City of Brooklyn Park
Planning Commission Staff Report

Agenda Item:	5.3	**Meeting Date:**	March 13, 2024
Agenda Section:	Public Hearing	**Originating Department:**	Community Development
Resolution:		**Prepared By:**	Erin McDermott, Associate Planner Amber Turnquest, Principal Planner
Ordinance:	X		
Attachments:	5	**Presented By:**	Erin McDermott, Associate Planner Amber Turnquest, Principal Planner
Item:	Code Text Amendment: Minor revisions for consistency and legal sufficiency to Chapter 153: Stormwater Management.		

Proposed Actions:

MOTION _____, SECOND _____, TO WAIVE THE READING AND ADOPT ON SECOND READING ORDINANCE #2024_____ AMENDING CHAPTER 153 OF THE BROOKLYN PARK CODE FOR CONSISTENCY WITH THE BROOKLYN PARK 2040 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval of the proposed ordinance changes.

Overview:

The Brooklyn Park City Council (Council) adopted the Brooklyn Park 2025 community plan in February 2017. Roughly 1,000 participants supported this yearlong effort which captured resident and staff input and documented the City's goals. That process involved many public engagement sessions to understand the vision that Brooklyn Park residents had for the city as it grows and changes, including a visioning session in 2016, public open house in 2017, mailed notices, door knocking, and surveys sent to residents. Building upon that work, the Brooklyn Park Planning Commission held a public hearing in 2018 over a two month period in March and April on the 2040 Comprehensive Plan (2040 Plan). The Council voted on the final draft on May 29, 2018, with the comment period closing on October 26, 2018. The 2040 Plan was approved for submission to the Metropolitan Council (Met Council) for final review on December 10, 2018.

The 2040 Plan looked at the entire community with an emphasis on special planning areas. The City identified a need to address community-wide issues and desires, redevelopment and reinvestment in the older parts of the community, sustainability of new development, and to create a "community of the whole".

The City Council adopted the 2040 Comprehensive Plan on March 30th, 2020. State law requires that official controls – the Zoning Code – be updated within 9 months of Plan adoption. The consultant firm, WSB, who worked on the 2040 Plan was retained to work on the Zoning Code Update. The challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, staff turnover in the Planning Division, and the 2023 development moratorium all contributed to a delay in completing this work.

Staff is using this opportunity to make minor, technical updates the entire Land Usage Title of the Brooklyn Park Code of Ordinance. Title XV includes four chapters, which are listed below with a highlight of the changes:

Chapter 150 Signs

Technical changes that clarify regulations in zoning districts and the City's attorney is reviewing for conformance with statute and current case law.

Chapter 151 Subdivisions

Technical changes to update referenced information.

Chapter 152 Zoning Code

Incorporation of the principles identified with the 2040 Plan that WSB identified and worked closely with City Staff, Planning Commissioners, and City Council to update. The bulk of the work that WSB completed was to bring the Zoning Code into compliance with the 2040 Plan. A limited number of changes are being made outside of those that have already had extensive review and discussion during the 2020 working period.

Chapter 153 Stormwater Management

Technical changes to update referenced information.

Summary of Changes:

Section	Title	Summary of Changes
153.06	Definitions	Definitions added to reflect current standards
153.07	Stormwater Management Plan	Updated standards consistent with current engineering standards
153.08	Erosion Control Plan	Technical changes including grammatical changes, updating formal names of applications for consistency, and minor changes to processes to ensure consistency with statutory requirements and engineering standards.

Alternatives to Consider:

1. Approve the amendments as presented.
2. Approve the amendments with modifications.
3. Decline to approve the amendments.

Budgetary/Fiscal Issues:

Not applicable.

Attachments:

A. Redline Changes
B. Technical Changes Document
C. Supporting Documents
D. Resident Comments
E. Summary Ordinance

CHAPTER 153: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

§ 153.01 TITLE.

Chapter 153 of the Brooklyn Park City Code shall be known and may be referred to as the "Stormwater Management Ordinance" or the "Stormwater Management Chapter." When referred to herein it shall be known as "this chapter."

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.02 PURPOSE.

This chapter is established to promote, preserve and enhance natural resources within the City of Brooklyn Park and protect them from adverse effects occasioned by poorly sited development or incompatible activities by regulating land disturbing or development activities that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and unique or fragile environmentally sensitive land. This chapter minimizes conflicts and encourages compatibility between land disturbing and development activities and environmentally sensitive lands. By requiring detailed review standards and procedures for land disturbing or development activities proposed for such areas, this chapter achieves a balance between urban growth and development and the protection of water and natural resources within the city.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.03 SCOPE.

(A) Applicability.

(1) Every applicant for subdivision approval, conditional use permit, or a grading permit to allow land disturbing activities must submit a stormwater management plan to the Engineering Department. The stormwater management plan shall be submitted with the building permit, grading permit application, or as directed by the Engineering Department. No subdivision approval or grading permit will be issued until approval of the stormwater management plan or a waiver has been obtained in conformance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Every applicant for subdivision approval or a grading permit that involves wetland disturbing activities or work near wetlands must submit a wetland assessment and delineation report to the Engineering Department. The wetland assessment and delineation report shall be submitted with the grading permit application, or as directed by the Engineering Department. No subdivision approval, or grading permit will be issued until approval of the wetland replacement plan application or a Certificate of Exemption has been obtained in conformance with the provisions of this chapter and the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act of 1991, M.S. §§ 103G.222 - .2373 ("WCA").

(3) Every applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, conditional use permit, or a grading permit must submit an application for an erosion control plan to the Engineering Department. The erosion control plan shall be submitted with the building permit application, land use application, grading permit application, or as directed by the Engineering Department. No grading permit or building permit will be issued until approval of the erosion control plan has been obtained in conformance with the erosion control measures, standards and specifications contained in the MPCA's Minnesota Stormwater Manual, or as otherwise approved by the City Engineer.

(B) Exemptions. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to:

(1) Any part of a subdivision if a preliminary plat for the subdivision that has been approved by the City Council on or before the effective date hereof.

(2) Installation of fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles.

(3) Excavations or land moving activities involving less than 50 cubic yards of soil.

(4) Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property.

(C) Waiver. The Engineering Department, may waive any of the requirements of this chapter upon making a finding that compliance with the requirement will involve an unnecessary hardship and the waiver of such requirement will not adversely affect the water quality and natural resources of the city or adversely impact environmentally sensitive land. The Engineering Department may require as a condition of the waiver that the applicant dedicates easements or construct certain facilities as it deems necessary.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.04 SEVERABILITY.

Every section or subdivision of this chapter is declared separable from every other section or subdivision. If any section or subdivision is held to be invalid by competent authority, no other section or subdivision shall be invalidated by such action or decision.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.05 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

(A) The following are hereby incorporated into this chapter by reference:

(1) ~~The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, MN R100001 (NPDES Construction General Permit) issued by the MPCA, August 1, 2013, as amended. The NPDES Construction General Permit.~~

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater General Permit MNR100001 (CSW Permit) as amended in its entirety as now constituted and from time to time amended. The NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit.

(2) The city's ~~Surface~~Local Water Management Plan. These standards shall serve as the official guide for principles, methods, and practices for proposed development activities.

(3) The Shingle Creek and West Mississippi Watershed Management Commissions Rules and Standards.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.06 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this chapter the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

APPLICANT. The owner, their agent, or representative having interest in land where an application for city review of any permit, use or development is required by this chapter.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). Practices to reduce the volume of runoff, and improve water quality, to prevent pollution of waters of the state. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES are designed to reduce stormwater runoff volume, peak flows, and/or nonpoint source pollution through evapotranspiration, infiltration, detention, and filtration, and may include activities, prohibitions of practices, treatment requirements, operating procedures, and other management practices.

CHANNEL. A natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. Any disturbance to the land that results in a change in the topography, existing soil cover, or the existing soil topography that may result in accelerated stormwater runoff, including clearing, grading, filling, and excavating.

CONTROL MEASURE. A practice or combination of practices to control erosion and attendant pollution.

DETENTION FACILITY. A permanent natural or human-made structure, including wetlands, for the temporary storage of runoff which contains a permanent pool of water.

FLOOD FRINGE. All the land in a flood plain not lying within a delineated flood way. Land within a floodway fringe is subject to inundation by relatively low velocity flows and shallow water depths. The flood fringe includes at a minimum, the areas designated as zone AE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map outside of the floodway, except as modified on the Zoning Overlay Map.

FLOOD PLAIN, GENERAL. A 100-year flood plain area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map where flood way and flood fringe boundaries and/or 100-year flood elevations have not been determined. These areas include areas designated as Zone A on the Flood Insurance Rate Map and zone AE areas where a floodway is not shown.

FLOODWAY. The channel of a natural stream or river and portions of the flood plain adjoining the channel, which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the flood water or flood flow of any natural stream or river. The floodway, at a minimum, includes the floodway areas shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map and as depicted on the Zoning Overlay Map.

FULLY RECONSTRUCTED IMPERVIOUS. Areas where impervious surfaces have been removed down to the underlying soils. Activities such as structure renovation, mill and overlay projects, full depth reclamation projects, and other pavement rehabilitation projects that do not expose underlying soils beneath the structure, pavement, or activity are not considered fully reconstructed (see figure below). Maintenance activities such as catch basin repair/replacement, utility repair/replacement, pipe repair/replacement, lighting, and pedestrian ramp improvements are not considered fully reconstructed.

FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION. A rehabilitation method in which the full thickness of the asphalt pavement is pulverized and blended with a predetermined portion of underlying materials (base and/or subbase) to provide an upgraded, homogeneous material.

HYDRIC SOILS. Soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

HYDROPHYTIC VEGETATION. Macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil, or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. Any surface that prevents absorption of water into the ground. Examples of impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, cement, asphalt, and paving brick.

LAND DISTURBING OR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. Any change of the land surface including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling, grading, and the construction of any structure.

LINEAR PROJECT. Linear projects are projects with construction of new or fully reconstructed roads, trails, sidewalks, or rail lines that are not part of a common plan of development or sale

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT. A document recorded against the property which provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater treatment practices.

NEW DEVELOPMENT. Any construction activity that is not defined as redevelopment.

NEW IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. Any newly constructed surface area that changes the infiltration rate from a pervious surface to that of an impervious surface.

PERSON. Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchisee, and association.

PERVIOUS SURFACE. Any surface area that allows infiltration of all or the majority of the precipitation that falls on it. Pervious surfaces include turfgrass, rain gardens, planting beds, and other infiltration BMPs.

PLAN. A stormwater management plan governed by this chapter.

PUBLIC WATERS. Waters of the state as defined in M.S. § 103G.005, Subd. 15, as it may be amended from time to time.

REDEVELOPMENT. Any construction activity where, prior to the start of construction, the areas to be disturbed have 15% or more of impervious surface.

REGIONAL FLOOD. A flood which is representative of large floods known to have occurred generally in Minnesota and reasonably characteristic of what can be expected to occur on an average frequency in the magnitude of the 100-year recurrence interval. REGIONAL FLOOD is synonymous with the term BASE FLOOD used in the Flood Insurance Study.

RETENTION FACILITY. A permanent natural or human-made structure that provides for the storage of storm water runoff by means of a permanent pool of water.

SEDIMENT. Solid matter carried by water, sewage, or other liquids.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT. The use of structural or non-structural practices that are designed to reduce stormwater runoff pollutant loads, discharge volumes, and/or peak discharge rates.

STORMWATER TREATMENT PRACTICES. Measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are determined to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing point source or nonpoint-source pollution inputs to stormwater runoff and waterbodies.

STRUCTURE. Anything manufactured, constructed, or erected which is normally attached to or positioned on land, including portable structures, earthen structures, roads, parking lots, and paved storage areas.

WATERCOURSE. A permanent or intermittent stream or other body of water, either natural or fabricated, which gathers or carries surface water.

WATERSHED. The total drainage area contributing runoff to a single point.

WETLAND. Poorly drained, environmentally sensitive lands as designated by M.S. § 103G.221 et seq. known as the Wetland Conservation Act, or any other state or federal agency.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.07 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(A) Approval procedures.

(1) Application. A written application for stormwater management plan approval, along with a proposed stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement, shall be filed with the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department. The application shall include a statement indicating the grounds upon which the approval is being requested, that the proposed use is permitted by right or as an exception in the underlying zoning district, and adequate evidence showing that the proposed use will conform to the standards set forth in this chapter and the City Code.

(2) Required plan submittals.

