1. CALL TO ORDER
The regular meeting of the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District Citizens Advisory Committee was called to order at 6:30 p.m. in the Community Room at the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District offices.

2. CAC MEMBERS PRESENT

MANAGERS PRESENT
Brian Shekleton, Bill Becker

OTHERS PRESENT
MCWD staff - Brett Eidem, Telly Mamayek, Eric Fieldseth, Roma Rowland

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
The agenda was approved.

4. APPROVAL OF MARCH 9, 2016 MINUTES
4.1 March 9, 2016 minutes
Ms. Carlson and Mr. Bushnell proposed the minutes be amended to include the following within item 8.2-MCWD Comprehensive Plan, Two-track Approach: Focus Track and Responsive Track:
Manager Miller also pointed out that the MCWD Board of Managers has the authority to run the watershed district, but chooses to have a staff to be specialists in the field and run day to day operations.

It was moved by Girard and seconded by Carlson to add this amendment. All in favor, none opposed.

Ms. Rowland mentioned she didn’t include Matt Cook’s surname on the “Others Present- MCWD Staff” list and wanted to add it.

It was moved by Carlson to add Matt Cook’s last name to the minutes, and seconded by Rechelbacher. All in favor, none opposed.

Girard moved to approve minutes as amended, seconded by Rechelbacher. Motion carried, none opposed.

5. REPORT FROM STAFF
Telly Mamayek stood in for Darren Lochner. CAC members Cox, di Giacomo, McGruder and Mohn had notified staff that they couldn’t attend.

April 28, 2016 Board of Managers meeting will have fourth grade students of The Blake School presenting materials that were partially funded through a Cynthia Krieg grant. They’ll be showing landscape models of MCWD projects. The CAC is encouraged to attend.

Manser reported on a Stormwater Management on Brownfields event he attended on 4/13/2016 and said MCWD staff member Mike Hayman presented and did a great job.
**Upcoming events:**

Thursday April 21, 8:30-10:00 am, **AIS Spotlight**, Minnetonka Community Center, 14600 Minnetonka Blvd, Minnetonka

Friday April 22nd **Earth Day 2016 at the Arboretum.** The theme will be educating public about conserving water. [http://www.arboretum.umn.edu/2016EarthDayLearning.aspx](http://www.arboretum.umn.edu/2016EarthDayLearning.aspx)

Saturday April 23, 8:00am-12:30, **Urban Waters Forum at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum**
[www.arboretum.umn.edu/2016UrbanWaters.aspx](http://www.arboretum.umn.edu/2016UrbanWaters.aspx)

Mamayek passed a signup sheet around the meeting and CAC should sign up by the end of the day 4/13/2016.

**Friends of the Mississippi Workshop** – How to Create a Water-Friendly Lawn or Garden at Excelsior Brewing on Monday, May 2 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
[http://fmr.org/events/2016/05/02/join-us-excelsior-brewing-learn-how-you-can-create-water-friendly-lawn-or-garden](http://fmr.org/events/2016/05/02/join-us-excelsior-brewing-learn-how-you-can-create-water-friendly-lawn-or-garden)

**Raingarden Workshops:**
Wednesday, May 25, 6:00pm-9:00pm, St. Louis Park Rec Center
- Information on additional workshops – [www.metroblooms.org](http://www.metroblooms.org) workshops

Sunday, July 24, **Minnehaha Creek Clean-Up.**
Locations include Lake Hiawatha (Headquarters), St. Louis Park and Minnetonka. This is the 10th anniversary and MCWD has added a 3rd location this year.

6. **REPORT FROM CAC MEMBERS**

Rechelbacher attended the Board Retreat on April 7th. This was the first review of the 2017 budget and the Board looked at different scenarios and opportunities for reducing programs to reduce the overall budget. There were also discussions of levy increases. The Board is looking for CAC to participate and help out with the budget. Rechelbacher thought it was valuable and acknowledged the challenges of matching the budget to the levy.

The second topic discussed and approved at the Workshop was the change of the Board of Managers meeting structure. The Board will be moving the Policy and Planning Committee (PPC) and Operations and Programs Committee (OPC) meetings to precede the Board workshops and meetings beginning at 4:40 pm. This will begin in May, with the 2nd Thursday (May 12th) being the Policy and Planning Committee and the 4th Thursday (May 26th) of the month being the Operations and Programs Committee meeting.

