

Appendix A:

Water Management Organization Local Plan Requirements

City of White Bear Lake
Surface Water Management Plan

Division, the state review agencies (BWSR, DNR, MPCA, MDA, and MDH), the Metropolitan Council, and MNDOT) for review and comment, directing comments to both the RCWD and BWSR, and allowing at least 30 days for receipt of comments;

- The RCWD will hold a public meeting to explain the amendments and publish a legal notice of the meeting twice, at least 7 days and 14 days, respectively, before the date of the meeting. The RCWD will also post the notice of the public meeting on the District website (<http://www.ricecreek.org>) and mail the notices to each affected city, township, and county not less than 14 days before the public meeting.

6.2 Local Government Units

6.2.1 Content Requirements for a Local Water Management Plan

When required under Minnesota Rule 8410.0160, municipalities which have land use planning and regulatory responsibilities shall amend an existing Local Water Management Plan (Local Plan) to conform to the requirements of the WMP or prepare a new Local Plan which is in conformance with the WMP. The Local Plan must include all the requirements within this WMP and the legal requirements of Minnesota Rule (MR) 8410 and Minnesota Statute (MS) 103B.235. Local Plans should also address the expanded list of requirements of the “Thrive MSP 2040 Water Resources Policy Plan” by the Metropolitan Council.

Table 6-1 below lists the status and schedule of member community Local Plans at the time of plan writing. Consistent with Minnesota statute and rule, all Local Plans must be adopted not more than two years before the local comprehensive plan is due (MR 8410.0160 subp. 6). The Local Plan must be submitted to RCWD for approval, with consideration of deadlines for Comprehensive Plan approval as identified in Minnesota statute and rule. Member communities are encouraged to engage in early dialogue and coordination with the District during the development of their Local Plan, and to submit a draft plan to the RCWD at least six months prior to the date formal adoption is required.

Table 6-1: Status of Existing Member Community Local Plans

Municipality	Plan Status	Year
City of Arden Hills	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Birchwood Village	Draft Plan	N/A
City of Blaine	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Centerville	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Circle Pines	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Columbia Heights	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Columbus	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Dellwood	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Falcon Heights	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Forest Lake	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Fridley	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Grant	Draft Plan	N/A
City of Hugo	RCWD Board Approved	2018

(cont.) Table 6-1: Status of Existing Member Community Local Plans

Municipality	Plan Status	Year
City of Lauderdale	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Lexington	Draft Plan	N/A
City of Lino Lakes	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Mahtomedi	RCWD Board Approved	2018
May Township	Draft Plan	N/A
City of Mounds View	Draft Plan	N/A
City of New Brighton	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Roseville	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Saint Anthony	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Scandia	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Shoreview	RCWD Board Approved	2018
City of Spring Lake Park	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of White Bear Lake	No Draft Received	N/A
White Bear Township	RCWD Board Approved	2019
City of Willernie	RCWD Board Approved	2019

The District recognizes that MS 103B and MR 8410 were written with the intent that each community would prepare and adopt a Local Plan that includes the regulatory requirements set out within the Watershed Management Organization (WMO) plans. Of the 28 RCWD member cities, only Hugo and Circle Pines have assumed permitting and enforcement of local official controls for stormwater (Rule C), erosion and sediment control (Rule D), floodplains (Rule E), and wetlands (Rule F). The following RCWD requirements for Local Plan content are intended to supplement Minnesota statute and rules. The District has two levels of requirements for the content of Local Plans.

- **Level 1** – Level of detail is designed for those communities that do not wish to assume permitting authority from the RCWD.
- **Level 2** – Level of detail is designed for communities that wish to assume all or some of the permitting authority from the RCWD. Requires additional information and detail for some of the Local Plan requirements.



The District has considerable technical resources available to address water and resource issues. The RCWD encourages communities to use or incorporate by reference these resources, including monitoring data, management studies, GIS and similar information, to meet these requirements. The RCWD also encourages communities to use District model results, however these models should not be adopted by reference. Although RCWD has completed hydrologic, hydraulic, and water quality modeling throughout the



District, communities may need to perform additional modeling in areas where they intend to assume local regulatory authority to show compliance with WMP content.