(a) Two sets of clearly legible blue or black lined copies of drawings, electronic copy of drawings, and required information shall be submitted to the Engineering Division of the Public Works Department along with the process and approval fee. The plans shall be drawn at a minimum scale of one inch equals 100 feet and shall contain the following information:

1. Existing site map. A map of existing conditions showing the site and immediately adjacent areas within 200 feet of the site, including:

a. The name and address of the applicant, the section, township and range, north point, date and scale of drawing and number of sheets.

b. The location of the property by showing an insert map at a scale sufficient to clearly identify its location and giving such information as the name and numbers of adjoining roads, railroads, utilities, subdivisions, cities, townships and districts or other landmarks.

c. The existing topography with a contour interval appropriate to the topography of the land but in no case having a contour interval greater than two feet.

d. A delineation of all ponds, infiltration features, streams, rivers, public waters and wetlands located on and immediately adjacent to the site, including the depth of the water, the normal water level (NWL), the 100-year high water level (HWL), the ordinary high water level (OHW), a description of all vegetation which may be found in the water, a statement of general water quality and any classification given to the water body or wetland by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MnDNR), the MPCA or the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

e. The location and dimensions of existing stormwater drainage systems and natural drainage patterns on and immediately adjacent to the site delineating in which direction and at what rate stormwater is conveyed from the site, identifying the receiving stream, river, public water, or wetland, and setting forth those areas of the unaltered site where stormwater collects.

f. A description of the soils of the site, including a map indicating soil types of areas to be disturbed as well as a soil report containing information on the suitability of the soils for the type of storm water system proposed and describing any remedial steps to be taken by the applicant to render the soils suitable.

g. The location and description of any vegetative cover and a clear delineation of any vegetation proposed for removal.

h. The location of 100-year floodplains, flood fringes and floodways.

i. The locations of any existing overhead or underground utilities.

j. The locations of property lines and easements.

k. A city approved benchmark listing location and elevation.

(3) Site construction plan. A site construction plan including:

(a) Locations and dimensions of all proposed land disturbing activities and any phasing of those activities.

(b) Total site area.

(c) Total area disturbed.

(d) Locations and dimensions of all temporary soil or dirt stockpiles.

(e) Locations and dimensions of all construction site erosion control measures necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter. A schedule of the anticipated start and completion date of each land disturbing activity including the installation of construction site erosion control measures needed to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(f) Provisions for maintenance of the construction site erosion control measures during construction.

(4) Plan of final site conditions. A plan of final site conditions on the same scale as the existing site map showing the proposed site changes, including:

(a) Finished grading shown at contours at the same interval as provided above or as required to clearly indicate the relationship of proposed changes to existing topography and remaining features.

(b) A landscape plan, drawn to an appropriate scale, including dimensions and distances and the location, type, size and description of all proposed landscape materials which will be added to the site as part of the development.

(c) A drainage plan of the developed site delineating in which direction and at what rate stormwater will be conveyed from the site and setting forth the areas of the site where stormwater will be allowed to collect.

(d) The proposed size, alignment and intended use of any structures to be erected on the site.

(e) A clear delineation and tabulation of all areas which will be paved or surfaced, including a description of the surfacing material to be used.

(f) Any other information pertinent to the particular project which, in the opinion of the applicant or the Engineering Department, is necessary for the review of the project.

(g) Proposed normal water level (NWL), 100-year high water level (HWL), ordinary high water level (OHW) of any ponds, infiltration facilities, streams, rivers, public waters, or wetlands on or downstream from the site.

(h) Building elevations including low floor elevations and low building opening elevations.

(i) Overland emergency overflow routes and their elevations.

(5) Stormwater calculations. Calculations demonstrating the following data shall be provided, according to the method established by the Engineering Department:

(a) Drainage maps that show the site, land that drains onto the site, and land that the site drains onto for existing and proposed conditions. Delineated drainage areas for ponds, wetlands, or other relevant waters should be indicated on these maps.

(b) A stormwater model conforming to Engineering Department standards that includes drainage areas, cover types, pond and wetland sizes, pond and wetland outlets, and natural or piped conveyance systems.

(c) Peak runoff rates from the site before and after development demonstrating that the proposed conditions conform to the policies outlined in the city's ~~Surface~~Local Water Management Plan and this chapter's design criteria.

(d) Volume of runoff from the site before and after development.

(e) National Urban Runoff Program ("NURP") volume below the normal outlet required and provided in each pond.

(f) Infiltration calculations for proposed conditions.

(g) A narrative summarizing the calculations and demonstrating that proposed drainage alterations do not unreasonably burden upstream or downstream land.

(h) Soil borings, if requested by the Engineering Department.

(6) Maintenance agreement. The applicant shall enter into a maintenance agreement with the city that documents all responsibilities for operation and maintenance of long-term stormwater treatment practices. Such responsibility shall be documented in a maintenance plan and executed through a maintenance agreement. All maintenance agreements must be approved by the city and recorded at the Hennepin County recorder's office prior to final plan approval. At a minimum, the maintenance agreement shall describe the following inspection and maintenance obligations:

(a) The responsible party who is permanently responsible for maintenance of the structural and nonstructural measures.

(b) Pass responsibilities for such maintenance to successors in title.

(c) Allow the city and its representatives the right- of-entry for the purposes of inspecting all permanent stormwater management systems.

(d) Allow the city the right to repair and maintain the facility, if necessary maintenance is not performed after proper and reasonable notice to the responsible party of the permanent stormwater management system.

(e) Include a maintenance plan that contains, but is not limited to the following:

1. Identification of all structural permanent stormwater management systems.

2. A schedule for regular inspections, monitoring, and maintenance for each practice. Monitoring shall verify whether the practice is functioning as designed and may include, but is not limited to quality, temperature, and quantity of runoff.

3. Identification of the responsible party for conducting the inspection, monitoring and maintenance for each practice.

4. Include a schedule and format for reporting compliance with the maintenance agreement to the city.

(f) The issuance of a permit constitutes a right-of-entry for the community or city, its contractors, and agents to enter upon the construction site. The applicant shall allow the community city, its contractors, agents and any their authorized representatives, upon presentation of credentials, to:

1. Enter upon the permitted site for the purpose of obtaining information, examination of records, conducting investigations or surveys.

2. Bring such equipment upon the permitted development as is necessary to conduct such surveys and investigations.

3. Examine and copy any books, papers, records, or memoranda pertaining to activities or records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of the permit.

4. Inspect the stormwater pollution control measures.

5. Sample and monitor any items or activities pertaining to stormwater pollution control measures.

6. Correct deficiencies in stormwater and erosion and sediment control measures.

(B) Stormwater management plan review procedure.

(1) Process. Stormwater management plans and maintenance agreements meeting the requirements of this chapter shall be submitted to the Engineering Department for review and approval. The Engineering Division shall recommend approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement to the Planning Commission. Following Planning Commission review, the stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement shall be submitted to the City Council for its review along with the Planning Commission's recommendation.

(2) Duration. Approval of a stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement submitted under the provisions of this chapter shall expire two years after the date of approval by the City Council unless construction has commenced in accordance with the plan. However, if prior to the expiration of the approval, the applicant makes a written request to the Engineering Department for an extension of time to commence construction setting forth the reasons for the requested extension, the City Council may grant one extension of not greater than one single year.

(3) Revisions. A stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement may be revised. All revised plans must contain all information required by this chapter and must be reviewed and approved by the Engineering Department.

(4) Conditions. A stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement may be approved by the City Council subject to compliance with conditions that are necessary to ensure that the requirements contained in this chapter are met. Such

conditions may, among other matters, limit the size, kind or character of the proposed development; require the construction of structures, drainage facilities, storage basins and other facilities; require replacement of vegetation; establish required monitoring procedures; require that the work be staged over time; require alteration of the site's design to ensure buffering; or require the conveyance to the city or other public entity of certain lands or interests therein.

(5) Agreement. Upon approval of the stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement by the City Council, the applicant shall enter into an agreement with the city to ensure that any required improvements are constructed, any required easements are granted or dedicated and that there is compliance with any conditions imposed by the City Council. The agreement shall guarantee completion and compliance with the conditions within a specific time, which time may be extended by the City Council. The agreement shall be in a form acceptable to the city.

(6) Financial guarantee. Upon approval of the stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement by the City Council, the applicant shall submit a letter of credit, or cash escrow, to cover 125% of the amount of the established cost of complying with the stormwater management plan. This financial guarantee shall be in a form acceptable to the city and may be incorporated into the financial guarantee provided for grading activities and/or the financial guarantee provided for street and utility activities.

(7) Fees. All applications for stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement approval shall be accompanied by a processing and approval fee as set by the most recent edition of the city's adopted Fee Schedule.

(C) Stormwater management plan approval and implementation standards.

(1) Compliance with standards. No stormwater management plan which fails to meet the standards contained in this section shall be approved by the City Council.

(2) All stormwater management plans must be submitted to the City Engineer prior to the start of construction activity. At a minimum all applicants shall meet the criteria set forth below and observe the standards established in NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements.

(3) The city adopts the MPCA's Minnesota Stormwater Manual as its stormwater runoff design standards.

(4) All stormwater management plans must address erosion and sediment control requirements of this chapter.

(5) Stormwater management requirements for permanent facilities.

(a) An applicant shall install or construct, on or for the proposed land disturbing or development activity, all stormwater management facilities necessary to meet the criteria of the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit. No private stormwater facilities will be approved by the city unless a maintenance agreement and maintenance plan are provided that defines who will conduct the maintenance, the type of maintenance and intervals of the maintenance to be performed. In the alternative, or in

partial fulfillment of this requirement and upon approval of the Engineering Department, an applicant may make an in-kind or monetary contribution to the development and maintenance of regional stormwater management facilities designed to serve multiple land disturbing and development activities undertaken by one or more persons, including the applicant.

(b) Proposed stormwater management plans shall incorporate volume control, water quality control, and rate control as the basis for stormwater management in the proposed development plan on sites without restrictions. All proposed projects shall be in conformance with the most current requirements of the MPCA's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Permit and the Shingle Creek and West Mississippi Watershed Management Commissions, as applicable.

1. Volume control.

a. New development projects less than one acre in size.

i. The applicant shall provide a detailed plan and/or narrative describing the BMPs that will be incorporated in the development to reduce runoff volume and improve water quality.

ii. There shall be no net increase from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of:

1) Stormwater discharge volume, unless precluded by the stormwater management limitations as defined by the MPCA's MS4 Permit.

2) Stormwater discharges of total suspended solids (TSS).

3) Stormwater discharges of total phosphorus (TP).

b. New development. For new, nonlinear developments, stormwater runoff volume~~s~~abstraction via infiltration will be controlled and the post-construction runoff volume shall be retained on site for ~~1.0~~1.1 inches of runoff from all impervious surfaces on the site that result in a net increase of impervious of one acre or greater. If filtration of the water quality volume is deemed necessary through alternative compliance sequencing, the required stormwater runoff volume shall be multiplied by 1.82 (i.e. 55% filtration credit) and the filtration BMP shall provide this storage volume below the invert of the low overflow outlet of the BMP (perforated drain pipes for filtration will not be considered the low overflow outlet.

c. Redevelopment. For redevelopment projects, stormwater runoff volume abstraction via infiltration~~s~~ will be controlled and the post-construction runoff volume shall be retained on site for ~~1.0~~1.1 inches of runoff from the new impervious surfaces created by the project. If filtration of the water quality volume is deemed necessary through alternative compliance sequencing, the required stormwater runoff volume shall be multiplied by 1.82 (i.e. 55% filtration credit) and the filtration BMP shall provide this storage volume below the invert of the low overflow outlet of the BMP (perforated drain

pipes for filtration will not be considered the low overflow outlet). There shall be a net reduction from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of:

i. Stormwater discharge volume, unless precluded by the stormwater management limitations as defined by the MPCA's MS4 permit.

ii. Stormwater discharges of TSS.

iii. Stormwater discharges of TP.

D. Linear Projects. For linear projects, the water quality volume must be calculated as the larger of one (1) inch times the new impervious surface or one-half (0.5) inch times the sum of the new and the fully reconstructed impervious surface. Where the entire water quality volume cannot be treated within the existing right-of-way, a reasonable attempt to obtain additional right-of-way, easement, or other permission to treat the stormwater during the project planning process must be made. Volume reduction practices must be considered first. Volume reduction practices are not required if the practices cannot be provided cost effectively. If additional right-of-way, easements, or other permission cannot be obtained, owners of construction activity must maximize the treatment of the water quality volume prior to discharge from the MS4.

2. Water quality control. The water quality requirement is met if the project meets the volume control requirement outlined in 153.07C5b1.

a. Where infiltration is not advisable or infeasible due to site conditions, biofiltration must be provided for that part of the abstraction volume that is not abstracted by other BMPs. Where biofiltration is infeasible, at a minimum filtration through a medium that incorporates organic material, iron fillings, or other material to reduce soluble phosphorus must be provided.

b. There shall be no net increase in total phosphorus (TP) or total suspended solids (TSS) from pre-development land cover to post-development land cover. Predevelopment land cover is defined as the predominant land cover over the previous 10 years.

a. Full abstraction of 1.1 inches of runoff from all impervious surfaces will satisfy the water quality requirement.

b. If it is not feasible to achieve the full 1.1-inch abstraction requirement, a combination of BMPs may be used to achieve the no-net-increase requirement using a water quality calculation method as outlined in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual.

c. If permanent sedimentation and water quality ponds are used, they shall be designed to the standards set forth in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual.

d. Runoff may be directed to a downstream facility within the same hydrologic subwatershed that has sufficient capacity to provide the

required treatment. This means that no treatment may be required for an individual development provided there is a regional facility designed and constructed to accommodate the flow from this property

~~a. New development. Water quality treatment is required to meet NURP guidelines and to result in no net increase from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of stormwater discharges of TSS and TP for projects that result in a net increase of impervious of one acre or greater.~~

~~b. Redevelopment. Water quality treatment is required to meet NURP guidelines and to result in a net reduction in pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of stormwater discharges of TSS and TP for projects that have construction activity that is one acre or greater in size.~~

3. Rate control. Rate control measures are required on new development and redevelopment projects to meet this chapter's design criteria, the Minnesota Stormwater Manual and Shingle Creek and West Mississippi River Watershed Management Commissions requirements.

