications incorporate soil amendments in accordance with District Soil Amendment Guidelines. This requirement only applies to that part of a site that has not been disturbed or compacted prior to the proposed project.
- (c) The analysis of flood levels, storage volumes, and discharge rates for waterbodies and stormwater management basins must include the NOAA Atlas 14 values, as amended, using a nested rainfall distribution (e.g. MSE 3), for the 2 year, 10 year and 100 year return period, 24-hour rainfall events and the 10-day snowmelt event (Curve Number 100), in order to identify the critical duration flood event. The District Engineer may require analysis of additional precipitation durations to determine the critical duration flood event. Analysis of the 10-day snowmelt event is not required for stormwater management detention basins with a defined outlet elevation at or below the 100 year return period, 24-hour rainfall event elevation.

5. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK.

- (a) When an existing regional BMP is proposed to manage stormwater runoff, the applicant must demonstrate the BMP is subject to maintenance obligations enforceable by the District. ~~†The project's~~ proposed total impervious surface area must be equal to or less than the impervious surface allocated within the original approved stormwater plan for that site. If an impervious surface area was not specified within the original approved stormwater plan for the site, the applicant shall show that the BMP was designed and constructed to manage the stormwater runoff from the project site and, the applicant has permission to utilize any remaining the required portion of BMP capacity in the BMP. ~~the BMP is subject to maintenance obligations enforceable by the District, and it is being maintained to its original design.~~
- (b) Stormwater management plans, with the exception of those for single family residential developments, must specify the proposed impervious surface area draining to each BMP for each land parcel
- (c) A combination of Stormwater BMPs may be used to meet the requirements of section(s) 6, 7, and 8.
- (d) A local surface water management plan or ordinance of the local land use authority may contain standards or requirements more restrictive than these rules. The stormwater management plan must conform to the local surface water management plan or ordinance of the local land use authority.
- (e) The proposed project must not adversely affect off-site water levels or resources supported by local recharge, or increase the potential for off-site flooding, during or after construction.
- (f) A landlocked basin may be provided an outlet only if ~~it~~:

- (1) ~~It~~ conforms with District Rule F, as applicable.
- (2) ~~Provides sufficient dead storage volume to retain the runoff resulting from back-to-back 100-year, 24-hour rainfall events. The outlet is above the 100-year critical event~~
- (3) ~~It~~ does not create adverse downstream flooding or water quality conditions as a result of the change in the rate, volume or timing of runoff or a change in drainage patterns.

(g) A municipality or public road authority may prepare a comprehensive stormwater management plan setting forth an alternative means of meeting the standards of sections 6 and 7 within a defined subwatershed. Once approved by the District and subject to any stated conditions, the plan will apply in place of those sections.

6. WATER QUALITY TREATMENT.

(a) Development creating or reconstructing impervious surface shall apply Better Site Design (BSD) techniques as outlined in the MPCA Minnesota Stormwater Manual as amended (www.stormwater.pca.mn.us). A BSD guidance document and checklist is available on the District's website.

(b) Sediment shall be managed on-site to the maximum extent practicable before runoff resulting from new or reconstructed impervious surface enters a waterbody or flows off-site.

(c) WATER QUALITY TREATMENT STANDARD.

(1) The required water quality treatment volume standard for all projects, except Public Linear Projects, is determined as follows:

$$\text{Required Water Quality Treatment Volume (ft}^3\text{)} = \text{Area of New or Reconstructed Impervious Surface (ft}^2\text{)} \times 1.1 \text{ (in)} \div \text{TP Removal Factor from Table C1} \div 12 \text{ (in/ft)}$$

(2) The required water quality treatment volume standard for Public Linear Projects is determined as follows:

$$\text{Required Water Quality Treatment Volume (ft}^3\text{)} = \begin{matrix} \text{\{Greater of\}} \\ \text{Area of New Impervious Surface (ft}^2\text{)} \\ \\ \text{\{OR\}} \\ \text{Sum Area of New and Reconstructed Impervious Surface (ft}^2\text{)} \end{matrix}$$

$$x \quad 1.0 \text{ (in)} \quad \div \quad 12 \text{ (in/ft)}$$

$$x \quad 0.5 \text{ (in)} \quad \div \quad 12 \\ \text{(in/ft)}$$

- (3) For alternative Stormwater BMPs not found in Table C1 or to deviate from TP Removal Factors found in Table C1, the applicant may submit a TP Removal Factor, expressed as annual percentage removal efficiency, based on supporting technical data, for District approval.
- (4) Stormwater runoff treated by the BMP during a rain event will not be credited towards the treatment requirement.

TABLE C1. TP REMOVAL FACTORS FOR PROPERLY DESIGNED BMPS.

BMP	BMP Design Variation	TP Removal Factor *
Infiltration **	Infiltration Feature	1.00
Water Reuse **	Irrigation	1.00
Biofiltration	Underdrain	0.65
Filtration	Sand or Rock Filter	0.50
Stormwater Wetlands	Shallow Wetland	0.40
	Pond/Wetland	0.55
Stormwater Ponds ***	Wet Pond	0.50 N/A***
	Multiple Pond	0.60

Source: Adapted from Table 7.4 from the Minnesota Stormwater Manual, MPCA.

* Refer to MPCA Stormwater Manual for additional information on BMP performance.

Removal factors shown are average annual TP percentage removal efficiencies intended solely for use in comparing the performance equivalence of various BMPs.

** These BMPs reduce runoff volume.

*** Stormwater ponds must ~~also~~ provide 2.5" of dead storage as required by Section 9(d)(2).

(d) BMP TYPE AND LOCATIONAL SITING.

- (1) ~~For a public linear project, BMPs shall must be located either on-site and the required water quality volume must be achieved to the extent feasible to treat runoff at the point of generation, or regionally within the Resource of Concern Drainage Area. The road authority must obtain right-of-way or adjacent land for treatment, if reasonable. For other projects, the water quality volume must be treated on-site to the extent it is cost-effective, and otherwise may be treated off-site in accordance with subsection 6(d)(3), below.~~
- (2) If infiltration is feasible on site (see Table C2), ~~on-site or regional~~ BMPs, whether on- or off-site, must provide ~~volume control for infiltration~~ to meet the standard of subsection 6(c). ~~If To the extent~~ infiltration is not feasible on-site, any BMP may be used to meet the standard.
- (3) Off-site and/or regional BMPs must be sited in the following priority order:
 - (i) In a downstream location that intercepts the runoff volume leaving the project site prior to the Resource of Concern.
 - (ii) Anywhere within the same Resource of Concern Drainage Area (see

Figures C1A-C1E) that results in no greater mass of Total Phosphorus reaching the resource of concern than on-site BMPs.

TABLE C2. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS THAT MAY RESTRICT INFILTRATION.

Type	Specific Project Site Conditions	Required Submittals
Potential Contamination	Potential Stormwater Hotspots (PSH)	PSH Locations and Flow Paths
	Contaminated Soils	Documentation of Contamination Soil Borings
Physical Limitations	Low Permeability Soils (HSG C & D)	Soil Borings
	Bedrock within three vertical feet of bottom of infiltration area	Soil Borings
	Seasonal High Water Table within three vertical feet of bottom of infiltration area	Soil Borings High Water Table
	Karst Areas	Geological Mapping or Report
Land Use Limitations	Utility Locations	Site Map
	Nearby Wells (Private and/or Municipal) *	Well Locations

* Refer to Minnesota Stormwater Manual or the Minnesota Department of Health for setback requirements.

(e) Stormwater runoff from all new and reconstructed impervious surface must be captured and treated for total phosphorus if feasible. ~~Notwithstanding, runoff from undisturbed impervious surface not otherwise being treated prior to the Resource of Concern may be treated in lieu of treating new or reconstructed impervious surface, provided the runoff from that surface drains to the same Resource of Concern as the new/reconstructed surface not being treated. Except for Public Linear projects, the area not treated for phosphorus may not exceed 15 percent of all the new or reconstructed impervious surface. For all untreated surface, TSS must be removed to the maximum extent practicable. Total water quality treatment volume for the project must be provided in aggregate pursuant to subsections 6(c) and 6(d), except that f~~

For a Public Linear Project:

- Runoff from undisturbed impervious surface within the right-of-way that is not otherwise being treated may be treated in lieu of treating new or reconstructed impervious surface; and
- Water quality treatment volume for reconstructed impervious surface, if required by subsection 2(c), must be provided only to the extent feasible.

For a non-public linear project:

- Runoff from undisturbed impervious surface on site may be treated in lieu of

treating new or reconstructed impervious surface, provided the runoff from that surface drains to the same Resource of Concern as the new/reconstructed surface not being treated; and

- The area not treated for phosphorus may not exceed 15 percent of all new or reconstructed impervious surface. Total water quality treatment volume for the project must be provided in aggregate pursuant to subsections 6(c) and 6(d).

~~(e)(f)~~ For single-family residential development, the runoff from impervious surface other than parking or driving surface that, in the District’s judgment, cannot reasonably be routed to a stormwater BMP is considered effectively treated for water quality to meet the standard of subsection 6(c) by infiltration if:

- (1) The length of the flow path across the impervious surface is less than the length of the flow path across the pervious surface to which it discharges; and
- ~~(2)~~ The pervious surface is vegetated and has an average slope of five percent or less; and
- ~~(2)(3)~~ The District finds, on the basis of land use, that loss of the pervious surface is highly unlikely, or the permit is conditioned on a recorded covenant protecting the pervious surface.-

~~(f)(g)~~ Banked “volume control” credits and debits established by public entities for Public Linear Projects with the RCWD prior to July 1, 2013 will continue to be recognized and enforced until all credits are used or all debits are fulfilled. Existing credits and debits may be used and fulfilled, respectively, anywhere within the applicant’s jurisdiction on any public project.

7. PEAK STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL.

- (a) Peak stormwater runoff rates for the proposed project at the project site boundary, in aggregate, must not exceed existing peak runoff rates for the 2-year, 10-year and 100-year, 24-hour rainfall events, or a different critical event duration at the discretion of the District Engineer. Notwithstanding, peak runoff may be controlled to this standard in a regional facility consistent with paragraph 7(b). Aggregate compliance for all site boundary discharge will be determined with respect to runoff not managed in a regional facility.
- (b) Any increase in a critical duration flood event rate at a specific point of discharge from the project site must be limited and cause no adverse downstream impact. Table C3 shows the maximum curve numbers that may be utilized for existing condition modeling of those project site areas not covered by impervious surface.
- (c) Within the Flood Management Zone only (see Figure C2), peak runoff rates for the 2, 10 and 100 year 24-hour rainfall events shall be reduced to ≤80% of the existing condition. This requirement does not apply if the project is a Public Linear Project.

TABLE C3. CURVE NUMBERS FOR EXISTING CONDITION PERVIOUS AREAS.

Hydrologic Soil Group	Runoff Curve Number *
A	39
B	61
C	74
D	80

* Curve numbers from NRCS Technical Release #55 (TR-55).

TABLE C4. HYDROPERIOD STANDARDS.

Wetland Susceptibility Class	Permitted Storm Bounce for 2-Year and 10-Year Event *	Inundation Period for 2-Year Event *	Inundation Period for 10-Year Event *
Highly susceptible	Existing	Existing	Existing
Moderately susceptible	Existing plus 0.5 ft	Existing plus 1 day	Existing plus 7 days
Slightly susceptible	Existing plus 1.0 ft	Existing plus 2 days	Existing plus 14 days
Least susceptible	No limit	Existing plus 7 days	Existing plus 21 days

Source: Adapted from: Stormwater and Wetlands Planning and Evaluation Guidelines for Addressing Potential Impacts of Urban Stormwater and Snowmelt Runoff on Wetlands.

* Duration of 24-hours for the return periods utilizing NOAA Atlas 14.

8. BOUNCE AND INUNDATION PERIOD.

- (a) The project must meet the hydroperiod standards found in Table C4 with respect to all down-gradient wetlands.
- (b) Wetland Susceptibility Class is determined based on wetland type, as follows:
 - (1) Highly susceptible wetland types include: sedge meadows, bogs, coniferous bogs, open bogs, calcareous fens, low prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland hardwood forests, and seasonally flooded waterbasins.
 - (2) Moderately susceptible wetland types include: shrub-carrs, alder thickets, fresh (wet) meadows, and shallow & deep marshes.
 - (3) Slightly susceptible wetland types include: floodplain forests and fresh wet meadows or shallow marshes dominated by cattail giant reed, reed canary grass or purple loosestrife.
 - (4) Least susceptible wetland includes severely degraded wetlands. Examples of this condition include cultivated hydric soils, dredge/fill disposal sites and some gravel pits.

9. DESIGN CRITERIA.

- (a) Infiltration BMPs must be designed to provide:
 - (1) Adequate pretreatment measures to remove sediment before runoff enters the primary infiltration area;
 - (2) Drawdown within 48-hours from the end of a storm event. Soil infiltration rates shall be based on the appropriate HSG classification and associated infiltration rates (see Table C5). The least permeable layer of the soil boring column must be utilized in BMP calculations (see Design Criteria (e)). Alternate infiltration rates based on a recommendation and certified measurement testing from a licensed geotechnical engineer or licensed soil scientist will be considered. Infiltration area will be limited to horizontal areas subject to prolonged wetting;
 - (3) A minimum of three feet of separation from the Seasonal High Water Table; and
 - (4) An outlet control structure to convey the 2-year, 10-year & 100-year frequency events if the BMP

is intended to provide rate control; and

~~(3)(5)~~ Consideration of the Minnesota Department of Health guidance document Evaluating Proposed Stormwater Infiltration Projects in Vulnerable Wellhead Protection Areas. Documentation shall be submitted to support implementation of this guidance document and will be accepted at the discretion of the District Engineer.

(b) Water Reuse BMPs must conform to the following:

- (1) Design for no increase in stormwater runoff from the irrigated area or project site.
- (2) Required design submittal packages for water reuse BMPs must include:
 - (i) An analysis using ~~the RCWD's Stormwater Reuse Spreadsheet~~Metropolitan Council Stormwater Reuse Guide 'Water Balance Tool Irrigation Constant Demand' spreadsheet for irrigation practices or 'Water Balance Tool Non-Irrigation Constant Demand' spreadsheet for non-irrigation practices. The tools are available download at: [http://www.metrocouncil.org/wastewater-water/planning/water-supply-planning/studies-projects-workgroups-\(1\)/completed-studies-projects/stormwater-reuse-guide.aspx](http://www.metrocouncil.org/wastewater-water/planning/water-supply-planning/studies-projects-workgroups-(1)/completed-studies-projects/stormwater-reuse-guide.aspx);
 - (ii) Documentation demonstrating adequacy of soils, storage system, and delivery system; and
 - (iii) Operations plan.
- (3) Approved capacity of an irrigation practice will be based on:
 - (i) An irrigation rate of 0.5 inches per week over the irrigated pervious area(s) or the rate identified through the completion of the Metropolitan Council Stormwater Reuse Guide 'Water Balance Tool Irrigation Constant Demand' Spreadsheet (whichever is less); or as approved by the District; and
 - (ii) No greater than a 26 week (April 15th to October 15th) growing season.

An additional water quality treatment capacity beyond 0.5 inches per week may be recognized under a subsection C.5(f) plan or a C.13 phased development permit based on an average of three consecutive years of monitoring records of volume irrigated and pursuant to a monitoring plan approved by the District.
- (4) Approved capacity of a non-irrigation practice shall be based on the rate identified through the completion of the Metropolitan Council Stormwater Reuse Guide 'Water Balance Tool Non-Irrigation Constant Demand' spreadsheet, or as approved by the District.

(c) Biofiltration/filtration BMPs must be designed to provide:

- (1) Adequate pretreatment measures to remove sediment before runoff enters the primary biofiltration area;
- (2) Drawdown within 48-hours from the end of a storm event;
- (3) A minimum of 12-inches of organic material or sand above the rock trench or drain tile system; and
- (4) Drain tile system must be designed above the Seasonal High Water Table.
- (5) An outlet control structure to convey the 2-year, 10-year & 100-year frequency events if the biofiltration/filtration BMP is intended to provide rate control.

TABLE C5. SOIL TYPE AND INFILTRATION RATES.

Hydrologic Soil Group	Soil Textures	Corresponding Unified Soil Classification		Infiltration Rate (in/hr)
A	Gravel Sandy Gravel Silty Gravels	GW	Well-graded gravels, sandy gravels	1.63
		GP	Gap-graded or uniform gravels, sandy gravels	
		GM	Silty gravels, silty sandy gravels	
		SW	Well-graded gravelly sands	
	Sand Loamy Sand Sandy Loam	SP	Gap-graded or uniform sands, gravelly sands	0.8
B	Loam Silt Loam	SM	Silty sands, silty gravelly sands	0.45
		MH	Micaceous silts, diatomaceous silts, volcanic ash	0.3
C	Sandy Clay Loam	ML	Silts, very fine sands, silty or clayey fine sands	0.2
D	Clay Loam Silty Clay Loam Sandy Clay Silty Clay Clay	GC	Clayey gravels, clayey sandy gravels	0.06
		SC	Clayey sands, clayey gravelly sands	
		CL	Low plasticity clays, sandy or silty clays	
		OL	Organic silts and clays of low plasticity	
		CH	Highly plastic clays and sandy clays	
		OH	Organic silts and clays of high plasticity	

Source: Adapted from the “Design infiltration rates” table from the Minnesota Stormwater Manual, MPCA, (January 2014).

- (d) Stormwater ponds must be designed to provide:
- (1) Water quality features consistent with NURP criteria and accepted design standards for average and maximum depth;
 - (2) A permanent wet pool with dead storage at least equal to the runoff volume from a 2.5-inch rainfall over the area tributary to the pond;
 - (3) An outlet structure capable of preventing migration of floating debris and oils for at least the one-year storm;
 - (4) An identified emergency overflow spillway sufficiently stabilized to convey flows greater than the 100-year critical storm event; and
 - (5) An outlet control structure to control-convey the 2-year, 10-year & 100-year frequency events.
- (e) Underground stormsewer systems must be designed to provide:
- (1) Inspection and access ports sufficient to inspect and maintain the system;
- (f) Soil borings (utilizing ASTM D5921 and D2488, as amended) shall be considered for design purposes, and provided to the District, for each proposed BMP. The soil borings must be taken to a depth of at least 5 feet below the bottom of the proposed feature. For an application proposing an infiltration area, the applicant will identify, describe and delineate group, texture and redoximorphic features of site soils to assess percolation of stormwater runoff from impervious areas. Field evaluation of soil permeability in accordance with ASTM 3385 procedure for double ring infiltrometer testing or other approved method is encouraged.
- ~~(e)~~
- (f)(g) An outfall structure discharging directly 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. Where feasible, outfall structures are to be located outside of the natural feature.

TABLE C6. LOW FLOOR AND LOW ENTRY FREEBOARD REQUIREMENTS.

Freeboard	100-Year Flood Elevations		Detention Basins, Wetlands & Stormwater Ponds		Infiltration and Biofiltration Basins			Rain Gardens*
	100-yr	EOF	100-yr	EOF	Bottom	100-yr	EOF	EOF
Low Floor	2.0 ft	1.0 ft	0.0 ft	NA	0.0 ft	NA	NA	NA
Low Entry	NA	NA	2.0 ft	1.0 ft	NA	2.0 ft	1.0 ft	0.5 ft

(g)(h) All new residential, commercial, industrial and other habitable or non-habitable structures, and all stormwater BMPs, must be constructed so that the lowest floor and lowest entry elevations comply with Table C6. A structure on residential property not intended for human habitation is exempt from this requirement, if the District finds it impractical and the landowner files a notation on the property title that the structure does not meet the requirement.

The low entry freeboard criterion of Table C6 may be deemed met when the structure does

not have the required vertical separation, but is protected from surface flooding to the required elevation by a berm or other natural or constructed topographic feature capable of providing flood protection.

Within a landlocked basin, minimum low floor elevations must be at least one foot above the surveyed basin run out elevation. Where a structure is proposed below the run out elevation of a land-locked basin, the low floor elevation will be a minimum of two feet above the highest water level of either the 10-day snowmelt event or back-to-back 1 00-year, 24-hour rainfalls. Aerial photos, vegetation, soils, and topography may be used to derive a "normal" water elevation for the purpose of computing the basin's 100-year elevation.

~~(h)~~(i) All stormwater management structures and facilities must be designed for maintenance access and be properly operated and 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 filed for record 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. Regional ponds owned by public entities that are only used to meet the runoff rate requirements of the District rule do not need a maintenance agreement with the District.

~~(j)~~(i) The permittee must use construction best practices so that the facility as constructed will conform to design specifications and the soil and surrounding conditions are not altered in a way adverse to facility performance.

~~(j)~~(k) Before work under the permit is deemed complete, the permittee must submit as-built plans demonstrating that at the time of final stabilization, stormwater facilities conform to design specifications. If at any time the District finds that the stormwater facility is not performing as designed, on District request the permittee must undertake reasonable investigation to determine the cause of inadequate performance.

10. EASEMENTS.

(a) Before permit issuance, the permittee must, submit a copy of any plat or easement required by the local land use authority establishing drainage or flowage over stormwater management facilities, stormwater conveyances, ponds, wetlands, on-site floodplain up to the 100-year flood elevation, or any other hydrologic feature.

(b) Before permit issuance, the permittee must convey to the District an easement to the public drainage system specifying a District right of maintenance access over the right of way of the public drainage system as identified within the public drainage system record. If the right of way of the public drainage system is not described within the record, then the easement shall be conveyed with the following widths:

- For tiled/piped systems, 40 feet wide perpendicular to the direction of flow, centered on the tile line or pipe;
- For open channel systems, a width that includes the channel and the area on each side of the channel within 20 feet of top of bank. For adequate and safe access, where top of bank is irregular or obstruction exists, the District may specify added width.

(c) Public Linear Projects and public property are exempt from the public drainage system easement requirement of Section 10(b).

(d) For projects within the District's Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plan (CWPMP) areas, the Wetland Management Corridor (WMC) boundary delineation, buffer and easement requirements found at Rule F.6 apply. As stated in Rule F.5(e), Public Linear Projects are not subject to the requirements of Rule F.6.

11. **REQUIRED EXHIBITS.** The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. The vertical datum must clearly be labeled on each plan set.

- (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 utilizing ASTM D5921 and D2488, as amended.
- (e) Proposed and existing stormwater facilities' location, alignment and elevation.
- (f) Delineation of existing on-site wetland, marshes and floodplain areas.
- (g) Identification of existing and proposed normal, ordinary high and 100-year water elevations on-site.
- (h) Identification of existing and proposed contour elevations within the project site .
- (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 2- 10- and 100-year critical events, existing and proposed conditions utilizing NOAA Atlas 14.
- (k) All hydrologic, water quality and hydraulic computations completed to design the proposed stormwater management facilities.
- (l) Narrative including a project description, discussion of BMP selection, and revegetation plan for the project site.
- (m) Other project site-specific submittal requirements as may be required by the District.

