ROSEVILLE 2040

our future together

Chapter 1

Introduction

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 includes the following information:

1. Purpose of the Plan
2. How to Use the Plan
3. Comprehensive Planning Lenses
4. Recent Research and Community Engagement

1. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The 2040 Comprehensive Plan (Plan) provides an opportunity to establish a vision for how the community will grow and develop over the coming decades and is intended to be reflective of the desires of the entire community. It analyzes various topics related to development including land use, housing and neighborhoods, economic development, transportation, utilities, and parks and trails, among others. This Plan aims to build off the goals and policies identified in *Imagine Roseville 2025* and the 2030 Comprehensive Plan. As part of the 2040 Comprehensive Plan update, many of the goals and strategies from the 2030 Comprehensive Plan were analyzed and incorporated, or amended as applicable, so that momentum may be continued.

Minnesota Statute requires that cities within the seven-county metropolitan area update their comprehensive plans every ten years. Comprehensive plans are reviewed by the Metropolitan Council, which is responsible for managing and planning for the growth of the Twin Cities region. The purpose of the update is to ensure that local plans are consistent with forecasts and policy plans prepared by the Metropolitan Council. In addition, regularly updating the comprehensive plan allows for communities to adjust their goals based on emerging trends and changing demographic needs.

A comprehensive plan does not ensure any change by itself. It must be implemented on a daily basis by elected officials, commission members, City staff, and other stakeholders; all the while being influenced by larger market forces. The Plan is intended to inform decision making related to official controls, such as the zoning and subdivision ordinances, as well as guide future investment through the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). As such, it is an important document in shaping the City's future, and it should be referenced regularly.

The purpose of this chapter is to frame the context for Roseville's 2040 Comprehensive Plan update and to describe the recent efforts that support and inform this Plan. The next chapter will outline the City's overall vision, goals, and decision-making framework.

2. How to Use the Plan

The Plan is meant to be a living document, grounded in real challenges and opportunities. It is meant to be revisited often and revised as conditions change. The City will use the continuous input of the public, whether through formal or informal means, to evaluate whether the vision, goals, and policies are still relevant.

Based on the priorities voiced through public input, the demographic, physical, social, and economic changes affecting the City, and the requirements of the Metropolitan Council, the Plan is divided into the following chapters:

2 – Vision, Goals, and Decisions

3 – Community Profile

4 – Land Use

5 – Housing

6 – Economic Development

7 – Transportation

8 – Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space

9 – Resilience and Environmental Protection

10 – Surface Water Management

11 – Water Supply System

12 – Sanitary Sewer System

13 – Implementation

Each chapter includes an overview of the existing conditions related to the topic, the related goals, a summary of "what we heard" from the public, and "for the future" action items.

The Community Profile chapter provides detailed background information regarding demographics, housing, economy, environment, transportation, and

land use for the City of Roseville, Ramsey County, and in some cases comparable cities. This information can be used in the context of land use and development decisions, as well as a stand-alone document.

Appointed and elected officials use the City's Comprehensive Plan as a guide when making decisions with limited resources about land use, housing, transportation, equity, quality of life, and sustainability. Decision makers commonly reference the Comprehensive Plan when deciding what uses should be allowed on a parcel of land; allocating resources for infrastructure investments; preserving and improving parks, open spaces, and trail connections; and enhancing the quality of life for all residents. Overall, the Plan is meant to provide specific guidance for local officials to realize the vision set forth through the planning process.

3. Comprehensive Planning Lenses

In addition to the traditional planning topics identified in the preceding list of chapters, other topic areas and ways of thinking about planning for Roseville's future have been considered and incorporated into the 2040 Comprehensive Plan, either as new categories of goals and policies within traditional chapters, or simply as ideals that guide the act of reviewing and revising the Plan's goals and policies. Such topic areas include the following.

Public Safety

Public safety is a foundational responsibility of the City. More than being central to the shared vision of Roseville as a safe community, public safety has become one of the lenses bringing focus to the Comprehensive Plan update. Roseville's location between the region's two central cities and varied suburban communities, and the nearly 50/50 blend of housing to commercial properties, with its daily influx of workers and shoppers, present a unique context for public safety. In light of this complexity, the City understands the importance of providing appropriate responses and emergency medical care to diverse community members and visitors, in addition to engaging in prudent and effective planning, preparation, and operational readiness for large-scale emergencies and serious community threats.

Thrive MSP 2040 Outcomes

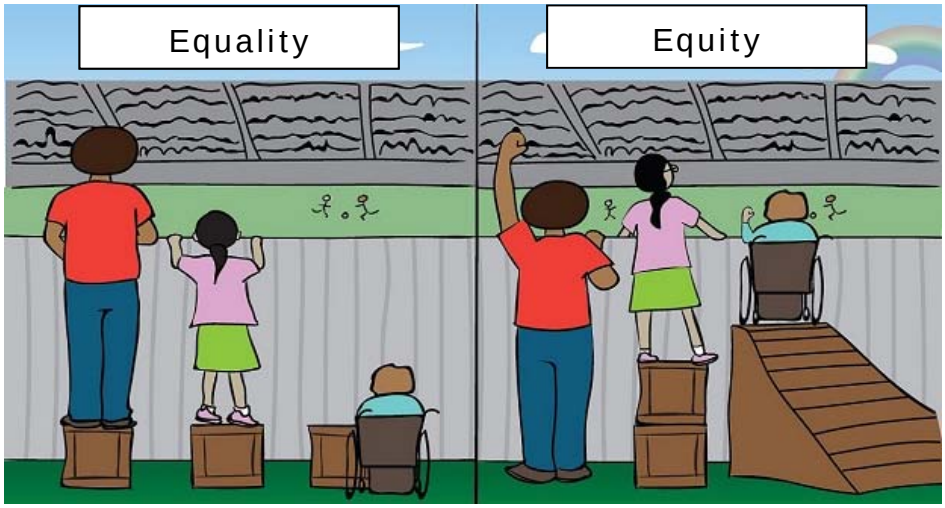
The Metropolitan Council's *Thrive MSP 2040* Outcomes – stewardship, prosperity, equity, livability, and sustainability – have also been used in this Plan as "lenses" through which Roseville envisions its future. These lenses will add context to analysis and action steps throughout the Plan. Each chapter of the Plan works to achieve a balance between the *Thrive MSP 2040* Outcomes; for the purposes of this Comprehensive Plan, Roseville describes these lenses as follows:

1. **Stewardship**: responsibly managing natural and financial resources, and making strategic investments in the future.
2. **Prosperity**: investing in infrastructure and amenities that attract and retain successful businesses, a talented workforce and, consequently, wealth.
3. **Equity**: creating a wider range of choices for those individuals and groups who have few, if any choices, and engaging a full cross-section of the community in decision making.
4. **Livability**: creating and renewing vibrant places and underlying infrastructure that build community identity, investing in parks and affordable housing, and collaborating with neighbors.
5. **Sustainability**: protecting regional vitality for generations to come, including through promoting wise use of water, and advancing climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience efforts.

Ideas of stewardship, prosperity, livability, and sustainability have been fundamental to Roseville's comprehensive planning efforts for decades. By contrast, equity has not traditionally been an explicit part of those previous comprehensive plans. While Roseville has been conscientious about planning for everyone in the community *equally*, without regard to race, gender, or other differences, treating people equally has not eliminated the disparities created by the past actions of government at the local, regional, state, and federal level. But the goal of using equity as a lens is not to just improve the outcomes for marginalized individuals and communities. The goal is to increase the success for all groups. An equity lens will help Roseville develop goals and strategies that may be targeted based on the needs of particular groups, but the outcomes will result in improvements for all groups.

One way to understand the difference between equity and equality is to visualize three people trying to view a soccer game (FIGURE 1-1).

FIGURE 1-1 SOURCE: THE SECOND LINE EDUCATION BLOG



The image on the left in FIGURE 1-1 represents the "equality" approach. All three individuals are given the same resources (the blocks to stand on) to help them watch the game, and it is assumed that everyone will benefit from having the same resources available to them. But it is clear that even with the same resources, each person has varying degrees of access to view the game. What works for one does not necessarily work for all. In the image on the right, the individuals are given different resources to make it possible for each of them to have equal access to the game. This image represents the "equity" approach.

Race continues to be a particularly strong predictor of outcomes across multiple indicators for success – including education, health, jobs, incarceration, and housing. As such, the vast majority of available data that can shed light on equity issues such as income, education, and employment, is cross-referenced by race. One example is the comprehensive equity assessment of the Twin Cities region, called *Choice, Place and Opportunity*, published by the Metropolitan Council in 2014, which documents the persistence and impacts of such racial disparities throughout the region.

However, the City of Roseville recognizes that many other groups of people are also marginalized, including based on gender, sexual orientation, ability, age, and more. The City is committed to adapting the frameworks, tools, and resources that are developed to advance racial equity so that they can also be applied to these other areas of marginalization. This Plan includes goals and strategies geared toward creating an equitable community for all residents, current and future. These can be found in the land use, housing, economic development, parks, transportation, and resilience chapters. Goals and strategies focused on equity will be highlighted with this symbol throughout the Plan: Ⓔ

4. Recent Research and Community Engagement

Imagine Roseville 2025

The *Imagine Roseville 2025* process was initiated in May of 2006 and provided an opportunity for residents and stakeholders to develop a vision for the future of the community. A priority was to ensure that the process was inclusive and authentic, and that the results would be used in a meaningful way to guide future decisions for Roseville. An extensive public participation process was carried out that included several large group meetings, steering committee meetings, subcommittee meetings, and workshops. Information was gathered and used to develop a vision statement, as well as goals and strategies for different topic areas. An implementation matrix was developed that identified a timeline, responsible party, and cost for each strategy. *Imagine Roseville 2025* was adopted by the City Council on March 29, 2007, and became the foundation for the 2030 Comprehensive Plan.

Community Surveys

The City of Roseville has conducted three community-wide surveys in recent years; in 2011 (survey performed by Cobalt Community Research), 2014 (survey performed by The Morris Leatherman Company), and 2016 (survey performed by The Morris Leatherman Company). In each case, the results showed that Roseville residents generally feel very positive about their quality of life, are pleased with the direction of the City, and believe the City services they receive are a good value. A new community survey is anticipated for completion in 2018.

Intergenerational Community Study

In 2011, a study completed for the City of Roseville Housing and Redevelopment Authority (RHRA) examined the needs of families with children and of seniors in the suburbs north of St. Paul. It analyzes some of the issues affecting families and seniors that influence housing decisions. It also analyzes the effectiveness of an intergenerational programming housing model to meet the housing needs for seniors and families with children. In the report, “intergenerational communities” are described as those geared towards providing housing and services that address the specific needs of residents and encourage interactions between generations as a way to address those needs. The report concludes with recommendations to address the housing needs of seniors and families with children.

Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment

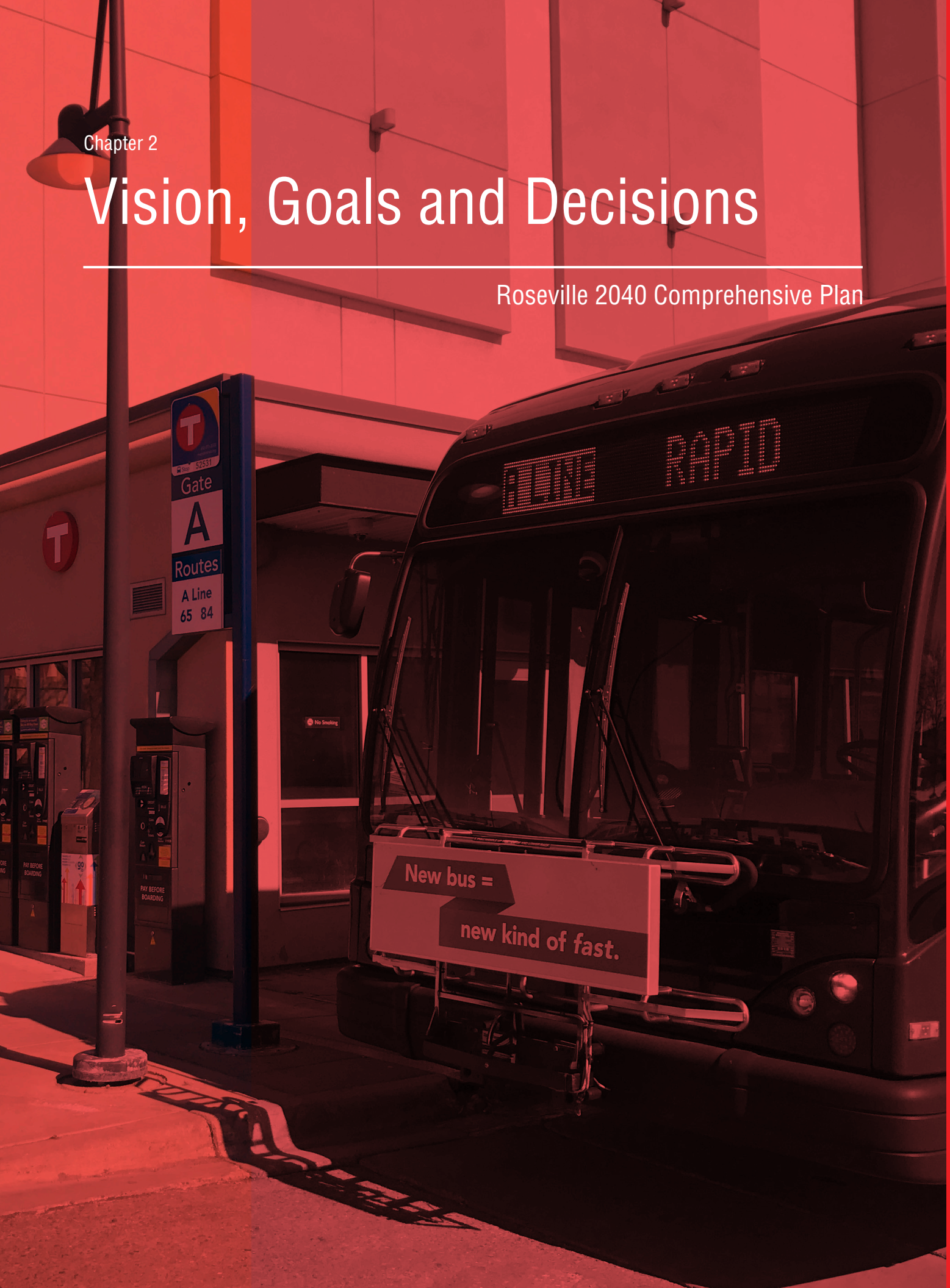
In 2018, the City of Roseville Economic Development Authority (EDA) hired Maxfield Research, Inc. to update its Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment. The study is intended to provide a realistic expectation of housing demand in the City of Roseville through the year 2030. The study finds that since Roseville is a first-ring suburb that is mostly built out, most new housing will come from redevelopment at increased housing densities. The report provides an analysis of demographics, employment trends, housing characteristics, the rental market, senior housing, for sale housing, and housing demand.

Each of these studies are available on the City's Comprehensive Plan website: https://www.cityofroseville.com/CompPlan.

Chapter 2

Vision, Goals and Decisions

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



Chapter 2: Vision, Goals and Decisions

Chapter 2 includes the following information:

1. Guiding Decision Making
2. What We Heard
3. Vision
4. Goals and Objectives
5. Decision Making Framework

1. Guiding Decision Making

The City of Roseville's elected and appointed officials use this Plan as a guide when making decisions about not only land use, but also housing, transportation, infrastructure, and overall quality of life. The vision, goals, and decision-making framework presented in this Plan will lead the policymaking for the City for the next 20 years.

The vision, goals, and objectives described in this chapter are based on input from the public, as well as City officials. All were asked to identify things that should be preserved, changed, and/or created in the City, through a wide variety of in-person meetings, online forums, and outreach events throughout the community. These are described in more detail in the next section.

2. What we Heard

For this Comprehensive Plan Update, Roseville committed to ensuring that residents and other stakeholders had many opportunities to contribute to the dialogue. The process was developed to build on and complement past community visioning processes, especially *Imagine Roseville 2025*, and therefore was more focused on the specific input needs of this type of input.

Community Engagement Tools

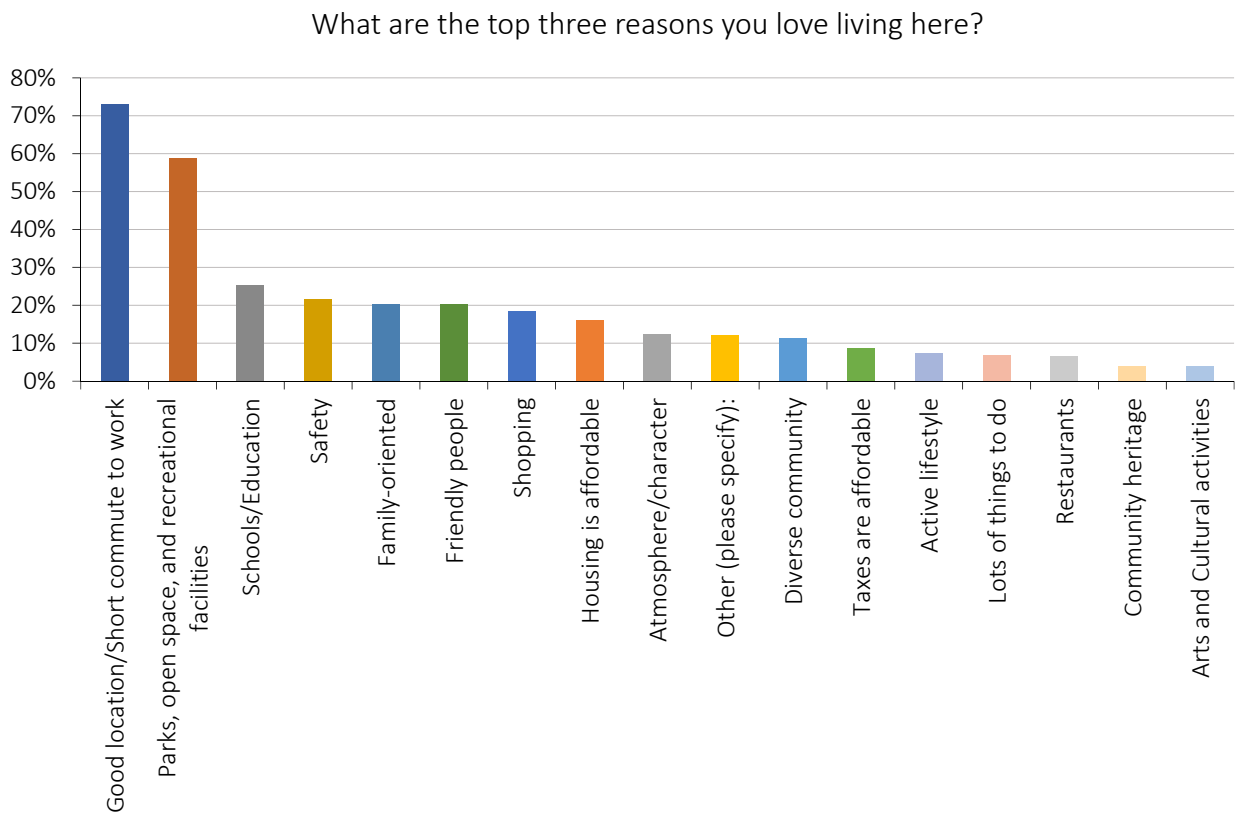
A wide variety of tools were used to fit the various needs of Roseville's diverse population and make providing meaningful input as easy as possible. Below is a brief description of the types of tools that were used and an overview of the input that was received, but a more thorough summary is included in Appendix A.

Tools used during this process included:

- Kick-off Meeting: an evening event where residents gathered to provide their thoughts on Roseville's strengths and opportunities for improvement
- Intercept Boards: boards were set out at eight public locations to raise awareness and collect information on how respondents view Roseville
- Meetings in a Box: materials were provided for residents and other stakeholders to conduct their own small group meetings and then provide feedback to this process
- Online Survey: a non-statistically-valid survey collected over 500 responses to a wide variety of questions about Roseville
- Future Cities Team Brainstorming Meeting: Middle School students met with the Comprehensive Plan project team to discuss their thoughts on how Roseville could evolve in the next decades
- Focus Group Meetings: Seven focus group meetings were held on a variety of topics to provide deeper input on Economic Development, Land Use, Housing (two meetings on this topic), Education, Opportunity, and Diversity
- Walkabouts: Five meetings were held in neighborhoods where residents could show the planning team on-site examples of things they like or want changed
- Stakeholder Interviews: specific interviews were attempted with five local community groups to ensure that diverse perspectives were being heard
- Community Meeting Two: a series of two public meetings were held on the same content but at different dates and times to gather input on the proposed direction for the document
- Future Land Use Open Houses: five public open houses were held in neighborhoods where land use designation changes were being proposed
- Other input: at all times during the process, content was available online and input was received by phone, email, and social media

Complete results of the public engagement process are provided in Appendix A.

FIGURE 2-1 RESULTS OF ONLINE SURVEY QUESTION, ARRANGED BY POPULARITY OF RESPONSE



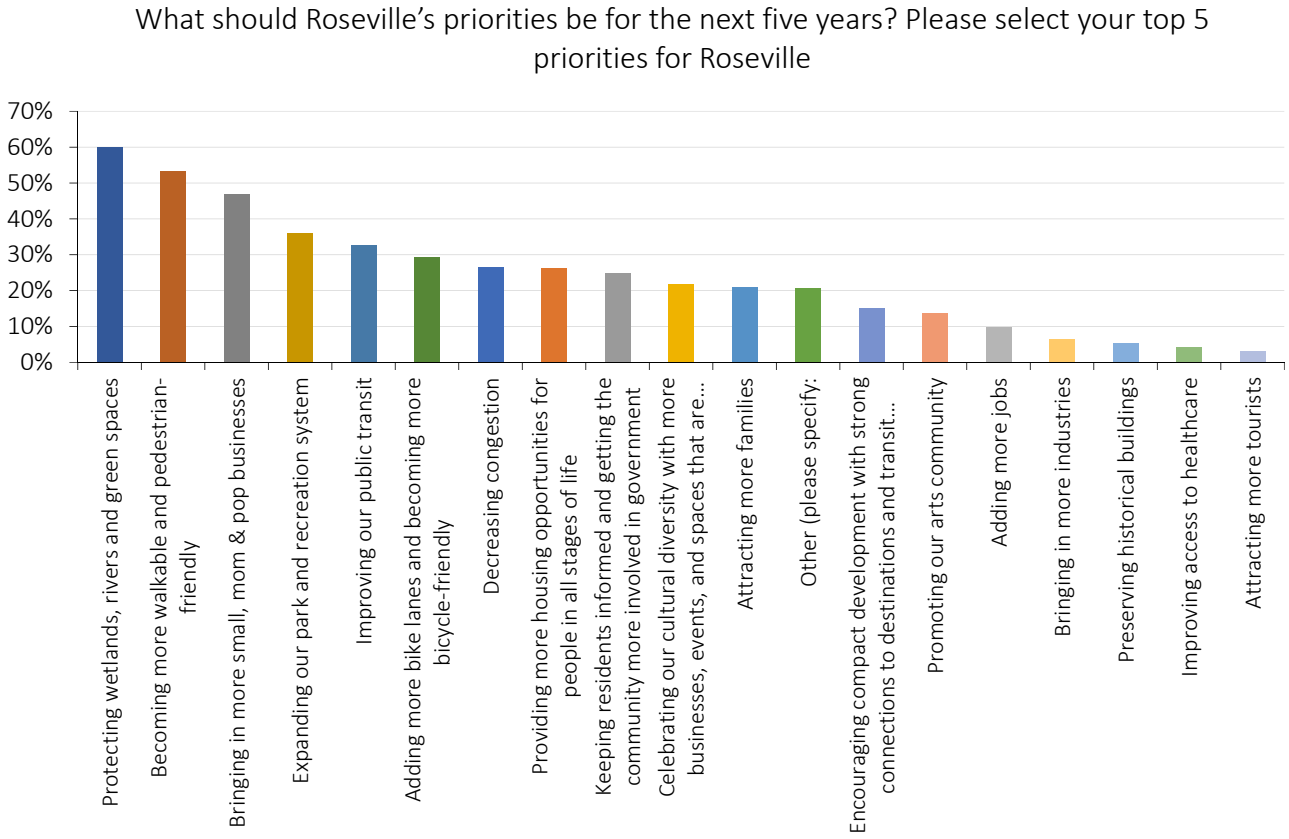
Summary of Input

Participants in our various engagement activities told us a variety of important and impactful things about how they perceive Roseville today, and how they see it changing in the future. During the initial phases of engagement, when residents were being asked general questions about issues and opportunities in Roseville, the most common themes across participants in all the engagement tools were:

- Roseville offers a **wonderful combination of high-quality neighborhoods, parks, shopping, and schools** that keep people here for decades.
- Roseville's geographic location and access to highways has made it a **convenient place to live for commuters**.
- There is **a need to consider new housing options** that will reflect the needs of the changing population, including affordable and workforce housing, senior housing, and similar resources.
- Many residents hope to see **more varied and local restaurant and shopping options** that will revitalize local retail areas.
- **Sustainable approaches** to energy and natural resources are very desirable.

- **New residents should be welcomed and connected** to high-quality public and private resources as quickly as possible.

FIGURE 2-2 RESULTS OF ONLINE SURVEY QUESTION, ARRANGED BY POPULARITY OF RESPONSE



During later phases of engagement, when residents were being asked to respond to proposed directions for this plan, responses have tended to be more focused on impacts to specific neighborhoods, but several themes have come up repeatedly:

- Dedicate resources **to Resilience, Housing, and Economic Development**.
- Focus on **preserving water quality and open space**.
- **Incorporate solar energy and other renewable energy sources** into City facilities and policies.
- **Provide diverse housing options** to serve the needs of all Roseville citizens.
- **Invest in transit, trails, and other alternatives to cars** to reduce congestion and improve community access and health.
- Proactively seek companies that **provide higher paying jobs** inside Roseville.

- Try to spread multifamily and residential uses throughout the community to **avoid concentrating density in certain areas**.
- **Be mindful of impacts from density**, such as height and traffic.

In addition to the general themes described above, there was a lot of additional meaningful input. In each chapter, public input specific to that topic is provided in a "What We Heard" section.

The compiled results of the intercept board mapping exercise reflecting where people do and do not like to go in Roseville are shown in MAP 2-1.

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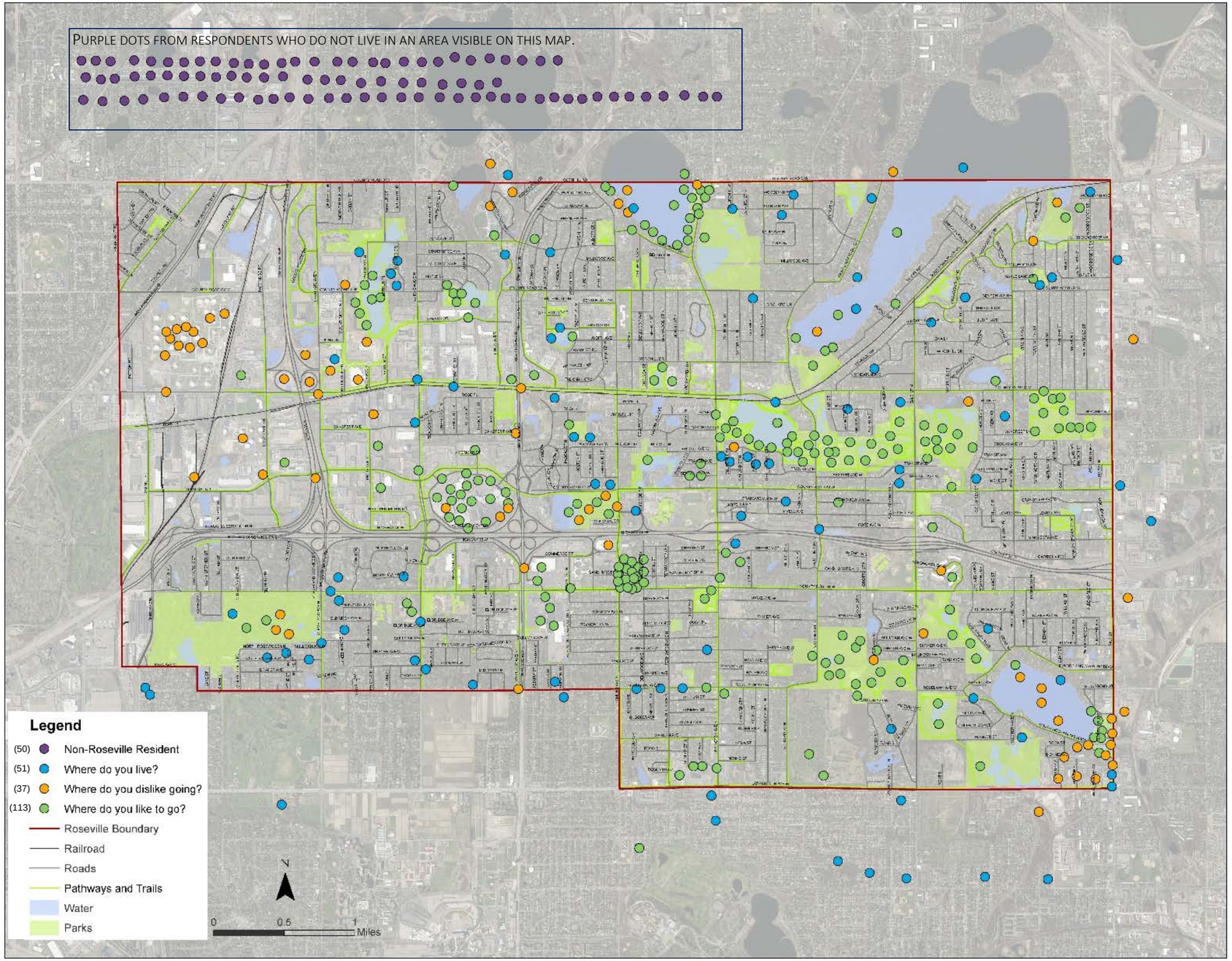
MAP 2-1 MAPPING EXERCISE, COMPOSITE RESULTS FROM INTERCEPTS



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3. VISION (FROM IMAGINE ROSEVILLE 2025)

Imagine Roseville 2025 was the result of a community visioning process in 2006, spearheaded by the City Council. In addition to the vision, the Roseville Community Forum was created to expand participation and share information. The vision from that process is shared here, and helps form the basis for the new goals in this Comprehensive Plan.

In 2025, our diverse and dynamic community welcomes new neighbors and businesses, and respectfully and effectively generates high-quality solutions to evolving community needs. We work hard, volunteer actively, care about our community, and contribute to the common good. And we continually reach out to include everyone in community decision making, and support civil discourse that respects and considers all perspectives and ideas.

Our rich history provides a foundation for us to be optimistic about our future and the opportunities it brings. All families are strong, healthy, and embraced, and we serve people throughout their lives with places to live, work, learn, worship, and play. We are a great place to raise a family, run a business, age in place, and recreate, and we protect these opportunities by thoughtfully investing in infrastructure, facilities, services, and open spaces.

We take pride in our safe and well-maintained neighborhoods, housing, and businesses, and we benefit from connected neighborhoods and compact development. Our strong design standards and proactive planning create a community that is attractive, appealing, and desirable, with a healthy mix of land uses and the flexibility to respond to change.

We recognize our responsibility to act as environmental stewards and provide a regulatory framework that fosters a sustainable community. Our renowned parks and our recreational and public facilities are community centerpieces that attract people of all ages and abilities, and help us support and promote individual wellness and fitness.

We celebrate our unique position in the heart of the metropolitan area, recognize our role within the region, and actively participate in regional collaboratives. We model fiscal responsibility with a clear eye toward proactively investing in Roseville's future. Our strong and diversified tax base is kept healthy by a vibrant local business climate, and high-quality jobs provide families with economic security.

We value and invest in lifelong learning opportunities and life-cycle housing that attract a diverse mix of residents and businesses and keep our community strong.

Leading-edge technology and a comprehensive and reliable transportation system support residents and businesses, and a variety of convenient, flexible, and safe transit alternatives serve all community members.

And we strive to be even more inclusive, proactive, responsible, and efficient so that Roseville remains a wonderful and welcoming community for generations to come.

4. Goals and Objectives

The goals below follow from the vision statement above. Goals form the basis for the policies and actions found throughout the rest of this Plan. Goals are listed in bold, with sub-goals for each goal listed in bulleted form underneath. Goals and sub-goals focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

Roseville is a welcoming community that appreciates differences and fosters diversity.

Ⓔ
- Make Roseville a livable community for all by providing high-quality communications, opportunities for youth, and outreach to City newcomers.
- Respect and encourage diversity.
- Encourage diversity in City staff and appointed officials that reflects the diversity of the City population.

Roseville is a desirable place to live, work, and play.

- Create an attractive, vibrant, and effective City with a high quality of life by implementing placemaking principles, to the design and management of the public realm.

Placemaking *is built around the principle of strengthening the connection between people and the places they share. It is a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design, and management of public spaces. Placemaking capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, with the intention of creating public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being. In Roseville, this means that the creation of our public spaces will include urban design, creative patterns of use, and paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place.*

- Provide excellent, effective, and efficient City services.
- Be an early adopter of creative and sustainable redevelopment policies.
- Increase the diversity of the size, type, and scale of businesses in the City.

Ⓔ

Roseville has a strong and inclusive sense of community.

- Foster and support community gathering places, both large and small, indoor and outdoor.
- Promote and support City-sponsored and community-based events.
- Encourage development of neighborhood identities to build a sense of community and foster neighborhood communications, planning, and decision making.
- Ⓔ Create gathering places in a diverse range of sizes, types, and spaces throughout the City to promote community and create spaces for arts and culture.

Roseville residents are invested in their community.

- Provide meaningful opportunities for community engagement.
- Ensure that City government is civil, informative, and responsive.

Roseville is a safe community.

- Continue to provide efficient and effective police, fire, and emergency medical services so residents, workers, and visitors feel safe and are safe.
- Provide appropriate policies and funding to meet or exceed national standards for response times and services for fire, police, and emergency medical services.
- Promote high-quality urban design of development and redevelopment that enhances safety.

Roseville housing meets community needs.

- Develop a coordinated housing strategy for the City.
- Provide mechanisms that encourage the development of a wide range of housing that meets regional, state, and national standards for affordability.
- Implement programs that result in safe and well-maintained properties.
- Establish public-private partnerships to ensure life-cycle housing throughout the City to attract and retain a diverse mix of people, family types, economic statuses, ages, and so on.
- Employ flexible zoning for property redevelopment to meet broader housing goals such as density, open space, and lot size.
- Develop design guidelines to support new or renovated housing that contributes to the physical character of the neighborhood, healthy living, and environmental and economic sustainability.

Roseville is an environmentally healthy community.

- Preserve and enhance soil, water, and urban forest resources.
- Conserve energy and reduce pollution.

Roseville has celebrated parks, open spaces, and multigenerational recreation programs and facilities.

Ⓔ
- Expand and maintain year-round, creative programs and facilities for all ages, abilities, and interests.
- Provide high-quality and well-maintained facilities, parks, and trails.

Roseville supports the health and wellness of community members.

- Enable active and healthy lifestyles for all.
- Support initiatives (including land use and zoning tools) and partnerships to improve health care quality, affordability, and access.

Ⓔ

Roseville supports high-quality, lifelong learning.

- Promote the benefits of lifelong learning and intergenerational education through partnerships with local school districts, libraries, and other educational institutions.
- Collaborate with local school systems in a fashion that results in high expectations and active involvement in public education.

Roseville has a comprehensive, safe, efficient, and reliable transportation system.

- Plan for and support a multi-modal transportation system that moves people and goods safely and efficiently.
- Support and allow access to a robust public transit system that is integral to the metropolitan system and meets long-term needs.
- Properly fund public transportation and transit systems.
- Expand, maintain, and promote a system of continuous and connected pathways that encourage walking and biking.
- Proactively communicate about and promote transit and pathway options.

Roseville has technology that gives us a competitive advantage.

- Explore public-private partnerships to ensure that the technology infrastructure is in place to optimize public and private sector performance.
- Develop a long-term technology infrastructure plan which includes wireless/ cellular, high-speed internet, and emerging technologies.
- Establish secure funding sources to operate, maintain, and upgrade technology infrastructure and services that Roseville provides to its residents and other Ramsey County communities.

Roseville has a growing, diverse, and stable revenue base.

- Establish sustainable funding sources and mechanisms to pay for community needs.
- Encourage renovation and redevelopment to increase tax base.
- Develop alternative mechanisms to fund City services.

Roseville responsibly funds programs, services, and infrastructure to meet long-term needs.

- Maintain the highest financing and budgeting standards.
- Align budgets and expenditures to support programs and services for all City functions.
- Actively manage funds to provide long-term fiscal stability.
- Incorporate community priorities in funding decision-making processes.
- Collaborate with other governmental units to leverage and manage costs for operations, services, and capital improvements.

Roseville has high quality employment opportunities that meet the needs of current and future residents.

- Retain, recruit, and expand a diverse range of local businesses and industries.
- Work with business and industry groups to provide adequate jobs that meet the needs of residents and visitors.
- Require, encourage, or incentivize the creation of jobs that provide a livable wage.
- Create regulations that allow renovation and redevelopment of spaces that could be used to support a variety of small businesses.

5. Decision Making Framework

When making decisions, including those suggested by the implementation section of this Plan, City of Roseville officials, staff, and citizens will ask if the option chosen furthers at least one, if not several of the values below, while not damaging the others. The metrics listed in the "measurables" column suggest means of quantifying the outcome of actions and determining whether progress toward each goal is being made.

Goal	Does this action…	Measurables
Roseville is a welcoming community that appreciates differences and fosters diversity.	…reach residents whose first language is not English? …create a program geared toward a currently underserved population? …bring groups of people together? …create an opportunity for currently underrepresented populations to participate in City government? …have enough flexibility to allow and encourage diversity?	• Budget devoted to communication, including printing, mailing, social media participation, and website update. • Participation in City-sponsored youth activities. • Outreach programs for new residents. • Statistics regarding race, age, gender, income, and other applicable characteristics of the population and in City staff and appointed officials.
Roseville is a desirable place to live, work, and play.	…create a distinct "place" that is unique to Roseville? …allow for creative redevelopment of a site? …foster locally grown enterprises? …improve the diversity of the business mix? …improve or add a new City service?	• Trends in business types (number and percentage of tax base). • Parks usage statistics. • Number of new residents. • Number of permits issued for small, locally owned businesses. • New City services offered.
Roseville has a strong and inclusive sense of community.	…create a community gathering space? …create a new event? …enable neighborhoods to build a sense of identity and participate in decision making?	• Participation in neighborhood organizations, neighborhood-based events, and meetings.

Goal	Does this action…	Measurables
Roseville residents are invested in their community.	…allow a wide variety of community members to provide meaningful input? …help communicate with everyone in the community? …maintain relationships to communicate to groups throughout the City?	• Number of residents participating in community events. • Number of residents providing feedback on City initiatives. • Voter participation in local elections. • Number of residents volunteering for community activities.
Roseville is a safe community.	…protect and enhance safety? …contribute to natural surveillance, where people can see what is going on in public places from private ones? …help us meet or exceed national standards for public safety?	• Enforcement/removal of dangerous buildings. • Trend in number of vacant structures. • Number of site plans reviewed/modified to increase safety on private and public property. • Trends in response times.
Roseville housing meets community needs.	…create housing that contributes to our existing neighborhoods? …preserve/create variety in housing products in terms of size (square footage and/or number of bedrooms) and ownership/rental type? …result in the continued maintenance and care of existing residences? …preserve or create housing that is needed?	• Trends in seniors aging in their homes or moving to other appropriate housing within the City. • Decrease in property maintenance code enforcement actions. • Trends in the diversity of housing type/size as compared to the existing housing stock.

Goal	Does this action…	Measurables
Roseville is an environmentally healthy community.	…mitigate the impacts of climate change? …improve air and water quality? …enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services? …preserve or replenish natural resources?	• Community-wide greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO2e/person-year). • Potable water consumption (gallons/person-day). • Installed renewable energy generation capacity (kW). • Stormwater assessment number from the Minnesota Blue Star City program. • Vehicle miles traveled (VMT/person-day). • Percent of solid waste that is recycled or composted.
Roseville has celebrated parks, open space, and multigenerational recreation programs and facilities.	…expand or maintain programs or facilities for all ages and abilities? …create or maintain high-quality parks or trails?	• Level of service statistics for parks in relation to City population. • Parks attendance and use statistics. • Attendance and enrollment for City-sponsored activities.
Roseville supports the health and wellness of community members.	…encourage active and healthy lifestyles? …improve residents' access to quality, affordable healthcare services?	• Trends in the walkability score of the City. • Equitable access to healthcare facilities via transit stops, sidewalks, and bike facilities. • Equitable access to places to obtain healthy food.
Roseville supports high-quality, lifelong learning.	…create a partnership with an educational institution? …collaborate with, and actively involve, local school systems?	• Number of collaborative efforts with Roseville Schools.

Goal	Does this action…	Measurables
Roseville has a comprehensive, safe, efficient, and reliable transportation system.	…fill a gap in the transportation network? …increase access to public transit? …allow for the movement of people and goods using a variety of transportation modes? …increase the safety of our transportation system?	• Trends in the walkability score of the City. • Vehicle-pedestrian/bike crash rates. • Number of transit stops and frequency of routes. • Road and intersection ratings (for congestion). • Connected bike routes to key destinations in the City. • Number of kids walking or biking to school within defined "walk zones". • Number of schools reached by a safe walking and biking route.
Roseville has technology that gives us a competitive advantage.	…help create a sustainable, long-term technology infrastructure plan? …create a public/private partnership for technology infrastructure?	• Creation of a Technology Infrastructure Plan. • Number of public/private partnerships related to technology.
Roseville has a growing, diverse, and stable revenue base.	…create new businesses? …enable an existing, valuable enterprise to remain in Roseville?	• Tax base breakdown. • Revenue trends. • Trends in new businesses.
Roseville responsibly funds programs, services, and infrastructure to meet long-term needs.	…implement a program or project in the CIP? …increase efficiencies?	• CIP Projects implemented within budget. • Number of collaborations with other governmental units.
Roseville has high-quality employment opportunities that meet the needs of current and future residents.	…create "good jobs" within the City? …create jobs that meet the needs of our residents?	• Number of "living wage" jobs • Number of buildings or spaces redeveloped. • Trends in the number of jobs.

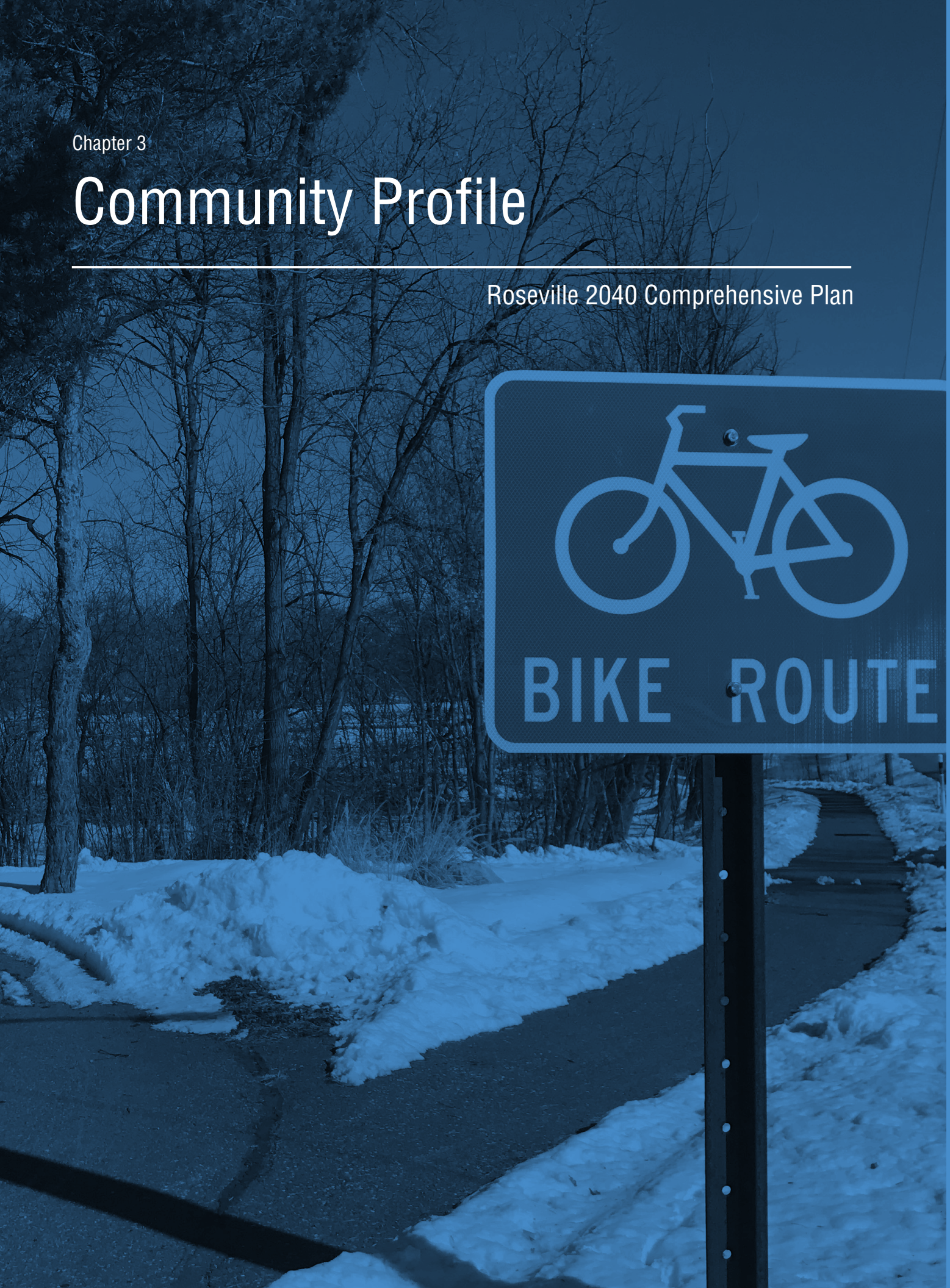
In addition to using a decision-making framework that is related directly to the community goals expressed in this chapter, Roseville employees and community members integrate explicit consideration of racial equity in decisions. A racial equity tool is both a product and a process. Use of a racial equity tool can help to develop strategies and actions that reduce racial inequities and improve success for all groups. Beginning in 2018, members of the City of Roseville staff have participated in the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE), a network of government agencies working to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all. One particular racial equity tool developed by GARE involves another simple set of questions:

1. Proposal: What is the proposed policy, program, practice, or budget decision under consideration? What are the desired results and outcomes?
2. Data: What is the data? What does the data mean?
3. Community engagement: How have communities been engaged? Are there opportunities to expand engagement and supplement the data with nuance from the affected communities?
4. Analysis and strategies: Who will benefit from or be burdened by the proposal? What are the strategies for advancing racial equity or mitigating unintended consequences?
5. Implementation: What is the plan for implementation?
6. Accountability and communication: How will accountability be ensured? How will results be communicated and evaluated?

Chapter 3

Community Profile

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY PROFILE

Chapter 3 includes the following information:

1. Community Context
2. The Land
3. The People Who Live Here
4. The Housing Landscape
5. The Economy
6. Past and Future Growth

1. COMMUNITY CONTEXT

This section of the Comprehensive Plan sets the scene for how the community came to be what it is today. Looking at the current demographic, social, physical, and economic characteristics is an important step in planning for the future. Achieving the desired community vision starts with an understanding of the existing conditions and emerging trends. This section can also be used to help inform daily decision making and policy by staff and public officials by providing a clear understanding of the community.

2. THE LAND

Geographic and Development History

Roseville's 2002 Comprehensive Plan update has, by far, the most complete history section of any of Roseville's comprehensive plans. It is in that Plan's demographic summary chapter, called *The Land and Its People*. From a natural history perspective, it begins 500 million years ago, and covers the creation of this region's glacial terrain. It discusses the basics of the "continental and sub-humid" climate, and identifies typical topography, soils, and native prairie and hardwood vegetation.

The Land and Its People also has a very detailed account of the physical development of Roseville from the mid-19th century through the 20th century. But the conventional profile of Western European development within Roseville's natural context is summarized well by the "Historical" section of the Village of Roseville's 1969 Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan:

Historically, the growth and development of Roseville has been directly related to the growth of St. Paul. Earliest development was for rural and agricultural purposes, but with the housing boom created shortly after World War II, the demand for living space, especially single-family homes, generated a rush for land beyond the limits of the central…cities. Roseville lay directly in the path of expansion and so the nucleus of urbanization occurred primarily around the extensions of major St. Paul streets such as Snelling, Lexington, and Rice. While the major urban development took place between Snelling and Rice Streets south of T. H. 36, residential growth in the early post-war period is best described as scattered, with developers seeking out large tracts of land with soil and topographic characteristics suitable to large-scale subdivision.

By 1956, the population in Roseville had increased…and the former rural truck-farm community was faced with a host of problems resulting from rapid and unplanned urbanization. A comprehensive community-wide planning program was undertaken that year (one of the earliest planning efforts by any suburban community in the metropolitan area) and by 1959 the village was better equipped to deal with urbanization because it had adopted a comprehensive plan, subdivision regulations, and a zoning ordinance.

Existing Land Use

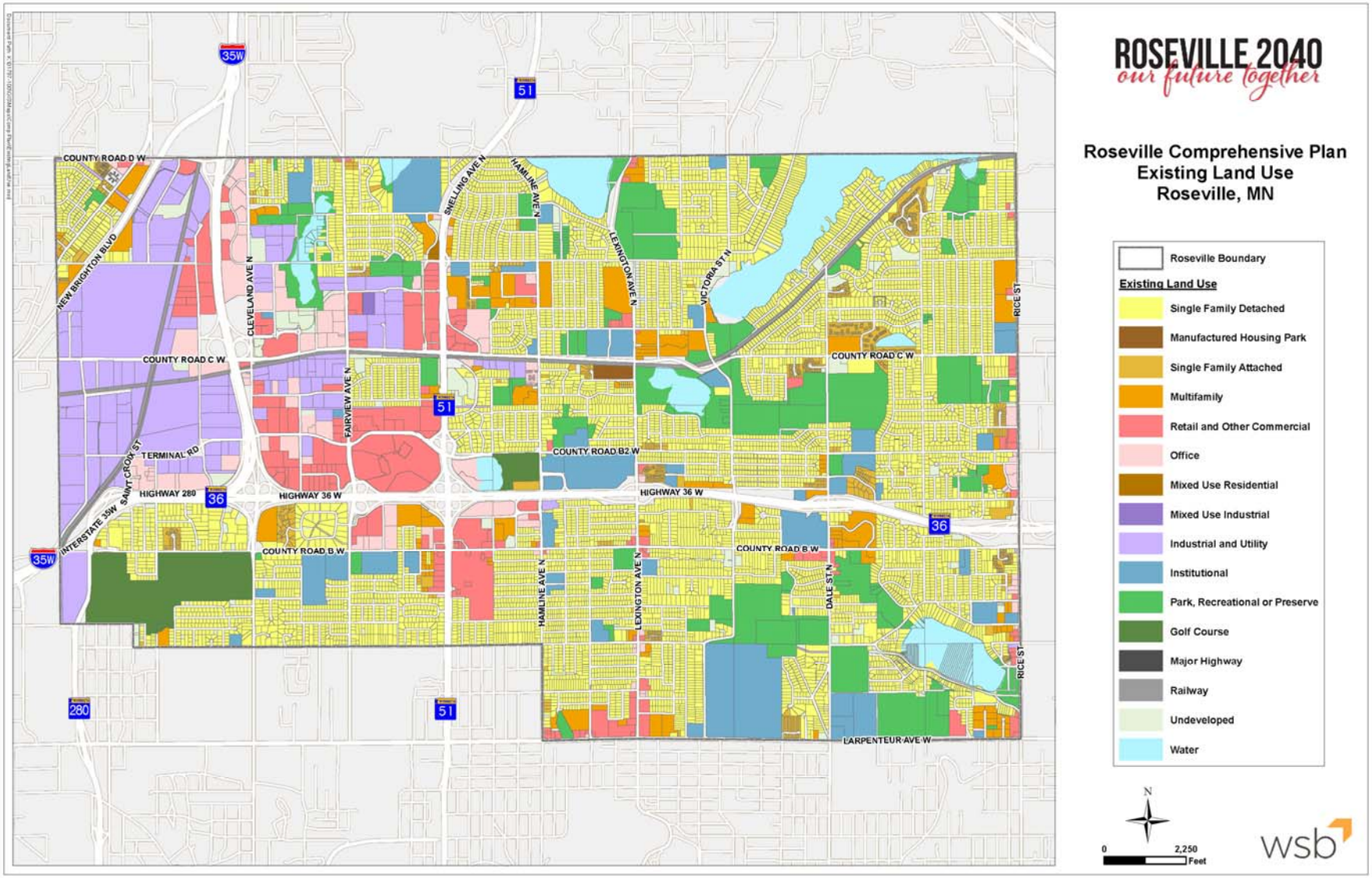
Existing land use can be thought of as what exists on the ground now, regardless of what has been planned or what zoning regulations exist. The most accurate depiction of what land uses currently exist in Roseville comes from the City's own geographic data to provide current land use types by acreage. MAP 3-1 shows the existing land use in Roseville.

Existing land use types, total acreage, and percent of total acreage are shown in the table below. As a fully-developed inner-ring suburb, very little land in the community remains undeveloped.

TABLE 3-1 SOURCE: CITY OF ROSEVILLE

Existing Land Use in Roseville by total acreage and percent of total		
Land Use Type	**Acres**	**Percent**
Single Family Detached	2,939.0	43.0%
Single Family Attached	181.0	2.7%
Multifamily	312.5	4.6%
Manufactured Housing Park	9.2	0.1%
Retail and Commercial	520.8	7.6%
Office	274.3	4.0%
Mixed Use Residential	2.5	0.0%
Mixed Use Industrial	4.6	0.1%
Industrial and Utility	756.2	11.1%
Institutional	509.0	7.5%
Park, Recreational, or Preserve	813.8	11.9%
Golf Course	182.8	2.7%
Railway	95.5	1.4%
Undeveloped	182.1	2.7%
Water	49.7	0.7%
Total	**6,832.9**	**100.0%**

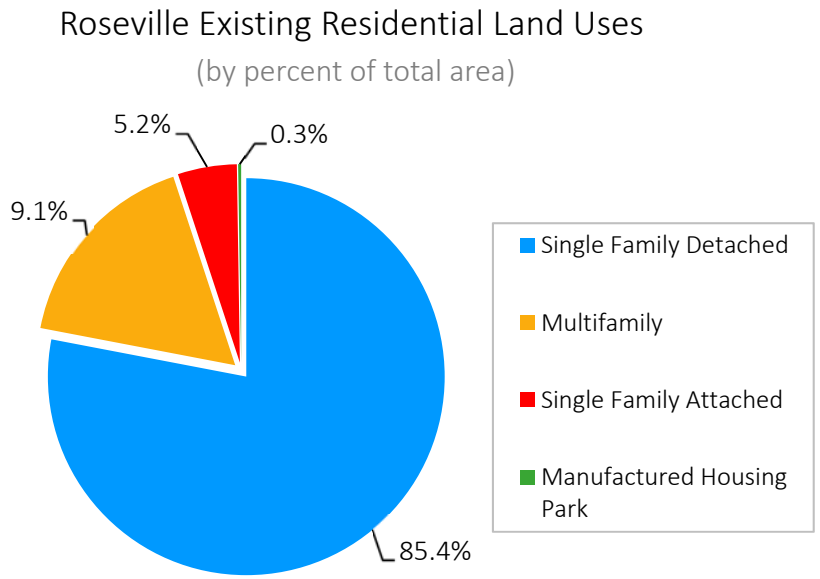
MAP 3-1 2018 EXISTING LAND USE (11 X 17 VERSION FOUND IN MAP 4-1, CHAPTER 4)



Existing Residential Land Use

Residential land uses make up just over 50% percent of Roseville's total land area. Of the residential land, single family detached homes are the predominant residential type at 85 percent of the total area devoted to residential uses.

FIGURE 3-1 SOURCE: ROSEVILLE CITY DATA



Existing Commercial and Industrial Land Use

Roseville has many commercial and industrial districts, and together they make up 22.7 percent of Roseville's land area. The majority of Roseville's industrial land is in the northwestern portion of the city. Major commercial centers include Rosedale Center, HarMar Mall, and the area along Snelling Avenue north of County Road C.

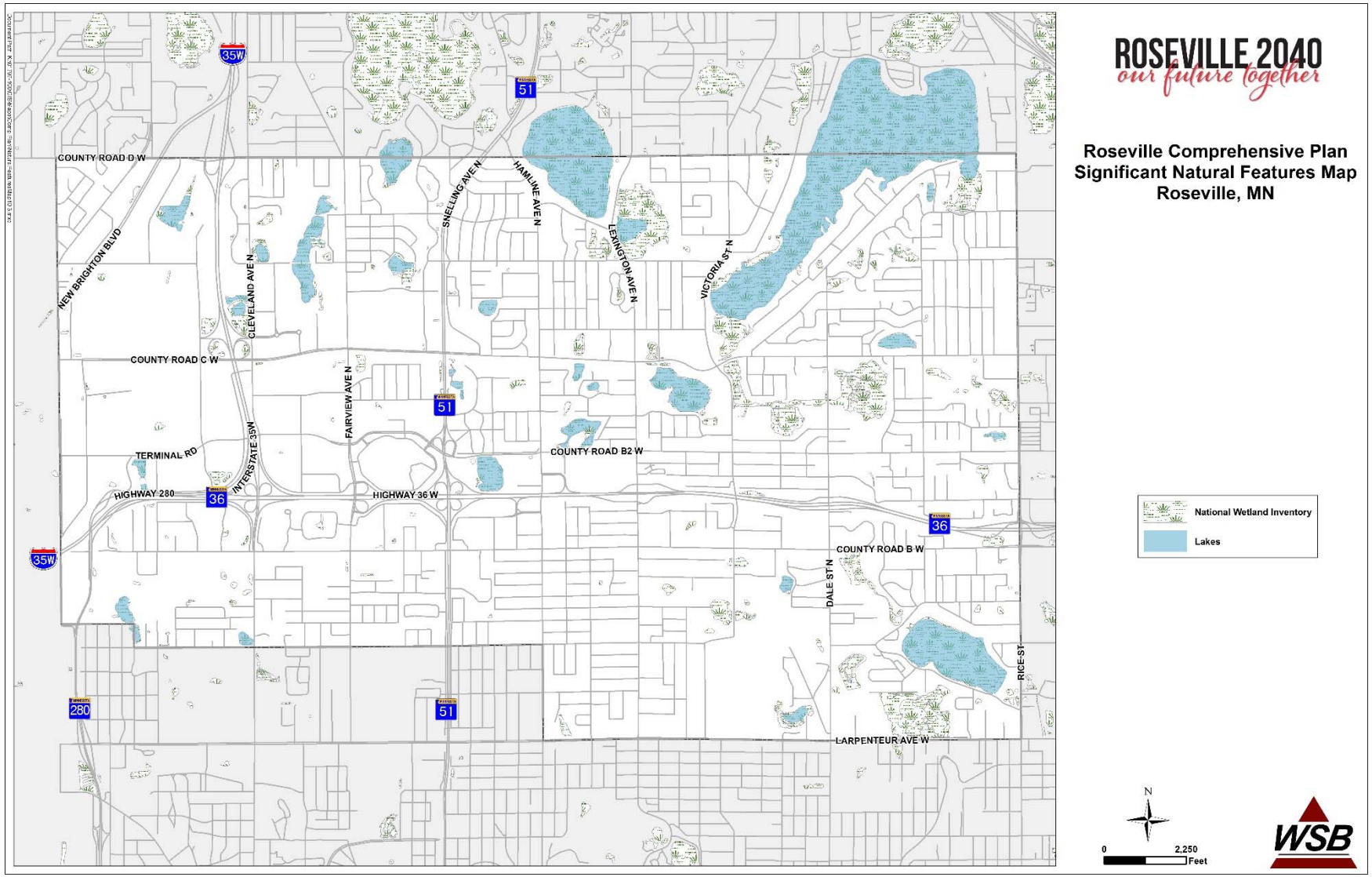
Existing Public Land Uses

Six percent of Roseville's land area is made up of institutional and utility land uses. These include civic buildings and City-owned land. An additional 12 percent of Roseville is devoted to outdoor recreation or sport areas, and open spaces that include parks.

Natural Features

As shown in MAP 3-2, although Roseville has largely been urbanized, the city's landscape does include some open water and wetland areas.

MAP 3-2 EXISTING NATURAL FEATURES (11 X 17 VERSION CAN BE FOUND IN MAP 4-2, CHAPTER 4)



3. The People Who Live Here

Population History

The conventional account of Roseville's early settlement and population growth was captured in the earlier Geographic and Development History section. But such conventional accounts of the local history miss other significant facts that the Plan's equity lens brings into focus.

The area of present day Roseville, on the far western edge of the Northwest Territory, was home to local bands of the Dakota Nation. As the land of the Northwest Territory was progressively divided into incorporated US states and smaller territories, Native American communities were removed to clear the way for white settlers to homestead and farm the land. The passage of the bill creating the Minnesota Territory in the spring of 1849 dramatically accelerated the arrival of the new settlers. More newcomers moved north from St. Paul, and the heirs of the original settlers were able to develop and sell the land for new residential neighborhoods.

As land was subdivided, restrictive covenants were used to prohibit non-whites, non-Christians, and maybe other minority groups, from owning property in Roseville. One such restrictive covenant covering most of the lots of one particular residential subdivision included the following provision:

> The said premises shall not be sold, mortgaged, leased or occupied by any person or persons who are not a member or members of the Caucasian race, but this shall not prevent the keeping of domestic servants who are not members of the Caucasian race.

The extent of this practice in Roseville remains unclear, but racial covenants were commonly used across the country. Although enforcement of such provisions has been banned in Minnesota since 1953, they—along with widespread discriminatory practices in mortgage lending and insurance—necessarily contributed to racial segregation in Roseville by explicitly limiting the housing choices available to people of color during the time they were enforced. Table 3-2 shows Roseville's non-white population from 1960 – 2010 compared to St. Paul, Minneapolis, the suburbs in the metropolitan region, and Minnesota as a whole.

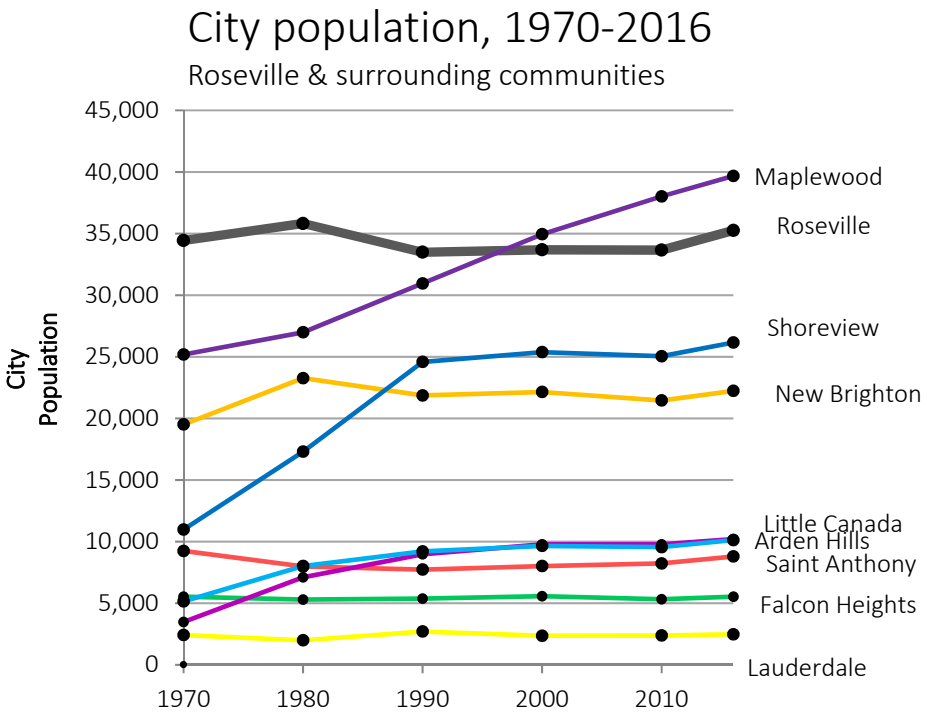
TABLE 3-2 SOURCE: MINNESOTA COMPASS AND US CENSUS BUREAU

Population of Color	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Minnesota	1.2%	1.8%	3.8%	6.3%	11.8%	16.8%
MSP Suburbs	0.4%	2.7%	2.4%	4.6%	10.0%	18.1%
Roseville	**0.4%**	**1.0%**	**1.5%**	**4.9%**	**10.5%**	**20.7%**
St. Paul	3.0%	4.6%	11.4%	19.7%	36.0%	44.1%
Minneapolis	3.2%	6.4%	13.3%	22.5%	37.5%	39.7%

Current Population

In 2016, Roseville's population was estimated at 35,254 people. The chart below shows U.S. Census population data for Roseville, indicating that Roseville has historically had a larger population in comparison to most of its surrounding communities (FIGURE 3-2). After experiencing a slight decline in the 1980s, Roseville's population has remained relatively steady in the decades since 1990.

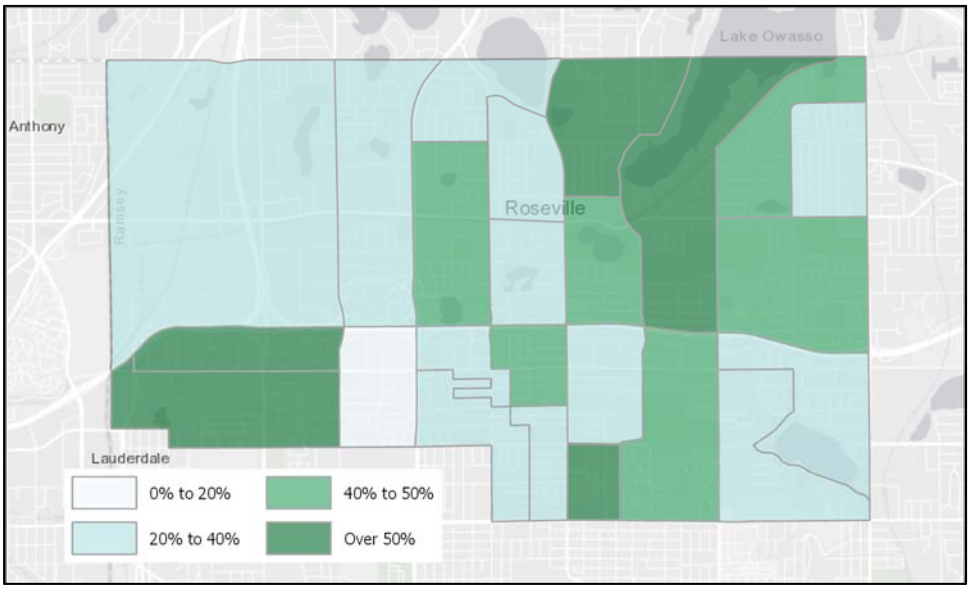
FIGURE 3-2 SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 2010 AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (2015 ESTIMATES)



Age demographics

The geographic distribution of Roseville's population aged 50 years and older is shown in MAP 3-3 below, with darker shades of green indicating a higher percentage of older residents.

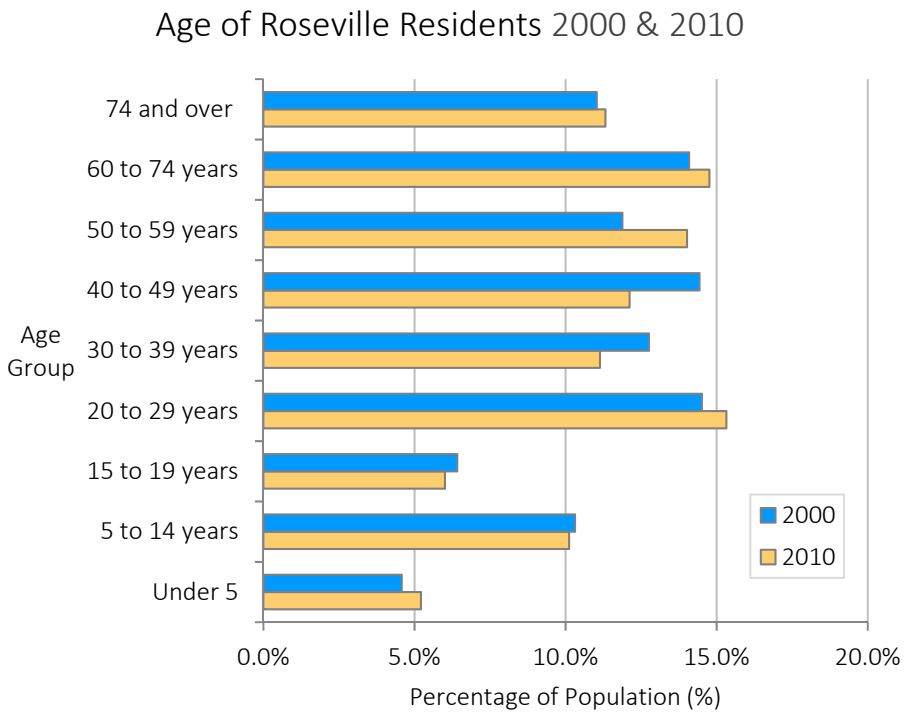
Map 3-3 PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 50 AND OLDER, BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP
SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



Like many other communities around the state and the country, Roseville is experiencing a demographic shift toward an aging population. In the decade between 2000 and 2010, the percent of the population falling within the 50 – 59, 60 – 74, and 74-and-over age groups have all increased. Providing adequate housing and services for residents of all ages has been, and will continue to be, a priority for the City of Roseville. As older residents leave their current homes and seek new living arrangements, Roseville is seeing an increase in younger residents and families. FIGURE 3-3 shows an increase in the percentage of residents in the 20 to 29 age group from 2000 to 2010.

The median age in the City of Roseville in 2016 was 40, while the median age at the 2000 census was 41. This mirrors the trend shown in FIGURE 3-3 that younger residents are moving into the city. However, Roseville still trends older overall than the 2016 Ramsey County median age of 35.

FIGURE 3-3 SOURCE: 2010 US CENSUS



Household Income

The geographic distribution of household median income in Roseville is shown in MAP 3-4 below.

Map 3-4 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP
SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

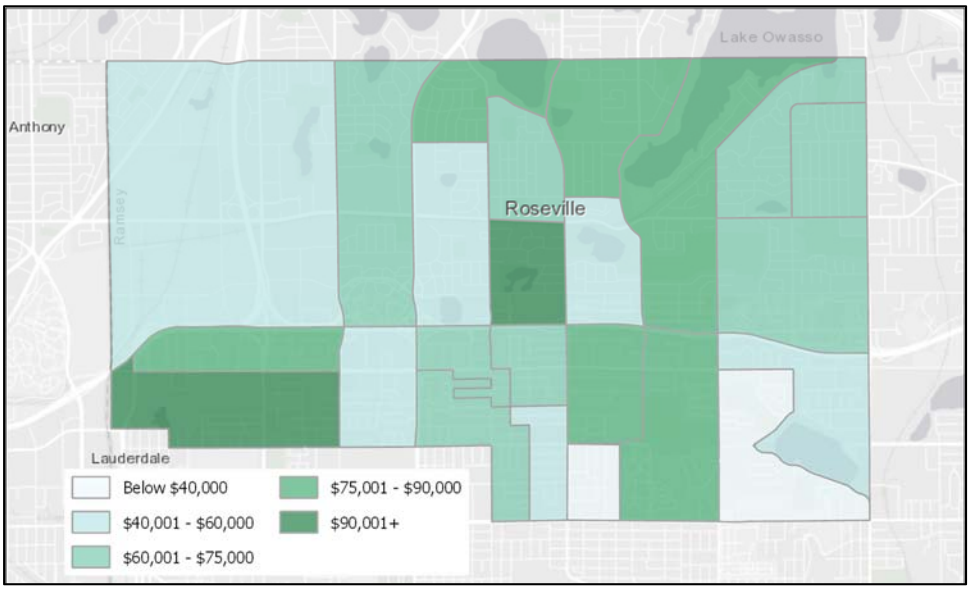


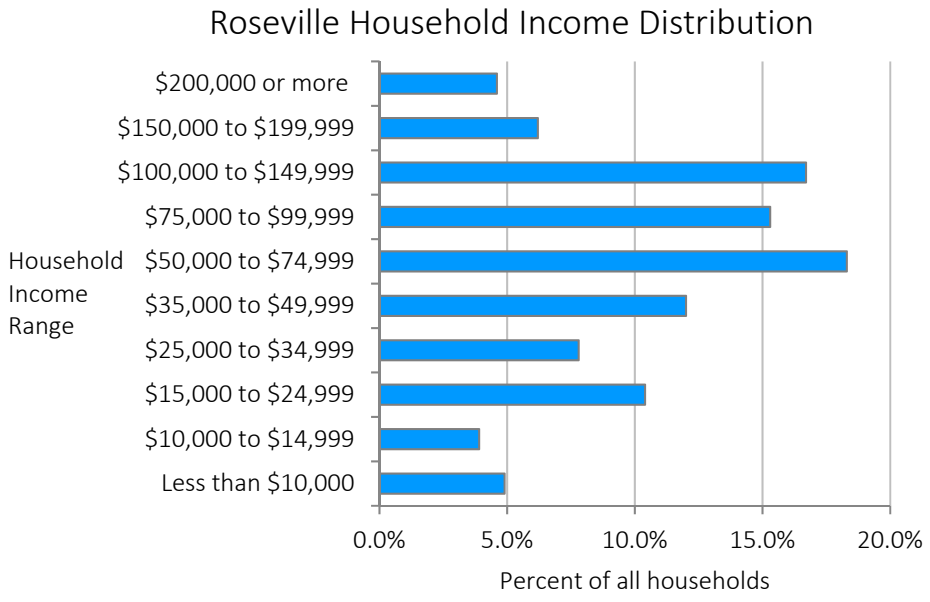
TABLE 3-3 SOURCE: 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

	Median household income ($)	Average household income ($)
Arden Hills	80,208	109,182
Shoreview	79,252	102,286
Falcon Heights	71,765	91,075
Hennepin County	65,834	92,879
Roseville	**63,678**	**79,880**
Maplewood	62,527	76,674
New Brighton	60,964	77,575
St. Anthony	60,742	82,997
Ramsey County	56,104	75,483
Minneapolis	51,480	75,185
Little Canada	50,156	64,834
St. Paul	48,757	67,612
Lauderdale	41,792	57,294

The median and average household income in Roseville is generally consistent with other nearby communities as shown in TABLE 3-3 above. The median and average household income is slightly higher when compared to Ramsey County as a whole, but lower when compared with Hennepin County.

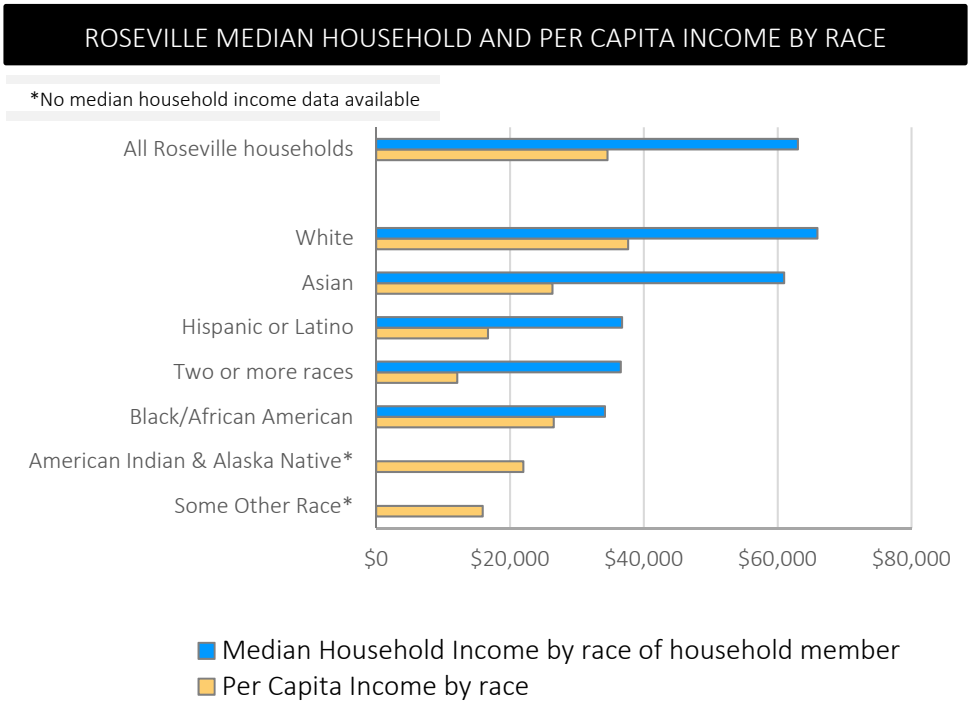
The range of Roseville household incomes is wide. Approximately 50 percent of households make between $50,000 and $150,000. About 39 percent of households make less than $50,000, while 11 percent of households make more than $150,000 (see FIGURE 3-4).

FIGURE 3-4 SOURCE: 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



Income disparities exist along racial lines in Roseville. The median household income for households with a white member is above $60,000, while the same value for households with Hispanic/Latino or Black membership is below $40,000 annually. Similar disparities exist when the metric is per capita income.

FIGURE 3-5 SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



Poverty Rate

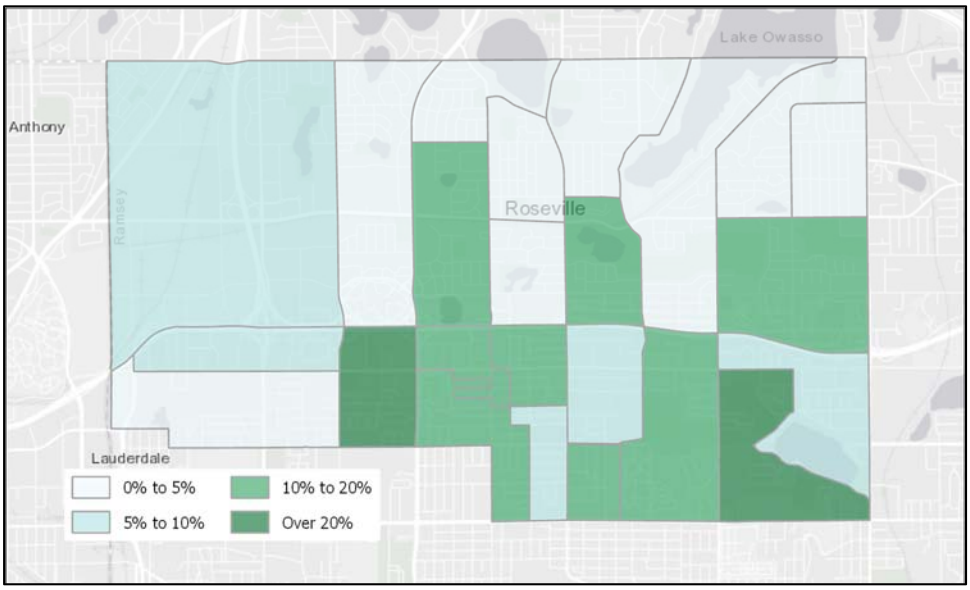
As shown in TABLE 3-4, the percentage of Roseville residents living below the poverty level is 11.5 percent, which is slightly lower than average compared to other surrounding communities. The percentage of Roseville residents living below the poverty level has increased significantly from a rate of 4.2 percent in 1999.

TABLE 3-4 SOURCE: 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

Community	Below poverty
St. Paul	22.3%
Minneapolis	21.9%
Lauderdale	17.9%
Ramsey County	16.5%
Hennepin County	12.5%
Little Canada	12.1%
Roseville	**11.5%**
New Brighton	11.4%
Falcon Heights	11.1%
Maplewood	9.6%
St. Anthony	6.1%
Shoreview	5.3%
Arden Hills	5.1%

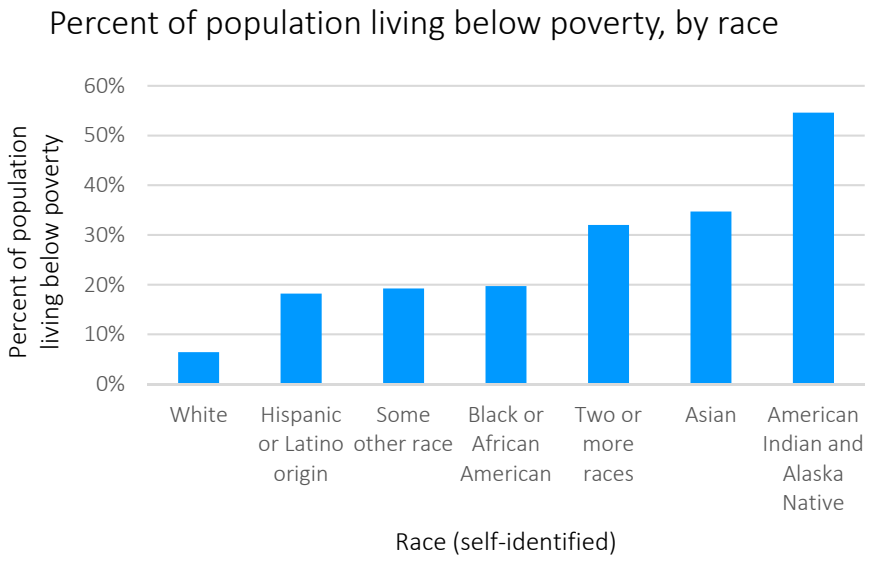
The geographic distribution of poverty in Roseville is shown in MAP 3-5 below, expressed as the percentage of households living at or below the poverty level. This map is, as would be expected, a virtual opposite of MAP 3-4.

MAP 3-5 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING AT OR BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP. SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



As with household income (FIGURE 3-4), looking at poverty in Roseville through the racial equity lens tells a more nuanced story. Whereas six percent of the white population in Roseville lives in poverty, poverty is the reality for nearly 20 percent of both the black and Hispanic/Latino populations, 35 percent of the Asian population, and more than half of the American Indian population.

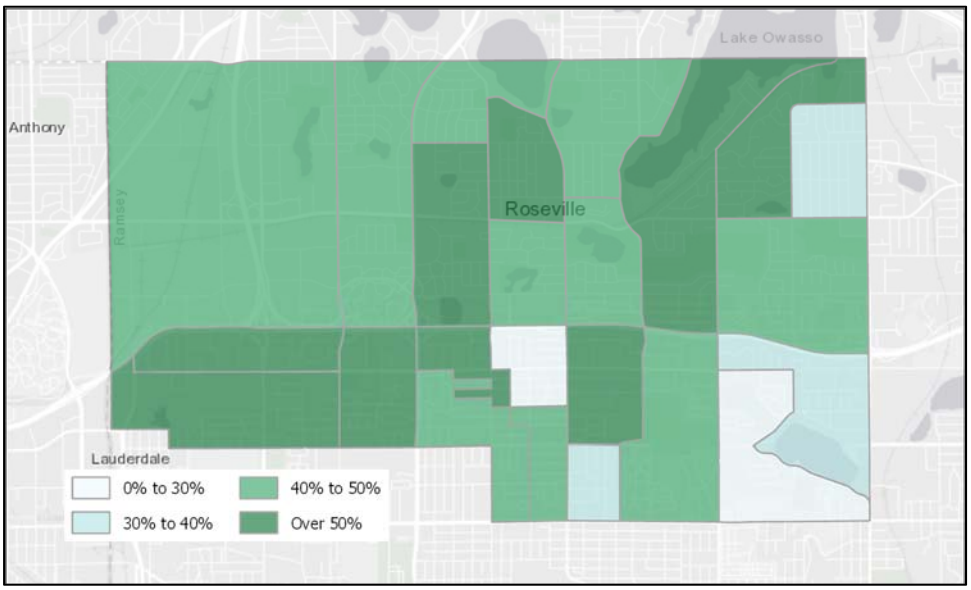
Figure 3-6 SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)EDUCATION



Educational Attainment

The geographic distribution of the educational attainment level of Roseville's population is shown in MAP 3-6 below, expressed as percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher.

MAP 3-6 PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER, BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP. SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



Roseville's population is becoming increasingly more educated. In 2000, the percentage of Roseville residents with a bachelor's degree or higher was 42.3 percent. In 2015, that number had increased to 46.5 percent (TABLE 3-5). Maintaining a highly-educated workforce is just one key component to attracting new employers to Roseville.

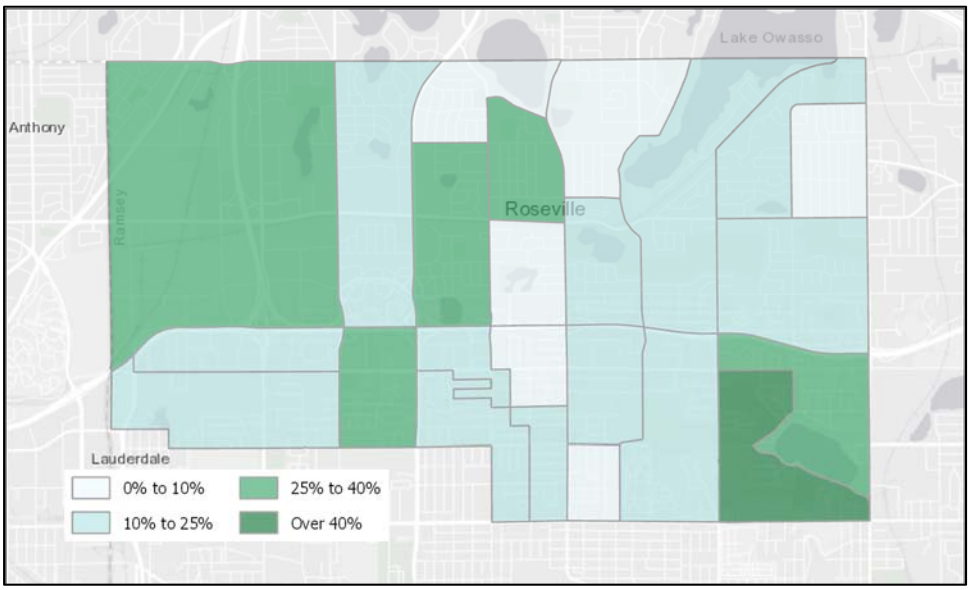
TABLE 3-5 SOURCE: 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

Educational Attainment of Population 25 Years & Older	Percentage
Total:	24,573
Less than high school graduate	6.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.6%
Some college, no degree	18.8%
Associate's degree	8.5%
Bachelor's degree	25.9%
Graduate or professional degree	20.6%

Race

The geographic distribution of Roseville's racial diversity is shown in MAP 3-7 below, expressed as the percentage of the population that identifies as a member of a minority race (race other than White).

MAP 3-7 PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION THAT IDENTIFIES AS NON-WHITE, BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP. SOURCE: 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



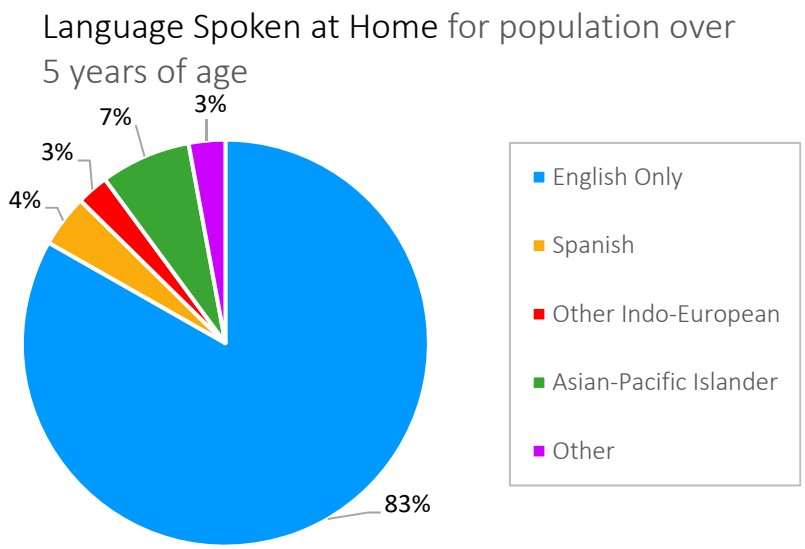
Similar to other nearby communities, Roseville is seeing an increase in racial diversity among its residents. From 2000 to 2010, the rate of non-white individuals in Roseville increased from 10.5 percent to 20.7 percent (TABLE 3-6). If regional trends for urban communities continue, it is anticipated that the number of non-white individuals in Roseville will continue to grow as a percentage of the overall population. After White-not-Hispanic, Asian-not-Hispanic is the second largest racial ethnicity in Roseville at 7.2 percent.

TABLE 3-6. SOURCE: 2010 US CENSUS

Racial Demographics		
	Population	**Percent**
White	26,700	79.3%
Black or African American	2,038	6.1%
American-Indian	132	0.4%
Asian	2,436	7.2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	11	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,551	4.6%
Other	32	0.1%
Two or More	760	2.3%
	33,660	**100.0%**

The proportion of the population who speaks a language other than English at home in Roseville is growing. In the year 2000, 91 percent of residents spoke English at home. Today that rate is closer to 83 percent (FIGURE 3-7), reflecting a growing diversity of residents representing cultures and ethnicities from around the world.

FIGURE 3-7 SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (2011-2015 ESTIMATES)



4. THE HOUSING LANDSCAPE

In 2016, there were approximately 15,776 housing units within the City of Roseville, made up of a mixture of housing types. Housing is the dominant land use in Roseville, making up 42 percent of the area of the city.

TABLE 3-7 SOURCE: 2016 METROPOLITAN COUNCIL HOUSING STOCK ESTIMATES

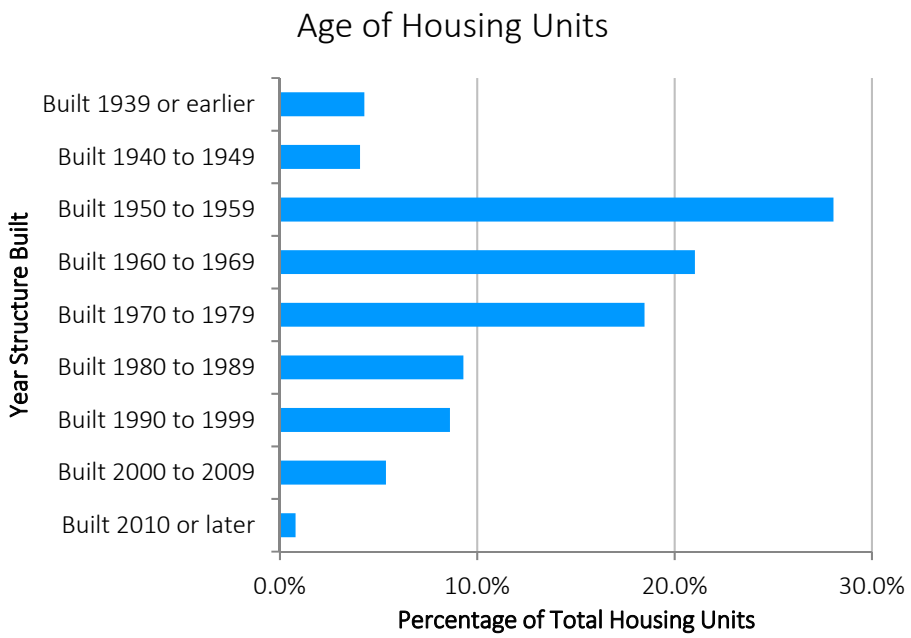
Roseville Housing Units by Housing Type

Single-family units		
Single-Family Detached	8,549	54.2%
Townhomes (single-family attached)	1,016	6.4%
Manufactured Home & Other (boat, RV)	124	0.8%
Multifamily units		
Duplex, Triplex, and Quadruplex	246	1.6%
Multifamily (5 units or more)	5,841	37.0%
2016 Total	**15,776**	

Single-family detached is by far the most dominant type of housing unit within Roseville (TABLE 3-7), and it requires the most land per household. With Roseville mostly fully developed, it is likely that most new housing units will come through redevelopment at increased housing densities.

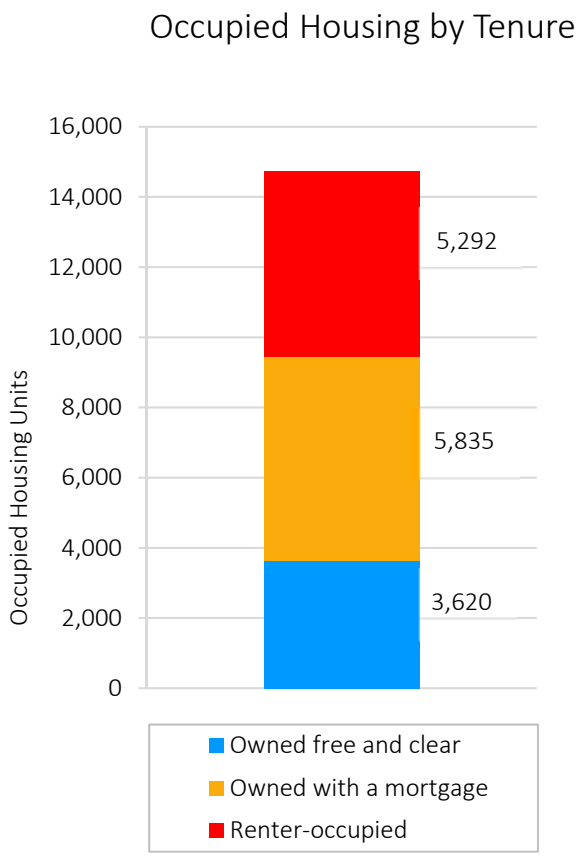
Maintaining a quality housing stock is essential to a healthy Roseville. Similar to many inner-ring suburban communities, Roseville is seeing its housing stock age. Approximately 76 percent of housing units in Roseville were built prior to 1980.

