

**Joint Resolution of the Central MN Cities of St. Cloud, Sartell,
Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, St. Joseph, St. Augusta, and Rockville
Advocating Support for Certain Legislative Issues and Proposals of
Common Interest or Concern to Central Minnesota Region**

WHEREAS, the Central Minnesota-St. Cloud area has a strong history of collaboration and coordination amongst its local units of government to facilitate well planned communities that are provided municipal services in the most cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner possible; and

WHEREAS, to better assist our State legislative leaders, we have collectively identified certain legislative issues and proposals that are of specific impact and interest to our communities to enable them to respond in a manner that strengthens the partnership between our local units of government and the State in fostering the continuation and enhancement of socially, economically and culturally vibrant.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Councils for the cities of St. Cloud, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, St. Joseph, St. Augusta, and Rockville, Minnesota that the following legislative issues and proposals are of common interest or concern to the Central Minnesota Region and therefore officially support and advocate the following actions of the MN State Legislature:

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES:

1. **Sales Tax Exemption for all public purchases:** Approve the exemption of sales tax for all public purchases.
2. **Local Government Aid:** Restore LGA funding to the 2008 certified level with no further reductions.
3. **Levy Limits:** SUPPORT eliminating State control of local levies to facilitate local accountability.
4. **Tax Rate Driven Levies:** Enable cities to adopt tax rates that determine levy amounts rather than basing levy rates on market value.
5. **Market Value Homestead Credit(MVHC):** SUPPORT legislation that provides the relief directly to the property owners rather than through the local units of government. Any reductions in MVHC should result in a reduction in relief to the property owner benefiting from the credit and should be implemented at the time the tax statements are prepared.
6. **Tax Exempt Credit Program:** SUPPORT legislation to assist Cities with disproportionately high amounts of government and/ or nonprofit business properties such as Colleges, Universities, and Hospitals.
7. **State Mandate Relief:** SUPPORT legislation that sunsets all unfunded mandates so that they may be evaluated for necessity and verification of nexus.

8. **State Fee Increases:** SUPPORT measures that preclude State agencies and operations from shifting funding reductions and/or cost increases on to municipalities in the form of fee increases such as the licensure requirement for firefighters.
9. **Eminent Domain:** SUPPORT modifications to the 2006 Eminent Domain statute to remove recently added attorney fees and cost penalty provisions in actions involving public infrastructure improvements in order to restore a fair balance between the rights of private landowners and the interests of the public.
10. **Land Use Reform & Annexation:** SUPPORT legislation that better protects the environment, reduces green gas emissions, reduces the cost to deliver municipal services, and protects the interests of cities in annexation statutes.
11. **Regional Collaboration:** SUPPORT regional efforts of local government jurisdictions by providing additional incentives that encourage these types of efforts.
12. **North Star Commuter Rail:** SUPPORT extension of North Star Commuter Rail service Northward to the St. Cloud area in a manner that serves the needs of business and commercial travels, that is highly expandable, and is priced affordably to optimize use.
13. **State Airports Fund:** SUPPORT restoration of the \$15 million to the State Airports Fund from funds that have been collected through user fees and other dedicated revenues.
14. **Water Conservation Pricing Legislation:** SUPPORT legislation to repeal the water conservation pricing legislation that was enacted in the 2008 legislative session.
15. **Street Improvement District Authority:** SUPPORT legislation that would give municipalities the authority to establish street improvement districts to collect fees from property owners within a district to fund municipal street maintenance, construction, reconstruction, and facility upgrades.
16. **Statutory Approval Timelines – 60-day Rule:** SUPPORT the revision of State Law to reflect that the 60-day time line applies to the period in which the City is in control of the application and does not include the period during which the applicant is debating whether or not to proceed with a local appeals process.
17. **Economic Development:** SUPPORT legislation that extends the expanded TIF provisions that are scheduled to expire on July 1, 2011.
18. **Green Acres Legislation:** SUPPORT the repeal or reform of the Green Acres legislation adopted last legislative session.
19. **Administrative Authority:** SUPPORT the expansion of authority of Statutory and Home Rule Charter cities ability to impose and collect administrative penalties to include enforcement and traffic infractions.

20. **PELRA Reform:** SUPPORT legislation that reforms the following PELRA regulations:
- a. Group Health Insurance benefits – Repeal Minn. Stat. 471.6161, Subd. 5 which currently requires an exclusive representative to agree to a change in the plan if the change results in a reduction of aggregate value of benefits.
 - b. Establish a maximum public employer dollar contribution to group health insurance premiums for employee dependent and single health insurance.
 - c. Revise the Interest Arbitration process equalizing the risk of interest arbitration between public employers and public employee unions by requiring arbitrations to select either the employers or union’s final position on each item rather than a collective contract.
 - d. Allow contracts to expire to prohibit the unions stalling or delay contract renewal.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT/STATE BONDING REQUESTS

St. Cloud Civic Center Expansion: SUPPORT \$12 million state funding for \$27 million expansion project – City of St. Cloud.

Regional Parks & Trails: SUPPORT State bonding as follows:

1. Sauk River Park Land Acquisition (City of Sartell – Dehler Property) - \$ 1.3 million, ranked #1 land acquisition priority by Central MN Parks and Trails Board.
2. Rockville county Park & Nature Preserve (City of Rockville) - \$ 250,000 for access and trail improvements to enable the park to be opened for use by the public.
3. Quarry Park & Nature Preserve (City of Waite Park) - \$ 422,500 for 39.5 acre land acquisition to facilitate expansion of the park and creation of an additional access into the park.
4. Rocori Trail (City of Rockville) - \$ 1,459,500 to construct Phase 1a from 178th Avenue to 14th Avenue in Cold Spring.
5. Wobegon Trail – Extension of the trail from St. Joseph to the St. Cloud Area.
6. St. Cloud Area Regional Park and System – Support the establishment of the St. Cloud Area Regional Park and Trail system to allow for funding to connect the area trails creating a central park system.

Adopted this ___ day of _____, 2011, by the City Council of the City of St. Cloud.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adopted this ___ day of _____, 2011, by the City Council of the City of Sartell.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adopted this ___ day of _____,2011, by the City Council of the City of Sauk Rapids.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adopted this ___ day of _____,2011, by the City Council of the City of Waite Park.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adopted this ___ day of _____,2011, by the City Council of the City of St. Joseph.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adopted this ___ day of _____,2011, by the City Council of the City of St. Augusta.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adopted this ___ day of _____,2011, by the City Council of the City of Rockville.

Mayor

City Clerk



February 8, 2011

To City of Rockville
City Council

RE: Central MN Noon Optimist Club
And Big Daddy's Burgers & Booze

Please consider this our formal request for approval of our organization to operate charitable gambling at Big Daddy's Burgers & Booze. We comply with all requirements except "Section 2: subsection C:" and are asking for a variance on that point.

Our club serves youth in the Central Minnesota area and, after a conversation with the owners of Big Daddy's, Betsy and Jeff Goebel, they have asked us to take over the gaming at their establishment. Both parties believe that our partnership would be to everyone's advantage and it would be a shame to hurt the bars business and the gaming business simply because our wonderful members do not live within Rockville's city limits -- we are all located nearby, in Central Minnesota.

