

Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District
Board of Managers Workshop and Regular Meeting

Wednesday, February 7, 2018
5:30pm Board Workshop
6:30pm Meet and Greet
7:00pm Regular Board Meeting
DISTRICT OFFICE
18681 Lake Drive East
Chanhassen

Agenda

1. Call to Order
2. **5:30pm 10 year plan review of comments, wetlands program update**
3. **6:30pm Board/CAC meet and greet**
4. **7:00pm Approval of the Agenda (Additions/Corrections/Deletion)** **Action**
5. **Annual report presentation** **Information**
6. **Matters of general public interest** **Information**

Welcome to the Board Meeting. Anyone may address the Board on any matter of interest in the watershed. Speakers will be acknowledged by the President; please come to the podium, state your name and address for the record. Please limit your comments to no more than three minutes. Additional comments may be submitted in writing. Generally, the Board of Managers will not take official action on items discussed at this time, but may refer the matter to staff for a future report or direct that the matter be scheduled on a future agenda.

7. **Reading and approval of minutes** **Action**
Board of Manager Meeting, January 3, 2018
8. **Consent Agenda**
(The consent agenda is considered as one item of business. It consists of routine administrative items or items not requiring discussion. Any manager may remove an item from the consent agenda for action.)
 - a. Accept Staff Report
 - b. Accept Engineer's Report (with attached Inspection Report)
 - c. Approve permit 2018-004 Lake Susan Park Pond Permit

- d. Authorize to go out for bids for Chanhassen High School
- e. Authorize to go out for bids for Lake Susan Park Pond

9. Citizen Advisory Committee

Information

10. Action Items

Action

- a. Accept December Treasurer's Report
- b. Approve Paying of the Bills
- c. March board meeting re-schedule (MAWD Legislative Days)
- d. Approval to use CAC funds to send a representative to the Road Salt Symposium
- e. Review of CAC Applications - Round 2
- f. Release response to comment for ten year plan and schedule public hearing to be set at March board meeting

11. Discussion Items

Information

- a. Upcoming Meeting

12. Upcoming Events

Information

- Citizen Advisory Committee monthly meeting & annual orientation, February 26, 5:30 pm, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen. Orientation begins at 5:30 pm, regular meeting to follow after.
- Regular Board Meeting, March 7th, 7:00 pm, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen
- MAWD Legislative Days, March 7-8, Saint Paul

What's happening

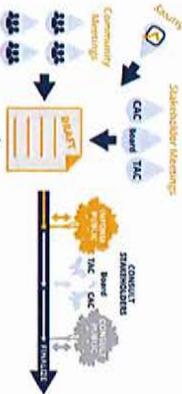
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



One of the most important projects the watershed worked on in 2017 was updating its Watershed Management Plan. This watershed management plan (also called the 10-Year Plan) guides the District's actions for the next 10 years.



The community played an essential role by participating in a public engagement process. Close to 500 stakeholders engaged in this process, making their voices heard about their values for clean water. The graphic to the right highlights how the community contributed to the planning effort.



The draft plan was released for public review in late 2017. After comments are addressed, the District will submit a final plan for approval in 2018. Check our website for updates on the process: rpbocwd.org



Thank you! To everyone who shared their thoughts, ideas, hopes and concerns. We truly appreciate you being a part of this process.

DIVE DEEPER

Interested in learning more? Explore the following reports on our website.

Aquatic plants

Jakka, J. and Newman, R. 2014. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Ann, Lotus, Lugsy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Staring within the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed; Final Report 2009 - 2014. University of Minnesota.

Watershed study

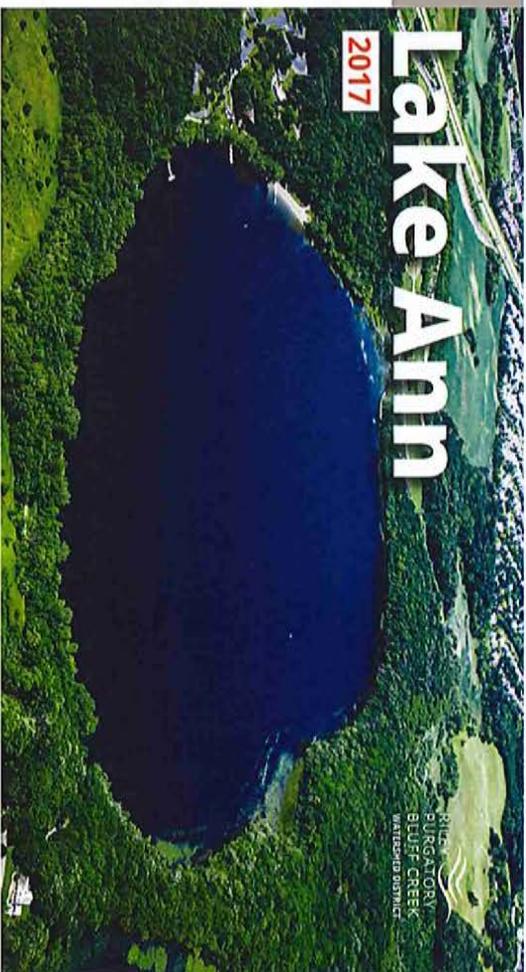
BARR Engineering. 2013. Lake Lugsy and Lake Ann: Use Attainability Analysis.

Stormwater ponds

RPB/CWD. 2013. Stormwater pond project.

Carp management

Bajer P.G., Headrick M., Miller B. D. and Sorensen P. W. 2014. Development and implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. University of Minnesota.



Located in Chanhassen, Lake Ann is at the headwaters of Riley Creek. Over the past 40 years, Lake Ann has consistently met Minnesota Pollution Control Agency clean water standards.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	119 acres
Volume	2005 acre-ft
Average depth	15.8 ft
Max depth	40 ft
Watershed size	250 acres
Land draining directly into	105 acres
MPCA lake classification	Deep
Impairment listing	Mercury
Trophic status	Mesotrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, White Sucker, Black Crappie, Yellow Perch
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp, Brittle Naiad

WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Lake Ann.



Contact us

and find out how you can get involved

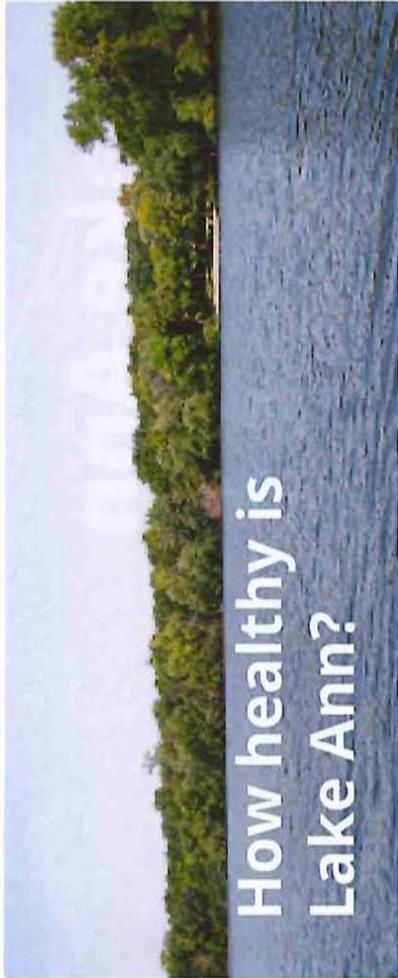
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18681 Lake Drive East
Chanhassen, MN
55317

CONTACT INFO
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LAND USE in the Lake Ann Watershed





How healthy is Lake Ann?

For the past 40 years, Lake Ann has consistently met the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Lake Ann every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The water samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll-a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean. Find out more about each on the next page.

Ann is classified as a "Deep Lake", which means that it is over 15 feet deep and light can not reach the bottom in most of the lake. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, deep lakes need to be clear enough to see 1.4 meters down, and have very low TP and Chl-a levels. Water quality increased from 2016 to 2017, and remains well below the MPCA standards.

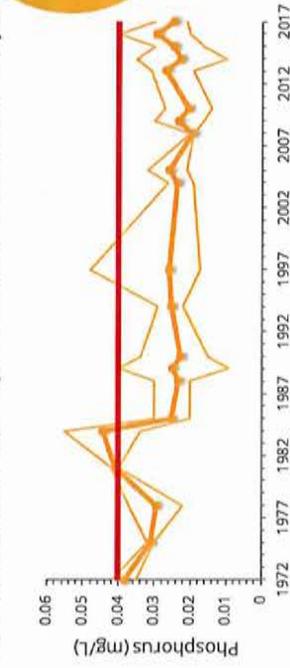


In August, the invasive species **Brittle Naidad** was found in Lake Ann. RPB/CWD implemented a **rapid response plan** to treat the lake and plans to reassess the lake in early 2018. We remind our community to clean, drain, and dry boats and other equipment after each visit to a lake.

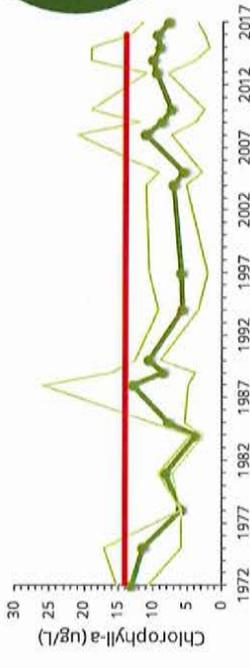
- Clean** all visible aquatic plants, zebra mussels, and any other invasive species before leaving any water access.
- Drain** water-related equipment by removing drain plugs, and keep them out while transporting.
- Dry** your boat, trailer, and all equipment for at least 5 days.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

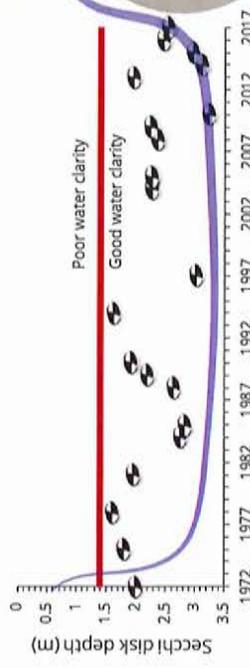
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need to grow. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll-a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water, and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.

Summary table

	MPCA standard	1972 - 2016		2017		
		max	min	average	min	average
TP	<0.04 mg/l	0.055	0.009	0.026	0.03	0.024
Chl-a	<14 ug/l	26	2	8.5	11.6	3.56
Secchi	>1.4 m	6.8	1	2.5	3.5	1.8
						2.5



District staff monitoring Lake Ann during the fall.



A common loon taking a dip in Lake Ann.

What's happening

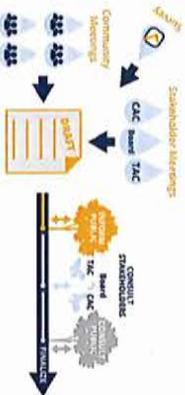
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DIVE DEEPER

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Aquatic plants

Johnson, J. 2017. 2017 Aquatic Plant Survey. Lake Ann.

Blue Water Science. 2014. Aquatic plant surveys for Duck Lake, Eden Prairie, MN.

Stormwater ponds

RPB CMD. 2013. Stormwater pond project.

Watershed study

BAR Engineering. 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.

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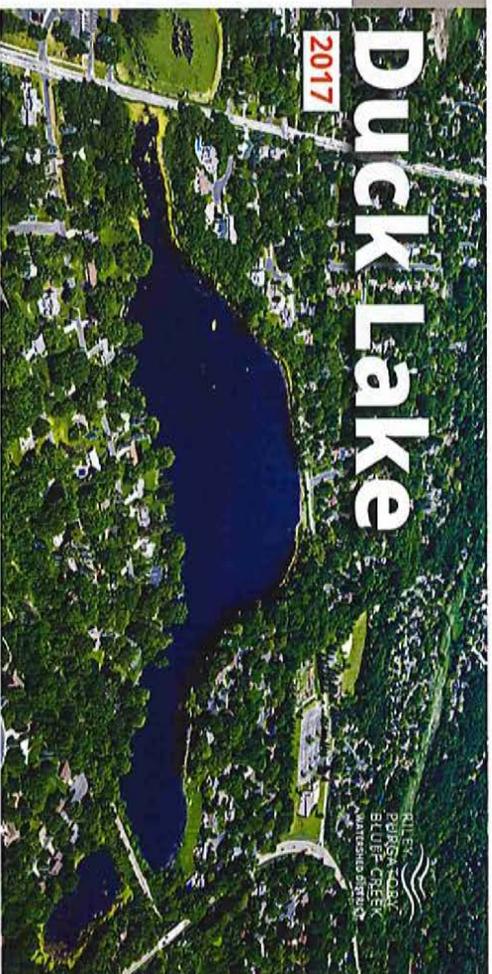
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Duck Lake

2017



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Located in Eden Prairie, Duck is one of the district's shallow lakes. Since 2011, it has seen improvement in water quality, and has met the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's clean water standards several years.

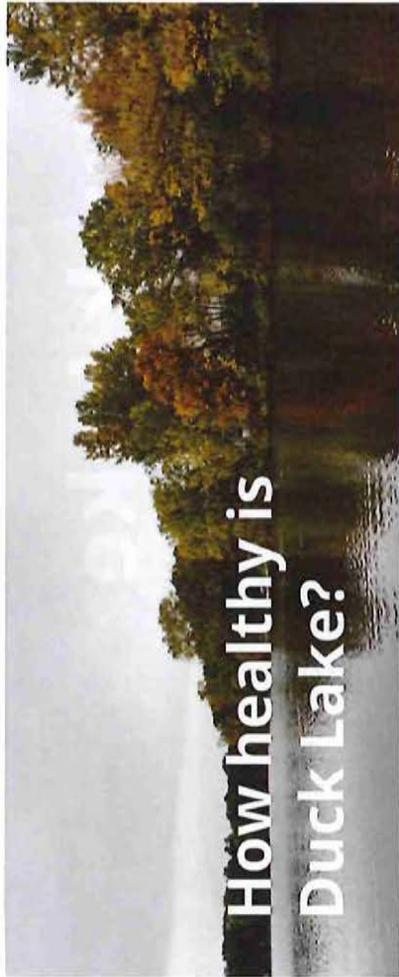
CHARACTERISTICS

Size	41 acres
Volume	131 acre-ft
Average depth	3.4 ft
Max depth	8 ft
Watershed size	233 acres
Land draining directly into	174 acres
MPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Not listed
Trophic status	Eutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Black Crappie, Bullhead
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Purple Loosestrife



LAND USE in the Duck Lake Watershed





How healthy is Duck Lake?

2017 saw some of the clearest water since records began on Duck Lake in 1975. Until 2011, Duck Lake had failed to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). For the past seven years however, water quality has continued to improve. Continued monitoring will track whether this continues, and help us understand why.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Duck Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The water samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Duck is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This ample light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds.



Microbead boats are not allowed on shallow Duck Lake, but it is a popular place to kayak and canoe.



Duck Lake on a warm, summer day.

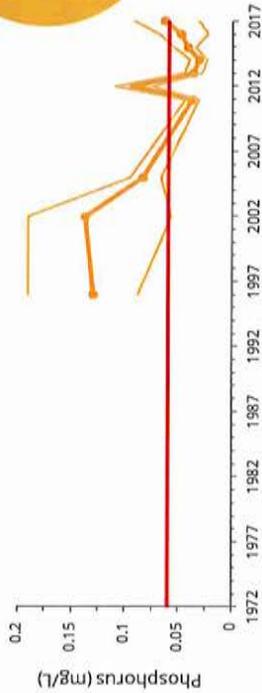


Rainwater runoff - the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains - is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Duck Lake.

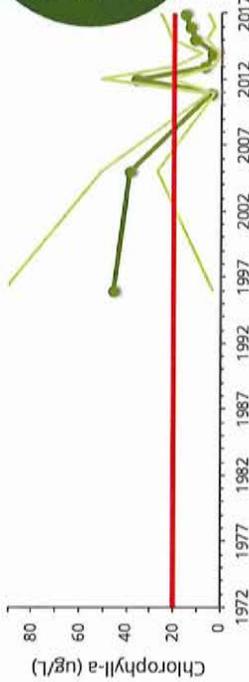
- Keep the curb clean** Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
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Water quality graphs 1975 - 2017

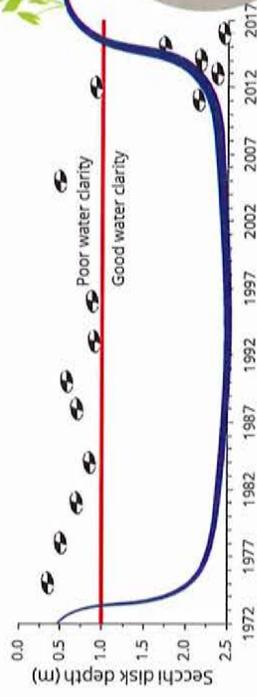
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Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



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Summary table

MPCA standard	1975/1996 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.05 mg/l	0.191	0.023	0.065	0.092	0.031
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	92.3	1.0	17.0	25.8	5.34
Secchi	>1 m	2.7	0.2	1.5	2.8	2.4
						2.6

What's happening

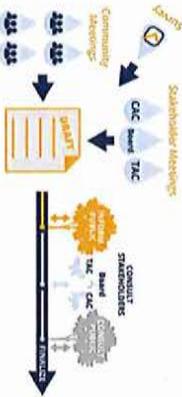
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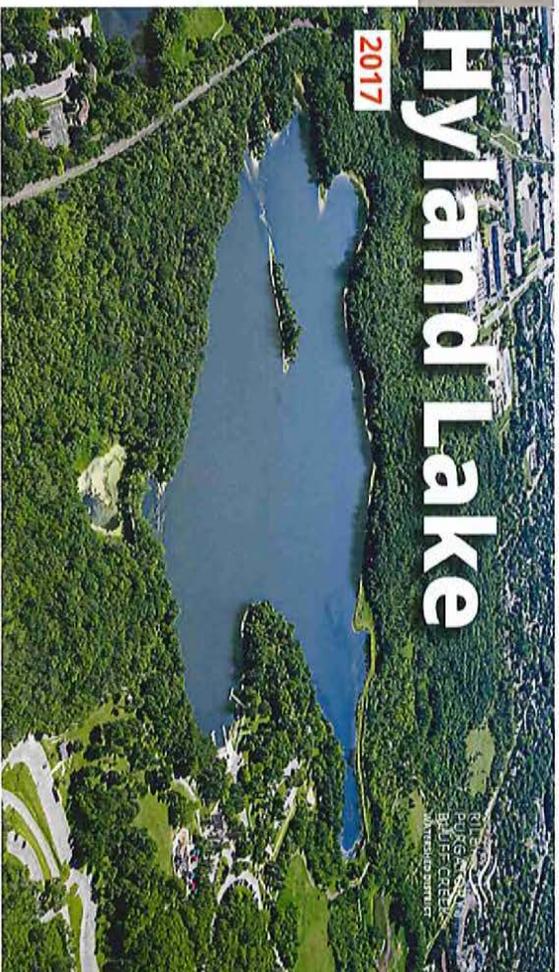
Watershed study
BARR Engineering, 2017, Hyland Lake Use Attainability Analysis.

Updated Parks & Trails Map
Explore the watershed through our updated parks and trails map. Want a printed copy? Stop by our office!



Hyland Lake

2017



Located in Bloomington, Hyland Lake is surrounded by Hyland Lake Park Reserve, a Three Rivers Park District facility. Visitors can paddle the lake in the summer, hike nearby trails, and ski in the winter.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	84 acres
Volume	780 acre-ft
Average depth	7.5 ft
Max depth	12 ft
Watershed size	922 acres
MPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Nutrients
Trophic status	Hypernutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Black Crappie, Walleye, Black Bullhead
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Hyland

Contact us

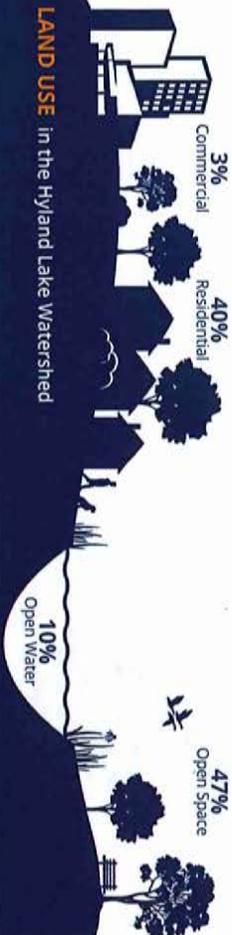
and find out how you can get involved

DISTRICT OFFICE
16861 Lake Drive East
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LAND USE in the Hyland Lake Watershed



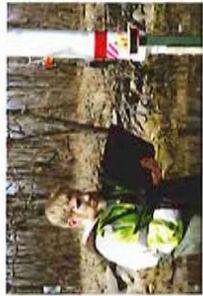


How healthy is Hyland Lake?

After a substantial decrease in 2015, water quality in Hyland Lake has continued to improve through 2017. However, it still failed to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), Three Rivers Park District staff visit Hyland Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Hyland is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This simple light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.



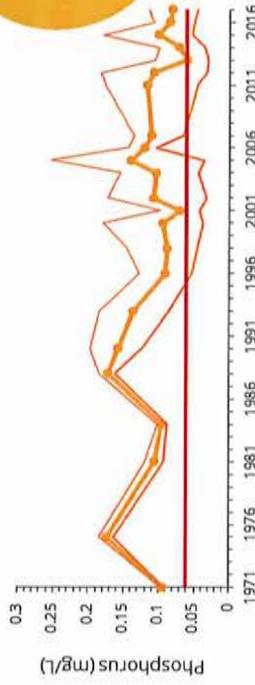
Staff checking a water level sensor on Hyland Lake. The sensor tracks how high the lake gets.



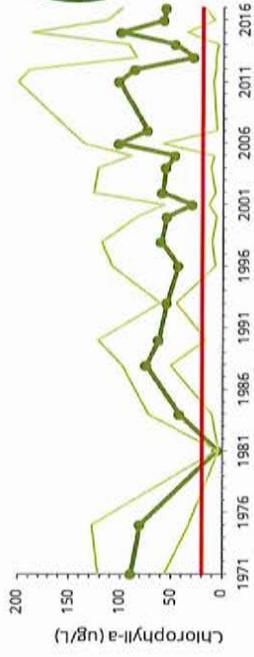
A frog enjoys a dip in shallow Hyland Lake.

Water quality graphs 1971 - 2017

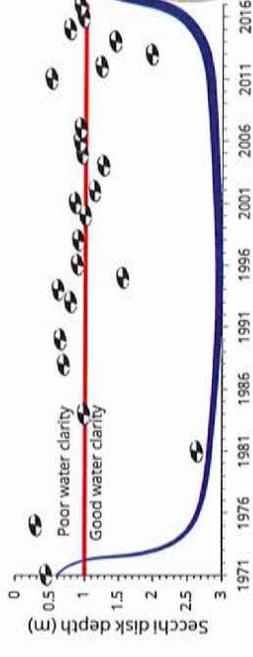
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Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorous (TP). Too much phosphorous can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chloro can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chloro means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



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Summary table

	MPCA standard	1971 - 2016			2017		
		max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.06 mg/l	0.252	0.031	0.105	0.115	0.045	0.082
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	200	3.5	64.5	99.5	16.5	55.3
Secchi	>1 m	3.7	0.2	1.0	2.10	0.41	0.93

What's happening

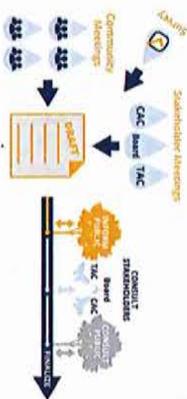
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Aquatic Plants

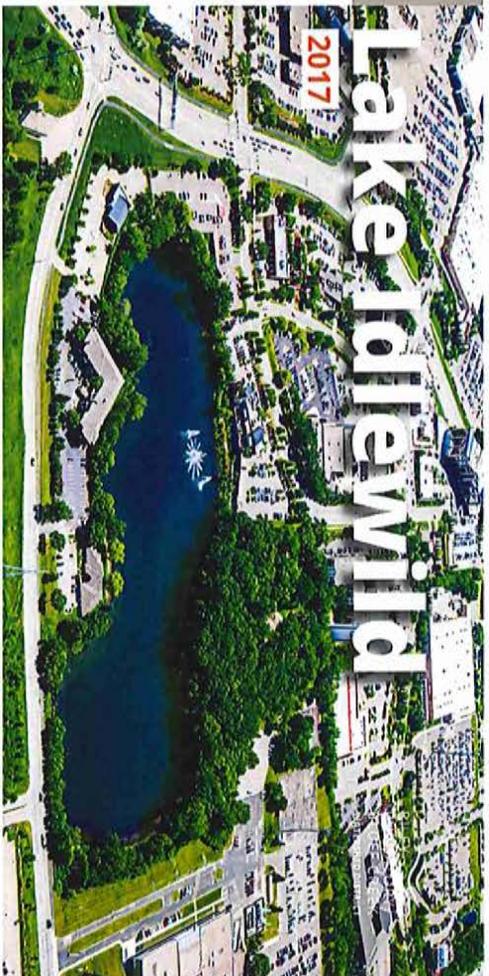
Blue Water Science, 2014, Aquatic plant surveys for Idlewild Lake, Eden Prairie, MN.

Stormwater ponds

RPBCWD, 2013, Stormwater pond project.

Watershed study

BARR Engineering, 2017, Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.



Located in Eden Prairie, Idlewild is a part of the Purgatory Creek Watershed. Painted turtles are a common site in this small basin, which is completely surrounded by commercial development.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	12 acres
Volume	51 acre-ft
Average depth	4 ft
Max depth	8.2 ft
Watershed size	89 acres
MPCA lake classification	Not classified
Impairment listing	Not listed
Trophic status	Hypernutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Black Crappie, Black Bullhead, Golden Shiner
Invasive species	None Listed



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

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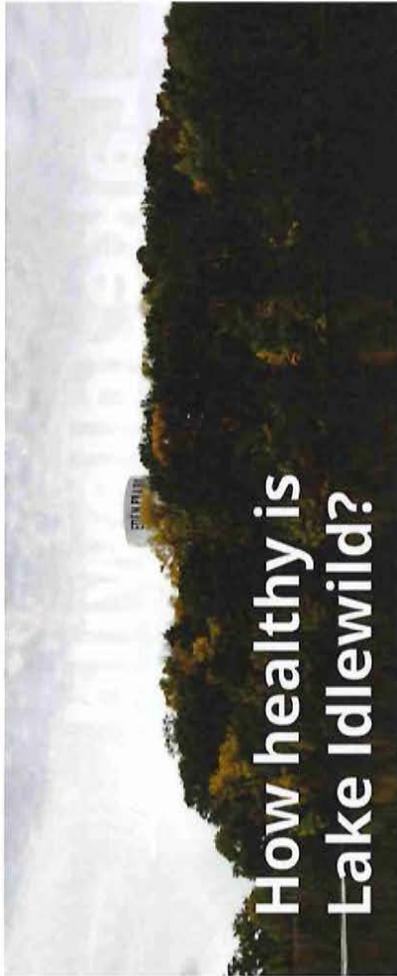
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LAND USE in the Lake Idlewild Watershed



How healthy is Lake Idlewild?

Lake Idlewild was first monitored in 2014. All four years water quality has met, or been near to the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (dots) to be below that line.

During the growing season (June - September), the city of Eden Prairie or the watershed district visits Lake Idlewild every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are sent to a lab to be tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measures how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Idlewild was recently reclassified from a "Shallow Lake" to a wetland. However it continues to be monitored for water quality, and using the shallow lake water standards can be a useful benchmark for seeing how the lake health changes over time.



Collecting water samples on Lake Idlewild.



Lake Idlewild on a cool, fall morning.

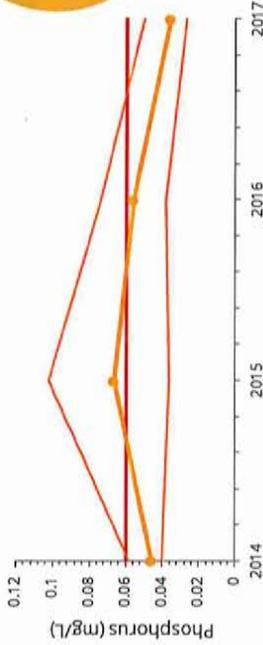


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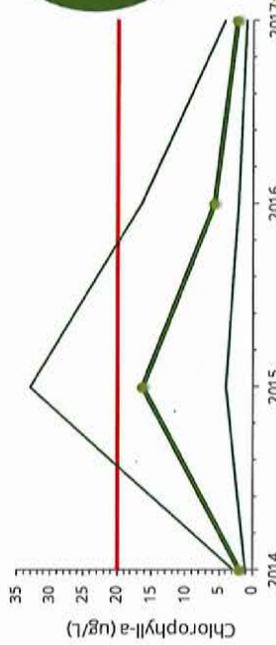
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Water quality graphs 2014 - 2017

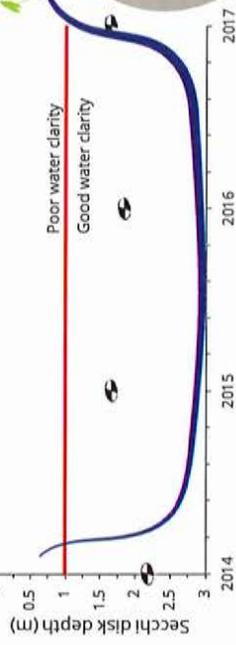
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Summary table

	2014 - 2016			2017		
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TP	0.102	0.036	0.056	0.050	0.027	0.036
Chl-a	33	1.1	8.0	4.1	1	2.225
Secchi	2.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6

MPCA standard	2014 - 2016	2017
TP	<0.06 mg/l	0.036
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	8.0
Secchi	>1 m	1.9

What's happening

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



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DIVE DEEPER

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Aquatic plants

Johnson, J. 2017. 2017 Aquatic Plant Survey; Lotus Lake, Jaka, J. and Newman, R. 2014. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Ann, Lotus, Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Staring within the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed; Final Report 2009 - 2014. University of Minnesota.

Paleolimnology

Ramsack, J. M. and Edlund M. B. 2011. Historical water quality and ecological change of three lakes in the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District, MN.

Carp management

Bajer P.G., Heardrick, M., Miller B. D. and Sorensen P. W. 2014. Development and implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. U of M.

Watershed study

Barr Engineering. 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.

Stormwater ponds

RPBOWD. 2013. Stormwater pond project.

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and find out how you
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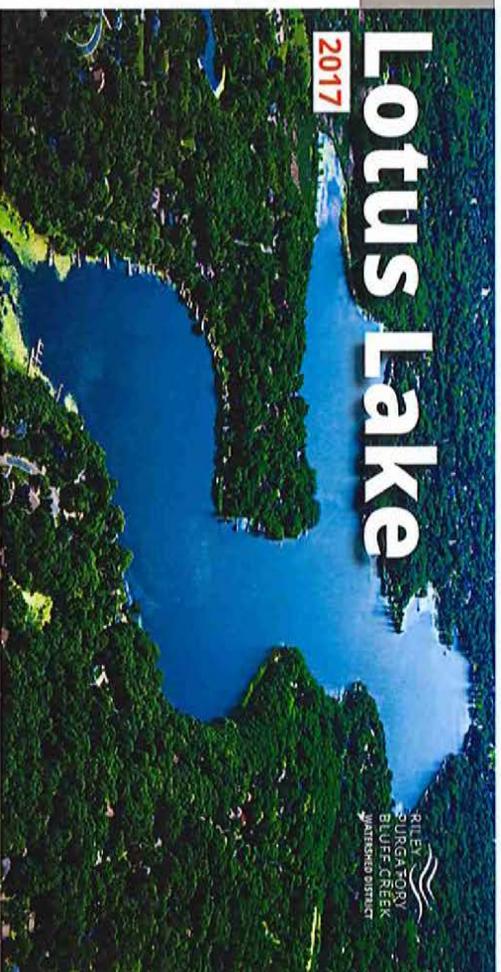
DISTRICT OFFICE
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Chanhassen, MN
55317

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rpbowd.org

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Lotus Lake

2017



RILEY
PURGATORY
BLUFF CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

Located in eastern Chanhassen, Lotus Lake is one of three headwaters of Purgatory Creek. Water flows out of Lotus into the south fork of Purgatory Creek which eventually meets up with two other forks.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	248 acres
Volume	2500 acre-ft
Average depth	16 ft
Max depth	31 ft
Watershed size	1397 acres
Land draining directly into	316 acres
MPCA lake classification	Deep
Impairment listing	Mercury & Nutrients
Trophic status	Hypernutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Yellow Perch, Walleye
Invasive species	Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp, Brittle Naiad, Curlyleaf Pondweed

WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

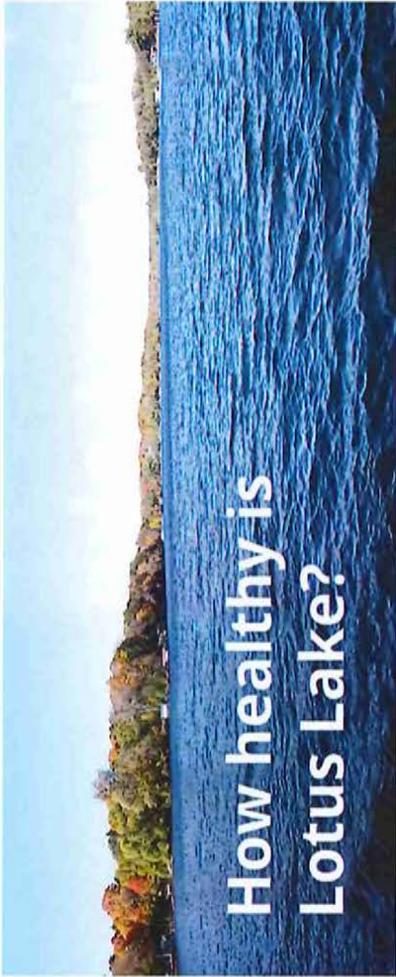
Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Lotus Lake.



LAND USE in the Lotus Lake Watershed

15%
Open Space

18%
Open Water



How healthy is Lotus Lake?

Water clarity improved slightly from 2016 to 2017, but Lotus Lake still failed to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal for each graph is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Lotus Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Lotus is classified as a "Deep Lake", which means that it is over 15 feet deep and light can not reach the bottom in most of the lake. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, deep lakes need to be clear enough to see 1.4 meters down, and have very low TP and Chl-a levels.

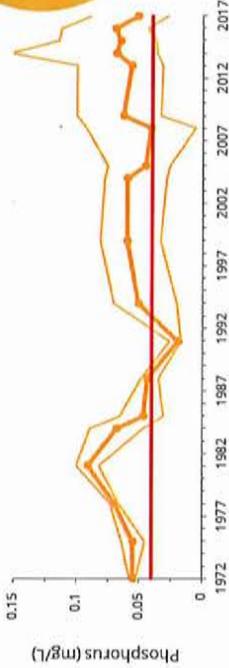


In October, the invasive species **Brittle Naiad** was found in Lotus Lake. RPB/CWD conducted a **rapid response plan** to treat the lake and plans to reassess the lake in early 2018. We remind our community to **clean, drain, and dry** boats and other equipment after each visit to a lake.

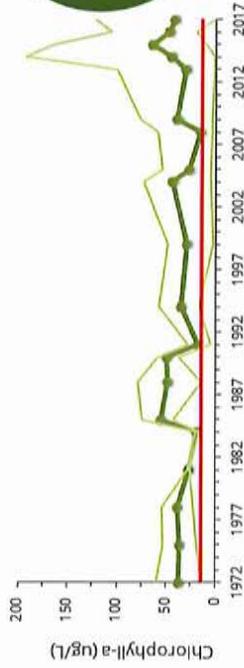
- Clean** all visible aquatic plants, zebra mussels, and any other invasive species before leaving any water access.
- Drain** water-related equipment by removing drain plugs, and keep them out while transporting.
- Dry** your boat, trailer, and all equipment for at least 5 days.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

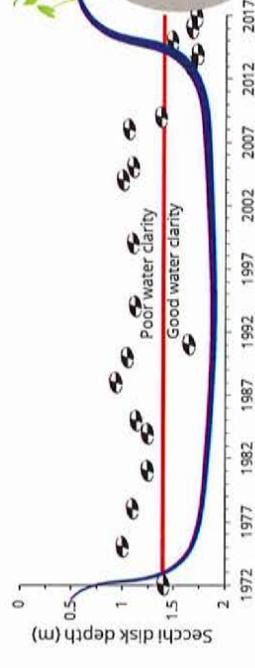
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorous (TP). Too much phosphorous can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll-a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.

Summary table

	MPCA standard	1972 - 2016			2017		
		max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.04 mg/l	0.152	0.005	0.057	0.089	0.03	0.051
Chl-a	<14 ug/l	192	2.7	36.4	121	2.67	41.5
Secchi	>1.4 m	4.2	0.3	1.3	3.5	0.9	1.7

What's happening

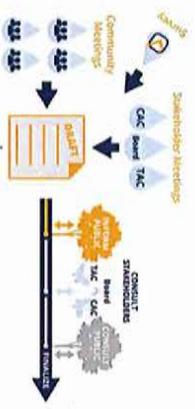
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Aquatic plants

Dunne, M. and Newman, R. 2017. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Staring. Annual Report for 2016. University of Minnesota.

Jaka, J. and Newman, R. 2014. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Ann, Lotus, Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Staring within the Riley/Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed: Final Report 2009 - 2014. University of Minnesota.

Wenck Associates Inc. 2015. Lake Lucy Aquatic Plant Management Plan.

Watershed study

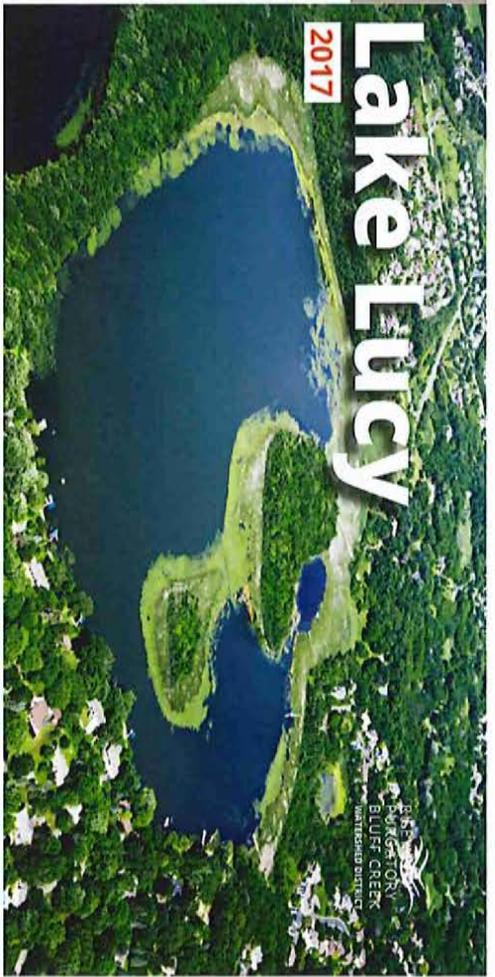
BARR Engineering. 2013. Lake Lucy and Lake Ann: Use Attainability Analysis.

Carp management

Bajer, P. G., Headrick, M., Miller, B. D. and Sorensen, P. W. 2014. Development and implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. U of M.

Stormwater ponds

RPBCWD. 2013. Stormwater pond project.



Lake Lucy is the headwaters to Riley Creek. Water flows out of Lucy to Lake Ann and then into Riley Creek. On its way south to the Minnesota River, Riley Creek passes through Lakes Susan, Rice Marsh, and Riley.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	88 acres
Volume	558 acre-ft
Average depth	6.5 ft
Max depth	20 ft
Watershed size	997 acres
Land draining directly into	111 acres
MPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Mercury
Trophic status	Eutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Northern Pike, Yellow Bullhead
Invasive species	Curlleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp

WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Lake Lucy.



Contact us

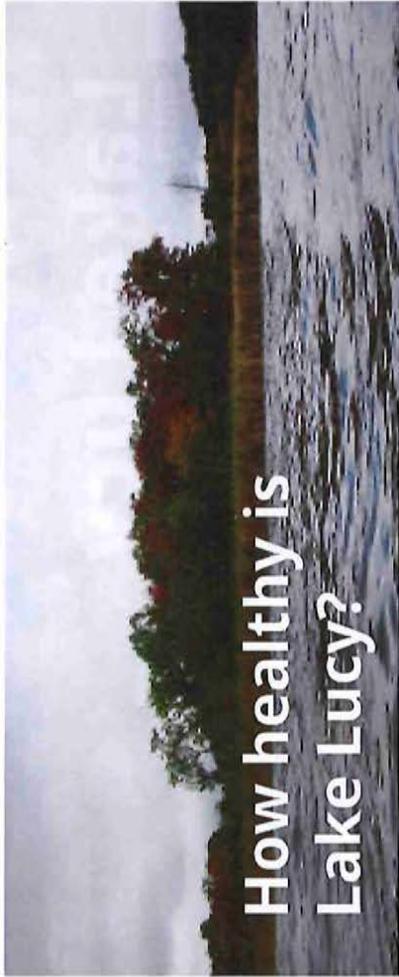
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How healthy is Lake Lucy?

Water quality in Lake Lucy increased from 2016 to 2017, and met two of the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Lake Lucy every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are sent to a lab and tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. These parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Lucy is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This ample light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.



A volunteer extracting Invasive Common Carp from Lake Lucy.



Lake Lucy on a beautiful summer afternoon.

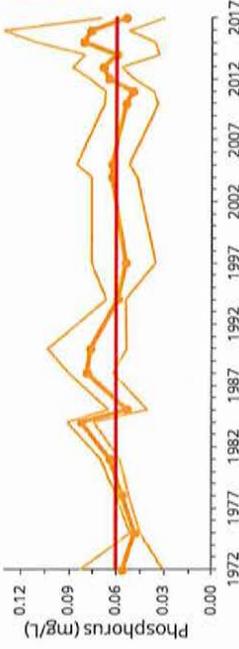


Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Lake Lucy.

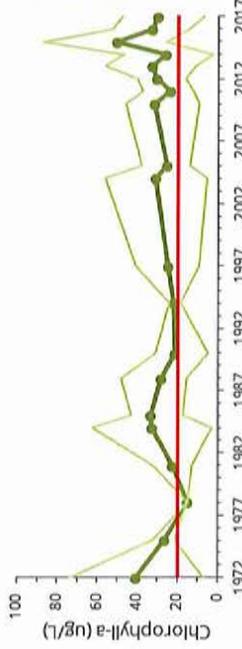
- Keep the curb clean** Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
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- Reuse the rain** Collect and reuse rainwater with a rain barrel.
- Build a raingarden** Raingardens soak up water and filter out pollution. Visit our website for help.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

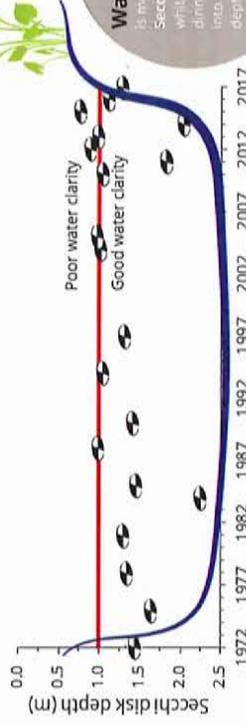
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorous (TP). Too much phosphorous can cause algae blooms.



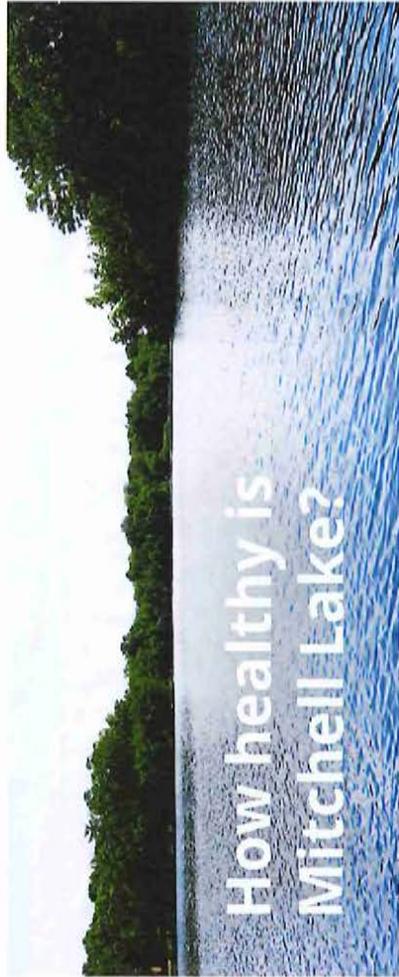
Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a bucket and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water, and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.

Summary table

MPCA standard	1972 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.06 mg/l	0.11	0.03	0.064	0.07	0.03
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	87	2.7	29.8	47.2	7.12
Secchi	>1 m	6.9	0.5	1.3	3.15	0.8
						1.3



How healthy is Mitchell Lake?

After decades of failing to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Mitchell Lake has improved and been at or near standards for the last seven years. Continued water sampling will help monitor whether the trend persists.

The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (Jun - Sept), the city of Eden Prairie visits Mitchell Lake to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). The city also measures how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can not be seen. These tests help indicate if the water is clean.

Mitchell is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This ample light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.



