

CHAPTER 3 – REGULATORY SETTING AND COOPERATIVE AGENCIES

This chapter of Woodbury’s Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) provides information on the regulatory setting for the City as required by Rules 8410 under “relation of goals and policies to local, regional, state, and federal plans, goals, and programs.” There is an extensive system of agencies with jurisdiction in the City. A brief description of each and their role in surface water management in Woodbury is provided in this chapter.

3.1 REGULATORY SETTING

3.1.1 CITY OF WOODBURY OFFICIAL CONTROLS

3.1.1.1 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND LAND USE PLAN

The City of Woodbury adopted its first official Comprehensive Plan in 1982. Prior to 1982, the City had prepared guided land use plans but not an official Comprehensive Plan document submitted to the Metropolitan Council. The current Comprehensive Plan guides Woodbury’s land use policies through 2020. A draft Comprehensive Plan was recently completed and after adoption will maintain the vision outlined in the previous plan and carry this vision through 2030.

As part of the current update, Woodbury will expand its surface water management goals and policies. This expansion will encompass sustainability concepts developed in this SWMP and will include commitments made through Woodbury’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP), Nondegradation Report and Restricted Discharge Water Plan for the St. Croix River.

The primary goal of sustainable stormwater management is to minimize runoff throughout the City to the extent reasonable. Review of the potential for minimizing runoff starts at an individual site scale but is also viewed at a larger watershed scale, as well as Citywide. Sustainable stormwater management mimics nature by integrating stormwater into development and utilizing it as a resource, not a nuisance. This approach limits runoff and pollutants leaving a site, and thereby reduces the effects of urbanization on water resources.

Woodbury’s Core Principles for Sustainable Stormwater Management

Treat water as a resource, not a waste product: Often stormwater is considered a waste product that must be removed from developed areas as quickly as possible. A wide range of design possibilities become available when stormwater runoff is viewed as a resource with benefits including irrigation, groundwater recharge and wildlife habitat.

Design to mimic natural hydrology: Taking into account natural drainage features and balancing infiltration, evaporation, transpiration and surface flow will minimize impacts and protect water resources.

Infiltrate, detain or retain stormwater as close to where the rain falls as possible: Many stormwater best management practices (BMPs) aim to reduce runoff by evaporation, infiltration, detention and retention. This approach can help maintain onsite water balance. Infiltration systems recharge groundwater, filter pollutants out of stormwater and irrigate plants. Detention and retention systems slow or eliminate the release of stormwater, protecting downstream water bodies from erosive flows and can provide an aesthetic amenity as well.

Design stormwater management for water quality, quantity and as an amenity: Woodbury's stormwater design standards include specific requirements for the quality and quantity of stormwater that leaves a developed site. While it is essential to address these minimum requirements, it is also important to recognize that these areas can be designed for people to use and enjoy while meeting water quality and quantity requirements.

Accomplish multiple goals with stormwater BMPs: In addition to meeting requirements, BMPs can provide all or part of a solution to other issues. For instance, including a green roof reduces the total volume of runoff and reduces building heating and cooling costs. Creating a green space that also provides stormwater management adds an aesthetic amenity that the community values, which can increase public support for sustainable stormwater management or increase property values. Using stormwater for irrigation minimizes the demand for potable water, resulting in a more sustainable drinking water supply.

Be mindful of groundwater and stormwater interaction: Minimizing impervious surfaces and infiltrating stormwater maintains groundwater recharge, which will sustain groundwater-fed surface water resources. This approach will also recharge aquifers that supply drinking water. It is particularly important to understand potential pollutants carried in stormwater runoff being infiltrated to ensure that groundwater is not being contaminated.

Simplify sustainable stormwater BMP design: Integrating stormwater features into a project site does not have to be complicated. Simplifying designs may reduce installation and maintenance costs and can increase the likelihood of success. For instance, the use of a hybrid fescue in an infiltration area reduces initial and long term costs over a rainwater garden though both can serve the same function. It is important to design functional stormwater BMPs to minimize need for special maintenance and additional financial resources.