I will be out of state and therefore unable to attend your Council Meeting but have invited our club Treasurer Chris Schuver and Foundation Chair Perry Pierce to attend on our behalf. They would be happy to answer any questions the Council might have about our organization, our members, and our gaming operation.

We thank you in advance for your consideration to our request and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Deborah Fischer
Gambling Manager
Central MN Noon Optimist Club



**ORDINANCE # 2006-33
CHARITABLE GAMBLING ORDINANCE AMENDED**

**THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROCKVILLE, STEARNS COUNTY, MINNESOTA DOES
HEREBY ORDAIN:**

Ordinance No. 2203-05 Charitable Gambling Ordinance is hereby amended to read:

SECTION 2: License Required. The City Council of ROCKVILLE, under the authority of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 349, hereby ordains that gambling license applications shall be approved by the city only for fraternal, religious, veterans, or other non-profit organizations. Such organizations must:

- A: Have been in existence for more than 3 years
- B: Have more than (15) fifteen members
- C: Have thirty (30%) percent of their members residents of the city limits of ROCKVILLE.
- D: And have their headquarters located in the city or trade area. Said trade area is defined as the city limits, Cities of Waite Park, St. Augusta, & St. Cloud and Townships of Maine Prairie, Wakefield, & St. Joseph and the Rocori School District. Upon application for approval, it will be the duty of the organization to submit a current list of members to the Administrator/Clerk. An updated list shall be submitted with each renewal application. Because of the nuisance prone nature of gambling compared to other licensing activities within the City of Rockville, the City is requiring the residency requirement for charitable organizations so as to facilitate investigation of applicants, and the investigation and arrest of any violators.

SECTION 7: Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective and apply to all lawful gambling conducted in the City upon passage and publication in the official newspaper.

Dated this 7th Day of June, 2006.

ATTEST:

**VERENA M. WEBER-CMC
ADMINISTRATOR/CLERK**

**BRIAN HERBERG
MAYOR**

Published: Cold Spring Record

SEAL:

ORDINANCE #2002-01
AN ORDINANCE FOR RENTAL LICENSING

The City Council of the City of Rockville ordains as follows:

Section 1. The former City of Rockville’s Ordinance #67 is amended and replaced in it’s entirety with the following:

SECTION 1.01 PURPOSE AND INTENT

Subd. 1: **Purpose.**

The purpose of this Ordinance is to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the City who have, as their place of abode, a dwelling unit, manufactured home, lot or room furnished to them for the payment of rental charges to another.

Subd.2: **Intent.**

It is the intent of this Ordinance that a permanent mode of protecting and regulating the living conditions of these residents be established by providing minimum standards for cooking, heating, and sanitary equipment necessary to the health and safety of occupants of rental property by providing minimum standards for light and ventilation necessary to health and safety, and by providing minimum standards for the maintenance of rental property.

Subd. 3: **Savings Clause.**

With respect to rental disputes, and except as otherwise specifically provided by the terms of this ordinance, it is not the intention of the City Council to intrude upon the fair and accepted contractual relationship between tenant and landlord. The Council does not intend to intervene as an advocate of either party, nor to act as an arbiter, nor to be receptive to complaints from tenant or landlord which are not specifically and clearly relevant to the provisions of this Ordinance. In the absence of such relevancy with regard to rental disputes, it is intended that the contracting parties exercise such legal sanctions as are available to them without the intervention of City Government. Neither in enacting this Ordinance is it the intention of the City Council to interfere or permit interference with legal rights to personal privacy.

SECTION 1.02 DEFINITIONS

Subd. 1: **“Building”**

Shall mean any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Subd. 2: **“Dwelling Unit”**

Shall mean one or more rooms which are arranged, designed, or used as living quarters for one family only. Individual bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities, permanently installed, shall always be included for each dwelling unit.

Subd. 3: **“Housing Inspector”**

Shall mean a designee appointed by the Rockville City Council authorized to administer and enforce this Ordinance.

Subd. 4: **“Lot”**

Shall mean an area within a manufactured home park or otherwise maintained and made available for occupancy by a manufactured home.

Subd. 5: **“Manufactured Home”**
Shall mean a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode is eight (8) body feet in width or forty (40) body feet or more in length or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty (320) or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the structure’s plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems. The term includes any structure which meets all the requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer files a certification required by the secretary and complies with the standards established under this Ordinance and which meets the Manufacturer Home Builders Code as defined in Minnesota Statutes 327.32, subdivision 3, as amended.

Subd. 6: **“Manufactured Home Park”**
Shall mean any site, lot, field or tract of land upon which two (2) or more occupied manufactured homes are located, either free of charge or for compensation, and includes any building, structure, tent, vehicle or enclosure used or intended for use as part of the equipment of the manufactured home park.

Subd. 7: **“Maximum Occupancy”**
Shall mean that for each occupant in a dwelling unit 100 square feet of space must be provided.

Subd. 8: **“Occupant”**
Shall mean any person (including the owner or operator) living, sleeping, cooking and eating in a dwelling unit.

Subd. 9: **“Operator”**
Shall mean the owner’s or agent who has charge, care, control or management of a building or manufactured home park or part hereof, in which dwelling units, manufactured homes, lots or rooming units are let.

Subd. 10: **“Owner”**
Shall mean any person who alone or jointly or severally with others, shall be in actual possession of, or have charge, care or control of, any dwelling unit, manufactured home, lot, rooming house or sleeping unit within the City.

Subd. 11: **“Person”**
Shall mean any natural person, his/her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership, limited liability company, cooperative or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforementioned.

Subd. 12: **“Rental Property”**
Shall mean a dwelling unit, manufactured home, lot, rooming house or sleeping room occupied by a person or persons in the status of tenant.

Subd. 13: **“Rooming House”**
Shall mean a building or structure providing a room or rooms intended for living and sleeping to persons in the status of tenant. This term shall include boarding houses, day care, fraternity houses and sorority houses, but does not include hotels, motels, or hospitals.

Subd. 14: **“Sleeping Room”**
Shall mean a room or enclosed floor space in a “rooming house” or “dwelling unit” as defined in this Ordinance, used or intended to be used primarily for sleeping purposes.

Subd. 15: **“Tenant”**
Shall mean one who has as his/her place of abode a dwelling unit, manufactured home, lot, rooming house, or sleeping room furnished to him/her for payment of a rental charge to another.

SECTION 1.03 UNIFORM HOUSING CODE ADOPTED

Subd. 1: **Uniform Housing Code**
The Uniform Housing Code, 1997 Edition, as from time to time amended or modified, one copy of which is on file in the Office of the City Clerk, is hereby adopted by reference, so far as it applies to rental property, and is made a part of this Ordinance as if fully set out in length.

SECTION 1.04 LICENSE AND FEES

Subd. 1: **License Required**
No person shall occupy, allow to be occupied or let to another for occupancy any rental property in the City for which a license has not been properly issued by the Housing Inspector.

Subd. 2: **License Fees:**
The payment of fees as provided in this Section shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of the required license.

A. A license fee for each dwelling unit, manufactured home, lot or sleeping room shall be paid to the City biannually on or before January 15 every other year in the amounts established on the attached Fee Schedule.