The general standards for the Local Plan which meet requirements of MR 8410.0160 Subp. 3 and MS 103B.235 Subd. 2 are as follows. Unless specifically noted, requirements apply to both Level 1 and Level 2 communities:

1. *Describe the existing and proposed physical environment and land use.* At a minimum this must include or incorporate by reference land use/zoning maps for both present and future conditions, and a land cover/classification map such as the Minnesota Land Cover Classification System (MLCCS).
2. *Define drainage areas and the volumes, rates, and paths of stormwater runoff.* All municipalities should include a map of its stormwater system that shows stormwater ponds, streams, lakes and wetlands; structural pollution control devices (e.g., grit chambers, separators); pipes and pipe sizes, ditches and any other conveyances; and outfalls and all other points of discharge from the system. An inspection and maintenance system schedule should be included. The appropriate portion of the MS4 SWPPP prepared in accordance with Permit No. MNR040000 can be incorporated by reference to satisfy this requirement.
 - a. Level 1 – the Local Plan does not need to include information relating to stormwater rate and volume. Evidence of a storm water master plan or similar document is sufficient.
 - b. Level 2 – the Local Plan must include information on existing and proposed stormwater rates and volumes based on full build out considering implementation of the local regulatory controls. The information should be related to those volume and rate control locations within the District.
3. *Identify areas and elevations for stormwater storage adequate to meet performance standards.* For the RCWD, this means Rule C.7, Peak Stormwater Runoff Control of the RCWD rules. This applies only to Level 2 communities.
4. *Define water quality treatment and protection methods adequate to meet performance standards* for the RCWD through identification of methods and means to achieve Rule C, Parts 6, “Water Quality Treatment” of the RCWD Rules. This applies only to Level 2 communities.
5. *Identify [or map] regulated areas.* These include Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plan boundaries, Wetland Protection Zones, Wetland Management Corridors, and High-Quality Wetlands, areas identified as high quality by the Minnesota Biological Survey.
6. *Complete an assessment of existing or potential water resource-related problems.* This must include a summary of stormwater issues likely to result from land use changes per current zoning and municipal comprehensive plans.

Set forth an implementation program, including a description of official controls and, as appropriate, a capital improvement program. The program shall:

- a. include areas and elevations for storm water storage adequate to meet performance standards or official controls established in the Local Plan;
- b. define water quality protection methods adequate to meet performance standards or official controls in the Local Plan and identify regulated areas;
- c. clearly define the responsibilities of the municipality and other project partners;



- d. describe official controls and any changes to official controls relative to requirements of the Local Plan;
- e. include a table that briefly describes each component of the implementation program and clearly details the schedule, estimated cost, and funding sources for each component including annual budget totals; and
- f. include a table for a capital improvement program that sets forth, by year, details of each contemplated capital improvement that includes the schedule, estimated cost, and funding source.

In addition to the statutory requirements, these items should be addressed and conform to the requirements established in this Plan:

