9.0 APPROVAL STANDARDS

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9.0 APPROVAL STANDARDS

All permit applicants must comply with the applicable standards set forth in this section:

9.1 DRAINAGE

Policy

It is the policy of the District to:

1. Maintain ditch and conveyance systems within the watershed to fulfill the role identified within the District’s Comprehensive Management Plan and the drainage law.
2. Promote, preserve and enhance the water and related land resources of the Coon Creek Watershed.
3. Protect the water and related land resources of the Coon Creek Watershed from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities.
4. Encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream.
5. Regulate land-disturbing activities affecting the course, current, cross section and quality of ditches and water courses.
6. Regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the bed, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial use.
7. Protect stream channels from degradation.
8. To regulate crossings of ditches and watercourses in the District to maintain channel profile stability and conveyance capacity.

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and criteria apply to:

1. All public and private ditches within the Watershed District.

Regulation

This permit requirement is in addition to any procedures that may be required for public ditches under Minnesota Statutes 103E or other ditch law.
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No person shall commence a land disturbing activity in or adjacent to a ditch or conveyance without:
1. Submitting plans for work within and/or adjacent to public or private ditches, or water courses and
2. Obtaining a permit from the District.

No person shall construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a bridge profile control or culvert structure on a creek, public ditch or major watercourse in the District, without first obtaining a permit from the District.

Every person owning property through which a ditch or watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the ditch or watercourse within the property, free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, obstruct or significantly retard the flow of water, or access for maintenance or repair of the watercourse.

In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

The natural drainage system shall be used as far as is feasible for storage and flow of runoff. Stormwater drainage may be discharged to wetlands, retention basins or other treatment facilities. Temporary storage areas or retention basins scattered throughout developed areas shall be encouraged to reduce peak flow, erosion damage, and construction cost.

The widths of a constructed waterway shall be sufficiently large to adequately channel runoff from a ten (10) year storm. Adequacy shall be determined by the expected runoff when full development of the drainage area is reached.

No fences or structures shall be constructed across the waterway that will reduce or restrict the flow of water.

The banks of the waterway shall be protected with permanent vegetation.

The gradient of the waterway bed should not exceed a grade that will result in a velocity that will cause erosion of the banks of the waterway.
The bed of the waterway should be protected with turf, sod, or rip-rap. If turf or sod will not function properly, rip-rap shall be used. Rip-rap, in conformity with engineering specifications, shall consist of MnDOT 3601 material Class A with filter blanket Type 1.

If the flow velocity in the waterway is such that erosion of the turn side wall will occur and said velocity cannot be decreased by velocity control structures, then rip-rap shall replace turf on the side walls.

Sediment Control of Waterways
To prevent sedimentation of waterways, pervious and impervious sediment traps and other sediment control structures shall be incorporated throughout the contributing watershed.

Temporary pervious sediment traps could consist of a construction of bales of hay, per plan requirements. Such structures would serve as temporary sediment control features during the construction stage of development. Development of housing and other structures shall be restricted from the area on either side of the waterway required to convey a one hundred (100) year storm.

Permanent impervious sediment control structures consist of sediment basins (debris basins, desilting basins, or silt traps) and shall be utilized to remove sediment from runoff prior to its disposal in any permanent body of water or stream.

Standards
1. Public ditches shall be inspected using the criteria in the District’s Comprehensive Management Plan.
2. Prior to realignment or repair, alternative measures to conserve, allocate and use the water should be considered (versus removing it from the area and watershed.)
3. The need for repair of the ditch shall be determined.

A permit application for construction, improvement or repair of a public or private drainage system in the District must:
1. Identify all public drainage ditches on the site, including ditch number and year of establishment;
2. Identify the acres of agricultural land directly affected by the ditch.
3. Identify the trend in land use for the affected drainage area.
4. Determine the drainage needs and flooding characteristics for land upstream and downstream.
5. Determine the primary role of the ditch in providing for agricultural drainage and/or stormwater conveyance.
6. Provide the approved/as-built elevations and grades of the public ditch through the subject property.
7. Demonstrate that such proposed activity will not adversely impact downstream water quality or quantity.
8. Provide stable channel and outfall.
9. Comply with all federal, state and District wetland protection rules and regulations.
10. Demonstrate concurrence with regional pond or subdivision drainage plans approved by the District, if applicable.