B. Rental property which is licensed as a curing home or a boarding house by the State of Minnesota Department of Health pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Chapter 157 shall be exempt from the license fees required under this Section.

C. If the license fee required hereunder shall be paid after January 15, there shall be imposed fees and penalties as set forth on the attached Fee Schedule.

Subd. 3: License Application

The license application shall be made and filed on a form furnished by the Housing Inspector for such purposes and shall set forth the following information:

- A. Name, residence address and phone number of the owner of the rental property or an agent authorized by the owner to accept service of process and to receive and give receipt for notices. In cases where the owner of the rental property lives outside of the City of Rockville, the license application shall be made by an agent who shall be legally responsible for compliance with this and other City Ordinances and such agent shall live within 20 miles of the City of Rockville.
- B. Name, address and phone number of any agent actively managing the rental property.
- C. Street address of the rental property.
- D. Tax parcel number of the rental property or manufactured home park in which the rental property is located.
- E. Number and kind of units within the rental property (dwelling units, manufactured homes, lots or sleeping rooms).
- F. Name, phone number and address of the person authorized to make or order repair and/or service to the building or manufactured home park, to provide required services necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the occupants or is able to contact the person so authorized.
- G. Maximum number of people per dwelling unit, manufactured home, lot or sleeping room.

Subd. 4: Manner of Application:

The license application shall be made by the owner if such owner is a natural person; if the owner is a corporation, cooperative or limited liability company, by an officer thereof; if a partnership, by one of the partners; and if an unincorporated association, by the manager or managing officer thereof, in the office of the Housing Inspector. Notwithstanding, renewal of a license as required biannually by this Ordinance may be made by filling out the required license renewal form furnished by the Housing Inspector to the owner or agent of a rental property and mailing the form together with the required license fee to the Housing Inspector. Such license renewal may only be made where there has not been a change of ownership, agent or type of occupancy as originally licensed.

Subd. 5: Bi-Annual Inspection:

All rental units shall be subject to a bi-annual inspection conducted by the Housing Inspector or his/her authorized representative. Upon satisfactory inspection, the Housing Inspector or his/her authorized representative shall issue a license under this Ordinance for a two year period from the effective date of issuance.

Subd. **License Before Occupancy:** All rental property required to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be licensed prior to occupancy or the letting to another for occupancy any dwelling unit, manufactured home or lot therein, and thereafter all licenses of such rental property shall be renewed not later than January 15 of every other year.

Subd. 7: **Transfers:**
Every new owner of a rental property (*whether as fee owner, contract purchaser, lessee subletting the entire building or manufactured home park or otherwise entitled to possession*) shall obtain a license under this Ordinance before taking possession. No license fees shall be required of the new owner in the year of purchase, provided the previous owner has paid the applicable license fees, and further provided the new owner does not change the type of occupancy as originally licensed.

SECTION 1.05 DISPLAY OF LICENSE

Subd. 1: Every licensee of a building or manufactured home park with four (4) or more dwelling units, manufactured homes or lots shall conspicuously display at all times on the premises a copy of the current license as filed with and approved by the City. This license shall be located on the premises so as to be easily viewed and readable by the occupants of the rental property and shall be reasonably protected from wear by a plastic cover or similar protective device

SECTION 1.06 INSPECTION; RIGHT OF ENTRY

Subd. 1: In order to insure compliance with this Ordinance's requirements, the Housing Inspector shall have the authority to enter any building or manufactured home park at reasonable times upon five (5) days' written notice to the landlord and tenant, to determine if the building or manufactured home park is operated as a "rental property" as defined in this Ordinance or to enforce the Uniform Housing Code, or both.

SECTION 1.07 HEALTH DEPARTMENT INSPECTION

Subd. 1: The Stearns County Health Department shall have the right to inspect "rooming houses" and "manufactured homes", as defined in this Ordinance to enforce the sanitation requirements.

SECTION 1.08 APPLICABLE LAWS

Subd. 1: Licensees shall be subject to all of the Ordinances of the City of Rockville and all applicable federal and state laws relating to dwelling units and manufactured home parks; and this Ordinance shall not be construed or interpreted to supersede any other such applicable Ordinance or law.

SECTION 1.09 LICENSE TERMINATION

Subd. 1: **Violation Notice**
At any time the Housing Inspector shall determine that any licensee subject to this Ordinance has failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, the Housing Inspector shall notify such owner in writing of such violation by U.S. mail or personally.
If the licensee cannot be found, the notice shall be posted on the rental property.

The notice shall require compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance and specify a reasonable time of not less than thirty (30) days for compliance to be completed.

Subd. 2: **Non Compliance**

In the event compliance has not been completed within the time provided, or a hearing has not been requested by the owner in writing, the Housing Inspector shall recommend to the City and the City Council may terminate the license.

Subd. 3: **Request for Hearing**

In the event that a hearing is requested by the licensee prior to expiration of the time specified for compliance, the City shall set a time for such hearing and shall inform the licensee of the time and place at which the City Council will meet to consider such testimony as may be offered concerning the proposed violation.

Subd. 4: **Decision of the City Council**

On completion of such hearing, the City Council may make a final order suspending or terminating the license and may impose penalties provided by this Ordinance or by law.

SECTION 1.10 CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

Subd. 1: Purpose.

The Rockville City Council has determined that there are persons residing in rental property in Rockville engaging in disorderly conduct which results in a hostile environment for other Rockville citizens living near or close to the rental property. It is the declared purpose and intent of this section to protect and preserve the City's neighborhoods and the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens by providing a system at the local level for criminal history/background investigation of prospective tenants.

Subd. 2: Background Investigations.

The City of Rockville Police Department shall conduct criminal history/background investigations on prospective tenants in rental property in the City of Rockville upon request by the owner or manager of the rental property. "Rental property" means any real property or dwelling rented or leased by one person or entity to another person or entity for residential purposes, including but not limited to houses, apartments, townhouses, condominiums, manufactured or mobile homes or the lots on which they are located, and other similar structures. No such investigation shall be conducted using the state Criminal Justice Data Communications Network (CJDN) and no information obtained from the CJDN shall be disseminated unless the landlord presents an Informed Consent/Waiver form signed by the prospective tenant. The Informed Consent/Waiver form must meet the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Section 13.05, Subd. 4(d). Each request must be on a form approved or provided by the Rockville City Police Department. The applicant shall pay a fee as established by Council resolution or ordinance.

Subd. 3: Notwithstanding any finding of the housing inspector for other violations, any rental property having four or more rental units, whose property receives more than one (1) police call per unit within a twelve (12) month period, or receives twenty-four (24) police calls or complaints within a twelve (12) month period, whichever number is less, shall appear before the Rockville City Council, upon notice, to review the continuation of said owner to continue to hold a rental license in the City of Rockville. This criteria is not intended to be an exclusive remedy, but is intended to be a criteria for the property owners continuing to hold a rental license with the City.

SECTION 1.11 CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Subd. 1: In addition to any other penalties imposed by this Ordinance, any Person, firm, corporation, or partnership who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each violation of this Ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 2. This Ordinance will be effective upon passage and publication.