Rechelbacher also shared that government policies were reviewed and the board looked at possible amendments such as spending authority for the administrator and hiring of the director.

Girard shared that he attended the PPC meeting and thought it was informative. His impression was that he liked the informal atmosphere and it was conducive for discussing ideas. One topic of discussion was that Methodist Hospital wanted to increase their flood area, and the various ways the hospital and MCWD might help in addressing flood issues. Also discussed at the PPC was the SW LRT line and how there might be an opportunity for the MCWD to do business along the line- perhaps even charge money for services. However, the idea of charging for services was not pursued as the MCWD does not charge other districts for collaboration and services.

Rechelbacher also attended the PPC meeting and reported on the Deer Hill project. MCWD is taking the easement portion of the wetland development. Hennepin County Emergency Management (HCEM) is looking to place weather stations on two pieces of property owned by MCWD. Hennepin West Mesonet network [http://hennepinwestmesonet.org](http://hennepinwestmesonet.org). These weather stations would track temperature, humidity, pressure, rainfall, solar irradiance, soil temperature, soil water content, soil conductivity, soil permittivity,
wind speed, wind gust, and wind direction. Hennepin County would be responsible for upkeep and maintenance of the weather stations. The stations will have an antenna tower and be enclosed with a chain-link fence.

7. REPORT FROM BOARD OF MANAGERS LIAISON
Manager Shekleton continued the presentation on how the HCEM weather stations will monitor the water hitting the ground which will be helpful and supplement MCWD research and monitoring. For example, it will now be easy to see how much water hits the ground and how quickly the water moves down stream, the latter of which is what MCWD monitors.

Manager Shekleton also revisited the topic of Methodist Hospital and how it had to quickly build a flood wall with sandbags in 2014. They are now interested in building a permanent flood wall. St. Louis Park was unable to work their proposal through the process fast enough, so MCWD is working with them to advise them Methodist can proceed. St. Louis Park has also committed to helping and will be revisiting it within two weeks.

The Board Retreat was all about addressing the budget, addressing questions such as “What do we need to increase the levy to the match spending?” The budget was previously addressed by increasing the levy by 5% and dropping the budget by 9%. Board is still trying to close the gap. So far there aren’t any proposals or solutions. A motion was passed that land conservation and property management group should defer $1.5M expenses, which will not impact projects that are in the works this year. This was the only element of crystal clear decision making with regards to closing the gap.

Manser asked what the dollar value was on the Methodist flood-retention wall considering the budget cuts that need to happen and are happening. Rechelbacher answered by saying that MCWD isn’t paying for the construction of the wall, however MCWD is advising them on the strategic context, including structure and hydrology involved in the creation of the wall.

Hennepin and Carver County reappointed Brian Shekleton and appointed Bill Becker to the Board of Managers. Manager Jim Calkins was not reappointed.

7.1 Introduction of Manager Bill Becker
Mr. Becker introduced himself saying he has 30 years of experience with the DNR working with the commissioner’s office, spending his last 6 years with legislature. He worked for both the Senate and the House. He was the Executive Director of the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council.

Becker stated that he read the biographies of the CAC members and is impressed with everyone’s background and looks forward to hearing CAC advice in the coming year.

8. NEW BUSINESS
8.1 AIS Update – Fieldseth
Eric Fieldseth, manager of the AIS program at the MCWD gave a presentation on the various AIS initiatives of the MCWD.