(c) The applicant shall reduce the need for stormwater treatment practices by incorporating the use of natural topography and land cover such as wetlands, ponds, natural swales and depressions as they exist before development to the degree that they can accommodate the additional flow of water without compromising the integrity or quality of the wetland or pond.

(d) The following stormwater management practices shall be investigated by the applicant in developing a stormwater management plan in the following descending order of preference, and the results of that investigation shall be provided to the city in written form as a part of the application:

1. Natural infiltration of precipitation on-site.

2. Flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions.

3. Green infrastructure by use of rain gardens, bioswales, constructed wetlands, and other constructed infiltration practices.

4. Stormwater retention facilities.

5. Stormwater detention facilities.

(e) A combination of stormwater treatment practices may be used to achieve the applicable minimum control requirements specified in the subsection above. Justification shall be provided by the applicant for the method selected.

(f) Pond design standards. Stormwater detention facilities constructed in the city shall be designed according to standards established by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department, and shall contain, at a minimum, the following design factors:

1. A permanent pool ("dead storage") volume below the principal spillway (normal outlet) which shall be greater than or equal to the runoff from a 2.5-inch, 24-hour storm over the entire contributing drainage area assuming full development.

2. A permanent pool average depth (basin volume/basin area) of four to ten feet.

3. An emergency overflow (emergency outlet) adequate to control the 100-year frequency critical duration rainfall event.

4. Basin side slopes below the 100-year high water level should be no steeper than 4:1, and preferably flatter. A basin shelf with a minimum width of ten feet and one foot deep below the normal water level is recommended to enhance wildlife habitat, reduce potential safety hazards, and improve access for long-term maintenance.

5. To prevent short-circuiting, the distance between major inlets and the normal outlet shall be maximized.

6. A flood pool ("live storage") volume above the principal outlet spillway shall be adequate so that the peak discharge rate from the 1-, 10- and 100-year frequency critical duration storm is not greater than the peak discharge for a similar storm and predevelopment watershed conditions.

7. Effective energy dissipation devices which reduce outlet velocities to four feet per second or less shall consist of riprap, stilling pools or other such measures to prevent erosion at all storm water outfalls into the basin and at the detention basin outlet.

8. Consideration for aesthetics and wildlife habitat should be included in the design of the pond.

9. A skimming device must be provided to deter floatable pollutants from discharging out of pond.

10. Pond NWL elevations shall be established above the OHW of adjacent MnDNR water bodies, except where topography of the site, floodplain mitigation activities, or other design considerations are determined to be unfavorable for these conditions to occur. This determination shall be performed by an engineer, provided by the applicant, and approved by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department.

11. All constructed ponds shall have a maintenance access bench sufficient to provide access to all inlets and outlets. The maintenance bench shall be located within a designated outlot or within a permanent easement. The maintenance bench shall extend from the outlet elevation to one foot above the outlet elevation and its cross slope shall be no steeper than 10:1. The maintenance bench shall connect to the maintenance access.

12. All constructed ponds shall be provided a maintenance access from an adjacent roadway. The maintenance access shall be provided in the form of an

easement no narrower than 20 feet. The maintenance access shall have a longitudinal slope no steeper than 6:1 and minimal cross slope. Maintenance access routes, due to their extra width, also serve well as emergency overflow (EOF) routes.

(g) Infiltration requirements. BMPs will be required to the maximum extent practical as determined by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department or its designee.

1. Maximum extent practical shall be the infiltration of runoff from the 100-year, 24-hour rainfall event within 48 hours. The maximum extent practical may be less than this if the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department determines that one or more of the following conditions apply:

(a) Infiltration characteristics of soils on site are not favorable for infiltration of stormwater.

(b) The site's drainage course is to regional infiltration or detention facilities controlled by the city that reduce runoff volumes.

(c) When the site's impervious areas are not increased due to development.

(d) Other site conditions that make infiltration of stormwater impractical on the site as determined by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department.

(e) If one or more of these conditions apply, the Engineering Division of the Public Works Department shall quantify infiltration that will be deemed as the maximum extent practical for the site.

2. Infiltration will be prohibited where the infiltration BMP will be constructed in any of the following areas:

a. Where documented past, present, or anticipated future land uses have resulted in or may result in contamination coming in contact with stormwater runoff.

b. With less than three feet of separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of the seasonally saturated soils or the top of bedrock.

c. Where vehicle fueling and maintenance occur.

d. Where industrial facilities are not authorized to infiltrate industrial stormwater under and NPDES/SDS Industrial Stormwater Permit issued by the MPCA.

3. Infiltration will be restricted and subject to additional city review where the infiltration BMP will be constructed in any of the following areas:

a. Within 1,000 feet up-gradient, or 100 feet down-gradient of active karst features.

b. Where drinking water supply management areas are present, as defined by Minn. Rules 4720.51000, subp.13, unless precluded by a local unit of government with an MS4 permit.

c. Soils are predominately Hydrologic Soil Group D (clay) soils.

d. Soil infiltration rates are more than 8.3 inches per hour unless soils are amended to slow the infiltration rate below 8.3 inches per hour.

4. Stormwater runoff shall be treated in a stormwater pond or by other means prior to entering an infiltration facility.

5. The minimum infiltration requirements for any region of the city will be the requirements of the Shingle Creek and West Mississippi River Watershed Management Commissions' policies that govern that region. Shingle Creek and West Mississippi River Watershed Management Commissions' standards may be met through the use of regional or downstream systems prior to discharge of runoff to waters of the state.

6. Infiltration systems must not be excavated to final grade until the contributing drainage area has been constructed and fully stabilized. When the infiltration feature is excavated to final grade, rigorous erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs must be implemented to keep sediment and runoff completely away from the infiltration area.

7. To prevent clogging of the infiltration system, a pretreatment device must be used to settle particles before the stormwater discharges into the infiltrations system.

8. Per the stormwater management requirements for permanent facilities section of this chapter, the infiltration system must provide a water quality volume (calculated as an instantaneous volume) of one inch of runoff (or one inch minus the volume of stormwater treated by another system on the site) from the new impervious surfaces created by the project.

9. The applicant must ensure filtration systems with less than three feet of separation from seasonally saturated soils or from bedrock are constructed with an impermeable liner.

10. A minimum maintenance access of 12 feet is required.

(h) Mitigation.

1. Where construction projects cannot meet the TSS and/or TP reduction requirements for new or development projects on the site of original construction, all methods must be exhausted prior to considering alternative locations where TSS and TP treatment standards can be achieved. If the City has determined that all methods have been exhausted, the permittee will be required to identify alternative locations where TSS and TP treatment standards can be achieved. Mitigation projects will be chosen in the following order of preference:

a. Locations that yield benefits to the same receiving water that receives runoff from the original construction activity.

b. Locations within the same MnDNR catchment area as the original construction activity.

c. Locations in the next adjacent MnDNR catchment area up-stream.

d. Locations anywhere within the City of Brooklyn Park.

2. In addition, mitigation projects must also meet the following criteria:

a. Mitigation projects shall involve the establishment new structural stormwater BMPs or the retrofit of existing structural stormwater BMPs, or the use of a properly designed regional structural stormwater BMP.

b. Previously required routine maintenance of structural stormwater BMPs cannot be considered mitigation.

c. Mitigation projects must be finished within 24 months after the original construction activity begins.

d. A maintenance agreement specifying the responsible party for long-term maintenance shall be identified.

(i) Stormwater and infiltration facilities must be located at least 50 feet away from the top of bluff.

(j) Watershed management plans/groundwater management plans. Stormwater management plans shall be consistent with the Shingle Creek and West Mississippi River Watershed Management Commissions requirements and groundwater management plans prepared in accordance with Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources in accordance with state law.

(k) Easement. If the stormwater management plan involves direction of some or all runoff off of the site, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain from adjacent property owners any necessary easements or other property interests to permit the flow of water across the property.

(l) Low floor/building opening elevations.

1. Any new development or redevelopment shall maintain a minimum building opening elevation of at least three feet above the anticipated 100-year high water elevation as a standard practice. However, if the applicant demonstrates that this requirement would be a hardship, the standard may be reduced to two feet if all of the following can be demonstrated:

a. That, within the two-foot freeboard area, stormwater storage is available which is equal to or exceeds 50% of the storm water storage currently available in the basin below the 100-year elevation.

b. That a 25% obstruction of the basin outlet over a 24-hour period would not result in more than one foot of additional bounce in the basin.

c. That an adequate overflow route from the basin is available that will provide one foot of freeboard for the proposed low building opening.

2. Basement floor elevations must be set to an elevation that meets all of the following criteria:

a. The lowest floor elevation must be at least four feet above the currently observed groundwater elevations in the area.

b. The lowest floor elevation must be at least two feet above the elevation of any known historic high groundwater elevations for the area. Information on historic high groundwater elevations can be derived from any reasonable sources including piezometer data, soil boring data, percolation testing logs, etc.

c. The lowest floor elevation must be at least two feet above the 100-year high surface water elevation for the area unless it can be demonstrated that this standard creates a hardship. If the two-foot standard is determined by the City Council to constitute a hardship, the standard shall be at least one foot above the highest anticipated groundwater elevation resulting from a 100-year critical duration rainfall event. The impact of high surface water elevations on groundwater elevations in the vicinity of the structure should take into consideration the site's distance from the floodplain area, the soils, the normal water elevation of surface depressions in the area, the static groundwater table and historic water elevations in the area. This information shall be provided by a registered engineer or soil scientist.

(m) Impervious surface coverage of each lot must not exceed the impervious surface coverage allowed under the Zoning Ordinance.

(n) Storm sewers shall be designed to accommodate discharge rates associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.08 EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

(A) Applicability.

(1) Application. An erosion control plan shall be submitted to the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department when required by this chapter along with a grading permit application. All applications for a grading permit shall be accompanied by a processing and approval fee as set by the city's Fee Schedule.

(2) Required plan submittals. The erosion control plan shall contain all of the following with respect to conditions existing on site during construction and after final structures and improvements have been completed.

(a) A description of and specifications for sediment retention and settling devices.

(b) A description of, specifications for, and detail plates for surface runoff and erosion control devices.

(c) A description of vegetative measures.

(d) A detailed timetable for restoring all disturbed areas.

(e) A graphic representation of the location of all specified erosion and sediment control devices.

(f) An implementation schedule for installing and subsequently removing devices described above.

(g) A maintenance schedule for all sediment and erosion control devices specified.

(h) An estimate of the costs to implement all final and temporary erosion and sediment control measures.

(i) An Information sheet on the parties responsible for constructing and maintaining the erosion control measures as shown on the erosion control plan. The information sheet should contain the phone numbers and addresses of at least two persons and indicate how they can be contacted at all times (days, nights, weekends, etc.) regarding repairing and maintaining the erosion control measures.

(j) The erosion control plan must contain details to specify which erosion and sediment control facilities are permanent and which are temporary.

(k) If required, a NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit must be obtained from the MPCA prior to commencing construction activities. The associated stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) should be included in the erosion control plan and approved by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department prior to construction. A copy of the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit must be provided to the city prior to construction.

(3) Application review and inspection fees.

(a) The City of Brooklyn Park shall charge an application review fee for the review of the building permit application and the erosion control plan. As part of this review, the city will review the permittee's as-built survey submitted after the completion of grading activities to ensure that it conforms to the overall erosion control plan for the area. The application fee shall be set by the city's Fee Schedule.

(b) An inspection fee will be charged for any inspections of the site by the city that are needed to review corrective erosion control work or to follow up on previously incomplete work. This inspection fee will be deducted from the financial security. The amount will be set by the city's Fee Schedule. If this fee is not paid within 45 days, the fee may be taken from the financial security provided by the applicant.

(B) Implementation of erosion control plan. Prior to the start of any earthwork activities, the permittee must have in place and functional erosion and sediment controls

as outlined on the approved erosion control plan and/or SWPPP. Additional erosion control measures may be required as directed by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department or its designee.

(1) No earthmoving activities shall commence until the erosion controls have been field inspected and approved by the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department.

(2) At a minimum, the permittee shall meet the specifications set forth below and observe the standards established in the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements:

(a) Soil stabilization. Soil stabilization shall be completed in a time period as specified by the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit and the city's general specifications and standards. The City of Brooklyn Park may require the site to be reseeded or a nonvegetative option employed.

(b) Seeding. Seeding shall be in accordance with seeding specifications. All seeded areas shall be fertilized, mulched, and disc anchored as necessary for seed retention.