**ADOPTED:
09/18/2002
PUB. Cold Spring Record**

09/24/2002

ATTEST:

Julie Zimmerman
Clerk/Treasurer
City of Rockville

Roger Schmidt
Mayor
City of Rockville

RENTAL REGISTRATION FEE SCHEDULE

<u>Fee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Apartment Inspection Fees inspection)	\$50.00 per unit with a \$100.00 minimum fee (includes initial inspection & one follow-up
Additional Inspection Fees	\$50.00 per inspection
Late Fees and Penalties	50% additional fee up to 30 days late 100% additional fee for 31-60 days late City Council to determine additional fee for 61 or more days late

December 7th, 2010

Dear Property Owner:

Enclosed please find a rental license application form and tenant list for the 2011 and 2012 licensing period. Rental Housing Licensure is dependent upon the following:

- 1) Favorable completion of the inspection process
- 2) Submission of a completed Rental License Application *see form enclosed*
- 3) Payment of the Rental license Fee and any applicable re-inspection fees
- 4) Submission of a completed Tenant List *see form enclosed*

INSPECTIONS

Please schedule appointments for inspection of your unit(s) by contacting Inspectron, Inc. at **1-800-322-6153**. Inspections must be scheduled **no later than February 1st, 2011**. The owner/manager must be present at the time of inspection. We anticipate each inspection to require a minimum of one hour.

Each unit will be inspected. Should you need to notify your tenants prior to the inspection, please do so. If the property is not in compliance upon a second re-inspection, the owner shall be assessed a \$50.00 re-inspection fee. Each subsequent re-inspection is subject to an additional \$50.00 fee.

FORMS AND FEES

We ask that you submit the following to the Rental Housing Inspector at the time of inspection:

- 1) Completed Rental Housing License Application
- 2) Completed Tenant List
- 3) The Rental License Fee check made payable to *The City of Rockville*

Upon favorable completion of the inspection process and submission of the required forms and fees, your certificate of compliance will be mailed to you for display at your rental property. Accounts that are not paid in full by **February 1st, 2011** will be assessed a late fee of 50% additional fee up to 30 days late and 100% additional fee for 31-60 days late. The City Council will determine additional fee for 61 or more days late. Any/all units not inspected by March 1st, 2011 could be subject to revocation or suspension by order of the City Council. When a rental license is revoked or suspended, the property shall be vacated as of the effective date of the revocation or suspension and remain vacated until restoration of the license.

If you have received this notice in error, or have discontinued renting, please notify the City Offices immediately. If you do not contact our offices we will assume that you are responsible for a rental license.

Thank You!

CITY OF ROCKVILLE
TENANT LIST JANUARY 1ST, 2011 – DECEMBER 31ST, 2012

PROPERTY LOCATED AT:

OWNED BY:

Please provide the first and last name of the tenants residing at this address.

[Please Print]		[Please Print]	
<u>First Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>
1. _____	_____	15. _____	_____
2. _____	_____	16. _____	_____
3. _____	_____	17. _____	_____
4. _____	_____	18. _____	_____
5. _____	_____	19. _____	_____
6. _____	_____	20. _____	_____
7. _____	_____	21. _____	_____
8. _____	_____	22. _____	_____
9. _____	_____	23. _____	_____
10. _____	_____	24. _____	_____
11. _____	_____	26. _____	_____
12. _____	_____	27. _____	_____
13. _____	_____	28. _____	_____
14. _____	_____	29. _____	_____

CITY OF ROCKVILLE
RENTAL HOUSING LICENSE APPLICATION JANUARY 1ST, 2011 - DECEMBER 31ST, 2012

OWNER: ADDRESS:

Number of Units: ___ units

Zoning: Multi Family Dwelling

Fee: \$ _____ (Make check payable to: City of Rockville-**Housing Inspector will collect payment at first inspection.**)

\$50.00 per unit, with a \$100.00 minimum fee – (includes initial inspection & one follow-up inspection)

Additional Units at \$50.00 each ___ Units x \$50.00 R 101-41000-32235

Additional Inspection Fees \$50.00 Per inspection. 100.00

Maximum Occupancy: _____

Owner Information: (If below information is incorrect, cross out and make all necessary changes)

Name:

Mailing Address:

Phone Number:

Manager Information: (If below information is incorrect, cross out and make all necessary changes)

Name:

Mailing Address:

Phone Number:

To be completed by the housing inspector:

___ Number of Units Licensed ___ Number of Bathrooms Per Unit

___ Number of Bedrooms Per Unit ___ Number of Tenants Per Unit

___ Number of Kitchens Per Unit

Owner/Manager

Date

Rental Housing Inspector

Date

Executive Summary

This report documents the technical information necessary to prepare Part I of the amended wellhead protection plan for the city of Rockville (public water supply identification number 1730026). The purpose of this plan is to ensure an adequate and safe public drinking water supply for the city of Rockville, which is supplied by Wells 2 (Unique No. 118132), 3 (Unique No. 595968), 4 (Unique No. 721760) and 5 (Unique No. 721761). The wellhead protection plan dated 2001 included only Wells 2 and 3 (Unique Nos. 118132, 595968). This plan documents the delineation of the wellhead protection areas (WHPAs), the drinking water supply management areas (DWSMAs), and the vulnerability assessments for the public water supply wells and DWSMAs. Figures 1, 1A, and 1B show the boundaries for the WHPAs and DWSMAs for all four wells.

The delineation was performed in accordance with Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5100-4720.5590, for preparing and implementing wellhead protection plans for public water supply wells. The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) prepared this report at the request of the city of Rockville.

Well 2 (Unique No. 118132) is located in Section 16 and Well 3 (Unique No. 595968) is located in Section 17 of Township 123 North, Range 29 West in Stearns County. Wells 4 and 5 (Unique Nos. 721760 and 721761) are located in Section 1 of Township 123 North, Range 29 West in Stearns County. General information about these wells is shown on Table 1. A computer groundwater flow model was used to determine the WHPAs and parcel boundaries were used to define the DWSMAs.

This report includes documentation of the vulnerability assessments for the city of Rockville wells and for the aquifer within the DWSMAs (Figure 7 and 7A). The vulnerability of these areas to contamination at the land surface depends on the presence of a fine-grained protective layer between the ground surface and the top of the sand and gravel layer that is the aquifer used by the city wells. Near the wells, the aquifer is moderately vulnerable to contamination. However, there are significant areas with very high vulnerability and other areas with low vulnerability. The boundaries between these areas are uncertain and may require additional geotechnical investigation for some land use planning decisions.

The amended WHPA for Wells 2 and 3 (Unique Nos. 118132 and 595968) is different than that delineated in 2001. The changes are due to additional hydrologic information allowing calibration of the model to both head and flow. This information is discussed in detail in Appendix D.

There have been no contaminants above safe drinking water standards detected in the four city wells. Arsenic has been detected at 3.44 parts per billion (ppb), which is below the EPA drinking water standard of 10 ppb. The annual average of radon was 172.75 pica-Curies per liter (p-Ci/L), which is below the EPA proposed drinking water standard of 300 pCi/L.