1. Discuss or identify approaches, methods, means, procedures, ordinances or plans being used to achieve compliance with RCWD rules or identify reliance on the RCWD for municipal review and compliance with stormwater management requirements.
 - o **Level 1** – communities must provide a specific statement that they request RCWD to continue to implement its rules and regulations and issue permits within the City/Town.
 - o **Level 2** – communities must include the specific local ordinances and demonstrate that they are in compliance with RCWD rules or include, at a minimum, a statement that the city adopts RCWD rules by reference (see Section 6.3.2).
2. Identify inter-community flow rates in and out of the municipalities as established in the RCWD District Wide Modeling. Municipalities must acknowledge and identify those locations where flows leave the City and are transferred downstream, with some assessment of increases in rate (if any) assuming full build out conditions and describe measures being implemented to reduce flows if necessary.
3. Describe the methods that will be used to control and manage post-construction stormwater associated with development and redevelopment. The appropriate portion of the MS4 SWPPP prepared in accordance with Permit No. MNR040000 may be incorporated by reference to satisfy this requirement.
4. Identify land-locked sub-watershed units and basins and strategies to manage water volumes in those land-locked areas to minimize flooding.
5. Identify impaired waters and establish policies and actions to address TMDL goals.
6. As available, include discussion of groundwater sensitivity, discharge, and recharge areas including the identification of potential land uses affecting groundwater.
7. Identify ideas and opportunities for projects and programs intended to improve resource management, which may be jointly implemented with the RCWD.
8. Describe the conformance of the municipality with NPDES requirements for MS4 permits, including TMDL and non-degradation (if applicable) requirements. The local plan must include the Stormwater Pollution Prevent Plan (SWPPP) or a summary of its contents and incorporate the plan by reference.
9. Reference erosion and sediment control ordinances.
10. Describe housekeeping practices and requirements such as street sweeping, snow plowing, salt and snow storage, and public land maintenance. The appropriate portion of the MS4 SWPPP



prepared in accordance with Permit No. MNR040000 can be incorporated by reference to satisfy this requirement.

11. A description of the Best Management Practices employed by the municipality that control or reduce pollutants. The appropriate portion of the MS4 SWPPP prepared in accordance with Permit No. MNR040000 can be incorporated by reference to satisfy this requirement.
12. Demonstration of a public information and education plan related to managing sediment and erosion control, runoff and water quality. The appropriate portion of the MS4 SWPPP prepared in accordance with Permit No. MNR040000 can be incorporated by reference to satisfy this requirement.
13. Cities within Washington County should include a groundwater protection component consistent with the county Groundwater Management Plan or method to adopt measures.
14. Discuss conflicts between infiltration requirements and well head protection.
15. Adopt and reference DNR-approved Floodplain and Shoreland ordinances where mandated by state law.
16. Identify and acknowledge future changes in peak elevation at critical road crossings for critical structure maximum water elevations (see **Appendix I**), describe management needs and strategies and identify necessary Rice Creek Watershed District management assistance.
17. Identify and acknowledge the impacts of future land use changes on peak water elevation changes at storage areas located near current flooding problem areas (see **Appendix I**), describe management needs and strategies and identify necessary RCWD management assistance.
18. Identify and acknowledge changes in floodplain elevation and regulatory floodplain boundaries (see **Appendix I**), describe management needs and strategies and identify necessary RCWD management assistance.
19. Identify the amount, if any, of remaining volume control debit previously incurred through the regulatory program and describe previous and future activities to ensure reasonable progress toward eliminating the volume control debit within the next plan cycle. The volume control debit is an amount of water quality treatment volume from past permit obligations that remains unfulfilled.

6.2.2 Regulatory Controls and Enforcement

The current RCWD Rules and permitting program can be found on the District website (<http://www.ricecreek.org>). The RCWD Board prefers to retain permitting function as the District has the technical capability to assess wide ranging and intercommunity water management issues. If communities wish to incur the additional costs of local regulatory control, the District will relinquish permit authority only following completion of an approved Local Plan with Level 2 requirements; adoption of RCWD rules and regulation by reference or demonstration that local ordinances are in compliance with RCWD rules; and implementation of inspection and administrative procedures necessary to ensure that the full regulatory standards of the District are met. At a minimum, the District will retain regulatory control for projects adjacent to and associated with the public drainage systems and the trunk conveyance systems. The District will also require that projects associated with lake outlets, or other features which can substantially alter flow patterns within the District be submitted for review and comment.

Execution of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the RCWD is the final step in the process for a community that wishes to assume permitting authority. The MOU will define regulatory responsibilities



rates and volumes of stormwater runoff, the local plan will need to be amended and the amendment reviewed and approved by RWMWD.

The RWMWD reserves the right to recommend to the city that a project be denied if the District considers it to be inconsistent with the local water management plan. If the local unit of government proceeds to approve such a project, the RWMWD reserves the right to take legal action.