FIGURE 3-8 SOURCE: 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)



While the majority of Roseville's housing is owner-occupied, an estimated 36 percent of Roseville's housing units are occupied by renters (FIGURE 3-9).

FIGURE 3-9 DATA SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (2015 ESTIMATES)



5. THE ECONOMY

The Metropolitan Council estimates there were nearly 37,000 jobs in Roseville in 2015 (TABLE 3-8). Average annual wages were $46,047, which falls short of the Ramsey County average annual wage by about $10,000. This may be because the retail, health, and food services industries which are dominant in Roseville's job landscape, tend to generate lower-wage positions. The Metropolitan Council's employment forecast predicts that Roseville will gain around 4,000 jobs by 2040.

TABLE 3-8 SOURCE: QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, MN DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Industry	Employment Total
Retail Trade	5,802
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,735
Accommodation and Food Services	4,064
Administrative and Waste Services	2,588
Transportation and Warehousing	2,490
Professional and Technical Services	2,330
Construction	2,259
Manufacturing	2,152
Educational Services	2,068
All Other Industries	1,789
Finance and Insurance	1,259
Information	1,024
Public Administration	971
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin	957
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	741
Management of Companies and Enterprises	366
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	343
Total:	**36,930**

6. PAST AND FUTURE GROWTH

Forecasts for Roseville

The Metropolitan Council has developed growth forecasts for Roseville by decade, addressing the projected population, number of households, and number of jobs (TABLE 3-9).

From its 2010 size of 33,660 people, the total population of the City of Roseville is expected to grow by 840 people by the year 2040, a very modest increase for a city of its size. The population growth is projected to be overtaken by the growth in new households, which may speak to a shift away from an aging demographic in Roseville. The City can expect a growth of around 1,500 households and over 4,000 new jobs over the next 25 years. As an inner-ring, developed suburb, Roseville will accommodate population growth and economic development largely through strategic redevelopment opportunities that allow for new or denser configurations of housing within the community.

TABLE 3-9 SOURCE: 2010 US CENSUS AND METROPOLITAN COUNCIL FORECASTS

Roseville Forecast, 2010-2040

Forecast Year	Population	Persons per Household	Households	Employment
2010 (US Census)	33,660	2.30	14,623	35,104
2016 (estimate)	**35,836**	**2.24**	**15,245**	**37,452**
2020	36,000	2.24	15,300	38,800
2030	36,200	2.19	15,700	39,800
2040	36,700	2.17	16,100	40,800
Overall Change from 2016	**+864**	**-0.07**	**+855**	**+3,348**

Comprehensive planning involves planning for people and jobs that are not yet here. The Metropolitan Council develops population, housing, and employment forecasts as a component of a Community System Statement to help communities set realistic goals and policies to plan for the future needs and trajectories of the community over the decades to come. The Council's forecasts have been incorporated into this Plan update to plan pragmatically for all City systems and services in the future.

Roseville's 2040 Comprehensive Plan will incorporate regional policy and metro-wide goals while also integrating important local goals, objectives, and preferred outcomes. Both regional *Thrive MSP 2040* outcomes, as well as the local goals and priorities identified in Chapter 2, will form the foundational lenses of this Plan, guiding decision making and informing the content of each subsection. The chapters that follow will build on this community profile, and an understanding of who and what is here now, to create a vision for who and what this community will be by the year 2040.

Chapter 4

Land Use

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 4: LAND USE

Chapter 4 includes the following information:

1. What We Heard
2. Existing Land Use
3. Land Use: What Will Be Here in the Future?
4. Goals and Strategies

A key purpose of a comprehensive plan is to incorporate forecasted population growth, housing needs, and development opportunities into future land use decisions. The Future Land Use Map is the primary way to do that. Updating the City's Land Use Plan offers Roseville the opportunity to anticipate the physical landscape and development patterns that will best meet the needs of the community. City officials can then make forward-thinking decisions that direct land use in a way that moves the community closer to the goals in Chapter 2.

As an inner-ring suburban community adjacent to both Minneapolis and St. Paul, the land in Roseville is largely built out. Approximately 1 percent of Roseville's land remains undeveloped. However, when opportunities for redevelopment and change arise, the Future Land Use Plan offers targeted guidance on the specific redevelopment locations and land uses that will fit with the community's vision.

1. WHAT WE HEARD

A summary of the public engagement related to land use at the events described in Chapter 2 is as follows:

- Ensure the availability of resources and facilities to serve Roseville's seniors.
- Provide amenities and services to support individuals and families with low incomes.
- Redevelop existing malls/retail areas, especially HarMar.
- Have a new, updated community center somewhere centrally located.
- Provide resources to attract and retain millennials.
- Create destination places that are not focused on shopping, including entertainment, cultural activities, and gathering spaces.
- Protect small pockets of green space.
- Break up large commercial areas and provide opportunities for small businesses.

- Create sense of place via streetscape improvements.
- Make the City more walkable.
- Build diverse types of gathering spaces.
- Create places for the arts and culture.
- Downtown-like retail (that is organized around a "center" or node) is preferable to strip malls.
- Places that are crowded and/or do not feel safe to pedestrians and bicyclists include Rosedale, HarMar, and the areas around Snelling Avenue/County Road B2 and Snelling/Larpenteur in general, tend to drive people away.
- Spaces for smaller, locally-owned businesses are needed.

When asked what is most important in managing growth while preserving a high quality of life, over 25 percent of online survey respondents stated, "revitalize areas with vacant or under-utilized land"; the next highest response (at nearly 22 percent) was "protect existing neighborhoods".

When asked more specifically about whether development on vacant or under-used land should be encouraged, approximately 60 percent of online survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed. Also, nearly 51 percent of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that Roseville needs more commercial areas.

In addition to these general public engagement efforts, several open houses were held in December, 2017, specifically related to future land use issues in areas where the Future Land Use Map was changing from the previous (2030) comprehensive plan. Attendees at these open houses were able to ask specific questions about their property, or properties in their neighborhood, that were proposed to have their future land use designation change in some way. Many parcel-specific comments were noted and a complete documentation is contained with the public engagement results in Appendix A. A summary of the input from the land use open houses is as follows:

- Concerns raised about the ten percent high density residential minimum requirement in the Corridor Mixed Use district at the Lexington-Larpenteur area open house
- Encouragement for mixed use plans for commercial properties along Rice Street
- Deep concern for how additional development at (or redevelopment of) HarMar might affect the residential neighborhoods to the east and south
    - Support for high-density residential development served by the A-line Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stops along Snelling Avenue
    - Desire for a better multi-modal transportation network in the area northwest of County Road C and I-35W

- Questions about the potential development of low density residential parcels along the west side of Snelling Curve and access to them; but general consensus on their designation
- Questions about the Employment designation of parcels along County Road C (which is an existing light-industrial area) and protection of adjacent single-family neighborhoods

2. Existing Land Use

Existing land use information from the City's Geographic Information System is shown in Table 4-1 and Map 4-1. Roseville's largest land use category is its single family detached neighborhoods which encompass over 32 percent of the land area of the City. A more detailed discussion of the various use categories follows.

Table 4-1 Existing Land Use. Source: City of Roseville, 2016

Existing Land Use in Roseville by total acreage and percent of total		
Land Use Type	**Acres**	**Percent**
Single Family Detached	2,939.0	43.0%
Single Family Attached	181.0	2.7%
Multifamily	312.5	4.6%
Manufactured Housing Park	9.2	0.1%
Retail and Commercial	520.8	7.6%
Office	274.3	4.0%
Mixed Use Residential	2.5	0.0%
Mixed Use Industrial	4.6	0.1%
Industrial and Utility	756.2	11.1%
Institutional	509.0	7.5%
Park, Recreational, or Preserve	813.8	11.9%
Golf Course	182.8	2.7%
Railway	95.5	1.4%
Undeveloped	182.1	2.7%
Water	49.7	0.7%
Total	**6,832.9**	**100.0%**

Existing Residential Land Use

The primary land use type in Roseville is residential of a variety of types. Nearly 42 percent of the City's land is devoted to the combined residential uses of single family detached, single family attached housing, and multi-family housing. Areas with attached or multi-family residences tend to be located along or near major roadways throughout the City.

Existing Commercial Land Use

While only encompassing 5.8 percent of its area, Roseville is well known for some of its large commercial areas, including Rosedale Center, at the northwest corner of Highway 36 and Snelling Avenue. The City is also home to HarMar Mall, the location of the original Target store, the Wal-Mart development at Twin Lakes, and other strip-centers along major transportation corridors. In addition, many neighborhood-scale commercial nodes are distributed throughout the city, which provide shopping and services for residents of the area, as well as pass-through traffic.

Existing Industrial and Office Use

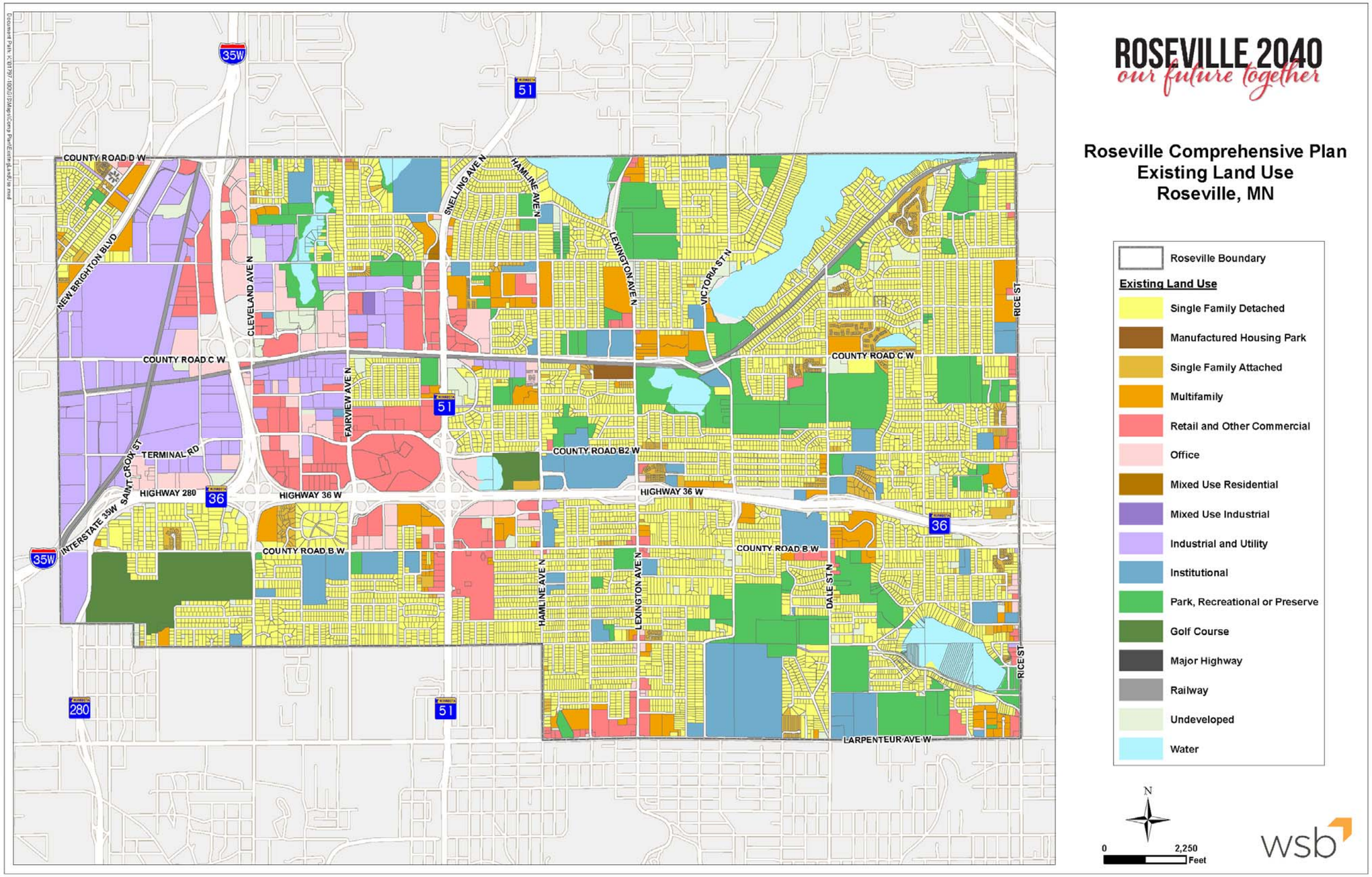
Industrial and office uses make up approximately 12 percent of Roseville, with industrial areas predominantly clustered north and west of the I-35W/Highway 280 corridor. Office complexes are also found within the industrial areas, as well as along Highway 36 and within the Twin Lakes redevelopment area.

Parks, Open Space, and Natural Features

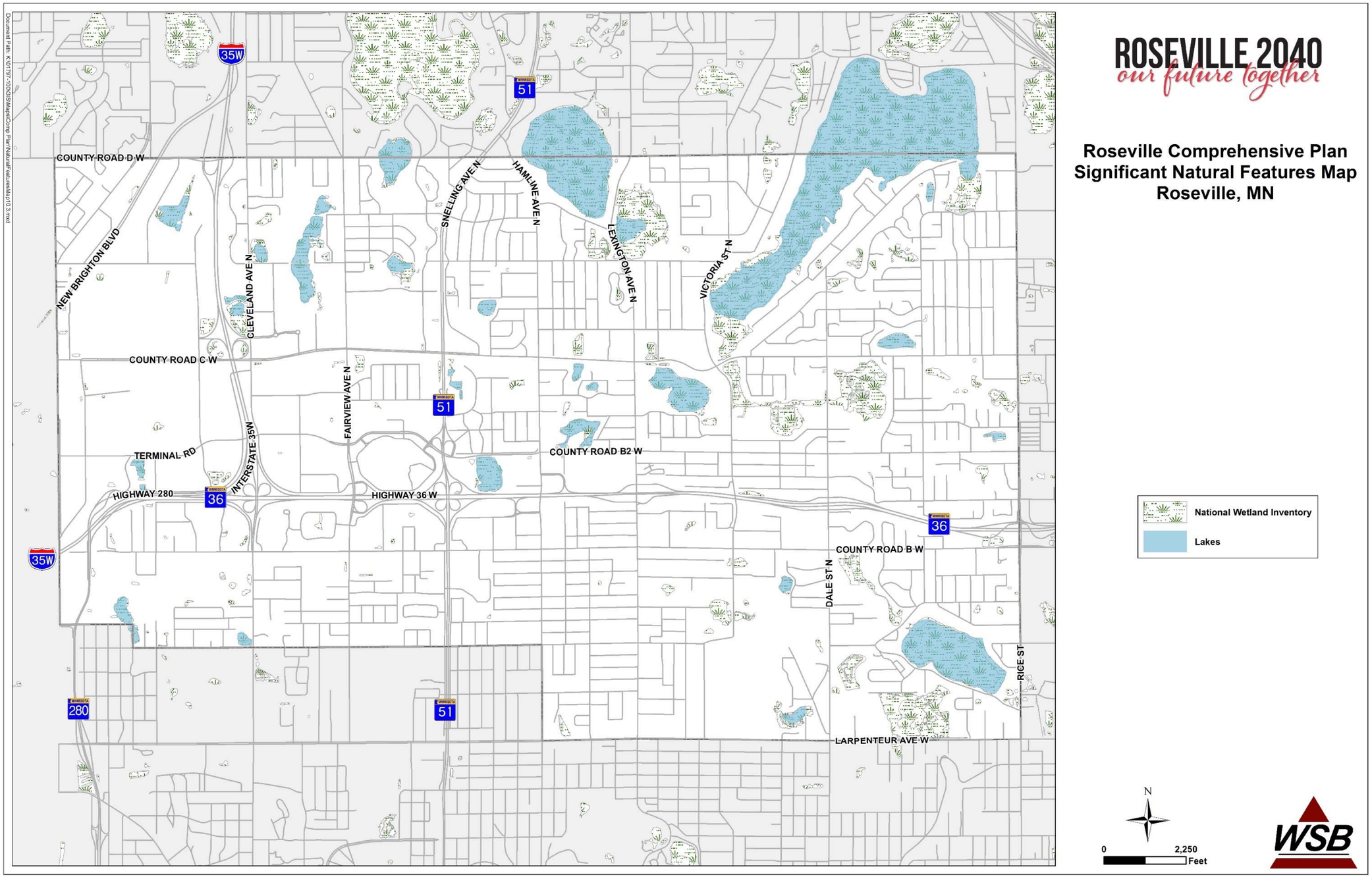
Roseville is a built out and largely urbanized community, but retains parks and open spaces that define the community and shape land development. Around 12 percent of its land area is devoted to parks and recreational or open space. Some of the largest include Central Park, Tamarack Park (which includes a large wetland area), and Reservoir Woods Park.

MAP 4-2 shows Roseville's wetlands as included in the National Wetland Inventory. These natural features are an important part of the character of Roseville and are largely preserved in parks and public land areas.

MAP 4-1 EXISTING LAND USE. SOURCE, CITY OF ROSEVILLE GIS, 2018.



MAP 4-2 LAKES AND WETLANDS



3. Land Use: What Will Be Here in the Future?

Expected Growth and Change

Future land use planning begins with incorporating forecasts of community growth and anticipating the needs that will arise as a result of this growth and change. The Metropolitan Council has developed growth forecasts for Roseville by decade, addressing the projected population, number of households, and number of jobs. Meeting expected growth projections requires intentional land use planning.

Table 4-2 Roseville forecast, 2010-2040. Source: 2010 U.S. Census & Metropolitan Council Estimates and Forecasts.

Forecast Year	Population	Persons per Household	Households	Employment
2010 (US Census)	33,660	2.30	14,623	35,104
2016 (estimate)	**35,836**	**2.24**	**15,245**	**37,452**
2020	36,000	2.24	15,300	38,800
2030	36,200	2.19	15,700	39,800
2040	36,700	2.17	16,100	40,800
Overall Change from 2016	**+864**	**-0.07**	**+855**	**+3,348**

These forecasts show that the population is projected to decrease in Roseville by the year 2040, while the number of households is expected to increase modestly. This is consistent with the trend in decreasing household size; in Roseville, this means average household sizes going from 2.35 in 2016 to 2.14 in 2040.

Planning for Growth in a Developed Community

Planning for new housing in Roseville necessitates looking for redevelopment opportunity areas because very little undeveloped land remains in the community. Redevelopment areas in Roseville were identified by several means:

- Vacant, undeveloped parcels from the City's GIS system.
- Feedback from the public kick-off meeting, online survey, and in-person focus groups on areas that should be revitalized.
- Discussions with City staff and Planning Commission to identify under-utilized parcels.

MAP 4-4 shows the Future Land Use Plan for Roseville, including lands that the City feels are likely to develop or redevelop before 2040. Those consensus areas include properties in the Twin Lakes redevelopment area, properties along the Rice Street corridor, the HarMar Mall, the commercial area at Lexington and Larpenteur, and some of the properties to the west of Rosedale Center.

It is important to note that the City of Roseville considers "redevelopment" as an opportunity not just to reconstruct a site, but also to improve what is already there. The City intends to increase the vibrancy and attractiveness of the identified redevelopment areas by allowing and encouraging re-use of existing structures, infill development, redesign of parking areas and transportation facilities, and more. Redevelopment sites include areas that are underutilized, or that have the potential for adding to or revitalizing the buildings, businesses, and infrastructure.

Land Use Categories

The development of Roseville's 2040 Land Use Plan involves updating the land use descriptions and density ranges of each land use category. Some significant changes to those categories have been made, including:

- **Mixed-Use Districts.** The Plan now includes a range of Mixed-Use districts in place of what had been called business districts. These districts recognize that varying levels and scales of residential development are appropriate and should be permitted to mix with commercial uses throughout the city, including at major regional destinations, like Rosedale. Promoting the flexibility for residential uses to be located near, or even in the same building as commercial development, can help developers and property owners revitalize commercial areas and evolve sites as the retail landscape continues to change over the coming decades.
- **Employment Districts.** Districts for offices, research facilities, and business parks were renamed and re-described to focus more on the scale and intensity of the employment uses.
- **Scale, Intensity, and Transportation Considerations.** Added to each district is a summary indicating what type of scale and intensity is intended for the uses and structures there. Transportation considerations include things like what sorts of connections are needed between buildings, uses, and major transportation routes. Multi-modal connections are often mentioned, which refers to pedestrian, bike, transit, and vehicular "modes" of transportation.

The complete description of future land use categories is included in TABLE 4-3

TABLE 4-3 FUTURE LAND USE FRAMEWORK

	Full Name	Summary	Description
LR	Low-Density Residential	Density: 1.5–8 units/acre Uses: Single- and two-family residential Scale: small Intensity: low Transportation considerations: sidewalks, trails	Low-density residential land uses include single-family detached houses generally with a density between 1.5 and four units per acre, and two-family attached or small lot single-family detached houses generally with a density of no more than eight units per acre.
MR	Medium-Density Residential	Density: 5–12 units/acre Uses: Condominiums, townhomes, duplexes, row houses, small lot detached homes Scale/Intensity: medium Transportation considerations: sidewalks, trails	Medium-density residential land uses include single-family attached housing types such as triplex, quadruplex, row houses, side-by-side townhouses, back-to-back townhouses, mansion townhouses, and small lot detached houses, generally with a density greater than five units per acre up to 12 units per acre.
HR	High-Density Residential	Density: 12–36 units/acre Uses: Apartments, lofts, stacked townhomes Scale: medium to large Intensity: medium to high Transportation considerations: sidewalks, trails, connections to multi-modal facilities	High-density residential land uses include multifamily housing types like apartments, lofts, flats, and stacked townhouses, generally with a density greater than 12 units per acre.
POS	Parks and Open Space	Uses: parks, playfields, playgrounds Scale: small Intensity: low Transportation considerations: sidewalks, trails, connections between uses, and connections to transit stops	Park and open space land uses include public active and passive recreation areas such as parks, playfields, playgrounds, nature areas, and golf courses.
GC	Golf Course	Uses: golf course Intensity: low	Golf course land uses include private golf courses, golf holes, practice ranges, and greens.

	Full Name	Summary	Description
MU-1	Neighborhood Mixed-Use	Density: 5–12 dwelling units/acre Uses: Medium-density residential, commercial, office, civic, parks and open space Residential requirement: none Scale: small to medium Intensity: low Transportation considerations: sidewalks, trails connections between neighborhoods and businesses, and connections to transit stops Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%[1]	Neighborhood Mixed-Use areas are located at important neighborhood crossroads where uses will be organized into cohesive neighborhood "nodes". These areas may incorporate a mixture of commercial and residential uses, with commercial uses preferable at block corners. While very little residential development is anticipated in these areas, any new residential uses should generally have a density between five and 12 units per acre. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%. Buildings shall be scaled appropriately to the surrounding neighborhood, reflecting a low- to mid-rise profile. Commercial uses should be oriented toward pedestrians and the sidewalk. Commercial uses should be designed to minimize negative impacts to adjacent residential neighborhoods while maintaining connections with sidewalks or trails. This is the most restrictive mixed-use area in terms of intensity, and it is intended for application in areas adjacent to low-density residential neighborhoods. Development will be limited in height to correspond to the surrounding neighborhood character.
MU-2	Community Mixed-Use	Density: 10–36 dwelling units/acre Uses: Medium- to high-density residential, commercial, office, civic, parks and open space Residential requirement: 10% Scale/Intensity: medium Transportation considerations: sidewalks, trails, multi-modal facilities, connections between uses, and connections to transit stops Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Community Mixed-Use areas are intended to contain a mix of complementary uses that may include housing, office, civic, commercial, park, and open space uses. Community Mixed-Use areas organize uses into a cohesive district, neighborhood, or corridor, connecting uses in common structures and with sidewalks and trails, and using density, structured parking, shared parking, and other approaches to create green space and public places within the areas. The mix of land uses may include medium- and high-density residential, office, community business, institutional, and parks and open space uses. Residential land uses will account for at least 10% of the overall mixed-use area. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%. The mix of uses may be in a common site, development area, or building. Individual developments may consist of a mix of two or more complementary uses that are compatible and connected to surrounding land-use patterns. To ensure that the desired mix of uses and connections are achieved, a more detailed small-area plan, master plan, and/or area-specific design principles is required to guide individual developments within the overall mixed-use area.

[1] Floor Area Ratio (or FAR) is the ratio between a building's total floor area to the area of the parcel upon which it is built

	Full Name	Summary	Description
MU-3	Corridor Mixed-Use	Density: 13–36 dwelling units/acre Uses: High-density residential, commercial, office, civic, parks and open space Residential requirement: 10% Scale: medium Intensity: high Transportation considerations: strong emphasis on pedestrian, transit, and bicycle access, and connections between uses Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Corridor Mixed-Use areas are located along major transportation corridors in the City. Corridor Mixed-Use areas may include a wide range of uses from shopping centers, to freestanding businesses and institutions, to high-density residential developments. High-density residential uses are encouraged in these areas. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%. Corridor Mixed-Use areas promote the redevelopment of aging strip centers and under-utilized commercial sites in a manner that integrates shopping, employment, services, places to live, and/or public gathering spaces. Corridor Mixed-Use areas should have a strong orientation to pedestrian, transit, and bicycle access to the area, and movement within the area. Residential uses, generally with a density greater than 13 units per acre, may be located in Corridor Mixed-Use areas as part of mixed-use buildings with allowable business uses on the ground floor, or as standalone buildings with well-designed infrastructure connecting them to the surrounding area.
MU-4	Core Mixed-Use	Density: 20–36 dwelling units/acre Uses: High-density residential, commercial, office, shopping centers Residential requirement: 10% Scale: large Intensity: high Transportation considerations: access to multi-modal facilities and connections, preserved pedestrian and bicycle access in high vehicular traffic areas, access to commercial areas from residential uses and transit hubs Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Core Mixed-Use areas are located in places with visibility and access from the regional highway system (I-35W and Highway 36). Core Mixed-Use areas include large-footprint commercial development, shopping centers, large-scale institutions, office buildings, high-density residential uses, and other uses that generate more traffic, noise, and intensity than other mixed use districts. Public plazas and green infrastructure connections should be designed into the Core Mixed-Use District. High-density residential land uses of at least 20 units per acre are highly encouraged in these areas. Residential development should be well-connected to and accessible from the surrounding commercial uses by those traveling without a car. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%. Structures found in Core Mixed-Use areas are greater in bulk than other mixed-use districts, and are at a scale appropriate to their proximity to highways and major thoroughfares. Core Mixed-Use areas should be well-served by existing or planned transit, and pedestrian and bicycle access both to and between areas in this district is strongly encouraged. The scale of this district requires intra-district connectivity and multi-modal access. Limits to surface parking are encouraged.

	Full Name	Summary	Description
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit Overlay	Density: minimum 15 dwelling units/acre Uses: High-density residential, commercial, office, shopping centers Scale: medium-large Intensity: medium-high Transportation considerations: access to BRT stations, access to commercial areas from residential uses and transit hubs Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	The BRT Overlay district is located along the BRT corridor, and affects the mapped Development/Redevelopment Areas generally within a half-mile of BRT stations. Underlying primary zoning districts will govern land uses in these locations, except that any residential development occurring in the overlay must be at a minimum of 15 dwelling units per acre. Residential development should be well-connected to and accessible by those traveling by BRT line transit. The buffer is not meant to create any parcels with split zoning; specific zoning designations will be evaluated at the time the zoning ordinance is updated. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%

Code	Full Name	Summary	Description
E-1	Employment	Uses: Office, business, research Scale: small to medium Intensity: low to medium Transportation considerations: multi-modal facilities, and connections to transit stops Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Employment areas include a variety of smaller-scale office uses such as business, professional, administrative, scientific, technical, research, and development services. **FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%.**
E-2	Employment Center	Uses: Office, business, R&D, business parks Scale: medium to large Intensity: medium to high Transportation considerations: multi-modal facilities and connections to transit stops Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Employment Centers are largely single-use areas that have a consistent architectural style with a mix of employment-oriented use types. These uses may include office, office-showroom-warehousing, research and development services, high-tech electronic manufacturing, medical, and lodging with business-park-supporting retail and services such as healthcare, fitness, daycare, dry cleaning, bank, coffee shop, restaurant, and convenience store. The scale of development in these areas is commensurate with their proximity to highways and major transportation corridors. Appropriate connections to transit should be included in employment center developments. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%.
I	Industrial	Uses: manufacturing, light industrial, warehousing, distribution Scale: medium to large Intensity: medium to high Transportation considerations: connections to transit, freight connections to rail, highways and major corridors Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Industrial uses include manufacturing, assembly, processing, warehousing, distribution, related office uses, and truck/transportation terminals. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%.
IN	Institutional	Uses: civic, school, places of worship Scale: medium to large Intensity: medium to high Transportation considerations: sidewalks, connections to transit, multi-modal facilities Floor Area Ratio: 10-30%	Institutional land uses include civic, school, library, church, cemetery, and correctional facilities on a larger scale than the low-density residential areas that traditionally surround them. FAR conservative estimate of 10% to 30%.

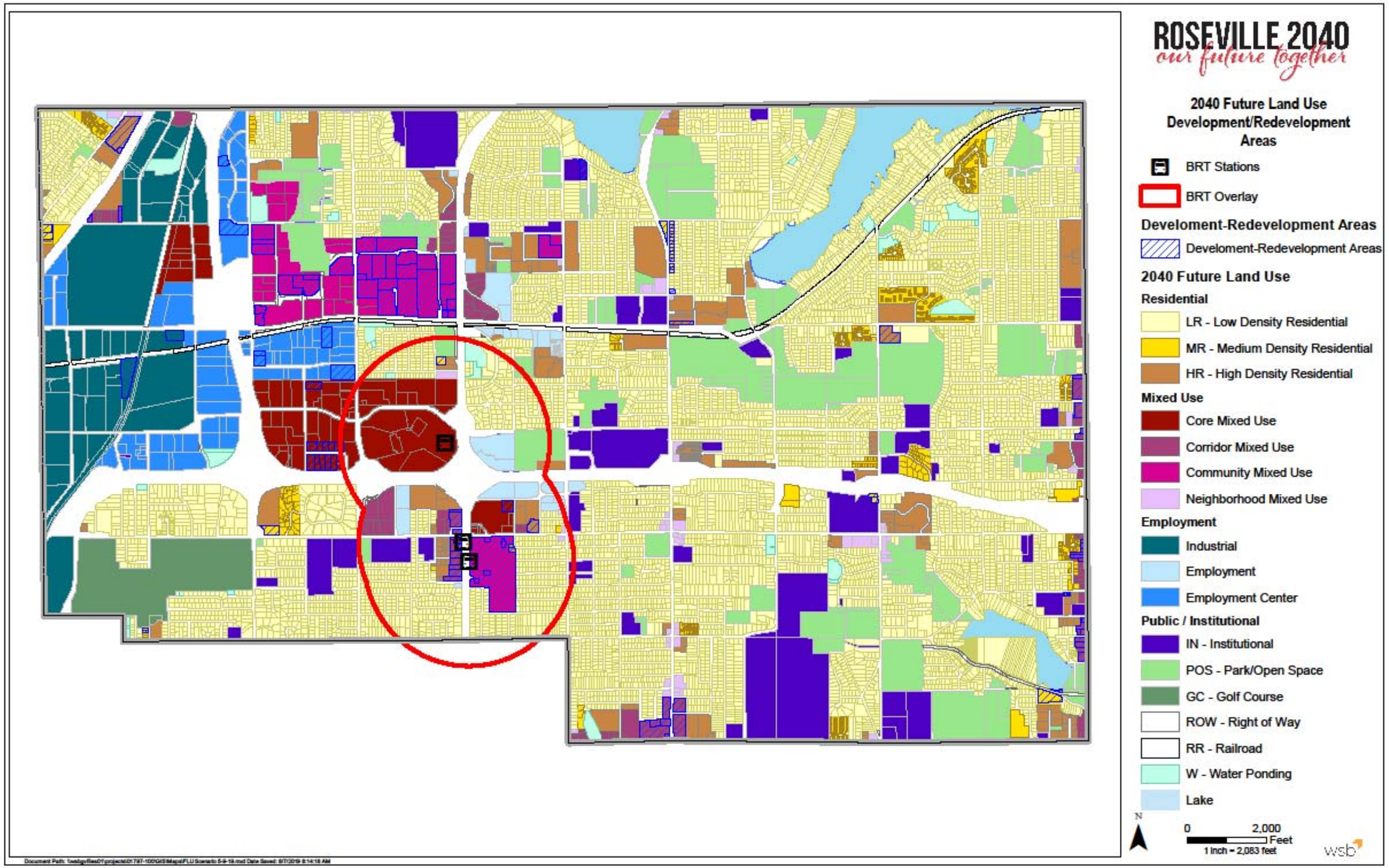
TABLE 4-4 FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORY BY LAND AREA

2040 Land Use Category	Total Acres	Percent of Total Land Area (%)
Low-Density Residential	3,055.6	44.6
Medium-Density Residential	150.6	2.3
High-Density Residential	376.7	5.5
Neighborhood Mixed-Use	43.4	0.6
Community Mixed-Use	263.2	3.9
Corridor Mixed-Use	134.9	2.0
Core Mixed-Use	278.1	4.1
Employment	85.2	1.2
Employment Center	283.4	4.1
Industrial	486.6	7.1
Institutional	537.7	7.9
Parks and Open Space	770.7	11.3
Golf Course	157.0	2.3
Right-of-Way	20.3	0.3
Railroad	95.4	1.4
Water Ponding	74.0	1.1
Lake	20.4	0.3
Total	**6,832.9**	100.0%

Future Land Use Plan

The Future Land Use Plan presented in MAP 4-3 includes the future land use districts and areas likely to develop or redevelop as discussed in previous sections of this chapter.

MAP 4-3 2040 FUTURE LAND USE PLAN WITH LIKELY REDEVELOPMENT AREAS



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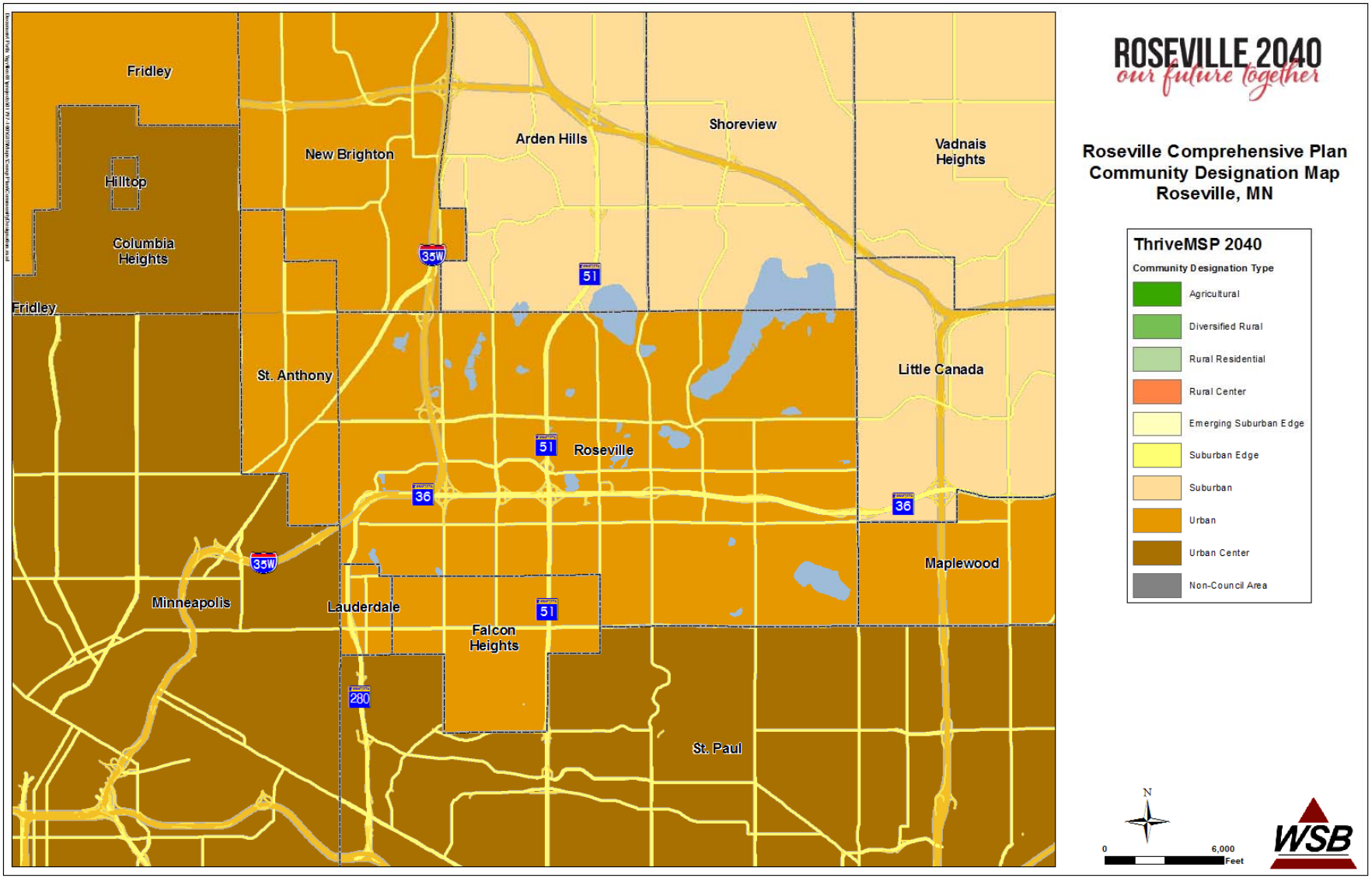
Regional Context: Community Designation

In *Thrive MSP 2040*, the Metropolitan Council groups similar jurisdictions within the metropolitan region based on urban or rural character for the application of identified regional policies and goals. The entirety of Roseville is designated as Urban under this classification. As described in the box below, the Urban designation translates to specific expectations in terms of development density and incorporation of transit services as a transition city between the urban core and more auto-dependent suburban communities.

Community Designation: The Metropolitan Council identifies Roseville as an **Urban** community. Urban communities experienced rapid development during the post-World War II era and exhibit the transition toward the development stage dominated by the influence of the automobile.

Urban communities are expected to plan for forecasted population and household growth at average densities of **at least 10 units per acre** for new development and redevelopment. In addition, Urban communities are expected to target opportunities for more intensive development near regional transit investments at densities and in a manner articulated in the *2040 Transportation Policy Plan.*

MAP 4-4 COMMUNITY DESIGNATION FOR ROSEVILLE AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES



Meeting Growth Expectations

As stated earlier, Roseville's "likely development-redevelopment areas," are identified as opportunity areas for development, redevelopment, re-use, intensification, infill, or improvement by 2040. Those areas are shown outlined in blue cross-hatch on MAP 4-3 and they are critical to understanding how the City meets its growth expectations for the coming decades. These areas were identified because they fall into one of three categories:

- **Vacant land:** A very small amount of land in Roseville remains undeveloped. All parcels that were vacant when this Plan was written are included in the development-redevelopment areas.
- **Under-utilized sites:** Some sites were identified as "under-utilized', meaning that there might be an excessive amount of parking that could be used for other uses, there could be vacant *portions* of a site that could be built out, or there might be significant vacancies within shopping centers that indicate the area is ripe for redevelopment.
- **Areas with redevelopment potential:** These areas were highlighted in public engagement efforts as needing attention, revitalization, change, or intensification of uses.

Overall, the growth expectations for Roseville through the year 2040 can be met through the identified redevelopment areas in MAP 4-3. TABLE 4-5 below shows the residential acreage associated with the parcels included in the redevelopment areas, as well as the land use density ranges associated with each of these residential categories. Applying the expected density ranges to the land use areas, this table demonstrates the two ways in which the likely redevelopment areas will meet Roseville's forecasted and expected 2040 growth:

- **Overall Average Density:** Applying the *minimum* end of the density range to each residential land use category, the overall average density is the total number of expected minimum units divided by the total number of acres in the likely redevelopment areas. Roseville's overall average density is just over 10 units per acre, which achieves the expected average for an Urban community.
- **Overall Forecasted Growth:** Applying the *midpoint* of the density range to each residential land use category, the total number of expected units from this calculation is 1,116, which exceeds the 855 units forecasted growth from 2016 to 2040 as shown in TABLE 4-5.

Note that a "10 percent" residential assumption is applied to three of the mixed-use districts in the Future Land Use Plan, as that is the amount of residential development *required* in those districts, reducing both the guided land area and the potential residential units by 90 percent in those categories.

Also note that the Neighborhood Mixed Use category is not included in this table because the City does not anticipate any residential development in these areas prior to 2040. The BRT Overlay is also not included because the City can demonstrate adherence to the growth projections even without counting additional residential density in those areas.

TABLE 4-5 RESIDENTIAL GROWTH POTENTIAL BASED ON FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS AND REDEVELOPMENT AREAS.

	Land Use Type	TOTAL Dev. Acres	Density Range			Yield %	TOTAL Minimum Units	TOTAL Midpoint Units
			Min	Mid	Max			
2040 Future Land Use	Medium Density Res	11.02	5	8.5	12	100%	55	94
	High Density Res	17.69	12	24	36	100%	212	425
	Community Mixed Use	170.91	10	23	36	10%	171	393
	Corridor Mixed Use	44.43	13	24.5	36	10%	58	109
	Core Mixed Use	15.73	20	28	36	10%	31	44
	Guided Total	51.82					528	1064

Community Designation Density	10.18

Looking once again at the likely redevelopment areas identified in the 2040 guide plan, the following table, TABLE 4-6, summarizes the commercial and industrial redevelopment acreage in the city and translates this acreage into employment potential. In total, redevelopment of the identified commercial, industrial, and mixed-use opportunity areas could yield up to 5,648 new jobs in Roseville by the year 2040, exceeding the Metropolitan Council forecast of approximately 4,000 new jobs in Roseville by 2040 (TABLE 4-2). That is a maximum number, however, which would assume complete redevelopment of all areas shown on the Future Land Use Map and does not account for the number of jobs located on the sites (such as HarMar Mall) as they existed at the time this Plan was written. Once again, the Neighborhood Mixed Use Category is not shown in this table because the City does not anticipate any redevelopment of these areas prior to 2040.

Employment projections (shown below in table 4-6) are based on averages of data on Space Requirements for Employee by Development Type from, Economic And Planning Systems, Inc. (2016). Floor area ratios were determined based on a survey of commercial, office and industrial sites around the metro area.

TABLE 4-6 POTENTIAL EMPLOYEE YIELD IN NON-RESIDENTIAL FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

Future Land Use	Acres	Yield	F.A.R.	New Sq. Footage	Area Per Employee	Employee Yield
Community Mixed-Use	170.9	90%	20%	1,340,089	400	3,350
Corridor Mixed-Use	44.4	90%	20%	348,330	400	871
Core Mixed-Use	15.7	90%	20%	123,345	400	308
Employment	0.0	100%	20%	-	160	-
Employment Center	17.7	100%	20%	153,949	160	962
Industrial	8.9	100%	20%	77,815	500	156
Total						5,647

Staging of Redevelopment out to 2040

As shown in TABLE 4-2, Roseville has already achieved its 2040 forecasted population growth, according to 2016 Metropolitan Council estimates, but still has 855 units of forecasted household growth between now and 2040. These additional households can be accounted for in the redevelopment areas shown on the Future Land Use Plan. The City has identified specific areas for revitalization and redevelopment based on community input that are shown on MAP 4-3 and discussed in more detail in the Economic Development chapter of this Plan. These areas might not redevelop by completely removing everything that is currently on the sites, but these are sites where the City believes additional development – or reuse of existing structures – is appropriate.

The staging of that development is difficult to predict in Roseville, given the changing nature of the retail environment, where many of the redevelopment sites are located, and the special studies (such as the Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Area Vision Plan) underway. Assuming steady growth over the next two decades, the City can expect redevelopment overall to be spread fairly evenly between the 2020 – 2030 and 2030 – 2040 decades. This pattern is reflected in TABLE 4-7. This table includes an inset, which specifies a number of "units considered affordable." Affordable densities, as defined by the Metropolitan Council, are those with a minimum of eight units per acre. Because the minimum residential density in all of Roseville's high-density residential and mixed-use redevelopment areas is greater than eight units per acre, all housing expected to be developed in these districts within the 2021 – 2030 decade qualifies as affordable housing.

TABLE 4-7 REDEVELOPMENT STAGING TABLE

	Land Use Type	TOTAL Dev. Acres	Acres 2019-2020	Acres 2021-2030	Acres 2031-2040	Density Range			Yield %	Minimum 2019-2020	Minimum 2021-2030	Minimum 2031-2040	TOTAL Minimum Units	Midpoint 2019-2020	Midpoint 2021-2030	Midpoint 2031-2040	TOTAL Midpoint Units
						Min	Mid	Max									
2040 Future Land Use	Medium Density Res	11.02	0	5.51	5.51	5	8.5	12	100%	0	28	28	55	0	47	47	94
	High Density Res	17.69	0	8.85	8.85	12	24	36	100%	0	106	106	212	0	212	212	425
	Community Mixed Use	170.91	0	85.46	85.46	10	23	36	10%	0	85	85	171	0	197	197	393
	Corridor Mixed Use	44.43	0	22.21	22.21	13	24.5	36	10%	0	29	29	58	0	54	54	109
	Core Mixed Use	15.73	0	7.87	7.87	20	28	36	10%	0	16	16	31	0	22	22	44
	Guided Total	51.82								0	264	264	528		532	532	1064

Community Designation Density	10.18
Total expected housing units	1,064
Units considered affordable (≥10 du/ac in 2021-2030 decade)	236

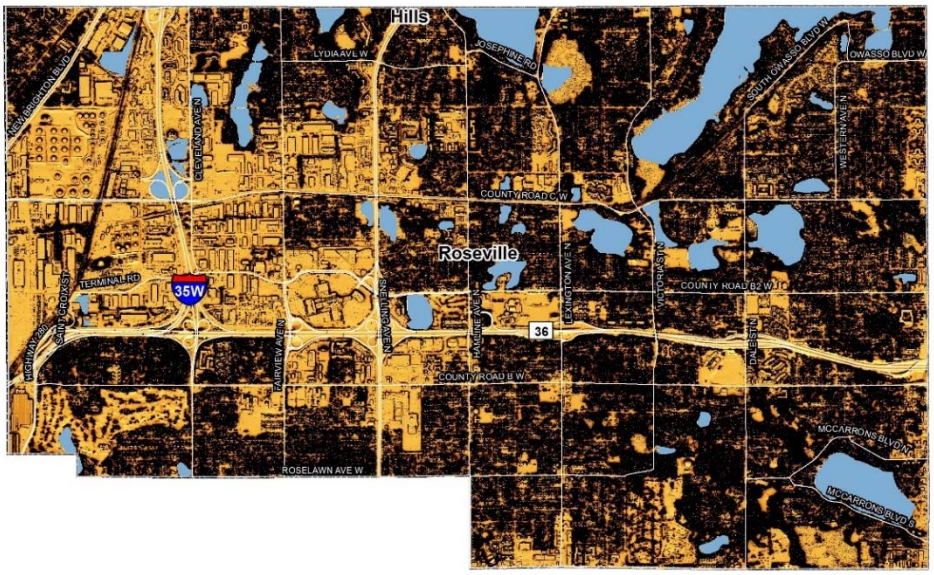
Protection of Historic Sites

Roseville values the historical and cultural resources of the city's natural and structural heritage. Many of these resources have been identified by the Roseville Historical Society, whose mission is, in part, to commemorate these sites and promote historical research of this area. The City will continue to support efforts by the Historical Society to identify and preserve the history of Roseville.

Solar Access Protection

Solar energy resource protection is an increasingly important aspect of long-range planning, as communities prepare for incorporation of alternative and efficient energy technologies. The map below is a preview of the larger map discussed in Chapter 9: Resilience and Environmental Protection. It shows Roseville's gross solar energy potential, with high-potential areas shown in brighter yellow.

MAP 4-5 SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL MAP. SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL. FULL SIZE MAP LOCATED IN CHAPTER 9.



The western area of the city, with its largely developed industrial, commercial, and business parks, have the best solar potential, as it contains fewer trees and larger areas of uninterrupted solar access. According to data from the Metropolitan Council, the current gross solar energy generation potential can be measured at 1,706,136 megawatt hours per year. Rooftop solar potential generation alone is 252,346 megawatt hours per year. Rooftop solar systems are the most likely and practical source of solar energy production in Roseville. Solar energy goals and strategies will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 9 of this Plan.

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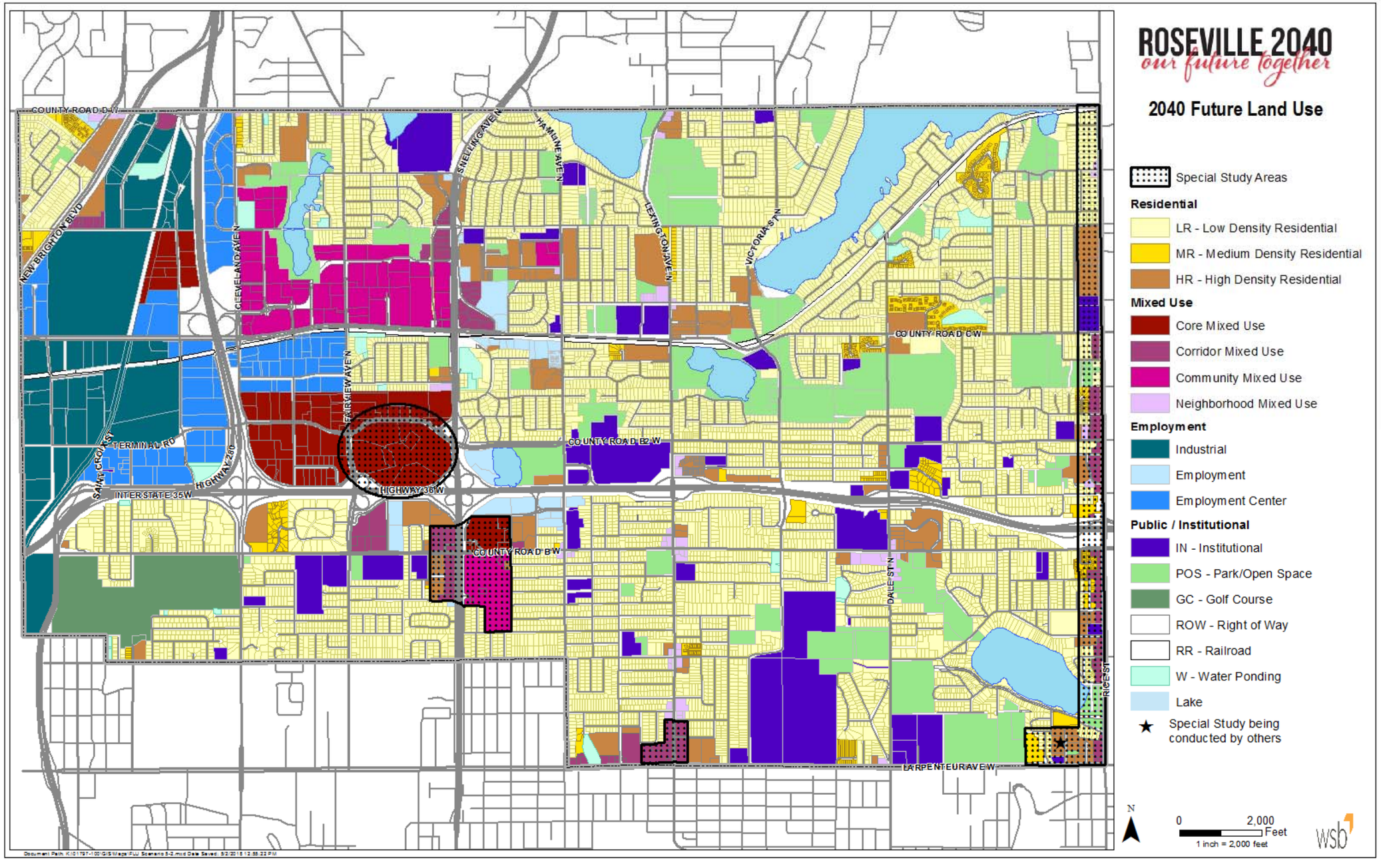
MAP 4-6 SPECIAL STUDY AREAS



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4. Goals and Strategies

Several of the Citywide goals established in Chapter 2 relate to the topic of land use, and are restated here as the overall land use goals. The main implementation strategy for future land use planning is to update the City's official controls to reflect the uses and density ranges in the Plan. In addition to these updates, the City commits to the following strategies to implement the goals of this chapter as well as to facilitate development and redevelopment that corresponds to the Future Land Use Plan. Goals and strategies focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

Goal — Create an attractive, vibrant, and effective city with a high quality of life by implementing placemaking principles in the design and management of the public realm.

Strategies:

- Create design standards for both vertical and horizontal mixed-use developments, not only so that the uses are compatible, but so that the scale, mass, and feel of new development enhances the desired community character.
- Continue to provide the resources and programming to maintain the City's park and green space areas in recognition of their value as cherished community amenities.

Goal - Be an early adopter of creative and sustainable redevelopment policies.

Strategies:

- Continue to use economic development incentives to achieve redevelopment goals (refer to the Economic Development Chapter for more information).
- Promote and support transit-oriented development and redevelopment near existing and future transit corridors.
- Promote the use of energy-saving and sustainable design practices during all phases of development, including land uses, site design, technologies, buildings, and construction techniques.
- Ensure that existing and future development of business and industry, shopping, transportation, housing, entertainment, leisure, and recreation opportunities are in harmony with the commitment Roseville has made to its environment and quality of life, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- Use environmental best practices to protect, maintain, and enhance natural ecological systems, including lakes, lakeshores, wetlands, natural and manufactured storm water ponding areas, aquifers, and drainage areas.

Goal — Foster and support community gathering places, both large and small, indoor and outdoor.

Strategies:

- Use official controls to ensure the provision of a robust system of public spaces within mixed-use areas, such as parks, plazas, pathways, streets, and civic uses, to encourage community gathering and connections.
- Continue to develop and update park and recreation system master plans and allocate resources to implement those plans.
- Consider opportunities for acquisition of property that fills a need for parks, open space, or trail corridors.

Goal — Encourage development of neighborhood identities to build a sense of community and foster neighborhood communications, planning, and decision making.

Strategies:

- Create flexible development standards for new residential developments that allow innovative development patterns and more efficient densities that protect and enhance the character, stability, and vitality of residential neighborhoods.
- Ⓔ Develop zoning regulations and policies to provide for a variety of housing types and densities to support a wide range of housing alternatives for current and future residents. This includes housing types that are sensitive to the cultural diversity of the city.
- Recognize that the most likely opportunity sites for creating additional housing choices are near existing commercial areas; ensure that zoning is in place to allow such development.
- Develop programs and policies to encourage the redevelopment of housing stock in a way that maintains or enhances the integrity of existing neighborhoods.
- Apply strategies to effectively enforce City codes related to the maintenance of buildings and property.

Goal — Create a diverse array of sizes and types of gathering places throughout the city to promote community, art, and culture.

Strategies:

- Prioritize the incorporation of gathering spaces into new development opportunities as they arise, to create public spaces for community-building.
- Ⓔ Plan, design, and develop inter- and intra-generational, multipurpose neighborhood gathering places in master plans and during small area studies for redevelopment areas. Create spaces that will serve a variety of cultural needs that reflect the demographics of the community.
- Create a space that functions as the "center" for the community; a place for gathering, family and cultural activities, entertainment, and small local businesses.

Goal — Enhance public safety through high-quality urban design including Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Strategies:

- Support the use of master plans for small redevelopment areas.
- Reduce land consumption for surface parking by encouraging construction of multi-level and underground parking facilities, shared parking facilities, and other strategies that minimize surface parking areas while providing adequate off-street parking.
- Restrict and control open storage uses in commercial and industrial areas.

Ⓔ ***Goal — Support initiatives (including land use and zoning tools) and partnerships to improve health care quality, affordability, and access.***

Strategies:

- Encourage improvements to the connectivity and walkability between and within the community's neighborhoods, gathering places, and commercial areas through new development, redevelopment, and infrastructure projects.
- Prioritize the incorporation of linkages and connections for all modes of transportation into employment area projects, to more seamlessly connect residents with jobs.

Goal — Create regulations that allow renovation and redevelopment of spaces that could be used to support a variety of small businesses.

Strategies:

- Promote and support the redevelopment of physically and economically obsolete or underutilized property.
- Revise the commercial zoning districts to reflect the mixed-use development priorities expressed in this Plan.

Special Study Areas

There are several areas of Roseville that were identified early in the community engagement process as worthy of more detailed study, as shown on MAP 4-6. One of these areas, the Rice-Larpenteur area, is being studied as part of a separate process. That study, the Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Area Vision Plan, is included as Appendix B of this Plan. Ideas and possibilities for others, including Rosedale, HarMar, and the commercial area at Lexington and Larpenteur, are presented here.

This Plan stops short of providing small area plans for each of these areas. However, these areas are important to Roseville for a variety of reasons and should be examined further as part of the implementation of this Plan. The concepts presented in exhibits at the end of this chapter are only ideas (and not formal recommendations) for how each area could be re-energized, building upon the assets already there.

Special Study Area – See Page 29

ROSEVILLE 2040
our future together

HARMAR MALL

① Connection from Street to Mall

Connection from the Snelling Avenue bus stop to the Mall entrance could be enhanced from a visual, safety and amenity perspective by incorporating a covered walkway. This could be in the form of a planted arbor, weather protection and/or solar panels. The walkway serves a visual element that defines an entry from Snelling Avenue, provides shade in summer, and protection from rain, wind, and snow for pedestrians.

② Pop-up Parking Lot Food Trucks

Areas of the parking lot that are empty during certain times could be used for seasonal or more regular food truck events. This is a great way for small businesses to get introduced to the area while livening up portions of the site that are often dead space between the street and the shops inside the building. This could include just a couple spaces reserved for one truck, several spaces open to multiple trucks, or a large space for umbrellas, chairs and tables for people to sit at while they eat their food during warmer weather. This requires no permanent infrastructure as the trucks and furniture are all mobile.

③ Active-Use Space

Local community markets, be they flea markets, farmers markets or community events could assist in activating the street frontages of the HarMar Mall. For example, County Road B has large expanses of parking on both sides in front of Target and HarMar, these areas could facilitate pop up events, providing interest, activity and introducing new visitors to HarMar. There is also an opportunity to engage with the many diverse ethnic groups in the area to embellish the mall with art, activity and culturally relevant retail opportunities. This type of unique destination has the potential to draw people from other parts of the region.

⑦ Plaza Space

A plaza or public space could provide opportunities for public art, activities, and outdoor dining. This could be an additional branding opportunity and work in conjunction with other suggestions such as the active use space to define HarMar mall as a unique destination.

⑥ Mixed-Use Buildings

As HarMar faces growing competition, it becomes important to create new opportunities for housing and a variety of complimentary uses to those typically found in the mall. Areas of peripheral parking on County Road B or the parking lot to the south of Cub Foods could be transformed into mixed-use or residential developments providing both additional occupants and customers to the center as well as capitalizing on the walkability and access to nearby public transit connections.

⑤ Solar Panels/Renewable Energy

HarMar Mall can improve its carbon footprint by installing solar panels. Opportunities to provide elevated solar arrays over the large expanses of at-grade parking would benefit to visitors by providing shade in summer and weather protection in winter. Minnesota is a national leader in this renewable energy and installing rooftop solar could bring cost savings to the mall and the city. This would also provide an opportunity for electric vehicle charging.

④ Trees in Parking Areas

Strategic tree planting wherever possible can provide both shade for parked cars and to minimize the urban heat island effect of the large expanses of paved surfaces. This will provide a range of benefits to users and enhancing the visual appeal of HarMar Mall.

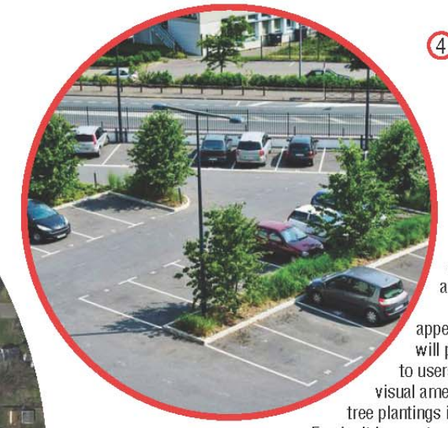
Special Study Area – See Page 29

ROSEVILLE 2040 *our future together*

LEXINGTON-LARPENTEUR ROSEVILLE CENTER

1 Plaza Space

While there are various open space options, a plaza or public space possibly at or near the Cub Foods pavilion could provide opportunities for public art, activation, seasonal events and signage to denote this as a destination. This could be an additional branding opportunity for the tenants and build on existing elements.



4 Trees in Parking Areas

Strategic tree planting wherever possible can provide both shade for parked cars and to minimize the urban heat island effect of the large expanses of paved surfaces. This will provide a range of benefits to users and enhancing the visual appeal of Roseville Center.This will provide a range of benefits to users as well as enhancing the visual amenity. As there are existing tree plantings in the parking lot near Cub Foods, it is easy to see the difference between areas with and without trees. Car parking on the east side of Lexington Ave is particularly open.

2 Active Playground

The Cub Foods Pavilion also provides a great location for a playground, which would be a great ammenity for the residents surrounding this commercial area. A playground could be safely separated from traffic and allow for greater use of the pavilion for shade, picnics and markets. This Pavilion is a great asset to the neighborhood and a play space in this area would make the most of this existing infrastructure.

3 Overhead Lighting

To create a unique identity for this area in the context of its surroundings, including the nearby retail node at Larpenteur Ave. and Rice Street, an overhead lighting system could be used. Such a system could also be used for branding events and programmed activities with banners, flags, sculptures and lighting installations.

Special Study Area – See Page 29

ROSEVILLE 2040
our future together

ROSEDALE MALL

① Elevated Park

County Road B2 is a significant physical barrier to pedestrians crossing from the North to the South. In order to turn this significant constraint into an opportunity, an elevated park could provide a safe and equitable crossing point as well as much needed open space in this area is it becomes more developed over time.

② Mixed-Use Buildings

As the Rosedale Center has positioned itself as the Downtown for Roseville, it becomes important to consider new opportunities, for housing and a variety of complimentary uses to support those typically found inside the mall. Areas of peripheral parking could be transformed into mixed-use developments providing both additional residents and customers to the center as well as capitalizing on the walkability and access to all of the Rosedale's amenities including the transit center.

③ Solar Panels/Renewable Energy

HarMar Mall can improve its carbon footprint by installing solar panels. Opportunities to provide elevated solar arrays over the large expanses of at-grade parking would benefit to visitors by providing shade in summer and weather protection in winter. Minnesota is a national leader in this renewable energy and installing rooftop solar could bring cost savings to the mall and the city. This would also provide an opportunity for electric vehicle charging.

④ Trees in Car Parking Areas

Strategic tree planting wherever possible can provide both shade for parked cars and to minimize the urban heat island effect of the large expanses of paved surfaces. This will provide a range of benefits to users and enhancing the visual appeal of HarMar Mall.

⑤ Rooftop Park/Parking

The consolidation of parking into multi-level ramps offers opportunities to mitigate the impact of inclement weather on parking areas it is worth considering how these new structures could also provide open space and green roofs or rooftop parks. These structures could potentially support rooftop restaurants, playgrounds, day care facilities or a range of mixed uses as well as public open space or lawn areas.

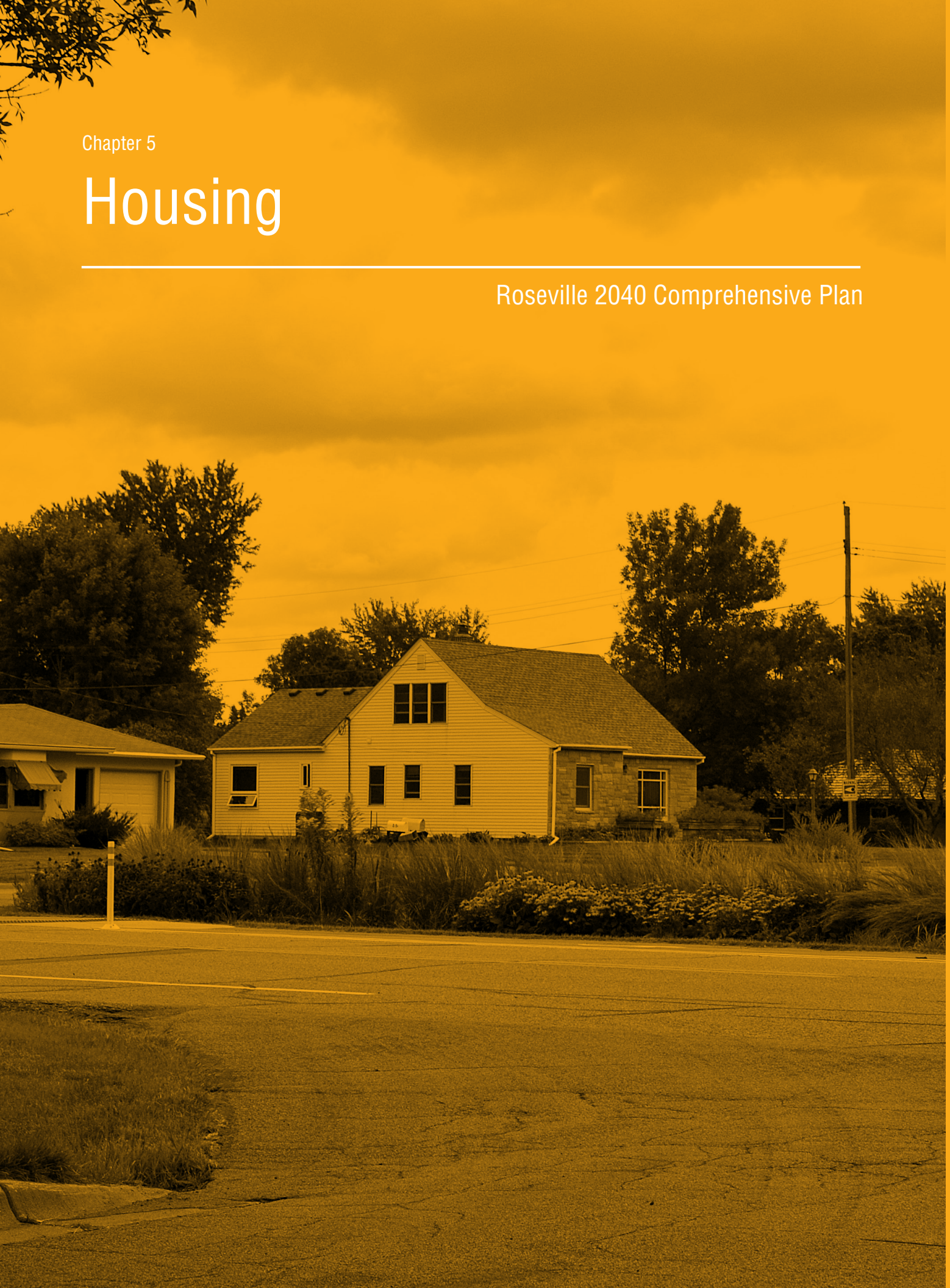
⑥ Building Crossing the Roadway

County Road B2 is a significant physical barrier to pedestrians crossing from the North to the South. One means to provide a safe and equitable crossing point could be to leverage the 'air-rights' to the roadway to build a new building here. Such a building would incorporate a 24/7 access from the North to the South. As the Rosedale Center serves as the largest designation for Roseville, this could be a valuable opportunity to provide public facilities or amenities that may be lacking in the area. Those uses may include: healthcare, gym, fitness center, pool, daycare, kindergarten or office space. The building could also provide parking if it was deemed necessary.

Chapter 5

Housing

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan

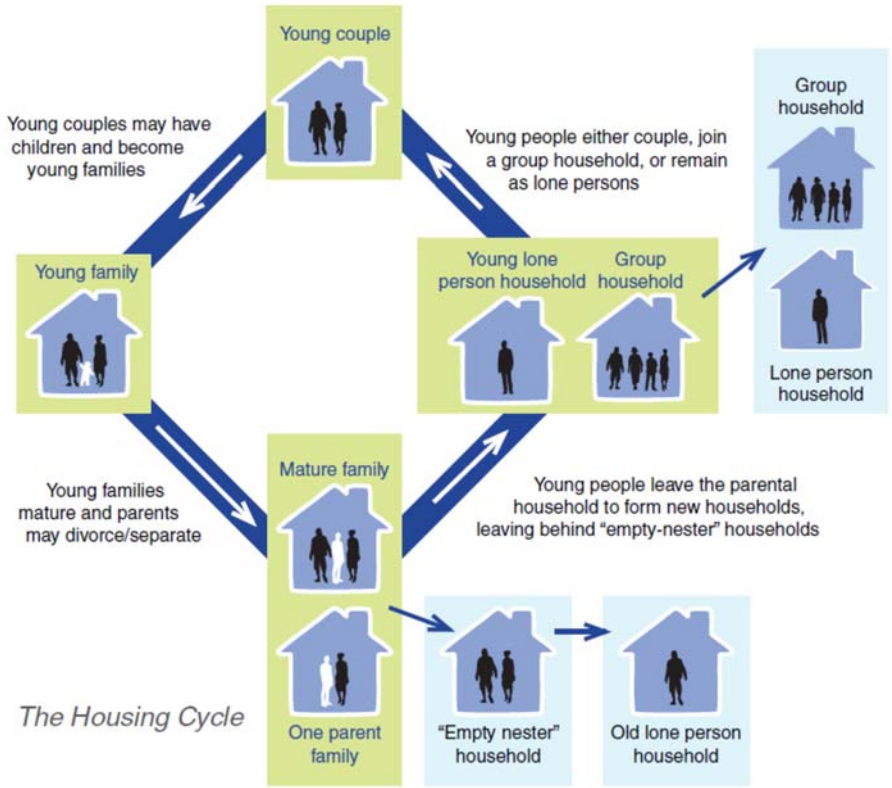


CHAPTER 5: HOUSING

This housing plan includes the following information:

1. Background
2. What We Heard
3. Citywide Objectives
4. Existing Housing Affordability
5. Existing Housing Needs
6. Goals and Strategies

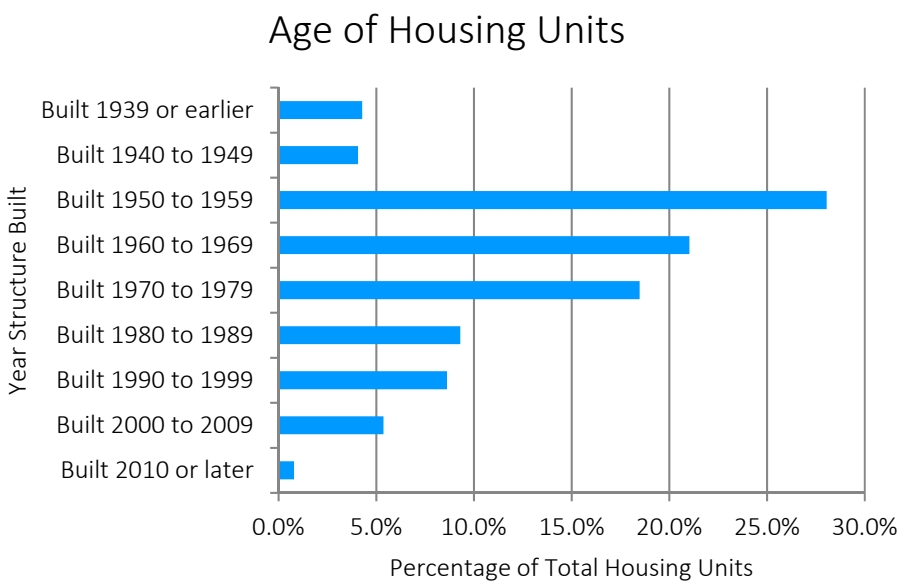
Housing and neighborhoods form the core of Roseville's identity. The City places a high priority on ensuring that people can make Roseville their home at any stage of their life. Therefore, the City must plan for a diverse range of housing options for a diverse mix of family types, ages, and economic statuses. In this chapter, we look at the existing housing stock and demographic trends to identify future housing needs for the City. We then conclude with goals and actions to help the City meet those housing needs.



1. Background

Roseville experienced a significant housing boom between the 1940s and 1970s, with 83 percent of all owner-occupied units and 74 percent of all rental units being constructed during this period. Such rapid development of housing over this relatively short time period has resulted in housing stock and neighborhoods that are reaching the age when they will concurrently require significant investment.

FIGURE 5-1 SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2011-2015 ESTIMATES



According to U.S. Census data, approximately two-thirds of the City's housing stock is owner-occupied and one-third are rental units (FIGURES 5-2 and 5-3). The share of renter-occupied units has been increasing since the 2000 census, from 32.5 percent to 36 percent in 2016.

FIGURE 5-2 SOURCE: ACS 2011-2015 ESTIMATES AND 2000 CENSUS

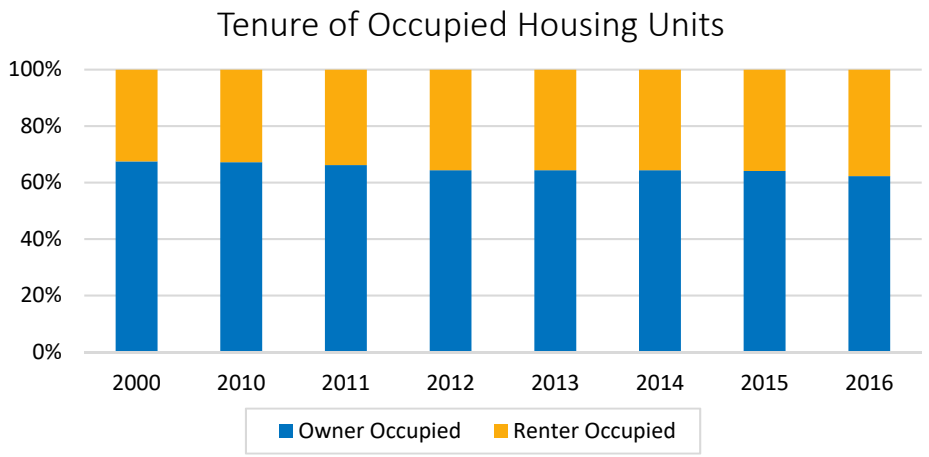
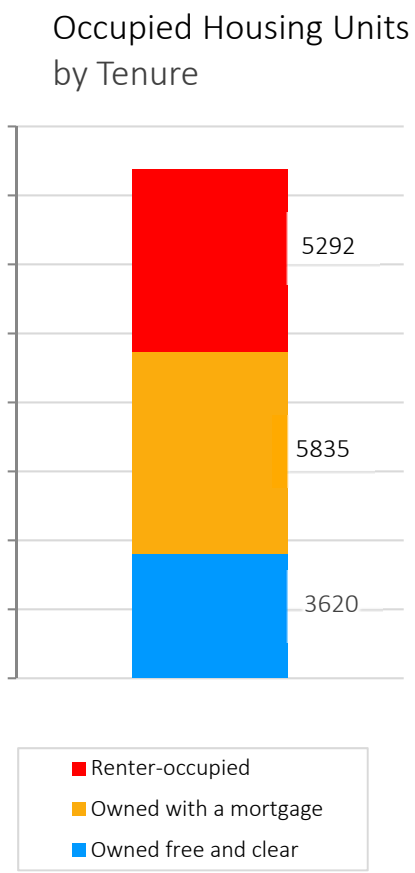


FIGURE 5-3 SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2015 ESTIMATES



New housing construction since the year 2000 demonstrates why this ratio has changed. Several large multifamily projects (including senior housing and assisted living projects) were constructed in several years spanning that period as shown in FIGURE 5-4.

The data on number of units per structure also illustrates an interesting pattern in the existing Roseville housing stock. FIGURE 5-5 shows that approximately 54 percent of residential structures are single-family detached (one unit per structure) and approximately 36 percent are 5 units or more per structure, with the large majority of those being in structures with 50 units or more per structure (large multifamily buildings). There is relatively little in between. Many cities have the same pattern, mirroring a nationwide phenomenon known as the "missing middle"—a lack of multi-unit or clustered housing types compatible

Data Source: Metropolitan Council building permit data.
Note: In 2004, Multifamily classification was changed from 3 or more units to 5 or more units. No Duplex (pre-2004) nor Duplex/Triplex/Quad (post-2004 buildings) were built during the data period.

in scale with single-family homes that help meet the growing demand for walkable urban living. These may include duplexes, quadruplexes, bungalows, townhouses, and more.

FIGURE 5-4 SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2015 ESTIMATES

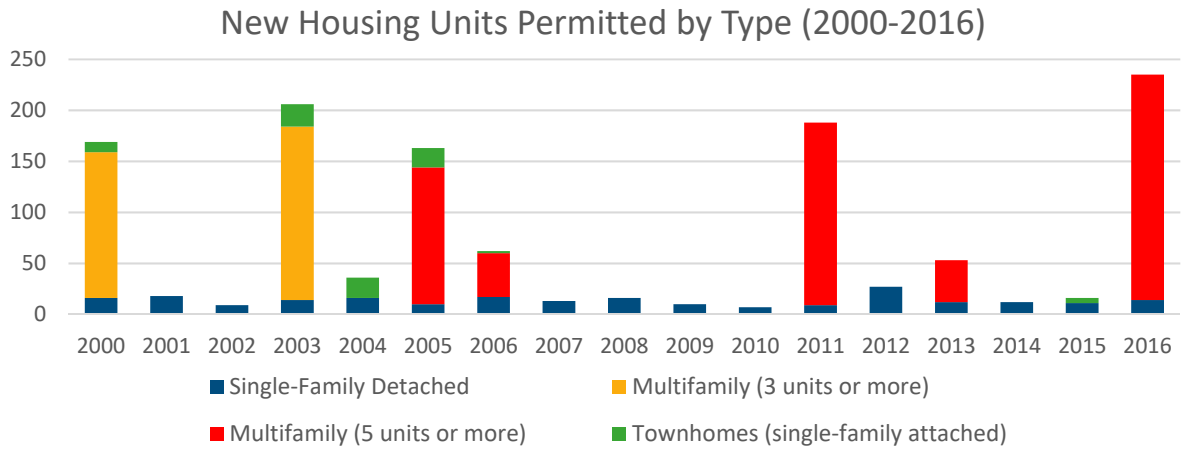
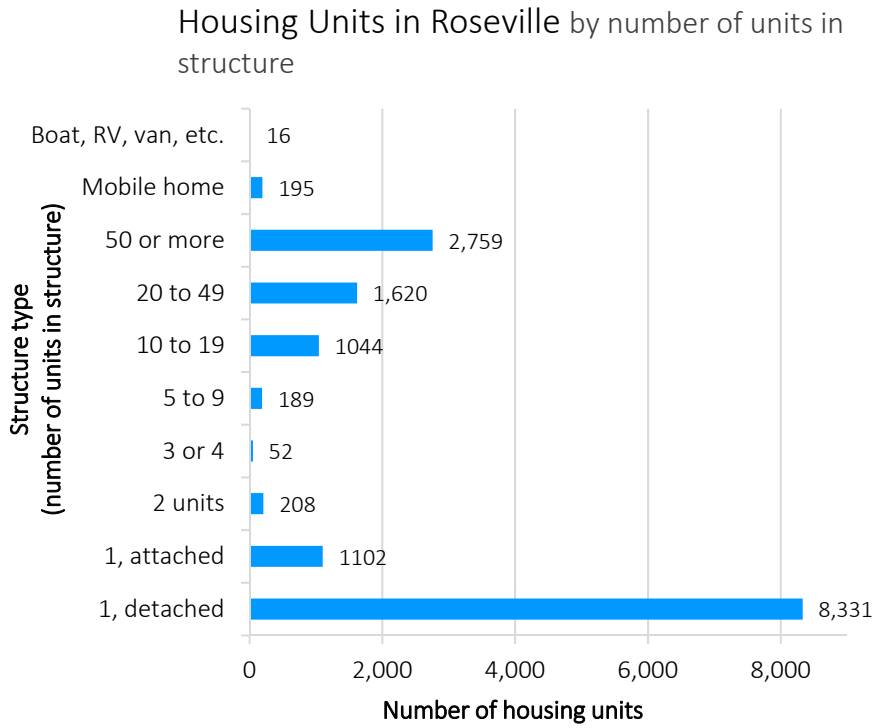


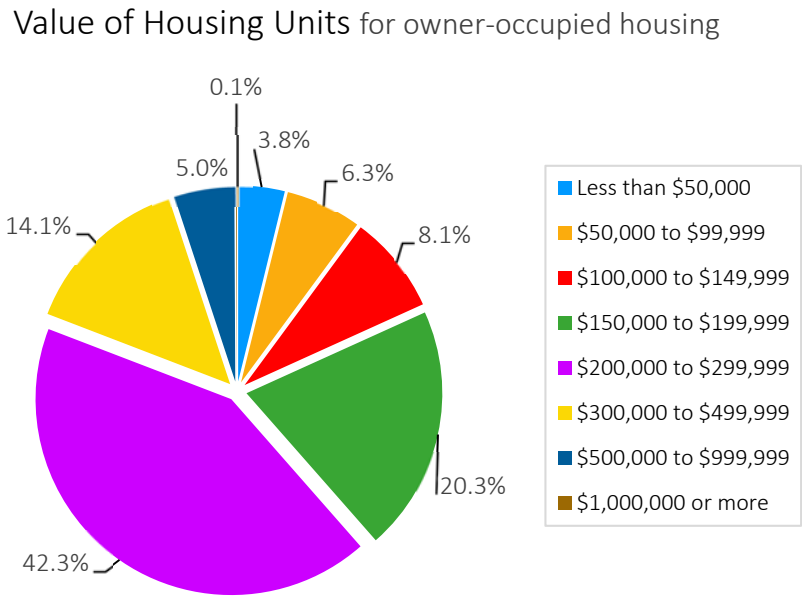
FIGURE 5-5 SOURCE: ACS 2011-2015 ESTIMATES



As shown in FIGURE 5-6, nearly 62 percent of the City's owner-occupied housing (including single-family) is valued at over $200,000, with the largest share (42 percent) falling in the value category between $200,000 and $300,000.

Approximately 18 percent of the owner-occupied housing stock is valued below $150,000.

FIGURE 5-6 SOURCE: ACS 2011-2015 ESTIMATES

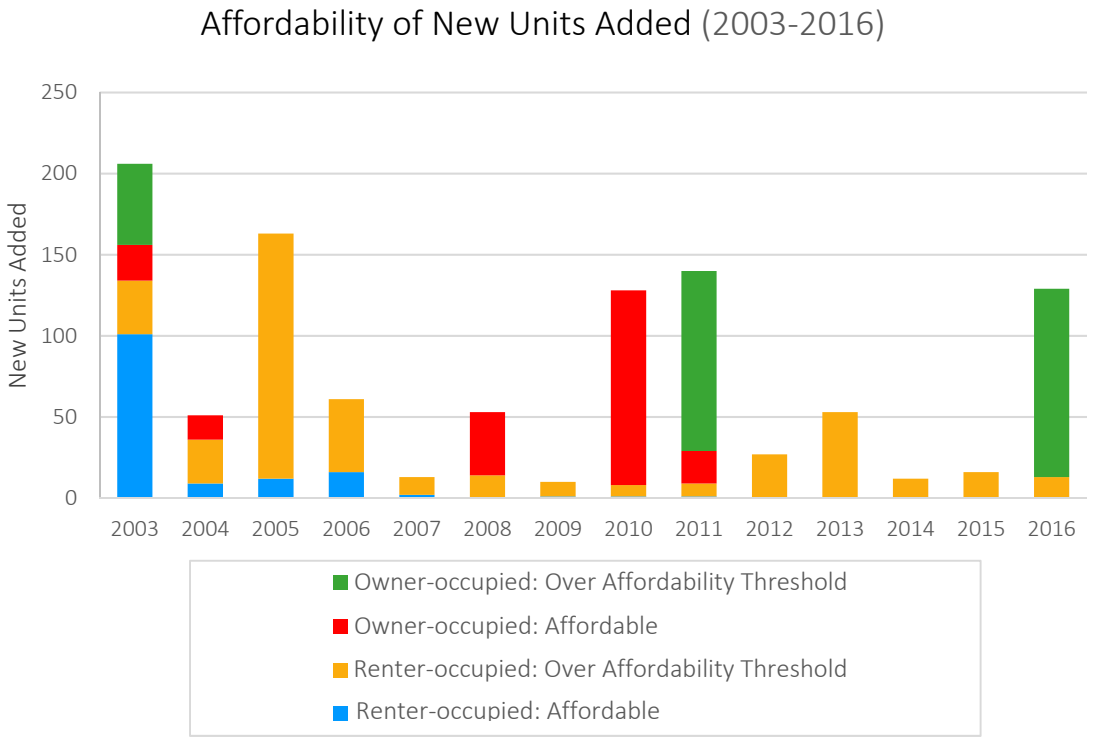


Data source: ACS 2010-2014 Estimates

2018 Housing Needs Assessment and Recent Construction

Examining recent construction information, there has been little in the way of new affordable housing built in the City since 2006 a period coinciding with the great recession. Data from the Metropolitan Council indicates there were a total 140 affordable owner-occupied units and 76 affordable renter-occupied units constructed between 2003 and 2009; 140 affordable renter-occupied units constructed in 2010 and 2011; but none since.

FIGURE 5-7 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL



In October, 2018 a Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment was prepared by Maxfield Research, Inc. for the City of Roseville. The study projects demand from 2018 to 2030, identifies the potential for a variety of housing types in the City, and provides some recommended development priorities.

The Maxfield study included an examination demographics, employment trends, existing housing characteristics and analyses of the rental, senior and for-sale housing markets. Some of the study's key findings which are relevant to this Comprehensive Plan include:

- Approximately 38% of all households in Roseville were persons living alone in 2016. The second highest percentage of households were married couples without children (26%).
- There is pent-up demand for rental housing types based on very low vacancy rates. Vacancy rates for rental buildings were: 1.3% for market rate; 0.0% for affordable and 0.0% for subsidized.
- Due to the age and positioning of Roseville's rental stock, an estimated half of the total market rate units function as affordable housing. Thus, older market-rate buildings indirectly meet the need for housing that is affordable to moderate-income households.

- Assisted-living facilities (including memory care) have vacancy rates that indicate some softness in the market; caution should be exercised in adding significantly more units in these categories.
- The median list price of homes for sale in Roseville was $299,950 in September 2018. At this level, a household would need an income of about $85,700 to $99,985 (based on an industry standard of 3.0 to 3.5 times the median income) to afford such a home. About 44% of Roseville non-senior households have annual incomes at or above $85,700.
- Of the single-family homes listed for sale in September 2018, none were listed below the price of $200,000. In comparison, 52% of listed multifamily homes were listed below $200,000 of which 24% were priced at $99,999 or lower.
- Between 2018 and 2030, demand exists for:
  - 121 affordable rental units
  - 70 units of subsidized rental
  - 319 units of market rate rental
  - 214 units of for-sale multifamily
  - 882 units of housing specifically for seniors (by 2023) in varying housing types, largely focused on active adults (55+)

Based on the findings of the analysis, the study identified a series of priorities. The following priorities are identified in sequential order, beginning with the task/product type deemed most important:

1. Encourage and support the development of market rate general occupancy rental housing targeted to more affluent renters (more than one property over the next five years).
2. Encourage and support the development of an active adult age-restricted rental community, either affordable (60% AMI or market rate).
3. Encourage and support the development of small lot, small house, two-level and single-level detached or attached homes.
4. Encourage and support the development of an affordable rental townhome community (60% or less of AMI) for families (two- and three-bedroom units).
5. Identify features and amenities that may be added to neighborhoods that would improve and promote enhanced livability. These amenities may be supported by City funding but may benefit adjacent property owners and residents.
6. Prioritize mixed-use redevelopment sites. Consider how market-driven building and development patterns may best suit sites that are targeted for redevelopment. Monitor the potential availability of properties that could be acquired and land-banked for future redevelopment.
7. Reassess the need for additional senior housing products and specifically, assisted living and memory care. Consider a balance between sites

targeted for traditional multifamily development and those that could be developed with senior housing.

8. Consider exploring a small lot, small house subdivision that would provide an option for entry-level buyers that want to purchase a home at a price point below that of standard market pricing.

Existing Housing Types

The images shown below represent a sampling of the range of housing types that can be found in Roseville.

Larger Single-Family Homes. Many of the City's larger homes have been built since 1996. These homes are located mostly on the eastern side of Roseville and have been built after 1996.

Smaller Single-Family Homes. This home is more typical of smaller, more affordable single-family homes built in the 1950s.

Apartment Buildings. Apartment complexes, such as this one, are common throughout the City and are generally built in an older walk-up style.

Condominiums. Like the apartment buildings pictured above, Roseville condominiums are generally older, smaller, more affordable and part of larger multifamily buildings.

Age-Restricted Condos and Co-Ops. Newer condominium development in the City has been age-restricted (over 55), such as the Applewood Pointe Coop pictured here. These offer homeownership, maintenance-free living, and some amenities for seniors.

Senior Living. Roseville is host to several senior-oriented housing complexes that offer a spectrum of specialized programming or care.

2. What We Heard

Kick-Off Meeting

At the public kick-off meeting held on March 7, 2017, several common themes emerged that helped inform the housing chapter[1]:

- Ensure the availability of resources and facilities to serve Roseville's seniors.
- Provide amenities and services to support individuals and families with low incomes.
- Provide resources to attract and retain millennials.
- Address conflict between renters and owners regarding property upkeep.

Online Survey[2]

When asked what the most significant issues are facing the community, many responses to the online survey conducted as part of the visioning process included:

- the need for more affordable housing,
- the need for more flexibility in new housing development (specifically single-family housing),
- consideration for mixing affordable housing with higher-end developments,
- the need for residential development (particularly higher densities) near transit,
- problems with constructing large apartment buildings in established neighborhoods,
- concern over the proliferation of rental properties,
- small, aging homes, and
- the need for more affordable housing specifically for seniors.

Approximately 60 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the specific statement, **"Development on vacant or under-utilized land should be encouraged."** Also, nearly 51 percent of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that Roseville needs more commercial areas.

Focus Groups

Two focus groups specifically related to housing were held in April 2017, to discuss trends, issues, and needs in the City[3]. Highlights of the specific needs and challenges that were raised during those meetings included:

[1] 71 attendees signed in at this meeting
[2] A total of 527 responses to the online survey were received.
[3] A total of six people attended the housing focus group; attendees included five residents and one representative from Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC).

- Density is needed to make for financially viable affordable housing projects.
- The loss of naturally-occurring affordable housing is an issue – it is getting redeveloped.
- Much of the subsidized housing being developed is not the right size for families.
- Non-traditional housing types should be considered (like tiny houses, co-housing, cooperative housing, etc.).
- Entry barriers for first time home buyers.
- Rents are high, along with demand.
- Concern over rentals in single-family neighborhoods.
- Look at the future of multi-generational neighborhoods.

3. Citywide Objectives

Several of the Citywide objectives established in Chapter 2 relate to the topic of housing, including:

Roseville housing meets community needs

1. Develop a coordinated housing strategy for the City.
2. Provide mechanisms that encourage the development of a wide range of housing that meets regional, state, and national standards for affordability.
3. Implement programs that result in safe and well-maintained properties.
4. Establish public-private partnerships to ensure life-cycle housing throughout that City attracts and retains a diverse mix of people, family types, economic statuses, ages, and so on.
5. Employ flexible zoning for property redevelopment to meet broader housing goals such as density, open space, and lot size.
6. Develop design guidelines to support new or renovated housing that contributes to the physical character of the neighborhood, healthy living, and environmental and economic sustainability.

4. Existing Housing Affordability

The Metropolitan Council looks at housing affordability through the lens of area median income, or AMI. For a family of four, regional AMI in the Twin Cities is $85,800. Households that have an income at or below 80 percent of the regional AMI are the targeted population for affordable housing.

	Twin Cities Region*	Roseville**
Area Median Income (AMI)	**$85,500**	**$63,022**
80% of AMI	$65,700	$50,418
50% of AMI	$42,900	$21,450
30% of AMI	$25,750	$18,907

* = The definition of 2016 regional AMI for the Twin Cities region comes from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and is used by the Metropolitan Council for determining and discussing housing affordability.
** = Roseville median household income data is from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2012-2016 5-year estimates. Median household income in Roseville is 74% of the regional AMI (for a household of four). It is important to recall that the average household size in Roseville in 2016 was 2.24 persons, and also important to note that the data source for the city-level median household income estimate considers households of all sizes, rather than assuming a household size of four. Nonetheless, Roseville households may experience housing affordability differently (and in some cases more acutely) than the regional affordability assumptions would indicate.