Wellhead Protection Plan Part I

1. Introduction

This report documents the delineation of the wellhead protection areas and drinking water supply management areas (DWSMAs) for the drinking water supply wells operated by the city of Rockville, PWSID No. 1730026, and the vulnerability assessments for the public water supply wells and DWSMAs. The delineation was performed in accordance with Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5100 to 4720.5590, for preparing and implementing wellhead protection measures for public water supply wells. The rules are administered by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH).

2. General Description

2.1 Description of the Water Supply System

The city of Rockville obtains its drinking water supply from four primary wells that are completed in a shallow sand and gravel aquifer that is confined by clay. Table 1 summarizes the information regarding the city of Rockville wells. Well construction records for the city of Rockville wells are provided in Appendix A.

Rockville is located in Stearns County near the city of St. Cloud. Wells 2 and 3 (118132 and 595968) are located in Section 16 (Well 2) and Section 17 (Well 3) of Township 123 North, Range 29 West in Stearns County. The wellhead protection plan dated in 2001 only included these wells. Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761) were added to the system in 2005 and are located in Section 1 of Township 123 North, Range 29 West in Stearns County. See Figures 1, 1A, and 1B for the locations of the wells. The city of Rockville systems serves a population of 749 with 377 service connections, and a 300,000-gallon storage capacity.

2.2 Geomorphic Setting

The area in the vicinity of the wells is a patchwork of low, rounded hills of glacial till, flat plains and channels of glacial outwash (Figures 2, 2A). Many of the hills are till-cored drumlins with a northeast-southwest orientation and are wooded or used for pasture or row-crop production. The flat-lying lowlands are the ruminants of outwash channels that cut into fine-grained till and subsequently deposited sand and gravel up to a hundred feet thick. Most of the surface water features in the lowlands, including lakes, wetlands and ditches, are in direct contact with the groundwater. North and east of the city wells, granitic bedrock is occasionally exposed at the ground surface and has been quarried.

2.3 Hydrogeologic Setting

The three aquifers used by wells in the area are: 1) an unconfined "channel" sand and gravel aquifer, used primarily by older domestic and irrigation wells; 2) a buried sand and gravel aquifer, where present, used by the city wells and most new domestic wells; and 3) a low-yielding sandy till, or weathered granite, where the other aquifers are not present. The groundwater flow is largely controlled by the locations of discharge areas and the physical aquifer boundaries. The area is poorly drained and groundwater is discharged via ditches and evapotranspiration.

The tritium results of 15.8 tritium units for Well 2 (118132) and 12.3 tritium units for Well 5 (721761) are similar to current rain water. Little, if any, of the water pumped by the city wells comes from surface water (i.e., Pleasant Lake), as the ratio of stable isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen fall on the global meteoric water line. The meteoric water line is rain-water or snow-melt that has not been directly affected by recharge from surface waters. The age of the well water is very young, as indicated by the analysis of stable isotopes and tritium.

The geologic boundaries are shown on Figures 2 and 2A, with 1) the locations of wells in the County Well Index (CWI) data base, 2) the locations of the geologic cross sections shown on Figures 3 and 3A and 4, and 3) the unique numbers for the wells on those sections. The materials and water levels shown on the cross sections are based on well drillers' reports; the lines between wells are interpretations based on adjacent reports and the likely depositional environment. Well locations were field verified and their elevations determined from the Stearns County two-foot elevation, contour map.

The boundary of the channel aquifer at the ground surface is given by the contact between till deposits and outwash-derived soils (Sutton 1985). This boundary slopes below the ground, along the eroded surface of the till, toward the center line of the outwash channel. As a result, the thickness of the channel aquifer is determined by the depth of the eroded till base, which can vary from location to location. Well logs and the ice block lakes that occupy the central portions of the larger channels suggest that the till was steeply eroded. The deepest parts of tributary channels can often be identified by subtle surficial depressions left by the melt-out of persistent ice.

The aquifer for the city wells is a buried sand and gravel layer about 25 feet thick, confined by the clayey till below the surficial aquifer. The buried aquifer is probably connected to the surficial aquifer, as indicated on Figures 3, 3A and 4, as well as by the geochemistry of the water samples. Well log information indicates that the upper confining till layer of the buried aquifer, or the aquifer itself, is cut west, north and perhaps south of the city wells. Wells completed in the surficial sand indicate that the till was cut to an elevation of 1,040 feet, intersecting the buried aquifer. Although the approximate boundary of the clayey confining layer can be inferred using soils, well logs, and topographic information, its exact location is uncertain.

The buried aquifer east of city Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761) appears to thin significantly and may have been truncated by glaciotectionic processes. Local well drillers report that permeable materials have not been encountered in the drumlinized till areas east of the city wells and the uplands southwest of the city wells. These areas may have been subjected to glaciotectionic faulting, as described by Knaeble (in Meyer, Part C, 1995). These processes could reduce the transmissivity of the buried aquifer in this area by the offset of permeable beds or by the deformational mixing of permeable and impermeable materials, as described by Knaeble.

3. Delineation of the Wellhead Protection Area

3.1 Identification and Sources of Data Used to Prepare this Plan and Assessment of Data Elements

The following discussion identifies sources of information used for this report and describes how the information was used to prepare the delineation of the WHPAs and DWSMAs, and to designate well and DWSMA vulnerability. Types of information used to prepare this Part I report are called data elements in the rule (Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5400). The formal assessment of the data elements, as specified in Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5200, is presented in Appendix B.

The primary information used for the Part I report includes: meteorological data (precipitation, temperature, and humidity), surface water levels, soils, geology, groundwater quantity and elevations, and aquifer hydraulic tests. Information describing the surface water resources, land use, surface water quantity and quality were considered for the delineation and vulnerability assessments.

Metrology: This information, along with the stable isotope information and the historical Pleasant Lake levels, was used to determine the net water balance of the lake and to estimate the transpiration rate of the adjacent wetlands. A detailed discussion of the information sources and the methods used are summarized in Appendix D.

Geology: Water well records provided by drillers were the primary source of geologic information. This information was provided through several sources, including the CWI data base, paper copies submitted to MDH, scanned copies from Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) borings, and from technical reports submitted to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). Each of the well locations was verified in the field. The elevations of the well locations were taken from the two-foot contour coverage provided by Stearns County. The analysis provided by the *Stearns County Atlas* (Meyer 1995) and through communication of one of its authors, Dr. Alan Knaeble of the Minnesota Geological Survey (MGS), was critical in establishing the locations of boundaries and developing the conceptual model of groundwater flow in the area.

The level of detail describing subsurface conditions on the water well logs varies between water well contractors. The variability of water well records affects the quality of the geologic and hydrologic interpretations used in the modeling process. Other challenges encountered were: 1) not all wells are drilled to the same depth or aquifer, and 2) the distribution of wells is not uniform.

The static water level data taken from the well reports was used to generate the ambient groundwater flow field (Figures 5 and 5A). Typically, static water levels were measured only once, just after the construction of the well. Although most of the water level measurements are from the last ten years, the complete set of values spans several decades and provides a reasonable assessment of the average flow conditions.

Soils: The *Soil Survey for Stearns County* (Sutton, 1985) was helpful in determining the maximum likely extent of the surficial aquifer. The survey provided descriptions of the soil properties, including their hydraulic qualities. The surficial geologic boundaries interpreted from the soils maps are likely more precise than the larger scale maps in the *Stearns County Atlas* (Meyer 1995). The soils information was also useful in determining the vulnerability of the aquifer to contamination.