11. If a drainage system is proposed to outlet a landlocked basin, provide sufficient dead storage volume to retain back-to-back 100-year, twenty-four-hour rainfalls and runoff.

Bridge and Culvert Crossings. Crossings must:
1. Provide equivalent hydraulic capacity as existing condition.
2. Retain existing navigational capacity.
3. Not adversely affect water quality.
4. Represent the minimal impact solution to a specific need with respect to all other alternatives.
5. Be constructed to allow for future erosion, scour and sedimentation considerations.

Exhibits

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following.

For construction, improvement or repair of a public or private drainage system:
1. Map showing section of the ditch to be maintained.
2. Depth, in feet, proposed to be dredged.
3. Plan for placement of dredge material
4. Plan for final vegetative cover of dredge. Evidence that the affected property owners have been contacted and will allow access for maintenance purposes.

For construction or installation of crossings:
1. Construction details showing:
   (1) Existing and proposed flow line (invert) elevations.
   (2) End details with flared end sections, wingwalls and/or riprap (energy dissipators).
   (3) Size and description of structure.
(4) Emergency overflow elevation and route.
2. Construction schedule.
3. Narrative describing construction methods.
4. An erosion control plan that complies with these rules.
5. Computations of watershed area, peak flow rates and elevations, and discussion of potential effects on water levels above and below the project area.
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9.2 FLOODPLAIN
Policy  It is the policy of the District to
1. To secure safety from floods.
2. To prevent loss of life, property damage, and the losses and risks associated with flood conditions.
3. To preserve the location, character, and extent of natural drainage courses.
4. To preserve the natural integrity of drainage patterns
5. To provide a storm and surface water system capable of handling a 100 year storm.

Scope and Applicability
This policy, regulation and standards apply to:
1. The channel and channel bed and the lands and waters adjoining a wetland, lake or water course that has been, or hereafter may be covered by the 100 year flood.
2. All lands transitional between upland and lowland that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater during the 100 year flood.

Regulation
No person shall alter or fill below the 100-year critical flood elevation of any waters, wetlands, and ditch or conveyance system within the Watershed, without first obtaining a permit from the District.

Proposed projects that affect the conveyance capacity of channels or crossings shall document that equivalent hydraulic capacity is provided. When hydraulic equivalents are not desired or feasible for the proposed project, the District will review hydraulic information prepared by the sponsor which details easement acquisition or permission for increased flood levels (upstream or downstream of the project) emergency overflow elevations, and assessment of the adequacy of the outlet as generally described in M.S. 103E

Standards
1. The existence of floodplain on the property must be determined.
2. Proposed floodplain impacts must be identified and quantified
   a. Such encroachment cannot lie within the floodway and can not result in a violation of State or District floodplain, shoreland or wetland policies.
   b. Construction or development subject to flood damage will have a minimum floor elevation of at least 1 foot above the 100-year flood profile.
   c. Any structures, facilities, or embankments within the floodplain shall be capable of passing the 100-year flood
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without increasing the elevation of the 100-year flood profile or creating excessive velocities as determined by the District.

3. The floodplain storage volume after encroachment is equal to or greater than the floodplain storage volume prior to encroachment within the relevant reach (Compensatory storage must be provided).

Exhibits

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. Site plan showing boundary lines, delineation and existing elevation contours of the work area, ordinary high water level, and 100-year critical flood elevation. All elevations shall be referenced to NAVD (1988 datum)
2. Grading plan showing any proposed elevation changes
3. Preliminary plat of any proposed subdivision
4. Determination by a registered professional engineer of the 100-year critical flood elevation before and after the proposed activity.
5. Computation of the change in flood storage capacity as a result of the proposed alteration or fill
6. Erosion and sediment control plan which complies with these Rules
7. Soil boring logs and report if available
9.3 GROUNDWATER

Policy

It is the policy of the District to

1. To implement the purpose and intent of the water quality provisions of the District’s Comprehensive Management Plan as they may relate to ground water.
2. To maintain the present and natural rate of recharge to the surficial aquifer, and when possible, enhance the rate of recharge.
3. To ensure a dependable water supply and ensure the integrity of natural drainage patterns.
4. To protect fresh water supplies from the dangers of drought, overdraft, pollution, or mismanagement.
5. To define the roles and responsibilities of governmental units in implementing land use controls for the protection of groundwater quality
6. To prevent property damage, and the losses and risks associated with flood conditions that may arise from high water tables.