Starry Stonewort update.
The Starry Stonewort is a new invasive to Minnesota and was discovered last fall in Lake Koronis. It’s pretty widespread in Michigan and also found in eastern Wisconsin. Compared to milfoil, it’s not that well understood and there’s not much literature out there. He attended a conference in MI to learn more about it. It’s not a plant, but a macro-algae. It appears similar to vascular aquatic plants. Because it is an algae it has to be treated differently than plants. They’re loosely found in sediment. The ecological impacts: biodiversity, rapidly outcompetes plants including Eurasian milfoil. Can impact spawning habitat of fish due to its density, detrimental to water quality, difficult to detect at an early stage and manage. There are also toxins in the cells so that even when it dies it will actually kill off other plants around it which ends up destroying the sediment in its vicinity as well. Zebra mussels seem very attracted to plant and attach readily and it’s rapidly spreading. It is pretty widespread in Koronis.
Treatments in Koronis: the lake association is leading these efforts. MN AIS Research Center is also researching the plant and looking at growing conditions and identifying lakes that may be more at risk. MCWD AIS staff is focusing on how to identify the plant and likely locations it could occur to help in early detection. Lake Koronis has 5 different access points and there are inspections on most access. Fieldseth thinks there may also be one decontamination unit for the lake. Lake Koronis does not have zebra mussels. Starry Stonewort could prefer shallow lakes to deeper lakes, however there’s still not enough research. It’s not truly rooted at the bottom of the lake, but rather floats at the bottom and it can reach the surface. Rosenberg asked whether it could be harvested by divers. Fieldseth said abundance makes it difficult to harvest. In MI divers will use suction to vacuum it up however this is not allowed in MN. As such, herbicide treatments are the most common treatment. Rosenberg asked whether it had compost-merit, however there is a concern that harvesting would further spread the infestation. Ciardelli asked whether it prefers sunlight or shade, and mentioned that Koronis is pretty green lake. Fieldseth said more research needs to be done. Lutz attended a native plant symposium last weekend and shared that even the little bulbils could still be viable outside the water, which could have negative impacts for harvesting or moving the algae.

Hybrid Milfoil Study
The Hybrid Milfoil study was conducted in 2015 with a grant from Hennepin County. MCWD partnered with Montana State University and the University of Minnesota. The study looked at the three various milfoils: Eurasian, Northern and a Hybrid of the two. They occur in Lake Minnetonka and Christmas Lake. The goal of the study was to see if these different milfoils differ in herbicide-treated versus untreated lakes. Are hybrid watermilfoil populations genetically distinct in different waterbodies? Might some be more resilient to herbicide management or spread more rapidly? There are management and prevention implications if there are differences.

Key findings: hybrid milfoil is abundant in bays of Lake Minnetonka. Native milfoil was only found in non-treated bays. Hybrid milfoil was more common in the heavily treated areas, and less common but still present in bays that weren’t treated. There were unique populations of hybrids. Hennepin County awarded a second grant for this 2016 season and Montana State will continue to analyze the samples from last year.

Lake Minnetonka Zebra Mussel Study
The MCWD has been gathering data since zebra mussels were discovered in Lake Minnetonka in 2010. Fieldseth shared a map showing low, moderate and high levels of food factors for optimal growth for zebra mussels. The population climbed pretty rapidly in 2012 and there was a drop in the last year, however the population continues to grow. In western bays they are present but not yet abundant. The eastern bays have the best conditions for zebra mussel growth. The study compared conditions 5 years prior and 5 years after they were discovered finding that water clarity has increased significantly and that phosphorus has declined. Chlorophyll/algae has declined in these bays, some declining so much even below the optimal level. There could be a population crash of zebra mussels because there isn’t much food in these eastern bays. Fieldseth shared a photo of Pelican Lake that showed zebra mussels piled up on the shore after ice out. Nyquist shared that he saw Lake Pepin had a similar massive die-off of zebra mussels.

Rechelbacher mentioned that there could be zebra mussel infestation on Mille Lacs contributing to the walleye issues. He asked whether zebra mussels had an impact on fish quality in Lake Minnetonka. Fieldseth said it’s too difficult to gauge fish. There could be a way to see the change in composition of fish populations, however MCWD doesn’t measure fish. Zebra mussels do, however, impact clarity and the food web. Girard mentioned that commercial fishing elsewhere has been impacted due to zebra mussels, and that even cormorants moved in eating the fish due to clarity in water, which ended up having larger ecological impacts which related to forestry and the surrounding areas.
**Upcoming studies:**
- Zebra mussel veliger control study (Hennepin County AIS grant partnering with MN AIS Research Center). Muscicides research will be looking at the life cycle of zebra mussels and their veliger cycle, and how to suppress the cycle and limit their ecological impact. This would only be feasible for smaller or shallower lakes due to the cost of the treatment.

- Development of temperature based treatment protocol for zebra mussels. MCWD partnership with USGS and MN AIS Research Center Grant. The goal of this study is to find a decision tool looking at treatment products to be used at different temperatures.