Water Resources: The locations of major rivers, perennial streams and ditches were largely provided digitally by MnDOT. Some locations were adjusted based on historical air photos. The elevations of these features were determined using the Stearns County two-foot contour maps.

Land Use: The boundaries of wetland areas were determined using the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFW) and by historical air photos. Parcel information was provided by Stearns County.

Public Utility Services: The estimated annual pumping volumes for Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761) were based on the pumping rates and estimates of future growth over the next five years by the city (Table 2).

Surface Water Quantity: The historical levels of Pleasant Lake, discussed in detail in Appendix D, were provided by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Groundwater Quantity: The total annual pumping of high-capacity wells in the area was obtained from the State Water Use Data System (SWUDS) that is maintained by the DNR. The results of local pumping tests were provided by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the DNR. Many of the well records from CWI provided specific capacity test information that was used to estimate aquifer transmissivity by the method of Bradbury and Rothschild (1985).

Surface Water Quality: The MDH collected samples for the stable isotopes of water, which were analyzed by the University of Waterloo Environmental Isotope Laboratory (UWEIL).

Groundwater Quality: Water quality information was obtained from the MDH database for the city wells. This includes the analysis of the well water for tritium and the stable isotopes of water which were completed by UWEIL.

3.2 Criteria Used to Delineate the Wellhead Protection Area

The criteria for delineating the WHPA, as required in Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5510, were addressed as follows.

3.2.1 Time of Travel

A 10-year time of travel was chosen by the city to define the wellhead protection areas. A one-year time of travel was used to define the emergency response area, as specified under Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5250. The 1- and 10-year capture zone boundaries are shown in Figures 1 and 1A.

3.2.2 Daily Volume of Water Pumped

Information provided by the public water supplier was used to determine the maximum discharge from each well (Table 3). The daily volume of discharge used for the delineation was estimated based on the five year growth projections provided by the city of Rockville.

3.2.3 Groundwater Flow Field

The groundwater flow field was determined by compiling static water level elevations from wells that are completed in the aquifer used by the public water supplier and in adjacent hydraulically connected aquifers with similar properties (Figures 5 and 5A). The groundwater flow field likely varies seasonally in response to the different portions of local ditches that are actively draining groundwater and the impacts of high evapotranspiration rates from the many nearby wetlands. These aspects of the groundwater flow system are discussed in detail in Appendix D.

3.2.4 Flow Boundaries

To accurately delineate the WHPA, it was necessary to assess the effects that surface waters and the variability of geologic materials may have on the groundwater flow in the aquifer used by the city of Rockville. The groundwater flow boundaries that impacted the wellhead protection area are shown on Figures 6 and 6A, and include:

- The city wells, which are constant discharge features.
- Perennial streams and rivers - linear boundaries where the groundwater elevation is fixed (dark blue lines).

- Lakes - areas of fixed groundwater elevation and an associated recharge value consistent with the water balance of the lake (closed dark blue lines).
- Wetlands - areas of constant groundwater discharge, as determined in Appendix D (green dots and boundary).
- The aquifer parameters of the channel aquifer: hydraulic conductivity (K) and thickness (H) and the associated infiltration rate (uncolored).
- The aquifer parameters of the buried aquifer (K and H) and the associated infiltration rate (black dots and thin black boundary).
- The aquifer parameters of the highly permeable area of the buried aquifer (K and H) and the infiltration rate for the buried aquifer (heavy red boundary).
- Impermeable boundary between the channel and buried aquifer in the far field (heavy black lines, no infiltration where they define closed areas).

3.2.5 Aquifer Transmissivity

The transmissivity was estimated from specific capacity tests on Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761) and analyzed per Bradbury and Rothschild (1985). The average transmissivity of these tests was 9,075 ft²/day. The average thickness of the aquifer materials in these well records was 25 feet, resulting in an estimated hydraulic conductivity of 363 ft/day.

The transmissivity over most of the modeling domain was determined using existing specific capacity tests from the wells listed on Table 4. The hydraulic conductivities of the surficial and buried sand aquifers were estimated using 52 and 64 specific capacity tests, respectively. Both sets of values were log-normally distributed, with a 95 percent confidence interval of the mean from 134 - 249 ft/day for the surficial aquifer and 48 - 141 ft/day for the buried aquifer.

The overall ability of these aquifers to transmit water is also impacted by the continuity of the permeable geologic materials and their thickness. Using the wells shown on the geologic cross sections (Figures 3, 3A and 4), the average saturated thickness of the surficial and buried aquifers are approximately 38 and 8 feet respectively. Therefore, the transmissivity of the surficial aquifer is approximately ten times greater than the buried aquifer (5,100 - 9,500 ft²/day compared to 390 - 1,130 ft²/day).

3.3 Method Used to Delineate the Wellhead Protection Area

3.3.1 Delineation Method

The WHPAs were delineated using Split (Version 2.3), an analytic element, groundwater flow modeling code. This program is capable of simulating complex hydrologic scenarios, such as spatial variability in aquifer recharge and geology, including the presence of flow boundaries. Table C-1 in Appendix C identifies 1) the physical features that are included in the model by analogy, 2) the type of the analogous feature, 3) the parameter values or range used in the model, 4) the sources of the information supporting the geometry and parameter values, and 5) the names of the geographic shape files that were used in the model. Figures 6 and 6A show the locations of the boundaries used in the models.

The model domain was defined by identifying the areas of groundwater recharge around the wells and their bounding surface water discharge areas. A single layer was used to represent both the surficial and buried aquifers. The unconfined channel aquifer properties were used where it was present and the remaining areas were given the properties of the buried aquifer. However, to be consistent with local measurements, greater thickness and permeability values were used for the buried aquifer in the immediate vicinity of the city wells. Recharge was from areal infiltration, with rates adjusted based on the thickness of the low permeability materials between the ground surface and the aquifer. The regional discharge features included the Sauk River, Mill Creek, Johnson Creek, Pleasant Lake, Mud Lake, Pearl Lake and Beaver Lake. The water balance of Pleasant Lake and the additional discharge from wetland areas was modeled using the rates estimated in Appendix D. The uncertainty of model features and values were explicitly included in the process by combining the results of multiple calibrated scenarios.

3.4 Results of Model Calibration and Sensitivity Analysis

Those modeling scenarios that met both hydraulic head and flow calibration criteria were combined to determine the WHPA. The model scenarios were required to reproduce the groundwater flow direction to within ten degrees and the gradient to within 10 percent of that shown on Figures 5 and 5A. Each scenario was also required to meet the range of groundwater inflow rates and overall water balance of Pleasant Lake, as described in Appendix D. Those areas that met these criteria were then combined to define the wellhead protection areas shown on Figures 1 and 1A.

The parameters that had the most significant impact on the ten year travel time area were hydraulic conductivity and infiltration. The uncertainty of the model results was addressed by using several modeling scenarios that included the probable range of these parameter values and by combining the capture areas of the scenarios that met the calibration criteria. The combined impact of the uncertainty in porosity and the pumping rate produced capture areas that were contained by the capture areas generated by the uncertainty in the hydraulic conductivity and recharge rates.