Consider long-term sustainability of BMPs: In all cases, stormwater BMPs should be chosen with cost benefit in mind, including installation costs as well as the staffing and financial ability to inspect and maintain these features in the future.

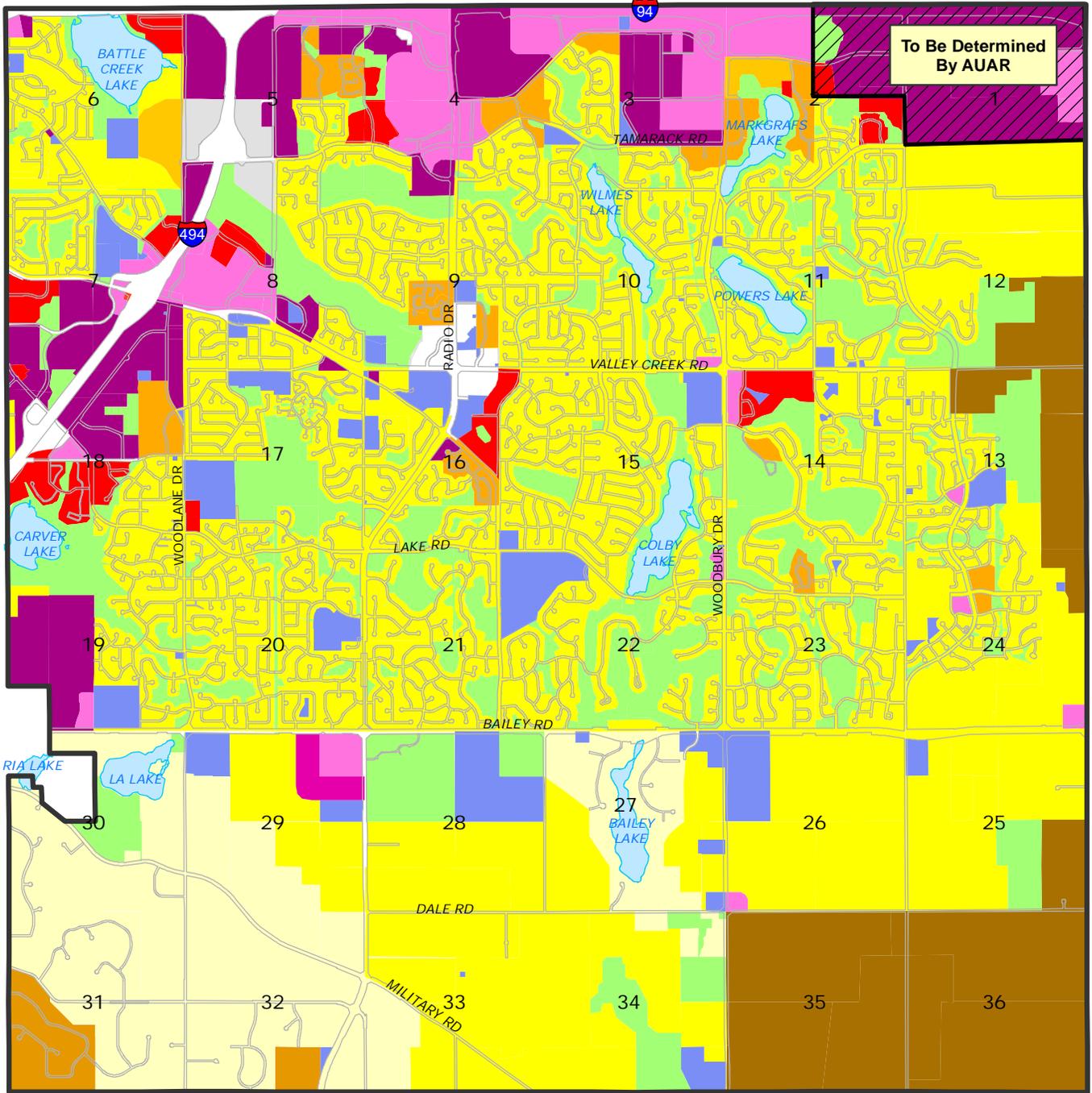
Involve stakeholders: Stormwater management planning decisions should include input from a variety of stakeholders to ensure that all technical, aesthetic, design and maintenance needs are addressed. Collaborative planning can increase stakeholder agreement and ease the process for future projects. Involving additional groups, such as homeowners and environmental organizations, can build support for more projects and may provide new funding opportunities.