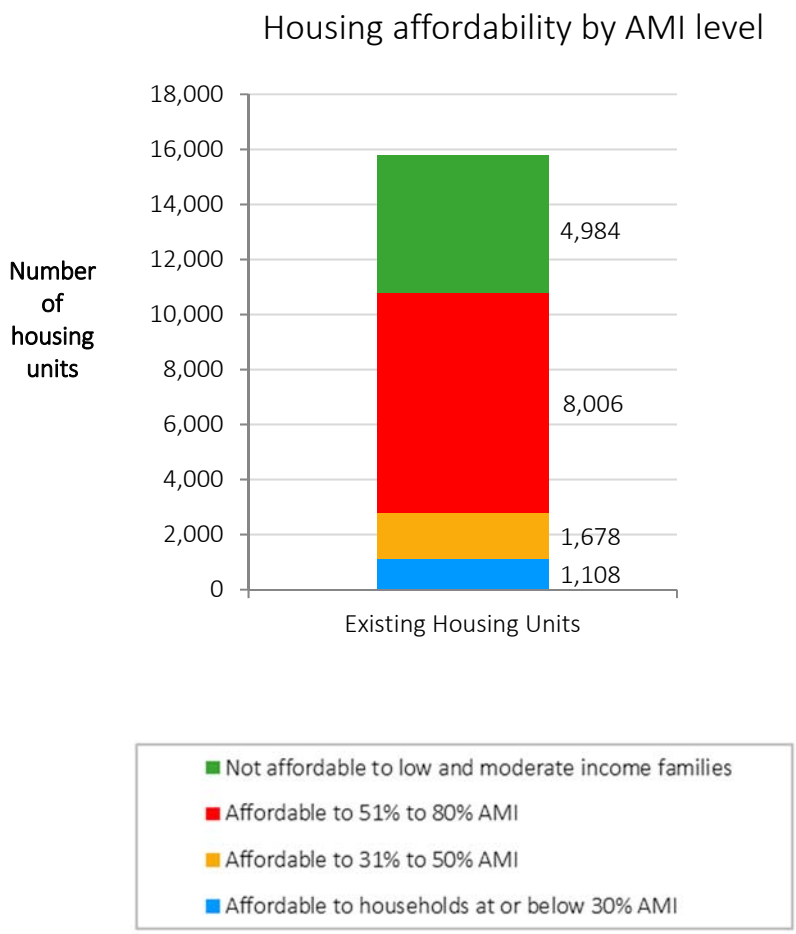
According to the Metropolitan Council's 2016 housing assessment, of the 15,776 total housing units in Roseville, around two-thirds are affordable to low or moderate-income households that are at or below 80% of AMI. As shown in Figure 5-8, the affordability of existing housing in the City is spread across the affordability "bands".

- Approximately 43 percent of housing units are affordable to those making between 51 percent and 80 percent of AMI ($65,700).
- Fourteen percent of units are affordable to those making between 31 percent and 50 percent of AMI ($42,900).
- Around 7 percent are affordable to those with yearly incomes equal to 30 percent of AMI or less ($25,750).

That leaves approximately one-third of the existing housing stock in the City that is not affordable to low and moderate-income families.

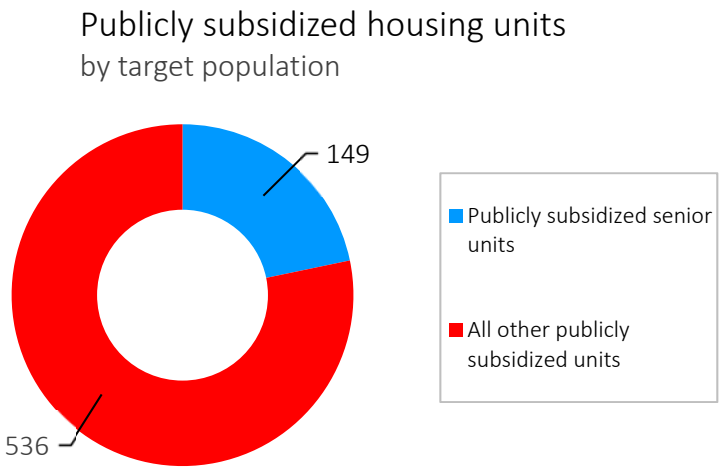
The breakdown assessment of housing affordability shown in Figure 5-8 does include all housing units in Roseville, and therefore includes the estimated 5 percent of Roseville housing units that are currently vacant (unoccupied).

FIGURE 5-8 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL 2016 HOUSING ASSESSMENT FOR ROSEVILLE, WHICH IS BASED ON A COMBINATION OF REGIONAL HOUSING STOCK ESTIMATES AND ADJUSTED ACS 2011-2015 ESTIMATES.



Publicly subsidized units often comprise the most deeply affordable units in a community. There are 685 publicly subsidized housing units in Roseville, as shown in FIGURE 5-9.

FIGURE 5-9 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL 2016 HOUSING ASSESSMENT FOR ROSEVILLE



Compared to its neighboring cities and the Twin Cities region overall, Roseville offers a comparable share of affordable housing that is somewhat more heavily weighted towards affordability in the highest income band (50 percent to 80 percent of AMI). Affordable housing in this upper income band is more likely to be owner-occupied and of a single-family style.

TABLE 5-1 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL EXISTING HOUSING ASSESSMENT 2016

	Existing Affordable Units			
	≤ 30% AMI	> 30 - 50% AMI	> 50 - 80% AMI	Total Affordable Units
Roseville	7%	16%	46%	69%
St. Anthony	9%	15%	33%	57%
Falcon Heights	1%	28%	33%	62%
Little Canada	20%	23%	37%	80%
New Brighton	7%	32%	36%	75%
Shoreview	6%	15%	38%	59%
Twin Cities Region	*6%*	*22%*	*40%*	*68%*

Rental Affordability

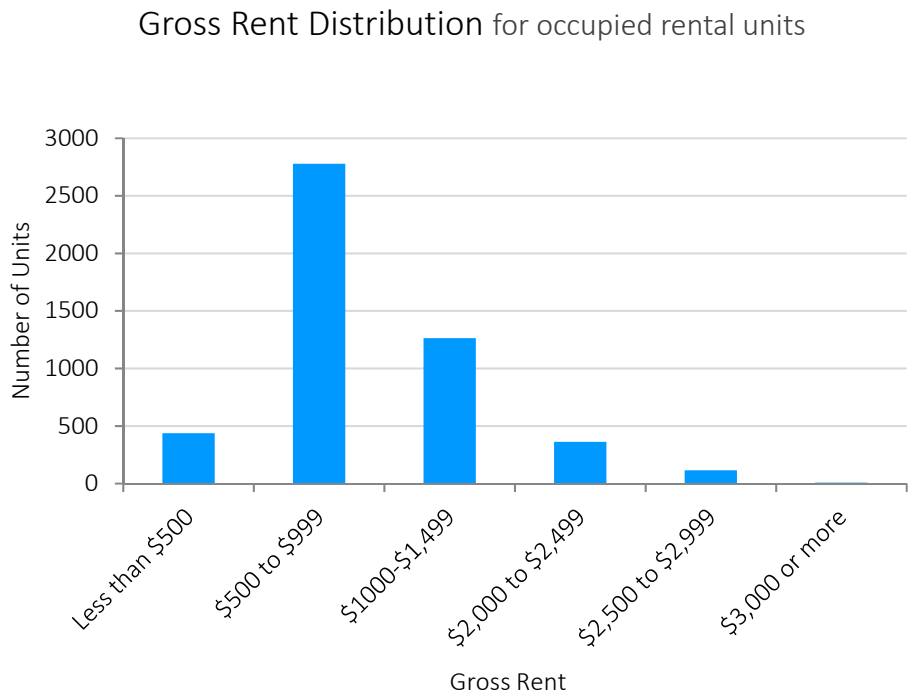
According to the 2018 Maxfield Study cited earlier, an estimated half of total market rate units in Roseville's rental stock function as affordable housing, meaning that they meet the rent guidelines of affordability established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This means that older, market-rate properties in the City meet a need for housing that is affordable to moderate-income households.

This "naturally occurring" affordable rental housing is a significant feature of Roseville's affordable housing landscape, but also presents a significant challenge

for Roseville when it comes to striking a balance between affordability and livability. Many of these naturally-occurring affordable units have deferred maintenance concerns, and as they become outdated or obsolete, may become targets for redevelopment and loss of affordability. Strategies to manage naturally occurring affordable rental housing are an emerging topic in inner-ring suburban communities across the metro, and Roseville will continue to monitor the policies and strategies being developed to counter the loss of naturally-occurring affordable housing across the Twin Cities region.

FIGURE 5-10 shows the distribution of gross rent costs for Roseville's rental stock. Roseville's median gross rent is $900, which is only slightly higher than the Ramsey County median gross rent of $865.

FIGURE 5-10 SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2011-2015 ESTIMATES



Owner-Occupied Affordability

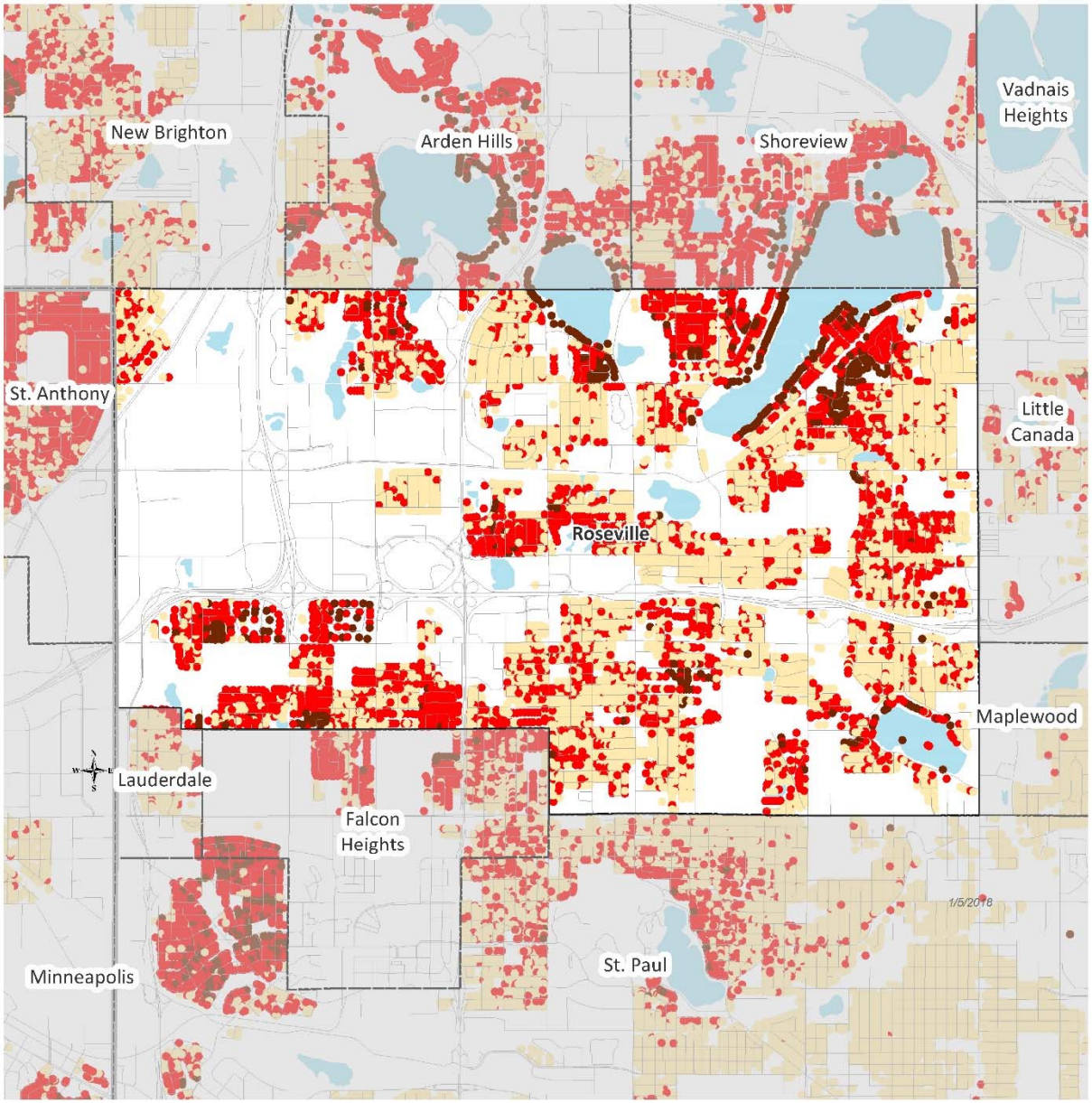
Approximately 80 percent of Roseville's owner-occupied housing stock is affordable to households making at or below 80 percent of area median income. MAP 5-1 illustrates this visually, with all of the yellow areas on the map corresponding to housing at affordable levels. In Roseville, housing in the northern and southwestern portions of the City, and those areas close to lakes, are generally on larger lots and are higher in value.

A high rate of owner-occupied affordability is not uncommon in first-ring suburban communities. As a City incorporated in the pre-1950s era, many of Roseville's homes are older housing styles built on smaller lots. The City's affordable single-family home stock is an asset and an important component of its affordable housing landscape. As older residents begin to move out of these homes in the coming decades, these units will become available to young families and households hoping to transition into affordable homeownership. Retaining and maintaining this "naturally-occurring" owner-occupied housing stock is a priority for Roseville.

MAP 5-1

Owner-Occupied Housing by Estimated Market Value

Roseville



County Boundaries

City and Township Boundaries

Streets

Lakes and Rivers

Owner-Occupied Housing Estimated Market Value, 2016

- $243,500 or Less
- $243,501 to $350,000
- $350,001 to $450,000
- Over $450,000

1 in = 0.8 miles

Source: MetroGIS Regional Parcel Dataset, 2016 estimated market values for taxes payable in 2017.

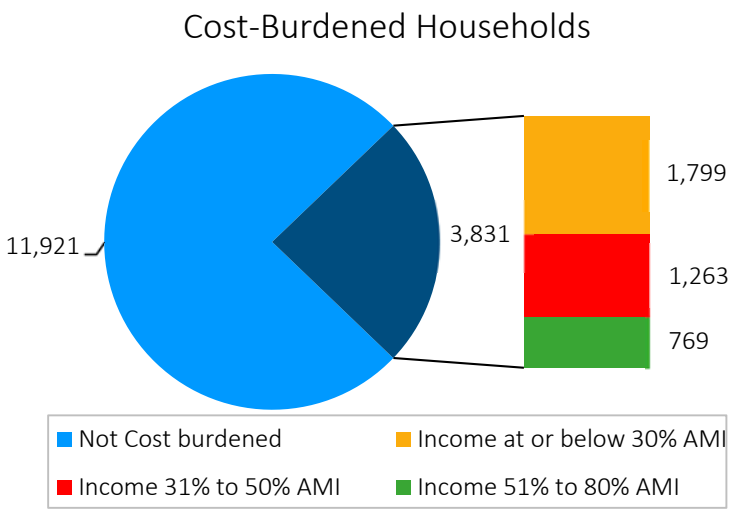
Note: Estimated Market Value includes only homesteaded units with a building on the parcel.

Existing Cost-Burdened Households

While the price of housing units relative to area median income is one measure of housing affordability in a community, another way to examine the impact of housing costs is by looking at **cost-burdened households**. Households are "cost-burdened" if their housing costs are at or over 30 percent of their income. This is an indicator of households that are spending a disproportionate share of their income on housing. The implications of a housing cost burden are most severe for households in the lowest income tier.

FIGURE 5-11 illustrates the share of low-to-moderate income households that are cost-burdened in Roseville, by regional AMI income level. More than one-quarter of Roseville's total households are cost-burdened. Among those cost-burdened households, the income ranges are spread fairly even through the AMI income level bands.

FIGURE 5-11 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL 2016 HOUSING ASSESSMENT FOR ROSEVILLE, WHICH INCLUDES ADJUSTED COST-BURDEN DATA BY INCOME RANGE FROM HUD'S COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY STRATEGY.



With almost one in four households experiencing the phenomenon of cost-burdened housing in Roseville, the City's cost-burdened rate is nearly identical to that of the overall region. In comparison to neighboring and comparable inner-ring suburb cities, Roseville's cost-burdened share is about equal to that of surrounding communities. Like many other communities in the Twin Cities metro area, Roseville's greatest share of cost-burdened households is in the lowest (<30 percent AMI) income tier. The fact that the larger share of housing cost burden falls upon the lowest-income residents of Roseville is evidence that the City should focus some of its tools on providing affordable units at the lower end of the income spectrum.

TABLE 5-1 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL EXISTING HOUSING ASSESSMENT 2016

	Cost-Burdened Households			
	≤ 30% AMI	> 30 - 50% AMI	> 50 - 80% AMI	Total percent cost-burdened
Roseville	11%	8%	5%	24%
St. Anthony	12%	8%	4%	24%
Falcon Heights	12%	9%	2%	23%
Little Canada	9%	12%	3%	24%
New Brighton	14%	8%	3%	25%
Shoreview	7%	6%	5%	17%
Twin Cities Region	*10%*	*8%*	*6%*	*24%*

Meeting the Regional Affordable Housing Allocation Share

Roseville, along with every community in the metro area, is responsible for retaining an adequate regional share of affordable housing. The Housing Element of Metropolitan Council's *Thrive MSP 2040* plan has determined the affordable housing requirement for every community by affordability level, based on a household's relationship to the area median income (AMI).

While Roseville's existing affordable housing is considered when determining its share of 2021-2030 regional affordable housing, the City's allocation is also driven by other factors, namely *forecasted growth* and the City's *low-wage jobs-to-workers* ratio. Based on Roseville's forecasted total growth of 400 households from 2020 to 2030, a regional factor first estimates that about one-third of those new households should be affordable. Next, an existing affordable housing factor is applied; in Roseville, the higher rate of existing housing affordability than the regional average actually reduces the initial affordable housing share estimate. Finally, with the goal of expanding household choice for low-income households and aligning low-income housing with low-wage jobs, the final adjustment is based on whether a city has more low-wage jobs than low-wage workers. Because Roseville's low-wage job to worker ratio is significantly higher than the regional average, the affordable housing allocation is adjusted upward. The final result is a total affordable housing allocation of 142 households between 2021-2030, or 36 percent of forecasted new households in that decade.

The affordable housing need allocation is then further broken out by affordability in terms of regional area median income levels. Roseville's affordable housing allocation is shown by affordability level in TABLE 5-2.

TABLE 5-2 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL EXISTING HOUSING ASSESSMENT 2016

Affordable Housing Need Allocation, 2021-2030	
At or Below 30% AMI	72
From 31 to 50% AMI	50
From 51 to 80% AMI	20
Total Units	**142**
AMI = Area Median Income	

Housing calculations from TABLE 5-3 AND TABLE 5-4 indicate that Roseville has guided sufficient high-density land at a minimum of eight units per acre to produce 245 units of housing at affordable densities in the 2021-2030 decade, which well exceeds the Metropolitan Council's affordable housing allocation of 120 units.

It is important to note that Roseville's current housing stock of single-family homes provides a source of affordable housing to new home-buyers moving into the city beyond the new development counted toward the Metropolitan Council's allocation. The smaller single-family homes constructed in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s (making up the vast majority of the single-family homes in the city), will be available to new home-buyers as older residents move out of those homes and seek other housing options in the coming decades.

Of the 4,661 acres guided residential in Roseville, only 50.9 of these acres are expected to be re-developable within the 2040 planning horizon. Affordable densities, as defined by the Metropolitan Council, are those with a minimum of eight units per acre. Because the minimum residential density in all of Roseville's high-density residential and mixed-use redevelopment areas is greater than eight units per acre, all housing expected to be developed in these districts within the 2021 – 2030 decade qualifies as affordable housing. TABLE 5-4 below summarizes the residential redevelopment potential from the land use chapter, and highlights with a red outline the units that would be considered affordable to meet Roseville's regional affordable allocation.

TABLE 5-3 TOTAL GUIDED RESIDENTIAL ACREAGE IN ROSEVILLE 2040 FUTURE LAND USE[4]

Land Use Category	Residential Land Uses	Total Guided Residential Acres
Low Density Residential (1.5-8 units/acre)	• Detached housing units • Two family • Duplexes	3,055.6
Medium-Density Residential (5-12 units/acre)	• Small lot detached single-family homes • Townhomes • Condominiums • Duplexes • Row houses	150.6
High-Density Residential	• Apartments • Lofts • Stacked townhomes	376.7
Community Mixed- Use	• Attached housing similar to medium- and high-density categories above. • Residential uses mixed with commercial uses at a minimum of 10% total area.	263.2
Corridor Mixed-Use	• Attached housing similar to medium- and high-density categories above. • Residential uses mixed with commercial uses at a minimum of 10% total area.	134.9
Core Mixed-Use	• Attached housing similar to medium- and high-density categories above. • Residential uses mixed with commercial uses at a minimum of 10% total area.	278.1

[4] Note that Neighborhood Mixed Use (MU-1) is not included in this table because the City does not *expect* to see residential development in this area (although it is permitted)

TABLE 5-4 – FUTURE LAND USE STAGING

	Land Use Type	TOTAL Dev. Acres	Acres 2019-2020	Acres 2021-2030	Acres 2031-2040	Density Range Min	Density Range Mid	Density Range Max	Yield %	Minimum 2019-2020	Minimum 2021-2030	Minimum 2031-2040	TOTAL Minimum Units	Midpoint 2019-2020	Midpoint 2021-2030	Midpoint 2031-2040	TOTAL Midpoint Units
2040 Future Land Use	Medium Density Res	11.02	0	5.51	5.51	5	8.5	12	100%	0	28	28	55	0	47	47	94
	High Density Res	17.69	0	8.85	8.85	12	24	36	100%	0	106	106	212	0	212	212	425
	Community Mixed Use	170.91	0	85.46	85.46	10	23	36	10%	0	85	85	171	0	197	197	393
	Corridor Mixed Use	44.43	0	22.21	22.21	13	24.5	36	10%	0	29	29	58	0	54	54	109
	Core Mixed Use	15.73	0	7.87	7.87	20	28	36	10%	0	16	16	31	0	22	22	44
	Guided Total	**51.82**								**0**	**264**	**264**	**528**		**532**	**532**	**1064**

Community Designation Density	10.18
Total expected housing units	1,064
Units considered affordable (≥10 du/ac in 2021-2030 decade)	236

Using minimum-density to calculate unit potential, Roseville could potentially net 245 units of affordable housing in the decade from 2021-2030. This number is based purely on available land programmed for density at above 8 units per acre, which includes land in the high-density category and 10 percent of the land in the Core Mixed-Use, Corridor Mixed-Use, and Community Mixed-Use categories.

In practical terms, housing developments above a particular density threshold does not guarantee housing affordability. The next section of this chapter will discuss the tools and strategies that Roseville can employ to help ensure that housing affordability goals are achieved.

5. Existing Housing Needs

From this assessment of the physical and cost characteristics of the housing stock in Roseville, combined with the demographic analysis of the community, there are some features and trends of the housing landscape that are especially notable and will shape the actions Roseville will take to address housing in the coming decades. The following section summarizes the community's most critical housing needs as they relate to affordability and future demands on the City's housing supply. Each section contains a housing trend observation and a supplemental narrative. Goals related to these specific housing needs are included in the Goals and Strategies section at the end of this chapter, which arise out of each housing need observation. Connecting each housing need goal to applicable tools and policies will occur in a later section entitled "Planning for Affordable Housing."

The most critical housing trends and needs in Roseville are as follows:

1. **Household size is declining (in Roseville, the region, and across the country), and only one quarter of Roseville's occupied housing units contain families[5].**

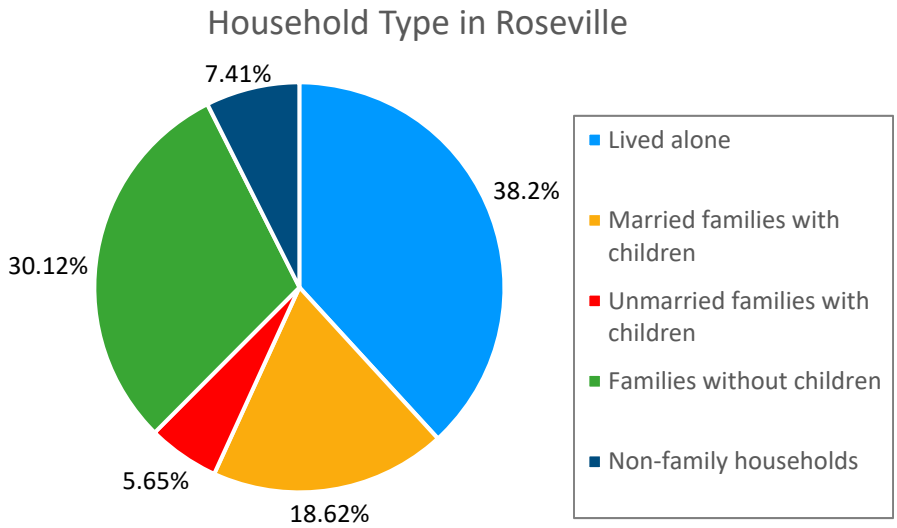
Table 5-5 Source: ACS Estimates.[6]

Household Composition	2000	%	2015	%	Change (units)	Change (%)
One-Person Households	4,912	34%	5,468	37%	556	3%
Non-Family Households	1,086	7%	1,083	7%	-3	0%
Families Without Children	5,235	36%	4,653	32%	-582	-4%
Unmarried Families with Children	772	5%	764	5%	-8	0%
Married Families with Children	2,593	18%	2,779	19%	186	1%
Total	**14,598**		**14,747**			**0%**

[5] The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as "a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family."

[6] Note that this data includes only occupied housing units because it is focused on the characteristics of household members. This produces values for total households that are lower than the total housing unit estimates for the City referenced earlier in this chapter (which include vacant homes).

FIGURE 5-12 SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL FROM 2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY ESTIMATES



This demographic shift toward smaller household sizes will be accompanied by a need for housing that accommodates smaller households. While the typical suburban housing norm has long been the image of a single-family house with a yard, over the coming decades the City can expect households to continue to become more "non-traditional" and increasingly composed of single adults, empty nesters, and unrelated adults living together. Currently Roseville's housing stock is more than half composed of single-family detached homes, a share which may decline in the coming decades due to demand for smaller and non-traditional housing options.

As an inner-ring suburban community located close to jobs and transit, Roseville should expect the overall demand for housing to be strong and the demand for smaller units to be maintained or increase in the coming decades. The regional forecasted trend predicts population movement back toward the urban core and increasing preferences for rental housing due to cost considerations and lifestyle choices.

2. **A quarter of Roseville's households are cost-burdened, spread evenly through the AMI bands.**

One in four households in Roseville meets the definition of cost-burdened, meaning they are paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing. A disproportionate share of these cost-burdened households are lower-income households. As market challenges to the production of affordable housing persist, Roseville must prioritize support for affordable housing development by using the tools available at the City's discretion and strengthening partnerships with other agencies to promote affordable housing production (more on this in the "Planning for Affordable Housing" section below).

Proactive partnerships and City support will be required to develop housing that is affordable at or below the 30-percent AMI affordability band, as this degree of affordability is typically only available through deep subsidies offered at higher levels of government.

Roseville should also consider how actions taken at the City level will impact housing costs and availability for existing residents, and will need to balance economic development interests with concerns over affordability and gentrification.

3. **The housing stock in Roseville is aging, and residents will have increasing maintenance and upkeep requirements in the coming decades.**

   Roseville's affordable housing stock is largely located in single-family areas developed in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s that are beginning to age and may not be as attractive or suitable for modern households as they once were. The same is true for Roseville's aging multifamily rental complexes. Developing strategies to maintain and support Roseville's existing housing stock, particularly for those households with lower incomes and fewer resources, will remain a significant challenge in the decades to come, and will be important to continue to attract newcomers to the City.

4. **Roseville, along with many urban communities, is at risk of losing its naturally occurring affordable housing to redevelopment.**

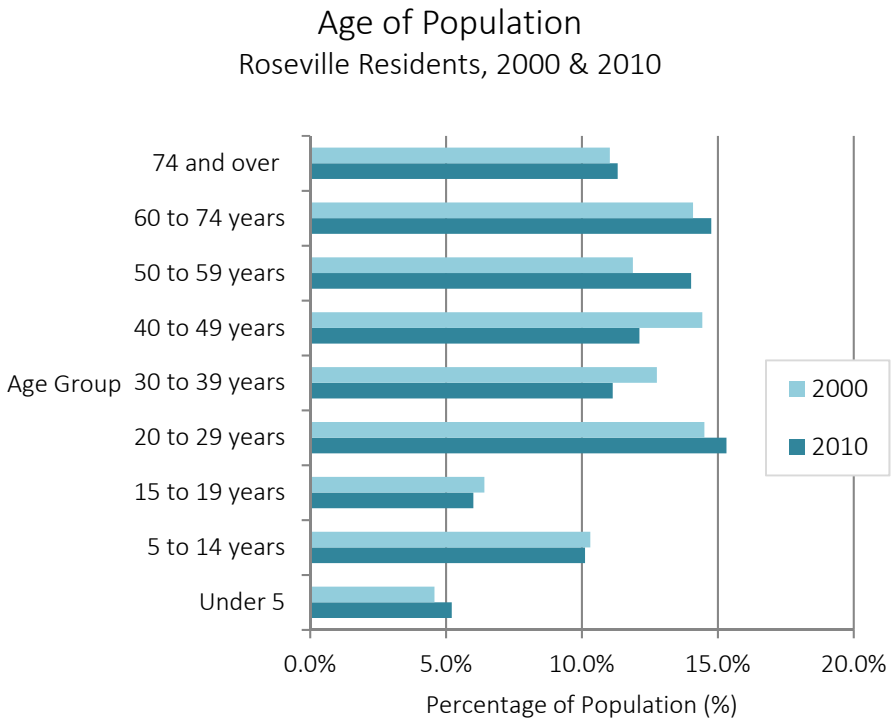
   Roseville has large share of housing that is considered affordable by way of "naturally occurring" means. Typically, naturally occurring affordable housing comprises older attached and multifamily housing that may have deferred maintenance needs or is of an older or obsolete style. Naturally occurring affordable housing is an important source of housing affordability in many Twin Cities urban communities but requires a careful, balanced approach. All residents have a right to live in safe and well-maintained housing, but investments in maintenance and other upgrades (including redevelopment) can contribute to the loss of housing affordability in a community.

   Manufactured Housing Communities are also an important and vulnerable source of naturally occurring affordable housing. The City will consider use of any of the affordable housing preservation strategies identified in the Housing Tools matrix to preserve the existence, availability and affordability of these housing types.

   There are proactive steps that Roseville can take to recognize the important role that naturally occurring affordable housing plays in the community, typically supporting households between 30 – 80 percent of AMI, and to pursue opportunities to preserve this housing and improve its safety and livability while maintaining its affordability.

5. **The City supports actions that make it possible for Roseville residents to age in place.**

FIGURE 5-13 SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2000 AND 2010



"Aging in place" is the notion that an individual may find, within a single city, appropriate housing for all stages of his or her life, allowing a person to stay in the community as he or she ages. Oftentimes the focus of an "aging in place" goal is on providing adequate housing options within the community for seniors and older adults. These options could range from appropriately sized and equipped single-family homes, to independent living facilities to advanced care facilities with medical staff. Demographic data from 2000 and 2010 indicate a slight trend toward decreases in middle-aged residents and increases in residents aged 50 and older (FIGURE 5-13). The most likely factor contributing to these age cohort changes is simply the shifting demographics of an aging population with a significant share of Baby Boomers. Such a shift underscores the importance of addressing senior housing needs over the next 10 – 20 years.

New senior housing units developed in the past 15 years have increased the number of housing options available to aging residents in Roseville. However, residents identified the lack of available affordable options for aging or elderly residents as a significant challenge facing the community. Many lifelong residents want to remain in the community that they are familiar with or have grown up in. The City may consider exploring allowances for more diverse

housing styles while supporting opportunities for senior and supported housing development to meet the demonstrated need in the community.

Along with the provision of adequate housing options for seniors, community members have identified a need for better access to senior supportive services including medical care and provision of basic needs for those living with limited incomes. Senior housing efforts should be coupled with consideration of adequate access to, or co-location with, these critical services that support older residents.

6. **Strategic development of housing can offer access to services, amenities, and employment opportunities for individuals without a personal vehicle.**

   Roseville's proximity to two major urban centers and the presence of major roadway arteries like I-35W, Highway 36, Snelling Avenue, and others, present opportunities for transit-oriented development, which can support populations who cannot – or prefer not to – own a personal vehicle. Providing housing in convenient proximity to transit with connectivity to jobs and employment centers should be an important consideration in the siting of new housing. Prioritizing transit-oriented development projects will support seniors and lower-income households who traditionally have a higher demand for transit services.

7. **Monitoring and updating City ordinances can help to produce flexibility and diversity in housing opportunities.**

   Zoning codes provide dimensional and locational standards that dictate the built form of housing. A city that actively monitors and updates its zoning code may find opportunities to reduce regulatory barriers to producing the types of housing that meet the demands of residents or prospective residents, as well as the conditions of the market.

6. Goals and Strategies

Goals

Several of the Citywide goals established in Chapter 2 relate to the topic of housing, and are restated below as the overall housing goals. Goals and strategies focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

Roseville housing meets community needs

1. Develop a coordinated housing strategy for the City.
2. Provide mechanisms that encourage the development of a wide range of housing that meets regional, state, and national standards for affordability.
3. Implement programs that result in safe and well-maintained properties.
4. Establish public-private partnerships to ensure life-cycle housing throughout that City attracts and retains a diverse mix of people, family types, economic statuses, ages, and so on.
5. Employ flexible zoning for property redevelopment to meet broader housing goals such as density, open space, and lot size.
6. Develop design guidelines to support new or renovated housing that contributes to the physical character of the neighborhood, healthy living, and environmental and economic sustainability.

There are also several goals relating directly to the housing needs developed in the previous section:

Ⓔ 7. Explore opportunities to encourage smaller housing units, "non-traditional" housing development (which could include culturally-appropriate housing to reflect the population demographics of the City), and opportunities to address the lack of housing in the "missing middle" styles.

Ⓔ 8. Reduce overall community housing cost burden, particularly by supporting those projects that provide affordability for households in the lowest income categories.

Ⓔ 9. Support housing maintenance assistance programs, particularly for lower-income households.

10. Anticipate the need for creative strategies to manage naturally-occurring affordable housing within all affordability bands.
11. Meet increased demand for senior housing and opportunities for residents to age in place.

Ⓔ 12. Explore opportunities to increase transit-oriented development in strategic areas connected to major transit routes to improve access to services, amenities, and employment opportunities.

13. Update ordinances as necessary to maintain optimal housing functionality and livability, and to address new technologies, market trends, and resident needs.

Strategies for Affordable Housing

Affordable housing implementation toolbox

Simply guiding land at higher densities is not a guarantee that affordable housing will be produced. To increase the likelihood of affordable housing development, Roseville has identified implementation tools that the City is willing and able to use to advance its housing goals.

However, there are areas in which cities have flexibility to enact financial and regulatory discretion. The provision of tax increment financing (or TIF) is one of the most effective tools that cities have at their discretion to aid the production of affordable housing projects, and Roseville is open to financially assisting future affordable rental projects through TIF and other available means, if and when they come forward.

Cities also have discretion over their zoning, regulatory, and land use policies. Roseville must systematically review its zoning and other City codes to ensure that the regulatory environment is favorable to affordable housing development and consider amending policies that present barriers to affordable housing development. One of the strategies identified in the Land Use and Housing Action Items (Chapter 4) is to revise the commercial zoning districts to reflect the mixed-use development priorities expressed in this Plan. Another is to promote and support transit-oriented development and redevelopment near existing and future transit corridors. These and other strategies may be considered and implemented directly by the City to help encourage affordable housing production.

Manufactured Housing Communities[7] are also an important and vulnerable source of naturally occurring affordable housing. The City will consider use of any of the affordable housing preservation strategies identified in the Housing Tools matrix to preserve the existence, availability and affordability of these housing types.

Many other affordable housing tools and strategies require partnerships with outside entities, Ramsey County, funding and granting agencies, and non-profits that offer programs, funding, and policies on a wider scale that support affordable housing. Tools that can be used to generate or maintain housing affordability can generally be grouped into the following categories:

- Local funding (city or county)
- Local policy or strategy
- Regional or federal funding source

[7] A Manufactured Housing Community (or Manufactured Home Park) is a parcel (or continuous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

- Affordable housing preservation

An overview of City-wide housing goals, identified housing needs, and the tools that may be used to address them are shown in the matrix on pages 28 and 29. The section that follows explains each of the affordability tools in greater detail and gives more information about when these strategies might be used.

The development of the Housing Tool matrix is the first step in identifying actionable strategies to meet Roseville's identified housing needs. A future implementation step for the City will be to develop an action plan for the use of this housing matrix. This action plan should identify the priorities that will direct the pursuit of specific housing strategies outlined in the matrix. City budget and staff capacity, current market conditions, and demographic and economic trends should all be factors in the development of priorities guiding the action plan. This Housing Tool matrix can serve as a reference point in an iterative and continuous process of meeting the City's housing needs.

	Affordable Housing Tools	2040 Citywide Affordable Housing Goals				
		Provide mechanisms that encourage the development of a wide range of housing that meets regional, state, and national standards for affordability. *(intended target: all affordability bands)*	Implement programs that result in safe and well-maintained properties. *(intended target: ≥ 50% AMI)*	Establish public-private partnerships to ensure life-cycle housing throughout that city to attract and retain a diverse mix of people, family types, economic statuses, ages, etc. *(intended target: 30 – 80% AMI)*	Employ flexible zoning for property redevelopment to meet broader housing goals such as density, open space, and lot size. *(intended target: all affordability bands)*	Develop design guidelines to support new or renovated housing that contributes to the physical character of the neighborhood, healthy living, and environmental and economic sustainability. *(intended target: ≥ 50% AMI)*
Local Funding Options	Development Authorities	X	X	X		
	Housing Bonds	X		X		
	Tax Abatement	X				
	Tax Increment Finance (TIF)	X		X		
County, Regional, State, and Federal Programs	Project-based Rental Assistance					
	MN Housing Consolidated RFP	X	X	X		
	Community Development Block Grants	X	X	X		
	HOME Funds	X	X	X		
	Livable Communities Grant (Metropolitan Council)	X		X		
Local Policies and Programs	Support homebuyer assistance programs and foreclosure prevention programs	X	X			
	Encourage Repair & Rehab programs including Housing Replacement program	X	X	X		
	Support Energy Assistance programs	X	X			
	Support Rental Assistance programs	X				
	Participation in housing-related organizations, partnerships, and initiatives	X				
	Site assembly and/or land banking	X		X	X	X
	Local Fair Housing Policy	X		X		
	Fee waivers or adjustments	X				
	Financial or procedural incentives to private developers	X		X	X	
	Zoning and subdivision policies	X			X	X
	Effective referrals to available programs		X	X		
	4(d) tax program	X				
Preserve Long-term Affordability	Community land trusts	X		X		
	Support developer use of LIHTC	X		X		
	Public/private task force					
	Support public housing & project-based assistance	X				

	Affordable Housing Tools	Identified Housing Needs: Explore opportunities to encourage smaller and more "non-traditional" housing development, including opportunities to address the lack of housing in the "missing middle" styles. *(intended target: 30 – 80% AMI)*	Reduce overall community housing cost burden, particularly by supporting those projects that provide affordability for households in the lowest income categories. *(intended target: ≤ 50% AMI)*	Support housing maintenance assistance programs, particularly for lower-income households. *(intended target: 30 – 80% AMI)*	Anticipate the need for creative strategies to manage naturally-occurring affordable housing within all affordability bands. *(intended target: all affordability bands)*	*Meet increased demand for senior housing and opportunities for residents to age in place. (intended target: 30 – 80% AMI)*	*Explore opportunities to increase transit-oriented development in strategic areas connected to major transit routes. (intended target: all affordability bands)*	Update ordinances as necessary to maintain optimal housing functionality and livability, and to address new technologies, market trends, and resident needs. *(intended target: all affordability bands)*
Local Funding Options	Development Authorities	X	X			X	X	
	Housing Bonds	X	X			X	X	
	Tax Abatement	X	X			X	X	
	Tax Increment Finance (TIF)	X	X			X	X	
County, Regional, State, and Federal Programs	Project-based Rental Assistance	X	X		X	X	X	
	MN Housing Consolidated RFP	X	X	X		X		
	Community Development Block Grants	X	X	X				
	HOME Funds	X	X	X		X		
	Livable Communities grant (Metropolitan Council)	X	X			X	X	
Local Policies and Programs	Support homebuyer assistance programs and foreclosure prevention programs		X	X		X		
	Encourage Repair & Rehab programs including Housing Replacement program	X	X	X		X		
	Support Energy Assistance programs		X	X		X		
	Support Rental Assistance programs		X	X		X		
	Participation in housing-related organizations, partnerships, and initiatives	X			X			X
	Site assembly and/or land banking	X					X	
	Local Fair Housing Policy							
	Fee waivers or adjustments	X						X
	Financial or procedural incentives to private developers	X			X		X	X
	Zoning and subdivision policies	X						X
	Effective referrals to available programs		X					
	4(d) tax program	X			X			
Preserve Long-term Affordability	Community land trusts	X			X			
	Support developer use of LIHTC	X			X			
	Public/private task force	X			X			
	Support public housing & project-based assistance				X			

Category	Tool
Local Funding for Affordable Housing	**Development Authorities (local HRA, CDA, or EDA)** Ramsey County Housing and Redevelopment Authority administers housing programming in suburban Ramsey County, including the City of Roseville. Additionally, the City has an active Economic Development Authority (EDA) that has all of the powers of a Housing Redevelopment Authority (HRA). These entities have taxing authority. Funds levied through these authorities can be used to accomplish housing and community redevelopment projects or programs. These might include specific development projects, rehabilitation and maintenance programs, and other housing opportunities as dictated by City goals and priorities. **When we would use this**: The City would consider using funds from Development Authorities for rental and ownership housing units that are affordable at or below 50% AMI. The City would also consider supporting using these funds if a project would provide necessary "missing middle" housing and senior housing at or below 80% AMI. This could support the development of "Missing Middle" housing in Low Density and Medium Density Residential Districts where multi-unit buildings can be built in scale with single family homes.
	Housing Bonds EDAs and HRAs can issue bonds that help to develop and administer affordable housing developments or programs. Cities and counties may make or purchase loans using the proceeds of the bond sales for activities such as new construction, acquisition and rehabilitation, or refinancing bond debt. Bond-supported projects would typically support affordable housing for the 50-percent and 80-percent AMI bands. The City will consider issuing bonds at the request of housing developers. **When we would use this:** The City would consider using funds from Housing Bonds for rental and ownership housing units that are affordable at or below 50% AMI. The City would also consider supporting using these funds if a project would provide necessary "missing middle" housing and senior at or below 80% AMI.
	Tax Abatement Tax abatement is a financing tool that reduces taxes or tax increases for owners of specific properties. Local governments offer the tax reduction to provide a financial incentive for a public benefit, such as creation of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households. The City may consider tax abatement if the public benefit from a proposed project is substantial and the project could not occur but for the aid of this tool. **When we would use this:** The City would consider using Tax Abatement to support the development of both rental and ownership housing units that are affordable at or below 80% of the AMI or that increase transit-oriented development along key transit corridors such as Snelling Ave. (A-Line Bus

	Rapid Transit). Tax Abatement would be a strategy the City may use to help remove blight and/or encourage redevelopment in designated redevelopment areas shown on the Future Land Use Plan. Tax Abatement proposals that would receive priority consideration are those which would extensively rehabilitate existing multi-family housing stock, develop multi-family workforce housing with amenities comparable to those found in market rate style housing, or workforce housing which consider innovative or alternative forms of development and do not include high rise buildings.
	Tax Increment Financing Cities may elect to create a tax increment financing (TIF) district as a means of subsidizing and supporting housing redevelopment projects. Under TIF, the City is able to allocate future property tax gains to fund current development. By legislative definition, TIF used for affordable rental housing projects must provide affordability to those at 60 percent of AMI or less. The affordability threshold is 115 percent of AMI for owner-occupied housing projects. TIF is a tool that may be considered for large-scale redevelopment projects that would not occur "but for" this type of assistance. **When we would use this:** The City would consider using TIF to support the development of both rental and ownership housing units that are affordable at or below 80% of the AMI, or that increase transit-oriented development along key transit corridors such as Snelling Ave (A-Line Bus Rapid Transit). TIF may also be considered for projects which implement the City's vision and values for a City identified redevelopment area or in instances where a project would redevelop a blighted, contaminated or challenged site. The City would also consider using TIF for projects which would rehabilitate existing multi-family housing stock or provide new multi-family workforce or workforce housing having amenities similar to those found in market rate housing. Additionally, proposals for workforce housing that are innovative and do not include high-rise buildings would be given priority consideration for these types of funds.

Category	Tool
County, Regional, State, & Federal Funding for Affordable Housing	**Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) Consolidated Request for Proposals** This annual funding request from MHFA supports affordable housing developments across the metro area and is very competitive. The City will continue to work with developers in coordination with MHFA in supporting RFP submissions for projects that will bring a significant number of new affordable units and will consider support for projects that meet affordability thresholds of 50 percent AMI or below as a reflection of the income tiers comprising the majority of Roseville's housing allocation. **When we would use this:** The City does not maintain this program but the RFP is a useful tool to support the development of rental housing units affordable at or below 50% AMI or below.
	Livable Communities Demonstration Account (LCDA) Roseville is eligible for Metropolitan Council funding for innovative projects, with preference for those projects that incorporate affordable housing and transit accessibility. The City will continue to work with developers in coordination with the Metropolitan Council in supporting RFP submissions for projects that will bring a significant number of new affordable units and will consider support for projects that meet affordability thresholds of 50 percent AMI or below as a reflection of the income tiers comprising the majority of Roseville's housing allocation. **When we would use this:** The City would support applying for LCDA grants for projects which are affordable at or below 50% AMI and are within a half-mile walking radius to transit.
	Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG) Ramsey County manages disbursement of CDBG funds, which can be used on a number of housing and revitalization projects. Applicants may apply annually for these funds. The City can apply for these funds or may assist or support specific agencies or organizations in their pursuit of these funds. **When we would use this:** The City will consider supporting CDBG as a tool to preserve both rental and ownership units affordable at or below 80% AMI and below.
	HOME Investment Partnerships Program Ramsey County manages disbursement of HOME funds, which can be used on a number of housing and revitalization projects. Applicants may apply annually for these funds. The City can apply for these funds or assist or support specific agencies or organizations in their pursuit of these funds. **When we would use this:** The City will consider supporting this as a tool for both the preservation and development of both rental and ownership units affordable at or below 50% AMI and below.

	Project-Based Rental Assistance Typically HUD-funded, this type of assistance is a deep subsidy that remains with the units of a project or development. Although the City does not fund this type of assistance, Roseville may consider stating its intent to support project-based assistance, as such projects are among the only opportunities to support and retain housing affordable to households at or below 30 percent AMI. **When we would use this:** The City would consider supporting project-based rental assistance in partnership with the Federal government for the preservation or development of housing available at or below 30% AMI.

Category	Tool
Local Policies and Strategies to Promote Access to Affordable Housing	**Effective Referrals** The City supports providing appropriate resources and education about existing housing support programs offered by other agencies and organizations. The City seeks to effectively communicate to current and prospective residents about existing programs offered through non-profits and agencies serving the area. Priority will be given to making referrals that support Roseville's housing goals and meeting identified housing needs, such as home buyer assistance, home maintenance programs, and programs that help seniors age in place.
	Fair Housing Policy It is the policy and commitment of the City to ensure that fair and equal housing opportunities are granted to all persons in all housing opportunities and development activities funded by the city regardless of race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, status with regard to public assistances, familial status, national origin, or disability. This shall be done through strong external policies that provide meaningful access to all constituents and fair housing informational and referral services; and internal practices and procedures that do not discriminate and that affirmatively further fair housing.
	First time homebuyer, down payment assistance, and foreclosure prevention programs The City encourages residents to access existing programs available through Ramsey County (FirstHOME Buyer Assistance Program), the Minnesota Homeownership Center, Minnesota Housing, and other nonprofits. Roseville will pursue active partnerships with organizations and agencies that provide these services, particularly those that serve or prioritize those populations at or below 80 percent AMI who would otherwise face very high barriers to home ownership and retention.
	Rental Assistance Ramsey County and local nonprofits do offer, when funds are available, emergency aid to income-qualifying households and individuals in crisis that can be used to make rental payments. Metro HRA offers portable Section 8 vouchers on a limited basis that can be used on rental properties throughout the metro. In addition, the Metro HRA offers project based rental assistance to properties/projects applying through the Super RFP process. Roseville supports connecting income-qualifying residents to these resources when they are available if it helps them stay in their homes and in the community while managing a crisis. Assistance is primarily available for those at or below 50 percent AMI.
	Participation in housing-related organizations, partnerships, and initiatives City staff or elected officials will consider increased involvement in events, collaborations, or programs that support furthering fair and affordable housing. Staying proactively involved in affordable housing discussions with other jurisdictions and agencies will allow Roseville to stay apprised of current programs, opportunities, and best practices.

Category	Tool
Local Policies and Strategies to Promote Access to Affordable Housing	**Site Assembly** The City will monitor and consider acquisition of properties that can be assembled and developed into a public good project, including the production of affordable housing or maintenance of existing affordable housing. Such a strategy could be used to allow the City to put out specific RFP requirements to developers in order to achieve a project that includes housing affordability, specifically that meet thresholds for 50 percent AMI and below for rental housing and 115 percent AMI and below for ownership.
	Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances City codes should encourage and streamline development of affordable housing. The City may consider proactive zoning policies that incentivize higher density or greater affordability. These updates, described in more detail in the Land Use chapter, include revisions to the Mixed-Use zoning districts to require minimum percentages of residential development that will enable development at affordable densities near services, commercial amenities, jobs, and transit.
	Financial or procedural incentives to private developers Roseville may consider the use of fee waivers or other procedural incentives in the development approval process when the development concerns affordable housing or other amenities considered a public good. However, this strategy should only be considered where these fee waivers will not result in a significant loss of funding for needed services that would be required to support the new development. This may support affordable housing at all income levels.
	Support Energy Assistance Programming Home energy improvements can be a means of making housing more affordable by reducing energy bills and maintenance, and improving the longevity of a home. Roseville partners with Xcel Energy to offer free home energy audits, and supports other specific programming that addresses home energy improvements. Priority may be given to programming that specifically targets seniors and low-income households.
	Encourage Repair & Rehab programs including Housing Replacement Program Maintenance of existing housing stock is an identified housing goal. The City will continue to look for opportunities to partner with established programs that offer home rehabilitation assistance through low-interest loans or small grants. Currently Roseville does not offer these funds to property owners directly. The City does operate a Housing Replacement Program which seeks to acquire older homes for demolition and then sell the lots to qualified builders to produce new homes. The intent of this program is to improve quality and safety of housing in the city that might not be achieved through typical home repair or rehabilitation.

Category	Tool
Local Policies and Strategies to Promote Access to Affordable Housing	**Rental Licensing programs** Roseville adopted a rental licensing program in the fall of 2013 that required inspections of properties with 5 or more rental units. The program had inspection requirements based upon the number of code violations upon inspection the property had. These inspections where done by the Building Inspection Department. In 2018, the program is transferring to an annual inspection to be done by the Fire Department.
	Rental Registration program Roseville adopted in 2008 a rental registration program for rental properties of 1 to 4 units. This is not an inspection program. The program was reviewed and updated in 2015 to require that the property owners must post their registration certificate that includes information on code requirements and tenant's rights and responsibilities, as well as information related to resources available when issues arise.
Affordable Housing Preservation Strategies	**Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Projects** With LIHTC, developers apply for tax credits to offset costs at the time of development. Although the City does not fund this type of assistance, Roseville may consider stating its intent to support developers who pursue LIHTC and especially those who intend to seek ways to retain the affordability of the LIHTC property after the terms of LIHTC are up. LIHTC is a tool used to support projects that support residents in the 30 – 80 percent AMI range.
	4d Tax Program Non-subsidized properties may be eligible for a tax break if the owner of the property agrees to rent and income restrictions (serving households at 60 percent AMI or below) and receives "financial assistance" from federal, state, or local government. Roseville may consider stating its intent to support the 4d Tax Program as part of a broader strategy for preserving affordable multifamily housing.
	Private unsubsidized affordable housing May be naturally occurring, or supported through 4d Tax Program. Roseville may consider stating its intent to support private, unsubsidized affordable housing, and explore opportunities to work with property owners to retain the affordability of these properties over the long term.
	Community Land Trusts (CLT) CLT provide permanent affordability for income-eligible households. Typically, a CLT is structured where a homeowner owns the building and the land trust leases the land to the homeowner. Households that make at or below 80 percent of AMI typically qualify for these homes. Currently there is not an active CLT serving Roseville, but the City could pursue future partnerships or support CLT activities as they arise.

Category	Tool
Affordable Housing Preservation Strategies	**Public/Private Task Force** The City will establish a task force with private developers to work on breaking down barriers. The task force will work not only on public subsidies, but on bringing appropriate private resources to the table to bring projects to fruition.

Chapter 6

Economic Development

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 6 includes the following information:

1. Background
2. Business Profile
3. What We Heard
4. Redevelopment
5. Priority and Opportunity Areas
6. Goals and Strategies

1. BACKGROUND

Roseville's business community is critical to community health in terms of job opportunities, shifting the overall tax burden from residents, and in quality of life. On November 30, 2015, Roseville enabled the creation of an Economic Development Authority (EDA) and transferred all of the Roseville Housing & Redevelopment Authority programs and account balances to the EDA. After an initial priority-setting session with the EDA, several proactive economic development themes emerged: Business Retention & Expansion, Business Recruitment, Workforce Development, and Partnership or Collaboration Opportunities. The City of Roseville has since taken an aggressive role in establishing an economic development presence that will help communicate what the City can offer to its businesses, and what resources or properties are available in the community.

Current efforts target the following themes:

Business Retention & Expansion

The City adopted a Business Visitation program on August 29, 2016. The program identifies two types of visits: a Retention visit and an Ambassador visit. The Retention visit is a "first touch" where City staff visit with business representatives and conduct a survey to determine if the business has any immediate concerns or needs. The survey used in these visits is from the Grow Minnesota program offered through the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce. The information gathered from the Retention visit is entered into a database that is shared with the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce.

An Ambassador visit is done to thank an existing Roseville business for locating or remaining in Roseville, or to walk through a business that has recently invested in

their business or expanded. Ambassador visits usually include the Mayor, City Manager, Community Development Director, and Economic Development staff. These visits allow staff to provide support for businesses expansion needs, create awareness of available programs, and ensure businesses are aware of newsletters and details of regular events.

The Economic Gardening Program offered by Ramsey County is another Business Retention & Expansion effort. The City refers Roseville businesses to the program. Selected businesses are provided free research information that growing companies might not be aware of or cannot afford. The research specialists assist in four key areas: strategic market research, geographic information systems, search engine optimization, and social media marketing.

Business Recruitment

The Economic Development staff often provides information to prospective businesses that are considering relocating to Roseville. To help support the goals of the EDA, the City Council and EDA adopted a Public Financing and Business Subsidy Policy on October 17, 2016, that identifies when and how the City will subsidize a project. This policy is a critical tool for retaining and attracting livable-wage jobs. Financial tools identified within the policy include tax increment financing (TIF), tax abatement, bonds, sewer access charge (SAC) credits, or other public financing options, assuming a project is aligned with EDA goals and objectives.

Workforce Development

The City supports the Roseville and Mounds View school districts by connecting businesses to resources offered by the school districts that help recruit and train prospective workers. For example, the City has collaborated with Roseville Area High School's Career Pathways program to help businesses identify eligible students for internship opportunities, and to promote the Roseville Area Career and Resource Fair.

The City also supports workforce development opportunities with area post-secondary schools. Roseville businesses are well positioned to attract talent from more than 20 universities, colleges, and technical schools located within—or within ten miles of—the community. The City has benefited from strong partnerships with University of Minnesota, University of Northwestern – St. Paul, and Century College, and will continue to explore more opportunities with these schools, and others, to help future graduates navigate the paths toward internships and on-the-job training.

A key strategy to keeping Roseville businesses strong is to link them to workforce resources, such as Ramsey County's Workforce Solutions program, which supports area businesses through workforce development services. Workforce Solutions helps businesses find skilled staff and assists with training to increase the skill level of a business's current workforce. Other non-educational entities, such as Better Futures Minnesota or MINNCOR, provide training to individuals who have been incarcerated and, consequently, find it extraordinarily difficult to rejoin the workforce upon their release.

Partnership or Collaboration Opportunities

The City of Roseville has collaborated with community organizations and economic development agencies to advance the goals of the EDA. Three chambers of commerce currently serving Roseville are the Saint Paul Area Chamber of Commerce, the Twin Cities North Chamber of Commerce, and the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce. These Chambers, in addition to Greater MSP, the Urban Land Institute, the Roseville Visitors Association (RVA), and other business-forward groups have helped Roseville retain and expand businesses, as well as identify resources for businesses seeking to locate in Roseville.

The City collaborates with the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce and the Twin Cities North Chamber of Commerce to provide monthly Roseville Business Council meetings that have presentations on a variety of regional topics. On a quarterly basis, the EDA pays for up to 40 Roseville businesses to attend the Small Business Series, which is programmed in partnership with the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce. These quarterly educational workshops promote best practices for managing and owning a business.

Tourism is also critical to the vibrancy of the community. Rosedale Center attracts more than 14 million visitors annually. Along with the other shopping centers, entertainment entities, and restaurants and hotels, the importance of visitors to the local economy is evidenced by the fact that more than a quarter of Roseville businesses fall into either the Retail Trade or the Accommodations and Food Service sectors. Continually investing in our City's systems of parks, trails, open spaces, and wayfinding signage will also help keep Roseville the gateway for guests coming from the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Upper Minnesota and Canada.

Economic Development Marketing

In 2016, the Roseville EDA identified economic development marketing as a way to create a stronger business presence, regionally and nationally. Staff worked with Golden Shovel Agency to help develop an identity, gather information, and begin marketing Roseville to better communicate the wide range of program offerings available to local businesses, as well as city amenities and available sites

for redevelopment or business expansion. The City developed a marketing strategy that includes a new website presence (www.growroseville.com), social media platforms, newsletters, and spotlighting of businesses and available properties.

2. Business Profile

Roseville is known for its regional shopping destination, Rosedale Center, but the City's business mix is much more complex. There are more than 2,100 unique businesses in Roseville, employing approximately 36,000 people from around the region. There are 17,431 people in the workforce living in the City of Roseville.[1]

The 1.2-million square foot regional shopping mall, Rosedale Center, is a key economic engine for the City, and one of its most important destinations for both residents and visitors. Despite the challenging environment for retail, Rosedale is continuing to evolve. In addition to accommodating a 120,000-square foot expansion for another anchor tenant scheduled to open in 2018, Rosedale Center is currently spending $76 million on renovations throughout the mall.

[1] Data in infographics in this chapter is taken from ESRI Business Analyst, 2017 data which draws from sources including the U.S. Census Bureau.

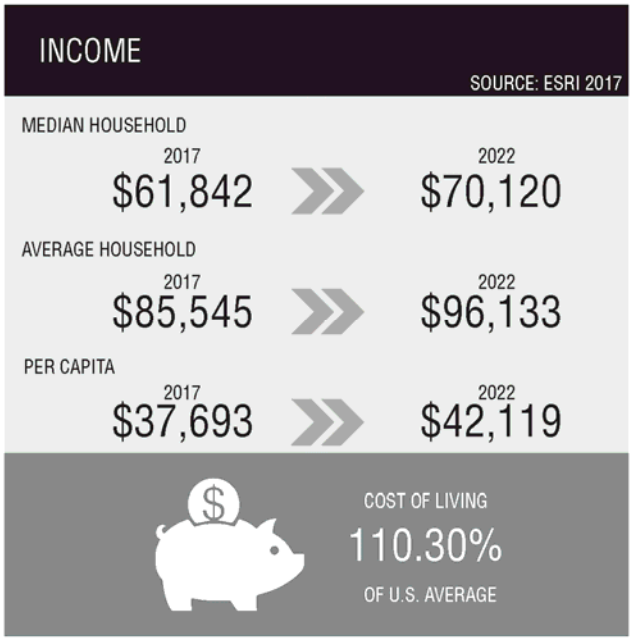
Many people in Roseville's economy are employed either in retail trade, or in accommodations and food services, which together account for nearly 31 percent of the positions. The City also has a strong healthcare and social assistance workforce (12.5 percent), and professional, scientific, and technical services accounts for an additional 6.4 percent of the existing positions.

The average unemployment rate among Roseville residents is significantly lower than Minnesota's (3.2 percent vs. 4.3 percent), reflecting Roseville's strong economy. As shown in TABLE 6-1, communities of color in Roseville experience unemployment at a rate of 4.38 percent, however, compared to 2.35 percent unemployment among whites; this local disparity (2.03 points) is smaller than the statewide gap of 3.94 points.

TABLE 6-1 Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

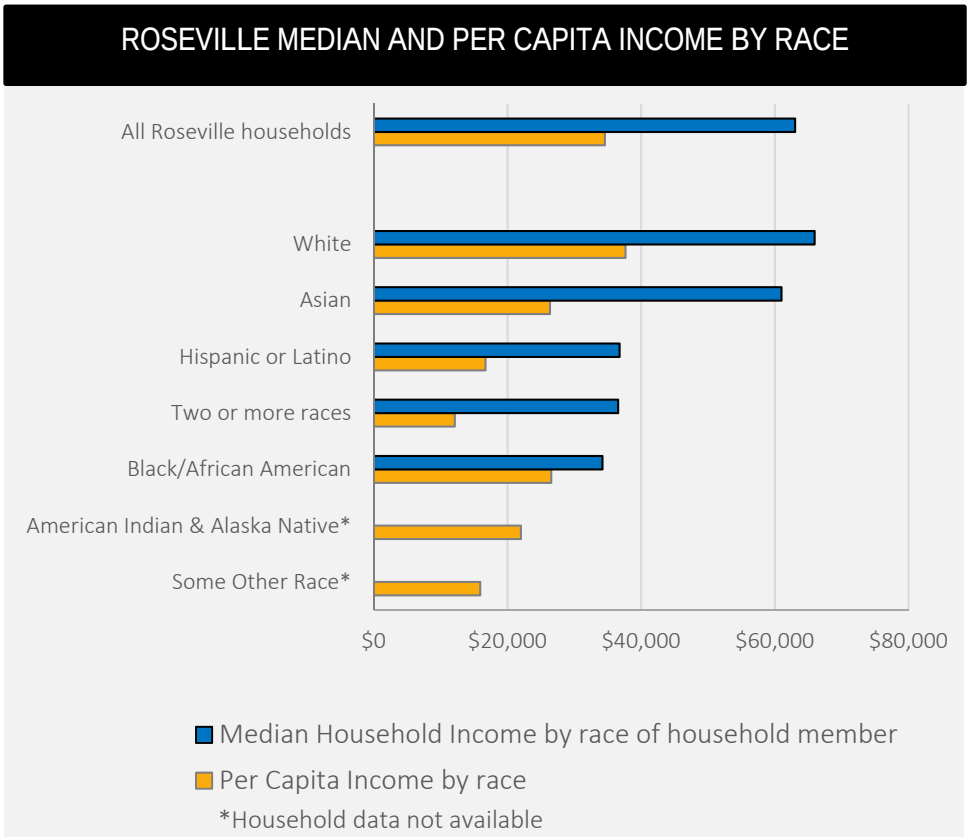
Race	MN	Roseville
White	2.86%	2.35%
Black	8.85%	4.57%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8.68%	0.00%
Asian	3.96%	3.32%
Hawaiian Pacific Islander	3.58%	0.00%
Other	6.49%	9.94%
Two or More Races	7.19%	6.05%
TOTAL MINORITY UNEMPLOYMENT	**6.80%**	**4.38%**

In addition to the low unemployment rate, the City also has an average household income of over $85,000, which is expected to rise significantly in the next five years. However, the City also has a cost of living that is about 10 percent higher than the national average. Therefore, the City will focus on attracting and retaining jobs with wages that allow employees to afford housing in the community.

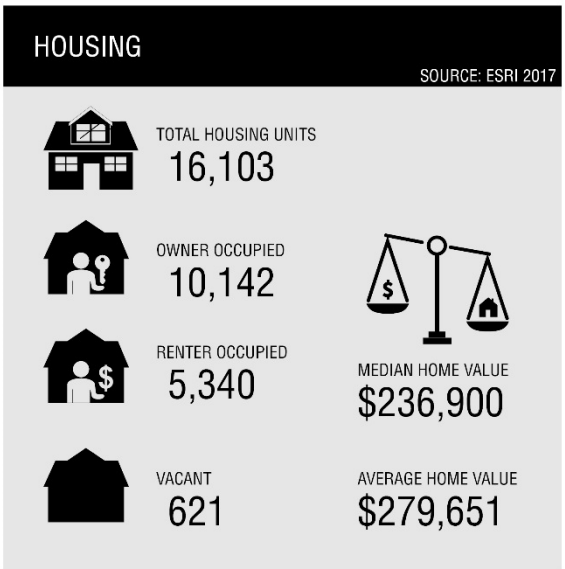


While the overall income outlook for households in Roseville is positive, it is important to recognize disparities in household income within Roseville. Specifically, individual and household income disparities persist along racial lines. FIGURE 6-1 below illustrates that in Roseville, overall median incomes are higher for white households than households composed of any other racial category. The per capita income of Roseville's white population is 30 percent higher than the same measure for its black population, and more than twice the per capita income of its Hispanic population. The City of Roseville acknowledges the persistence of racialized income inequality, and strives to better understand the ways in which policy decisions made at the local level can reduce racial income gaps and improve economic opportunities for all.

FIGURE 6-1 SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016 ESTIMATES

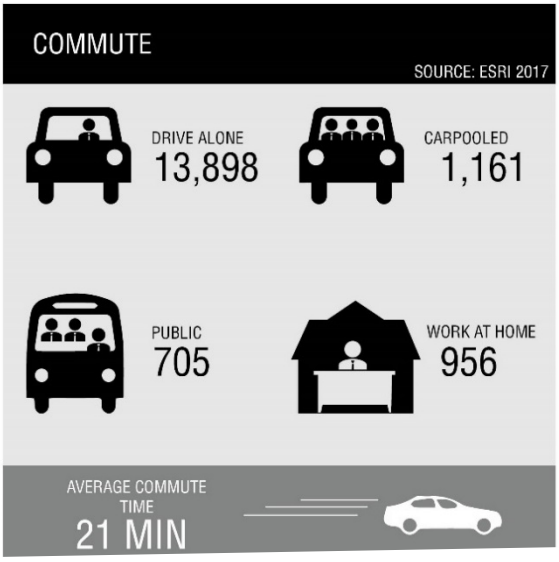


It is part of the City's vision that workers are able to both live and work in Roseville. Attracting businesses from a diverse mix of industries will only be achieved if Roseville prioritizes offering a wide range of housing. The City currently has a median home value of $236,900.



Using traditional financing assumptions (20 percent down payment and not spending more than 30 percent of income on housing), a household would need an annual income of approximately $70,000 to own a home in Roseville. A family with two wage earners would need to average about $16.83 per hour to reach this income level, which fits in the general range of the per

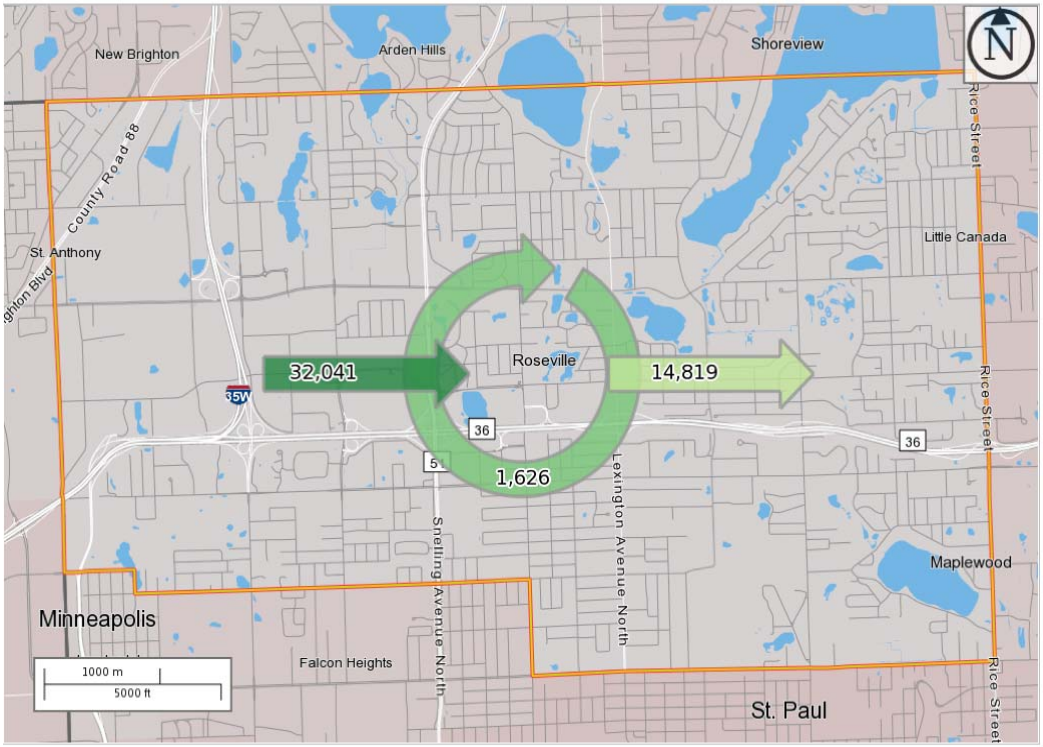
capita income for the community. Nevertheless, the City recognizes that it is important to provide housing opportunities corresponding to the entire spectrum of jobs and salary levels that are currently available so that all workers have the opportunity to live in Roseville. As noted previously, per capita incomes for people of color lag behind those of the white population in Roseville, creating higher barriers to homeownership.



Right now, most of the City's residents do not work in Roseville. They commute to jobs elsewhere, and most of the people who work in Roseville commute in from other cities. As shown in MAP 6-1, below, approximately twice as many people commute to Roseville for work as leave Roseville for jobs in other places. Only 1,626 Roseville residents live and work in the City.

The City's advantageous location nestled adjacent to Minneapolis and St. Paul means somewhat shorter commuting times to work. The average travel time to work is 22 minutes for Roseville residents, compared to the metro-wide average of 25 minutes. Also, a large number of residents carpool or use transit.

MAP 6-1 COMMUTER INFLOW-OUTFLOW PRIMARY JOBS FOR ALL WORKERS. SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 2015



3. WHAT WE HEARD

A summary of the public engagement related to land use at the events described in Chapter 2 is as follows:

- Attract more locally-owned restaurants and businesses instead of chains, including craft breweries and a food co-op/grocery store.
- Redevelop existing malls/retail areas, especially HarMar.
- A desire for a downtown-like retail environment, which is preferable to strip malls.
- Create more spaces for small, locally-owned businesses.
- Revitalize HarMar mall.
- Have smaller commercial areas that are more spread out (and thus more user-friendly), rather than large and all clustered together.
- Provide more opportunities for arts and culture.

In the online survey, many of the responses emphasized improving social, community, and retail amenities (e.g., schools, churches, organizations, stores, libraries, etc.). When asked what the City's top priorities should be for the next five years, bringing in more small "mom & pop" businesses ranked third.

One question asked what strategy is most important to managing growth while preserving quality of life; the top answer was "Revitalize areas with vacant or under-utilized land".

Other relevant results are shown in the FIGURES 6-2 through 6-6 below:

FIGURE 6-2 ARTS AND CULTURE BUILDINGS RANK #1 AMONG THE TYPES OF BUILDINGS OR BUSINESSES RESPONDENTS WOULD LIKE TO SEE

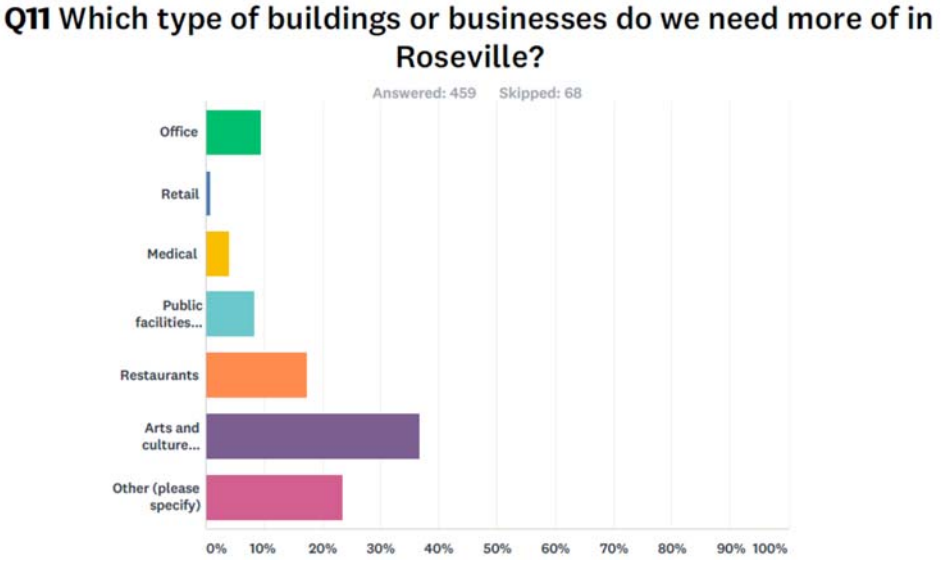


FIGURE 6-3 RESPONDENTS GENERALLY DISAGREE THAT THE CITY NEEDS MORE AREAS FOR RETAIL SHOPPING, SERVICES, AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

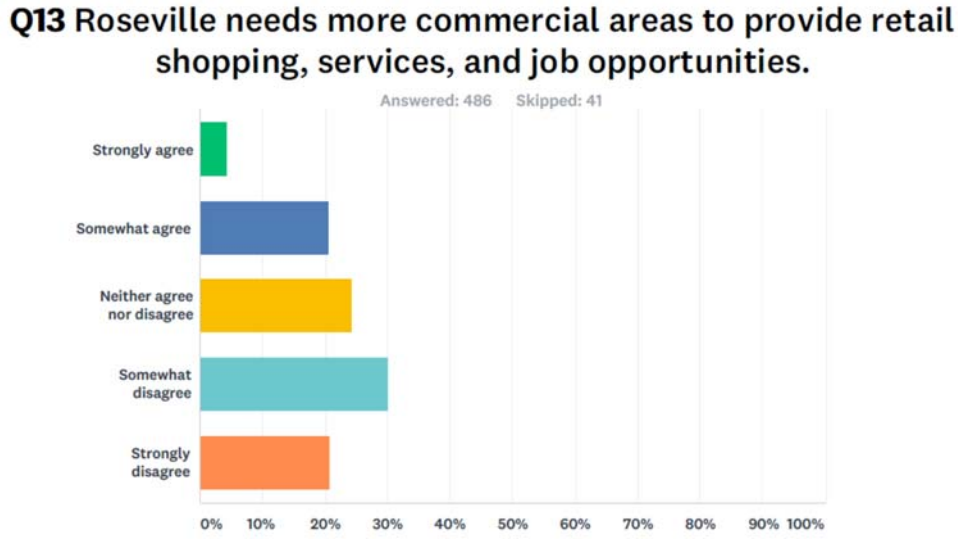


FIGURE 6-4 THERE IS SOMEWHAT MORE SUPPORT FOR AREAS FOR INDUSTRIAL OR OFFICE PARKS

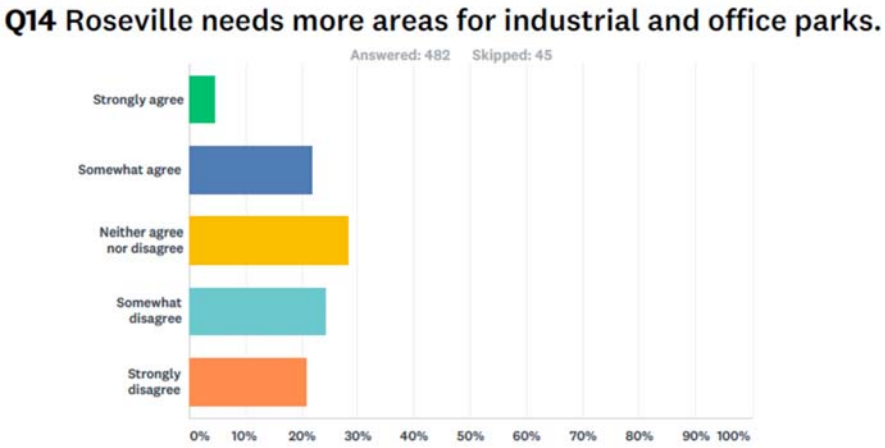


FIGURE 6-5 TECHNOLOGY, RENEWABLE ENERGY, RESTAURANTS, HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATION ARE THE TOP FIVE TYPES OF BUSINESSES THAT RESPONDENTS WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE OF IN THE CITY

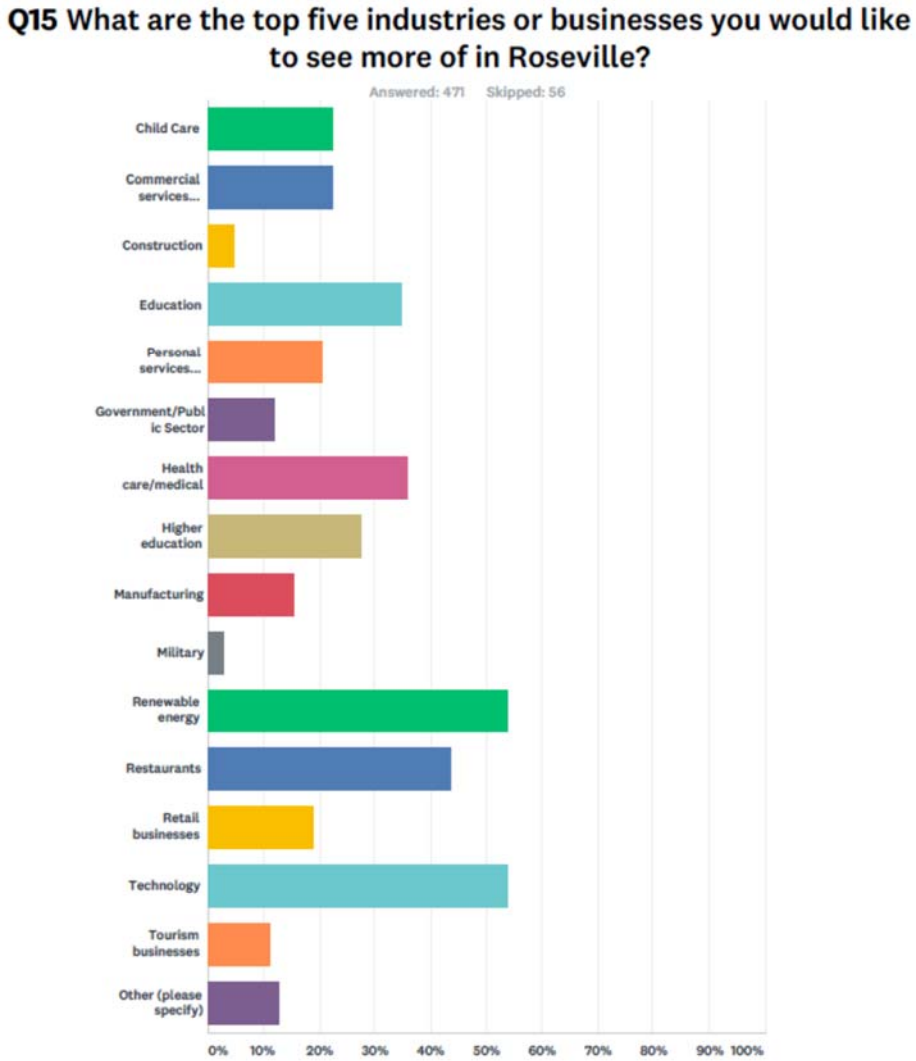
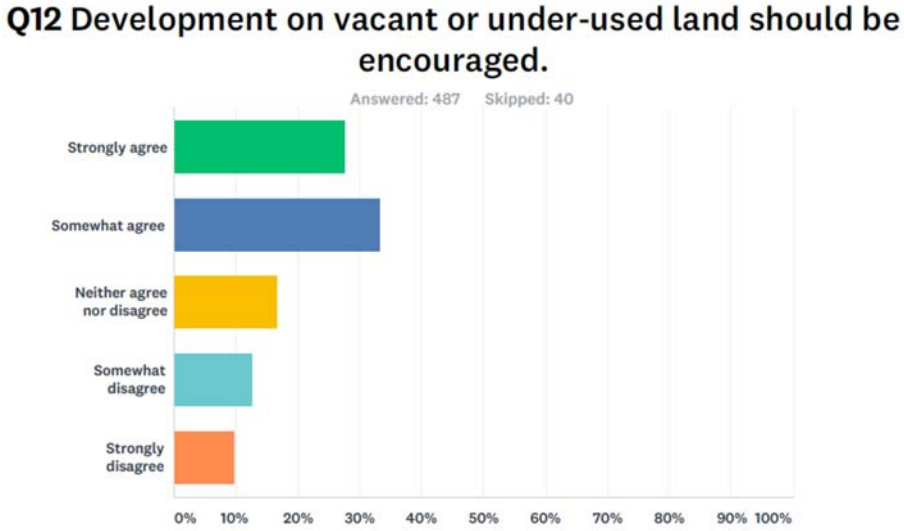


FIGURE 6-6 RESPONDENTS SHOWED STRONG SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPING VACANT OR UNDER-USED LAND IN THE CITY



In a 2016 City survey conducted by The Morris Leatherman Company, the top two responses for the City to "fix or improve" were roads and job creation.

Focus Group

At a focus group meeting held in April 2017, around the topic of economic development, participants[2] discussed why they do business in Roseville and what challenges they see in the coming decades. Many positive aspects of the City were discussed, including:

- Roseville has a strategic location in the region.
- There is a history of long-standing businesses that have made significant infrastructure and capital investments.
- Roseville has a friendly attitude towards businesses that is better than most cities.

Among the challenges were:

- Some businesses (particularly industrial operations) need more space than can be found in Roseville.
- East-west transit connections are missing.
- The bike and pedestrian network is disconnected from key destinations in the city.

[2] A total of six participants (outside of staff, consultants, and City officials) attended the focus group meeting), representing the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce, the Roseville Visitors Association, Ramsey County, and other businesses.

- More housing is needed that is affordable to workers of major employers in Roseville.

The Focus Group then discussed things that should change to bring about successful economic development in the City. Highlights of that discussion included:

- Creating "trendy" places and good walking and biking connections that are attractive to employees hired from elsewhere who are choosing a place to live.
- Developing and marketing pedestrian and bikeways that connect to key destinations in the city, as well as trails in surrounding communities.
- Thinking about future residents based on demographic trends.
- Creating more employment centers in the City as a balance for the amount of retail here.
- Ensuring that new development/redevelopment creates walkable/bikeable places.

4. REDEVELOPMENT

As described earlier in this Plan, the City faces unique challenges and opportunities because it is fully developed. While there is very little vacant land for new development, there are sites that have great potential for redevelopment, intensification, and revitalization that can serve as catalysts for economic development for decades.

As stated in Chapter 4 of this Plan, it is important to note that the City of Roseville considers "redevelopment" as an opportunity not just to reconstruct a site, but also to improve what is already there. The City intends to increase the vibrancy and attractiveness of the identified redevelopment areas by allowing and encouraging re-use of existing structures, infill development, redesign of parking areas and transportation facilities, and more. Redevelopment sites include areas that are under-utilized, or that have the potential for adding to or revitalizing the buildings, businesses, and infrastructure.

The lack of "greenfield" (never-developed) land for development does present challenges that the City must face when creating an economic development strategy, namely:

- Extra costs of environmental clean-up (brownfield sites).
- Space constraints for existing businesses that want to expand.
- Costs of re-using existing structures on a site.
- Multiple properties and multiple property owners.

Unique opportunities for financial assistance do exist for redevelopment sites. A summary of these tools can be found in the next section. Many other financial incentives are available through the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) related to business development, community development, and infrastructure.

Tool	Description	Funding Source
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	The most commonly used tool to enable redevelopment, and already used by the City. Some special districts can be enabled by special legislation in addition to just redevelopment TIFs.	City of Roseville
Tax Abatement	Tax abatement may be considered to help pay for public improvements, redevelop blighted areas, provide employment opportunities, or help provide access to services.	City of Roseville and State of Minnesota
Special Taxing Districts	Enabled by state statute, can be set up by an EDA to fund redevelopment.	City of Roseville
Livable Communities Grants	These grants fall into several categories focused on housing (LHIA), transit-oriented development (TOD), tax-base revitalization (TBRA) and linking housing, jobs, and services (LCDA).	Metropolitan Council
Special Assessments	Special assessment districts can be created to pay for infrastructure projects that will kick-start economic development.	City of Roseville
Federal Grants	Community Economic Development Strategy Program and Low Income Housing Tax Credits.	U.S. Economic Development Administration, U.S. Housing and Urban Development
Infrastructure Requirements	Adjustment of the requirements for infrastructure to help the area redevelop in a pattern that supports current usage trends.	City of Roseville

Tool	Description	Funding Source
Ramsey County Economic Gardening Program	Geared toward cultivating home-grown businesses looking to grow and expand; provides technical assistance and focused research.	Ramsey County
DEED Redevelopment Grant Program	Helps communities with the costs of redeveloping blighted industrial, residential, or commercial sites and putting land back into productive use.	State of Minnesota
Clean Up Revolving Loan Program	Provides low-interest loans to clean up contaminated sites that can be returned to marketable use.	U.S. EPA
Contamination Clean Up and Investigation Grant	Helps pay for assessing and cleaning contaminated sites for private or public redevelopment.	State of Minnesota
Demolition Loan Program	Helps with the costs of demolishing blighted buildings on sites that have future development potential but no current plans.	State of Minnesota
Ramsey County Environmental Response Fund	Focuses on brownfield sites, this program helps project partners clean up contaminated properties.	Ramsey County
Eminent Domain	Only for "Public Use" or "Public Purpose" (MN Statute 117.025 Subd. 11).	City of Roseville

5. Priority and Opportunity Areas

The City has identified priority sites for redevelopment, as well as opportunity sites which will be the focus of economic development efforts through 2040. Redevelopment Priority Areas and Opportunity Areas have been identified, and ranked, through a community input process involving residents and elected officials.

The identified locations are broken down into two categories: Priority Areas and Opportunity Areas. The distinction between the two categories is the level of assistance and focus that the City will use to encourage redevelopment. The Priority Areas and Opportunity Areas are discussed in greater detail in the sections below, and their locations are shown in Map 6-2, on Page 19. Details on these

priority and opportunity areas are included in the exhibits at the end of this chapter.

Priority Areas

The City will use a higher level of assistance to encourage the redevelopment of Priority Areas. Some of the possible assistance for these areas could include:

- Tax increment financing
- Special taxing districts
- Tax abatement
- Special assessments
- General property taxes
- Metropolitan Council Livable Communities Grant program
- Assistance with the application to county, state, and federal grant programs that may fit the type of projects that are proposed for the area
- Assembly of properties
- Adjustment of the requirements for infrastructure to help the area redevelop in a pattern that supports current usage trends

Area 1 – Twin Lakes: Twin Lakes is a Priority Area for the City. Redevelopment of this area has been progressing for a number of years and has seen recent momentum in the redevelopment and repositioning of several properties.

The City's collaboration with the State on brownfield clean-up efforts has incentivized developers to consider the area and has expedited development by shedding light on soil conditions.

Many of the existing original buildings, however, remain underutilized and underperforming. As developers have reviewed remaining parcels for redevelopment, there seems to be a large interest in the market for a residential project. Although the area is equipped with zoning that allows and encourages residential development, the development that has taken place so far has not included any residential uses.

Area 2 – Southeast Roseville: The southeast corner of the community, and the corridor identified by Larpenteur Avenue and Rice Street, is a Priority Area for Roseville and has been the subject of an extensive visioning effort with the adjacent communities of Maplewood and St. Paul. The visioning plan identifies short-, mid-, and long-term recommendations for this gateway into these three communities. Recommendations stretch wide from infrastructure improvements that would better accommodate multi-modal traffic, to enhanced land use recommendations and design standards. The City initially identified this area as a priority redevelopment area because of its location, cultural diversity, and

economic anxiety. As properties along the corridor redevelop, it will be critical that each community look to the recommendations of the visioning plan to ensure that efforts are consistent and aligned with the goals and objectives identified for the area. A copy of the Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Area Visioning Plan can be found as Appendix B to the Comprehensive Plan.

Opportunity Areas

Other areas have also been identified by the City as being important and providing a significant opportunity for redevelopment. However, redevelopment of these Opportunity Areas is not as urgent, which is reflected by a lower level of possible participation by the City. The City may use the same financial assistance tools for these sites as listed for the Priority Areas. The City acknowledges that market forces will be far more of a driver to effect change at the locations below, versus the aggressive involvement of City effort channeled to Priority Area sites.

Area 3 – HarMar: The HarMar Opportunity Area currently consists of an enclosed mall and other freestanding structures that were constructed in the early 1960s with traditionally associated parking areas for retail interactions. The area is ideally situated to allow for easy access for pedestrians and cyclists to both mass transit and the surrounding neighborhoods. In the near-term, there are opportunities to adjust the uses; create better connections between neighborhoods, transit, and the mall; and increase activity on the site. The long-term plan for the area will be its revitalization to fully exploit the infrastructure that is readily available to the area. Roseville also recognizes that careful attention to transitions and buffers between redevelopment of the HarMar area and the adjacent low-density residential neighborhoods is critical to the success of the redevelopment and the long-term health of the neighborhoods. This redevelopment will occur as the retail market continues to mature and consumer behaviors adjust and change.

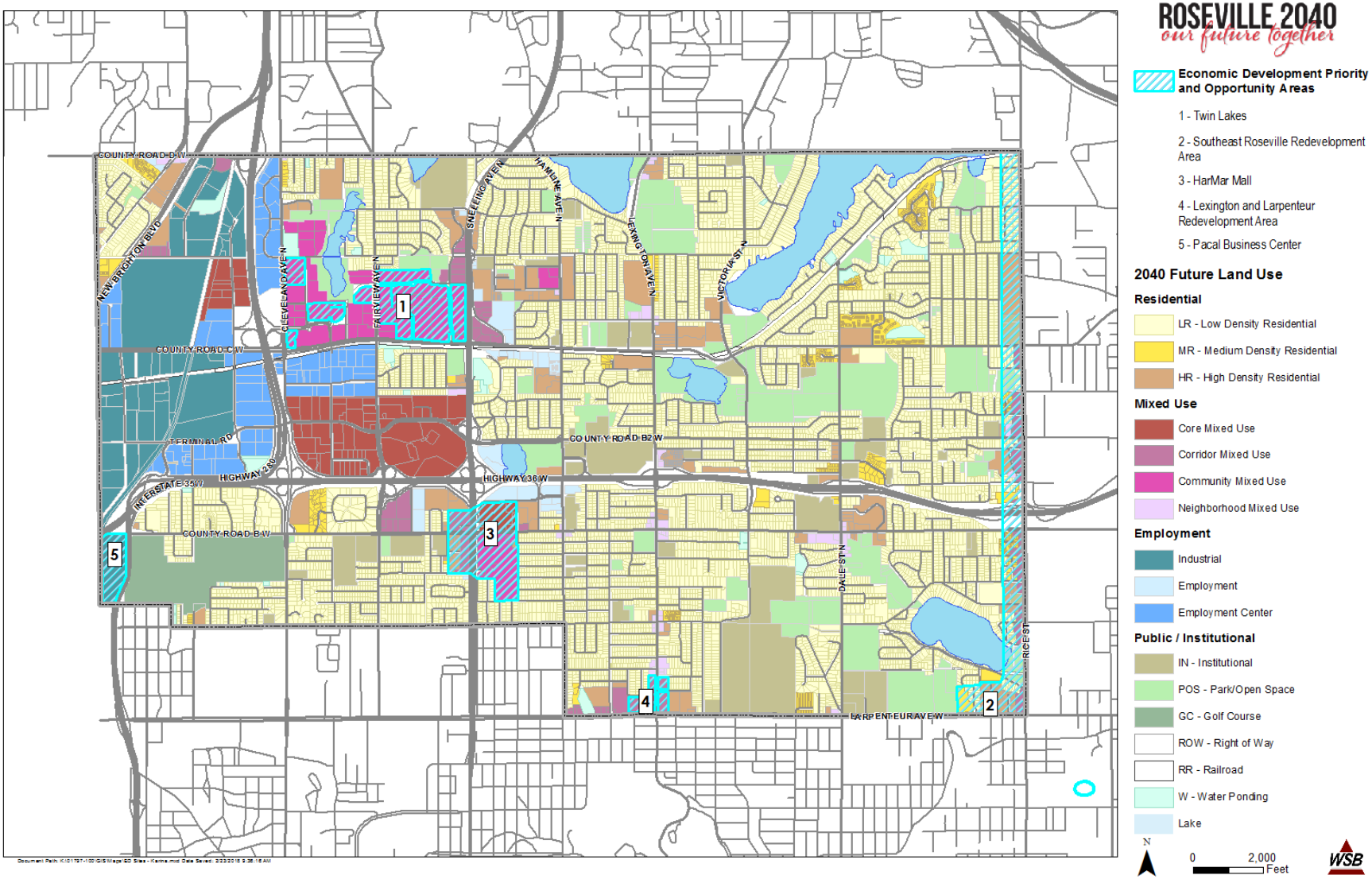
Area 4 – Lexington and Larpenteur: The Lexington and Larpenteur Opportunity Area is located along the southern boundary of the City at the intersection of two main transportation routes. The area was developed with small-scale strip retail centers and may not be serving its full potential in use and taxable value. This redevelopment area will be focused on the creation of community amenities to help meet the needs of the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Area 5 – Pacal Business Center: The Pacal Business Center Opportunity Area is located to the west of Highway 280 and consists of an older manufacturing facility that has been divided into different business operations. This area does have limited access, making the redevelopment more difficult than the other areas identified in the City. The City will work with the parties involved with any

redevelopment if the goals for both the City and developer are in alignment for the area.

The City will continue to develop relationships with all partners involved with the redevelopment areas described in this chapter. The City understands that those relationships will allow for projects, and ultimately the successful redevelopment of the areas, to be completed efficiently and in a way that incrementally realizes the City's vision. The City will also continue to pursue economic development opportunities for the entire community as they arise.

MAP 6-2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY AND OPPORTUNITY AREAS IN ROSEVILLE



6. Goals and Strategies

Goals and strategies focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

Goal – Create a development process and/or possible acquisition plan for identified redevelopment areas that is in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan.

