

7. Rules, Regulations, and Standards Affecting Lake Management

7.1 In-Lake Requirements, Regulations, & Standards

Topic	Minnesota Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard
Transport of Invasive Species	6216.0000	Individuals may not transport watercraft or related equipment containing prohibited invasive species on public roads.
Aquatic Plant Management	6280.0350	<p>Pesticide control of aquatic macrophytes On all public waters and watercourses treatment is limited to: The lesser of 15 percent of the littoral area or A maximum of 100 feet of shoreline per site belonging to an individual riparian property owner may be treated for control of submerged vegetation.</p>
		<p>Riparian property owners' associations Applications for large area or baywide treatment must include a written statement of the plan and a map showing areas proposed to be treated.</p> <p>The Commissioner may reduce the amount of littoral area which the applicant proposes to control.</p>
Excavation Of Public Waters	6115.0200	<p>Standard: Limit the excavation of materials from the beds of public waters in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. preserve the natural character of public waters and their shorelands B. regulate the nature, degree, and purpose of excavations so that excavations will be compatible with the capability of the waters to assimilate the excavation; <p>Prohibited excavation Excavation is prohibited in the following cases:</p>

Topic	Minnesota Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard										
		<p>Prohibited excavation</p> <p>A. Where it is intended to gain access to navigable water depths when such access can be reasonably attained by alternative means which would result in less environmental impact;</p> <p>C. When the proposed excavation will be detrimental to significant fish and wildlife habitat and there are no feasible, practical, or ecologically acceptable means to mitigate the effects;</p>										
<p>Water Quality Standards</p>	<p>7050.0222</p>	<p>Classifies Crooked Lake as a 2C lake with the following standards:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="756 852 1357 1117"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="756 852 1024 890">Component</th> <th data-bbox="1024 852 1357 890">Standard</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 890 1024 928">Phosphorus, Total</td> <td data-bbox="1024 890 1357 928">40 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 928 1024 966">Chlorophyll-a</td> <td data-bbox="1024 928 1357 966"><15 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 966 1024 1039">Secchi disk transparency</td> <td data-bbox="1024 966 1357 1039">>1.2 meters</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 1039 1024 1117">Oxygen, dissolved</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1039 1357 1117">5 mg/L daily average 4 mg/L daily minimum</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Standard	Phosphorus, Total	40 mg/L	Chlorophyll-a	<15 mg/L	Secchi disk transparency	>1.2 meters	Oxygen, dissolved	5 mg/L daily average 4 mg/L daily minimum
Component	Standard											
Phosphorus, Total	40 mg/L											
Chlorophyll-a	<15 mg/L											
Secchi disk transparency	>1.2 meters											
Oxygen, dissolved	5 mg/L daily average 4 mg/L daily minimum											

7.2 Watershed Requirements, Regulations, & Standards

Topic	Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard
Groundwater Infiltration	CCWD Rule 9.03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual groundwater recharge rates shall be maintained, as much as practicable, by promoting infiltration through the use of structural and non-structural methods. At a minimum, annual recharge from the post-development site shall mimic annual recharge from pre-development site conditions. 2. Water may not be discharged in a manner that causes erosion or flooding of the site or receiving channels or a wetland. 3. 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.
	Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability and depth to ground water and soil mottling must be determined 2. The sensitivity of groundwater to pollution must be determined. 3. Alternative measures to conserve, allocate and use ground water have been considered, versus removing the water from the area and watershed. 4. At a minimum, annual recharge from the post-development site shall mimic the annual recharge from pre-development site conditions.
Stormwater Management	CCWD Rule 9.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote, preserve, and enhance water and related land resources of 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 TMDL implementation plan 3. To protect water and related land resources of the Coon Creek Watershed from adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities. 4. To implement applicable Total Daily Maximum Loads (TMDLs) 5. To encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream and natural resource capacity.

Topic	Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard
Stormwater Management		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All site designs shall establish stormwater management practices to control the peak flow rates of stormwater discharge associated with the 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 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 <u>Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Stormwater Design Manual</u> 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 half 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 non-degradation 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. Stormwater management practices for a site shall be chosen based on the physical conditions of the site. Among the factors that should be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography • Maximum Drainage Area • Depth to Water Table

Topic	Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard
Stormwater Management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils • Slopes • Terrain • Head • Location in relation to environmentally sensitive features or urban areas.
	Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pre-development 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 pre-development 100-year peak flow rate (by subwatershed) 5. The proposal must infiltrate the first one-half inch of precipitation
Water Quality	CCWD Rule 9.6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All discharges into wetlands and waterbodies must be pretreated by an appropriate best management practice. 2. The proposal shall not cause extreme fluctuations of water levels or temperature changes. 3. The proposal shall not detrimentally affect the existing water quality of the receiving water. 4. 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Provision of underdrain systems, where applicable 5. For new development, structural stormwater

Topic	Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard
		<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. All stormwater treatment practices shall have an acceptable form of water quality pre-treatment, in accordance with the pre-treatment requirements found in the current stormwater design manual. 7. 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 Comprehensive Water Management Plan. 8. 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. 9. Stormwater discharges from land uses or activities with higher potential pollutant loadings, may require the use of specific structural Stormwater Treatment and pollution prevention practices.
	Standards	<p>It is presumed that a Stormwater Treatment Practice (STP) complies with this performance standard if it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sized to capture the prescribed water quality volume • Designed in accordance with specific design standards outline in an approved stormwater design manual • Constructed properly • Maintained properly
Fish & Wildlife	CCWD Rule 9.8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic	Rule	Synopsis of Regulation or Standard
Fish & Wildlife	Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish the presence of fish & wildlife species on-site and the source of that information. 2. Assess the potential effect on fish & 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. <p>Assessment of significant adverse impacts should be based on the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 fish & wildlife habitat.