4.4.1 Requirements for Local Water Management Plans

Local water management plans are required to conform to Minnesota Statutes 103B.235, Minnesota Rules 8410, and the RWMWD Plan. Minnesota Rules 8410 and Minnesota Statutes 103B.235 Subd. 2 include specific requirements for local water management plan content.

The policies and goals established in each city's local water management plan must be consistent with the RWMWD plan. The Section of the local water management plan covering assessment of problems must include those problems identified in the RWMWD Plan that affect the city, including those issues identified in the Strategic Overview and individual subwatershed sections (see Section 2.0). The corrective action proposed must consider the individual and collaborative roles of the city and the RWMWD and must be consistent with the RWMWD Plan.

In general, the RWMWD expects the cities to take the lead in addressing problem areas that the RWMWD believes to be local in nature. Local plans should identify problems and corrective actions that affect District concerns stated in this Plan or require RWMWD collaboration to address.

Cities are to maintain stormwater systems (storm sewers, ponding areas, ditches, water-level control structures, etc.) under their jurisdiction in good working order to prevent flooding and water quality problems. The RWMWD requires that local plans assess the need for periodic maintenance of public works, facilities, and natural conveyance systems.

Cities are encouraged to consult with the RWMWD staff early on in their planning process to determine collaboratively the most practical approach to meeting the requirements of the RWMWD Plan and Minnesota Statute and Rules. The RWMWD will work closely with cities as needed in local plan preparation, review, and implementation. In particular, the cities are urged to review District data (e.g., hydrologic and water quality), maps, and other information available to assist local units of government in preparing their local plans with the RWMWD staff and to go over the timeline for local plan review, approval, and adoption. Furthermore, the RWMWD staff will work with city staff regarding financial considerations, implementation priorities, and programs for plan elements of mutual concern.

City ordinances, management programs, and other official controls required by the RWMWD Plan must be implemented within 2 years of RWMWD Plan adoption. Revisions to local water management plans or local controls that are potentially inconsistent with the RWMWD Plan must be submitted by the cities to the RWMWD for review.

The RWMWD's requirements for local plan content coincide with or add to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes and Rules. The RWMWD set two levels of requirements for local plans:

- **Level 1** – a shorter list of plan requirements for cities that do not wish to take over permitting authority from the RWMWD (i.e., RWMWD continues its permitting role).
- **Level 2** – a longer list of plan requirements for cities that do wish to take over all permitting authority from the RWMWD. As described in Section 4.1.2.1, if a city wishes to take over permitting authority from the RWMWD, it must first prepare a local water management plan, obtain RWMWD approval of the plan, and then adopt and enforce stormwater management and erosion control ordinances. In this situation, the local water management plan needs to meet additional requirements.

The detailed requirements are described below. In general, the RWMWD encourages the cities to use RWMWD data, modeling results, etc. as much as possible to meet these requirements. Although RWMWD has completed hydrologic, hydraulic, and water quality modeling throughout the District, cities will need to perform additional modeling in areas where more detailed analysis is needed or to fill gaps in the District's modeling.

Level 1: RWMWD Requirements for local water plan content (applies to local units of government that do not wish to take over permitting authority from the RWMWD):