Strategies:

- Specify the appropriate level of City involvement for each redevelopment area.
- Develop and implement a program for financial assistance for projects.
- Engage property owners in the process for redevelopment of their sites.
- Assist with the completion and creation of the following types of information: market analysis, clarifying stakeholder goals, and creating a revitalization vision.

Goal – Develop a comprehensive marketing and messaging strategy that promotes the business-friendly nature of the City.

Strategies:

- Create a marketing plan to attract specific industries and businesses to the city, including the sites desired for redevelopment.
- Implement a streamlined development process, including an online permitting application process.
- Complete a development-friendly code audit to identify and adjust regulations and policies with the goal of creating a more streamlined development process that would encourage redevelopment in targeted areas.
- Benchmark the City's development fees against comparable communities to ensure that they are appropriate and yet business-friendly.
- Develop site profiles along with Roseville's Community Profile to include in a multi-media marketing strategy.
- Facilitate development-ready status for high priority redevelopment sites and include them in the marketing strategy.
- Continue to implement the Business Retention and Expansion Program.

Goal – Utilize land use planning to enhance job growth and continued economic health throughout all areas of the City.

Strategies:

Ⓔ
- Engage the business owners, commercial property owners, and residents to understand stakeholder goals and concerns.

- Develop programs and assist with the acquisition of funding and technical assistance for the completion of the projects.
- Identify the types of land uses and related building types that promote job generation and job retention to encourage economic growth in the city.
- Encourage transit-oriented development (TOD) to support new and existing employment centers.
- Utilize place-making principles when working with developers and property owners to ensure that redevelopment creates jobs and enhances Roseville's unique identity.
- Promote art and cultural opportunities to attract, retain, and expand businesses that contribute to the City's creative economy.

Goal – Identify workforce needs of City businesses and facilitate partnerships between the Chambers of Commerce, educational institutions, housing developers, and the business community to satisfy market demands.

Strategies:

- Facilitate collaborations among local higher education institutions and business leaders to link educational programs with the workforce development needs of area businesses.
- Create a roundtable discussion with specific business clusters to understand and address workforce issues affecting business operations.
- Create a local developers' roundtable to facilitate regular discussion of redevelopment opportunities in the city.
- Continue and strengthen the City's partnership with Greater MSP, whose mission is to accelerate job growth and capital investment in the region.
- Ⓔ Encourage and facilitate the development of a broad range of workforce housing choices including both multifamily and single-family formats.

Goal – Create infrastructure necessary to retain and attract desirable businesses, and promote an innovative business environment.

Strategies:

- Work with regional groups on the needs for specific types of businesses and industries to allow for the development of infrastructure.
- Ⓔ Encourage the expansion of Metro Transit routes to employment centers and businesses and promote multi-modal transportation opportunities.
- Review the development standards to allow for more flexibility for development based on changing market conditions.
- Ⓔ Consider the adoption of a rehabilitation, façade, and/or sign incentive program for existing small businesses in the city.
- Ⓔ Consider the creation of a small business incubation space within the city.

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PRIORITY AREA: TWIN LAKES

Overall Acerage
128 Acres

Current Land Use
Commercial

Future Land Use
Community Mixed Use

Redevelopment
The redevelopment of this site has been in progress for a number of years. There has been significant success as properties are redeveloped and repostioned.

Issues
Many of the existing buildings are underutilized and underperforming when viewed based on tax generation.

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PRIORITY AREA: SOUTHEAST ROSEVILLE

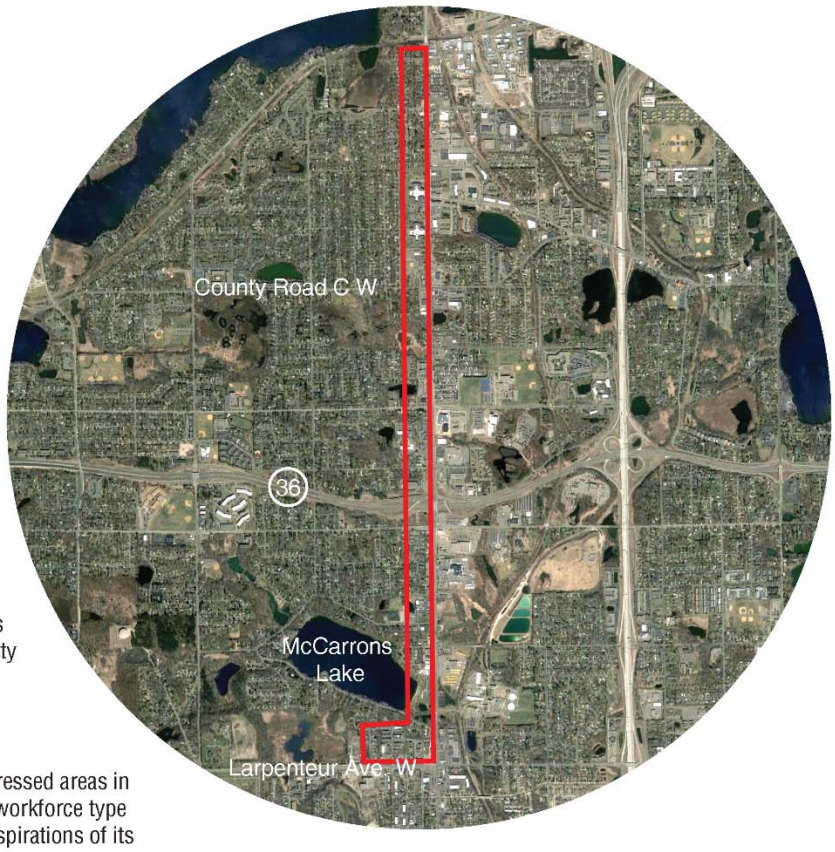
Overall Acerage
33 Acres

Current Land Use
Commercial and
High Density Residential

Future Land Use
Corridor Mixed Use
Medium Density Residential
High Density Residential

Redevelopment
The redevelopment of this site is currently being studied to determine how the area can best be redeveloped in conjunction with Maplewood, St. Paul and Ramsey County which are all present at the intersection. Roseville has identified this area as a priority redevelopment area because of its location, cultural diversity and economic anxiety that is encompassed in the area.

Issues
This area is one of the most economically distressed areas in the community and has a significant need for workforce type housing and development that better fits the aspirations of its residents.



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OPPORTUNITY AREA: HARMAR

Overall Acerage
82 Acres

Current Land Use
Commercial and
High Density Residential

Future Land Use
Core Mixed Use
Corridor Mixed Use
Community Mixed Use
High Density Residential

Redevelopment

This site includes an enclosed mall that was constructed in the early 60's with traditionally associated parking area for retail interactions. The site is ideally situated to allow for significant access to both mass transit and the residential areas of the community. In the near-term, there are opportunities to adjust the uses; create better connections between neighborhoods, transit and the mall; and increase activity on the site. The long-term plan for the area will be its revitalization to fully exploit the infrastructure that is readily available to the area. This redevelopment will occur as the retail market continues to mature and consumer behaviors adjust and change.

Issues

The aging HarMar Mall will need to overcome poor walkability and connectivity to Snelling Avenue and the transit amenities it provides. Parking areas both west and east of Snelling Avenue will need to be assessed to understand actual parking needs.

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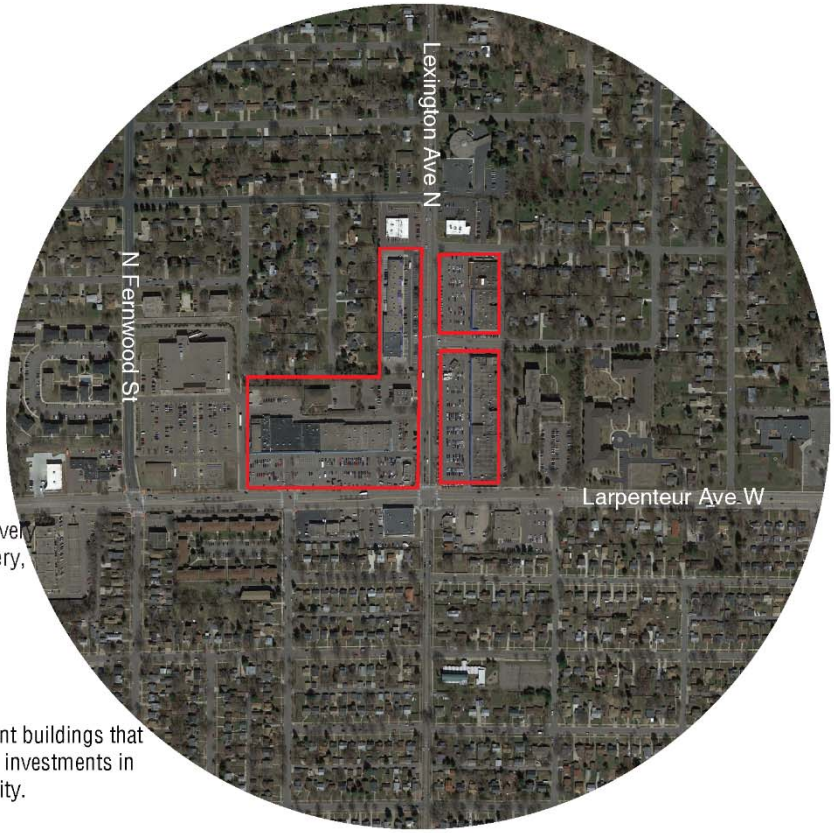
OPPORTUNITY AREA: LEXINGTON AND LARPENTEUR

Overall Acerage
17 Acres

Current Land Use
Commercial

Future Land Use
Corridor Mixed Use

Redevelopment
The area was developed as a small-scale strip retail area and is currently not seeing its full potential in use and tax revenue generation. This redevelopment area will be focused on the creation of community amenities to help meet the needs of the surrounding single family housing. It curerntly has strong tennant anchors in the very popular Key's Cafe, nearby Cub Foods grocery, and the redevelopment on the south side of Larpenteur Avenue with the CVS Pharmacy.



Issues
This area has a number of aging multi tennant buildings that will require reinvestment to capitalize on the investments in local road infrastructure to improve walkability.

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OPPORTUNITY AREA: PACAL BUSINESS CENTER

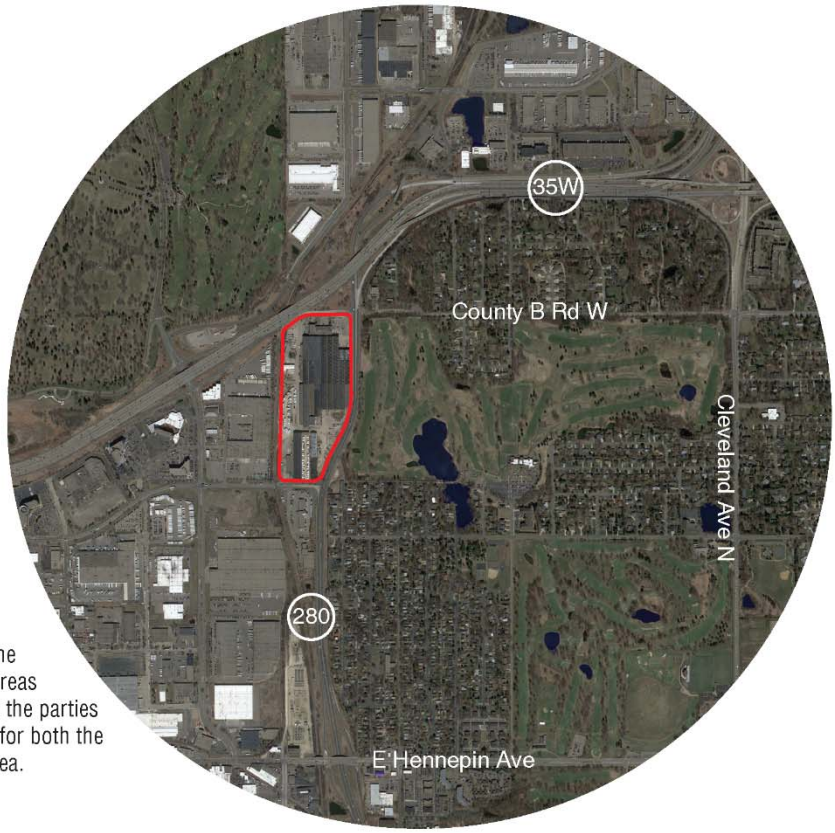
Overall Acerage
27 Acres

Current Land Use
Industrial

Future Land Use
Industrial

Redevelopment
This area is located to the west of Highway 280 and consists of an older manufacturing facility that has been divided into different business operations.

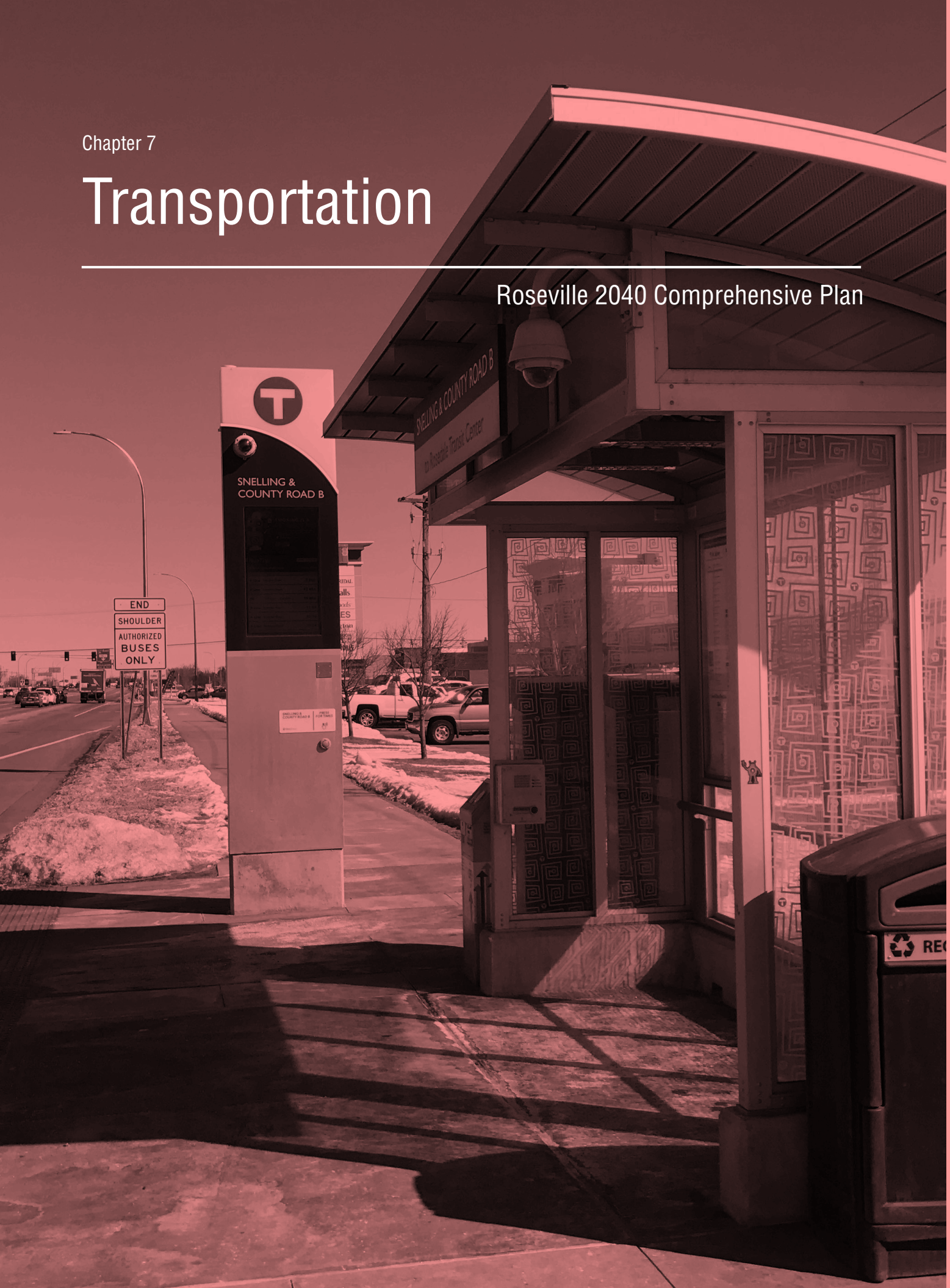
Issues
This area does have limited access, making the redevelopment more difficult than the other areas identified in Roseville. The City will work with the parties involved with any redevelopment if the goals for both the City and developer are in alignment for the area.



Chapter 7

Transportation

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



CHAPTER 7: TRANSPORTATION

Chapter 7 includes the following information:

1. Introduction
2. Transportation Glossary
3. Summary of Regional Strategies
4. Existing Roadway System
5. Future Roadway System
6. Existing and Planned Non-Motorized Transportation Network
7. Freight
8. Transit
9. Aviation
10. Goals and Strategies

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Roseville boasts a robust, complex, multi-modal transportation system that includes facilities for vehicles, freight, walking, bicycling, and transit. These facilities are operated by a number of agencies including the City of Roseville, Ramsey County, the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Minnesota Commercial Railway (MNNR). Metro Transit also provides local and regional transit service in and around the City of Roseville.

This transportation chapter has been prepared in compliance with State of Minnesota Statutes and applicable Metropolitan Council guidelines. As part of this Plan, the City has reviewed existing and future conditions for each mode and identified safety, operations, and network improvements that will be important to address over the 2040 planning horizon. The City has also developed goals and strategies to preserve and improve the transportation system.

2. Transportation Glossary

BNSF Railway: (Formerly Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway) Owner of all railroad tracks within Roseville.

CIP: Capital Improvement Plan – five-year plan for capital investments in the transportation system and in other capital assets owned by the City (equipment, buildings, etc.).

CR: County Road – county-owned roadway that does not receive State funding.

CRCN: Connected Ramsey Communities Network - planning framework for the County and local jurisdictions to refer to when planning, prioritizing, and designing an active transportation network. Active Living Ramsey Communities' Map Online.

Critical Crash Rate: Statistical indicator of a safety problem at a location. If crash rates at a location are above the critical crash rate, it indicates that the location has a crash rate that is statistically significant compared to similar roadways.

CSAH: County State Aid Highway – county-owned roadway that receives State Aid funding.

MnDOT: Minnesota Department of Transportation.

MNNR: Minnesota Commercial Railway – Operator of freight trains on all railroads within Roseville.

RBTN: Regional Bicycle Transportation Network – existing and planned regional bicycle network established by the Metropolitan Council.

TH: Trunk Highway – State highway owned and operated by MnDOT.

TPP: Transportation Policy Plan – Regional transportation plan for the Twin Cities metropolitan region, developed by the Metropolitan Council.

3. Summary of Regional Strategies

This chapter has been prepared to be consistent with the regional transportation strategies outlined in the Metropolitan Council 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP). The TPP evaluates the existing transportation system, identifies transportation challenges to the region, and sets regional goals, objectives, and priorities to meet the transportation needs of current residents while accommodating the region's anticipated growth. The TPP also guides local agencies in coordinating land use and transportation and establishes regional performance measures and targets.

The TPP is guided by the following goals:

- **Transportation System Stewardship:** Sustainable investments in the transportation system are protected by strategically preserving, maintaining, and operating system assets.
- **Safety and Security:** The regional transportation system is safe and secure for all users.
- **Access to Destinations:** People and businesses prosper by using a reliable, affordable, and efficient multi-modal transportation system that connects them to destinations throughout the region and beyond.
- **Competitive Economy:** The regional transportation system supports the economic competitiveness, vitality, and prosperity of the region and State.
- **Healthy Environment:** The regional transportation system advances equity and contributes to communities' livability and sustainability while protecting the natural, cultural, and developed environments.
- **Leveraging Transportation Investment to Guide Land Use:** The region leverages transportation investments to guide land use and development patterns that advance the regional vision of stewardship, prosperity, livability, equity, and sustainability.

Funding is a key constraint that is acknowledged in the TPP. Current transportation revenue will not meet the region's transportation needs through 2040. As a result, the TPP includes two long-term investment scenarios: a fiscally-constrained scenario that identifies projects anticipated to be funded based on current revenue projections, and an increased revenue scenario that identifies project priorities should additional transportation funding become available.

Under the current revenue scenario, the TPP is focused on operations and maintenance of the existing transportation system. Investments in highway

mobility and access are limited to those projects that address multiple TPP goals and objectives. The increased revenue scenario would allow additional investments in operations and maintenance, as well as regional mobility, access, safety, and bicycle/pedestrian improvements. However, congestion cannot be greatly reduced under even the increased revenue scenario. Under both scenarios, proposed investments are focused on areas of the metro with the greatest existing and future challenges and anticipated growth.

The Metropolitan Council classifies Roseville under the Urban Community Designation. Based on *Thrive MSP 2040*, Urban areas are expected to plan for forecasted population and household growth at average densities of at least ten units per acre for new development and redevelopment. These communities are also expected to target opportunities for more intensive development near regional transit investments.

4. Existing Roadway System

The sections below provide information about the existing roadway system in Roseville, including existing number of lanes, existing roadway jurisdiction, existing functional classification, existing traffic, existing safety, and access management. This section also includes summary recommendations from recent plans and corridor studies.

Functional Classification

The functional classification system groups roadways into classes based on roadway function and purpose. Functional classification is based on both transportation and land use characteristics, including roadway speeds, access to adjacent land, connection to important land uses, and the length of trips taken on the roadway.

The **functional classification system** organizes a roadway and street network that distributes traffic from local neighborhood streets to collector roadways, then to minor arterials, and ultimately the principal arterial system. Roads are placed into categories based on the degree to which they provide access to adjacent land and mobility for through traffic. Functional classification gives an indication of the relative hierarchy of roadways in the transportation network.

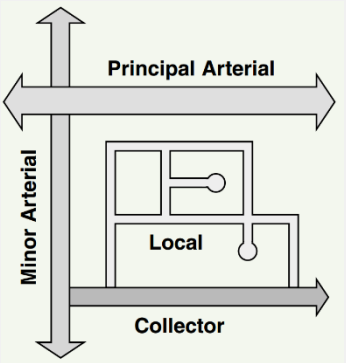


Image: MnDOT

Four classes of roadways are included in the seven-county metropolitan area functional classification system: principal arterials, minor arterials, collector streets, and local streets. Map 7-1 shows the existing functional classification of each road in the City of Roseville and Map 7-2 shows the existing roadway jurisdiction. The following sections describe each functional class in greater detail and indicate which roadways fall into each classification.

A note on transportation plan strategies:

To assist in implementing this Plan, mode-specific strategies have been prepared and are described in detail in Section 10 of this Chapter. Key strategies are also shown on Maps 7-17 and 7-18.

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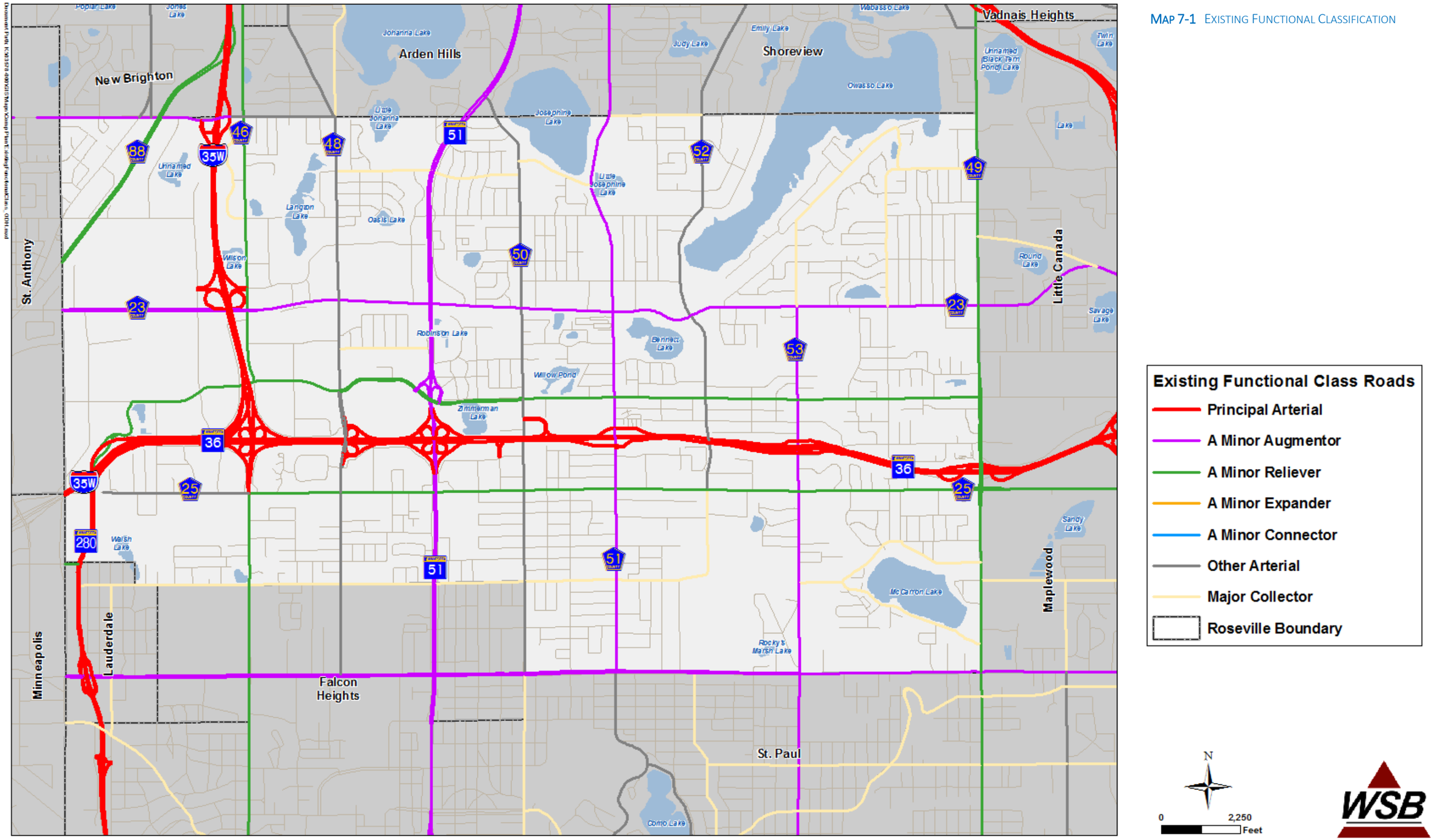
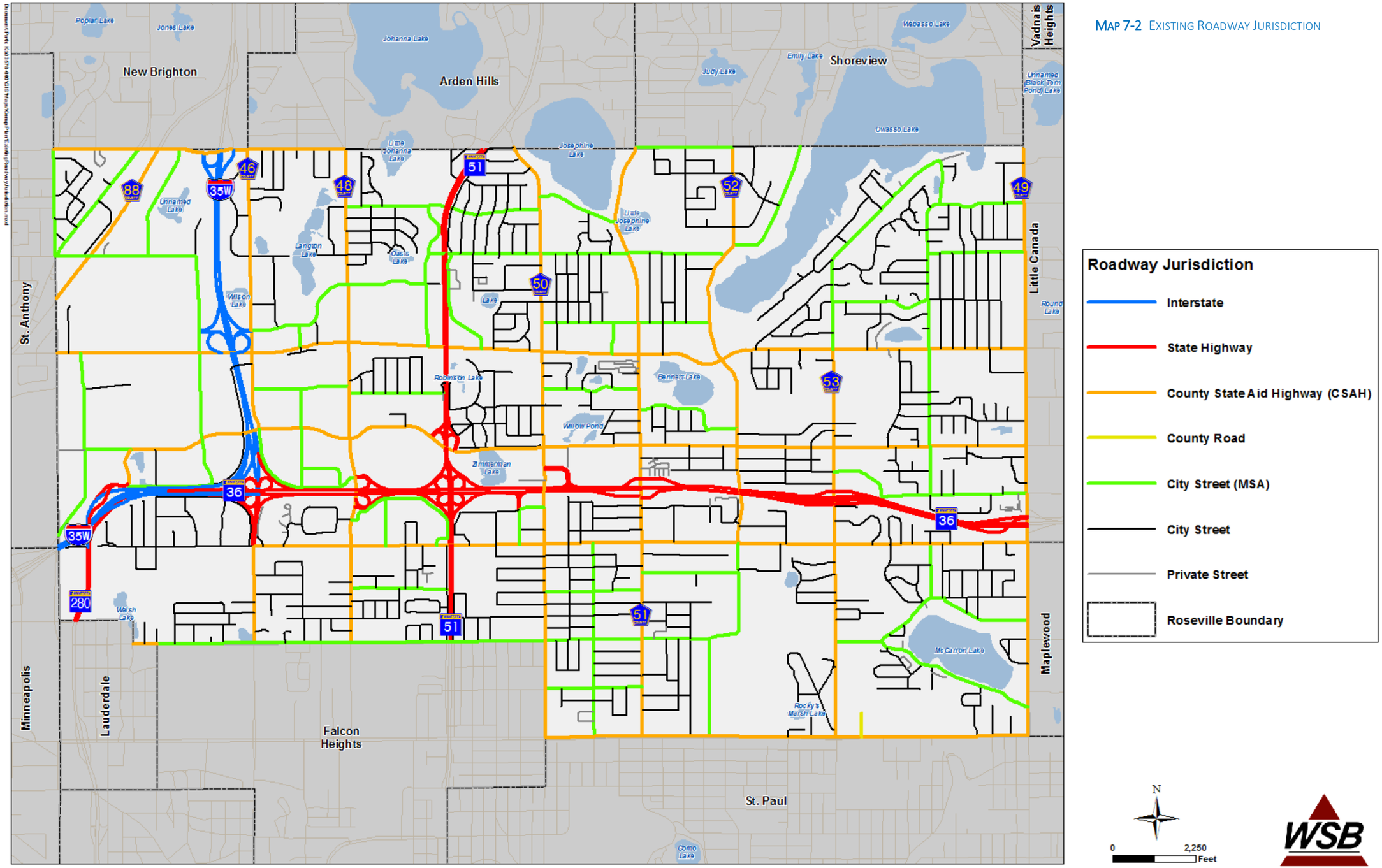
MAP 7-1 EXISTING FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION





MAP 7-2 EXISTING ROADWAY JURISDICTION

Principal Arterials

Principal arterials are roadways that provide the greatest level of mobility and access control. Within the metropolitan area, the great majority of principal arterials are under MnDOT jurisdiction. Principal arterials are typically Interstate highways or other state or US freeways or expressways. These facilities are intended to serve trips greater than eight miles and express transit trips. Spacing of principal arterials varies within developing areas of the metropolitan area. Typically, these facilities are spaced between two and six miles apart. These facilities connect regional business and commercial concentrations, transportation terminals, and large institutions within the metropolitan area. Principal arterials also connect to other cities, regions, and states outside of the metropolitan area.

Principal arterials are intended to maintain average speeds of 40 mph during peak traffic periods. To maintain mobility and speeds on principal arterials, land access and transportation system connections are limited. There is little to no direct land access from principal arterials. Intersections are limited to interstate freeways, other principal arterials, and "A" Minor arterials. Access points are typically grade-separated or controlled with a signal and are spaced one to two miles apart.

Three existing principal arterials are located within the City of Roseville. MnDOT Interstate (I-) 35W crosses through the western portion of the city. I-35W connects Minneapolis with Roseville, New Brighton, Arden Hills, and Blaine. Trunk Highway (TH) 36 runs east-west through Roseville, connecting from (and joining with) I-35W in the west to the cities of Little Canada, Maplewood, North St. Paul, and Stillwater to the east. TH 280 connects I-35W in the southwestern portion of the city to I-94 to the south. The 2040 Transportation Policy Plan does not propose any additional principal arterials within the city.

Minor Arterials

Minor arterials maintain a focus on mobility, but provide more land access than principal arterials. Within Roseville, all minor arterials are under the jurisdiction of MnDOT or Ramsey County with the exception of a short segment of Broadway Street along the southwestern border, which is under the City's jurisdiction. Minor arterials are intended to serve trips of four to eight miles in length. Within developing areas of the metro, these facilities are spaced between one and two miles apart. Minor arterials connect cities and towns within the region and link to regional business and commercial concentrations. Access points along minor arterials are generally at-grade and typically controlled with signals or stop signs.

During peak traffic, minor arterials in developing areas are intended to maintain 30 mph average speeds. As a result, transportation system connections are limited to interstate freeways, other principal arterials, other minor arterials, collectors, and some local streets. Land access is limited to concentrations of commercial

and industrial land uses. The Metropolitan Council has established a system of "A" Minor and "B" Minor arterials. "A" Minor arterials are eligible for federal funding administered by the Metropolitan Council.

The Metropolitan Council has further split "A" Minor arterials into four types, described below:

- **Relievers**: Arterials located parallel to congested principal arterials. The purpose of "A" Minor Relievers is to provide additional capacity in congested corridors.
- **Augmenters**: Arterials that supplement the principal arterials system within urban centers and urban communities.
- **Expanders:** Arterials that supplement principal arterials in less-densely developed areas of the metro area.
- **Connectors:** Arterials that provide connections between rural towns and connect rural areas with the principal arterial system.

There are six "A" Minor Augmenters and eight "A" Minor Relievers within Roseville:

"A" Minor Augmenters:

- Snelling Avenue (TH 51)
- County Road D (County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 19) west of I-35W
- County Road C (CSAH 23)
- Larpenteur Avenue (CSAH 30)
- Lexington Avenue (CSAH 51)
- Dale Street (CSAH 53)

"A" Minor Relievers:

- New Brighton Boulevard (CSAH 88)
- Cleveland Avenue (CSAH 46)
- Rice Street (CSAH 49)
- St. Croix Street/Terminal Road (CSAH 24)
- County Road B2 (CSAH 78)
- County Road B2 (County Road (CR) 111)
- County Road B (CSAH 25) east of Cleveland Avenue (CSAH 46)
- Broadway Street

"B" Minor arterials have a similar focus on mobility above land access. These roadways connect major traffic generators in the region. "B" Minor arterials are not eligible for federal funding. "B" Minor arterials within the city include the following:

- County Road B west of Cleveland Avenue (CSAH 46)
- County Road D between I-35W and Fairview Avenue (CSAH 48)
- Fairview Avenue (CSAH 48)
- Hamline Avenue (CSAH 50)
- Victoria Street (CSAH 52)

No additional minor arterials are proposed within Roseville at this time.

Collectors

Collector roadways provide linkages to larger developments and community amenities. They generally do not link communities to one another. Collector roadways generally favor access to the system over mobility, but try to balance the two competing needs. Collector roadways are generally lower speed than the principal or minor arterial routes. Collector roadways are often owned and operated by cities, although counties operate some of these facilities. Within Roseville, most collector roadways are owned and maintained by the City. Collectors are intended to serve trips of one to four miles in length. Collectors link minor arterials, other collectors, and local streets.

Local Roadways

The primary function of local roadways is land access. Local roadways connect individual land parcels with other local roadways and collectors. Trips on local roadways are typically under two miles. Speeds on local roadways are typically low. Longer trips are facilitated by local roadway connections to the collector and arterial systems. Local roadways are under the jurisdiction of the City of Roseville. Local roadways are all roadways that are not arterials or collectors.

Planned Functional Classification

Several functional classification changes are recommended in response to changes in traffic patterns, development patterns, and increased population and employment in the city. Planned functional classification changes are listed below.

In recognition of the actual role that the roadway serves, and in order for this segment to be eligible for federal transportation grants, the City proposes to change the following segment **from a B-Minor Arterial to an A-Minor Reliever**

- Fairview Avenue north of County Road B

The City recognizes that this change request must be made to the Transportation Advisory Board (TAB).

Recognizing a change in role since the termination of this roadway segment prior to Trunk Highway 280 the City proposes to change the following **segment from a B-Minor Arterial to a collector**:

- County Road B west of Cleveland Avenue

Collectors were previously divided into "major" and "minor" collectors within the city; however, the City of Roseville proposes defining all major and minor collectors simply as "collectors." Collectors within Roseville include the following:

- Lydia Avenue
- Josephine Road
- County Road D (between Lexington Avenue and Victoria Street)
- Dale Street and South Owasso Boulevard (north of County Road C)
- Western Avenue (north of County Road C)
- Roselawn Avenue
- Victoria Street between Roselawn Avenue and County Road B
- McCarrons Boulevard North
- McCarrons Boulevard South

The City proposes identifying all streets on the Municipal State Aid System as collector roadways, and therefore, changing the following roadways **from local streets to collectors:**

- Old Highway 8
- Long Lake Road
- County Road C2 from the St. Anthony border to Long Lake Road, from Lincoln Drive to Victoria Street, and from Western Avenue to Rice Street
- Walnut Street
- Terminal Road west of St. Croix Street
- Rosegate west of Long Lake Road
- Cleveland Avenue between Terminal Road and Fairview Avenue
- Prior Avenue north of TH 36
- Perimeter Drive
- Oakcrest Avenue from Cleveland Avenue to Fairview Avenue and from Hamline Avenue to Lexington Avenue
- Twin Lakes Parkway
- Terrace Drive
- Lincoln Drive
- East Snelling Service Drive
- Woodhill Drive
- Civic Center Drive
- Iona Lane between Dale Street and Western Avenue
- South TH 36 Frontage Road/West Snelling Drive
- Herschel Avenue

- Skillman Avenue from Fairview Avenue to Snelling Avenue and from Hamline Avenue to Lexington Avenue
- Albert Street between County Road B and Commerce Street
- Commerce Street east of Albert Street
- Fernwood Street south of County Road B
- Garden Avenue
- Brooks Avenue east of Lexington Avenue
- Transit Avenue east of Brooks Avenue
- Parker Avenue west of Victoria Street
- Victoria Street south of Roselawn Avenue
- Western Avenue from North McCarrons Boulevard to County Road B and from Minnesota Avenue to County Road C
- Lovell Avenue from Dale Street to Minnesota Avenue
- Minnesota Avenue east of Lovell Street

MAP 7-3 below provides a map illustrating the existing and planned functional classification system for Roseville.

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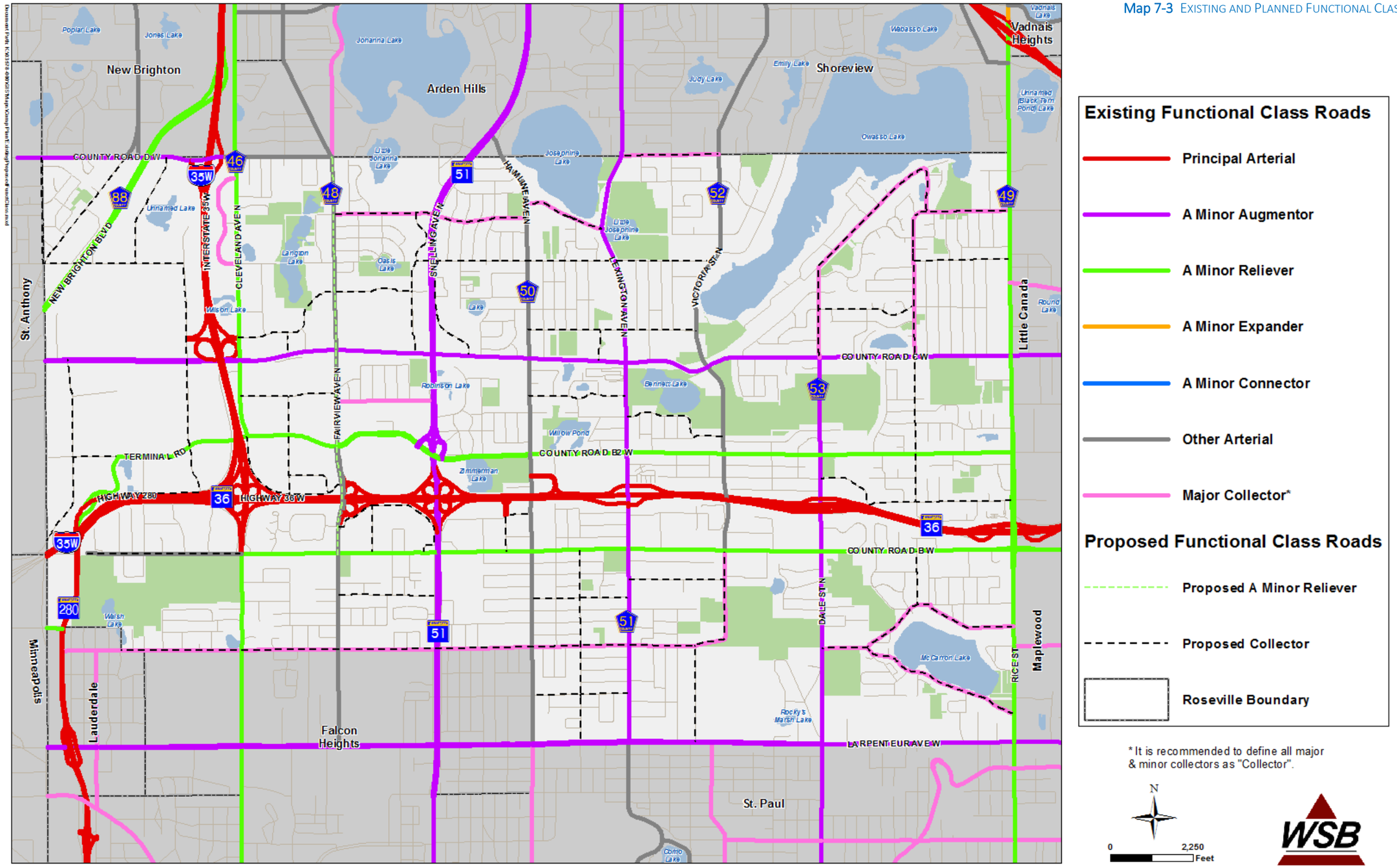
Map 7-3 EXISTING AND PLANNED FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION



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Existing Roadway Capacity and Safety

Roadway capacity and roadway safety are two key indicators of how well the roadway system is meeting the city's transportation needs. The sections below provide information to better understand capacity and safety issues within Roseville.

Existing Roadway Capacity

A roadway's capacity indicates how many vehicles may use a roadway before it experiences congestion. Capacity is largely dependent upon the number of lanes and whether or not a roadway is divided. TABLE 7-1 below lists planning level thresholds that indicate a roadway's capacity. Additional variation (more or less capacity) on an individual segment is influenced by a number of factors including: amount of access, type of access, peak hour percent of traffic, directional split of traffic, truck percent, opportunities to pass, amount of turning traffic, availability of dedicated turn lanes, parking availability, intersection spacing, signal timing and a variety of other factors.

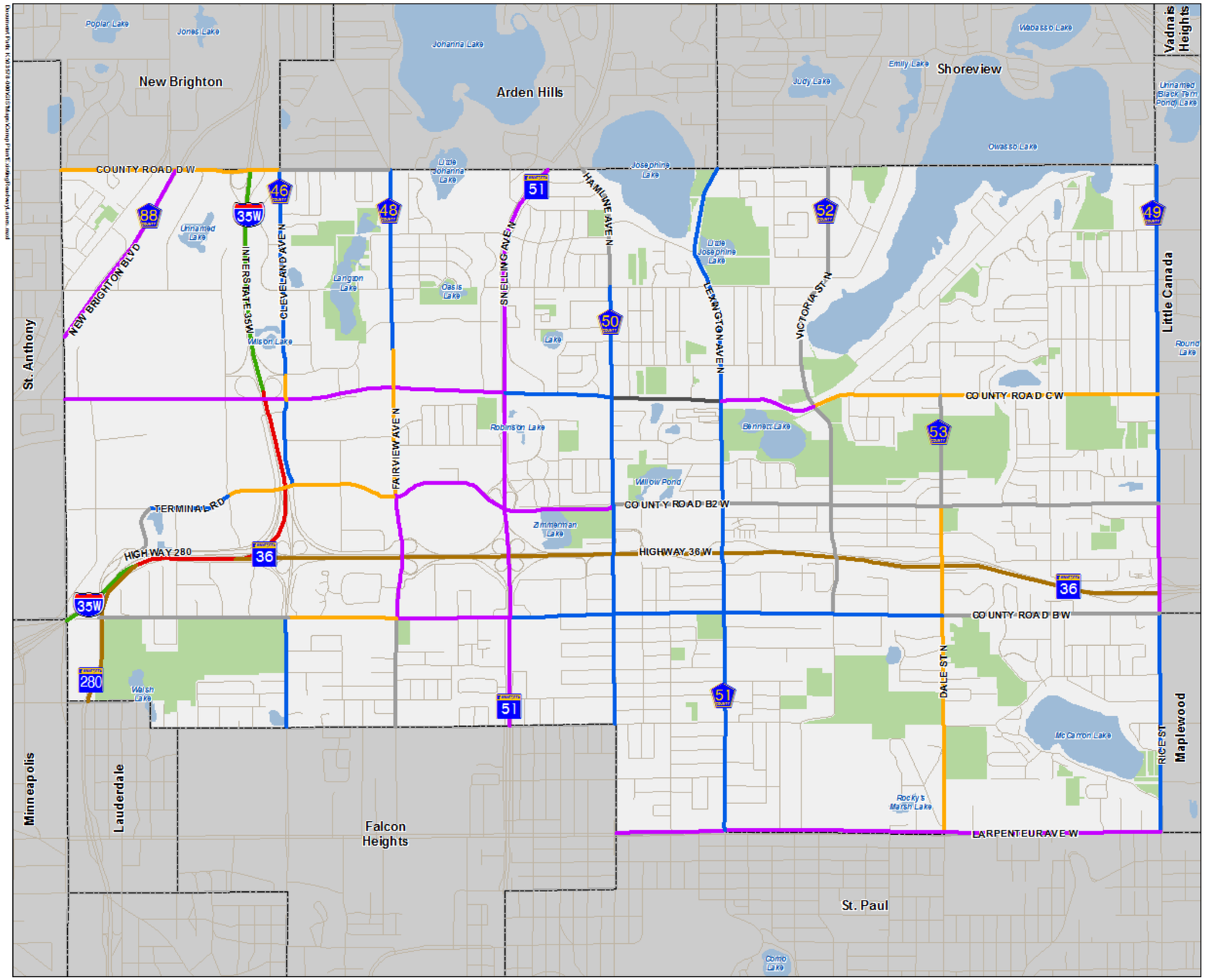
TABLE 7-1 PLANNING LEVEL URBAN ROADWAY CAPACITIES

Facility Type		Daily Two-way Volume	
		Lower Threshold	Higher Threshold
Arterials	Two-lane Undivided	10,000	12,000
	Two-lane Divided or Three-lane Undivided	15,000	17,000
	Four-lane Undivided	18,000	22,000
	Four-lane Divided or Five-lane Undivided	28,000	32,000
Freeways	Four-lane Freeway	60,000	80,000
	Six-lane Freeway	90,000	120,000
	Eight-lane Freeway or Higher	Calculated on a segment-by-segment basis	

Existing Capacity Problems on Arterial Roads

At the planning level, capacity problems are identified by comparing the existing number of lanes with current traffic volumes. MAP 7-4[1] illustrates the existing number of lanes on arterial roadways within the city. MAP 7-5 illustrates existing traffic volumes on Principal Arterial, A-Minor Arterials and other significant roadways within Roseville. MAP 7-6 illustrates existing levels of service on these roadways, based on volume-to-capacity ratios.

[1] NOTE: MAPS 4 through 10 depict arterial roadway classifications and higher only.



MAP 7-4 EXISTING NUMBER OF LANES

Existing Roadway Lanes

- 2 lane divided
- 2 lane undivided
- 3 lane undivided
- 4 lane divided
- 4 lane undivided
- 4 lane freeway
- 6 lane freeway
- 8 or more lane freeway
- Roseville Boundary

N

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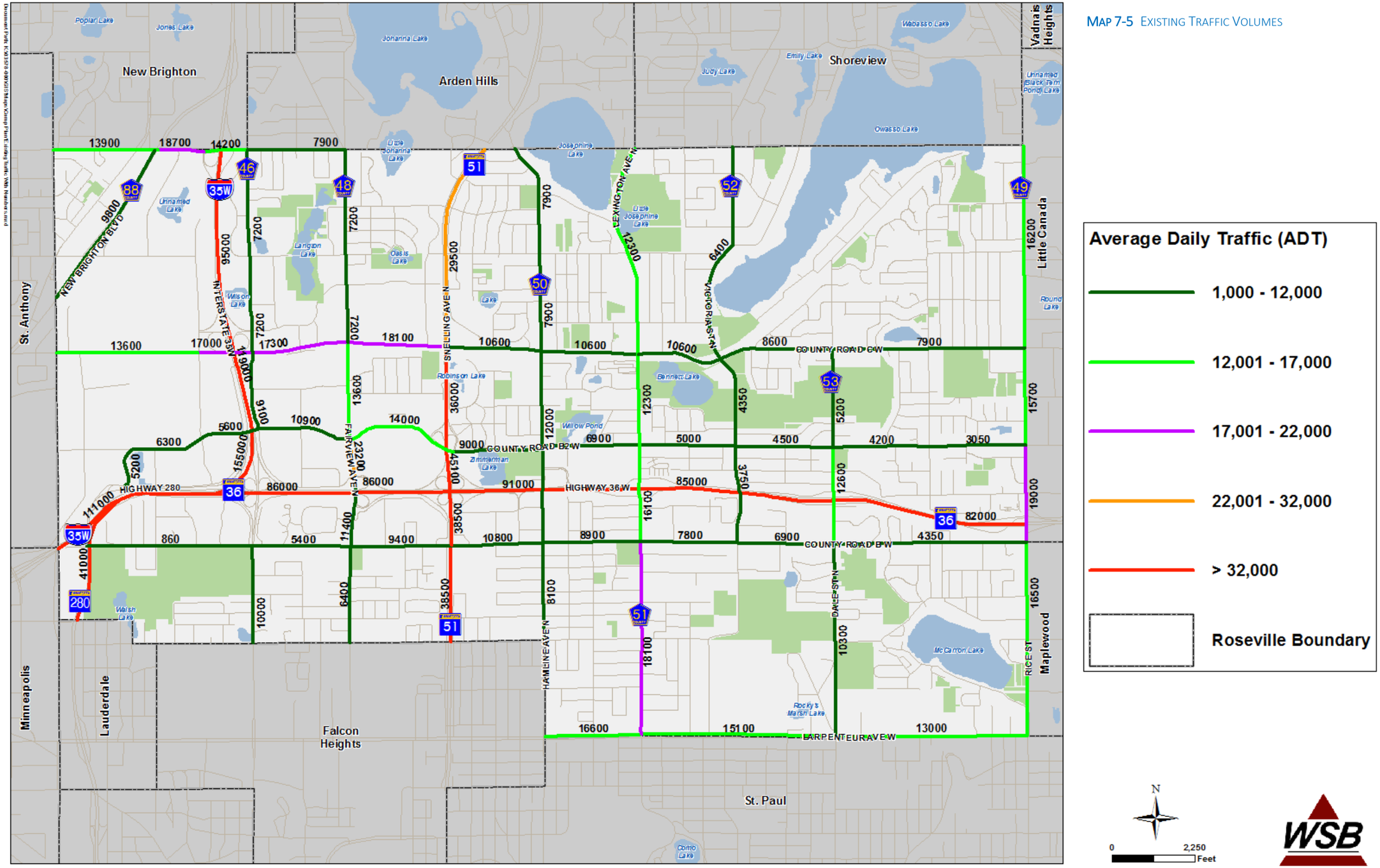
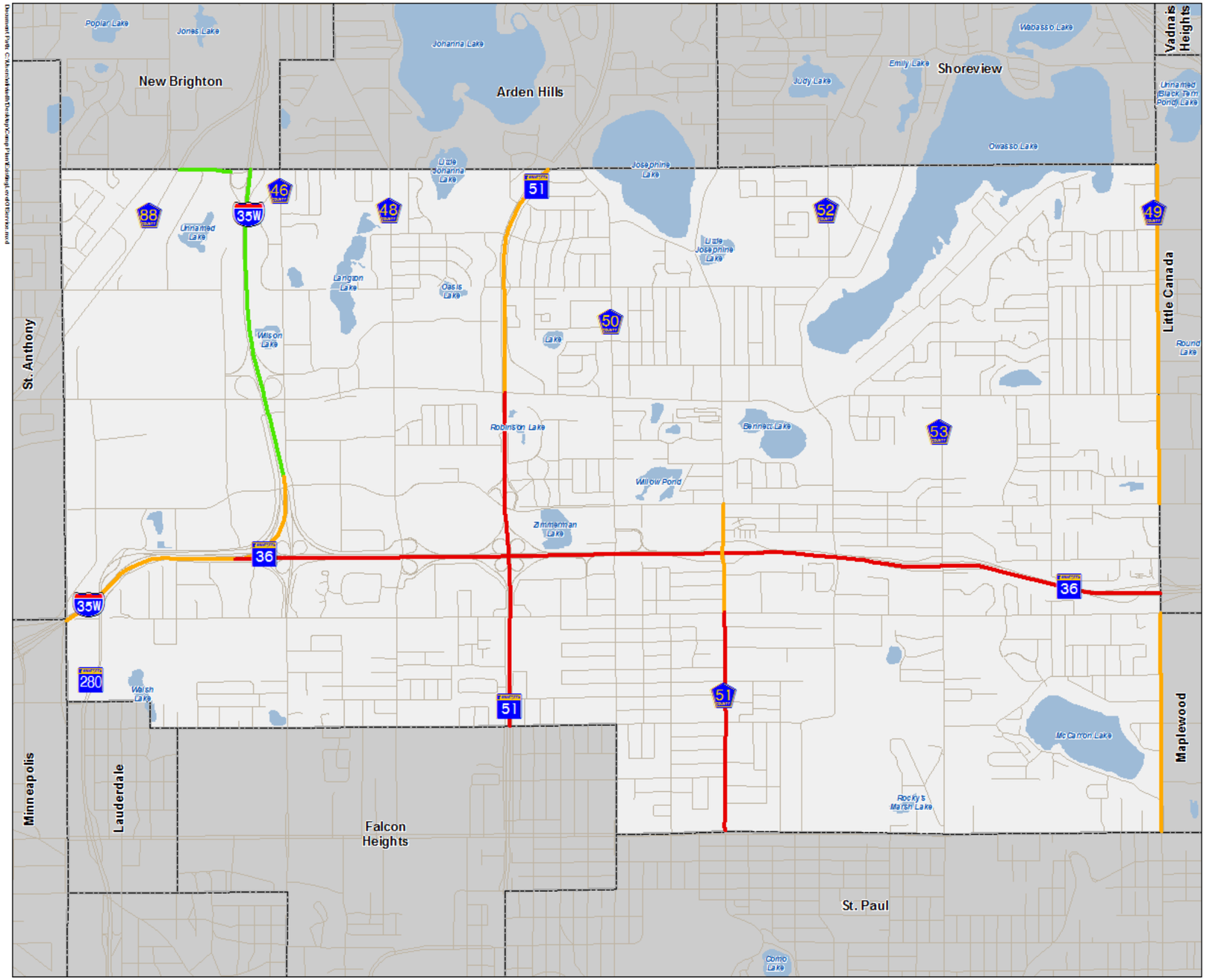


MAP 7-5 EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES



MAP 7-6 EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE

Existing Level of Service

- **D** — Higher density traffic restricts maneuverability (.76 to .90 v/c)
- **E** — Low speeds, considerable delays (.91 to .99 v/c)
- **F** — Very low speeds and long delays with stop-and-go traffic (≥ 1.0 v/c)
- **Roseville Boundary**

Planning Level Urban Roadway Capacities

	Facility Type	Daily Two-way Volume: Lower Threshold	Daily Two-way Volume: Higher Threshold*
Arterials	Two lane undivided	10,000	12,000
	Two lane divided or Three lane undivided	15,000	17,000
	Four lane undivided	18,000	22,000
	Four lane divided or five lane undivided	28,000	32,000
Freeways	Four lane freeway	60,000	80,000
	Six lane freeway	90,000	120,000
	Eight lane freeway or higher	Calculated on a segment by segment basis	

*Higher Threshold is used in this analysis for calculating LOS

N

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TABLE 7-2 EXISTING NUMBER OF LANES ON ARTERIAL ROADS

Functional Classification	Roadway Name	Location	Number of Lanes
Principal Arterial	I-35W	Roseville-St. Anthony Village border to Roseville-New Brighton border	6-8
	TH 36	I-35W to Roseville-Little Canada border	4-8
	TH 280	Roseville-Lauderdale border to I-35W	4
"A" Minor Augmenter	Snelling Avenue	Roseville-Falcon Heights border to Roseville-Arden Hills border	4
	County Road D	Roseville-St. Anthony Village border to I-35W	4
	County Road C	Roseville-St. Anthony Village border to Roseville-Little Canada border	2-4
	Larpenteur Avenue	Roseville-Falcon Heights border to Roseville-Maplewood border	4
	Lexington Avenue	Roseville-St. Paul border to Roseville-Arden Hills border	3
	Dale Street	Roseville-St. Paul border to County Road C	2-4
"A" Minor Reliever	New Brighton Boulevard	Roseville-St. Anthony Village border to Roseville-New Brighton border	4
	Cleveland Avenue	Roseville-Falcon Heights border to County Road B; and County Road B2 to Roseville-Arden Hills border	3-4
	Rice Street	Roseville-St. Paul border to Roseville-Shoreview border	3-4
	St. Croix Street/Terminal Road	TH 280 to Cleveland Avenue	2-4
	County Road B2	Cleveland Avenue to Dale Street	2-4
	County Road B2	Dale Street to Rice Street	2
	County Road B	Cleveland Avenue to Roseville-Maplewood border	2-4
	Broadway Street	Roseville-Minneapolis border to TH 280	3
"B" Minor Arterial	County Road B	North Eustis Street to Cleveland Avenue	2
	County Road D	I-35W to Fairview Avenue	2-4
	Fairview Avenue	Roseville-Falcon Heights border to Roseville-Arden Hills border	2-4
	Hamline Avenue	Roseville-Falcon Heights border to Roseville-Arden Hills border	2-3

As shown in TABLE 7-2, I-35W/TH 36 are the only arterial roadways located within Roseville that have segments with more than four lanes. All other arterial roadways have four or fewer lanes. Several arterial roadways transition between the number of lanes. In some locations, these roadways have two lanes, four lanes, or three lanes (one travel lane in each direction with a center two-way left-turn lane). Several arterial roadways in Roseville are approaching or exceed the thresholds provided in TABLE 7-1, above, indicating existing periods of congestion on roadways including I-35W, TH 36, Snelling Avenue, Lexington, and Rice Street.

Existing Safety and Operational Issues

There are a number of locations within Roseville where safety and operational issues have been identified for motorists and pedestrians. These locations fall into one of two categories: corridors where congestion has been identified as an issue based on existing and future volumes, and intersections and roadway segments that experience higher crash rates.

Corridors within Roseville that experience some level of congestion based on existing and forecasted volumes include the following:

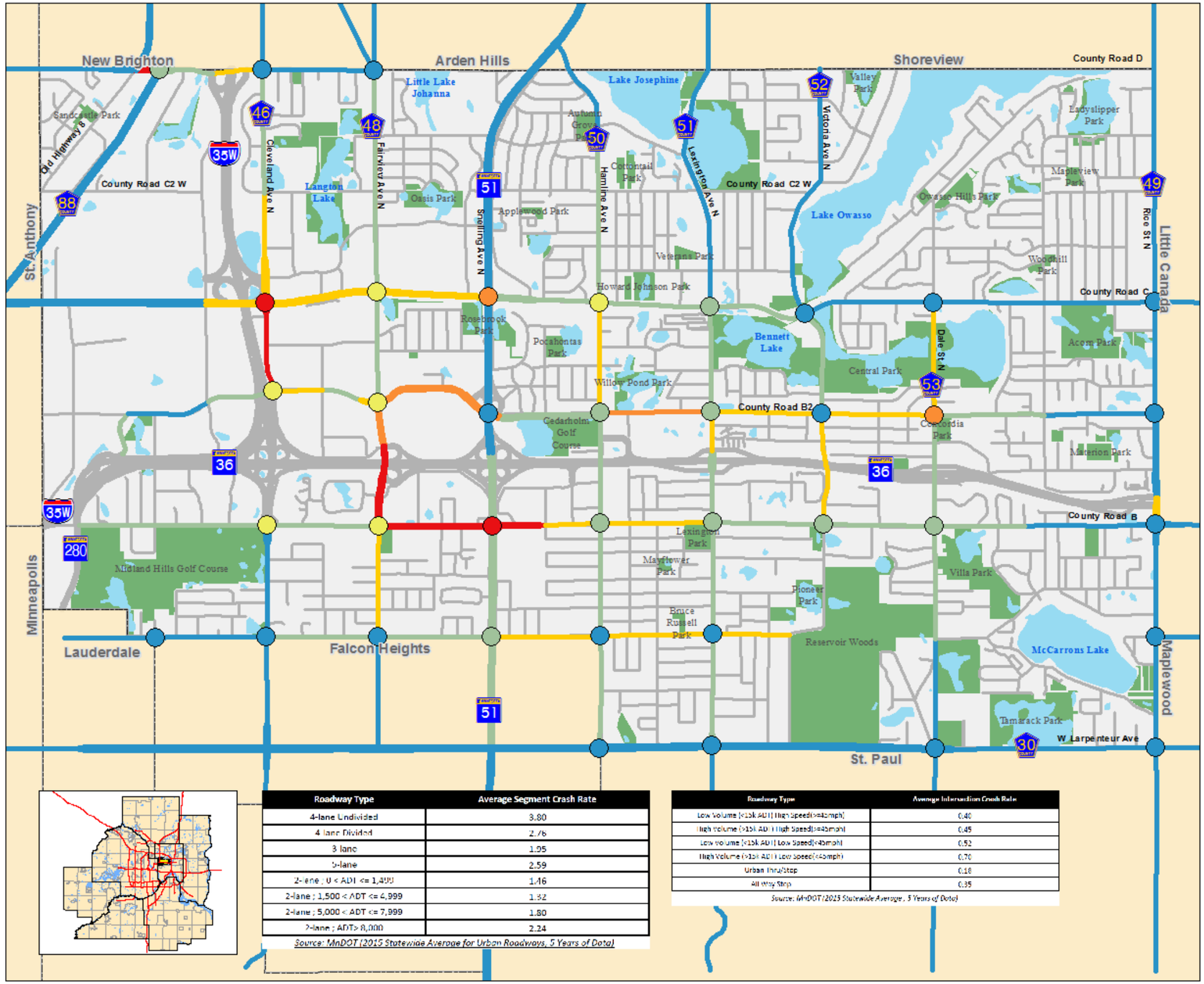
- I-35W
- Snelling Avenue
- Lexington Avenue
- Rice Street
- TH 36

Based on a review of crash rates along key minor arterial roadway segments and intersections within Roseville, a number of locations have been identified as exhibiting higher levels of crashes based on 2011 – 2015 data. As shown in MAP 7-7, these locations include:

- Cleveland Avenue and County Road C
- Snelling Avenue and County Road B
- Snelling Avenue and County Road C
- Dale Street and County Road B2
- Cleveland Avenue from County Road C to County Road B2
- Fairview Avenue from County Road B2 to County Road B
- County Road B from Fairview Avenue to east of Snelling Avenue
- County Road B2 from Fairview Avenue to Snelling Avenue

County Road B2 from Hamline Avenue to Lexington Avenue

MAP 7-7 CRASH RATES ALONG MINOR ARTERIALS AND KEY INTERSECTIONS



Roadway Type	Average Segment Crash Rate
4-lane Undivided	3.80
4-lane Divided	2.76
3-lane	1.95
5-lane	2.59
2-lane ; 0 < ADT <= 1,499	1.46
2-lane ; 1,500 < ADT <= 4,999	1.32
2-lane ; 5,000 < ADT <= 7,999	1.80
2-lane ; ADT> 8,000	2.24

Source: MnDOT (2015 Statewide Average for Urban Roadways, 5 Years of Data)

Roadway Type	Average Intersection Crash Rate
Low Volume (<15k ADT) High Speed(>45mph)	0.40
High Volume (>15k ADT) High Speed(>45mph)	0.45
Low Volume (<15k ADT) Low Speed(<45mph)	0.52
High Volume (>15k ADT) Low Speed(<45mph)	0.70
Urban Yield/Stop	0.18
All Way Stop	0.35

Source: (MnDOT (2015 Statewide Average , 5 Years of Data)

NOTE: This Figure displays crash rates for intersections involving key minor arterials.

Crashes per Million Entering Vehicles

- 0.0 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 0.75
- 0.75 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 1.25
- >1.25

Crashes per Million Vehicle Miles

- 0.00 - 3.00
- 3.00 - 6.00
- 6.00 - 9.00
- 9.00 - 12.00
- > 12

Data Source : MnDOT Crash Data

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0 2,250 Feet

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Access Management

The purpose of access management is to provide adequate access to adjacent land development while maintaining acceptable and safe traffic flow on higher level roadways. Access management consists of carefully controlling the spacing and design of public street intersections and private access points to the public roadway system. Because they are designed for higher speed, longer distance trips, arterials generally have restricted access, while local streets can accommodate much greater access. Collector roadways fall in between arterials and local roadways regarding the amount of access that is permitted.

The agency with jurisdiction over a roadway sets access management guidelines. Access to I-35W, TH 36, Snelling Avenue, and TH 280 must meet MnDOT access management guidelines. See TABLES 7-3 and 7-4 for MnDOT Access Management Guidelines.

It should be noted that there are existing access points within the City that are inconsistent with Ramsey County's draft access management policies. In many cases these access points were established prior to agency access spacing guidelines/policies. In other cases the agency has granted an exception to the existing guidelines. As roadways are reconstructed, and as development or redevelopment occurs, each of these agencies generally works to modify and/or relocate access points that do not meet current access spacing guidelines, recognizing that this may not be feasible in all instances.

MnDOT Access Management Manual

TABLE 7-3 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED STREET SPACING FOR IRCS

Category	Area or Facility Type	Typical Functional Class	Public Street Spacing		Signal Spacing
			Primary Full-Movement Intersection	Secondary Intersection	
1	**High Priority Interregional Corridors & Interstate System (IRCs)**				
1F	Interstate Freeway	Principal Arterials	Interchange Access Only		⊘
1AF	Non-Interstate Freeway		Interchange Access Only (see Section 3.2.7 for interim spacing)		See Section 3.2.5 for Signalization on Interregional Corridors
1A	Rural		1 mile	1/2 mile	
1B	Urban/Urbanizing		1/2 mile	1/4 mile	
1C	Urban Core		300-660 feet dependent upon block length		
2	**Medium Priority Interregional Corridors**				
2AF	Non-Interstate Freeway	Principal Arterials	Interchange Access Only (See Section 3.2.7 for interim spacing)		See Section 3.2.5 for Signalization on Interregional Corridors
2A	Rural		1 mile	1/2 mile	
2B	Urban/Urbanizing		1/2 mile	1/4 mile	
2C	Urban Core		300-660 feet, dependent upon block length		¼ mile
3	**Regional Corridors**				
3AF	Non-Interstate Freeway	Principal and Minor Arterials	Interchange Access Only (see Section 3.2.7 for interim spacing)		Interim
3A	Rural		1 mile	1/2 mile	See Section 3.2.5
3B	Urban/Urbanizing		1/2 mile	1/4 mile	1/2 mile
3C	Urban Core		300-660 feet, dependent upon block length		1/4 mile

MnDOT Access Management Manual

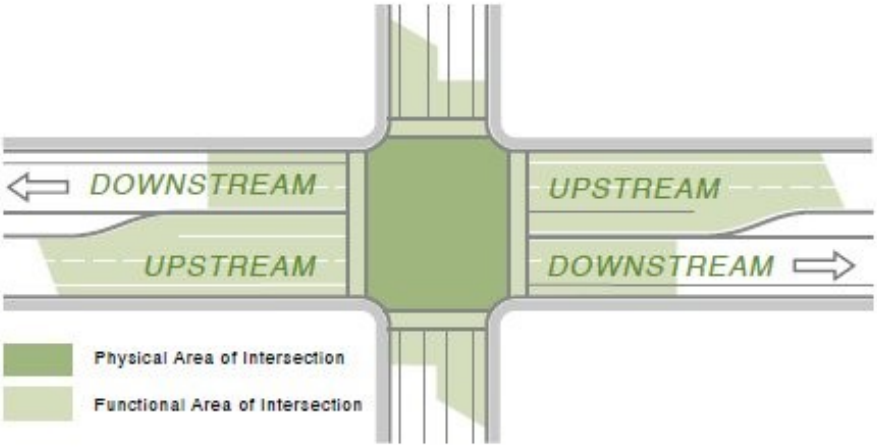
TABLE 7-4 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED STREET SPACING FOR NON-IRCS

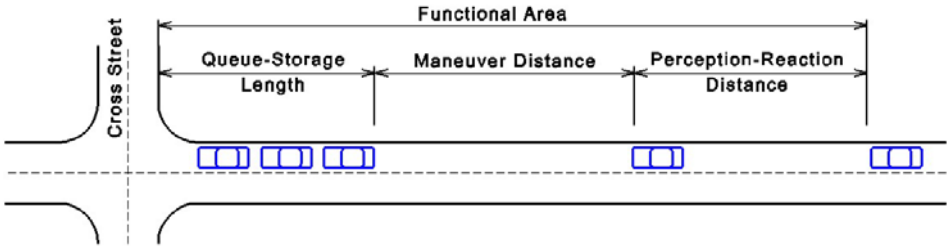
Category	Area or Facility Type	Typical Functional Class	Public Street Spacing		Signal Spacing
			Primary Full-Movement Intersection	Secondary Intersection	
4	**Principal Arterials in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area and Primary Regional Trade Centers (Non-IRCs)**				
4AF	Non-Interstate Freeway	Principal Arterials	Interchange Access Only (see Section 3.2.7 for interim spacing)		Interim
4A	Rural		1 mile	1/2 mile	See Section 3.2.5
4B	Urban/Urbanizing		1/2 mile	1/4 mile	1/2 mile
4C	Urban Core		300-660 feet dependent upon block length		1/4 mile
5	**Minor Arterials**				
5A	Rural	Minor Arterials	1/2 mile	1/4 mile	See Section 3.2.5
5B	Urban/Urbanizing		1/4 mile	1/8 mile	1/4 mile
5C	Urban Core		300-660 feet, dependent upon block length		1/4 mile
6	**Collectors**				
6A	Rural	Collectors	1/2 mile	1/4 mile	See Section 3.2.5
6B	Urban/Urbanizing		1/8 mile	Not Applicable	1/4 mile
6C	Urban Core		300-660 feet, dependent upon block length		1/8 mile
7	**Specific Area Access Management Plans**				
7	All	All	By adopted plan		

Ramsey County has developed a draft set of access management policies. Rather than a set of specific standards, Ramsey County's draft policies "are intended to apply accepted access management principles in a context-sensitive manner to maximize the possible benefits as development occurs or as existing properties are modified." The draft policies are as follows.

- A parcel has the legal right to one access from a public street. If access can be obtained from an adjacent street, access from a County Road or County State Aid Highway should be directed to the minor street.
- Opportunities to combine or eliminate accesses shall be considered when new accesses are proposed.
- Where feasible, the access spacing standards of the MnDOT Access Management Manual shall be met.
- Where possible, new driveways shall be aligned with existing driveways or streets.

- Any proposed new access or modification of an existing access to a Ramsey County Road or County State Aid Highway requires a County access permit, with approval subject to review by the County Engineer.
- Any change in land use of a property with access to any County Road or County State Aid Highway requires review of the access, in accordance with Minnesota Rules 8810.5200. Existing access is not automatically perpetuated.
- Unless no other option for access to a property exists, access will not be allowed within the functional area of a street intersection, or within the functional area of another existing access. As defined by MnDOT, the functional areas of intersections are defined as follows:
  - On roadways with posted speed limits less than 45 MPH, 435 feet.
  - On roadways with posted speed limits of 45 MPH or greater, 650 feet.
  - The interpretation of the functional area of an intersection shall be made by the County Engineer and adjustments to these distances shall be made, as appropriate, to the particular situation. Diagrams of intersection functional areas are shown below:





- If no access to a parcel can be obtained, except from a County Road or County State Aid Highway, Ramsey County acknowledges that a parcel has the right to one access, subject to approval by the County Engineer. More than one access may be approved, but should not be assumed.

- The need for turn lanes, bypass lanes, medians or median improvements, signage, or any other accommodations necessary for safe operation of an access shall be determined by the County Engineer and incorporated into access permit provisions. All construction costs shall be paid for by the permit applicant. Ramsey County will not contribute to the costs of necessary improvements.
- The need for a Traffic Impact Study for any proposed access shall be determined by the County Engineer. The County Engineer may require installation of any mitigation measures recommended by a Traffic Impact Study.
- The County Engineer may require dedication of access control over the remainder of a parcel as a condition of granting access in a particular location.

Recommendations from Recent Plans and Studies

Several recent planning efforts have been completed that identify potential improvements to Roseville's transportation system. This section describes these studies and summarizes their recommendations.

MnPASS System Study Phases 2 and 3

In 2010, MnDOT completed Phase 2 of its MnPASS system study and is currently updating its list of MnPASS expansion corridors as part of Phase 3. MnPASS-managed lane improvements are intended to help manage congestion by providing new capacity parallel to general purpose traffic lanes, in which all vehicles (except transit) are required to pay a toll. The MnPASS lanes would be priced so that free-flow operation is always maintained by increasing the price as volume in the managed lane increases. During Phase 2, TH 36 and I-35W in Roseville were identified as "Tier 2" corridors to be carried forward for further study and built as financing and approvals are obtained and engineering challenges resolved. The TPP identifies the I-35W MnPASS lane as a funded project and the TH 36 MnPASS lane as an unfunded project in the current revenue scenario.

Roseville Pathway Master Plan

Concurrent to this Comprehensive Plan update, the City of Roseville is updating its Pathway Master Plan, which was first prepared in 2008. The Pathway Master Plan identifies, evaluates, and prioritizes locations for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Recommendations from the pathway plan update have been incorporated into this Plan where applicable.

Ramsey County-wide Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan

Ramsey County municipalities came together to develop the Ramsey County-wide Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan, a countywide approach for increasing physical activity through biking and walking. The plan establishes the Connected Ramsey Communities Network as a countywide planning framework for local jurisdictions and Ramsey County to refer to when planning, prioritizing, and designing an active transportation network. This network includes existing and planned facilities, as well as "identified needs" which are not yet included in local plans.

The Ramsey County-wide Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan recommends that all municipalities in the county prioritize the facilities identified in the Connected Ramsey Communities Network as an important part of their bikeway network, and design their pedestrian and bicycle system to a high level of quality. The plan includes a set of tools, analyses, and actions to engage communities in creating a place where people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds can safely and comfortably walk and bike in their daily lives. The plan incorporates equity

principles, tools, and performance measures with an emphasis on an All Abilities Transportation Network that serves all people throughout Ramsey County.

A Line Extension Evaluation

In 2016 Metro Transit studied the feasibility of extending the A Line north from its current terminus at the Rosedale Center Mall in Roseville to the City of Arden Hills, connecting with the planned Rice Creek Commons project on the site of the former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP). This extension could provide new high-frequency transit service to areas of Roseville not currently served. The study identified a preferred alignment in Roseville along Snelling Avenue with preliminary station locations at County Road C and Lydia Avenue. The study recommended a phased implementation of this extension and identified roles for local communities in the near-term, mid-term, and long-term. Near-term strategies for communities include implementing pedestrian-friendly development and accounting for BRT when completing local roadway projects. Mid-term strategies include focusing growth and development along the extension corridor and scoping road projects to include civil infrastructure for the A Line extension. Long-term strategies include maximizing development potential along the corridor and partnering in construction of the A Line extension.

5. Future Roadway System

This section addresses future roadway improvement needs and roadway design guidelines.

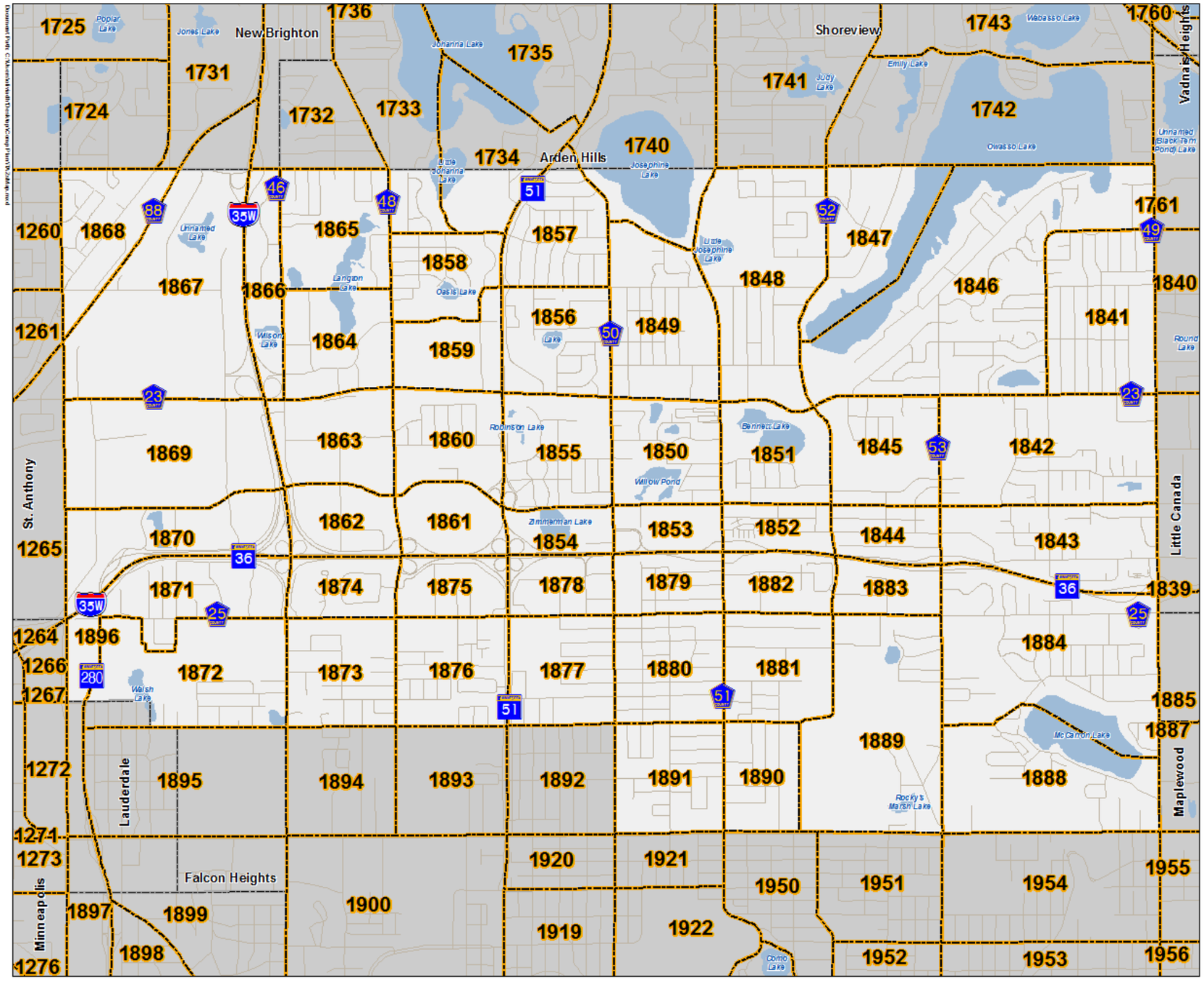
Roadway Capacity – Traffic Forecasting

To determine future roadway capacity needs, year 2040 traffic forecasts were prepared using the Metropolitan Council travel demand model. The 2040 projections were compared against the assumed 2040 roadway network to see where roadway segment capacity deficiencies may result. The 2040 roadway network assumed for this analysis is the same as the current roadway network; however, the Current Revenue Scenario includes the installation of MnPASS lanes on I-35W north of TH 36. The City and County Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) do not include any projects that add significant capacity to the roadway network.

A central concept of travel demand forecasting is the use of Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZs). Each forecast study area, the City of Roseville in this case, is divided into a series of TAZs. Each TAZ has socio-economic population, employment, and household data that is used by the model to assign trips to the various network roadways. MAP 7-8 displays Metropolitan Council TAZs within Roseville. The results of the Metropolitan Council travel demand model process are summarized in MAP 7-9 and 7-10, which displays Metropolitan Council 2040 projected average daily traffic volumes compared to the existing traffic volumes.

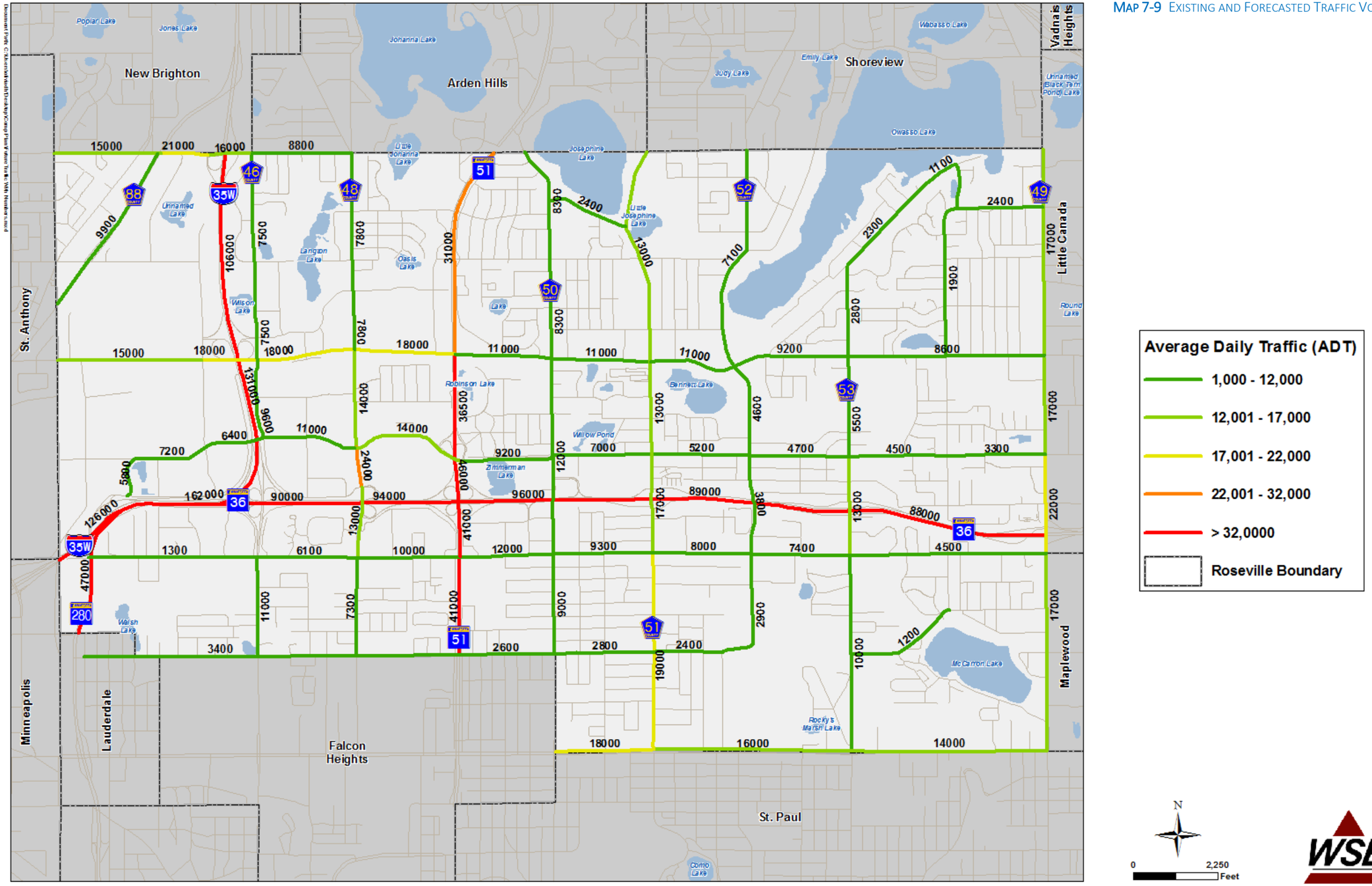
TABLE 7-5 provides population, household, and employment allocations by TAZ based on an analysis of the Roseville 2040 Land Use Plan. The values provided in TABLE 7-5 can be used by the Metropolitan Council to assist in allocating socio-economic data in Roseville for future updates to the regional travel demand model.

While the travel demand model is a valuable tool for identifying future traffic based on the proposed land use impacts, it is not meant for use in detailed traffic operations studies. For a more accurate representation of the transportation impacts from specific developments, detailed traffic studies should be conducted to determine the operational impacts on adjacent roadways and intersections.

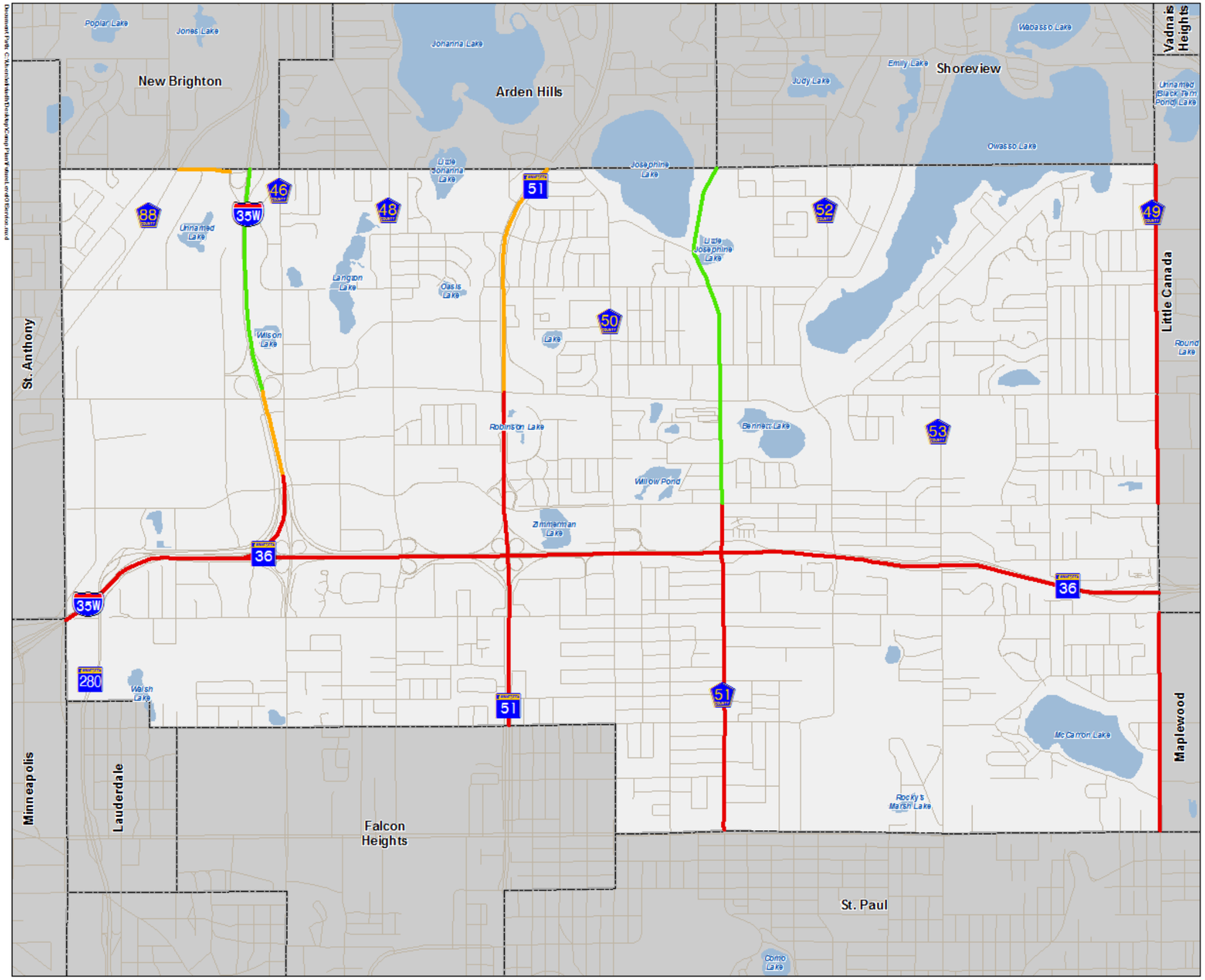


MAP 7-8 ROSEVILLE TAZS – METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

MAP 7-9 EXISTING AND FORECASTED TRAFFIC VOLUMES



MAP 7-10 FUTURE LEVEL OF SERVICE



Future Level of Service

	D	Higher density traffic restricts maneuverability
(.76 to .90 v/c)	E	Low speeds, considerable delays
(.91 to .99 v/c)	F	Very low speeds and long delays with stop-and-go traffic
(≥ 1.0 v/c)		
		Roseville Boundary

Planning Level Urban Roadway Capacities

	Facility Type	Daily Two-way Volume Lower Threshold	Daily Two-way Volume Higher Threshold*
Arterials	Two lane undivided	10,000	12,000
	Two lane divided or Three lane undivided	15,000	17,000
	Four lane undivided	18,000	22,000
	Four lane divided or five lane undivided	28,000	32,000
Freeways	Four lane freeway	60,000	80,000
	Six lane freeway	90,000	120,000
	Eight lane freeway or higher	Calculated on a segment by segment basis	

*Higher Threshold is used in this analysis for calculating LOS

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0 2,250 Feet

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TABLE 7-5 CITY OF ROSEVILLE LAND USE PLAN ALLOCATION OF FORECASTS BY TAZ

	2010 Census			2020 Forecast			2030 Forecast			2040 Forecast		
TAZ	Population	Households	Employment	Population	Households	Employment	Population	Households	Employment	Population	Households	Employment
1733*	138	52	31	138	52	31	138	52	31	138	52	31
1734*	780	28	617	821	28	672	886	28	673	930	28	675
1740*	73	25	22	73	25	22	73	25	22	73	25	22
1841	1902	822	95	1881	842	95	1830	859	95	1859	875	95
1842	1034	397	1215	1068	416	1215	1089	424	1277	1152	451	1320
1843	1440	597	620	1428	597	620	1430	598	631	1418	599	642
1844	496	231	1	492	231	1	492	231	1	492	231	1
1845	528	229	15	528	229	15	528	229	15	528	229	15
1846	2548	1140	96	2543	1190	96	2543	1211	96	2543	1211	96
1847	329	121	4	329	121	4	329	121	4	300	121	4
1848	1558	658	384	1645	675	384	1730	693	393	1785	728	402
1849	1312	613	378	1309	613	378	1309	613	378	1278	613	378
1850	814	342	140	814	356	140	759	361	140	777	373	140
1851	374	153	5	369	153	5	369	153	5	343	153	5
1852	601	255	155	589	255	155	559	255	155	539	255	155
1853	4	2	204	4	2	204	4	2	204	4	2	185
1854	67	48	678	82	48	678	77	48	678	74	48	678
1855	724	373	386	750	407	386	719	423	386	719	452	386
1856	1468	735	2126	1486	737	2126	1482	742	2189	1546	749	2200
1857*	921	332	19	904	338	19	894	341	19	894	347	19
1858	799	411	336	830	426	336	785	432	456	782	439	551
1859	0	0	2038	0	0	2350	195	100	2700	390	147	3050
1860	518	243	1372	518	243	1253	530	248	1071	542	253	1083
1861	0	0	2651	0	0	2972	0	0	2976	0	0	2988
1862	5	5	1287	5	5	1400	41	22	1408	77	39	1460
1863	0	0	2874	0	0	2874	4	2	2997	8	4	3023
1864	293	83	2031	315	143	2150	306	143	2324	357	148	2475
1865	299	111	35	480	246	575	497	255	575	453	255	580

	2010 Census			2020 Forecast			2030 Forecast			2040 Forecast		
TAZ	Population	Households	Employment	Population	Households	Employment	Population	Households	Employment	Population	Households	Employment
1866	0	0	1199	0	0	1342	0	0	1350	0	0	1329
1867*	155	98	2988	155	98	4200	159	100	3705	163	102	3225
1868	948	460	161	1078	598	161	1088	635	161	1255	702	161
1869	0	0	1826	0	0	1880	0	0	1914	0	0	3002
1870	0	0	1425	0	0	1925	0	0	1425	0	0	1425
1871	454	172	100	441	172	100	405	172	100	364	172	79
1872	439	186	86	439	186	86	396	191	86	375	193	86
1873	697	267	48	693	272	205	643	275	210	597	277	225
1874	400	238	19	400	242	19	422	247	19	444	256	19
1875	454	256	2579	454	256	2600	464	261	3500	474	266	2994
1876	913	402	350	1013	408	350	1034	412	400	1055	422	400
1877	762	297	798	810	368	998	880	389	1150	958	409	1250
1878	338	184	1188	338	195	1188	395	211	1207	452	238	1226
1879	397	166	48	397	166	48	397	170	48	397	174	48
1880	961	385	35	884	385	35	890	392	35	902	392	35
1881	601	235	57	498	239	57	496	243	57	499	243	57
1882	429	172	17	429	175	17	358	175	17	357	175	17
1883	230	112	91	230	112	91	240	116	91	250	120	91
1884	2431	1211	419	3475	1235	462	3512	1262	470	3476	1270	495
1888	1216	432	100	1592	458	100	1505	461	100	1515	466	100
1889	800	346	136	768	346	136	768	352	136	745	352	136
1890	802	452	381	802	459	406	819	466	444	826	472	460
1891	1208	546	832	1703	552	832	1731	559	870	1595	572	875
1896*	0	0	406	0	0	406	0	0	406	0	0	406
2040 Land Use Plan Totals	**33,660**	**14,623**	**35,104**	**36,000**	**15,300**	**38,800**	**36,200**	**15,700**	**39,800**	**36,700**	**16,100**	**40,800**
Metropolitan Council Forecasts	**33,660**	**14,623**	**35,104**	**36,000**	**15,300**	**38,800**	**36,200**	**15,700**	**39,800**	**36,700**	**16,100**	**40,800**

*TAZ boundary lies partially outside of Roseville. Values only reflect allocations for portions of TAZ within Roseville.