- Hybrid Milfoil Study Continuation

Fieldseth invited the CAC to attend the AIS Spotlight event April 21st which will highlight the District’s work in AIS since 2012 and feature some early findings from three research studies (Lake Minnetonka zebra mussel study; hybrid milfoil study; six mile creek carp assessment).

Carlson asked whether treatments were making hybrids more abundant. Fieldseth answered by saying hybrids occur in nature even without treatments. Rosenberg asked whether the lake associations were pushing to continue treatments on milfoil. The association did pick up treating certain bays and the residents pay for this directly. St. Albans Bay did create a model for doing lake treatments. The District is not involved in any ongoing management of AIS, but continues to do research and looking at different products for treatment. Bushnell asked whether harvesting would impact treatment, but Fieldseth said that harvesting also spreads milfoil.

Rechelbacher asked what were the outcomes and lessons learned on the rapid-response approach on Christmas Lake. Success rate wasn’t that great. Fieldseth thought there might be a different outcome had MCWD treated the lake sooner. MCWD tries to be as strategic as possible in anticipating infestations and looking at control methods. Zebra mussels and plants are tough due to their small size. The DNR has put out a rapid response plan for hydrilla and new findings in research produce more changes in approaches so there’s always new improvements to the next control method for rapid response. Fieldseth noted that there are so many variables on whether to do rapid response. Rechelbacher voiced his concern that there will still be a spread of AIS and there might not be a way to completely prevent it. Fieldseth said that disrupting the lifecycles of these AIS will be the biggest hope. Rechelbacher was concerned that hopefully these future treatments wouldn’t also have adverse effects on the larger ecosystem with all the chemicals being introduced.

8.2 Cost Share – Eidem

There were 8 applications for this round with a total funding request of over $750K. There were 7 projects to discuss and get funding recommendations. At the beginning of the year there was a $600K budget for the year for cost-share. He reminded the CAC of the new deadline-approach for projects: spring and fall deadlines for non-homeowner projects, summer deadline for homeowners. So far Eidem felt confident that these decisions were the most cost-effective as a whole and in terms of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

**City of Mound Street Reconstruction was not chosen to receive funding.** There was not much innovation from the City and they have applied four times with no innovation for each proposal. MCWD did do a site visit to where they had proposed to do a sump catch-basin and to revamp the entire site so it could be an opportunity for demonstration value and a more holistic approach. MCWD and the City of Mound came to an agreement that they could apply in the fall making these more innovative updates.

**Project #1- City of Edina- Street Reconstruction, Edina**

The City of Edina has applied for funding assistance to implement stormwater BMPs along various streets with their Morningside and White Oaks neighborhood street reconstruction. These BMPs would alleviate flooding to the land locked wetland that the street runoff drains to. This drainage does not directly drain to any other downstream waterbodies (potentially the creek through groundwater), so the water quality
improvement is not consistent with the BMPs the District helped fund with the Arden Park neighborhood street reconstruction. So through staff and District engineer review, this project has mostly demonstrative qualities but not a major benefit to the overall watershed. Because the project has demonstration value and the proposed outreach to residents through Master Water Stewards (an initiative that has already been implemented and we have seen success from in Arden Park), MCWD staff and CAC subcommittee feel there is District value to assisting in some funding to this overall project.

This was a good opportunity on tree-trenches and continue the partnership with the City of Edina. There will also be a targeted outreach to the neighborhood so citizens take responsibility for their own runoff.

The total cost for the construction of tree trenches and other BMPs within the Morningside and White Oaks neighborhood street reconstruction is $113,000. Staff and CAC subcommittee recommend 50% funding, not to exceed $10,000.