Provide public education: Residents have an interest in maintaining good quality natural and water resources because ultimately the value of their property and the character of the community depend upon it. The 2007 community survey had several questions that show strong public interest and involvement related to the environment. For example, 91% of residents stated that environmentally-responsible lawn care was a somewhat or very important issue, and 98% of residents stated that the development of policies that protect and preserve environmental quality was a somewhat or very important issue.

Woodbury land use decisions are controlled and guided by policies, plans and ordinances put in place by the City Council. The City's authority in land use matters and other areas is provided in state law and refined through court decisions at both the state and federal level. Woodbury has adopted a Comprehensive Plan that outlines the City's future land use vision.

Figure 7 shows the Land Use Plan for the 2030 Comprehensive Plan update, which projects land use to the year 2030 and will become the basis of important local and regional planning decisions made by the City and outside agencies such as the Metropolitan Council. According to state law, development proposals must conform to the land use plan or an amendment to the land use plan must be approved.

Low density residential land use covers a majority of the City. Commercial land uses are concentrated along the major transportation corridors of I-494 and I-94. Park and open space uses are located throughout the community, with the largest areas located along the lakes, adjacent to the Tamarack Swamp and in Ojibway Park.



- City Centre
- Gateway
- High Density
- Medium Density
- Low Density
- Mixed Use
- Open Space
- Public/Semi-Public
- AUAR Boundary
- Places to Shop
- Places to Work
- ROW
- Rural Estate
- Urban Estate
- Urban Reserve
- Village Center
- City Limits
- Right-of-Way
- Lakes and Other Major City Waterbodies



2030 Draft Land Use Plan
Figure 7



3.1.1.2 CITY ORDINANCE, STAFF AND COMMISSIONS

Woodbury's Comprehensive Plan is supported by infrastructure plans. The infrastructure plans detail future sanitary sewer, water, transportation, and surface water systems that must be built to fulfill the land use plan. This SWMP serves as the infrastructure plan for the surface water system. Beyond its role in the Comprehensive Plan update, the SWMP has a broader regulatory context that includes meeting statutory, rule and watershed requirements.

The City's Environmental Management Ordinance contains the regulations related to surface water management and protection. The Environmental Management Ordinance will be revised as Woodbury implements its 2030 Comprehensive Plan and SWMP. The revised regulations will incorporate the goals and policies identified in this document.

Environmental Planning, part of the City's Community Development Department, manages Woodbury's water quality program. Environmental Planning is also responsible for the coordination and oversight of the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Stormsewer System (MS4) permit including Woodbury's SWPPP. Environmental planning is also responsible for the City's Nondegradation Report and Restricted Discharge Water Plan, both of which the City recently submitted to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

The Engineering Division coordinates the planning, design and construction of the City's public infrastructure including the surface water management system. The Public Works Division operates and maintains this system. Engineering, Public Works and Environmental Planning work closely with each other, particularly on the surface water management system.

City staff is supported by concerned citizens operating through commissions and task forces. These include the:

- **Planning Commission** that reviews all applications for development and recommends approval or denial based on conformance with the Comprehensive Plan and zoning regulations.
- **Parks Commission** that works to protect natural resources, studies park site planning and reviews recreation programs.
- **Environmental Advisory Commission** that advises the City Council on sustainability issues including solid waste, air, water, land, energy and other natural resources.
- **Sustainability Committee** that as a subcommittee to the EAC, has as its mission increasing outreach and awareness of sustainability issues including energy conservation, high performance buildings and sustainability practices on the landscape.
- **Comprehensive Plan Task Force** that is charged with bringing community values to the comprehensive planning process including this SWMP.

3.1.2 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1955, the Minnesota State Legislature established the Watershed Act. This act provided the means to create watershed districts, special purpose units of local government with broad authority to regulate flood control and conservation issues.