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. All wetlands
2. All high water table outwash and organic soils
3. All high infiltration soils
4. All appropriation of groundwater

Regulation

A person must submit a permit application and obtain a permit from the District for appropriation or disposal of groundwater.

The withdrawal of ground and surface water and the location of the place of discharge thereof shall conform to the standards of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Department of Natural Resources.

Consider alternative measures to conserve, allocate and use ground water, versus removing the water from the area and watershed.

Demonstrate that at a minimum, recharge from the one inch storm from impervious surfaces will be infiltrated.

Infiltration shall not be allowed within a one year travel zone of a public well as determined by the municipal well-head protection plan.
Standards

An applicant must demonstrate compliance with the following standards:

1. The quality of water infiltrated to the water table or surficial aquifer shall remain unchanged or improved by the land disturbance activity.
2. Low floors must be at least 2 feet above high water table elevation or mottled soils, which ever is higher, unless the applicant can show that the potential for property damage, and the losses and risks associated with high water table conditions are nonexistent or acceptably remote or as required by local ordinance.
3. Ground water may not be discharged in a manner that causes erosion or flooding of the site or receiving channels or a wetland.
4. Water pumped from a project site shall be treated by temporary sedimentation basins, grit chambers, sand filters or other appropriate controls designed and used to remove particles of 100 microns or greater for the highest pumping rate.
5. The withdrawal from the Surficial Aquifer and the location of the place of discharge thereof shall conform to the standards of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Department of Natural Resources.

Exhibits

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. A grading plan showing final grades and low floor elevation of any structures proposed for the site.
2. The infiltration rates and the dewatering site and place of discharge.
3. The location, rate, and place of discharge.
4. A geotechnical report that addresses the availability and depth to ground water and soil mottling.
9.4 SOILS AND EROSION CONTROL

Policy

It is the policy of the District to:

1. To reduce the siltation into, and the pollution of water bodies and streams.
2. To guide, regulate and control the design, construction, use and maintenance of development to promote water quality and prevent pollution.
3. To control and minimize pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation.
4. To reduce siltation to, and the pollution of, water bodies and streams.

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities on lands within the Coon Creek Watershed District of 1 acre or more of cumulative disturbance.
2. Land disturbing activities within 100 feet of 3rd, 4th or 5th order streams, lakes, or type 3, 4, 5 wetlands
3. Land disturbing activities within 50 feet of 1st and 2nd order streams, or type 1, 2, 6 or 7 wetlands
4. Those land disturbing activities involving excavation or filling or a combination of excavation and filling of dirt, sand or other excavation or fill material including the laying, repairing, replacing or enlarging of an underground pipe or facility where it crosses a public ditch or waters of the state.

Regulation

A person must submit a permit application and obtain a permit from the District incorporating an erosion control plan before commencing an activity described in the scope and applicability section above.

Sediment Control of Waterways

1. To prevent sedimentation of waterways, pervious and impervious sediment traps and other sediment, control structures shall be incorporated throughout the contributing watershed.
2. Temporary pervious sediment traps could consist of a construction of bales of hay, per plan requirements. Such structures would serve as temporary sediment control features during the construction stage of development. Development of housing and other structures shall be restricted from the area on either side of the waterway required to convey a one hundred (100) year storm.
3. Permanent impervious sediment control structures consist of sediment basins (debris basins, desilting basins, or silt traps) and shall be utilized to remove sediment from runoff prior to its disposal in any permanent body of water or stream.