12. EXCEPTIONS.

- (a) A permit is not required for single-family residential construction on an individual lot of record, if the proposed impervious surface of the lot is less than 10,000 square feet, excluding the driveway. If the lot is within a development previously approved by the District, the construction must conform to the previous approval.
- (b) Rule C requirements do not apply to sidewalks and trails 10 feet wide or less that are bordered down-gradient by vegetated open space or vegetated filter strip with a minimum width of 5 feet.
- (c) Rule C requirements do not apply to Bridge Spans and Mill, Reclamation & Overlay projects.
- (d) Rule C.6 and C.7 requirements do not apply to single family residential subdivisions creating seven or fewer lots that:
 - (1) Establish no new public roadway; and
 - (2) Include no private roadway/driveway serving three or more lots.
- ~~(e) Rule C.3 and C.10 requirements do not apply to lots in a subdivision where no~~

~~improvements or change in land use is proposed, and the land use is residential, agricultural, or undeveloped.~~

~~(f)(e)~~ Requirements of subsections 10(b) and 10(d) to not apply to the retained part of a privately owned tract that is subdivided to convey land to a public agency for a public purpose.

~~(g)(f)~~ Criteria of Section 7 may be waived if the project site discharges directly to a water body with large storage capacity (such as a public water), the volume discharged from the project site does not contribute to a downstream flood peak, and there are no downstream locations susceptible to flooding.

~~(h)(g)~~ Section 6 and Section 7 are waived for a portion of a project that paves a gravel roadway if the right-of-way ditch is maintained and does not discharge a concentrated flow directly to a wetland or another sensitive water body.

~~13. EXTENDED PERMIT TERM AND REGIONAL FACILITIES FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL PHASED DEVELOPMENT.~~

~~(a)~~ The following definitions apply to this section:

~~(1)~~ “Area Development Permit” (ADP) means a District stormwater management permit for non-residential development that includes construction of a stormwater management facility explicitly intended to serve compliance requirements for a parcel other than that on which the facility is located.

~~(2)~~ “Phased Development Permit” (PDP) means a District stormwater management permit for non-residential development that includes construction of a stormwater management facility explicitly intended to serve compliance requirements not just for development under the permit, but also for subsequent development on that parcel or a contiguous parcel under common ownership.

~~(b)~~ If an off-site stormwater management facility approved under a prior ADP cannot be used for compliance due to a rule change occurring since the date of ADP approval, the District nevertheless by permit will approve its use, subject to the following:

~~(1)~~ The applicant must demonstrate that the facility was built in compliance with the ADP, that the ADP identified the development site as one that may use the facility, and that the requirements of subsection 5(a), above, are met.

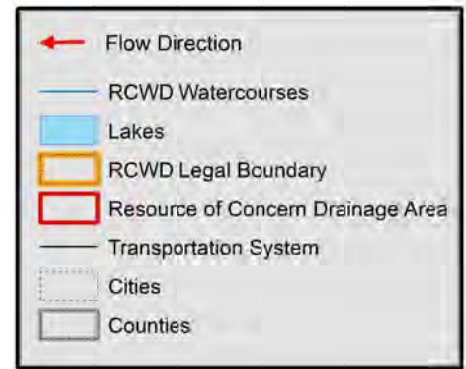
~~(2)~~ If the current rule requires a level of peak flow or volume control, or of water quality treatment, beyond that provided by the off-site facility, the applicant must provide for the additional treatment. This does not disallow use of an existing facility on the ground that it does not meet a sequencing requirement with respect to the BMP location or type.

The protection against rule change provided by this subsection 13(b) does not apply if the District makes written findings, on the basis of new knowledge or information, that use of the facility would have a material adverse impact on a water quality, flood management or other specific public interest, or if the approval date of the development permit is more than 10 years after the date of ADP approval.

~~(c)~~ The District may issue a PDP with a permit term of up to 10 years.

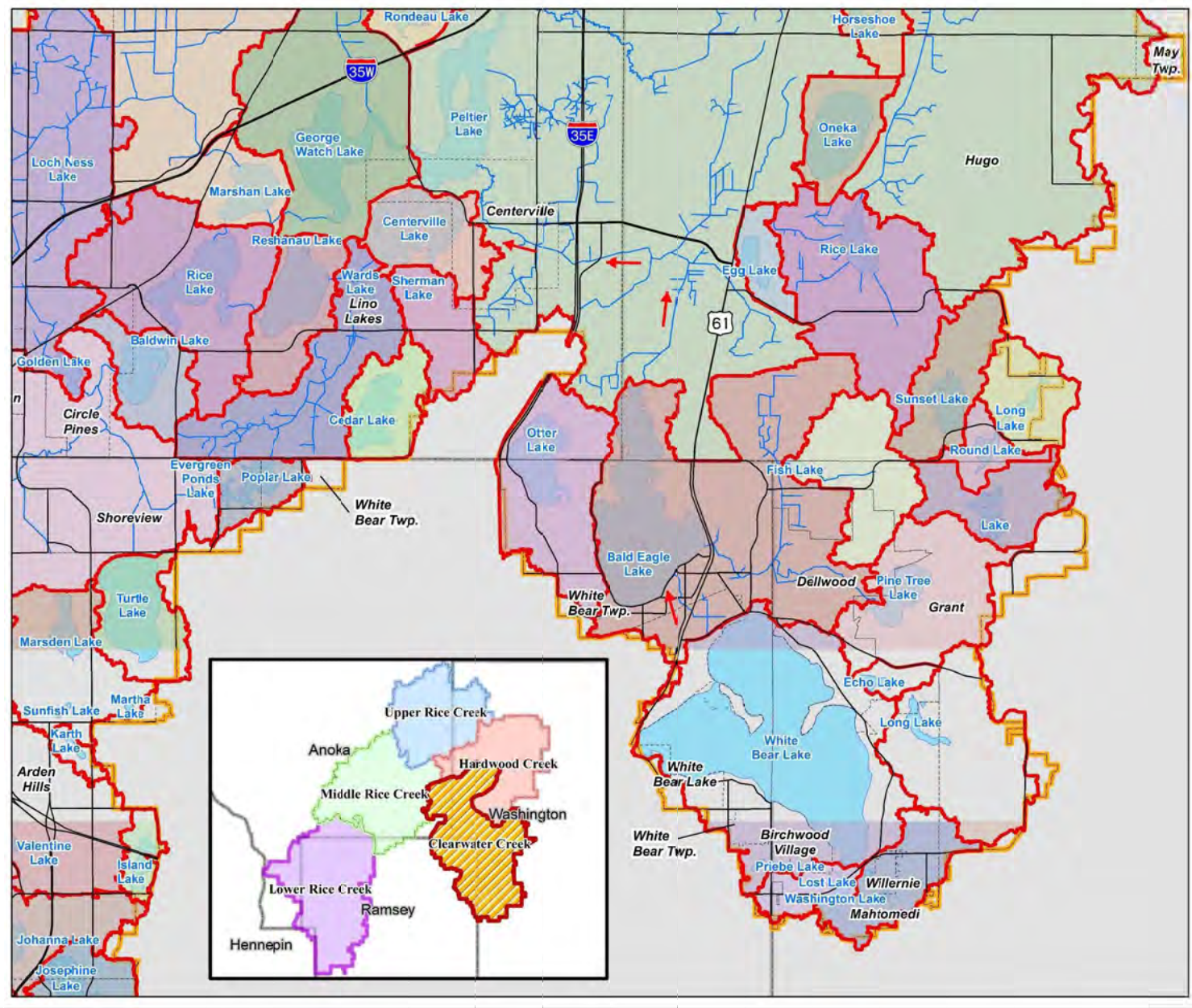
- ~~(1) During the permit term, development using the stormwater management facilities approved under the PDP will not be subject to a rule change occurring after the date of PDP approval, provided the PDP states the design criteria to which subsequent development will conform and the proposed development meets those criteria.~~
- ~~(2) If a PDP is in effect as of December 1, 2014, on request the District will extend the permit expiration date in accordance with this subsection 13(c). In such a case, the requirement that the permit state design criteria is relaxed. However, the applicant must demonstrate the design and constructed capacity of the facilities and the capacity allocated to the proposed development.~~
- ~~(3) If a PDP was approved after December 1, 2004 but has expired, an application for a subsequent development phase may be considered under the terms of subsection 13(b), above.~~
- ~~(d)(h) This section does not apply to an ADP or a PDP approved before December 1, 2004.~~

Rice Creek Watershed District



Sources RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

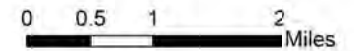
**C1B: Resources of Concern
Drainage Area of Clearwater Creek**



Rice Creek Watershed District

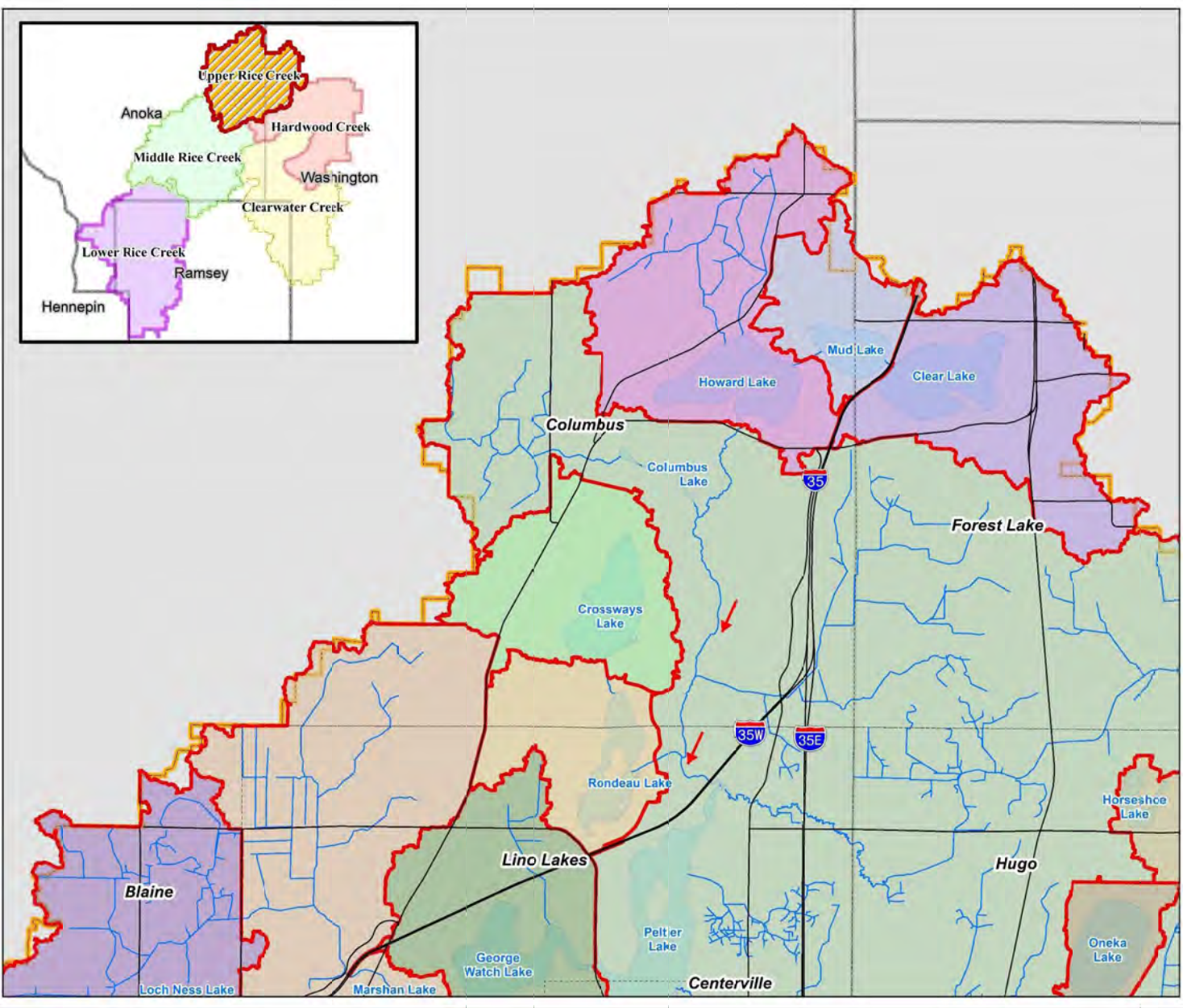


- Flow Direction
- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Resource of Concern Drainage Area
- Transportation System
- Cities
- Counties



Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

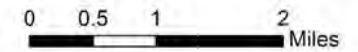
**C1C: Resources of Concern
Drainage Area of Upper Rice Creek**



Rice Creek Watershed District

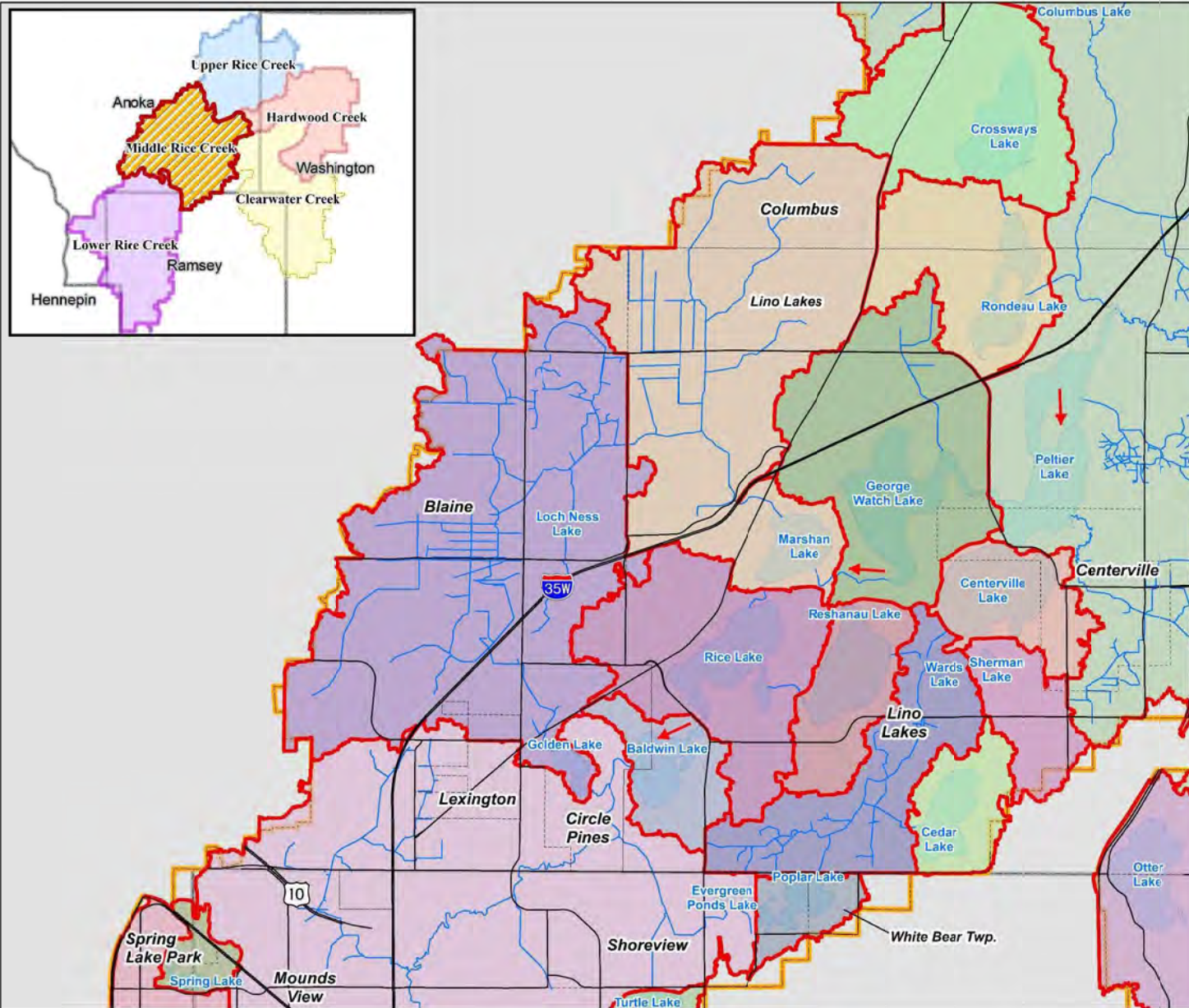


- Flow Direction
- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Resource of Concern Drainage Area
- Transportation System
- Cities
- Counties



Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

**C1D: Resources of Concern
Drainage Area of Middle Rice Creek**



Rice Creek Watershed District

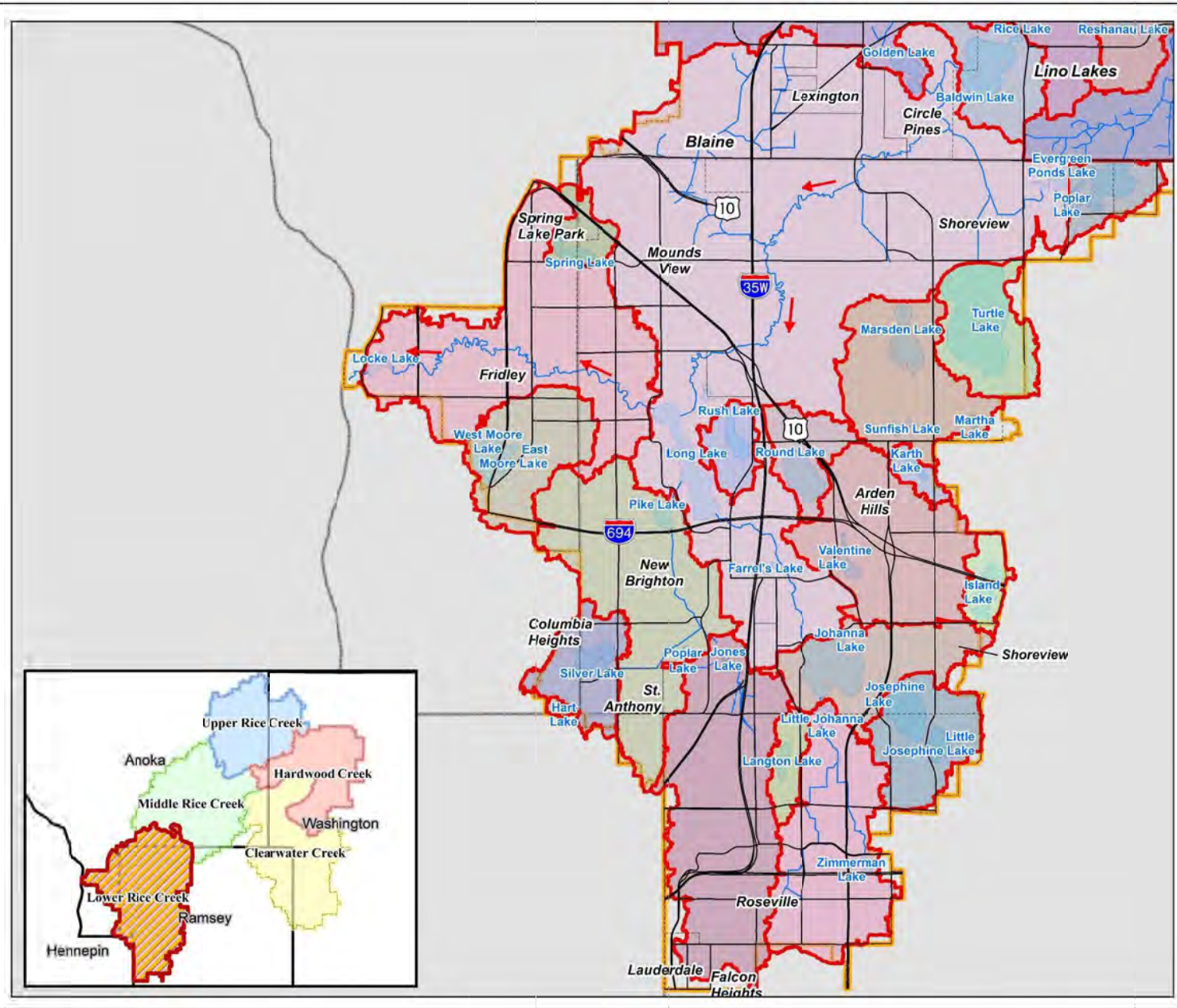


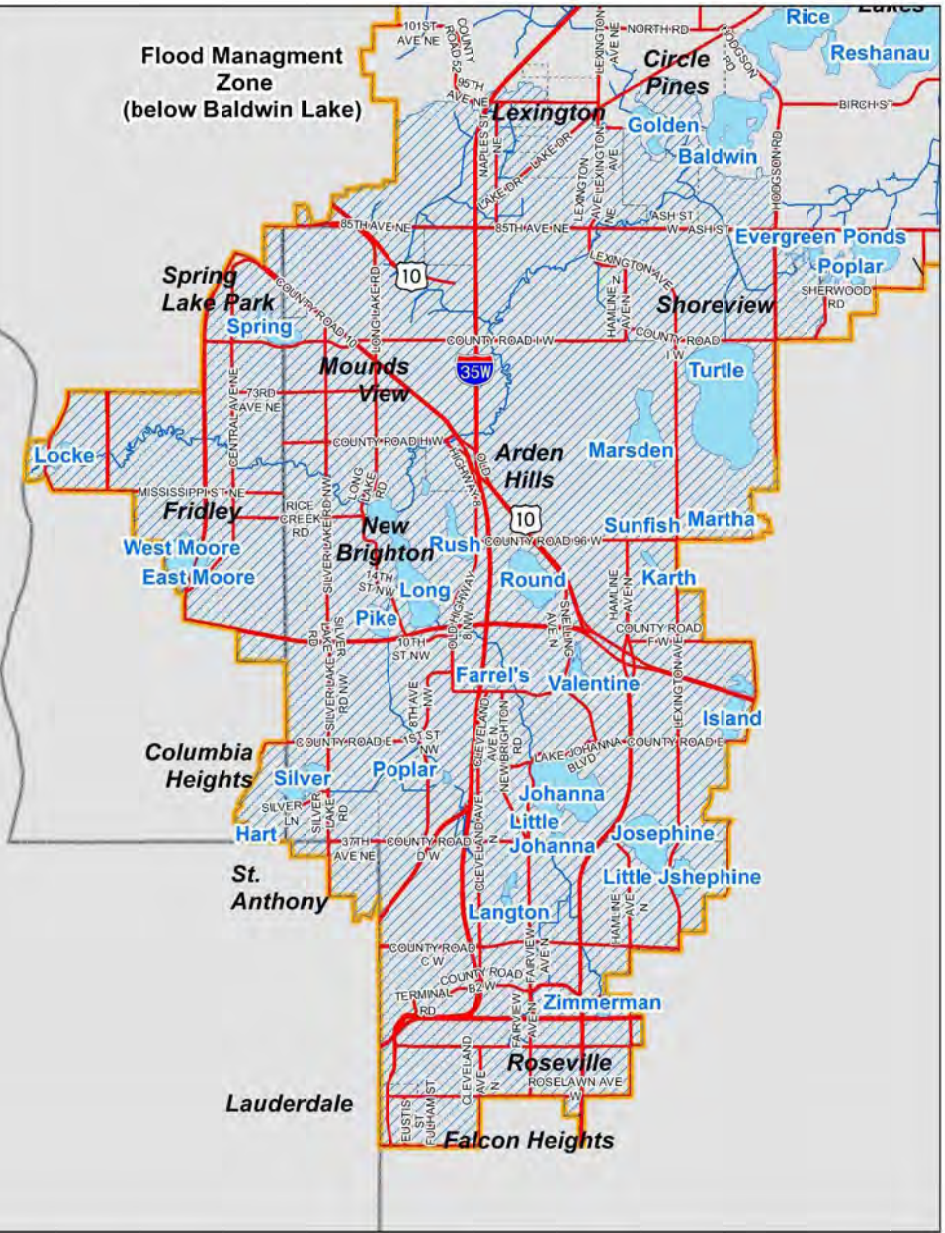
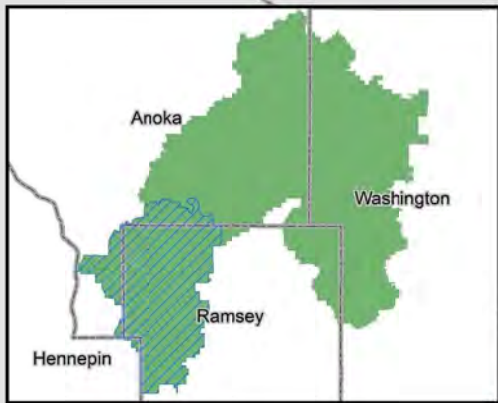
- Flow Direction
- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Resource of Concern Drainage Area
- Transportation System
- Cities
- Counties



Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

**C1E: Resources of Concern
Drainage Area of Lower Rice Creek**





Rice Creek Watershed District



- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- Flood Management Zone
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Transportation System
- Cities
- Counties



Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

C2: Flood Management Zone



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 erosion and sediment control for land-disturbing activities.
2. **REGULATION.**
 - (a) A permit under this rule is required for:
 - (1) Surface soil disturbance or removal of vegetative cover on one acre or more of land;
 - (2) Surface soil disturbance or removal of vegetative cover on 10,000 square feet or more of land, if any part of the disturbed area is within 300 feet of and drains to a lake, stream, wetland or public drainage system; or
 - (3) Any land-disturbing activity that requires a District permit under a rule other than Rule D.
 - (b) 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 in advance of disturbance on a form provided by the District and conform the activity to standard best practices established by and available from the District.
 - (c) Rule D does not apply to normal farming practices that are part of an ongoing farming operation.
 - (d) Rule D does not apply to milling, reclaiming or overlay of paved surfaces that does not expose underlying soils.
 - (e) A permit is not required under this rule to maintain an existing stormwater management basin. However, a Notice of Intent shall be filed with the District prior to initiating the work.
3. **DESIGN CRITERIA FOR EROSION CONTROL PLANS.** The applicant must prepare and receive District approval of an Erosion and Sediment Control that meets the following criteria:
 - (a) For projects disturbing more than ten acres, compliance with the standards of Rule C, subsections 7(a) and (b) must be demonstrated.
 - (b) Natural project site topography and soil conditions must be specifically addressed to reduce erosion and sedimentation during construction and after project completion.
 - (c) Site erosion and sediment control practices must be consistent with the Minnesota Stormwater Manual 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.
 - (d) The project must be phased to minimize disturbed areas and removal of existing vegetation, until it is necessary for project progress.
 - (e) The District may require additional erosion and sediment control measures on areas with a slope to a sensitive, impaired or special water body, stream, public drainage system or

wetland to assure retention of sediment on-site.

- (f) 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.
- (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 project 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) Quantification of the total disturbed area.
 - (e) Clear identification of all temporary erosion and sediment control measures that will remain in place until permanent vegetation is established. Examples of temporary measures include, but are not limited to, seeding, mulching, sodding, silt fence, erosion control blanket, and stormwater inlet protection devices.
 - (f) Clear identification of all permanent erosion control measures such as outfall spillways and riprap shoreline protection, and their locations.
 - (g) Clear Identification of staging areas, as applicable.
 - (h) Documentation that the project applicant has applied for the NPDES Permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), when applicable.
 - (i) A stormwater pollution prevention plan for projects that require an NPDES Permit.
 - (j) Identification and location of any floodplain and/or wetland area. A more precise delineation may be required depending on the proximity of the proposed disturbance to a wetland and/or floodplain.
 - (k) Other project site-specific submittal requirements as may be required by the District.
- 5. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS.** Site disturbance must conform to the District-approved erosion and sediment control plan, to any other conditions of the permit, and to the standards of the NPDES construction general permit, as amended, regarding construction-site erosion and sediment control.
- 6. INSPECTIONS.**
- (a) The permittee shall be responsible for inspection, maintenance and effectiveness of all erosion and sediment control measures until final soil stabilization is achieved or the permit is assigned (see Rule B), whichever comes first.
 - (b) The District may inspect the project site and require the permittee to provide additional erosion control measures as it determines 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) Temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs will be removed after disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.

RULE E: FLOODPLAIN ALTERATION

1. **POLICY.** It is the policy of the Board of Managers to:
 - (a) Utilize the best information available in determining the 100-year flood elevation.
 - (b) Preserve existing water storage capacity within the 100-year floodplain of all waterbodies and wetlands in the watershed to minimize the frequency and severity of high water.
 - (c) Enhance floodplain characteristics that promote the natural attenuation of high water, provide for water quality treatment, and promote groundwater recharge.
 - (d) Preserve and enhance the natural vegetation existing in floodplain areas for aquatic and wildlife habitat.
2. **REGULATION.** No person may alter or fill land within the floodplain of any lake, stream, wetland, public drainage system, major watercourse, or public waters without first obtaining a permit from the District. Shoreline/streambank restoration or stabilization, approved in writing by the District ~~and/or~~ County Conservation District ~~as necessary~~ to control erosion and designed to minimize encroachment and alteration of hydraulic forces, does not require a permit under this Rule.
3. **CRITERIA FOR FLOODPLAIN ALTERATION.**
 - ~~(a)~~ ~~Fill within a designated floodway is prohibited.~~
 - ~~(b)~~(a) Fill within the floodplain is prohibited unless compensatory floodplain storage volume is provided within the floodplain of the same water body, and within the permit term. The volume within on-site stormwater ponds is not considered compensatory floodplain storage unless that volume is non-coincident with the 100-year flood peak. If offsetting storage volume will be provided off-site, it shall be created before any floodplain filling by the applicant will be allowed.
 - ~~(c)~~(b) Any structure or embankments placed within the floodplain will be capable of passing the 100-year flood without increasing the elevation of the 100-year flood profile.
 - ~~(d)~~(c) Compensatory floodplain storage volume is not required to extend an existing culvert, modify an existing bridge approach associated with a Public Linear Project, or place spoils adjacent to a public or private drainage channel during channel maintenance, if there is no adverse impact to the 100-Year Flood Elevation.
 - ~~(e)~~(d) Compensatory floodplain storage volume is not required for ~~a one-time~~ deposition of up to 100 cubic yards of fill, per parcel, if there is no adverse impact to the 100-Year Flood Elevation. For public road authorities, this exemption applies on a per-project, per floodplain basis.
 - ~~(f)~~(e) Floodplain alteration is subject to the District's Wetland Alteration Rule F, as applicable.
 - ~~(g)~~(i) Structures to be built within the 100-year floodplain will have two feet of freeboard between the lowest floor and the 100-year flood profile. A structure on residential property not intended for human habitation is exempt from this requirement if the District finds it impractical and the landowner files a notation on the property title that the structure does not meet the requirement.

~~(g)(f)~~

4. DRAINAGE EASEMENTS.

- (a)** Before permit issuance, the permittee must submit a copy of any plat or easement required by the local land use authority establishing drainage or flowage over stormwater

management facilities, stormwater conveyances, ponds, wetlands, on-site floodplain up to the 100-year event, or any other hydrological feature.

- (b) Before permit issuance, the permittee must convey to the District an easement to the public drainage system specifying a District right of maintenance access over the right of way of the public drainage system as identified within the public drainage system record. If the right of way of the public drainage system is not described within the record, then the easement shall be conveyed with the following widths:
- For tiled/piped systems, 40 feet wide perpendicular to the direction of flow, centered on the tile line or pipe;
 - For open channel systems, a width that includes the channel and the area on each side of the channel within 20 feet of top of bank. For adequate and safe access, where top of bank is irregular or obstruction exists, the District may specify added width.
- (c) Public Linear Projects and public property are exempt from the public drainage system easement requirement of Section 4(b).

5. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application.

- (a) Site plan showing property lines, delineation of the work area, existing elevation contours of the work area, ordinary high water elevations, and 100-year flood elevations. All elevations must be reduced to NAVD 1988 datum. The datum must clearly be labeled on each plan set.
- (b) Grading plan showing any proposed elevation changes.
- (c) Determination by a professional engineer or qualified hydrologist of the 100-year flood elevation before and after the project.
- (d) Computation of change in flood storage capacity resulting from proposed grading.
- (e) Erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with District Rule D.
- (f) Other project site-specific submittal requirements as may be required by the District.

RULE F: WETLAND ALTERATION

1. **POLICY.** It is the policy of the Board of Managers to:
 - (a) Maintain 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 or prudent.
 - (e) Accomplish goals of the adopted Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plans (CWPMPs).

2. **REGULATION.** No person may fill, drain, excavate or otherwise alter the hydrology of a wetland without first obtaining a permit from the District.
 - (a) The provisions of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), Minnesota Statutes §§103G.221 through 103G.2372, and its implementing rules, Minnesota Rules 8420, apply under this Rule and govern District implementation of WCA as well as District regulation of non-WCA wetland impacts, except where the Rule provides otherwise.
 - (b) This rule does not regulate alteration of incidental wetlands as defined in Minnesota Rules chapter 8420, as amended. An applicant must demonstrate that the subject wetlands are incidental.
 - (c) An activity for which a No-Loss decision has been issued under Minnesota Rules chapter 8420 is subject to the applicable requirements of chapter 8420 but not otherwise subject to this Rule.
 - (d) 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.

3. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT.** The District intends to serve as the "Local Government Unit" (LGU) for administration of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), except where 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. Pursuant to its regulatory authority under both WCA and watershed law, when the District is serving as the LGU it will require wetland alteration permits for wetland-altering activities both as required by WCA and otherwise as required by this Rule.

4. **CRITERIA.**
 - (a) When the District is serving as the LGU, it will regulate wetland alterations that are not subject to WCA rules and do not qualify for an exemption at Minnesota Rules 8420.0420 or do not meet the "no-loss" criteria of Minnesota Rules 8420.0415 according to the rules and procedures of WCA, except as specifically provided in this Rule. Alteration under

this paragraph requires replacement at a minimum ratio of 1:1 to ensure no loss of wetland quantity, quality or biological diversity. Replacement activities will be credited consistent with the actions eligible for credit in Minnesota Rules 8420.0526.

- (b) A wetland alteration not subject to WCA that does not change the function of a wetland and results in no net loss of wetland quantity, quality or biological diversity is exempt from the replacement requirement in Section 4(a) of this Rule.
- (c) The wetland replacement exemptions in Minnesota Rules 8420.0420 are applicable under this Rule, except as modified within CWPMP areas under Section 6.
- (d) Alterations in wetlands for the purposes of wildlife enhancement must be certified by the local Soil and Water Conservation District as compliant with the criteria described in Wildlife Habitat Improvements in Wetlands: Guidance for Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Local Government Units.

5. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS. In addition to the wetland replacement plan components and procedures in WCA, the following more specific requirements will apply to the District's 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) Where the wetland alteration is proposed in the context of land subdivision, on-site replacement wetland and buffer areas, as well as buffers established under section 6(e), must:
 - (1) Be located within a platted outlot.
 - (2) Be protected from future encroachment by a barrier (i.e. stormwater pond, infiltration basin, existing wetland, tree line, fence, trail or other durable physical feature).
 - (3) Have boundaries posted with signage approved by the District identifying the wetland/buffer protected status. On installation, the applicant must submit a GIS shapefile, or CADD file documenting sign locations.
- (c) 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.
- ~~(d)~~ The District will not allow excess replacement 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.

~~(d)(e)~~ Replacement by banking must use credits from banks within the District, unless unavailable.

~~(e)(f)~~ Within the boundary of a District developed and BWSR approved CWPMP (see Figure F1), Rule F and WCA are further modified to include Section 6. Public Linear Projects located in a CWPMP jurisdictional area and not part of an industrial, commercial, institutional or residential development are not subject to Section 6 of this Rule.

6. **COMPREHENSIVE WETLAND PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS.** All District Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plans (CWPMPs) are incorporated into this Rule. The specific terms of Rule F will govern, but if a term of Rule F is susceptible to more than one interpretation, the District will apply the interpretation that best carries out the intent and purposes of the respective CWPMP.

(a) PRE-APPLICATION REVIEW.

- (1) In cases where wetland fill, excavation or draining, wholly or partly, is contemplated, the applicant is encouraged to submit a preliminary concept plan for review with District staff and the Technical Evaluation Panel (TEP) before submitting a formal application. The following will be examined during pre-application review:
 - (i) Sequencing (in accordance with WCA and Federal Clean Water Act requirements, reducing the size, scope or density of each individual proposed action, and changing the type of project action to avoid and minimize wetland impacts).
 - (ii) Wetland assessment.
 - (iii) Applying Better Site Design principles as defined in Rule A.
 - (iv) Integrating buffers and other barriers to protect wetland resources from future impacts.
 - (v) Exploring development code flexibility, including conditional use permits, planned unit development, variances and code revisions;
 - (vi) Reviewing wetland stormwater susceptibility (see Rule C.8) and coordinating Wetland Management Corridor (WMC) establishment with existing adjacent WMCs.
- (2) At the pre-application meeting, the applicant shall provide documentation sufficient to assess project alternatives at a concept level and such other information as the District specifically requests.
- (3) On receipt of a complete application, the District will review and act on the application in accordance with its procedural rules and WCA procedures.
- (4) The TEP shall be consulted on decisions related to replacement plans, exemptions, no-loss, wetland boundaries and determination of the WMC.

(b) WETLAND MANAGEMENT CORRIDORS.

- (1) At the time of permitting, the preliminary Wetland Management Corridor (WMC) boundary (see Figure F1) will be adjusted in accordance with subsections F(6)(b)(2) and (3), below. Notwithstanding, within the Columbus CWPMP, commercial/Industrial zoned areas within Zone 1 will remain outside of the WMC (see Figure F2).
- (2) The applicant must delineate the site level WMC when wetland impacts are proposed:
 - (i) Within the Preliminary WMC; or
 - (ii) Within 150 feet of the Preliminary WMC and greater than the applicable *de minimis* exemption amount, per Minnesota Rules 8420.0420;

If the proposed project does not meet criterion (b)(2)(i) or (b)(2)(ii), above, an applicant may accept the Preliminary WMC boundary on the project site, as made more precise on a parcel basis by the use of landscape-scale delineation methods applied or approved by the District and need not comply with Section 6(b)(3) and 6(b)(4).

- (3) The applicant shall complete a wetland functional analysis using MnRAM 3.4 (or most recent version) when defining the site level WMC boundary.
 - (i) The WMC boundary will be expanded to encompass any delineated wetland lying in part within the preliminary WMC and any wetland physically contiguous with (not separated by upland from) the landscape-scale WMC.
 - (ii) The District, in its judgment, may retract the WMC boundary on the basis of site-level information demonstrating that the retraction is consistent with the associated CWPMP and does not measurably diminish the existing or potential water resource functions of the WMC. In making such a decision, the District may consider relevant criteria including wetland delineation, buffer and floodplain location, WMC connectivity, protection of surface waters and groundwater recharge, and whether loss would be reduced by inclusion of compensating area supporting WMC function.
 - (iii) If the site level functional analysis shows the presence of Non-degraded or High Quality wetland within 50 feet of the site level WMC, the WMC will be expanded to the lateral extent of the Non-degraded or High Quality wetland boundary plus the applicable buffer as defined in section 6(e).
 - (iv) If the WMC lies within or contiguous to the parcel boundaries of the project, the lateral extent of the final WMC may be increased by the applicant to include all wetland or other action eligible for credit contiguous with the site level WMC. The extended WMC boundary must connect property to the WMC boundary on adjacent properties and reflect local surface hydrology.
- (4) A map of the final WMC boundary must be prepared and submitted to the District for approval. The map will reflect any change to the boundary as a result of the permitted activity. A GIS shapefile or CADD file of the final WMC boundary shall be submitted to the District.
- (5) A variance from a requirement of Section 6(b) otherwise meeting the criteria of District Rule L may be granted if the TEP concurs that the wetland protection afforded will not be less than that resulting from application of standard WCA criteria.

(c) WETLAND REPLACEMENT.

- (1) The wetland replacement exemptions in Minnesota Rules 8420.0420 are not applicable within CWPMP areas, except as follows:
 - (i) The agricultural, wetland restoration, utilities, *de minimis* and wildlife habitat exemptions found at Minnesota Rules 8420.0420, subparts 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9, respectively, are applicable, subject to the scope of the exemption standards found at Minnesota Rules 8420.0420, subpart 1.

- (ii) The drainage exemption, Minnesota Rules 8420.0420, subpart 3, is applicable if the applicant demonstrates, through adequate hydrologic modeling, that the drainage activity will not change the hydrologic regime of a CWPMP-mapped high quality wetland (see Figure F3) within the boundary of a WMC. Wetland and plant community boundaries will be field-verified.
 - (iii) Buffer and easement requirements of Section 6(e) and 6(f) do not apply to wetland alterations that qualify for one of the exemptions listed in Section 6(c)(1)(i), unless the project of which the wetland alteration is a part is subject to Rule C.10(d).
- (2) Replacement plans will be evaluated and implemented in accordance with Minnesota Rules 8420.0325 through 8420.0335, 8420.0500 through 8420.0544 and 8420.0800 through 8420.0820, except that the provisions of this Rule will apply in place of Minnesota Rules 8420.0522, and 8420.0526. The foundation of the CWPMPs is to limit impact to, and encourage enhancement of, high-priority wetlands and direct unavoidable impact to lower-priority wetlands in establishing the WMC. In accordance with Minnesota Rules 8420.0515, subpart 10, this principle will guide sequencing, replacement siting, WMC boundary adjustment and other elements of replacement plan review. The District will use the methodology of Minnesota Rules 8420.0522, subpart 2 to determine wetland replacement requirements for partially drained wetlands.
- (3) A replacement plan must provide at least one replacement credit for each wetland impact acre, as shown in Table F1. The replacement methods must be from the actions listed in Table F2 or an approved wetland bank consistent with Section 6(d)(1).
- (4) Acres of impact and replacement credit are determined by applying the following two steps in order:
 - (i) Multiply actual wetland acres subject to impact by the ratios stated in Table F1.
 - (ii) Calculate the replacement credits by multiplying the acreage for each replacement action by the percentage in Table F2. All replacement areas that are not within the final WMC will receive credit based on a replacement location outside the final WMC. However, when the replacement area is within the parcel boundaries of the project and there is no Preliminary WMC within those boundaries, and there is no opportunity to extend the WMC boundary from adjacent parcels of land, then the mitigation area will be credited as replacement inside the final WMC. If an applicant intends replacement also to fulfill mitigation requirements under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, then the applicant may elect replacement credit based on a replacement location outside the final WMC.
- (5) The replacement plan must demonstrate that non-exempt impacts will result in no net loss of wetland hydrological regime, water quality, or wildlife habitat function through a wetland assessment methodology approved by BWSR pursuant to the Wetland Conservation Act, Minnesota Statutes §103G.2242.

TABLE F1. WETLAND REPLACEMENT RATIOS FOR CWPMP AREAS.

Wetland Degradation Type	Anoka County		Washington County	
	Outside WMC	Inside WMC	Outside WMC	Inside WMC
Moderately or Severely Degraded Wetland	1:1	2:1	2:1	3:1
Marginally or Non-Degraded Wetland	1.5:1	2.5:1	2.5:1	3.5:1
High Quality Wetland and/or hardwood, coniferous swamp, floodplain forest or bog wetland communities of any quality	2:1	3:1	3.5:1	4:1

TABLE F2. ACTIONS ELIGIBLE FOR CREDIT FOR CWPMP AREAS.

Actions Eligible for Credit	Inside of the Final WMC	Outside of the Final WMC
Wetland Restoration		
Hydrologic and vegetative restoration of moderately and severely degraded wetland	up to 75% Determined by LGU and TEP	up to 50% Determined by LGU and TEP
Hydrologic and vegetative restoration of effectively drained, former wetland	100%	75%
Wetland Creation		
Upland to wetland conversion	50%	50%
Wetland Protection & Preservation		
Protection via conservation easement of wetland previously restored consistent with MN Rule 8420.0526 subpart 6	up to 75% Determined by LGU and TEP	up to 75% Determined by LGU and TEP
Columbus CWPMP Only: Preservation of wetland or wetland/upland mosaic (requires a 3rd party easement holder and other matching action eligible for credit)	25% Determined by LGU and TEP	12.5% Determined by LGU and TEP
Restoration or protection of wetland of exceptional natural resource value consistent with MN Rule 8420.0526, subpart 8	Up to 100% Determined by LGU and TEP	Up to 100% Determined by LGU and TEP
Buffers		
Non-native, non-invasive dominated buffer around other action eligible for credit, consistent with Section 6(e)	10%	10%
Native, non-invasive dominated buffer around other action eligible for credit, consistent with Section 6(e)	25%	25%
Upland habitat area contiguous with final WMC wetland (2 acre minimum), as limited by Rule F.6(e)(5)	100%	NA
Vegetative Restoration		
Positive shift in MnRAM assessment score for "Vegetative Integrity" from "Low" to "Medium" or "High"	Up to 50% Determined by LGU and TEP	NA

- (6) The location and type of wetland replacement will conform as closely as possible to the following standards:
- (i) No wetland plant community of high or exceptional wildlife habitat function and high or exceptional vegetative integrity, as identified in the required wetland assessment, may be disturbed.
 - (ii) No replacement credit will be given for excavation in an upland natural community with Natural Heritage Program rank B or higher, or with identified Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern species.
- (7) In the Columbus CWPMP only, preservation credit can be used for up to 50% of the wetland replacement required. The remaining 50% must be supplied by a non-preservation replacement action as shown within Table F2. Additionally:
- (i) All other eligible actions for credit within this rule must be considered before preservation is approved as an action eligible for credit.
 - (ii) The Technical Evaluation Panel must find that there is a high probability that, without preservation, the wetland area to be preserved would be degraded or impacted and that the wetland meets the criteria of Minnesota Rules 8420.0526 subpart 9.A through 9.D.
 - (iii) Non-degraded, High Quality, and Moderately Degraded wetland is eligible for Preservation Credit within Zone 1 (see Figure F2).
 - (iv) Non-degraded and High Quality wetland is eligible for Preservation Credit within Zone 2 (see Figure F2).
 - (v) Wetland ranked "Low" for "vegetative integrity" is not eligible for replacement credit through Preservation.
 - (vi) Banked preservation credit may be used only within the Columbus CWPMP area (see Figure F1).
- (8) Replacement credit for Wetland Protection and Preservation (see Table F2) requires that a perpetual Conservation Easement be conveyed to and accepted by the District. The easement must encompass the entire replacement area, and must provide for preservation of the wetland's functions by the fee owner and applicant. The applicant must provide a title insurance policy acceptable to the District, naming the District as the insured. The fee owner and the applicant also must grant an access easement in favor of the District, the local government unit and any other state, local or federal regulatory authority that has authorized use of credits from the mitigation site for wetland replacement. The fee owner must record or register these easements on the title for the affected property.