In 1982, the legislature approved the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, Chapter 103B of Minnesota Statutes. This act requires all metro-area local governments to address surface water management through participation in a Watershed Management Organization (WMO). A WMO can be organized as a watershed district, as a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) among municipalities, or as a function of county government. There are 46 WMOs within the metropolitan area. Woodbury is divided among the three watershed districts listed below. These districts each have authority for review and approval of this SWMP.

3.1.2.1 SOUTH WASHINGTON WATERSHED DISTRICT (SWWD)

The SWWD covers portions of eight communities: Woodbury, Lake Elmo, Oakdale, Afton, Cottage Grove, Newport, St. Paul Park, and Grey Cloud Island Township. The original organization that has become the SWWD was established in 1984. Two-thirds of Woodbury is within SWWD. Proposed development south of Bailey Road is almost entirely within SWWD. The watershed recently updated its watershed management plan. SWWD has review authority over proposed developments and does have rules in place to issue permits. However, the SWWD has chosen the approach whereby it will coordinate development review with Cities to avoid duplication of effort. The SWWD has standards within its Water Management Plan that apply to development and redevelopment projects in Woodbury. These standards are only referenced here so project proposers should consult the SWWD Water Management Plan and the SWWD Standards Manual for specific direction on applying these to projects. The standards include: freeboard and emergency overflow requirements in Policy 2.6, precipitation data in Policy 2.3, wetland standards in Policy 6.9, pre-development peak flow rates listed in Policy 2.2, volume control standard contained in Policy 3.1, SWWD water quality goals in Policy 6.6, and erosion control standards in Policy 5.1.

3.1.2.2 RAMSEY WASHINGTON METRO WATERSHED DISTRICT (RWMWD)

Formed in 1975, RWMWD is composed of 11 cities within Ramsey and Washington counties including Woodbury, St. Paul, Maplewood, Little Canada, White Bear Lake, Landfall, Oakdale, North St. Paul, Gem Lake and Vadnais Heights. Much of the northwestern area of Woodbury that is in RWMWD is fully developed. RWMWD has review and permitting authority over projects within their watershed.

3.1.2.3 VALLEY BRANCH WATERSHED DISTRICT (VBWD)

VBWD was formed in 1968 to address flooding problems and covers portions of 14 communities including: Woodbury, Afton, Maplewood, North St. Paul, White Bear Lake, Grant, Lake Elmo, Baytown Township, Mahtomedi, Oak Park Heights, Oakdale, Pine Springs, St. Mary's Point, and West Lakeland Township. Approximately 1,600 primarily undeveloped acres in northeastern Woodbury are in VBWD. VBWD has review and permitting authority over projects within their watershed.

3.1.3 STATE BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES (BWSR)

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) works with local government agencies to implement Minnesota's water and soil conservation policies. BWSR is the administrative agency for soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, watershed management organizations, and county water managers. BWSR is responsible for implementation of the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act and the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA).

BWSR adopted rules establishing the required content for local water management plans in 1992. Local and regional wetland rules are governed by the WCA. The WCA, passed in 1991, protects all wetlands unless they fall under one of the exemption categories. The WCA follows a "no net loss" policy. The wetlands covered under the WCA must not be drained or filled, wholly or partially, unless replaced by restoring or creating wetland of at least equal public

value under an approved replacement plan. Replacement ratio is a minimum of 2:1 (2 acres created for every 1 acre filled) for wetland impacts.

A designated Local Government Unit (LGU) is responsible for making exemption and no-loss determinations and approving replacement plans. An LGU is often a watershed district, as is the case in RWMWD and VBWD. Currently, Woodbury acts as the LGU for the WCA within SWWD.

3.1.4 METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

Established by the Minnesota Legislature in 1967, the Metropolitan Council is the regional planning organization for the Twin Cities seven-county metropolitan area. The Council manages public transit, housing programs, wastewater collection and treatment, regional parks and regional water resources.

The Metropolitan Council reviews municipal comprehensive plans, including this SWMP. The Council adopted the 2030 Water Resources Management Policy Plan (WRMPP) in 2005, establishing local plan requirements. The Council's goals focus on water quality standards and pollution control "to reduce the effects of nonpoint source pollution on the region's wetlands, lakes, streams and rivers."