(c) Soil stockpiles. Soil stockpiles which shall be inactive for a period of 14 or more days must be stabilized or covered at the end of each workday. Stockpiles shall include perimeter sediment controls and must not be placed in natural buffers or surface waters, including stormwater conveyance systems.

(d) 90% coverage. The entire site must be stabilized at a 90% coverage, using a heavy mulch layer or another method that does not require germination to control erosion, at the close of the construction season.

(e) Site development sediment controls. Site development sediment controls practices shall include those identified in the city's general specifications including, but not limited to:

1. Settling basins, sediment traps, or tanks.

2. Protection for adjacent properties by the use of a vegetated buffer strip in combination with perimeter controls.

3. Perimeter control including machine sliced silt fence or other city approved BMP, which shall be in place before, during and after grading of the site. Fencing shall be removed only after ~~70%~~final stabilization.

4. Designated as a temporary construction staging area.

(f) Temporary sediment basins. For sites that have more than ten acres of disturbed soil that drains to a common location (or, five or more acres for special or impaired waters), one or more temporary sediment basins shall be constructed. Use of temporary basins is encouraged when construction projects will impact steep slopes or when highly erodible soils are present. The basin shall provide treatment to the runoff

before it leaves the construction site or enters surface waters. The temporary sediment basins must be designed and constructed as follows:

1. Provide live storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a two-year, 24-hour storm from each acre drained to the basin. All basins shall provide at least 1,800 cubic feet of live storage from each acre drained or more.

2. For basins where the calculation in § 153.08(B)(2)(f)1 has not been performed, a temporary sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of live storage from each acre drained to the basin shall be provided for the entire drainage area of the temporary basin.

3. The outlet structure must be designed to withdraw water from the surface in order to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

4. The basin outlet shall be designed to prevent short-circuiting and the discharge of floating debris.

5. Ensure the basin can be completely drawn down to conduct maintenance activities.

6. Include energy dissipation on the outlet of the basin and a stabilized emergency overflow to prevent failure of pond integrity.

7. Be located outside of surface waters or any buffer zone, and be designed to avoid draining water from wetlands unless appropriate approval from the USACE and the MnDNR is obtained.

8. If installation of a temporary sediment basin is infeasible equivalent sediment controls such as smaller sediment basins, and/or sediment traps, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or any appropriate combination of measures are required for all down-slope boundaries of the construction area and for side-slope boundaries where appropriate. Determination of infeasibility shall be documented in the erosion and sediment control plan.

(g) Individual construction site sediment controls. Individual construction site sediment controls shall include:

1. Rock construction entrance (driveway).

2. Perimeter controls including silt fence in-place before, during and after grading of the site. Fencing shall be removed only after proper turf establishment.

(h) Waterway and watercourse protection. Waterway and watercourse protection requirements shall include stabilization of the watercourse channel before, during and after any in-channel work consistent with the city's general specifications.

1. A temporary stream crossing must be installed and approved by the local government unit and regulating agency if a wet watercourse will be crossed regularly during construction.

2. The watercourse channel shall be stabilized before, during, and within 24 hours after any in-channel work.

3. No in-water work shall be allowed in public waters during the MnDNR's work exclusion dates.

4. Prior to placement of any equipment into any waters, all equipment must be free of aquatic invasive species.

5. All on-site stormwater conveyance channels designed according to the criteria outlined in this document. Stabilization adequate to prevent erosion located at the outlets of all pipes and paved channels is required.

(i) Site dewatering. Site dewatering shall be conducted pursuant to the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit. Water pumped from the site shall be treated by temporary sediment basins, grit chambers, sand filters, or other controls as appropriate to ensure adequate treatment is obtained and that nuisance conditions will not result from the discharge. Discharges from the site shall not be released in a manner that causes erosion, scour, sedimentation or flooding of the site to receiving channels or wetlands.

(j) Waste and material disposal. All waste and unused building materials (including garbage, debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, toxic materials or hazardous materials) shall be properly disposed of off-site and not allowed to be carried by runoff into a receiving channel or storm sewer system.

1. Solid waste. All unused building materials and waste (including, but not limited to: collected sediment, asphalt and concrete millings, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, etc.) must be disposed of accordingly and shall comply with disposal requirements set forth by the MPCA.

2. Hazardous/toxic waste. Paint, gasoline, oil and any hazardous materials must be properly stored, including secondary containment, to prevent spills, leaks or other discharges. Access to the storage areas must be restricted to prevent vandalism. Storage and disposal of hazardous or toxic substance must be in compliance with the requirements set forth by the MPCA.

3. Liquid waste. All other non-stormwater discharges (including, but not limited to, concrete truck washout, vehicle washing or maintenance spills) produced during the construction activity shall not be discharged to any surface waters.

4. External washing of equipment and vehicles. All external washing activities shall be limited to a designated area of the site. All runoff must be contained and wastes from external washing activities must be disposed of properly. No engine degreasing shall be allowed on the site.

5. Wastes generated by concrete and other washout operations. All liquid and solid wastes generated by any concrete or other washout operations must be contained in a leak proof facility or impermeable liner. Concrete waste must not come into contact

with the ground. Concrete waste must be disposed of properly and in compliance with applicable MPCA regulations.

(k) Drain inlet protection. All storm drain inlets shall be protected during construction until all sources with potential for discharging to the inlet have been stabilized. Inlet protection measures must meet the city's standards and specifications.

(l) Energy dissipation. Pipe outlets must have temporary or permanent energy dissipation within 24 hours of connection to a surface water.

(m) Tracking. Vehicle tracking BMPs (including, but not limited to: rock pads, mud mats, slash mulch, concrete or steel wash racks, or similar systems) must be installed to minimize track out of sediment from the construction site. If vehicle tracking BMPs are not actively preventing sediment from being tracked into the street, the applicant must utilize street sweeping to contain sediment.

(n) Final stabilization. Final stabilization is not complete until the following criteria are met:

1. All land disturbing activities must be finished and all soils shall be stabilized by a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% or greater of its expected final growth density over the entire pervious surface area, or other equivalent means necessary to prevent soil failure under erosive conditions.

2. The permanent stormwater management system is constructed, meets all of the required design parameters and is operating as designed.

3. All temporary synthetic and structural erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs (such as silt fence) have been removed. BMPs designed to decompose on site may be left in place.

4. For residential construction only, individual lots are considered finally stabilized if the structure(s) are finished and temporary erosion protection and down gradient perimeter control has been completed and the residence has been sold to the homeowner.

5. For construction projects on agricultural land the disturbed land has been returned to its preconstruction agricultural use.

(3) The permittee must maintain the erosion and sediment control measures on the site to the satisfaction of the City Engineer throughout the entire construction process. If erosion and sediment control is not being maintained to the City Engineer's satisfaction, the city may perform remedial work on the site as outlined in this section.

(4) All erosion control systems must be maintained by the permittee in an acceptable condition until turf is established or structural surfaces are constructed to protect the soil from erosion.

(C) Inspection of erosion control plan. The city will make periodic inspections of the site to ensure compliance with the erosion control plan. The permittee or his/her agent shall ensure that a trained person will regularly inspect the construction site at least

once every seven days until final stabilization and within 24 hours of a rainfall event of one-half inch or greater in a 24-hour period. All inspection and maintenance activities conducted on the site during construction must be recorded in writing and retained within the erosion control plan. Records of each inspection and maintenance activity shall include the following:

(1) Date and time of inspection.

(2) Name of person(s) conducting the inspection.

(3) Findings of inspections, including recommendations for corrective actions.

(4) Corrective actions taken, including the dates, times and the name of the party completing the corrective action.

(5) Date and the amount of rainfall events that are greater than one-half inch in a 24- hour period.

(6) Documentation of any changes made to the erosion and sediment control plan.

(D) Site and BMP maintenance. Prior to any construction, the developer shall provide the City Engineer with a schedule for erosion and sediment control inspection and maintenance, including schedules for street cleaning, and street sweeping. All site and BMP maintenance activities must comply with the requirements of the NPDES ~~c~~Construction Stormwater ~~g~~General P~~p~~ermit. The applicant shall investigate and comply with the following BMP maintenance requirements:

(1) Perimeter control. All perimeter controls must be repaired, replaced or supplemented when they become nonfunctional or the sediment reaches one-half of the height of the fence. Repairs shall be made by the end of the next business day after discovery or as soon as field conditions allow access.

(2) Temporary sediment basins. Temporary sedimentation basins must be drained and the sediment must be removed when the depth of the sediment collected in the basin reaches one half the storage volume. Drainage and removal must be completed within 72 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow access.

(3) Surface waters and conveyance systems. Surface water, including drainage ditches and conveyance systems, must be inspected for visible signs of sediment being deposited by erosion. The applicant must remove all sediment deposited in surface waters, including drainage ways, catch basins, and other drainage systems and must restabilize the areas of exposed soil as a result of sediment removal. The removal and stabilization must take place within seven days of discovery unless legal, regulatory or physical access constraints prevent remediation. In the event of an access constraint, the applicant shall use all reasonable efforts to obtain access. If access is precluded, removal and stabilization must take place within seven calendar days of obtaining access. The applicant is responsible for contacting all local, regional, state and federal authorities and obtaining any required permits prior to conducting any work.

(4) Streets and impervious surfaces. Where vehicle traffic leaves any part of the site, the exit locations must be inspected for visible signs of off-site sediment tracking onto impervious surfaces. Tracked sediment must be removed from all off-site impervious surfaces as soon as possible or within 24 hours of discovery.

(5) General maintenance. The applicant shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of temporary and permanent water quality management BMPs, as well as erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs for the duration of the construction work on the site. The applicant remains responsible until another party has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not established final stabilization and a notice of termination (NOT) has been submitted to the MPCA.

(6) Infiltration areas. All infiltration areas must be inspected to ensure that no sediment from ongoing construction activities is reaching the infiltration area and these areas are protected from compaction caused by construction equipment driving across the infiltration area.

(E) Notification of failure of erosion control plan. The city shall notify the permittee of the failure of the erosion control measures that have been constructed. The notification will be by phone or written correspondence to the parties listed on the information sheet required by this section. The city, at its discretion, may begin remedial work within 48 hours after notification has been provided.

(F) Erosion off-site. If erosion breaches the perimeter of the site, the permittee shall immediately develop a cleanup and restoration plan, obtain a right-of-entry from the adjoining property owner, and implement the cleanup and restoration plan within 48 hours of obtaining the adjoining property owner's permission. In no case, unless written approval is received from the Engineering Division of the Operations and Maintenance Department, may more than seven calendar days pass without any corrective action being taken. If at the discretion of the city, the permittee does not repair the damage caused by the erosion, the city may perform the remedial work required, after notice is provided to the permittee.

(G) Erosion into streets, wetlands, or other surface waters. If eroded soils enter, or entrance appears imminent into streets, wetlands, or other surface waters, cleanup and repair shall be immediate. The permittee shall provide all traffic control and flagging required to protect the public during the cleanup operations. If at the discretion of the city, the permittee does not repair the erosion and sedimentation, the city may perform the remedial work required, after notice is provided to the permittee.

(H) Failure to complete corrective work. When a permittee fails to conform to any provision of this section within the time stipulated, the city may take the following actions:

(1) Issue a notice of violation. When the city determines that an activity is not being carried out in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, it shall issue a written notice of violation to the owner of the property. The notice of violation shall contain:

(a) The name and address of the owner or applicant.

(b) The address when available or a description of the land upon which the violation is occurring.

(c) A statement specifying the nature of the violation.

(d) A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the development activity into compliance with this chapter and a time schedule for the completion of such remedial action.

(e) A statement of the penalty or penalties that shall or may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed.

(f) A statement that the determination of violation may be appealed to the city by filing a written notice of appeal within 15 days of services of the notice of violation. Service may be accomplished by mail or by personal delivery of the notice.

(2) Withhold the scheduling of inspections.

(3) Withhold the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

(4) Issue a stop work order.

(5) Direct the correction of the deficiency by city forces or separate contract. The issuance of an erosion control permit constitutes a right-of-entry for the city or its contractor to enter upon the construction site for the purpose of correcting deficiencies with respect to erosion and sediment control. All costs incurred by the city in correcting erosion and sediment control deficiencies, including administrative expenses, shall be reimbursed by the permittee. If payment is not made within 30 days after an invoice is issued, the city may draw from the financial security. If the financial security is of an insufficient amount, the city may assess the remaining amount against the property. As a condition of the permit, the owner shall waive notice of any assessment hearing to be conducted by the city, concur that the benefit to the property exceeds the amount of the proposed assessment, and waive all rights by virtue of M.S. § 429.081 to challenge the amount or validity of assessment.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

§ 153.99 PENALTY.