4. Delineation of the Drinking Water Supply Management Areas

Figures 1, 1A and 1B illustrate the Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (DWSMAs), which are the areas surrounding the composite capture zones that can be identified by recognizable landmarks. The DWSMAs were determined using the parcel boundaries provided by Stearns County.

5. Vulnerability Assessment

The wellhead protection plan Part I documents the vulnerability assessments for the public water supply wells and DWSMAs, in addition to delineating the WHPAs and DWSMAs. These vulnerability assessments are used to help select appropriate measures for managing potential contamination sources within the DWSMAs.

5.1 Assessment of Well Vulnerability

Minnesota Rules, part 4720.5210, requires a vulnerability assessment of the wells used by the public water supplier. The protocol for determining well vulnerability is described in the MDH document entitled Methodology for Phasing Wells into Minnesota's Wellhead Protection Program (1993), which

was approved by the U.S. EPA as part of its review of Minnesota's wellhead protection program description. MDH uses the protocol to maintain a database defining the potential vulnerability of community and noncommunity public water supply wells. A score is calculated for each well using 1) construction criteria defined in the State Well Code, 2) geologic sensitivity, and 3) the results of water quality monitoring conducted by MDH. A numeric score is assigned to each well based on the results of the three areas of evaluation. A cutoff score is used to define wells that are most likely to be vulnerable based on their construction, geologic setting, and sampling history. The printouts of the vulnerability ratings for each well are presented in Appendix A.

All of the city water supply wells are considered vulnerable because tritium has been detected in them or in an adjacent well that uses the same aquifer.

5.2 Vulnerability Assessments for the Drinking Water Supply Management Areas

The vulnerability of the aquifer within the DWSMAs has been determined to be variable, based on a review of site-specific information, which indicates:

- 1) Isotopic and water chemistry data from wells located within the DWSMAs indicate that the aquifer contains water with detectable levels of tritium, signifying that the water pumped by the wells fell as rain less than 50 years ago.
- 2) Review of geologic logs, geological maps and reports, and soils maps indicates that the aquifer exhibits a mixed geologic sensitivity in the DWSMAs (Figures 7 and 7A). The vulnerability of the aquifer was evaluated using local well log information from within or immediately adjacent to each DWSMA. The vulnerability of the aquifer at these locations was evaluated using the procedures as described in Methodology for Phasing Wells into Minnesota's Wellhead Protection Program (1993). The aquifer vulnerability boundaries were interpreted based on the available geologic and hydrologic information. For example, where there is at least ten feet of clay rich materials over the aquifer the vulnerability is low. Where this layer has been eroded and replaced by the sand and gravel of the channel aquifer, the vulnerability is high or very high. The very high areas are those where the elevation of the water table and the ground surface indicate that depth to the water table in less than 20 feet. Moderate vulnerability is applied between the areas where there is at least ten feet of clayey materials and where that material is absent.
- 3) Arsenic, which is likely a naturally-occurring contaminant, has been detected in the water from the wells below levels of health concern. Detectable arsenic likely suggests that there are geochemical conditions in the aquifer which may mitigate contamination by nitrates and some volatile organic compounds, such as petroleum and solvents.

6. Selected References

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7. Recommendations

MDH staff recommend that the following work be conducted to decrease the uncertainty associated with the delineations and vulnerability assessments.

DWSMA for Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761)

The very high vulnerability area of this DWSMA represents the greatest risk to the water quality of the city wells. The city may identify other potential contaminant sources that could affect this area besides those suggested here.

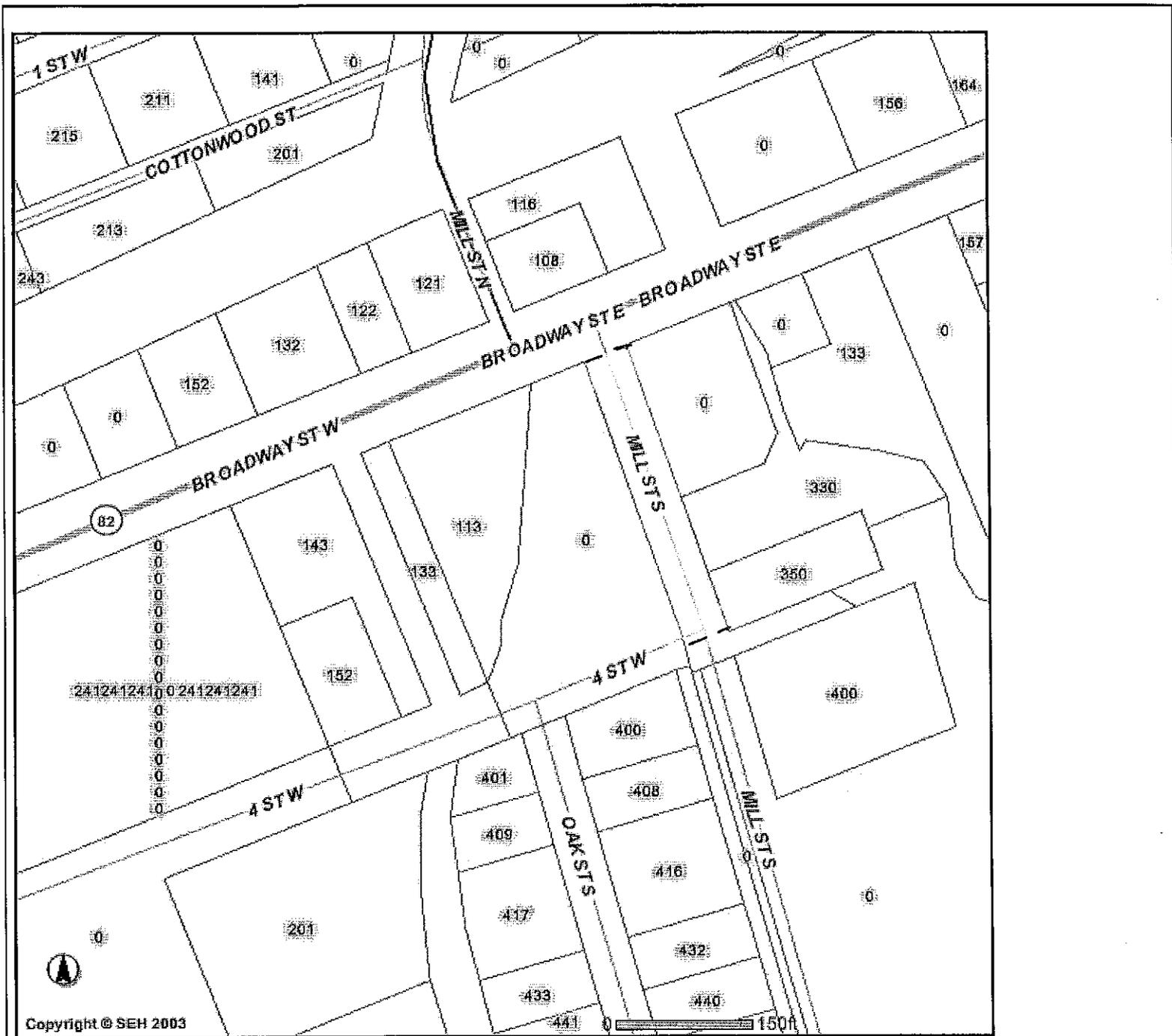
- The boundary of the clayey protective area found in the region of the city wells is not well-defined. The approximate location of the boundary is given by the line separating the very high and the moderate vulnerability areas west of the city wells (Figure 7). The location of this boundary could be better defined using several methods, including soil borings, “push” or Giddings probes, or a geophysical survey. It may be beneficial for the city to undertake this task early in the process as the results may reduce the scope of wellhead protection activities in the very high vulnerability portions.
- The land use in this area is primarily agricultural and has apparently not impacted the water quality at the city wells. This may be due to the land management of the owner or it may be due to the geochemical conditions of the aquifer, or both. The city should share this information with the property owner and explore appropriate land-use options.
- The western edge of the very high vulnerability area is bound by Pleasant Road. While this is not a major thoroughfare, vehicular accidents that result in fuel or chemical spills will quickly enter the aquifer. The city should maintain or upgrade the roadway in this area to ensure that the surfaces are impermeable and that ditches be constructed and lined with low permeability materials, such as clay, to prevent the rapid infiltration of spilled liquids.
- There is a sanitary sewer lift station on the western edge of the high vulnerability area. Overflow could drain to a nearby depression, infiltrate to the groundwater, and travel to the city wells within a few years. The city should consider additional safeguards to prevent overflow and to control any overflow that may occur.