Soils Information: If a stormwater management control measure depends on the hydrologic properties of soils (e.g., infiltration basins), then a soils report shall be submitted. The soils report shall be based on on-site boring logs or soil pit profiles. The number and location of required soil borings or soil pits shall be determined based on what is needed to determine the suitability and distribution of soil types present at the location of the control measure.

Exceptions
The following land-disturbing activities are excepted from the above requirements:
1. Any emergency activity that is immediately necessary for the protection of life, property, or natural resources
2. Existing nursery or agricultural operations conducted as a permitted main or accessory use.

Standards
An applicant for an erosion and sediment control permit must demonstrate compliance with the following standards:
1. The Soils affected by the proposal must be identified
2. Soils with a soil-erodibility factor of 0.15 or greater need special attention through the use of best management practices
3. Disturbed areas must be stabilized with vegetation within 14 days.
4. Adjacent properties must be protected from sediment deposition.
5. Sedimentation, skimming, and nutrient removal are to be provided to the maximum extent practical for stormwater runoff prior to discharge to waters of the District. It is understood that there are occasions when it may be necessary to use a portion of a protected basin to serve as a sediment trap and to provide skimming facilities.
6. Plans and specifications must conform to the provisions of all pertinent Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Manuals
7. All erosion and sediment controls proposed for compliance must be in place before any land-disturbing activity begins.
8. Any area of land from which the natural vegetative cover has been either partially or wholly cleared or removed by development activities shall be revegetated within 14 days from the substantial completion of such clearing and
construction. The following criteria shall apply to revegetation efforts:

a) Reseeding must be done with an annual or perennial cover crop accompanied by placement of straw mulch or its equivalent of sufficient coverage to control erosion until such time as the cover crop is established over ninety percent (90%) of the seeded area.

b) Replanting with native woody and herbaceous vegetation must be accompanied by placement of straw mulch or its equivalent of sufficient coverage to control erosion until the plantings are established and are capable of controlling erosion.

c) Any area of revegetation must exhibit survival of a minimum of seventy-five percent (75%) of the cover crop throughout the year immediately following revegetation. Revegetation must be repeated in successive years until the minimum seventy-five percent (75%) survival for one (1) year is achieved.

Exhibits

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. A natural resource map identifying soils, forest cover, and resources protected under other provisions of this rule, city rule or state statute

2. A sequence or construction of the development site, including; clearing and grubbing, rough grading, construction of utilities, infrastructure, and buildings; and final grading and landscaping. Sequencing shall identify the expected date on which clearing will begin and the duration of exposure of cleared areas, areas of clearing, installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures, and establishment of permanent vegetation.

3. All erosion and sediment control measures necessary to meet the objectives of this local regulation throughout all phases of construction and after completion of development of the site. Depending upon the complexity of the project, the drafting and implementation of intermediate plans may be required at the close of each season.

4. Seeding mixtures and rates, types of sod, method of seed bed preparation, expected seeding dates, type and rate of fertilizer application, and kind and quantity of mulching for both temporary and permanent vegetative control measures

5. Provisions for maintenance of control facilities, including easements and estimates of the cost of maintenance.
6. Explanation of how the site will be stabilized after construction, but who will be responsible for the maintenance of vegetation at the site and what practices will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is preserved.
9.5 STORMWATER Policy

It is the policy of the District to:

1. To promote, preserve and enhance the water and related land resources of the Coon Creek Watershed.
2. To implement the nondegradation requirements of the NPDES program using 1988 as the baseline year and load allocation reductions or management practices noted in a District adopted Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) implementation plan.
3. To protect water and related land resources of the Coon Creek Watershed from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities.
4. To implement applicable TMDLs.
5. To encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream and natural resource capacity.
6. To regulate land-disturbing activities affecting the course, current or cross section of ditches and water courses.
7. Regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the bed, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial use.

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities of 1 acre or greater of cumulative impact.
2. Work adjacent to lakes or wetlands.
3. Activities upstream from land that is dependent upon removal of water from the soil profile for their continued use (Drainage Sensitive Land Uses).

Regulation

A person must submit a permit application and obtain a permit from the District incorporating a stormwater plan before commencing an activity described in the scope and applicability section above.