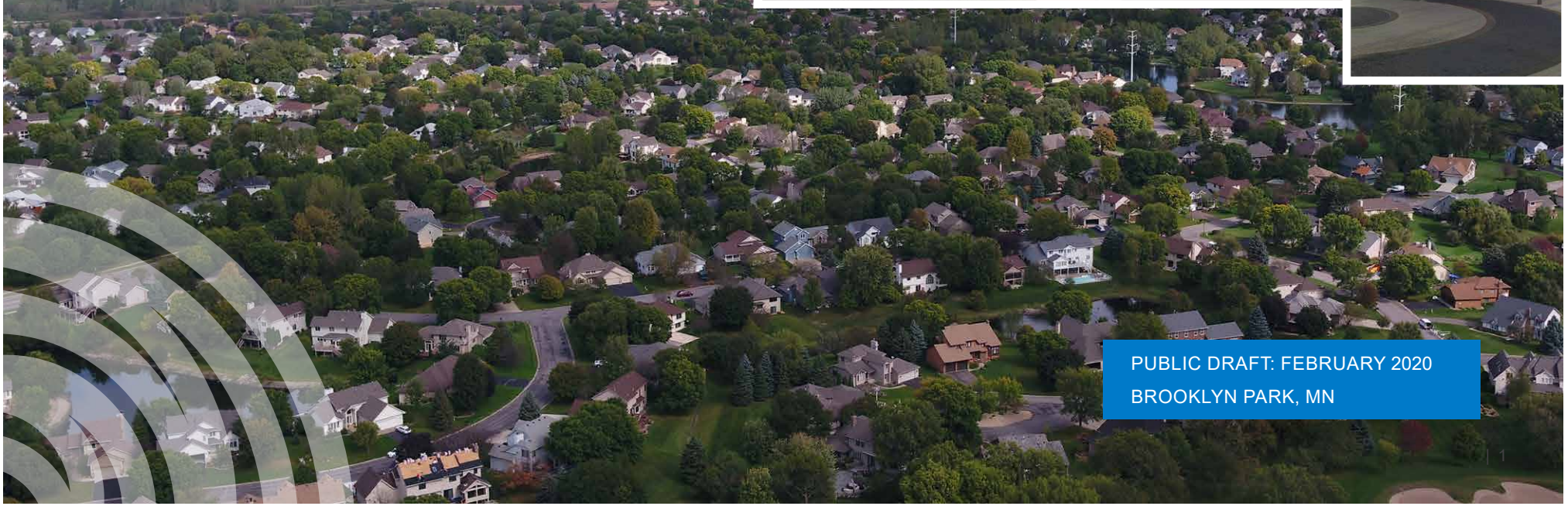
A person violating any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties imposed by Minnesota Statutes for misdemeanor offenses.

(Ord. 2017-1217, passed 7-10-17)

Section	Title	Changes
153.05	Incorporation by Reference	• 153.05(A)(1)Updated MPCA regulations incorporation. • 153.05(A)(2) Updated plan name from "Surface Water Management Plan" to "Local Water Management Plan". • 153.05(A)(3) Added incorporation of the watershed regulations.
153.06	Definitions	Added the following definitions, consistent with MPCA standards: • Fully reconstructed impervious • Full depth reclamation • Linear project
153.07	Stormwater Management Plan	• 153.07(A)(5)(c) Updated to reflect change made in 153.05(A)(2) • 153.07(C)(2) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1) • 153.07(C)(5)(a) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1) • 153.07(C)(5)(b)(1)(b)and (c) updated regulations to meet MPCA standards. • 153.07(D) updated regulations to meet MPCA standards.
153.08	Erosion Control Plan	• 153.08(A)(2)(k) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1) • 153.08(B)(2) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1) • 153.08(B)(2)(a) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1) • 153.08(B)(2)(e)(3) updated regulations to meet MPCA standards. • 153.08(B)(2)(i) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1) • 153.08(D) Updated to reflect correct permit name of "NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit" consistent with the update in 153.05(A)(1)

Brooklyn Park

Zoning Diagnosis



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BROOKLYN PARK, MN

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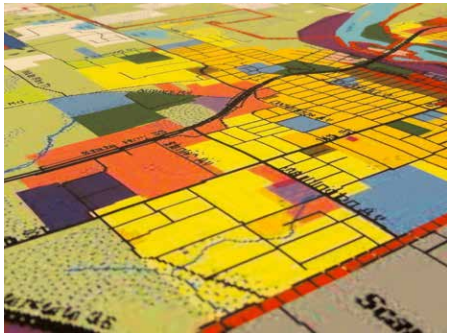

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Introduction

1 Introduction

The City of Brooklyn Park is a growing, dynamic, and diverse community. It is unique in the Twin Cities in that it is a majority minority suburb. It has the density of an urban center along with the vacant greenfields of the urban fringe. There is a history of development in "nodes" or places to be, each providing a different mix of services, shopping, dining and entertainment. The City has stated a commitment to racial equity, being age friendly and accessible to all. Light rail transit is coming to five station areas in the City. Each of these characteristics is tied to the zoning ordinance, which regulates all growth, development and redevelopment in the City.

The first and most important job of the zoning ordinance is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the City's residents, business owners, and visitors. The main way zoning does this is by implementing the goals and policies set forth in the Comprehensive Plan. Brooklyn Park's 2040 Comprehensive Plan lays out a bold vision for the future of housing, employment, economic development, and transportation. Policies in each of these areas require changes to the zoning ordinance which enable the types of change envisioned.

During this zoning diagnosis, we examine the current ordinance to determine where there are conflicts; where zoning may be an obstacle for the type of development the City wants; and where there is outdated language that needs to be updated.

Cities use zoning to guide development of privately-owned land to ensure the land is used in a way that promotes both the best use of that land and the prosperity, health, and welfare of its residents. Cities derive the authority to zone from Minnesota and United States supreme court cases and from the Municipal Planning Act found in Minnesota Statutes. The Municipal Planning Act establishes a consistent and comprehensive procedure for adopting, amending, and implementing a zoning ordinance.

While zoning is a primary way for communities to impact the built environment, it is important to understand what zoning can and cannot do.

WHAT ZONING CAN DO:

- Allow the type of development envisioned in the Comprehensive Plan
- Describe what uses are permitted and where
- Establish the parameters for development related to:
  - Lot size, width, depth
  - Setbacks or build-to lines
  - Building coverage
  - Building height minimums and maximums
  - Landscaping requirements
  - Parking minimums and maximums
  - Design standards

WHAT ZONING CAN'T DO:

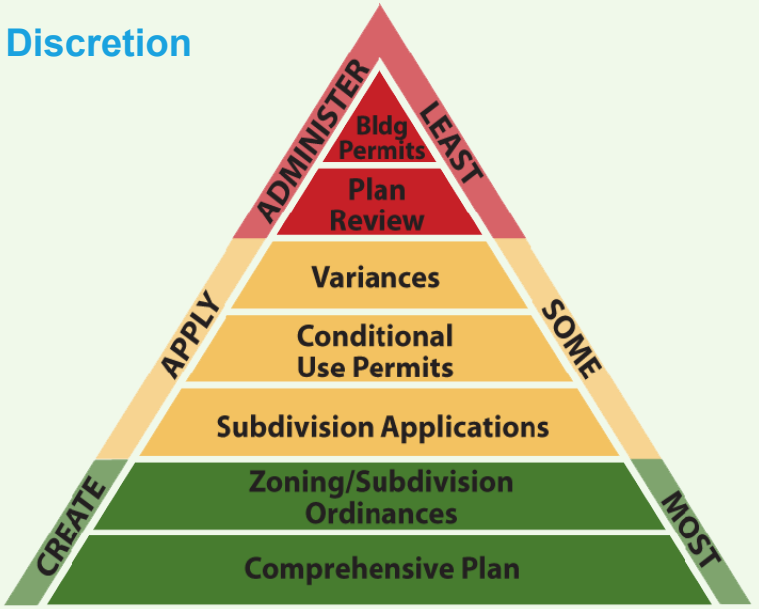
- Guarantee development
- Take away allowed uses
- Preempt state and federal law
- Act as a building code
- Control behavior

1 Introduction

The limits to zoning are steeped in history and documented in case law. When creating, adopting and amending land use plans and zoning ordinances, a city is making law by exercising its so-called "legislative" authority. The city council creates new plans and laws (ordinances) for the entire community to advance its health, safety, and welfare. When acting legislatively, the council has broad discretion. In contrast, when applying existing plans and laws, a city council is exercising so-called "quasi-judicial" authority. It is limited to determining the facts of a specific request, and then applying those facts to the relevant law. A city council has less discretion when acting quasi-judicially.

It can be helpful to visualize this as a **"pyramid of discretion"** that shows cities have greater discretion when making land use decisions and policies at the base of the triangle, and less as decision-making moves up the pyramid. Discretion is greatest when officials are creating and drafting the comprehensive plan and writing the zoning code and the least when administering those plans and codes, such as when reviewing a building permit for compliance with the dimensional requirements of the zoning district.

Pyramid of Discretion



Source: League of Minnesota Cities

When acting legislatively, such as with this update to the zoning ordinance, a city can engage in broad policy discussions, and sort through competing views about what plans and laws would be in the best interest of the city. Although not everyone may be on board with the outcome, the more public participation in the planning (comprehensive plan) and law-making (zoning code update) stage, the better the understanding among the public of why the city has put a plan or law in place.

The zoning ordinance begins with a purpose statement which outlines the community's reasons for adopting the ordinance. The purpose statement links the rules and regulations listed in the ordinance to the community's values, plans, and goals. What follows is a side-by-side comparison of Brooklyn Park's current purpose statement and that for the City of Duluth, MN. Duluth's purpose statement clearly conveys its values and goals. This update is an opportunity for Brooklyn Park to be clear about the type of development it intends to promote with its ordinance.

1 Introduction

Brooklyn Park

The intent of this chapter is to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of Brooklyn Park and its people through the establishment of minimum regulations governing the development and use of property within the city. Such regulations are established to:

a. Implement the Comprehensive Plan;

b. Promote orderly development and redevelopment;

c. Provide adequate light, air and convenience of access to property;

d. Prevent congestion in the public right-of-way;

e. Prevent overcrowding of land and undue concentration of structures and population by regulating land, building, setbacks, and density of development;

f. Provide for the compatibility of different land uses, and protect from incompatible uses;

g. Provide for the administration of this chapter and any amendments;

h. Prescribe penalties for violation of such regulations;

i. Define powers and duties of the City Staff, the Planning Commission, and the City Council in relation to this chapter.

Duluth

The purpose of this unified development chapter is to protect public health, safety, and welfare and to implement the goals and objectives of the comprehensive land use plan using those authorities over the development, redevelopment, use, and occupancy of land and structures, and over the protection of the environment, granted to the city by the state. This general purpose includes, but is not limited to, the following:

a. To provide for more sustainable development within the city by reducing carbon emissions, vehicle miles traveled, energy consumption, and water consumption, and by encouraging production of renewable energy and food production;

b. To control or eliminate soil erosion and sedimentation within the city;

c. To protect and enhance the city's attractions to residents, tourists and visitors, and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry;

d. To enhance the visual and aesthetic character, diversity and interest of the city;

e. To promote the use and preservation of historic landmarks and districts for the educational and general welfare of the people of the city;

f. To regulate erection and maintenance of signs in the city in order that signs might fulfill their necessary and useful function in such a way to preserve the public welfare and safety;

g. To preserve the integrity of residential areas and the character and dignity of public structures, parks and other open spaces;

h. To enhance property values and the general appearance and natural beauty of the city;

i. To protect the public investment in streets and highways;

j. To establish a comprehensive system of sign controls governing the display, design, construction, installation and maintenance of signs and to promote the orderly and effective display of outdoor advertising;

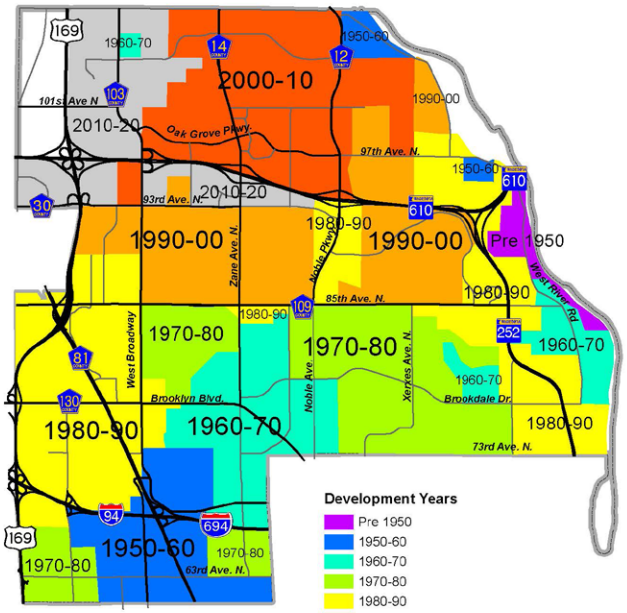
k. To promote, preserve, and enhance the water resources and environment within the city and protect them from adverse effects caused by poorly sited or incompatible development in wetlands, shorelands and floodplains.