The Metropolitan Council has expanded the requirements of Minnesota Rules 8410 and the requirements of the watershed districts regarding SWMPs. Woodbury's SWMP must be consistent with these expanded requirements in order to be consistent with the Council's WRMPP. The expanded requirements include:

- Communities must commit to a goal of no adverse impacts (nondegradation) for area water resources.
- The assessment of problems and corrective actions must include Total maximum Daily Load (TMDL) considerations.
- Require infiltration of the first ½ inch of runoff from impervious areas created by projects where there are A and B soils.
- Require that the City's wellhead protection plan be consulted when siting infiltration in wellhead protection areas.
- Communities with trout streams must identify actions to reduce thermal pollution.
- Communities must meet state requirements for development near outstanding resource value waters.
- Communities must consider stormwater management practices that promote infiltration and filtration including the reduction of impervious surface.
- Include information on types of best management practices (BMPs) used to improve stormwater quality and quantity including maintenance schedules.

All Metropolitan Council requirements for surface water management in the Comprehensive Plan update are summarized in Appendix B-2b of the Council's WRMPP.

3.1.5 WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County was created in 1849 and is one of Minnesota's original nine counties. The County provides many services within the City of Woodbury, including health services and property records.

The County Department of Public Health and Environment manages groundwater monitoring and protection in cooperation with cities and other agencies and published the *2003-2013 Washington County Groundwater Plan*.

The County also publishes an annual Groundwater Work Plan to guide implementation of the long-term Groundwater Plan. The County has authority to review and comment on this SWMP.

3.1.6 MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY (MPCA)

The MPCA is the state's primary environmental protection agency. Created by the State Legislature in 1967, the MPCA is responsible for monitoring environmental quality and enforcing environmental regulations to protect land, air and water resources. The MPCA regulates Woodbury's management of wastewater, stormwater and solid waste. There are four major programs administered by the MPCA that directly affect Woodbury's management of surface waters. These programs are described below.

3.1.6.1 NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORMSEWER SYSTEM (MS4) PERMIT

The MPCA is the permitting authority in Minnesota for the (NPDES) program, the federal program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency to address stormwater runoff pollution. In compliance with the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act, the general permit authorizes stormwater discharges from stormsewer systems:

"owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage districts, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the United States."

According to the permit language:

"This permit establishes conditions for discharging Stormwater and specific other related discharges to the Waters of the State. This permit is required for discharges that are from Small Municipal Separate Stormsewer Systems, as defined in this permit."

The permit is known as the NPDES MS4 permit and Woodbury is required to obtain coverage. To obtain coverage, the City of Woodbury is required to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) that addresses the following six minimum control measures:

1. Public education and outreach
2. Public participation/involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site stormwater runoff control
5. Post-construction stormwater management
6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

Woodbury must identify best management practices and measurable goals associated with each minimum control measure. An annual report on the implementation of the SWPPP is submitted to the MPCA. Many of the goals and policies discussed in this SWMP are directly related to the requirements of the NPDES MS4 permit program.

3.1.6.2 NONDEGRADATION REPORT

Minnesota nondegradation rules for all waters (MN Rules Ch. 7050.0185, adopted in 1987) specify conditions for discharges to surface waters that have occurred since 1989. They support state policy to protect Minnesota waters from significant degradation and to maintain uses, habitats and water quality. These state policies were put in place in order to comply with the “antidegradation” part of the federal Clean Water Act passed in 1972.

Since 2003, most municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 100,000 have been required to obtain coverage under the general NPDES MS4 permit described above. The MPCA revised the NPDES MS4 permit program in 2006 to require 30 municipalities including Woodbury, to complete a nondegradation review that will enable the state agency to determine if nondegradation rules are being met. MPCA selected these 30 cities based on their assessment of those communities most likely to have expanded stormwater discharges to surface waters as reflected by:

- population changes since 1990,
- current population and
- projected population growth to 2020.