1. For cities subject to NPDES MS4 permit requirements, the local water management plan must identify reference policies, goals, and actions based on their SWPPP performed in accordance with MPCA requirements and schedules. Non-degradation requirements, policies, goals, and actions, must also be included in the local water management plan, if applicable.
2. Impaired waters, TMDL studies, WRAPS studies, and SLMPs – the local plan must include a listing of any impaired waters (as included on the MPCA's 303(d) list) within the city's jurisdiction. The local plan must describe the city's role/level of participation in preparing and implementing TMDL studies. The local plan must also address issues identified in the RWMWD WRAPS study and stormwater lakes management plans (SLMPs) prepared for water bodies within the jurisdiction of the city and implementation recommendations that involve local implementation or coordination with the RWMWD.
3. The local water management plan must identify official controls and programs (e.g., ordinances, management plans) which are used to enforce the policies and requirements of the RWMWD. The local plan must reference the city's stormwater management requirements, including erosion and sediment controls for land alteration activities that do not require a RWMWD permit (e.g., projects that disturb less than 1 acre of land). The local plan must identify the city's relevant ordinances or proposed ordinances to address this. Particular attention should be paid to addressing redevelopment and reducing total suspended sediment and total phosphorus loadings from redevelopment sites.
4. The local plan must describe the city's responsibilities for maintenance, repair, etc. of "non-District-managed" public and private stormwater management systems. The local plan must address maintenance issues and identify the situations where the city needs to coordinate with RWMWD on maintenance activities

5. Local water management plans must assess the need to establish a waterbody management classification system to provide for water quality and quantity management. If a different classification system than the RWMWD classification system is used, it must be correlated to the RWMWD system and approved by the RWMWD. Local water management plans must evaluate the need for other management programs, if necessary.
6. The local plan must describe local flood control and water quality issues (including those issues discussed in the *RWMWD Plan*), and the city's responsibility for addressing these local issues.
7. The local plan must describe the city's role in wetland management (e.g., acknowledge RWMWD's role as LGU for the Wetland Conservation Act and the RWMWD wetland management standards). If a city is already the LGU (i.e., the City of St. Paul) or wishes to accept responsibility as the LGU, the city must adopt a wetland management ordinance that incorporates the RWMWD wetland management classification system and standards.
8. The local plan must include an implementation program (including funding methods) to address all of the items listed above.

Level 2: RWMWD requirements for local water plan content (applies to local units of government that do wish to take over all permitting authority):

In addition to the requirements listed for Level 1, the following **additional** requirements apply:

1. The local plan must describe existing and proposed physical environment and land use – the city's latest comprehensive land-use plan and maps, along with information from the RWMWD, can be used to meet much of this requirement. The local plan must include maps showing the MDNR public waters, the RWMWD-inventoried wetlands, and the RWMWD wetland classifications. This description must include a groundwater Section incorporating available groundwater quantity and quality information. The local plans should also include references to completed groundwater studies that affect the city.
2. The local plan must include drainage areas and the volumes, rates, and flow paths of stormwater runoff. Cities are encouraged to use the RWMWD modeling data presented in this Plan or otherwise available from the District to help meet this requirement. The following criteria apply:
 - a. Design storms and storm durations shall conform to the RWMWD standards (e.g., Atlas 14).
 - b. The preliminary size of future pipes or channels must be identified.
 - c. Allowable runoff rates to prevent flooding must be determined.
 - d. Any minor watersheds within those identified in the RWMWD Plan must be identified.
 - e. Waterway locations must be identified.
 - f. A storm sewer system map must be provided, if available.
 - g. The local plan must demonstrate that its hydrology conforms to the hydrology in the *RWMWD Plan*.

3. The local plan must identify storage sites not identified in the *RWMWD Plan*, including wetlands. The following criteria apply:
 - a. Storage volumes must be provided.
 - b. Normal water level elevations and flood elevations must be provided.
 - c. Outflow rates must be provided.
4. The local plan must describe the city's regulations and specific regulatory provisions in place or that need to be developed to satisfy and incorporate the RWMWD standards and RWMWD rules and regulations, as revised.
5. The local plan must acknowledge and describe the respective roles of the RWMWD and the city in managing the water quality of the District-managed water bodies. The local plan must adopt the RWMWD waterbody classification system and water quality goals for the District-managed water bodies and the RWMWD wetland classifications for the non-District-managed water bodies.
6. The local plan must identify the city's goals, objectives, policies, standards, and guidelines pertaining to water resource management.
7. The local plan must describe the city's permitting process (or proposed process) for land and wetland alteration work (if the local unit of government is or takes on the LGU role for the Wetland Conservation Act). This description should include outlining the process for:
 - Reviewing development proposals and permit applications
 - Review of preconstruction plans
 - Coordinating permit requests with other simultaneous reviewers
 - Coordinating timelines with other permitting agencies