2

Executive Summary

2 Executive Summary

Brooklyn Park's last major zoning update was in 2000. Since then, there have been several minor updates to address changes in state statute and current case law. Meanwhile, the City's development pattern changed considerably. The zoning ordinance has yielded an auto-centric and segregated commercial development pattern. It also limits housing choices and creates lifestyle requirements for single-family housing, such as basements, garages, and storage space. These standards have a direct impact on the cost of every unit built. These commercial and housing prescriptions do not promote or enable the type of community that the City wants to be according to the goals in the Comprehensive Plan. In this diagnosis we discuss updates needed to the ordinance to reflect the desired vision for the City.



Staging plan from the Comprehensive Plan

As part of the City's 2040 Comprehensive Plan public engagement effort, the community identified what it wants to be like in the year 2025. This is articulated through goals. These goals have been used to define the project values for this zoning update. How does the current code measure up to the goals? The goals serve as standards against which we judge our work.

Simply put, Brooklyn Park is a thriving community inspiring pride where opportunities exist for all. We have identified important key words from each goal that can be reflected through the City's zoning and subdivision ordinances.

Brooklyn Park is:

1. A **united** and welcoming **community**, strengthened by our diversity

What it looks like:

- We have **connected neighbors** who understand and celebrate our unique **cultures**.
- Brooklyn Park is unified with a strong positive **identity** and image.
- Our community's activities, events and services are inclusive, multi-cultural, and **accessible**.
- We have places and spaces for diverse communities to **gather**.
- Residents of **every age** contribute to our community.

2 Executive Summary

2. Beautiful spaces and quality infrastructure make Brooklyn Park a unique destination

3. A balanced **economic** environment that empowers businesses and people to **thrive**.

What it looks like:

- Modern **transportation options** (drive, ride, walk, bike) connect people to education, jobs, and recreation.
- Quality **recreation** and **park** amenities inspire activity for all ages and interests.
- Our rich **diversity** is showcased through our vibrant music, arts, food, entertainment, and cultural scene.
- **Attractive key corridors, corners, and city centers** create destinations that meet community needs.
- Quality and **well-maintained** housing for all ages and incomes are integrated throughout the community.

What it looks like:

- People of all ages and backgrounds enjoy **financial stability**.
- Residents and visitors support an **abundance** of retail stores, restaurants, and entertainment venues.
- Our **business environment inspires** private investment and job growth for the purpose of increasing the tax base.
- Businesses and organizations of **all types, sizes** and specialties start, stay and grow here. (e.g. local networks and resources support businesses)
- We are a leader in **environmental sustainability**, benefiting our economy and community.

2 Executive Summary

4. People of all ages have what they need to feel **healthy** and **safe**

5. Partnerships that **increase** racial and economic **equity** empower residents and neighborhoods to prosper.

What it looks like:

- Neighborhoods are empowered and supported by strengthened positive **relationships with police**.
- **Youth are engaged** in positive and quality experiences.
- Aging adults have services and amenities to thrive and **age in place**.
- Everyone has access to quality healthy **food options**.
- People have access to quality **medical** and emergency care.

What it looks like:

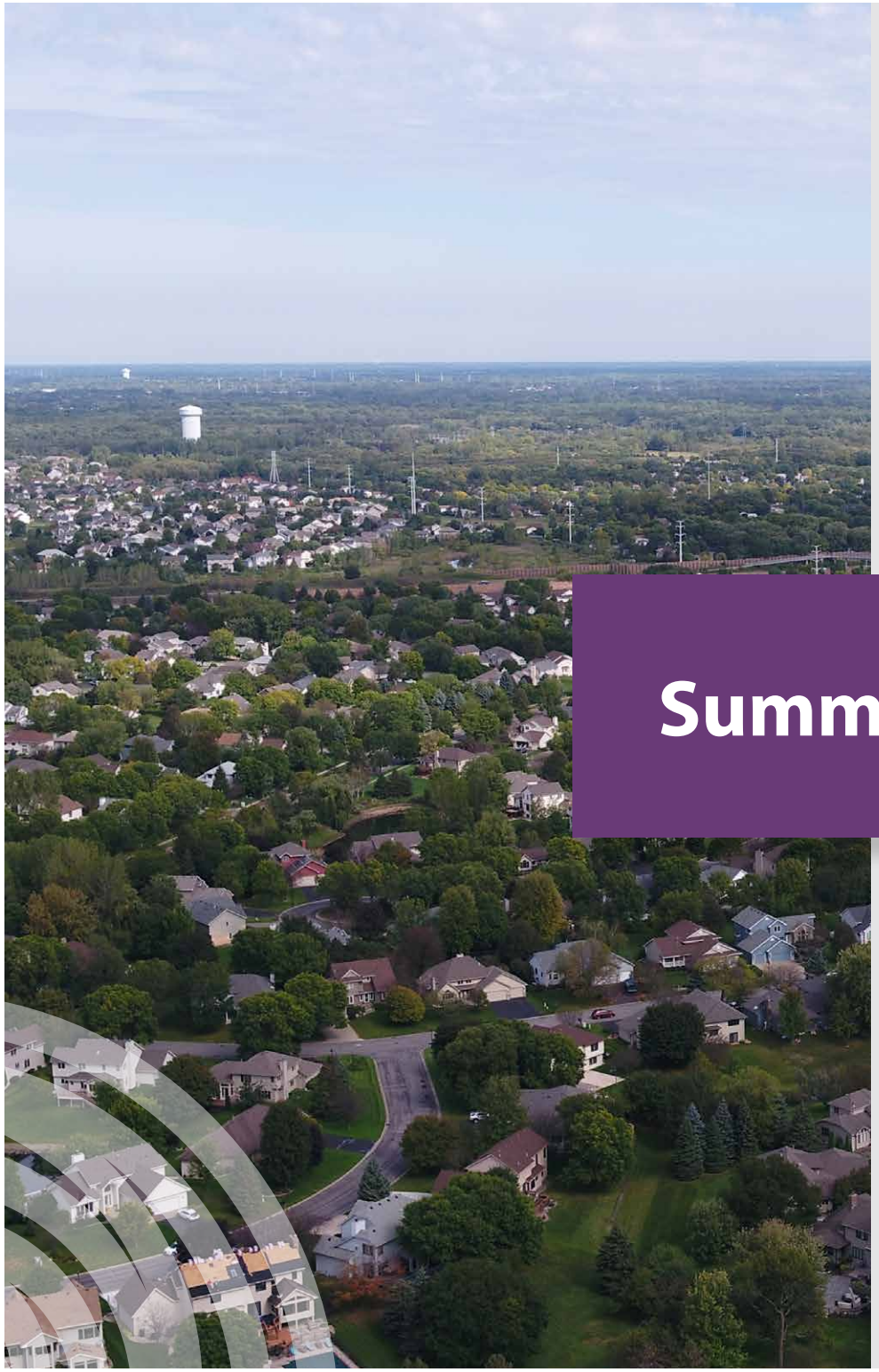
- Each resident has **access** to the **training** and **support** needed to **get** and **keep** a **living wage** job. (e.g. Job skills training, **childcare**)
- Each student graduates high school with a pathway to college or career. (e.g. Pre-k, rec programs, BrookLynk)
- Aging neighborhoods and commercial centers are **revitalized** through continuous investment.
- The community provides necessary **supports** and **services** for community members to overcome life challenges such as hunger, mental illness, and homelessness.

2 Executive Summary

6. Effective and engaging government recognized as a leader.

What it looks like:

- The City provides **quality services** at a **reasonable cost**.
- Elected **officials**, commissions, and city staff reflect the **diversity of the community** and are **culturally competent**.
- City information is **clear**, **accessible**, and delivered in ways that **meet the community's needs**.
- City laws are **understandable, equitably enforced, and relevant** to the community.
- The City is well-managed and recognized as a **great place to work**.



3

Summary of Key Findings

3 Summary of Key Findings

Brooklyn Park's current ordinance does not reflect the goal of providing regulations that are responsive to the community's needs, accessible, and clear. The issues to be addressed with this update fall into four broad categories: **substance; procedures; organization and maintenance; and policies**.

Substance.

The impetus for this update is the Brooklyn Park 2040 Comprehensive Plan. The City has a bold vision that necessitates revisions to its regulatory tools to enable and promote the build out of the City according to this vision. The comprehensive plan and recently adopted mixed-income housing policies advance the City as an equitable, united, and welcoming community. The current code is too conventional, restrictive, and complex to successfully partner with residents, businesses, and the development community to realize this vision.

The American Planning Association's Planning for Equity Policy Guide defines equity as "just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential." (APA 2019) Broadly, we suggest the City address equity through zoning by focusing more on neighborhood building and the supportive function of zoning than the use-separating function of zoning. Land use regulations have direct and measurable impacts on household affordability and choice. There are three broad categories where we identify areas of inequity in the City's planning and zoning, but a lack of housing choice is perhaps the most critical category to address.

Residential: Brooklyn Park is a thriving community with a diverse population with diverse housing preferences and needs. Minimum lot size and unit size and width become arbitrary in mature communities where new and redevelopment often occur on (what have become) nonconforming lots. The code's requirements for basements, garages, and storage space impose costly lifestyle requirements on by-right development. Single family housing is the prevailing unit type allowed by the code, with 7 of 10 residential districts being single-family districts. Limiting housing choice is not consistent with the City's vision. Additional unit types should be considered in single family districts. "Missing Middle" housing is discussed later. What follows are examples of unit types that would blend seamlessly in a single-family zoning district and could be allowed by-right, with performance (design) standards.

Example of Stacked Duplex

This structure could be a duplex (side by side or stacked) or quadplex

This structure is a 5-unit multiplex but could be a single-family home, or anything in between.

3 Summary of Key Findings

Commercial: The standards for commercial development are auto centric. Commercial uses are segregated from each other and are separated from sidewalks and residential uses. The code promotes isolating commercial uses in some districts and in some, few commercial uses are allowed, or none are allowed by-right. While the purpose statement and design standards are clear and could support by-right development, there are no permitted uses in the Town Center Zoning District. All uses require approval of a Conditional Use Permit. The auto-centric and segregating nature of the commercial standards are inconsistent with the goal of creating vibrant commercial and mixed-use nodes and make it difficult to access jobs and local businesses as well as placing barriers on starting a business in Brooklyn Park.

Public Realm: The Comprehensive Plan and the City's goals talk extensively about welcoming, abundant, and accessible public spaces for all. The transit station area plans do a wonderful job of addressing the public realm. Existing commercial nodes will require retrofit to achieve such public spaces. Retrofitting existing nodes with streetscape amenities, robust crosswalks, context sensitive pocket parks, and achieving parking lot landscaping on private property will require participation by the City, landowners with new or redevelopment, and public-private partnerships.

Procedures.

Procedures are needed to support development of the residential, commercial, and public realm envisioned in the 2040 Comprehensive Plan and outlined in the City's goals. Through its procedures, the City engages private landowners in community building. Procedures should provide a clear and efficient path to enable the type of development the community envisions. The uses and form of development the City wishes to promote should be allowed by-right, by-right with performance standards, or by approval from the City Council using a process that is transparent, reliable and efficient; where approval criterion are directly related to encouraging the development clearly defined in the ordinance. The more uses allowed by-right or by-right with performance standards the better. The code currently relies on conditional use permits (CUP) and application of the Planned Community Development District (PCDD) zoning designation to regulate uses and enable a desired form of development. Often, the uses and desired development could be achieved by-right with performance standards or with fewer approvals.

Organization and Maintenance.

The code could be improved through maintenance alone. Consolidation of districts, modernization of uses and use tables, updates to reflect recent court cases, and elimination of unnecessary and repetitive provisions would result in a satisfactory code refresh but would not meet the City's goals. Brooklyn Park has a goal of being an effective and engaging government that is recognized as a leader in this regard. To that end, city information should be clear, accessible, and delivered in ways that meet the community's needs. City laws should be understandable, equitably enforced, and relevant to the community. We will address sections from the code from which variances are frequently sought. Land use regulations should be consolidated into one document that is made easy to find and easy use on the City's website.

3 Summary of Key Findings

Policy Considerations.

In addition to changes related to the land use chapter of the comprehensive plans, there are policies in other chapters with zoning implications. Before finalizing the work plan, we are seeking direction on these policy matters. Major examples that would require changes to the zoning ordinance include:

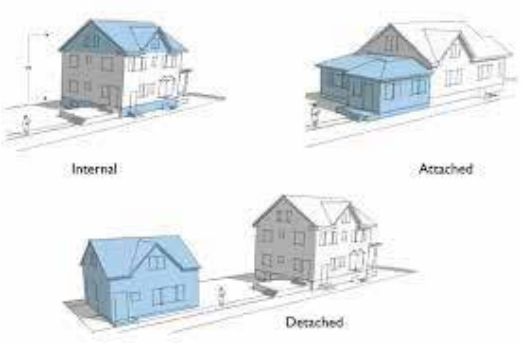
Expanding Housing Choice. With the changes in the post-World War II development patterns came changes in both the development and financial lending systems. These changes lent themselves to models of development that were narrowly focused and targeted to individual markets, such as single-family homes on large lots, large apartment complexes, commercial strip centers, and indoor malls. Each was developed and placed in isolation in contract to the older patterns of neighborhoods where single-family, multifamily, and commercial were more integrated and mixed. The art of both mixing these kinds of development and building smaller lower- and middle-density housing types were lost.