2040 Future Roadway Capacity Improvement Needs

To identify the need for potential future capacity improvements, Metropolitan Council 2040 forecasts were compared to planning level roadway capacities as listed in TABLE 7-1 for Principal and A-Minor Arterial Roadways. Based on this comparison, five roadways will meet or exceed capacity by 2040: Lexington Avenue, Snelling Avenue, Rice Street, TH 36, and I-35W. Each of these roadways currently exhibits a Level of Service (LOS) of E or F during at least one peak period, as shown in MAP 7-6 and TABLE 7-6. This indicates that motorists experience some level of congestion. These conditions are anticipated to worsen under 2040 conditions.

TABLE 7-6 HEAVILY CONGESTED SEGMENTS BY AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (ADT) & LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)

Roadway	Segment	Roadway Capacity ADT	Current ADT (LOS)	2040 ADT (LOS)
Lexington Avenue	County Road B2 to County Road B	17,000	16,100 (E)	17,000 (F)
	County Road B to Larpenteur Avenue	17,000	18,100 (F)	19,000 (F)
Snelling Avenue	North City Limits to County Road C	32,000	29,500 (E)	31,000 (E)
	County Road C to County Road B2	32,000	36,000 (F)	48,000 (F)
	County Road B2 to Highway 36	32,000	45,100 (F)	46,000 (F)
	Highway 36 to Roselawn Avenue	32,000	38,500 (F)	41,000 (F)
Rice Street	North City Limits to County Road C	17,000	16,200 (E)	17,000 (F)
	County Road C to County Road B2	17,000	15,700 (E)	17,000 (F)
	County Road B to Larpenteur Avenue	17,000	16,500 (E)	17,000 (F)
Highway 36	Cleveland Avenue to Fairview Avenue	80,000	86,000 (F)	90,000 (F)
	Fairview Avenue to Snelling Avenue	80,000	86,000 (F)	94,000 (F)
	Snelling Avenue to Lexington Avenue	80,000	91,000 (F)	96,000 (F)
	Lexington Avenue to Dale Street	80,000	85,000 (F)	89,000 (F)
	Dale Street to Rice Street	80,000	82,000 (F)	88,000 (F)
I-35W	West City Boundary to Highway 280	120,000	111,000 (E)	126,000 (F)
	Highway 280 to County Road B2	157,500	155,000 (E)	162,000 (F)
	County Road B2 to County Road C	140,000	119,000 (D)	131,000 (E)

6. Existing and Planned Non-Motorized Transportation Network

This section addresses network needs for walking and bicycling within Roseville. This section also addresses the needs of people using wheelchairs and assistive mobility devices such as mobility scooters, as they are considered pedestrians.

Enhancing the non-motorized elements of the Roseville transportation system is a key goal in terms of improving transportation sustainability in the city and in the region. This approach gives residents an alternative to driving, supports transportation options for people who do not have consistent access to a personal vehicle, and encourages healthy activities and lifestyles.

This section includes information on the existing non-motorized transportation network within Roseville, connections to land use planning, the planned local non-motorized transportation network, and the planned regional non-motorized transportation network. This section also includes recommendations for intersection improvements and design best practices.

Existing Non-Motorized Transportation Network

The non-motorized transportation network in Roseville is comprised of sidewalks, trails, striped roadway shoulders, and other facilities such as footpaths and boardwalks. As shown in Map 7-11, the city contains nearly 44 miles of sidewalk and more than 36 miles of off-street trail. There are also more than 28 miles of striped roadway shoulder within the city, which provide additional space for bicyclists and pedestrians where a dedicated facility does not exist.

Roadways with substantial segments of continuous sidewalk and trail include Cleveland Avenue, Fairview Avenue, Hamline Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Victoria Street, Western Avenue, Rice Street, Larpenteur Avenue, County Road B, County Road B2, and County Road C.

Connections to Land Use Planning

Roseville has development patterns largely consistent with its designation as an Urban community. Existing residential development is higher in density compared with Suburban-designated areas, but reflects the transition toward development patterns influenced by the rise of the automobile, with longer block lengths and commercial land uses typically separated from largely single-family residential land uses. This means that people walking and bicycling must cover greater distances to reach commercial areas from their homes. While Roseville contains a largely regular arterial street grid, not all of these roadways provide dedicated, comfortable facilities for bicyclists and pedestrians, which limits the ability for non-motorized users to conveniently access parks, trails, and schools, even if they are located within a relatively short distance. There are also commercial destinations

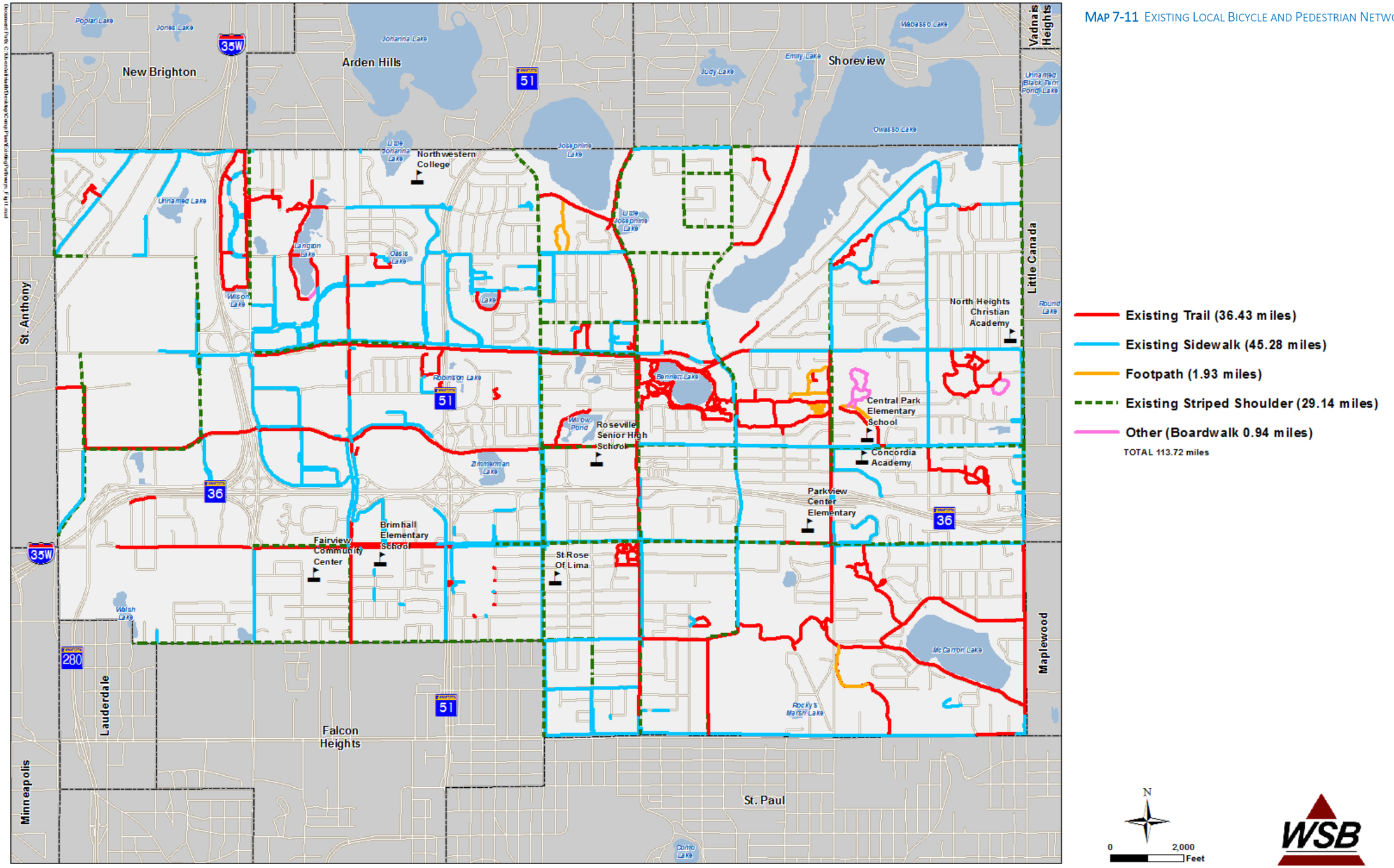
throughout Roseville that lie within walking or biking distance of many City residents, including HarMar Mall, Rosedale Center, and Roseville Center.

The City's land use planning and coordination with developers can help improve opportunities for walking and bicycling for transportation. The City can encourage mixed-use development that situates residents within a short walk of commercial destinations. Roseville can also work with developers to construct sidewalks and trails within developments. Additionally, the City can require pedestrian and bicycle connections in areas where the roadway network does not connect, such as cul-de-sac connector trails that provide shortcuts for people walking and bicycling.

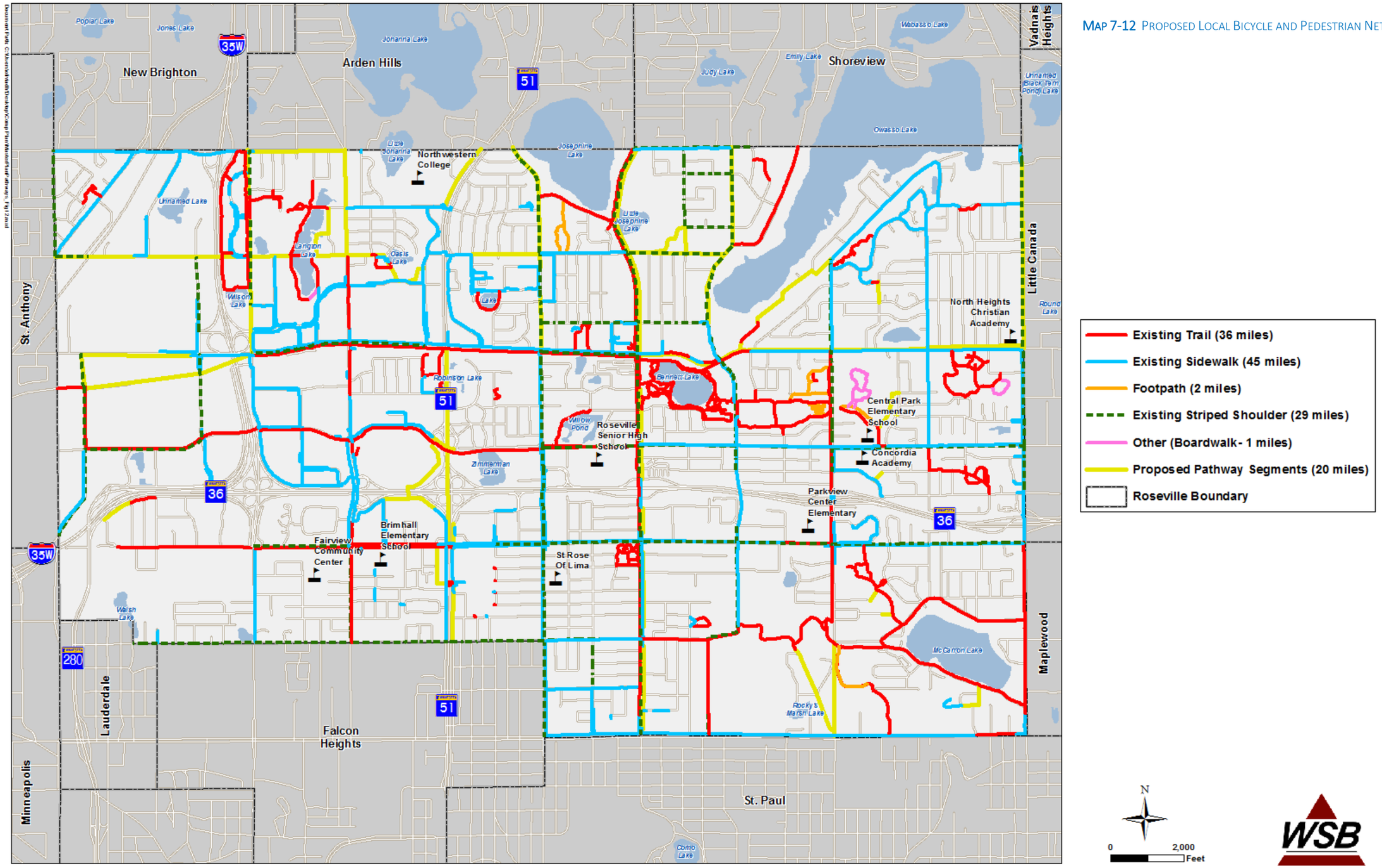
Planned Local Non-Motorized Transportation Network

Because Roseville's existing non-motorized transportation network is well established, the planned network focuses on filling gaps that exist and improving safety conditions and the comfort or convenience of non-motorized facilities through intersection design, streetscape improvements, and other design considerations. The Connected Ramsey Communities Network will be a useful resource to inform this effort. When the network is complete, it will provide safe, convenient linkages between residential areas and commercial, institutional, and recreational areas within the city. The network will improve options for people to walk and bicycle for transportation within Roseville and facilitate regional connections (described in greater detail in the following section). The existing and proposed local bicycle and pedestrian network is based on the Pathway Master Plan and is shown in MAP 7-12. These figures also identify existing gaps in the non-motorized network.

MAP 7-11 EXISTING LOCAL BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN NETWORK



MAP 7-12 PROPOSED LOCAL BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN NETWORK



Planned Regional Non-Motorized Transportation Network

The Metropolitan Council 2040 TPP encourages the use of bicycles as a mode of transportation and establishes a Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) to establish an integrated network of on-street bikeways and off-road trails that complement each other to improve conditions for bicycle transportation at the regional level. The RBTN identifies Tier 1 and Tier 2 alignments where existing regional or other trails exist or where a specific alignment has been identified. The RBTN also identifies Tier 1 and Tier 2 corridors where specific alignments have not yet been defined.

Within Roseville, the RBTN identifies one Tier 1 RBTN alignment, four Tier 1 RBTN corridors, one Tier 2 RBTN alignment, and one Tier 2 RBTN corridor. The Tier 1 alignment is located along Lexington Avenue north of County Road C. There is an existing trail along the west side of the roadway in this location. Approximate locations for the Tier 1 RBTN corridors include County Road C east of I-35W; Fairview Avenue south of County Road C; Hamline Avenue; Old Highway 8 and County Road D; and Walnut Street, Terminal Road, Long Lake Road, and County Road B2. Several of these corridors currently include segments of trail and/or striped shoulder. The Tier 2 RBTN alignment within Roseville is located along Dale Street south of County Road C. The Tier 2 RBTN corridor is located along Rice Street south of County Road C. As with the Tier 1 locations, portions of this alignment and corridor include existing segments of trail. The RBTN map also identifies four regional destinations within the City: the I-35W and County Road C Area (a regional job center), the Rosedale Center Area (a sub-regional job center), University of Northwestern-St. Paul, and Roseville Area Senior High School.

The Ramsey County-Wide Pedestrian & Bicycle Plan identifies a Connected Ramsey Communities Network, with a series of corridors that represent long-distance bikeways crossing the County. Within Roseville, major countywide corridors (with status) are identified along County Road C (existing and planned); Walnut Street, Terminal Road, Long Lake Road, and County Road B2 (existing); Old Highway 8 and County Road D (identified need); Fairview Avenue (existing, planned, and identified need); Hamline Avenue (existing and planned upgrade); and Lexington Avenue (planned upgrade).

The City proposes the following alignments for the RBTN corridors identified within Roseville:

- Along County Road C connecting to the Northeast Diagonal Trail in St. Anthony Village
- Along Fairview Avenue between the City boundary with Falcon Heights and County Road C
- Along Hamline Avenue through the length of the city

- Along Old Highway 8 through the length of the city
- Along Rice Street between the City boundary with St. Paul and County Road C

The City also recommends that the Metropolitan Council and Ramsey County explore adding Roselawn Avenue to the RBTN in future plan updates to provide an east-west bicycle route south of TH 36.

The existing and proposed regional network is shown in MAP 7-13.

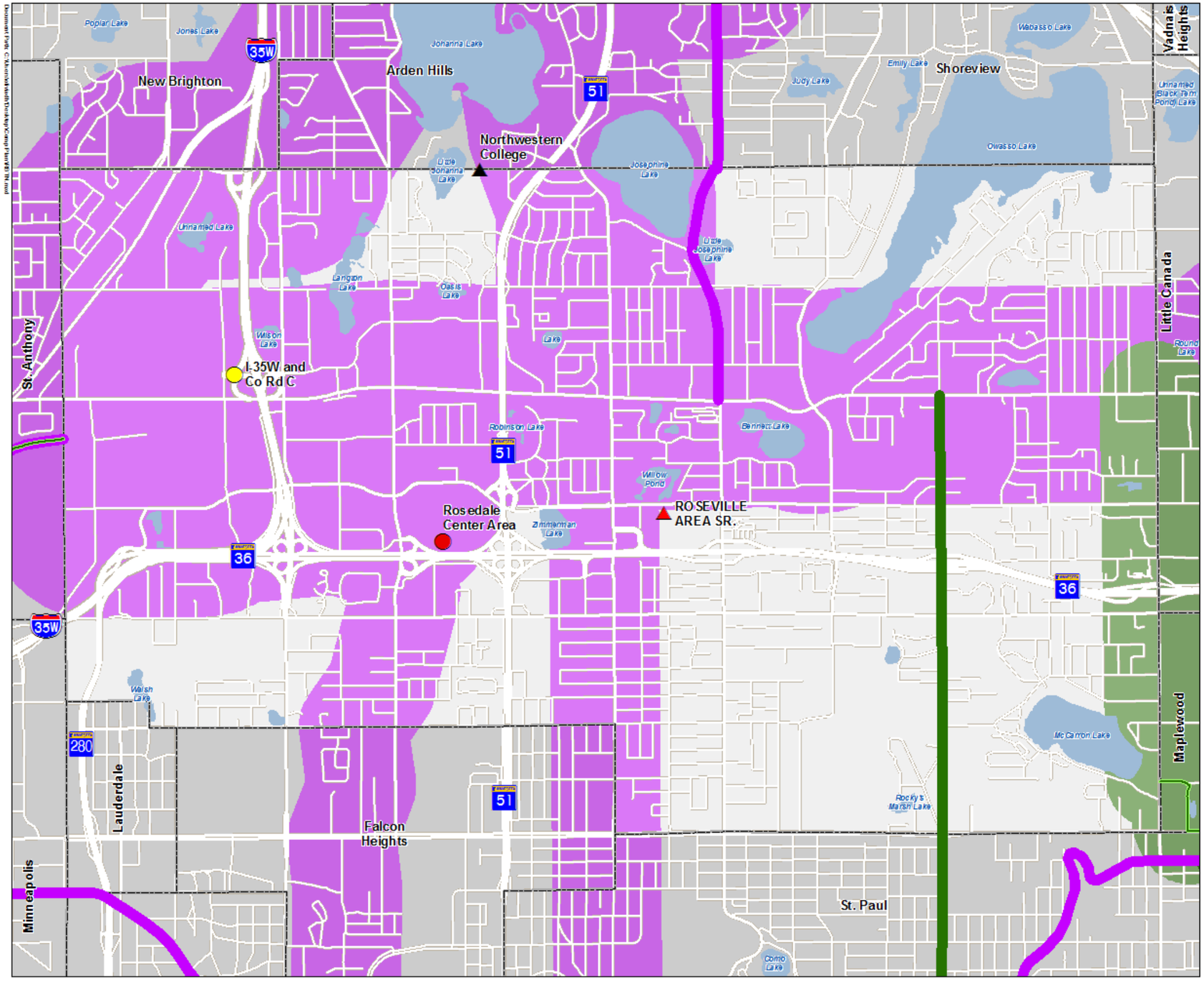
Non-Motorized Transportation Design Considerations

The City's Pathway Master Plan identifies different types of pedestrian and bicycle facilities and defines minimum standards for the design of these facilities. Facilities are divided into on-street and off-street pathway types. On-street pathways include bike routes, bike lanes, striped shoulders, and shared lanes. Off-road pathways include trails, sidewalks, and footpaths. Design standards and dimensions are based on the type of facility along with characteristics of the adjacent roadway such as speed limit and average annual daily traffic (AADT).

As non-motorized facilities are planned and designed, the City should consult additional planning and design resources, including:

- County-Wide Pedestrian & Bicycle Plan, Ramsey County
- Minnesota's Best Practices for Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety, MnDOT
- Bikeway Facility Design Manual, MnDOT
- Minnesota Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, MnDOT
- National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide, Second Edition, National Association of City Transportation Officials
- Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
- Guide for the Planning, Design, and Operation of Pedestrian Facilities, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
- Complete Streets Implementation Resource Guide for Minnesota Local Agencies, MnDOT
- Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG), US Access Board

Accessibility is a very important consideration for non-motorized design. All new pedestrian and bicycle facilities must meet the ADA accessibility guidelines established in PROWAG. The guidelines in PROWAG address the design needs of people with physical and/or visual impairments. Accessibility will become increasingly important over the next 20 years due to demographic changes. Baby Boomers are aging and the population over age 65 is increasing. People over 65 are more likely to have physical and/or visual impairments that affect their ability to get around.



MAP 7-13 Existing and Proposed Regional Bicycle Transportation Network

RBTN Alignments
- Tier 1 Alignment
- Tier 2 Alignment

Regional Trails
- Existing
- Planned

RBTN Destinations
- Colleges & Universities
- Regional Job Centers
- Subregional Job Centers
- Large High Schools

RBTN Corridors
- Tier 1 Priority Corridor
- Tier 2 Corridor
- Roseville Boundary

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7. FREIGHT

Freight transportation in Roseville is primarily served by two rail lines and arterial roadways. MAP 7-14 shows the freight system and potential freight generators. Two Minnesota Commercial Railway (MNNR) rail lines pass through Roseville—one crossing north to south in the western portion of the city and one crossing from the northeast to the west. The latter rail line terminates in the western portion of the city and has been abandoned to the west; this rail line was purchased by the Hennepin County Railroad Authority and developed into the Northeast Diagonal Trail.

There are several large freight traffic generators within the city and the Triple Crown Bi-modal Terminal, a regional freight terminal, is located southwest of Roseville, adjacent to TH 280 and the MNNR railroad in Minneapolis. Freight traffic generators within Roseville are located along portions of I-35W and along TH 36. Freight generators include concentrations of industrial land uses east and west of I-35W, including the Magellan and Nustar petroleum terminals, and industrial and large-scale commercial land uses (such as Rosedale Center and HarMar Mall) north and south of TH 36.

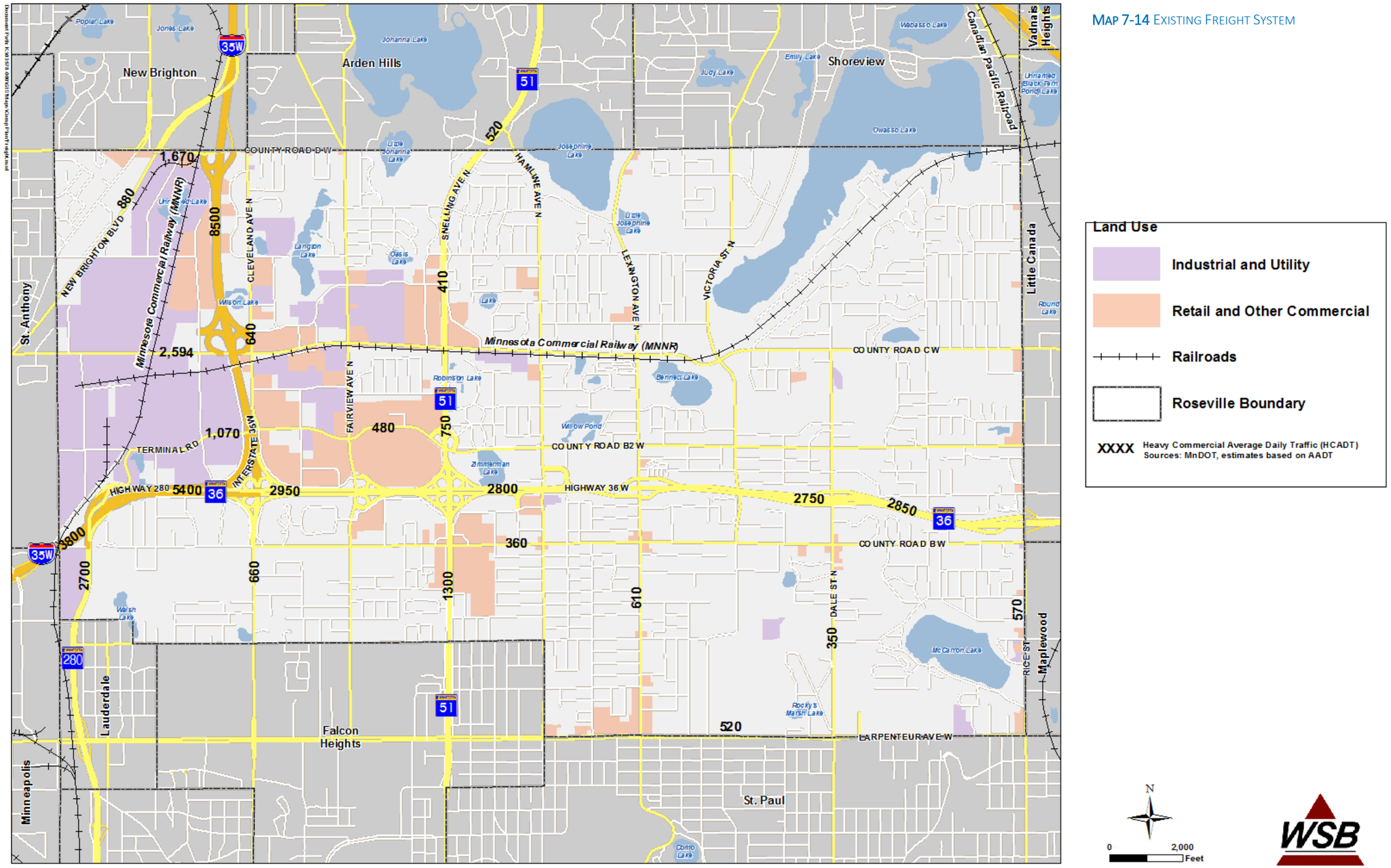
MAP 7-14 also shows Heavy Commercial Average Daily Traffic (HCAADT) in Roseville. There are several roadways with high heavy commercial volumes within the city, including I-35W, which has an HCAADT ranging from 3,800 to 8,500, and TH 36, which has an HCAADT ranging from 2,750 to 5,400 within the city. The 2017 Regional Truck Highway Corridor study identifies ten key roadways in Roseville as part of the regional freight network: I-35W, TH 36, TH 280, Snelling Avenue south of TH 36, New Brighton Boulevard, County Road C west of Snelling Avenue, Terminal Road, and Broadway Street are all identified as Tier 1 corridors. County Road D and Fairview Avenue north of TH 36 are identified as Tier 2 corridors. Snelling Avenue north of TH 36 is a Tier 3 corridor.

The Metropolitan Council 2040 TPP notes that freight rail traffic has increased substantially since 2010. Throughout the region, freight rail traffic is expected to increase, especially as the regional population continues to grow. There are 17 locations in the City where the rail lines cross public roadways at-grade: Terminal Road, County Road C, County Road C2, County Road D, Long Lake Road (two locations), Walnut Street, Cleveland Avenue, Prior Avenue, Fairview Avenue, Snelling Avenue, Hamline Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Victoria Street, Dale Street, and South Owasso Boulevard. Each of the public street crossings is controlled by a combination of cross-buck signs, flashing lights, and/or gates. There are also several locations where the railroad crosses private driveways or trails.

The Metropolitan Council 2040 TPP acknowledges several freight challenges that impact the City and the region. As mentioned above, freight traffic is expected to

increase and place pressure on the region's highway and rail systems. Safety is also an increasing concern, particularly rail safety as related to Bakken crude oil being transported through the region on rail lines. The volume of rail traffic has therefore raised concerns about compatibility between freight traffic and adjacent land uses. While land use adjacent to the City's primary freight routes is generally compatible with these uses (industrial, commercial, etc.), there are several areas of single-family and multifamily residential housing that lie adjacent to the rail lines.

The City, through strategies identified later in this document, will endeavor to prepare all railroad crossings in the city for certification as Quiet Zone crossings. As crossings are enhanced or rebuilt, the City will work with the rail line operator to include the necessary geometric improvements to support the Quiet Zone designation at some point in the future when the crossing arms and signal equipment are also enhanced. The Quiet Zone designation will allow trains to travel through the area without having to sound their horns.



MAP 7-14 EXISTING FREIGHT SYSTEM

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8. TRANSIT

Roseville is located within the Transit Capital Levy District as shown in the Metropolitan Council 2040 TPP. The TPP further classifies the metropolitan area into transit markets based on demographic and urban design factors. Much of Roseville is located in Market Area III, but there are some pockets of the city located within Market Area II. Transit service in Market Area III is primarily commuter express bus service with some fixed-route local service providing basic coverage. General public dial-a-ride services are available where fixed-route service is not viable. Market Area II generally supports fixed-route transit, but at lower frequencies or shorter service spans than provided in Market Area I.

The A Line rapid bus line, which opened in 2016, provides a frequent transit connection between the Rosedale Transit Center in Roseville and the 46th Street Blue Line Light Rail station in Minneapolis, traveling along Snelling Avenue, Ford Parkway, and 46th Street. Future A Line BRT extensions may continue to the future Rice Creek Commons in Arden Hills as development occurs. The extension would continue up Snelling Avenue to County Road E, to Lexington Avenue, To Highway 96 and into the Rice Creek Commons Development. In addition to Rosedale Center, another station is located at the intersection of Snelling Avenue and County Road B. In addition to the A Line, there are 21 bus routes that operate within Roseville, including eight that provide urban local service, five that provide suburban local service, and eight that provide express service. The bus routes that serve Roseville provide a mix of frequencies and types of service. Some routes operate every 30 minutes or every hour during the day and evening (i.e., urban local buses) while others provide limited-stop service and operate only during peak commuting times (i.e., express buses). Fixed-route bus service in Roseville is summarized in TABLE 7-7 and shown on MAP 7-15. Note that several bus routes pass through Roseville on TH 36 or I-35W and do not include any stops within the city.

In addition to the fixed-route transit options, Roseville is also served by Anoka County Transit Link, a dial-a-ride service for the general public (Ramsey County is served by Anoka County Transit Link). Transit Link provides connections to destinations within Ramsey County. Transit Link also connects to regular route transit for trips within the metro area, including outside of Ramsey County. The City is also served by Metro Mobility by Metro Transit, a shared ride public transportation service for certified riders who are unable to use regular fixed-route buses due to a disability or health condition. Trips are provided for any purpose. Roseville residents also have opportunities to participate in the Metro Vanpool program. This program provides financial assistance for vanpools to serve areas with limited regular-route transit service.

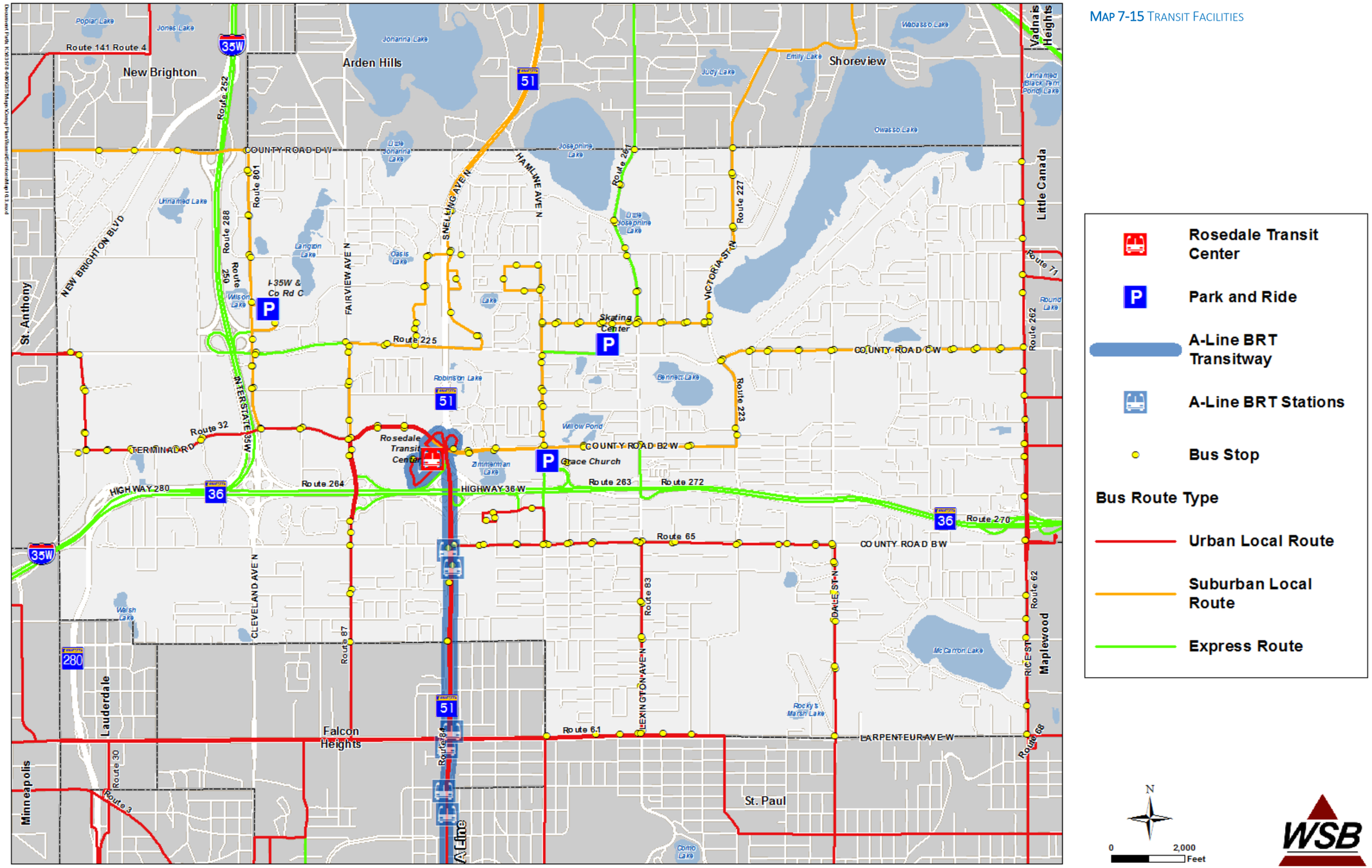
There are three park-and-ride lots located Roseville: Grace Church, I-35W and County Road C, and Skating Center. Of these facilities, only the Skating Center location has been above capacity in recent years. Metro Transit's 2016 Annual Regional Park-and-Ride System Report indicated that the Skating Center Park-and-Ride was at 102 percent of its capacity (50 parking stalls). Depending on future changes in park-and-ride demand, the City and Metro Transit may explore expansion or additional locations along the associated transit corridors.

TABLE 7-7 ROSEVILLE BUS ROUTES

Route	Route Description	Service Type
32	Robbinsdale - Lowry Avenue - Rosedale	Urban Local
61	E Hennepin Avenue - Larpenteur Avenue - Arcade Street	Urban Local
62	Rice Street - Little Canada - Shoreview - Signal Hills	Urban Local
65	Dale Street - County Road B - Rosedale	Urban Local
71	Little Canada - Edgerton - Concord - Inver Hills	Urban Local
83	HarMar Target - Lexington Avenue	Urban Local
84	Rosedale - Snelling - 46th Street LRT - Sibley Plaza	Urban Local
87	Rosedale - U of MN St. Paul - Cleveland Avenue	Urban Local
223	Rosedale - Little Canada - Maplewood	Suburban Local
225	Deluxe - Roseville - Covenry - Rosedale	Suburban Local
227	Target Shoreview - Victoria - Rosedale	Suburban Local
262	Limited Stop - 95th Avenue Park and Rive - Rice Street - St. Paul	Suburban Local
801	Brooklyn Center - Columbia Heights - Rosedale	Suburban Local
250	Express - St. Josephs Park and Ride - 95th Avenue Park and Ride - Minneapolis	Express
252	95th Avenue Park and Ride - U of MN	Express
261	Express - Shoreview - Roseville - Minneapolis	Express
263	Express - Rice Street Park and Ride - Roseville	Express
264	Express - County Road C Park and Ride - Roseville	Express
270	Express - Mahtomedi - Maplewood - Minneapolis	Express
272	Express - Maplewood - Roseville - U of MN	Express
288	Express - Forest Lake - Minneapolis	Express

Source: Metro Transit

MAP 7-15 TRANSIT FACILITIES



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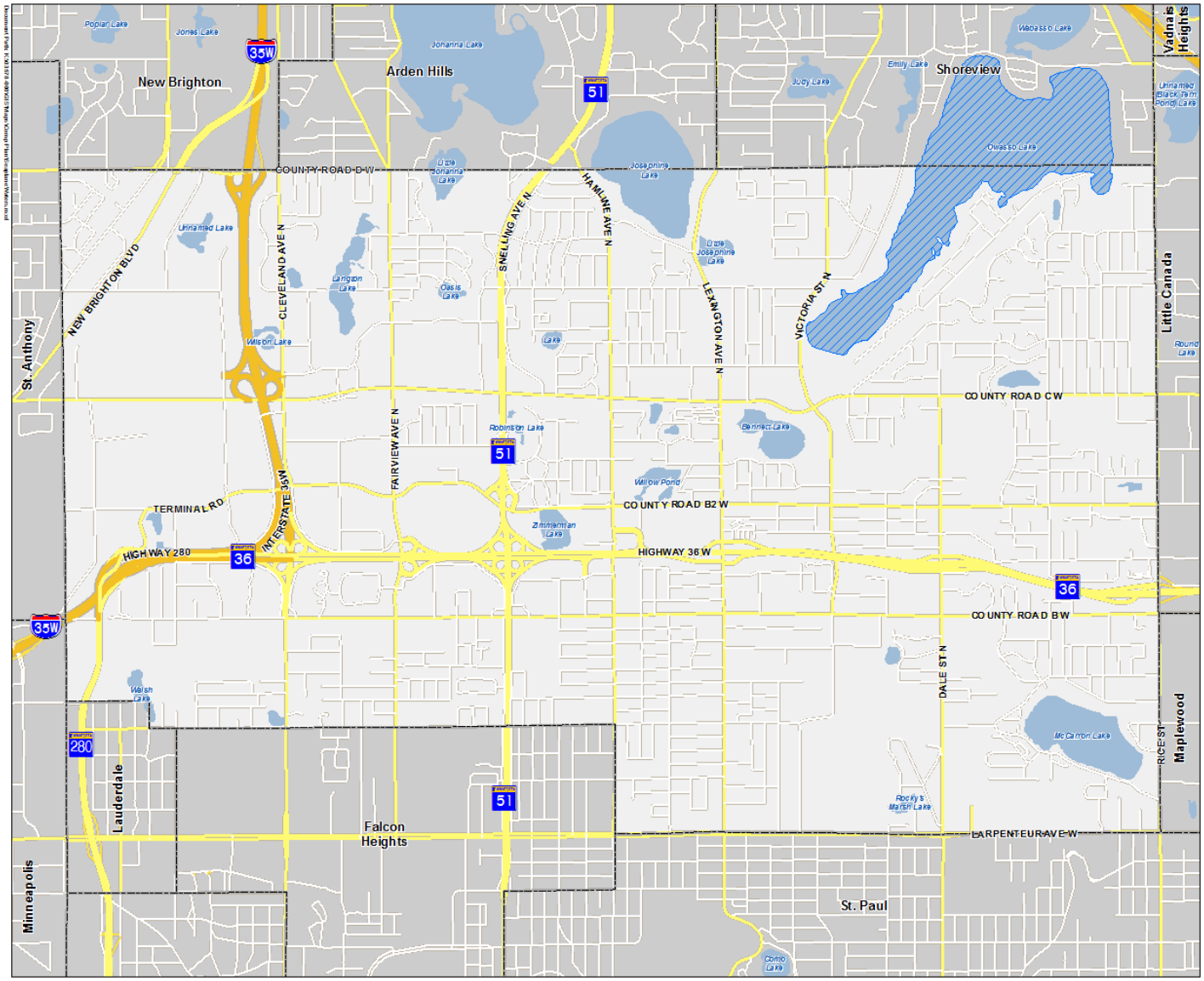
9. AVIATION

There are currently no existing or planned aviation facilities within Roseville. However, the City is responsible for airspace protection in order to reduce hazards to air travel within the region. The closest public use airport to Roseville is the St. Paul Downtown Airport (Holman Field), approximately 4 miles southeast of Roseville.

Based on the distance to the nearest airports, there are no radio beacons or other air navigation aids located in off-airport locations in Roseville. The city is not within the area of influence of any airports and is therefore not subject to associated land use restrictions. Seaplane use is designated and allowed by MnDOT on Lake Owasso, as shown on MAP 7-16.

Any person or organization who intends to sponsor the construction or alteration of a structure affecting navigable airspace as defined in Federal Regulation Title 14; Part 77 needs to inform the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) of the project. This notification is accomplished through the completion and submittal to FAA of Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration. In Roseville, this requirement applies to any construction or alteration exceeding 200 feet above ground level.

There are currently no heliports in Roseville or any known plans to construct one.



MAP 7-16 DESIGNATED WATERS FOR SEAPLANE USE

Seaplane Use Allowed

Roseville Boundary

N

0 2,000 Feet

WSB

10. Goals and Strategies

A multi-modal transportation system incorporates several modes of transportation, including walking, bicycling, automobiles, public transportation, trucking/freight, and trains. This Plan, and the City's actions over the next 20 years, will be guided by the following multi-modal transportation goals, policies, and strategies. Goals and strategies focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

Vision Statement, Goals, and Policies

Vision Statement: The City of Roseville will have a comprehensive, safe, efficient and reliable transportation system. The table below shows the City of Roseville's transportation goals and policies.

Goals	Policies
1. Coordinate transportation decisions with other government entities, and coordinate planning efforts to ensure connectivity of regional routes.	1.1 Continue to cooperate with County and State transportation departments, Metropolitan Council, and neighboring communities to achieve orderly and timely development of existing and proposed roadway, pathway, and transit routes serving the city.
	1.2 Coordinate all street planning with County, State, and federal road plans. Work cooperatively with MnDOT and Ramsey County to improve landscaping, screening, lighting, and maintenance of through-city roadway systems, especially TH 36.
	1.3 Communicate with the Metropolitan Council and MnDOT to encourage them to increase traffic capacity on major highways in order to reduce traffic on local roadways.
	1.4 Cooperate with State and federal agencies and railroad companies to enhance safety at all highway, railroad, and pedestrian crossings.
	1.5 Provide notification to the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) using FAA Form 7460, as may be amended, and the MnDOT Aeronautics Division when any construction or alteration of an object would affect general airspace, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 360.
2. Create a sustainable transportation network by encouraging more efficient use of existing roadways and limiting the need for future roadway expansion.	2.1 Proactively communicate and explore opportunities to expand transit, pathways, intermodal connectivity and Travel Demand Management (TDM) strategies as reasonable alternatives to driving, where appropriate. 2.2 Ensure that the transportation network is prepared for changing or emerging transportation technologies, modes and demographics.

Goals	Policies
3. Create a safe and efficient roadway network, able to accommodate the existing and projected demand for automobile capacity and to reduce roadway congestion.	3.1 System-wide transportation capacity should be achieved by using a high level of network connectivity, appropriately spaced and properly sized thoroughfares, and multiple travel modes, as an alternative to increasing the capacity of individual thoroughfares, where appropriate.
	3.2 Channel major traffic volumes onto community collector streets, arterials, and highways, and discourage motorized traffic from passing through residential areas on local streets.
	3.3 Identify, evaluate, and correct problems of congestion in high-traffic areas and recurrent accident sites.
	3.4 Encourage the use of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to mitigate capacity issues and increase efficiency and safety of the existing roadway network.
	3.5 Create and/or upgrade major thoroughfare systems to multiple traffic lanes when warranted by traffic conditions.
	3.6 Develop streets according to their designated functional classification, pavement width, and load capacity. Continuity of the street must recognize the function for which the street is intended.
	3.7 Maintain high-quality neighborhoods through the ongoing City Pavement Management Program to rehabilitate or reconstruct City streets and pathways.
	3.8 Advocate for appropriate roadway authorities to construct roadway capacity, safety, and other improvements that meet existing and forecasted travel and demographic demands.
	3.9 Plan for and support a multimodal transportation system that moves people and goods safely and efficiently.

Goals	Policies
Ⓔ 4. Promote the use of transit as a reasonable alternative to driving automobiles during both congested and non-congested time periods through land-use and transportation decisions.	4.1 Cooperate with and assist Metro Transit to provide effective transit service to all areas of the city.
	4.1 Advocate for planning and development of the Northeast Diagonal Transit Corridor.
	4.2 Support and allow access to a robust public transit system that is integral to the metropolitan system and meets long-term needs by supporting transit hubs, Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), fixed route, and dial-a-ride service options.
	4.3 Encourage the development of park-and-rides to reduce congestion on arterials throughout Roseville.
	4.4 Clearly mark bus stops and provide adequate space for buses to pull out of the moving traffic lane for loading and unloading.
	4.5 Provide adequate and attractive pedestrian access to bus stops by expanding the existing network of sidewalks as recommended in the Pathway Master Plan.
	4.6 Provide safe, efficient, and attractive pedestrian and bicycle access to transit stops, for all users, by expanding the existing network of sidewalks and bikeways as recommended in the Pathway Master Plan.
	4.7 Provide input into the rail corridor planning and abandonment process. If rails are removed, the corridors should be preserved for public uses, such as transit or pathways. In the event of rail line abandonment, an appropriate public agency should acquire the land for public purposes.
	4.8 Play an active role in planning for potential transitways and preserving potential rights-of-way and station locations.
Ⓔ 5. Encourage the use of non-motorized transportation by providing and supporting development of a high-quality network of both off-road and on-road pathways, and ensure that bicycle and pedestrian routes are safe, efficient, and attractive.	4.9 Encourage the development of additional east-west transit services, including additional routes and increased frequency of existing routes.
	5.1 Recognize the needs and preferences of pedestrians and cyclists with various skill, experience levels and purpose by providing a wide range of facilities to accommodate commuter, functional, and recreational trips.
	5.2 Create and/or upgrade on-road bicycle facilities, where feasible, to ensure the safety of cyclists and improve the efficiency of the bicycle network.
	5.3 Update the Pathway Master Plan as needed.
	5.4 Expand, maintain, and promote a system of continuous and connected pathways that encourage walking and biking.

Strategies

The multi-modal strategies listed in this section are specific, actionable steps that the City can take in support of the goals of this Plan. These strategies are based upon existing and future transportation needs as described in detail in the previous sections of this Plan.

The multi-modal strategies are broken into several categories:

- Programmed Improvements & Studies
- Congested Roadway Corridors
- High Crash Locations
- Freight
- Interchanges
- Functional Classification
- Transit
- Bicycle and Pedestrian
- Community-Based Concerns

Each strategy is tied to one or multiple goals; however, not all goals are associated with a specific strategy. In these cases, the City's goals apply across individual projects, and the City will identify opportunities to achieve them throughout its existing project and policy development processes. The following pages describe each strategy, notes which goal(s) is/are related to each strategy, and identifies the lead agency for the strategy. MAPS 7-17 and 7-18 following the strategies highlight selected strategies geographically.

Strategies: Programmed Improvements & Studies

Location: I-35W—south of TH 36 **Lead Agency:** MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** Pavement Preservation **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network. **Strategy:** FY 2018 programmed pavement preservation project south of TH 36 through Roseville.
Location: Interstate 35W—County Road C to Lino Lakes **Lead Agency:** MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** Pavement Preservation and Managed Lane Expansion **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** FY 2019 programmed pavement preservation and addition of MnPASS lanes north of TH 36 through Roseville.

Location: TH 36 **Lead Agency:** MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** Pavement Preservation **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network. **Strategy:** FY 2022 programmed pavement preservation project through Roseville.
Location: TH 36 **Lead Agency:** MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** MnPASS Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** MnDOT is currently studying the addition of an eastbound and westbound MnPASS lane along TH 36 from just east of I-35W extending east through Roseville. City of Roseville officials should work closely with MnDOT, Metropolitan Council and others to ensure that any recommended MnPASS improvements resulting from this study are integrated into MnDOT's FY 2022 programmed pavement preservation project along this corridor.
Location: County Road C Railroad Bridge west of Victoria Street **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Bridge Replacement **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System. **Strategy:** Submit bridge replacement for State Bridge Bond funding during the 2018 Legislative Session with a potential construction year of 2020 or 2021, if successful. Due to the deficient bridge at this location, County Road C is currently load restricted west of Victoria Street.
Location: County Road C: New Brighton Boulevard in Hennepin County to east of Long Lake Road in Roseville **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Full Reconstruction **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System. **Strategy:** FY 2020 programmed full reconstruction project. Also, potential addition of a separated bicycle trail and sidewalk improvements.
Location: Cleveland Avenue at County Road B **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Signal Replacement or Roundabout **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System. **Strategy:** FY 2018 programmed project to replace existing signal or construct a new roundabout in conjunction with programmed pavement project on I-35W.

Location: Rice Street from County Road B2 to County Road C2 **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Full Reconstruction or Pavement Preservation **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System. **Strategy:** FY 2021 programmed project (tentative), pending research into right-of-way costs. If full reconstruction is too costly, the project scope may be scaled back to a pavement preservation project.
Location: County Road B: Snelling Avenue to State Farm Road **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Pavement Replacement **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System. **Strategy:** FY 2019 programmed pavement replacement project.
Location: Snelling Avenue: County Road B2 to 1,180 feet north of Lydia Avenue **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville/MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** Northbound Third Lane Expansion **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** FY 2021 programmed third lane northbound expansion pending results of travel demand modeling and traffic operations analysis.
Location: County Road C east of Victoria Street **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Study 4-Lane Undivided to 3-Lane Reconfiguration **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation System; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Explore the feasibility and benefits of reconfiguring County Road C east of Victoria Street from the existing 4-lane undivided design to a 3-lane design.

Strategies: Congested Roadway Corridors

Location: I-35W **Lead Agency:** MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** Monitor & Pursue Strategic Improvements **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Existing Level of Service (LOS) is D/E and 2045 forecasted LOS is D/E/F in this corridor. Officials should continue to monitor existing and forecasted congestion along I-35W through Roseville. The City should endeavor to maintain an open and proactive dialogue with MnDOT, Metropolitan Council, Ramsey County, adjacent communities and users of I-35W with the goal of identifying opportunities to collaborate on short and long-range strategies for improving overall LOS in this corridor. The programmed FY 2019 addition of MnPASS lanes north of TH 36 will assist with this congestion.

Location: Snelling Avenue **Lead Agency:** MnDOT/City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Monitor & Pursue Strategic Improvements **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Existing Level of Service (LOS) is E/F and 2045 forecasted LOS is E/F in this corridor. Officials should implement the programmed FY 2021 3-lane expansion northbound, or a suitable alternative to this programmed improvement. Additionally, monitoring should continue of existing and forecasted congestion levels. The City should endeavor to maintain an open and proactive dialogue with MnDOT, Metropolitan Council, Ramsey County, adjacent communities and users of Snelling Avenue with the goal of identifying opportunities to collaborate on short and long-range strategies for improving overall LOS in this corridor.
Location: Lexington Avenue **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Monitor & Pursue Strategic Improvements/Corridor Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Existing Level of Service (LOS) south of TH 36 is F and 2045 forecasted LOS is also F in this corridor. Officials should continue to monitor existing and forecasted congestion levels along Lexington Avenue south of TH 36. The City should endeavor to maintain an open and proactive dialogue Metropolitan Council, Ramsey County and users of this roadway with the goal of identifying opportunities to collaborate on short and long-range strategies for improving overall LOS in this corridor. A corridor study should also be considered to evaluate existing and forecasted traffic operations and design solutions in greater detail.
Location: Rice Street **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Monitor & Pursue Strategic Improvements/Corridor Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Existing Level of Service (LOS) is E and 2045 forecasted LOS is F in this corridor, except at the intersection of TH 36 where a 4-lane divided roadway currently exists. Officials should monitor existing and forecasted congestion levels along Rice Street. The City should endeavor to maintain an open and proactive dialogue with Metropolitan Council, Ramsey County, and users of Rice Street with the goal of identifying opportunities to collaborate on short and long-range strategies for improving overall LOS in this corridor. A corridor study should also be considered to evaluate existing and forecasted traffic operations and potential design solutions in greater detail.

Location: TH 36
Lead Agency: MnDOT
Type of Improvement: Monitor & Pursue Strategic Improvements/MnPASS Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: Existing Level of Service (LOS) is F and 2045 forecasted LOS is also F in this corridor. City officials should work closely with MnDOT and Ramsey County as the scheduled MnPASS study along TH 36 takes place to ensure that all pertinent local input is considered. The City should also endeavor to maintain an open and proactive dialogue with MnDOT, Metropolitan Council, Ramsey County, and users of TH 36 with the goal of identifying opportunities to collaborate on short and long-range strategies for improving overall LOS in this corridor.

Strategies: High Crash Locations

Location: Cleveland Avenue and County Road C
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate was greater than 1.25 per million entering vehicles at Cleveland Avenue and County Road C, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study at this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: Snelling Avenue and County Road B
Lead Agency: MnDOT/Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate was greater than 1.25 per million entering vehicles at Snelling Avenue and County Road B, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with MnDOT and Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study at this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: Snelling Avenue and County Road C **Lead Agency:** MnDOT/Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Traffic Operations Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** The 2011–2015 crash rate was 1.0 to 1.25 per million entering vehicles at Snelling Avenue and County Road C, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with MnDOT and Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study at this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.
Location: Dale Street and County Road B2 **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Traffic Operations Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** The 2011–2015 crash rate was 1.0 to 1.25 per million entering vehicles at Dale Street and County Road B2, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study at this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.
Location: Cleveland Avenue: County Road C to County Road B2 **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Traffic Operations Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** The 2011–2015 crash rate for this segment was greater than 12 per million vehicle miles, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study of this segment this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: Fairview Avenue: County Road B2 to County Road B
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate for this segment ranged from 9 to greater than 12 per million vehicle miles, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study of this segment this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: County Road B: Fairview Avenue to east of Snelling Avenue
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate for this segment was greater than 12 per million vehicle miles, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study of this segment this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: Roselawn Avenue: Hamline Avenue to Snelling Avenue
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate for this segment was greater than 12 per million vehicle miles, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study of this segment this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: County Road B2: Fairview Avenue to Snelling Avenue
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate for this segment was between 9 and 12 per million vehicle miles, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study of this segment this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Location: County Road B2: Hamline Avenue to Lexington Avenue
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Traffic Operations Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The 2011–2015 crash rate for this segment was between 9 and 12 per million vehicle miles, which exceeds the statewide average. City officials should coordinate with Ramsey County to conduct a detailed traffic operations study of this segment this intersection to evaluate potential strategies to lower this crash rate. Opportunities to make improvements at this location in conjunction with scheduled Capital Improvement Program work should be explored.

Strategies: Freight

Location: County Road C
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Truck Mobility
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: County Road C has been identified by Metropolitan Council in their May 17, 2017 Regional Truck Highway Study as the #13 truck delay hotspot in the Twin Cities Region, with a total of 17 hours of truck delay per day. Efforts should be made by Ramsey County and the City of Roseville to work with the trucking community to better understand problems related to truck mobility through Roseville and the County Road C corridor. Federal FAST Act freight funding or other freight related funding sources available through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council should be pursued for truck mobility improvements along this corridor, as opportunities present themselves.

Location: County Road B2
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Truck Safety
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: County Road B2 has been identified by Metropolitan Council in their May 17, 2017 Regional Truck Highway Study as the #3 truck crash hotspot in the Twin Cities Region, with 14.3 truck crashes per million trucks. Efforts should be made by Ramsey County and the City of Roseville to work with the trucking community to better understand problems related to truck crashes along this corridor. Federal FAST Act freight funding or other freight related funding sources available through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council should be pursued for safety improvements along this corridor, as opportunities present themselves.

Location: County Road C
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Truck Safety
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: County Road C has been identified by Metropolitan Council in their May 17, 2017 Regional Truck Highway Study as the #18 truck crash hotspot in the Twin Cities Region, with 4.7 truck crashes per million trucks. Efforts should be made by Ramsey County and the City of Roseville to work with the trucking community to better understand problems related to truck crashes along this corridor. Federal FAST Act freight funding or other freight related funding sources available through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council should be pursued for safety improvements along this corridor, as opportunities present themselves.

Location: New Brighton Boulevard
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Truck Safety
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: New Brighton Boulevard has been identified by Metropolitan Council in their May 17, 2017 Regional Truck Highway Study as the #19 truck crash hotspot in the Twin Cities Region, with 4.6 truck crashes per million trucks. Efforts should be made by Ramsey County and the City of Roseville to work with the trucking community to better understand problems related to truck crashes along this corridor. Federal FAST Act freight funding or other freight related funding sources available through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council should be pursued for safety improvements along this corridor, as opportunities present themselves.

Location: BNSF Railway
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Ramsey County/MnDOT
Type of Improvement: At-Grade Railroad Crossing Safety/Operations
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: City of Roseville, Ramsey County, and MnDOT officials should coordinate closely with BNSF to monitor the ongoing safety and operations of at-grade railroad crossings at the following locations in Roseville: Walnut Street, Long Lake Road, Cleveland Avenue, Fairview Avenue, Snelling Avenue, Hamline Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Victoria Street, Dale Street, South Owasso Boulevard, and numerous private driveways. Railroad safety and operations improvements at these locations should be pursued as State and federal funds are available and circumstances warrant.

Location: Minnesota Commercial Railway(MNNR)
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: At-Grade Railroad Crossing Safety/Operations
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: City of Roseville and Ramsey County officials should coordinate closely with MNNR to monitor the ongoing safety and operations of at-grade railroad crossings at the following locations in Roseville: Terminal Road, County Road C2, County Road C, County Road D, and Long Lake Road. Railroad safety and operations improvements at these locations should be pursued as State and federal funds are available and circumstances warrant.

Location: At-Grade Railroad Crossings throughout Roseville
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/BNSF Railway/MNNR
Type of Improvement: Prepare Crossings for Quiet Zone Certification as crossings and/or roadway is reconstructed
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The City of Roseville will work with the operating railroad operators in the city to upgrade the at-grade railroad crossings to support future certification as Quiet Zone crossings by adding the required geometric features necessary for the certification.

Strategies: Interchanges

Location: TH 280: Intersection at Broadway Street
Lead Agency: MnDOT
Type of Improvement: Interchange
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: This intersection has been identified by Metropolitan Council in their January 2017 Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study as an existing at-grade intersection with a high priority for future grade separation. This intersection is located partially in the City of Roseville and partially in the City of Lauderdale, with the City of Minneapolis immediately to the west. The TH 280 corridor served an important regional function as a detour route when the I-35W bridge collapsed in 2007. Roseville officials should coordinate with MnDOT, Metropolitan Council, and the aforementioned local governments to discuss the overall priority of this identified interchange project with respect to other needed regional improvements and pursue necessary design, project development, and funding as appropriate.

Strategies: Functional Classification

Location: City of Roseville Municipal State Aid (MSA) System
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: All MSA Roads Classified as "Collector"
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: Classify all City of Roseville Municipal State Aid (MSA) Streets as "collector" roadways. This includes changing some MSA functionally unclassified roadways to "collector" and changing some MSA roadways currently classified as "major collector" to "collector." Specific proposed changes are illustrated on the Existing and Proposed Functional Classification map depicted in MAP 7-3.

Strategies: Transit

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: Last Mile Access
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Ⓔ **Strategy:** Connections to bus stops and transit stations can be challenging by foot or bike due to lack of continuous sidewalk facilities and crossings. Opportunities to improve access and connections should be explored in a collaborative manner with all public and private stakeholders. Discussions with Metro Transit could be used to help prioritize key investments based on ridership and access demands. Improvements should be integrated and scheduled as part of Capital Improvement Programs as funding is available.

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: More Bus Shelters
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Strategy: Work with Metro Transit to explore opportunities to enhance bus shelter facilities at key locations to support existing ridership and attract additional riders to the transit service.

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: Enhanced East-West Fixed Route Service
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Ⓔ **Strategy:** There are limited transit routes that connect the eastern and western parts of Roseville without requiring a trip outside of the city. The City should work with Metro Transit to explore the feasibility of providing an east-west local fixed-route service within Roseville.

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: Seven Day and Evening Service
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Ⓔ **Strategy:** The City should work with Metro Transit to explore the feasibility of expanding bus route evening and weekend service for fixed-route service within Roseville.

Ⓔ City officials should coordinate with Metro Transit and the City of Arden Hills to extend the A-Line BRT to Rice Creek Commons. University of Northwestern, Bethel University and Rice Creek Commons could be future stops benefiting from additional transit connections. Opportunities to improve multi-modal connections and parking should be explored in a collaborative manner with all public and private stakeholders. Improvements should be integrated and scheduled as part of Capital Improvement Programs as funding is available.

Location: Larpenteur Avenue east of Victoria Street
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: Add Service
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Ⓔ **Strategy:** There is currently no bus service along Larpenteur Avenue east of Victoria Street and limited connections in this area. The City should work with Metro Transit to enhance bus service and access for residents along Larpenteur Avenue.

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: Express Bus to St. Paul
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Strategy: Express service to downtown St. Paul is limited in comparison to express routes serving downtown Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. The City should work with Metro Transit to explore the feasibility of additional express bus service to downtown St. Paul.

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: Elderly Transit Service
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Ⓔ **Strategy:** Metro Mobility currently provides transit service for disabled citizens that cannot use the normal fixed route transit system. Transit services for the elderly currently include the Roseville Area Senior Program and American Red Cross. City officials should coordinate with Metro Transit, the Roseville Area Senior Program, and American Red Cross to evaluate current and future transit system needs for a growing elderly population in Roseville to ensure that adequate and affordable service is available.

Ⓔ

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Metro Transit
Type of Improvement: A-Line Commuter Bus Connections
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit.
Strategy: City officials should coordinate with Metro Transit to evaluate current transit and bicycle/pedestrian connections and parking availability to the existing A-Line Commuter Bus service. Opportunities to improve multi-modal connections and parking should be explored in a collaborative manner with all public and private stakeholders. Improvements should be integrated and scheduled as part of Capital Improvement Programs as funding is available.

Strategies: Bicycle and Pedestrian

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: Wayfinding and Signage
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation.
Strategy: Improve signage and wayfinding from bicycle and pedestrian facilities to transit stations and other key community destinations.

Ⓔ

Location: Lexington Avenue
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Regional Bike Trail Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation.
Strategy: Ramsey County will study the feasibility of developing a regional bicycle trail along Lexington Avenue through the City of Roseville. The City should be engaged throughout this process to enhance connectivity along Lexington Avenue.

Ⓔ

Location: Fairview Avenue RBTN
Lead Agency: City of Roseville/Ramsey County/Metropolitan Council
Type of Improvement: RBTN Alignment Shift
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation.
Strategy: The City of Roseville, Ramsey County, and Metropolitan Council should discuss potentially realigning the Fairview Avenue RBTN to Cleveland Avenue to better align with connections south and the ability to cross a major railway barrier.

Ⓔ	**Location:** Snelling Avenue and TH 36 **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Bicycle/Pedestrian Bridge **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation. **Strategy:** City of Roseville officials should coordinate with MnDOT to explore feasible locations for a grade separated bicycle/pedestrian crossing of TH 36 between HarMar Mall and Rosedale Center (in the vicinity of TH 51/Snelling Avenue).
Ⓔ	**Location:** Victoria Street north of County Road C **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Bicycle/Pedestrian **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation. **Strategy:** City of Roseville officials should explore and pursue, as feasible, bicycle and pedestrian improvements along Victoria Street north of County Road C.
Ⓔ	**Location:** HarMar Mall and Rosedale Center **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Bicycle/Pedestrian **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation. **Strategy:** City of Roseville officials should explore and pursue, as feasible, bicycle and pedestrian improvements to improve overall multi-modal access to the HarMar Mall and Rosedale Center.
Ⓔ	**Location:** St. Paul Regional Connections **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville/City of St. Paul **Type of Improvement:** Bicycle/Pedestrian **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation. **Strategy:** City of Roseville officials should work closely with adjacent city officials to ensure all planning, design, project development, grant pursuits, and implementation for regional bicycle and pedestrian corridors connecting the two communities are fully coordinated and leveraged.
Ⓔ	**Location:** System-Wide **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Bicycle/Pedestrian Maintenance **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation. **Strategy:** City of Roseville officials should review current practices with respect to ongoing bicycle and pedestrian system maintenance and identify any opportunities to enhance these activities, especially during cold winter months.

Location: System-Wide
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: Complete Streets Policy
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Promote the Use of Transit; Encourage the Use of Non-Motorized Transportation.
Strategy: A Complete Streets approach to planning and implementing non-motorized facilities, as described in the MnDOT Complete Streets Implementation Resource Guide, can provide a helpful framework for creating a community-supported, safe, comfortable, and convenient transportation network that serves all modes. City of Roseville officials should evaluate implementing a Complete Streets policy or process intended to provide design guidance and implementation clarity, allowing the community and project designers to advance individual projects in a collaborative and cost-efficient manner.

Strategies: Community-Based Concerns

Location: Terminal Road
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: Corridor Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: Conduct a corridor study to evaluate existing and forecasted traffic operations and safety related concerns and potential strategies for future improvements.

Location: Old Highway 8
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: Corridor Study
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: Conduct a corridor study to evaluate existing and forecasted traffic operations and safety related concerns and potential strategies for future improvements.

Location: Pascal Street and Burke Avenue
Lead Agency: City of Roseville
Type of Improvement: Neighborhood Study South of County Road B
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: Conduct a neighborhood study south of County Road B to evaluate safety concerns and potential solutions to address cut thru traffic along Pascal Street and Burke Avenue.

Location: Victoria Avenue and Orchard Lane **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Traffic Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Conduct a detailed traffic study to evaluate safety and traffic concerns at this location.
Location: Various **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Speed Study **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Concerns have been raised through the public involvement process for the City of Roseville 2040 Transportation Plan regarding multiple speed limit postings along certain roadway corridors through the City. The specific concern is that multiple speed limit postings along certain roadway corridors is confusing to some motorists, especially when speed changes are posted in areas that do not have a significant change in roadway design characteristics or adjacent land use. To address this concern, City officials should review current speed limit postings along major roadway corridors and request that MnDOT conduct updated speed studies along corridors that are of concern.
Location: County Road B2 at Lexington Avenue **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Left Turn Signal Phasing **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** The lack of left-turn phasing at this intersection currently creates backups on eastbound County Road B2, and sometimes westbound as well. A review of the current signal system and geometric layout at this intersection should occur and necessary signal and intersection design upgrades should be considered.
Location: County Road B2 at Hamline Avenue **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County **Type of Improvement:** Left Turn Signal Phasing **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** The lack of left turn phasing at this intersection currently crates backups eastbound and westbound along County Road B2. A review of the current signal system and geometric layout at this intersection should occur and necessary signal and intersection design upgrades should be made considered.

Location: County Road D at Fairview Avenue **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County/City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Intersection Control/Operations **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** The intersection is controlled by an all-way stop and significant backups currently occur, particularly northbound. Current intersection geometrics and intersection control should be evaluated at this location to assess if any design and/or intersection control upgrades should be made.
Location: Fairview Avenue: TH 36 south ramp through County Road B2 **Lead Agency:** City of Roseville/MnDOT **Type of Improvement:** Signal Timing **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Poor signal timing along Fairview Avenue currently creates multiple stops and backups through this signalized corridor. Review of signal timing should occur along Fairview Avenue from the TH 36 south ramp through County Road B 2 to better time and coordinate these signals.
Location: Lydia Avenue and County Road C2 at Snelling Avenue **Lead Agency:** MnDOT/City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Signal Timing **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** Extremely long green cycle lengths along Snelling Avenue and short cross street green times along Lydia Avenue and County Road C2 lead to long backups and frequent cycle failures at each intersection. A review of signal timing at these two intersections should take place to determine if any adjustments can be made to improve traffic flow through this area.
Location: County Road C: Victoria Street through Western Avenue **Lead Agency:** Ramsey County/City of Roseville **Type of Improvement:** Intersection Control **Goals Addressed:** Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network. **Strategy:** All-way stops at Victoria Street, Dale Street and Western Avenue create large queues at times along County Road C. Review of these intersections should occur to determine if all-way stops should remain in-place or if roundabouts or signals would work better. This should be incorporated into other analysis, studies or proposed improvements to County Road C where feasible.

Location: Cleveland Avenue at County Road D
Lead Agency: Ramsey County
Type of Improvement: Signal Upgrade
Goals Addressed: Coordinate Transportation Decisions; Create a Sustainable Transportation Network; Create a Safe and Efficient Roadway Network.
Strategy: The lack of left turn phasing and possibly poor signal timing currently lead to large queues in the northbound direction when I-35W is congested, and some delay issues in the eastbound direction during the a.m. peak hour. A review of existing signal timing and consideration of adding left-turn phasing at this intersection should occur to improve traffic flow.

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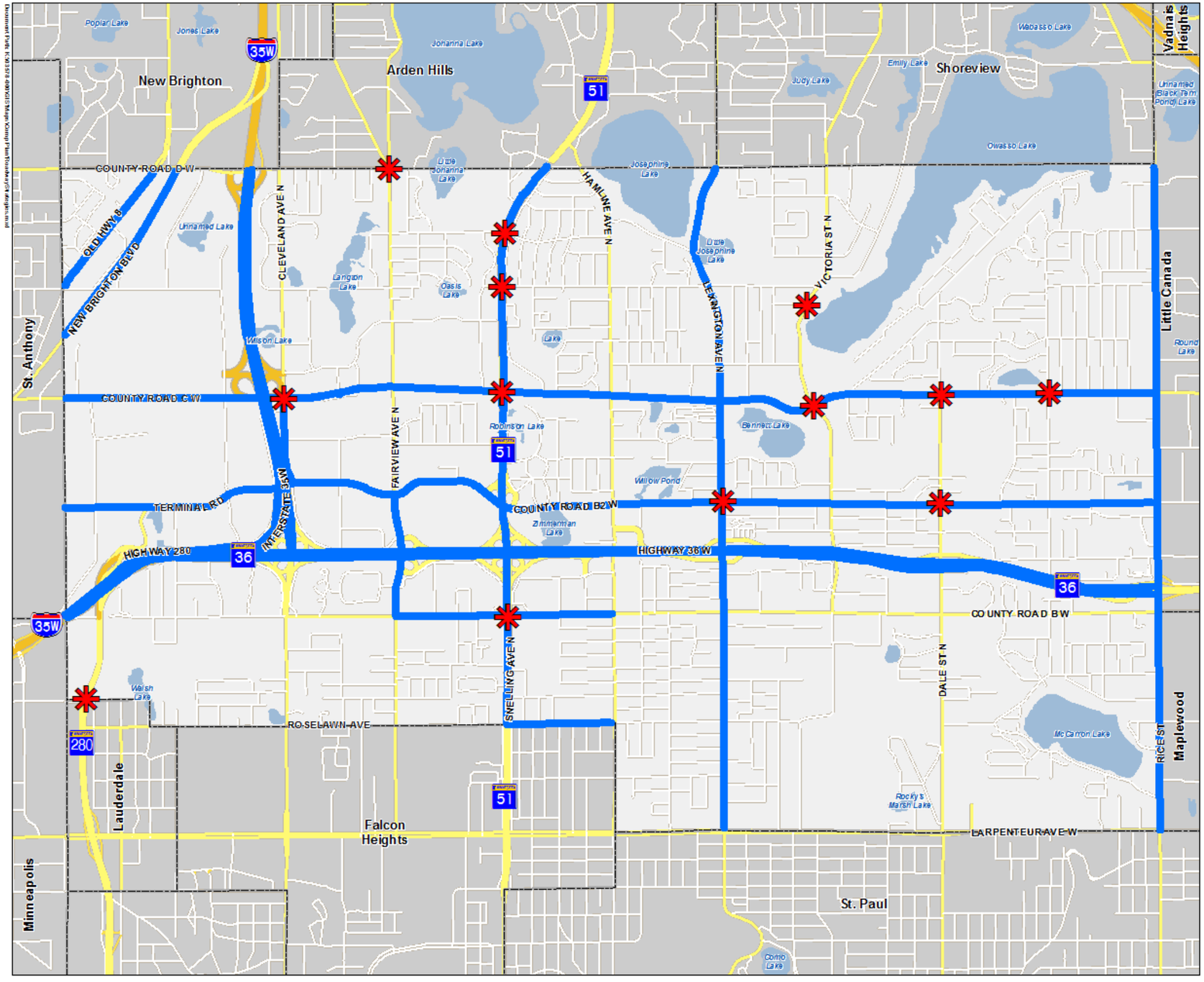
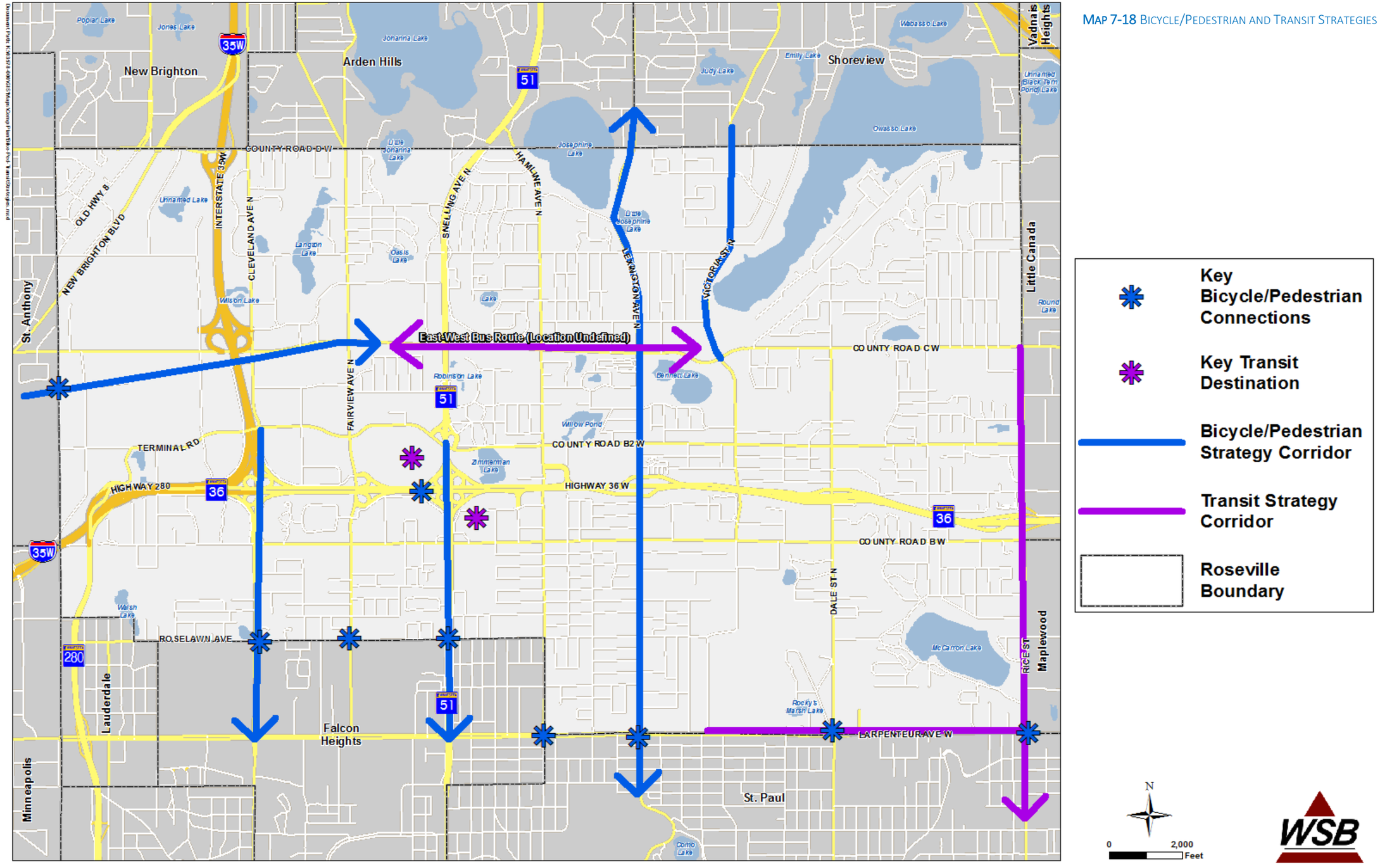


MAP 7-17 ROADWAY STRATEGIES

MAP 7-18 BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN AND TRANSIT STRATEGIES



Proposed Short and Long Range Roadway Projects

The sections below identify proposed short- and long-range roadway projects identified in the City and Ramsey County CIPs, the Metropolitan Council 2040 TPP/2018 Draft Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), and based on the proposed land use and redevelopment activities described in previous sections of this Plan.

Proposed Projects from Capital Improvement Plans

The City's CIP identifies a number of roadway and pathway projects. These projects are primarily mill and overlay or pathway maintenance projects intended to improve and maintain the roadway or pathway surface. There are also several new pathway construction projects identified, including segments along Larpenteur Avenue, County Road B, and Victoria Street.

The TPP identifies a number of highway projects in Roseville, including a pavement rehabilitation project and bridge project along I-35W, construction of an I-35W MnPASS lane north of TH 36, and two additional bridge projects on TH 36. The City also received federal funding to construct an additional northbound lane along Snelling Avenue between County Road B2 to north of Lydia Avenue, along with associated intersection and ADA improvements.

Public Comments

The City has gathered public input through public open house meetings, focus groups, and several community walkabouts in addition to web-based communications. Through these interactions, members of the public identified issues and opportunities related to transportation, with a strong focus on improving non-motorized transportation options in many locations throughout the city. Many comments were received relating to making Roseville more walkable and bikeable by filling gaps in the sidewalk and trail network, adding infrastructure such as bike lanes, and making associated safety and streetscaping improvements along roadways and at intersections. Other comments received related to improving transit connections and facilities, reducing traffic congestion, and improving overall connectivity. Feedback from public engagement has been incorporated into the transportation strategies included in this Plan. A full accounting of public comments is included in Appendix A.

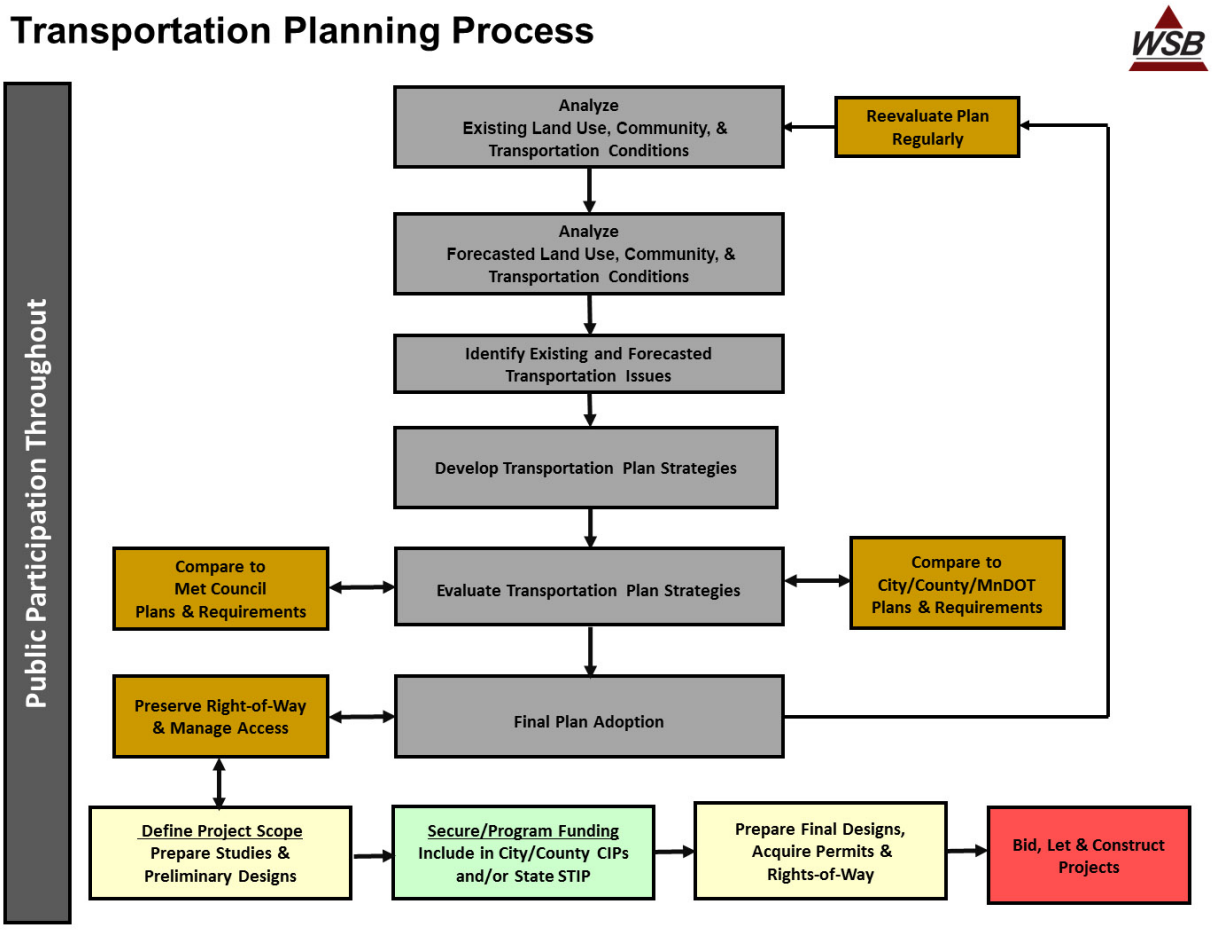
Conclusion and Next Steps

The purpose of this Transportation Plan is to set a multimodal transportation vision for the City of Roseville through the year 2040. Goals and specific strategies have been identified collaboratively by the City, Ramsey County, MnDOT, and members of the public within the framework of Metropolitan Council requirements. The

vision and associated strategies outlined in this Plan were established by considering existing and forecasted conditions, Roseville priorities, regional travel patterns and a variety of other factors.

As the owners of the transportation network in Roseville (i.e. City of Roseville, Ramsey County, MnDOT, and MNNR advance their respective Capital Improvement Programs (CIPs), this Plan is intended to serve as an important resource and reference in establishing priorities and advancing transportation projects for implementation. Advancing these projects from a planning to implementation phase will require collaborative discussions among facility owners, adjacent communities, the Metropolitan Council, residents, and others to conduct traffic studies, finalize designs, preserve rights-of-way, obtain environmental clearances, and leverage necessary financial resources. FIGURE 7-1 on the following page outlines the entire planning and project development process required for transportation projects from concept plans to construction implementation.

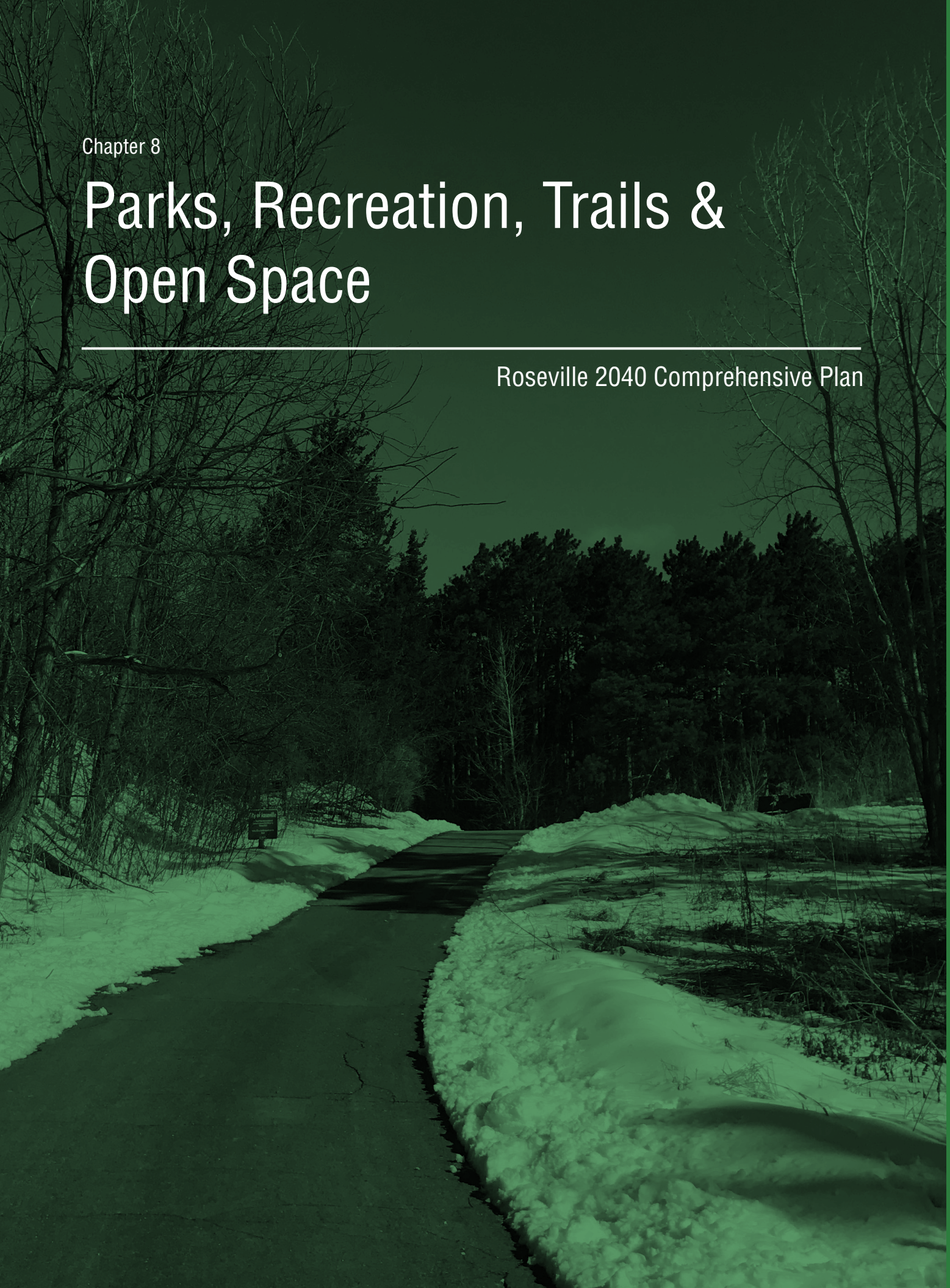
FIGURE 7-1 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING PROCESS



Chapter 8

Parks, Recreation, Trails & Open Space

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



CHAPTER 8: PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE

Chapter 8 includes the following information:

1. What We Heard
2. 2010 Master Plan Updates
3. Goals and Strategies

The City of Roseville has a long commitment to providing the best park and recreation experiences possible to its residents. For generations, the City's residents and leaders have recognized the value of parks and recreation in improving their quality of life and generating a true sense of community. They have consistentely demonstrated their belief that enhancing these assets is an investment in their future, leaving a legacy for the next generation.

In late 2010, Roseville adopted a Park and Recreation System Master Plan (Master Plan) following a comprehensive community engagement effort over several years. That Master Plan embodies this generation's vision of the legacy they want to leave, and it has been influential in the built park and recreation projects that have taken place since it was created.

Beginning in 2010, Roseville has made major investments in the parks and rereation system, called the Roseville Park and Recreation Renewal Program (PRRP). This $19 million program added improved and/or replaced amenities, including selective land acquisitions, new park buildings, playgrounds, natural resource restoration, trails and pathways, and other facilities. It touched every park in the system and post-project surveys clearly reflect how these improvements have been positively received by the public.

Beyond the PRRP, the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan continues to guide investments, such as recently completed projects like the reconfiguration of Evergreen Park, the Cedarholm Community Building, Midland Gardens Park in southwest Roseville, and Unity Park in southeastern Roseville. As part of this public comprehensive planning process, it is evident that residents and leaders still strongly support the Master Plan and see value in continuing on the path it laid out. Therefore, this chapter of the Plan is primarily focused on updating any elements that have changed since 2010 and tying this vision strongly to the overall planning for Roseville as a whole.

1. What We Heard

Public Engagement

Parks, recreation, trails, and open spaces have been incorporated in every engagement tool used, including public meetings, intercepts, online surveys, walkabouts, meetings-in-a-box, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews. The message from the public has been very positive and consistent:

- People love Roseville's parks and recreation; they are one of the main reasons that residents appreciate Roseville.
- We are committed to following the master plan vision for parks, set in 2010.

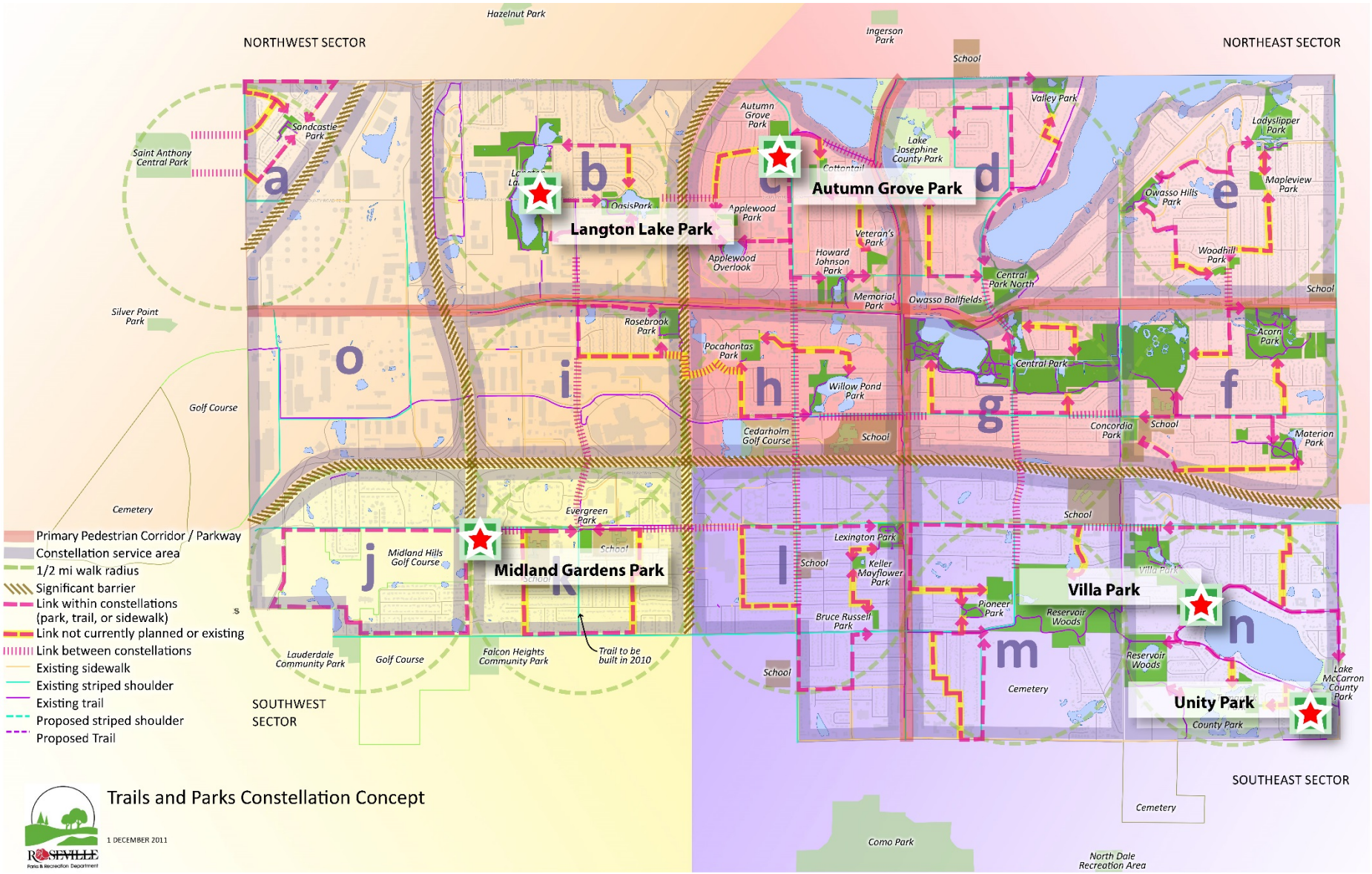
Parks and Recreation Commission

In addition to the public engagement process, the Parks and Recreation Commission has been reviewing and updating the goals and policies from the 2010 Master Plan through a series of meetings and exercises. They have verified their validity and are very supportive of continuing those elements with minor revisions. The "Goals and Policy" section below reflects those modestly revised statements.

2. 2010 Master Plan Updates

Since the adoption of the 2010 Parks and Recreation System Master Plan, Roseville has undertaken a number of projects within the parks as part of the PRRP and other efforts, and has acquired several new park spaces. Map 8-1 shows additions to the parks and recreation system.

MAP 8-1 ADDITIONS SINCE 2010 PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN: NEW PARCELS ADDED AT LANGTON LAKE, CLEVELAND, AUTUMN GROVE, MARION, AND VILLA PARKS



Current Projects

Current projects include:

- Parks and Recreation Renewal Program, with numerous projects city-wide.
- Parks and Recreation System Natural Resources Restoration.

Ongoing Priorities

Improving the distribution of park and recreation services in southwest Roseville remains an area of focus. Various strategies have been identified for southwest Roseville in the Master Plan, and undertaking those strategies is an ongoing priority that is pursued as it makes sense (refer to MAP 8-2). Several approaches are described in the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan to create a network of parks and recreation opportunities, building towards a system that looks more like the amount of parks and recreation opportunities provided in other sectors of Roseville.