Manser recused himself voting on the City of Edina due to a perceived conflict of interest. **Manser made a motion to pull Edina’s proposal from the larger group-recommendation so that he could recuse himself, the motion was seconded by Rechelbacher. All were in favor, none opposed.**

**On a vote to recommend funding to the City of Edina, not to exceed $10,000, all were in favor, none opposed, and one 1 recusal.**

**Project #2- City of Plymouth- Street Reconstruction, Plymouth**
The City of Plymouth is looking to install two rain gardens in a street reconstruction project area to help improve the water quality in this neighborhood. The street runoff drains to a wetland, which discharges to the south and the water ultimately drains to Gleason Lake, which is impaired due to excessive nutrients. This project will help to reduce the amount of nutrients getting into the drainage system and ultimately Gleason Lake. The City has identified two locations that have an opportunity to capture a lot of polluted street runoff just before the storm drains, and are also in highly visible areas such as right off a bike path, where they have proposed educational signage. There will also be resident education for the homeowners on the street where the raingardens will be installed. The City is proposing to enhance these raingardens with iron-filing sand filters to further absorb and eliminate more phosphorus than an average raingarden. Although these raingardens are designed to be deeper than the average residential raingarden, they are still only capturing a small amount of the entire drainage area. But, unlike Edina’s project, this runoff does eventually get to Gleason Lake, which is impaired for nutrients. MCWD also hasn’t cost-share funded a project in Plymouth for a while, and this seems to be a cost-effective project for some pollutant reduction and education within the community.

They were hoping the life expectancy would be 30-50 years before the sand degraded and would need to be replaced. This iron-enhanced sand includes 5% of the mass is iron filings which bind to phosphorus. They will monitor the water output at the drain tile to give more information on its effectiveness and length of effectiveness.

The total project cost for construction of the two raingardens is $25,500. Staff and CAC subcommittee recommend 50% funding, not to exceed $12,750.

**Project #3- Annunciation Church and School- 509 W 54th St, Minneapolis**
Annunciation Church and School has proposed a stormwater management plan for the entrance of their church. They are in the process of working on an entire site retrofit design, but are currently focused on this opportunity. They have a group of committed Eagle Scouts that are willing to assist in the labor of excavating the raingardens, and the church school has a strong education curriculum proposed to connect the students to the project. They are proposing to capture runoff from the roof of the church, as well as install channel drains to divert the drop-off drive into raingardens as well, capturing nearly all of the impervious runoff from this portion of the property. In total, there will be 5 raingardens and three channel drains all in the front entrance of the church. With Metro Blooms design and oversight (channel
drains will be professionally installed), and the volunteer labor, staff and the subcommittee came to the
decision that this is a fairly cost effective project in a highly visible area just blocks south of Minnehaha Creek.

The total project cost for construction of the raingardens and channel drains is $25,426. Staff and CAC
subcommittee recommend 50% funding, not to exceed $12,713.

Oltmans wondered whether the drainage area was more than the raingardens could handle. Eidem said
they are sized to capture the first inch of runoff. There may be opportunity to expand them to capture
more, however this is the minimal amount to capture 1”. Oltmans thought 1” standard was obsolete
considering most rain events are over 1”—why not deepen the raingarden? He would like to see
guidelines in the future that we should be designing for 1.5-2” rainfalls which could merit a higher rating.
Oltmans thought the MCWD should keep this in mind as the program continues, especially considering
the restrictions on funding.

**Project #4- Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 4120 17th Ave S, Minneapolis**

Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church has developed an entire site design for stormwater management to
both reduce their monthly stormwater utility fee and to provide space and a model for the communities we
serve and that use their facility weekly. They also have a mission to be stewards to the community and
natural resources as they are within a few blocks of Lake Hiawatha and Minnehaha Creek, providing an
example for the community fit in well. Bethel is the site for the Bancroft Neighborhood Association and
they would partner with the neighborhood group to share best practices in stormwater management and
other environmental stewardship strategies (e.g., solar garden) with thousands of surrounding neighbors.
As well as their relationships with other church congregations and schools in the neighborhood. One long-
term land stewardship partnership with the neighborhood is the community garden on Bethel’s site, the
constituent group of community gardeners will be natural partners for us in their outreach efforts related to
this project. Based on the budget, and a detailed review of the church retrofit design, staff has identified
the most cost effective stormwater BMPs being a channel drain with pretreatment and a large raingarden.
This is nearly half of the site’s drainage, and the most polluted of the site, that can all be captured in one
place. Staff and the subcommittee see this as the best opportunity, and would propose funding this BMP
only, waiting on the rest of the project for future phasing. The reasoning for this is partially to be budget
conscious, but also uncertainties with the details of those other garden designs, as well as the unknown
of if the church can upkeep the maintenance of an entire site retrofit.