The review included conducting a pollutant loading assessment, writing a nondegradation plan and modifying the SWPPP to address the findings of the assessment and to incorporate any changes proposed in the plan. Woodbury completed its Nondegradation Report and submitted it to the MPCA in August 2007. The MPCA will consider a permittee to be in compliance with the nondegradation rules if baseline (1989-1990) loading levels of stormwater runoff volume, total phosphorus and total suspended solids can be achieved, either through existing facilities, programs and policies or through proposed modifications to these. The baseline condition is used to measure compliance unless mitigating environmental, economic and social factors make additional control measures unreasonable.

The proposed SWPPP modifications were included in the City’s Nondegradation Report submittal. The implementation section of this SWMP provides details on the proposed SWPPP modifications. Appendix E includes the nondegradation review portion of the Nondegradation Report. Appendix D includes the City’s entire SWPPP.

3.1.6.3 RESTRICTED DISCHARGE WATER PLAN

The entire length of the St. Croix River was designated as a wild and scenic river in the original Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 1968. Due to this designation, the State of Minnesota declared the entire length of the river an Outstanding Resource Value Water (ORVW) on November 5, 1984 (Minn. Rule 7050.047).

The Minnesota nondegradation rule (Minn. Rule Ch. 7050.0180) protects ORVW waters from degradation by prohibiting or restricting new and expanded discharges to these waters to maintain their “function as exceptional recreational, cultural, aesthetic or scientific resources,” according to the rules. The City of Woodbury discharges in the direction of the St. Croix River through the MnDOT Interstate 94 ditch and areas that discharge toward Valley Creek, a St. Croix River tributary. The City of Woodbury’s NPDES MS4 permit requires that the City restrict its stormwater discharges to the portion of the St. Croix River designated as an ORVW.

Under Minn. Rule Ch. 7050.0180, Subpart 6, the St. Croix River is defined as a “restricted discharge” ORVW. The City’s NPDES MS4 permit does not authorize new or expanded discharges to restricted discharge waters unless the discharges are in accordance with Minnesota Rule Chapter 7050.0180, Subpart 6, 6a and other applicable rules and specific requirements given in the NPDES MS4 permit.

The City’s permit gives specific requirements to bring discharges to the St. Croix River into compliance. Woodbury is generally required to:

1. Develop a pollutant loading assessment,
2. Develop a Restricted Discharge Water Plan to propose measures to restrict the discharges to the extent necessary to preserve the characteristics making the listed water an ORVW and
3. Propose changes to the City’s SWPPP to incorporate the findings of the assessment.

Compliance with nondegradation rules for restricted discharge waters follows the same criteria as identified above for the Nondegradation Report. Woodbury submitted its loading assessment and proposed SWPPP modifications for the St. Croix ORVW Restricted Discharge Water Plan at the same time the Nondegradation Report was submitted. The proposed SWPPP modification in the Restricted Discharge Water Plan is one of the several modifications proposed in the nondegradation review.

3.1.6.4 TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

The MPCA is required to publish a list of impaired waters in the state that are not meeting federal water quality standards. For each water body on the list, the MPCA is required to conduct a study to determine the allowable TMDL for each pollutant that exceeds the standards. Impaired waters within Woodbury on the 2008 draft list include Battle Creek Lake, Battle Creek, Carver Lake, Colby Lake, Markgrafs Lake and Wilmes Lake. These water bodies are listed and described in detail with their impairment and affected use in Chapter 6. City stormwater also discharges to the Mississippi River and the St. Croix River, both of which are also on the impaired waters list. TMDL studies and implementation plans have not been prepared for these water bodies (except for the mercury impairment in Carver Lake). The City is preparing for TMDL implementation by updating its official controls as detailed in the implementation section of the SWMP. Specifically, Woodbury is updating its volume management requirements through an ordinance revision so that maximum nutrient and sediment loads are below allowable thresholds determined by the watersheds and the MPCA (through its nondegradation permit requirements). Until such time as TMDL studies update lake management goals, the City and its watersheds will apply the loading requirements summarized in Section 8.8 and developed cooperatively between Woodbury and its watershed organizations.