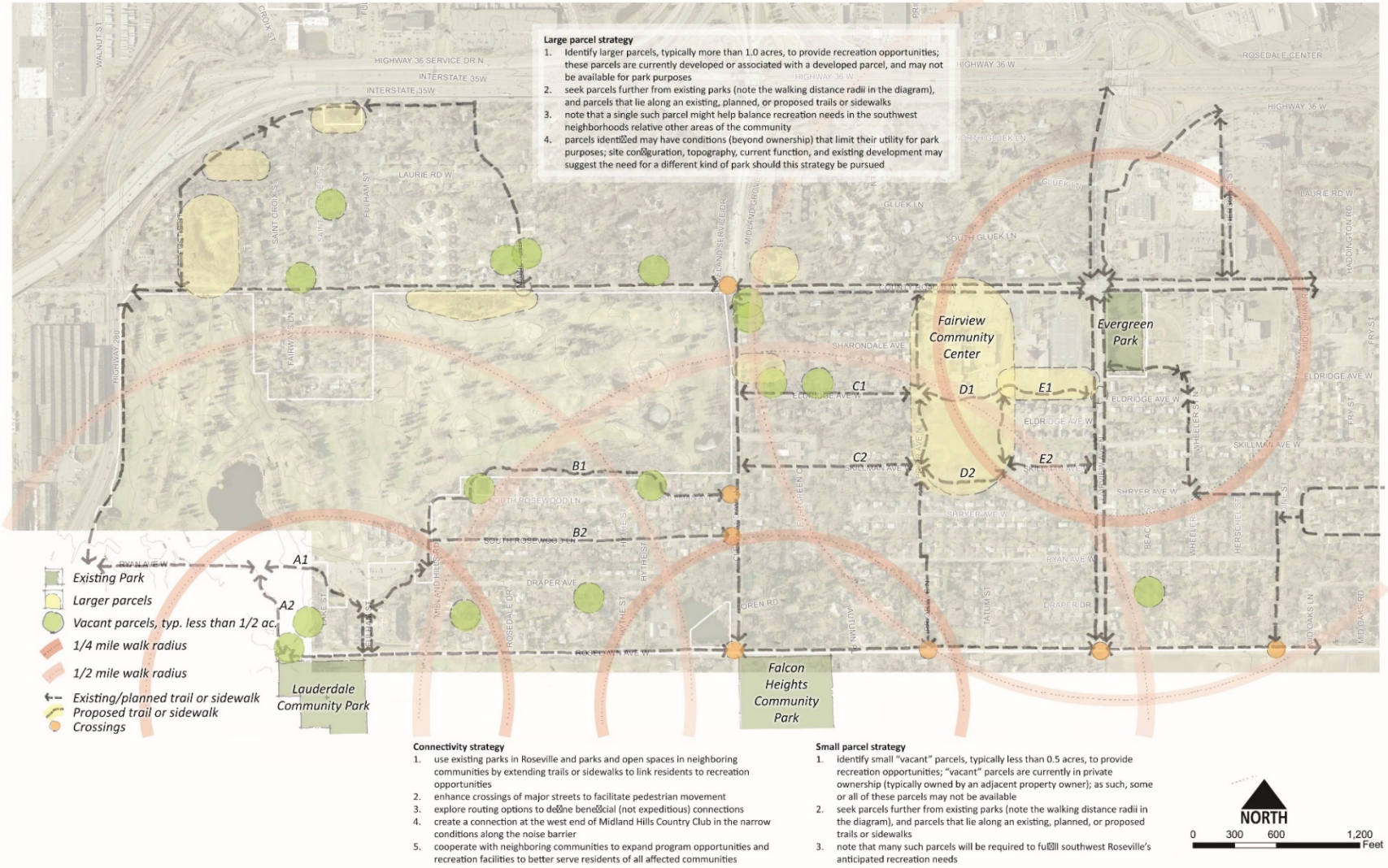
Beyond southwest Roseville, it is a medium priority to acquire lots at Langton Lake, Acorn, or other areas where acquisition of a lot could complete a logical park outline. Securing trail easements is another possible strategy for completing a trail loop in locations such as Langton Lake. If housing density increases (for instance, if residential development is added around Rosedale), a similar approach would be used to that seen in southwest Roseville, but likely focusing on Park Dedication as the primary tool. Roseville Parks and Recreation will always consider other opportunities on a case-by-case basis, but adding new parks in well-served areas is a low priority.

For all future potential land purchases, Roseville Parks and Recreation seeks willing sellers and reasonable prices. When a purchase is made, Roseville Parks and Recreation is always committed to going through their full community process for planning and design. The Roseville Parks and Recreation ADA Transition Plan is to assess current conditions and to achieve ADA compliance with every new and renovated project.

Coordination with Pathways Planning

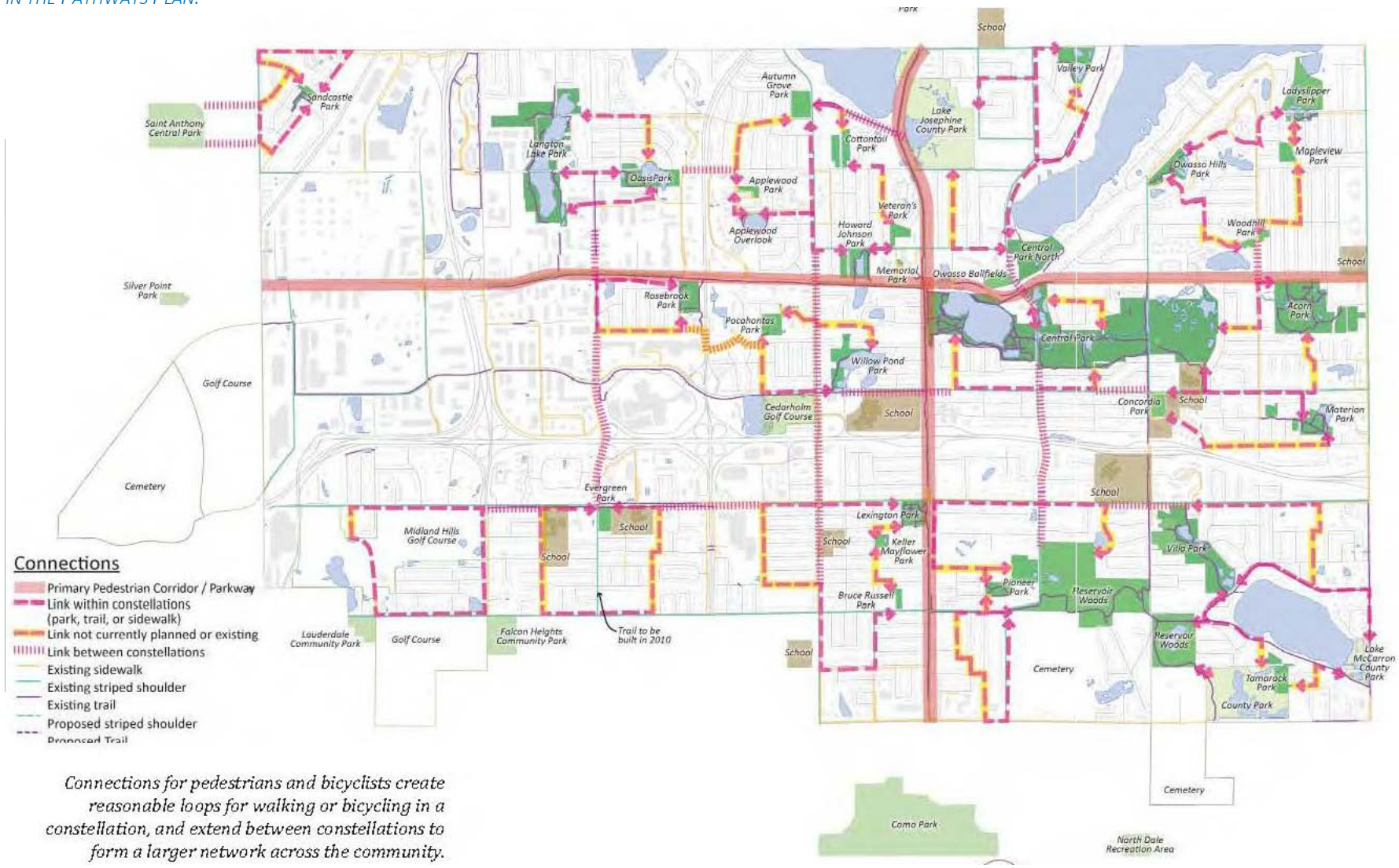
The 2010 Master Plan provided a vision for connectivity between parks, housing, businesses, and schools. This was based on the "constellation" concept which generated more value within the system by connecting parks in logical ways (refer to MAP 8-3). With good connectivity, not every park has to provide duplicative services, and the park experience can extend into the surrounding neighborhoods. That approach remains the focus of Roseville Parks and Recreation, in coordination with the Pathway Master Plan.

MAP 8-2 SOUTHWEST ROSEVILLE APPROACH. THIS MAP REPRESENTS THE THREE-PART STRATEGY DEVELOPED IN THE 2010 PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM MASTER PLAN TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THIS PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY. IMPLEMENTING THE LARGE PARCEL STRATEGY, THE CONNECTIVITY STRATEGY, AND THE SMALL PARCEL STRATEGY REMAINS AN ONGOING PRIORITY FOR THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT.



MAP 8-3: PATHWAYS CONSTELLATION CONCEPT. FROM 2010 PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

THIS PLAN REPRESENTS THE TRAIL SYSTEM ENVISIONED TO SUPPORT A CONNECTED PARK SYSTEM, AND IT IS BEING DEVELOPED IN COORDINATION WITH THE TRAIL SYSTEM SHOWN IN THE PATHWAYS PLAN.



Connections for pedestrians and bicyclists create reasonable loops for walking or bicycling in a constellation, and extend between constellations to form a larger network across the community.

Coordination with Ramsey County

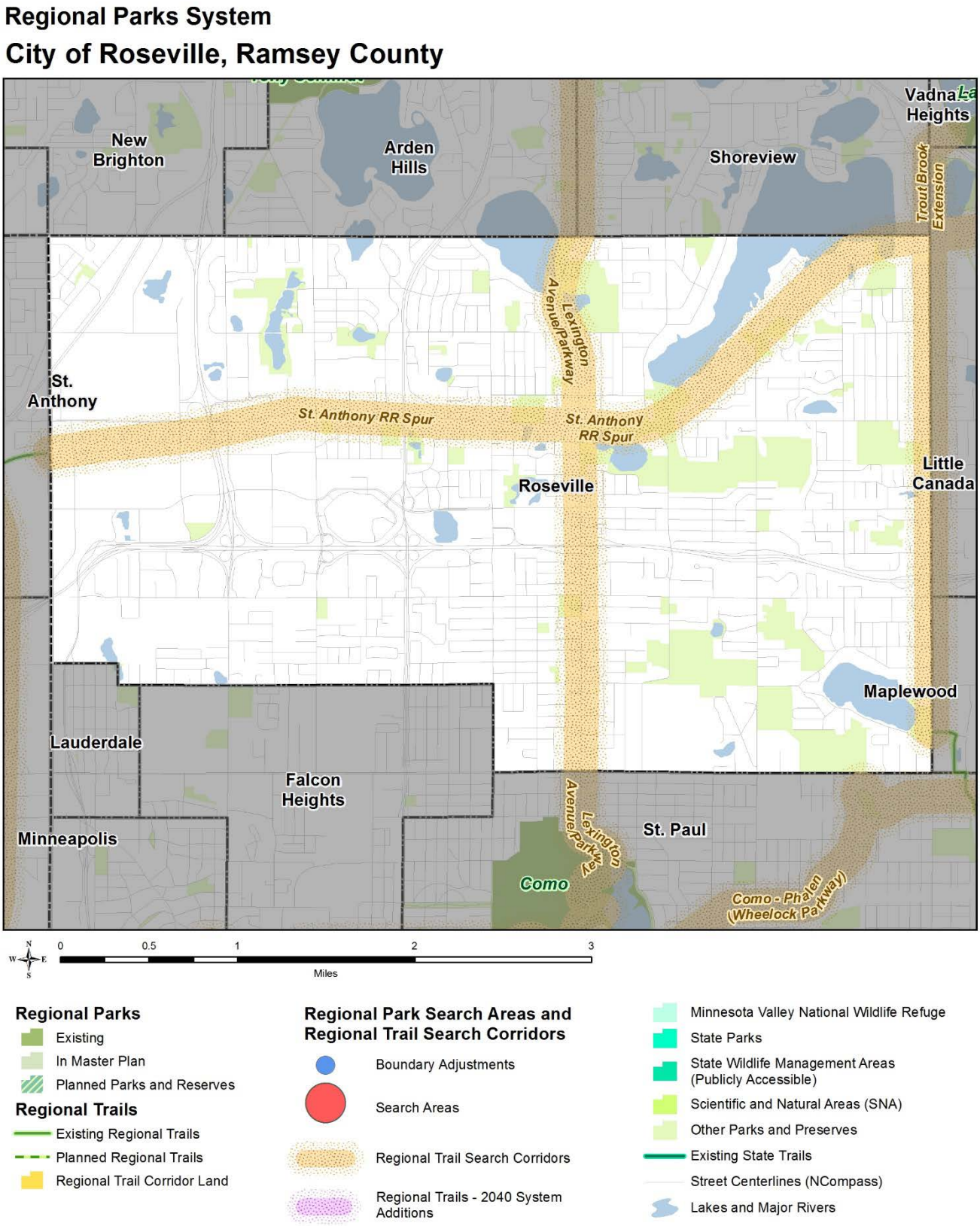
Ramsey County's facilities in Roseville are valued assets to the park and recreation system and were recognized as part of the 2010 Master Plan. Continued and expanded coordination with Ramsey County has occurred since 2010, including the recent joint meeting between the Roseville and Ramsey County Parks and Recreation Commissions, aimed at creating more synergy between the facilities and programs provided by both entities.

Roseville has partnered with the Active Living Ramsey Communities initiative for over ten years. This initiative improves health through community engagement. It promotes and creates environments that make it safe and easy for everyone to integrate physical activity into their daily routine. The City will continue collaborating to encourage walking, biking, and active living as a way of life throughout the city and county.

Regional Trail Search Corridors

There are three regional trail search corridors that are within (or coincide with) Roseville's borders. These are shown on Map 8-4. Regional trail search corridors consist of 45 proposed regional trails throughout the 7-county metro region that do not yet have alignments approved by the Metropolitan Council. They are not yet eligible for Regional Parks system for acquisition; however regional park implementing agencies are being encouraged to prepare master plans for these trails.

MAP 8-4 REGIONAL TRAIL SEARCH CORRIDORS. SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL



3. GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The following goals and strategies originated from the 2010 Master Plan and were reviewed and confirmed by the Parks and Recreation Commission over the past several months. In most cases, the goals and strategies are unchanged, but minor revisions were made.

In addition, several of the goals and strategies described in other chapters are closely related to the policies in this chapter. In particular, policies related to the protection of trees and pollinators in Chapter 9, Resilience and Environmental Protection, and policies related to protecting surface water quality in Chapter 10, Surface Water Management, closely relate to this chapter's Natural Resource Policies. Goals and strategies focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

* Items affected by revisions are identified by an asterisk in the list below.

Goal - Parks and Recreation Systems Management

Maintain ongoing parks and recreation planning, maintenance, and asset management process that involves citizen engagement, adheres to professional standards, and utilizes prudent professional practices. Ensure timely guidance for protecting the community's investment in parks, open space, and recreation programs and facilities to enhance their long-term and sustained viability.

Strategies:

- Re-evaluate, update, and adopt a Park and Recreation System Master Plan at least every five years to reflect new and current trends, changing demographics, new development criteria, unanticipated population densities, and any other factors that affect park and recreation goals, policies, and future direction of the system.
- *Monitor progress on the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan annually to ensure that it provides actionable steps for maintaining improving, and expanding the system. Parks and Recreation Commission will review and track annually.
- Maintain and operate parks, open space, and recreation facilities in a safe, clean, and sustainable manner that protects natural resources and systems, preserves high-quality active and passive recreation opportunities and experiences, and is cost-effective.
- Consider staffing and resource needs in the evaluation of proposals for additions to parks, programs, and facilities.

- Use the Sector and Constellation organization structure as the basis for park, recreation program, and facility locations, development, and service delivery.
- Enhance neighborhood and community identity in the design of parks, programs, and facilities through public art, special events, and stewardship of natural features.
- Ⓔ Establish a service standard of having a neighborhood park or active play space in every park service constellation.
- Preserve parks and school open space areas as part of the City-wide systems plan for structured recreation space and unstructured preserved natural areas.
- Include Ramsey County park land and open space in planning and providing recreation services to Roseville residents.
- Seek partnership to provide the community with a greater diversity or number of parks and facilities, and to offer a more expansive catalog of programs and events.
- Ⓔ Seek sponsorships, scholarships, and other revenue streams to facilitate program fee reductions.
- Continue to coordinate, cooperate, and collaborate with adjacent communities, school districts, and governmental jurisdictions to leverage resources regarding the use of parks on common municipal boundaries and on joint programming where appropriate for mutual benefit to optimize open space, fitness, and recreation programming and facility options.
- Complete park concept plans for all parks.
- Evaluate the maintenance implications of potential park land acquisitions and capital improvements.
- Annually recommend the adoption of a 10-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Parks and Recreation.
- Use the procurement methods that deliver the best value for the community.
- Research, develop, and recommend to the City Council and citizens periodic bond referendums, park and trail dedication fees, urban forest management fees, special assessments, or other funding programs to reinvest in parks and recreation facilities needed within Roseville.
- Explore the potential for implementing a park service district as a means of creating a sustainable, independent source of local funding for the parks and recreation system.
- *Whenever possible, supplement the development and maintenance of parks and recreation lands and facilities with the use of non-property tax funds.

- *Pursue additional funding, such as local option sales tax or State bond funds, to support Roseville facilities of regional or State-wide significance.
- Discourage commercial uses in parks, programs, or facilities and/or parks and recreation facilities. However, commercial uses could be permitted in situations in which the proposed use complements the park or recreation function, is benign, or where it does not conflict with the purpose of the park, recreation facility, or the overall intent of the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan. In no case should a commercial use be permitted in designated conservation or natural use areas.
- Involve the Parks and Recreation Commission in the parks and recreation planning process. Support the Commission in its role as liaison between citizens and Roseville's elected officials and appointed staff to interpret citizen needs and interests and to recommend programs, facilities, and services that serve them. Stimulate additional volunteer involvement in the delivery and support of the parks and recreation system.
- Ⓔ Involve a diverse and representative group of participants in the parks and recreation planning process. Conduct active and continuous interaction within the community with neighborhoods, special interest groups, and individuals of all ages to achieve effective recreational programming and facility development.
- Parks and Recreation staff should play the key role in the delivery of parks, programs, and facility services. Community volunteers should be used whenever and wherever possible and appropriate to enrich the experience for the participant and volunteer.
- Develop and implement an ongoing public information and marketing program to inform the public of their investments, opportunities, and benefits of a quality parks and recreation system.
- Assign names, or change names, of City-owned parks or recreation facilities, in consultation with the Parks and Recreation Commission, based on natural habitat, geographic location, and appropriate non-descript terminology. Only under certain and exceptional circumstances will consideration be given to names of individuals and/or organized groups, associations, or businesses.

Goal - Parks Development, Redevelopment and Rehabilitation

Provide a high-quality, financially sound system of parks, open spaces, trails, and waterways that meets the recreation needs of all City residents, offers a visual/physical diversion from the hard surfacing of urban development, enhances our quality of life, and forms an essential part of our community's identity and character.

Strategies:

- Evaluate and refurbish parks, as needed, to reflect changes in population, age, and diversity of residents, recreational activities preferred, amount of leisure time available, and best practice designs and technologies, and asset management strategies.
- Ⓔ *Orient parks and programs equitably to youth activities that focus on community building activities teaching them life-long skills, and exposing them to a variety of recreation experiences, and to adult activities which accommodate adults' needs for wellness and provide a range of social interaction opportunities.
- Focus parks on passive and active recreational activities and activities that take advantage of the unique natural features. Pursue opportunities for incorporating art and cultural programs, which enrich citizens' mental and emotional well-being, as a complement to primary physical focus of parks and recreation programs.
- Organize all parks and facilities so that a component is provided for informal, non-programmed activities – those open to anyone in the community, at any time.
- Maintain parks and open space according to the standards outlined in the Park Maintenance Manual which recognizes that levels of service must be provided based on the intensity of use and purpose of the site.
- Use innovative methods for park and facility improvements that offer lower lifecycle costs, even if the initial cost is higher. Develop park and recreation facilities that minimize the maintenance demands on the City by emphasizing the development of well-planned parks, high-quality materials, and labor-saving maintenance devices and practices.
- Promote and support volunteerism to encourage people to actively support Roseville's parks and open spaces.
- Encourage the preservation of features in parks considered to be of historic or cultural value, especially those features that do not conflict with other park uses and activities. Consider the potential of historic landscapes in parks, including agricultural landscapes or features. Work to perpetuate those landscapes and other features of historic or cultural significance when they are identified through recognized investigations.

Goal - Parks and Open Space Acquisition

Add new parks and facilities to achieve equitable access in all neighborhoods, accommodate the needs of redeveloping areas, and meet residents' desires for a range of recreation opportunities serving all ages, abilities, and cultures.

Strategies:

- Ensure that no net loss of park land or open space occurs during alterations or displacement of existing park land and open space. If adverse impacts to park land or open space take place, ensure that mitigation measures include the acquisition of replacement park land of equal or greater size and value.
- As areas of Roseville evolve, and properties undergo a change of use and/or density, land should be dedicated to the community for park purposes to ensure adequate park facilities for those new uses.
- Determine potential locations and acquire additional park land in neighborhoods and constellations that are lacking adequate parks and recreation facilities.
- *Determine locations for new park and recreation facilities in redevelopment areas as part of the redevelopment process, and use the park dedication process to acquire appropriate land, prioritizing the purchase of properties adjacent to current park land.
- Make continued effective use of the Park Dedication Ordinance. Park land dedication will be required when land is developed or redeveloped for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. Review annually park dedication requirements in order to ensure that dedication regulations meet statutory requirements and the needs of Roseville.
- Use park dedication funds to acquire and develop new land, in addition to other funding sources.
- Acquire properties necessary to implement adopted park concept plans and in Roseville's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and consider other additions based on needs identified in the sector or constellation concept. Acquire land on a "willing seller" basis unless otherwise determined by the City Council.

Goal - Trails, Pathways, and Community Connections

Create a well-connected and easily accessible system of parks, open spaces, trails, pathways, community connections, and facilities that links neighborhoods and provides opportunities for residents and others to gather and interact.

Strategies:

- *Develop, adopt, and implement a comprehensive and integrated trails, pathways, and community connections system plan for recreation and transportation uses, including separate facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists (including off-road unpaved trails for bikers and hikers that offer new challenges while protecting resources). Distinguish the specific role of the Parks and Recreation Department in maintaining those facilities, separate from the Public Works Department's role in constructing and repairing them.
- Develop, adopt, and implement a Trails Management Program (TMP).
- Advocate the implementation of community parkways on the County Road C and Lexington Avenue corridors to accommodate pedestrian and bicyclist movement and inclusion of community character and identity features.
- Maintain the trail and pathway system through all seasons.
- Ⓔ Make the park system accessible to people of all abilities.
- Align development and expansion of non-motorized trails, pathways, community parkways, and other routes with the need to provide connections to and within parks, to open spaces, recreation facilities, and key destinations, as well as between neighborhoods, constellations, and sectors.
- Educate the public on the advantages and safe use of non-motorized trails, pathways, and community parkway connections.
- Develop clear and communicative signage and kiosks for wayfinding.

Goal - Recreation Programs and Services

Provide Roseville residents with opportunities to participate in a variety of recreation, athletic, wellness, art, social, learning, and environmental education activities and programs through well-designed, cost-effective, and relevant services.

Strategies:

- Ⓔ *Provide recreation programs and services that address the recreational desires of people of all abilities or disabilities and all segments of the community including children, teens, adults, older adults, and diverse ethnic groups.

- Organize a variety of community special events that stimulate interest in recreation participation, promote community identity and pride, encourage volunteerism, and bring together all segments of the community.
- * Celebrate Roseville's heritage and cultural potential by acquiring and exhibiting quality works of art and historic artifacts, by providing access to a variety of performance arts, and by offering a diverse mixture of community events.
- Ⓔ *Administer all programs and services equitably to ensure that all individuals and groups receive adequate representation, seeking out those with little or no voice.
- Monitor new trends, patterns, and activities in recreation and leisure service programs and incorporate revisions to Roseville's programs to reflect these changes at a broader level.
- Establish ongoing communication, information, and marketing programs that broaden recreational interests and encourage participation in Roseville's recreation programs.
- Coordinate and cooperate with school districts, community, county, and state agencies, private businesses, and surrounding municipalities to provide diverse and extensive programs and services that are affordable to all participants.
- Facilitate community recreation groups by providing technical support, equipment storage, promotional assistance, mail boxes, and meeting space.
- Act as liaison to recognized community groups providing recreation programs and services.
- Evaluate all programs and services quarterly and annually for quality, participant satisfaction, financial feasibility, and community desirability.
- Develop and maintain a system of program fees and charges that assess direct costs to the participants, while remaining affordable to the community.
- Provide residents with community activities and events using subsidies or fee waivers through scholarships, sponsorships, or other methods of fee assistance.

Goal - Community Facilities

Locate, design, construct, and manage community facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.

Strategies:

- Provide community facilities that include desired community amenities for recreation and social interaction, at an appropriate level within sectors and constellations.
- Assess community needs and desires for the use of existing community facilities and the need for additional space, renovated space, and improved space.
- Facilitate a system of community and recreation spaces in conjunction with the school districts that provides for both structured and unstructured times as managed and scheduled by the City.
- Define a strategy, identify a site, and confirm a program for implementing a community center.
- Manage and maintain facilities using best practices and cost-effective methods to provide desired recreation services.
- Leverage private involvement in the form of sponsorships, joint ventures, and contract for services to support facilities.

Goal - Natural Resources Management

Preserve significant natural resources, lakes, ponds, wetlands, open spaces, wooded areas, wildlife habitats, and trees as integral aspects of the parks system.

Strategies:

- Encourage dedication of parks, open spaces, and trails in new development and redevelopment areas, especially those that preserve significant natural resources and/or adjacent to the subject site.
- Create, adopt, and use Natural Resources Management Plans to preserve, restore, and manage the significant natural resources in the park system.
- Preserve wooded areas and implement an aggressive reforestation and forestry management program to ensure that Roseville has a substantial aesthetically pleasing and environmentally critical tree population in its parks, open spaces, boulevards, and other City property.
- *Provide community environmental education programs to increase the community's awareness, understanding, and appreciation of natural areas, including the need for trees, proper tree care, plantings procedures, and critical habitat for pollinators.

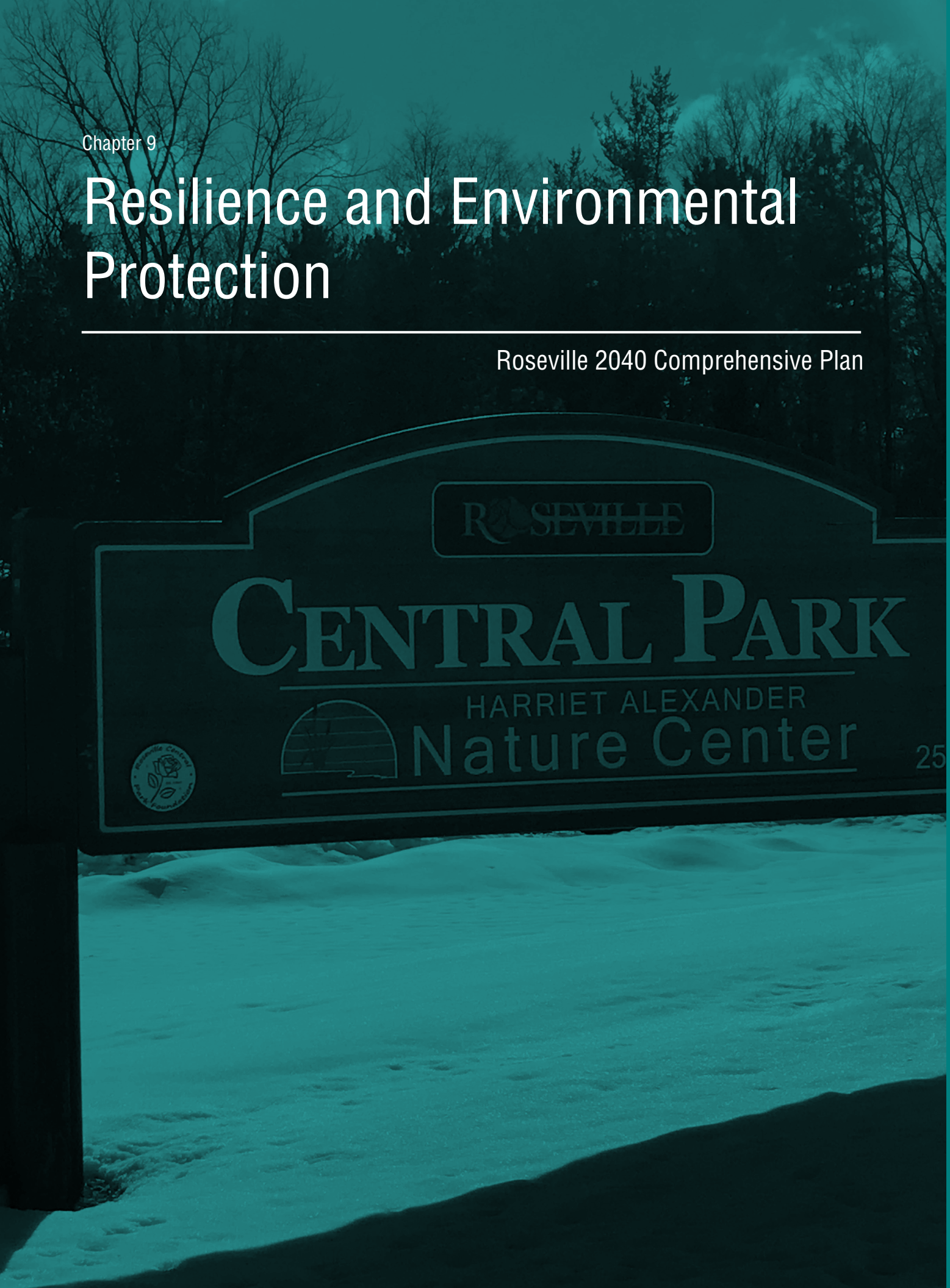
- Cooperate with the three watershed districts with jurisdiction over parks in Roseville to effect water quality improvement projects within parks, and to create landscapes that are sensitive to stormwater management goals for park lands. Work with the watershed districts to add features to parks that help park users appreciate the water quality improvements, focusing on features such as overlooks or seating areas that take advantage of views to surface water features, with educational and interpretive signage aimed at creating a better understanding of the need for attending to water quality in our parks and in the community. Work with the watershed districts to create park-like environments surrounding water quality improvement projects and stormwater management basins in non-park areas that are accessible to Roseville residents and the community's working population.
- *Create landscape improvements and design parks to enhance opportunities for wildlife, where those improvements and facilities are not in conflict with other park uses or activities. Direct particular attention to the creation of wildlife habitat in or between parks, where wildlife would not be compromised by the presence of park activities.
- Promote and support volunteerism to encourage people to actively support Roseville's parks and open space.

* Denotes items affected by revision

Chapter 9

Resilience and Environmental Protection

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



CHAPTER 9: RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This resilience and environmental protection plan includes the following information:

1. What We Heard
2. Current Practices
3. Environmental Protection
4. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction
5. Resilience
6. Renewable Energy
7. Environmental Education and Outreach
8. Goals and Strategies

With a vision of being a dynamic and sustainable community that proactively addresses evolving community needs, the City of Roseville is committed to enhancing its existing natural resources and strengthening its resilience – the community's ability to respond, adapt, and thrive under changing environmental conditions.

Roseville has a history of environmental stewardship, with wetlands, ponds, trees, and vegetative cover playing a key role in the physical, social, and economic development of the city. Building upon past efforts and current initiatives – ranging from benchmarking energy used within the City to leveraging university partnerships, to evaluate potential areas of improvement – this chapter identifies strategic areas of focus to protect natural resources and strengthen citywide resilience.

While other chapters describe pathways to social and economic resilience, this chapter focuses on environmental resilience. Improving citywide resilience can help protect against anticipated climate-related risks, while also strengthening the local economy, improving public health, and enhancing livability for all Roseville residents.

1. What We Heard

Public Engagement

Community members provided input on resilience and environmental protection during public meetings and community engagement events. Promotion of water quality and conservation, local solar energy installations, and public transit were common themes. A group of community members also submitted a written list of recommendations, with proposed goals related to greenhouse gas emissions reductions and a rapid citywide transition to renewable energy. Policy recommendations relevant to this chapter addressed: water stewardship, tree coverage and diversity, electric fleet vehicles, energy-efficient buildings, multi-modal transportation, and waste reduction.

2. Current Practices

Roseville's commitment to environmental protection and resilience is reflected in its participation in Minnesota's GreenStep Cities program, which is a voluntary challenge, assistance, and recognition program to help cities achieve their sustainability and quality-of-life goals. This program is based upon 29 best practices, which can be implemented by completing one or more actions that are tailored to Minnesota cities, focusing on cost savings, energy use reduction, and civic innovation.

Roseville became a GreenStep City in July of 2014 by City Council Resolution, became a Step 2 City in June of 2015, has been working towards achieving Step 3, and will continue work towards becoming a Step 3, 4, and 5 City.

The City has used this program to document action related to energy efficiency in City facilities and street lighting, land use policies that promote density, multi-modal transportation support, solid waste reduction, water management, and more.

Visit www.MnGreenStep.org to learn more about this program and to see what Roseville and other cities have accomplished. Additional detail about Roseville's current and past initiatives is provided in the Goals and Policies section below.

3. Environmental Protection

Water

Protection of Roseville's water resources is addressed in the Water Resources chapters of the Comprehensive Plan (Surface Water Management, Water Supply System, and Sanitary Sewer System).

Land

Background

The land underlying Roseville is itself an important resource. The soil contains the nutrients and micro-organisms that allow trees, gardens, and other vegetation to grow. Soil serves as natural filtration of precipitation as it seeps into surface waters and underground aquifers, and it slows runoff after rainstorms as it moves towards built storm water infrastructure. The land supports the foundations of the structures that make up the built elements of the community. The vast majority of Roseville's land has been put to use as residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial districts, and parks and open spaces.

One of the current issues facing potential developers of property, is liability due to contaminated soils. Minnesota was one of the first states to address, through statutes, the liability issues associated with buying, selling, or developing property contaminated by hazardous substances. The Minnesota Land Recycling Act of 1992 provides statutory authority to quickly approve cleanup of contaminated properties and provide land owners and lenders assurances that minimize potential liability. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup (VIC) program can streamline the time and expense of cleanup that may be required through a normal Super Fund process. The VIC program was established to provide standards for site investigation, MPCA review of the adequacy and completeness of investigation, and approval of cleanup plans to address identified contamination. Depending on the type and degree of contamination, the MPCA will provide various levels of assurance to voluntary parties completing response actions, property owners, financial institutions, and future property owners.

The Minnesota Petroleum Release Compensation Fund program has been utilized at several gas stations in the community to clean up contamination from leaking underground fuel storage tanks. This program provides 90 percent reimbursement of eligible cleanup costs, which include investigation, development of remediation plans, and cleanup of contaminated soils and ground water. It does not cover the costs of tank removal or replacement, or cleanup of non-petroleum tank leaks and spills.

Current and Past Initiatives

Tax increment financing (TIF) is a financial tool available in Roseville to assist with cleanup of contaminated soils. The City has used TIF for soil cleanup in the Twin Lakes area, as well as the Gateway Business Center. The City has also created a hazardous soil sub-district in the Twin Lakes area. Within this sub-district, the City can capture the frozen base taxes, which normally go to all the taxing districts, to fund a cleanup plan approved by the MPCA.

Trees

Background

Trees are a significant asset to the Roseville community. They provide color and interest to the urban landscape, filter air, manage stormwater, protect soil, conserve energy, reduce noise, provide wildlife habitat, and positively impact property values. Faced with increased threats from insects, diseases, and higher temperatures, establishing and maintaining tree diversity is critical to the resilience of the urban canopy.

Current and Past Initiatives

The City of Roseville has been a designated Tree City USA community for over 20 years. The Tree City USA program provides direction, technical assistance, public attention, and national recognition for urban and community forestry programs in thousands of towns and cities across the United States.

To protect and preserve the community's established trees as land is being developed or redeveloped, Roseville created a Tree Preservation and Restoration Ordinance (1011.04). The ordinance puts an emphasis on protecting trees, and if needed, replacing trees in a thoughtful manner to restore the canopy that has been disturbed. The Community Development Department and Planning Commission administers the Tree Preservation and Restoration Ordinance.

Roseville has also developed a Tree Master Plan to begin diversifying the city's urban canopy, and is currently looking to add more diversity as emerging threats to trees move into the metro area. Since Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was identified in Roseville in 2013, the City has managed this infestation using the Best Management Practices plan established and implemented in that same year. The Plan requires most of the infested trees on public property be removed. Since the initial EAB infestation, Roseville has planted 180 trees on City boulevards. The Tree Master Plan calls for planting a different tree species approximately every 500 feet and has been used to guide this reforestation. The City Tree Board and City Forester administer the implementation of the Tree Master Plan.

Roseville's Parks and Recreation Department has been aggressive in its efforts to remove invasive/nonnative plant species from City parks, and to restore and manage the native prairie/savannas, woodlands, wetlands, and shorelines. The Parks and Recreation Department has continued that commitment in its current Goals and Policies, described in Chapter 8. In particular, the Natural Resources Management policies speak specifically to the role of the park system in preserving trees and other sensitive habitats. Much of the success of these efforts is due to the physical work of many community volunteers.

In 2017, the City partnered with a team of students in the Environmental Sciences, Policy, and Management Degree program at the University of Minnesota. The Capstone project's goal was to examine the current tree canopy composition within the city, identify potential threats to the current species (diseases, insects, warmer climate, etc.), and make recommendations to help increase tree diversity. A report was created that highlights specifics about the City's current tree diversity, and is available on the City website, or at City Hall. The report includes six recommendations that will foster programs and actions that will add to the number and diversity of trees in Roseville:

- Implement emerald ash borer removal and canopy replacement plans that address treatment and removal costs.
- Increase urban canopy and species diversity to ensure resilience against disease and climate change.
- Focus on expanding the tree canopy in the designated priority areas.
- Conduct a tree survey by volunteers to collect information on the City's urban forest.
- Organize an Arbor Day tree sale to engage citizens.
- Apply for grants from several sources to fund planting opportunities.

Pollinators

Background

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that pollinators play an essential role in the life cycle of almost 90 percent of our earth's plant species. Whether it is a hovering hummingbird, lumbering beetle, or one of over 350 Minnesota bee species visiting a flower in the backyard, these animals and many others contribute to a process called pollination. Examples of pollinators are bees, flies, beetles, butterflies, moths, birds, and bats. Bees have proven to be some of the most effective pollinators, and as a result are the focus of many pollination efforts.

Pollination occurs when the pollen from one plant reaches the stigma of another, usually when carried there by a pollinator. This process initiates the formation of

fruits, nuts, and seeds that will later be consumed and disbursed. Without pollinators, there is no seed formation, which means future generations of plants and the creatures that rely on them are at risk of decline. According to the USDA, 75 percent of the fruits, nuts, and vegetables grown in the United States are pollinated by native bees.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic decline in pollinator species, notably including the Rusty Patch Bumble Bee (*Bombus affinis*). Pesticides, pests and pathogens, loss of habitat, and lack of available nutrition are part of an unfortunately long list of factors which have led to depressed immune systems, a decrease in genetic diversity, and ultimately the decline of pollinator populations.

Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species

Roseville currently has one species that is listed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as threatened. The Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) is affected by the deadly bat disease, white-nose syndrome, and is threatened due the decline of approximately 99% of its population since 2006. According to the DNR's definitions, a species is considered threatened if the species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range within Minnesota.

State and federal laws govern protection of rare species. Management responsibility lies with the DNR at the state level and with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the federal level. Ramsey County includes protection of rare species and natural communities as one element in its management of county parks and open space. The City has no direct role in the preservation of rare species and natural communities but supports federal, state, and county efforts.

Current and Past Initiatives

The City of Roseville has adopted practices to make our city a place where pollinators can thrive. In June 2017, City Council passed Resolution No. 11422, committing the City to developing even stronger policies and practices to help protect pollinators.

Roseville provides habitat for pollinators through preservation of acres of natural vegetation, through enhancement of natural habitats, creation of new habitat during City projects, and by altering existing turf grass right-of-way areas to pollinator-friendly plantings.

The Parks and Recreation Policies were updated to encourage developing habitat for pollinators, as described in Chapter 8. Additional policies regarding natural resources management in Roseville's parks system are described in the Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space chapter.

4. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

Background

Since greenhouse gases (e.g. carbon dioxide) trap heat within the atmosphere, acting to reduce these emissions can help mitigate future climate risks.[1] Minnesota Statute 216H.02 establishes a goal "to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors producing those emissions to a level at least 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2015, to a level at least 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2025, and to a level at least 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050." The latest statewide analysis shows that Minnesota is not currently on track to achieve these targets, with only a 4% reduction from 2005 levels in 2014.[2] With many human activities contributing to the emission of these gases – from driving to work to burning natural gas to heat a home – local governments like the City of Roseville can have a strong influence on the emissions caused by activities within its boundaries. Roseville can lead by example to reduce emissions from City operations through strategies like improving building and fleet efficiency and replacing fossil fuel use with renewable energy. Additionally, the City can use education, incentives, and regulation to impact emissions from residents and businesses.

According to the Regional Indicators Initiative, in 2016 Roseville is attributed with an estimated 13.1 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) per person for a total of 468,159 tonnes.[3] The greatest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the community comes from building energy consumption, making up 56 percent of total emissions (**Figure 9-1**). Broken down by sector, the commercial and industrial sector accounts for 39 percent, while residential energy use accounts for 17 percent of all emissions. Broken down another way, electricity emissions account for 33 percent and natural gas emissions account for 23 percent of the community's total. Emissions for vehicle travel make up 42 percent, and treatment of municipal solid waste is 2 percent. Additional sources of emissions not included in this analysis come from air travel and wastewater treatment.

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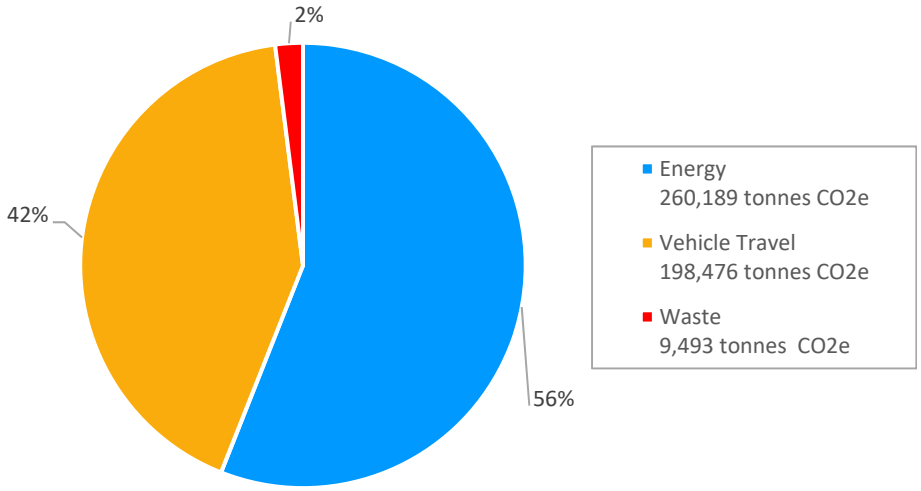
[1] Wuebbles, D.J., D.W. Fahey, K.A. Hibbard, B. DeAngelo, S. Doherty, K. Hayhoe, R. Horton, J.P. Kossin, P.C. Taylor, A.M. Waple, and C.P. Weaver, 2017: Executive summary. In: *Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I* . U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 12-34, doi: 10.7930/J0DJ5CTG.

[2] Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, "Minnesota's GHG emissions: 1990-2014 and Next Generation Energy Act goals," 2017, doi:10.1007/978-1-4419-7991-9.

[3] Metric tons (tonnes) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) is the typical unit used for greenhouse gas inventories. Along with carbon dioxide, CO_2e includes other greenhouse gases (methane and nitrous oxide) that are weighted based on their global warming potential. A metric ton is equal to 1.102 short tons.

FIGURE 9-1 ROSEVILLE'S COMMUNITY-WIDE EMISSIONS (2016 ESTIMATE). SOURCE: REGIONAL INDICATORS INITIATIVE



Current and Past Initiatives

As signatories of the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement in 2007, Roseville's 2030 Comprehensive Plan committed to striving to meet the targets identified in the Kyoto Protocol. Since then, the City has:

- conducted an emissions inventory through the Clean Air Climate Protection software,
- developed and started implementing a campus-wide geothermal master plan,
- engaged with University of Minnesota students and Minnesota's Clean Energy Resource Teams to identify and evaluate potential emissions reduction strategies,
- joined Minnesota's GreenStep Cities program and become a Step 2 City,
- started tracking facility energy use through Minnesota's B3 Benchmarking program, an online platform that facilitates building energy data tracking and analysis,
- started exploring opportunities for solar energy installations on City facilities, and
- started tracking community-wide energy, water, travel, waste, and emissions data through the Regional Indicators Initiative.

Bringing these efforts together into a Greenhouse Gas Action Plan will help identify, quantify, and prioritize emissions reductions strategies that support other community goals.

5. Resilience

Background

According to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, increases in the global surface temperature and changes in precipitation levels and patterns are expected to continue and intensify for decades, regardless of mitigation strategies currently being implemented. In turn, these changes in climate have impacts on the economy and health of local communities.

Weather and climate shape our economy. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) explains that weather represents the conditions of the atmosphere over a short period of time, and climate represents how the atmosphere "behaves" over relatively long periods of time. Temperature impacts everything from the amount of energy consumed to heat and cool homes and offices to the ability for some workers to work outside. Temperature and precipitation levels not only determine how much water we have to drink, but also the performance of entire economic sectors, from agriculture to recreation and tourism. Extreme weather events, like tornadoes, hail storms, droughts, and inland flooding can be particularly damaging. In the decade from 2007 – 2016, extreme weather events have caused 51 deaths and more than $624 million in property damage in Minnesota. This compares to nine deaths and $263 million in property damage from 1980 – 1989 (NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information).

In addition, climate conditions affect the quality of life and life safety of communities – particularly those populations especially sensitive to climate impacts. Extreme weather events linked to climate change have the potential to harm community member health in numerous ways. Rising temperatures, for example, can result in a longer-than-average allergy season, erode air quality, and prolong the stay and increase the population of insects, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases. Climate impacts also exacerbate economic challenges that can directly impact the ability of at-risk populations to cope, while creating more exposure to dangerous living/working conditions and poor nutrition.

Strengthening community resilience is rooted in an ongoing assessment of potential vulnerabilities, anticipation of potential climate impacts, development and implementation of strategies to address those vulnerabilities, and communication and outreach to the members of the community.

Current and Past Initiatives

The City completed a *Population Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Adaptation Framework* in February 2018. This report identifies habitats, infrastructure, and neighborhoods that are more vulnerable to the climate change risks described above and recommends adaptation strategies.

6. Renewable Energy

Background

In addition to providing clean sources of energy that have much lower environmental impacts than fossil fuels, local renewable energy systems can provide local economic opportunities and can help increase energy security if there are disruptions to the global energy supply.

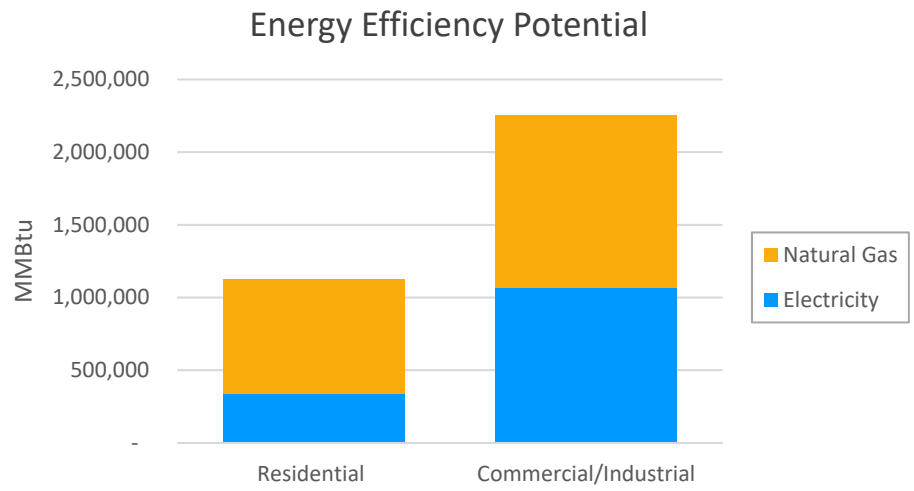
While Minnesota does not have an indigenous fossil fuel supply, the state does have many renewable energy resources available for development. The following list includes excerpts from the "Existing Energy Conditions" report developed through the Minnesota Local Government Project for Energy Planning.

Energy Efficiency Resource:

The most cost-effective clean energy resource is efficiency, which can be achieved through strategies like weatherization, efficient equipment, and efficient building operations. With Roseville residents and businesses spending $55.8 million each year on electricity and natural gas, efficiency also represents an opportunity for cost savings.

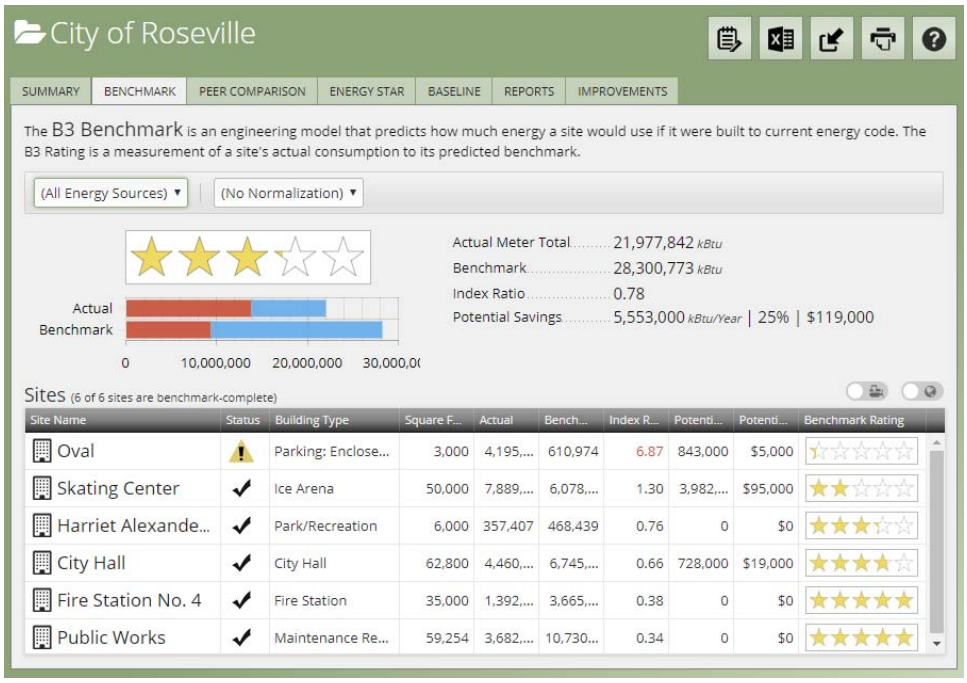
As shown in the Regional Indicators Initiative graphic summary (**Figure 9-2**), two-thirds of energy consumed within the city's buildings is being used by commercial and industrial customers, despite making up only 13 percent of the total number of premises, making this sector a strong efficiency resource. These customers also use a greater percentage of electricity than residential customers, which is currently more carbon-intensive than natural gas. However, the residential sector also provides an efficiency resource; since residential efficiency improvements are typically more standardized than commercial strategies, they may be easier to apply broadly.

FIGURE 9-2 THE CURRENT ENERGY USE IN ROSEVILLE'S BUILDINGS INDICATES THE POTENTIAL EFFICIENCY RESOURCE (DATA FROM 2016). SOURCE: XCEL COMMUNITY ENERGY REPORT (ACCESSED JANUARY 22, 2018).



There is also potential for energy efficiency within City-owned facilities, which represent about 0.6 percent of the community's total energy use (**FIGURE 9-3**). Energy use in City buildings is tracked through Minnesota's online B3 Benchmarking platform. By comparing the actual, observed energy use in Roseville's buildings to code-based benchmarks, B3 Benchmarking has identified an energy savings potential of 25 percent, primarily in electricity.

FIGURE 9-3 ELECTRICITY IS SHOWN IN RED, NATURAL GAS IN BLUE. SOURCE: B3 BENCHMARKING (2017 DATA).



Xcel Energy offers incentives to residential and business customers to help increase energy efficiency. Participation rates for these programs can be found in Xcel Energy's Community Energy Reports. For Roseville, 2016 participation rates by businesses and residents are shown in the table below, with savings equivalent to 1.4 percent of community-wide electricity and 0.6 percent of natural gas.

TABLE 9-1 ROSEVILLE PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN 2016. SOURCE: XCEL COMMUNITY ENERGY REPORT (ACCESSED JANUARY 22, 2018).

Sector	Rebates Given	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Natural Gas Savings (Therms)
Business	160	5,372,024	32,328
Residents	1,082	520,801	90,186

Utility companies can manage the electric load through demand response programs. These programs incentivize consumers to allow the utility to ramp down appliances (e.g. Saver's Switch® for central air conditioning) or other larger electric equipment to relieve congestion from the electric grid during times of high use. In 2016, more than 298 Roseville businesses participated in such programs, creating 5,630 kW of available capacity; 5,782 residential customers participated, creating a load management resource of 3,147 kW.

Transportation efficiency is another significant resource, comprising over 40 percent of the City's GHG emissions and a significant portion of energy expenditures. Ramsey County is already active in working with its local governments and the Metropolitan Council to encourage transit use and expand the reach of multi-modal transportation infrastructure.

Solar Energy Resource:

The University of Minnesota developed a high-resolution statewide solar resource map that allows cities to calculate potential electricity generation from local solar energy systems. This data (see Roseville Solar Potential Map, **MAP 9-1**) was used to calculate Roseville's solar resource or "solar reserves," shown in the table below. The solar reserves represent how much solar energy is reasonably economically available for development – similar to how oil or gas reserves are measured – not considering individual site limitations due to roof structure, ownership, or local regulations that might limit solar installations. The gross potential includes the total available resource, regardless of location; rooftop capacity and generation include only the resource available on the rooftops of buildings located in the City.

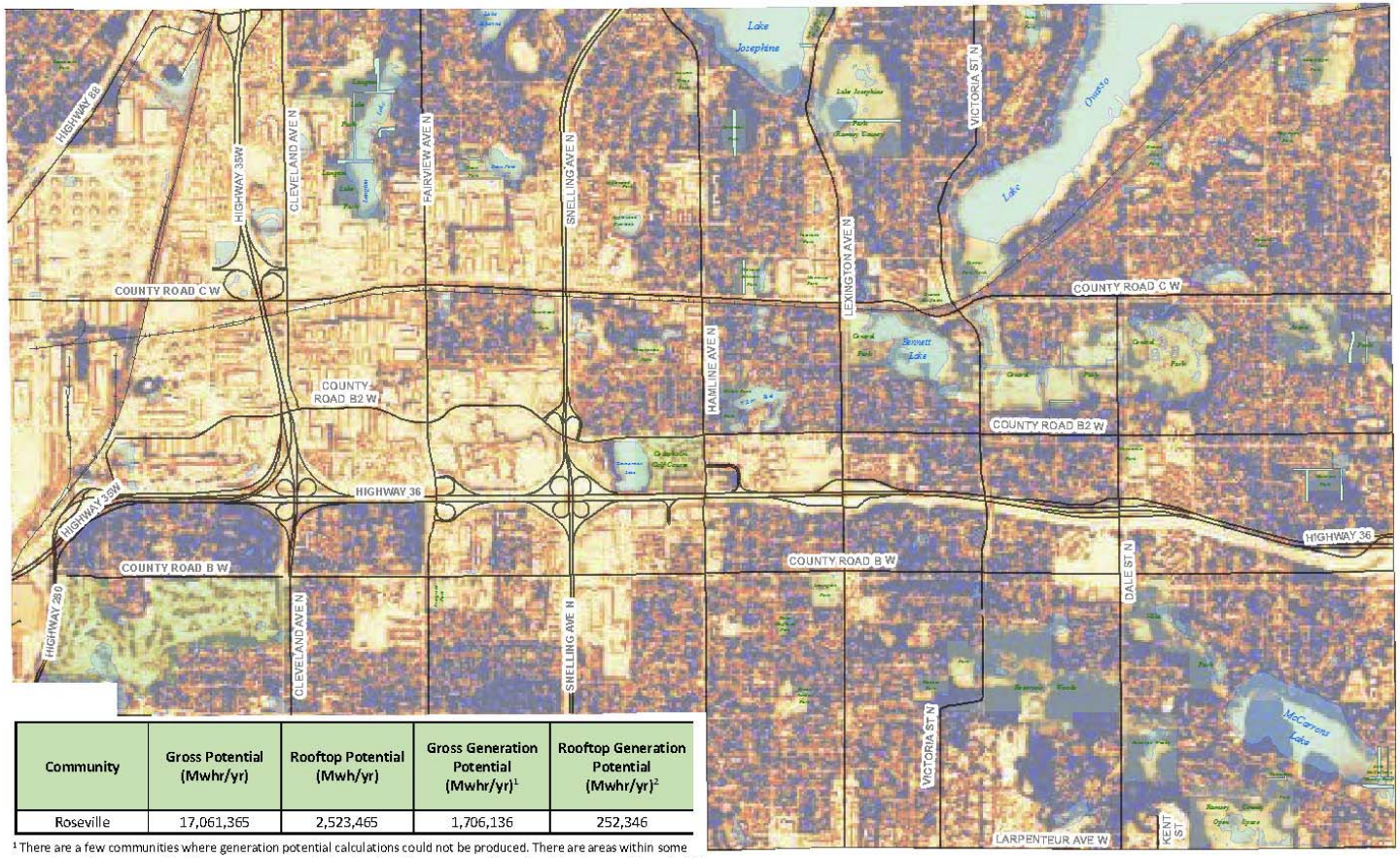
TABLE 9-2 ROSEVILLE SOLAR RESOURCE. SOURCE: METROPOLITAN COUNCIL AND GREAT PLAINS INSTITUTE.

Gross Generation Potential (MWh/year)	Rooftop Generation Potential (MWh/year)	Rooftop Capacity (MW)	Top Ten Rooftop Generation Potential (MWh/year)
1,706,136	252,346	194	29,272

This analysis estimates that the City of Roseville has enough solar reserves to generate 252,346 MWh/year through rooftop solar energy (**TABLE 9-2**), equal to approximately 61 percent of the electricity currently consumed within the city. The top ten rooftops alone have enough solar resource available to meet 7 percent of the electricity currently consumed within the city. This analysis does not include the impact of potential energy efficiency measures or the potential for ground-mount systems, which would increase the percentage of citywide electricity that can be met through solar.

In its 2016 Community Energy Report, Xcel Energy reports that there are six on-site commercial solar installations within Roseville, with a total capacity of 167 kW. These installations produced 54,961 kWh in 2016. For residential, Xcel reports 39 on-site solar installations with a total generating capacity of 291 kW. These residential installations produced 81,976 kWh in 2016. These yields are reported through Xcel's Solar*Rewards program. Many installations had been made through the Made in Minnesota Program as well: 18 residential installations with a total capacity of 140 kW and one commercial installation with a capacity of 39.4 kW.

MAP 9-1 ROSEVILLE SOLAR POTENTIAL



Community	Gross Potential (Mwhr/yr)	Rooftop Potential (Mwh/yr)	Gross Generation Potential (Mwhr/yr)[1]	Rooftop Generation Potential (Mwhr/yr)[2]
Roseville	17,061,365	2,523,465	1,706,136	252,346

[1] There are a few communities where generation potential calculations could not be produced. There are areas within some maps where data was unusable. These areas were masked and excluded from gross rooftop potential and generating potential calculations. [2] In general, a conservative assumption for panel generation is to use 10% efficiency for conversion of total insolation into electric generation.

Solar Radiation per Square Meter

Optimal Good Poor

3.5 kWh/m2 0.0

Roseville Solar Potential Map

Prepared by:
Engineering Department
January 25, 2018

Data Sources and Contacts:
* Ramsey County GIS Base Map (11/2015)
* City of Roseville Engineering Department
For further information regarding the contents of this map contact:
City of Roseville, Engineering Department,
2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville MN

DISCLAIMER:
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This map is a compilation of records, information and data located in various City, County, and other agencies and organizations. The City does not warrant that the Geographic Information System (GIS) Data will be free of errors or omissions. The map provided here, the GIS Data and the information derived from the GIS Data may not represent the actual facts or be up-to-date or complete. The City does not assume any responsibility or liability for any other purpose, including, but not limited to, any use, misuse or abuse of or reliance on the map or GIS Data by any other person or entity, or any other purpose. Users should consult the City's official records for the most up-to-date information. Please contact the City at 651-792-7000 with questions or concerns. The preceding disclaimer is in addition to Minnesota Statutes Section 466.03, Subd. 21 (1994), and the use of this map is governed by the City's official liability limits, immunities, and exclusions. Users agree to indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the City from any and all claims arising from any use of this map by users, their agents or employees, or any other person, firm or entity who shall be injured or damaged by such use, misuse or abuse of the map or GIS Data.

0 975 1950 2925 3900 Feet

mapdoc: Roseville Solar Potential Map v3.mxd
map: Roseville Solar Potential Map v3.pdf

N

Wind Energy Resource:

A good wind energy site needs to meet a number of characteristics, such as: a good wind resource; soils that can support the weight of the turbine; a site large enough to accommodate safety setbacks from neighboring properties, structures, or other uses; and surrounding land uses for which the visual impact and potential nuisances will not create a conflict.

The Minnesota Department of Commerce developed wind speed maps at a 500-meter resolution to give a general sense of the wind resource at various tower heights (**FIGURE 9-4**); these maps are not appropriate for a specific site assessment.

FIGURE 9-4 WIND SPEEDS AT DIFFERENT TOWER HEIGHTS IN ROSEVILLE. SOURCE: MN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

30 meter tower 80 meter tower 100 meter tower

According to the Minnesota Department of Commerce, the minimum average annual wind speed required for a good wind resource is 12 miles per hour. At 30-meter heights (about 100 feet), Roseville has an average wind speed of less than 11 mph. At 80 meters (about 260 feet), wind speeds are more favorable – between 13 and 15 mph throughout the city. At 100 meters (about 330 feet), wind speeds are over 15 mph throughout the city. As a suburban community with some urban and rural characteristics, Roseville may or may not be suitable for the taller towers needed for productive wind energy systems.

Alternatively, residents and businesses can participate in Xcel Energy's Windsource® or Renewable*Connect programs. These programs provide the clean energy benefit of having local wind (and solar) energy, although the economic benefits of clean energy development are realized elsewhere. According to Xcel Energy, seven businesses are subscribed to a total of 642,209 kWh, and 702 residences are subscribed to a total of 1,884,077 kWh in Roseville as of 2016. This amounts to 0.6 percent of the community's total electricity use.

Biomass Resources:

Fuel derived from biomass can be used in several processes as a source of renewable energy, including electricity, waste heat, and renewable gas. Minnesota has several facilities that use biomass to generate electricity and/or heat. Biomass resources include municipal solid waste, landfill gas, wood waste, agricultural byproducts, food processing residue, and other organic waste. Much of the biomass resource can come from the metropolitan area, particularly for solid waste and landfill gas, as well as yard waste.

Information about the type of biomass resources at the community level is difficult to acquire; there is little standardized assessment of potential biomass resources, and the types of resources vary widely across communities. At present, Ramsey County operates public compost sites for the disposal of leaves, grass clippings, brush, and other compost materials, and the City collects and composts leaves. Additionally, residents can bring their food waste and non-recyclable paper to Ramsey County Yard Waste sites and other dedicated Organics Recycling facilities.

The draft Solid Waste Management Master Plan from Ramsey County focuses on reducing risk to environment and public health, increasing waste to energy, reducing waste through recycling and composting, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Among the emerging technologies being considered is the utilization of organic waste as a feedstock for anaerobic digestion. There will likely be opportunities for the City to collaborate with Ramsey County to increase composting and maximize the benefits of organic material.

Current and Past Initiatives

City of Roseville staff and Public Works, Environment & Transportation Commission (PWETC) is currently studying the utilization of solar energy to help reduce demand for non-renewable energy sources. City staff has met with different solar representatives from installers, financers, non-profit organizations, and the State to look at available options. Each option presents different payback periods, upfront costs, long-term maintenance, grant funding, etc. These considerations will help determine the best course of action to help reduce City energy costs over the next 20+ years.

Other ongoing ways that the City encourages residents and businesses to conserve energy or take advantage of renewable sources available on-site include:

- partnering with the Minnesota Center for Energy and Environment (CEE) to offer a variety of home improvement loan options,
- referring residents to Ramsey County's Home Improvement and Suburban Weatherization loan programs,

- teaming up with Xcel Energy up to give 200 Roseville residents a free $60 energy audit each year, and
- connecting residents to the CEE Lending Center for zero-percent financing on a 10-year forgivable loan for up to $6,500 for energy conservation improvements.

In 2018 the City committed to two avenues for solar energy, Community Solar Garden subscriptions and rooftop solar arrays on City owned buildings. In 2019 the City will install solar arrays on the rooftops of City Hall, the Fire Station, and the Maintenance Facility. There will be a total of approximately 200 kW of solar energy production on the City Campus by the fall of 2019.

The City has also committed to up to 2 Megawatts of Community Solar Garden subscriptions over the next two years. Community Solar Gardens are centrally-located solar photovoltaic (PV) systems that provide electricity to participating subscribers. Through these programs, an entity can install larger solar arrays on rooftops or ground-mounted systems. The City expects the first shares to be implemented in the summer of 2019. These two initiatives have the potential to provide up to half of the overall energy consumption from the Civic Campus with renewable energy. Future projects will be considered for the Roseville Skating Center including the indoor ice arena and the Oval.

Another program that the City is working to participate in is SolSmart through the Metropolitan Council. SolSmart is a local government designation program designed to recognize communities that have taken steps to improve solar market conditions. Communities pursuing SolSmart designation, regardless of their level of solar energy experience, can receive no-cost technical assistance (similar to consulting services) from a team of national solar experts.

SolSmart designation at the Bronze, Silver, or Gold level will provide high-profile, national recognition for communities that have made it faster, easier, and more affordable for residents and businesses to invest in solar energy. Achieving designation will signal that a community is “open for solar business,” attracting new solar businesses and gaining the economic development benefits attached to solar market development.

7. Environmental Education and Outreach

Background

One of the most cost-effective and efficient ways to protect the environment is through education. By working with residents, businesses, and schools to identify

ways to promote environmental awareness, the City can help create durable public will for resilience and environmental stewardship.

Current and Past Initiatives

The City sponsors many programs and events on a local and regional level that focus on preserving and enhancing the environment. In 2017, the City partnered with a team of students in the Environmental Sciences, Policy, and Management Degree program at the University of Minnesota to identify ways that the City could improve upon current education and outreach strategies. A goal of the project was to help develop a strategy that would create social influence by providing a consistent and dependable message for the residents. While this Capstone project focused on education and outreach related to stormwater management and water quality, the three recommendations listed below can also be applied to other environmental protection issues.

- Partner with watershed districts and Blue Thumb (www.bluethumb.org) to provide educational materials on stormwater management for residents.
- Strengthen engagement of community members through residential certification programs.
- Utilize a multi-faceted toolkit to reach multiple audiences through various outreach methods.

8. Goals and Strategies

Resilience relies on a combination of social, environmental, and economic vitality. As such, nearly all the citywide goals established in Chapter 2 support a resilient city, with topics ranging from safety and city services, to diversity and community-building. While most of these goals are addressed in other sections of the Comprehensive Plan, the two related directly to environmental protection are emphasized in this chapter:

- **Preserve and enhance soil, water, and urban forest resources.**
- **Conserve energy and reduce pollution.**

The following goals and strategies outline a path forward that supports Roseville's vision as an environmentally healthy community, related to the themes presented earlier in this chapter. Goals and strategies focused on equity are highlighted with the equity symbol. Ⓔ

Goal – Environmental Protection: Protect, preserve, and enhance Roseville's water, land, trees, and pollinators for current and future generations.

Strategies:

Land:

- Continue to use TIF to assist with environmental cleanup on sites identified as economic development priority or opportunity areas.

Trees:

- Finalize and implement a management plan for ash trees on park land and streets.
- Conduct a citywide survey, and inventory to the extent feasible, of the tree canopy. This would include all trees in both public and private areas
- Modify procurement policies, as necessary, to ensure diversity of tree species on City property.
- Promote tree diversity on public and private lands, including establishment of diversity requirements, as part of any development of commercial or multi-unit residential property.
- Expand tree canopy in priority areas.
- Create policies and procedures on proper tree planting for all City installations and promote this to residents.

Pollinators:

- The City shall review its practices for the use of insecticides and use best practices to limit systemic insecticide uses on City property, including insecticides from the neonicotinoid family where possible, and will encourage commercial applications to be free of systemic insecticides, including neonicotinoids where possible.
- The City shall undertake its best efforts to plant native plants and plants favorable to bees and other pollinators in the City's public spaces.
- The City shall undertake its best efforts to communicate to all Roseville property owners, residents, businesses, institutions and neighborhoods the importance of creating and maintaining pollinator-friendly habitat, and will encourage residents and business to use the pollinator-friendly practices including:
    - Reducing the use of pesticides, including systemic insecticides, on their property;
    - Avoiding planting flowering plants that are treated with systemic insecticides; and
    - Planting more pollinator forage on their property and adopting organic or chemical-free lawn and landscaping practices.
- The City shall provide information and avenues to identify pollinator-friendly plants and other opportunities.

Goal – Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Support Minnesota's Next Generation Energy Act goal of an 80 percent reduction in community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, from 2005 levels by 2050, through leading by example in addition to education, incentives, and regulation to encourage action by residents and businesses.

Strategies:

- With appropriate community engagement, develop a Greenhouse Gas Action Plan to establish City-specific energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals, and select strategies to reduce emissions from building energy, travel, solid waste, and water use. The Greenhouse Gas Action Plan should include goals and strategies for both community-wide emissions and City operations, and should:
  - Identify historic community-wide greenhouse gas emissions for 2005 as a baseline year.
  - Identify current community-wide greenhouse gas emissions and, separately, emissions associated with City operations.
  - Establish mid- and long-term emissions reduction goals that support Minnesota's goal of an 80% reduction from 2005 levels by 2050 (M.S. 216H.02).
  - Propose reduction strategies and identify associated:
    - savings potential,
    - economic and business development potential,
    - implementation methods through existing or new policies and programs, and
    - implementation costs, financing mechanisms, and funding sources.
  - Develop an implementation plan with a schedule, responsible party, and measure of success for every strategy.
  - Indicate the method that will be used to track progress.
- Continue to participate in Minnesota's GreenStep Cities program, working towards becoming a Step 3, 4, and 5 City by implementing additional best practices, reporting on performance metrics, and demonstrating improvement across multiple metrics.

Goal – Resilience: Take action to equitably reduce climate-related risks to City residents.

Strategies:

Ⓔ
- Using the *Population Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Adaptation Framework,* develop a Resilience Plan that establishes community resilience goals and strategies.

Goal – Renewable Energy: Support increased adoption of renewable energy by protecting access to direct sunlight and supporting the development of local renewable energy installations.

Strategies:

- Incorporate energy efficiency and renewable energy strategies into the City's Greenhouse Gas Action Plan (described in a related goal, above).
- Protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems through revisions to the City's planning, zoning, and development regulations while minimizing potential adverse impacts to other natural resources.
- Strive to source 100 percent of the electricity used for City operations from renewable sources such as solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, and wind by 2040, with a minimum of 25 percent in on-site generation at City properties.
- Strive to produce enough solar electricity within City boundaries to meet 10 percent of citywide electricity use by 2030, which aligns with Minnesota's solar energy goal (M.S. 216B.1962).
- Facilitate and promote local solar installations by becoming a SolSmart Bronze Level community by the year 2020, and working towards the Silver and Gold level by 2040.
- Examine opportunities to allow and encourage solar installations within public and private parking lots.

Goal – Environmental Education and Outreach: Increase community awareness of resilience and environmental protection issues.

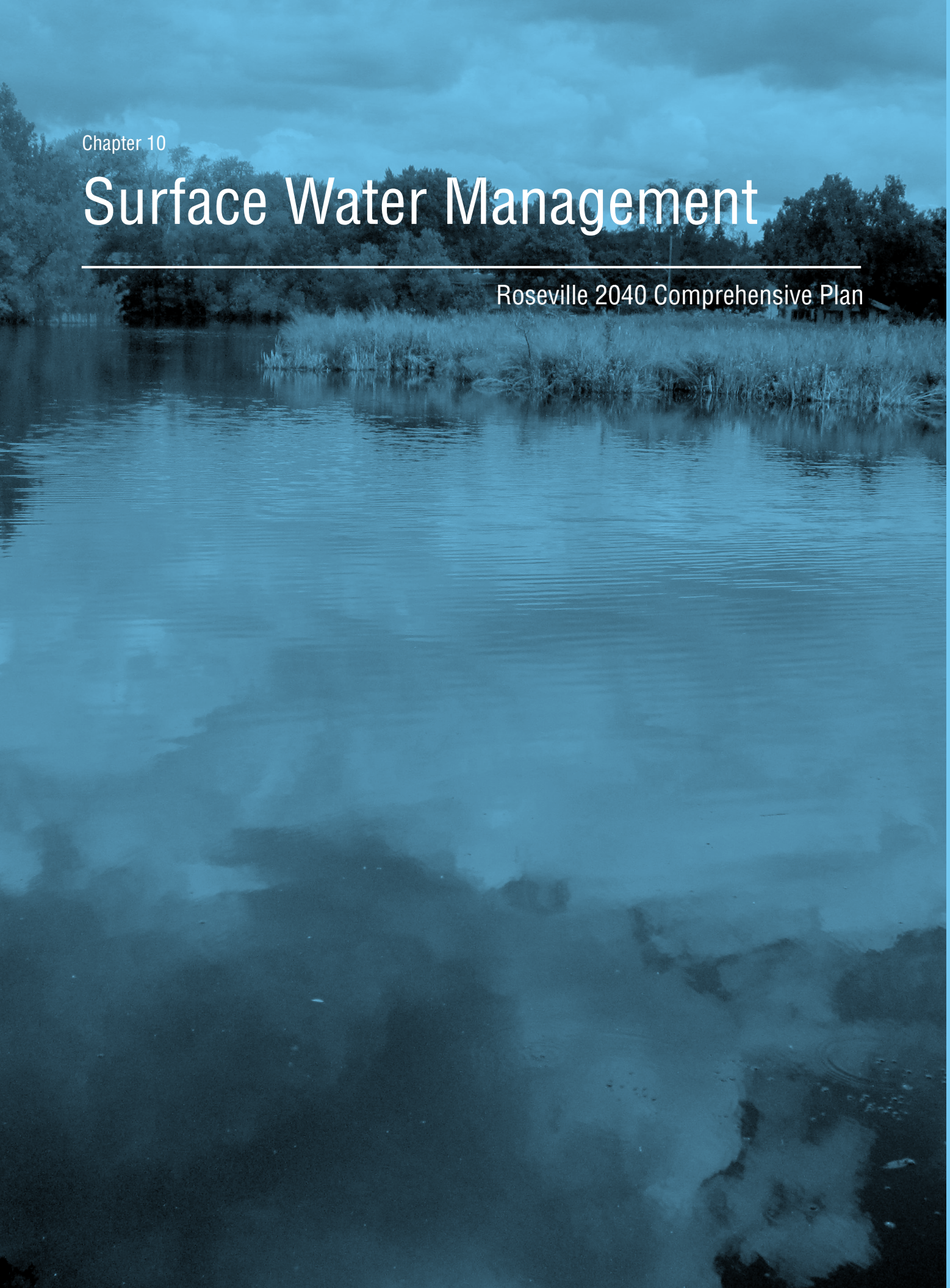
Strategies:

- Partner with other government entities to sponsor and/or host resilience education and environmental stewardship programs.
- Promote local resilience efforts and environmental stewardship through City-led communications, such as the City newsletter, City website, and the local cable-access channel.

Chapter 10

Surface Water Management

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



CHAPTER 10: SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

Chapter 10 includes the following information:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose of the Plan
3. Plan Development
4. Sustainability
5. Stormwater Management System
6. Water Resources
7. Watershed Districts
8. Issues Assessment
9. Goals and Strategies

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an executive summary of the Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan, which is attached in Appendix C. This chapter refers to the Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan "CSWMP".

2. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

This primary purpose of the CSWMP is twofold. First, it serves to further define the goals and policies that the City will follow as it continues to implement a comprehensive surface water management program. These goals and policies have been developed to support and facilitate the City in achieving the community vision, as described in the *Imagine Roseville 2025* Final Report (January 2007), and to shape the character and enhance the quality of life, as described in the 2040 Comprehensive Plan, currently in development. Secondly, the CSWMP serves to meet state and local regulatory requirements.

There are two primary programs that establish the regulatory need to update the City's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan. Minnesota Statutes, Sections 103B.201 to 103B.255, and Minnesota Rule, Chapter 8410, comprise the State's Metropolitan Surface Water Management Program (MSWMP). These Statutes and Rules require the preparation of watershed plans by watershed management organizations (WMOs) and the preparation of local (City) water management plans.

The purposes of the water management programs required by Minnesota Statutes §103B.205 to 103B.255 are to:

- Protect, preserve, and use natural surface and groundwater storage and retention systems;
- Minimize public capital expenditures needed to correct flooding and water quality problems;
- Identify and plan for means to effectively protect and improve surface and groundwater quality;
- Establish more uniform local policies and official controls for surface and groundwater management;
- Prevent erosion of soil into surface water systems;
- Promote groundwater recharge;
- Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities; and
- Secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface and groundwater.

A third regulatory program, very much related to the goals, policies, and standards of the CSWMP, is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Permit Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) that is administered in the State by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) (http://www.pca.state.mn.us). The goals, policies, and standards of Roseville's CSWMP were developed to be consistent with the requirements of the City's NPDES MS4 permit and associated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as well as the respective WMO plans. The implementation program included in this Plan, and the SWPPP, are intended to be a coordinated effort to realize combined efficiencies.

3. Plan Development

This Plan builds on the previous plans adopted by the City in 1990, 2003, and 2013. Each of those previous plans established goals and policies, contained an assessment of issues, and called for implementation actions to address those issues. The current CSWMP was developed through a process of soliciting input from City Commissions, City Council, and the public on water resources issues, specific problem areas, and potential new topic areas and/or actions that the CSWMP should address. Input was obtained through a series of meetings and providing information on the City's stormwater web page. A summary of those efforts follows:

- Public Works, Environmental, and Transportation Commission – 3 Meetings
- Electronic Public Survey
- Online Discussion Forum on speakuproseville.org
- Public Open House Meeting
- City Council Review and Adoption of the Plan

4. Sustainability

Roseville is committed to the preservation and enhancement of its environment, and to the principle that each generation of residents must meet the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future residents to meet their own needs. This approach to sustainability is a thread that is woven throughout the City's Comprehensive Plan. Upon adoption of the Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan by City Council, it will become an integral component of the City's Comprehensive Plan. As in the Comprehensive Plan, this CSWMP will serve as a guide towards improving sustainability across all aspects of the City's surface water management program and activities.

5. Stormwater Management System

The City's storm sewer network and overall conveyance and treatment system is in place. Future changes to the system will primarily involve retrofitting to address flooding problems, to incorporate water quality treatment, or incorporate improvements at the time of redevelopment. This public storm sewer system consists of:

- 129 miles of pipe,
- 4,863 catch basins,
- 2,691 manholes,
- 129 public ponds,
- 165 special features (infiltration, biofiltration, water reuse, raingardens, etc.);
- 657 inlets and outlets, and
- 6 public storm-sewer lift stations.

6. Water Resources

Roseville has a significant number of lakes, ponds, and wetlands within its boundaries. As shown in the table below, five of the six lakes within the city are classified as impaired for one or more pollutant or stressor. These impairments mean that the lake water is not meeting state water quality standards established by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that states establish total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) of

pollutants to water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. Therefore, in the years ahead, each of these impaired waters will be subject to a TMDL Study that will result in an implementation plan that establishes a list of actions that will be needed to eliminate or manage the impairment. The City will need to work closely with the MPCA and local watershed organizations during the development of the TMDL Implementation Plans. For more information about impaired waters and TMDLs see www.pca.state.mn.us.

TABLE 10-1 LAKES IN ROSEVILLE. POLLUTANT DATA SOURCE: MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Lake Name	Surface Area (Acres)	Watershed Area (Acres)	Affected Designated Use	Pollutant or Stressor
Bennett	25.6	780	Aquatic Recreation	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
			Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Little Johanna	17.0	1774	Aquatic Recreation	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
			Aquatic Consumption	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in Fish Tissue
			Aquatic Life	Chloride
Josephine	111.3	782	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Langton (N&S)	16.5	241	NA	NA
McCarron	73	1240	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Owasso	366.6	2951	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue

In addition to the City's Surface waters, groundwater resources are vital to its ecological health, economic prosperity, and quality of life. But in some parts of the state, our underground supplies of water are under increasing demands for irrigation, industry, and domestic needs, putting them at risk of overuse and degradation. A statewide analysis of groundwater resources identified the north and east metro region of the Twin Cities as an area where such concerns exist. This area is growing in population, and water use is increasing. At the same time, it is rich in surface waters that are connected to and affected by groundwater levels. In portions of the area existing groundwater contamination further limits water availability to meet human needs. Communities, businesses, and agriculture in much of the region are entirely reliant on groundwater as a source of water supply. They are connected to one another through their use of the same aquifers and the cumulative effects of that use.

To better address these issues, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has designated all of Washington and Ramsey Counties, along with portions of Anoka and Hennepin Counties, as the North and East Metro Groundwater Management Area (GWMA). This designation in November 2015 allows a more comprehensive and focused approach to ensuring that groundwater supplies remain adequate to meet human needs while protecting lakes, streams and wetlands. The North and East Metro Groundwater Management Area Plan will guide the DNR's efforts to manage groundwater appropriations sustainably in this area over the next five years. The North and East Metro Groundwater Management Area Plan establishes sustainability goals to help appropriation permit holders plan for their future water use, although it does not get into details of water management for any individual business or community. It proposes no immediate changes to particular permits, but it sets the stage for managing appropriations more carefully and comprehensively in the years ahead[1].

7. Watershed Districts

The City of Roseville falls under the jurisdiction of three watershed management agencies. They are the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD), the Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District (RWMWD), and the Capitol Region Watershed District (CRWD). All three of the Watershed Districts have jurisdictional authority within the city, and therefore each must review and approve the City's CSWMP to ensure consistency with the respective Watershed District Plan.

8. Issues Assessment

Over the years since the first plan was developed, the City has made significant improvements that reduce the extent of local flooding, provide water quality treatment benefits, and improve educational opportunities for its residents. A few of these example projects are highlighted in the CSWMP.

Many of the flooding issues of the past have been addressed, but some remain. New water quality issues and concerns are emerging each year, requiring varying levels of effort by the City to address. The ongoing maintenance and operation of the stormwater system has grown much more complex over the years due to new regulations and a better understanding of what is necessary to keep the stormwater management systems functioning properly. Specific issues addressed in the CSWMP include localized flooding issues, water quality impairments, operation and maintenance, education, outreach, and collaboration.

[1] North & East Metro Groundwater Management Area Plan, MN DNR November 2015

9. Goals and Strategies

The following summarizes the goals related to surface water management in Roseville. These goals are a reflection of the City Council's desire to reach and sustain a high quality of life for the City's residents.

Goal – Flood Protection and Runoff Management: Provide flood protection to the maximum extent practicable for all residents and structures, and protect the integrity of our drainage and detention systems through stormwater management.

Strategies:

- The City shall require runoff rate control for land-disturbing activities exceeding one-half acre or creating/reconstructing an impervious area of 5,000 square feet or more.
- The City shall require volume reduction for development and redevelopment projects in accordance with watershed district rules and City standards.
- The City shall require structure freeboard elevations in accordance with watershed district rules and City code (Section 1017.17).
- The City shall enforce its Floodplain regulations (City Code Chapter 1021) which are designed to minimize flood losses and requires no net loss of storage volume.
- The City shall cooperate and collaborate with adjacent municipalities and watershed districts to address intercommunity drainage issues.
- The City staff shall provide technical assistance as requested to aid in public understanding and interpretation of local flood protection and runoff management requirements.

Goal – Surface Water Protection: Maintain or improve the water quality and ecological integrity of the City's lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

Strategies:

- The City shall enforce the Erosion and Sediment Control ordinance (City Code Section 803.04) for all land-disturbing activity greater than 5,000 square feet or adjacent to a water resource.
- The City shall require stormwater treatment through the Shoreland, Wetland, and Stormwater Management ordinance for land-disturbing activities exceeding one-half acre or creating 5,000 square feet of new impervious surface area. The level of treatment provided shall comply with the infiltration/volume reduction standards of treating a runoff volume of 1.1 inches for new or reconstructed impervious by infiltration or, if infiltration is

not feasible, by removal of 90 percent of total suspended solids and 60 percent of total phosphorus.

- The City delegates administration of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) to the Watershed Districts which will act as the Local Government Units (LGUs) for enforcing the regulations of WCA. The City shall be informed of and provide informal review of all wetland impacts within the City.
- The City shall cooperate and collaborate with the MPCA and local agencies in conducting and implementing TMDL projects for impaired waters within and downstream of the City.

Goal – Groundwater Protection: Protect the quality and quantity of groundwater through collaboration with local and state agencies managing groundwater resources.

Strategies:

- The City will follow the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDOH) guidance on evaluation of stormwater infiltration projects in vulnerable wellhead protection areas (WHPAs) and drinking water source management areas (DWSMAs) to determine if infiltration practices are appropriate.
- The City acknowledges the potential for stormwater infiltration practices to mobilize soil contaminants and shall support alternate volume reduction practices in areas of known or suspected soil contamination.
- The City shall encourage Low Impact Development (LID) to minimize imperviousness and promote naturally occurring groundwater recharge.
- The City shall promote water conservation practices, such as installing low-flow toilets, washing only full loads of laundry and dishes, and watering lawns and gardens only when needed and during the early morning or evening. A more comprehensive list of water conservation practices can be found on the City's website.

Goal – Public Education and Outreach: Promote stewardship and increase awareness of land and water resources through public education and outreach.

Strategies:

- The City will continue to implement an education and outreach program using a variety of media, including use of notices, mailings, local cable television, newsletters, articles in Roseville City News, web sites, workshops, and/or presentations to inform the community about water resource issues.
- The City will use a public involvement process in water resource management decision-making (i.e., through appointed Commissions and public meetings).

- The City will make an ongoing effort on both a local and regional level by distributing information to residents on responsible practices to protect water resources such as alternative landscapes, phosphorus free fertilizer, aquatic plant management, proper use of a wide range of lawn chemicals and proper disposal of hazardous household materials etc.
- The City will work with existing public and private resources to increase public participation in water resources management and disseminate information regarding each of the local watershed management organizations having jurisdiction within the city.

Goal – Pollution Prevention and Maintenance: Protect the quality of the City's water resources through pollution prevention, good housekeeping practices, and routine maintenance.

Strategies:

- The City encourages residents to take advantage of the free Ramsey County yard waste collection and prevention sites, Roseville Leaf Recycling Center, or backyard composting to prevent these potential sources of suspended solids and nutrients from reaching the storm sewer system and downstream receiving water bodies.
- The City encourages residents to properly dispose of household hazardous waste (cleaning products, automotive fluids, lawn and garden chemicals, etc.) at a Ramsey County collection site to prevent these potential sources of pollutants from reaching the storm sewer system and downstream receiving water bodies.
- The City prohibits non-stormwater discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as described in the Section 803.03 (Stormwater Illicit Discharge and Connection) of the City Code. Illicit discharge of non-stormwater into the storm sewer system includes intentionally disposing of grass, leaves, dirt, or landscape material into a street/road/alley. Not cleaning up pet waste and disposing of it properly in the trash can also lead to illicit discharge.
- The City shall conduct street sweeping at least three times a year. The first sweep shall be as soon as practical in the spring. Stormwater sensitive areas (as displayed in Figure 20 of the CSWMP) are priorities and swept first throughout the year.
- The City prohibits the use of coal tar-based sealer on asphalt driveways and parking lots within the city to prevent Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) present in coal tar from contaminated stormwater runoff and downstream receiving water bodies (City Code Chapter 410).

Goal – Coordination and Collaboration: Simplify and streamline processes and draw upon the expertise and resources of other local, state, and federal agencies in water resources management efforts.

Strategies:

- The City will endeavor to inform developers about Federal, State, and local stormwater management regulations including the NPDES requirements, watershed district rules, floodplain regulations, and WCA rules.
- The City shall utilize educational materials and activities from watershed districts and other entities to deliver a consistent message regarding water resources and stewardship.
- City staff will be encouraged to attend watershed district hosted education programs directed at municipal officials and staff.
- The City shall seek opportunities to leverage limited available funding through project partnerships.
- The City shall promote existing programs that support plan goals such as the leaf recycling center, which includes compost and woodchips for property owners to use for landscaping practices which promote infiltration.

Goal – Sustainability: Achieve the water quality and water resources needs of the City based on the foundation of efficient use of community resources. In this approach, both capital costs and long-term operational costs will be considered, as well as the overall costs of a given project towards protection and/or improvement of the City water resources.

Strategies:

- The City will use the Fall 2011 version of the Metropolitan Council Stormwater Reuse Guide as a guide in considering water reuse on City projects.
- The City will strive to incorporate construction, building, and landscape designs and practices that mimic natural systems, and infiltrate, retain, and detain rainfall onsite, or can reduce excess flows into our sewers, streets, and waterways on City infrastructure projects.
- The City shall consider using trenchless technologies to reduce the impact on the ground surface and expose less disturbed area to erosion and runoff, when appropriate.
- The City shall consider using innovative BMPs and green infrastructure for stormwater treatment.
- The City shall seek to collaborate efforts with the Parks Renewal Program and incorporate multi-use green space.

- The City shall endeavor to incorporate pretreatment, treatment trains, and maintenance access for new and retrofit public stormwater treatment facility projects.
- The City shall consider installing flow meters to monitor its water usage.

Implementation Program and Funding

The Implementation Program is intended to provide guidance in carrying out the CSWMP goals and objectives. The Implementation Program and funding section summarizes capital improvement projects, studies and ongoing maintenance, inspection, monitoring, and other management activities. The current CSWMP is intended to serve the City for at least the next ten years and many of the program activities will continue out to the year 2030, or beyond.

The Implementation Plan should be reviewed on an annual basis. At that time, each proposed improvement is to be reconsidered, City budgets adjusted, and additional improvement projects or management activities added to or removed from the program. The City currently has a storm drainage utility fee in place which funds stormwater management related costs such as educational programs, construction of treatment systems and maintenance of the overall stormwater treatment and conveyance systems (storm sewer maintenance and street sweeping). The charges and fees will be reviewed and adjusted annually to ensure adequate funding for the activities set forth in this plan and those required by law.

Amendment Process

The Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan is intended to extend approximately through the year 2027. In conjunction with the CSWMP, the NPDES SWPPP activities will be reviewed and evaluated annually in a public meeting, and the permit program itself will be updated as required by the MPCA NPDES permit program. For the CSWMP to remain dynamic, an avenue must be available to implement new information, ideas, methods, standards, management practices, and any other changes which may affect its intent and/or its results. Amendment proposals can be requested at any time, by any person or persons, either residing or having business within the City.

Request for Amendments

Any individual can complete a written request for a CSWMP amendment and submit the request to City staff. The request shall outline the specific items or sections of the CSWMP requested to be amended, describe the basis and need for the amendment, and explain the desired result of the amendment towards improving the management of surface water within the City. Following the initial request, staff may request that additional materials be submitted in order for staff to make a fully-informed decision on the request.

The City may also initiate an amendment to respond to amendment to a local watershed organization plan or following the completion and approval of a TMDL Implementation Plan.

Staff Review

Following a request for Plan amendments, staff will make a decision as to the completeness and validity of the request. If additional information is needed by staff to determine the validity of the request, staff will generally respond to the requestor within 30 – 60 days of receiving the request.

Following receipt of sufficient information such that validity of the request can be evaluated, there are three options which are described below:

a. Reject the amendment. Staff will reject the amendment if the request reduces, or has the potential to reduce, the ability of the CSWMP to achieve its overall goals and policies, or will result in the CSWMP no longer being consistent with one or more of the watershed district's plans.
b. Accept the amendment as a minor issue, with minor issues collectively added to the CSWMP at a later date. These changes will generally be to clarify provisions in the CSWMP or to incorporate new information available after its adoption in 2018. Minor changes will generally be evaluated on the potential of the request to help staff better implement and achieve the goals and policies of the CSWMP. Minor issues will not result in formal amendments, but will be tracked and incorporated formally into the CSWMP at the time any major changes are approved.
c. Accept the amendment as a major issue, with major issues requiring an immediate amendment. In acting on an amendment request, staff should recommend to the City Council whether or not a public hearing is warranted. In general, any requests for changes to the goals and policies or the development standards established in the CSWMP will be considered major amendments.

Staff will make every attempt to respond to an amendment request within 30 – 60 days of receiving sufficient information from the requestor. The timeframe will allow staff to evaluate the request internally and gather input from the Watershed Districts/WMOs and other technical resources, as needed. The response will describe the staff recommendation and which of the three categories the request falls into. The response will also outline the schedule for actions, if actions are needed to complete the requested amendment.