The total cost of the channel drain, pretreatment fore bay, and the raingarden is $53,521. Staff and CAC
subcommittee recommend 50% funding, not to exceed $26,760.

**Project #5- Field Community School, 4645 S 4th Ave, Minneapolis**

Field Community School is just east of 35W and a few blocks north of Minnehaha Creek. They heard
about the District and became more educated on water quality issues from visiting and learning about the
Parkway Place Townhomes project that was installed last year. They have a very robust education and
outreach program tied to the construction of these proposed raingardens and have already been
approved for Cynthia Krieg grant funding to implement. The Field School is a middle school but they
share their facilities such as a gym and ballfield with Hale elementary school and various neighborhood
groups. They are proposing to install four raingardens near the parking lot and front entrance of the
school, capturing nearly 100% impervious runoff. They have also proposed two pollinator gardens on the
backside of the building, but because these gardens have no re-directed runoff, the District is not
considering funding them. The project is very cost effective in a highly developed area and with its
visibility and strong education and outreach programming, this was one of the strongest applications.
Staff and CAC want to be consistent with past practice when projects apply for partial funding from both
Cynthia Krieg and Cost Share for different portions of their project, and not fund more than 75% of the
total project costs to ensure ownership and investment from the school.
MCWD funded 100% of the Cynthia Krieg proposal, which was $14,350. The total project cost for the construction of the four raingardens is $27,700. Staff and CAC subcommittee recommend 50% funding, not to exceed $13,850.

**Project #6 Metro Blooms- Diamond Lake and Lynnhurst Alleyways, Minneapolis**

Metro Blooms is proposing to continue alleyway initiatives in a targeted approach. While they are continuing to install stormwater practices along alleys around Lake Nokomis, they started to install with a single alley in Diamond Lake in 2015. They have built awareness and interest in these neighborhoods over time and are proposing a total of seven more alley retrofits over the next year in Diamond Lake and Lynnhurst neighborhoods. Over the years, the District has seen great value from assisting in the funding of these initiatives. The project includes multiple neighborhood meetings with residents on the block designated as block captains that help spread interest and organize neighborhood meetings. Metro Blooms works with individual residents to best design their site to reduce their property runoff from getting to the alley, ending up in the storm sewer and into the nearby waterbody, either Diamond Lake or Minnehaha Creek. These practices include redirecting gutters, installing raingardens and permeable paver strips. For this initiative, Metro Blooms has already secured a $50,000 Hennepin County Green Partners Grant. They have also gotten commitment from the neighborhood to cover a majority of the balance of the project cost (about $41k). They are asking MCWD to assist with the final $10,000 needed for the project. This is a great return on investment for both water quality improvement in Minneapolis, as well as reaching a broad audience on a community scale.

The total cost for the 7 alley retrofits is $101,000. Staff and CAC subcommittee recommend 50% funding, not to exceed $10,000.

**Project #7 Third Church of Christ the Scientist, 4147 Xerxes Ave S, Minneapolis**

Third Church is working with Earth Wizards, proposing a very unique stormwater retrofit of their site. They have a parking lot that is in rough shape that needs to be reconstructed. They are proposing to regrade the parking to retain all runoff onsite. They are including innovative practices like permeable pavers for the main entrance drop off and having a large cistern and educational signage out front. The church building is rather large and they are proposing to have a series of raingardens capture the different roof drainage areas and overflow to each other. A well-thought-out education and outreach plan proposes monitoring wells around the site so nearby school classes can monitor water levels and what a difference the raingardens are making. The church is off Xerxes Ave, just a few blocks west of Lake Harriet in a fairly visible location. The overall project cost estimate is $322,000. This includes the parking lot reconstruction and new asphalt. According to the District Stormwater Management rule, a site of 1-5 acres, disturbing over 40% of the site needs to reduce impervious surface by 10%. Otherwise, they are required to create volume control for the site’s impervious surface. This is still being confirmed, and has slightly changed since the CAC subcommittee, so there will be updated information presented at the meeting. But after running through the calculations again, it appears that the total project is resulting in a 17% reduction in impervious surface. It is pretty easily defined with the parking lot reconstruction, the proposed green space and raingardens replacing the parking lot are providing roughly a 14.4% reduction in impervious surface. So, the permeable pavers along with the cistern and building raingardens are technically all going above District requirements, qualifying for cost-share funding. At the CAC subcommittee meeting, CAC and staff were under the assumption that the pavers were also required and they were not part of the funding recommendation.