- (9) Replacement credit for Vegetative Restoration (see Table F2) may be granted only for wetland communities scoring “Low” for Vegetative Integrity. The TEP must find that there is a reasonable probability for restoration success.
- (10) Unless a different standard is stated in the approved replacement or banking plan, the performance standard for upland and wetland restored or created to generate credit is establishment, by the end of the WCA monitoring period, of a medium or high quality plant community ranking with 80% vegetative coverage consisting of a native, non-invasive species composition.
- (11) Notwithstanding any provision in this rule to the contrary, for wetland impacts resulting from public drainage system repairs undertaken by the Rice Creek Watershed District that are exempt from Clean Water Act Section 404 permit requirements but are not exempt from replacement under Section 6(c)(1) of this Rule, replacement may occur subject to the following priority of replacement site sequencing:
 - (i) Within bank service areas 6 or 7 or with the concurrence of governing board of the local county or watershed district, within any county or watershed district whose county water plan, watershed management plan, or other water resource implementation plan contains wetland restoration as a means of implementation.
 - (ii) Throughout the state in areas determined to possess less than 80% of pre-settlement wetland acres.
- (12) A variance from a requirement of Section 6(c) otherwise meeting the criteria of District Rule L may be granted if the TEP concurs that the wetland protection afforded will not be less than that resulting from application of standard WCA criteria.

(d) WETLAND BANKING.

- (1) Replacement requirements under Section 6(c) of this Rule may be satisfied in whole or part by replacement credits generated off-site within any CWPMP area, but not by credits generated outside of a CWPMP area except as provided in Section 6(d)(5).
- (2) The deposit of replacement credits created within a CWPMP area for banking purposes and credit transactions for replacement will occur in accordance with Minnesota Rules 8420.0700 through 8420.0745. Credits generated within a CWPMP area may be used for replacement within or outside of a CWPMP area.
 - (i) The District will calculate the amount of credit in accordance with the standard terms of WCA. This measure of credit will appear in the BWSR wetland banking account.

- (ii) The District also will calculate the amount of credit in accordance with Section 6(c) of this rule. The District will record this measure of credit internally within the CWPMP's wetland bank accounting. The District will adjust this internal account if the BWSR account is later debited for replacement outside of a CWPMP area. Where credits are used for replacement within a CWPMP area, the District will convert credits used into standard WCA credits so that the BWSR account is accurately debited.
- (3) To be recognized, bank credit from Preservation in the Columbus CWPMP (see Table F2) must be matched by an equal amount of credit from a non-Preservation replacement action.
 - (i) Credit derived from Preservation as the replacement action may be used only within the Columbus CWPMP boundary.
 - (ii) If the matching non-Preservation credit is used outside of the Columbus CWPMP area, the Preservation credit within the Columbus CWPMP wetland bank account will be debited in the amount of the matching non-Preservation credit.
- (5) Banked wetland credit created outside of the CWPMP areas, but within the CWPMP Contributing Drainage Area, may be used to replace impact within the CWPMP areas. An applicant proposing to use credits under this paragraph must field verify at the time of application that the banked wetlands are located within the CWPMP Contributing Drainage Area.
- (6) Credits generated under an approved wetland banking plan, inside a CWPMP or its contributing drainage area (See Figure F4), utilized to replace impact within a CWPMP area will be recognized in accordance with the approved banking plan.
- (e) **VEGETATED BUFFERS.** Vegetated buffers are required to be established adjacent to wetlands within CWPMP areas as described below.
 - (1) Wetland buffer will consist of non-invasive vegetated land; that is not cultivated, cropped, pastured, mowed, fertilized, used as a location for depositing snow removed from roads, driveways or parking lots, subject to the placement of mulch or yard waste, or otherwise disturbed except for periodic cutting or burning that promotes the health of the buffer, actions to address disease or invasive species, or other actions to maintain or improve buffer or habitat area quality, each as approved in writing by District staff. The application must include a vegetation management plan for District approval. For public road authorities, the terms of this subsection will be modified as necessary to accommodate safety and maintenance feasibility needs.
 - (2) Buffer adjacent to wetland within the final WMC must average at least 50 feet in width, and measure at least 25 feet in width at all points of inflow. The buffer requirement may be reduced based on compelling need and a TEP recommendation to the District in support that the wetland protection afforded is reasonable given the circumstances.

- (3) Buffer adjacent to wetland restored, created or preserved for replacement credit, not within the final WMC, must meet the minimum width standards as described in MN Rule 8420.0522, subpart 6.
- (4) Buffer adjacent to High Quality Wetland, or to replacement wetland adjacent to High Quality Wetland, must be at least 50 feet wide at all points. For private projects dedicating public right of way, the minimum width may be reduced based on compelling need and a District finding that the wetland protection afforded is reasonable given the circumstances. In making this finding, the District will give substantial weight to the TEP recommendation.
- (5) The area of buffer for which replacement credit is granted must not exceed the area of the replacement wetland except and specific to when the buffer is to meet the 50-foot requirement of Sections 6(e)(2) and 6(e)(4) and is further limited to the buffer area required to encapsulate another action eligible for credit.
- (6) Buffer receiving replacement credit as upland habitat area contiguous with the final WMC must be at least two acres in size.
- (7) No above- or below-ground structure or impervious surface may be placed within a buffer area permanently or temporarily, except as follows:

 - (i) A structure may extend or be suspended above the buffer if the impact of any supports within the buffer or habitat area is negligible, the design allows sufficient light to maintain the species shaded by the structure, and the structure does not otherwise interfere with the function afforded by the buffer.
 - (ii) A public utility, or a structure associated with a public utility, may be located within a buffer on a demonstration that there is no reasonable alternative that avoids or reduces the proposed buffer intrusion. The utility or structure shall minimize the area of permanent vegetative disturbance.
 - (iii) Buffer may enclose a linear surface for non-motorized travel no more than 10 feet in width. The linear surface must be at least 25 feet from the wetland edge. The area of the linear surface will not be eligible for replacement credit. For projects proposing non-motorized travel no more than 10 feet in width, the linear surface may be reduced to less than 25 feet from the wetland edge based on compelling need and a TEP recommendation to the District in support that the wetland protection afforded is reasonable given the circumstances.

- (iv) A stormwater features that is vegetated consistent with Section 6(e)(1), including NURP ponds, may be located within buffer and count toward buffer width on site-specific approval.
- (8) Buffer area is to be indicated by permanent, freestanding markers at the buffer edge, with a design and text approved by District staff in writing. A marker shall be placed at each lot line, with additional markers placed at an interval of no more than 200 feet and as necessary to define variation in a meandering boundary. If a District permit is sought for a subdivision, the monumentation requirement will apply to each lot of record to be created. On public land or right-of-way, the monumentation requirement may be satisfied by the use of markers flush to the ground, breakaway markers of durable material, or a vegetation maintenance plan approved by District staff in writing.
- (9) As a condition of permit issuance under this Rule, a property owner must file on the deed a declaration in a form approved by the District establishing a vegetated buffer area adjacent to the delineated wetland edge within the final WMC and other wetland buffers approved as part of a permit under this Rule. The declaration must state that on further subdivision of the property, each subdivided lot of record shall meet the monumentation requirement of Section 6(e)(8). On public land or right-of-way, in place of a recorded declaration, the public owner may execute a written maintenance agreement with the District. The agreement will state that if the land containing the buffer area is conveyed to a private party, the seller must file on the deed a declaration for maintenance in a form approved by the District.
- (10) Buffer may be disturbed to alter land contours or improve buffer function if the following criteria are met:

 - (i) An erosion control plan is submitted under which alterations are designed and conducted to expose the smallest amount of disturbed ground for the shortest time possible, fill or excavated material is not placed to create an unstable slope, mulches or similar materials are used for temporary soil coverage, and permanent vegetation is established as soon as possible after disturbance is completed.
 - (ii) Wooded buffer and native riparian canopy trees are left intact;
 - (iii) When disturbance is completed, sheet flow characteristics within the buffer are improved; average slope is not steeper than preexisting average slope or 5:1 (horizontal: vertical), whichever is less steep; preexisting slopes steeper than 5:1 containing dense native vegetation will not require regrading; the top 18 inches of the soil profile is not compacted, has a permeability at least equal to the permeability of the preexisting soil in an uncompacted state and has organic matter content of between five and 15 percent; and habitat diversity and riparian shading are maintained or improved. Any stormwater feature within the buffer will not have exterior slopes greater than 5:1.

- (iv) A re-vegetation plan is submitted specifying removal of invasive species and establishment of native vegetation suited to the location.
 - (v) A recorded Declaration or, for a public entity, maintenance agreement is submitted stating that, for three years after the project site is stabilized, the property owner will correct erosion, maintain and replace vegetation, and remove invasive species to establish permanent native vegetation according to the re-vegetation plan.
 - (vi) Disturbance is not likely to result in erosion, slope failure or a failure to establish vegetation due to existing or proposed slope, soil type, root structure or construction methods.
- (11) Material may not be excavated from or placed in a buffer, except for temporary placement of fill or excavated material pursuant to duly-permitted work in the associated wetland, or pursuant to paragraph 6(e)(10) of this Rule.

(f) **EASEMENT.** The property owner must convey to the District and record or register, in a form acceptable to the District, a perpetual, assignable easement granting the District the authority to monitor, modify and maintain hydrologic and vegetative conditions within the WMC wetland and buffer adjacent to WMC wetland, including the authority to install and maintain structural elements within those areas and reasonable access to those areas to perform authorized activities. The WMC shall be identified and delineated as part of the recorded easement.

(g) **PARTIAL ABANDONMENT.** As a condition of permit issuance, the District may require a property owner to petition the District for partial abandonment of a public drainage system pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §103E.805. A partial abandonment under this Section may not diminish a benefited property owner's right to drainage without the owner's agreement.

7. **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 a site plan showing:

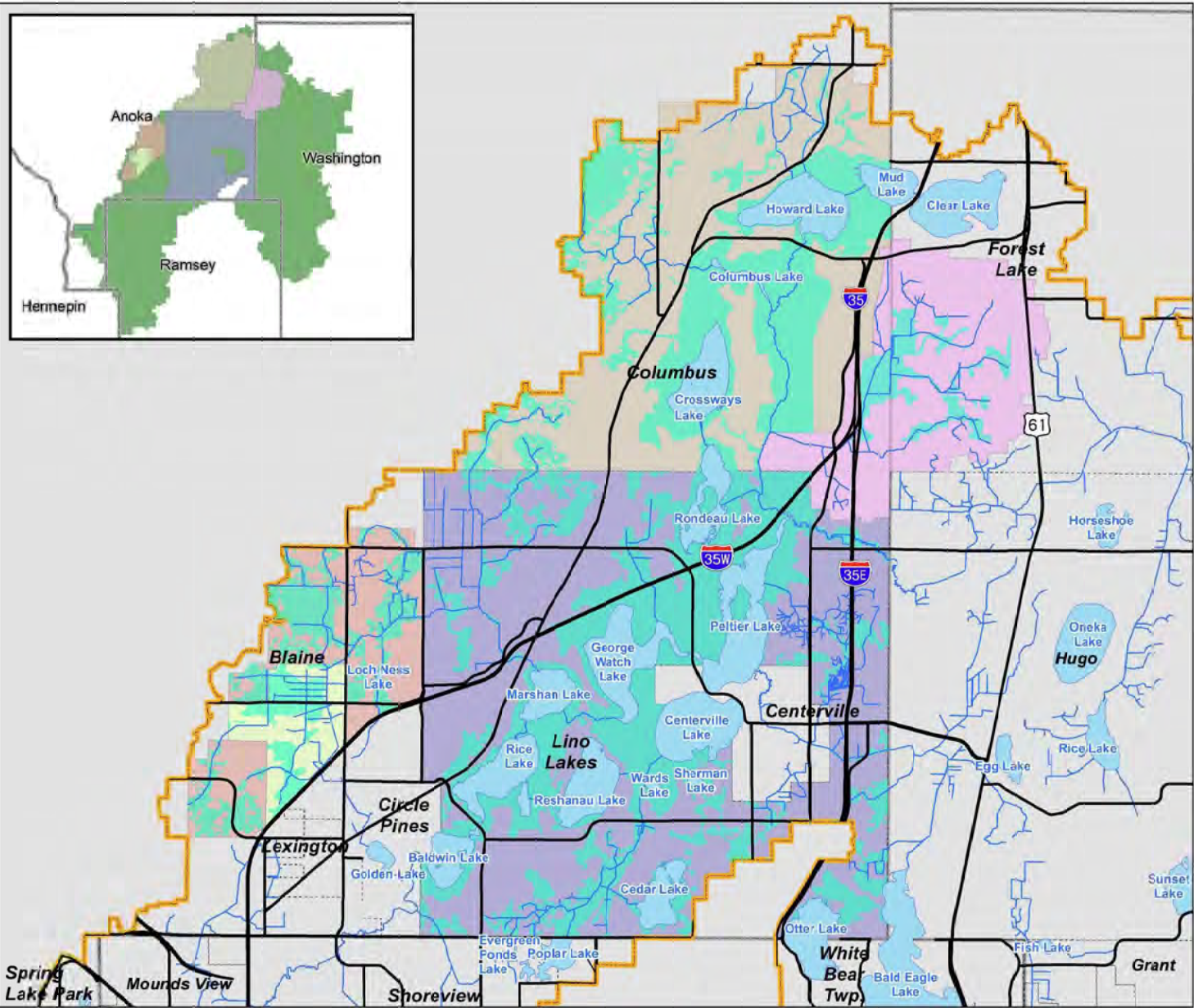
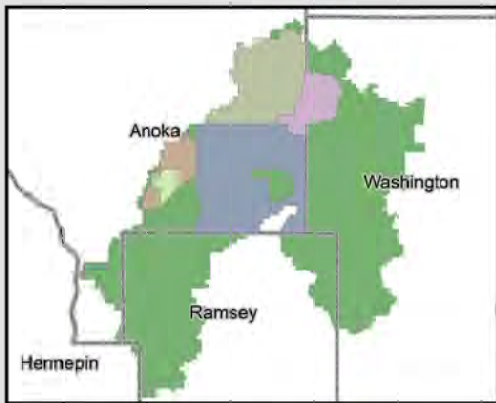
- (1) Property lines and delineation of lands under ownership of the applicant.
- (2) On-site location of all public and private ditch systems
- (3) Existing and proposed elevation contours, including the existing run out elevation and flow capacity of the wetland outlet, and spoil disposal areas.
- (4) Area of wetland to be filled, drained, excavated or otherwise altered.

(b) **WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT.** An applicant must submit a copy 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 and clarifications apply to submittals of wetland delineation 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~~ growing season. 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 project 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 Guidance for Offsite Hydrology/Wetland Determinations (July 1, 2016), 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 follow current BWSR/ACOE Guidance for Submittal of Delineation Reports, and include:
 - (i) Documentation consistent with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement.
 - (ii) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) map, Soil Survey Map, and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Protected Waters Map of the area being delineated.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Classifications of each delineated wetland using the following systems:
 - Classification of Wetlands and Deep Water Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979)
 - Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39 (Shaw and Fredine 1971)
 - Wetland Plants and Plant Communities of Minnesota and Wisconsin (Eggers & Reed, 3rd Edition, 2011)

- (v) A survey map (standard land survey methods or DGPS) of delineated wetland boundaries.
- (5) As a condition of District approval of any wetland delineation, applicants shall submit X/Y coordinates (NAD 83 state plane south coordinate system) and a GIS shapefile of the delineated wetland boundaries. All data shall be collected with a Trimble Geoexplorer or equivalent instrument with sub-meter accuracy.
- (c) **WETLAND REPLACEMENT PLAN APPLICATION.** An applicant submitting a plan involving a wetland alteration requiring replacement must submit five 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 all replacement actions for credit.
 - (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 in a CWPMP area or otherwise involving at least one acre of wetland impact requiring replacement.
- (e) Erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with District Rule D.
- (f) On District request, the applicant will conduct an assessment of protected plant or animal species within the project site, where such assessment is not available from existing sources.
- (g) Other project site-specific submittal requirements as may be required by the District.

Rice Creek Watershed District



- Major Roads
- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- Wetland Management Corridor
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Cities
- Counties

CWPMPs

- Village Meadows
- Anoka County Ditch 53-62
- Anoka/Washington Judicial Ditch 4
- Lino Lakes CWPMP
- Columbus CWPMP



Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

F1: Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plan Boundaries and Wetland Management Corridor





Rice Creek Watershed District



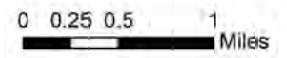
- Transportation System
- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Cities
- Counties

WMC Adjustment Zones

- Zone I
- Zone II

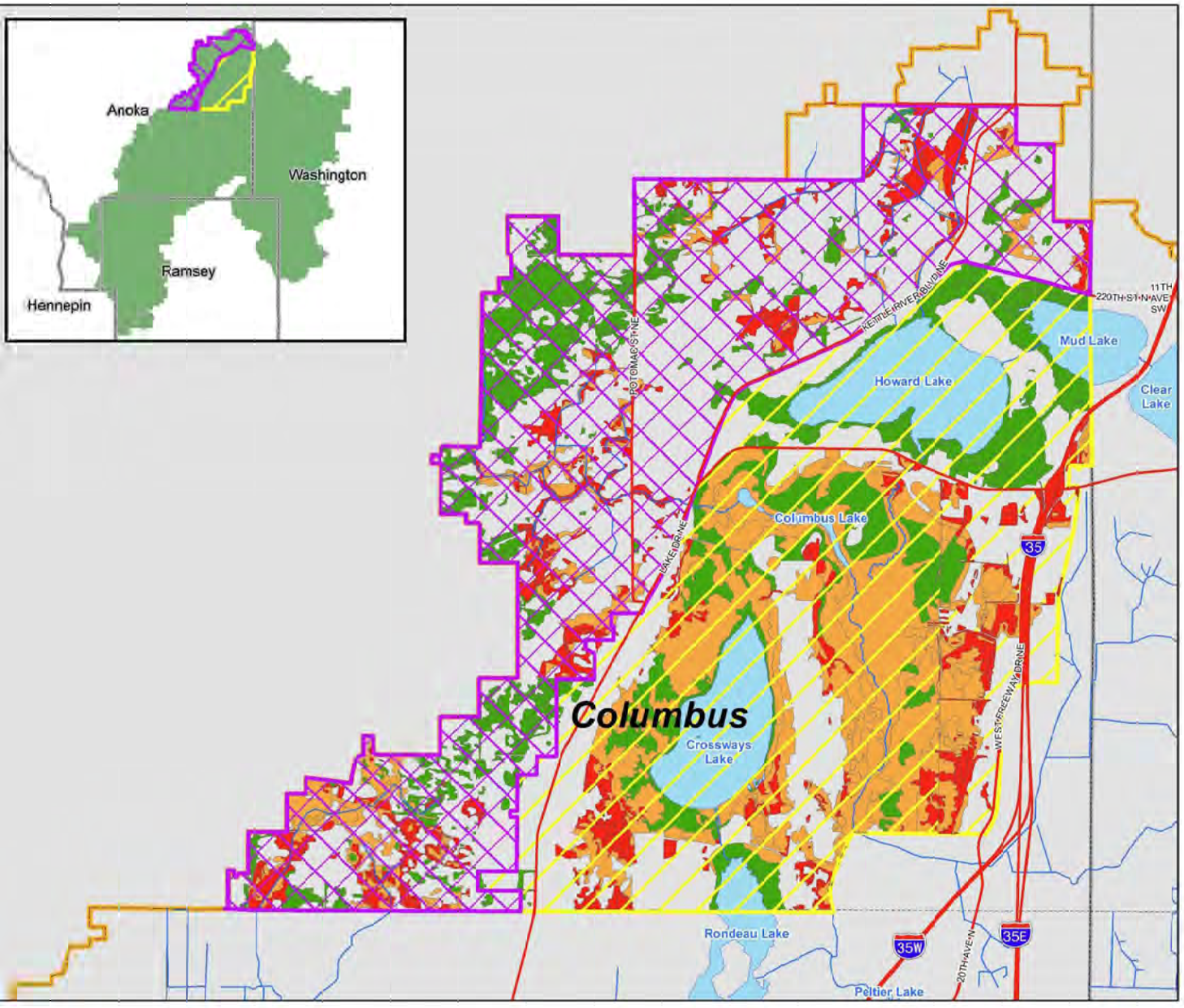
Wetland Degredation Status

- Non-Degraded
- Moderately
- Severely

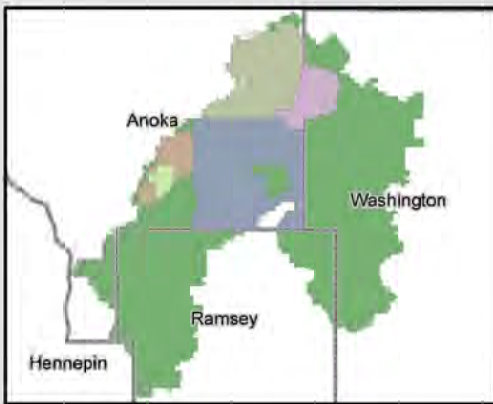


Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

F2: Columbus Commerical/Industrial Zoned Areas and Wetland Degredation Status



Rice Creek Watershed District



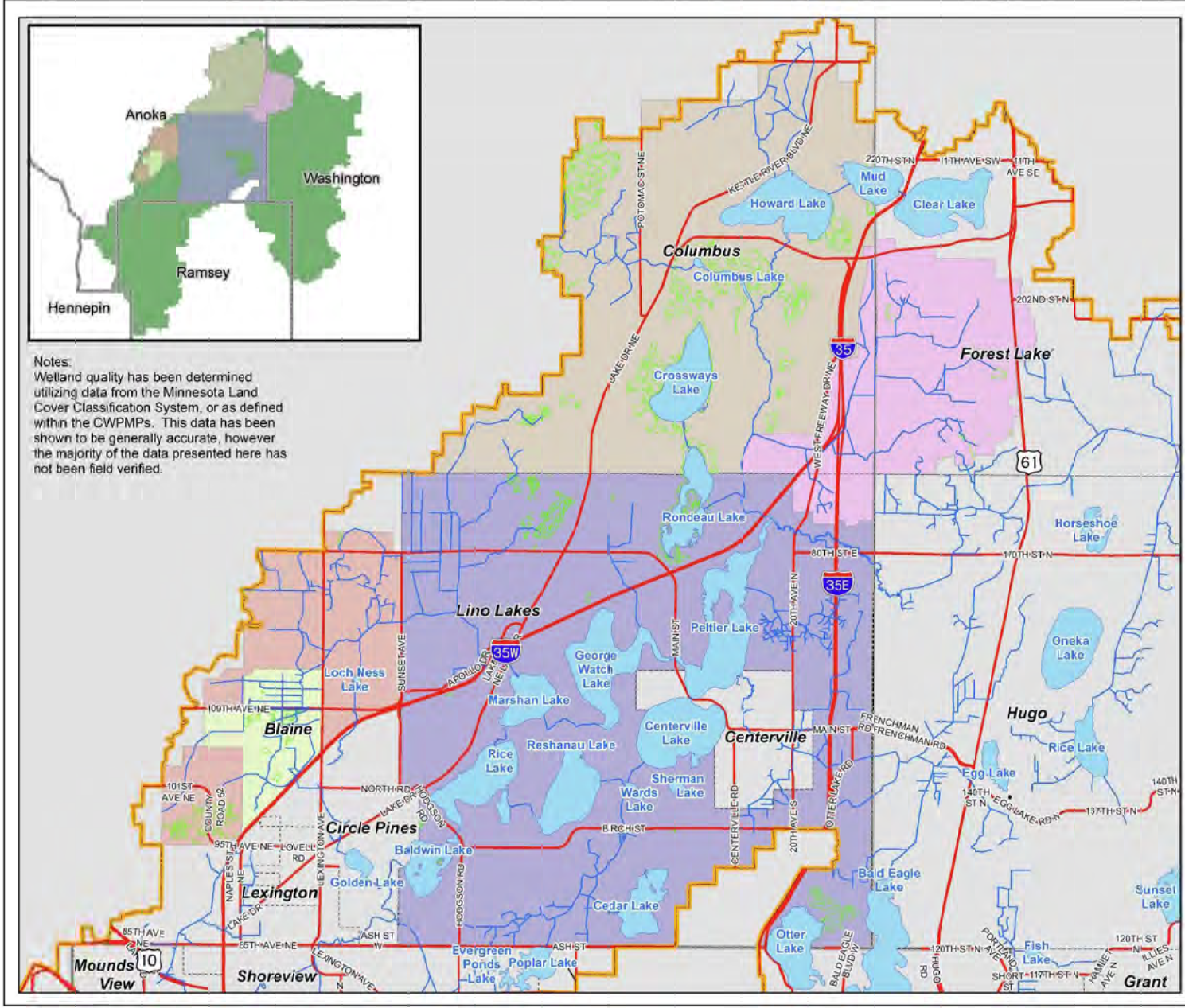
Notes:
Wetland quality has been determined utilizing data from the Minnesota Land Cover Classification System, or as defined within the CWPMPs. This data has been shown to be generally accurate, however the majority of the data presented here has not been field verified.

- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- High Quality Wetland (see Notes)
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Transportation System
- Cities
- Counties
- CWPMPs**
 - Village Meadows
 - Anoka County Ditch 53-62
 - Anoka/Washington Judicial Ditch #1
 - Lino Lakes CWPMP
 - Columbus CWPMP

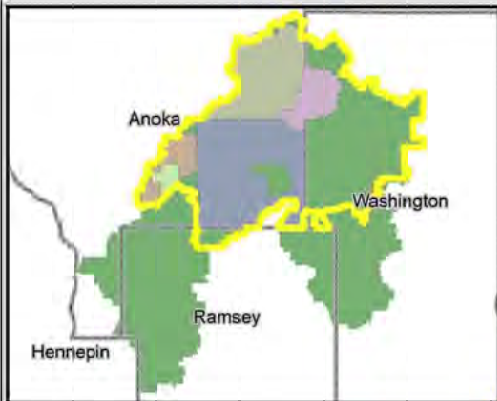
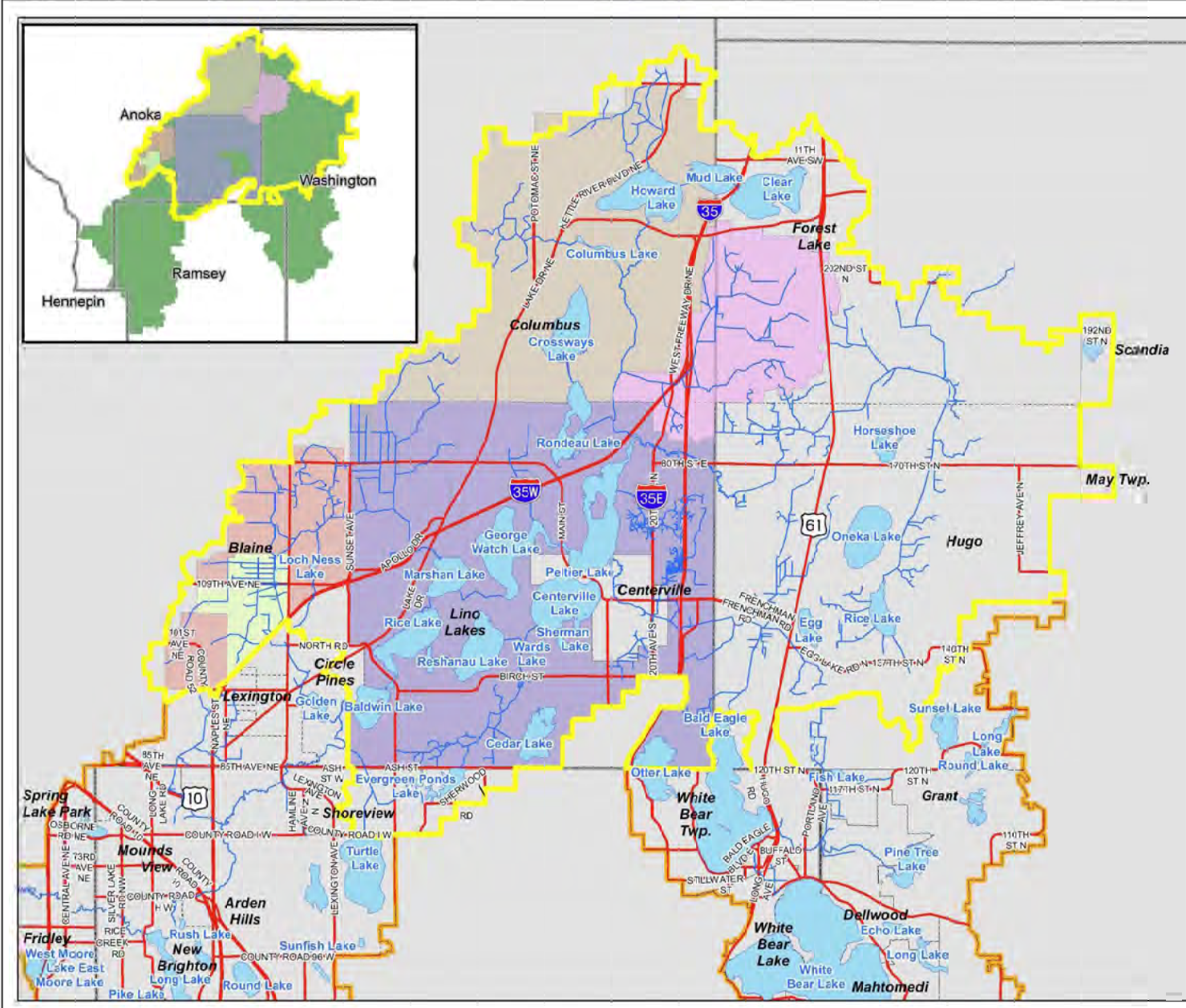


Sources: RCWD, T.L.G. MN DOT

F3: High Quality Wetlands Within CWPMPs



Rice Creek Watershed District



Contributing Drainage Area to CWPMP

- Contributing Drainage Area to CWPMP
- RCWD Watercourses
- Lakes
- RCWD Legal Boundary
- Transportation System
- Cities
- Counties

CWPMPs

- Village Meadows
- Anoka County Ditch 53-62
- Anoka/Washington Judicial Ditch 4
- Lino Lakes CWPMP
- Columbus CWPMP



Sources: RCWD, TLG, MN DOT

F4: Contributing Drainage Area to CWPMPs



RULE G: REGIONAL CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS

1. **POLICY.** It is the policy of the Board of Managers to preserve regional conveyance systems within the District, including its natural streams and watercourses, as well as artificial channels and piped systems. Rule G applies to surface water conveyance systems other than public drainage systems. The purpose of Rule G is to maintain regional conveyance capacity, prevent flooding, preserve water quality and ecological condition, and provide an outlet for drainage for the beneficial use of the public as a whole now and into the future. Rule G does not apply to public drainage systems, as defined in these rules, which the District manages and maintains through the exercise of its authority under the drainage code (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E) and the application of Rule I. It is not the intent of this rule to decide drainage rights or resolve drainage disputes between private landowners.

2. **REGULATION.** No person may construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a regional conveyance system that extends across two or more parcels of record not under common ownership, including by placing or altering a utility, bridge or culvert structure within or under such a system, without first obtaining a permit from the District. No permit is required to repair or replace an element of a regional conveyance system owned by a government entity when the hydraulic capacity of the system will not change.

3. **CRITERIA.**

The conveyance system owner is responsible for maintenance. In addition, modification of the conveyance system must:

- (a) Preserve existing design hydraulic capacity.
- (b) Retain existing navigational capacity.
- (c) Not adversely affect water quality or downstream flooding characteristics.
- (d) Be designed to allow for future erosion, scour, and sedimentation considerations.
- (e) Be designed for maintenance access and be maintained in perpetuity to continue to meet the criteria of Section 3. The maintenance responsibility must be memorialized in a document executed by the property owner in a form acceptable to the District and filed for record 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.

4. **SUBSURFACE CROSSINGS.** A crossing beneath a regional conveyance system must maintain adequate vertical separation from the bed of the conveyance system. The District will determine adequate separation by reference to applicable guidance and in view of relevant considerations such as soil condition, the potential for upward migration of the utility, and the likelihood that the bed elevation may decrease due to natural processes or human activities. The District also will consider the feasibility of providing separation and the risks if cover diminishes. Nothing in this paragraph diminishes the crossing owner's responsibility under Section 3, above. The applicant must submit a record drawing of the installed utility.

5. **REQUIRED EXHIBITS.** The following exhibits must accompany the permit application.

- (a) Construction details showing:
 - (1) Size and description of conveyance system modification including existing and

proposed flow line (invert) elevations. All elevations must be provided in NAVD 88 datum.

- (2) Existing and proposed elevations of utility, bridge, culvert, or other structure.
 - (3) End details with flared end sections or other appropriate energy dissipaters.
 - (4) Emergency overflow elevation and route.
- (b) Narrative describing construction methods and schedule
 - (c) Erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with District Rule D.
 - (d) Computations of watershed area, peak flow rates and elevations, and discussion of potential effects on water levels above and below the project site.
6. **EXCEPTION.** Criterion 3(a) may be waived if the applicant can demonstrate with supporting hydrologic calculations the need for an increase in discharge rate in order to provide for reasonable surface water management in the upstream area and 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 H: ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND CONNECTION

1. **POLICY.** It is the policy of the Board of Managers to:
 - (a) Regulate the contribution of pollutants to the District's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) by any user;
 - (b) Prohibit Illicit Connections and Discharges to the District's MS4;
 - (c) Carry out inspection and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this Rule under statutory and related authority.
2. **PROHIBITION.** No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into a public drainage system within the District any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater.
3. **EXCEPTIONS.** The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the waters of the District is prohibited except as described as follows:
 - (a) The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this rule:
 - (1) Water line flushing or other potable water sources
 - (2) Landscape irrigation or lawn watering
 - (3) Diverted stream flows
 - (4) Rising ground water
 - (5) Ground water infiltration to storm drains
 - (6) Uncontaminated pumped ground water
 - (7) Foundation and footing drains
 - (8) Firefighting activities
 - (b) Discharges specified in writing by the District, or other federal, state or local agency as being necessary to protect the public health and safety.
 - (c) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the District prior to the time of the test.
 - (d) The prohibition shall not apply to any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.
4. **ILLICIT CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED**
 - (a) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the public drainage system is prohibited.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) A person is considered to be in violation of this rule if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the public drainage system, or allows such a connection to continue.

RULE I: PUBLIC DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

1. **POLICY.** Rule I applies to work within public drainage systems, as that term is defined in these rules. The District regulates work in surface water conveyance systems other than public drainage system through the application of Rule G. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to regulate any work within the right-of-way of a public drainage system that has the potential to affect the capacity or function of the public drainage system, or ability to inspect and maintain the system. The purpose of Rule I is to protect the integrity and capacity of public drainage systems consistent with Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E to prevent regional or localized flooding, preserve water quality, and maintain an outlet for drainage for the beneficial use of the public and- benefitted lands now and into the future.
2. **REGULATION.**
 - (a) No ~~temporary or permanent~~ work ~~in, or modification to, amay be completed on the~~ public drainage system, including connecting to a public drainage system, ~~may occur~~ 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 drainage law.
 - (b) A utility may not be placed under a public drainage system without a permit under this rule. The design must provide at least five feet of separation between the utility and the as-constructed and subsequently improved grade of the public drainage system, unless the District determines that a separation of less than five feet is adequate to protect and manage the system at that location. ~~–~~The applicant must submit a record drawing of the installed utility. The crossing owner will remain responsible should the crossing at any time be found to be an obstruction or subject to future modification or replacement under the drainage law.
 - (c) A pumped dewatering operation may not outlet within 200 feet of a public drainage system without a permit under this rule. A permit application must include a dewatering plan indicating discharge location, maximum flow rates, and outlet stabilization practices. Rate of discharge into the system may not exceed the system's available capacity.
3. **CRITERIA..** A project proposing to work subject to Paragraph 2 (a) must:
 - (a) Comply with applicable orders or findings of the Drainage Authority.
 - (b) Comply with all Federal, State and District wetland protection rules and regulations.
 - (c) Demonstrate that such activity will not adversely impact the capacity or function of the public drainage system, or ability to inspect and maintain the system.
 - (d) Not create or establish wetlands within the public drainage system right of way without an order to impound the public drainage system under Minnesota Statute 103E.227.
 - (e) Provide conveyance at the grade of the ACSIC where work is being completed. If the ACSIC has not been determined, the applicant may request that the District duly determine the ACSIC before acting on the application, or may accept conditions that the District determines adequate to limit the risk that the applicant's work will not be an obstruction, within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes chapter 103E, when the ACSIC is determined. An applicant that proceeds without determination of the ACSIC bears the risk that the work later is determined to be an obstruction.
 - (f) Maintain hydraulic capacity and grade under interim project conditions, except where the District, in its judgement, determines that potential interim impacts are adequately mitigated.

- (g) Where the open channel is being realigned, provide an access corridor that the District deems adequate at the top of bank of the drainage system, with the following characteristics:
- A minimum 20-feet in width
 - Cross-slope (perpendicular to direction of flow) no more than 5% grade.
 - Longitudinal slope (parallel to the direction of flow) no more than 1:5 (Vertical to Horizontal).
- (h) Provide Adequate supporting soils to facilitate equipment access for inspection and maintenance. Provide stable channel and outfall.
- ~~(i) Before permit issuance, the permittee must convey to the District an easement to the public drainage system specifying a District right of maintenance access over the right of way of the public drainage system as identified within the public drainage system record. If the right of way of the public drainage system is not described within the record, then the easement shall be conveyed with the following widths:~~
- ~~• For tiled/piped systems, 40 foot wide perpendicular to the direction of flow, centered on the tile line or pipe;~~
 - ~~• For open channel systems, a width that includes the channel and the area on each side of the channel within 20 feet of top of bank. For adequate and safe access, where top of bank is irregular or obstruction exists, the District may specify added width.~~
- (i) Be designed for maintenance access and be maintained in perpetuity to avoid constituting an obstruction and otherwise to continue to meet the criteria of Section 3. The maintenance responsibility must be memorialized in a document executed by the property owner in a form acceptable to the District and filed for record 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. Public Linear Projects are exempt from the public drainage system easement requirement of Section 3(i).
- (j) Identify proposed temporary obstruction or crossings of the public drainage system and specify operational controls to enable unobstructed conveyance of a rainfall or flow condition.

4. REQUIRED EXHIBITS. The following exhibits must accompany the permit application. All elevations must be provided in NAVD 88 datum.

- (a) Map showing location of project, tributary area, and location and name of the public drainage system branches within the project area
- (b) Existing and proposed cross sections and profile of affected area.
- (c) Description of bridges or culverts proposed.
- (d) Location and sizes of proposed connections to the public drainage system
- (e) Narrative and calculations describing effects on water levels above and below the project site.
- (f) Erosion and sediment control plan.

- (g)** Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the proposed project.
- (h)** Local benchmark in NAVD 88 datum.

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 that is less than 500 acres and is wholly within Hennepin or Ramsey County.
 - (b) A protected watercourse within Hennepin or Ramsey County 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 a 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 ~~to enforce 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 ~~up~~ upon water quality or quantity, or violates any rule or permit of the District.
4. **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.** The District may use all other authorities that it possesses under statute to address a violation of these rules, or a permit issued under these rules. This includes, but is not limited to, permit suspension or termination; the right to enter to inspect for and correct violations; and the right to be reimbursed for costs incurred to do so by use of financial assurance funds, civil action or joint-powers municipal assessment.

RULE L: VARIANCES

1. **VARIANCES AUTHORIZED.** The Board of Managers may hear a request for variance from a literal provision of these rules where strict enforcement would cause ~~undue hardship or~~ practical difficulty because of circumstances unique to the property under consideration. The Board of Managers may grant a variance if an applicant demonstrates that such action will be in keeping with the spirit and intent of these rules and in doing so may impose conditions on the variance as necessary to find that it meets the standards of section 2, below. A variance request must be addressed to the Board of Managers as part of a permit application and must address each of the four criteria listed in the standard.
2. **STANDARD.** In order to grant a variance, the Board of Managers must determine that:
 - (a) Special conditions apply to the structures or lands 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 or~~ practical difficulty to the applicant would result, as distinguished from mere inconvenience, if the strict letter of the rules were applied. ~~Economic considerations alone do not constitute undue hardship or practical difficulty 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 or welfare; will not create extraordinary public expense; and will not adversely affect water quality, water control or drainage in the District.
 - (d) The intent of the District's rules is met.
3. **PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY DEFINED.** In evaluating practical difficulty, the Board of Managers will consider the following factors:
 - (a) How substantial the variation is from the rule provision;
 - (b) ~~The effect of the variance on government~~ Whether the variance would shift cost to adjacent property owners or the public;
 - (c) Whether the variance will substantially change the character of watershed resources or be a substantial detriment to neighboring properties;
 - (d) Whether the practical difficulty can be alleviated by a technically and economically feasible method other than a variance;
 - (e) How the practical difficulty occurred, including whether the landowner created the need for the variance; and
 - (f) In light of all of the above factors, whether allowing the variance will serve the interests of justice.
4. **TERM.** A variance expires on expiration of the CAPROC approval or permit associated with the variance request.
5. **VIOLATION.** A violation of any condition set forth in a variance is a violation of the District permit that it accompanies and automatically terminates the variance.

COMPARISON OF MS4 REQUIREMENTS TO RCWD RULES

Topic	MS4 Rule	MS4 Requirement	RCWD Rule	RCWD Rule	RCWD Rule more stringent, identical, or similar	Why District has a more stringent Rule
Area of Regulation	All	Regulate over MS4 discharge area (i.e. public drainage systems)	All	Regulate over entire watershed district	More	The rationale for the District's rules applies to the entire District. It would be impractical to apply the rules to a subset of the District to maintain two sets of rules, applicable within and outside of the MS4 discharge area.
Illicit Discharge	18	Prohibits illicit discharges	H	Prohibits illicit discharges	Identical	
Erosion/Sediment Control Trigger	19.2	Land disturbance > 1 acre, part of larger common plan	D(2)(a)	1) Disturb > 1 acre; 2) Disturb > 10,000 ft ² and within 300 ft of lake, stream wetland, public water; 3) Land disturbing activity that requires RCWD permit under other rule	More	Direct discharges to a resource of concern have a substantial impact to WQ
Permit requirements	19.3	As stringent as NPDES General Permit	D(5)	NPDES General Permit	Identical	
Post-Construction Stormwater Management	20.2	Land disturbance > 1 acre, part of larger common plan (Same as 19.2)	C(2)	Public Linear: Disturb 1 acre; Non-public linear: Subdivision greater than 1 acre, Development that constructs or reconstructs > 10,000 sf impervious	More	Addresses need for stormwater management on small commercial sites. For comparison, 10,000 sf = 3 dump trucks of water; 1 acre = 13 dump trucks of water. Cumulative impacts can occur
Water quality treatment trigger (Non-Public-Linear)	20.5	New and reconstructed impervious surface greater than 1 acre	C(2)	Subdivision greater than 1 acre, Development that constructs or reconstructs > 10,000 sf impervious	More	Addresses need for stormwater management on small commercial sites. For comparison, typical fast food franchise = 24,000 sf.
Water quality treatment trigger (Public Linear)	20.5	New and reconstructed impervious surface greater than 1 acre	C(2)	New and reconstructed impervious surface greater than 1 acre	Identical	
Water quality volume (Non-Public-Linear)	20.6	1" x new and reconstructed impervious	C(6)	1.1" x new and reconstructed impervious; TP Removal Factor and NURP standard applied when not infiltration	More	RCWD research identified 1.1" volume as critical. District has a distinct need for volume reduction; non-infiltration practices are less efficient. Other adjacent WD's have similar requirements.
Water quality volume (Public Linear)	20.7	Greater of 1" x new impervious OR 0.5" x new/reconstructed impervious	C(6)	Greater of 1" x new impervious OR 0.5" x new/reconstructed impervious	Identical	
Treatment practice choice	20.8	Volume reduction (infiltration) must be considered first	C(6)(d)(2)	Infiltration has to be used if "feasible"	Similar	