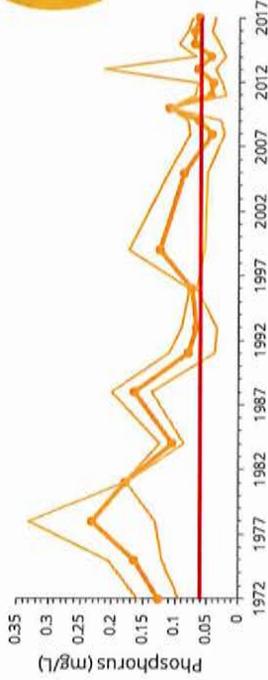
An osprey looks out on Mitchell Lake, scanning the surface for signs of the fish it relies on for food.



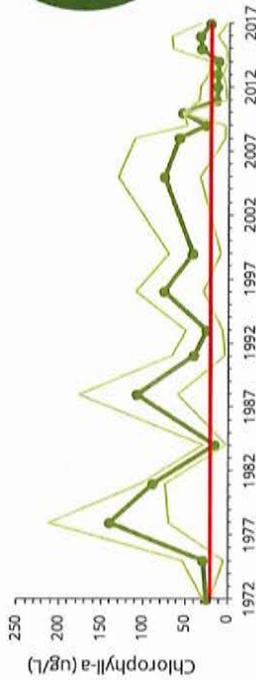
District Staff taking samples to monitor zooplankton, an important food for native fish.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

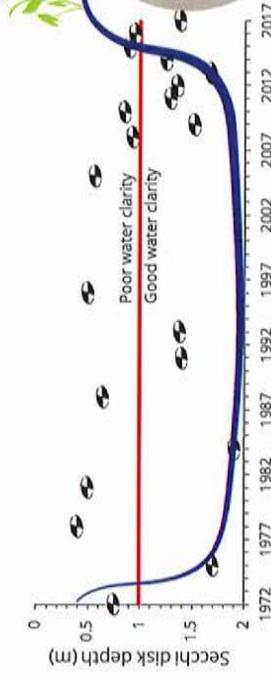
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Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.



Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Mitchell Lake.

- Keep the curb clean** Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
- Water with care** Grass requires 1-inch of water per week about one hour of sprinkling per week if it has not rained.
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Summary table

MPCA standard	1972 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.06 mg/l	0.33	0.02	0.078	0.037	0.063
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	211	1	36.45	32	20.5
Secchi	>1 m	4.084	0.3	1.2	3.81	0.67

What's happening

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Stormwater ponds

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Watershed study

BAAR Engineering. 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.

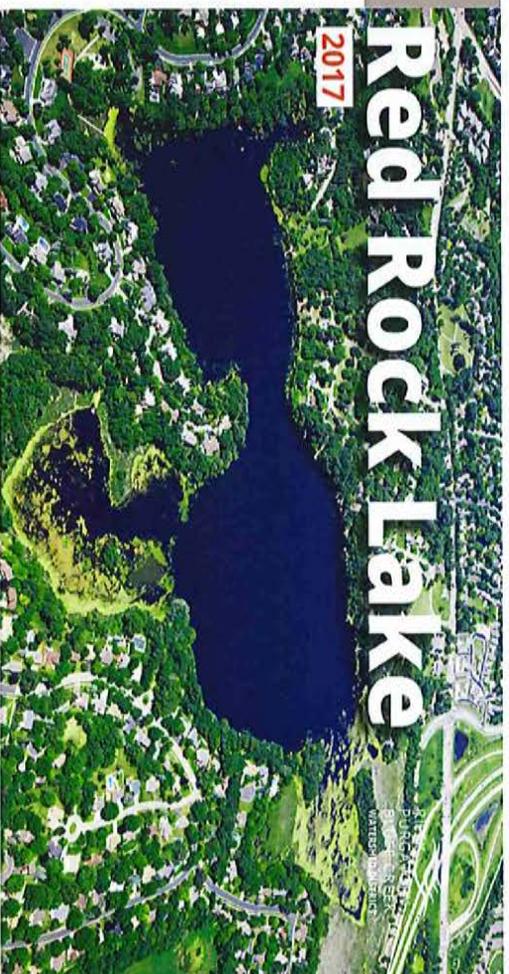
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Red Rock Lake

2017

Located in Eden Prairie, Red Rock Lake is a part of the Purgatory Creek chain of lakes. During high water events it outflows through an overflow pipe to Starling Lake.

CHARACTERISTICS

Site	121 acres
Volume	615 acre-ft
Average depth	4.7 ft
Max depth	19 ft
Watershed size	1,286 acres
Land draining directly into	332 acres
MPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Mercury
Trophic status	Eutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Northern Pike, Pumpkinseed, Yellow Perch
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil

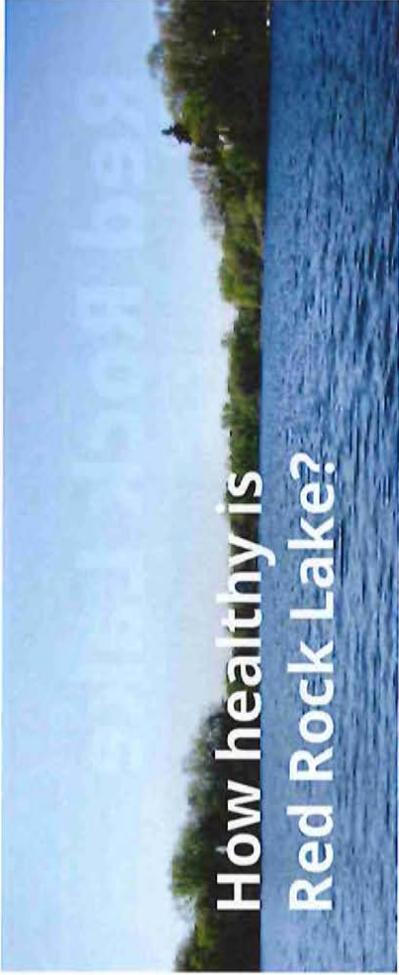


WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Red Rock Lake.



LAND USE in the Red Rock Lake Watershed



How healthy is Red Rock Lake?

After decades of failing to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Red Rock Lake has improved and been at or near standards for the last seven years. Continued water sampling will help monitor whether the trend persists.

The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (Jun - Sept), the city of Eden Prairie visits Red Rock to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). The city also measures how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can not be seen. These tests help indicate if the water is clean.

Red Rock is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This ample light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.



Water lilies are a common site on the lake.



Red Rock Lake on an early summer morning.

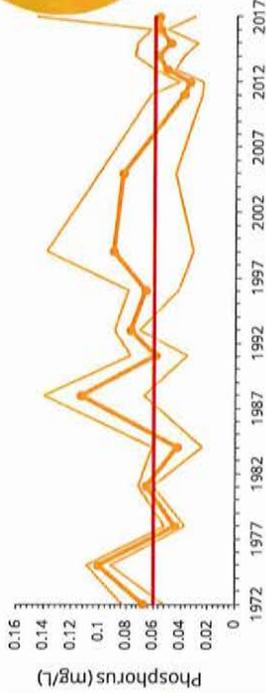


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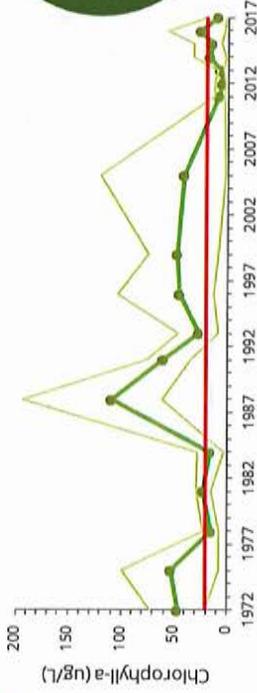
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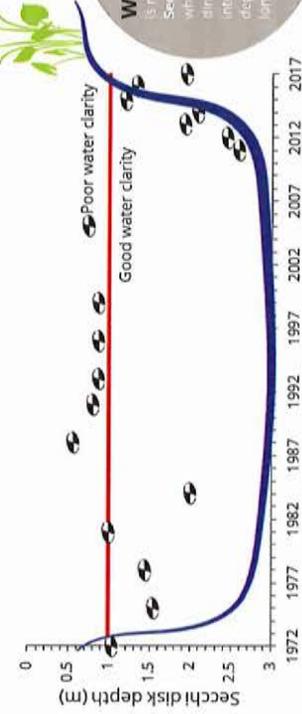
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What's happening

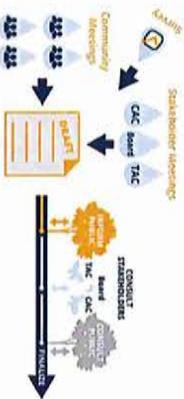
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Johnson, J. 2017. 2017 Aquatic Plant Survey: Rice Marsh Lake Blue Water Science, 2014, Aquatic plant survey for Rice Marsh Lake, Eden Prairie.

Carp management

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Paleolimnology

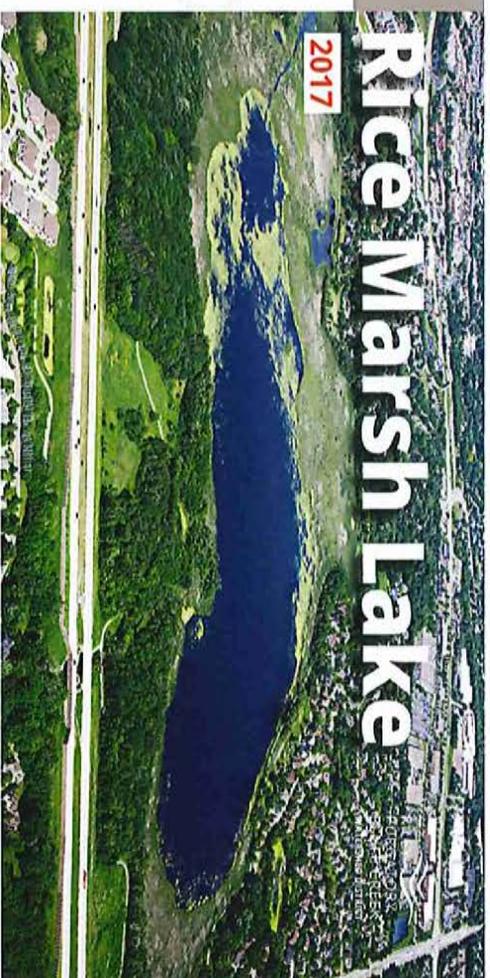
Ramsack Hobbs J. M. and M. B. Edlund. 2014. Historical water quality and ecological change in Rice Marsh Lake. St. Croix Watershed Research Station.

Stormwater ponds

RPB/CWD, 2013. Stormwater pond project.

Watershed study

BAER Engineering, 2016. Rice Marsh Lake and Lake Riley Use Attainability Analysis.



Rice Marsh Lake

2017

Located in both Eden Prairie and Chanhassen, Rice Marsh Lake is aerated in the winter. This management practice helps keep bluegill sunfish alive so that they can feed on invasive carp eggs in the spring.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	83 acres
Volume	375 acre-ft
Average depth	5 ft
Max depth	11 ft
Watershed size	966 acres
Land draining directly into	280 acres
MPCA Lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Not listed
Trophic status	Hypereutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, White Sucker, Northern Pike
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Purple Loosestrife, Common Carp



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Rice Marsh Lake.

Contact us

and find out how you can get involved

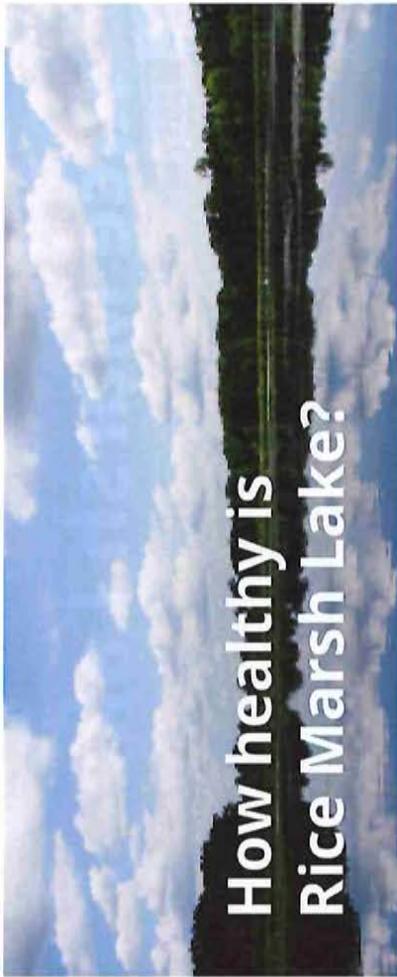
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LAND USE in the Rice Marsh Lake Watershed



How healthy is Rice Marsh Lake?

Water quality in Rice Marsh Lake improved from 2016 to 2017 and met all three parameters for clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Rice Marsh Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The water samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean. Rice Marsh is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This ample light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.



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Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Rice Marsh Lake.

- Reuse the rain** Collect and reuse rainwater with a rain barrel.
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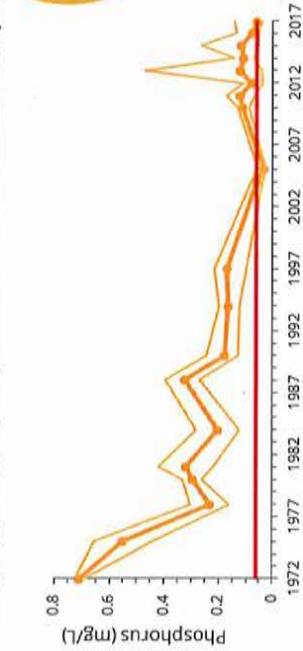
Motorized boats are not allowed on the shallow Rice Marsh Lake, but it is a popular place to kayak and canoe.



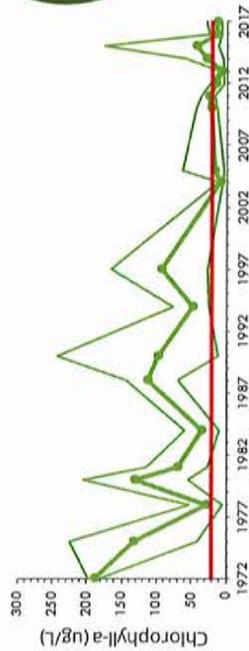
Two Canadian Geese resting on Rice Marsh Lake before preparing themselves for flight.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

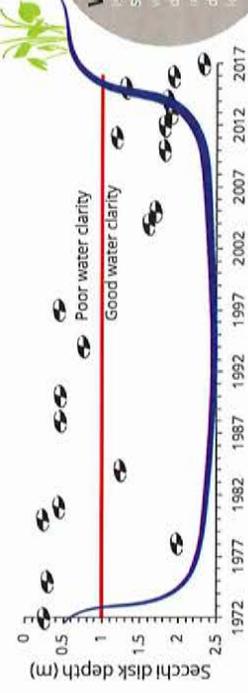
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorous (TP). Too much phosphorous can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water, and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.

Summary table

MPCA standard	1972 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP <0.05 mg/l	0.72	0.026	0.15	0.144	0.039	0.059
Chl-a <20 ug/l	242.4	2.7	43.1	28.5	6.23	13.62
Secchi >1 m	3.2	0.1	1.36	2.85	1.4	2.33

What's happening

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



One of the most important projects the watershed worked on in 2017 was updating its Watershed Management Plan. This watershed management plan (also called the 10-Year Plan) guides the District's actions for the next 10 years.



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DIVE DEEPER

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Aquatic plants

Durrie, M. and Newman, R. 2017. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Starling. Annual Report for 2016. University of Minnesota.

Jaka, J. and Newman, R. 2014. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Ann, Lotus, Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Starling within the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed: Final Report 2009 - 2014. University of Minnesota.

Watershed study

BARR Engineering. 2016. Rice Marsh Lake and Lake Riley Use Attainability Analysis.

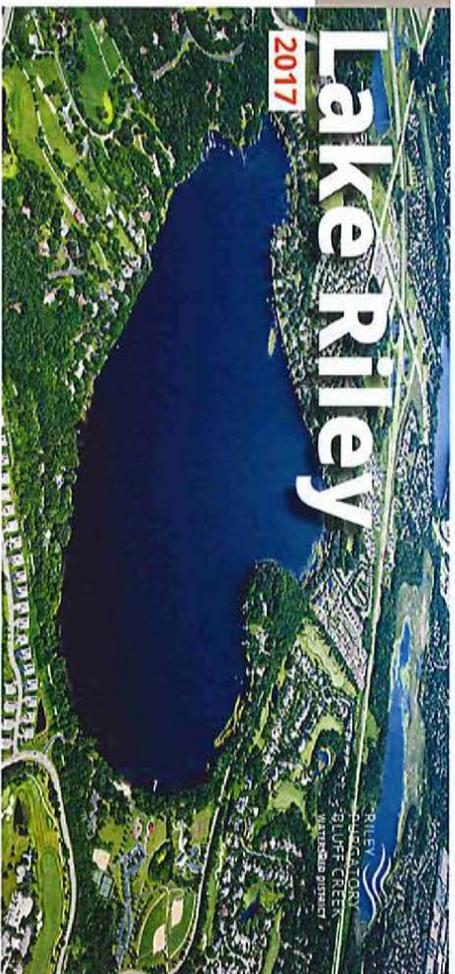
Alum Fact Sheet

RPC/CWD. 2016. Alum Fact Sheet.

Carp management

Bajer P.G., Headrick, M., Miller B. D. and Sorensen P. W. 2014. Development and implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. University of Minnesota.

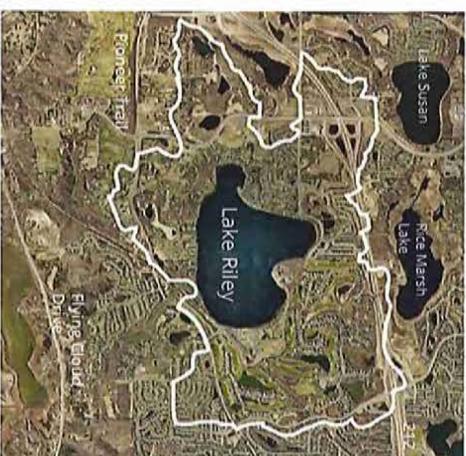
Lake Riley 2017



At 297 acres, and with an average depth of 23 ft, Lake Riley is one of the largest lakes in the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District. It is located on the boundary of the cities of Chanhassen and Eden Prairie and is a popular summer recreation stop.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	297 acres
Volume	6230 acre-ft
Average depth	23 ft
Max depth	49 ft
Watershed size	1776 acres
Land draining directly into	818 acres
MPCA lake classification	Deep
Impairment listing	Mercury & Nutrients
Trophic status	Eutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Northern Pike, Yellow Perch, Yellow Bullhead
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Lake Riley.

Contact us
and find out how you can get involved

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18681 Lake Drive East
Chanhassen, MN
55317

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952.607.6512
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LAND USE in the Lake Riley Watershed





How healthy is Lake Riley?

Water quality in Lake Riley decreased slightly in 2017, but remained below or near the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Lake Riley every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these test help indicate if the water is clean.

Riley is classified as a "Deep Lake", which means that it is over 15 feet deep and light can not reach the bottom in most of the lake. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, it needs to be clear enough to see 1.4 meters down, and have very low TP and Chl-a levels.

The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal for each graph is for the average values (the dots) to be below the red line.



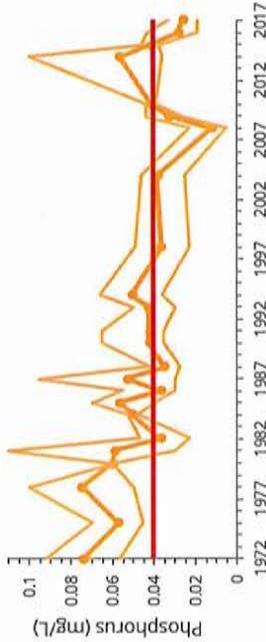
Top: Summer, 2017

Bottom: Fall, 2017

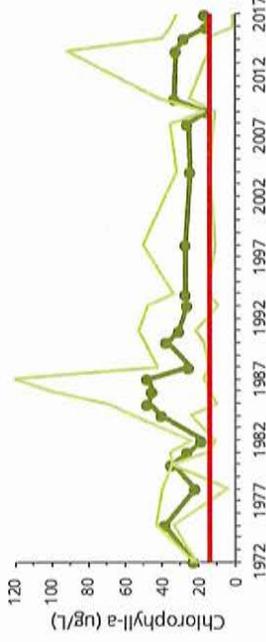


Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

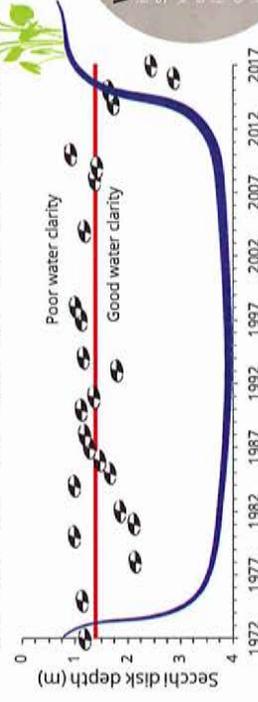
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Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll-a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water, and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.



Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Lake Riley.

- Keep the curb clean** Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
- Water with care** Grass requires 1-inch of water per week, about one hour of sprinkling per week if it has not rained.
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Summary table

	1972 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.04 mg/l	0.11	0.005	0.043	0.033	0.019
Chl-a	<14 ug/l	120	1.0	28.6	32	1.0
Secchi	>1.4 m	5.0	0.5	1.6	5.25	1.4

What's happening

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



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DIVE DEEPER

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Aquatic plants

Blue Water Science, 2013 Aquatic plant surveys and water quality for Round Lake and two tributary ponds.

Watershed study

Bart Engineering, 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.

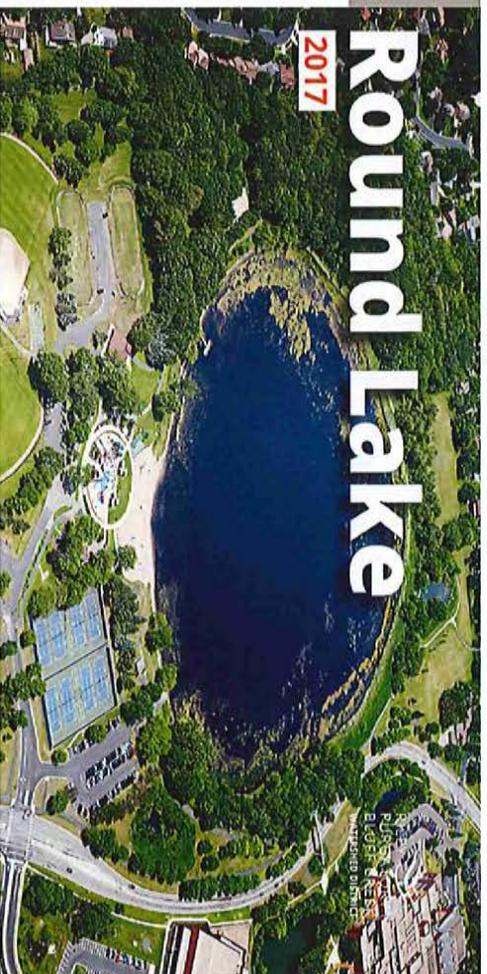
Invasive Species

Sorensen, Bajer, & Headrick, 2015. Development of Carp Control in the Purgatory Creek Chain of Lakes.

Alum Fact Sheet

RPCCMD, 2016. Alum Fact Sheet.

2017 Round Lake



Located in Eden Prairie, Round Lake is a part of the Purgatory Creek Chain of Lakes. With a park and a trail system around the lake, it is a popular recreation spot.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	30 acres
Volume	327 acre-ft
Average depth	11 ft
Max depth	37 ft
Watershed size	475 acres
Land draining directly into	105 acres
MPCA lake classification	Deep
Impairment listing	Mercury & Perfluorooctane
Trophic status	Eutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, N. Pike, Yellow Bullhead, Yellow Perch
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp

WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Round Lake.



LAND USE in the Round Lake Watershed

17% Institutional

52% Residential

7% Open Water

24% Open Space

Contact us

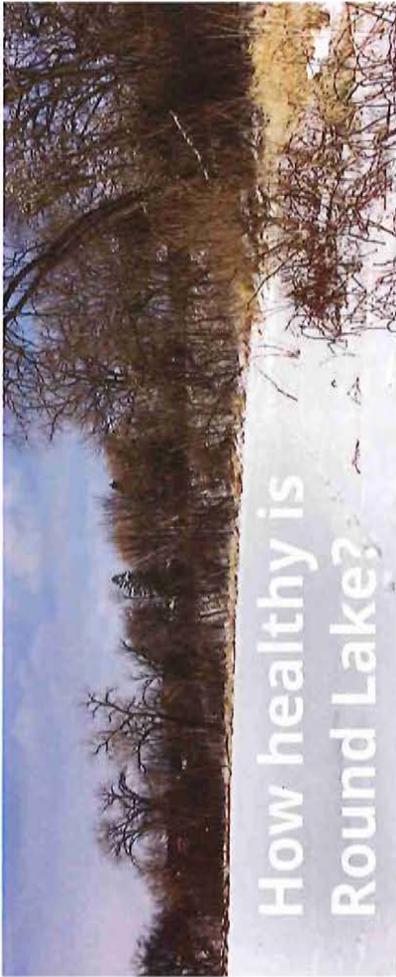
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How healthy is Round Lake?

Round Lake has been monitored for over 40 years. In that time, it has often failed to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). However, there have been significant improvements since 2012 when the city of Eden Prairie conducted an alum treatment, and in 2017 it met all standards. Read more about alum on our District website.

During the growing season (June - September), the city of Eden Prairie visits Round Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Round is classified as a "Deep Lake", which means that it is over 15 feet deep and light can not reach the bottom in most of the lake. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, deep lakes need to be clear enough to see 1.4 meters down, and have very low TP and Chl-a.



Round Lake Park is a popular spot to visit, play, and explore.



The park trail goes all the way around the lake.

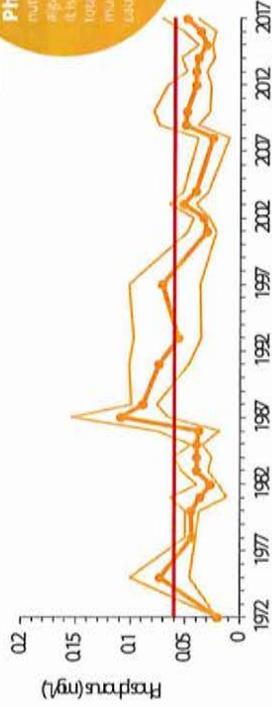


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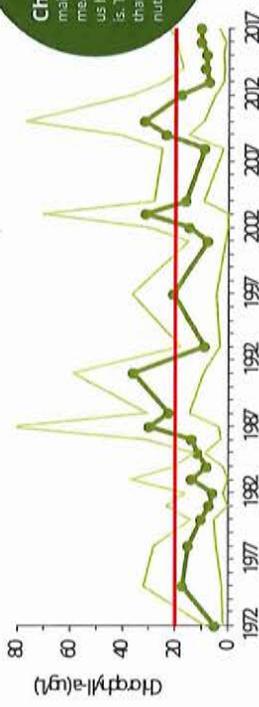
Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Round Lake.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

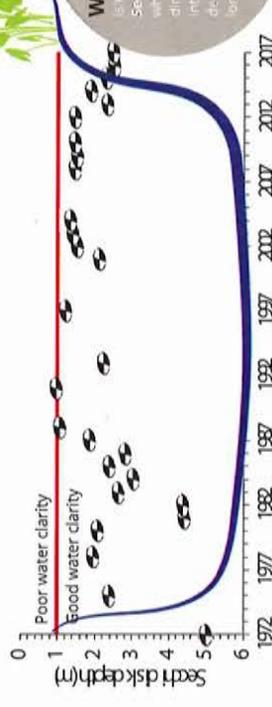
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.

Summary table

MPCA standard	1972 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.04 mg/l	0.154	0.01	0.045	0.07	0.038
Chl-a	<14 ug/l	83	0.2	14.79	22.4	3.6
Secchi	>1.4-m	6.2	0.5	2.2	3.11	1.37
						2.48

What's happening

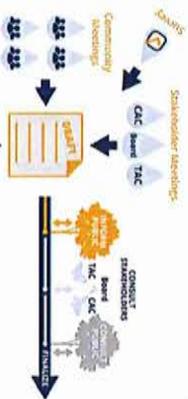
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



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DIVE DEEPER

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Aquatic plants

Freshwater Scientific Services, 2017. Aquatic Plant Survey- Silver Lake.

Watershed study

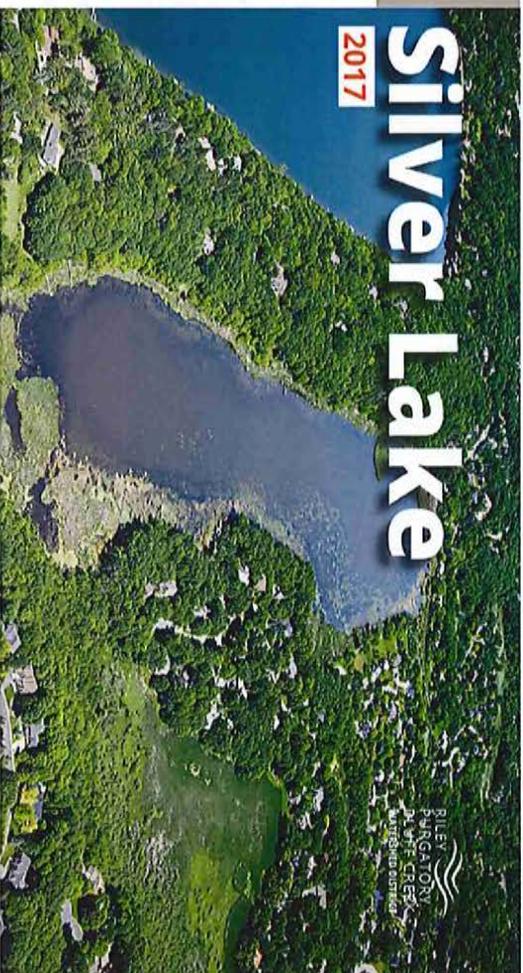
BAER Engineering, 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.

Stormwater ponds

RPBOWD, 2013. Stormwater pond project.

Paleolimnology

Ramstach, Hobbs, J. M., and M. B. Edlund, 2015. Paleolimnological analysis of Silver Lake, Hennepin County, MN. St. Croix Watershed Research Station.



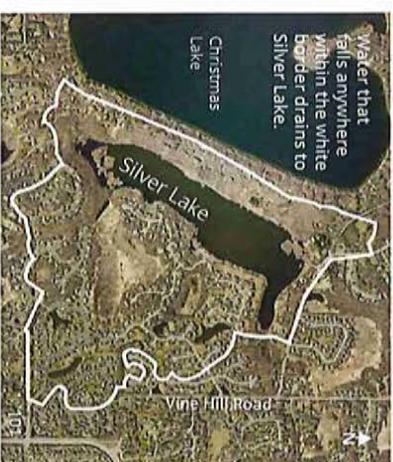
Located in Shorewood, Silver Lake sits at the edge of the watershed district. It is the only lake in the district that has wild rice, a rare plant to find in metro area lakes!

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	71 acres
Volume	190 acre-ft
Average depth	5 ft
Max depth	14 ft
Watershed size	407 acres
MPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Not Listed
Trophic status	Hypernutrophic
Common fish	Unknown
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Purple Loosestrife

WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Silver Lake.



Contact us and find out how you can get involved

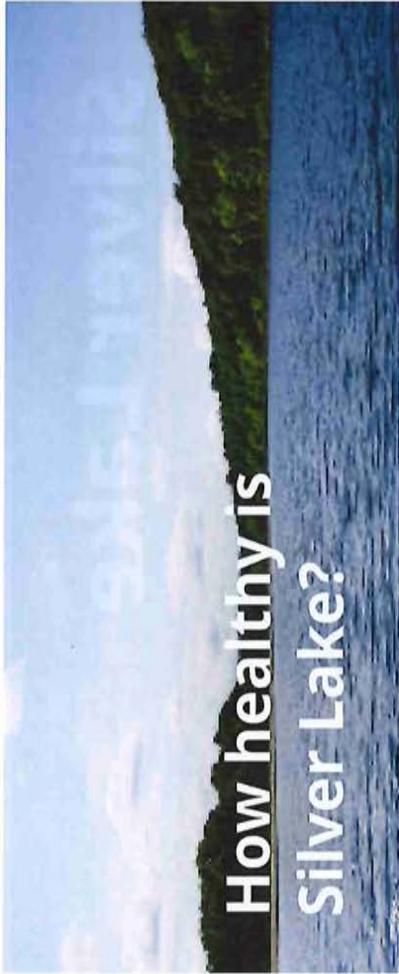
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LAND USE In the Silver Lake Watershed

- 72% Residential
- 2% Institutional
- 22% Open Water
- 4% Open Space



How healthy is Silver Lake?

Water quality in Silver Lake has increased from 2016 to 2017, now meeting two of three clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line on each graph marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the averages (the dots) to fall below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Silver Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The water samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen.

Silver is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.



A small frog peeks out through the vegetation in Silver Lake.



Two swans taking off of Silver Lake.

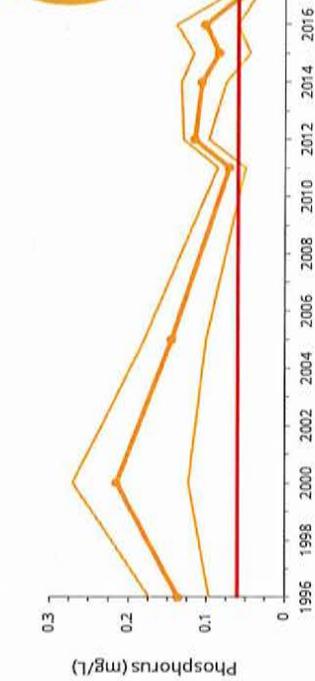


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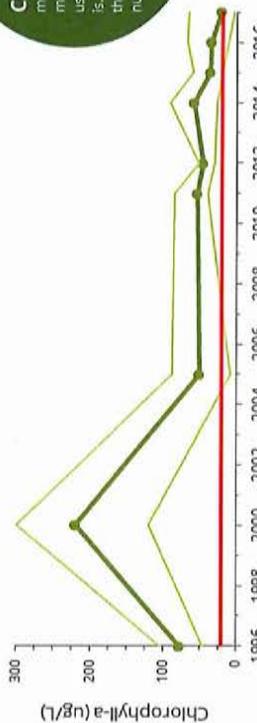
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Water quality graphs 1996 - 2017

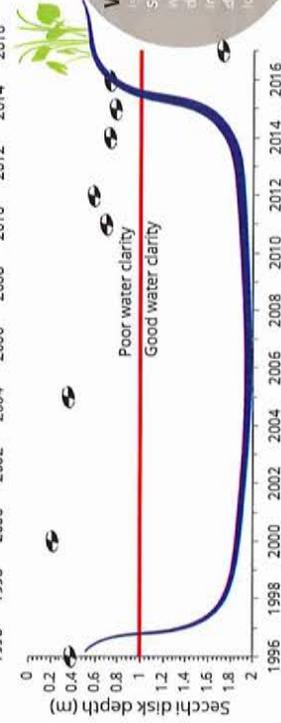
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Summary table

MPCA standard	1996 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.06 mg/l	0.27	0.05	0.118	0.038	0.058
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	300	8	68	4.45	20.68
Secchi	>1 m	1.1	0.2	0.6	2.35	1.1
						1.7

What's happening

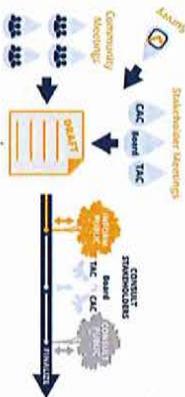
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Dunne, M. and Newman, R. 2017. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Starring. Annual Report for 2016. University of Minnesota. Freshwater Scientific Services. 2015. Starring Lake Eurasian Watermilfoil Early Detection and Rapid Response.

Jaka, J. and Newman, R. 2014. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Ann, Lotus, Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Starring within the RPB/CWD. Final Report 2009 - 2014. University of Minnesota.

Assessments

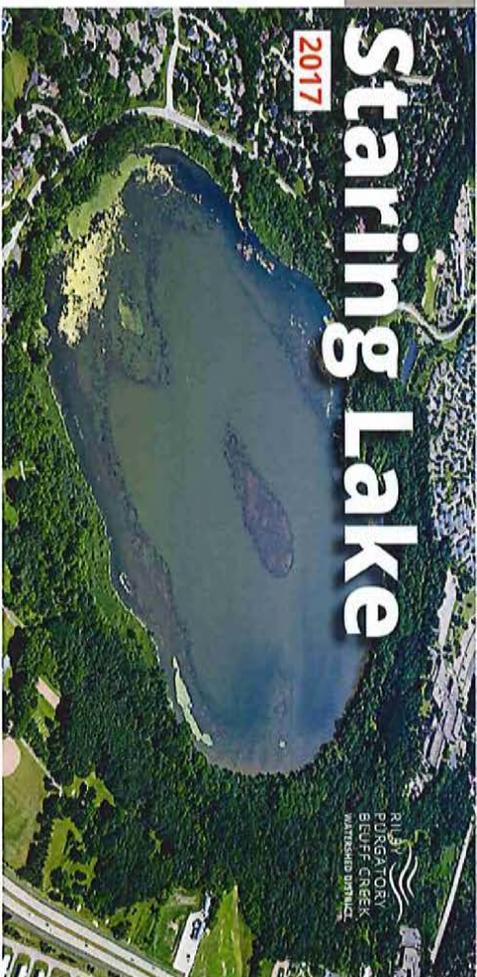
BARR Engineering. 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attribability Analysis. RPB/CWD & BARR Engineering. 2015. Creek Restoration Action Strategy.

Carp management

Sorensen P., Bajler P and M Headrick. 2015. Development and implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in the Purgatory Creek chain of Lakes. University of Minnesota.

Starring Lake

2017



Starring Lake is located in Eden Prairie, west of Flying Cloud Drive and north of Pioneer Trail. Starring has a public boat ramp and a fishing pier. The Eden Prairie Outdoor Center is also located on its shores, off of Starring Lake Parkway.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	166 acres
Volume	1,220 acre-ft
Average depth	7 ft
Max depth	16 ft
Watershed size	10,206 acres
Land draining directly into	314 acres
MPPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Mercury & Nutrients
Trophic status	Hypereutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Black Crappie, Black Bullhead
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp, Brittle Naiad



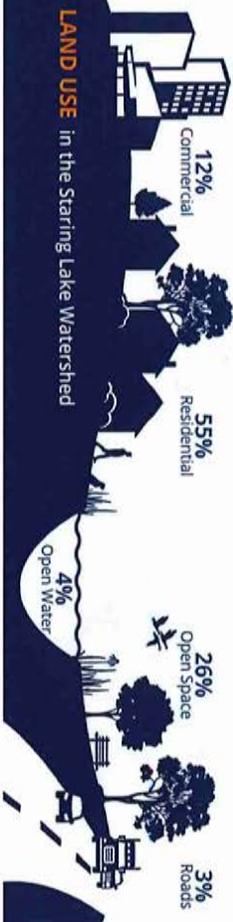
WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

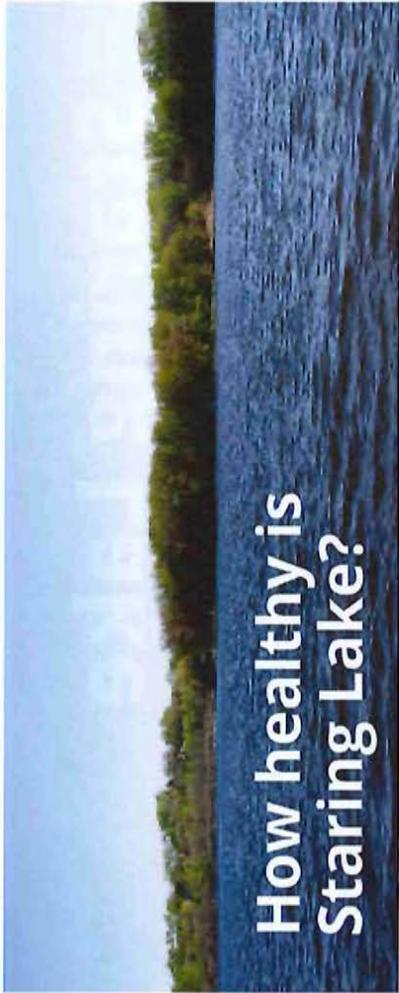
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How healthy is Staring Lake?

Staring Lake water quality improved from 2016 to 2017, currently meeting two of the three clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to fall below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Staring Lake every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The samples are sent to a lab and tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean.

Staring is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. This ample light means that shallow lakes often have a lot of aquatic plants, and are habitat to many types of fish and birds. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels.

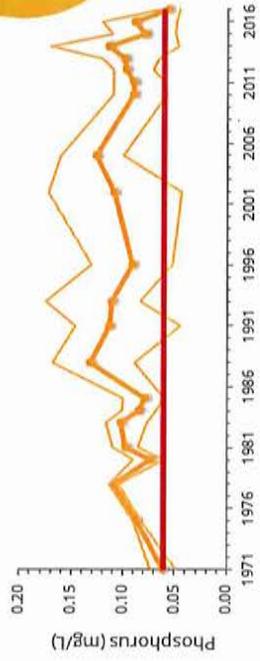


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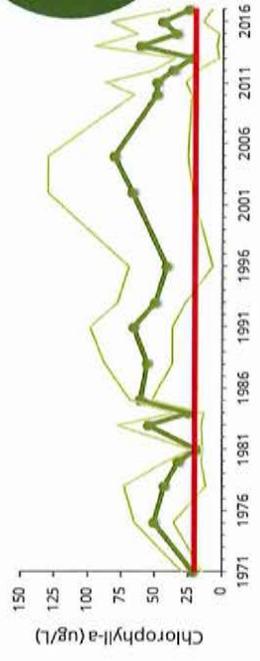
Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Staring Lake.

Water quality graphs 1971 - 2017

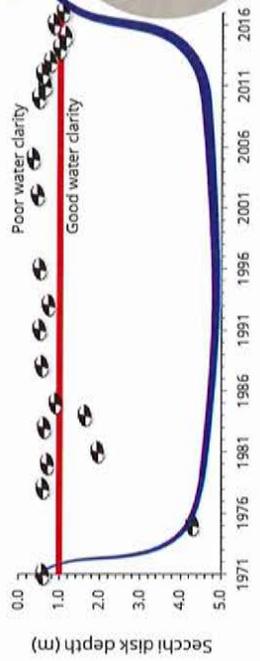
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae so measuring Chl-a can tell us how much algae there is. Too much Chl-a means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water, and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.

Summary table

MPCA standard	1971 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	<0.06 mg/l	0.175	0.043	0.098	0.065	0.045
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	130	2.7	47.0	40.0	8.0
Secchi	>1 m	4.3	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.7
						1.1



District staff collecting water samples and taking measurements on Staring Lake.



Curlyleaf pondweed is another 'invader' that the district works to manage. It can form dense mats and competes with native plants.

What's happening

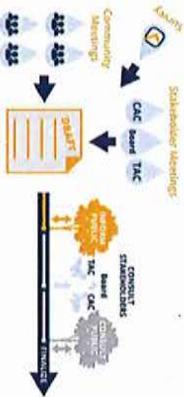
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



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The draft plan was released for public review in late 2017. After comments are addressed, the District will submit a final plan for approval in 2018. Check our website for updates on the process: rpbowd.org



Thank you! To everyone who shared their thoughts, ideas, hopes and concerns. We truly appreciate you being a part of this process.

DIVE DEEPER

Interested in learning more? Explore the following reports on our website.

Aquatic plants
Dunne, M. and Newman, R. 2017. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and Staring. Annual Report for 2016. University of Minnesota.

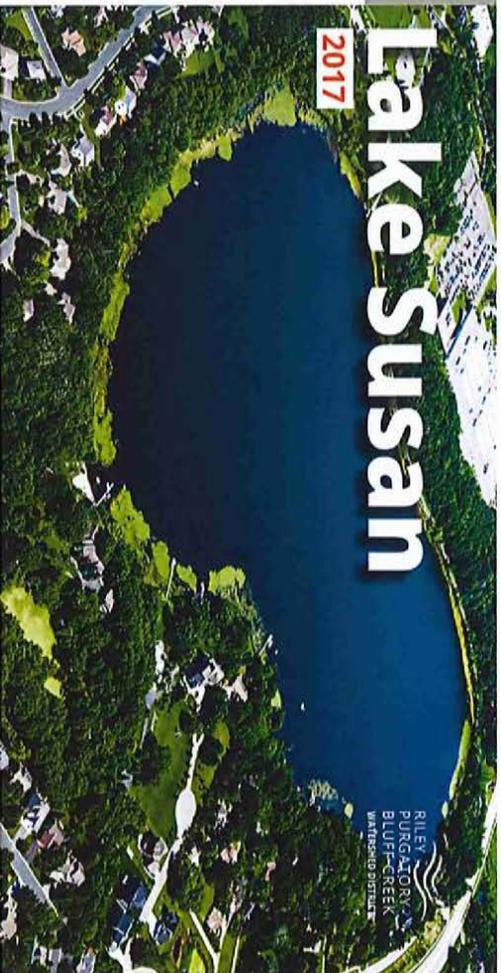
Jakka, J. and Newman, R. 2014. Aquatic Plant Community of Lakes Arn, Lotus, Lucy, Mitchell, Susan, Riley and: Final Report 2009 - 2014. University of Minnesota.