Additional information is necessary to improve the delineation of the wellhead protection area by reducing existing uncertainties:

- The city should co-operate with MDH to collect and submit the following water samples: stable isotopes of water at city Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761) and from a designated location on Pleasant Lake on a quarterly basis for one year. A single sample should also be collected from city Wells 4 and 5 (721760 and 721761) for oxidation/reduction indicators and analysis for major anions and cations, to help evaluate the potential geochemical protection of the aquifer. This also aids the evaluation of the accuracy of the hydrology estimates discussed in Appendix D.
- The city should co-operate with MDH to conduct a pumping test on either city Well 4 or 5 (721760 or 721761). This test should be designed to identify any aquifer boundary effects in the area and should use all existing test wells in the area. Therefore, the city should not seal or abandon any of the existing test wells until the test is completed.

DWSMA for Wells 2 and 3 (118132 and 595968):

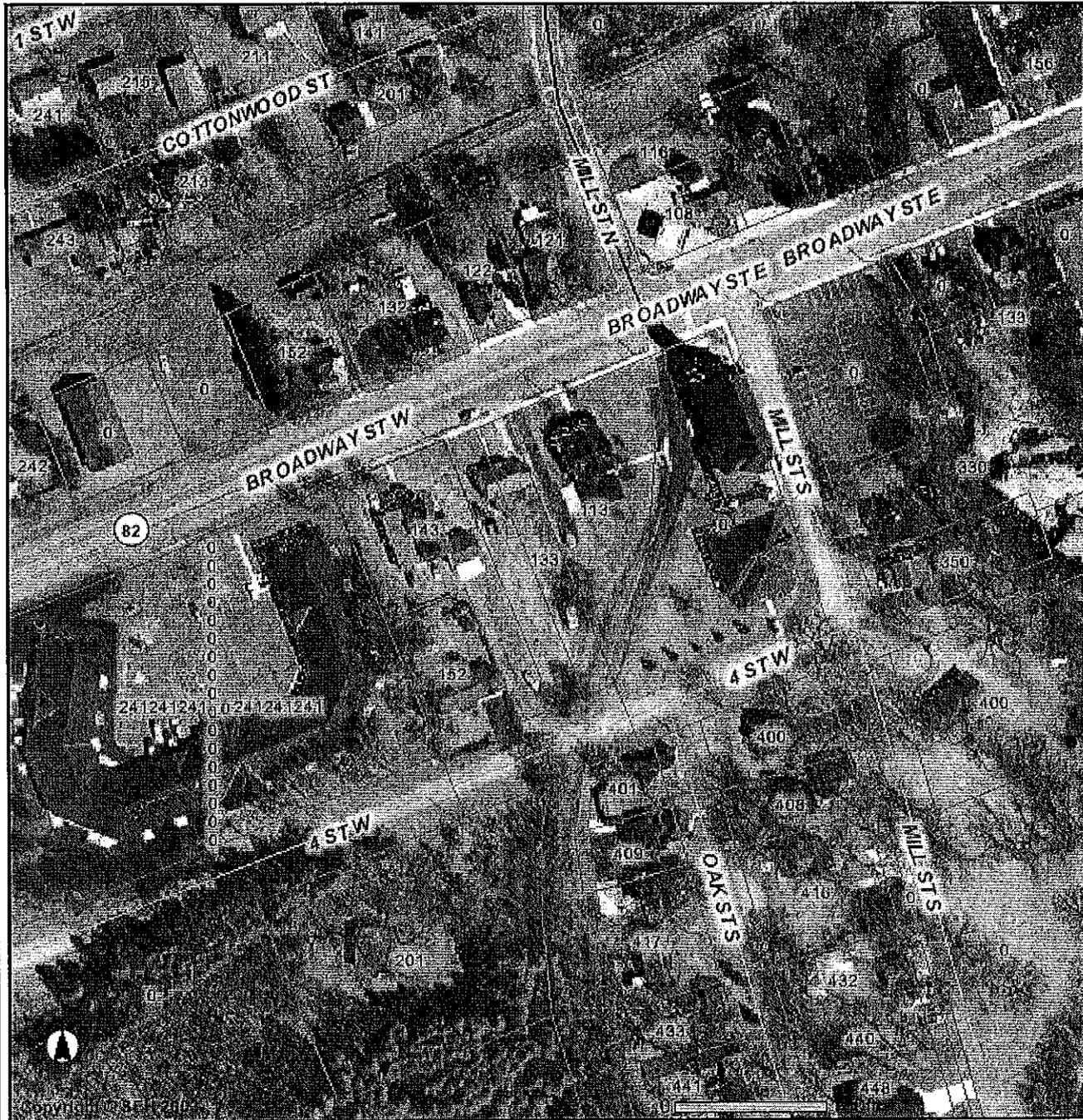
- Water samples should be collected for analysis of stable isotopes to evaluate the potential of surface water impacts on the city well water quality. Samples should be collected during the summer for Wells 2 and 3 (118132 and 595968), Grand Lake, and a wetland between the lake and the wells.
- Highway 23 crosses the emergency response area of Well 3 (595968) where the aquifer is highly vulnerable. Prior to the construction of the highway, MDH recommended to MnDOT that the ditches along this section of the highway be lined with low permeability soils and that storm water re-infiltration areas be located outside of the DWSMA. The city should consider co-coordinating with first responders so that they are aware of this issue and can plan accordingly in the event of a contaminant release related to the highway.



Disclaimer: This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This map is a compilation of records, information and data from city, county, state and federal offices, and is to be used for reference purposes only.

Rd Closure Millst.
from Broadway to 4th St

No Parking Church Side of
4th Street - So Emergency
Vehicles can get through



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