COMPARISON OF MS4 REQUIREMENTS TO RCWD RULES

Topic	MS4 Rule	MS4 Requirement	RCWD Rule	RCWD Rule	RCWD Rule more stringent, identical, or similar	Why District has a more stringent Rule
Infiltration prohibitions	20.9	"Infiltration systems must be prohibited when": A) Areas that receive discharge from vehicle fueling and maintenance areas; B) High levels of contaminants present; C) Soil infiltration rate > 8.3 in/hr; D) Less than 3' separation from bottom to seasonal high-water table; E) Predominantly HSG D soils; F) In high-vulnerability Emergency Response Area; In moderate vulnerability ERA unless "higher level of engineering review" done; G) 1,000 ft up-gradient or 100 ft down-gradient of karst feature; J) Receive runoff from entities regulated under NPDES that are industrial in nature	Table C2	"Conditions that may restrict infiltration": A) Potential stormwater hotspots; B) Contaminated soils; C) Low permeability soils; D) bedrock within 3' of bottom; E) Seasonal high-water table within 3' of bottom; F) Karst areas; G) Utility locations; H) Nearby wells	Similar	
DWSMA Restrictions	20.9	Infiltration prohibited in high-vulnerability areas. In moderate vulnerability locations, "higher level of engineering review" required.	None (ER Template)	In moderate vulnerability areas, infiltration allowed in ERA with written permission of public water supplier with authority over wellhead protection	Similar	
Off-Site Treatment Hierarchy (Non-public linear projects)	20.11	A) Locations that would yield benefits to same receiving water; B) Locations within same DNR catchment; C) Locations in next adjacent DNR catchment upstream; D) Locations anywhere in jurisdiction	C(6)(d)(3)	A) Downstream of project before Resource of Concern; B) Anywhere in same ROC area.	Similar	
Off-Site BMPs (Non-public linear projects)	20.12	Creation of new structural stormwater BMPs; retrofit of existing structural stormwater BMPs; or use of properly designed regional stormwater BMP.	C(5)(a)	Applicant must show BMP was designed and constructed to manage the stormwater runoff from the project site; applicant has permission to use remaining capacity; BMP is subject to maintenance obligations; and it is being maintained to original design.	Similar	
Stormwater Planning	N/A		C.5	Multiple criteria for regional stormwater planning	More (Not part of MS4)	Rule provides opportunity for regional stormwater management for greater efficiency and flexibility
Stormwater Runoff Rate Management	N/A		C.7	Multiple criteria for preserving runoff rate	More (Not part of MS4)	MS4 program is focused on WQ. Rate control is for flood management and management of SW conveyance systems. District is uniquely situated to comprehensively review stormwater rate management in the District
Stormwater management in areas historical lacking stormwater rate controls	N/A		C.7(c)	Requires runoff rate reduction in flood management zone	More (Not part of MS4)	Recognition that delaying peak discharge to the lower portions of Rice Creek will preserve storage in the peak flood window

COMPARISON OF MS4 REQUIREMENTS TO RCWD RULES

Topic	MS4 Rule	MS4 Requirement	RCWD Rule	RCWD Rule	RCWD Rule more stringent, identical, or similar	Why District has a more stringent Rule
Flood protection on structures	N/A		C.9(g)	Provides freeboard requirements for new and existing structures	More (Not part of MS4)	Evaluation of the potential of structural flooding goes hand-in-hand with stormwater rate requirements. Proposed rule removes some measure of District freeboard regulation to reduce duplication of city regulation under federal flood insurance program.
Floodplain fill	N/A		E	Floodplain fill must be mitigated through creation of equivalent flood volume	More (Not part of MS4)	Due to the availability of the District Wide Model, the RCWD is uniquely situated to preserve floodplain storage, much of which is along the public drainage system and trunk conveyance systems
Wetland preservation	N/A		F	District administration of Wetland Conservation Act (WCA)	More (Not part of MS4)	District is obligated to administer the WCA. District developed CWPMPs to enable greater flexibility for applicants while promoting deliberate wetland corridor management
Regional Conveyance Systems	N/A		G	Requires review of capacity for culverts, bridges, and other conveyance systems of a regional scale	More (Not part of MS4)	Conveyance systems of a regional scale require review by a regional management authority to prevent inadvertent impacts (particularly to other communities). Key component of Trunk Conveyance System management. District Wide Model is a critical component in understanding the effect of proposed changes.
Public Drainage Systems	N/A		I	Requires review of work in the MS 103E public drainage system	More (Not part of MS4)	RCWD as drainage authority is obligated to review work in and along the drainage system. Submittals for review would not occur without current permit requirements
Appropriation of Public Waters	N/A		J	Review review of appropriation of public waters	More (Not part of MS4)	Statutory Obligation

2024 RCWD Rule Revision Summary of Proposed Rule Changes



**Board Workshop
June 10, 2024**

Agenda

- Discuss specific language on priority revisions
- Open floor for discussion on proposed revision text not otherwise covered
- Next steps and timeline

Note: Intent is not to go over revisions line-by-line. There will be another opportunity for comments at future workshops/meetings/public hearing

Rule C – Stormwater Management Plans

Definition and Stormwater Trigger

- **ISSUE:** Current “connected action” language does not align with the MS4 permit language
- **SOLUTION:** Introduce “common plan of development” as a definition and reference throughout rule [e.g. C.2(b)]
- **NOTES:**
 - May not affect administration but is consistent with MS4 permit

Regional Stormwater Basins

- **ISSUE:** Need to provide clarity on what is required for projects to utilize regional stormwater basins
- **SOLUTION:** Clarify under C.5(a) the need for an established maintenance obligation and to have permission from owner; remove proof of maintenance
- **NOTES:**

Landlocked basins

- **ISSUE:** Current rule requires outlets constructed on landlocked basins to be above back-to-back 100-year events which is not possible and defeats the purpose in most situations
- **SOLUTION:** For C.5(f)(2), an outlet may be provided if “the outlet is above the 100-year critical event”.
- **NOTES:** Conditions C.5(f)(1) and C.5(f)(3) still apply

TP Removal Table for BMPs

- **ISSUE:** Stormwater pond design criteria is not clear and stormwater wetlands are an unused management practice
- **SOLUTION:** Clarify in Table C1. that ponds must meet NURP standards and remove stormwater wetlands from the table
- **NOTES:**

BMP Location Siting

- **ISSUE:** Need to clearly demonstrate that our rule meets MS4 permit requirements regarding on-site treatment and volume control
- **SOLUTION:** Removed reference to Resource of Concern (ROC) for public linear projects (PLPs) in C.6(d); provided clarity in infiltration, on-site, and off-site sequencing
- **NOTES:**

BMP Design Criteria

- **ISSUE:** Design criteria for infiltration, biofiltration, and filtration basins do not currently identify the need for an outlet control structure when providing rate control
- **SOLUTION:** C.9 “An outlet control structure to convey the 2-year, 10-year & 100-year frequency events if the BMP is intended to provide rate control; and”
- **NOTES:**

Underground BMPs

- **ISSUE:** Underground stormwater treatment BMPs are more challenging to visually inspect given the nature of their location
- **SOLUTION:** C.9 “Underground stormsewer systems must be designed to provide inspection and access ports sufficient to inspect and maintain the system”
- **NOTES:**

Uninhabitable Structures

- **ISSUE:** Common variance request for freeboard requirements for structures not intended for human habitation (e.g. shed, garage)
- **SOLUTION:** “A structure on residential property not intended for human habitation is exempt from this requirement, if the District finds it impractical and the landowner files a notation on the property title that the structure does not meet the requirement
- **NOTES:** Provides flexibility yet is consistent with past Board approvals without need for variance

Public Drainage System Easement

- **ISSUE:** Unnecessary burden on public partners in granting easement over a PDS
- **SOLUTION:** C.10(c) “Public Linear Projects and public property are exempt from the public drainage system easement requirements...”
- **NOTES:** Implied ROW in 103E

Non-Residential Phased Development

- **ISSUE:** C.13 is complicated rule language that is not clear for implementation, is not requested from applicants, and not expected to apply to future projects
- **SOLUTION:** Removing C.13
- **NOTES:** Applicants can still request extended permit term under Rule B.

Rule D – Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

Stormwater BMP Maintenance

- **ISSUE:** Don't want to create obstacles for landowners to maintain their stormwater BMPs
- **SOLUTION:** D.2(e) "A permit is not required under this rule to maintain an existing stormwater management basin. However, a Notice of Intent shall be filed with the District prior to initiating the work.
- **NOTES:** Other rules could still be triggered based on the circumstance

Rule E – Floodplain Alteration

Floodway

- **ISSUE:** RCWD does not regulate/manage floodway as it is associated with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- **SOLUTION:** Remove the regulation
- **NOTES:** Rule would then be consistent with policy established in 2022

One-time Floodplain Fill Exemption

- **ISSUE:** Equity issue when only allowing a single opportunity to fill within the floodplain
- **SOLUTION:** Remove the reference to “one-time” deposition
- **NOTES:** The overall 100 cubic yard maximum does not change

Rule F – Wetland Alteration

Wetland Replacement Siting

- **ISSUE:** BWSR is undergoing a rulemaking effort which will revise the 2017 statute regarding wetland replacement siting criteria
- **SOLUTION:** F.5(e) “Replacement by banking must use credits from banks within the District, unless unavailable.”
- **NOTES:** Resource benefit remains within RCWD; CWPMP language stays the same

Rule I – Public Drainage Systems

Public Drainage System Easement Cont'd

- **ISSUE:** Challenge for private landowners to provide easement outside of land development
- **SOLUTION:** Remove the requirement for projects that solely trigger Rule I
- **NOTES:** Still have 103E protections and easement still required under other rules

Temporary Crossings and Obstructions

- **ISSUE:** Rule does not have any explicit requirements for temporary crossings and obstructions of the drainage system during construction
- **SOLUTION:** 1.3(j) “Identify proposed temporary obstruction or crossings of the public drainage system and specify operation controls to enable unobstructed conveyance of a rainfall or flow condition.”
- **NOTES:**

Rule K – Enforcement

Enforcement Action

- **ISSUE:** Rule is general regarding the District's authority to take action on non-compliant sites
- **SOLUTION:** K.4 "The District may use all other authorities it possesses under statute to address a violation of these rules, or a permit issued under these rules. This includes, but is not limited to, permit suspension or termination; the right to enter to inspect for and correct violations; and the right to be reimbursed for costs incurred to do so by use of financial assurance funds, civil action or joint-powers municipal assessment."
- **NOTES:** Updated internal policy forthcoming

Rule L – Variances

Removal of Undue Hardship

- **ISSUE:** This definition is essentially outdated and majority of applicants request variance through practical difficulty
- **SOLUTION:** Remove “undue hardship” throughout rule; and also L.3(b), “~~The effect of the variance on government~~ Whether the variance would shift cost to adjacent property owners or the public;”
- **NOTES:** Essentially no change in administration

Discussion - Chloride Management Plan

- **ISSUE: Other metro watershed districts (VBWD, NMCWD) have implemented chloride management plan requirements as part of site development**
- **For projects creating a total of 1 acre or more of new and fully reconstructed impervious on sites other than individual single-family home sites, the permit holder must provide a plan for post-project management of chloride use that includes, at a minimum: a) designation of an individual authorized to implement the chloride-use plan b) designation of an MPCA-certified salt applicator to implement the chloride-use plan for the site. The chloride-management plan for a residential subdivision need not encompass the individual home properties within the subdivision. MS4 operators who have Winter Road Materials (salt) Management Plans are exempt from this requirement.**

**Open Discussion on discussion on proposed
revision text not otherwise covered**

Rule Timeline

- ~~• March 2024: Execute Task Order with HEI for rule revision assistance~~
- ~~• May 2024: Board Workshop on Surety process and schedule~~
- June 2024: Preparation of draft rule modification language
- July 2024: Consider authorizing staff to notice proposed rule modification and set public hearing
- August 2024 – September 2024: Public comment period
- August 2024 – September 2024: Public hearing on rule
- October 2024: Staff consideration of comments
- November 2024: Board workshop – review comment responses
- November 2024: Board resolutions on Rule modification, surety schedule, enforcement procedures
- January 2025: Rule change effective

Questions?

9:45 Targeted Tool Introduction



MEMORANDUM
Rice Creek Watershed District

Date: May 23rd, 2024
To: RCWD Board of Managers
From: Kendra Sommerfeld, Communications & Outreach Manager
Subject: Targeted Tool Introduction

Introduction

District staff will present to the Board an introduction of the new Targeted Tool initiative.

Background

This initiative stems from having an unclear guide on past work, and current and future outreach needs. In conversation with staff and leadership, there turned out to be a need for targeted information to accomplish goals not just within the Outreach program but others. This initiative is designed to provide all programs with an understanding of what work has been completed, where future work would be most beneficial, what outreach efforts are essential, and which activities need to be prioritized.

This aims to streamline and organize the existing and future work of the District into a dynamic and living tool, not a stand-alone document. This builds upon previous District efforts such as subwatershed assessments and feasibility studies but transforms them into a “living” resource that staff can use to identify the best projects, track their progress, and effectively promote them. It will provide a user-friendly platform that enhances decision-making processes and maximizes the impact of outreach and project implementation efforts. This tool will be in the form of an MS4 Front Module utilizing ArcGIS technology and be updated regularly when projects are completed, and new watershed data becomes available.

This Targeted Tool will improve our communication abilities by allowing staff to create interactive ArcGIS tools for internal and external use to that show past and current project maps, pollutant reductions, water quality data, and more for the public to see and use.

HEI will be the consultant. The Outreach & Communications Manager will be the staff lead for initial creation, with future implementation and use of the tool being across all Program Managers and Admin. HEI has met with Staff to discuss the project and has provided a Task Order. The budget for this Task Order is not to exceed \$40,000. The Task Order includes an initial 2-3 Resource of Concerns (ROCs), populating additional ROCs in the future will take time and expense. Staff intend to budget \$15K for 2025 for additional work.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends moving forward with the Targeted Tool initiative and bringing HEI’s Task Order to the following Board Meeting on June 12th, 2024, for approval by the Board.

Request for Board Consensus

Staff is requesting Board consensus on moving forward with the Targeted Tool initiative and bringing HEI’s Task Order to the following Board Meeting on June 12th, 2024, for approval by the Board.



MEMORANDUM
Rice Creek Watershed District

Attachments

HEI Targeted Tool Task Order

Targeted Tool Overview Presentation PDF

SCOPE OF SERVICES



Task Order No. 2024-005
Rice Creek Watershed District



Outreach and Diagnostic Study Prioritization

RCWD Administrative Information:

Account No.: 90-04

Houston Engineering Project No.: R005555-0355

Task Order Purpose:

The purpose of this task order is to provide the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) staff and Board of Managers with information to assist prioritization of future outreach and project implementation efforts that address water quality and quantity. The intent of prioritizing the locations is to identify which locations throughout the District address the greatest needs and provide the best value and benefit in future efforts.

Professional Services Rendered:

HEI intends to provide the following professional services during the completion of this Task Order:

Phase 1: District-Wide Prioritization

1. *Prioritize resource of concern areas*

During this task, HEI will create a list of geospatial criteria (using existing, readily accessible geospatial data) which can be used to prioritize 2-3 resource of concern areas (ROCs) within the District. HEI anticipates this will include:

- Impaired waters
- "Tipping point" waters (nearly or barely impaired)
- Resources of concern
- Staff identified "upcoming concern" resources
- Impervious surface density
- Subwatershed pollutant yields (sediment and phosphorus)
- Flood damage reduction project priority areas
- Land protection / park areas

HEI will recommend a full list of criteria and recommendations for how to weigh each criterion to District staff. Upon receiving feedback, HEI will conduct an analysis to identify priority ROCs using established criteria and ranking. The top ranked areas will continue on to Phase 2 as the "Priority Area" in this task order. This analysis will be

SCOPE OF SERVICES



HoustonEngineering Inc.

Task Order No. 2024-005
Rice Creek Watershed District



Outreach and Diagnostic Study Prioritization

summarized in an update to the prior memorandum *Prioritization Process for Flood Damage Reduction and Water Quality Projects* dated June 4, 2013.

HEI will then create a new module in MS4Front to store the ROCs so they can be viewed and assign goals to each area for tracking progress.

Phase 2: Inventory of Diagnostic Studies

1. *Organize and compile existing data*

During this task, HEI will assemble relevant existing reports and studies for the 2-3 priority ROCs. This includes:

- Subwatershed assessment reports
- RCWD 2020 Watershed Management Plan
- City local water plans
- Total Maximum Daily Loads
- District Water Reuse Study

HEI will then complete a high-level review of each study to document pertinent information into a “digital resource library.” Examples of pertinent information include the date of the study, study area and extent, and number / type of projects recommended in the study. HEI recognizes that these studies may have varying levels of details in their extent and types of projects and will therefore be summarized based on staff input. The digital resource library will be used to input into MS4Front. This task will involve configuring a new module in RCWD’s MS4Front account called digital resource library. The module will store a record for each study containing location and details of the study. This module can be used to input future studies.

2. *Complete inventory of projects completed to date*

Using the project list identified in the digital resource library, HEI will complete an inventory of projects completed within the ROCs that were recommended in existing reports. This will build off the existing inventory of projects implemented as part of the District’s grant program, District cost-share with partners, and District facilities (but not projects implemented as part of a District permit). HEI will begin with existing digital project records to find completed projects and fill any gaps in the digital resource library through discussions with District staff. Projects that are not currently in MS4Front that have been implemented will be digitized and input into MS4Front using the existing Project File (Grants) module configuration.

3. *Creation of Summary Report in MS4Front*

During this task, HEI will program a summary report in MS4Front that compares where existing projects have occurred and the aggregation of their outputs to ROCs. This assumes each ROC will have goals attributed to it in order to track progress. Where the

SCOPE OF SERVICES



Task Order No. 2024-005
Rice Creek Watershed District



Outreach and Diagnostic Study Prioritization

report shows little progress in a ROC area it will be the areas the district should consider focusing future funding to address these areas. HEI will also create a technical memorandum outlining how the summary report does the comparison.

Deliverables:

The deliverables for the Task Order consist of:

1. A District-wide map of ROCs with associated priority ranks
2. Updated Project Prioritization memo
3. Digital resource library and project inventory inputted into MS4Front for the priority ROCs
4. A dynamic MS4Front summary report comparing resource of concern goals to project progress.
5. Three virtual meetings with District staff.

Assumptions:

This project and deliverables are subject to the following assumptions:

1. District staff provide HEI with an updated file of nearly and barely impaired resources based on updated water quality monitoring data
2. District staff provide HEI with a list of "upcoming concern" resources
3. District staff coordinate with partners to provide a list of partner / cost-share projects implemented with project descriptions and geospatial coordinates to HEI
4. District staff coordinate with HEI to provide feedback on "accessibility and feasibility" qualitative criteria.

Schedule and Compensation:

HEI will perform the professional services identified above on a time and materials basis up to the not-to-exceed amount of **\$40,000**. HEI will notify the RCWD, should this amount be exceeded, for authorization to proceed. Services will be performed as requested from January 1, 2024 thru December 31, 2024. These services will be billed on a time and materials basis per

SCOPE OF SERVICES



Houston Engineering Inc.

**Task Order No. 2024-005
Rice Creek Watershed District**



Outreach and Diagnostic Study Prioritization

the standard rates described by the latest contract amendment. RCWD will only be charged for actual time worked up to the not-to-exceed amount.

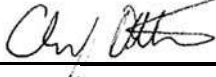
SIGNATURES:

The services described by this Task Order are being provided in accordance with the Professional Services Agreement between the Rice Creek Watershed District and Houston Engineering dated May 14, 2008, as amended and extended. This **Task Order** shall be effective **April 1, 2024** as authorized by the signatures of representatives of the Rice Creek Watershed District and Houston Engineering, Inc.

Rice Creek Watershed District

By: _____
Name: Nick Tomczik
Title: Administrator
Date: _____

Houston Engineering, Inc.

By: 
Name: Chris Otterness
Title: District Engineer
Date: April 16, 2024

Attachment A
ESTIMATED BUDGET
Task Order 2024-005 Outreach Prioritization



Date Prepared: April 16, 2024

Prepared by: R. Olm

Checked by: C. Otterness

Total Estimated Labor \$39,799
Total Estimated Expenses \$0
Total Estimated Cost \$39,799

TASK DESCRIPTION	Principal In Charge	Project Manager	GIS	Software Engineer V	GIS Project Manager	Total	
						Hours	Dollars
Task Order 2024-005 Outreach Prioritization	14	68	130	36	19	267	\$39,799
Phase 1: District Wide Prioritization	3	24	38	4	4	73	\$10,868
Aggregate data	2	4	6				
Assign weights to criteria to prioritize resource of concern areas		12	8				
Run analysis to assign prioritization to each resource of concern area	1	4	8				
Create a module in MS4Front to store Resource of Concerns and Goals		4	16	4	4		
Phase 2: Inventory Diagnostic Studies	3	16	84	8	10	121	\$16,128
Download and high level review of data. Add to digital resource library	1	2	24				
Create a module in MS4Front to store diagnostic studies	1	2	16	4	4		
Review and inventory existing Projects and Facilities within MS4Front and modify the data entry forms to include a Resource of concern field and outcomes to track against goals for each ROC	1	8	24	4	2		
Assign goals to each ROC and track in MS4Front		4	20				
Final Technical Memorandum and MS4Front Report	2	8	8	24	3	45	\$7,253
Draft tech memo	1	4	8		1		
Create a summary report in MS4Front that can aggregate project's outputs into ROC's and track progress	1	4		24	2		
Meetings and Project Management	6	20	0	0	2	28	\$5,550
Three virtual meetings with District Staff	6	10			2		
Project Management		10					

Assumptions:

Targeted Tool

Kendra Sommerfeld
Communications & Outreach Manager

What is the Targeted Tool?

- Prioritizes and directs outreach/project efforts to targeted areas
- Utilizes all past studies, assessments, feasibility studies, local water plans, etc.
 - Interactive, “living” tool. This will **not** be a “sit on the shelf” plan
- Utilizes our water quality data
- *“Shows us where we’ve been, what we’ve done, where we need to be, and what we need to do to make an impact on water resources”*
- Long term tool. updated and “refreshed”



Rice Creek Watershed District Southwest Urban Lakes

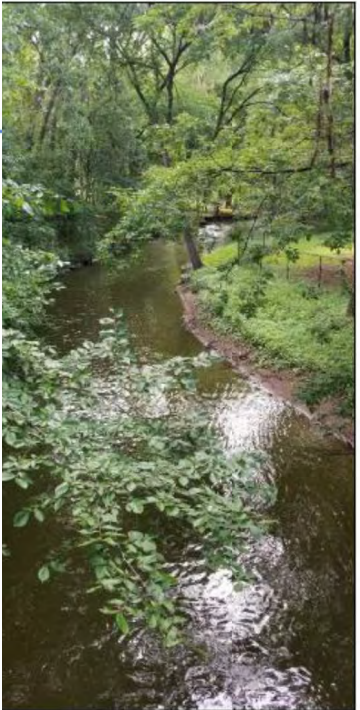
Total Maximum Daily Load Study



Image: Island Lake



te
ysis



Lower Rice Creek Water Retrofit Analysis

Prepared by:



for the
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Watershed Retrofit Assessment



Watershed District by
District

Restoration Program

Why Do We Need This?

- Enhances/streamlines current District efforts
 - Enhances MS4 Front utilization
- Tells us “where to go and what to do”
- Utilizes staff efforts more effectively
 - Bring together programs
- Organizes all past projects, logs new ones
- Organizes and puts past studies into one program
- “See” work completed via maps/etc
- Help newer employees gain proficiency more quickly

3.2.9 Communication, Outreach, and Education

3.2.9.1 Communication Opportunities and Strategies



Communication Opportunities and Strategies

Issue CO-1: Identifying and implementing communication strategies for stakeholders to facilitate informed decision making related to District resources.

Goals and Measurements:

- **Goal CO-1:** Communicate with District constituents to define RCWD priorities and available data, to highlight activities and projects, and receive constituent input.
- **Measure CO-1:** Participate in at least six constituent meetings annually (homeowners' associations, lake

Why These Issues Are Important

Communicating with broad audiences about RCWD priorities, activities, projects, and data is critical to the fulfillment of the District's mission. Outreach is focused to assist with the implementation of BMPs that benefit surface water quality, address water quantity issues, and reduce reliance on groundwater for non-essential use (e.g., lawn irrigation). The RCWD also intends to seek opportunities that promote personal responsibility in protecting water resources which can result in improved District resources and a more engaged community.