Unless determined by the District to be exempt or granted a waiver, the following shall be addressed for stormwater management at all sites:

1. All site designs shall establish stormwater management practices to control the peak flow rates of stormwater discharge associated with the 1, 10, 25, and 100 year design storms and reduce the generation of stormwater.
2. All stormwater management practices will be designed so that the specific storm frequency storage volumes (e.g. recharge, water quality, channel protection, 10 year and 100 year) as identified in the current Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Stormwater Design Manual are met, unless the District grants the applicant a waiver or the applicant is exempt from such requirements.

3. Stormwater volume management practices shall be the equivalent of infiltrating the first inch of precipitation

4. These practices should seek to utilize pervious areas for stormwater treatment and to infiltrate stormwater runoff from driveways, sidewalks, rooftops, parking lots and landscaped areas to the maximum extent practical to provide treatment for both water quantity and quality.

5. In addition, if regulatory, hydrologic, topographic or landscape conditions (e.g. drainage sensitive uses, TMDL or nondegradation requirements) warrant greater control than that provided by the minimum control requirements, the District reserves the right to impose additional requirements deemed necessary to control the volume, timing and rate of runoff.

6. Applicants shall consult the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Stormwater Design Manual for guidance on the factors that determine site design feasibility when selecting a stormwater management practice. Stormwater management practices for a site shall be chosen based on the physical conditions of the site. Among the factors that should be considered:

   • Topography
   • Maximum Drainage Area
   • Depth to Water Table
   • Soils
   • Slopes
   • Terrain
   • Head
   • Location in relation to environmentally sensitive features or urban areas.

**Standards**

1. Stormwater leaving the site must be routed to a public drainage system

2. Drainage sensitive uses downstream from the proposed site must be accounted for and their ability to discharge in a timely manner must be assured.

3. Stormwater plans must ensure that discharge rates from the proposal are controlled such that within Drainage-Sensitive Uses Areas the post-development 100-year peak flow rate shall not exceed predevelopment 25-year peak flow rate (by subwatershed)
4. In Non-Drainage Sensitive Uses Areas the post-development 100-year peak flow rate shall not exceed predevelopment 100-year peak flow rate (by subwatershed).

5. The proposal must infiltrate the first one inch of precipitation.

Exhibits

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. **Topographic Base Map**: A 1” = 200’ topographic base map of the site which extends a minimum of 50 feet beyond the limits of the proposed development and indicates existing surface water drainage including streams, ponds, culverts, ditches, and wetlands; current land use including all existing structures; locations of utilities, roads, and easements; and significant natural and manmade features not otherwise shown.

2. **Calculations**: Hydrologic and hydraulic design calculations for the pre-development and post-development conditions for the design storms specified in this rule. Such calculations shall include:
   a. Description of the design storm frequency, intensity and duration,
   b. Time of concentration,
   c. Soil Curve Numbers or runoff coefficients,
   d. Peak runoff rates and total runoff volumes for each watershed area,
   e. Infiltration rates determined by site flooding or double ring infiltrometer, where applicable,
   f. Culvert capacities,
   g. Flow velocities,
   h. Data on the increase in rate and volume of runoff for the design storms referenced in the Stormwater Design Manual,
   i. Documentation of sources for all computation methods and field test results.

3. **Soils Information**: If a stormwater management control measure depends on the hydrologic properties of soils (e.g., infiltration basins), then a soils report shall be submitted. The soils report shall be based on on-site boring logs or soil pit profiles. The number and location of required soil borings or soil pits shall be determined based on what is needed to determine the suitability and distribution of soil types present at the location of the control measure.

4. **Maintenance Plan**: The design and planning of all stormwater management facilities shall include detailed maintenance and repair plan as described in section 13 of these rules.
5. **Landscaping plan**: The applicant must present a detailed plan for management of vegetation at the site after construction is finished as described in section 13.2 of these rules.

6. **Maintenance Easements**: The applicant must ensure access to all stormwater treatment practices at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair by securing all the maintenance easements needed on a permanent basis. These easements will be recorded with the plan and will remain in effect even with transfer of title to the property.