Watershed study
Wenck Associates Inc. 2013. Lake Susan Use Attainability Analysis.

Stormwater ponds
RPBOWD. 2013. Stormwater pond project.

Carp management
Bajer P.G., Headrick M., Miller B. D. and Sorensen P. W. 2014. Development and Implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. University of Minnesota.

Lake Susan



Located in Chanhassen, Lake Susan is a part of the Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. It is the third lake that Riley Creek flows through as it makes its way to the Minnesota River.

CHARACTERISTICS

Size	88 acres
Volume	885 acre-ft
Average depth	10 ft
Max depth	17 ft
Watershed size	1281 acres
Land draining directly into	66 acres
MPCA lake classification	Shallow
Impairment listing	Mercury & Nutrients
Trophic status	Eutrophic
Common fish	Bluegill, Black Crappie, Northern Pike, Black Bullhead
Invasive species	Curryleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Contact us

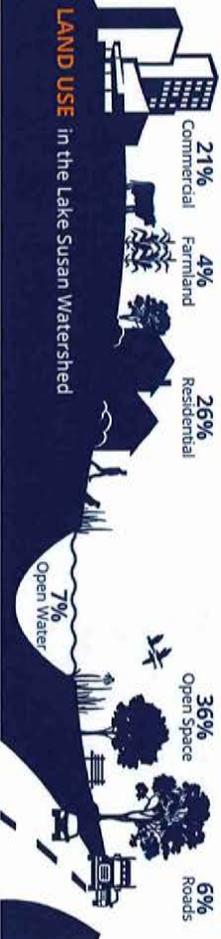
and find out how you can get involved

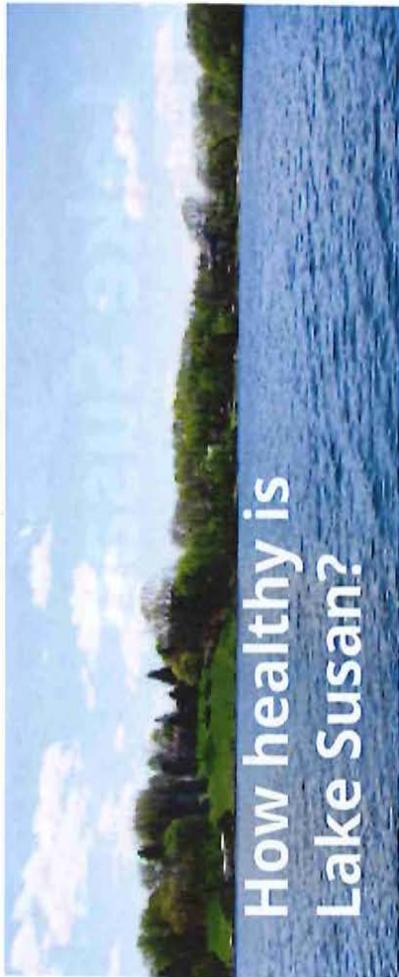
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LAND USE in the Lake Susan Watershed





How healthy is Lake Susan?

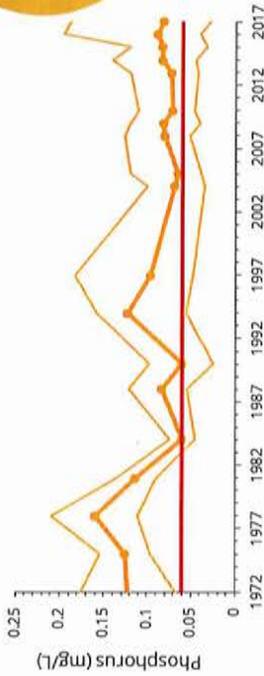
For the past 40 years, Lake Susan water quality has consistently failed to meet the clean water standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and 2017 kept with this trend. The graphs on the next page show the trends over time. The red line marks the MPCA standard. The goal is for the average values (the dots) to fall below the red line.

During the growing season (June - September), district staff visit Lake Susan every other week to collect water samples and take measurements. The water samples are sent to a lab where they are tested for several compounds including total phosphorous (TP) and chlorophyll a (Chl-a). Staff also measure how clear the water is using a disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. All three of these parameters help indicate whether the water is clean. Find out more about each on the next page.

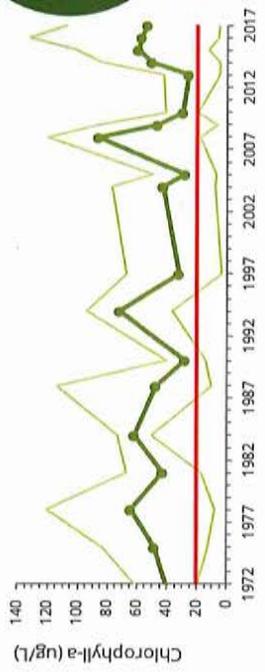
Susan is classified as a "Shallow Lake", which means that it is generally less than 15 feet deep and light can reach the bottom in most of the lake. To be considered healthy by the MPCA, shallow lakes need to be clear enough to see one meter down, and have low TP and Chl-a levels. These shallow lake standards are listed in the summary table.

Water quality graphs 1972 - 2017

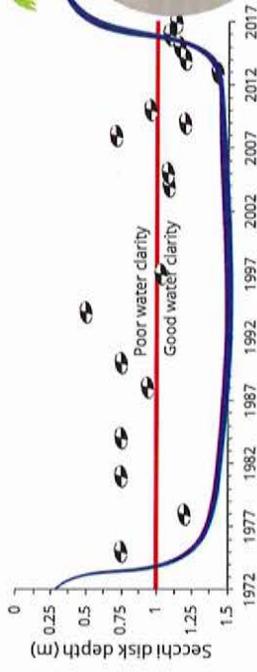
Points are growing season (Jun-Sep) averages. Thin lines are the min and max values for each year.



Phosphorus is a nutrient that plants and algae need for growth. It is often measured as total phosphorus (TP). Too much phosphorus can cause algae blooms.



Chlorophyll a is the main pigment in algae, so measuring chlorophyll tells us how much algae there is. Too much chlorophyll means that there are too many nutrients in the water.



Water clarity is measured using a Secchi Disk, a black and white disk the size of a dinner plate. It is lowered into the water and the depth at which it is no longer visible is recorded.



A goose takes a swim in Lake Susan.



Staff collect water samples on Lake Susan.



Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into stormdrains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Lake Susan.

- Keep the curb clean** Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
- Water with care** Grass requires 1-inch of water per week about one hour of sprinkling per week if it has not rained.
- Salt smart** The salt we use to melt ice can pollute our lakes and creeks. Use salt sparingly and always shovel first.
- Reuse the rain** Collect and reuse rainwater with a rain barrel.
- Build a raingarden** Raingardens soak up water and filter out pollution. Visit our website for help.

Summary table

	1972 - 2016			2017		
	max	min	average	max	min	average
TP	0.208	0.024	0.085	0.187	0.028	0.082
Chl-a	132	3.9	46.6	108	5.34	53.48
Secchi	3.6	0.3	1	2.85	0.5	1.1

MPCA standard	1972 - 2016	2017
TP	<0.06 mg/l	
Chl-a	<20 ug/l	
Secchi	>1 m	

What's happening

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



One of the most important projects the watershed worked on in 2017 was updating its Watershed Management Plan. This watershed management plan (also called the 10-Year Plan) guides the District's actions for the next 10 years.



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Keep Bluff creek healthy



YOU CAN HELP

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- Keep the curb clean**
Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
- Water with care**
Grass requires water for 1 week about an hour of sprinkling per week, if it has not rained.
- Salt smart**
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- Reuse the rain**
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- Build a rain garden**
Rain gardens soak up water and filter out pollutants.

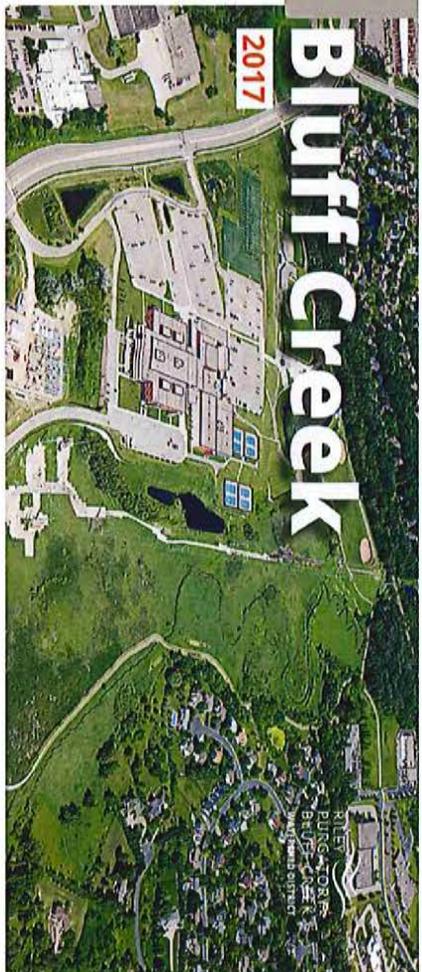
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Bluff Creek



In the photo above, Bluff Creek winds its way south, past Chanhassen High School. Bluff is about seven miles long, and unlike Purgatory and Riley Creeks, does not connect any lakes on its way to the Minnesota River. It does however connect many wetlands and you can explore almost its entire length on trails.

CHARACTERISTICS

Length	6.8 miles
Elevation change	232 ft
Watershed size	5.8 sq miles
# of cities in watershed	2
# of lakes connected	0
# of monitoring sites	5
Impairment	Turbidity, Fish
Common fish	Brook Stickleback, Northern Fathead Minnow
Invasive species	Reed Canary Grass, Buckthorn

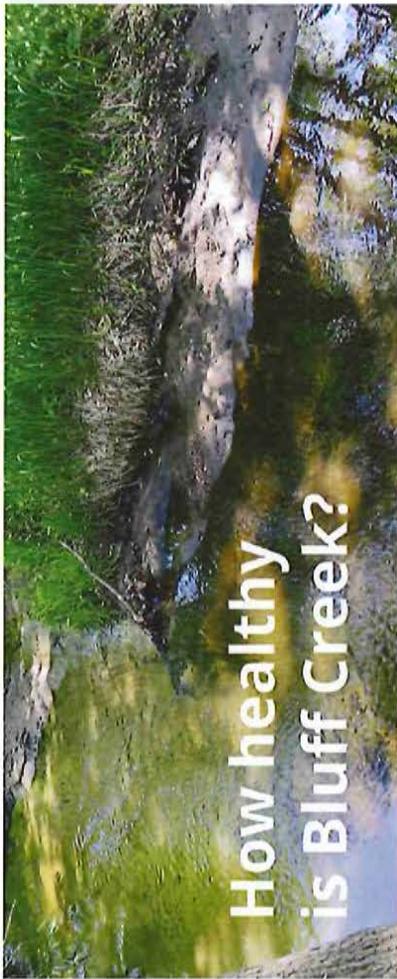
LAND USE in the Bluff Creek Watershed



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES



Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains to Bluff Creek.



How healthy is Bluff Creek?

Keeping Bluff Creek healthy requires several tools and strategies. Implementing projects to stabilize the stream banks and restore creek reaches is one important strategy. Cleaning and slowing rainwater runoff before it reaches the creek is another. But before either of these can be done, we need to understand how the creek is doing and where it needs the most help.

The watershed district has been monitoring Bluff Creek since the 1970s. Recently, the district developed a new tool to assess the creek: the Creek Restoration Action Strategy (CRAS). The CRAS uses water quality data, as well as information on erosion and habitat, to rank which creek sections are doing well, and which are doing the poorly. Below, the three major types of data used in the assessment are described. On the next page, a creek map shows the results from 2017.

Water quality

District staff take samples at five sites during summer. They gather data on nutrient levels (phosphorus), algae, sediment, pH, and dissolved oxygen. These data let us know how clean the water is, and whether it is healthy for plants, animals, and people.

Erosion

Every year, staff walk along sections of the creek. They note sites with erosion, the severity, and whether any structures like houses or bridges are in danger. Erosion is also a problem because sediment eroding into the creek is a pollutant.

Habitat

Creeks are important habitat for insects, plants, fish, birds, and other animals. When staff check for erosion, they also assess the habitat. Reaches receive a score based on the quality of habitat they provide, and whether it needs to be restored.

Dive deeper

Interested in learning more? Explore the following reports on our website.

Assessment
RPBCWD & BARR Engineering, 2017. Creek Restoration Action Strategy.

Implementation plan
BARR Engineering, 2013. Bluff Creek Watershed: Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan.

Stormwater ponds
RPBCWD, 2013. Stormwater Pond Project.



Carver County

Severe erosion was discovered along this reach of Bluff Creek.

Each year, Bluff Creek carries the average equivalent of



of sediment into the Minnesota River Valley
(Metropolitan Council)



What's happening

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN



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Thank you! To everyone who shared their thoughts, ideas, hopes and concerns. We truly appreciate you being a part of this process.

Keep the creek healthy



YOU CAN HELP
Rainwater runoff, the water that flows across yards, parking lots, and streets into storm drains, is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. You can take simple actions to help protect Purgatory Creek.

- Keep the curb clean**
Sweep up leaves, grass clippings and fertilizer from driveways and streets.
- Water with care**
Grass requires 1-inch of water per week, about one hour of sprinkling per week if it has not rained.
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Contact us

and find out how you can get involved

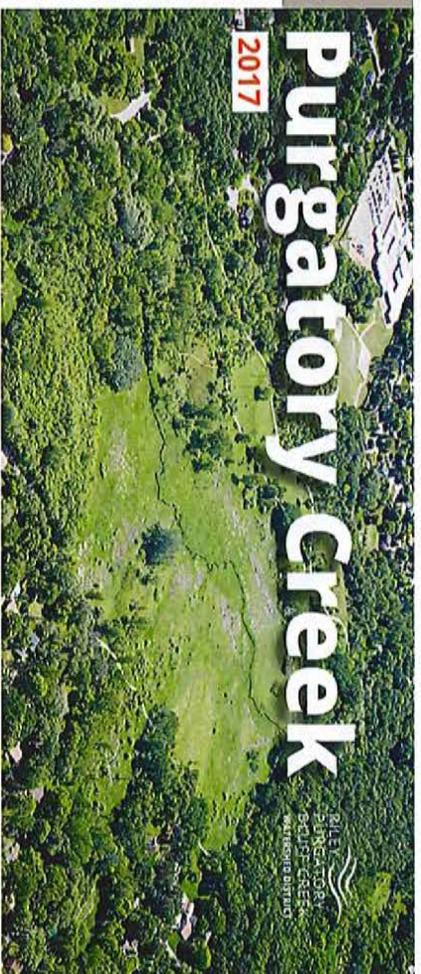
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Purgatory Creek

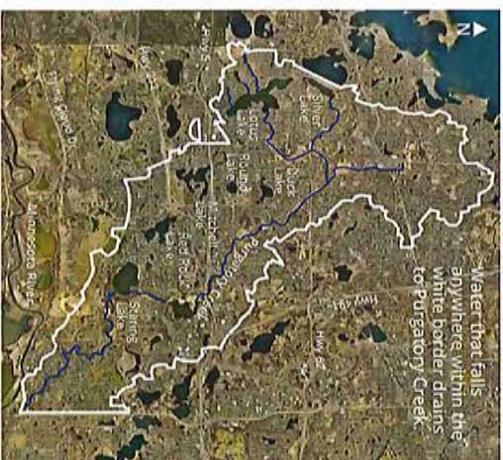
2017



Purgatory Creek has three headwaters: Lotus Lake in Chanhassen, Silver Lake in Shorewood, and wetlands in Minnetonka. After these forks join, the creek flows through the Purgatory Recreation Area and Starling Lake before eventually reaching the Minnesota River.

CHARACTERISTICS

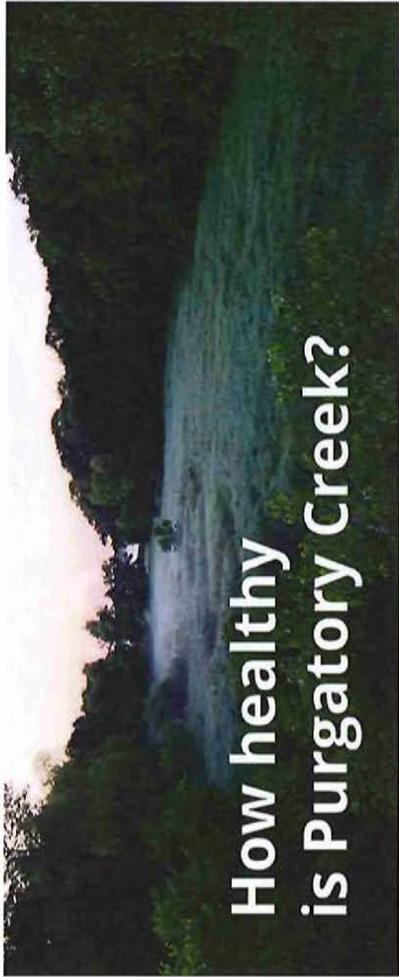
Length	12 miles
Elevation change	178 ft
Watershed size	30 sq miles
# of cities in watershed	4
# of lakes connected	8
# of monitoring sites	10
# of parks	27
Impairment	Not listed
Common fish	Bluegill, White Sucker, Black Crappie, Yellow Perch
Invasive species	Curlyleaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp



WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

Water that falls anywhere within the white border drains for Purgatory Creek.





How healthy is Purgatory Creek?

Keeping Purgatory Creek healthy requires several tools and strategies. Conducting projects to stabilize the stream banks and restore stretches is one important strategy. Cleaning and slowing rainwater runoff before it reaches the creek is another. But before either of these can be done, we need to understand how the creek is doing and where it needs the most help.

The watershed district has been monitoring Purgatory Creek since the 1970s. Recently, the district developed a new tool to assess the creek: the Creek Restoration Action Strategy (CRAS). The CRAS uses water quality data, as well as information on erosion and habitat to rank which creek sections are doing the best and which are doing the poorest. Below, the three major types of data used in the assessment are described. On the next page, a creek map shows the results from 2017.

Water quality

District staff take samples at eight sites during summer. They gather information about nutrient levels (phosphorus), sediment, pH, and dissolved oxygen. These data let us know how clean the water is, and whether it is healthy for plants, animals, and people.

Erosion

Every year, staff walk along sections of the creek. They note sites with erosion, its severity, and whether any structures like houses or bridges are in danger. Erosion is also a problem because the sediment that erodes into the creek is a pollutant.

Habitat

Creeks are important habitat for insects, plants, fish, birds, and other animals. When staff check for erosion, they also assess the habitat. They receive a score based on the quality of habitat they provide, and whether it needs to be restored.

Dive deeper

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- Assessment**
BARR Engineering. 2017. Purgatory Creek Watershed Use Attainability Analysis.
- RPBCWD & BARR Engineering. 2015. Creek Restoration Action Strategy.
- BARR Engineering. 2013. Purgatory Creek Watershed: Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan.

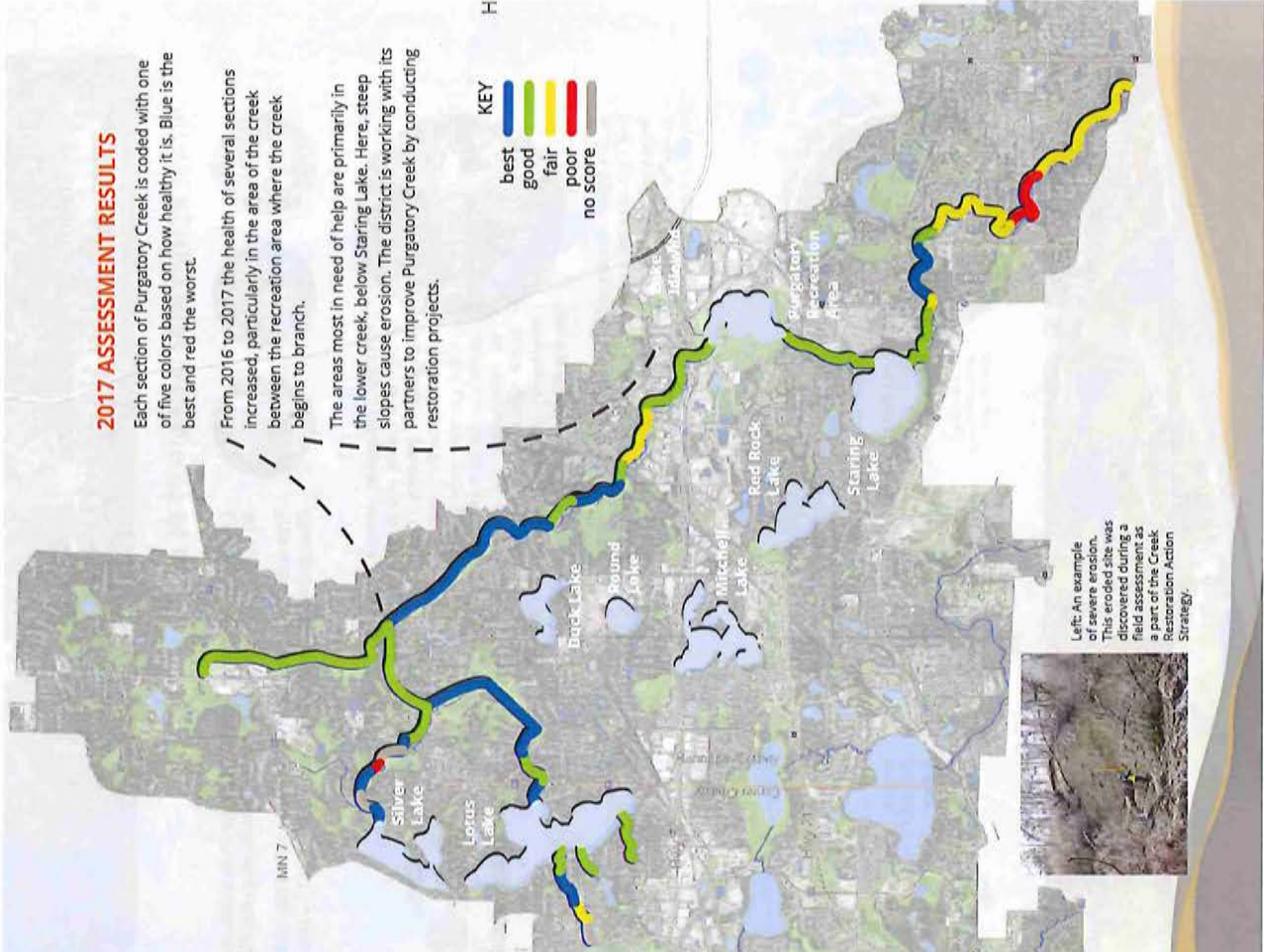
- Carp management**
Sorensen P, Baljer P and M Headrick. 2015. Development and Implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in the Purgatory Creek chain of Lakes. University of Minnesota.
- Stormwater ponds**
RPBCWD. 2013. Stormwater Pond Project.

2017 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Each section of Purgatory Creek is coded with one of five colors based on how healthy it is. Blue is the best and red the worst.

From 2016 to 2017 the health of several sections increased, particularly in the area of the creek between the recreation area where the creek begins to branch.

The areas most in need of help are primarily in the lower creek, below Staring Lake. Here, steep slopes cause erosion. The district is working with its partners to improve Purgatory Creek by conducting restoration projects.



Left: An example of a field site. This eroded site was discovered during a field assessment as a part of the Creek Restoration Action Strategy.

What's happening

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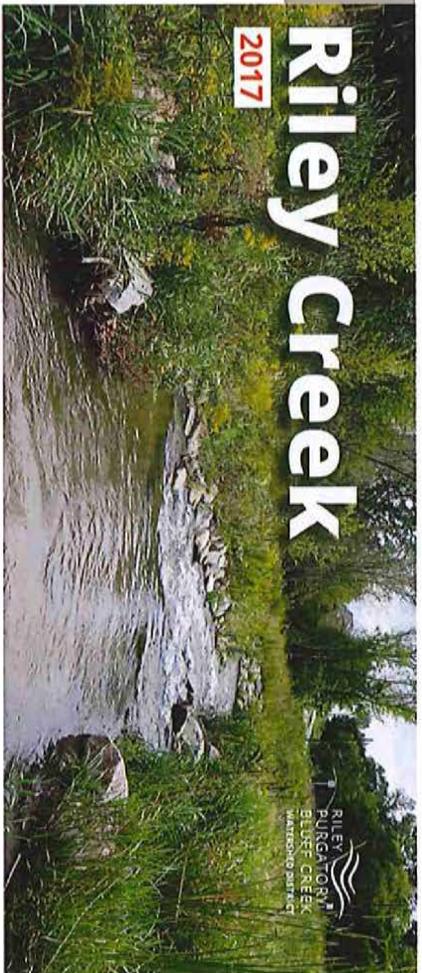
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Riley Creek

2017



RILEY CREEK
PURGATORIO BLUE CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

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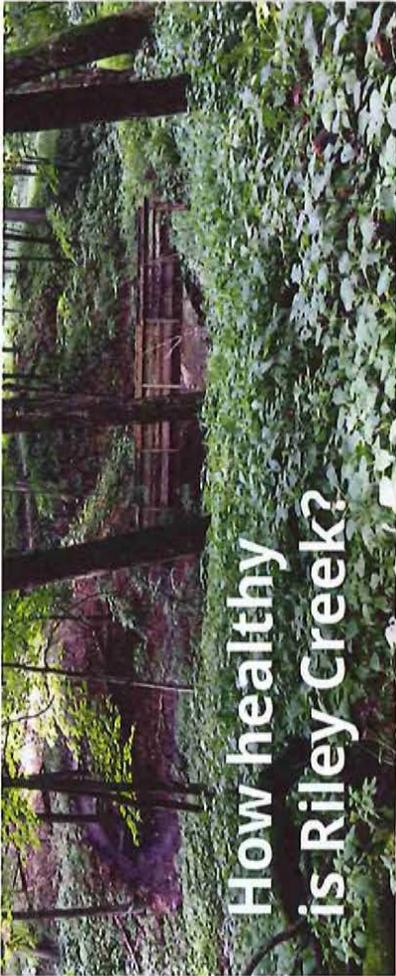


CHARACTERISTICS

Length	9.6 miles
Elevation change	230 ft
Watershed size	10 sq miles
# of lakes in watershed	2
# of monitoring sites	5
# of parks	11
Impairment	Turbidity
Common fish	Green Sunfish, Fathead Minnow, Bluntnose Minnow
Invasive species	Buckhorn, Common Carp



LAND USE In the Riley Creek Watershed



How healthy is Riley Creek?

Keeping Riley Creek healthy requires several tools and strategies. Conducting projects to stabilize the stream banks and restore stretches is one important strategy. Cleaning and slowing rainwater runoff before it reaches the creek is another. But, before either of these can be done, we need to understand how the creek is doing and where it needs the most help.

To this end, the watershed district as well as the Metropolitan Council have been monitoring Riley Creek water quality for almost 20 years. Recently, the district developed a new tool to assess the creek: the Creek Restoration Action Strategy (CRAS). The CRAS uses water quality data, as well as information on erosion and habitat to rank which creek sections are doing the best, and which are doing the poorest. Below, the three major types of data used in the assessment are described. On the next page, a creek map shows the results from 2017.

Water quality

District staff take samples at five sites during summer. They gather information about nutrient levels (phosphorus), sediment, pH, and dissolved oxygen. These data let us know how clean the water is, and whether it is healthy for plants, animals, and people.

Every year, staff walk along sections of the creek. They note sites with erosion, its severity, and whether any structures like houses or bridges are in danger. Erosion is also a problem because the sediment that erodes into the creek is a pollutant.

Creeks are important habitat for insects, plants, fish, birds, and other animals. When staff check for erosion, they also assess the habitat. Leaders receive a score based on the quality of habitat they provide, and whether it needs to be restored.

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Stormwater ponds
RPBCWD. 2013. Stormwater pond project.

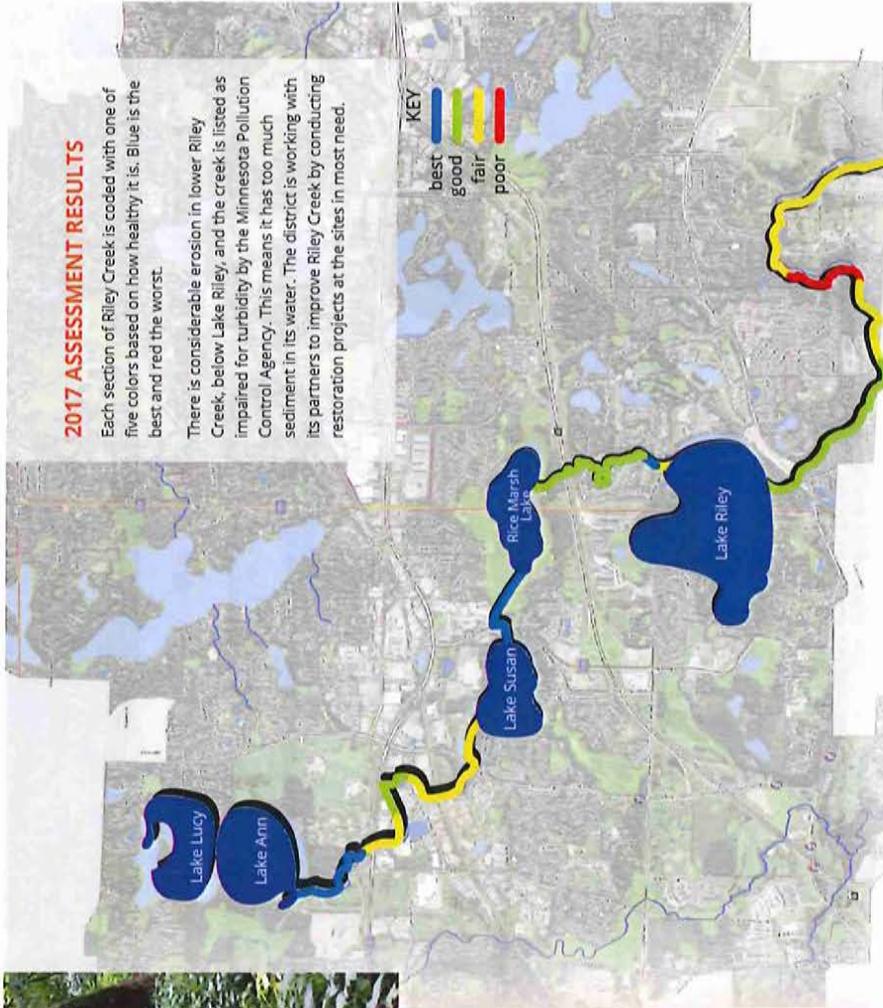
Restoration prioritization
RPBCWD & BARR Engineering. 2017. Creek Restoration Action Strategy.

Carp management
Bajer P.G., Headrick, M., Miller B. D. and Sorensen P. W. 2014. Development and implementation of a sustainable strategy to control common carp in Riley Creek Chain of Lakes. University of Minnesota.

2017 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Each section of Riley Creek is coded with one of five colors based on how healthy it is. Blue is the best and red the worst.

There is considerable erosion in lower Riley Creek, below Lake Riley, and the creek is listed as impaired for turbidity by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. This means it has too much sediment in its water. The district is working with its partners to improve Riley Creek by conducting restoration projects at the sites in most need.



Each year, Riley Creek carries the average equivalent of 75 dump truck loads of sediment into the Minnesota River Valley



MEETING MINUTES

Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District

January 4, 2018, Board of Managers Workshop and Monthly Meeting

PRESENT:

Managers: Richard Chadwick, Secretary
Jill Crafton, Treasurer
Dick Ward
Leslie Yetka, President

Staff: Claire Bleser, District Administrator
Zach Dickhausen, Water Resources Technician
Jessica Henderson, RPBCWD Intern
Terry Jeffery, Project and Permit Coordinator
Michelle Jordan, Community Outreach Coordinator
Joshua Maxwell, Water Resources Coordinator
Louis Smith, Attorney (Smith Partners)
Scott Sobiech, Engineer (Barr Engineering Company)

Other attendees: Pete Iversen, CAC; Eden Prairie Resident Darren Lazen, Landform
Mark Kjolhaug, Kjolhaug Env. Andi Moffatt, WSB
Larry Koch, Chanhassen Resident Paul Oehme, City of Chanhassen
Greg Krauska, Chanhassen Resident* David Ziegler, CAC; Eden Prairie Resident

*Indicates attendance only at Monthly Meeting

1. Workshop

President Yetka called to order the Wednesday, January 3, 2018, Board of Managers Workshop at 6:10 p.m. in the District Office, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen, MN 55317.

Mr. Jeffery reported that staff met with the District TAC and talked about the proposed rules updates and, particularly, wetland protection. Mr. Jeffery stated that tonight's workshop discussion would focus on wetland protection and proposed changes to the District's Rule J.

Mr. Jeffery stated that staff has been discussing the issue of volume and finding a way to address flows in order to achieve the intended benefit. He said that staff would like to know if the Board wants staff to investigate further and come back to the Board with more information. He provided two examples of recent permit applications received by the District that highlight the difficulties with the permitting process and the issues clarifying who is the Local Governmental Unit and determining who has what authority. Mr. Jeffery suggested that the Board consider directing staff to send a letter to the cities asking them to weigh in with their perspective regarding the Wetland Conservation Act.

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The Board discussed the points raised by Mr. Jeffery and asked what staff would investigate further regarding volume. Engineer Sobiech responded that staff would look at taking a design approach rather than an event-based approach and would look at models in order to create a flow duration curve.

Mr. Jeffery added that staff seeks authorization to run different models under different development scenarios to see if such an approach is tenable. He said that the idea here is to put some hours into investigating this approach and then bringing the information first to the TAC and then the Board.

Manager Chadwick asked where the funds would come from in the District's budget. Administrator Bleser responded that this work could be put into the monthly Engineering Services fee and that staff could discuss this idea with the Engineer. Manager Chadwick asked if staff has a cost estimate for this work. Engineer Sobiech stated that staff is considering looking at three different types of projects: residential, commercial, and perhaps a road project. He said that if a viable approach is found through that investigation and staff meets with TAC then he thinks a ballpark cost estimate is \$8,000.

Manager Ward commented that he thinks the District should take its time to get the rules updates right and that the work described by Mr. Jeffery and Engineer Sobiech is part of that process. Mr. Jeffery said that staff could bring back to the Board in February a letter of proposal. There was discussion on whether to wait until February to move forward. Mr. Jeffery said that it would be beneficial to first send out a general letter to the cities asking for comments about the Wetland Conservation Act and WCA capabilities here with the District.

The Board indicated consent for staff to move ahead with sending such a letter to the cities in the watershed district and for staff to bring more information to present to the Board at its February meeting. Mr. Jeffery added that hopefully there will be a TAC meeting held prior to the February Board meeting.

Manager Yetka adjourned the meeting at 6:45 p.m.

2. Regular Monthly Meeting

President Yetka called to order the Wednesday, January 3, 2018, Board of Managers Meeting at 7:02 p.m. in the District Office, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen, MN 55317. She noted that Manager Pedersen is not present at tonight's meeting and is not participating, although she is listening via phone.

President Yetka reported that at the December monthly meeting the Board moved into closed session to discuss a performance evaluation of the firm providing the District with accounting services. She reported that once the Board returned to open session, the Board took two actions: 1. To authorize the Administrator to retain Redpath & Company to provide transitional accounting services to the District; and 2. To authorize the Administrator to look into payroll services from Redpath & Company.

3. Approval of the Agenda

Administrator Bleser noted that item 9a is approval of the October financial report in addition to the November financial report as listed on the agenda. She also requested the addition of 10b – Update on Office Assistant position.

Manager Crafton moved to approve the agenda as amended. Manager Chadwick seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote.]

4. Matters of General Public Interest

President Yetka read aloud the procedures for this portion of the meeting and opened the floor for matters of

general public interest.

Mr. David Ziegler, Eden Prairie resident, announced that he has handed out to the managers information about SMART goals. He talked about SMART goals. He said that it seems like the District could do better about setting goals and timeframes for goals. Mr. Ziegler provided the example of phosphorous loading and said that the District could identify how much phosphorous loading will be reduced for each lake.

Mr. Larry Koch, Chanhassen resident, asked the managers to reconsider its process of taking verbal comments only during this portion of the Board's meetings. He said that he would like to be able to comment as items come up during the meetings. He commented that in the minutes from last month's meeting he didn't see any discussion of the terms of the lease of office space to MAWD. Mr. Koch pointed out several of his concerns, such as confidentiality, that he said should be addressed in the terms of the lease. Mr. Koch raised the idea of seeking out data already available or using drones to collect additional flow and volume data during peak flow events in the District's streams. He suggested that the Board request receiving recommendations from the District Engineer and Mr. Jeffery about ways to improve the CRAS process. Mr. Koch requested from the Board an update on the Lotus Lake alum project. Mr. Koch asked whether the District's revenues information in the financial report includes all of the revenues due to the District from property taxes in 2017. He pointed out that the expenditures for the 10-year plan is over budget and he would like the Board to give him an idea of what the additional costs will be and where the funds will come from. Mr. Koch asked the Board to give him a rough idea of the amount of funds the District has that are committed versus not committed. He suggested that regarding the proposed District rule changes, if staff has a recommendation to the Board, then staff should make the recommendation and provide a cost and time estimate so that the Board and public understand what the work would entail. He said that staff could even write up proposed resolutions of action that the Board could review and consider for action.

Administrator Bleser and President Yetka responded to questions and comments raised in the Matters of Public Interest.

5. Reading and Approval of Minutes

a. December 6, 2017, RPBCWD Board of Managers Monthly Meeting

Manager Crafton noted that staff members Josh Maxwell and Zach Dickhausen were left off of the attendee list. She requested several spelling corrections and a correction of an upcoming event date listed as 1/6 but should have been listed as 1/3. President Yetka requested several spelling corrections.

Manager Ward moved to approve the minutes as amended. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

6. 2018 Organizational Actions

a. Election of Officers

Manager Chadwick moved to appoint the current slate of officers to continue as the 2018 slate of officers. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

Manager Chadwick moved to appoint himself and Manager Crafton to the Governance Committee and Manager Pedersen and Manager Ward to the Personnel Committee. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

b. Designation of Official Publication

Manager Chadwick moved to continue with the same designated official publications as 2017: Sun Sailor, Sun Current, Chaska Herald, Chanhassen Villager, and Eden Prairie News. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

c. Appointment of Technical Advisory Committee

Manager Crafton moved to appoint the TAC members as listed in the meeting packet: Matt Clark, Robert Bean, Jr., Leslie Stovring/Dave Modrow, Tom Dietrich, Steve Segar, Vanessa Strong, Allison Fauske, Karen Galles, Paul Moline, Mellissa Jenny, Kate Drewry, Jenny Skancke, Mike Wanous, Steve Christopher, Joe Mulchay, Linda Loomis, and Chris Zadak. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Administrator Bleser noted that sometimes during the year a TAC member will be replaced with another individual, which is an action taken by the organization the member represents. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

d. 2018 Meeting Calendar

President Yetka noted that the July meeting date isn't listed in the meeting packet but staff recommends July 11. Manager Ward moved to accept the 2018 meeting calendar including the July 11 meeting. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

e. Designation of Bank

Manager Ward moved to designate Wells Fargo and Klein Bank as the District's official banks. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

f. Designation of Depository for Permit Financial Assurances

Manager Ward moved to designate Smith Partners LLC as the District's official depository for permit financial assurances. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

7. Consent Agenda

Manager Chadwick requested that Consent Agenda item 7a – Accept Staff Report – be removed. President Yetka added it as Discussion item 10c. President Yetka read aloud the Consent Agenda: 7b - Accept Engineer's Report (with Attached Inspection Report); 7c – Approve Task Order 6e: 2018 Watershed Outlet Monitoring Program Station Servicing. Manager Crafton moved to approve the Consent Agenda as amended. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Manager Ward requested that in the future staff would include in the inspection report not only the site address but also a description of what type of property it is such as residential or commercial. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

8. Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

Mr. Zielger reported that the CAC spent most of its meeting reviewing what was learned at the MAWD annual meeting.

9. Action Items

a. Accept October and November Treasurer's Reports

Administrator Bleser reported that staff and Manager Crafton have worked with the accountant to make the necessary changes but a few more need to be made to the November report. Manager Crafton moved

to accept the October and November Treasurer's reports. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote]. Manager Chadwick asked if Repath & Company can provide the Board with an overview of the accounting procedures and standards that it will use. There was discussion.

b. Approve Paying of Bills

Manager Crafton moved to pay the bills. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

c. Update on Avienda Wetland Conservation Act Application and Seeking Board Direction on Next Steps

Mr. Jeffery summarized the Board's December discussion of this topic. He updated the Board on the City of Chanhassen's action in December to approve the wetland replacement plan for the Avienda project. Mr. Jeffery went into detail about the wetland banking plan and the question of whether those wetland banks are certain to replace the loss of function of wetland value. He also address the sequencing flexibility and the discussion point of whether or not the sequencing flexibility was appropriately applied. President Yetka clarified that the District has 30 days, from the date of the City of Chanhassen's decision, to file an appeal.

The Board discussed the points raised by Mr. Jeffery. Manager Chadwick asked to hear from the City of Chanhassen representative present at the meeting before the Board makes any decisions. Mr. Paul Oehme, City of Chanhassen Public Works Director and City Engineer, spoke about how the City staff and council value the city's wetlands and the process the city went through on this project. He responded to Board questions.

Mr. Mark Kjolhaug of Kjolhaug Environmental Services Company and Mr. Darren Lazen of Landform spoke of the lengthy and in-depth process gone through with this project regarding the wetland planning and mitigation. They responded to comments.

The Board discussed the idea of submitting an appeal to BWSR. Manager Crafton spoke in favor of an appeal and Managers Chadwick and Ward raised points against submitting an appeal.

Administrator Bleser suggested that the District send a letter to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources stating the District's concerns with the nebulousness of the Wetland Conservation Act and seeing if BWSR would consider looking at the WCA in terms of its intent.

Manager Chadwick moved that the Board does not appeal the City of Chanhassen's action. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 3-1 [Manager Crafton voted against motion; Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

Manager Chadwick moved to direct staff work with District Counsel to develop a letter from the District, and perhaps in conjunction with other Districts, raising the point that there is a tension between the WCA and the purpose of the Watershed Districts and their charge to protect their watersheds. The letter could ask BWSR to work with the state legislature and perhaps MAWD to look at and reduce those tensions. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

Manager Ward pointed out that it wasn't in any motion but it is the District's understanding that the District will work with the City of Chanhassen on identifying possible wetland projects that could be funded by the \$300,000 from the developer of Avienda to be used toward a local wetland project.

Attorney Smith noted that the idea of a letter to BWSR about the WCA has merits but that changing legislature it is a monumental and lengthy task. He said that his experience also tells him that for metro area watersheds, the task really is to proactively identify the wetland complexes that either need preservation or present opportunities for restoration. Attorney Smith said that if the District could partner up with entities, such as the City of Chanhassen, on wetland projects then the District will feel more satisfaction and feel it sooner than waiting for the legislature.

10. Discussion Items

a. Upcoming Meetings

President Yetka read aloud the list of upcoming meetings.

b. Update on Office Assistant Position

Administrator Bleser reported that staff extended by a couple of weeks the deadline to accept applications. She said that the District has received applications and she will come back to the Board at its February meeting with an update.

c. Staff Report

Manager Chadwick provided comments about the January 3rd staff report and requested that in the future staff identify publications to which staff is submitting information for publication. Manager Crafton moved to accept the staff report. Manager Ward seconded the motion. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

11. Upcoming Events

- CAC Monthly Meeting and Annual Orientation, Monday, January 22, 5:30 p.m., District Office, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen. Orientation begins at 5:30 p.m. and regular meeting will follow.
- Board of Managers Workshop, Meet & Greet, and Regular Monthly Meeting, Wednesday, February 7. Workshop will start at 5:30 p.m., Board Meet & Greet will begin at 6:30 p.m., Monthly Board Meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m., District Office, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen

12. Adjourn

Manager Chadwick moved to adjourn the meeting. Manager Crafton seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 9:21 p.m. Upon a vote, the motion carried 4-0 [Manager Pedersen absent from vote].

Respectfully submitted,

Richard Chadwick, Secretary

RPBCWD Staff Report

February 7, 2018



Building monitoring equipment



Learning about volunteer management

Administrative

10-Year Plan

Timeline

November 15 – release of the plan out for comments done

December 6 – 6:00pm Informational session done

January 15 – end of written comment period

February 7 - response to comments to board for approval (we need 10 days in between response to comments and public hearing)

March 7 – Public Hearing

April 4 – release for 90 day

Administrator Bleser met with the president and vice-president for the Lake Riley Improvement Association to discuss and answer questions about the the draft management plan on January 12th.

Administration

The interview committee has reviewed application and has scheduled interviews with 6 candidates February 6-7. This is one of two rounds of interviews.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Upcoming conferences:

Aquatic Invaders Summit III: An Exploration of Local Collaboration, Innovation and Opportunity

Feb 28-Mar 1, 2018 | Earle Brown Heritage Center | 6155 Earle Brown Dr. | Minneapolis, MN

If you are interested in attending, please let Claire know.

Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (Request for abstract are due April 11-2018)

October 15-18 | Mayo Civic Center | Rochester, MN

Annual Report

Staff has begun working on the staff report. We will be presenting to the board at the February meeting.

Audit

Administrator Bleser is working with the Auditor on the audit.

Budget

No changes

Data Requests and research extensions

None

Grants

Chanhassen Town Center Grant was submitted for final payment to the Board of Soil and Water Resources. The Metropolitan Council WOMP grant report was also submitted for final payment. Staff continues to work on the Community Resiliency Grant for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Lake Susan Park Pond, Scenic Heights, Metropolitan council grants (Chanhassen High School, Fire Station 2) all have had a progress report/update submitted to respective agency.

Administrator Bleser attended a watershed based funding meeting hosted by the Board of Soil and Water Resources. BWSR presented on a watershed-based pilot program funding that would be applied in the Metro area. The funding will be used to implement management plans developed under the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act. It must be based upon accountability and measurable progress being made on elements of the management plan. Funds will be split by counties with Hennepin receiving \$1,018,000 and Carver \$749,200. LGUs must collectively decide between two options for distribution of FY2018/2019 funds:

1. By June 30, 2018 create collaborative "prioritized-Targeted-Measurable" (PTM) Implementation Plan and submit budget request workplan to BWSR; or
2. Opt into the Metro Competitive Grant Process.

The collaborative PTM Implementation Plan is written, BWSR-approved document that includes 1) a description of partnership of entities and the decision making process used to develop the plan; 2) the time frame of the plan; 3) implementation actions; 4) responsible party; and 5) budget.

Carver County WMO, CCSWCD, LMRWD, MCWD and RPBCWD met twice to discuss a collaborative process. We identified splitting the funds by 50% watershed size and 50% tax capacity across the county.

50/50 split	
Carver County Watershed Management Organization	\$517,979
Buffalo Creek Watershed District	Not eligible - do not have a water management plan
Lower Minnesota River Watershed District	\$25,472
Minnehaha Creek Watershed District	\$93,879
Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District	\$111,870
Total	\$749,200

We also discussed projects that we would use funds for. The District identified the wetland restoration and flood mitigation site at 101 and Pioneer Trail as a good project. We had identified this project in our proposed 10-year plan for 2019.

The District with watershed organization for Hennepin County. With a 50/50 split similar the Carver County, the District would be allocated \$73,170. Hennepin County will be convening another meeting later in February to further discuss.

MAWD

The Executive Director for MAWD has moved into our office. The MAWD board has asked Administrator Bleser to be chair of the MAWD Summer Tour. This year the District as well as as Lower Minnesota River Watershed District and Carver County Water Management Organization will be hosting the Summer Tour. The Tour will be focusing on the multifaceted approach in managing a big river and a multifaceted approach in managing a small watersheds. Planning outline a two-day tour with a professional development workshop following. The tour will also be used to outreach to our local decision makers. The barge tour will be on the Minnesota River on wednesday evening (June 20). The bus tour which will highlight management projects in CCWMO and RPBCWD will be on thursday. Preliminary stops include a community reuse system all the way to internal management of our lakes.

Permitting

This past month, there was one permit issued administratively. Permit #2018-003 was issued for the construction of a single family residence at 19475 Waterford Place in Shorewood. The

project provides a twenty foot buffer to meet the stormwater requirements as well as the wetland buffer requirements.

There are currently eleven (11) additional applications in various stages of review. Staff has also met with four other development teams this month to discuss potential upcoming projects.

Staff Jeffery and Engineer Sobiech participated in a teleconference with representatives of Children's Learning Adventure in Chanhassen. The stormwater practices are not functioning per the design approved with the permit. They will need to design a retrofit to meet District requirements and submit a new application. The District still holds a cash escrow in the amount of \$290,500.

Citizens Advisory Committee

January meeting

The Citizens Advisory Committee met Monday, January 29th, for their regular monthly meeting. One of the newly appointed members, Lori Tritz, was in attendance. Draft minutes are included in the board packet.

2nd-round applications

Five additional applications were received for the 2018 CAC. These are included in the board packet with a summary map. New applicants were invited to the February 7th Meet & Greet with the board, 6:30 pm.

Technical Advisory Committee

No meetings have been scheduled yet but we anticipate in having one later in February.

Programs and Projects

District-Wide

Cost-share program

The 2017 program was summarized for the annual report. Applications for 2018 projects have been opened. The district is co-hosting a Lotus Lake watershed best practices community meeting with the Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance (LLCA) and the city of Chanhassen. The cost-share program will be promoted at this meeting. In advance of the meeting, staff sent invite postcards (see below) to the entire Lotus Lake subwatershed (~1500). Email list promotions were taken on by the LLCA. Staff created a plan for the event, including a presentation and small-group discussion time. Unfortunately, due to low numbers, and potential conflict with regional caucuses, the event will need to be rescheduled from its original, Feb 6th, date. Once a new date is selected it will be communicated broadly.

MPCA Community Resiliency Grant

Staff is still working on compiling final report.

Rules Update

Staff have been evaluating the possibility of using a regulatory mechanism to address the impact of flow on channel erosion. Engineer Sobiech is evaluating if a relatively simple modeling exercise can address this concern. Currently non-degradation only looks at phosphorus and total suspended solids and ignores the impacts that increased flow volumes and rates have on channel stability and sediment loads. Staff Jeffery and Engineer Sobiech are intending to bring their findings before the TAC on February 28th to get their input. The results of this TAC meeting will be brought before the Board of Managers at the March 7, 2018 meeting. Depending upon the complexity of comments received, staff anticipates requesting distribution of rules for agency review at either the March 7, 2018 meeting or the April 4, 2018 meeting.

Total Maximum Daily Load

No new updates.

Data Collection (J. Maxwell)

Rice Marsh Aeration

Thin ice signs were placed in late December. After functioning extremely well in December and January, one aeration pump went down at the end of this month. Staff has an additional pump which will be replaced in early February.

Winter Field Season

Staff has spent most time this month prepping the water resources report. Winter sampling has occurred on the Purgatory Chain of Lakes early this January.

Carp Management

The barrier was pulled in early December. Carp management data is being compiled and analyzed for both the District annual report and for required reporting to the DNR.

During the end of October, staff tagged 11 common carp in Staring Lake and two common carp were tagged and released in both the Upper and Lower Purgatory Creek Recreational Area. Staff tracked the fish in mid January and the carp were spread out. Due to the lack of fish in Staring, staff doesn't think commercial seining would be worth doing. The Upper Purgatory Creek Recreational Area had the highest concentration of carp, but is too shallow to effectively seine.

Creek Restoration Action Strategy

Staff Maxwell was accepted to present the CRAS at the 2018 Upper Midwest Stream Resources Symposium in Dubuque, Iowa. The presentation was placed in the session titled *Tools and Techniques in Stream Restoration*, beginning Monday, February 26th at 3:30pm.

Creek walks were completed on Purgatory Creek (Lotus Ravine 2 - Powers Boulevard to Lotus Lake, Middle Lotus Ravine - Kerber Pond to Lotus Lake, and South Lotus Ravine - Santa Fe Trail to Lotus Lake) and Riley Creek (R3 - Rice Marsh Lake to Lake Riley). Upon updating

these stream sections, staff will have completed nearly all of the major data gaps that remained in the CRAS. The results are being summarized and are posted in the annual report. Staff will be replacing “lost” bank pins at our regular stream monitoring sites with an additional placement of pins on the southside of Silver Lake to assess erosion rates.

Barr Engineering and District staff completed an updated edition of the CRAS in June (located on website) and submitted the CRAS to the Center for Watershed Protection for publication. Additionally, staff have been working on a final creek walk summary book to have on hand to easily reference stream section data.

University of Minnesota Grant

30 January 2018

Ray Newman, University of Minnesota

Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District (RPBCWD) Aquatic Plant progress report for January 2018.

Efforts in late December and January were focused on completing and checking data entry, submitting vegetation management plan monitoring reports to the MN DNR and analysis of results from 2017.

Plans for January and February include completing data analysis and the final report, as well as developing plans for future research.

WOMP Station - Metropolitan Council

Staff visited the WOMP stations twice this month.

Education and Outreach (M. Jordan)

Volunteer program

The volunteer program is being summarized for the annual report.

Service Learners

Several service learners from the University of Minnesota will be volunteering with the district during spring term. One of the students is doing an “artist in residency” as a photographer. They will be capturing photos around the district of resources, activities, and events.

Adopt a Dock Program

The program has been summarized for the annual report.

Master Water Stewards Program

The 2017 program was summarized in the annual report. The current cohort is beginning the process of identifying ideas for their capstone projects. The Freshwater Society, in partnership with the Metropolitan Council is developing a continuing education class for certified stewards. The working title is “Water Conservation Advisor.” The existing Master Water Stewards

program focuses primarily on stormwater; the Water Conservation Advisor class would teach stewards about issues and best practices for conserving water, and how to help their communities take steps to become efficient in their water use-age. Staff attended a meeting on January 29th to help identify the needs and opportunities that partner organizations see for this program.

Citizen Advisory Committee

See CAC section above.

Volunteer impact training

The district hosted, and staff attended, a 2-day training on all aspects of creating and sustaining a robust volunteer program, January 25th and 26th. Topics ranged from creating meaningful and impactful volunteer experiences, to risk management and program evaluation. There were many components of the training that can be directly applied to the district's existing program.

Communication program

Annual Communication

The majority of the 2000 copies of the annual communication have been distributed to the community. The primary distribution points have been local libraries, community centers, senior centers, and city centers. Staff have reserved a small number of copies for distribution at the district office and late winter/early spring events.

Lakes and Creeks Water Quality Report

Draft completed. Updated fact sheet drafts are included in the board packet.

Website & Newsletter

Staff continue to work in the website update. The next newsletter will go out in March.

Youth Outreach

Earth Day Mini-Grants

The district is again offering mini-grants to educators for Earth Day/Month activities that incorporate water resource topics. Past projects included visiting a nature center for an aquatic program, create terrariums to study the water cycle, and planting native flowers to conserve water. Application deadline is March 23rd. Educators, or students with a mentor, can receive up to \$250 to support their projects.

Staring Outdoor Center partnership

Staff Jordan and intern Henderson participated in the outdoor center's winter lake study program January 22nd and 30th. About 150 4th grade students from local elementary schools learned about the ecology and health of Staring Lake through hands-on activities. The watershed district representatives hosted an on-the-ice station. Students helped to take water samples, test them for chloride pollution, and measure dissolved oxygen. They then used these data in small and large group report-outs to draw conclusions about how healthy the lake was. Students also learned practices that they can do to help protect Staring and other water bodies.

Continuing education program

Winter & Turf Maintenance Training

Staff co-presented with a representative of Nine Mile Creek Watershed District to the Minnesota Educational Facilities Management Professionals Association on January 9th. The presentation focused on the environmental impacts of using salt to melt ice, practical steps to help, and resources for more training and education. Around 40 individuals attended. Dates have been set for this year's maintenance trainings: Smart Salting Level 2, April 17th; Turf maintenance, March 22nd; Parking Lots and Sidewalks, August 23rd.

Local leaders program

Summer Tour

The primary local leaders event for 2017 will be a summer tour. The tour is in conjunction with the Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts tour.

Businesses and professionals program

Professional luncheon series

Staff are planning a series of three workshop/talks for the year, each targeted to a different sector of the professional community: builders, realtors, and property managers. The goal is to better connect with these sectors of the business community while educating them about water resource topics that are pertinent to them. Dates will be set shortly.

50th Anniversary

The entire staff team has begun preliminary planning for next year's 50th Anniversary. There will be a series of events throughout the year to invite the community to explore its watershed and get to know the watershed district.

Bluff Creek One Water

Chanhassen High School

Cooperative agreements were communicated to both Chanhassen High School and City of Chanhassen for final review. Staff has included a summary of bidding documents to go out for bids on this project pending board approval at the february meeting.

Bluff Creek Tributary Restoration

Staff and engineering will meet in early February to discuss updates on the Bluff Creek Tributary restoration. We discussed permitting needs, easements, scheduling a stakeholder meeting and developing cooperative agreement with Chanhassen.

Riley Creek One Water

Lake Susan Park Pond

Cooperative agreements is being finalized and will be shortly be sent to Chanhassen for final review. Staff has included a summary of bidding documents to go out for bids on this project pending board approval at the february meeting.

Riley Creek

Design work continues. Administrator Bleser and Water Resources Engineer Modrow have been in discussion in developing a cooperative agreement for the project. Staff and engineering will meet in early february to discuss updates on the Lower Riley Creek restoration. We discussed permitting needs, easements, scheduling a stakeholder meeting and developing cooperative agreement with Eden Prairie.

Lake Riley CLP Treatment

No new updates. The District will be hosting a summit with the City of Chanhassen and Eden Prairie as well as consultants and agencies that have worked with the District on internal management of our water resources. The Summit will be on February 13th at 9am.

Lake Riley Water Quality Project (Alum)

See Lake Riley CLP Treatment.

Lake Susan CLP Treatment

See Lake Riley CLP Treatment.

Purgatory Creek One Water**Fire Station 2**

Final touches to the system and commissioning/testing will occur in the spring – probably April as weather permits.

Purgatory Recreational Area

See Lake Riley CLP Treatment.

Purgatory Creek at 101

No new updates.

Mitchell Lake Plant Management

See Lake Riley CLP Treatment.

Red Rock Lake Plant Management

See Lake Riley CLP Treatment.

Scenic Heights School Forest

Project kick-off and pre-con meeting has been scheduled for February 6th. In the meeting, staff, city staff and school staff and contractor will be discussing timeline and restriction dates on the restoration. The meeting will also engage the school district in developing a community engagement piece.

Staring Lake Plant Management

See Lake Riley CLP Treatment.

Professional Workgroups and Continuing Education

Enviro DIY

Limnotech led District staff as well as Pelican River Watershed District and Lower Minnesota River Watershed District in a do it yourself workshop in building Enviro DIY units on January 11. These units are an innovative monitoring equipment that has been widely developed by the Stroud Water Research Center in Pennsylvania. The units are low cost and are able to gather near real time data. Not all water quality parameters can be tested through this method but as technology enhances other environmental variables might be added to our current units. The units that we built include conductivity, turbidity, water level sensors, and water temperature. Continuous data allows us to capture what is happening during precipitation events any time of the week and the data is extremely useful for updating the Districts models. The district will be purchasing at least three units to be placed on our creeks at different locations where more information would be helpful to fill data gaps. An additional unit may be purchased for monitoring lake levels as two of our Level Troll 500 sensors went down this year.

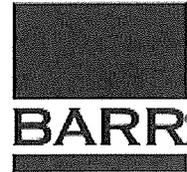
The District will be deploying these sensors not only for strictly data collection purposes, but also to support youth education. One sensor will be deployed at the Staring Lake Nature Center to support the water resource curriculum and ongoing partnership there. Two others will be deployed for a similar purpose, with potential locations in the pond at the Scenic Heights School of Forest, and a pond at St. Hubert's School (the District has a multi-year educational partnership).

Visual Harvesting Workshop

Staff Jordan and Bleser attended a free visual harvesting workshop hosted by the University of Minnesota on January 18th. Visual harvesting is a communication tool that translates speaking content into visuals. 50% processing power of the brain is dedicated to visual input. 75% of neurons are dedicated to visual sense. Content with visuals get 94% more total views. Visuals are also processed by our brains 600,000 times faster than text. An average person reads only 20% of text on a regular web page. Retention of each individuals is 80% of what you see, 20% of what you read and 10% of what you hear. Visual recordings can understand the essence of the communication, enhance the dialogue, explore ideas and improve communication.

Volunteer impact training

The district hosted, and staff attended, a 2-day training on all aspects of creating and sustaining a robust volunteer program January 25th and 26th. Topics ranged from creating meaningful and impactful volunteer experiences, to risk management and program evaluation. There were many components of the training that can be directly applied to the district's existing program.



Memorandum

To: Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District Board of Managers and District Administrator
From: Barr Engineering Co.
Subject: Engineer's Report Summarizing January 2018 Activities for February 7, 2018, Board Meeting
Date: January 31, 2018

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District (RPBCWD) Board of Managers and the District Administrator with a summary of the activities performed by Barr Engineering Co., serving in the role of District Engineer, during January 2018.

General Services

- a. Participated in a January 5th meeting with Administrator Bleser, Permit Coordinator Jeffery, and Counsel Smith to discuss project cooperative agreements, 10-year plan, comprehensive wetland management, and District capital projects.
- b. Met with Permit Coordinator Jeffery and Counsel Welch on January 10th to discuss the potential options for enhanced wetland protection in the District. Some ideas discussed included more involvement in the PUD process, development of a comprehensive wetland management plan, wetland conservation act, and modifications to the regulatory program.
- c. Participated in a January 30th meeting with Administrator Bleser, Staff Maxwell, staff Dickenhausen to review the 2017 monitoring data from the Lake Susan Spent Lime system and identify potential operations, data collection, and system modifications to enhance performance.
- d. Participated in January 3, 2018 regular Board meeting.
- e. Prepared Engineer's Report for engineering services performed during January 2018.
- f. Regular communication and coordination with Administrator Bleser and Permit Coordinator Jeffery discussing status of various District capital projects, potential 2018/2019 studies, BWSR pilot program for Clean Water Funds, 10-year plan update, and upcoming agenda.
- g. Project management and overall coordination of active task orders.

Permitting Program

- a. *Permit 2015-010: Children's Learning Adventure:* This project involved construction of a children's learning center in the northwest quadrant of Galpin Blvd. and Highway 5 in Chanhassen. Anticipated in a January 16th conference call with developer to discuss potential site modification needed to demonstrate compliance with the RPBCWD rules because the infiltration BMPs are not functioning as designed.
- b. *Permit 2015-050: Arbor Glen:* This project involves construction of an 18 lot residential subdivision at 9170 Great Plains Blvd in Chanhassen. Provided Permit Coordinator Jeffery

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feedback on applicants proposed modifications. Discuss submittal requirements with applicant's engineer to support site modifications.

- c. Meet with the Westwood consultants to discuss the regulatory implications of their concept ideas for the potential develop of the property to eh west of Lake Ann. The concept shown was very early in the idea process but appeared to project the wetlands on the property.
- d. Performed erosion control inspections of active sites during the week of January 16th (see attached inspection report).
- e. Miscellaneous conversations with Permit Coordinator Jeffery about technical questions on permit requirements for potential development and redevelopment projects.

Data Management/Sampling/Equipment Assistance

- a. Uploaded and verified November 2017 Susan Pond Inlet and Outlet data.

Task Order 6: WOMP Station Monitoring

Purgatory Creek Monitoring Station at Pioneer Trail

- a. Set up folders and datalogger files for 2018.
- b. Clean up and drop off DTS-12 turbidity sensor at MCES lab for annual calibration.
- c. File management –organize 2017 lab sheets

Purgatory Creek Monitoring Station at Valley View Rd

- a. Data QA/QC and prep for entry into EQUIS database.
- b. Set up folders and datalogger files for 2018.
- c. File management – organize 2017 lab sheets.

Task Order 7b: Purgatory Creek Stabilization near Hwy 101—Construction

- a. No work occurred this month. Inspections on plant materials are expected in the spring as part of the vegetation maintenance on the project.

Task Order 13b: Lake Susan Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse Enhancements Design and Construction Administration

- a. Worked on 90% design and 100% design plans, which includes incorporating feedback from the city of Chanhassen and design updates to pond level monitoring system, iron enhanced sand filter design optimization, water treatment building structural design, and landscape restoration plan development.
- b. Prepared technical specifications including front-end documents and coordination of review with RPBCWD legal counsel.
- c. Prepared a design basis memo with key design decisions and reasoning included.

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- d. Coordinated with District Counsel and Administrator Bleser on preparing a joint bid package for the Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse project and the Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse project. Because of the prevailing wage requirements tied to the Clean Water Funding associated with the Lake Susan Park Pond project separate bid packages were developed.

Task Order 14b: Lower Riley Creek Final Design

- a. Continued 60% design, including the iterative process of determining stable channel parameters, modeling, and balancing cut and fill volumes and determining the placement of specific bank protection measures.
- b. Completed a Draft EAW and provided to Administrator Bleser for review prior to submittal to regulators.
- c. Completed an inventory of significant and heritage trees within the project corridor, as required for a City of Eden Prairie permit. The location of the trees is helping to guide where grading is feasible while maximizing the number of valuable trees saved.
- d. Completed a site visit with a contractor to discuss access and staging for construction. The discussion confirmed that the proposed access routes and staging areas are feasible. It also provided additional ideas for alternative access routes and provided insight into their initial thoughts on means and methods to construct the project, with consideration to the control of water and stabilizing tall, steep slopes.
- e. Worked on draft USACE and DNR permit applications.

Task Order 16: Watershed Management Plan Refresh

- a. Met with Administrator Bleser on several occasions to assist with compiling, reviewing and developing responses to the 100+ public and agency comments received on the 60-day review draft of the District 10-year plan.
- b. Began revising the 10-year plan text, tables and figures in response to comments.

Task Order 19: Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse Design

- a. Revised the project design including modifications to the pipe intakes, obtaining quotes and coordination with TuffShed for the revised water treatment shelter, and incorporation of bid alternates.
- b. Updates to construction and bidding documents. This includes revisions to the plans, specs, and front-end documents. RPBCWD legal counsel has initially viewed front-end documents.
- c. Coordinated with District Counsel and Administrator Bleser on preparing a joint bid package for the Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse project and the Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse project. Based on further review by RPBCWD legal counsel, it was decided to bid the projects separately. Assuming Board authorization to solicit bids is provided at the February 7th meeting, rebidding will occur in February/March 2018 at the same time as the Lake Susan Park project.

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Task Order 20: Hyland Lake UAA Update

- a. Completed report edits based on stakeholder comments
- b. Distributed finalized report to stakeholders.

Task Order 21B: Bluff Creek Stabilization Project

- a. Developed design drawing revisions in support of 90% design
- b. Developed preliminary MPARS and Corps of Engineers Permits
- c. Drafted project design memorandum and RPBCWD draft permit language
- d. Completed hydraulic modeling for proposed design verification

Task Order 22: Groundwater Assessment

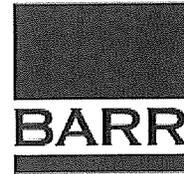
- a. Finalized report based on Board and Administrator feedback.
- b. Report complete and delivered.

Task Order 23: Scenic Heights School Forest Restoration

- a. The contract was signed by the contractor (Wetland Habitat Restorations) and President Yetka. The Notice to Proceed will be issued shortly.
- b. Communicated with various stakeholders to identify a preconstruction meeting date and agenda. The preconstruction meeting is scheduled for February 6, 2018. Staff from the School District, Three Rivers Parks District, Minnetonka Parks and Recreation, and the DNR School Forest Program will be provided a timeline update as invasive plant clearing is set to begin in the next few weeks. Coordinated outreach and education efforts will also be discussed.

Task Order 24: Preliminary Engineering Study for Silver Lake Water Quality Treatment Project

- a. Reviewed unit prices from bids for recent projects and pricing information from third party vendors, and developed preliminary opinions of probable cost for each alternative evaluated.
- b. Prepared the draft Preliminary Engineering report that documents water quality benefits, site impacts, opinion of probable cost, anticipated regulatory approvals, and next steps.



To: RPBCWD Board of Managers
From: Dave Melmer
Subject: January 16, 2018—Erosion Inspection
Date: January 31, 2018
Project: 23/27-0053.14 PRMT 9016

Barr staff has inspected construction sites in the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District for conformance to erosion and sediment control policies. Listed below are construction projects and the improvement needed for effective erosion control. The sites were inspected on January 16, 2018.

Site Inspections

2015-008	3520 Meadow Lane	2018-01-16
	Demo existing single family dwelling and construct new single family dwelling.	
	Site BMP's are adequate. Silt fence is down in some areas on west side--will not affect site runoff. Site cleanup and house painting complete. Some landscaping observed on north side. Deck installation underway. (January-2018)	
2015-014	12420 Sunnybrook Road	2018-01-16
	The project is a 3.07 acre, 7-lot single family residential development.	
	Site has been surveyed. No construction has started.	
2015-016	Blossom Hill	2018-01-16
	Subdividing 6.5 acre lot into 12 single family lots.	
	Site is snow covered. Visible BMP's look good.	
2015-035	LaMettry's Chanhassen	2018-01-16
	Construction of two commercial buildings as an extension of the Audubon Motorplex site.	
	Building complete. Parking lot on north lot is paved. North slope grading and landscaping is complete. South area landscaping and sodding complete. Site is stable. Inlet protection still in place.(January-2018)	

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2016-039 **Powers Ridge Senior Apartments** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a 76-unit, three-story building with underground parking garage, hydraulic elevator and contemporary amenities

Construction complete. BMP's are good. Landscaping and sod installation complete. Bare soils covered with matting. Wetland signage installed. (January)

2016-040 **18995 Minnetonka Blvd** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a single family home including a driveway and timber wall and installation of a well.

Construction of house continues. Silt fence in place. Slopes with vegetation mats have growth. Southwest corner has more BMP's to control sediment erosion. BMP's installed are adequate. Earthwork near front has been completed--entire site has been covered with straw and snow covered. Driveway installed. January-2018.

2016-041 **Chanhassen West Water Treatment Plant** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a water treatment plant with site access road and parking lot, associated site infrastructure, and exterior landscaping.

Silt fences installed on site. Construction continues. Rock entrance good. BMP's look good. Street cleanup conducted regularly. January-2018.

2016-042 **18663 St. Mellion Place--Eden Prairie (Bear Path)** **2018-01-16**

Single family home construction.

Construction halted for winter. BMP's are good. Silt fence in one small area is at 40% of height. Site grading and sod installation has occurred on a large portion of site. New silt fence installed where needed. Site is snow covered-January, 2018.

2016-043 **Bongards Redevelopment** **2018-01-16**

Construction of an 8,000 square foot building expansion, parking lot addition, and associated site infrastructure.

BMP's are adequate. Parking lot base installed-- catch basins installed and protected--pavement installation still needs to be completed. (January-2018)

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2016-044 **Dell Rd & Riley Creek Repair Project** **2018-01-16**

Repair streambank erosion and construct a stilling basin and storm sewer will be constructed to reduce future erosion.

Vegetation was growing appears to have died off. Rip-rap was recently installed at dirt road edge to control erosion from road. Additional erosion prevention from road needs to be addressed. More rock installed along flow path and silt deposit at beehive catch basin removed. Representative was contacted in September and is aware of site condition. Snow covered-January-2018.

2016-045 **MCES Blue Lake Interceptor Rehab** **2018-01-16**

Complete in-place lining of four maintenance access holes and approximately 800 linear feet of regional sanitary sewer interceptor facilities.

Construction complete. Silt fences installed/bio-logs in place. Bare soils covered with spray-tac. No vegetation growth observed. Site is snow covered. (January-2018)

2016-047 **9507 Sky Lane Eden Prairie** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a single-family home on an existing single-family home parcel.

Construction complete/landscaping needs to be completed. Silt fences down in some areas but secondary containment is good. Catch basin protection at road needs to be maintained -- it's not installed-- just laying over CB. (street side CB). Catch basin between properties has been protected. Runoff from bare soils going around and offsite from this property-- south property is landscaped. Minor tracking to street. Site representative was notified after August inspection-no corrective action taken except for landscaping of 9527 Sky Lane. Same conditions exist. Landscaping around house is complete--soil grading has occurred-no sod installed to date. Site Representative is aware of conditions. Wetland buffer signage has been installed. January-2018.

2017-001 **Kopesky 2nd Addition** **2018-01-16**

8-lot single family residential subdivision

Site has been cleared and perimeter control--silt fence has been installed. No earthwork to date. Rock entrance installed. Heavy equipment onsite. Site is snow covered. January-2018.

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2017-023 **Eden Prairie Assembly of God** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a 14,794 square foot building addition and an infiltration basin.

Construction has begun. Perimeter control silt fence and rock entrance installed. BMP's look good.

2017-025 **735 Pleasantview Road** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a new single family home.

Construction complete. Landscaping complete with exception of small infiltration basin. All temporary BMP's have been removed. Site is snow covered.

2017-026 **6135 Ridge Road** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a new single family home.

Construction continues. Foundation in and rock entrance installed. BMP's look good.

2017-027 **7500 Chanhassen Road** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a new single family home.

Construction continues. Silt fences and bio-logs installed. Erosion on west side went offsite-- cleaned up and more logs installed. Additional silt fence and bio-logs installed -additional BMP's look good. Some site grading conducted in early November. Site is snow covered.

2017-029 **Tweet Pediatric Dentistry** **2018-01-16**

Construction of a new dental facility approximately 5,700 square feet in size and all appurtenant infrastructure.

Construction complete. BMP's are installed and good. Catch basin protection installed in this area. Infiltration areas installed. Parking lot grading and curb/gutter installation complete. Site grading and landscaping is continues - bare soils have not been covered-snow covered.

2017-032 **11193 Bluestem Lane** **2018-01-16**

Purgatory Creek streambank project.

Site is snow covered--will inspect after spring snowmelt. Construction complete. All exposed soils on slope were covered and stabilized. Bio-logs installed at toe of slope.

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2017-034 **Park Road Overlay Chanhassen** **2018-01-16**

This project involves a mill and overlay of Park Road between Audubon Road and Powers Boulevard. The project will also replace the existing Riley Creek Crossing.

Work complete at creek crossing and Park Rd. Culvert. BMP's installed are good. -inlet protection installed. Road overlay still needs to be completed.

2017-036 **Minnetonka HS Upper Field Access Road** **2018-01-16**

Construction of 480 foot impervious access road and 190 feet of retaining wall on the Minnetonka High School property.

Construction complete. Corrective Action items have been addressed. Vegetation has sprouted and is growing--sparse in many areas--will need to be addressed in spring-2018. Snow covered-January.

2017-038 **West Park** **2018-01-16**

82 Unit Multifamily Housing Development

Construction continues. Earthwork/grading underway/street installation complete. Rock entrance installed on south side. Perimeter control installed. Catch basin protection installed but removed for winter. BMP's look good. Minor tracking observed. Many areas of exposed soils have been blown with straw. Site is snow covered. January-2018

2017-047 **Fawn Hill** **2018-01-16**

10-lot single family home development.

Earthwork completed/roadway installed. Perimeter silt fence install. Exposed soils blown with straw. Slight tracking to street . BMP's to date look good.

2017-052 **Old Excelsior Senior Living** **2018-01-16**

This project is the demolition of two existing buildings to facilitate the construction of a new senior living building.

Earthwork and construction continues. Perimeter control installed. Rock entrance installed. Large spoils pile is not covered. Site representative stated that they are regularly working it.



18681 Lake Drive East
Chanhassen, MN 55317
952-607-6512
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Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District Permit Application Review

Permit No: 2018-004

Received complete: January 11, 2018

Applicant: City of Chanhassen – Attn: Paul Oehme

Consultant: Katie Wolohan, Barr Engineering

Project: Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse Enhancement – The project will provide water quality treatment to the water discharging from Lake Susan Park pond into Riley Creek using an iron-enhanced sand filter and stormwater reuse through the existing irrigation system on the ballfield at Lake Susan Park. The project will also stabilize the outfall from the pond into Riley Creek.

Location: 903 Lake Drive, Chanhassen, MN

Reviewer: Terry Jeffery, Permit Coordinator

Rules: Applicable rules checked

X	Rule B: Floodplain Management		Rule H: Appropriation of Public Waters
X	Rule C: Erosion and Sediment Control		Rule I: Appropriation of Groundwater
X	Rule D: Wetland and Creek Buffers	X	Rule J: Stormwater Management
	Rule E: Dredging and Sediment Removal		Rule K: Variances and Exceptions
X	Rule F: Shoreline/Streambank Stabilization		Rule L: Permit Fees
	Rule G: Waterbody Crossings		Rule M: Financial Assurances

Rule Conformance Summary

Rule	Issue	Conforms to RBPCWD Rules?	Comments
B	Floodplain Management	Yes	
C	Erosion Control Plan	Yes	
D	Wetland and Creek Buffers	See Comment	See condition D1
F	Streambank Stabilization	Yes	
J	Stormwater Management	Rate	Yes
		Volume	Yes
		Water Quality	Yes
		Low Floor Elev.	Yes
		Maintenance	See Comment
L	Permit Fee	NA	Governmental Entity
M	Financial Assurance	NA	Governmental Entity

Project Description

The project will provide water quality treatment to the water discharging from Lake Susan Park pond into Riley Creek using an iron-enhanced sand filter (IESF) and stormwater reuse through the existing irrigation system on the ballfield at Lake Susan Park. The project will also stabilize the outfall from the pond into Riley Creek. The project will be completed as a cooperative effort between the RPBCWD and the City of Chanhassen. Because the project is designed as a water quality project, the stormwater treatment provided exceeds the treatment required for the small amount of infrastructure to be constructed as part of the project.

The IESF is designed to be separated from the pond to avoid many of the common issues with filter benches such as clogging resulting from floatable debris being deposited onto the bench. Instead, water will be distributed onto the bench via the pump being used for the irrigation reuse system.

The pump will be designed to handle the larger flow pressure required for the irrigation system as well as the lower pressure needed for the filtration bench. The bench location was selected to minimize impacts to upland vegetation and to maximize future park improvement opportunities.

To prevent contamination of the potable water supply, the irrigation system will be disconnected from the municipal water supply. The existing municipal supply line will be capped in-place to facilitate reconnection in the event it is needed in the future. The storage volume and stable pond level make it unlikely that there will be inadequate water available even under drought conditions.

The project site information is summarized below:

1. Total Site Area: 25.8 acres
2. Existing Site Impervious Area: 2.3 acres
3. Existing Impervious Area Disturbed: 0.006 acres (255 square feet)
4. New Site Impervious Area: 0.0036 acres (155 square feet)
5. Increase in total Site Impervious Area: (there will be a small decrease (0.0009 ac) in impervious surface as the disturbance of the 255 square feet is for its removal.)
6. Volume of excavation/fill: -237 cubic yards (removed for bench)
7. Total Disturbed Area: 0.91 acres (39,450 square feet)

Exhibits:

1. Permit Application dated January 11, 2018.
2. Technical Memorandum dated January 9, 2018
3. Design Plan Sheets (Σ15 Sheets G01 – S02) dated 10/11/2017 (revised 1/8/18).
4. MIDS Calculator file received January 10, 2018.

5. Correspondence with City of Chanhassen regarding WCA jurisdictional status of the pond dated October 26, 2017
6. P8 Model output received January 10, 2018.
7. Soil boring logs advanced October 12, 2017.

Rule Specific Permit Conditions

Rule B: Floodplain Management and Drainage Alterations

Construction of the iron-enhanced sand filtration system and placement of riprap at the outlet structure will occur below the 100-year flood elevation of Lake Susan Park Pond and Riley Creek (elevation 887.9), triggering Rule B.

Eroded banks of Riley Creek will be graded back at a 3:1 slope, resulting in 8.9 cubic yards of excavation below the 100-year flood elevation. Approximately 8.9 cubic yards of riprap will then be placed below the 100-year flood elevation of Riley Creek to provide erosion protection at an outlet structure between Lake Susan Park Pond and Riley Creek, resulting in no net change in floodplain storage.

The project will construct a small embankment between elevations 884.4 and 885.5 by placing 24 cubic yards of net fill below the 100-year flood elevation. Compensatory storage for this impact will be provided by the construction of the iron-enhanced sand filtration system which will result in 261 cubic yards of net excavation between elevations 884.4 and 885.5. Thus adding 237 cubic yards of floodplain storage (i.e., a net increase of floodplain storage), thus meeting the Rule B, Subsection 3.2 criteria. Plan sheets C-03A and C-04 clearly demonstrate that the intake location and water source for the irrigation is a surface water feature. The location of the intake is approximately 3.75 feet from the bottom of the bottom and 2.5 feet below the surface. The intake is designed with a screen to limit the likelihood of that fish or other macro-fauna will be captured and injured as a result of the project. Discharges to Riley Creek have only minor decreases in rates and will maintain similar hydrologic conditions. Given all this, the project will not have an adverse impact to groundwater hydrology, stream base flow, or aquatic riparian habitat.

The project includes construction of a 9'x12' treatment building at elevation 893, which is 5.1 feet above the 100-year flood elevation and conforming to Rule B Subsection 3.1. The treatment building would be located approximately 267 feet from the centerline of Riley Creek, thus meeting Rule B Subsection 3.4.

The proposed project conforms to RPBCWD Rule B.

Rule C: Erosion and Sediment Control

Because the project will disturb 0.91 acres of land, the project must conform to the requirements in the RPBCWD Erosion and Sediment Control rule (Rule C, Subsection 2.1).

The erosion control plan prepared by Barr Engineering includes installation of silt fence, sediment control log, a woodchip construction entrance, placement of a minimum of 6 inches of topsoil, decompaction of areas compacted during construction, protection of natural topography, and retention of native topsoil onsite. The plans note that the party responsible for day to day maintenance of temporary and permanent erosion prevention and sediment control measures will be identified upon award of contract. To conform to the RPBCWD Rule C requirements the following revision is needed:

- C1. The applicant must provide the name and contact information of the individual responsible for erosion prevention and sediment control at the site. RPBCWD must be notified if the responsible party changes during the permit term.

Rule D: Wetland and Creek Buffers

The project is adjacent to both Riley Creek and Lake Susan Park Pond. The City of Chanhassen, as the local government unit (LGU) responsible for the administration of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), has determined that the pond is not wetland under the WCA. This determination is based upon the pond being excavated in an upland area solely for stormwater management. As such, the buffer requirement only applies to Riley Creek.

The image below is an excerpt from sheet L-01 which shows the buffer area as the existing wooded area and outlined in red. This area provides a 50-foot average buffer width a minimum width of 46 feet. The buffer area is to be planted with MN State Native Seed Mix 35-641: Mesic Wet Prairie. The project calls for the removal of existing structures within the buffer area and no structures or impervious surfaces are to be added. This is compliant with section 3.2 of Rule D. The plan indicates markers to be placed at intervals less than 200 feet apart as well as at major deflection points. This is compliant with section 3.3 of Rule D.

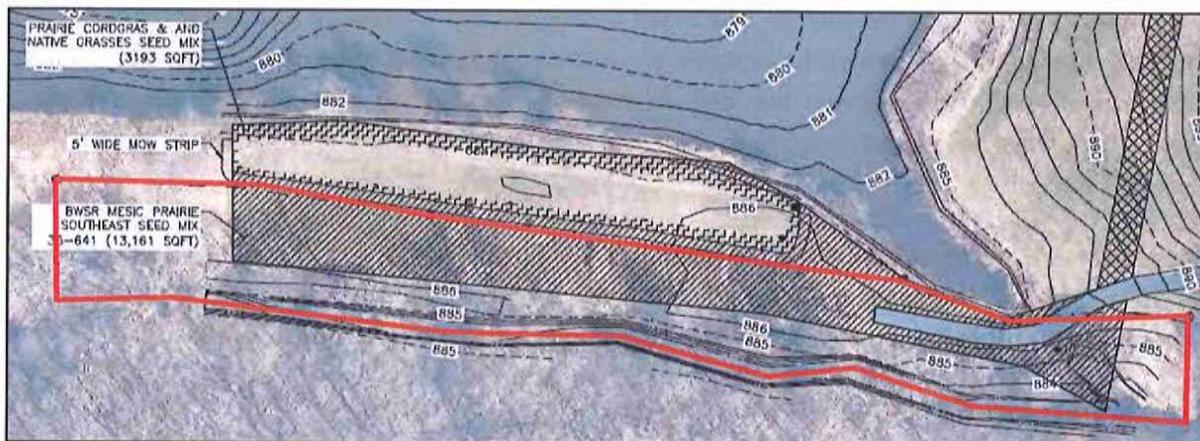


Figure 1. Creek buffer for Riley Creek shown in diagonal hatching.

The plan set calls for construction activities to be performed so that the potential to transfer invasive species is minimized to the maximum extent practicable. The cooperative agreement is being drafted and will include required buffer maintenance activities. The proposed project is compliant with Rule D.

- D1. The applicant must enter into a maintenance agreement with the District which stipulates buffer maintenance activities consistent with District requirements.

Rule F: Shoreline and Streambank Stabilization

As part of the project, the severely undercut reach of Riley Creek at the pond outfall will be stabilized, triggering Rule F. Twenty-five feet of the bank at this location is several under cut, establishing the need for stabilization required by subsection 3.1 of the rule. If not addressed at this time, the area will continue to erode, delivering sediment to Riley Creek and Lake Susan. Rip-rap is planned to be used in this location.

Modeling indicates that the flow velocities and average shear stress during the 100-year event in this downstream of the flared end section shown in Figure 3 are 5.2 feet per second (fps) and 2.5 pounds per square foot (lb/ft²), respectively. This shear stress significantly exceeds the shear stress that can be sustained by the native soils in the area and the shear stress that vegetation alone can withstand (0.02-0.25 lb/ft² and 0.7-1.7 lb/ft², respectively). These data show that neither bioengineering nor a combination of bioengineering and riprap will achieve streambank stabilization at the Lake Susan Park Pond outlet to Riley Creek and that the use of riprap is necessary.

The applicant is proposing to install MnDOT Class III riprap. The applicant proposes to use stone riprap having an average size of 9 inches, with a geotextile (MnDOT 3733) and transitional layer of 6 inches of granular bedding consistent with Rule F, Subsections 3.3b and 3.3d. Notes on the plan sheet prohibit the use of limestone or dolomite consistent with Rule F, Subsections 3.3b. The proposed riprap can withstand shear stress of 3.8 lb/ft², which is consistent with the erosion intensity for the flow in Riley Creek at this location (Rule F, Subsection 3.2 and Subsection 3.3b).

Riprap will extend no higher than the top of bank, and the finished stabilized slope of the Riley Creek shoreline will be 3:1 as indicated on plan Sheet C-09. As indicated above, the grading required prior to the placement of riprap will result in a net cut, meaning that the project will slightly increase the cross-sectional area of the Riley Creek channel. Stage increases upstream or downstream of the riprap will not result due to the increase in cross sectional area as shown on sheet C-09 and the nominal change in hydrologic conditions summarized in the Rule J discussion. The natural alignment of Riley Creek will not be altered by placement of riprap. The plan set calls for construction activities to be performed so that the potential to transfer invasive species is minimized to the maximum extent practicable.



Figure 2 Existing Condition at Lake Susan Pond Outlet to Riley Creek.

The proposed streambank stabilization complies with RPBCWD Rule F.

Rule J: Stormwater Management

Because the project will disturb 0.91-acre of land surface area, approval under the RPBCWD Stormwater Management Rule is required. The proposed activities will result in a net decrease in impervious surface. The proposed treatment building will add 155 square feet of impervious surface. However, the removal of the concrete pads located in the decommissioned archery range will remove 255 square feet of existing impervious surface. As stated previously, this is a net decrease in impervious surface. Therefore, under the paragraph 2.3 redevelopment framework, the RPBCWD stormwater management criteria apply only to the disturbed area and additional impervious surface on the site.

The Applicant is proposing a water reuse system to provide the required rate control, volume abstraction and water quality management on the site. Pretreatment of stormwater is provided by Lake Susan Park Pond (an existing constructed stormwater pond) prior to water being conveyed to the water reuse system and IESF.

Rate Control

In order to meet the rate control criteria listed in Subsection 3.1.a, the 2-, 10-, and 100-year post development peak runoff rates must be equal to or less than the existing discharge rates at all locations where stormwater leaves the site. The Applicant used a PC-SWMM hydrologic model to simulate runoff rates for pre- and post-development conditions for the 2-, 10-, and 100-year frequency storm events using a nested rainfall distribution, and a 100-year frequency, 10-day snowmelt event. The existing and

proposed 2-, 10-, and 100-year frequency discharges from the site are summarized in the table below. The proposed project is in conformance with RPBCWD Rule J, Subsection 3.1.a.

Modeled Discharge Location	2-Year Discharge (cfs)		10-Year Discharge (cfs)		100-Year Discharge (cfs)		10-Day Snowmelt (cfs)	
	Ex	Prop	Ex	Prop	Ex	Prop	Ex	Prop
Existing Pond	1.9	1.7	101.5	101.0	407.9	407.8	18.0	17.9

Volume Abstraction

Subsection 3.1.b of Rule J requires the abstraction onsite of 1.1 inches of runoff from all new impervious surface of the parcel. An abstraction volume of 14 cubic feet is required from the 0.0036 acres (155 square feet) of new impervious area on the project for volume retention. The Applicant proposed a water reuse system to meet the required volume abstraction of 14 cubic feet. The system will result in a volume reduction of 4,783 cubic feet. The table below summarizes the volume abstraction on the site.

Required Abstraction Depth (inches)	Required Abstraction Volume (cubic feet)	Provided Abstraction Volume (cubic feet)
1.1	14	4,783

Two soil borings for the site were provided to determine soils on the site. These borings indicated predominantly clay soils (Hydrologic Soil Group D) on the site. The MN Stormwater Manual indicates an infiltration rate of 0.06 inches per hour for clay soils. The irrigation application rate used in the design computations is reasonable for clay soils and was selected based on the irrigation application rate currently used successfully by the site’s irrigation system. The proposed project is in conformance with RPBCWD Rule J, Subsection 3.1.b.