Watershed District Approval

All proposed major amendments must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate Watershed Districts prior to final adoption of the amendments. Major

amendments would include changes to the goals and policies of the CSWMP. Staff will review the proposed amendments with the Watershed Districts to determine if the proposed change is a major amendment, and if a proposal is determined to be major amendment, then City staff will assess the ability of the requested amendment to maintain consistency with Watershed District plans.

City Council Consideration

Major amendments and the need for a public hearing will be determined by staff, and if identified as a major amendment, the request will be considered at a regular or special City Council meeting. Staff recommendations will be considered before decisions on appropriate action(s) are made. The requestor will be given an opportunity to present the basis for, and intended outcomes of, the request at the public hearing and will be notified of the dates of all official actions relating to the request.

Public Hearing and City Council Action

The initiation of a public hearing will allow for public input or input based on public interest in the requested amendment. City Council, with staff recommendations, will determine when the public hearing should occur in the process. Consistent with other formal City Council actions and based on the public hearing, City Council would adopt the amendment(s), deny the amendment(s), or take other action.

City Council Adoption

Final action on any major amendments, following approval by the watershed Districts, is Council adoption. Prior to the adoption, an additional public hearing may be held to review the CSWMP changes and notify the appropriate stakeholders.

Chapter 11

Water Supply System

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 11: WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Chapter 11 includes the following information:

1. Introduction
2. Water Supply Plan
3. Water System Overview
4. Utility Capital Improvement Plan
5. Asset Management
6. Water Utility
7. Goals and Strategies

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an executive summary of the Water Supply Plan, which is attached in Appendix D. The Water Supply Plan is based on the required template provided by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

2. WATER SUPPLY PLAN

Every ten years, all public water suppliers in Minnesota that operate a public water distribution system are required to have a water supply plan approved by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Roseville's Water Supply Plan provides the City and its residents with assurance of adequate, safe water to meet their needs and procedures for water system emergencies. It also discusses measures the City is implementing to conserve this precious resource.

The Water Supply Plan consists of four parts:

- Part I: Water supply system description and evaluation
- Part II: Emergency response procedures
- Part III: Water Conservation Plan
- Part IV: Items for metropolitan area communities

3. WATER SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The City of Roseville purchases treated, potable water from Saint Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS). The current wholesale water contract is for a 20-year period and is in place until 2025. SPRWS provides the required treatment processes before the water is introduced into the water distribution system in

Roseville; no further treatment is required by the City. The City distributes the water directly to its retail customers—the residential and commercial properties where water is used. Roseville also provides wholesale water via its system to the City of Arden Hills. To accomplish this, there are three always-open interconnection points with the City of Arden Hills, which are located at:

- Cleveland Avenue and County Road D
- Fairview Avenue and County Road D
- Glenhill Road and Hamline Avenue

Historically, the water utility has been managed to be self-supporting, with future replacement needs financed from revenue generated from the fees paid by customers. The City periodically reviews the contract with SPRWS to ensure that the City is obtaining the most cost-effective services.

In addition to the three interconnections providing wholesale water service to Arden Hills, Roseville's water system consists of:

- 160 miles of mainline
- one water tower
- one booster station (water pumping facility)
- seven emergency interconnections
- 22 cross-connections

These seven interconnections (see TABLE 11-1) are normally closed but can be opened to meet Roseville's emergency needs. Appropriate personnel are to be contacted before these connections are opened so operational changes can be implemented in the source city, if necessary.

The interconnections with the Cities of Little Canada, Lauderdale, and St. Paul are only of use in emergency situations related to the Roseville distribution system. The source water for these connections is from the City of St. Paul system and would be of little value during an emergency within the SPRWS production and treatment systems.

The interconnections with Shoreview, St. Anthony, and New Brighton could be opened in a wider variety of emergencies, as they produce their own water from wells within their system.

TABLE 11-1 ADJACENT COMMUNITY EMERGENCY INTERCONNECTIONS

City	Size	Location
Little Canada	8"	County Road C and Rice Street
Little Canada	12"	South of Woodlynn Avenue on Rice Street
Shoreview	8"	County Road D and Lexington Avenue
New Brighton	6"	Old Highway 8 and County Road D
St. Anthony	12"	West of Patton Road on County Road C
Lauderdale	6"	Roselawn Avenue and Lake Street
St. Paul	8"	Galtier Street and Larpenteur Avenue

Cross-connections are locations where the City of Roseville or an adjacent community provide water service to retail customers outside of their respective borders.

TABLE 11-2 CROSS-CONNECTIONS WITH ADJACENT COMMUNITIES

City	Drinking water flow TO Roseville	Drinking water flow FROM Roseville
Arden Hills	107 dwelling units (County Road D)	
Falcon Heights		16 dwelling units
Maplewood	6 dwelling units	Schroeder Milk (Rice Street)
St. Anthony		2 dwelling units
St. Paul	2 shopping centers, Taco Bell (Larpenteur Avenue)	
Totals	113 dwelling units 3 commercial	18 dwelling units 1 commercial

4. Utility Capital Improvement Plan

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is one tool that is used to plan for rehabilitation and/or replacement of facilities as appropriate. The CIP has been developed to identify needs to ensure proper, continuous operation of the water and sanitary sewer utilities. Since the physical infrastructure of Roseville is aging, the City recognizes the need to track and evaluate the condition of the City's infrastructure.

The CIP was developed to support the intent of the *Imagine Roseville 2025* goals to replace infrastructure, when appropriate, to minimize potential for failure of these systems.

5. Asset Management

The City's Capital Improvement Plan is primarily determined by the City's Asset Management Program. This program is designed to provide a basis for creating and documenting the condition rating of all publicly owned assets within the city. Ratings for each asset vary based upon the type of asset, but the determination of each rating is obtained through the follow ways:

1. Visual inspections
2. Surveys
3. Full needs assessments and studies
4. History of issues or failures
5. Age of the asset
6. Type of material

This information is compiled and the Asset Management database is updated annually. This information is used while the Capital Improvement Plan is being developed, allows the City to be more strategic in its asset replacement, and also track the improvements over time.

6. Water Utility

The City's Water Utility Division provides for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of water utility infrastructure. The division also ensures compliance with a host of regulatory requirements in the operation and maintenance of this system.

The Water Utility's long-range goals include:

- Provide for uninterrupted operation of the water system to ensure the health and welfare of Roseville residents and businesses.
- Meet the regulatory goals of Minnesota Department of Health and other regulatory agencies related to the provision of safe drinking water.
- Provide excellent customer service in the utility area.
- Plan and implement a long-term infrastructure replacement plan.

To support these goals, the existing complement of vehicles and equipment will need to be replaced when they reach the end of their useful life. Infrastructure will be evaluated for appropriate rehabilitation or replacement schedules.

Other regulatory agencies have an impact on operational needs due to required compliance at the local level. A long-term funding plan is necessary to meet infrastructure replacement needs. The City will see minimal growth that would affect this system. Capital needs are to support replacement of existing infrastructure and support existing operational equipment.

7. Goals and Strategies

The City of Roseville provides a variety of public facilities and services. Utility services are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. Clean and reliable drinking water is absolutely necessary for the efficient functioning of the City. The preservation and protection of the City's utilities is vital to the community's health and residents' quality of life. To accomplish this, the City of Roseville has identified the following goal and strategies:

Goal – Provide efficient and high-quality public facilities, services, and infrastructure.

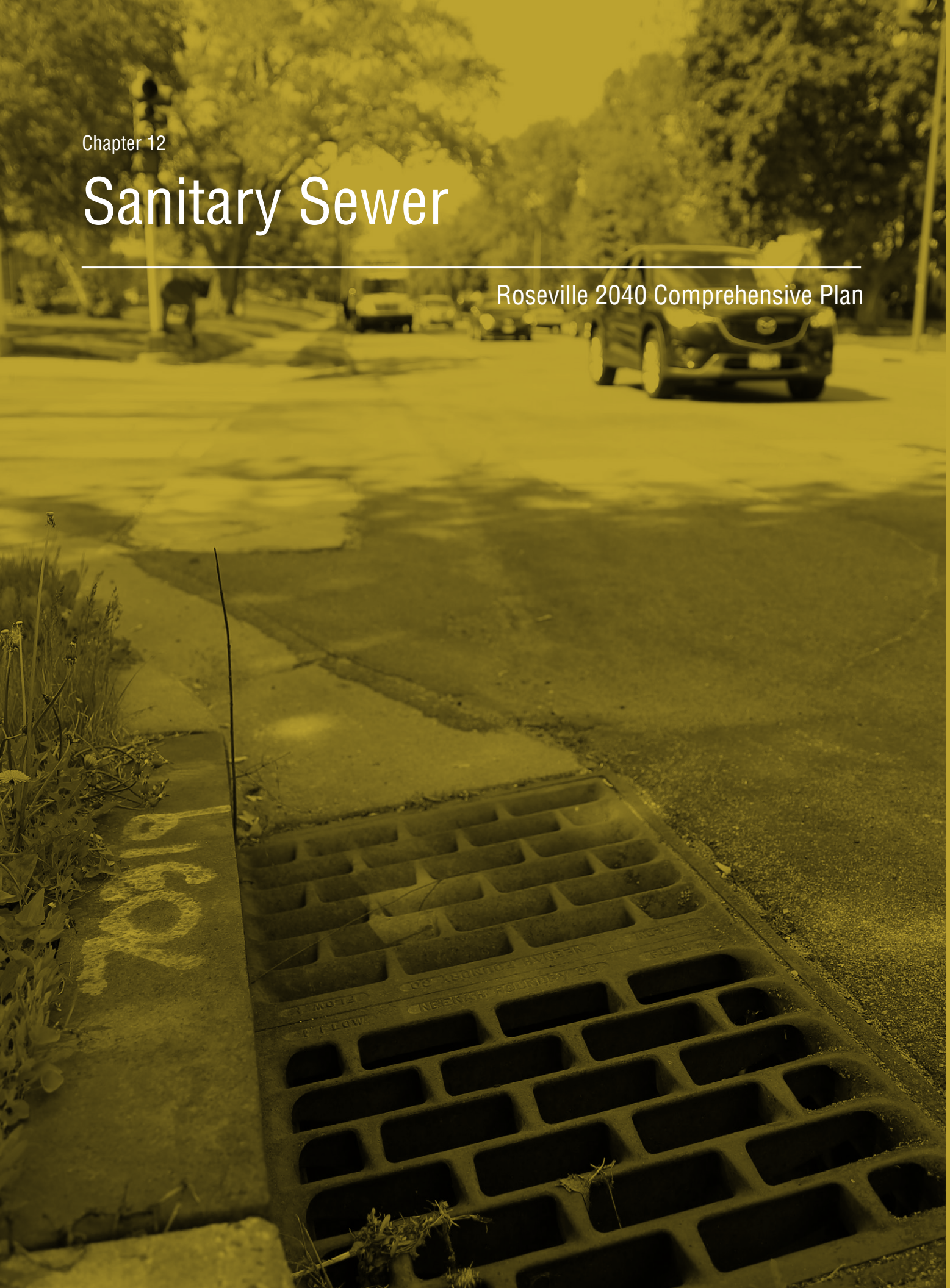
Strategies:

- Provide reliable and high-quality water facilities.
- Work to provide efficient and cost-effective services through ongoing evaluation and intergovernmental coordination.
- Maintain an up-to-date emergency preparedness plan.
- Prepare long-term plans to identify, prioritize, and determine the costs to maintain and/or replace City's water facilities.
- Utilize the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and annual budgeting process for prioritizing major public expenditures.

Chapter 12

Sanitary Sewer

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan



CHAPTER 12: SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Chapter 12 includes the following information:

1. System Overview
2. On-Site Sewage Treatment
3. Inter-Community Services
4. Future Demand Forecast
5. Infiltration and Inflow (I/I)
6. Utility Capital Improvement Plan
7. Goals and Strategies

1. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The entire City of Roseville is within the Metropolitan Urban Service Area (MUSA). Therefore, sanitary sewer interceptor and treatment is provided to the City via the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) system. Within the city, the system is under the jurisdiction of the City's sanitary sewer utility. Historically, the sanitary sewer utility has been managed to be self-supporting, with future infrastructure replacement needs financed with revenues generated from the fees paid by users.

Roseville's sanitary sewer system consists of approximately 145 miles of sanitary sewer trunk lines, 3,156 manholes, and 12 lift stations. The public sanitary sewer provides service to 14,623 households and businesses on 10,674 parcels. MAP 12-1 shows the locations of these facilities and their direction of flow, and the service areas of the sanitary sewer lines are shown in MAP 12-2. Trunk sewers and lift stations collect wastewater and deliver it to the MCES interceptor sewers. The MCES owns and maintains the interceptors serving the City of Roseville, which include RV-430, RV-431, RV-432, and RV-433. All of the interceptors flow south and eastward where they connect to RV-430, which delivers the waste to the Pigs Eye Wastewater Treatment Plant in St. Paul. Operated by the MCES, this plant accepted an estimated 1.2 billion gallons of wastewater from Roseville in 2017. The City also has a number of residential connections with adjacent communities. TABLE 12-1 below summarizes these connections.

TABLE 12-1 RESIDENTIAL CONNECTIONS WITH ADJACENT COMMUNITIES

City	Sewer flow TO Roseville	Sewer flow FROM Roseville
Arden Hills		48 houses (County Road D)
St. Anthony	2 houses	
St. Paul	9 houses, 17-unit apartment building	
Shoreview		11 units (County Road D/ Lake Owasso)
Totals	28 dwelling units	59 dwelling units

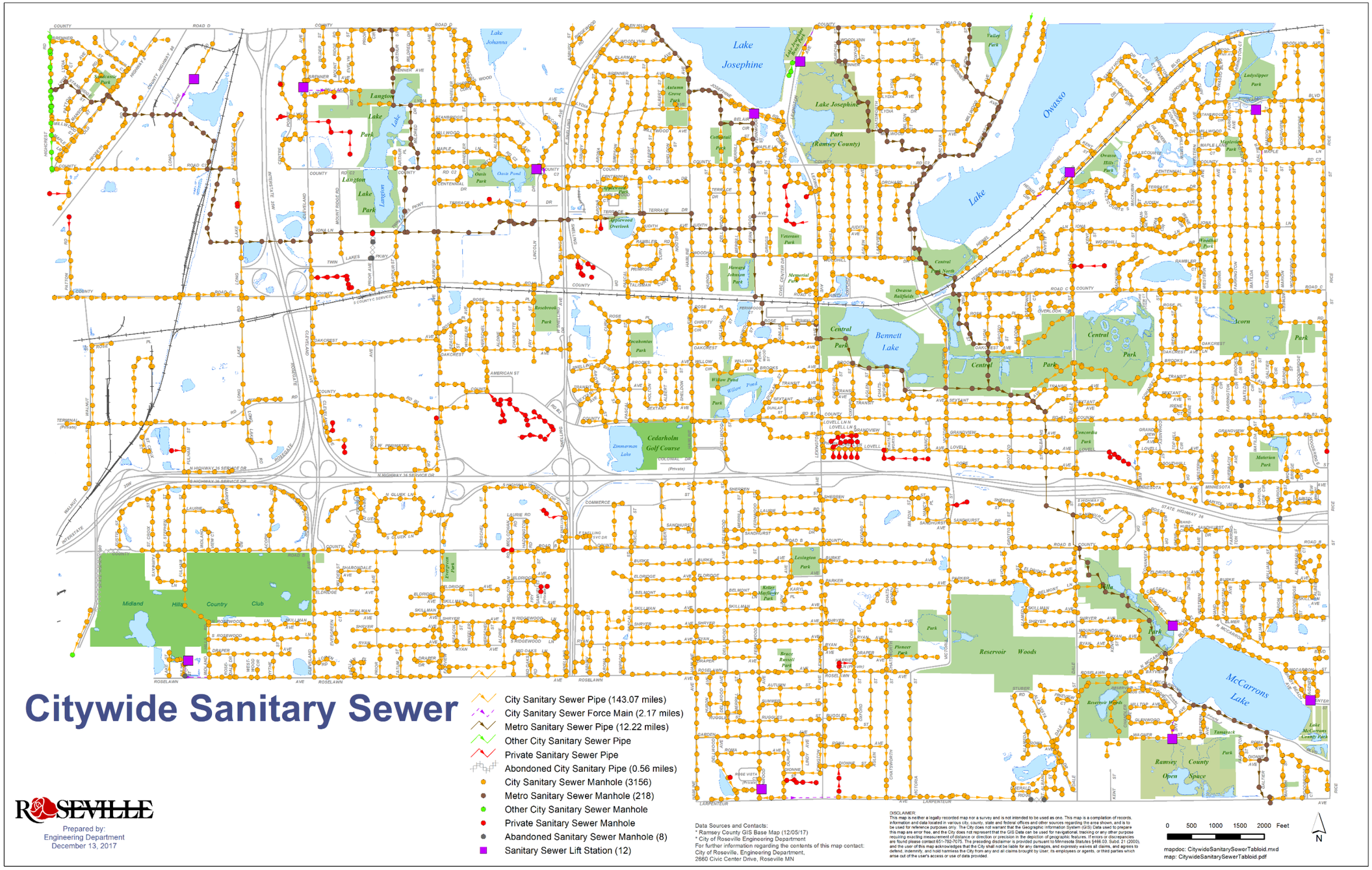
The design and condition of the City's sanitary sewer system is reviewed and updated continuously to ensure adequacy. The 12 sanitary sewer lift stations are electronically monitored 24 hours a day. All sanitary sewer lift stations have been designed to provide capacity beyond Roseville's current needs. This excess capacity is evident in the tables of current pump run times and starts provided in Appendix E.

The sanitary sewer system has been divided up into 23 metersheds for the purpose of temporary flow monitoring. For metershed locations and pipe sizing see MAP 12-3. TABLE 12-2 below describes the current flow and the design capacity in gallons per minute (GPM) for the trunk lines serving each metershed, except that Metershed 1 ties directly into the MCES interceptor line.

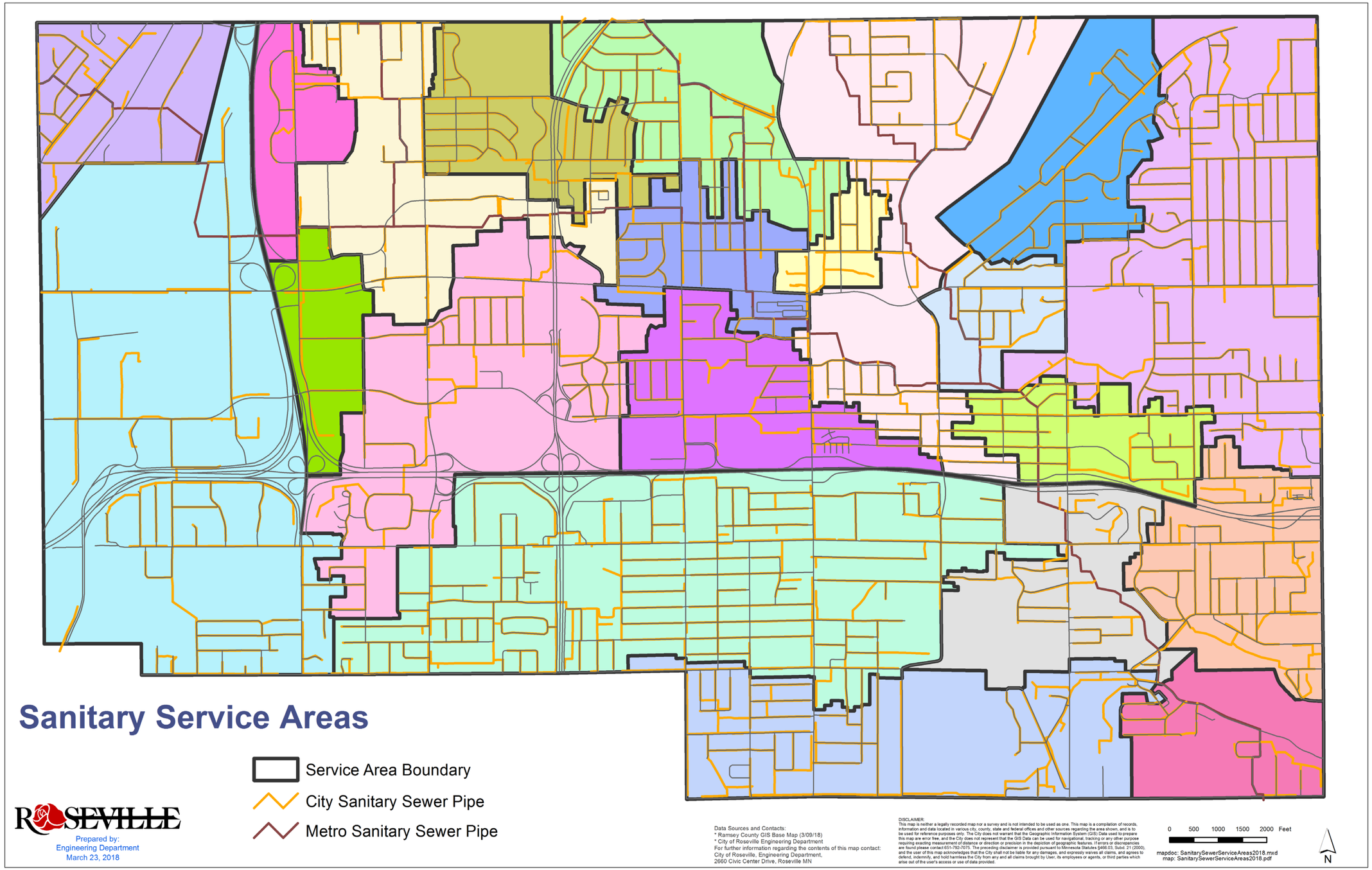
TABLE 12-2 TRUNK SEWER LINE FLOW AND DESIGN CAPACITY BY METERSHED

Meter-shed	Pipe Size (in.)	Avg. Flow (GPM)	Projected Flow (GPM)	Pipe Capacity (GPM)	Meter-shed	Pipe Size (in.)	Avg. Flow (GPM)	Projected Flow (GPM)	Pipe Capacity (GPM)
2	18	130	138	875	9	18	61	65	875
2A	15	101	107	538	10	24	366	388	1,885
3	18	52	55	875	11	42	110	117	8385
4	24	187	198	1,885	12	18	174	184	875
4A	15	158	167	538	13	24	135	143	1,885
4B	24	253	268	1,885	13A	21	157	166	1,320
5	24	125	133	1,885	14	12	54	57	29,653
5A	21	68	72	1,320	15	18	16	17	875
6	36	146	155	5,558	16	30	241	255	3,418
7	18	46	49	875	16A	24	26	28	1,885
8	48	130	138	11,971	17	27	9	10	2,581

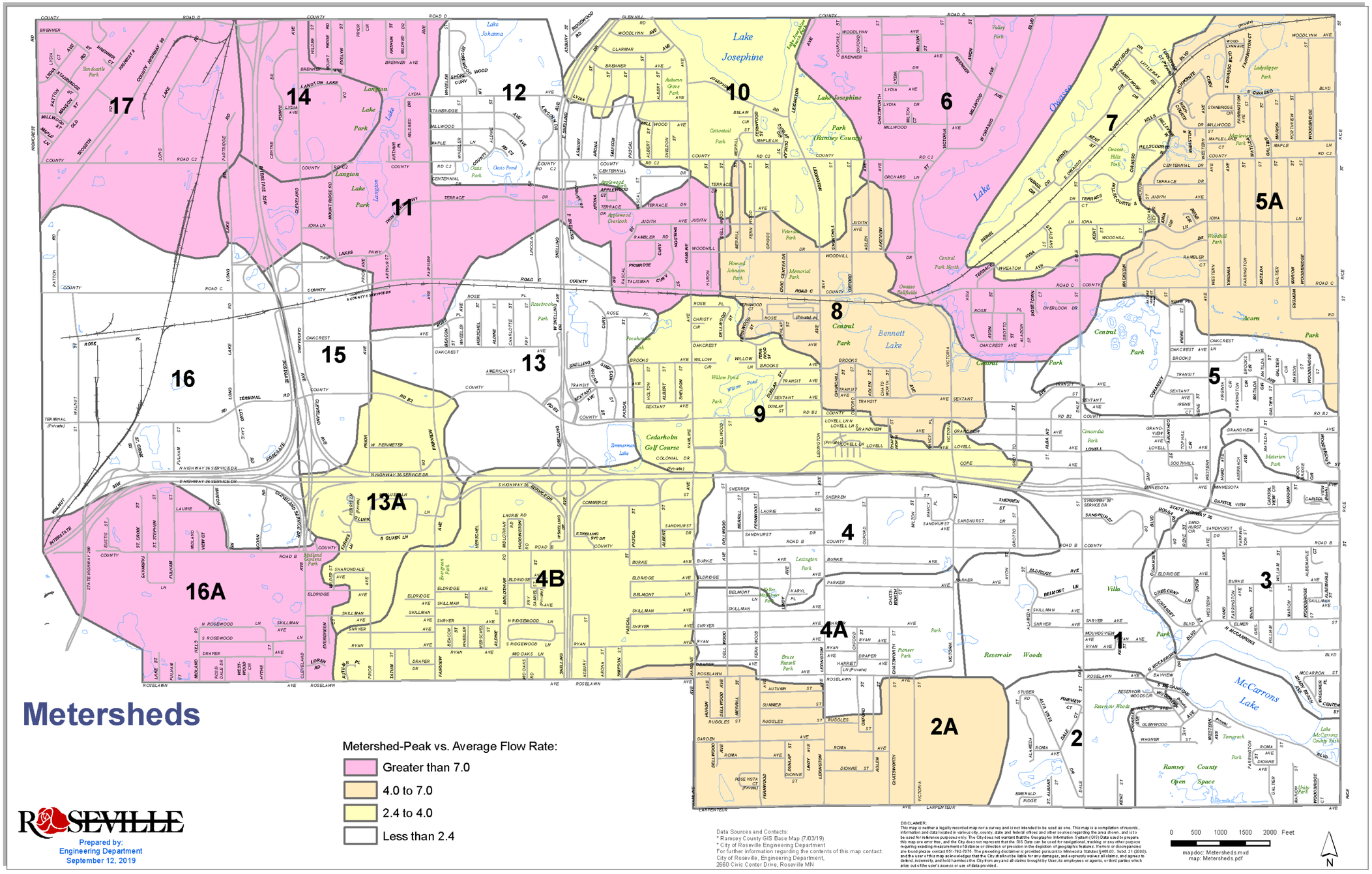
MAP 12-1 CITYWIDE SANITARY SEWER



MAP 12-2 SANITARY SERVICE AREAS



MAP 12-3 METERSHEDS



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2. On-Site Sewage Treatment

On-site septic systems are regulated by City code. The code requires that existing structures with on-site septic systems shall connect to the municipal sanitary sewer system within one year of sewer service being made available. Current records indicate all existing structures in the City of Roseville are connected to the sanitary sewer system.

3. Inter-Community Services

The City of Roseville provides utility service to properties in adjacent communities. As shown in Table 12-1, sewage from 59 dwelling units flows from Roseville to adjoining communities, and 28 dwelling units in adjacent communities send sewage into the Roseville system. Neighboring communities have not requested additional sanitary sewer extensions, and the City is not aware of any potential new requests. The dwelling units receiving these intercommunity sewer services are billed directly by the respective City providing the service; consequently, no intercommunity service agreements exist.

4. Future Demand Forecast

Municipal sewer service is available to all properties within the City. Redevelopment and/or reuse of existing sites is the largest challenge for the City in the future. Developers are responsible for extending trunk or lateral mains to provide for sewer connections in development or redevelopment projects.

Presently over 98 percent of the properties within the city have been developed. The City of Roseville's 2040 population, household, and employment forecasts and projected annual sewer flow are shown in Table 12-3, and Table 12-4 details how the projected annual flow would be distributed among the MCES Interceptor lines. For both tables, flow rates are expressed as millions of gallons per day (MGD).

TABLE 12-3 PROJECTED SEWER FLOW BY DECADE

Year	2020	2030	2040
Sewered Population	36,000	36,200	36,700
Sewered Households	15,300	15,700	16,100
Sewered Employment	38,800	39,800	40,800
Average Annual Waste-Water Flow (MGD)	4.87	4.90	4.97
Allowable Peak Hourly Flow (MGD)	13.60	13.74	13.87

TABLE 12-4 PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND EMPLOYMENT BY MCES INTERCEPTOR

Year	2020		2030		2040	
Interceptor	Sewered Households	Sewered Employment	Sewered Households	Sewered Employment	Sewered Households	Sewered Employment
1-RV-430 (1)	13,310	33,751	13,658	34,621	14,005	35,491
1-RV-431	783	1,985	803	2,037	824	2,088
1-RV-432	514	1,305	528	1,338	541	1,372
1-RV-433A	246	624	252	640	259	656
1-RV-433	447	1,135	459	1,164	471	1,193

Notes:

(1) Projections for 1-RV-430 include flows from 1-RV-431, 432, 433A, and 433.

5. Infiltration and Inflow (I/I)

The MCES Water Resources Management Plan includes policies for reducing inflow and infiltration (I/I). The MCES has projected significant growth in the metropolitan area by 2030. This increase, along with current levels of I/I in the system, would require significant, costly increases to expand the existing MCES treatment facilities to meet the future wastewater flows. The City is working to identify areas of the sanitary sewer system that are contributing to the City's I/I problem and to take the necessary measures to reduce and/or eliminate the surcharge. The following outlines the City's objectives, policies, strategies, and implementation plan to achieve reduction in I/I.

Problem: The City of Roseville sees an increase of more than 2.5 times the sanitary sewer flow rate for the community during large or prolonged rain events. Sixty percent of this increase in flow rate has been attributed to I/I.

Objective: The objective of the program is to identify and reduce the amount of I/I entering into the City's sanitary sewer system.

Approach: Over the last ten years, the City has completed localized flow investigations and lined over 44 miles of sanitary sewer mains. In 2017, the City began conducting an annual citywide investigation study of I/I flow. The information obtained in this ongoing study will be used to review the reduction in flow of the last ten years, identify critical areas for short- and long-term capital investment, give direction to the City's I/I reduction strategies, and document the City's progress over time.

The following steps explain how the City identified the extent, source, and significance of I/I throughout the City's sanitary sewer system.

1. Initial review: This was completed through the compilation of MCES flow data, City maps, City investigation records, lift station data, connection data, citywide flow studies, and building type information.

2. Analysis: The data was reviewed with respect to other system information to develop a plan for additional investigation efforts. The data allowed staff to eliminate areas where monitoring demonstrated there was not an I/I issue, and focus efforts on areas with I/I peaks.

3. Collection of additional flow data: The areas with I/I peaks were outfitted with temporary flow meters to allow staff to review "flow response" and the correlation to rainfall events. Lift station pumping records were also analyzed.

4. Identification of potential source(s): As additional data is collected, various types of I/I within the system can be more precisely identified. The source of I/I affects which actions the City will implement to reduce the excessive I/I.

According to City building records, approximately 73% of single-family homes in Roseville were constructed before 1970, see MAP 12-4 illustrating whether existing homes were built before or since 1970. Buildings constructed before 1970 have a higher chance of having improperly connected foundation drains and sump pumps within the city. The following City ordinances ensure address these issues, the City has the following ordinances:

802.06 H SUMP PUMPS:

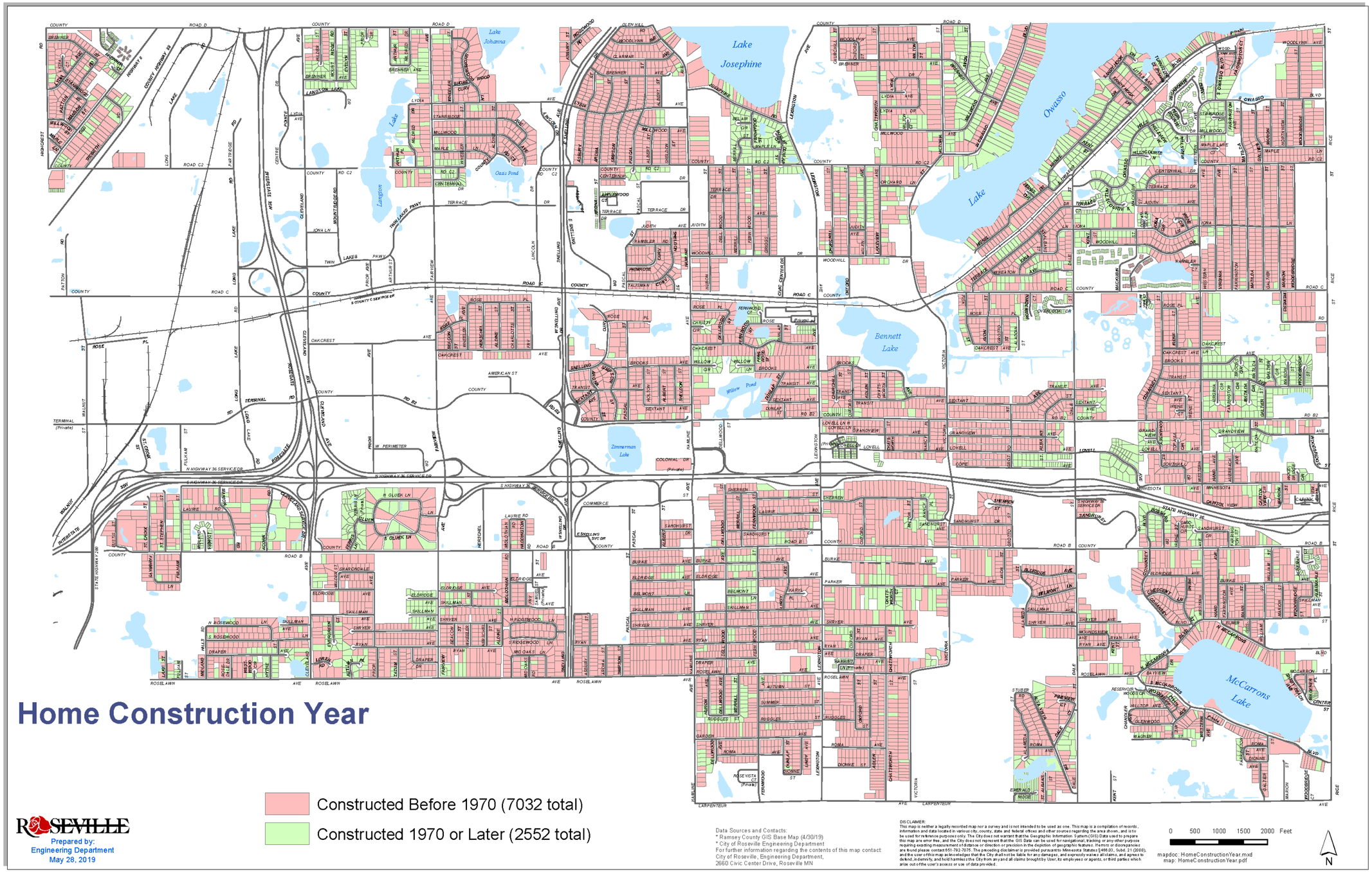
All new and existing structures with sumps for which a building permit is issued shall be plumbed to the outside of the dwelling. All new structures shall be inspected by City personnel before a certificate of occupancy is issued. A sump pump discharge system shall not be connected directly or indirectly to the City's sanitary sewer system. A sump pump shall have a permanently installed discharge line, which provides for year round discharge to the outside of a building or structure. The discharge line shall be terminated on the private property for which the sump pump serves. The discharge line shall not be directly discharged into the public right of way unless approved by the Public Works Director. The discharge line shall not discharge water in locations that would cause negative impacts to adjacent property owners or the public. The discharge line shall consist of a rigid discharge line inside the dwelling or building, with glued fittings that do not contain unions, bypass valves or apparatus inside the dwelling or building that allow for altering the path of discharge.

802.08: PROHIBITED DISCHARGES:

All discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system shall be in conformance with the Waste Discharge Rules adopted by the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (1995 Code). Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, any unpolluted water, such as noncontact cooling water, rain water, storm water, groundwater, or water collected from foundation drains or sumps, or roof drainage; water insoluble oils, including but not limited to, fuel oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, lubricating oil, hydraulic oil, mineral oil and motor oil.

Surcharge. A monthly surcharge in an amount duly adopted by City Council and set forth in the City's Fee Schedule shall be assessed against property owners who are found not in compliance with this section. The surcharge shall be added every month until the property is verified to be in compliance through the city's inspection program.

MAP 12-4 HOME CONSTRUCTION PRE- AND POST-1970



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Inspections are done during utility inspections to ensure compliance with the ordinances above. To date, the City has inspected approximately 40 percent of the properties within the City and have found a noncompliance rate under one percent. Based on this, a majority of the I/I within the city is believed to be located in deficiencies within the sewer pipe itself.

I/I Implementation Plan

Once the potential sources of I/I are identified, the City will take the following actions to eliminate and prevent excessive I/I.

1. Additional investigation: Conduct additional investigation to pinpoint I/I sources. Methods used:
    a. Physical survey of manholes to identify deficient adjusting rings, manhole barrel joints, or wall leakage, and pipe penetration joint leakage.
    b. Internal televising of sewer mains to view and videotape the condition of the existing underground pipe. This will identify structural pipe problems including open and leaking joints, collapsed pipes, poor-quality service connections, and broken pipes, in addition to I/I defects such as leaking or running service connections.
    c. Sump pump inspections at individual properties for sump pumps that may be connected to the sanitary sewer. If a pump is illegally connected, the property owner must correct the situation and have the property re-inspected periodically to ensure that it remains disconnected.
    d. Foundation drain (or leaking service line) inspection of individual properties to identify directly connected foundation drains and leaking service lines. Since this method is on private property and connections are typically underground, it is a difficult and potentially expensive task that is left as a last choice in the investigation list.
2. Rehabilitation of defects: Serious defects that are identified during the course of the investigation will be rehabilitated to eliminate I/I sources. Since the majority of the defects that are identified will be smaller, they will be compiled and evaluated before developing a rehabilitation project. This list of defects will be regularly reviewed and prioritized to provide the most benefit. A database of defects and projected rehabilitation methods will be maintained to prepare a priority listing of rehabilitation required to correct the problems. Rehabilitation methods include:

a. Seal manholes: Raise cover to grade and seal cover or replace with non-vented cover, grout manhole barrel joints, install cast-in-place manhole liner, or replace deteriorated manhole as needed.

b. Fix pipe defects: Test and seal joints, install cured-in-place pipe liner (CIPP), slip lining with new carrier pipe, or perform pipe bursting to replace pipe "in place".

c. Eliminate private property sources: Re-route sump pumps to discharge onto ground or street surfaces, provide alternative outlets for sump pump discharge water.

d. Foundation drain disconnection: Disconnect direct connections to the sanitary sewer and re-route the flow from the drain tile to a new sump pump installed to lift water from the foundation level and discharge it onto the ground surface away from the foundation.

e. Repair of leaking service lines: Either replace or install slip lining to correct the leakage.

3. Annual Report: An annual report will be prepared to summarize efforts and costs during the course of the preceding year. It will include a review of flow data, comparison of changes from previous years, MCES allowable flow rates, and recommend work for the following year.

6. Utility Capital Improvement Plan

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is one tool that is used to plan for rehabilitation and/or replacement of facilities as appropriate. The CIP has been developed to identify needs to ensure proper, continuous operation of the water and sanitary sewer utilities. Since the physical infrastructure of Roseville is aging, the City recognizes the need to track and evaluate the condition of the City's infrastructure.

The CIP was developed to support the intent of the *Imagine Roseville 2025* goals to replace infrastructure, when appropriate, to minimize potential for failure of these systems.

Asset Management

The City's Capital Improvement Plan is primarily determined by the City's Asset Management Program. This program is designed to provide a basis for creating and documenting the condition rating of all publicly owned assets within the city. Ratings for each asset vary based upon the type of asset, but the determination of each rating is obtained in the following ways:

1. Visual inspections
2. Televised or camera inspections
3. Surveys
4. Full needs assessments and studies
5. History of issues or failures
6. Age of the asset
7. Type of material

This information is compiled, and the Asset Management database is updated, annually. The information about the condition of publicly owned assets from the Asset Management Program is used to guide updates to the Capital Improvement Plan for more strategic asset replacement, and to track the improvements in asset condition over time.

Sanitary Sewer

The City's Sanitary Sewer Utility provides for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of sanitary sewer infrastructure. The division also ensures compliance with many regulatory requirements in the operation and maintenance of this system.

The Sanitary Sewer Utility's long-range goals include:

- Provide for uninterrupted operation of the sanitary sewer system to ensure the health and welfare of Roseville residents and businesses.
- Meet the regulatory goals of MCES and other regulatory agencies related to I/I reduction and other regulation.
- Provide excellent customer service in the utility area.
- Plan and implement a long-term infrastructure replacement plan.

To support these goals, the existing complement of vehicles and equipment must be replaced when they reach the end of their useful life. Infrastructure will be evaluated for appropriate rehabilitation or replacement schedules.

Other regulatory agencies have an impact on operational needs due to required compliance at the local level. A long-term funding plan is necessary to meet the infrastructure replacement needs. The city will see minimal growth that would affect this system. Capital needs are to support replacement of existing infrastructure and support existing operational equipment.

7. GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The City of Roseville provides a variety of public facilities and services. Utility services are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. Sanitary sewer is absolutely necessary for the efficient functioning of the City and the preservation and protection of the City's sanitary sewer system is vital to the community's health and residents' quality of life. To accomplish this, the City of Roseville has identified the following goal and strategies:

Goal – Provide efficient and high-quality public facilities, services, and infrastructure.

Strategies:

- Provide reliable and high-quality sanitary sewer facilities.
- Work to provide efficient and cost-effective services through ongoing evaluation and intergovernmental coordination.
- Maintain an up-to-date emergency preparedness plan.
- Work to reduce inflow and infiltration into the City's sanitary sewer system.
- Prepare long-term plans to identify, prioritize, and determine the costs to maintain and/or replace City sanitary sewer facilities.
- Utilize the Capital Improvement Plan and annual budgeting process for prioritizing major public expenditures.

Chapter 13

Implementation

Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 13: IMPLEMENTATION

Without a specific course of action, it is difficult to achieve the goals and aspirations of any plan. Previous chapters of this document provide the baseline information for understanding the community and the determined goals for the City's future. The goals explain what the community wants to accomplish and the vision desired as an outcome. This chapter outlines the specific actions that will be taken to achieve those goals.

Often, the most challenging part of the Comprehensive Plan is implementation. It is easy to complete a document, and then watch it collect dust on a shelf. To increase the likelihood of its implementation, the following Implementation Matrix provides priorities and probable funding mechanisms. The implementation steps should be reviewed by the City periodically (annually or more often) to:

- Establish **priority work activities** for City staff and volunteers (and for City partner organizations) on an annual basis,
- Establish **priorities for annual City budget** (and for City partner organization budgets),
- Establish **priorities for Capital Improvement Plans**.

VISION AND GOALS

The implementation action items outlined in this chapter should ultimately reinforce Roseville's Vision and Goals, which were established in Chapter 2 of this comprehensive plan. The vision and goals are broad and touch nearly every aspect of City activity and City life. No aspect of this Plan and its ultimate implementation will be at odds with the City's vision and goals.

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

The implementation work plan outlined in the following table expands upon the strategies and action items presented in all preceding chapters of this Plan by assigning a responsible body or actor (**who**), a timeframe for action (**when**), and a suggestion of where the funding that will enable the action will come from (**how**).

While the following lays out a work plan covering the years 2018 – 2040, it is to be expected that the task list will change from year to year. As time goes on, some tasks will take longer than expected and will shift into the next year's list. Priorities will change and tasks will be moved up to be accomplished earlier. New ideas will be presented to accomplish the goals and vision cited here and will be added to the task list and new funding tools may be developed. This is all part of the cyclical process of implementation.

Implementation actions and strategies are arranged in the Implementation Matrix by Plan chapter, which has the following color scheme:

	Land Use
	Housing
	Economic Development
	Transportation
	Parks
	Resilience
	Surface Water
	Water Supply
	Sanitary Sewer

An "X" in the "Ongoing" column indicates that the corresponding action or strategy item will not be completed as a discrete task, but will instead require periodic or continuous attention once the identified action or strategy has been initiated.

In the "When" column, timeframes are organized into four classifications:

- Ongoing (an action that is already happening and will occur as needed or on a continual basis)
- Short-term (starting now, completed within the next five years)
- Medium-term (5 – 10 year completion)
- Long-term (10+ year completion)

Note that in the "Who" column, it is assumed that the City Council bears the ultimate responsibility for all actions undertaken by City staff. It is also assumed that the appropriate advisory commission will be involved in approving or recommending actions undertaken by the associated City department as follows:

Council/Commission	City Department
City Council, Economic Development Authority	Administration
Planning	Community Development
Economic Development Authority	Community Development
Parks and Recreation	Parks and Recreation
Public Works, Environment, and Transportation	Public Works

Table 13-1 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: LAND USE

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Land Use					
	Create an attractive, vibrant, and effective city with a high quality of life by implementing placemaking principles in the design and management of the public realm.	Create design standards for both vertical and horizontal mixed-use developments, so that not only uses are compatible, but so that the scale, mass, and feel of new development enhances the desired community character.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
		Continue to provide the resources and programming to maintain the City's park and green space areas in recognition of their value as cherished community amenities.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Be an early adopter of creative and sustainable redevelopment policies.	Continue to use economic development incentives to achieve redevelopment goals.	Community Development staff	Ongoing	X	MN DEED funds, LCDA grants, City funds, TIF, tax abatement
		Promote and support transit-oriented development and redevelopment near existing and future transit corridors.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	Metropolitan Council TOD Grants
		Promote the use of energy-saving and sustainable design practices during all phases of development, including land uses, site design, technologies, buildings, and construction techniques.	Community Development and Public Works staff	Short-term	X	City funds
		Ensure that existing and future development of business and industry, shopping, transportation, housing, entertainment, leisure, and recreation opportunities are in harmony with the commitment Roseville has made to its environment and quality of life, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	Community Development, Parks and Recreation, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	City funds

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
		Use environmental best practices to protect, maintain, and enhance natural ecological systems, including lakes, lakeshores, wetlands, natural and manufactured storm water ponding areas, aquifers, and drainage areas.	Community Development, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Foster and support community gathering places, both large and small, indoor and outdoor.	Use official controls to ensure the provision of a robust system of public spaces within mixed-use areas, such as parks, plazas, pathways, streets, and civic uses, to encourage community gathering and connections.	Community Development staff	Short-term		MN DEED grants, ULI advisory, LCDA grants, City funds
		Continue to develop and update park master plans and allocate resources to implement those plans.	Parks and Recreation staff	Long-term		City funds
		Consider opportunities for acquisition of property that fills a need for parks, open space, or trail corridors.	Parks and Recreation staff	Long-term	X	City funds
	Encourage development of neighborhood identities to build a sense of community and foster neighborhood communications, planning, and decision making.	Create flexible development standards for new residential developments that allow innovative development patterns and more efficient densities that protect and enhance the character, stability, and vitality of residential neighborhoods.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
		Develop zoning and policies to provide for a variety of housing types and densities to support a wide range of housing alternatives for current and future residents.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
		Recognize the most likely opportunity sites for creating additional housing choices near existing commercial areas, and ensure that zoning is in place to allow such development.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
		Develop programs and policies to encourage the redevelopment of housing stock in a way that maintains or enhances the integrity of existing neighborhoods.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	City funds
		Apply strategies to effectively enforce City codes related to the maintenance of buildings and property.	Community Development staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Create a diverse array of sizes and types of gathering places throughout the City to promote community, art, and culture.	Prioritize the incorporation of gathering spaces into new development opportunities as they arise to create public spaces for building community.	Community Development staff	Medium-term		City funds, grants
		Plan, design, and develop inter- and intra-generational, multipurpose neighborhood gathering places in master plans and during small area studies for redevelopment areas.	Community Development, and Parks and Recreation staff	Short-term		City funds, grants
		Create a space that functions as the "center" for the community; a place for gathering, family and cultural activities, entertainment, and small local businesses.	Community Development staff	Long-term		City funds
	Enhance safety through high quality urban design.	Support the use of small area plans for priority redevelopment areas.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
		Reduce land consumption for surface parking by encouraging construction of multilevel and underground parking facilities, shared parking facilities, and other strategies that minimize surface parking areas while providing adequate off-street parking.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	City funds
		Restrict and control open storage uses in commercial and industrial areas.	Community Development staff	Ongoing	X	City funds

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Support initiatives (including land use and zoning tools) and partnerships to improve health care quality, affordability, and access.	Encourage improvements to the connectivity and walkability between and within the community's neighborhoods, gathering places, and commercial areas through new development, redevelopment, and infrastructure projects.	Community Development, and Public Works staff	Short-term	X	City funds, LCDA grants, MN DEED funds, CDBG
		Prioritize the incorporation of linkages and connections for all modes of transportation into employment area projects, to more seamlessly connect residents with jobs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	LCDA grants
	Create regulations that allow renovation and redevelopment of spaces that could be used to support a variety of small businesses.	Revise the commercial zoning districts to reflect the mixed-use development priorities expressed in this Plan.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
		Promote and support the redevelopment of physically and economically obsolete or underutilized property.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	LCDA grants, TIF, tax abatement City funds

TABLE 13-2 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: HOUSING

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Housing					
	Provide mechanisms that encourage the development of a wide range of housing that meets regional, state and national standards for affordability.	Support homebuyer assistance and foreclosure prevention programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	TIF, tax abatement, housing bonds, development authorities, MHFA funding, LCDA grants, 4(d) tax program
		Explore local fair housing policy options.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	
		Consider fee waivers or adjustments.	Community Development staff	Medium-term		
		Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
		Review zoning and subdivision policies.	Community Development staff	Short-term		
		Establish a community land trust program.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	
		Support developer use of LIHTC.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
		Support applications for public housing and project-based assistance.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
		Participate in housing related organizations, partnerships, and initiatives.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Implement programs that result in safe and well-maintained properties.	Encourage repair and rehab programs, including Housing Replacement program.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	HOME funds, CDBG City funds
		Support homebuyer assistance and foreclosure prevention programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
		Support Energy Assistance programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
		Continue effective referrals to available programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Establish public-private partnerships to ensure life-cycle housing throughout that city to attract and retain a diverse mix of people, family types, economic statuses, ages, etc.	Explore local fair housing policy options.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	MN Housing Consolidated RFP, City funds
	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
Employ flexible zoning for property redevelopment to meet broader housing goals such as density, open space, and lot size.	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	City funds
	Create a BRT Overlay district to increase housing density within a half-mile of BRT stations.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
	Review zoning and subdivision policies.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
Develop design guidelines to support new or renovated housing that contributes to the physical character of the neighborhood, healthy living, and environmental and economic sustainability.	Review zoning and subdivision policies.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
Explore opportunities to encourage smaller and more “non-traditional” housing development, including opportunities to address the lack of housing in the “missing middle” styles.	Look for opportunities for site assembly and/or land banking.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	TIF, tax abatement, housing bonds, development authorities, MHFA funding, LCDA grants, MN Housing Consolidated RFP, 4(d) tax program
	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Review zoning and subdivision policies.	Community Development staff	Short-term		
	Support developer use of LIHTC.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Reduce overall community housing cost burden, particularly by supporting those projects that provide affordability for households in the lowest income categories.	Support homebuyer assistance and foreclosure prevention programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	Development authority, housing bonds, tax abatement, TIF, Livable Communities Grant
	Encourage Repair and Rehab programs, including Housing Replacement program.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support Energy Assistance programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support Rental Assistance programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Continue effective referrals to available programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support developer use of LIHTC.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
Support housing maintenance assistance programs, particularly for lower-income households.	Establish a community land trust program.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	MN Consolidated RFP, CDBG Grants, HOME Funds
	Support homebuyer assistance and foreclosure prevention programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support Energy Assistance programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support Rental Assistance programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	4(d) tax program, City funds
	Establish a community land trust program.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Anticipate the need for creative strategies to manage naturally-occurring affordable housing within all affordability bands.	Support developer use of LIHTC.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support applications for public housing and project-based assistance.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
Meet increased demand for senior housing and opportunities for residents to age in place.	Look for opportunities for site assembly and/or land banking.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	TIF, tax abatement, housing bonds, development authorities, MHFA funding, LCDA grants, MN Housing Consolidated RFP, City funds
	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Review zoning and subdivision policies.	Community Development staff	Short-term		
	Continue effective referrals to available programs.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Support applications for public housing and project-based assistance.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
Explore opportunities to increase transit-oriented development in strategic areas connected to major transit routes.	Look for opportunities for site assembly and/or land banking.	Community Development, and Public Works staff	Long-term	X	TIF, tax abatement, housing bonds, development authorities, MHFA funding, LCDA grants, City funds
	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
Update ordinances as necessary to maintain optimal housing functionality and livability, and to address new technologies, market trends, and resident needs.	Administer policies regarding financial or procedural incentives for developers.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
	Review zoning and subdivision policies.	Community Development staff	Short-term		

TABLE 13-3 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Economic Development					
	Create a development process and/or possible acquisition plan for identified redevelopment areas that is in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan.	Specify the appropriate level of City involvement for each redevelopment area.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds, DEED Redevelopment Program, Ramsey County Environmental Response Fund, Federal CEDS grants
		Develop and implement a program for financial assistance for projects.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
		Engage property owners in the process for the redevelopment of their sites.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
		Assist with the completion and creation of the following types of information: market analysis, clarifying stakeholder goals, and creating a revitalization vision.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Develop a comprehensive marketing and messaging strategy that promotes the business-friendly nature of the City.	Create a marketing plan to target specific industries and businesses to the City including the sites desired for redevelopment.	Community Development, and Administration staff	Short-term	X	City funds, DEED Redevelopment Program, Ramsey County Environmental Response Fund, Federal CEDS grants
		Implement a streamlined development process including an online permitting application process.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Complete a development-friendly code audit to identify and adjust regulations and policies with the goal of creating a more streamlined development process that would encourage redevelopment in targeted areas.	Community Development staff	Medium-term		
	Benchmark the City's development fees against other comparable communities to ensure that they are appropriate and yet business-friendly.	Community Development staff	Short-term		
	Develop site profiles along with Roseville's Community Profile to include in a multi-media marketing strategy.	Community Development, and Administration staff	Short-term	X	
	Facilitate development-ready status for high priority redevelopment sites and include them in the marketing strategy.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	
	Continue to implement the Business Retention and Expansion Program.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
Utilize land use planning to enhance job growth and continued economic health throughout all areas of the City.	Engage the business/property owners and residents to understand stakeholder goals and concerns.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	City funds, Met Council TOD grants
	Develop programs and assist with the acquisition of funding and technical assistance for the completion of the projects.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	
	Identify the types of land uses and related building types that promote job generation and job retention to encourage economic growth in the City.	Community Development staff	Short-term		
	Encourage transit-oriented development (TOD) to support new and existing employment centers.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Utilize place-making principles when working with developers and property owners to ensure that redevelopment creates jobs and enhances Roseville's unique identity.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Promote art and cultural opportunities to attract, retain, and expand businesses that contribute to the City's creative economy.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
Identify workforce needs of City businesses and facilitate partnerships between the Chambers of Commerce, educational institutions, housing developers, and the business community to satisfy market demands.	Facilitate collaborations among local higher education institutions and business leaders to link educational programs with the workforce development needs of area businesses.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	City funds
	Create a roundtable discussion with specific business clusters to understand and address workforce issues affecting business operations.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Create a local developers' roundtable to facilitate regular discussion of redevelopment opportunities in the City.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Continue and strengthen the City's partnership with Greater MSP, whose mission is to accelerate job growth and capital investment in the region.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Encourage and facilitate the development of a broad range of workforce housing choices including both multifamily and single family formats.	Community Development staff	Long-term	X	

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Create infrastructure necessary to retain and attract desirable businesses, and promote an innovative business environment.	Work with regional groups on the needs for specific types of businesses and industries to allow for the development of infrastructure.	Community Development, and Public Works staff	Medium-term	X	City funds, DEED Redevelopment Program, Ramsey County Environmental Response Fund, Federal CEDS grants
	Encourage the expansion of Metro Transit to employment centers and businesses and promote multi-modal opportunities.	Community Development staff	Short-term	X	
	Review the development standards to allow for more flexibility for development based on changing market conditions.	Community Development and Public Works staff	Short-term		
	Consider the adoption of a rehabilitation, façade and/or sign incentive program for existing small businesses in the City.	Community Development staff	Medium-term	X	
	Consider the creation of a small business incubation space within the City.	Community Development staff	Long-term		

TABLE 13-4 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: TRANSPORTATION

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Transportation					
	Coordinate transportation decisions with other government entities and coordinate planning efforts to ensure connectivity of regional routes.	TH 36 MnPASS Study	MnDOT	Current		
		County Road C Railroad Bridge west of Victoria Street Bridge replacement	Ramsey County	Short-term		State Bridge Bond funding
		County Road C: CSAH 88 in Hennepin County to east of Long Lake Road full reconstruction. Also, potential addition of a separated bicycle trail and sidewalk improvements.	Ramsey County	Short-term		
		Cleveland Avenue/County Road 46 at County Road B signal replacement or roundabout	Ramsey County	Short-term		
		County Road C east of Victoria Street study 4-lane undivided to 3-lane reconfiguration and other intersection improvements along this segment.	Ramsey County	Short-term		
		Monitor existing and forecasted congestion along Interstate 35W	MnDOT, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	
		TH 51/Snelling Avenue 3-lane expansion northbound, or a suitable alternative.	MnDOT, and Public Works staff	Short-term		Federal STP Funding, MSAS Funds
		Monitor existing and forecasted congestion along County Road 51/Lexington Avenue	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	
		Monitor existing and forecasted congestion along County Road 49/Rice Street	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	
		Monitor existing and forecasted congestion along TH 36	MnDOT, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	
		County Road C (CSAH 23) truck mobility	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Medium-term		Federal FAST Act freight funding or other through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	TH 280: Intersection at Broadway Street Hennepin CR 116 – grade separation	MnDOT, and Public Works staff	Long-term		City funds
	Classify all City of Roseville Municipal State Aid (MSA) streets as "collector" roadways.	Public Works staff	Short-term		
Create a sustainable transportation network by encouraging more efficient use of existing roadways and limiting the need for future roadway expansion.	Interstate 35W—south of TH 36 pavement preservation project south of TH 36 through Roseville	MnDOT	Short-term		MnDOT
	Interstate 35W—County Road C to Lino Lakes pavement preservation and addition of MnPASS lanes north of TH 36	MnDOT	Short-term		MnDOT
	TH 36 pavement preservation project	MnDOT	Short-term		MnDOT
	Rice Street/County Road 49 from County Road B2 to County Road C2 full reconstruction or pavement preservation.	Ramsey County	Short-term		Ramsey County, State Aid Highway (CSAH) funds
	County Road B: Snelling Avenue/TH 51 to State Farm Road pavement replacement.	Ramsey County	Medium-term		Ramsey County
Create a safe and efficient roadway network, able to accommodate the existing and projected demand for automobile capacity and to reduce roadway congestion.	County Road 46/Cleveland Avenue and County Road C Traffic Operations Study	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	TH 51/Snelling Avenue and County Road B Traffic Operations Study	MnDOT, and Ramsey County	Medium-Term		MnDOT, CSAH and MSAS funds
	TH 51/Snelling Avenue and County Road C Traffic Operations Study	MnDOT, and Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	County Road 53/Dale Street and County Road B2 Traffic Operations Study	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	County Road 46/Cleveland Avenue: County Road C to County Road B2 Traffic Operations Study to evaluate potential strategies	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	County Road 48/Fairview Avenue: County Road B2 to County Road B Traffic Operations Study	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	County Road B: County Road 48/Fairview Avenue to East of TH 51/Snelling Avenue Traffic Operations Study	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	County Road B2: County Road 48/Fairview Avenue to TH 51/Snelling Avenue Traffic Operations Study	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	County Road B2: County Road 50/Hamline Avenue to County Road 51/Lexington Avenue Traffic Operations Study	Ramsey County	Medium-Term		CSAH and MSAS funds
	County Road B2 (CSAH 78) truck safety	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Medium-Term		Federal FAST Act freight funding or other through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council
	County Road C (CSAH 78) truck safety	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Medium-Term		Federal FAST Act freight funding or other through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council
	New Brighton Boulevard (County Road 88) truck safety	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Medium-Term		Federal FAST Act freight funding or other through MnDOT or Metropolitan Council
	Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad at-grade railroad crossing safety/operations	Public Works staff, Ramsey County, and MnDOT	Medium-Term		
	Minnesota Commercial (MNNR) Railroad at-grade railroad crossing safety/operations	Public Works staff, and Ramsey County	Medium-Term		

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Various speed and corridor studies as deemed necessary based on public input and crash data.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	County Road B2 at Lexington Avenue North (CSAH 51) - left turn signal phasing.	Ramsey County	Short-Term		Ramsey County
	County Road D at Fairview Avenue North intersection control/operations.	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Short-Term		MnDOT and Ramsey County Funds
	Fairview Avenue: TH 36 south ramp through County Road B2 signal timing.	MnDOT, and Public Works staff	Short-Term		Ramsey County
	County Road C: Victoria Street through Western Avenue Intersection Control Evaluation.	Ramsey County, and Public Works staff	Medium-Term		
	Cleveland Avenue at County Road D signal upgrade.	Ramsey County	Short-term		MnDOT, CSAH, and MSAS funds
Promote the use of transit as a reasonable alternative to driving automobiles during both congested and non-congested time periods through land use and transportation decisions.	Last Mile Access discussions with Metro Transit.	Public Works and Community Development staff	Short-term		
	More bus shelters - explore opportunities to enhance bus shelter facilities at key locations.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Medium-term		Metro Transit
	Enhanced east-west fixed route service.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Medium-term		Metro Transit
	Seven day and evening service.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Medium-term		Metro Transit
	Larpenteur Avenue east of Victoria Street – add service.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Medium-term		Metro Transit
	Express bus to St. Paul.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Long-term		Metro Transit
	Elderly transit service.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Short-term		Metro Transit and City funds
	A-Line commuter bus connections.	Metro Transit/, and Public Works staff	Medium-term		Metro Transit

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Encourage the use of non-motorized transportation by providing and supporting development of a high-quality network of both off-road and on-road pathways, and ensure that bicycle and pedestrian routes are safe, efficient and attractive.	Wayfinding and signage - improve signage and wayfinding from bicycle and pedestrian facilities to transit stations and other key community destinations	Public Works staff	Medium-term		Capital Improvements budget
	Lexington Avenue Regional Bike Trail Study.	Ramsey County	Short-term		Ramsey County
	Fairview Avenue RBTN alignment shift study.	Public Works staff, Ramsey County, and Metropolitan Council	Medium-term		MnDOT funds, federal grants
	Snelling Avenue and TH 36 bicycle/pedestrian bridge between HarMar Mall and Rosedale Center (in the vicinity of TH 51/Snelling Avenue)	Public Works staff	Medium-long-term		Capital improvements budget
	Victoria Street north of County Road C bicycle/pedestrian improvements.	Public Works staff, and Ramsey County	Short-medium-term		Capital improvements budget
	HarMar and Rosedale Shopping Malls bicycle/pedestrian improvements and multi-modal access.	Public Works staff	Medium-term		Capital improvements budget
	St. Paul regional bicycle and pedestrian corridor connections.	Public Works staff, and City of St. Paul	Ongoing	X	MSAS funds, City funds, federal and local grants
	System-wide bicycle/pedestrian maintenance.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Capital improvements budget
	Complete streets policy.	Public Works and Community Development staff	Short-term	X	City funds, Capital Improvements budget

TABLE 13-5 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space					
	Maintain ongoing parks and recreation planning, maintenance, and asset management process that involves citizen engagement, adheres to professional standards, and utilizes prudent professional practices. Ensure timely guidance for protecting the community's investment in parks, open space, and recreation programs and facilities to enhance their long-term and sustained viability.	Re-evaluate, update, and adopt a Park and Recreation System Master Plan at least every five years to reflect new and current trends, changing demographics, new development criteria, unanticipated population densities, and any other factors that affect park and recreation goals, policies, and future direction of the system.	Parks and Recreation staff	Short-term		City funds
		Monitor progress on the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan annually to ensure that it provides actionable steps for maintaining, improving, and expanding the system. Parks and Recreation Commission will review and track annually.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
		Maintain and operate parks, open space, and recreation facilities in a safe, clean, and sustainable manner that protects natural resources and systems, preserves high quality active and passive recreation opportunities and experiences, and is cost-effective.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, fees, contributions, use of volunteers
		Consider staffing and resource needs in the evaluation of proposals for additions to parks, programs, and facilities.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions
		Use the Sector and Constellation organization structure as the basis for park, recreation program, and facility locations, development, and service delivery.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Enhance neighborhood and community identity in the design of parks, programs, and facilities through public art, special events, and stewardship of natural features.	Parks and Recreation staff, Roseville Area Arts Council	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, Roseville Visitors Association, Roseville Area Arts Council, and contributions
	Establish a service standard of having a neighborhood park or active play space in every park service constellation.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, park dedication, and contributions
	Preserve parks and school open space areas as part of the city-wide systems plan for structured recreation space and unstructured preserved natural areas.	Parks and Recreation staff, Roseville Area School District, and affiliated groups	Medium-term	X	City funds, Roseville Area School District, and contributions
	Include Ramsey County park land and open space in planning and providing recreation services to Roseville residents.	Parks and Recreation staff, Ramsey County	Ongoing	X	City funds, Ramsey County, and grants
	Seek partnership to provide the community with a greater diversity or number of parks and facilities, and to offer a more expansive catalog of programs and events.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, partners, contributions, and vendors
	Seek sponsorships and scholarships and other revenue streams to facilitate program fee reductions.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, partners, contributions, and grants
	Continue to coordinate, cooperate, and collaborate with adjacent communities, school districts, and governmental jurisdictions to leverage resources regarding the use of parks on common municipal boundaries and on joint programming where appropriate for mutual benefit to optimize open space, fitness, and recreation programming and facility options.	Parks and Recreation staff, other governmental jurisdictions as appropriate	Ongoing	X	City funds, other governmental agencies

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Complete park concept plans for all parks.	Parks and Recreation staff	Long-term		City funds, contributions, grants
	Evaluate the maintenance implications of potential park land acquisitions and capital improvements.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds and grants
	Annually recommend the adoption of a twenty-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Parks and Recreation.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, contributions, partners, State bonding
	Use the procurement methods that deliver the best value for the community.	Parks and Recreation and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Research, develop, and recommend to the City Council and citizens periodic bond referendums, park and trail dedication fees, urban forest management fees, special assessments, or other funding programs to reinvest in parks and recreation facilities needed within Roseville.	Parks and Recreation, Public Works, and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, partners, grants, bonding,
	Explore the potential for implementing a park service district as a means of creating a sustainable, independent source of local funding for the parks and recreation system.	Parks and Recreation staff, City Attorney, and Administration staff	Long-term		City funds, district wide/larger area
	Whenever possible, supplement the development and maintenance of parks and recreation lands and facilities with the use of non-property tax funds.	Parks and Recreation and Finance Department staff	Ongoing	X	Grants, contributions, partners, fees and charges
	Pursue additional funding, such as local option sales tax or state bond funds, to support Roseville facilities of regional or state-wide significance.	Parks and Recreation staff	Short-term		City funds, State of Minnesota, larger area

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Discourage commercial uses in parks, programs, or facilities and/or parks and recreation facilities.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Involve the Parks and Recreation Commission in the parks and recreation planning process. Stimulate additional volunteer involvement in the delivery and support of the parks and recreation system.	Parks and Recreation and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Involve a diverse and representative group of participants in the parks and recreation planning process. Conduct active and continuous interaction within the community with neighborhoods, special interest groups, and individuals of all ages to achieve effective recreational programming and facility development.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Parks and recreation staff should play the key role in the delivery of parks, programs, and facility services. Community volunteers should be used whenever and wherever possible and appropriate to enrich the experience for the participant and volunteer.	Parks and Recreation and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions
	Develop and implement an ongoing public information and marketing program to inform the public of their investments, opportunities, and benefits of a quality parks and recreation system.	Parks and Recreation and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Assign names, or change names, of City-owned parks or recreation facilities, in consultation with the Parks and Recreation Commission, based on natural habitat, geographic location, and appropriate non-descript terminology.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
Provide a high-quality, financially sound system of parks, open spaces, trails, and waterways that meets the recreation needs of all City residents, offers a visual/physical diversion from the hard surfacing of urban development, enhances our quality of life, and forms an essential part of our community's identity and character.	Evaluate and refurbish parks, as needed, to reflect changes in population, age, and diversity of residents, recreational activities preferred, amount of leisure time available, and best practice designs and technologies, and asset management strategies.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Orient parks and programs equally to youth activities that focus on community building activities teaching them life-long skills, and exposing them to a variety of recreation experiences, and to adult activities which accommodate adults' needs for wellness and provide a range of social interaction opportunities.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Focus parks on passive and active recreational activities and activities that take advantage of the unique natural features. Pursue opportunities for incorporating art and cultural programs, which enrich citizens' mental and emotional well-being, as a complement to primary physical focus of parks and recreation programs.	Parks and Recreation staff, Roseville Area Arts Council	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Organize all parks and facilities so that a component is provided for informal, non-programmed activities – those open to anyone in the community, at any time.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Maintain parks and open space according to the standards outlined in the Park Maintenance Manual, which recognizes that levels of service must be provided based on the intensity of use and purpose of the site.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Use innovative methods for park and facility improvements that offer lower lifecycle costs, even if the initial cost is higher. Develop park and recreation facilities that minimize the maintenance demands on the City by emphasizing the development of well-planned parks, high- quality materials and labor-saving maintenance devices and practices.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Promote and support volunteerism to encourage people to actively support Roseville's parks and open spaces.	Parks and Recreation, and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, grants
	Encourage the preservation of features in parks considered to be of historic or cultural value, especially those features that do not conflict with other park uses and activities.	Parks and Recreation staff, Roseville Historical Society	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Ensure that no net loss of park land or open space occurs during alterations or displacement of existing park land and open space.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, contributions, grants

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Add new parks and facilities to achieve equitable access in all neighborhoods, accommodate the needs of redeveloping areas, and meet residents' desires for a range of recreation opportunities serving all ages, abilities, and cultures.	As areas of Roseville evolve, and properties undergo a change of use and/or density, land should be dedicated to the community for park purposes to ensure adequate park facilities for those new uses.	Parks and Recreation, and Community Development staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, park dedication, contributions, grants
	Determine potential locations and acquire additional park land in neighborhoods and constellations that are lacking adequate parks and recreation facilities.	Parks and Recreation, and Community Development staff	Long-term		City funds, park dedication, bonding, contributions, grants
	Determine locations for new park and recreation facilities in redevelopment areas as part of the redevelopment process, and use the park dedication process to acquire appropriate land, prioritizing the purchase of properties adjacent to current park land.	Parks and Recreation, and Community Development staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, park dedication, bonding, contributions, grants
	Make continued effective use of the Park Dedication Ordinance. Review annually park dedication requirements in order to ensure that dedication regulations meet statutory requirements and the needs of Roseville.	Parks and Recreation staff	Short-term	X	City funds, park dedication, contributions, grants
	Use park dedication funds to acquire and develop new land in addition to other funding sources.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, park dedication
	Acquire properties necessary to implement adopted park concept plans and in Roseville's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and consider other additions based on needs identified in the sector or constellation concept. Acquire land on a "willing seller" basis unless otherwise determined by the City Council.	Parks and Recreation staff	Long-term		City funds, park dedication, bonding, contributions, grants

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Create a well-connected and easily accessible system of parks, open spaces, trails, pathways, community connections, and facilities that link neighborhoods and provides opportunities for residents and others to gather and interact.	Develop, adopt, and implement a comprehensive and integrated trails, pathways, and community connections system plan for recreation and transportation uses, including separate facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists (including off-road unpaved trails for bikers and hikers that offer new challenges while protecting resources). Distinguish the specific role of the Parks and Recreation Department in maintaining those facilities, separate from the Public Works Department's role in constructing and repairing them.	Parks and Recreation Public Works, and Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds, park dedication, contributions, grants
	Develop, adopt, and implement a Trails Management Program (TMP).	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff	Short-term		City funds, grants, park dedication
	Advocate the implementation of community parkways on the County Road C and Lexington Avenue corridors to accommodate pedestrian and bicyclist movement and inclusion of community character and identity features.	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff	Short-term		City funds, grants, park dedication
	Maintain the trail and pathway system through all seasons.	Parks and Recreation, and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Make the park system accessible to people of all abilities.	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Align development and expansion of non-motorized trails, pathways, community parkways, and other routes with the need to provide connections to and within parks, to open spaces, recreation facilities, and key destinations, as well as between neighborhoods, constellations, and sectors.	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff	Long-term		City funds, grants, park dedication, Grants, dedication
	Educate the public on the advantages and safe use of non-motorized trails, pathways, and community parkway connections.	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, grants
	Develop clear and communicative signage and kiosks for wayfinding.	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff, Roseville Visitors Association	Short-term		City funds, grants, park dedication, Roseville Visitors Association
Provide Roseville residents with opportunities to participate in a variety of recreation, athletic, wellness, art, social, learning, and environmental education activities and programs through well-designed, cost-effective, and relevant services.	Provide recreation programs and services that address the recreational desires of people of all abilities and all segments of the community including children, teens, adults, older adults, and adverse ethnic groups.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Organize a variety of community special events that stimulate interest in recreation participation, promote community identity and pride, encourage volunteerism, and bring together all segments of the community.	Parks and Recreation and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Celebrate Roseville's heritage and cultural potential by acquiring and exhibiting quality works of art and historic artifacts, by providing access to a variety of performance arts, and by offering a diverse mixture of community events	Parks and Recreation staff, Roseville Visitors Association, Roseville Area Arts Council, and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, Roseville Area Arts Council, Roseville Visitors Association, contributions, grants

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Administer all programs and services equitably to ensure that all individuals and groups receive adequate representation, seeking out those with little or no voice.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Monitor new trends, patterns, and activities in recreation and leisure service programs and incorporate revisions to Roseville's programs to reflect these changes at a broader level.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Establish ongoing communication, information, and marketing programs that broaden recreational interests and encourage participation in Roseville's recreation programs.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
	Coordinate and cooperate with school districts, community, county, and state agencies, private businesses, and surrounding municipalities to provide diverse and extensive programs and services that are affordable to all participants.	Parks and Recreation staff, other governmental agencies	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, other governmental agencies, contributions, grants
	Facilitate community recreation groups by providing technical support, equipment storage, promotional assistance, mail boxes, and meeting space.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Act as liaison to recognized community groups providing recreation programs and services.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Evaluate all programs and services quarterly and annually for quality, participant satisfaction, financial feasibility, and community desirability.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Develop and maintain a system of program fees and charges that assess direct costs to the participants, while remaining affordable to the community.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Provide residents with community activities and events using subsidies or fee waivers through scholarships, sponsorships, or other methods of fee assistance.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, contributions, grants
Locate, design, construct, and manage community facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.	Provide community facilities that include desired community amenities for recreation and social interaction at an appropriate level within sectors and constellations.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, fees and charges, partners, contributions, grants
	Assess community needs and desires for the use of existing community facilities and the need for additional space, renovated space, and improved space.	Parks and Recreation staff	Short-term	X	City funds, fees and charges, partners, contributions, grants
	Facilitate a system of community and recreation spaces in conjunction with the school districts that provides for both structured and unstructured times as managed and scheduled by the City.	Parks and Recreation staff, area school districts	Ongoing	X	City funds, area School Districts
	Define a strategy, identify a site, and confirm a program for implementing a community center.	Parks and Recreation staff, area school districts	Long-term		City funds, area School Districts
	Manage and maintain facilities using best practices and cost-effective methods to provide desired recreation services.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds
	Leverage private involvement in the form of sponsorships, joint ventures, and contract for services to support facilities.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, partners, vendors

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Preserve significant natural resources, lakes, ponds, wetlands, open spaces, wooded areas, wildlife habitats, and trees as integral aspects of the parks system.	Encourage dedication of parks, open spaces, and trails in new development and redevelopment areas, especially those that preserve significant natural resources and/or adjacent to the subject site.	Parks and Recreation and Community Development staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, park dedication, dedication
	Create, adopt, and use Natural Resources Management Plans to preserve, restore, and manage the significant natural resources in the park system.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, contributions, grants, contributions
	Preserve wooded areas and implement an aggressive reforestation and forestry management program to ensure that Roseville has a substantial aesthetically pleasing and environmentally critical tree population in its parks, open spaces, boulevards, and other City property.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, contributions, grants, contributions
	Provide community environmental education programs to increase the community's awareness, understanding, and appreciation of natural areas, including the need for trees, proper tree care, planting procedures, and critical habitat for pollinators.	Parks and Recreation and Administration staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, contributions, grants, contributions
	Cooperate with the three watershed districts with jurisdiction over parks in Roseville to effect water quality improvement projects within parks, and to create landscapes that are sensitive to stormwater management goals for park lands.	Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff, watershed districts	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, contributions

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
	Create landscape improvements and design parks to enhance opportunities for wildlife, where those improvements and facilities are not in conflict with other park uses or activities. Direct particular attention to the creation of wildlife habitat in parks, where wildlife would not be compromised by the presence of park activities.	Parks and Recreation staff	Ongoing	X	City funds, grants, contributions

TABLE 13-6 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: RESILIENCE

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Resilience					
Protect, preserve, and enhance Roseville's water, land, trees, and pollinators for current and future generations.	Continue to use TIF to assist with environmental cleanup on sites identified as economic development priority or opportunity areas.	Public Works staff			City funds
	Finalize and implement a management plan for ash trees on park land and streets.	Public Works staff			City funds
	Conduct a citywide-wide survey, and inventory to the extent feasible, of the tree canopy. This would include all trees in both public and private areas.	Public Works staff			City funds
	Modify procurement policies as necessary to ensure diversity of tree species on City property.	Public Works and Administration staff			City funds
	Promote tree diversity on public and private lands, including establishment of diversity requirements, as part of any development of commercial or multi-unit residential property.	Public Works and Community Development staff		X	City funds
	Expand tree canopy in priority areas.	Public Works staff			City funds
	Create policies and procedures on proper tree planting for all City installations, and promote this to residents.	Public Works staff			City funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Resilience					
	Review City practices for the use of insecticides and use best practices to limit systemic insecticide uses on City property, including insecticides from the neonicotinoid family where possible, and encourage commercial applications to be free of systemic insecticides, including neonicotinoids where possible.	Public Works staff		X	City funds
	Use best efforts to plant native plants and plants favorable to bees and other pollinators in the City's public spaces.	Public Works and Parks and Recreation staff		X	City funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Resilience					
	Use best efforts to communicate to all Roseville property owners, residents, businesses, institutions, and neighborhoods the importance of creating and maintaining pollinator-friendly habitats and encourage residents and business to use the pollinator-friendly practices including: • Reducing the use of pesticides, including systemic insecticides, on their property; • Avoiding planting flowering plants that are treated with systemic insecticides; • Planting more pollinator forage on their property and adopting organic or chemical-free lawn and landscaping practice; and • The City shall provide information and avenues to identify pollinator-friendly plants and other opportunities.	Public Works and Administration staff		X	City funds

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Resilience					
Support Minnesota's Next Generation Energy Act goal of an 80% reduction in community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 2005 levels by 2050, through leading by example in addition to education, incentives, and regulation to encourage action by residents and businesses.	With appropriate community engagement, develop a Greenhouse Gas Action Plan to establish City-specific energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals, and select strategies to reduce emissions from building energy, travel, solid waste, and water use. The Greenhouse Gas Action Plan should include goals and strategies for both community-wide emissions and City operations and should: • Identify current community-wide greenhouse gas emissions and, separately, emissions associated with City operations. • Establish mid- and long-term emissions reduction goals that support Minnesota's goal of an 80% reduction from 2005 levels by 2050 (M.S. 216H.02). • Propose reduction strategies and identify associated: o savings potential, o economic and business development potential, o implementation methods through existing or new policies and programs, and o implementation costs, financing mechanisms and funding sources. • Develop an implementation plan with a schedule, responsible party, and measure of success for every strategy. • Indicate the method that will be used to track progress.	Public Works staff	Short-term		City funds, grants

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Resilience					
	Continue to participate in Minnesota's GreenStep Cities program, working towards becoming a Step 3, 4, and 5 City by implementing additional best practices, reporting on performance metrics, and demonstrating improvement across multiple metrics.	Public Works and Administration staff	Medium-term	X	
Take action to equitably reduce climate-related risks to City residents.	Using the *Population Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Adaptation Framework,* develop a Resilience Plan that establishes community resilience goals and strategies.	Public Works and Community Development staff	Long-term		City funds, grants
Support increased adoption of renewable energy by protecting access to direct sunlight and supporting the development of local renewable energy installations.	Incorporate energy efficiency and renewable energy strategies into the City's Greenhouse Gas Action Plan.	Public Works staff	Short-term		City funds, grants
	Protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems through revisions to the City's planning, zoning, and development regulations while minimizing potential adverse impacts to other natural resources.	Community Development staff	Short-term		City funds
	Strive to source 100% of the electricity used for City operations from renewable sources such as solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, and wind by 2040, with a minimum of 25% in on-site generation at City properties.	Public Works staff	Long-term		City funds, grants
	Strive to produce enough solar electricity within City boundaries to meet 10% of City-wide electricity use by 2030, which aligns with Minnesota's solar energy goal (M.S. 216B.1962).	Public Works staff	Medium-term		City funds, grants

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Resilience						
		Facilitate and promote local solar installations by becoming a SolSmart Bronze Level community by the year 2020 and working towards the Silver and Gold level by 2040.	Public Works staff	Short-term	X	City funds
	Increase community awareness of resilience and environmental protection issues.	Partner with other government entities to sponsor and/or host resilience education and environmental stewardship programs.	Public Works, and Administration staff	Medium-term	X	City funds
		Promote local resilience efforts and environmental stewardship through City-led communications, such as the City newsletter, City website, and the local cable-access channel.	Public Works, and Administration staff	Short-term	X	City funds

TABLE 13-7 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: WATER SUPPLY

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Water Supply						
	System Improvements	Rehabilitate watermains by excavating and replacing the existing pipe, installing cured-in-place pipe liner (CIPP), or performing pipe bursting to replace pipe "in place."	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Water Utility Fund
		Rehabilitate booster stations.	Public Works staff	Short-term		Water Utility Fund
	Asset Management	Update asset management rating system based upon televising video and visual inspections.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Water Utility Fund
	Sustainability	Implement a stormwater management program.	Public Works staff	Short-term	X	Water Utility Fund
		Provide residents access to rain barrels and work with watersheds on grant incentives for residential rain gardens.	Public Works staff, and watershed districts	Ongoing	X	Water Utility Fund Watershed District
		Install enhanced meters capable of automated readings to detect spikes in Consumption.	Public Works staff	Short-term		Water Utility Fund
		Prepare water model for entire City to identify inefficiencies in water system.	Public Works staff	Short-term		Water Utility Fund
		Implement a water conservation outreach program.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Water Utility Fund
		Perform Water Audit to track water usage and loss.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Water Utility Fund
		Adopt non-zoning wetlands ordinance (can further protect wetlands beyond state/ federal laws-for vernal pools, buffer areas, restrictions on filling or alterations).	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Water Utility Fund

TABLE 13-9 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Surface Water Management						
	Education and Outreach	Public Outreach Consultants/Educators	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund, watershed districts, partners
	Municipal Housekeeping	Street sweeping	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
	Asset Management	BMP maintenance	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
	Maintain existing infrastructure	Pond maintenance/improvements	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
		St Croix ditch maintenance	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
		Storm sewer televising	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
	Improve drainage within the City while improving and protecting water quality and reducing the risk of localized flooding.	Pavement Management Projects - Water Quality/Sewer management projects - water quality/sewer upgrades	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
		Drainage improvements - various storm sewer upgrades	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Stormwater Utility Fund
		Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer System Analysis	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
		Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer - Evergreen Park Reuse Project	Public Works staff, and watershed districts	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund Watershed Districts
		Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer – St. Rose of Lima Underground	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund

Goal	Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Surface Water Management					
	Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer – Keller - Mayflower Underground	Public Works staff	Mid-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer Improvements	Public Works staff	Mid-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Oasis Pond iron enhanced sand filter installation	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Oakcrest Pond improvement	Public Works staff	Mid-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	I-35W/CRCounty Road C sanitary separation	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Walsh Lift Station upgrades	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Valley Park berm reconstruction	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Leaf site water quality improvements	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	Lift station upgrades	Public Works staff	Mid-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	SCADA replacement/upgrades	Public Works staff	Short-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	CSWMP revision/updates	Public Works staff	Long-term		Stormwater Utility Fund
	City-wide stormwater model	Public Works staff	Long-term		Stormwater Utility Fund

TABLE 13-9 ROSEVILLE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: SANITARY SEWER

Goal		Action or Strategy	Who	When	Ongoing?	How ($)
Sanitary Sewer						
	Provide efficient and high-quality public facilities, services, and infrastructure.	Provide reliable and high-quality sanitary sewer facilities.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Sanitary Sewer Fund
		Work to provide efficient and cost-effective services through ongoing evaluation and intergovernmental coordination.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Sanitary Sewer Fund
		Maintain an up-to-date emergency preparedness plan.	Public Works staff	Short-term	X	Sanitary Sewer Fund
		Work to reduce inflow and infiltration into the City's sanitary sewer system.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Sanitary Sewer Fund
		Prepare long-term plans to identify, prioritize, and determine the costs to maintain and/or replace City sanitary sewer facilities.	Public Works staff	Medium-term	X	Sanitary Sewer Fund
		Utilize the CIP and annual budgeting processes for prioritizing major public expenditures.	Public Works staff	Ongoing	X	Sanitary Sewer Fund

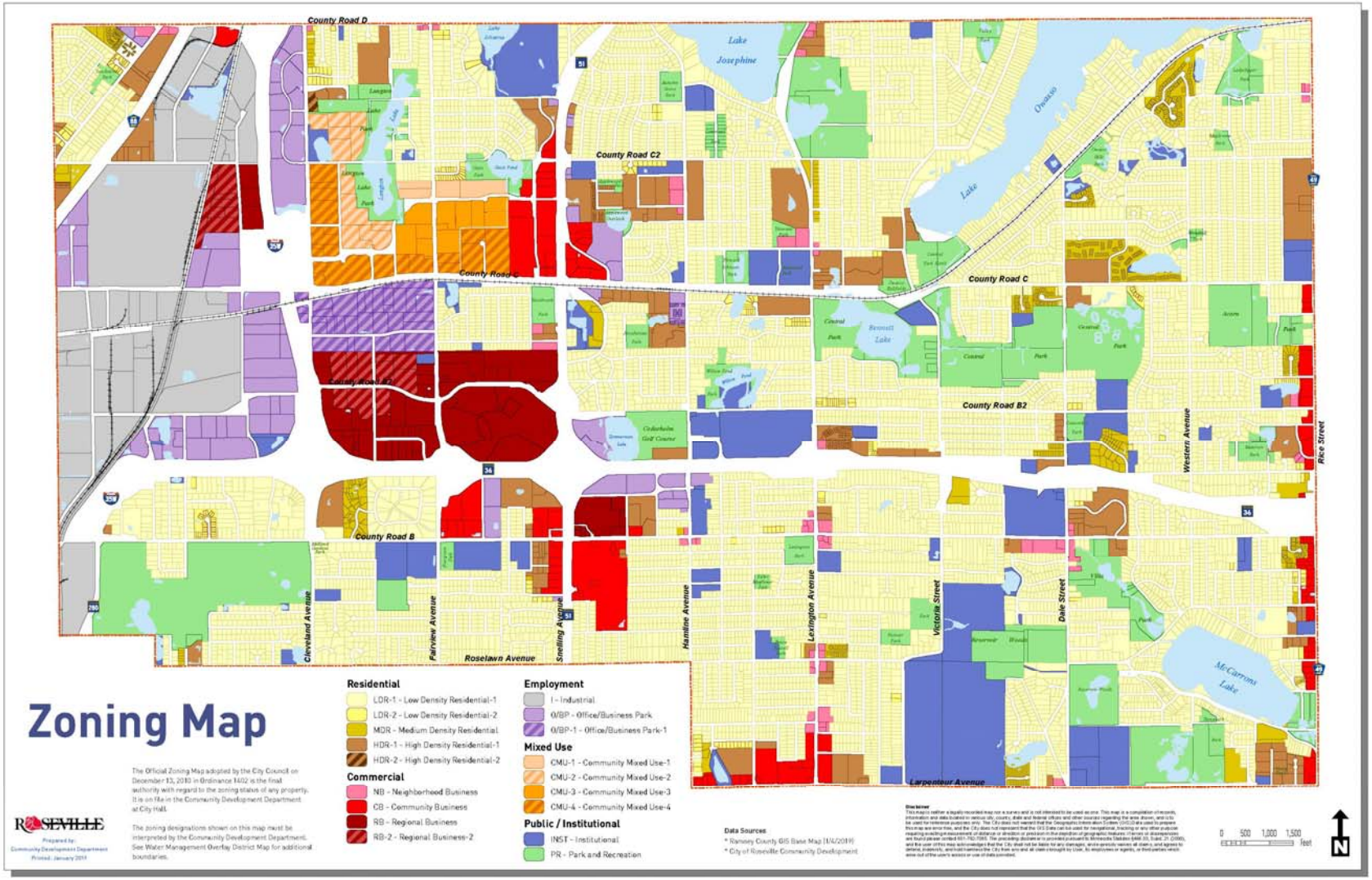
Current Zoning Map and Projected Changes

Based on the revised future land use plan, there are several changes to the zoning map and districts that the City will undertake to make zoning consistent with the 2040 Comprehensive Plan. The current City Zoning Map is shown in Map 13-1 along with a summary of the current districts. A description of the significant changes to ensure compatibility with the 2040 Plan is as follows:

- Existing commercial districts (Community Business, Neighborhood Business, Regional Business) need to be rewritten or replaced to reflect the new mixed-use classifications.
- Several sites on the zoning map need to be changed from Community Business to Community Mixed Use, including areas:
    - To the southwest of Snelling Avenue and Highway 36
    - HarMar mall site
    - Lexington/Larpenteur area
    - Scattered sites along Rice St.
- To the southeast of Snelling Avenue and Highway 36, the area currently zoned Office Bus Park needs to be changed to Neighborhood Mixed Use
- Areas in the BRT Overlay and east of Snelling that are currently Office/Business Park need to be changed to Neighborhood Mixed Use

The Capital Improvement Plan for the City is included at the end of this chapter. The CIP includes detail on parks, trails, streets, water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure projects for the next 20 years.

MAP 13-1: CURRENT ZONING MAP



Summary of City Zoning Districts

Residence Districts

LDR-1 Low Density Residential - 1 District

The LDR-1 District is designed to be the lowest density residential district. The intent is to provide for a residential environment of predominantly low-density, one-family dwellings, along with related uses such as open space, public services and utilities that serve the residents in the district. The district is established to stabilize and protect the essential characteristics of existing residential areas, and to protect, maintain and enhance wooded areas, wetlands, wildlife and plant resources, and other sensitive natural resources.

LDR-2 Low Density Residential - 2 District

The LDR-2 District is designed to provide an environment of one-family dwellings on small lots, two-family and townhouse dwellings, along with related uses such as open space, public services and utilities that serve the residents in the district. The district is established to recognize existing areas with concentrations of two-family and townhouse dwellings, and for application to areas guided for redevelopment at densities up to 8 units per acre or with a greater diversity of housing types.

MDR Medium Density Residential District

The MDR District is designed to provide an environment of varied housing types at an overall density of 5 to 12 units an acre, including single-family attached housing, small multi-family buildings, two-family and small-lot one-family dwellings, along with related uses such as open space, public services and utilities that serve the residents in the district. The district is intended to promote flexible development standards for new residential developments and to allow innovative development patterns, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

HDR-1 High Density Residential – 1 District
HDR-2 High Density Residential – 2 District

The HDR-1 and HDR-2 Districts are designed to provide an environment of predominantly high-density housing types, including manufactured-home communities, large and small multi-family buildings and single-family attached dwellings, at an overall density exceeding 12 units per acre, along with along with related uses such as open space, public services and utilities that serve the residents in the district. The district is intended to promote flexible development standards for new residential developments and to allow innovative development patterns, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Business Districts

NB Neighborhood Business District

The Neighborhood Business District is designed to provide a limited range of neighborhood scale retail, service, and office uses in proximity to residential neighborhoods or integrated with residential uses. The NB district is also intended to:

1. Encourage mixed use at underutilized retail and commercial intersections;
2. Encourage development that creates attractive gateways to City neighborhoods;
3. Encourage pedestrian connections between Neighborhood Business areas and adjacent residential neighborhoods;
4. Ensure that buildings and land uses are scaled appropriately to the surrounding neighborhood; and
5. Provide adequate buffering of surrounding neighborhoods.

CB Community Business District

The Community Business District is designed for shopping areas with moderately scaled retail and service uses, including shopping centers, freestanding businesses, and mixed-use buildings with upper-story residential uses. CB Districts are intended to be located in areas with visibility and access to the arterial street system. The district is also intended to:

1. Encourage and facilitate pedestrian, bicycle and transit access; and
2. Provide adequate buffering of surrounding neighborhoods.

RB Regional Business District
RB-2 Regional Business – 2 District

The RB Districts are designed for businesses that provide goods and services to a regional market area, including regional-scale malls, shopping centers, large-format stores, multi-story office buildings and automobile dealerships. RB Districts are intended for locations with visibility and access from the regional highway system. The districts are also intended to:

1. Encourage a "park once" environment within districts by enhancing pedestrian movement and a pedestrian friendly environment;
2. Encourage high quality building and site design to increase the visual appeal and continuing viability of development in the RB District; and
3. Provide adequate buffering of surrounding neighborhoods.