This was be up for discussion if the CAC felt that these costs should be part of the funding recommendation going to the Board. The total project cost is $322,407. $222,622 would be required under our rule authority. Another $32,258 could qualify for funding beyond the CAC recommendation. The current funding recommendation is for the costs for the building raingardens and cistern, which totals $61,920. The current staff recommendation is 50% of the cistern and building raingardens, not to exceed $30,960.

If the District were to include 50% funding of the permeable pavers, the total funding request for all qualifying BMPs would be $46,970.
Updated design numbers: Total site impervious = 42,015 sf

Total impervious reduction (raingardens and permeable pavers) = 7,135 sf

= 17% reduction in impervious

New Estimate breaks out parking lot replacement work and parking lot raingarden costs.
Parking lot raingardens = $115,852 / 14.4 = $8,275 per 1% over required for raingarden costs
$8,275 x 4.4 = $36,410 of parking lot raingardens could qualify for cost share funding.

The MCWD hasn’t yet previously had projects that had monitoring wells.

Eidem was looking for CAC guidance as to which funding level should be awarded. If the church couldn’t complete the project due to funding, they would first pull the cisterns from the project. The raingarden, permeable pavers and cistern are going above and beyond the district’s requirements. Ciardelli stressed the neighborhood is very aware of water issues as many houses have been jacked up and had new foundations poured because they were settling and sinking. The merits of this project would definitely be positive in the community. The church’s main priority is the parking lot—the cistern and raingarden could potentially be Phase II. Rosenberg asked what the utility investment return would be for stormwater treatment on their parking lot. Eidem said they could perhaps saving up to 75% reduction in their annual bill.

Manser mentioned that projects that were previously funded as “innovative” are no longer innovative due to changing standards. The District should be looking at what is truly innovative and furthering science and methods. Eidem did mention that some other successful projects were able to leverage other funding for these types of projects. Eidem does not know if this church has looked elsewhere for funding on this project. Lutz asked whether they have tested the soil under the parking lot for possible contaminants—contamination could cost more to remove. He suggested the church should have the soil tested.

Rechelbacher countered by saying the parking lot rain garden is the major part of the project dealing with water quality and asked Manager Shekleton whether to meet the rule, could they apply for funding by going above and beyond what is required. Shekleton thought this was an interesting policy discussion and this feedback from CAC would be helpful to the Board. Eidem would suggest a two phase project to the church and that the parking lot could be addressed as Phase 1 and it would help motivate them to do work most important now, and Phase II would deal with building BMPs.

The CAC conducted a poll:

- **Option 1** Fund the project without parking lot (because they’ll need to do that to meet our rule) (Fund the pavers, building’s raingardens, cisterns) $46,970
  1 yeas, (Girard), 9 nays.

- **Option 2** Fund just the parking lot garden (going above the District’s rules making it address all BMPs) and pavers $34,215
  9 yeas, 1 nay

Option 2 is being recommended to the Board to fund the project above and beyond the District’s stormwater management rules. The consensus among the CAC was that this decision is doing what’s best for the District and getting them to do the best with what they can afford right now. Carlson said this
project is breaking the mold and is a good example of innovation. **Rechelbacher motioned to pull this project and send to the board as recommended, Ciardelli seconded. All in favor none opposed.**

Carlson moved to approve funding remainder of proposals, excluding those pulled for individual votes (Project #1- City of Edina- Street Reconstruction, Edina; Project #7 Third Church of Christ the Scientist, 4147 Xerxes Ave S, Minneapolis) based on the CAC subcommittee’s recommendation and it was seconded by Oltmans. All in favor, none opposed.

10. **SPECIAL ITEMS TO ADDRESS BY CAC/STAFF BEFORE NEXT MEETING**
   None

11. **ADJOURNMENT**
   Carlson motioned to adjourn the CAC meeting at 8:52 p.m. Nyquist seconded the motion. **Motion carried, none opposed.**

Next meeting date is May 11, 2016