4.4.2 RWMWD Review of Local Water Management Plans

Before a city adopts its local water management plan, the new or revised plan must be submitted to all of the affected WMOs, the Metropolitan Council, and the county in which the city is located (if the county has adopted a groundwater plan) for concurrent review. Within 60 days of receipt of the local plan, the RWMWD will review the local plan for conformance with the *RWMWD Plan*. During its review, the RWMWD will take into consideration any comments received from the Metropolitan Council and the applicable county. The RWMWD will approve or disapprove all or part of the local plan within the 60-day time frame, unless the city agrees to an extension. If the RWMWD does not complete its review or fails to approve or disapprove the plan within the allotted time and the city has not given an extension, the local plan will be considered approved (Minnesota Rules 8410 and Minnesota Statutes 103B.235, Subd. 3 and 3a).

Upon RWMWD approval of the local plan, the city must adopt and implement its plan within 120 days and amend its official controls within 180 days of plan approval. Each city must notify the RWMWD (and the other affected WMOs) within 30 days of plan adoption and implementation and adoption of necessary official controls.

If a community will not be assuming the permitting authority from the VBWD, the community may conform to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes 103B and Minnesota Rules 8410 by adopting all or part of this VBWD Plan by reference through a resolution or other VBWD-approved official means.

A community can assume as much management control as it wishes, through its approved local water management plan. If a community wishes to assume the permitting authority from the VBWD, the community must first prepare its own local water management plan and obtain VBWD approval of the local plan. Any community may prepare its own local water management plan.

For example, a community can assume the permitting authority for all land alteration activities. In this case, VBWD would require the community to adopt all of the VBWD rules by ordinance and to outline the community's permitting process, including the preliminary and final platting process, in their local water management plan. Wetland alteration activities would require a separate VBWD permit or action unless the community assumes local government unit (LGU) authority for administering the WCA and adopts all of the VBWD wetland rules and regulations. When a community assumes the permitting role, the VBWD will still require the community to submit to the VBWD for review and comment all proposed land alteration plans and associated documentation showing compliance with the VBWD and community rules and regulations. The submittal would be required prior to the community issuing a permit. The VBWD may appeal the community's approval of a project if the VBWD believes the project is not consistent with the community's local water management plan. The VBWD may decide to maintain or not relinquish all regulatory authority to the local level to avoid conflicting management philosophies and practices upon adoption and implementation of local water management plans. Section 4.5 provides additional information about ordinance requirements for local units of government that wish to assume the permitting authority from the VBWD.

Any proposed zoning changes in a community with an approved local water management plan will be reviewed by VBWD for conformance with the local plan. If the proposed zoning change will result in changes to the approved rates and volumes of stormwater runoff, the community must amend the local water management plan, and the amendment must be reviewed and approved by VBWD.

The VBWD reserves the right to recommend to the local unit of government that a project which the VBWD considers to be inconsistent with the local water management plan be denied. If the local unit of government proceeds to approve such a project, the VBWD reserves the right to take legal action.

6.3.2 Requirements for Local Water Management Plans

Local water management plans are required to conform to Minnesota law (Minnesota Statutes 103B.235), Minnesota rules (Minnesota Rules 8410) and the VBWD Plan. Minnesota Rules 8410 and Minnesota Statutes 103B.235 Subd. 2 include specific requirements for local water management plan contents.

The policies and goals established in each community's local water management plan must be consistent with the VBWD plan. The section of the local water management plan covering assessment of problems must include those problems identified in the VBWD plan that affect the community. This includes the problems identified in Section 4.1 through Section 4.9 and in Sections 5.1 through 5.38. The corrective actions proposed must consider the individual and collaborative roles of the community and the VBWD and must be consistent with the VBWD plan.