Water Quality Management

Subsection 3.1.c of Rule J requires the Applicant provide for at least 60 percent annual removal efficiency for total phosphorus (TP), and at least 90 percent annual removal efficiency for total suspended solids (TSS) from site runoff. An Iron Enhanced Sand Filter (IESF) and a water reuse system will be employed to achieve the required TP and TSS removals. MIDS calculator and P8 models were used to estimate the TP and TSS removals. A P8 Model was used to simulate the entire watershed tributary to Lake Susan Park Pond under existing and proposed conditions. The difference in the results of the model analysis represents the anticipated removals by the IESF.

Computation of Pollutant Removals for the IESF Based on P8 Output ¹ (P8 Model BMP 3.37 (Lake Susan Park Pond))				
	Removal over 4 Years		Annual Removals	
	TSS (lbs)	TP (lbs)	TSS (lbs)	TP (lbs)
Existing Condition	22,755	299.2	5,688	74.847
Proposed Condition	15,904	204.4	3,975	51.1
Difference = Reduction by IESF	6,851	94.8	1,713	23.7

¹This table is included to illustrate what the modeled efficacy of the Iron Enhanced Sand Filter is for educational purposes.

A second spreadsheet approach was used to account for seasonal variations in filtration efficiencies and pumping to the proposed filter. Assuming the pumping would only occur during warm weather conditions the TP removal was estimated to range between 23 and 25 pounds per year with an average removal of 28.8 pounds per year.

Pollutant of Interest	Regulated Site Loading (lbs/yr)	Required Load Removal (lbs/yr) ¹	IESF Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ²	Reuse Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ³	Provided Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ⁴
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	76.5	68.9 (90%)	1713	37	1750 (>100%) ⁴
Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.4209	0.253 (60%)	28.8	0.2047	29 (>100%) ⁴

¹Required load reduction is calculated based on the removal criteria in Rule J, Subsection 3.1c and the new impervious area site load.

²See output and IESF treatment calculation spreadsheet attachment E. The phosphorus removal with the IESF is expected to vary with climatic conditions and filtration rate of the filter while ranging between 23-35 lbs/yr.

³See MIDS output in attachment C. The TP reduction is the combination of particulate and dissolved P.

⁴Provided removals are greater than the watershed load because more stormwater is routed to the BMPs than is generated by the disturbed and reconstructed areas of the project.

Based on information reviewed, the proposed project conforms to Rule J, Subsection 3.1.c.

Low floor Elevation

No structure may be constructed or reconstructed such that its lowest floor elevation is less than 2 feet above the 100-year event flood elevation and no stormwater management system may be constructed or reconstructed in a manner that brings the low floor elevation of an adjacent structure into noncompliance according to

The low floor elevations of the structures and the adjacent stormwater management feature are summarized in the following table.

Location Riparian to Stormwater Facility	Low Floor Elevation of Building (feet)	100-year Event Flood Elevation of Adjacent Stormwater Facility (feet)	Freeboard (feet)
Treatment Shelter	893.0	887.9 (Existing Pond)	5.1

The proposed improvements are compliant with Rule J, Subsection 3.6.

Maintenance

Subsection 3.7 of Rule J requires the submission of a maintenance plan. All stormwater management structures and facilities must be designed for maintenance access and properly maintained in perpetuity to assure that they continue to function as designed.

RPBCWD plans to enter a cooperative agreement with the City of Chanhassen to construct the project. Either in the cooperative agreement or by independent maintenance agreement, maintenance in perpetuity of the stormwater-management facilities must be provided.

- J1. Chanhassen must enter into a maintenance agreement with the RPBCWD.
- J2. Because the proposed stormwater reuse system requires consistent use at a specified rate to meet District requirements, performance monitoring for the site will be required to ensure that the project is able to meet the RPBCWD volume abstraction requirement as has been proposed. In accordance with Rule J, Subsection 2.6 performance monitoring, and as a stipulation of issuing a permit for this project, a report on reuse volume must be submitted to the RPBCWD on a yearly basis.

Applicable General Requirements:

- 1. Construction shall be consistent with the plans and specifications approved by the District as a part of the permitting process. The date of the approved plans and specifications is listed on the permit.
- 2. Applicant must provide the name and contact information of the individual responsible for erosion and sediment control for the project.

Findings

- 1. The proposed project includes the information necessary, plan sheets and erosion control plan for review.

2. The proposed project will conform to Rules C and J if the Rule Specific Permit Conditions listed above are met.

Recommendation:

Approval, contingent upon:

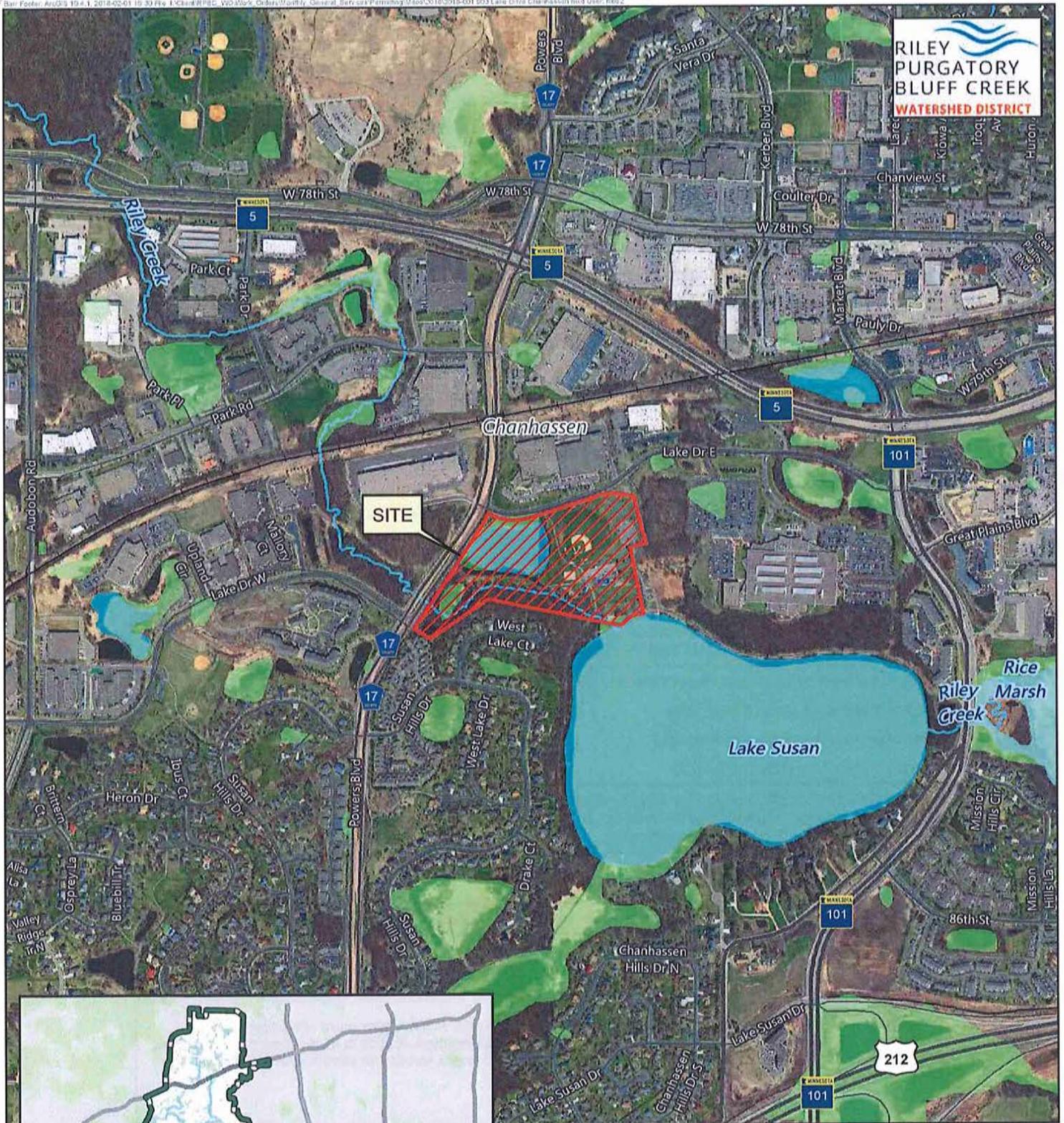
1. Continued compliance with General Requirements.
2. The Applicant must submit enter into a cooperative agreement with the RPBCWD for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the water reuse system, IESF and buffer areas.

By accepting the permit, when issued, the applicant agrees to the following stipulations:

1. Per Rule J Subsection 4.5, upon completion of the site work, the permittee must submit as-built drawings demonstrating that at the time of final stabilization, stormwater facilities conform to design specifications as approved by the District.
2. Because the proposed stormwater reuse system requires consistent use at a specified rate to meet District requirements, performance monitoring for the site will be required to ensure that the project is able to meet the RPBCWD volume abstraction requirement as has been proposed. In accordance with Rule J, Subsection 2.6 performance monitoring, and as a stipulation of issuing a permit for this project, a report on reuse volume must be submitted to the RPBCWD on a yearly basis.

Board Action

It was moved by Manager _____, seconded by Manager _____ to approve permit application No. 2018-004 with the conditions recommended by staff.



RILEY
PURGATORY
BLUFF CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

SITE

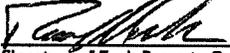
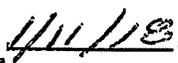
Lake Susan

Permit Location Map

903 LAKE DRIVE
CHANHASSEN

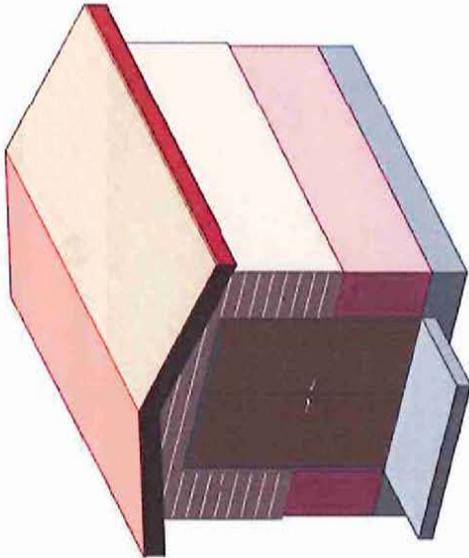
Permit 2018-001

Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek
Watershed District

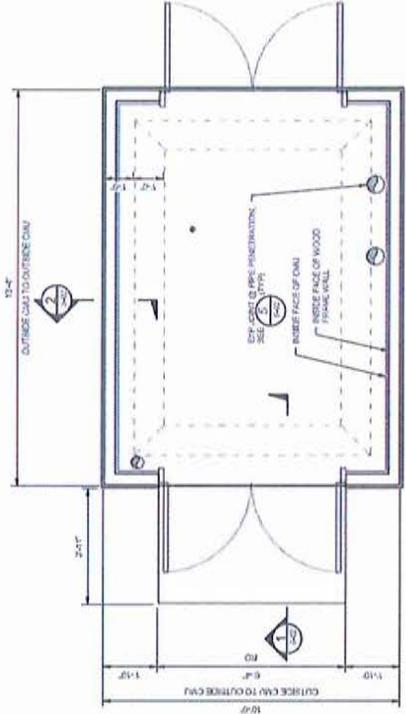
RETURN PERMIT APPLICATION TO:		TO BE COMPLETED BY THE DISTRICT	
Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District 18681 Lake Drive East Chanhassen, MN 55317 Phone: 952-607-6512 www.RPBCWD.org		PERMIT NUMBER: AMOUNT RECEIVED: \$ DATE: RECEIVED FROM: DATE APPROVED: PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:	
1. Name of primary property owner: Paul Oehme Mailing Address: 7700 Market Boulevard Chanhassen, Minnesota 55317 United States Email Address: poehme@ci.chanhassen.mn.us Phone: 952-227-1169 Fax:			
2. Property Owner Representative Information (not required) (licensed contractor, architect, engineer, etc...) Business Name: Barr Engineering Co Representative name: Katie Wolohan Business Address: 4300 MarketPointe Drive Suite 200 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435 United States Email Address: kwolohan@barr.com Phone: 952-842-3594 Fax:			
3. Project Address: 903 Lake Drive Chanhassen, Minnesota 55317 United States PID: 251910030, 251910040 Project Name: Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse Enhancement Project Description: The project includes providing water quality treatment at Lake Susan Park Pond through use of an iron enhanced sand filter and stormwater reuse through irrigation of an adjacent ball field (see Sheet C-02 of attached plans). It includes erosion protection the outlet of Lake Susan Park Pond to Riley Creek and installing an iron enhanced sand filtration system westward from the outlet. The filtration system is located along the south side of Lake Susan Park Pond, in an area inside the current shoreline edge of the pond to minimize impacts to upland vegetation and provide more bounce and filtration capacity in the pond. The iron enhanced sand filter will be set at an elevation that is 0.5 feet below the current normal water level of the pond.			
4. Size of project parcel (square feet or acres): 25.8 Area of disturbance (square feet): 0.91 Volume of excavation/fill (cubic yards): -237 Area of existing impervious surface: 255 Area of proposed impervious surfaces: 155 Length of shoreline effected (feet): 0 Waterbody: Lake Susan Park Pond/Riley Creek			
5. Type of permit(s) being applied for: Rule B - Floodplain Management and Drainage Alterations Rule C - Erosion and Sediment Control Rule D - Wetland, Lake, and Creek Buffers Rule F - Shoreline and Streambank Stabilization Rule J - Stormwater Management			
6. NPDES/SDS General Stormwater Permit Number:		7. Waterbody receiving runoff from site: Lake Susan Park Pond/Riley Creek	
8. Project Timeline: Start Date: February 19, 2018		Completion Date: December 21, 2018	
Permits have been applied for: Permits have been received: None received			
Submittal Requirements Complete applications must be submitted and received 30 business days prior to the regular Board of Managers meeting, generally the first Wednesday of each month (check website for exact meeting days). Applicants must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy of all required information as specified by District's Rules (see website for complete rules or contact the District office for a copy).			
Applicant Signature "I understand that, as the permittee, I am legally accountable to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. I understand that I am not authorized to begin the project until I have received the permit. If the project is modified, I will obtain approval by the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District before I continue with the project. I authorize the District, and its agents, employees, officers, and contractors, to enter the project site to perform any inspections of work authorized by the permit or any applicable law."			
"I certify that I have thoroughly read and understand the information in this application."			
 Signature of Each Property Owner		 Date	

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

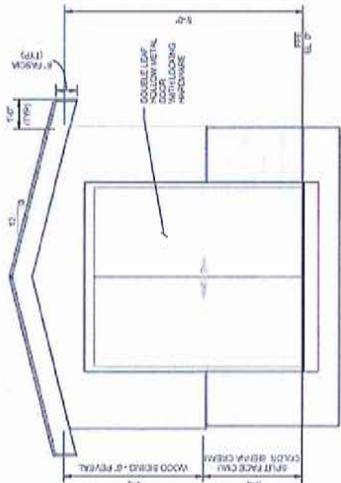
1. THESE NOTES ARE SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS. CONSULT THE DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE SPECIFICATION SHALL BE 28,000 PSI COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND 4000 PSI TENSILE STRENGTH.
3. ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE A36.
4. WOOD BUILDING SPECIFICATION SECTION 05 10 00 SHALL BE USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
5. ALL WOOD SHALL BE DRY LUMBER.
6. ALL WOOD SHALL BE TREATED TO RESIST TERMITES AND OTHER INSECT DAMAGE.
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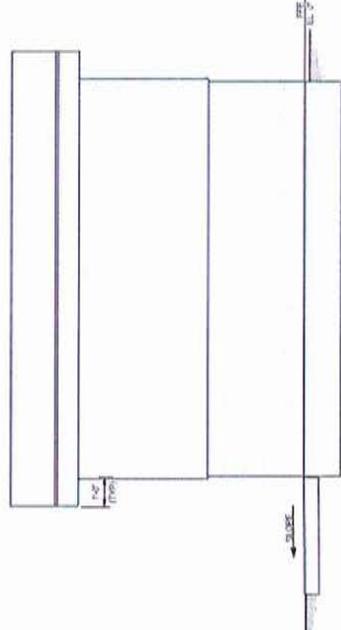
1 ISOMETRIC PUMP STATION



2 PLAN PUMP STATION



3 ELEVATION PUMP STATION



4 ELEVATION PUMP STATION

NOTES: PUMPS AND PIPING NOT SHOWN. SEE MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR PUMP AND PIPING. VERIFY THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL SIZES AND PRELIMINARY WITH EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO PUMPING EQUIPMENT.

RELEASED FOR 90% DESIGN REVIEW

LAKE SUSAN WATERSHED TREATMENT CHANHASSEN, MINNESOTA

RPCBWD EDEN PRAIRIE, MINNESOTA

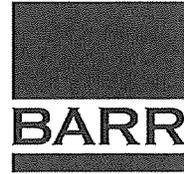
BARR ENGINEERING CO. 2000 W. WISCONSIN AVE. SUITE 200 WISCONSIN, MN 55391

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Memorandum

To: Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District Board of Managers
From: Barr Engineering
Subject: Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse Project – Request Board Authorization to Solicit Bids for Construction
Date: 1/31/2018
Project: 23/27-0053.14 019
c: Claire Bleser – RPBCWD Administrator

In 2016, the RPBCWD completed a feasibility study for the reuse for stormwater from an existing stormwater pond at the Chanhassen High School site. The project proposes to draw stormwater from an existing stormwater pond on site and use in an existing irrigation system that irrigates the site's athletic fields and select landscaped areas around the school. The goal of this project is to reduce runoff volumes and pollutant loads to Bluff Creek, an impaired water, located immediately downstream from the site. In October 2016, RPBCWD staff secured a \$200,000 stormwater management grant from the Metropolitan Council. In October 2016, the RPBCWD Board of Managers authorized final design and preparation of construction documents for the reuse system recommended in the feasibility study.

The project was originally bid in May 2017; however, all bids came in extremely high and the project was not awarded. Enclosed are the 100 percent draft design plans for the Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse system, reflecting revisions made to the design to help improve the likelihood of obtaining lower bids from contractors. The design of the proposed system includes, but not limited to, construction of a small pump station and water treatment system and shelter, installation of the necessary piping and valves to connect to the existing irrigation mainline, installation of electrical and control lines to coordinate the pond water level monitoring with the existing irrigation control system and, erosion control, and site restoration.

The engineer's opinion of probable construction cost based on the 100 percent design is \$220,000. The opinion of probable cost provided is made on the basis of Barr Engineering's experience and qualifications and represents our best judgment as experienced and qualified professionals familiar with the project. Because we have no control over the cost of labor, materials, equipment or services furnished by others, or over the contractor's methods of determining prices, or over competitive bidding or market conditions, Barr Engineering cannot and does not guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual costs will not vary from the opinion of probable cost presented.

It is requested that the RPBCWD Board of Managers authorize Barr Engineering Co. to solicit of bids for the construction of the stormwater reuse system at Chanhassen High School, pending review of the final contract documents by the RPBCWD legal counsel. If the Board of Managers

To: Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District Board of Managers
From: Barr Engineering
Subject: Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse Project – Request Board Authorization to Solicit Bids for Construction
Date: 1/31/2018
Page: 2

authorizes solicitation of bids to construct the reuse system, the following is the tentative schedule for the project:

- Front end documents and 100% specifications (2/7/2018) – for RPBCWD attorney review & submittal to Chanhassen High School
- Advertisement to bid submitted (2/12/2018)
- Bid package final/bidding begins (2/20/2018)
- Pre-bid meeting (3/9/2018)
- Bid opening (3/20/2018)
- Bidder recommendation to RPBCWD Managers for consideration at 4/4/2018 meeting
- Notice of Award (early-April)
- Notice to Proceed (late-April)
- Construction (June 18, 2018 through August 17, 2018) – Approved by Chanhassen High School

Attachments

- Drawings (100% draft) for the Chanhassen High School stormwater reuse system
- Technical specifications table of contents

NO.	REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	01/15/2018	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
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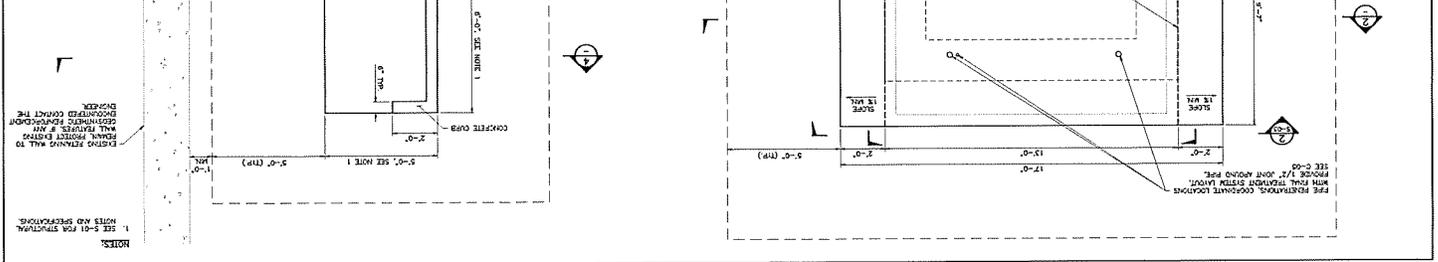
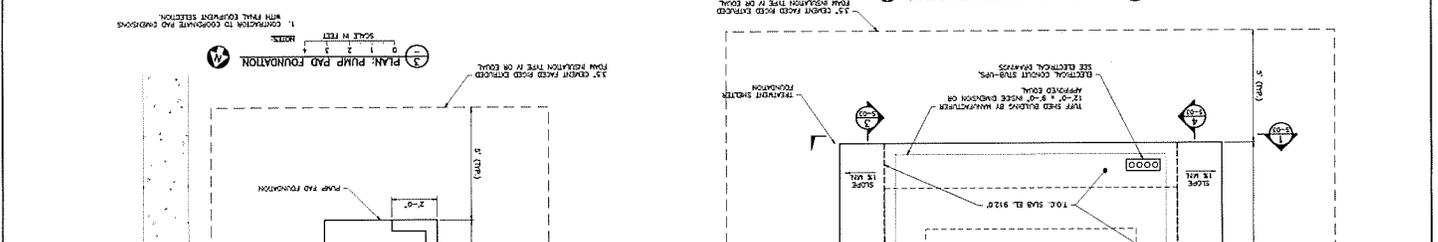
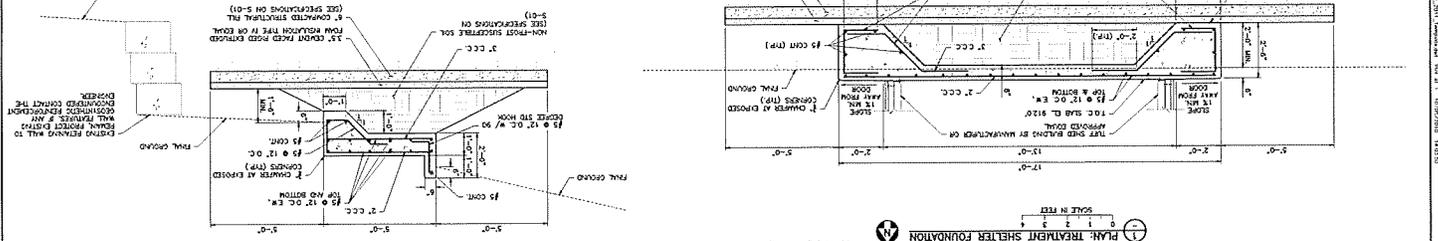
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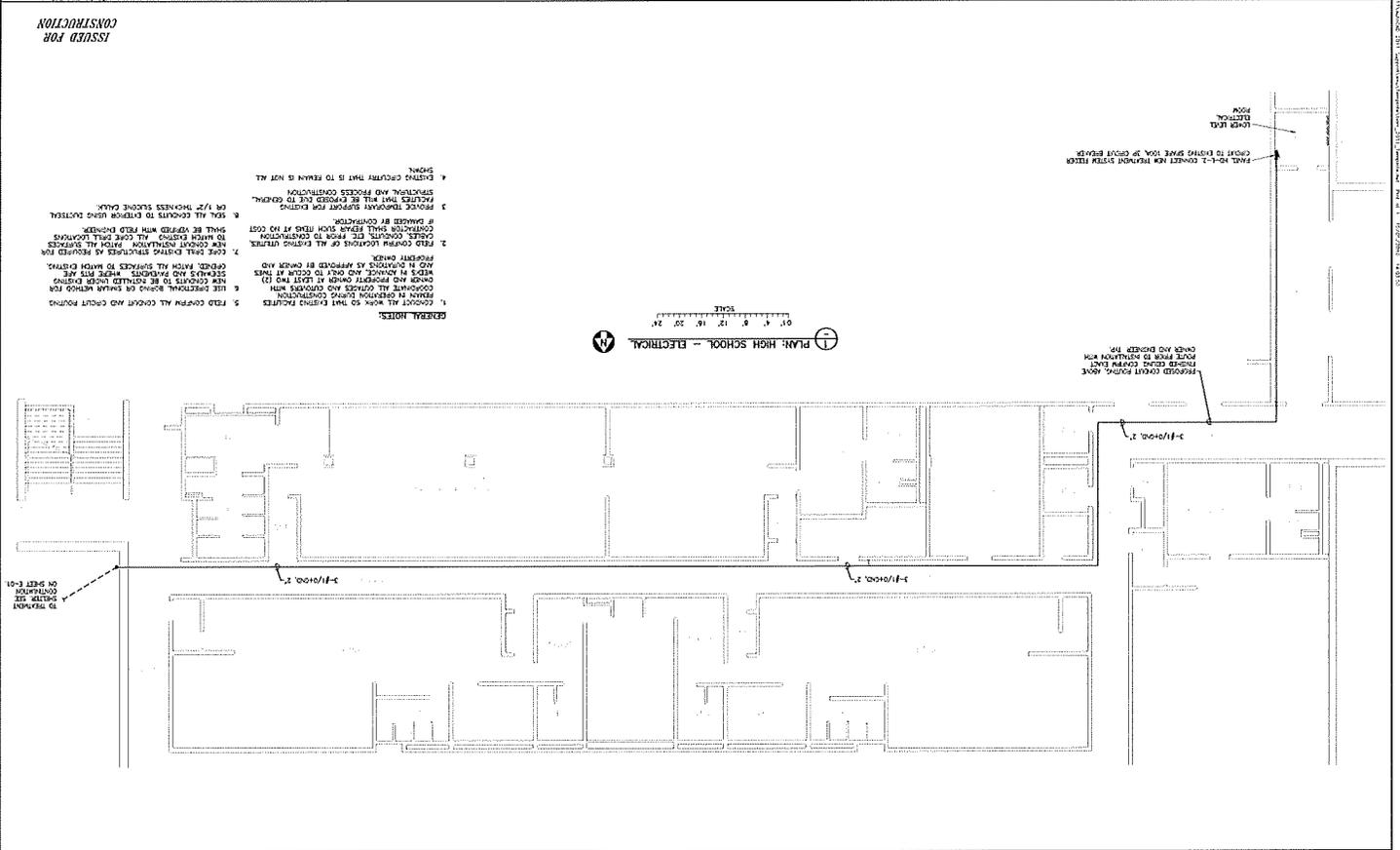
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10	11/18/2017	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

CHAM HIGH SCHOOL STORMWATER REUSE TREATMENT FOUNDATIONS
 CHANHASSEN, MN
 RPB/CW



NOTES:
 1. SEE 5-01 FOR STRUCTURAL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. CONSTRUCTION TO COORDINATE AND COMPASS WITH FINAL EQUIPMENT SELECTION.
 3. CONSTRUCTION TO COORDINATE WITH THE EXISTING GROUND.
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Contract Documents

Chanhassen High School Stormwater Reuse Project Chanhassen, MN

***Prepared for:
Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District***

February 9, 2018



CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

CHANHASSEN HIGH SCHOOL STORMWATER REUSE PROJECT
RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
CHANHASSEN, MINNESOTA

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03 30 00 Cast-in-Place Concrete	03 30 00-1
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 Division 13 - Special Construction	
13 34 18 Wood Framed Building System	13 34 18-1
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26 00 00 Electrical General Provisions	26 00 00-1
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32 81 05 Irrigation Water Treatment System	32 81 05-1
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32 90 00 Plantings

32 90 00-1

Division 40 – Controls

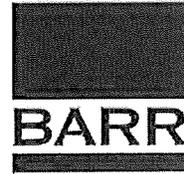
40 90 00 Instrumentation and Control for Process Systems

40 90 00-1

Drawings

Appendices





Memorandum

To: Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District Board of Managers
From: Barr Engineering
Subject: Lake Susan Park Pond – Request Board Authorization to Solicit Bids for Construction
Date: 1/31/2018
Project: 23/27-0053.14 013B
c: Claire Bleser – RPBCWD Administrator

In 2017, RPBCWD completed a feasibility study to improve the water quality in Lake Susan in the City of Chanhassen and for the reuse for stormwater from an existing stormwater pond, Lake Susan Park Pond. The project proposes the following:

- Installation of an iron enhanced sand filter (IESF) to reduce phosphorus loading in Lake Susan
- Installation of a pump-and-treat system to draw stormwater from an existing stormwater pond, Lake Susan Park Pond, for irrigation of the site's ballfield, making use of an existing irrigation system and reducing groundwater demand for irrigation
- Lake Susan Park Pond outlet retrofit to address erosion issues immediately downstream of the pond

In 2015, RPBCWD secured a \$233,400 Clean Water Fund grant for a watershed treatment and stormwater reuse project at Lake Susan. In July 2017, the RPBCWD Board of Managers approved authorized final design and preparation of construction documents for the watershed treatment and stormwater reuse system recommended in the feasibility study completed in early 2017.

The design of the proposed system includes, but not limited to, excavation and installation of an iron-enhanced sand filter, a pump to supply the iron-enhanced sand filter and separate irrigation supply pump, a package water treatment system, a water treatment building to house the pump and treatment equipment for the irrigation water, and necessary piping and appurtenances. The 60 percent design review meeting with RPBCWD and city of Chanhassen staff was held on 12/18/2017, and comments on the 90 percent plan set were solicited by email on 1/17/2018 and incorporated in the construction drawings. We are in the process of finalizing the specifications for bid. Enclosed are the 100 percent draft design plans for the Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse system.

The engineer's opinion of probable construction cost based on the 100 percent design is \$392,000. The opinion of probable cost provided is made on the basis of Barr Engineering's experience and qualifications and represents our best judgment as experienced and qualified professionals familiar with the project. Because we have no control over the cost of labor, materials, equipment or services furnished by others, or over the contractor's methods of determining prices, or over competitive bidding or market

To: Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District Board of Managers
From: Barr Engineering
Subject: Lake Susan Park Pond – Request Board Authorization to Solicit Bids for Construction
Date: 1/31/2018
Page: 2

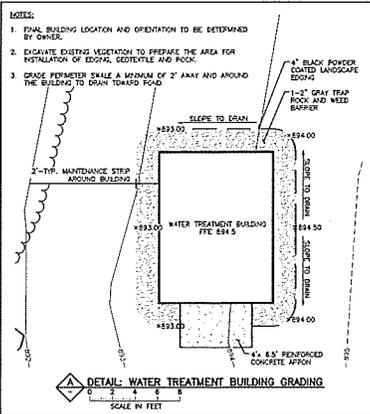
conditions, Barr Engineering cannot and does not guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual costs will not vary from the opinion of probable cost presented.

It is requested that the RPBCWD Board of Managers authorize Barr Engineering Co. to solicit of bids for the construction of the watershed treatment and stormwater reuse system at Lake Susan Park Pond, pending review of the final contract documents by the RPBCWD legal counsel. If the Board of Managers authorizes solicitation of bids to construct the reuse system, the following is the tentative schedule for the project:

- Front end documents and 100% specifications (2/7/2018) – for RPBCWD attorney review & submittal to City of Chanhassen for review
- Advertisement to bid submitted (2/12/2018)
- Bid package final/bidding begins (2/20/2018)
- Pre-bid meeting (3/9/2018)
- Bid opening (3/20/2018)
- Bidder recommendation to RPBCWD Managers for consideration at 4/4/2018 meeting
- Notice of Award (early-April)
- Notice to Proceed (late-April)
- Construction (early-May to late-September) – pending City of Chanhassen input on construction window

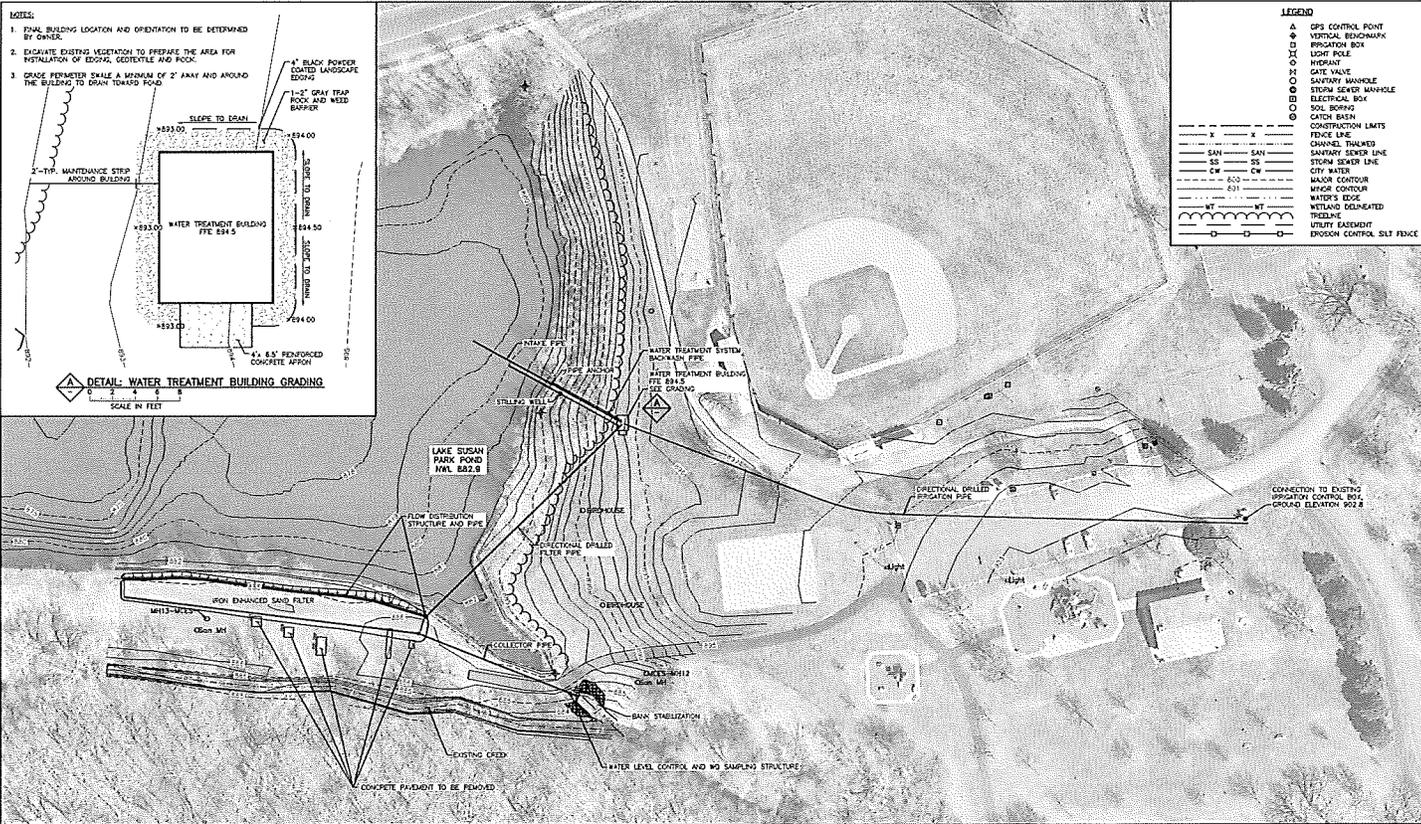
Attachments

- Drawings (100% draft) for the Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse Project
- Technical specifications Section 00 01 10 Table of Contents



LEGEND

A	GPS CONTROL POINT
+	VERTICAL BENCHMARK
□	IRRIGATION BOX
○	LIGHT POLE
○	HYDRANT
○	GATE VALVE
○	SAFETY MANHOLE
○	STORM SEWER MANHOLE
○	ELECTRICAL BOX
○	SOIL BORING
○	CATCH BASIN
---	CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
---	FENCE LINE
---	CHANNEL, TRUNKED
---	SANITARY SEWER LINE
---	STORM SEWER LINE
---	CITY WATER
---	MAJOR CONTOUR
---	MINOR CONTOUR
---	WATERS EDGE
---	WETLAND DELINEATED
---	TRAILING
---	UTILITY EASEMENT
---	EROSION CONTROL Silt FENCE

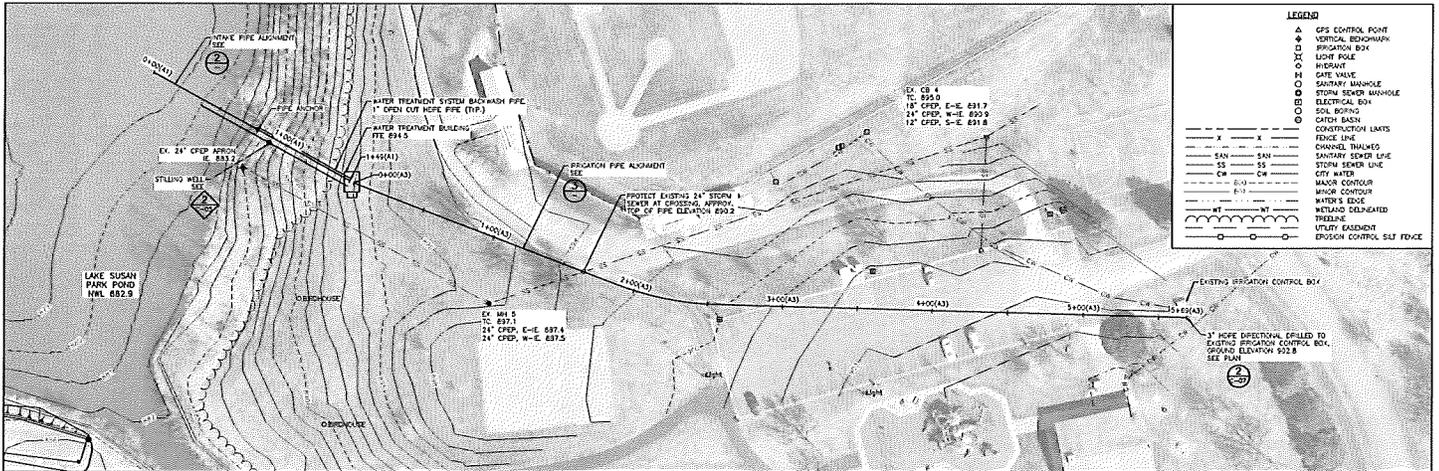


PLAN VIEW
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 SCALE IN FEET

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

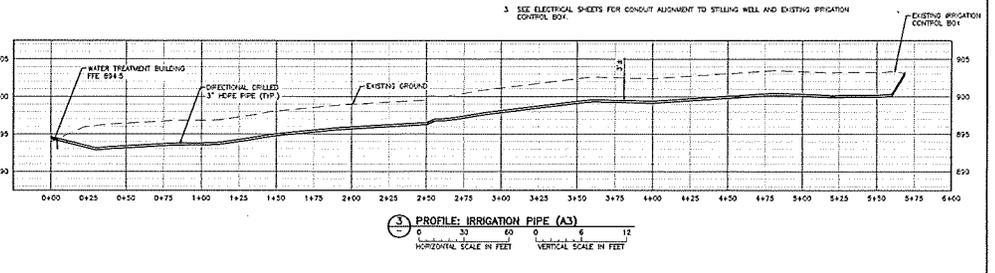
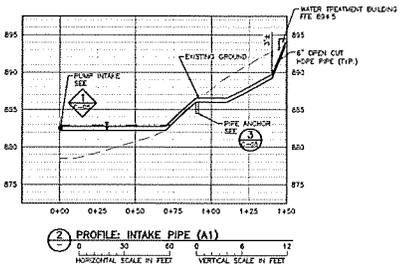
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PLAN: PIPE LAYOUT
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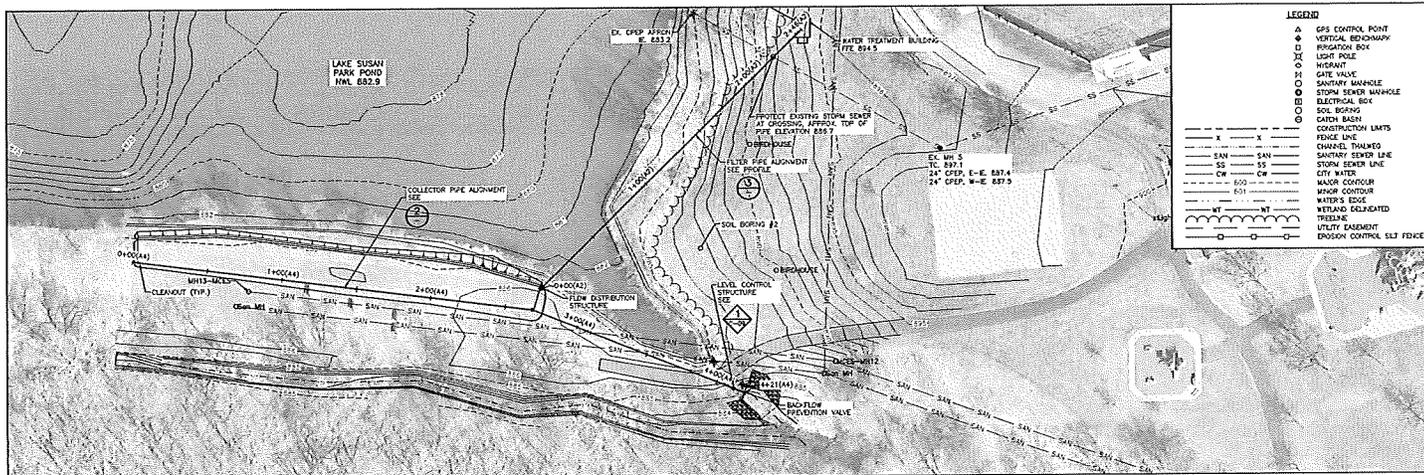
- NOTES**
1. USE GALVANIZED STEEL FOR PIPE UNDER BUILDING SLAB. TRANSITION FROM HERE WITH HOLES/PIN TRANSITION COUPLING 3 FEET OUTSIDE OF BUILDING SLAB.
 2. INSTALL SCREEN FLUSH SUPPLY PIPE IN TRENCH BETWEEN TREATMENT ENCLOSURE AND PIPE ANCHOR BESIDE INTAKE PIPE.
 3. SEE ELECTRICAL SHEETS FOR CONDUIT ALIGNMENT TO STILLING WELL AND EXISTING IRRIGATION CONTROL BOX.