It is important that targeted strategies be used with specific audiences and in consideration of the communication goal.

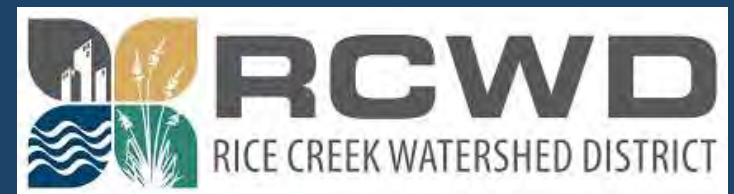
Goals and Expected Results

- Answered: “where do we need to be and what do we need to do?”
- Prioritized areas across the watershed.
- Streamlined outreach efforts. “targeted”
- Be able to “see” improvements, track reductions, track projects
- Projects organized in one “system”
- Created more outreach tools such as ArcGIS Dashboards, interactive maps, etc.
- Increased collaboration across all programs
- Found projects we can implement



Creating/Utilizing Targeted Tool

- HEI lead/consultant creating process, creating the Targeted Tool
- RCWD Outreach and Communications Manager is the lead but collaborates with all programs
- Creation mid-2024, utilization in 2025



Next Steps

SCOPE OF SERVICES



Task Order No. 2024-005
Rice Creek Watershed District



Outreach and Diagnostic Study Prioritization

RCWD Administrative Information:

Account No.: 90-04

Houston Engineering Project No.: R005555-0355

Task Order Purpose:

The purpose of this task order is to provide the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) staff and Board of Managers with information to assist prioritization of future outreach and project implementation efforts that address water quality and quantity. The intent of prioritizing the locations is to identify which locations throughout the District address the greatest needs and provide the best value and benefit in future efforts.

- Come to a consensus on the Targeted Tool
- Bring to Board Meeting
- Approve HEI's Scope of Work document to begin work

Questions?



10:15 Regulatory Program Annual Review & Forecast



MEMORANDUM
Rice Creek Watershed District

Date: May 29, 2024
To: RCWD Board of Managers
From: Patrick Hughes, Regulatory Manager
Subject: Regulatory Annual Review and Forecast

Introduction

Staff will present a review of the regulatory program accomplishments in the past year, trends in permit activity, and the forecasted goals and budget needs for 2025.

Background

The mission of the Rice Creek Watershed District is to manage, protect, and improve the water resources of the District through flood control and water quality projects and programs. The purpose of the regulatory program is to implement the rules of the District and ensure the implementation adequately protects RWCD resources while providing enough flexibility that the program does not unreasonably hinder land use. Regulation is one of the three primary tools of the District in water resources management.

Staff continuously work to implement a more efficient and effective regulatory program. In recent years, we have strived for increased communication between applicants and our partners, improved our internal databases and practices, and continued to explore ways to modify the regulatory rules.

Staff forecast a similar or slightly reduced regulatory budget for 2025. The rule revision effort will be completed by 2025 but there may be additional need for guidance documents or other support in its implementation in 2025.

Attachment

PDF of 2024-2025 Regulatory Program Review and Forecast presentation

2024-2025 Regulatory Program Budget Update



**Board Workshop
June 10, 2024**

Presentation Outline

- **Recent Regulatory Efforts/Work**
- **Permit Activity Summary**
- **2024 Work So Far**
- **Forecasting 2025 Work**



Recent Efforts 2023-2024

- **Online permit application option**
- **Further MS4Front utilization**
- **Permit trends (upcoming slides)**
- **Pre-application meetings**
- **Rule revision**
- **Program administration (open permits)**
- **CWPMP report**
- **Inspection services (HEI, RCD and WCD)**

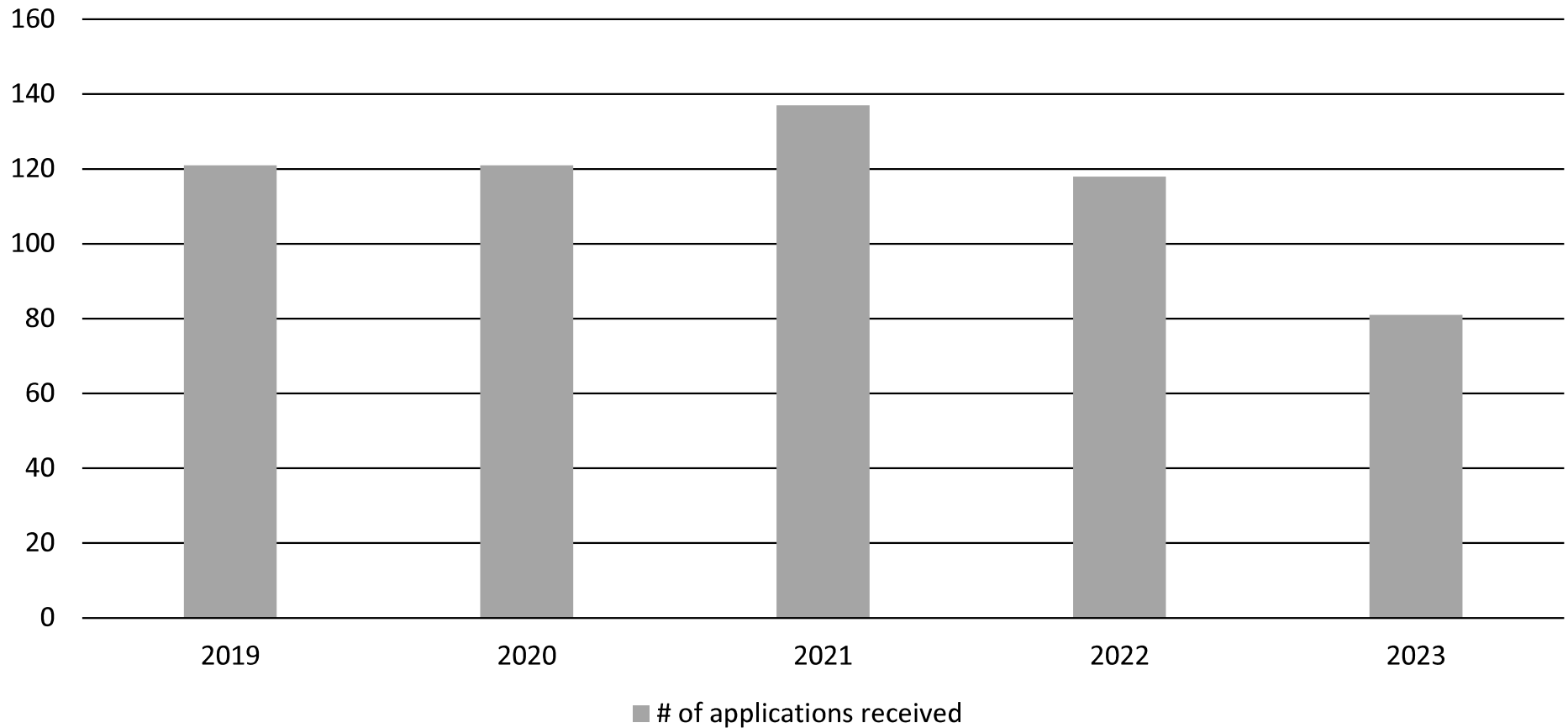
Permit Activity - Regulatory Trends

- **Comparison of 2019 through 2023**
 - # of permit applications
 - # of permits issued
 - # of permit inspections
 - # of permit closures



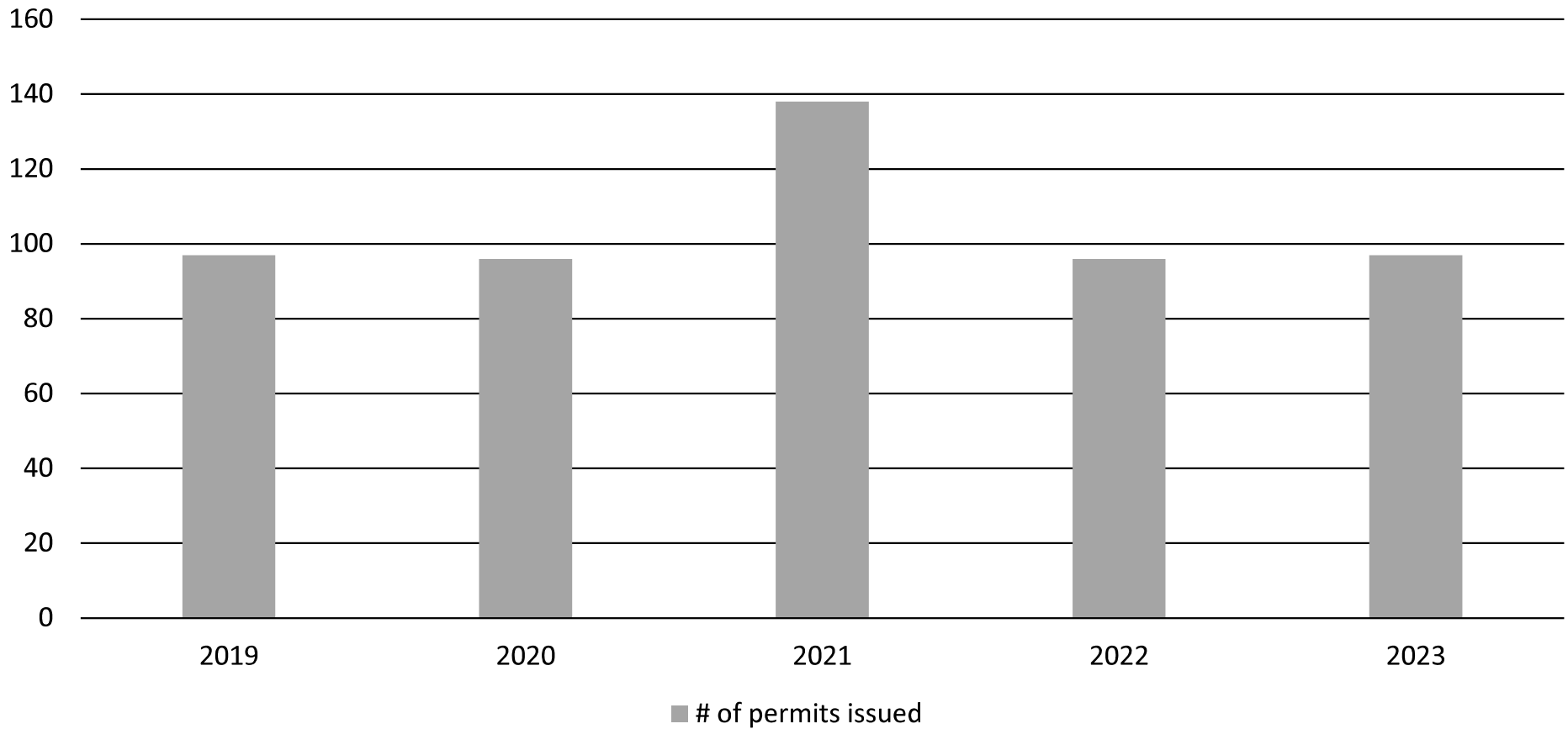
Permit Applications

of applications received



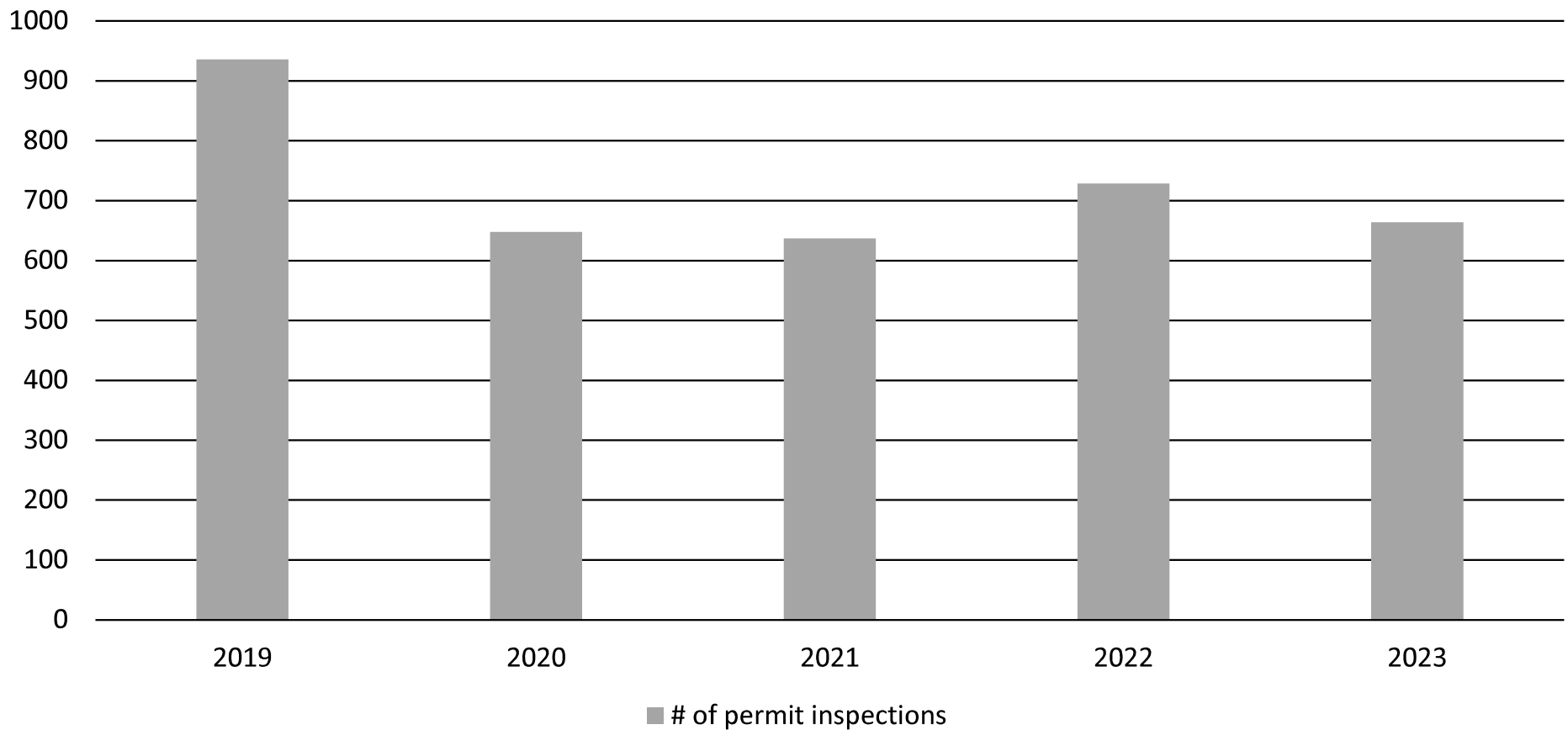
Permits Issued

of permits issued



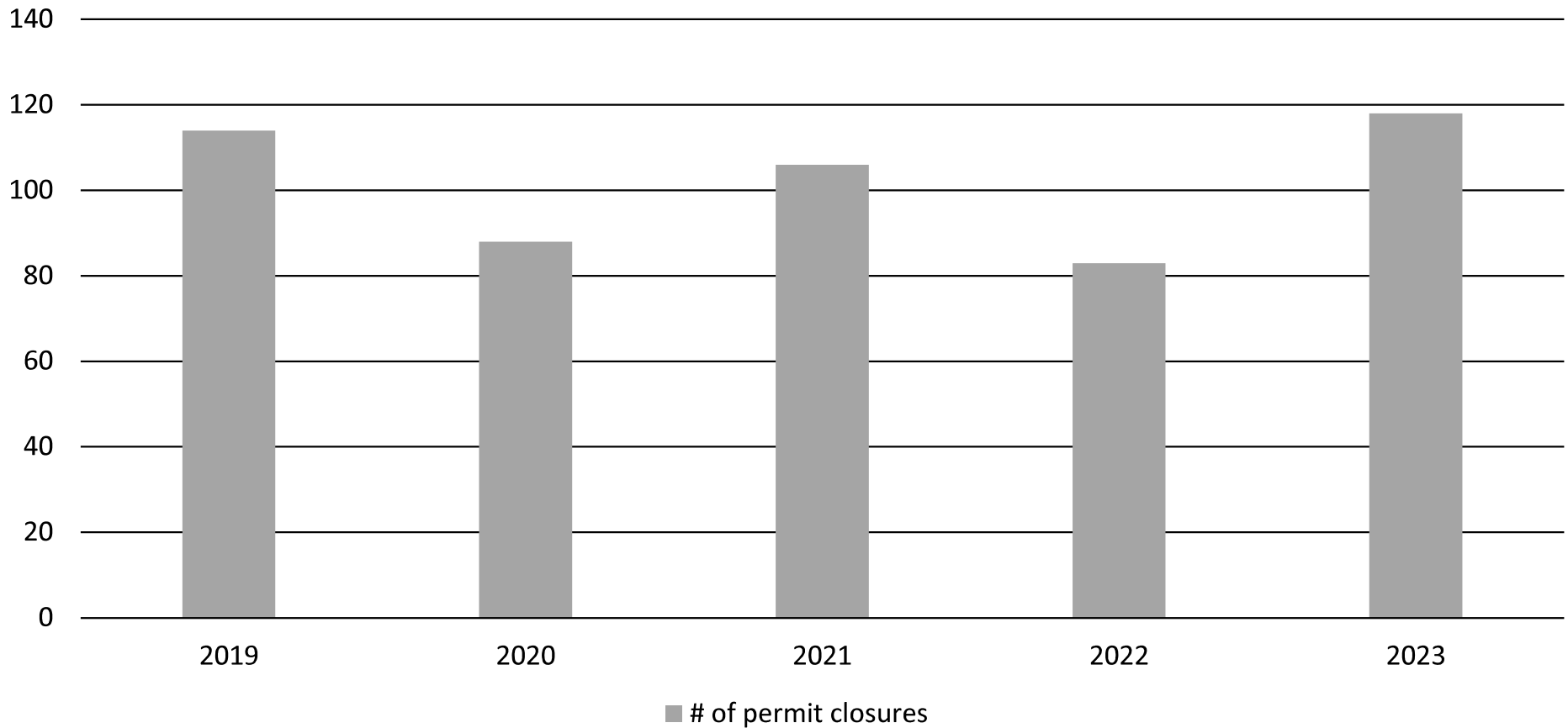
Permit Inspections

of permits inspections



Permit Closures

of permits closures



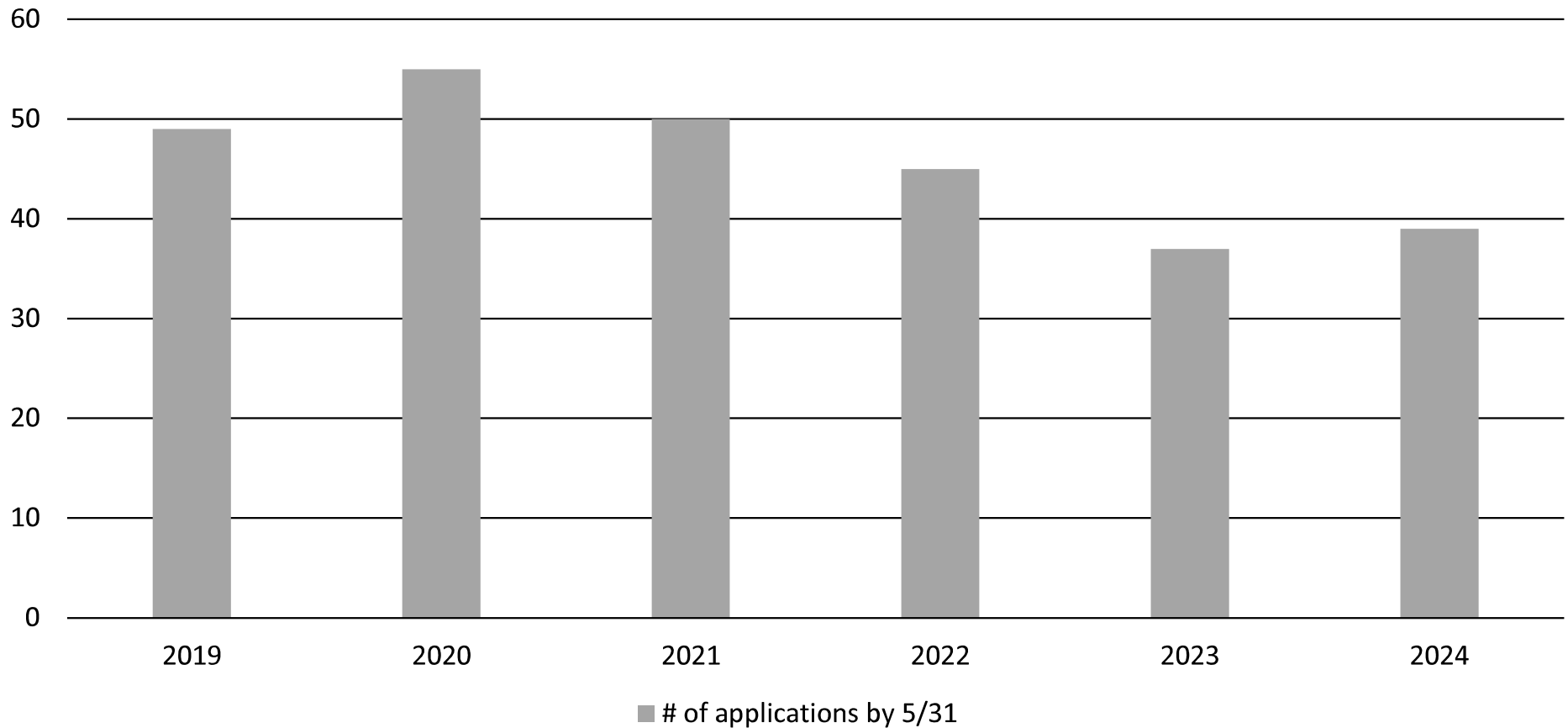
2024 So Far

- **Comparison of year to date for 2019 to 2024**
 - # of permit applications
 - # of permits issued
 - # of permit inspections
 - # of permit closures