Local units of government are to maintain stormwater systems (storm sewers, ponding areas, ditches, water level control structures, etc.) under their jurisdiction in good working order to prevent flooding and water quality problems. The VBWD requires that local plans assess the need for periodic maintenance of public works, facilities and natural conveyance systems.

The VBWD also requires local water management plans to assess the need to establish a waterbody management classification system to provide for water quality and quantity management. If a different classification system than the VBWD classification system is used, it must be correlated to the VBWD system and approved by the VBWD. Local water management plans must evaluate the need for other management programs, if necessary.

The local water management plan must identify official controls and programs (e.g., ordinances, management plans) which are used to enforce the policies and requirements of the VBWD. Revisions to local water management plans or local controls that are potentially inconsistent with the VBWD Plan must be submitted by the member cities to the VBWD for review.

The VBWD's general standards for local water management plan content are as follows, and incorporate the requirements from Minnesota law (Minnesota Statutes 103B.235, Subd. 2):

1. Describe existing and proposed physical environment and land use.
2. Define drainage areas, and the volumes, rates, and paths of stormwater runoff. For VBWD, the following criteria apply:
 - a. Design storms shall include the 2, 10, and 100-year events (based on Atlas 14 precipitation amounts and a VBWD-approved time distribution).
 - b. Storm durations shall include ½-hour to 24-hour storms, as well as 10-day snowmelt and VBWD's annual runoff volume event (for landlocked basins) (see Section 4.7 for more information).
 - c. The preliminary size of future pipes or channels must be identified.
 - d. The minor watersheds within those identified in the VBWD Plan must be identified.
 - e. Waterway locations must be identified.
 - f. A storm sewer system map must be provided.

- g. The local water management plan must demonstrate that its hydrology conforms to the hydrology in the VBWD Plan.
3. Identify storage sites, including wetlands. For VBWD, the following criteria apply:
 - a. Design storms shall include the 2, 10, and 100-year frequency events.
 - b. Storage volumes must be provided.
 - c. Normal water level elevations and flood elevations must be provided (Section 4.7.7.4 describes the method to be used for calculating flood elevations on landlocked basins).
 - d. Outflow rates must be provided.
4. Define water quality and protection methods adequate to meet performance standards established in the VBWD Plan.
5. Identify regulated areas.
6. Set forth an implementation program, including a description of official controls and, as appropriate, a capital improvement program.
7. The local government unit's permitting process for land and wetland alteration work shall be outlined in the local water management plan.
8. The local water management plan must describe the community's conformance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Rules for municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The local water management plan must either include the community's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) or provide a summary of the SWPPP contents.

Other requirements for local water management plans are described in previous sections of the VBWD Plan. Section 4.1.7.1 requires the local units of government to classify waterbodies into one of the VBWD management classifications in their local water management plans. Section 4.5.7.1 states that allowable runoff rates will be determined when the local water management plan is under preparation and requires that stormwater runoff rates be kept to pre-development rates at community borders. In Section 5.0 – Subwatershed Management Plans, the community is expected to take the lead in addressing problem areas that the VBWD believes to be more local in nature.

6.3.3 VBWD Review of Local Water Management Plans

Before a local unit of government adopts its local water management plan, the new or revised plan must be submitted to all of the affected watershed management organizations, the Metropolitan Council, and to Ramsey or Washington County (provided they have an adopted groundwater plan) for concurrent review. Within 60 days of receipt of the local water management plan, the VBWD will

7 IMPACTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

7.1 LOCAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS (LWMP)

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B, following the approval and adoption of the Plan, governmental units having land use planning and regulatory responsibility within VLAWMO are required by statute to complete and adopt a LWMP that conforms to Minnesota Statutes 103B.235 and Minnesota Rules 8410.0160 by December 31, 2018. The LWMPs must be consistent with VLAWMO's Plan and address the priority issues identified in the Plan as it pertains to their community. Each municipality must consider the VLAWMO water management policy in the development of their LWMPs. A municipality must prepare their LWMP, distribute it for comment, and have it approved by VLAWMO, before it is adopted. Each municipality shall submit its proposed LWMP to the VLAWMO Board and the Metropolitan Council for review before adoption by its governing body. The Metropolitan Council review period is 45 days and the Board review period is 60 days after plan receipt.