7. **Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for Construction of Stormwater Management Measures**: The applicant must prepare an erosion and sediment control plan for all construction activities related to implementing any on-site stormwater management practices.
9.6 WATER QUALITY

Policy

It is the policy of the District to
1. To control and minimize pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation.
2. To reduce siltation to, and the pollution of water bodies and streams.
3. To preserve and improve the quality of the lakes and wetlands within the watershed
4. Improve the quality of the surface and subsurface discharges to the lakes and wetlands within the watershed by limiting nutrients and other contaminants
5. To pursue non-degradation of the waters of the District

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:
1. Land disturbing activities of 1 acre or more of cumulative disturbance. Projects containing greater than or equal to 1 acre of impervious surface shall contain storm-water detention, erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention BMPs.
2. Work adjacent to or discharging into wetlands, lakes or water courses

Regulation

A person must submit a permit application and obtain a permit from the District incorporating a stormwater plan before commencing an activity described in the scope and applicability section above.

Unless determined by the District to be exempt or granted a waiver, the following shall be addressed for water quality management at all sites:

All discharges into wetlands and waterbodies must be pretreated by an appropriate best management practice.

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<th>Hydrology</th>
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<td>1st 2nd order stream</td>
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<td>Sedimentation basin or equivalent designed for 0.5 inch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type 1,2 6,7 wetland</td>
<td>Temporarily flooded Saturated Seasonally flooded or saturated</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd, 4th 5th order stream</td>
<td></td>
<td>NURP/Walker/Wet Pond or equivalent sized for 2.5 inch rainfall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type 3,4,5 wetland or Lake</td>
<td>Permanently flooded Artificially flooded</td>
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The proposal shall not cause extreme fluctuations of water levels or temperature changes in wetlands or streams.

The proposal shall not detrimentally affect the existing water quality of the receiving water.

All stormwater management practices shall be designed to convey stormwater to allow for the maximum removal of pollutants and reduction of flow velocities. These shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Maximizing of flowpaths, where appropriate, from inflow points to outflow points
b. Protection of inlet and outfall structures
c. Elimination of erosive flow velocities
d. Providing of underdrain systems, where applicable

For new development, structural stormwater treatment practices shall be designed to remove 80% of the average annual post development total suspended solids (TSS) unless otherwise specified by a TMDL or nondegradation requirement.

All stormwater treatment practices shall have an acceptable form of water quality pretreatment, in accordance with the pretreatment requirements found in the current stormwater design manual.

All stormwater runoff generated from new development shall not discharge untreated stormwater directly into jurisdictional wetlands or local water bodies without adequate treatment. Where such discharges are proposed, the impact proposed on wetland function shall be assessed using a method acceptable to the District. In no case shall the impact on wetland function or value be allowed to degrade the current function as identified in the District’s Comprehensive Water Management Plan.

Stormwater discharges to critical areas with sensitive resources or where a TMDL is in place may be subject to additional performance standards, or may need to utilize or restrict certain stormwater management practices.

Stormwater discharges from land uses or activities with higher potential pollutant loadings, may require the use of specific structural STPs and pollution prevention practices.
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Standards

It is presumed that a Stormwater Treatment Practices (STP) complies with this performance standard if it is:
1. Sized to capture the prescribed water quality volume
2. Designed in accordance with specific design standards outline in an approved stormwater design manual
3. Constructed properly
4. Maintained properly

Exhibits

The applicant must submit with its permit application the exhibits for 9.5 Stormwater
Coon Creek Watershed District

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9.7 WETLANDS

Policy

It is the policy of the District to

1. To provide for the protection, preservation, proper maintenance and use of wetlands.
2. To minimize the disturbance to wetlands and to prevent damage from excessive sedimentation, eutrophication or pollution.
3. To protect and enhance the ecological function of wetlands and the benefits and values they provide to society

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

All lands transitional between upland and lowland that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation

Regulation

Any person proposing to impact wetland by draining, filling, or excavating must submit a permit application and obtain a permit from the District.