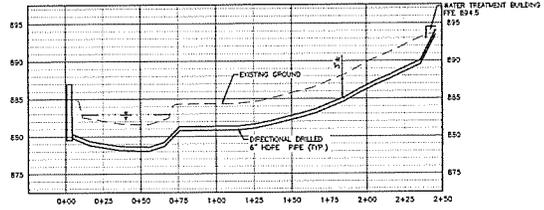
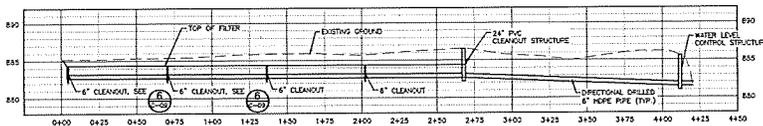
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT NO. 23/27-0053.14 DATE 10/11/2017 DRAWN BY [Name] CHECKED BY [Name] APPROVED BY [Name]		PROJECT NAME DATE RELEASED		BARR BARR ENGINEERING CO. 8300 WAKESPOUR DRIVE MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435 Ph: 763-422-2277 Fax: 763-422-2281 www.barr.com		Client: RPBCWD Location: CHANHASSEN, MN		Project No.: 23/27-0053.14 Client Project No.: DWG No.: C-03 REV. No.: 0	
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1 PLAN: PIPE LAYOUT
SCALE IN FEET



ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT NO. 23/27-0053.14 SHEET NO. C-04 DATE 10/11/2017		PROJECT NAME LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE		SHEET PROJECT NO. 23/27-0053.14	
CLIENT RPBCWD CHANHASSEN, MN		DESIGNER BARR ENGINEERING CO. 4300 MARKETPONT DRIVE SUITE 200 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435 TEL: (612) 825-2507 FAX: (612) 825-2507 WWW.BARR.COM		DRAWN BY AMP	
CHECKED BY AMP		DATE RELEASED 10/11/2017		REVISION NO. 0	

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DATE: 05/17/2017
 TIME: 11:12 AM
 PROJECT: WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORAGE REUSE
 SHEET: 23/27-003.14

NO.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
1	05/17/2017	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
2	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
3	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
4	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
5	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
6	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
7	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
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9	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
10	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS

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5	05/17/2017	REVISION FOR REVISIONS
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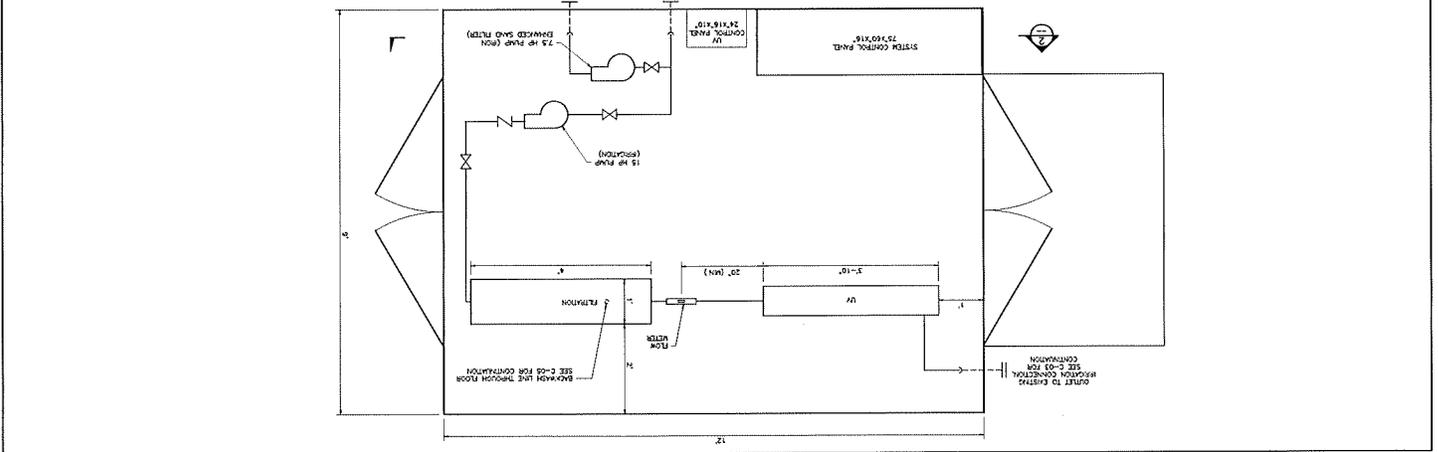
PROJECT: WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORAGE REUSE
 CLIENT PROJECT NO.: 23/27-003.14
 SHEET NO.: C-06
 DATE: 05/17/2017

RPB/CMD
 CHANHASSEN, MN
 LAKES SUSAN PARK POND
 WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORAGE REUSE

1. PUMP AND EQUIPMENT DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL EQUIPMENT SELECTION.
 2. EQUIPMENT SELECTION WILL BE DETERMINED BASED ON FINAL EQUIPMENT SELECTION.
 3. REVISIONS TO THIS DRAWING WILL BE DETERMINED BASED ON FINAL EQUIPMENT SELECTION AND PIPING PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS.

2 SECTION: TREATMENT SYSTEM BUILDING
 NOT TO SCALE

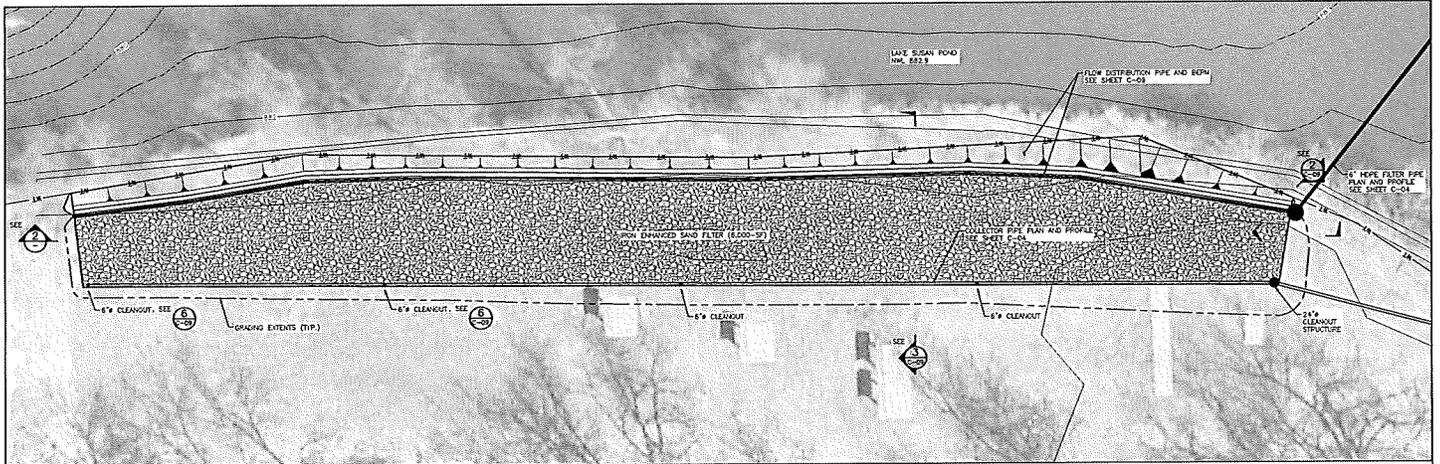
1 PLAN: TREATMENT SYSTEM BUILDING SCHEMATIC
 SCALE IN FEET



2 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM, TREATMENT SYSTEM
 NOT TO SCALE

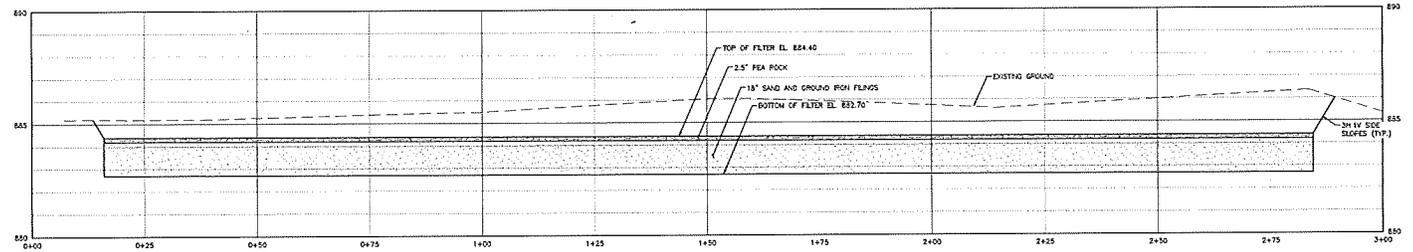


ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION



1 PLAN: IRON ENHANCED SAND FILTER

Scale: 0 10 20 FEET



2 SECTION: IRON ENHANCED SAND FILTER (TYP.)

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 10' FEET
VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 1' FEET

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT OFFICE BARR ENGINEERING CO. 1300 MARKET STREET, SUITE 200 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435 Phone: 1-800-437-2377 Fax: 612-337-0501 www.barr.com		Date: 10/11/2017 Project: RPBCWD Drawn: GJM Checked: BARR Approved: GJM	LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE IRON ENHANCED SAND FILTER PLANS, SECTIONS, AND DETAILS	BARR PROJECT NO.: 23/27-0053.14 CLIENT PROJECT NO.: DWG. NO.: C-08 REV. NO.: 0
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NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
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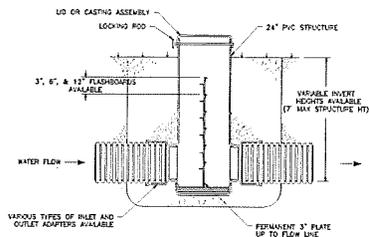
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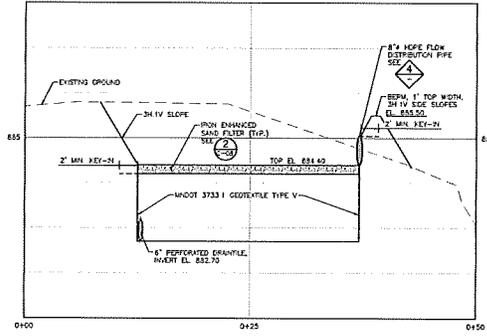
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NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
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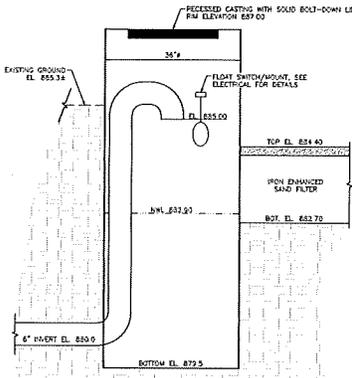
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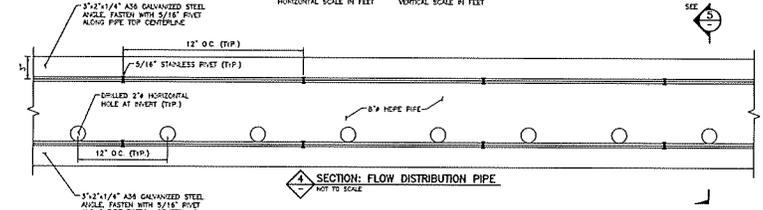
1 DETAIL: WATER LEVEL CONTROL STRUCTURE
NOT TO SCALE



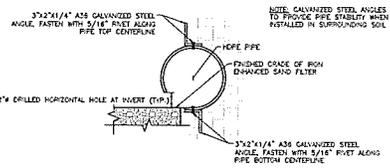
3 SECTION: IRON ENHANCED SAND FILTER
HORIZONTAL SCALE IN FEET VERTICAL SCALE IN FEET



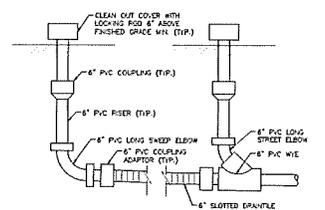
2 SECTION: FLOW DISTRIBUTION STRUCTURE
SCALE



4 SECTION: FLOW DISTRIBUTION PIPE
NOT TO SCALE



5 SECTION: FLOW DISTRIBUTION PIPE
NOT TO SCALE

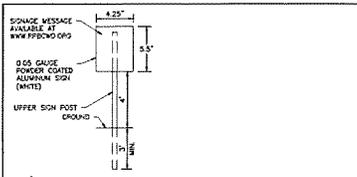


6 SECTION: COLLECTOR PIPE CLEANOUT
NOT TO SCALE

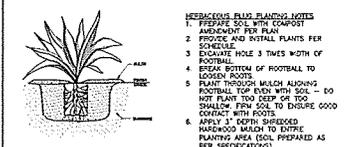
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT: LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE SHEET: 23/27-0053.14 DATE: 12/11/2017		DRAWN BY: J. BARR CHECKED BY: J. BARR DATE: 12/11/2017		PROJECT NO.: 23/27-0053.14 CLIENT PROJECT NO.:	
REVISIONS: NO. BY DATE DESCRIPTION		RELEASED TO: J. BARR DATE: 12/11/2017		PROJECT NO.: 23/27-0053.14 CLIENT PROJECT NO.:	
PROJECT: LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE SHEET: 23/27-0053.14 DATE: 12/11/2017		DRAWN BY: J. BARR CHECKED BY: J. BARR DATE: 12/11/2017		PROJECT NO.: 23/27-0053.14 CLIENT PROJECT NO.:	

LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE SHEET 23/27-0053.14 DATE 12/11/2017



DETAIL: BUFFER SIGN INSTALLATION
NOT TO SCALE



DETAIL: HERBACEOUS PLUG
NOT TO SCALE

- HERBACEOUS PLUG PLANTING NOTES**
1. PREPARE SOIL WITH COMPOST AND AMENDMENT PER PLAN
 2. PROVIDE AND INSTALL PLANTS PER SCHEDULE
 3. ENLARGE HOLE 3 TIMES WIDTH OF FOOTBALL
 4. ESCAPE BOTTOM OF FOOTBALL TO LOOSEN ROOTS
 5. PLANT THROUGH MOUND ALONGING FOOTBALL TOP EVEN WITH SOIL - DO NOT PLANT TOO DEEP OR TOO SHALLOW
 6. APPLY 1/2 INCHES SUBSEQUENT HARDWOOD MULCH TO ENTIRE PLANTING AREA (SOIL PREPARED AS PER SPECIFICATIONS)
 7. NO MULCH TO BE IN CONTACT WITH PLANT
 8. WATER THOROUGHLY AFTER PLANTING. HERBACEOUS PLANTS SHALL BE QUARANTINED FOR 60 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF OWNER ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTOR TO WATER AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN IN A HEALTHY CONDITION AT THE END OF THIS PERIOD. ANY DEAD PLANTS SHALL BE REPLACED AT CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.



LEGEND

- ▲ GPS CONTROL POINT
- VERTICAL BENCHMARK
- PREGRADE BOX
- ⊕ LIGHT POLE
- ⊗ HURDLE
- ⊖ GATE VALVE
- SANITARY MANHOLE
- ⊕ STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- ⊕ ELECTRICAL BOX
- ⊕ SOIL BUSHES
- CATCH BASIN
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- FENCE LINE
- CHANNEL THALWEG
- SANITARY SEWER LINE
- STORM SEWER LINE
- CITY WATER
- MAJOR CONTOUR
- MINOR CONTOUR
- WATER'S EDGE
- WETLAND DELINEATED THRESHOLD
- UTILITY EXISTENT
- EROSION EXISTENT
- EROSION CONTROL SILT FENCE
- RPBCWD BUFFER BOUNDARY
- RPBCWD BUFFER BOUNDARY MARKER

PLANTING SCHEDULE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Quant.	Spacing	Size
Prairie Compass	<i>Spiraea pernyi</i>	354	3' o.c.	Plugs

Native Grasses Seed Mix - Existing Rate = 100%

Common Name	Scientific Name	Percent of Mix
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	25
Side Oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	50
Hoopding Wild Rye	<i>Elymus trichocaulis</i>	25

PLANTING NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE LAYOUT OF ALL PLANTS WITH DIRECTION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IN THE FIELD.
2. CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATERING PLUGS (REGARDLESS OF NOTIFICATION DURING ENTIRE WARRANTY PERIOD. WATERING WILL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE CONTRACT.
3. REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE CASE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THIS DETAIL, PLANS, OR SPECIFICATIONS, THE SPECIFICATIONS SHALL GOVERN.

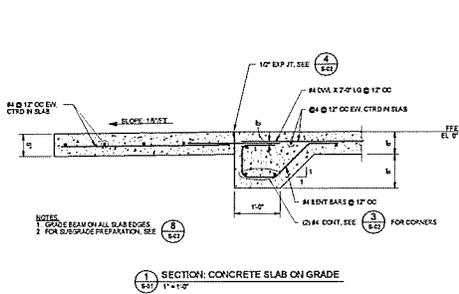
BUFFER ZONE SIGN NOTES:

1. BUFFER ZONE WILL BE INDICATED BY SIX (6) PERMANENT, PREGRADE MARKERS PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR, AT THE UPLAND EDGE, IN MATERIAL CONFORMITY WITH A DESIGN AND TEXT PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
2. A MARKER WILL BE PLACED AT EACH END OF BUFFER, WITH ADDITIONAL MARKERS AT AN INTERVAL OF NO MORE THAN 200 FEET, AS SHOWN ON LANDSCAPE PLAN.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE TAMPER PROOF.
4. SIGNS SHALL BE PAINTED GREEN, 3/8" X 12" X 12".
5. CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN SIGN DESIGN FROM BARR PRIOR TO MARKING SIGNS.

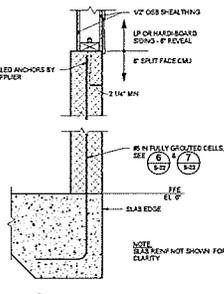
PLAN: LANDSCAPE RESTORATION
SCALE IN FEET

<p>LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PLAN</p>		<p>ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION</p>	
<p>RPBCWD CHANNUSSEN, MN</p>		<p>BARR PROJECT No. 23/27-0053.14 CLIENT PROJECT No. L-01</p>	
<p>Project Office: BARR ENGINEERING CO., 4000 MARKETPLACE DRIVE, Suite 200, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55436 Phone: 1-800-432-2277, Fax: (612) 462-4001, www.barr.com</p>		<p>Drawn: AS SHOWN Date: 10/11/2017 Check: MJB Checked: JLR Design: BARR Revised: JLR</p>	
<p>DATE: 2/2/2018, VERSION: 1</p>		<p>DATE RELEASED: 2/2/2018, VERSION: 1</p>	

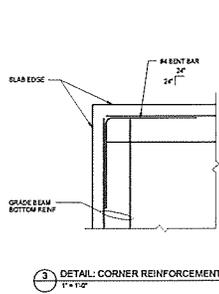
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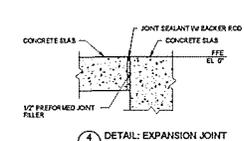
1 SECTION: CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



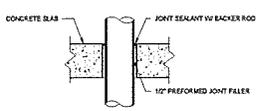
2 SECTION: TYPICAL WALL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



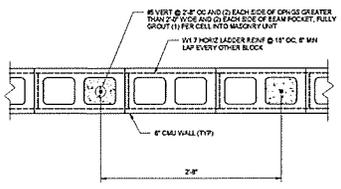
3 DETAIL: CORNER REINFORCEMENT
1" = 1'-0"



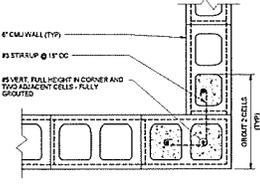
4 DETAIL: EXPANSION JOINT
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



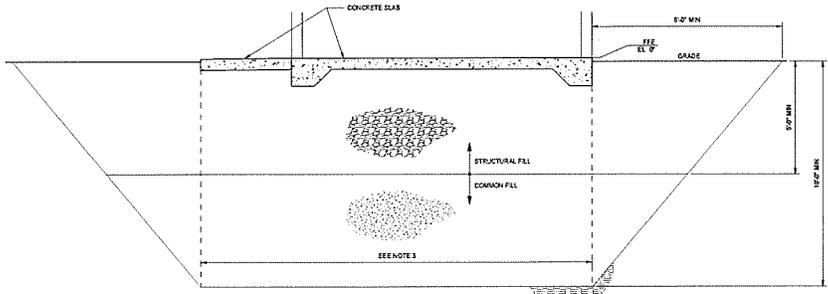
5 DETAIL: TYPICAL EXP JOINT @ PIPE PENETRATION
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



6 DETAIL: TYPICAL WALL REINFORCEMENT
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



7 DETAIL: TYPICAL WALL CORNER REINFORCEMENT
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



- NOTES
- SEE NOTE 3 NOT SHOWN
 - MAXIMUM ELEVATION AREA, FOOT PRINT OF BUILDING
 - STRUCTURAL FILL
 - WELL GRADED PER UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM GRANULAR SOIL CONSISTING OF GRAVEL AND SAND OR
 - GRAVELLED STONE WITH A MAXIMUM PARTICLE SIZE OF 1 1/2" AND LESS THAN 1% PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE AND FREE OF VEGETATION, DEBRIS, ROOTS, STICKS, BRUSH, AND NON-SOIL MATERIALS
 - COMMON FILL, STABLE EMPLOYED MATERIALS LOCATED FROM THE FOUNDATION SITE OR IMPORTED AS NECESSARY AND PROTECTED TO THE SPECIFIED BULK DENSITY BELOW
 - MATERIALS BACKFILLED WITHIN 1 FOOT OF ANY CONCRETE, FINE, WELL GRADED MATERIAL WITH PARTICLE SIZE NO. 20 SIEVE MAX.
 - REMAINING BACKFILL TO MEET THE DENSITY REQUIREMENTS, FREE OF VEGETATION, DEBRIS, ROOTS, STICKS, BRUSH, AND NON-SOIL MATERIALS, IN PARALLEL WITH METHODS THAT WILL PREVENT LOSSES FROM OCCURRING
 - CONCRETE MATERIALS HAVING LIQUID LIMIT VALUES OF 40% OR LESS AND PLASTICITY INDICES OF 10% OR LESS
 - BACKFILL AND COMPACTION, PLACE AND COMPACT MATERIALS TO THE LIMITS, DEPTH AND DRY DENSITY INDICATED ON THE DRAWING
 - STRUCTURAL FILL, PLACE IN MAXIMUM LOOSE LIFTS OF 8 INCHES OR LESS TO ACHIEVE THE SPECIFIED DENSITY, COMPACT TO A MINIMUM OF 98% STANDARD PROCTOR
 - COMMON FILL, PLACE IN MAXIMUM LOOSE LIFTS OF 12 INCHES OR LESS TO ACHIEVE THE SPECIFIED DENSITY, COMPACT TO A MINIMUM OF 98% STANDARD PROCTOR
 - BACKFILL MAY BE PLACED UNDER THE ADJACENT CONCRETE HAS REACHED 100% P.P.
 - BACKFILL ALL EDGES OF FOUNDATION WALLS OR PILES SOUNDLY

8 DETAIL: SUBGRADE
1/2" = 1'-0"

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

LAKE SUSAN PARK POND
WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE

WATER TREATMENT BUILDING
SECTIONS AND DETAILS

BARR PROJECT NO.
23/10-0053.14

CONTRACT NO.
S-02

REVISED
0

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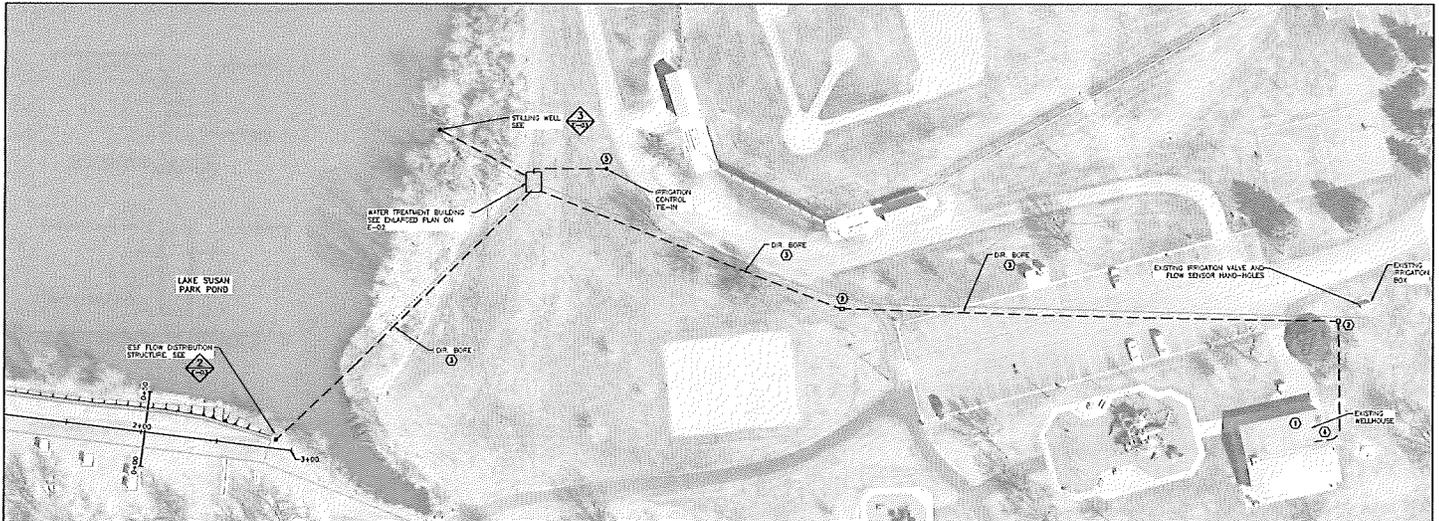
NO.	BY	CHK	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
8	JPD	BAH	12/21/18	ORDER FOR CONSTRUCTION

REVISION	DATE	BY	CHK	DESCRIPTION
1	12/21/18	JPD	BAH	ORDER FOR CONSTRUCTION

BARR
BARR ENGINEERING CO.
1800 MAIN STREET
SUITE 200
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55405
TEL: 612.338.1000
FAX: 612.338.1001
WWW.BARR-ENG.COM

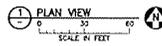
DATE	AS SHOWN
12/21/18	AS SHOWN

RPBCWD
CHANNHASSEL, MN



GENERAL NOTES:

1. CONDUCT ALL WORK SO THAT EXISTING FACILITIES REMAIN IN OPERATION DURING CONSTRUCTION. COORDINATE ALL UTILITIES AND OVERHEADS WITH OWNER AND PROPERTY OWNER AT LEAST TWO (2) WEEKS IN ADVANCE. AND ONLY TO COVER AT THIS AND IN SUBSEQUENT AS APPROVED BY OWNER AND PROPERTY OWNER.
2. FIELD CONFIRM LOCATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, CABLES, CONDUITS, ETC. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL MARK EXISTING ITEMS AT HIS COST IF DAMAGED BY CONTRACTOR.
3. PROVIDE TEMPORARY SUPPORT FOR EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES THAT WILL BE EXPOSED DUE TO GENERAL STRUCTURAL AND PROCESS CONSTRUCTION.
4. EXISTING UNDERGROUND CIRCUITRY THAT IS TO REMAIN IS NOT ALL SHOWN.
5. NOT ALL NEW CIRCUITRY IS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE DIMAGED PLANS, ONE-LINES, SECONDARYS AND CABLE AS CONDUIT SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCUITRY PROVISIONS.
6. FIELD CONFIRM ALL CONDUIT AND CIRCUIT ROUTING.
7. USE ORIENTATION BORING OR SIMILAR METHOD FOR NEW CONDUITS TO BE INSTALLED UNDER EXISTING SIDEWALKS AND PAVEMENTS. WHERE FITS ARE OPENED, PATCH ALL SURFACES TO MATCH EXISTING.
8. CORE DRILL EXISTING STRUCTURES AS REQUIRED FOR NEW CONDUIT INSTALLATION. PATCH ALL SURFACES TO MATCH EXISTING. ALL CORE DRILL LOCATIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED WITH FIELD ENGINEER.
9. SEAL ALL CONDUITS TO EXTERIOR USING DUCTSEAL OR 1/2" THICKNESS SILICONE CAULK.



NUMBERED NOTES:

1. NEW TREATMENT SHED TO BE POWERED FROM EXISTING WELLHOUSE. PROVIDE NEW 100A, 480V, 3Ø BREAKER IN WOC. LOCATE WOODS TO EXISTING WOC. USE FIBER OPTIC AND BRACE HANGERS. FIELD ROUTE CONDUIT FROM WOC TO BUILDING EXTERIOR.
2. AT SPACE HAND-HOLE, SEE DETAIL. FIELD COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION WITH SORE FITS.
3. INSTALL CONDUIT USING ORIENTATION BURE METHOD USING CONTINUOUS FLEXIBLE DUCT. FIELD VERIFY AND CORRECT LOCATIONS OF BOREING FITS WITH OWNER AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO BOREING.
4. CONDUIT BUILDING PENETRATION WITH 2Ø GROUT. BLOW AND EXPOSED FROM INITIAL CONDUIT RUNNING ALONG EXTERIOR WALL TRANSITION TO PVC CONDUIT BELOW GRADE.
5. IRRIGATION CONTROL TE-IN LOCATION. SEE SOMEWHAT FIELD VERIFY EXACT LOCATION.

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

DATE: 08/11/2017 10:54:11 AM
 PROJECT: LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN
 DRAWN BY: J. L. BARR
 CHECKED BY: J. L. BARR
 PROJECT NO: 23/27-0053.14
 SHEET NO: E-01
 OF: 0

PROJECT: LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN SHEET NO: E-01 OF 0		PROJECT NO: 23/27-0053.14 CLIENT PROJECT NO:	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN		DRAWN BY: J. L. BARR CHECKED BY: J. L. BARR	
PROJECT LOCATION: CHANHASSEN, MN		PROJECT DATE: 08/11/2017	
PROJECT OWNER: RPBCWD		PROJECT NO: 23/27-0053.14	
PROJECT NO: 23/27-0053.14		SHEET NO: E-01 OF 0	
PROJECT NO: 23/27-0053.14		SHEET NO: E-01 OF 0	

BARR ENGINEERING CO.
 1500 MARKETPLACE DRIVE, SUITE 200
 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435
 TEL: 612-339-2777
 FAX: 612-339-2677
 WWW.BARR.COM

RPBCWD
CHANHASSEN, MN

LAKE SUSAN PARK POND
WATERSHED TREATMENT & STORMWATER REUSE
ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN

Contract Documents

Lake Susan Park Pond Watershed Treatment and Stormwater Reuse Project

Chanhassen, Minnesota

***Prepared for:
Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District***

February 7, 2018



CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

LAKE SUSAN PARK POND WATERSHED TREATMENT AND STORMWATER REUSE
PROJECT
RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
CHANHASSEN, MINNESOTA

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32 81 05	Irrigation Water Treatment System	32 81 05-1
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33 49 00	Storm Drainage Structures	33 49 00-1

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40 90 00	Instrumentation and Control for Process Systems	40 90 00-1
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Drawings

Appendices



Minutes: Monday, January 29, 2018

RPBCWD Citizen's Advisory Committee Monthly Meeting

Location: RPBCWD offices: 18681 Lake Street, Chanhassen

CAC Members

Anne Deuring	P	Peter Iverson	P	Joan Palmquist	P
Jim Boettcher	E	Matt Lindon	P	David Ziegler	P
Paul Bulger	P	Sharon McCotter	E		
Lori Tritz	P	Marilyn Torkelson	E		

Others

Michelle Jordan	District Liaison	P
-----------------	------------------	---

Summary of key actions/motions for the Board of Managers:

- 1. Addition of bylaw change procedures (See #8 below):** Currently the CAC Bylaws do not include information on how those bylaws may be amended. After consulting with our Legal Council and reviewing language used by the Board, we agreed upon the following language. **The CAC requests that this wording get incorporated into the CAC Bylaws.**

These bylaws may be amended by a majority of the CAC on 30 days written notice of the proposed change(s), unless such notice is waived by all CAC Members. Notice of any amendment is to be contained in the notice of the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be considered. An amendment to these bylaws must be approved by a four-fifths majority of the CAC. Proposed bylaw amendments are to be provided to RPBCWD Board of Managers for review 30 days before amendments are made.

- 2. Support of sustainability event on water.** (See 11d below) The CAC believes that it is a good idea for the Watershed District to sponsor the Beginner's Guide to Sustainability Water Class that Lori Tritz has outlined, and we recommend further discussion with staff to determine if this is feasible.
- 3. The CAC requests the same type of help/assistance from the District Staff** related to storm drain and gutter clean-up for Chanhassen and Shoreview that Sharon McCotter received last year. (See 11a below) This would include a few hours of Michelle's time (estimated 3-4 hours1).

Agenda

- 1. Call CAC Meeting** to order at 6:12 PM
- 2. Attendance** as noted above
- 3. Matters of general public interest**
 - No members of the public were present.

4. Approval of Agenda: Joan made motion, seconded by Lori, to delay the elections until February, so more members, including the new members can be present. Motion passed and agenda approved as modified.

5. Welcome New Members (All) Lori Tritz, new member of CAC was introduced. She is a Master Water Steward, a Master Naturalist and on the Eden Prairie Conservation Commission. She introduced herself and spoke of her interest in working on storm drains in particular.

6. Approval of previous (December) CAC Meeting Minutes: Joan motioned and Matt seconded to approve minutes of the December meeting as amended, indicating that Matt was present.

7. Election of Officers: This is being delayed until next month, when more members and more new members will be here.

8. Addition of bylaw change procedures (David, Michelle) see proposed bylaw amendment procedure below. Currently our bylaws do not include any wording on how to amend them.

Motion was made Joan and Lori to submit the recommendation that this wording gets incorporated into the CAC bylaws. Passed, unopposed and agreed to call this to the attention of the Board in our minutes.

These bylaws may be amended by a majority of the CAC on 30 days written notice of the proposed change(s), unless such notice is waived by all CAC Members. Notice of any amendment is to be contained in the notice of the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be considered. An amendment to these bylaws must be approved by a four-fifths majority of the CAC. Proposed bylaw amendments are to be provided to RPBCWD Board of Managers for review 30 days before amendments are made.

9. Review 10-year plan (All), Update on public comments for 10-year plan (Michelle):

The comment period is closed. Comments were received from individual citizens as well as agencies, cities, etc. Staff created a giant spreadsheet of the comments and are reviewing them now. Michelle will check on the process. Joan feels strongly that several CAC members provided specific comments, (e.g. related to the creation of SMART goals) and we would like to hear how our ideas were incorporated, or not. If they are not in the plan, how might they be included? In the end it was decided that we would request Administrator Claire come to the Feb. CAC meeting and give us an update, if possible. March 15 is the public meeting to discuss the plan the CAC would like to and we would like to have a chance to discuss changes before it is locked down. Michelle will confirm date of public meeting and next steps and let the CAC know.

10. Input on Education & Outreach for 2018, including proposed interface with other watershed CACs.

At MAWD Sharon talked to some others representatives and discussed the idea of doing a "CAC Swap" to discuss common issues. Lori said the Conservation Commission has discussions with other sister cities, and they get together to share ideas, etc. She thinks such an exchange with other CAC's would be a great idea. Paul suggested getting together at Unmapped Brewery, as it includes a map of the watershed as part of its decor. Michelle will get an update from Claire on the status of this idea.

Update from Michelle:

- Focus topics for E and O have been chosen for the year and they are wetlands, chloride, and restoration. Terry and Zach will be leading a Wetland Walk May on 19 which will include small groups and an interpretive walk discussing healthy vs. unhealthy wetlands, etc.
- This year (2018) Michelle's efforts are targeting outreach to professional community through series of workshops for realtors, property managers, and builders (on chloride, rule changes, etc.)
- Also, next year is our 50th anniversary, July 31, 2019. If the CAC wants to get involved in that, we can. Overall theme will be Come Explore with Us as well as Water Conservation and Ground Water.

Request was made to get a calendar updated for 2018. Michelle will provide examples to David and he will draft one for the next meeting.

11. Updates from subcommittees as available

- a. Storm Drains (Sharon, Matt):** Sharon requests the same type of help/assistance from the District related to storm drain and gutter clean-up for Chanhassen and Shoreview that she received last year. This would include a few hours of Michelle's time (estimated 3-4 hours or less). See attached request from Sharon. Matt will continue to work on the placards piece, but he hopes that ideally, we could get cities involved in the construction part of the road piece—as storm drains are replaced every 5 years. He also indicated we might be worth working the city on testing different types of drains. As an aside, Joan got information from Leslie on what was involved cleaning it up the runoff that created a small island on Red Rock Lake. Michelle will ask staff to see if they can use this to estimate what the dollar cost might be.
- b. Ground Water (Paul):** Barr did an initial report/groundwater survey of groundwater vulnerability.
- c. Silt Sock (Anne):** Trying to get in touch with Terry Jeffries and will talk with him including discussing ideas from MAWD.
- d. Speaker's Bureau (Joan):** Met with Michelle and Claire and discussed the vision for this and possible topics. She distributed the original proposal and notes from that meeting to Matt and Anne who are interested in helping. The group will get together after the Feb. Meeting. Others are welcome to join. We will be starting with creating presentations for the three focus E and O topic areas and perhaps one other. Also, we have narrowed the target audiences to adults, as work with K-12 is well established. Lori suggested that one of our topics also be what you can do to be more sustainable in your own back yard.

Additional (great) idea Sustainability: Lori has been trying to do a sustaining Eden Prairie programs/class, and has some volunteers to create presentations on two-hour sessions. The review process by the City is taking longer than expected, and they can't be ready this Spring. She has one event coming up on March 11, at Pax Christi with Paul Douglas. Two-hour sessions, with adult learning principles. Needs sponsorship for one of these, wondering if Watershed can sponsor one. She has a presentation on water she will share with us. Focus how can you be sustainable. What can you do. Want to capitalize on this March 11 event, and run Water - Sustainability event in Mid-April, but members need to be present. May need a location for all four events. Can use the Outdoor Center on Sundays. The working title is "The Beginner's Guide to Sustainability in Your

Topic". Open on time frame. To make it happen, Lori needs official blessing and perhaps use of Watershed Demonstration Board.

A motion was made (Joan/Matt) and approved, as follows: The CAC believes that it is a good idea for the Watershed District to sponsor the Beginner's Guide to Sustainability water class that Lori has outlined, and good idea and should warrant further discussion with staff to determine if this is feasible.

- e. **Lake Associations (David):** David reported that the lake associations are quite varied, have different purposes, and he is not sure that this sub-committee is necessary. Upon discussion we agreed that the purpose of this was to try to engage with lake associations, educate and inform them (as they already had some vested interest in our waters) and potentially get volunteers from them. Paul volunteered to work with David on what this sub-committee should be addressing and potentially dove tailing with Lori's ideas on sustainability, etc. Michelle also confirmed that the leaders of several of these associations are on Michelle's list and receive news from us.

Matt added that, as we add new people we should revisit the subcommittees, and their scope as well as welcoming new people onto them. Perhaps we should also have a wetlands subcommittee.

Priorities for Education and Outreach for the year: Restorations, wetlands and chloride. To set goals, we need to know where we are starting, e.g. what shape are the wetlands in now, or they may be a like, etc.

Suggest that we also look at the website:

1. To get an update on where it is
2. To use the website effectively as a source and promote community events, to use it as a social media mechanism

12. Topics for 2018 agenda items and next meeting and pre-meeting/orientation:

1. New Member orientation workshop, introductions, what I care about
2. Bylaw changes,
3. Subcommittee updates and review to determine if new ones are needed, some should be disbanded, and committee membership
4. Update on public comments on 10-year plan (Claire)
5. Draft calendar for 2018 (David will do a draft, with input/examples from Michelle)
6. Review of priorities for 2018: 10-year plan implementation, Ground Water conservation and reuse, wetlands, chloride reduction, creek restoration, 50th Anniversary planning, E&O, Scenic Heights
7. Input on E&O for 2018 including how to interface with other CAC's (moved to March meeting month)
8. Update on Website and how we use the website in 2018.
9. Update on status of Sustainability Class sponsorship requested by Lori and supported by CC

13. Upcoming events

- a. RPBCWD Board of Managers Workshop on 10-year plan Feb 7th at 5:30 PM, 18681 Lake Drive East
- b. RPBCWD Board of Managers CAC Meet and Greet February 7th at 6:30 PM, 18681 Lake Drive East
- c. RPBCWD Board of Managers regular board meeting February 7th at 7:00 PM, 18681 Lake Drive East
- d. Annual Road Salt Symposium February 8, 2018 | Plymouth Creek Center

- d. February 26th CAC meeting at 6:00 PM, 18681 Lake Drive East
- e. March 15 public comment hearing for 10-year plan.

Upcoming CAC 2018 Meeting Dates (2018), Feb 26, March 19, April 16, May 21, June 18, July 16, Aug 20, Sep 17, Oct 15, Nov 19, Dec 17) at 6:00PM

14. Adjourn CAC meeting: Motion was made Pete/Lori to adjourn, at 7:55.

Respectfully submitted,

Joan Palmquist
2017 Recorder
ALLELULIA

Request for presentation at the January 29th CAC meeting

sharon.a.mccotter@wellsfargo.com

Thu 1/25/2018, 10:52 AM

To: david_ziegler@outlook.com <david_ziegler@outlook.com>;

Hello David,

If time permits, can you present the following to the CAC for a vote/motion to the managers? Thank you.

I would like to request the same assistance, from the board of managers, I received in 2017 from RPBC watershed staff (Michelle) as I coordinate a Spring leaf clean-up campaign and adopt a drain program for Shorewood and a fall leaf clean-up campaign in conjunction with the Environmental Commission for Chanhassen. Below are the updates with where I am with both cities as well as next steps. If the CAC supports the expanded storm drain program, can you make a motion requesting the managers support the programs? I'm hoping the managers would approve the work at their February meeting.

Shorewood

- Meet with Dorothy Pedersen week of January 29th to discuss her ideas and what ideas her lake association have around implementing a storm drain adoption program and annual leaf clean-up
- City personal changed last year; new person is anxious to work with us on a Spring cleanup; meeting will be scheduled once Dorothy and Sharon have met
- Opportunity to pilot the revised "Clean Streets Clean Water Neighborhood Cleanup" kit from the cleanwatermn.org in conjunction with the Freshwater Society
- Opportunity to add a composting element to a clean-up
- Opportunity to set up a "shadow" adopt-a-drain program until the state expands the state program to the western suburbs

Chanhassen

- Meeting scheduled for February 12th with Jill Sinclair, Chanhassen's Environmental Specialist and Arborist and Vanessa Strong (the new Terry Jeffrey) to talk through details
- Jill is also the liaison with between the city of Chanhassen and the Environmental Commission; the commission would like to include the Chanhassen fall leaf clean-up as part of their 2018 volunteer work
- Opportunity to expand the clean-up work we did in fall of 2017 to a larger audience with more advance notice and the help of the commission

Sharon McCotter

Business Initiatives Manager
Customer and Branch Experience

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
MAC N2998-010
Tel 952-940-6646

sharon.a.mccotter@wellsfargo.com

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Treasurers Report

December 31, 2017

REPORT INDEX

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2	Fund Performance Analysis - Table 1
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4	Grant and Other Income Performance Analysis - Table 3
5	Balance Sheet
6	Klein Bank Visa Activity
8	Opinion Report

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Cash Disbursements ☐

December 31, 2017

Accounts Payable	Amount
Barr Engineering Company	61,796.60
CAPREF Eden Prairie LLC	6,930.00
Carver Soil & Water	7,590.21
CenterPoint Energy	551.60
CenturyLink	100.25
City of Chanhassen	11.87
City of Minnetonka	25,000.00
Claire Bleser	43.34
Coverall of the Twin Cities	213.68
CSM Financial LLC.	7,258.11
DVS Renewal	48.00
Erdahl Aerial Photos	1,688.13
Freshwater Society	1,000.00
HDR Engineering, Inc.	637.00
HealthPartners	3,045.17
Iron Mountain	89.90
Jason Phillips	5,000.00
Jill Crafton	1,551.35
JMSC Futurity, PLLC	2,130.00
Josh Maxwell	54.96
Klein Bank Visa	18,418.81
LimnoTech	10,392.58
Richard Chadwick	287.75
Safe-Fast Inc	758.00
Science Museum of Minnesota	1,900.00
Smith Partners PLLP	8,950.52
Spee-Dee Delivery Service Inc.	192.53
SRF Consulting Group	444.30
Sunrise Hills Civic Assoc	2,727.68
Wenck Associates Inc	388.00
Total Accounts Payable ☐	169,200.34
Payroll Disbursements	Amount
Payroll Processing Fee	145.00
Manager Payroll Taxes	(17.21)
Employee Salaries	31,786.77
Employee Payroll Taxes	2,583.92
PERA Match	2,052.54
Total Payroll Disbursements	36,551.02
Total Disbursements	205,751.36

Memos

The 2016 mileage rate is \$.54 per mile. The 2017 mileage rate is \$53.5.
Klein Bank Visa will be paid online.

See Accountants Compilation Report

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Fund Performance Analysis - Table 1
December 31, 2017

	<u>2017 Budget</u>	<u>Month Ended 12/31/2017</u>	<u>Year to Date 12/31/2017</u>
REVENUES			
Interest Income	0.00	13,779.17	15,239.98
Bluff Creek Grant Income	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Income	0.00	96.00	1,885.06
Other Income - Refunds	0.00	0.00	5,485.18
Other Income - District Floodplain	0.00	0.00	22,080.00
Plan Implementation Levy	2,859,000.00	1,354,768.38	2,815,901.75
Permit Income	15,000.00	3,300.00	47,400.10
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>2,874,000.00</u>	<u>1,371,943.55</u>	<u>2,907,992.07</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Administration			
Accounting/Audit	39,500.00	2,222.50	39,530.80
Advisory Committee	4,000.00	908.76	5,694.50
Engineering Services	103,000.00	4,984.50	82,712.20
Insurance and Bonds	12,000.00	843.42	10,587.22
Legal Services	75,000.00	3,798.23	71,017.59
Manager Expenses	18,500.00	2,870.77	18,526.80
Dues and Memberships	8,000.00	0.00	6,734.00
Office Costs	155,000.00	10,012.84	156,031.87
Permit Review and Inspection	140,000.00	5,962.16	187,739.66
Recording Services	15,000.00	0.00	12,233.47
Employee Cost	450,000.00	42,422.65	395,619.65
Total Administration Costs	<u>1,020,000.00</u>	<u>74,025.83</u>	<u>986,427.76</u>
Programs and Projects			
District Wide			
‡ Education & Outreach	114,000.00	17,790.92	98,653.27
AIS Inspection and Early Response	75,000.00	0.00	18,572.30
Cost Share Program	200,000.00	10,317.89	47,509.65
District Wide Floodplain Eval- Atlas 14	30,000.00	0.00	2,285.45
Data Collection	180,000.00	18,029.47	165,526.96
U of M Plant Restoration	75,000.00	0.00	52,500.55
TMDL	10,000.00	0.00	1,028.00
District Floodplain Vulnerability	0.00	361.40	1,346.81
○ Watershed - 10 Year Plan	82,000.00	0.00	107,115.25
○ Repair and Maintenance	100,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
○ ♦ Community Resilience MPCA	0.00	0.00	28,426.55
Creek Restoration Action Straegies Phase 2	20,000.00	0.00	11,487.00
District Groundwater Assessment	30,000.00	1,785.50	29,568.50
Total District Wide Costs	<u>916,000.00</u>	<u>73,285.18</u>	<u>589,020.29</u>
Bluff Creek One Water			
○ ♦ Fish Passage Bluff Creek	0.00	55.20	29,666.68
○ Bluff Creek Tributary	0.00	5,596.50	54,621.46
○ ♦ Chanhassen HS reuse	68,000.00	21.37	99,384.77

See Accountants Compilation Report

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Fund Performance Analysis - Table 1
December 31, 2017

	<u>2017 Budget</u>	<u>Month Ended 12/31/2017</u>	<u>Year to Date 12/31/2017</u>
Total District Wide Costs	68,000.00	5,673.07	183,672.91
Riley Creek One Water			
Lake Riley EWM Treatment	25,000.00	0.00	22,325.20
○ Lake Riley Alum Treatment	0.00	194.00	2,598.31
○ ♦ Lake Susan Improvement Phase 2	0.00	19,355.50	93,292.64
○ ♦ Chanhassen Town Center	0.00	0.00	12,605.56
Lake Riley - CLP Treatment	10,000.00	0.00	7,173.37
Lake Susan - CLP Treatment	10,000.00	0.00	3,074.30
Rice Marsh Lake WQ Improvement - Phase 1	20,000.00	0.00	0.00
Rice Marsh Lake Winter Fish Kill Prevention	10,000.00	0.00	1,008.68
○ Riley Creek Restoration	600,000.00	14,899.50	61,225.60
Total Riley Creek One Water Costs	675,000.00	34,449.00	203,303.66
Purgatory Creek One Water			
○ Purgatory Creek Restoration	0.00	0.00	39,098.00
Mitchell Lake Plant Management	15,000.00	0.00	2,261.83
Red Rock Lake Plant Management	15,000.00	0.00	4,064.89
Starring Lake Plant Management	20,000.00	0.00	9,823.98
○ ♦ Fire Station 2 Water Reuse	20,000.00	444.30	19,025.36
○ Purgatory Creek Rec Area	50,000.00	0.00	0.00
Hyland Lake UAA	20,000.00	1,835.45	20,247.45
Lotus Lake - Phase 1	20,000.00	194.00	1,197.96
Silver Lake Restoration - Phase 1	20,000.00	1,629.50	8,996.88
○ ♦ Scenic Heights	0.00	3,244.58	51,042.94
Total Purgatory Creek One Water Costs	180,000.00	7,347.83	155,759.29
Contingency Reserve			
Contingency Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Contingency Reserve Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,859,000.00	194,780.91	2,118,183.91
Excess (Deficiency)	15,000.00	1,177,162.64	789,808.16

○ Denotes Multi-Year Project - See Table 2 for details

♦ Grants are supplementing the projects - See table 3 for further details

* Denotes the project will be overlapping by one year as it was not fully complete by year end.