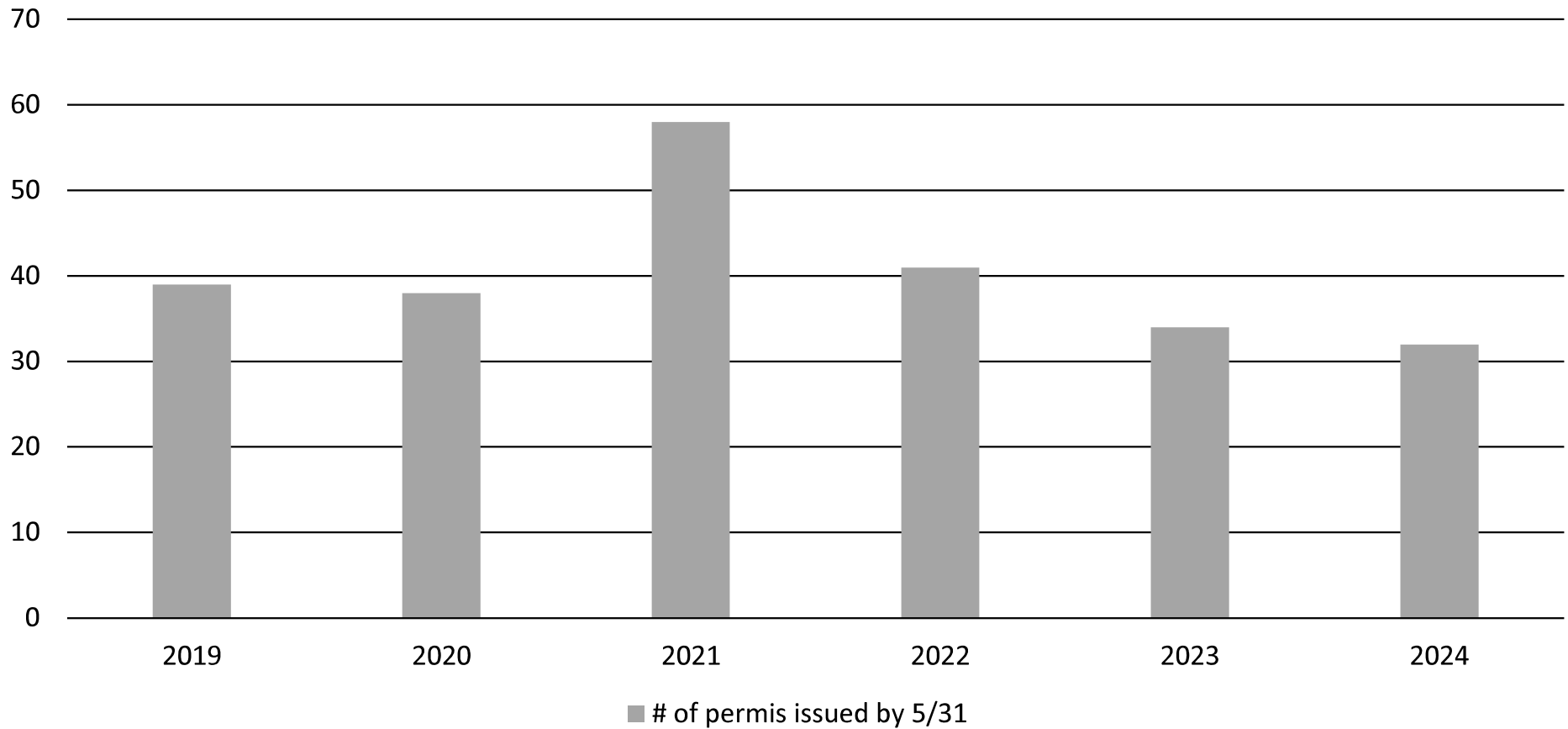
2024 Applications

of applications by 5/31



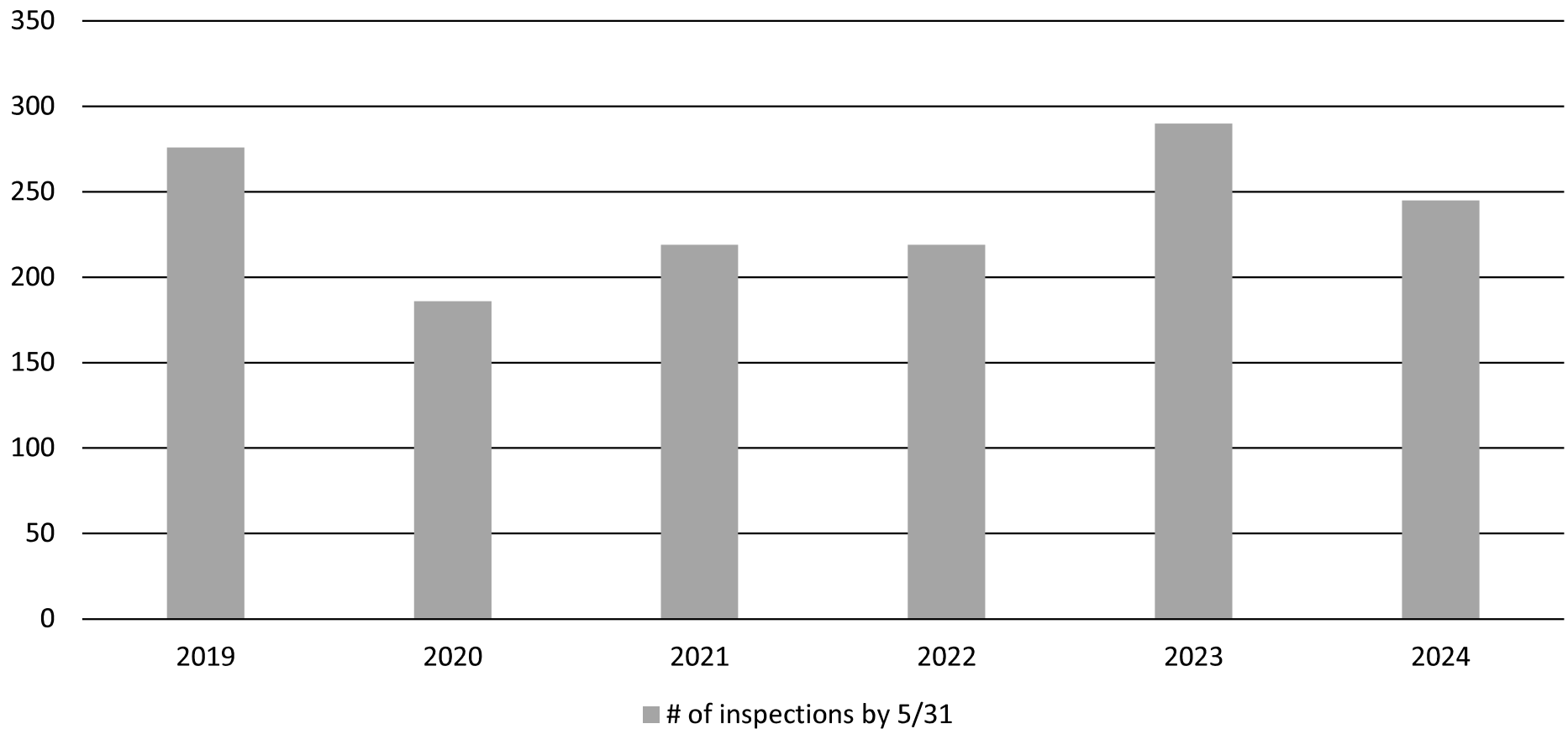
2024 Permits Issued

of permis issued by 5/31



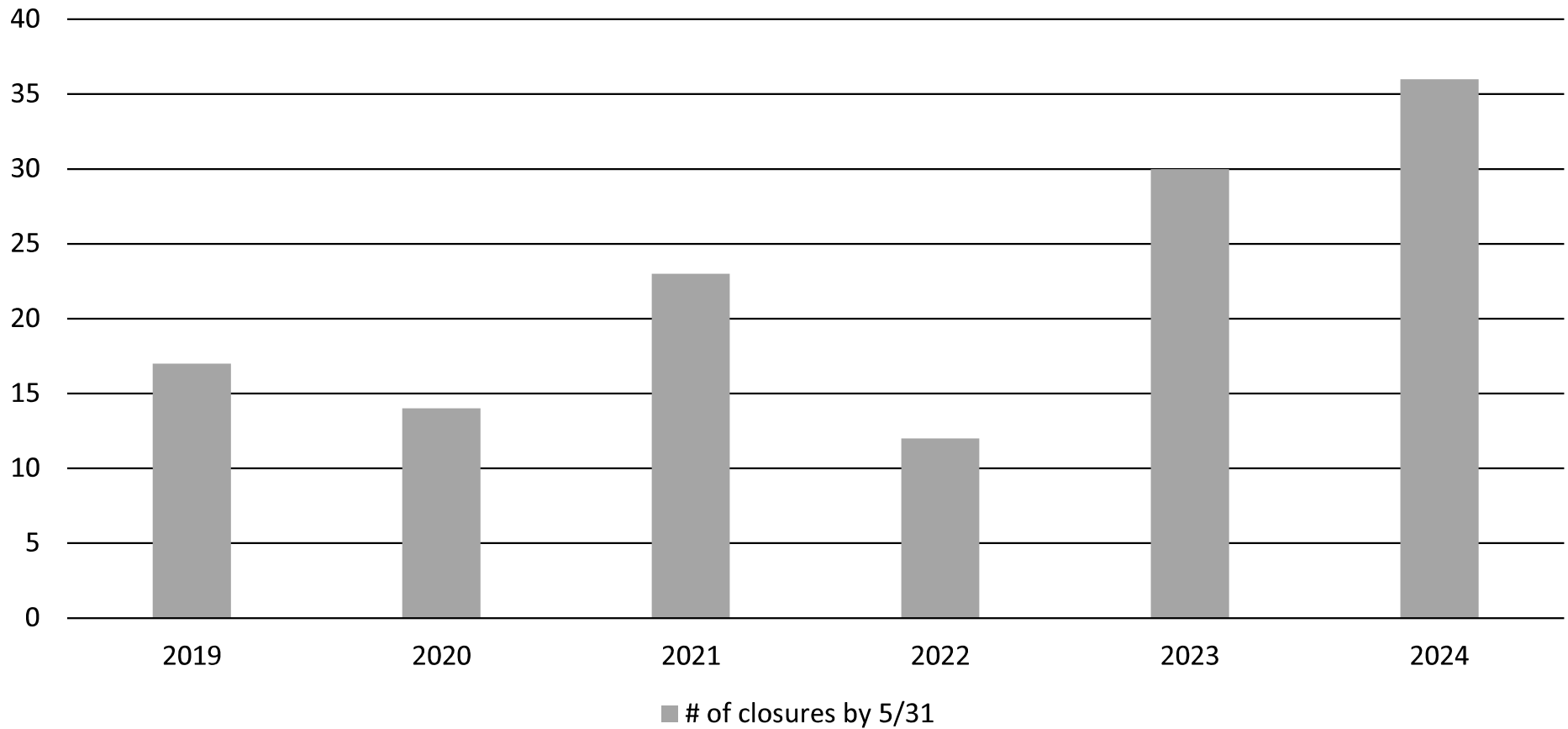
2024 Inspections

of inspections by 5/31



2024 Closures

of closures by 5/31



Forecasting 2025 Work

- **Implementation of updated rule**
 - Guidance documents, website, pre-apps
- **Anticipating construction trends**
- **Open permit administration**
 - Compliance, closures
- **CWPMP report**
- **Level 2 audit**
- **BMP maintenance**
- **Changes in inspection services contracts?**

QUESTIONS?

10:45 Anoka County Ditch 53-62 Main Trunk Repair Update

MEMORANDUM

Rice Creek Watershed District



Date: June 4, 2024
To: RCWD Board of Managers
From: Tom Schmidt, Public Drainage and Facilities Manager
Subject: Anoka County Ditch 53-62 Main Trunk Repair Update

Introduction

This agenda item provides an update on ACD 53-62 Main Trunk Repair, provides background information and seeks Board consensus direction.

Background

At the April 8, 2024, Board workshop, District staff updated the Board on the repair of Anoka County Ditch 53-62 (ACD 53-62) Main Trunk, specifically about the replacement of two City of Circle Pines (City) stormwater outfalls and the abandonment and decommissioning of another. This work was included in the District's drainage system repair project order at the City's request to minimize disruption and maximize public cost savings, with the mutual understanding that the City would reimburse the District for the city-owned infrastructure work upon completing the project. RCWD invoiced the City for its storm sewer outlets into ACD 53-62 for \$45,800.00. The City has not remitted payment despite repeated engagements on the matter.

After discussion, the Board, by consensus, agreed that Managers Robertson and Wagamon should meet with the City to discuss the current situation and find a solution to resolve this issue. Managers Robertson and Wagamon met with the mayor and city Administrator on April 15, 2024. A memo from City Administrator Antenon to Manager Robertson, dated May 6, 2024, summarizes the City's perspective on the project. While the memo details the City's concern about the sedimentation of its stormwater pond, it does not address payment to RCWD for the city stormwater infrastructure included in the drainage project order. Additionally, the city continues to link sediment deposition in its stormwater pond with the drainage system repair and its obligation to pay for the repair and replacement of city-owned structures completed by the District as part of the repair project. Yet, it cannot identify a singular event, such as a failure of erosion and sediment control during the project. The ditch (as is the case with all streams and ditches) is constantly transporting sediment downstream. The pond in line with the ditch is a natural deposition location for this bed load. Thus, ongoing sediment deposition is a direct consequence of the impoundment and is to be expected. Significantly, the findings and order granting the petition to impound ACD 53-62 assigns sole responsibility for the construction, maintenance, and repair of the drainage system modification to the petitioner (The City).

The City has yet to provide either payment or a definitive timeline for addressing payment to the District for its financial obligations under the Board order. Staff has exhausted its administrative remedies with the city to collect the money owed to the District for the work performed on the city's behalf and request.

Request for Board Consensus

Staff is seeking consensus from the Board on resolving the non-payment issue with the City.

Attachment Memo from City Administrator Antenon to Manager Robertson, dated May 6, 2024.



City of

CIRCLE PINES

200 Civic Heights Circle
Circle Pines, MN 55014
(763) 784-5898

www.ci.circle-pines.mn.us

Memo

To: Jess Robertson
From: Patrick Antonen ✓
Date: May 6, 2024
Re: Sediment and Outfall issue.

Thank you for meeting with Mayor Dave and I on April 15th. The discussion revolved around the outstanding issues regarding the ditch 53-26 maintenance project of 2023. The following is the City of Circle Pines perspective of the project.

Before the project started, we spoke with many members of RCWD staff regarding our concern of sediment deposits in the storm water pond. We just cleaned out the pond to improve the IESF in 2021 at the cost of over \$150,000. Since we knew this project was coming I made sure WSB went out and surveyed the depths of the sediment in the pond in September of 2022 before the maintenance project started in 2023.

WSB inspected the storm water pond and found that approximately 200 Cubic Yards of sediment had been deposited since the previous survey just one year prior. We sent RCWD the map (attached) showing all the sediment deposits on November 1st, 2023. On November 17th, 2023, we met with Ashlee, Nick, and Chris from RCWD. We had our engineer Bill Alms from WSB on the call and we discussed the sediment issue. We both felt that RCWD staff gave the impression that 200 cubic yards of sediment was normal. Our engineers vehemently disagree with that analysis so that is where the stand off started.

WSB has estimated that it will cost \$20,000 to \$40,000 to remove the excess sediment. Our proposal to RCWD staff was to survey the storm water pond in September of 2024 to establish a baseline for sediment deposits per year. Then we could subtract the baseline amount and whatever is left should be removed at the expense of RCWD. We have WSB scheduled for an inspection this September.

PA

Patrick Antonen

From: Bill Alms <walms@wsbeng.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 1, 2023 8:53 AM
To: ARicci@ricecreek.org
Cc: Patrick Antonen
Subject: RE: ACD 53-62 Main Trunk Update
Attachments: 2023-10-30-b 16809-000-C-RECORD-CUT-FILL CNSTRC PLAN.pdf

Caution: This email originated outside our organization; please use caution.

Ashlee,

Patrick asked if I could reach out to you to schedule a follow up meeting this week to discuss the pre/post project survey results of the City Pond 8 forebay which is just downstream of the ACD 53-62 ditch maintenance project. Who from RCWD should attend this meeting from RCWD and what does your availability look like?

Summary of Survey Map Attached:

- The green points indicate a cut between the surfaces and the red points indicate a fill.
- The areas shaded in red depict differences in the two surveys by more than 0.5 ft of fill or sediment accumulation.
- The volume associated with the red shaded area is approximately 200 CY.

The area of primary concern is the buildup that has occurred around the IESF filter system inlet.

CAD and survey files are available upon request.

Bill Alms
Project Manager
952.388.4188 (o)
WSB | wsbeng.com

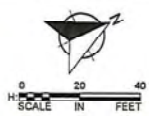
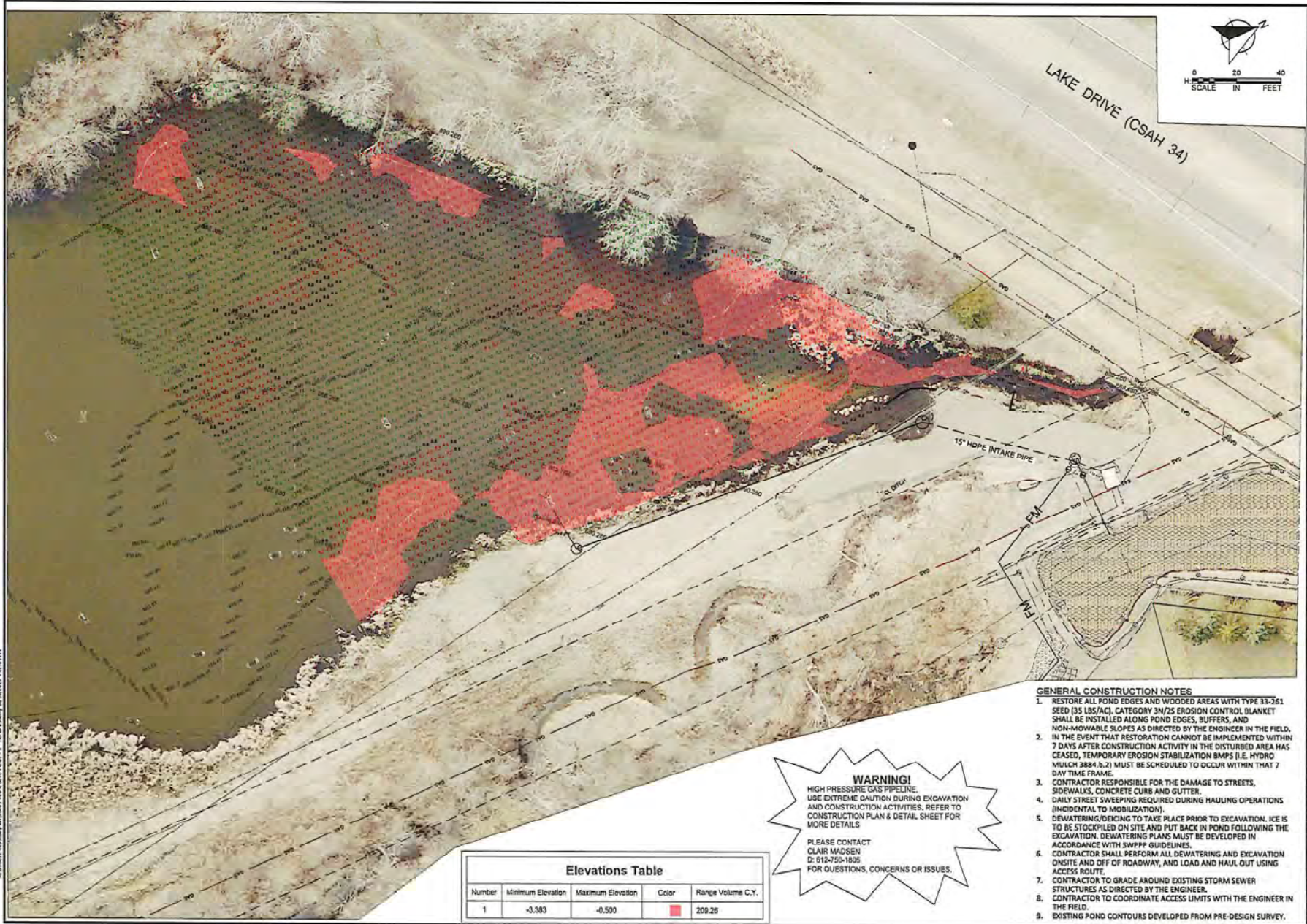


For a list of WSB employee licenses and certifications visit [here](#).

This email, and any files transmitted with it, is confidential and is intended solely for the use of the addressee. If you are not the addressee, please delete this email from your system. Any use of this email by unintended recipients is strictly prohibited. WSB does not accept liability for any errors or omissions which arise as a result of electronic transmission. If verification is required, please request a hard copy.

From: Patrick Antonen <PAntonen@ci.circle-pines.mn.us>
Sent: Thursday, October 5, 2023 1:40 PM
To: Bill Alms <walms@wsbeng.com>
Subject: FW: ACD 53-62 Main Trunk Update

EXTERNAL EMAIL



wsb

WSB PROJECT NO.:
R-016609-000

SCALE: AS NOTED
PLAN BY: CKJ

DESIGN BY: LGR
CHECK BY: WCA

REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION

ENGINEER CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN SPECIFICATION OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY THE ENGINEER OR UNDER HIS CLOSE PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND THAT HE IS A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

William C. Ahl
WILLIAM C. AHL, P.E.
DATE: 12/29/2020 REG. NO.: 85051

CITY POND 8
MAINTENANCE PROJECT
CITY OF CIRCLE PINES

CONSTRUCTION
PLAN

SHEET
2
OF
5

- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
- RESTORE ALL POND EDGES AND WOODED AREAS WITH TYPE 33-261 SEED (35 LBS/AC), CATEGORY 3N/2S EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG POND EDGES, BUFFERS, AND NON-MOVABLE SLOPES AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER IN THE FIELD. IN THE EVENT THAT RESTORATION CANNOT BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THE DISTURBED AREA HAS CEASED, TEMPORARY EROSION STABILIZATION BMPs (I.E. HYDRO MULCH 2884, b. 2) MUST BE SCHEDULED TO OCCUR WITHIN THAT 7 DAY TIME FRAME.
 - CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAMAGE TO STREETS, SIDEWALKS, CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER.
 - DAILY STREET SWEEPING REQUIRED DURING HAULING OPERATIONS (INCIDENTAL TO MOBILIZATION).
 - DEWATERING/DICKING TO TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION. ICE IS TO BE STOCKPILED ON SITE AND PUT BACK IN POND FOLLOWING THE EXCAVATION. DEWATERING PLANS MUST BE DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SWPPP GUIDELINES.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ALL DEWATERING AND EXCAVATION ONSITE AND OFF OF ROADWAY, AND LOAD AND HAUL OUT USING ACCESS ROUTE.
 - CONTRACTOR TO GRADE AROUND EXISTING STORM SEWER STRUCTURES AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
 - CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE ACCESS LIMITS WITH THE ENGINEER IN THE FIELD.
 - EXISTING POND CONTOURS DEVELOPED FROM PRE-DESIGN SURVEY.

WARNING!
HIGH PRESSURE GAS PIPELINE.
USE EXTREME CAUTION DURING EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. REFER TO CONSTRUCTION PLAN & DETAIL SHEET FOR MORE DETAILS.

PLEASE CONTACT
CLAIR MADSEN
D: 612-750-1805
FOR QUESTIONS, CONCERNS OR ISSUES.

Number	Minimum Elevation	Maximum Elevation	Color	Range Volume C.Y.
1	-3.363	-0.500	Red	209.26

E:\16609-000\Drawings\16609-000-001.dwg - 12/29/2020 4:02:08 PM