Stormwater drainage may be discharged to wetlands provided appropriate pretreatment of said discharge accomplished. Diversion of stormwater to wetlands shall be considered for existing or planned surface drainage provided such diversion is in compliance with state law and all necessary easements have been obtained. Wetlands used for stormwater shall provide for natural or artificial water level control.

Standards

The Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), as amended, and its implementing rules contained in Minnesota Rules chapter 8420, as amended, are incorporated as part of this rule and govern all draining, filling and excavating in wetlands.

Any person proposing to impact a wetland in the District is subject to and must establish compliance with the Wetland Conservation Act, as amended, standards and criteria, including but not limited to sequencing and replacement.

Within area(s) delineated as wetland, the applicant and property owner shall not:

1. Fill or place materials, substances or other objects, nor erect or construct any type of structure, temporary or
永久，除非另有规定。
2. 排水或通过排水沟、抽水或改变湿地水源或采取可能加速湿地水文周期的行动，使得湿地成为非湿地，除非另有规定。
3. 挖掘或施工，除非另有规定。
4. 清理植被，改变水位或改变景观位置，导致不利的环境影响。

排水进入湿地不应导致水位极端波动。超过标准的排水应被视为并受控于不利影响。

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<tr>
<td>-Sedge Meadows</td>
<td>-Type 8</td>
<td>-Seasonally Flooded Basins</td>
<td>-Floodplain forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-scrub-shrub</td>
<td>-type 4 &amp;5</td>
<td>-sand/gravel pit</td>
<td>-type 4 &amp;5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>湿地类型</th>
<th>湿地类型</th>
<th>湿地类型</th>
<th>湿地类型</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storm Bounce</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Existing + 0.5 ft</td>
<td>Existing + 1 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge Rate</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Existing or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inundation on 1-2yr event</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Existing + 1 day</td>
<td>Existing + 2 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inundation for 10 yr event</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Existing + 7 days</td>
<td>Existing + 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run out control</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0'-1 ft above RO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RO= Run Out

**Exhibits**

申请人必须提交以下内容的申请表：
1. 一张展示土地所有权或法律利益的地块线图和现有和拟建的海拔图，包括现有和拟建的排水口；和湿地拟被填埋、排干或挖掘的区域。
2. A complete delineation of all existing wetland(s), including data sheets with complete and detailed information on field indicators (soils, vegetation and hydrology) and summary report. Wetland delineations must be performed during the normal growing season for this part of Minnesota. Wetland boundaries must be staked in the field and easily identifiable.

3. The total wetland acres, wetland types and number of jurisdictional wetland basins on the property.

4. Identification of existing and proposed watershed for each wetland basin and the depth and duration for all proposed stormwater discharges.

5. The size and nature of proposed impact to each wetland and the reason the impact is unavoidable shall be identified.

6. The wetland dependence of each proposed impact of the project shall be determined.

7. The nature and scope of the appropriate Wetland Conservation Act exemption shall be noted if applicable.

8. Alternatives to avoid and minimize each proposed impact.
9.8 WILDLIFE Policy

It is the policy of the District to
1. To prevent loss of wildlife and vegetation and the habitats on which they depend.
2. To protect, preserve and manage unique resource areas and unique and/or endangered species of plants and animals that populate these areas from adverse impacts associated with land use change.

Scope and Applicability

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:
1. Endangered species,
2. Threatened species
3. Special concern species, elements or communities

Regulation

No person shall impact an endangered species, threatened species, special concern species or elements, or communities, without first obtaining a permit from the District.

Standards

Applicant must:
1. Establish the presence of endangered, threatened or special concern species or communities on-site and the source of that information.
2. Assess the potential effect on wildlife and vegetation and the habitats on which they depend.
3. The District may require applicant to provide a habitat management plan when the District determines applicant cannot avoid direct or indirect impacts on the habitat in question.

Assessment of significant adverse impacts should be based on the following factors:
1. The amount of vegetation/habitat removal and/or alteration within the development site
2. The amount of habitat of similar type and quality within the development site that remains contiguous
3. The existing and proposed amount of lot coverage
4. The existence of contiguous habitat of similar type and quality on adjoining land
5. Mitigation efforts that directly address the negative effects of the proposed land use on wildlife habitat.