‡ Includes the Master Design items - See Table 2 to details

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Multi-Year Project Performance Analysis - Table 2
December 31, 2017

	Total for Project	2017 Budget	Month Ended 12/31/2017	Year to Date 12/31/2017	Lifetime Costs	Remaining
Projects						
o ♦ Chanhassen Town Center	63,000.00	0.00	0.00	12,605.56	35,196.56	27,803.44
o ♦ Fish Passage Bluff Creek	415,000.00	0.00	55.20	29,666.68	73,637.74	341,362.26
o Lake Lucy Iron Enhanced	85,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.32	84,937.68
o Lake Riley Alum Treatment	260,000.00	0.00	194.00	2,598.31	237,575.87	22,424.13
o Lake Susan Improvements	275,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	267,894.28	7,105.72
o ♦ Lake Susan Improvement Phase 2	383,400.00	0.00	19,355.50	93,292.64	110,034.42	273,365.58
o Purgatory Creek Restoration	661,094.00	0.00	0.00	39,098.00	414,835.60	246,258.40
o ♦ Chanhassen HS reuse	250,000.00	68,000.00	21.37	99,384.77	110,521.87	139,478.13
o ♦ Community Resilience MPCA	47,000.00	0.00	0.00	28,426.55	41,221.18	5,778.82
o ♦ Scenic Heights	260,000.00	0.00	3,244.58	51,042.94	51,042.94	208,957.06
o Bluff Creek Tributary	200,000.00	0.00	5,596.50	54,621.46	54,621.46	145,378.54
o Riley Creek Restoration	600,000.00	600,000.00	14,899.50	61,225.60	61,225.60	538,774.40
o Purgatory Creek Rec Area	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00
o ♦ Fire Station 2 Water Reuse	113,715.00	20,000.00	444.30	19,025.36	19,025.36	94,689.64
Total Multi-Year Project Costs	3,663,209.00	738,000.00	43,810.95	490,987.87	1,476,895.20	2,186,313.80
Programs						
o Watershed - 10 Year Plan	175,000.00	82,000.00	0.00	107,115.25	177,338.09	(2,338.09)
o Repair and Maintenance	102,005.00	100,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	77,005.00
o Survey and Analysis	37,257.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23,792.63	13,464.37
Total Program Costs	314,262.00	182,000.00	25,000.00	132,115.25	226,130.72	88,131.28
Other						
Total Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Multi-Year Project Costs	3,977,471.00	920,000.00	68,810.95	623,103.12	1,703,025.92	2,274,445.08

Grant and Other Income Performance Analysis - Table 3
December 31, 2017

	Total Available for Project	Total Grant	Required	Additional	Partner	
o ♦ Chanhassen Town Center	63,000.00	48,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00		0.00
o ♦ Fish Passage Bluff Creek	415,000.00	150,000.00	37,500.00	77,500.00	150,000.00	0.00
o ♦ Lake Susan Improvement Phase 2	383,400.00	233,400.00	58,350.00	91,650.00		0.00
♦ Metropolitan Council - WOMP	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00			0.00
o ♦ Chanhassen HS reuse	250,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00			0.00
o ♦ Fire Station 2 Water Reuse	113,715.00	73,715.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00
o ♦ Community Resilience MPCA	47,000.00	27,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	0.00
o ♦ Scenic Heights	260,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	165,000.00	45,000.00	0.00
Total Grants and Other Income	1,537,115.00	787,115.00	167,850.00	357,150.00	225,000.00	0.00

o Denotes Multi-Year Project - See Table 2 for details

♦ Grants are supplementing the projects - See table 3 for further details

* Denotes the project will be overlapping by one year as it was not fully complete by year end.

‡ Includes the Master Design items - See Table 2 to details

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Balance Sheet As of December 31, 2017

ASSETS

Current Assets

Checking	2,538,108.55
Money Market Savings	-
Investments	1,488,799.54
Standing Cash in Investment Account	995,423.27
Total Current Assets	5,022,331.36

Other Assets

Security Deposit	9,744.00
Prepaid Expenses	38,906.63
Delinquent Property Taxes	17,622.16
Accounts Receivable	8,353.00
Taxes Receivable	-
Total Other Assets	74,625.79

Total Assets

5,096,957.15

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	323,898.80
Payroll Withholding	252.52
Accrued Payroll	15,129.68
PERA Withholding	2,181.47
Total Current Liabilities	341,462.47

Other Current Liabilities

Retainages Payable	13,469.38
Total Other Current Liabilities	13,469.38

Long-Term Liabilities

Deferred Revenues	17,622.16
Unearned Revenue	143,389.16
Permit Escrows	704,352.00
Total Long-Term Liabilities	865,363.32

Total Liabilities

1,220,295.17

Net Assets

Cumulative Fund Balance	3,086,853.82
Excess (Deficiency) Current	789,808.16
Total Net Assets	3,876,661.98

Total Liabilities and Net Assets

5,096,957.15

See Accountants Compilation Report

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Klein Bank Visa Activity
December 31, 2017

seq	DATE	PURCHASE FROM	AMT	DESCRIPTION	ACCT #	Receipt
23	1-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C 320-76211	\$ 294.69	Advisory Committee	92002	y
24	1-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C 320-76211	\$ 294.69	Advisory Committee	92002	y
26	4-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C 320-76211	\$ 319.38	Advisory Committee	92002	y
			\$ 908.76	Advisory Committee Total		
2	22-Nov	OREILLY AUTO #1509 CHANHASSE	\$ 185.75	Data Collection	100802	y
3	22-Nov	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN.COM/	\$ 543.75	Data Collection	100802	y
6	24-Nov	HACH COMPANY 970663137	\$ 248.19	Data Collection	100802	y
7	24-Nov	CABELAS.COM 800-237-4	\$ 327.26	Data Collection	100802	y
8	24-Nov	CABELAS.COM 800-237-4	\$ 21.38	Data Collection	100802	y
9	24-Nov	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN.COM/	\$ 23.97	Data Collection	100802	y
10	24-Nov	THE HOME DEPOT #2812 EDEN PRAI	\$ 48.52	Data Collection	100802	y
14	28-Nov	SUPERAMERICA 4159 EDEN PRAI	\$ 55.78	Data Collection	100802	y
17	30-Nov	THE HOME DEPOT #2812 EDEN PRAI	\$ 129.27	Data Collection	100802	y
42	11-Dec	HOLIDAY STNSTORE 0337 BLOOMINGT	\$ 35.96	Data Collection	100802	y
48	12-Dec	THE UPS STORE 0323 EDEN PRAI	\$ 409.94	Data Collection	100802	y
51	13-Dec	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN.COM/	\$ 11.49	Data Collection	100802	y
53	14-Dec	THE HOME DEPOT #2812 EDEN PRAI	\$ 124.20	Data Collection	100802	y
55	18-Dec	THE HOME DEPOT #2812 EDEN PRAI	\$ 7.62	Data Collection	100802	y
61	18-Dec	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN.COM/B	\$ 280.14	Data Collection	100802	y
62	18-Dec	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN.COM/B	\$ 42.18	Data Collection	100802	y
63	18-Dec	Amazon.com AMZN.COM/B	\$ 42.90	Data Collection	100802	y
71	22-Dec	SUPERAMERICA 4159 EDEN PRAI	\$ 37.84	Data Collection	100802	y
73	26-Dec	DAN S SOUTHSIDE MARINE 952-88100	\$ 931.45	Data Collection	100802	y
77	28-Dec	THE UPS STORE 0323 EDEN PRAI	\$ 60.37	Data Collection	100802	y
			\$ 3,567.96	Data Collection Total		
4	22-Nov	AMAZON.COM AMZN.COM/BI AMZN.COM/	\$ 161.04	Education & Outreach	93002	y
11	24-Nov	BARNES&NOBLE.COM-BN 800-843-2	\$ 141.46	Education & Outreach	93002	y
12	24-Nov	BARNES&NOBLE.COM-BN 800-843-2	\$ 192.02	Education & Outreach	93002	y
15	29-Nov	WALGREENS #6280 EDEN PRAI	\$ 36.56	Education & Outreach	93002	y
28	1-Dec	SHUTTERFLY 800-986-1	\$ 80.58	Education & Outreach	93002	y
29	6-Dec	M.W. WIREWORKS M.W. WI WWW.MWWIR	\$ 400.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
31	7-Dec	TARGET.COM * 800-591-3	\$ 43.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
33	8-Dec	OFFICEMAX/OFFICE DEPOT 800-463-3	\$ 12.02	Education & Outreach	93002	y
34	8-Dec	OFFICE DEPOT #1090 800-463-3	\$ 133.07	Education & Outreach	93002	y
35	8-Dec	EDDIE BAUER.COM 800-426-8	\$ 258.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
36	11-Dec	EDDIE BAUER.COM 800-426-8	\$ 48.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
37	13-Dec	EDDIE BAUER 911 EDEN PRAI	\$ (36.00)	Education & Outreach	93002	y
38	13-Dec	EDDIE BAUER 911 EDEN PRAI	\$ 40.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
40	8-Dec	IKEA BLOOMINGTON BLOOMINGT	\$ 211.74	Education & Outreach	93002	y
45	11-Dec	ZOHO CORPORATION 877-834-4	\$ 420.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
49	13-Dec	THE PROP SHOP EDEN PRAI	\$ 12.90	Education & Outreach	93002	y
50	13-Dec	HOTWIRE-SALES FINAL 866-468-9	\$ 218.30	Education & Outreach	93002	y
52	14-Dec	THE HOME DEPOT #2812 EDEN PRAI	\$ 281.05	Education & Outreach	93002	y
54	14-Dec	EDDIEBAUER.COM 800-426-8	\$ 120.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
56	18-Dec	Quetopia Bbq Supply & MINNETONK	\$ 160.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
58	18-Dec	FULLY INC 888-508-3	\$ 840.00	Education & Outreach	93002	y
59	18-Dec	BENT CREEK GOLF CLUB 952-93707	\$ 1,495.84	Education & Outreach	93002	y
66	20-Dec	BESTBUYCOM805521766518 888-BESTB	\$ 86.01	Education & Outreach	93002	y
67	20-Dec	BESTBUYCOM805521766518 888-BESTB	\$ 150.52	Education & Outreach	93002	y
68	20-Dec	BESTBUYCOM805521766518 888-BESTB	\$ 212.89	Education & Outreach	93002	y
70	21-Dec	HOOPS AND THREADS CHANHASSE	\$ 64.13	Education & Outreach	93002	y
79	2-Jan	Amazon.com AMZN.COM/	\$ 622.57	Education & Outreach	93002	y
80	2-Jan	SEACHANGE PRINTING AND 763-58637	\$ 1,579.25	Education & Outreach	93002	y
81	2-Jan	BESTBUYCOM805524578718 888-BESTB	\$ 20.42	Education & Outreach	93002	y
82	2-Jan	BESTBUYCOM805524578718 888-BESTB	\$ 967.71	Education & Outreach	93002	y
83	2-Jan	Amazon.com AMZN.COM/	\$ 47.32	Education & Outreach	93002	y
			\$ 9,020.40	Education & Outreach Total		
5	24-Nov	MINNESOTA ASSOC OF WAT SAINT PAU	\$ (200.00)	Managers General Expense	70402	y
16	30-Nov	KOWALSKI'S MARKET EDEN PRAI	\$ 192.85	Managers General Expense	70402	y
25	4-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C 320-76211	\$ 294.69	Managers General Expense	70402	y
27	4-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C 320-76211	\$ 312.69	Managers General Expense	70402	y
30	7-Dec	LUNDS&BYERLYS CHANH CHANHASSE	\$ 101.78	Managers General Expense	70402	y
74	26-Dec	VP MN LAKES RIVERS A 952-854-1	\$ 169.00	Managers General Expense	70402	y

RILEY PURGATORY BLUFF CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Klein Bank Visa Activity
December 31, 2017

seq	DATE	PURCHASE FROM	AMT	DESCRIPTION	ACCT #	Receipt
			\$ 871.01	Managers General Expense Total		
32	8-Dec	OFFICEMAX/OFFICEDEPOT6 800-463-3	\$ 8.95	Office Expense	170402	y
39	8-Dec	U OF M- REUSE CENTER MINNEAPOL	\$ 129.63	Office Expense	170402	y
41	8-Dec	CARVER COUNTY ENVIRONM CHASKA	\$ 32.00	Office Expense	170402	y
43	11-Dec	MSFT * E050050M6Z 800-642-7	\$ 80.64	Office Expense	170402	y
44	11-Dec	OFFICE DEPOT #1090 800-463-3	\$ 21.49	Office Expense	170402	y
46	11-Dec	GIH*GLOBALINDUSTRIALEQ 800-645-2	\$ 91.40	Office Expense	170402	y
47	12-Dec	LAKEWINDS - CHANHASSEN CHANHASSE	\$ 14.83	Office Expense	170402	y
57	18-Dec	VZWRLLS*MY VZ VB P 800-922-0	\$ 785.02	Office Expense	170402	y
60	18-Dec	GENERAL DELIVERY SERVI 612-78124	\$ 125.68	Office Expense	170402	y
64	18-Dec	Amazon.com AMZN.COM/B	\$ 107.51	Office Expense	170402	y
65	19-Dec	RANDYS SANITATION DELA 763-97233	\$ 51.58	Office Expense	170402	y
69	20-Dec	APL*APPLE ONLINE STORE 800-676-2	\$ 32.20	Office Expense	170402	y
75	27-Dec	RANDYS SANITATION DELA 763-97233	\$ 54.92	Office Expense	170402	y
76	28-Dec	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS W WWW.AMAZO	\$ 71.48	Office Expense	170402	y
			\$ 1,607.33	Office Expense Total		
1	21-Nov	ALASKA AI0272156540759 SEATTLE	\$ 208.80	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
13	27-Nov	PASTURE PRIDE LLC CASHTON	\$ 21.12	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
18	1-Dec	HOLIDAY STNSTORE 0029 ALEXANDRI	\$ 32.08	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
19	1-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C ALEXANDRI	\$ 556.28	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
20	1-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C ALEXANDRI	\$ 556.28	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
21	4-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C 320-76211	\$ 14.21	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
22	5-Dec	ARROWWOOD RESORT AND C ALEXANDRI	\$ (185.42)	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
72	26-Dec	AMER SOC CIVIL ENGINEE RESTON	\$ 620.00	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
78	29-Dec	AMER SOC CIVIL ENGINEE RESTON	\$ 620.00	Conferences & Training - Staff	71002	y
			\$ 2,443.35	Conferences & Training - Staff Total		
			\$ 18,418.81	Grand Total		

Note: some items were purchased in 2017, but on charged on the credit card until 2018



www.JMSCfuturaity.com

Moving People
and
Business Forward

Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek
Watershed District
Eden Prairie, MN

To the Board of Managers:

Accountant’s Opinion

The Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District is responsible for the accompanying December 31, 2017 Treasurer’s Report in the prescribed form. We have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the Treasurer’s Report nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any form of assurance on the Treasurer’s Report.

Reporting Process

The Treasurer’s Report is presented in a prescribed form mandated by the Board of Managers and is not intended to be a presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The reason the Board of Managers mandates a prescribed form instead of GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) is this format gives the Board of Managers the financial information they need to make informed decisions as to the finances of the watershed.

GAAP basis reports would require certain reporting formats, adjustments to accrual basis and supplementary schedules to give the Board of Managers information they need, making GAAP reporting on a monthly basis extremely cost prohibitive. An outside independent auditing firm is retained each year to perform a full audit and issue an audited GAAP basis report. This annual report is submitted to the Minnesota State Auditor, as required by Statute, and to the Board of Water and Soil Resources.

The Treasurer’s Report is presented on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures are accounted for when incurred. For example, payments listed on the Cash Disbursements report are included as expenses in the Treasurer’s Report even though the actual payment is made subsequently. Revenues are accounted for on a cash basis and only reflected in the month received.

JMSC, PLLC
JMSC, PLLC
St. Louis Park, MN
January 29, 2018



2018 Road Salt Symposium Agenda

8:30 a.m. – 2:45 p.m. (registration begins at 8:00 a.m.)

Registration/Continental Breakfast

Coffee/tea/water; light breakfast

Welcome and Introductions

Leslie Yetka, Program Director, Freshwater Society

Connie Fortin, President, Fortin Consulting

Mayor's Welcome

Paul Soglin, Mayor of Madison, Wisconsin

Chronic high chloride levels in water resources. How is Madison addressing this situation both short and long term?

Presentation – Salting our Freshwater Lakes

Hilary Dugan Ph.D. Limnologist, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Research update on lake salinization, including long-term chloride trends in over 500 lakes in North America and Europe. Many urban lakes in North America have undergone considerable salinization stemming from road salt application. What are the short and long-term impacts? Can we reverse course? Is it too late?

Innovations in Application – Reducing Chloride Use

Winter Plowing and Deicing: Saving Money, Salt and Labor by Distinguishing Best Practices From Urban Legends

Stephen Druschel, Minnesota State, Mankato

Plow Blades and other Optimizations for Reducing Salt Use

Dr. William Schneider, Associate Professor, University of Ohio, Akron

Keeping the Weather on Your Side: Making Sense of Available Weather Data

Mike Adams, Meteorologist, Wisconsin DOT

Environmental Leadership Awards

Recognizing innovation and advancement in chloride reduction and best practices

REGISTRATION COST
\$135

Lunch

Emerging Issues in Application – Where Are We Headed?

Recent Advances in Understanding the Performance of Liquid Deicers

Scott Koefod, Cargill

Reusing Water Softener Discharge for Winter Maintenance

Mike Gresch, Madison, Wisconsin

Interactive session on emerging issues

Connie Fortin, Fortin Consulting and Leslie Yetka, Freshwater Society

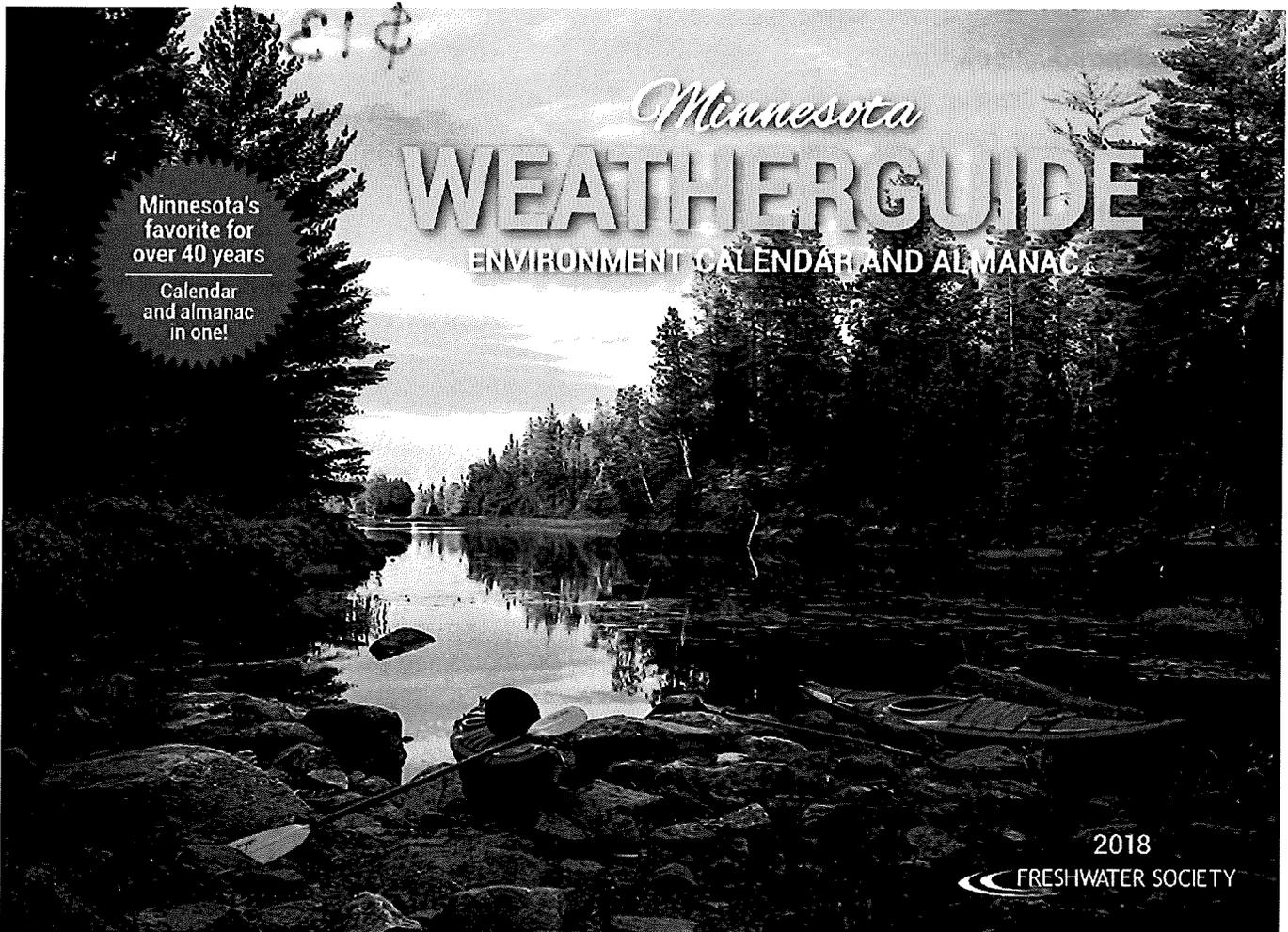
Local Chloride Initiatives

MPCA Statewide Updates

Brooke Asleson and Rachel Olmanson, MPCA

Wrap Up and Closing Remarks

RECREATION



Info | Purchase

Applications for 2018 CAC

RILEY
PURGATORY
BLUFF CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

■ NEW APPLICANT
● CURRENT

Minnehaha Creek
Watershed District

Nine Mile Creek
Watershed District

Lower Minnesota River
Watershed District

Sharon
McCotter

Jim
Boettcher

Janis
Fisher

Dennis
Fisher

Paul
Bulger

David
Ziegler

Pete
Iversen

Matt
Lindon

Marilynn
Torkelson

Joan
Palmquist

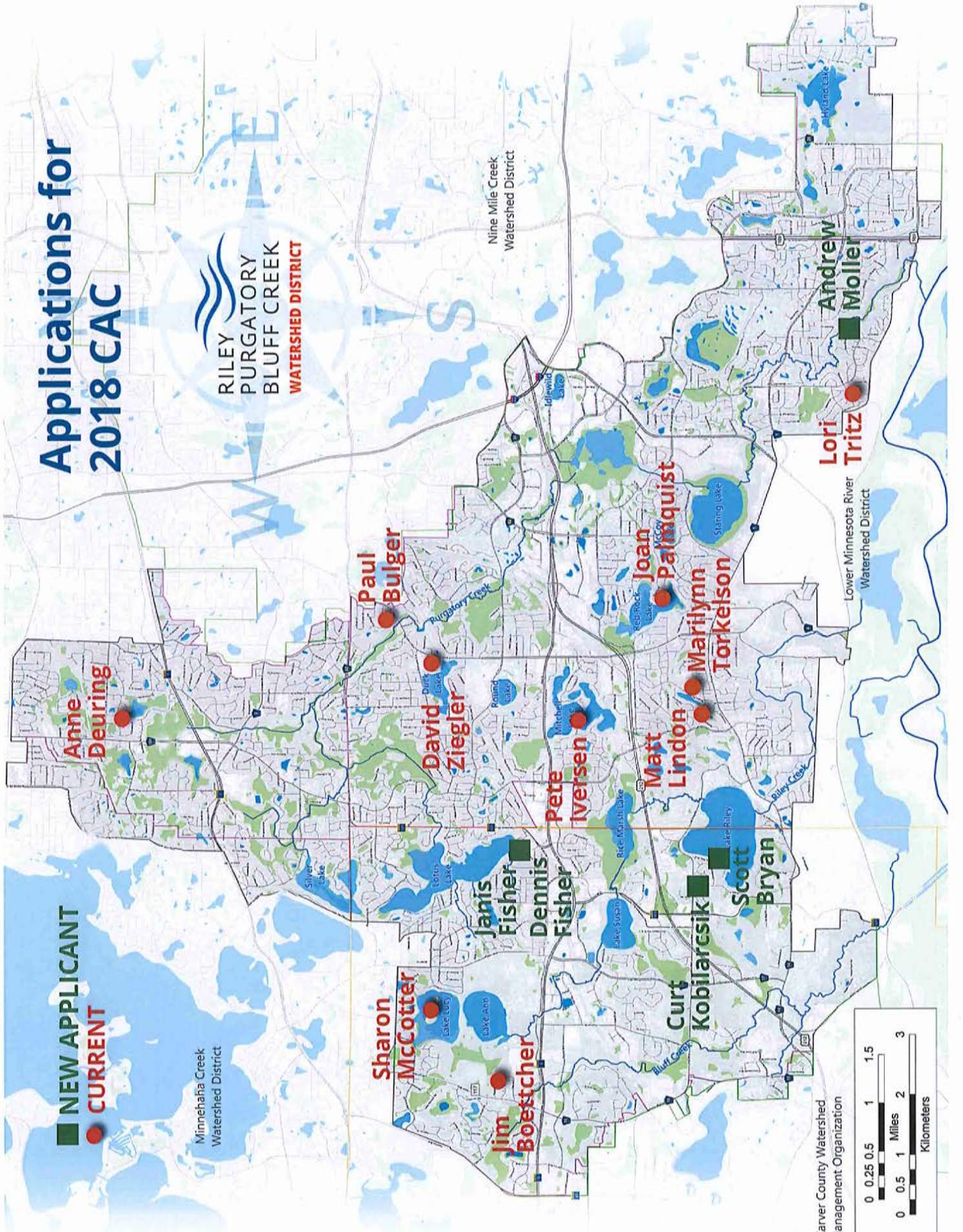
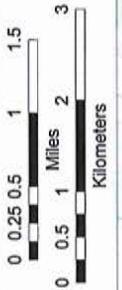
Curt
Kobilarcsik

Scott
Bryan

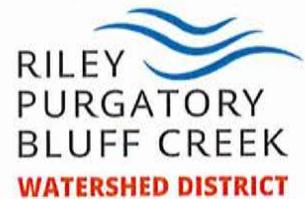
Lori
Tritz

Andrew
Moller

Carver County Watershed
Management Organization



Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:
18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317



Deadline: **26 January 2018**

Application:
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

Name: Scott Bryan

Address where you reside: *(if you are employed in the District, please also list address of employment)*

9211 Lake Riley Blvd., Chanhassen, MN 55317

Email: srbryan@comast.net

Phone Number: (612) 804-3823

Why are you interested in becoming a Citizen Advisor for the Watershed District?

I moved onto Lake Riley about 18 months ago. I want to learn more about the watershed and the activities that are being done to improve it. I think it is important that the homeowners on Lake Riley have a representation on this advisory committee and that we work together with the Watershed District.

What do you hope to accomplish while serving on the committee?

To improve two-way communication between Lake Riley land owners and the Watershed District.

What are the strengths and/or qualifications you can bring to help this committee fulfill its purpose and duties?

I have a Ph.D. in Analytical Chemistry and am interested in the understanding the chemical treatments and other projects being done to improve water quality and manage invasive species. I can understand the science behind the projects and help explain it to the other stakeholders on the lake.

One of the roles of CAC members is to identify education needs in the community. What is one need, related to water, that you have seen?

I want to better understand and educate the other lakefront property owners on opportunities to partner with the watershed district to jointly fund projects to reduce phosphorous levels in the lake. I am on the LRIA executive committee

Are you able to commit to attending monthly meetings and special topical meetings as needed?

Yes, I have a fairly flexible schedule and will only miss if I am traveling out of town for work.



Position description:
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

deadline: 26 Jan 2018

Position: Citizen Advisor on a committee of the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District (RPBCWD)
Type: Volunteer

Term: CAC memberships are renewed annually; no term limits

Time Commitment: CAC members meet on a regular basis. This may include monthly meetings and special topical meetings as needed. Citizen advisors are expected to attend at least 2/3 of these meeting and show commitment to the duties of the committee.

Reports to: The RPBCWD Board of Managers

Purpose: The CAC meets monthly to advise the RPBCWD Board of Managers, to assist in developing programs and activities that help improve and protect the water resources of the RPBCWD. The CAC fulfills legislative requirements for watershed districts (Minnesota Statutes: Section 103D.331).

Scope of duties: In accordance with Minnesota Statutes § 103D.331, the CAC is organized to advise and assist the Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District Board of Managers on all matters affecting the interests of the watershed, and to make recommendations to the managers on all projects and improvements. The duties of the CAC include: supporting the mission and goals of the RPBCWD; reviewing and commenting on reports, minutes, activities, programs and projects of the RPBCWD; considering issues pertinent to the functions and purposes of the RPBCWD; advising in decision-making; raising issues of concern from the public; providing guidance on and assisting with coordination of volunteer activities; reporting to the Board of Managers on the content of CAC meetings and resulting recommendations.

Membership Policy

Preference is given to applicants who:

- Are residents of the RPBCWD (check our website for district boundaries, or call 952-607-6512)
- Represent a balance of areas across the watershed district, and diversity of backgrounds
- Are property owners, employers or employees in the RPBCWD

Desired Qualifications:

- Interest in natural resource protection/management, education & outreach, planning, etc, and fulfilling the duties of the CAC
- Ability to serve as a liaison to the RPBCWD for the area where you live/work
- Ability to work and communicate effectively with others

Benefits:

- Learn more about the watershed and issues facing our land and water resources
- Become an engaged citizen and meet other community-minded people
- Participate in watershed activities and trainings

For more information on the actions and activities of the CAC, visit:

<http://rpbcwd.org/about/citizen-advisory-committee/>

Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:
18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317



Deadline: **26 January 2018**

Application:
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

Name: Janis Fisher

Address where you reside: *(if you are employed in the District, please also list address of employment)*

7501 Erie Ave., Chanhassen

Email: jilshome@gmail.com

Phone Number: 612-386-0979

Why are you interested in becoming a Citizen Advisor for the Watershed District?

Like to see cleaner water
less crowding on week-ends

What do you hope to accomplish while serving on the committee?

Find a way to get clearer water
Also have seen large carp - Do we
want these?

What are the strengths and/or qualifications you can bring to help this committee fulfill its purpose and duties?

Grew up around lakes - 2 cabins as a kid
Daily beach time, etc.
Concern about zebra mussels

One of the roles of CAC members is to identify education needs in the community. What is one need, related to water, that you have seen?

Lotus water is cloudy not clear
Used to live on Parker's lake in Plymouth
& traced styrofoam run-off from truck unloading
station

Are you able to commit to attending monthly meetings and special topical meetings as needed?

yes

no

Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:
18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317



Deadline: **26 January 2018**

Application:
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

Name: DENNIS C. FISHER

Address where you reside: (if you are employed in the District, please also list address of employment)
7501 ERIE AVE., CHANHASSEN, MN 55317

Email: FISHERCORP@QUESTOFFICE.NET
Phone Number: 952-451-6121

Why are you interested in becoming a Citizen Advisor for the Watershed District?

CONCERN ON LAKE QUALITY OF WATER

What do you hope to accomplish while serving on the committee?

HOPe TO BRING UNDERSTANDING OF PROTECTING THE LAKE. (LOTUS)

What are the strengths and/or qualifications you can bring to help this committee fulfill its purpose and duties?

OWNED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS.
MEMBER OF CIVIC GROUP/LION'S CLUB OF CHANHASSEN.

One of the roles of CAC members is to identify education needs in the community. What is one need, related to water, that you have seen?

ENSURING ZEBRA MUSSELS DON'T INFECT LIKE LAKE MINNETONKA.

Are you able to commit to attending monthly meetings and special topical meetings as needed?

yes

no

Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:
18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317



Deadline: **26 January 2018**

Application:
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

Name: Curt Kobilarscik

Address where you reside:
9149 Springfield Drive, Chanhassen MN 55317

Email: thekobilarsciks@mchsi.com

Phone Number: 952-237-0828

Why are you interested in becoming a Citizen Advisor for the Watershed District?

As a resident of Chanhassen since 1999 and before that a resident of Eden Prairie since 1996, I have a long history in the area. As an avid user of the parks and trails in the area and an appreciation of the lakes, rivers, creeks, wetlands, and streams, I would like to see us protect the resources that we have, while also providing improvements in the areas of flood control and water quality. It is possible to not only maintain what we have, but to improve upon it to safeguard these resources.

What do you hope to accomplish while serving on the committee?

I would like to be a part of not only protecting our water resources but also improving the resources that we have within the framework of the Board's priorities. With appropriate planning and oversight, development and redevelopment brings opportunity for enhancement of these resources and could result in a better overall resource in the future.

What are the strengths and/or qualifications you can bring to help this committee fulfill its purpose and duties?

I feel that I have the background and the interests to add benefit to the Watershed District and the community. I have always had an interest in public service and am currently working for Scott County as the Assistant County Engineer and am serving on the Carver County Parks Commission. I have worked with various Watershed Districts as a civil engineering consultant and in County government in meeting the requirements for permitting for stormwater ponding for highway construction projects. I believe that I have the technical background and background in communicating issues with property owners that would help the committee fulfill its purpose and duties.

Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:
18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317

One of the roles of CAC members is to identify education needs in the community. What is one need, related to water, that you have seen?

I believe that with communication and education that certain property owners in the district could be willing to allow improvements on their property for the benefit of water resources. It would be important to identify key locations that would see the most benefit to the water resources while also providing some benefit to the property owner.

Are you able to commit to attending monthly meetings and special topical meetings as needed?

yes

no

Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:
14500 Martin Drive, Suite 1500, Eden Prairie 5534418681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317

For more information on the actions and activities of the CAC, visit:
• <http://rpbcwd.org/about/citizen-advisory-committee/>

Deadline:
26 January 8-November 20186



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Application:
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)
deadline: ~~28 Nov 2016~~

Name: Andrew Moller

Address where you reside: *(if you are employed in the District, please also list address of employment):*

11037 Branching Horn Eden Prairie, MN 55347

Email: uskiumah@comcast.net

Phone Number: 952-294-8057

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Which sub-watershed are you part of? (example: Duck Lake, Riley Creek, etc. Don't know? leave blank)

Why are you interested in becoming a Citizen Advisor for the Watershed District? I live on the bluff overlooking Purgatory Creek. I believe I have taken steps to manage my bluff land carefully and am interested in bluff preservation efforts.

What do you hope to accomplish while serving on the committee? Park land owned by the City of Eden Prairie has been over grown with buckthorn. This limits the new growth of desirable oak trees. Other cities have tried using goats and citizen volunteers to control buckthorn. I support the RPBCWD efforts to educate Eden Prairie city staff about the harmful effects of uncontrolled buckthorn growth.

Please send via email to mjordan@rpbcwd.org, or to the address below:

14500 Martin Drive, Suite 1500, Eden Prairie 55344 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen MN 55317

What are the strengths and/or qualifications you can bring to help this committee fulfill its purpose and duties/goals?

I grew up on a farm where we had some acreage of wooded land with a lot of oak trees. This land has been preserved by my brother Robert who now owns the family farm. I received an MBA from the University of Minnesota in 1990 so I understand cost constraints. I was CFO, Vice President and Corporate Secretary of Christopher & Banks Corporation for 10 years so I have experience working with boards.

One of the roles of CAC members is to identify education needs in the community. What is one need, related to water, that you have seen? In 2014, a city water pipe burst and resulted in extensive costly bluff work and a house being condemned on Burr Ridge Lane. There is seemingly a need to work with the City of Eden Prairie to identify other water pipes which are located on the bluff and gain assurance that these pipes are in good condition.

Are you able to commit to attending monthly meetings and special topical meetings as needed? Yes

yes no

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14500 Martin Drive | Suite 1500
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
952-607-6512
www.rpbcwd.org

Date: Friday, February 2, 18
To: Cities, Counties, Met Council, and State Review Agencies
From: Claire Bleser, Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District
Re: Watershed Management Plan

The Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District has reviewed comments for its 4th generation Watershed Management Plan.

Plans were made available on November 15, 2017 with the comment period ending on January 15, 2018. The District received comments from 16 members of the community, agencies and cities. After careful review of all the comments, the Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District has compiled and made some changes to its 10-year plan. Please find compiled comments and response enclosed to this document.

The public hearing is scheduled for March 7, 2018 at 7:00pm at the District office located at 18681 Lake Drive East in Chanhassen.

Thank you for taking part in the review process of the District's plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Claire Bleser".

Claire Bleser

Public Notice
(Official Publication)
Notice of Public Hearing
Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District
Watershed Management Plan

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Board of Managers of the Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District will hold a public hearing consistent with Minnesota Statutes section 103B.231, on March 7, 2017, at 7:00 p.m. at District Office, 18681 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen to receive comments and consider the Districts Fourth Generation Water Management Plan (Plan).

The hearing will be held as part regular meeting of the Board of Managers. The amendment is to provide a structure for each watershed city to adopt updates to its ordinance to maintain conformity to the RPBCWD rules or defer exercise of regulatory authority to RPBCWD. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Managers will weigh all comments received in writing and offered at the public hearing before considering submittal of the Plan for MN Board of Water and Soil Resources final 90-day review.

To review the full text of Plan and written comments, please visit the District's website at www.rpbcwd.org.