These "Missing Middle" housing types continue to provide a range of housing choices in scale with nearby single-family residential uses and provide a residential intensity that help support neighborhood centers. Existing in between single-family development and higher intensity and mixed-use residential development, the Missing Middle housing types provide the housing that is needed and desired by a broader range of age groups and the full spectrum of income levels. Providing a full range of housing options is critical to the prosperity of Brooklyn Park's residents and employers.

3 Summary of Key Findings

A place to start to increase housing choice and affordability within the current single-family zoning structure is Accessory Dwelling Units. An accessory dwelling unit (ADU) is a smaller, independent residential dwelling unit located on the same lot as single-family home. ADUs provide an opportunity to house a family member, gain additional income, and provide attainable housing for others. ADUs go by many different names throughout the country, including accessory apartments, secondary suites, mother-in-law suites, and granny flats. ADUs can be converted portions of existing homes, additions to new or existing homes, or new stand-alone accessory structures or converted portions of existing stand-alone accessory structures. ADU ordinances often address lot size, unit placement, parking, and design criteria. The zoning code specifies the allowed ADU types. Examples include:

- an apartment over the garage;
- a small living quarters on a separate foundation in the backyard;
- a space within the primary residence with a separate entrance; or
- a space within the primary residence using the same entrance as the homeowners.



Example of Accessory Dwelling Unit Types

Detached

Attached to Primary Dwelling

Interior to Primary Dwelling

Attached to Accessory Structure

3 Summary of Key Findings

Mixed-Income Housing Policy. To further the housing goals of the 2040 Comprehensive Plan and Brooklyn Park 2025, the City of Brooklyn Park has adopted a policy to create and preserve affordable housing opportunities. The City recognizes the need to provide affordable housing to households of a broad range of income levels in order to support a diverse population and to provide housing for those who live or work in the City. The requirements are intended to provide a structure for participation by both the public and private sector in the production of mixed-income housing developments across the city. Specifically, affordable rental housing is to be required when 10 or more residential units are developed and receive:

i. A Comprehensive Plan amendment;

ii. A zoning code or map amendment;

iii. Approval of a PUD; or

iv. Financial assistance from the City or Economic Development Authority (EDA)

Developers may choose from the following:

Options	Minimum Number of Affordable Units Required	Minimum Affordability Standard
1	At least 5% of total project units	Affordable for households at 30% Area Median Income (AMI)
2	At least 10% of total project units	Affordable for households at 50% Area Median Income (AMI)
3	At least 15% of total projects units	Affordable for households at 60% Area Median Income (AMI)

Additional terms include, but are not limited to:

I. An affordability term of at least 20 years.

II. The ability to provide units or enable the provision of affordable units off-site. The ordinance should include details and options for meeting the requirement off-site

III. The City may grant incentives to developments providing affordable housing, such as relief from specific zoning provisions. Would these incentives be written into the zoning district or considered as part of a development agreement?

IV. The City may grant a minimum 10% density bonus for the provision of affordable rental housing units. Would this density bonus be written into the zoning district or considered as part of a development agreement?

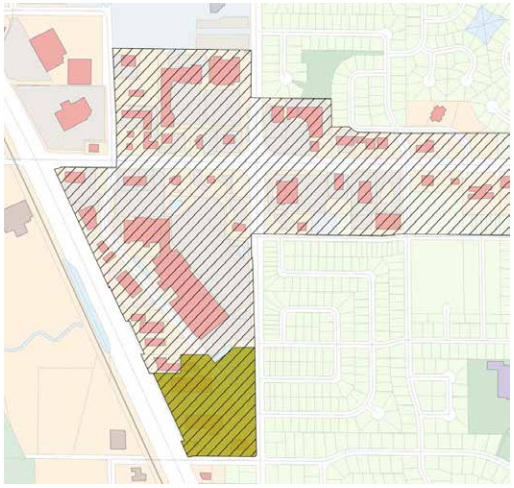
3 Summary of Key Findings

Transit Oriented Development. One major change in the development pattern of the City since the last comprehensive plan is the planned introduction of light rail service at several station areas in the western part of the City. Station Area Plans are included in the Comprehensive Plan and the City has done some work establishing a Transit Oriented Zoning Overlay District. Most of the recommendations in the station area plans have been incorporated into the TOD Overlay, but there are a few outstanding items which are included in the work plan. We seek direction on which components of the station area plans should be built by developers, which will be built by the City, and which would be appropriate for a public-private partnership.

Economic Development. The Comprehensive Plan sets a goal of 50,000 jobs by 2040 (25,000 exist as of 2017). It is important to be able to understand how land use translates to jobs. The City should consider establishing an employment density ratio. Currently, the City has an overall employment density of 2.4 employees per thousand sq ft. Generally, the following accepted ratios would assist in monitoring progress toward achieving the goal.

i. Office – 5 jobs per 1,000 sq ft
ii. Industrial 2 jobs per 1,000 sq ft
iii. Institutional – 5 jobs per 1,000 sq ft
iv. Commercial – 4 jobs per 1,000 sq ft
v. Medical – 4 jobs per 1,000 sq ft

For example, a 3,000 sq ft commercial space would yield 12 jobs; a 125,000 sq ft office building would yield 625 jobs; and a 20,000 sq ft industrial space would yield 40 jobs. If the goal is simply to increase the number of jobs in the City of Brooklyn Park, institutional and office uses would be best. However, these may have the greatest impacts on traffic and the lowest benefit to the City's tax base. The vibrant mixed-use community envisioned in the Comprehensive Plan and Brooklyn Park 2025 enable all of these uses and so the impact of one use would likely be offset by another use.



Transit Oriented Development Overlay

Oak Grove Station

4

Work Plan

4 Work Plan

The work of a zoning code update involves a broad, strategic look at the code, relative to the planning framework in which the update is taking place, as well as a detailed look to address common issues with zoning codes. The planning framework includes the existing conditions in Brooklyn Park as well as the 2040 Comprehensive Plan, Brooklyn Park 2025 and the current land use regulations (the City Code sections to be included with this update). With that in mind, we start with broad recommendations to modernize the code and then move on to necessary and suggested updates to the code and zoning map to realize the vision for the City of Brooklyn Park. Fundamental to realizing the vision for the City will be addressing the policy issues described above and adding them to this work plan. As we draft zoning updates, we will provide a range of options to address the policies through zoning.

Compliance with the Comprehensive Plan. We have identified code changes necessary for compliance with the Comprehensive Plan. The Metropolitan Council requires that all official controls be updated within nine months of the Plan's adoption. The zoning ordinance must incorporate the tools to enable private development to meet the City's vision. Some of the key changes that need to be made include:

a. Ensure densities in all residential districts meet densities prescribed in the comp plan

b. Ensure districts reflect the Future Land Use Plan designation

c. Create a mechanism for tracking the mix of uses (as a percentage of area or floor area) as a whole where allowed/required districtwide.

d. Enable affordable housing and senior housing near transit

e. Require pedestrian connection to transit in high density housing and commercial areas.

f. Modify the zoning near station areas to meet minimum density requirement of 20 units per acre

g. Create a Mixed-Use district reflecting the Mixed-Use designation on the Future Land Use Plan

Per direction from the Metropolitan Council, cities will not be required to proactively rezone property so that it is in compliance with the Future Land Use map of the comprehensive plan. However, there may be some general changes the City wishes to consider at this time. For example, the City should consider whether changes should be made to the following areas.

i. Areas North and west of 610/169 to be rezoned for mixed use

ii. Parcels just north of 94 and east of 169 to be rezoned for mixed use

iii. B2 parcel to the south of 610, west of 169 to be rezoned for mixed use

Ease of Use. To make administering the ordinance easier, there are several districts that we recommend for consolidation, as they are nearly identical. During the consolidation process, it is important to take inventory of the existing conditions in these areas to make sure that the new districts reflect the existing character and development patterns.

a. Consider consolidation of single-family residential districts (R-2 through R3A). This would consolidate five zoning designations into one, with no change to the purpose (single-family detached residential) and land use guidance (low density residential).

b. Consider consolidation of multi-family residential districts (R5-R7). The primary difference between these designations is that R5 does not allow for more than two stories. This form of development can be achieved other ways within the current ordinance. The R6 and R7 designations both call for multi-story development in areas guided for high density residential development.

4 Work Plan

Existing Zoning Districts

Zoning District		Description
R-1	Urban Reserve	Allows for the orderly phasing and development of land until city services, including sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and water, are extended into the area; Typically requires significant amounts of open land area such as athletic and cultural facilities, country clubs, government buildings, educational uses, and land reclamation; Short-term agriculture uses and very low density residential uses and those accessory uses customarily incidental to them.
R-2	Detached Single-Family Estate	Large lot detached single-family dwellings
R-2B	Detached Single-Family Residential	Detached single-family dwellings
R-3	Detached Single-Family Residential	Detached single-family dwellings
R-3A	Detached Single-Family Residential	Detached single-family dwellings
R-4	Detached Single and Attached Two-Family Residential	Detached single and attached two-family dwellings
R-4A	Townhouse	Low or medium density attached residential dwellings
R-4B	Detached Single Family	Low or medium density single family homes within association-maintained communities
R-5	Multiple Family Residential	Two story multiple family structures
R-6	Multiple Family Residential	Multiple family dwellings over two stories
R-7	Multiple Family Residential	Multiple family dwellings
B-1	Office Park	Office uses, with other accessory retail and service uses offered on site to serve the primary use or their employees
B-2	Neighborhood Retail Business	Commercial or mixed use development centers for retail sales and services that serve the adjacent neighborhoods and to preserve and protect the general character of the adjacent areas.
B-3	General Business	Centralized areas for commercial or mixed use development that have a community or regional customer base in that they generally draw customers from farther away than the adjacent neighborhoods
B-4	Vehicle Sales and Showroom	Vehicle sales businesses that draw from a regional customer base and has outdoor storage, display and/or sales of vehicles and/or recreational equipment

4 Work Plan

Existing Zoning Districts

Zoning District		Description
BP	**Business Park**	Office, commercial, industrial, or mixed use that enhance the city's tax base, have few customers coming to the site, but may have a large employee base, involve manufacturing, warehousing, office uses, and other accessory retail and service uses offered on site to service the primary use or their employees.
I	**General Industrial**	Warehousing and industrial uses that may present negative off-site impacts to adjacent properties and are potentially environmentally sensitive due to the characteristics of the use of the property, and/or have an extensive amount of outdoor storage requirements.
PCDD	**Planned Community Development District**	Designed for use where the general areas contain a unique physical or recreational feature or require detailed, coordinated planning efforts to achieve specific goals.
PUB	**Planned Unit Development**	Development that is in compliance with the land use designation that allows innovation in development standards.
TC	**Town Center**	High quality, comprehensively designed commercial and residential neighborhoods with developments designed to promote walking, bicycling and transit use.
CD	**Conservancy**	Valuable environmental qualities which are to be preserved as park or open space amenities and to prevent the over-crowding of land, to avoid undue concentration of population, a specific public purpose, and/or alleviate the burden of development from environmentally sensitive lands.
PI	**Public Institution**	Public buildings, uses and needs that otherwise may not fit into other zoning districts because of their specialized land use needs and public purpose.
VR	**Village Redevelopment**	Implement the goals and objectives of the Village Redevelopment Plan and to define strategies and design standards for the implementation of the Plan. The district is intended to promote creative and efficient use of land within the Redevelopment District by providing flexibility in design and to allow mixed land uses while encouraging compact and pedestrian oriented development

4 Work Plan

Maintenance. Federal and state law relating to zoning and land use are consistently changing and this update provides an opportunity to ensure compliance with changes to laws such as:

a. Federal Telecommunications Act

b. Fair Housing Act Amendments

c. Americans with Disabilities Act

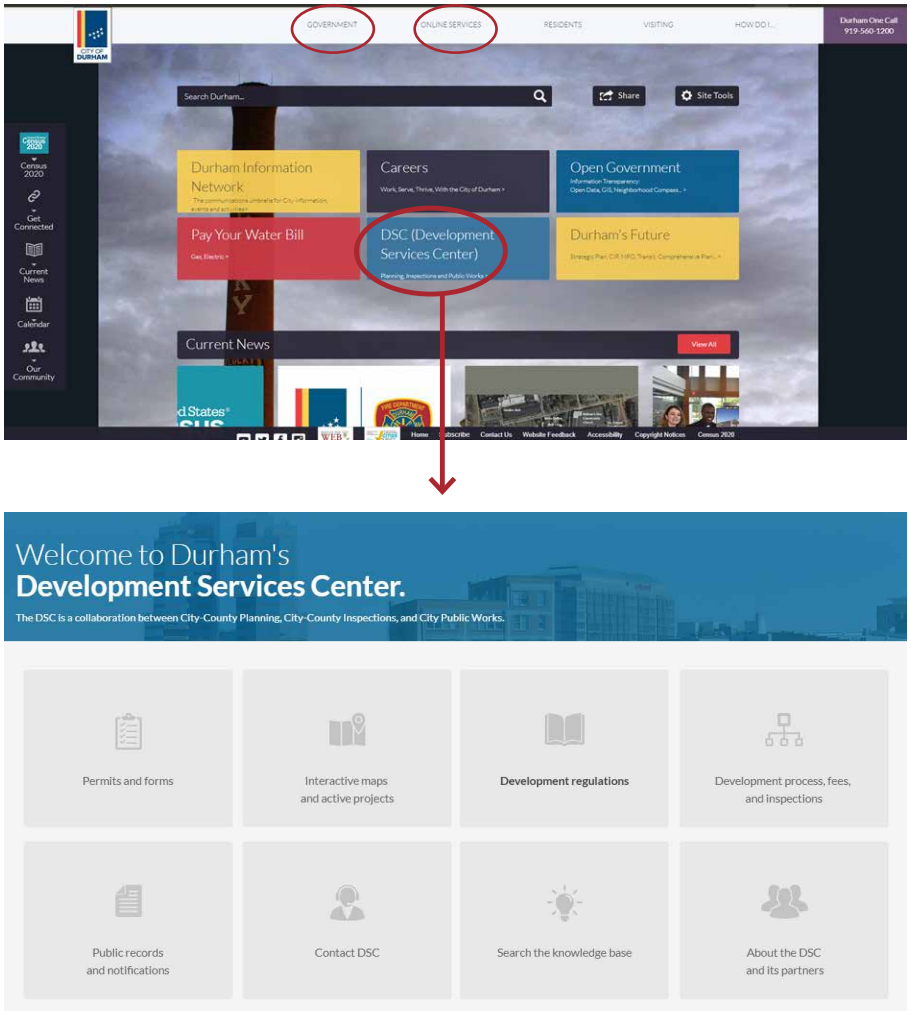
d. Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act

e. In 2011 MN Statute changed regarding the threshold for obtaining a variance. The threshold had been the requirement to demonstrate that the code represented an undue hardship but that changed to practical difficulty. Both standards are currently referenced in the ordinance.