At a minimum, LWMPs are required to do the following:

- Update the existing and proposed physical environment and land use. Information from previous plans that has not changed may be referenced and summarized but does not have to be repeated. Local plans may adopt sections of this Plan's Inventory and Condition Assessment by reference unless the city has more recent information, such as revised figures and data.
- Explain how the goals, policies, rules and standards in this Plan will be implemented at the local level, including any necessary modifications of local ordinances, policies, and practices, and a schedule for their adoption.
- Show how the municipality will take action to achieve the load reductions and other actions identified in and agreed to in any TMDL Implementation Plans, including identifying known upcoming projects including street or highway reconstruction projects that will provide opportunities to include load and volume reduction BMPs.
- Update existing or potential water resource related problems and identify nonstructural, programmatic, and structural solutions, including those program elements detailed in Minnesota Rules 8410.0100, Subp. 1 through 6.
- Set forth an implementation program including a description of adoption or amendment of official controls and local policies necessary to implement the Rules and Standards; programs; policies; and a capital improvement plan.

TABLE 5: LAST LWMP UPDATE

Municipalities in VLAWMO	Last Update
Gem Lake	2010
Lino Lakes	2011
North Oaks	2008
Vadnais Heights	2010
White Bear Lake	2007
White Bear Township	2010

7 IMPACTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local suppliers of public drinking water must develop a plan as part of their comprehensive plan. They must also address any expansions of that drinking water supply in the plan.

If certain water bodies have been identified then the shoreland zone must be regulated by local ordinance or other code. Similarly floodplain areas as identified by Floodplain identification maps must be regulated by local controls.

All subsurface sewage treatment systems (SSTS) must also be regulated through local ordinance or code.

7.2 TMDL RESPONSIBILITIES

For the impaired waterbodies that have a completed TMDL study, the MS4s have Total Phosphorus (TP) and bacterial waste load allocations (WLAs) for which they are responsible. Some additional information regarding the TMDL study and WLAs is located in Appendix B of the Plan. The full TMDL study and implementation plan was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and can be found via the link in the References section.

TABLE 6: ASSIGNED TP WLAs FOR VLAWMO WATERBODIES WITH COMPLETED TMDL STUDY

Lake	MS4s										
	WLA (lbs/yr)	M-Foods Dairy	Anoka County	City of Gem Lake	City of Lino Lakes	MN DOT	City of North Oaks	Ramsey County	City of Vadnais Heights	City of White Bear Lake	White Bear Township
Gem	47.0	-	-	23.9	-	5.2	-	9.0	-	8.9	-
Goose – East	78.7	-	-	2.2	-	7.9	-	3.9	-	64.7	-
Goose – West	40.0	24.7	-	2.8	-	3.6	-	1.6	-	7.3	-
Gilfillan	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	14.7	0.5	0.1	-	1.7
Wilkinson	179.4	-	0.1	-	1.2	47.2	26.4	1.8	-	35.1	67.6

TABLE 7 : ASSIGNED BACTERIAL WLAs FOR LAMBERT CREEK

Critical Condition	MS4 Wasteload Allocation (Billions of org) (Daily)						
	City of Gem Lake	MN DOT	Ramsey County	City of Vadnais Heights	City of White Bear Lake	White Bear Township	Total Waste Load
High Flow	0.68	1.17	0.56	8.78	3.74	0.45	15.38
Wet	0.21	0.36	0.17	2.73	1.16	0.15	4.78
Mid-Range	0.10	0.17	0.08	1.28	0.55	0.07	2.25
Dry	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.45	0.19	0.02	0.79
Low Flow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

VLAWMO looks forward to continuing its strong partnerships with the MS4s as we work together to accomplish the goals of this Plan.