Dated: February 7, 2018

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Richard Chadwick, Secretary

60-Day Review Draft RPBCWD 10-Year Plan Review Comment Tracking Form

TABLE 1 - Document Information

Document #	"Document" Information			
	Document Name	Type	Date	Description
1	60-Day Review Draft Planning for the Next Ten Years 2018-2027	Report	11/15/2017	DRAFT version of the RPBCWD 10-year Watershed Management Plan released for 60-day public and agency review between (60-day review period 11/15/17-1/5/18)

TABLE 2 - Comments

Comment #	Date	Reviewer Name	Document # [see TABLE 1]	Document Element [Report, Figure, Appendix, etc.]	Reference [Section #]	Page/Sheet	Comment	Response to comment
Example	9/12/2017	John Doe	1	Figure 2.3.4	2	45	I'm having a hard time differentiating between the colors.	
1	1/15/2018	Ryan Majkrzak			Watershed Plan		<p>On behalf of the Lake Riley Improvement Association (LRIA) Board, I would like to thank the RPBCWD Watershed Staff and Managers for putting this 10 Year Plan together. Our LRIA Board has reviewed the Plan and had the opportunity to speak with the District Administrator at length regarding its contents. It is our view that the process used to develop the plan was thorough, public visibility of the process was high, and the projects identified for implementation are appropriate. We specifically reviewed with great interest the projects planned for the Riley Creek Watershed, and are generally pleased to see a number of beneficial projects planned for the next 10 years. This includes: completion of alum treatment on Lake Riley, alum treatments for Rice Marsh Lake and Lake Susan, stabilization and restoration of Upper and Middle Riley Creeks, and a few watershed load control projects for the Lake Susan and Rice Marsh Lake watersheds. Our one concern is the absence of specific watershed load control projects planned for the Lake Riley watershed during the plan period. We look forward to understanding more about how the boat ramp project completed on Lake Riley in 2017 may have achieved some level of reduction in loading for LR_88 and LR_90. We also look forward to working with the RPBCWD Staff to help identify Opportunity and Cost Share projects to benefit the Lake Riley watershed as we move forward.</p> <p>On behalf of the LRIA Board, Ryan Majkrzak President, LRIA</p>	Thank you for your comments. We look forward to continued collaboration with our partners and the LRIA to manage, protect and restore our resources.
2	1/10	Sharon McCotter			Watershed Plan		<p>Paul Bulger, from the CAC, submitted comments on the overall plan that had some very specific SMART goals. Overall I agree with Paul's comments and the idea of SMART goals. I am not an expert in these areas and am not sure that the specific goals he has stated are attainable. With that said, if Paul's goals are attainable, I would support them. If a goal is too far out of reach, I would recommend staff offer an alternate SMART goal that would be attainable within the scope of the plan. Thanks for listening and for all your hard work at bringing the plan to life.</p>	The District has incorporated in page 1 of section 9 a plan outcomes that highlight the water improvements we intend to implement in the next ten years.
3	1/5	Joan Palmquist			Chapter 1		<p>This is a general comment, not just about the introduction. As a member of the CAC I support the detailed comments made by another CAC member, Paul Bulger. In particular, I strongly believe the plan would be greatly strengthened by incorporating specific, measurable, actionable, reasonable and time bound (SMART) goals. The exact wording can be determined by staff, but as currently worded much of this is open ended, with no way of really measuring the impact. I hope these comments are taken to heart. Thank you.</p>	The District has incorporated in page 1 of section 9 a plan outcomes that highlight the water improvements we intend to implement in the next ten years.
4	12/13	David Ziegler			Chapter 1		<p>1-11 Section 1.4. With all of the agencies involved in water protection, it would be helpful to have a chart with answers to frequently asked questions like:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which agencies are responsible for developing and maintaining the storm water drains and pipes? Which agencies are responsible for monitoring and managing the aquifers, and managing water usage drawn from the aquifers? Which agencies are responsible for managing native and invasive aquatic plant growth in lakes in the watershed district? 	The District modified Figure 1-3 to incorporate answers to questions 2 and 3. We added a "did you know box" to answer question 1.
5	12/15	David Ziegler			Chapter 3		<p>In Chapter 3, section 3.2.6.1 Water Quality Goals. WQual 1. Protect, manage, and restore water quality of District lakes and creeks to maintain or achieve designates uses. Protect and manage water quality of all lakes in the district that are not currently listed as impaired by the DNR. Implement BMPs to restore all impaired lakes to meet or exceed DNR standards for each lake by the end of 2025. Implement BMPs and regulations to protect, manage, and restore all creeks in the district so 95% of the creek water meets or exceeds DNR standards for non-impaired creeks by the end of 2025. In chapter 3, section 3.2.6.3 Ground Water Goals. Ground 1. Promote the sustainable management of groundwater resources. Implement programs to reduce then eliminate aquifer drawdown to zero by the end of 2025.</p>	The District has incorporated in page 1 of section 9 a plan outcomes that highlight the water improvements we intend to implement in the next ten years.
6	12/21	Paul Bulger					<p>The District is to be commended for taking a leadership position and multiple accomplishments in recent years. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring and development of talented District Staff to actively manage the District activities. This is a cost effective means to collect, maintain and analyzed the data needed to guide district decisions. Implementation of Regulations. Development and implementation of the CRAS. 2016 Watershed District of the Year Climate Adaptation seminar and planning AIS Rapid Response efforts Hosting a Minnesota's 25th by 2025 Water Quality Improvement Forum 10 Year Plan – Developing a comprehensive framework for resource management. In particular obtaining stakeholder input and incorporate this input into the plan is greatly appreciated. <p>I encourage the Board continue this progress and in taking a strong leadership position.</p>	Thank you for your support.
7	12/22	Paul Bulger					<p>In the Introduction Section, it states that Hyland Lake was cited to have algal problems in 1971. Later in the Plan, Table 5-5 list Hyland Lake as impaired for nutrients, suggesting there is minimal improvement almost 50 years later, despite establishing a Watershed District and the above cited accomplishments. Further, in 2018 at least four lakes and creeks in the District are being added to the impaired waters list.</p>	Comment noted

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8	12/23	Paul Bulger					The District has a 2018 annual levy of approximately \$3,400,00, for the estimated 80,000 residents in the district. This amounts to ~\$42/person annually, approximately one beverage from Starbucks/Caribou per month. Eden Prairie and Chanhasen have been ranked highly in Money magazines as one of the top places to live in the country, with the aesthetic natural resources considered to be an asset. Your role and efforts to protect and enhance these resources is appreciated.	Thank you
9	12/24	Paul Bulger					The Board is encouraged to adopt more proactive, numerical and time bound measures into the District 10 Year Plan to protect, manage and restore these resources for the current and future generations. To achieve the priorities stated by the public during the 10 Year Plan input process, this may include increasing the levy in future years. I recognize budget decisions are made annually. Yet the Board is setting the District priorities and intention in this Plan, so it is important to be clear about what steps the District may take to measure and achieve responsible environmental stewardship.	Thank you for your comment.
10	12/25	Paul Bulger					p. 16-19 – The addition of more projects post-2005 benefits to show District activities.	The district history is intended to be a high level overview of past efforts.
11	12/26	Paul Bulger			Chapter 1		p. 20 add brief timeline for creation of the 2011 - 10 Year Plan. While it is mentioned over the various years in section 1.5, the text seems to jump to section 1.6 "10 Year Plan accomplishments".	References to the 3rd generation plan in section 1.5 where revised to tied to the 2011 plan.
12	12/27	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		The clarification of goals vs. strategies is appreciated. Please consider how to include measurable goals and strategies, both numerical and time bound, criteria in this section. I provided this comment on the previous draft yet it does not seem to be incorporated. Also, I have heard Administrator Bleser say 'the Plan includes guidelines for the district', yet in other statements 'capital improvement projects cannot be initiated unless they are included in the Plan'. Thus, I take this to mean the Plan should include all potential projects and the target the district is seeking. The projects are then selected based on science and budget. The redline text below is important to make it clear what the target criteria the District will use to ensure adequate progress toward – 'protect, restore, preserve'. Without adding more explicit criteria to the strategies, I am concerned meeting water quality standards will not be obtained for decades.	The Plan is indeed a guide for the District on how to manage activities in the watershed. The District has limited funds to implement projects and programs. In order to determine which projects would be a higher priority to implement, the district developed a prioritization tool that looked at all possible project at the time of the evaluation. All these are included in the plan but not all of them have been incorporated into the implementation table 9-1. Yes, you are correct in stating that we would need a plan amendment in the possibility that they became a priority for the District.
13	12/28	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		(p. 2) 3. Design, maintain, and implement Education and Outreach programs to educate, inform and engage the public, to facilitate protecting, managing and restoring water resources. (EO 1)	Thank you for your comments. EO1 has been revised. Design, maintain, and implement Education and Outreach programs to educate the community and engage them in the work of protecting, managing and restoring water resources.
14	12/29	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		(p. 9, Pollution) WQual S13. The District will continue to minimize pollutant loading to water resources through implementation of the District's regulatory, education and outreach, and incentive programs. This includes establishing specific targets for water bodies, following the criteria of the proposed Minnesota's 25% by 2025 Water Quality Improvement goal. Using 2017 as baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% reduction in phosphorus levels in streams and lakes, by 2025 • 25% reduction in sediment streams and lakes, by 2025 • 25% reduction in nitrogen in surface water and groundwater by 2025 • 25% improvement in lake water clarity, by 2025 • Alternatively each of the above goals could be revised to 15% by 2025 and an additional 10% by 2030. 	For the last two years, the District has been reporting this pollutant load reductions and other improvements through it's annual reporting system under the regulatory section. The District currently working on streamlining this process of reporting to be included in our incentive programs. Our education and outreach program will use a reporting mechanism that falls into line with the Education and Outreach Plan that can be found in Appendix B. The District plans on developing a web interface where the community will be able to track where we are in the 10 year plan in the implementation of our projects and view the many benefits of these projects. A draft of the report card is included in the section 10. The District has incorporated in page 1 of section 9 a plan outcomes that highlight the water improvements we intend to implement in the next ten years. Thank you for your comment.
15	12/30	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		WQual S14. The District will continue to identify opportunities and actions to protect, restore, and enhance District-managed resources. For creeks and lakes monitoring data that show increased pollutant concentration more than three consecutive years and/or reach 90% of the applicable state water quality standard, the BMP and treatment plans listed in the UAA for that water body will be initiated within one year.	As part of the data collection program the District intends to continue to monitor and assess the lake using its adaptive management approach described in Figure 9-1 and the District's lake management decision tree (see Figure 9-2).
16	12/31	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		WQual S17. The District will cooperate with member cities, the MPCA and other stakeholders in the development of total maximum daily load (TMDL) and watershed restoration and protection strategies (WRAPS) studies. This strategy includes the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All District lakes and creeks on the impaired waters list in 2017 will have a TMDL developed prior to 2020 for each pollutant listed on Table 5-5 • All District lakes and creeks on the impaired waters list in 2017 will implement treatment programs to attain water quality that allows delisting of 50% of the water bodies by 2025 and the remaining 50% by 2035. • The District has a primary objective of using monitoring and regulatory programs to avoid the addition of more lakes and creeks to the impaired waters list after 2018. Lakes / creeks with results that are 90% of the State WQ standards will implement the appropriate treatment and BMP programs, as identified in the UAA, to avoid further impairment. (Note: this rapid response would be comparable to the capability shown by the District during AIS rapid response completed in 2016/2017). 	The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is the authority that is developing TMDLs and incorporating them into the WRAPS program. We will continue to assist the MPCA in this effort. However, we do not know their time frame. The District will be evaluating the plan every two to determine if adjustments are needed in the plan's course of action. These adjustments would be in line with our management decision trees.
17	1/1	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		Ground S1. The District will promote the conservation of groundwater resources through its education and outreach program and will work with cities to encourage conservation practices (e.g., reduced consumption, water reuse). This includes working with Cities to adopt practices to reduce/minimize groundwater withdrawals and prevent aquifer depletion below 2015 water levels, as measured in the proximity (i.e. <1000 feet) of each city supply well.	Thank you for your comment. The Department of Health and the Department of Natural Resources are the agencies that have regulatory authority in the management of groundwater specifically municipal drinking water. The District has identified in their plan a groundwater management decision tree that identifies the importance of connectivity between surface and groundwater but also the importance of water conservation.
18	1/2	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		Ground S2. The District will develop, or cooperate with others to develop and update annually, a groundwater action plan in an effort to gain a better understanding of groundwater-surface water interaction and develop management strategies that consider the protection of both resources. The role of the District may include...	Thank you for your comment. The District is in the early phase of engaging with its community on this topic.
19	1/3	Paul Bulger			Chapter 3		(p. 10 Climate Adaptation) Add strategy for low water levels in lakes, similar to the following, WQuan S10. The District will work with cities and other stakeholders to encourage conservation practices while avoiding/prohibiting use of groundwater resources to supplement water levels in creeks, lakes and wetlands, during periods of dry climatic conditions (i.e. drought).	The District has strategies WQuanS9 that encourage conservation practices to protect the water resource as well WQuanS2 that minimizes base flow impacts. Our regulatory program also regulates small users for both appropriation of surface and groundwater.
20	1/4	Paul Bulger			Chapter 5		p. 17 Protecting groundwater quality has become complicated by the increased use of infiltration as a means to improve surface water quality and promote sustainable groundwater supplies. Figure 5-5 shows the delineated wellhead protection areas within the RPBQWD. This diagrams illustrate that the WHP areas cover the entire District and that the most of the WHP area for each city is overlapping.	Thank you for your comment. We have change accordingly.

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21	1/5	Paul Bulger			Chapter 5		(p.30) Several waterbodies within the District have been listed on the MPCA impaired waters (303(d)) list for a variety of impairments. Waterbodies on the impaired waters list are required to have an assessment completed that addresses the causes and sources of the impairment. This process is known as a total maximum daily load (TMDL) analysis. The TMDL analysis includes the recommended treatment program for the water body and the target goals for water quality improvement.	Thank you for your comments. The TMDL does not recommend a treatment program for water bodies. The TMDL implementation plan does. However, the MPCA has in recent years changed their approach- instead of doing a TMDL and then a TMDL implementation plan for individual water bodies, the MPCA is looking at resources on a watershed scale using the WRAPS process. Section changed accordingly.
22	1/6	Paul Bulger		Table 5-5	Chapter 5		Table 5-5 foot note 6 Lake specific water quality data, impairments, and TMDLs are presented in greater detail in the major watershed sections for Purgatory Creek (Section 7.0) and Riley Creek (Section 8.0). Information used to determine the impairments is available from the MPCA. (add link to specific section on MPCA website)	Link was added to the table.
23	1/7	Paul Bulger		Figure 5-9	Chapter 5		Figure 5-9 confirm this graphic shows all of the impaired creek sections listed in 2017/18. Also label the Minnesota River.	The figure was updated to incorporate the Minnesota River Label and is reflective of the 2018 impaired waters list.
24	1/8	Paul Bulger		Table 6-2	Chapter 6		Table 6-2 – should the projects identified as TMDL be given a higher score? Clarify what TMDL means on this table. The table would be more clear to add the information on Table 9-6, into Table 6-2. Splitting into different tables makes it hard to decipher what pollutant is being addressed by each project.	Impairment criteria was not of the prioritization tool developed in collaboration with the CAC, TAC and Board. The intent of this chapter is to identify all the different water quality projects and practices identified as a means to improve the resource. The intent of the table is to highlight the multiple benefits of the projects. If the primary purpose of the project is pollution reeducation and reduction have been calculated, the project description will reflect the pollutant of concern.
25	1/9	Paul Bulger		Table 7-2	Chapter 7		Table 7-2 – should the projects identified as TMDL be given a higher score? Clarify what TMDL means on this table. The table would be more clear to add the information on Table 9-6, also on Table 7-2. Splitting into different tables makes it hard to decipher what pollutant is being addressed by the project.	Impairment criteria was not of the prioritization tool developed in collaboration with the CAC, TAC and Board. The intent of this chapter is to identify all the different water quality projects and practices identified as a means to improve the resource. The intent of the table is to highlight the multiple benefits of the projects. If the primary purpose of the project is pollution reeducation and reduction have been calculated, the project description will reflect the pollutant of concern.
26	1/10	Paul Bulger					(p. 4) Proposed projects the District may implement within the Purgatory Creek watershed are listed in Table 7-2; additional details are provided in the District's overall implementation program (see Table 9- 1). Table 9-1 adds budget and dates, it does not provide more detail on how these projects were selected. i.e. Silver lake has 1 project, while Lotus lake has 5 projects listed – yet all projects have similar scores and Lotus project names are all basically the same. Add more detail or revise the statement that details are provided.	Selection projects were based on scoring as well as our management decision trees as well as logistical factors. We have added clarification within page 7.4.
27	1/11	Paul Bulger			Chapter 8		Table 8-2 – should the projects identified as TMDL be given a higher score? Clarify what TMDL means on this table. The table would be more clear to add the information on Table 9-6, also on Table 8-2. Splitting into different tables makes it hard to decipher what pollutant is being addressed by the project.	Impairment criteria was not of the prioritization tool developed in collaboration with the CAC, TAC and Board. The intent of this chapter is to identify all the different water quality projects and practices identified as a means to improve the resource. The intent of the table is to highlight the multiple benefits of the projects. If the primary purpose of the project is pollution reduction and reduction have been calculated, the project description will reflect the pollutant of concern.
28	1/12	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		Section 9.16 and would be more appropriate as Section 9.1, given that UAA and TMDL should be the fundamental criteria to determine project priorities. Table 9-6 and Table 9-1 should be merged. I find it very hard to correlate the projects listed on Table 9-1 with the estimated % reduction listed on Table 9-6. For non-technical readers the benefits for each project in Table 9-1 should be illustrated more clearly.	Impairment criteria was not of the prioritization tool developed in collaboration with the CAC, TAC and Board. The intent of this chapter is to identify all the different water quality projects and practices identified as a means to improve the resource. A note was added to Table 9-1 to direct the reader to the individual watershed chapters that provide details on the multiple benefits of the projects as identified the variable scorings.
29	1/13	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		Table 9-1 – for each project, clarify whether this helps to Protect, Manage or Restore	Some of the projects identified actually do all of them as they might protect another resource. For example, a Lake Lucy watershed load project might help in the restoration of Lake Lucy but it also protect Lake Ann which in turn benefits the whole Riley Creek watershed.
30	1/14	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		Table 9-2 paragraph below discusses lakes meeting the goal...add 2nd paragraph and/or table to address lakes that are already impaired. Consider including specific actions beyond monitoring to address the impairment to demonstrate the District will be taken action to address impairment, not just study data.	thank you for your comment. We have added language that outlines the actions the District will take if the numerical goals are not achieved.
31	1/15	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		Section 9.1.1.1.2 add time table for LVMP for lakes (i.e. prior to 2022)	The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for developing and improving the LVMP. The District will assist in the development but can not guarantee a year as it is based on the resource need and agencies authority.
32	1/16	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		Sect 9.1.1.1.3 If water quality is poor or exhibits a declining trend, the District may implement a series of watershed and/or in-lake management practices to improve the lake health based on recommendations from the lake-specific UAA updates...	Projects still need to go through our prioritization tool and management decision trees in order to determine if the project is a priority for the District. Thus a project may or may not qualify.
33	1/17	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		p. 10 Based on public input, no preference is given to impaired lakes over non-impaired lakes as the Managers recognize the importance of protecting and preserving the resource as way to cost effectively achieve the established goals. Comment: Given the addition of lakes and creek sections to the impaired waters list in 2018, suggests the past efforts have not met the Protect and Preserve objectives, thus cumulative / multifaceted efforts need to be increased and more effective. It would benefit to include a threshold to trigger further actions by the district. Other regulated industries have pre- established criteria that drive the organization to 'require' a response action.	As per section 9.14, the District will review it's implementation program at least every two years as part of its evaluation and reporting duties and revised its implementation program as needed and identified in Table 9-1.
34	1/18	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		The District will consider internal load control measures after considering prioritize the impacts of carp, non-native vegetation and uncontrolled or unmitigated external sources (e.g., streambank/shoreline erosion, watershed development, etc.), all of which are key elements considered in the District's Lake Management Decision Tree to address internal and external nutrient sources. After these external sources are mitigated, internal load control measures will be considered. These considerations are critical because failure to address external sources them could lead to the internal measure being compromised and reducing the effective life of the treatment	Thank you for your comments, however the changes you have made do not reflect the lake management decision tree as identified in Figure 9-2.
35	1/19	Paul Bulger			Chapter 9		Fig 9-6 – modify this diagram to include a. generate management plan, b. add conservation and reduced consumption, c. add E&O as part of solution and management program, d. clarify or revise what is meant by "solution" since there are no capital improvement projects planned for groundwater	Thank you for your comment. The diagram was modified to add language" identify, prioritize and implement solutions".
36	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 3		a. 3.2.6.2 – The City would like to see the District take an active interest in the quantitative accounting of estimated pollutant reductions to assist cities and the MPCA in meeting TMDL goals. Given the large, multiple agency, government regulation of surface water, agencies should be looking to achieve common goals wherever possible.	Please see section 9.16. The District will be tracking pollutant reduction realized by the District's implementation of capital projects. This information will be available to partner city to assist in meeting TMDL goals.

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37	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 3		b. 3.2.6.2 – The City appreciates the management of carp throughout the District. We would however like to work with the District on a more sustainable solution for the Purgatory Creek Recreation Area carp gate. Given it was supposed to be a temporary application, it is an ongoing maintenance and flood concern to have a trash rack in line with the creek.	According to the maintenance plan approved by the DNR, the carp barrier was not intended to be a temporary fixture. We are however, working on identifying an alternative solution.
38	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 3		c. 3.2.6.4 – The City has some concern over the District looking to develop a “groundwater budget” for the watershed. Focusing on protecting the interaction of surface water and groundwater should be of a higher concern as Drinking Water Supply Management Areas cross city boundaries but can be looked at more comprehensively at a watershed scale.	The District’s intents to work cooperatively with others to develop, a groundwater action plan focused on gaining a better understanding of groundwater-surface water interaction and develop management strategies that consider the protection of both resources. This effort is intended to look across governmental boundaries to result in a holistic look.
39	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 3		d. 3.2.6.6 – Alternative strategies should be investigated in lieu of infiltration to more productively promote volume reduction in areas of Type D soils and other areas not conducive to standard infiltration BMPs.	We added strategy WQuandS10 to reflect that the District will investigate alternatives to infiltration practices to promote volume reduction in areas that are not conducive to standard infiltration techniques.
40	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 5		a. 5.9 – Since the majority of the District lacks a detailed FEMA Flood Insurance Study with defined base flood elevations, The City would like the District to consider leading the effort on a District Wide Map Revision. The current maps, consisting of primarily outdated and inaccurate Zone A Special Flood Hazard Areas, are a burden for property owners and lessens the value of the National Flood Insurance Program.	The District will facilitate a meeting with the DNR and LGUs in the District to discuss improvement in the layering of Zone A.
41	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 6		b. 5.10 – The City has interest in partnering and sharing resources to complete a comprehensive wetland inventory.	We look forward to working with you.
42	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		a. General – The City needs to be involved early on large capital projects with ongoing maintenance needs. Having clear long-term maintenance plans as well as project acceptance criteria is key to the ongoing success of the projects.	The District looks forward in continuing our discussion and partnerships for projects.
43	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		b. Table 9-1 – Cost share money is level for 10 years, consider increasing annually to support partnering goals.	The cost-share funds will be assessed on an annual bases and potentially increase if all resources are used.
44	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		c. Table 9-1 – Most programs have flat budgets with increases only identified in soft costs.	The District will assess every year cost to determine additional needs.
45	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		d. 9.4 – While the City understands the importance of the regulatory program, we want to reiterate the need for a streamlined process including increased flexibility for restricted sites.	The District will continue to work with the City and TAC to identify potential flexibilities and new technologies for restricted site that protect the water resources.
46	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		e. 9.4 – The City looks forward to working with the District over the upcoming rules update to establish a general permit and programmatic maintenance agreement.	Thank you for you comment.
47	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		f. 9.4.2 – The WMP should address that cities within the District are also regulated by the PCA and their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System general permits. In addition, the City has multiple watershed districts within its boundaries. Adopting rules at least as restrictive as all of the agencies involved is not always practical. Watersheds should aim to establish regulatory strategies that are consistent with the City, the MPCA and the other neighboring watershed districts so a collaborative goal is met.	The District will work with watershed cities and counties, as well as state and regional agencies, to develop an efficient and effective regulatory program that achieve these goals. Every watershed district is unique in that they have different resource vulnerabilities.
48	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		g. 9.5.3 – The City would like to partner on expanding the detail of the floodplain model throughout the City. The goal is to provide an accurate, calibrated model with surveyed critical points.	The District looks forward to working with you.
49	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		h. 9.11.12 – Permanent Easements may not always be needed to enhance or restore wetlands. We suggest you add in other alternatives to permanent easements rather than applying a strict no to the project.	Thank you for your comment. The District are financed by public dollars and thus, the public’s investment needs to be protected. This can be done either through a permanent protection, sell fee title or other mechanism.
50	1/15	City of Eden Prairie			Chapter 9		i. 9.15 – The City has just recently updated and adopted its Local Water Management Plan (LWMP) and received approval from the Met Council for inclusion in our Comprehensive Plan update. The District will have the opportunity to review the Comprehensive Plan and the corresponding LWMP during the agency review period. The City understands there may be some minor updates to the LWMP needed as part of this District WMP update, but the City is confident that our recent collaboration to complete the plan will make this a relatively small effort.	Thank you for your comment.
51	1/9	Bloomington Sustainability Commission					The Bloomington Sustainability Commission commends District staff, the Board of Managers, the Technical Advisory Committee, the Citizens Advisory Committee, plan writers, reviewers, the public and others that have played a role in the drafting of the plan. The plan is comprehensive, clear, well written and organized, and encompasses and addresses many issues relating to our shared water resources and our environment. The Bloomington Sustainability Commission looks forward to working with you on many of these issues.	Thank you for your comment. We look forward to working with the Bloomington Sustainability Commission.
52	1/9	Bloomington Sustainability Commission					The Bloomington Sustainability Commission specifically looks forward to working with the District on improving the water quality of Hyland Lake and other water bodies that lay within the District and the City of Bloomington. As improving water resources is one of the goals of the Commission, we are happy to provide education and outreach, including the promotion of the Adopt a Stormdrain program in order to meet the shared water quality improvement goals of the District and Commission.	We look forward to working with the Bloomington Sustainability Commission in improving Hyland Lake.
53	1/15	MN DNR					The plan is well thought out and aligns well with DNR goals and policies.	Thank you for your comment
54	1/16	MN DNR					We appreciate the regulatory authority they’ve undertaken and that they are continuing to develop that role with cities and other stakeholders in the district.	Thank you for your continued support of the District regulatory authority
55	1/16	MN DNR					Their goal to promote sustainable management of groundwater resources is important and we are glad to see that they’ve identified it and have develop strategies to provide education and outreach about it.	Thank you for your comment.
56	1/16	BWSR					There are a large number of goals (thirteen) many of which are strategic and difficult to measure. The District should identify quantifiable goals to best measure its progress toward water resource improvement/protection. A quantified resource change should be considered and could be included in the District’s Report Card.	The District has incorporated in page 1 of section 9 a plan outcomes that highlight the water improvements we intend to implement in the next ten years.
57	1/16	MPCA					We have no additional comments as part of the official 60-day review and comment period, and recommend it for approval	Thank you for reviewing the draft plan, participating in its development, and continued supporting its approval.
58	1/15	Bill Satterness					What is the mission of the district? Your new mission has just three words - protect, manage, restore. But WHAT will you protect, manage and restore? To answer that, one has to look beyond the mission statement, to the vision, goals, and budget.	Thank you for your comment. State Statue direct us in our mission.
59	1/15	Bill Satterness					The vision says you aim to protect, manage, and restore water resources. You’re all about water resources! That’s great.	Thank you for you comment.
60	1/15	Bill Satterness					Then I looked at the goals in Section 3. There are six goals. The first five all have to do with protecting, managing, and growing the district itself: admin, data, education, planning, regulation.	Goals listed in Section 3.2 were listed in alphabetical order. The goals are not listed in prioritized order. The first 7 goals are related to administration, data collection, education and outreach, planning and regulations - All of which were identified in the public input process and support the mission of the District.
61	1/15	Bill Satterness					Water resources - the only reason for the district to exist - get the sixth and final goal. But our water resources should be our first and only goals. The district’s activities should support our water resources goals. I’m suggesting a restructuring of the goals, so all the district’s activities can be listed as subsets of the water resources goals.	Goals listed in Section 3.2 were listed in alphabetical order. The goals are not listed in prioritized order. The first 7 goals are related to administration, data collection, education and outreach, planning and regulations - All of which were identified in the public input process and support the mission of the District.

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62	1/15	Bill Satterness					Then I looked at the proposed budget. You know, five years ago we had one contractor who served as coordinator, recorder, and attorney, all for a flat fee that was less than 10% of the total budget. Now you have double the budget, but only half of it will be spent on practical actions - that is, long-term capital projects in the three watersheds and short-term treatments around the district. The other half of your budget is overhead - 27% admin, 9% education, 8% assessments, 3% reserve, 3% regulations.	Thank you for your comments. The District changed directions on how they wanted to operate five years ago and believes that the current structure has greater benefits than the past structure.
63	1/15	Bill Satterness					And unfortunately, this proposed plan sidesteps accountability. It does not set specific, measurable goals for the conditions of each water body. It avoids discussion of the city storm water system - which is the source of most of the water, and most of the water problems.	The District has added a plan objective outlining outcomes for the District. The District through a series of study updates for the whole District has identified projects that identified areas in need of further treatment and not. The areas in need of treatments were included when the District prioritized projects.
64	1/15	Bill Satterness					For years I, and others, have been asking you to spend your money in ways that will be cost-effective - to prioritize by comparing costs versus practical benefits. But now you intend to make decisions according to an overgrown, overblown point system, with factors and weights that are far removed from what ordinary citizens want you to do.	The capital project prioritization process is based on the extensive input from the public, the District's Citizen and Technical Advisory Committees and Manager input
65	1/15	Bill Satterness					Where in your plan are boating, fishing, and swimming - the so-called beneficial human uses? Well, they're one subset of one subset of one of the district's six goals, which in turn are just one of the nine categories that have assigned points. Your point scheme is heavily biased against lakes and recreation.	The Goals were developed based on the public input process. The prioritization tool was developed based on the public input process as well as interactions with the CAC, TAC and Board.
66	1/15	Bill Satterness					I think the taxpayers want you to spend their money doing things that will actually improve their quality of life.	The plan was developed based on the public input process.
67	1/15	Bill Satterness					In summary, there is considerable room for improvement in this draft plan.	No comment
68		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance					The LCA commends the RPCBCWD on the tremendous amount of work that has gone into the rewriting of the 10-Year Plan and the resulting draft plan. The Plan is well thought out, organized, and easy for a non-water professional to understand.	Thank you for your comment.
69		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 1		The plan should state how the Citizen Advisory Committee volunteers are chosen - what criteria is used by the Managers to choose CAC members. Since they make recommendations based on the community interests and influence strategy and decisions for the district, it would be helpful to learn how they are appointed and about their backgrounds. It would also be good to have a goal for which types of water the CAC members represent - do they live on a wetland, creek, lake, or none? Do the CAC members represent concerns of all types of people?	The Board of managers select the CAC members in accordance of state statute.
70		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 3		The District's number one vision objective is to administrate well, whereas its last objective is to improve water bodies. We would prefer a focus on improvement and protection supported by adequate administration. Please consider reordering these goals, to put water quality improvement as the main goal of the District.	Goals listed in Section 3.2 were listed in alphabetical order. The goals are not listed in prioritized order. The first 7 goals are related to administration, data collection, education and outreach, planning and regulations - All of which were identified in the public input process and support the mission of the District.
71		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 3		We feel that goals 8,9,10,11, and 13 be moved higher in ranking and goals 1, 4, 6 and 7 moved down or eliminated.	Goals listed in Section 3.2 were listed in alphabetical order. The goals are not listed in prioritized order. The first 7 goals are related to administration, data collection, education and outreach, planning and regulations - All of which were identified in the public input process and support the mission of the District.
72		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 3		Goal #2 could be construed to focus on the district generating data rather than taking action, and should be restated.	Data Collection is an important element in understanding how healthy the resource is. It allows the District to base actions/decisions on sound science. Goal 2 is about collecting scientific data to use the best available science to recommend and support management decisions.
73		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 3		Goal #4 could be eliminated. If the watershed district believes in the vision, then there is no need to set a goal to try to develop plans that support the vision	Continued planning is an important element to adaptive management of our resources.
74		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 3		There are no measurable aspects to these goals. Further into the goal section, the language is really oriented to more how the district plans to conduct business rather than how they will strive to accomplish the goals. Governance is a good thing but would probably be better stated somewhere else rather than intermixed with the goals.	The first 7 goals are related to administration, data collection, education and outreach, planning and regulations - All of which were identified in the public input process and support the mission of the District. The rest of the goals are resource related and are reflective of the input gathered during the initial public input process. The District has added a plan objective text outlining outcomes for the District into section 9.
75		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 3		Goals should be clearly stated, actionable, and measurable. Because the goals, as they are currently stated, are hard to measure, it will be hard to track progress towards the goals. Please consider restating the goals so the work of the District can be measured against each goal.	The District has added a plan objective outlining outcomes for the District. The District also will be reporting progress through the required annual reporting as discussed in Section 9.14.
76		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			5.7 Chapter 5		5.7: The Watershed plan needs more concrete detail on drainage ditches flowing into bodies of water in the district. These are major sources of the pollutants listed in Section 5. Are there plans/goals for improvement of drainage ditches into the lakes and streams? If so, where in the plan is this stated?	There are several public ditches within the Purgatory Creek Watershed as shown on Figure 5-7. However, the District is not a drainage ditch authority as identified in Chapter 103 E.
77		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			5.7 Chapter 5		The Watershed plan states that cities have jurisdiction over the lateral (primary) stormwater systems and are responsible for maintenance and improvement. What encompasses a "public ditch"?	A public ditch is defined through Chapter 103E of Minnesota Statutes
78		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			5.7 Chapter 5		There are MANY more ditches flowing into Lotus Lake (for example) than the three listed in the plan. Some were constructed many years ago and have been neglected and disowned by the cities. Road runoff is flowing through private properties into our lakes. The plan should address how these major sources of pollution will be addressed over the next 10 years.	Public ditches are defined under Chapter 103 E. Lotus Lake has many ravines due to the steep topography and how the land was developed around it. These natural drainage ways are technically not a public ditch. The District over the years has worked with homeowners in providing them tools and grants to help stabilize and restore the land for the benefit of the resource. The District continues to have cost-share resources available for both city, residents and lake associations.
79		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			5.8 Chapter 5		5.8: What concrete steps are being taken to improve our water quality? What are the hard deadlines? Are there plans to improve the quality of the bodies of water within the district that are listed on the MCPA impaired water's list and to prevent more from being placed on the list?	All the projects identified in the plan are projects that were recommended through studies the District and partners have identified. All the projects meet at least one of the Water Quantity or Water Quality goals. Projects identified in the plan protect, manage, or restore the resources.
80		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 6, 7 & 8		In the table that shows potential projects, there is a column called "Funding Partner Opportunity". Is there a goal/strategy to get partners for the Funding Partner Opportunity? Does Minnesota have an "Adopt a Lake" program? This might be something to consider to secure partners.	Funding Partner Opportunities category related to agencies or local partners that would financially partner on the different initiative. This allows us to leverage as funds farther. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has an Adopt a River program, where volunteers walk along the river to clean it up from trash. An Adopt a Lake program has yet to be developed but seems like a great idea.

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81		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 6, 7 & 8		It would be good, for the information brochures done for each body of water, to include community survey statistics that are relevant to that body of water. 90% of survey respondents said lakes were very important to their communities. This information should be shared with the community on the information sheets for lakes that are developed by the District.	The District publish survey results and fact sheet on our website. http://rpbcd.org/news/community-survey-results-are/ Please note that Purgatory Creek was identified as the most highly valued resource and was identified by about 60% of survey respondents. Over 40% of respondents identified Wetlands as valuable. No other resources were identified as most valuable by more than 40% of survey respondents. Forty-one respondents provided an open-ended response. Of these, 9 responses indicated "all" District waterbodies are important. Several responses identified waterbodies outside or downstream of the District (e.g., Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota River). Furthermore, the majority of the 403 respondents considered each of the listed resources as very important. Nearly 90% of all respondents identified each waterbody type as somewhat or very important. Respondents generally considered lakes to be most important, followed by the creeks, wetlands, and ponds (all scoring similarly).
82		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 8		It would help if table 8-2 had footnotes/descriptions on the various indices/scoring plan rather than having to look elsewhere	A footnote was added to Tables 6-2, 7-2, and 8-2 to direct the reader to Section 4 which describes in detail the scoring variables.
83		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		Table 9-1:	Chapter 9		It would be more appropriate to use project figures that account for inflation. A project that is planned to require \$100,000 in 2018 would probably cost at least \$130,000 in 2028 (with 3% inflation). All of the Administration categories account for inflation, but the CIP section, AIS prevention spending, and Lake Vegetation Management do not account for inflation – this should be changed. To ignore inflation is to build problems into the plan.	The Plan is a guiding document. The District will review the status of all projects and programs and the priority for budget and levy purposes, and will allocate funds for the following year accordingly.
84		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		Table 9-1:	Chapter 9		The projects that have been selected for Lotus Lake on the middle-western side of the lake are addressing water that is already being well treated prior to entering the lake. The water flowing into Lotus from this creek is moderate in flow and clear. We would like to see a change in priorities away from these projects and instead, see a project or projects to do significant work on the south-western creek that is a large source of pollutants and silt entering the lake. We feel that priority should be put on the major source of loading issues.	The District completed in 2017 a study specifically looking at the sources of phosphorus load for the Lotus Lake subwatershed. The projects identified in the plan are those project identified as phosphorus sources to Lotus Lake, including a project on the south-western drainage way.
85		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		Table 9-1:	Chapter 9		We feel that it is important to put a waiting period between the first creek restoration projects and later projects, to see how time affects the desired results. Do these projects provide the predicted benefits for an acceptable period of time, or are the efforts washed away by large rain events?	Creek stabilization projects are designed to withstand the typical erosional forces expected at the site including reconnection with the adjacent floodplain. This results in a robust system that slow velocities and restore habitat for storms of various duration and intensities. The sequence in creek restoration rotates between the three major watershed.
86		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		9.1.1	Chapter 9		9.1.1: We agree that stopping the spread of AIS should be a high priority of the District.	Thank you for your support in this effort.
87		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		9.1.1.2	Chapter 9		9.1.1.2: We agree that emphasis should be placed on controlling plant AIS. Furthermore, we would like to see the District and all contractors hired by the District and partners working with the District to implement a strict AIS "hygiene" protocol, which prohibits boats belonging to or working for/with the District from traveling from water infested with any AIS, to water that does not have that same AIS, without following a stringent decontamination program, in order to avoid further spread of AIS throughout the District.	The District is a certified lake service provider. The District follows decontamination protocols, as established by the MnDNR, between any water resources. In addition, the District's regulatory program requires that work done within waterbodies be conducted in a manner to minimize the potential transfer of aquatic invasive species (e.g., zebra mussels, Eurasian Watermilfoil, etc.) to the maximum extent possible.
88		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		Figure 9-2	Chapter 9		Figure 9-2: The final phase of any project should be an assessment of the overall impact on water quality – i.e. how much improvement was actually achieved. We should assess how much "bang" we are getting for our "bucks", and determine whether or not the type of project undertaken would be a good or poor project to attempt again in the future. Without assessment, we could end up just doing projects for the sake of doing projects.	As part of our adaptive management strategy, the district will assess if projects are successful or not as outlined in Section 9-1.
89		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		Table 9-3	Chapter 9		Table 9-3: We are glad to see that the District is monitoring a wide variety of factors affecting water quality, and would like to see an explanation as to why projects are done primarily to lower one pollutant (phosphorus) and not other pollutants.	At the time of identifying water quality projects, most studies have focused on phosphorus for UAA but also sediment transport for creeks. As other pollutants of concerns are identified the District intends to determine possible solutions. Projects can be evaluated and assessed using the prioritization tool to determine if the District should implement the project.
90		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance		9.5.5	Chapter 9		9.5.5: If the TMDL's are completed for the impaired waters of the District, this would be a good place to refer to those plans. If not, information on when the plans will be completed for each water body should be in this section.	Table 5-5 identifies the target start and completion years for the various impaired waters in the District. The table also lists the year the TMDL study was approved by the MPCA and EPA.
91		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		We agree that the use of a scorecard to measure the watershed's work in relation to state level assessments and a district scorecard to report their progress to the watershed constituents are a good idea, but believe the District should state more than that they will develop a report card. This report card should be developed now, and be part of the 10-Year Plan, so it can be used during 2018 to measure progress against goals. As we stated earlier, this is why it is critical to have goals that are measurable, particularly regarding water quality improvement. We would like to see at least a draft report card included in the 10-Year Plan.	Thank you. The report card is located in Appendix G.
92		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		This chapter (one page long) is very light in detail, and should be given the same level of attention as the other chapters. It is arguably the second most important feature of the plan after goals – the methods that will be used to figure out whether or not the District is meeting its goals.	The District has added a plan objective text outlining outcomes for the District into Section 9.
93		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		When the District conducted its survey of people's priorities, 90% (the highest ranking) of people stated that lakes are very important to the quality of life in their communities, as compared to 66% for creeks, 62% for wetlands, and 54% for ponds. The most critical feature of the lakes to District residents, according to the survey, is the ability to recreate IN the lake – swim, boat, fish, ski, paddleboard, etc. In its efforts to rebalance the plan from an over-focus on the lakes, it seems as though the District has weighted the scale too far away from lakes.	Furthermore, the majority of the 403 respondents considered each of the listed resources as very important. Nearly 90% of all respondents identified each waterbody type as somewhat or very important. Respondents generally considered lakes to be most important, followed by the creeks, wetlands, and ponds (all scoring similarly). Wildlife watching and recreation adjacent to waterbodies were the most popular uses and were selected by about 80% of survey respondents. Other recreational activities such as boating, swimming, and fishing were each selected by more than half of the survey respondents. The District also conducted public workshops that help identify all the concerns for lakes, creeks, groundwater and wetlands. All 4 resources were identified as important and hence goals were identified for all four resources.
94		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		The lakes are the bodies of water that are most used, most enjoyed by, and most important to the taxpaying residents of the District. They are significant feeders of Riley and Purgatory creeks. Without healthy lakes, we cannot have healthy waters in the District. Lakes importance to the community and overall health of the District should not be minimized.	Lakes are one of four resources that the District is protecting, managing and restoring. Purgatory Creek was identified as the most highly valued resource and was identified by about 60% of survey respondents. Over 40% of respondents identified Wetlands as valuable. Because there are many wetlands and creek reaches tributary to the lakes in the District, these resources are critical to the health of the lakes and cannot be overlooked. The plan recognizing this important interaction between water resources.

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95		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		Also in the survey, it was revealed that Lotus Lake is the body of water that most respondents were concerned about. Their chief concern was pollutants entering the water, and reducing pollutants from stormwater was their highest priority for addressing the pollutant issue. However, the projects selected to do over the next 10 years for Lotus Lake do little to address the pollutant loading from untreated stormwater entering the lake. We would like to see the District and Chanhassen work together with the LLCA to identify and complete a series of smaller projects that address stormwater gullies and direct runoff into Lotus Lake from the streets surrounding the lake – projects beyond the traditional District cost-share program. This type of work may well be necessary on other lakes in the District too. We would like the District to think outside of the UAA box, and consider these smaller types of projects – not just the larger engineering projects typically identified in the UAA's, and allow for budget over the next 10 years to accomplish some of these small but important pollutant-reducing programs.	Yes, it is true that in question 12 where survey takers were asked Are there one or more water resources you are worried about. 26 out of 251 responses identified all waterbodies and Lotus Lake. Question 13 of the survey identifies the concerns about the conditions of lakes, creeks and wetlands in the community. Three concerns were identified by over 70% of survey respondents, including: 1. Pollutant loading to water bodies (81% of respondents) 2. Aquatic invasive species (75% of respondents) 3. Clarity of water (75% of respondents) Other concerns were selected by no more than 53% of survey respondents. Flooding was identified as a concern by only 16% of survey respondents. The District provides technical assistance and has a cost-share program to help cities and homeowners with projects linked to helping improve water quality. The District is also working with the LLCA to educate and inform residents of the
96		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		Finally, we would like to suggest the District set a goal for itself in the new 10-Year Plan, that at least 45% of each yearly budget go to water quality improvement projects. We understand that the goal might not be reached every year, but the current plan calls for spending only 38% of the budget on actual projects, and we feel this is too low. The setting of this goal should be a topic of discussion for an upcoming Board meeting.	Thank you for your comment.
97		Lotus Lake Conservation Alliance			Chapter 10		Thank you for considering these comments as you work to finalize the new 10-Year Plan. Again, overall, we think the Plan is well done, with our primary concerns being a reorientation of the major goals away from administration and towards water quality improvement, and a restating of goals so progress can be measured.	The goals identified in the plan are not a prioritized list but are simply present alphabetically by category. The District's overarching mission is to protect, manage and restore the water resources (i.e., wetlands, creeks, lakes, and groundwater). Text was added to describe overarching district-wide outcomes of implementing this plan over the next 10 years into Section 9.
98	1/15	Mitchell Lake Association					The overall plan is well put together with good data collection and a strong process for prioritization and development of strategies. Compared with previous plans however, this iteration is lighter on specific details about projects which makes it sometimes difficult to connect the strategies to action	Thank you for your comment.
99	1/15	Mitchell Lake Association					We are very concerned about the lack of any funding for Mitchell Lake from 2018 thru 2027. Our lake was recently delisted despite inconsistent water clarity measures and an upward trend in both Chlorophyll and Phosphorus measures. The later two being above the MPCA standard for the last two years. After years of investment by both of our organizations and the city, we are worried that the "plug" is being pulled too early and we will see regression without consistent maintenance.	As part of the data collection program the District intends to continue to monitor and assess the lake using its adaptive management approach described in Figure 9-1 and the District's lake management decision tree (see Figure 9-2). The District has also identified the importance of protecting resources as identified in Water Quality Goal 1. Thank you for your comment.
100	1/15	Mitchell Lake Association					The budget and implementation plan (section 9) is generally clear and transparent. Our concern is about the percentage of funding allocated to Administration and Planning. It is 24% of the overall budget in 2018 growing to 29% in 2026 and 32% in 2028. It may not be a good comparison, but by non-profit standards this is decent currently, but the consistent upward trend is cause for concern over time. It would be good to understand opportunities and strategies to reduce overhead and potentially set a target of holding costs in check. This would allow more of the public money to go towards programs and direct action.	The District's administrative goal identifies operating in a manner that uses District resources and capacity efficiently. One strategy to accomplish this is to periodically assess the it capacity and resources as identified in Administrative strategy 2. Thank you for your comment
101	1/15	Barb Spilane					As a resident of Lotus Lake, I read your 10 Year Plan with great interest. The level of work necessary to achieve such a project is evident in the document and I commend you on this. I believe water quality improvement should be a high, if not the top, priority of the plan and allocation of funds towards this goal should be commensurate. To that end, storm water runoff directly into lakes should be addressed in greater detail. Lotus Lake, among others, has a number of culverts and gullies that drain into the lake so that pollutants enter freely. Water quality is difficult to achieve without some sort of filtering process. I would like to see a greater emphasis and recognition of this in your plan.	While assessing Lotus Lake for water quality projects the District thoroughly assesses the stormwater pipesheds as well as major ravines discharging into Lotus Lake. Through that effort numerous water quality improvement projects were identified (see Section 7 for list of studies and project). The District also has a cost share project for residents interested in improving water quality or stabilizing their shoreline. Please contact the us if you would like to learn more about these opportunities. Thank you for your comment.
102	1/15	Wendi Moffly					As newer residents of Chanhassen and Lotus Lake, we are unfamiliar with the history of issues surrounding the area watershed. However, we can share some observations and concerns from our past two summers here: We definitely noticed a decrease in the water clarity from 2016 to 2017. We noticed clusters of dead fish in the water and washing up on shore in 2017 that we had not seen in 2016. We have been sad to see trash and debris including human waste left by ice fishing enthusiasts. One of the greatest assets of Minnesota is its 10,000 plus lakes and the natural beauty and recreational opportunities associated with them. Please protect and maintain both through thoughtful planning, and the setting of measurable criteria and outcomes. Please present this information to the community for periodic review. Please prioritize water health and clarity as an overall objective. Please do all possible to stay within the budget set forth – with respect for the limits of the tax revenues.	Thank you for your comment. The District will continue to monitor the water quality in Lotus Lake. The District published an e-newsletter, annual report and annual communication highlighting the District efforts in managing, protecting and restoring the water resources. Please let us know if you would like to be included on our distribution list. Through the web and our reporting we present the benefits of our projects and programs. The District intends to further develop the report card identified in Section 10.
103	1/10	Chaska			Section 3	3-7	Page 3-7: Strategy 3.2.5.2 states that the "District will implement its regulatory program by reviewing projects for compliance with applicable District rules, policies, and standards." -No specific standards are provided in the plan, only relatively general strategies. Standards are instead provided only in the watershed rules. An update to the rules was distributed early in the process attended by the City's agent where comments were provided. Chaska requests to also provide comments on any proposed rule updates they may not have been received.	Thank you for your comments and participating in our Technical Advisory Committee. The city of Chaska is on our list of reviewers. Also, any changes to the rules are required to go through a public review process.
104	1/10	Chaska			Section 9		Sections 9.4 and 9.15.1.1 states the City must adopt water resource protections at least as effective as the RPBCWD's or defer sole regulatory authority to the District. -The City of Chaska does not choose to exercise sole regulatory authority over water resources in its portion of the RPBCWD but rather will share regulatory authority with the RPBCWD, with each enforcing its water resource requirements.	Thank you for your comment.

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105	1/10	Metropolitan Council					<p>The Metropolitan Council (Council) has completed its review of the Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District's (District) draft water management plan, entitled "Planning /or the Next Ten Years 2018-2027 ." The District has produced an excellent plan that is consistent with Council policies and the Council's Water Resources Policy Plan .</p> <p>The plan is thorough and well organized, and uses a "one water approach" describing the water resources of each major (creek) subwatershed, their condition, and proposed subwatershed projects. The plan was formulated using several elements and processes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of long-term monitoring data from multiple points throughout the watershed. • A comprehensive public engagement and outreach process to define issues important to the citizens of the watershed and set goals to address them. • A project ranking and prioritization process to quantitatively compare project benefits and use of additional logistical factors to set implementation priorities. • A commitment to adaptive management to continue to assess progress in meeting goals using up-to-date monitoring data. <p>The district is a progressive organization that has evolved and adapted to changing conditions and needs in the watershed, and the plan reflects this.</p>	Thank you for your comment. We look forward to our continued partnership and working to gather to protect the water resources.