Accessibility of the Code. Brooklyn Park has a goal of being an effective and engaging government that is recognized as a leader in this regard. City information should be clear, accessible, and delivered in ways that meet the community's needs. City laws should be understandable, equitably enforced, and relevant to the community.

a. On-line Presence. Successful engagement with planning and zoning customers outside of City Hall requires an on-line experience that is reflective of the way online searches are conducted today. From the homepage of the City's website, it should be clear how to find the planning department or find planning and zoning information. Getting from the homepage to the planning department should only take one click. The City's website should enable developers, potential residents, and prospective businesses to buy into the City's vision. What follows is an example of this "one click" approach.

Sample Website



4 Work Plan

b. Ineffective Digital Code. A digital zoning code should be a tool to improve the usability and clarity of the code. A zoning code update is an opportunity to address outdated and unrefined formatting and user interface that is unclear and does not enable effective engagement with government. There can be a tension between the hosting website for the City Code and the city's goals for their on-line presence. Resolving this tension may require a more comprehensive departmental webpage where the desired information is presented in a context sensitive and user-friendly manner.

Unified Development Code. We recommend consolidating the City regulations governing land use and development into a Unified Development Code (UDC). The UDC is the official body of rules and regulations to guide land use and development. It is a document in which traditional zoning and subdivision regulations are combined with other desired city regulations such as design guidelines and water management. It serves as a local policy instrument in implementing the City's land use plans and goals.

We have created an outline of a UDC for the City of Brooklyn Park which can be viewed on the next page.

4 Work Plan

Proposed Unified Development Code Structure

Article 1. General Provisions

Article 2. Zoning Districts

Article 3. Permitted Uses

- A. Permitted Use Table
- B. Use Specific/ Performance Standards

Article 4. Development Standards

- A. Dimensional Standards
- B. Building Form Standards
- C. Connectivity and Circulation
- D. Parking and Loading
- E. Landscaping
- F. Screening and Fences
- G. Signs*
- H. Stormwater Management*
- I. Sustainability Standards
- J. Design Standards
- K. Exterior Lighting
- L. Housing and Property Maintenance Code*
- M. Plat Design*
- N. Maintenance and Operating Standards

Article 5. Administration and Procedures

- A. Summary Table (new feature)
- B. Reviewers and Decision-Makers (new feature)
- C. Review and Approval Procedures
  - a. Comprehensive Plan adoption or amendment
  - b. UDC Text or zoning map amendment
  - c. Subdivision plat approval or amendment*
  - d. Vacation of Street*
  - e. Variance (sign, lot, structure)
  - f. Conditional use
  - g. Interim use
  - h. Temporary use
  - i. Site plan
  - j. Administrative Review
  - k. Zoning permit
  - l. Building permit*
  - m. Certificate of occupancy*
  - n. Accessory home share permit (Airbnb)
- D. Nonconformities
- E. Enforcement and Penalties

Article 6. Definitions

- A. Rules of Constructions
- B. Definitions

Appendix: Zoning Map

4 Work Plan

What follows is a typical approach to addressing uses and establishing districts in a Unified Development Code.

1. Analyze and consolidate zoning districts
2. Create a use table based on broad use categories and use-specific performance or design standards for the use whether by-right or conditional use permit.
    a. Residential Use Categories. For each subcategory, provide its characteristics, accessory uses, examples, and exceptions.
        i. Group living
        ii. Household living
    b. Commercial Use Categories. For each possible subcategory, provide its characteristics, accessory uses, examples, and exceptions.
        i. Commercial Outdoor Recreation
        ii. Commercial Parking
        iii. Quick Vehicle Servicing
        iv. Major Event Entertainment
        v. Office
        vi. Retail Sales and Service
        vii. Self-Service Storage
        viii. Vehicle Repair
    c. Industrial Use Categories. For each possible subcategory, provide its characteristics, accessory uses, examples, and exceptions.
        i. Bulk Fossil Fuel Terminal
        ii. Industrial Services
        iii. Manufacturing and Production
        iv. Railroad Yards
        v. Warehouse and Freight Movement
        vi. Waste Related
        vii. Wholesale Sales
        viii. Enable medical device and technologies, biosciences, precision manufacturing, R&D facilities, and professional offices (employment-focused uses)
    d. Institutional Use Categories. For each possible subcategory, provide its characteristics, accessory uses, examples, and exceptions.
        i. Basic Utilities
        ii. Colleges
        iii. Community Services
        iv. Daycare
        v. Medical Centers
        vi. Parks and Open Areas
        vii. Religious Institutions
        viii. Schools
    e. Mixed Use
        i. Check Town Center district for appropriate allowable uses and densities to match future land use map in the vicinity of Zane and 610
        ii. Include allowance for mixed use in the neighborhood retail (B2) district (or rewrite this district as a mixed-use district)
    f. Transit Oriented Development

4 Work Plan

i. Density / activity: right now, there are no minimum density or FAR requirements
   1. Recommended 20 units/acre for any residential
   2. Target 40-75+ units/acre
   3. Min. activity threshold 7,000 residents, jobs or students within station areas (min. FAR?)

ii. Density / activity: right now, there are no minimum density or FAR requirements
   1. Add crosswalk requirements (one mention of mid-block crossings in TOD-G District) – safe crossings
   2. Require interior connections / pedestrian improvements on private property (i.e.- through parking lots, to building entrances)
   3. Require pedestrian connections to public non-motorized network
   4. Include requirements for short- and long-term bicycle storage
   5. Consideration/incentives for public art?
   6. Consider restrictions on first floor residential in TOD-C?
   7. Require vehicular access in rear lanes, alleys or side streets (some of this is in there now)

iii. Parking
   1. Include reduced parking ratios for all uses in the TOD districts (there is currently an allowance for a 10% reduction in required parking within ¼ mile of a transit stop, but this needs to be revised and made more specific)
   2. Also, in general, consider allowing for parking reductions in other circumstances outside of the PUD process (such as shared uses, presentation of demand information, provision of car sharing spaces, proximity to on-street public parking or parking structures and others)
   3. Incentivize structured parking

g. Other Possible Use Categories. For each subcategory, provide its characteristics, accessory uses, examples, and exceptions.
   i. Agriculture
   ii. Aviation and Surface Passenger Terminals
   iii. Detention Facilities
   iv. Mining
   v. Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities
   vi. Rail Lines and Utility Corridors
   vii. Enable solar energy systems

Matt Hayes-Regan

From: Matt Hayes-Regan
Sent: Thursday, February 29, 2024 10:28 AM
To: RICHARD HARTFIEL
Cc: Planning
Subject: RE: Question.

Hi Richard,

Thank you for your e-mail. In reviewing the calendar, I can confirm that the public hearing for the updates to the Land Use Code is Wednesday, March 13 at 7:00 pm. The public hearing will be held at the Planning Commission Regular Meeting (held the second Wednesday of the month) here at City Hall in council chambers.

Please let us know if you have any other questions or need additional information.

Thank you,

Matt Hayes-Regan *(he/him/his)*
Planning Program Assistant
763-493-8056
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5200 85th Avenue N, Brooklyn Park, MN 55443

From: RICHARD HARTFIEL <dchartfiel@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 29, 2024 10:14 AM
To: Planning <planning@brooklynpark.org>
Subject: Question.

Is the Public hearing for March on Tuesday the 13th or Wednesday the 14th .
The days & dates don't line up
Thank You

Matt Hayes-Regan

From: Matt Hayes-Regan
Sent: Thursday, February 29, 2024 8:57 AM
To: Rich Xiong
Cc: Planning
Subject: RE: Land Use and Zoning Changes

Hi Rich,

Thanks for your e-mail. That's a good question. Each public hearing will consider different sections of the Land Use Code. A breakdown of the Land Use Sections that we anticipate using the Planning Commission Regular Meetings for include:

- **March 13 Regular Planning Commission Meeting**

  Chapter 150 Signs
  Chapter 151 Subdivisions
  Chapter 153 Stormwater
  Chapter 152, Article 1 Administration
  Chapter 152, Article 2 Zoning Districts

- **April 10 Regular Planning Commission Meeting**

  Chapter 152, Article 3 Standards, Section 1 Land Use Performance Standards

- **May 8 Regular Planning Commission Meeting**

  Chapter 152, Article 3 Standards, Section 2 Development Standards

The agendas for each of the Regular Meetings will be posted on the City's website by the end of business on the Friday prior to a given meeting. You will be able to review the agendas via the link below.

Planning Commission Agendas and Minutes

Know we are available if you have any questions or comments about the updates to the Land Use Code.

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From: Rich Xiong <rxiong12@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 29, 2024 12:36 AM

To: Planning <planning@brooklynpark.org>
Subject: Fw: Land Use and Zoning Changes

Will each public hearing be identical?

Rich

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: City of Brooklyn Park <brooklynpark@public.govdelivery.com>
To: "rxiong12@yahoo.com" <rxiong12@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 at 09:46:08 AM CST
Subject: Land Use and Zoning Changes

Land Use and Zoning Changes

Learn about how Brooklyn Park is updating its land use plan

Brooklyn Park is evolving rapidly, experiencing substantial growth and development since our last major zoning update in 2000. To better align with our evolving vision and community goals, the City is making changes to our zoning regulations and land use policies.

Your feedback is invaluable to us as we navigate these changes:

1. **Learn more** on our website and submit comments and suggestions online
2. **Attend the Public Hearing:** Join us at the Brooklyn Park Planning Commission Public Hearing to voice your opinions in person.

Public Hearing Dates

- **Wednesday, March 13,** 7:00 PM
- **Wednesday, April 10,** 7:00 PM
- **Wednesday, May 8,** 7:00 PM

Location

- **City Hall,** 5200 85th Avenue

At the public hearing, you'll have the opportunity to engage directly with City staff and Planning Commission members who are leading the initial phase of this process.

In the coming months, City Council members will deliberate on the proposed changes and vote to approve a final set of land use and zoning rules for Brooklyn Park. Your input at this critical juncture will help shape the future of our city for generations to come.

Questions?

Planning Team
planning@brooklynpark.org
763-493-8057

If you need this information in another language or format or disability accommodations, email access@brooklynpark.org or call 763-424-8000.

Si usted necesita esta información en español: 763-424-8000

Yog xav tau kev pab, thov hu rau 763-424-8000 lawv mam li nrhiav ib tus neeg txhais lus rau koj

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GOVDELIVERY

The City Council has determined that pursuant to its City Charter, Ordinance #2024-_____ should be published in summary form.

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE #2024-_____

ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 153 OF THE BROOKLYN PARK CITY CODE PERTAINING TO _____

Ordinance #2024-_____, amends Chapter 153, Pertaining _____.

Changes to §153
[Placeholder]

This summary of Ordinance #2024-_____ has been approved by the City Council on June ___, 2024 and the City Council has determined that the title and text of the summary clearly informs the public of the intent and effect of the ordinance. A printed copy of the full text of the ordinance is available for public inspection in the office of the City Clerk.

ATTEST:

_____
HOLLIES WINSTON, MAYOR

_____
DEVIN MONTERO, CITY CLERK

Approved as to Form by City Attorney
Passed on First Reading: _____
Passed on Second Reading: _____
Summary Published in Official Newspaper: _____