3.1.7 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)

Originally created in 1931 as the Department of Conservation, the DNR has regulatory authority over natural resources in the state. DNR divisions specialize in waters, forestry, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation and land and minerals. The Division of Waters administers programs in lake management, shoreland management, dam safety, floodplain management, wild and scenic rivers, the Public Waters Inventory (PWI) and permitting of development activity within public waters.

Certain type 3, 4 and 5 wetlands are protected by the DNR by statute. These are areas typically recognized as wetlands and are characterized by open water and emergent vegetation throughout the year. The DNR has jurisdiction over only those wetlands appearing on the state’s inventory of protected waters. Wetlands appearing in the inventory were generally those in excess of 10 acres in rural areas or in excess of 2.5 acres in municipalities and

incorporated areas. If an area meets the category and size criteria but is not on the state's inventory, it is not regulated by the DNR. If it does not meet the criteria but is listed on the inventory, it is still subject to DNR regulation.

3.1.8 MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (MDH)

The MDH manages programs to protect public health, including implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The MDH has regulatory authority for monitoring water supply facilities such as water wells, surface water intakes, water treatment, and water distribution systems. The MDH also is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the wellhead protection program requirements.

MDH activities in Woodbury include review of possible groundwater impacts caused by stormwater infiltration (especially in karst topography), perfluorochemicals (PFCs) and general impacts on drinking water from stormwater infiltration practices.

3.1.9 MINNESOTA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD (EQB)

The EQB is comprised of five citizen members and the heads of ten state agencies that play an important role in Minnesota's environment and development. The EQB develops policy, creates long-range plans and reviews proposed projects that may significantly influence Minnesota's environment.

The EQB writes the rules for conducting environmental reviews based on Minnesota Statute 116D.04, although the actual reviews are conducted by the appropriate responsible government unit (RGU). The nature, location and size of a project determine if an environmental review is required, the appropriate RGU and involves one of the following documents:

- **Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW)** –The first level or screening tool to determine if a full environmental impact statement is required.
- **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** – An in-depth analysis for major projects that have been identified as having environmental impacts. Covers economic, social, and environmental influences and looks at alternate ways to proceed with the project.
- **Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR)** – The focus of an AUAR is the cumulative impacts of several projects or a cumulative development expected to occur within a larger area, different from an EAW or EIS in the size of area and scope of review.

3.1.10 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

The EPA develops and enforces the regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress; however the MPCA is responsible for implementing many of the resulting programs within Minnesota. The NPDES MS4 permit program and the impaired waters program are both the result of the Clean Water Act administered by the EPA.

3.1.11 U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, including subsequent modifications, the USACE regulates the placement of fill into all navigable waters of the U.S.

3.1.12 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

FEMA manages federal disaster mitigation and relief programs, including the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program includes floodplain management and flood hazard mapping. The City is currently in the review process for the draft Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS). In general, if the primary structure of a property is within a designated floodplain based on mapping, flood insurance is required for the property.

3.2 COOPERATIVE AGENCIES

3.2.1 WASHINGTON CONSERVATION DISTRICT (WCD)

In the 1930s, Soil and Water Conservation Districts were created in response to national concern over erosion and floods. These districts were organized along county boundaries with the purpose of managing and directing conservation programs and assisting landowners in conserving soil and water resources. The Washington Soil and Water Conservation District was established in 1942 through State Statute 103C. In 2002, the district changed its name to Washington Conservation District (WCD).

WCD provides technical assistance to county residents, local government units, watershed organizations and other agencies. WCD assists with implementation of natural resource management plans, the WCA, natural resource education and application of sound natural resource practices. WCD programs are funded through County allocation, grants, contracts with local government units and watershed organizations and state and federal cost share.

3.2.2 MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MNDOT)

Within the City, MnDOT is responsible for several state highway systems. MnDOT approval is required for any construction activity within state right-of-ways. MnDOT also administers a substantial amount of funding for transportation projects completed in the City. Anticipated activities of MnDOT are periodically published in their State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP).

3.2.3 ADJACENT CITIES

The City of Woodbury is bordered by the cities of Cottage Grove, Maplewood, Oakdale, Afton, Lake Elmo, Landfall and Newport. Woodbury intends to continue collaborating with these cities on surface water management issues.