CMU-1 Community Mixed Use-1 District
CMU-2 Community Mixed Use-2 District
CMU-3 Community Mixed Use-3 District
CMU-4 Community Mixed Use-4 District

The Community Mixed-Use Districts are designed to encourage the development or redevelopment of mixed-use centers that may include housing, office, commercial, park, civic, institutional, and open space uses. Complementary uses should be organized into cohesive districts in which mixed- or single-use buildings are connected by streets, sidewalks and trails, and open space to create a pedestrian-oriented environment. The CMU Districts are intended to be applied to areas of the City guided for redevelopment or intensification.

Employment Districts

O/BP Office/Business Park District

The Office/Business Park District is designed to foster the development of business parks that integrate complementary employment and related uses in an attractive, efficient and functional environment. The district is also intended to:

1. Provide readily accessible services for employees;
2. Provide pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections to and through the business park;
3. Maintain and improve the quality of the natural landscape within the business park; and
4. Provide appropriate transitions to surrounding neighborhoods and districts.

I Industrial District

The Industrial District is designed to provide suitable sites for manufacturing, assembly, processing, warehousing, laboratory, distribution, related office uses, and truck/transportation terminals. The district is also designed to:

1. Minimize any external physical effects of such operations on surrounding less intensive uses;
2. Encourage and facilitate pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access throughout the industrial areas of the city; and
3. Encourage development of an attractive and well landscaped physical environment within the industrial areas of the city.

Institutional District

INST Institutional District

The Institutional District is designed to:

A. Permit and regulate a variety of governmental, educational, religious, and cultural uses that provide important services to the community. These uses are not located within a particular geographic area and are often in proximity to lower-density residential districts.
B. Require appropriate transitions between higher-intensity institutional uses and adjacent lower-density residential districts.
C. Encourage sustainable design practices that apply to buildings, private development sites, and the public realm in order to enhance the natural environment.

Park and Recreation District

PR Park and Recreation District

Park and Recreation District applies to public and private lands oriented toward active and/or passive recreational opportunities that are predominantly outdoors. The purpose of the Parks and Recreation district is to establish regulations that will support the natural and manufactured amenities identified in the Roseville Parks and Recreation System Master Plan and Ramsey County Parks and Recreation System Plan, to facilitate high quality recreational experiences elsewhere, and to ensure that such recreational structures and activities are located and arranged so as to minimize potential negative and maximize positive impacts to surrounding properties.

City of ROSEVILLE Minnesota, USA

2020
Capital Improvement Plan
Project / Initiative Summary

Updated July 8, 2019

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2020 Capital Improvement Plan

Project/Initiative Summary

Department/Division:	**Administration Division**
Project/Initiative Title:	Implementation of new HRIS system
Total Estimated Cost:	$25,000
Funding Source:	Administration Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	$56,000

Project/Initiative Description:

A new Human Resources Information System (HRIS) is needed to replace the current system which does not meet the needs of the organization. This system is broken down into a 'Core HR' system and a 'Benefits Administration' system which are two separate Software-as-a-Service (SAAS) systems. The Total Estimated Cost includes implementation costs for both.

Location:

Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**Finance & Accounting Division**
Project/Initiative Title:	Investment Management Software Upgrade
Total Estimated Cost:	$20,000
Funding Source:	Finance Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Finance Department utilizes the Sympro investment management software application to manage its investment portfolio. The current version is more than 15 years old and is no longer supported. Staff intends to find a suitable replacement for this software package in 2020.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**Central Services Division**
Project/Initiative Title:	Postage Machine Lease
Total Estimated Cost:	$4,000
Funding Source:	Central Services Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Postage Machine is currently in the fourth year of a 5-year lease cycle and is used by all City Departments. The amount shown above represents the annual lease amount, and does not include postage.

Location:
Not applicable.

2020 Capital Improvement Plan

Project/Initiative Summary

Department/Division:	Central Services Division
Project/Initiative Title:	Multi-Function Copier/Printer/Scanner Units Lease
Total Estimated Cost:	$80,400
Funding Source:	Central Services Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:

The multi-function copier/printer/scanner units are currently in the final year of a 3-year lease cycle and are used by all City Departments. The City leases 12 units to serve the needs of City Hall, Maintenance Building, Fire Station, Skating Center, License Center, and Nature Center. The amount shown above represents the annual lease amount including all copy charges.

Location:

Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**Police Department**
Project/Initiative Title:	Vehicle Replacements
Total Estimated Cost:	$123,000
Funding Source:	Police Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Police Department generally replaces marked squad cars every three years and unmarked vehicles every 10 years. The decision on whether to replace a vehicle is based on each individual vehicle's age, mileage, overall condition, and potential re-sale value.

Due to the health of the current patrol fleet, for 2020, a total of three marked squads and one unmarked vehicle are scheduled for replacement. Money recouped from selling retired police vehicles is the funding source used to purchase the unmarked vehicle and not the current CIP.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Police Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Vehicle Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$217,165
Funding Source:	Police Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Police vehicles are equipped with a variety of technology, tools and other items to perform their assigned duties including:

1) Radar equipment
2) Stop sticks
3) Rear transport seats
4) Control boxes
5) Visabars
6) Computer equipment
7) Defibrillators
8) Police Radios and equipment

Location:
Not applicable.

2020 Capital Improvement Plan

Project/Initiative Summary

Department/Division:	Police Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Office Equipment and Furniture
Total Estimated Cost:	$17,720
Funding Source:	Police Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:

1) Interview rooms
2) Evidence room
3) Report room
4) Roll call equipment
5) Conference rooms
6) Furniture, appliances, etc.
7) Computer replacements

Location:

Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Police Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Life Safety Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$31,390
Funding Source:	Police Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not applicable

Project/Initiative Description:

1) Bullet-resistant vests
2) Less-lethal equipment
3) Lethal weapons, parts and equipment

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**Fire Department**
Project/Initiative Title:	Exercise Equipment / Weight Room Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$15,000
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not applicable.

Project/Initiative Description:
The Roseville Fire Department weight room and equipment is utilized daily by on and off duty firefighters with the goals of:

- Improving overall firefighter fitness, health and wellness
- Decreasing injuries on the fire ground and during training
- Skill development and equipment familiarity
- Teamwork and camaraderie
- Improved fire ground and minimum company standards performance

Due to the daily use, wear and tear of equipment a safety replacement is needed.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Fire Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Personal Protective Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$40,000
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not applicable.

Project/Initiative Description:
The fire department replaces firefighting turnout gear in accordance with NFPA standards. The standard that covers firefighter protective gear is NFPA 1851. This standard provides the guidance necessary to assist the department in replacing turnout gear at appropriate time intervals.

Location:
Not Applicable.

Department/Division:	Fire Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Power Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$10,000
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not Applicable

Project/Initiative Description:
The Fire Department must have access to functional and operational power equipment to meet the dynamic challenges of emergency and non-emergency calls. Due to life safety and rescue calls, training and community relations such as smoke alarm installations or installation of KNOX boxes the power equipment gets used very frequently. This equipment is vital in our day to day duties as a Fire Department.

Location:
Not Applicable.

Department/Division:	Fire Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Portable and Mobile Radios
Total Estimated Cost:	$20,000
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Roseville Fire Department operations are heavily reliant on radio communications with dispatch, law enforcement, and other surrounding fire jurisdictions. The radios used by the fire department experience heavy use and are prone to failure from aging and wear-and-tear. The funds requested will allow the fire department to replace older, obsolete, and broken radios.

Location:
Roseville Fire Department

Department/Division:	Fire Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Rescue Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$32,500
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not Applicable

Project/Initiative Description:
The Roseville Fire Department utilizes battery and hydraulic-powered extrication equipment, often called the "Jaws of Life", to remove trapped victims from confined, untenable places. Most often, this is used to extricate a victim from a vehicle involved in a major accident. One of Roseville Fire's extrication tool sets is at the end of the equipment's service life. Using outdated tools could be detrimental to successfully freeing a trapped victim and unsafe for firefighters. Roseville Fire Department requests funds to replace aging and outdated extrication equipment.

Location:
Not Applicable.

Department/Division:	Fire Department
Project/Initiative Title:	Kitchen Appliances
Total Estimated Cost:	$4,500
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not Applicable

Project/Initiative Description:
The Fire Department maintains a full kitchen to provide the firefighters the opportunity to cook full meals as part of their 24-hour shift. Proper nutrition is a key item in the health and wellness of firefighters. The appliances are also used to cook for a variety of events held at the Fire Station. The money allocated for the kitchen CIP will be used to replace depreciated items to best meet the fire department needs.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Fire Department
Project/Initiative Title:	AV Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$8,500
Funding Source:	Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	Not Applicable

Project/Initiative Description:
The training room in the Roseville Fire Station is used by fire department, other city personnel, outside agencies, and the public to conduct classes, meetings, and other forms of training. The large training room comfortably accommodates up to 44 students. Recent assessments indicated that the audio/visual equipment in the training room is significantly undersized for the size room and amount of people attempting to view and hear information. The projection system is also outdated and has failed on multiple occasions. The funding will bring appropriately sized, modern AV equipment to a heavily utilized training room.

Location:
Not Applicable.

Department/Division:	**Public Works / Engineering**
Project/Initiative Title:	Vehicle Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$242,500
Funding Source:	PW Vehicle and Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Continuing with the practice of replacing vehicles and equipment in a timely manner to reduce maintenance costs and down time and to maximize the trade in or resale value of the asset, Public Works is proposing to replace the following:

- 2008 - 3 Ton Dump truck with Plow ($210,000)
- 2008 - ½ Ton Pickup truck ($30,000)

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Public Works / Engineering
Project/Initiative Title:	Equipment Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$12,500
Funding Source:	PW Vehicle and Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Continuing with the practice of replacing equipment in a timely manner to reduce maintenance costs and down time and to maximize the trade or resale value of the asset, Public Works is proposing to replace the following:

- 2004 Central Garage Air Compressor ($7,500)
- 2000 Welder Wire Feed ($5,000)

Location:
Central Garage – Maintenance Facility.

Department/Division:	Public Works / Streets
Project/Initiative Title:	Salt Brine Production System
Total Estimated Cost:	$19,500
Funding Source:	PW Vehicle and Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Staff is recommending the purchase of a small salt brine production system in order to produce our own salt brine in house. Currently, maintenance staff purchases salt brine from Ramsey County at $0.30 per gallon. For the 2018/2019 winter season, the City purchased over 34,000 gallons of brine from Ramsey County for a cost of over $10,200. This does not include staff time and fuel to transport the brine from Ramsey County to the City's Maintenance Facility.

Staff estimates it will cost the City roughly $0.04 per gallon to produce our salt brine with an in house salt brine production system. Using last year's salt brine usage that would have cost the City a total of approximately $1,360, resulting in savings of about $8,840.

The overall "savings" could be extremely variable depending on the severity of the winter season. Also, as we replace older plow trucks, the new plow trucks are being outfitted with brine tanks which allow us to use more brine, but less overall salt. Therefore we are not recommending changing the Operating Supplies budget (total of $222,700, $113,000 earmarked for snow and ice control) to account for this purchase. However, the actual savings on salt brine will allow us to apply more of the Operating Supplies budget to bituminous patching, crack sealing and other material we use throughout the year without impacting the overall budget.

Producing our own salt brine will also allow staff to be more efficient, spend less time picking up salt brine from Ramsey County, and reduce the risk of not having salt brine during peak demand periods (several other Cities also purchase salt brine from Ramsey County).

Location:
Public Works Maintenance Facility.

Department/Division:	Public Works / Streets
Project/Initiative Title:	Sign Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$10,000
Funding Source:	PW Vehicle and Equipment Fund *(Property Taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requires that public agencies that own and maintain traffic control signs in the public right of way use a developed replacement plan in order to maintain a minimum standard for retro reflectivity of the signs (i.e. visibility at night).

The City of Roseville has developed a standard that indicates a general replacement of signs as they reach an age of 15 to 16 years of age. The CIP has recurring amounts of money to allow the City to meet this standard.

In 2020 the City will be replacing a large number of warning signs that are 15 years old or more.

Location:
Citywide

Department/Division:	**Parks and Recreation Maintenance**
Project/Initiative Title:	Snow/Sidewalk Machine (#585)
Total Estimated Cost:	$150,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of a 2010 Belos snow/sidewalk machine, unit #585. This unit is one of three machines and is an integral part of our off road sidewalk snow removal and sweeping operation. They are used very long and hard all year long. This machine is experiencing regular and unpredictable breakdowns causing inefficiencies and work delays and therefore due for replacement. This machine also has a boom flail feature to help maintain trail edges during the summer months.

Location:
The machine is stored in the Parks and Recreation Maintenance garage.

Department/Division:	Parks and Recreation Maintenance
Project/Initiative Title:	Tractor Replacement (#545)
Total Estimated Cost:	$30,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of a 2007 John Deere Tractor, unit #545. This tractor is an integral part of the operation for snow removal in the winter and various landscaping uses in the summer. The existing unit will be sold or traded.

Location:
The tractor is stored in the Parks and Recreation maintenance garage.

Department/Division:	Parks and Recreation Maintenance
Project/Initiative Title:	Ford ¾ ton Truck (#506)
Total Estimated Cost:	$40,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of a 2012 Ford ¾ Ton Truck, unit #506. This truck is used for trash removal and other maintenance tasks. Unit #506 will go to the arboretum and the older 2003 arboretum truck will be sold or traded.

Location:
This truck is stored in the Parks and Recreation Maintenance garage.

Department/Division:	Parks and Recreation Maintenance
Project/Initiative Title:	Replacement of Flatbed Trailer (#543)
Total Estimated Cost:	$5,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is to replace a 2010 (#543) flatbed Felling Trailer. This trailer is rusting and will need significant work in the coming years if not replaced. This is a multipurpose trailer, used on a daily bases and is very important to the year-round operations to transport a variety of materials and equipment.

Location:
The trailer is housed in the maintenance garage.

Department/Division:	Parks and Recreation Maintenance: Golf
Project/Initiative Title:	Replacement of the Greens Mower
Total Estimated Cost:	$30,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of a 2000 greens mower used extensively/daily at the Cedarholm Community Building and Golf Course. This mower is reaching the end of its useful life and is soon in need of replacement..

Location:
The greens mower is stored at the Cedarholm Community Building and Golf Course Maintenance shop.

Department/Division:	Parks and Recreation Maintenance: Golf
Project/Initiative Title:	Safety/Protective Netting along Fairways #8 & 9
Total Estimated Cost:	$10,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of the 1997 safety/protective netting located on the golf course along fairways number 8 and 9 to protect the condominiums to the north from errant golf balls. This netting has reached the end of its useful life.

Location:
The netting is located at the Cedarholm Golf and Community Building along Highway 36.

Department/Division:	Parks and Recreation Maintenance: Golf
Project/Initiative Title:	Gas Pump/Tank Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$10,000
Funding Source:	P&R Vehicle & Equip. Replacement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of the original 1960 gas pump located at the Cedarholm Community Building and Golf Course Maintenance Shop. This gas pump has reached the end of its useful life and there are no longer parts available for needed repairs.

Location:
The gas pump is located at the Cedarholm Community Building and Golf Course Maintenance Shop.

Department/Division:	**General Facilities: Maintenance Building**
Project/Initiative Title:	HVAC Equipment Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$90,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(Property Tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Based on age and maintenance records, several large HVAC units serving City Hall are scheduled for replacement at a total cost of $90,000.

Location:
City Hall.

Department/Division:	General Facilities: Maintenance Building
Project/Initiative Title:	Overhead Garage Door Upgrades
Total Estimated Cost:	$20,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(Property Tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:

Most of the overhead garage doors in the maintenance facility were installed in 2004. The overhead doors were installed with vehicle detectors in the concrete floors, but that system has failed. In order to enter or exit the building, every vehicle in the fleet needs to carry a remote garage door opener. These remotes are expensive to purchase and difficult to program due to the number of doors in the facility. These doors are not secure due to the remote frequencies being common to most garage door manufacturers. An upgraded vehicle detection system will eliminate the need to carry remotes in every vehicle and the building will be secure after hours and on weekends.

Location:

Maintenance Facility Parking Garages.

Department/Division:	General Facilities: Maintenance Building
Project/Initiative Title:	Maintenance Facility Upgrades
Total Estimated Cost:	$240,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(Property Tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Maintenance Facility has been due for two major upgrades for the last two to three years. These include:

- Fuel System and Tank Replacement ($215,000)
- Maintenance Yard Security Gate (25,000)

The security gate has not functioned for several years and compromises security of the storage yard and fuel facilities.

The fuel system and tanks are aging and are due for replacement. If replaced, we would replace the tanks with larger unleaded and diesel tanks to provide more flexibility when purchasing fuel.

These purchases continue to be pushed off as we continue to discuss the future of the Maintenance Facility and the City Campus as a whole. We expect in 2020 we will be in a better position to decide whether to continue with one or both of these upgrades or push them off to a larger capital project.

Location:
Maintenance Facility Yard.

Department/Division:	**General Facilities: Skating Center**
Project/Initiative Title:	OVAL Upgrades
Total Estimated Cost:	$5,000,400
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL turned 25 years old in December of 2018. Many of the components are ending their useful life. The above ground and underground drainage system is also failing and undermining the major infrastructure. Because of the metropolitan, regional, state and beyond significance of the Minnesota OVAL, the city has received financial assistance from the State of Minnesota on a number of occasions for expansion of facilities and general Capital Improvement needs.

The City of Roseville is again seeking assistance from the State for the necessary capital improvements to the Guidant John Rose Minnesota OVAL and support facilities for $5,000,400 as outlined in the recent Condition Assessment Report and the City CIP, including contingencies and soft costs.

Location:
Roseville Skating Center: OVAL.

Department/Division:	General Facilities: Skating Center
Project/Initiative Title:	Domestic Hot Water Storage Tank
Total Estimated Cost:	$10,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Resurfacing of the ice at the Skating Center requires "hot" water. Each time the ice is resurfaced, the 200-gallon ice resurfacer (Zamboni) is filled with hot water to be dispensed onto the ice surface to make ice.

There are two domestic water tanks in the facility that store the hot water so it is readily available when needed. Both tanks were original to the Arena in 1969. One tank failed in 2018 necessitating an emergency replacement. Both tanks have ended their useful life but are regularly evaluated for reasonable assurance that they will not fail. Because the one failed and they are in similar age and condition, it is time to replace the other. Both serve the Arena only and have done so very well.

Location:
Roseville Skating Center.

Department/Division:	**General Facilities: Community Gyms/Gymnastics Ctr**.
Project/Initiative Title:	Equipment Replacement & Upgrades
Total Estimated Cost:	$42,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of various types of equipment housed at the Roseville Community Gyms (Central Park and Brimhall Elementary Schools) and the Gymnastic Center (Roseville Area High School).

Specific types of equipment includes such items as uneven bars, flooring, matting, scoreboards etc. This area is evaluated on an ongoing basis involving all interested parties including the Roseville Athletic Associations, the Roseville Area School District and the City of Roseville with a final inspection prior to ordering. This may also include a major resurfacing of gym floors. This involves a contractual arrangement with the Roseville Area School District.

Location:
The Gymnastic Center is located at the Roseville Area High School on County Road B2
The Central Park Community Gym is located at Central Park Elementary School on County Road B2
The Brimhall Community Gymnasium is located at Brimhall Elementary School on County Road B

Department/Division:	**General Facilities: Golf Course & Community Bldg**.
Project/Initiative Title:	Irrigation System Upgrades: Satellite Controllers
Total Estimated Cost:	$20,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This is for the replacement of the 1994 and older irrigation system/satellite controllers. The satellites are mused to operate the automatic irrigation sprinklers covering the greens, tees and fairways throughout the course. The irrigation satellite controllers have reached the end of their useful life.

Location:
The irrigation controllers are located at the Cedarholm Community Building and Golf Course throughout the course in sets of two. The locations of the satellites are positioned near the cart storage area, fourth green and eighth green but they all work together.

Department/Division:	**General Facilities: Fire Station**
Project/Initiative Title:	Fire Station Generator
Total Estimated Cost:	$35,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Fire Department has identified the need to implement changes to the operation and emergency power system for the fire station. In an effort to provide continuity of operation 24/7/365 even during power outages and emergencies, the fire station generator needs to be modified to assure full power supply to the fire station and Emergency Operations Center.

Location:
Fire Station #1.

Department/Division:	General Facilities: Fire Station
Project/Initiative Title:	Fire Station Heating Pumps
Total Estimated Cost:	$10,000
Funding Source:	General Facilities Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
In an effort to maintain a consistent 24/7/365 operation the Fire Department must maintain properly functioning heating and cooling equipment throughout the fire station facility. These funds will be utilized to proactively replace and/or repair key components of the building heating and cooling system.

Location:
Fire Station #1.

Department/Division:	**Information Technology Division**
Project/Initiative Title:	Computer/Monitor Replacements
Total Estimated Cost:	$25,175
Funding Source:	Information Technology Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City generally replaces desktop/laptop/tablet computers on a five-year replacement cycle. The amount shown includes the costs associated with most tax-supported functions, with the exception of more durable models placed in police and fire vehicles.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Information Technology Division
Project/Initiative Title:	Network Infrastructure
Total Estimated Cost:	$183,195
Funding Source:	Information Technology Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City generally replaces various network infrastructure components on a 5-10 year replacement cycle depending on the component. The components include network switches, routers, UPS devices, wireless access points (Wi-Fi), servers, and file storage units.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Information Technology Division
Project/Initiative Title:	Surveillance Cameras
Total Estimated Cost:	$7,890
Funding Source:	Information Technology Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City generally replaces surveillance cameras on a 10-year replacement cycle. The city has over 60 cameras located throughout various city buildings.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Information Technology Division
Project/Initiative Title:	Fiber Network Extensions/Replacements
Total Estimated Cost:	$50,000
Funding Source:	Information Technology Equipment Fund *(property tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Additional fiber network extensions are being evaluated to consider extending our existing fiber network to include additional park buildings and lift stations. A formal plan will be presented in late 2019 or 2020.

Location:
Not applicable

Department/Division:	**Park Improvement Program (PIP)**
Project/Initiative Title:	General Mid-Range Improvements
Total Estimated Cost:	$200,000
Funding Source:	Park Improvement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The Park Improvement Program (PIP) is designed for and includes mid-range budget items that can be more timely scheduled (with some flexibility from year to year) and planned for but need to be more closely prioritized than daily maintenance items that are more definite. These projects include safety items that require scheduled mid level maintenance (play surface, field upgrades), items that aid in maintenance efficiencies (landscaping, mulch), and items that help to maintain park system facilities up to expected standards (amenities, sign maintenance, court color coating, landscape work, tree plantings). This account is currently managed as a CIP account allowing staff to be more strategic with projects and budgeting from year to year and maximizing outside contributions.

Location:
Park and Recreation System.

Department/Division:	Parks Improvement Program
Project/Initiative Title:	Play Area Replacements
Total Estimated Cost:	$675,000
Funding Source:	Park Improvement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:

Playgrounds installed prior to the Parks and Recreation Renewal Program Replacements in 2012 had an industry standard expected useful life of 13 years, depending on use. Playgrounds installed after the 2012 Renewal Program have an expected useful life of 20 years.

Based on industry standards and as identified in the Asset Management Program for lifecycles, the following playgrounds will be evaluated for replacement in 2020:

Lexington Park Playground (1999)	$225,000
Owasso Ballfields (1993)	$ 75,000
Owasso Hills Park	$125,000
Pioneer Park (1998)	$125,000
Pocahontas Park (2004)	$125,000
Total	$675,000

All playgrounds are inspected three times per year with a condition analysis performed. A final replacement determination is made approximately 6 months prior to replacement.

Location:

Lexington Park Playground (1999)	2131 Lexington Avenue
Owasso Ballfields (1993)	2659 Victoria Street North
Owasso Hills Park	593 Owasso Hills Drive
Pioneer Park (1998)	1966 Chatsworth Street
Pocahontas Park (2004)	2540 Pascal Street North

Department/Division:	Parks Improvement Program
Project/Initiative Title:	Natural Resources Restoration Program
Total Estimated Cost:	$250,000 ($200,000 from excess P&R reserves)
Funding Source:	Park Improvement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:

Natural Resources Management & Restoration Program

This task involves an ecologist consultant and is planned to include management and coordination of activities to conduct natural areas restoration work within parks as they transition out of the Park Renewal Program and into normal parks maintenance efforts. Activities include coordination of on-the-ground restoration activities; identification of grant funding sources and grant application development; responses to residents when questions regarding Parks natural resources management arise; meetings with staff and others as natural resources issues arise; as well as other similar tasks as needed/requested.

This area is also recommending that the identified excess fund balance of $634,968 in the Parks and Recreation Fund at the end of 2018 be earmarked to the unfunded Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) epidemic over the next 3 years. This will help to embark on a planned effort for removals, replacements and phasing out of the treatments.

Volunteer Program Assistance

This task will involve an ecologist consultant to work with Parks & Recreation staff, City Volunteer Coordinator and others to assist in coordination of volunteer events and support sustaining the volunteer stewardship network developed during the Park Renewal Program effort. Examples of work will include assisting Volunteer Coordinator and volunteer Sector/Constellation Leaders with identification of volunteer event types/locations (e.g. regular (third Saturday) volunteer event planning), citizen-scientist monitoring efforts (including gathering/analyzing data from resource monitoring such as frog/toad call surveys, etc.), and similar related activities as needed/ requested.

Location:

The Parks and Recreation System for natural resources restoration efforts. All city owned Ash Trees including public boulevards for the EAB approach.

Department/Division:	Parks Improvement Program
Project/Initiative Title:	Athletic Field Upgrades
Total Estimated Cost:	$90,000
Funding Source:	Park Improvement Fund *(property taxes)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
This item involves interval upgrades to various ballfields in order to maintain a level of safety, aesthetics and playability. Full field updates are on a rough 5-year interval per industry standards and as identified in the Asset Management Program. This includes major uneven areas including new sod and ag-lime as needed. This may include fence fabric and post replacement as needed. Inspection by staff is bi-annually spring and fall. Intervals are adjusted according to the inspection program.

The following fields will be evaluated for upgrades in 2020:

Central Park Lexington Softball Fields North	$10,000
Central Park Lexington Softball Field South	$10,000
Central Park Victoria Fields #1	$10,000
Central Park Victoria Field #2	$10,000
Central Park Victoria Field #5	$10,000
Central Park Victoria Field #6	$10,000
Langton Lake Park East	$10,000
Langton Lake Field West	$10,000
Rosebrook Field North	$ 5,000
Rosebrook Field South	$ 5,000
Total	$90,000

Location:

Central Park Lexington Softball Fields North	2540 North Lexington Avenue
Central Park Lexington Softball Field South	2540 North Lexington Avenue
Central Park Victoria Fields #1	2490 Victoria Street North
Central Park Victoria Field #2	2490 Victoria Street North
Central Park Victoria Field #5	2490 Victoria Street North
Central Park Victoria Field #6	2490 Victoria Street North
Langton Lake Park East	1982 West County Road C-2
Langton Lake Field West	1982 West County Road C-2
Rosebrook Field North	2590 Fry Street
Rosebrook Field South	2590 Fry Street

Department/Division:	**Street Lighting**
Project/Initiative Title:	Capital Replacements
Total Estimated Cost:	$45,000
Funding Source:	Street Light Maintenance Fund *(Property Tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City is responsible for the maintenance of 258 street, pedestrian and parking light poles and six pedestrian/speed display flasher systems.

Staff has identified one pedestrian flasher system for replacement located at Lexington Ave at the Central Park pedestrian crossing. ($20,000)

Staff also budgets for miscellaneous pole and fixture replacements to maintain our street light system. ($25,000)

Location:
City wide (lighting)
Lexington Ave south of Rose Place (pedestrian flasher system)

Department/Division:	Street Lighting
Project/Initiative Title:	Capital Maintenance
Total Estimated Cost:	$20,000
Funding Source:	Street Light Maintenance Fund *(Property Tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City is responsible for maintaining the paint surface of all the traffic signal systems within the City of Roseville.

There are several signal systems that are showing rust, peeling paint, and generally look very bad. Staff will be working with Ramsey County to identify four or five signal systems to paint in 2020, checking to make sure that the signal systems are not planned for replacement by the County within the next 5 years.

It is estimated that repainting a signal system will cost between $4,000 to $5,000 per intersection.

Location:
City wide

Department/Division:	**Pathway & Parking Lots**
Project/Initiative Title:	Parking Lot/Pathway Reconstruction/Maintenance
Total Estimated Cost:	$350,000
Funding Source:	Pathway and Parking Lot Maintenance Fund *(Property Tax)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
As part of the long term planning for the maintenance of City owned Parking Lots and Pathways, staff schedules parking lots and pathways for major maintenance on a 15-25 year cycle. Most lots only require mill and overlay. Pathways require reclamation and paving. More significant work is sometimes required.

Location:
1992 Nature Center Parking Lot ($20,000) is due for mill and overlay across the entire parking lot.

1997-1998 Acorn Parking Lot East Lots and West Lot ($70,000) are due for mill and overlay.

1986 Central Park Foundation off Victoria Parking Lot ($80,000) is due for mill and overlay.

This will provide a new wearing surface for the above lots and provide an additional 20+ years of service.

Pathway Reclamation and Paving is planned for the following ($100,000):

- Willow Park
- Central Park Victoria cul-de-sac south side, east to Dale St
- Materion Park Pathway
- Larpenteur Galtier Pathway

Pathway reconstruction is needed along the new 35W sound wall that is being constructed in 2019 from 1815 Cleveland to County Road D ($80,000). This may be delayed based on actual construction phasing for the 35W project.

Department/Division:	**Communications Division**
Project/Initiative Title:	General Audio/Visual Equipment
Total Estimated Cost:	$20,000
Funding Source:	Communications Equipment Fund *(fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The city has traditionally set aside monies from cable franchise fees to pay for equipment needs in the City Council Chambers. For 2020, it is proposed that $20,000 be set aside for the redesign of the city's website in lieu of any equipment replacements.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**License Center Division**
Project/Initiative Title:	Office Equipment & Furniture
Total Estimated Cost:	$11,200
Funding Source:	License Center Equipment Fund *(fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The License Center has a need to replace one of its passport cameras, 3-4 office service-counter and desk chairs, security cameras in the motor vehicle area, and other smaller equipment/maintenance items.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	License Center Division
Project/Initiative Title:	Renovation of the Motor Vehicle Area
Total Estimated Cost:	$100,000
Funding Source:	License Center Equipment Fund *(fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The License Center has a need to renovate major components of the motor vehicle area including; flooring, painting, workspace, and customer counters. A more detailed plan will be presented in the fall of 2019.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**Community Development/Code Enforcement**
Project/Initiative Title:	Inspection Vehicle
Total Estimated Cost:	$26,000
Funding Source:	Community Development Fund *(fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Prior to the 2020 budget, Community Development was budgeting vehicle replacements every eight years, with actual replacements deferred based on the vehicle's age, mileage, overall condition, and potential re-sale value. Historically, vehicles rarely were replaced every eight years, so beginning in 2020 the replacement schedule has been shifted to every ten years.

The Community Development Department currently has four inspection vehicles. For 2020, one inspection vehicle is scheduled for replacement. This vehicle's age will be eleven years in 2020.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	Community Development/Code Enforcement/Planning
Project/Initiative Title:	Office Furniture
Total Estimated Cost:	$1,000
Funding Source:	Community Development Fund *(fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
In an effort to keep working stations functional, to improve ergonomics, and to adapt to desires for stand-up work stations, nominal upgrades are needed periodically.

The Community Development Department will improve two work stations, with such improvements related to stand-up work preferences.

Location:
Not applicable.

Department/Division:	**Water Services**
Project/Initiative Title:	Booster Station Rehabilitation and Improvements
Total Estimated Cost:	$500,000
Funding Source:	Water Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City's Water Booster Station was built in 1963 with 3 pumps. In 1976, an addition to the booster station was built that included 3 additional pumps with greater pumping capacity.

After some extensive studies regarding the condition of the Booster Station the City started a multi-phase rehabilitation project. In 2018, Phase 1 of the Booster Station Rehabilitation Project was completed which included a new generator, new control electronics and some piping upgrades outside the building. Phase 2 started in 2019 and included 3 new pumps, valves, exterior piping and site security improvements. Due to the tremendous amount of condensation on the interior piping and pumps, ventilation upgrades and de-humidification were installed as well as general building maintenance updates. The final Phase 3 will occur in 2020 with identified funds ($500,000) in the 2020 CIP. This final phase will include replacement of the remaining pumps and valves and interior pipe work, installation of a fiber optic line for direct communication to the booster station, as well as some aesthetic improvements including a fence around the building. The total cost of the Booster Station Rehabilitation Project is approximately $2 million.

In order to reduce impacts to the CIP fund staff is recommending delaying some water main rehabilitation and reduce that budgeted amount from $1,000,000 in each year to $500,000 in 2019 and $800,000 in 2021 and 2022.

Based on the City's agreement with Arden Hills to provide water to them, Arden Hills will pay for 20% of the improvements to the booster station. This contribution is included in the overall cost of the booster station.

Location:
Roseville Water Booster Station – 706 Shryer Ave. North

Department/Division:	Water Services
Project/Initiative Title:	Tower Security Fencing Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$30,000
Funding Source:	Water Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The existing fence surrounding the water tower site is over 50 years old and showing signs of wear and tear. Trees have grown into the fence and have been cut down. However, the stumps are still in place. The gate no longer works properly and is difficult to lock and unlock.

Staff has been delaying this project as final decisions regarding the fate of Fire Station 3 are made. If development continues to stall this may get pushed out to a further year as well.

Location:
Water Tower – 2501 Fairview Ave North

Department/Division:	Water Services
Project/Initiative Title:	Water Main Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$800,000
Funding Source:	Water Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Every year City staff reviews planned street improvement sections for potential water main replacement/rehabilitation. Based on the condition of the water main (generally set based on water main break history) it may be replaced. In 2020 the CIP will include $800,000 for water main replacement.

Location:
Citywide.

Department/Division:	Water, Sanitary Sewer, & Storm Sewer
Project/Initiative Title:	GPS Unit
Total Estimated Cost:	$21,000
Funding Source:	Water, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer Funds *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
A good GIS program is able to process geographic data from a variety of sources and integrate it into a map. Data is gathered in the field by engineering or public works staff using a GPS unit that attaches a location coordinate (latitude and longitude) to a feature such as a pump station, fire hydrant, manhole, valves, catch basins, pond outlets, etc.

The Public Works' existing GPS unit is 9 years old and is becoming obsolete. Funding for this unit will come from:

- Water Fund - $7,000
- Sanitary Sewer Fund - $7,000
- Storm Sewer fund - $7,000

Location:
Maintenance Facility.

Department/Division:	Water, Sanitary Sewer, & Storm Sewer
Project/Initiative Title:	SCADA Upgrades
Total Estimated Cost:	$140,000
Funding Source:	Water, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer Funds *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
The City provides treated drinking water to its residents by pumping water supplied by the City of St. Paul through the booster station and into the distribution system and water towers in Roseville and Arden Hills.

The City's wastewater collection system includes 12 sanitary lift stations, and the storm sewer management system includes 7 storm water lift stations. All of the controls for the processes and monitoring of these systems is through the use of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) at each of these sites. The information is collected wirelessly and sent to the Public Works Department where it is monitored 24/7/365.

In the event of an alarm, the SCADA system calls Public Works personnel notifying them of the issue. Keeping the SCADA system up to date and functioning is imperative to keeping all of our systems running smoothly. The existing system has become obsolete and parts are difficult to find. Funding for this project will be:

- Water Fund - $52,000
- Sanitary Sewer Fund - $44,000
- Storm Sewer Fund - $44,000

Location:
All lift stations, Water Tower, Booster Station and Maintenance Facility

Department/Division:	**Sanitary Sewer Services**
Project/Initiative Title:	Galtier Lift Station
Total Estimated Cost:	$500,000
Funding Source:	Sanitary Sewer Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Based on a recent lift station condition study it was recommended that many of the City's storm and sanitary lift stations are due, if not overdue, for rehabilitation. Staff has been working to rehabilitate one lift station per year, per division (storm or sanitary), in order to spread out the costs but complete the rehabilitation of these key pieces of infrastructure in a reasonable time frame.

The Galtier Lift Station is scheduled to be refurbished in 2020. Work will include replacing the pumps, last replaced in 1992, replacing all controls and telemetry equipment and evaluating the potential for a permanent installed generator.

Location:
2980 Galtier Street.

Department/Division:	Sanitary Sewer Services
Project/Initiative Title:	Long Lake Lift Station Rehabilitation
Total Estimated Cost:	$35,000
Funding Source:	Sanitary Sewer Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Based on a recent lift station condition study it was recommended that many of the City's storm and sanitary lift stations are due, if not overdue, for rehabilitation. Staff has been working to rehabilitate one lift station per year, per division (storm or sanitary), in order to spread out the costs but complete the rehabilitation of these key pieces of infrastructures in a reasonable time frame.

For 2020 staff has identified the Long Lake Lift Station for the design portion of the rehabilitation. This work will involve designing for the replacement of the pumps and electronics as well as adding an emergency generator to the site and reconstructing the wet well component of the lift station. Access to the station and flooding issues will also be addressed.

Location:
3050 Long Lake Road.

Department/Division:	Sanitary Sewer Services
Project/Initiative Title:	Sanitary Sewer Main Repairs
Total Estimated Cost:	$930,000
Funding Source:	Sanitary Sewer Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Each year the City identifies roughly 5 to 7 miles of Sanitary Sewer main pipes to line (Cured in Place Pipe, CIPP) and/or rehabilitate through other methods. The sewer lining generally occurs on the pipe under the streets within the Pavement Management Program (PMP) for that same year.

A total of $900,000 is budgeted annually for this operation along with an additional $30,000 for additional identified Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) Reduction efforts such as sealing and/or lining manholes and offsetting the initial costs of private sewer line replacements as part of the PMP program annually.

All costs for the private sewer line replacements are recovered through assessments and/or upfront payments.

Location:
City wide

Department/Division:	**Storm Sewer Services**
Project/Initiative Title:	Equipment Replacement
Total Estimated Cost:	$580,000
Funding Source:	Storm Sewer Fund *(Fees)*
Annual Operating Budget Impact:	N/A

Project/Initiative Description:
Continuing with the practice of replacing equipment in a timely manner to reduce maintenance costs and down time and to maximize the trade in or resale value of the asset, Public Works is proposing to replace the following:

- 2006 3-Wheel Street Sweeper ($225,000)
- 2007 Electronic Message Board ($20,000)
- 1997 Leaf Compost Turner ($290,000)
- 2008 Smaller Broom ($45,000)

The City is pursuing grant funds for some of these vehicles which are available to remove diesel engines from City fleets. Therefore, we expect some of these costs to be further offset with grant funds in 2020. Those savings will be identified when staff seeks authorization to purchase the items in 2020.

Location:
Not applicable.

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administration					
Voting Equipment	-	-	-	$	-
HR Software Upgrade	25,000		-	-	-
Administration Office Furniture	-	5,000	-	10,000	-
Finance					
Invest/Debt Mgmt. Software	20,000	-	-	-	-
Central Services					
Postage Machine Lease	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Copier/Printer/Scanner Lease	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400
Police					
Marked squad cars (5 / yr)	99,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Unmarked vehicles (1 / yr)	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
CSO Vehicle	33,950	-	-	33,950	-
Community relations vehicle - new	-	22,660	-	-	-
Squad conversion	-	15,450	15,450	15,450	15,450
Park Patrol vehicle	-	10,500	-	-	-
Radar Units	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120
Stop Sticks	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030
Rear Transport Seats	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705
Control Boxes	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Visabars	-	8,250	-	8,250	-
Computer Equipment	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800
Computer replacements for fleet	150,000	-	-	-	-
Cell phones/computer devices (A'dd'l officers)	5,645	-	-	5,645	-
Printer replacements for fleet	7,210	7,210	-	-	-
Speed notification unit	-	-	6,000	-	-
GPS Devices	-	5,150	-	-	-
New K-9	-	16,000	-	-	-
Non-lethal weapons	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Long guns replacement	-	-	14,420	14,420	-
Long gun parts (squads)	3,090	3,090	-	-	3,090
Sidearms (officers)	14,800	-	-	-	-
Sidearm parts (officers)	-	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060
Tactical gear	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
SWAT Bullet Resistant Vests	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
IBIS Fingerprinting Equipment	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Crime scene equipment	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
McGruff Costume	-	-	-	-	1,750
K-9 Training Equipment	-	1,545	-	-	-
Squad Surveillance Cameras	-	-	-	63,050	63,050
Body Worn Camera Equipment	1,000	5,000	77,000	1,000	1,000
Digital Interview Room Equipment	-	-	15,450	-	-
Evidence Room	2,575	-	-	2,575	-
Report Room Monitors	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Roll Call Equipment	-	-	-	4,000	-
Investigation Conf. Room	-	-	2,500	-	-
Defibrillators	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575
Shredder	-	-	5,150	-	-
Radio Equipment	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	11,000
Office furniture	2,100	2,100	8,400	2,100	2,100
Patrol area cubicles	-	9,500	-	-	-

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Window treatments	-	-	-	-	6,300
Dishwasher	-	-	2,060	-	-
Microwave	-	500	-	-	-
Detention Room	-	2,000	-	-	-
Fire					
Staffed engine replacement	575,000	-	-	-	-
Medic Unit	-	-	-	70,000	-
Ladder truck	-	950,000	-	-	-
Command Response Vehicle	-	60,000	60,000	-	62,500
Exercise room-fitness equipment	15,000	-	-	18,000	-
Ventilation fans	-	-	7,000	-	-
Power equipment	10,000	-	-	-	-
Personal Protective Equipment	40,000	-	-	-	35,000
Cardiac Monitoring and Response Equipment	-	60,000	-	60,000	-
Training equipment	-	-	-	2,000	-
Camera to assist with rescue/firefighting	-	7,000	-	-	-
Portable and mobile radios	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Response to water related emergencies	-	-	-	6,000	-
Apparatus Based IT Infrastructure	-	10,000	-	26,000	-
Air monitoring equipment	-	-	-	5,000	-
Rescue equipment	32,500	-	-	-	-
Training room tables & chairs	-	15,000	-	-	-
Conf room Furniture	-	-	-	-	5,000
Kitchen appliances	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Day room chairs	-	8,000	-	-	-
AV equipment	8,500	-	-	-	4,500
Second floor washer & dryer	-	-	-	1,400	-
Bed Mattresses	-	8,000	-	-	-
Public Works					
Eng. vehicle #308: Proj.Cord.Escape	-	-	-	25,000	-
#101 F-150 Pickup 2wd	30,000	-	-	-	-
#104 1-ton pickup		40,000	-	-	-
#106 3-ton dump w/ plo	-	-	210,000	-	-
#112 3-ton dump w/ plow	210,000		-	-	-
#133 - Walk behind saw		10,000	-	-	-
#134 Sign truck and box and lift	-	55,000	-	-	-
#146 3-ton dump w/ plow	-	-	-	210,000	
#151 1-Ton Dump	-	-	-	-	40,000
#156 3/4 ton pickup 2wd w/ lift	-	-	-	-	30,000
#111 Kage plow	-	-	-	-	6,000
#111 Bobcat 2 1/2 slot mill	-	-	-	-	10,000
#111 Bobcat 78" grapple bucket	-	-	5,000	-	-
#149 Felling Trailer	-	-	-	-	10,000
Street Signs	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Mower/Snow Blower Combo (1/2 w/ storm)	-	30,000	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	20,000	-
Sign equipment/plotter cutter/signs	-	-	-	-	30,000
Lee Boy Road Grader (#519)		15,000	-	-	-
Felling Trailer for Road Grader (#541)		10,000	-	-	-
1600 Gal Anti-Icing Hook Setup	-	-	-	-	20,000
Salt Truck Calibration Scale*	-	5,000	-	-	-

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brine Making System	19,500				
Eng. Utility Locator	2,000	-	-	-	-
Eng. Survey equipment	30,000	-	-	-	-
Air compressor	7,500	-	-	-	-
Vehicle analyzer update (SW ea 2yrs, HW ea 6	-	1,000	-	3,000	-
Column Lifts rehab/replace	-	100,000	-	-	-
Welder Wire Feed*	5,000	-	-	-	-
Welder Plasma*	-	-	-	2,000	-
Garage: Office furniture	-	-	-		-
Eng. Office furniture	-	-	-	5,000	-
Parks & Recreation					
Puppet Wagon (2003)	-	-	14,000	-	-
#530 Ford F350 with Plow (2016)	-	-	-		40,000
#506 Ford 3/4-ton (2012)	40,000	-	-	-	-
#507 Chevy 1/2-ton (2003)	-	-	-	40,000	-
#528 Ford F350 Dump (2016)	-	-	-		53,000
#517 Ford F350 SD (2013)	-	40,000	-	-	-
#515 Ford 350 w. plow (2018)	-	40,000	-	-	-
#516 Ford with plow (2013)	-	40,000	-	-	-
#532 Ford F350 (2016)	-	-	-		40,000
#534 Kromer field liner (2003)	-	-	-	25,000	-
#535 Ford Passenger van (2006)	-	40,000	-	-	-
#545 John Deere tractor (2007)	30,000	-	-	-	-
#560 Ford Passenger van (2006)	-	40,000	-	-	-
Skating Center Plow Truck (2002)	-	-	15,000	-	-
Golf: Pickup Truck 2012	-	-	28,000	-	-
#504 Kubota Drag Tractor (2011)	-	-	-	30,000	-
#509 Toro 4000 Mower (2013)	-	-	-	50,000	-
#513 Toro 4000 Mower (2013)	-		-	50,000	-
#536 Toro 16' mower (2016)	-	-	-	-	95,000
#538 portable generator	-	-	3,000	-	-
#543 Felling trailer (2010)	5,000	-	-	-	-
#548 Towmaster trailer (2000)	-	-	12,000	-	-
#585 Belos snow/sidewalk machine (2010)	150,000	-	-	-	-
Park security systems	-	-	-	75,000	
Pickup sander (2013)	-	-	8,000	-	-
Golf: Gas Pump / Tank: Replacement - 1967	10,000	-	-	-	-
Golf: Zero Turn Mower - 2008	-	-	-	13,000	-
Golf: Fairway Mower -2008	-	-	-	-	58,000
Golf: Greens Mower - 2000	30,000		-	-	-
Golf: Greens/tee mower - 2002		35,000		-	-
Golf: Tech. /Computer Equipment 2014,201	-	1,400	-		1,875
Golf: Turf Equipment/Aerators - 2001	-		21,000	-	-
Golf: Cushman #1 & 2 - 2014 and 1988	-	22,000	-	-	-
Golf: Course Safety Netting Replacement 1997	10,000	-		5,000	-
Golf: Top Dresser Tufco - 1993	-		15,000	-	-
Golf: Operational Power Equipment	-	-	5,000	-	-
General Facility Improvements					
Replace Rooftop Heat/AC	-	-	-	275,000	-
Heating boilers Police	-	-	-	-	70,000
Liebert condensing unit (IT Server Room)	60,000	-	-	-	-

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Liebert AHV (IT Server Room)	30,000	-	-	-	-
Make Up Air Units (Maintenance Garage)	-	-	35,000	-	-
Water heaters (CH and Maintenance)	-	-	25,000	-	-
Police & PW garage Co2/No2 detectors	-	-	10,000	-	-
workstation replacement city hall	-	-	350,000	-	-
Overhead door replacement - CH/PD/Main	20,000	-	-	-	25,000
Tables and chairs Maintenance Facility	-	-	20,000	-	-
Fuel system tank replacement	215,000	-	-	-	-
Maintenace Yard Security Gate	25,000	-	-	-	-
Paint walls city hall	-	25,000	-	-	-
Geothermal Expansion to PW Building	-	200,000	-	-	-
Central Park Gymnasium	-	-	75,000	-	-
Gymnastics Center Equipment	-	12,000	-	-	-
Gymnastics Center	42,000	70,000	-	-	-
Commons: Exterior Painting (2014	-	-	-	-	50,000
Commons: Water Heater- Domestic H20	10,000	-	-	-	-
Commons: South Entry RTU (2007)	-	-	20,000	-	-
Commons: County Road C Sign (2009)	-	-	-	40,000	-
Arena: Roof Top units (2) (2008)	-	-	-	40,000	-
Arena: Rubber flooring - changing area	-	10,000	-	-	-
Arena: Rubber flooring - locker rooms	-	20,000	-	-	-
Arena: Dehumidification	-	120,000	-	165,000	-
Arena: Mezzanine HP (2009)	-	-	-	-	45,000
Arena: Roof (2004)	-	-	300,000	-	-
Arena: Dasher Boards (2008)	-	-	-	135,000	-
Arena: Locker Room HP (2008)	-	-	-	30,000	-
Arena: Zamboni Foyer Divider Wall	-	12,000	-	-	-
Arena: Restroom Remodeling	-	95,000	-	-	-
OVAL: Lighting (1993)	-	-	100,000	-	-
OVAL: lobby rubber flooring	-	-	-	-	10,000
OVAL: Lobby HP (2008)	-	-	-	35,000	-
OVAL: Inline Hockey Rink	-	-	25,000	-	-
OVAL Refrigeration Plant	1,560,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Brine Pumping Systems	192,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Concrete Refrigeration Rinnk	725,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Perimeter Paving/Drainage System	232,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Safety Pad and Fence System	450,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Renovate Banquet Facilitiy/Rooftops	205,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Lobby Mechanical/Banquet Roof (1993	245,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL Bathroom Remodel (Upper)	95,000	-	-	-	-
OVAL: Contingency and Soft costs (35%0	1,296,400	-	-	-	-
Golf: Com Bldg Paint Interior/Extirior	-	-	-	13,000	-
Golf: Replace Shop	-	-	-	500,000	-
Golf: Shop /Upgrades/Paint - 1967	-			5,000	-
Golf: Sidewalk/Exterior Repairs 2018	-	-	-	5,000	-
Golf: Course Improvements, Landscaping	-	-	5,000	-	-
Golf: Parking Lot Repairs/Sealing - 2018	-	5,000	-	-	-
Golf: Irrigation system upgrades 1960/1988/19	20,000	-	-	-	-
Fire admin- carpet	-	-	-	8,000	-
Fire admin-paint	-	-	-	15,000	-
Conf room carpet	-	-	-	800	-

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Conf room paint	-	-	-	3,000	
Hallway wall paper	-	-	-	3,000	-
Training room carpet	-	-	-	4,000	-
Training room paint	-	-	-	1,500	-
Shift office paint	-	-	-	1,500	-
Basement paint	-	-	-	3,000	-
Stair way paint	-	-	-	15,000	-
Day room carpet	-	-	-	10,000	-
Day room paint	-	-	-	5,000	-
Second floor common area paint	-	-	-	8,000	-
Second floor common area carpet	-	-	-	10,000	-
Bedroom carpet	-	-	-	5,000	-
Bedroom paint	-	-	-	2,000	-
Exterior gate & Controls	-	-	-	17,000	-
Laundry room Washer & dryer- gear	-	15,000	-	-	-
Hotsy replacement	-	-	-	7,500	-
Hot water heaters	-	-	-	45,000	-
Generator	35,000	-	-	-	-
Security system	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
Energy recovery unit	-	-	-	40,000	-
Heat pumps (24)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Boiler pump	-	-	-	4,000	-
Fluid cooler fan	-	-	-	2,000	-
Heat zone pumps (6)	-	-	-	3,600	-
Concrete Exterior	-	-	-	-	50,000
Exterior Lighting	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Interior Lighting	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Parking Lot	-	-	50,000	-	-
Air Monitoring Sensors	-	-	-	-	9,000
Information Technology					
Computers (Notebooks, Desktop)	20,000	20,000	35,000	32,000	11,000
Monitor/Display	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175
Desktop Printers (2)	1,300	-	-	-	
Network Printers/Copiers/Scanners (13)	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Network Switches/Routers/Wireless (Roseville	37,925	29,400	20,665	-	14,650
Power/UPS - Closets (11)	3,000	1,700	400	800	400
Power/UPS - Server Room (1)	75,000	-	35,000		-
Air Conditioner - Server Room Unit #1	38,000	-	-	-	-
Fire Protection - Server Room (1)	-	19,000	-	-	-
Surveillance Cameras (58)	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890
Telephone Handsets (283)	-	-	-	85,000	-
Telephone Routers (Shared - Roseville portion)	5,000	-	5,000		-
Telephone Servers (Shared - Roseville portion)	-	-	40,000		
vSAN Hardware (Host, Storage, Backup)	400	11,600	5,600	400	79,733
vSAN Software Licensing	5,570	7,920	3,100	3,100	12,255
Wireless LAN Controllers (Shared - Roseville p	-	-	-	20,000	-
Network Switches/Routers (Shared - Roseville	-	5,335	14,750	-	-
Fiber Network Extensions/Replacements	50,000	65,000	90,000	40,000	135,000
Office Furniture (15 Chairs)	-	9,000	-	-	-
Park Improvements					
Tennis & Basketball Courts	-	-	-	150,000	150,000

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Shelters & Structures	-	10,000	30,000	510,000	75,000
Playground Areas	675,000	325,000	250,000	150,000	-
Volleyball & Bocce Ball Courts	-	-	-	20,000	10,000
Athletic Fields	90,000	200,000	23,000	311,500	95,000
Irrigation Systems	-	25,000	-	-	-
Bridges & Boardwalks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Items	-	-	-	50,000	25,000
Natural Resources	250,000	300,000	334,970	100,000	100,000
PIP/CIP Category	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Street Improvements					
Mill & overlay - local streets	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Street Lighting					
Pedestrian light @ Victoria	-	20,000	-	-	-
Misc. pole fixture replacement	25,000	-	-	25,000	-
Pedestrian light @ Lexington Central Prk	20,000		-	-	-
Signal Pole Painting (3 every other year)	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
Pathways & Parking Lots					
Pathway maintenance	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Pathway construction	-	-	-	-	-
Acorn 2 east lots	35,000	-	-	-	-
Acorn west lot	35,000	-	-	-	-
Central Pk W Victoria(Foundation)	80,000		-	-	-
Langton Lk S lot off C2+ Soccer Lot	-	20,000	-	-	-
Lexington Pk off Cty B(1999)	-	-	20,000	-	
Nature Center	20,000	-	-	-	-
Veterans VFW Lot(1995)	-	100,000	-	-	-
Communications					
Conference Room Equipment	-	1,000		1,000	-
Council Control/Sound System		-	-	75,000	-
General Audio/Visual Equipment	20,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
General Furniture Needs	-	15,000	-	-	-
License Center					
General office equipment (minor)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Computer equipment	-	2,350		9,200	575
Trans. Counter Printers	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Passport camera	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Office chair replacement	1,200	-	-	-	-
Security camera replacement	5,000	-	-	-	-
Bathroom/Kitchen improvements	2,000	2,500	-	-	-
Office painting	-	-	-	-	4,000
Office carpeting	-	-	-	-	4,000
Facility Improvements (TBD)	100,000	-	-	-	-
Community Development					
Inspection vehicles	26,000		-	26,000	26,000
Computers/monitors		3,800	1,500	1,800	6,300
E-Plan Review: Smartboard	-	10,000	-	-	-
E-Plan Review: Software	-	8,000	-	-	-
Office furniture	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MSA					
General MSA PMP	780,000	790,000	800,000	810,000	820,000
Rice Street, Larp-Co Rd B	-	-	-	400,000	-

City of Roseville Attachmment C

2020-2024 CIP Detail by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Roselawn & Snelling Signal	128,000	-	-	-	-
Rice Street, CR B2-CR C2	-	-	-	-	400,000
Water					
#207 Pickup	-	55,000	-	-	-
#211 360 Backhoe (3-way split)	-	-	70,000	-	-
#214 Ford Transit - Locate Vehicle	-	-	-	25,000	-
Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (1/3)	52,000	-	-	-	-
GPS Unit (1/3 share)	7,000	-	-	-	-
Field Computer Replacement/add	-	-	5,000	-	-
Booster Station Rehabilitation	500,000	100,000		-	-
Replace Water Tower Fence	30,000	-	-	-	-
Water main replacement	500,000	800,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sanitary Sewer					
#202 1-ton with dump box/plow	-	-	50,000	-	-
#220 Towmaster trailer - 10 ton	-	10,000	-	-	-
#211 360 Backhoe (3-way split)	-	-	-	60,000	-
Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (1/3)	44,000	-	-	-	-
Computer replacement	5,000	-	-	-	-
GPS with computer (1/3 share)	7,000	-	-	-	-
Replace Onan portable generator	-	-	75,000	-	-
Galtier LS Rehab	500,000	-	-	-	-
Dale/Owasso LS Rehab	-	45,000	405,000	-	-
Cohansey LS upgrade	-	-	30,000	270,000	-
Center Street LS upgrade	-	-	-	25,000	225,000
Brenner LS upgrade	-	-	-	-	20,000
Long Lake Lift Station	35,000	315,000	-	-	-
Sewer main repairs	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
I & I reduction	30,000	30,000		-	30,000
Storm Sewer					
#121 Regenerative Air Broom (Sweeper)	-	-	-	240,000	-
#147 3-Ton dump truck	-	-	-	-	180,000
#167 Elgin Sweeper 2006 3-wheel	240,000	-	-	-	-
Cement mixer	-	-	-	4,000	-
#131 LCT 600 Leaf Machine	-	-	-	30,000	-
#171 Tennant 6600 sweeper	45,000	-	-	-	-
#163 Electronic message board	20,000	-	-	-	-
#139 Vacall	-	-	250,000	-	-
Mower/Snow Blower Combo (1/2 w/ streets)	-	30,000	-	-	-
#168 Wildcat Compost Turner	290,000		-	-	-
Field Computer Add/Replacements	-	-	5,000	-	-
GPS Unit (1/3)	7,000	-	-	-	-
#211 Backhoe 1/3 water. Sewer, storm	-	-	60,000	-	-
Replace/Upgrade SCADA (1/3)	44,000	-	-	-	
Pond improvements/infiltration	350,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Storm sewer replacement/rehabilitationPMP	450,000	450,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Leaf site water quality improvements	-	75,000	-	-	-
Annual Total	$15,521,460	$ 9,510,215	$ 8,842,770	$10,727,395	$ 8,219,783

Attachment D

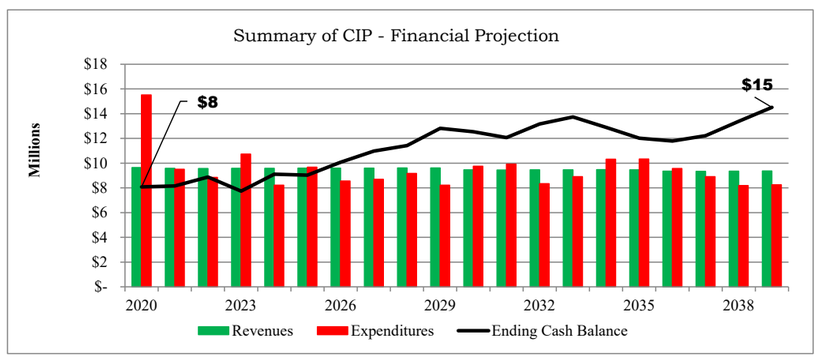
City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Summary of All Capital Funds**

2020-2039

Summary by Function

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	Total
Tax Levy: Current	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 69,500,000
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	14,300,000
Fees, Permits, MSA, Asmnts	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	5,043,630	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	99,230,300
Sale of Assets/Internal Loan	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	2,080,000
Interest Earnings	284,054	228,275	213,880	225,709	225,044	240,944	236,407	244,254	251,015	252,596	272,096	254,695	259,944	271,333	277,607	272,995	255,127	252,111	259,870	281,688	5,059,644
Revenues	$ 9,641,684	$ 9,585,905	$ 9,571,510	$ 9,583,339	$ 9,582,674	$ 9,598,574	$ 9,594,037	$ 9,601,884	$ 9,608,645	$ 9,610,226	$ 9,465,496	$ 9,448,095	$ 9,453,344	$ 9,464,733	$ 9,471,007	$ 9,466,395	$ 9,348,527	$ 9,345,511	$ 9,353,270	$ 9,375,088	$ 190,169,944
Administration	$ 25,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 300,000
Finance	20,000	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	400,000
Central Services	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	1,688,000
Police	405,700	369,245	399,820	406,330	335,530	416,540	402,905	312,285	281,860	342,570	566,990	369,350	329,960	296,225	343,360	492,540	295,435	362,340	443,990	288,225	7,461,200
Fire	705,500	1,138,000	87,000	208,400	131,500	751,500	209,000	332,400	175,500	63,500	1,022,000	190,900	142,000	50,000	190,000	1,006,000	322,500	19,000	70,000	-	6,814,700
Public Works	314,000	276,000	225,000	265,000	146,000	330,500	117,000	361,600	523,100	118,000	167,500	279,000	250,000	251,000	192,000	505,000	380,000	175,500	402,000	346,000	5,624,200
Parks & Recreation	275,000	258,400	121,000	288,000	287,875	150,000	41,400	150,000	220,000	305,375	250,000	61,400	173,000	278,000	80,000	150,000	139,400	320,000	133,000	251,000	3,932,850
General Facility Improvements	5,493,400	620,500	1,032,500	1,553,400	276,500	751,500	49,500	86,500	608,000	334,500	80,500	1,247,000	347,500	625,300	656,500	611,500	425,500	496,500	382,500	326,000	16,005,100
Information Technology	266,260	199,020	279,580	211,365	283,103	109,690	161,265	123,345	162,815	184,686	66,485	106,545	123,600	113,135	240,351	257,985	95,860	75,265	125,970	194,065	3,380,390
Park Improvements	1,215,000	1,060,000	837,970	1,491,500	655,000	624,070	895,000	900,000	565,000	515,000	1,022,500	940,000	678,000	757,500	860,000	825,000	910,000	735,000	145,000	525,000	16,156,540
Street Improvements	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	28,500,000
Street Lighting	65,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	-	45,000	-	20,000	25,000	20,000	-	45,000	20,000	50,000	45,000	40,000	-	45,000	-	505,000
Pathways (Existing)	350,000	300,000	200,000	180,000	180,000	245,000	200,000	340,000	280,000	215,000	200,000	268,000	220,000	280,000	240,000	345,000	260,000	200,000	200,000	220,000	4,923,000
License Center	111,200	6,850	3,000	11,200	11,575	18,700	12,050	4,400	22,200	21,075	19,000	4,350	3,000	17,900	14,275	18,400	5,350	4,500	22,200	18,575	349,800
Community Development	27,000	22,800	2,500	28,800	33,300	1,000	14,800	88,500	2,800	7,300	27,000	22,800	2,500	28,800	33,300	1,000	14,800	87,500	1,800	6,300	454,600
Municipal State Aid (MSA)	908,000	790,000	800,000	1,210,000	1,220,000	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	22,304,000
Water	1,089,000	955,000	875,000	1,025,000	1,000,000	1,027,000	1,070,000	1,212,500	1,280,000	1,275,000	1,157,000	1,130,000	1,185,000	1,340,000	1,910,000	1,117,000	1,270,000	1,130,000	1,120,000	1,100,000	23,267,500
Sanitary Sewer	1,521,000	1,300,000	1,460,000	1,255,000	1,175,000	1,295,000	1,319,000	1,077,500	1,400,000	1,055,000	1,150,000	1,039,000	1,000,000	1,070,000	1,000,000	1,015,000	1,129,000	1,107,500	1,000,000	1,030,000	23,398,000
Storm Sewer	1,446,000	905,000	1,215,000	1,174,000	1,080,000	1,167,000	1,370,000	1,057,500	980,000	1,110,000	1,049,000	1,510,000	1,101,500	1,035,000	1,760,000	1,034,000	1,438,000	1,357,500	1,255,000	1,104,500	24,149,000
Expenditures	$ 15,521,460	$ 9,510,215	$ 8,842,770	$ 10,727,395	$ 8,219,783	$ 9,670,300	$ 8,554,720	$ 8,689,330	$ 9,164,075	$ 8,214,806	$ 9,750,775	$ 9,916,145	$ 8,343,860	$ 8,905,660	$ 10,312,586	$ 10,341,225	$ 9,573,645	$ 8,913,405	$ 8,189,260	$ 8,252,465	$ 189,613,880
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 13,958,029	$ 8,078,253	$ 8,153,944	$ 8,882,683	$ 7,738,627	$ 9,101,518	$ 9,029,793	$ 10,069,110	$ 10,981,663	$ 11,426,233	$ 12,821,653	$ 12,536,373	$ 12,068,323	$ 13,177,808	$ 13,736,881	$ 12,895,302	$ 12,020,473	$ 11,795,355	$ 12,227,461	$ 13,391,470	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(5,879,776)	75,690	728,740	(1,144,056)	1,362,891	(71,726)	1,039,317	912,554	444,570	1,395,420	(285,279)	(468,050)	1,109,484	559,073	(841,579)	(874,830)	(225,118)	432,106	1,164,010	1,122,622	
Ending Cash Balance	$ 8,078,253	$ 8,153,944	$ 8,882,683	$ 7,738,627	$ 9,101,518	$ 9,029,793	$ 10,069,110	$ 10,981,663	$ 11,426,233	$ 12,821,653	$ 12,536,373	$ 12,068,323	$ 13,177,808	$ 13,736,881	$ 12,895,302	$ 12,020,473	$ 11,795,355	$ 12,227,461	$ 13,391,470	$ 14,514,093	



Total Expenditures	$ 189,613,880
Total Revenues	190,169,944
Total Cash Reserves	13,958,029
Total Funding	$ 204,127,973
Total Financing Surplus (Gap)	$ 14,514,093

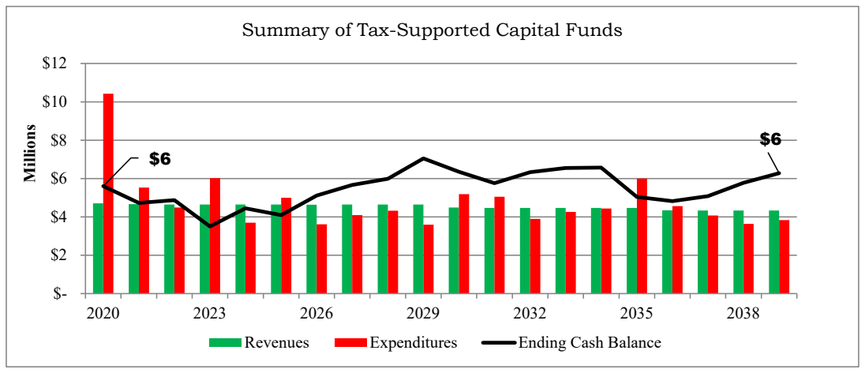
Attachment D

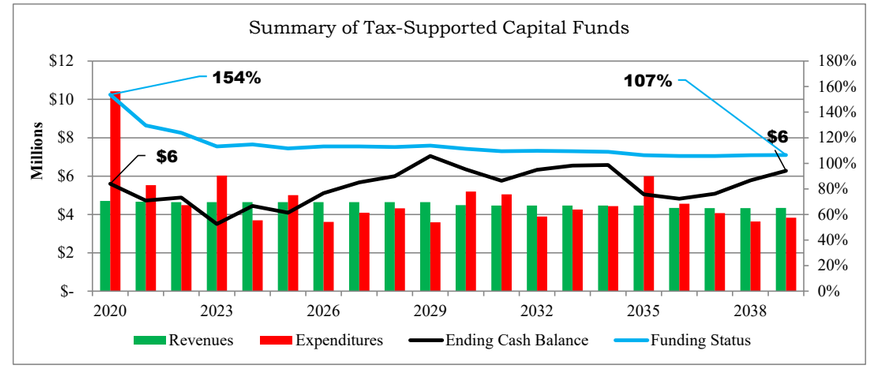
City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Summary of Tax-Supported Capital Funds**

2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	$ 3,475,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	
Other: Assessments	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets/Internal Loan	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	
Interest Earnings	226,289	181,539	160,982	169,131	162,795	169,027	158,806	166,398	165,990	164,786	177,056	150,994	151,769	152,624	153,180	152,825	123,094	113,593	112,961	122,157	
Revenues	$ 4,704,519	$ 4,659,769	$ 4,639,212	$ 4,647,361	$ 4,641,025	$ 4,647,257	$ 4,637,036	$ 4,644,628	$ 4,644,220	$ 4,643,016	$ 4,491,056	$ 4,464,994	$ 4,465,769	$ 4,466,624	$ 4,467,180	$ 4,466,825	$ 4,337,094	$ 4,327,593	$ 4,326,961	$ 4,336,157	$ 90,658,296
Administration	$ 25,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Finance	20,000	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	
Central Services	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	
Police	405,700	369,245	399,820	406,330	335,530	416,540	402,905	312,285	281,860	342,570	566,990	369,350	329,960	296,225	343,360	492,540	295,435	362,340	443,990	288,225	
Fire	705,500	1,138,000	87,000	208,400	131,500	751,500	209,000	332,400	175,500	63,500	1,022,000	190,900	142,000	50,000	190,000	1,006,000	322,500	19,000	70,000	-	
Public Works	314,000	276,000	225,000	265,000	146,000	330,500	117,000	361,600	523,100	118,000	167,500	279,000	250,000	251,000	192,000	505,000	380,000	175,500	402,000	346,000	
Parks & Recreation	275,000	258,400	121,000	288,000	287,875	150,000	41,400	150,000	220,000	305,375	250,000	61,400	173,000	278,000	80,000	150,000	139,400	320,000	133,000	251,000	
General Facility Improvements	5,493,400	620,500	1,032,500	1,553,400	276,500	751,500	49,500	86,500	608,000	334,500	80,500	1,247,000	347,500	625,300	656,500	611,500	425,500	496,500	382,500	326,000	
Information Technology	266,260	199,020	279,580	211,365	283,103	109,690	161,265	123,345	162,815	184,686	66,485	106,545	123,600	113,135	240,351	257,985	95,860	75,265	125,970	194,065	
Park Improvements	1,215,000	1,060,000	837,970	1,491,500	655,000	624,070	895,000	900,000	565,000	515,000	1,022,500	940,000	678,000	757,500	860,000	825,000	910,000	735,000	145,000	525,000	
Street Improvements	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Street Lighting	65,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	-	45,000	-	20,000	25,000	20,000	-	45,000	20,000	50,000	45,000	40,000	-	45,000	-	
Pathways (Existing)	350,000	300,000	200,000	180,000	180,000	245,000	200,000	340,000	280,000	215,000	200,000	268,000	220,000	280,000	240,000	345,000	260,000	200,000	200,000	220,000	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$10,419,260	$ 5,530,565	$ 4,487,270	$ 6,023,395	$ 3,699,908	$ 5,003,200	$ 3,610,470	$ 4,090,530	$ 4,320,675	$ 3,588,031	$ 5,190,375	$ 5,051,595	$ 3,893,460	$ 4,255,560	$ 4,436,611	$ 5,997,425	$ 4,558,095	$ 4,068,005	$ 3,631,860	$ 3,834,690	$ 95,690,980
Beginning Cash Balance	$11,311,894	$ 5,597,152	$ 4,726,356	$ 4,878,298	$ 3,502,264	$ 4,443,381	$ 4,087,439	$ 5,114,004	$ 5,668,102	$ 5,991,647	$ 7,046,632	$ 6,347,313	$ 5,760,712	$ 6,333,021	$ 6,544,085	$ 6,574,654	$ 5,044,054	$ 4,823,053	$ 5,082,641	$ 5,777,742	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(5,714,741)	(870,796)	151,942	(1,376,034)	941,117	(355,943)	1,026,566	554,098	323,545	1,054,985	(699,319)	(586,601)	572,309	211,064	30,569	(1,530,600)	(221,001)	259,588	695,101	501,467	
Ending Cash Balance	$ 5,597,152	$ 4,726,356	$ 4,878,298	$ 3,502,264	$ 4,443,381	$ 4,087,439	$ 5,114,004	$ 5,668,102	$ 5,991,647	$ 7,046,632	$ 6,347,313	$ 5,760,712	$ 6,333,021	$ 6,544,085	$ 6,574,654	$ 5,044,054	$ 4,823,053	$ 5,082,641	$ 5,777,742	$ 6,279,209	
Funding Status	154%	130%	124%	113%	115%	112%	113%	113%	113%	114%	111%	109%	110%	109%	109%	106%	106%	106%	106%	107%	





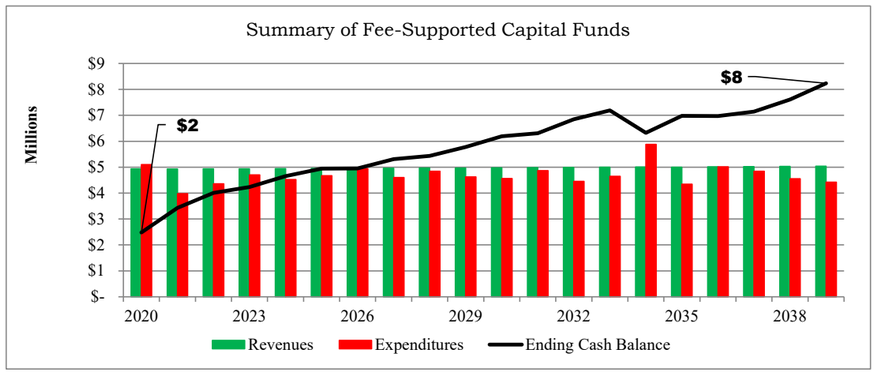
Attachment D

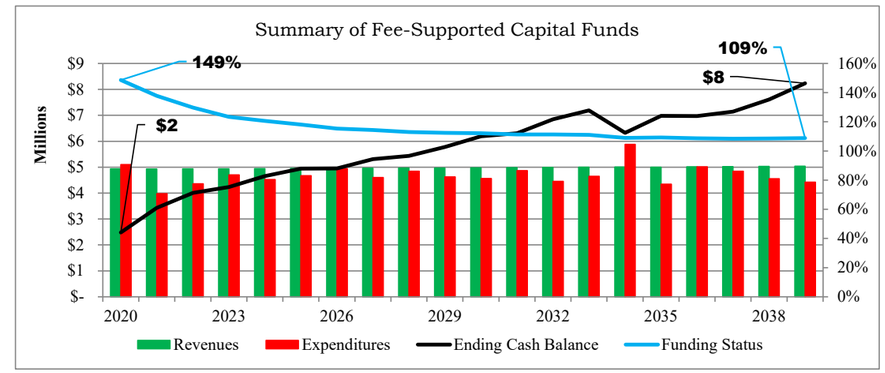
City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Summary of Fee-Supported Capital Funds**

2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees, Permits, MSA	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	4,879,400	
Sale of Assets/Internal Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	57,765	46,736	52,898	56,578	62,249	71,917	77,601	77,856	85,025	87,809	95,040	103,700	108,176	118,709	124,427	120,170	132,033	138,518	146,908	159,531	
Revenues	$ 4,937,165	$ 4,926,136	$ 4,932,298	$ 4,935,978	$ 4,941,649	$ 4,951,317	$ 4,957,001	$ 4,957,256	$ 4,964,425	$ 4,967,209	$ 4,974,440	$ 4,983,100	$ 4,987,576	$ 4,998,109	$ 5,003,827	$ 4,999,570	$ 5,011,433	$ 5,017,918	$ 5,026,308	$ 5,038,931	$ 99,511,648
License Center	111,200	6,850	3,000	11,200	11,575	18,700	12,050	4,400	22,200	21,075	19,000	4,350	3,000	17,900	14,275	18,400	5,350	4,500	22,200	18,575	
Community Development	27,000	22,800	2,500	28,800	33,300	1,000	14,800	88,500	2,800	7,300	27,000	22,800	2,500	28,800	33,300	1,000	14,800	87,500	1,800	6,300	
Municipal State Aid (MSA)	908,000	790,000	800,000	1,210,000	1,220,000	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	
Water	1,089,000	955,000	875,000	1,025,000	1,000,000	1,027,000	1,070,000	1,212,500	1,280,000	1,275,000	1,157,000	1,130,000	1,185,000	1,340,000	1,910,000	1,117,000	1,270,000	1,130,000	1,120,000	1,100,000	
Sanitary Sewer	1,521,000	1,300,000	1,460,000	1,255,000	1,175,000	1,295,000	1,319,000	1,077,500	1,400,000	1,055,000	1,150,000	1,039,000	1,000,000	1,070,000	1,000,000	1,015,000	1,129,000	1,107,500	1,000,000	1,030,000	
Storm Sewer	1,446,000	905,000	1,215,000	1,174,000	1,080,000	1,167,000	1,370,000	1,057,500	980,000	1,110,000	1,049,000	1,510,000	1,101,500	1,035,000	1,760,000	1,034,000	1,438,000	1,357,500	1,255,000	1,104,500	
Expenditures	$ 5,102,200	$ 3,979,650	$ 4,355,500	$ 4,704,000	$ 4,519,875	$ 4,667,100	$ 4,944,250	$ 4,598,800	$ 4,843,400	$ 4,626,775	$ 4,560,400	$ 4,864,550	$ 4,450,400	$ 4,650,100	$ 5,875,975	$ 4,343,800	$ 5,015,550	$ 4,845,400	$ 4,557,400	$ 4,417,775	$ 93,922,900
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 2,646,136	$ 2,481,101	$ 3,427,587	$ 4,004,385	$ 4,236,363	$ 4,658,137	$ 4,942,354	$ 4,955,105	$ 5,313,561	$ 5,434,586	$ 5,775,021	$ 6,189,060	$ 6,307,611	$ 6,844,787	$ 7,192,796	$ 6,320,648	$ 6,976,418	$ 6,972,302	$ 7,144,820	$ 7,613,728	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(165,035)	946,486	576,798	231,978	421,774	284,217	12,751	358,456	121,025	340,434	414,040	118,550	537,176	348,009	(872,148)	655,770	(4,117)	172,518	468,908	621,156	
Ending Cash Balance	$ 2,481,101	$ 3,427,587	$ 4,004,385	$ 4,236,363	$ 4,658,137	$ 4,942,354	$ 4,955,105	$ 5,313,561	$ 5,434,586	$ 5,775,021	$ 6,189,060	$ 6,307,611	$ 6,844,787	$ 7,192,796	$ 6,320,648	$ 6,976,418	$ 6,972,302	$ 7,144,820	$ 7,613,728	$ 8,234,884	
Funding Status	149%	138%	130%	123%	121%	118%	115%	114%	113%	112%	112%	111%	111%	111%	109%	109%	109%	108%	109%	109%	



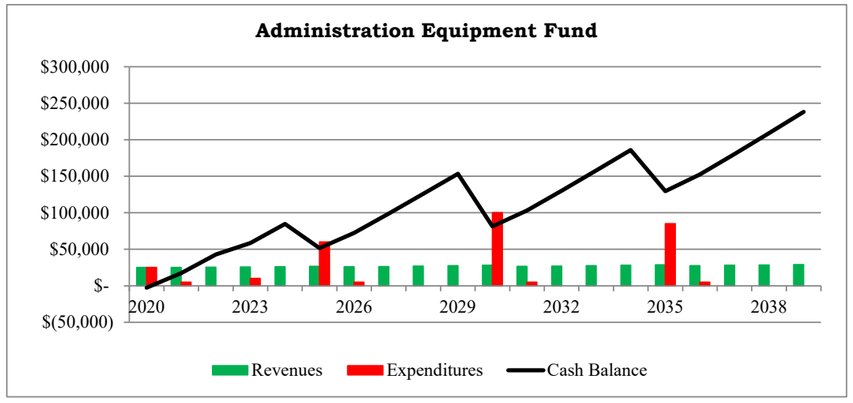


City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Administration Equipment Fund (405)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	-	-	349	856	1,173	1,697	1,031	1,451	1,980	2,520	3,070	1,632	2,064	2,606	3,158	3,721	2,595	3,047	3,608	4,180	
Revenues	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,349	$ 25,856	$ 26,173	$ 26,697	$ 26,031	$ 26,451	$ 26,980	$ 27,520	$ 28,070	$ 26,632	$ 27,064	$ 27,606	$ 28,158	$ 28,721	$ 27,595	$ 28,047	$ 28,608	$ 29,180	$ 540,740
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	25,000	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	5,000	-	10,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 25,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 300,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ (2,541)	$ (2,541)	$ 17,459	$ 42,808	$ 58,664	$ 84,838	$ 51,534	$ 72,565	$ 99,016	$ 125,997	$ 153,517	$ 81,587	$ 103,219	$ 130,283	$ 157,889	$ 186,047	$ 129,767	$ 152,363	$ 180,410	$ 209,018	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	-	20,000	25,349	15,856	26,173	(33,303)	21,031	26,451	26,980	27,520	(71,930)	21,632	27,064	27,606	28,158	(56,279)	22,595	28,047	28,608	29,180	
Cash Balance	$ (2,541)	$ 17,459	$ 42,808	$ 58,664	$ 84,838	$ 51,534	$ 72,565	$ 99,016	$ 125,997	$ 153,517	$ 81,587	$ 103,219	$ 130,283	$ 157,889	$ 186,047	$ 129,767	$ 152,363	$ 180,410	$ 209,018	$ 238,199	
Funding Status	90%	158%	243%	247%	312%	152%	169%	194%	220%	246%	140%	149%	162%	175%	189%	144%	151%	160%	170%	179%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ (27,541)	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	25,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ (2,541)	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

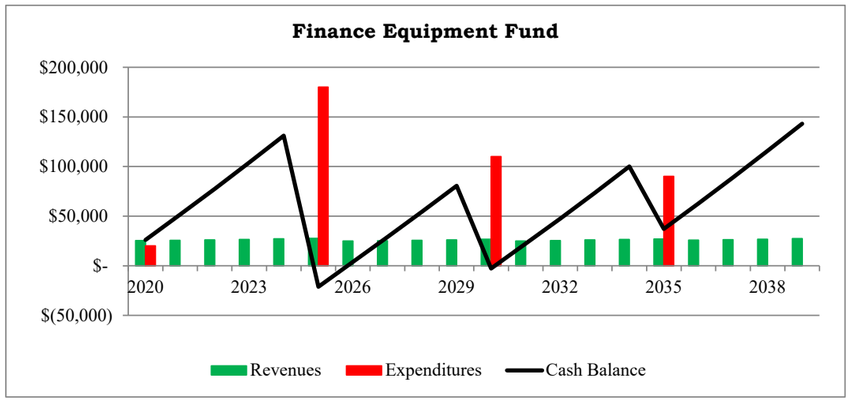
Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Voting Equipment	-	-	-	$ -	50,000	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	$ 200,000
E	HR Software Upgrade	25,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	70,000
F	Administration Office Furniture	-	5,000	-	10,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	30,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 25,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 300,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Finance Equipment Fund (404)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	412	520	1,030	1,551	2,082	2,624	-	76	578	1,089	1,611	-	443	952	1,471	2,001	741	1,255	1,780	2,316	
Revenues	$ 25,412	$ 25,520	$ 26,030	$ 26,551	$ 27,082	$ 27,624	$ 25,000	$ 25,076	$ 25,578	$ 26,089	$ 26,611	$ 25,000	$ 25,443	$ 25,952	$ 26,471	$ 27,001	$ 25,741	$ 26,255	$ 26,780	$ 27,316	$ 522,532
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	20,000	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 20,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 180,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 400,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 20,588	$ 25,999	$ 51,519	$ 77,550	$ 104,101	$ 131,183	$ (21,194)	$ 3,806	$ 28,883	$ 54,460	$ 80,549	$ (2,840)	$ 22,160	$ 47,604	$ 73,556	$ 100,027	$ 37,027	$ 62,768	$ 89,023	$ 115,804	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	5,412	25,520	26,030	26,551	27,082	(152,376)	25,000	25,076	25,578	26,089	(83,389)	25,000	25,443	25,952	26,471	(62,999)	25,741	26,255	26,780	27,316	
Cash Balance	$ 25,999	$ 51,519	$ 77,550	$ 104,101	$ 131,183	$ (21,194)	$ 3,806	$ 28,883	$ 54,460	$ 80,549	$ (2,840)	$ 22,160	$ 47,604	$ 73,556	$ 100,027	$ 37,027	$ 62,768	$ 89,023	$ 115,804	$ 143,120	
Funding Status	230%	358%	488%	621%	756%	89%	102%	114%	127%	140%	99%	107%	115%	124%	132%	109%	116%	122%	129%	136%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 63,588	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	(43,000)	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 20,588	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

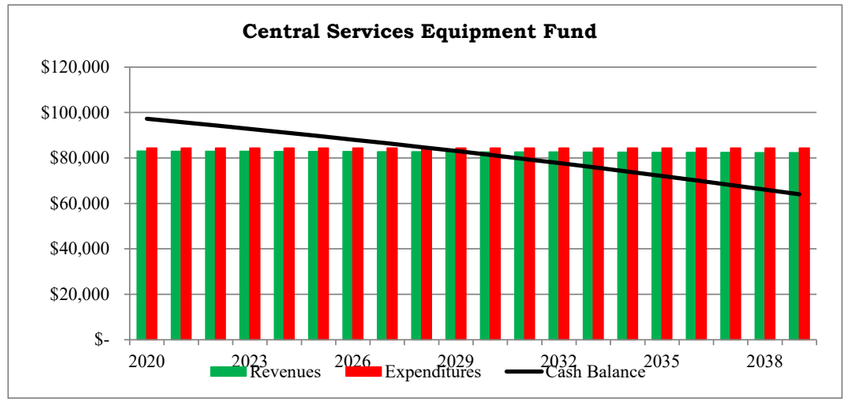
Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Financial Software: Upgrade	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 180,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 360,000
E	Invest/Debt Mgmt. Software	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 20,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 180,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 400,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Central Services Equipment Fund (409)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	$ 81,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	1,974	1,945	1,916	1,887	1,856	1,825	1,794	1,762	1,729	1,696	1,662	1,627	1,591	1,555	1,518	1,481	1,442	1,403	1,363	1,322	
Revenues	$ 82,974	$ 82,945	$ 82,916	$ 82,887	$ 82,856	$ 82,825	$ 82,794	$ 82,762	$ 82,729	$ 82,696	$ 82,662	$ 82,627	$ 82,591	$ 82,555	$ 82,518	$ 82,481	$ 82,442	$ 82,403	$ 82,363	$ 82,322	$1,653,348
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	84,400	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$1,688,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 98,692	$ 97,265	$ 95,811	$ 94,327	$ 92,813	$ 91,270	$ 89,695	$ 88,089	$ 86,451	$ 84,780	$ 83,075	$ 81,337	$ 79,564	$ 77,755	$ 75,910	$ 74,028	$ 72,109	$ 70,151	$ 68,154	$ 66,117	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(1,426)	(1,455)	(1,484)	(1,513)	(1,544)	(1,575)	(1,606)	(1,638)	(1,671)	(1,704)	(1,738)	(1,773)	(1,809)	(1,845)	(1,882)	(1,919)	(1,958)	(1,997)	(2,037)	(2,078)	
Cash Balance	$ 97,265	$ 95,811	$ 94,327	$ 92,813	$ 91,270	$ 89,695	$ 88,089	$ 86,451	$ 84,780	$ 83,075	$ 81,337	$ 79,564	$ 77,755	$ 75,910	$ 74,028	$ 72,109	$ 70,151	$ 68,154	$ 66,117	$ 64,039	
Funding Status	215%	157%	137%	127%	122%	118%	115%	113%	111%	110%	109%	108%	107%	106%	106%	105%	105%	104%	104%	104%	

Cash Balance (Year-End)	$ 98,692	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	-	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 98,692	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

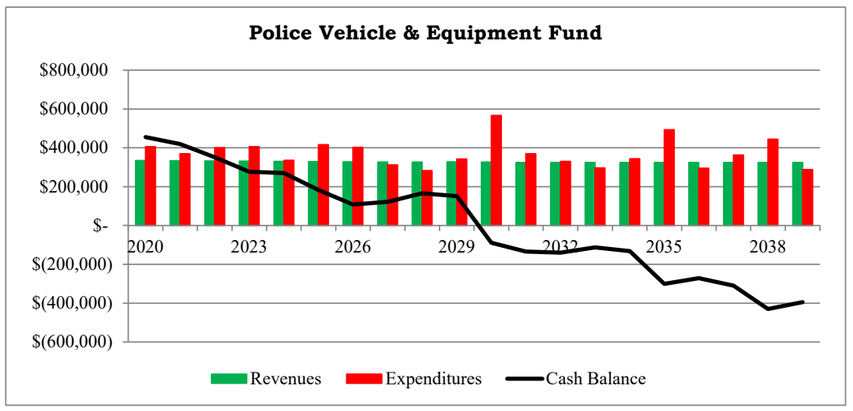
Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Postage Machine Lease	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 80,000
E	Copier/Printer/Scanner Lease	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	1,608,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$ 84,400	$1,688,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Police Vehicle & Equipment Fund (400)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other: Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	
Interest Earnings	10,526	9,102	8,380	7,031	5,525	5,405	3,662	2,157	2,435	3,326	3,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenues	$ 334,526	$ 333,102	$ 332,380	$ 331,031	$ 329,525	$ 329,405	$ 327,662	$ 326,157	$ 326,435	$ 327,326	$ 327,021	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$ 324,000	$6,540,570
Vehicles	$ 168,805	$ 257,715	$ 216,305	$ 258,505	$ 216,305	$ 209,105	$ 257,465	$ 209,105	$ 211,355	$ 243,055	$ 216,305	$ 247,215	$ 250,255	$ 224,555	$ 200,855	$ 253,555	$ 223,515	$ 209,105	$ 234,805	$ 224,555	
Equipment	234,795	97,430	173,055	145,725	110,825	205,335	138,205	87,520	62,105	97,415	342,285	119,535	75,545	58,070	134,105	236,885	58,385	149,075	207,085	50,070	
Furniture & Fixtures	2,100	14,100	10,460	2,100	8,400	2,100	7,235	15,660	8,400	2,100	8,400	2,600	4,160	13,600	8,400	2,100	13,535	4,160	2,100	13,600	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 405,700	$ 369,245	$ 399,820	$ 406,330	$ 335,530	$ 416,540	$ 402,905	$ 312,285	$ 281,860	$ 342,570	$ 566,990	$ 369,350	$ 329,960	$ 296,225	$ 343,360	$ 492,540	$ 295,435	$ 362,340	$ 443,990	$ 288,225	$7,461,200
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 526,299	$ 455,125	$ 418,982	$ 351,542	$ 276,243	$ 270,237	$ 183,102	$ 107,859	$ 121,731	$ 166,306	$ 151,062	$ (88,907)	$ (134,257)	$ (140,217)	$ (112,442)	$ (131,802)	$ (300,342)	$ (271,777)	$ (310,117)	$ (430,107)	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(71,174)	(36,143)	(67,440)	(75,299)	(6,005)	(87,135)	(75,243)	13,872	44,575	(15,244)	(239,969)	(45,350)	(5,960)	27,775	(19,360)	(168,540)	28,565	(38,340)	(119,990)	35,775	
Cash Balance	$ 455,125	$ 418,982	$ 351,542	$ 276,243	$ 270,237	$ 183,102	$ 107,859	$ 121,731	$ 166,306	$ 151,062	$ (88,907)	$ (134,257)	$ (140,217)	$ (112,442)	$ (131,802)	$ (300,342)	$ (271,777)	$ (310,117)	$ (430,107)	$ (394,332)	
Funding Status	212%	154%	130%	117%	114%	108%	104%	104%	105%	104%	98%	97%	97%	98%	98%	95%	96%	95%	94%	95%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 457,299	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	69,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 526,299	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	Marked squad cars (5 / yr)	$ 99,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$ 165,000	$3,234,000
V	Unmarked vehicles (1 / yr)	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	480,000
V	CSO Vehicle	33,950	-	-	33,950	-	-	33,950	-	-	33,950	-	-	33,950	-	-	33,950	-	-	33,950	-	237,650
V	Community relations vehicle - new	-	22,660	-	-	-	-	22,660	-	-	-	-	22,660	-	-	-	-	22,660	-	-	-	90,640
V	Squad conversion	-	15,450	15,450	15,450	15,450	-	-	-	-	-	15,450	15,450	15,450	15,450	-	-	-	-	-	15,450	139,050
V	Park Patrol vehicle	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	31,500
V	Radar Units	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	82,400
V	Stop Sticks	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	20,600
V	Rear Transport Seats	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705	54,100
V	Control Boxes	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	80,000
V	Visabars	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	-	8,250	82,500
E	Computer Equipment	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800	7,400	7,400	8,800	157,800
E	Computer replacements for fleet	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
E	Cell phones/computer devices (A'dc	5,645	-	-	5,645	-	-	5,645	-	-	5,645	-	-	5,645	-	-	5,645	-	-	5,645	-	39,515
E	Printer replacements for fleet	7,210	7,210	-	-	-	7,210	7,210	-	-	-	7,210	7,210	-	-	-	7,210	7,210	-	-	-	57,680

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Police Vehicle & Equipment Fund (400)**

2020-2039

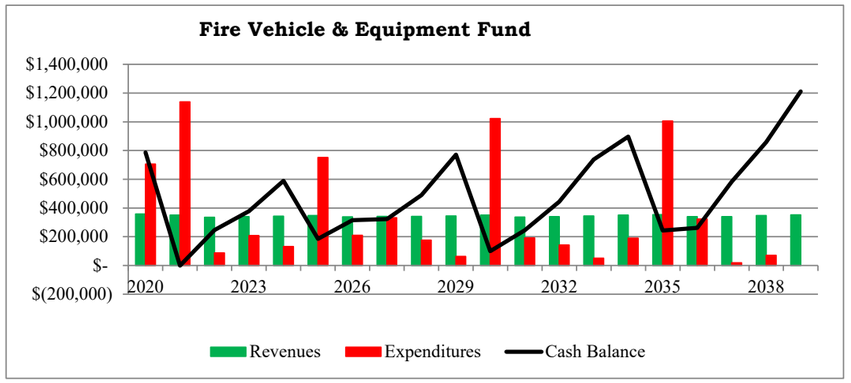
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Speed notification unit	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000	-		-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	24,000
E	GPS Devices	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	20,600
E	New K-9	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	16,000	-	-	80,000
E	Non-lethal weapons	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	120,000
E	Long guns replacement	-	-	14,420	14,420	-	-	-	-	14,420	14,420	-	-	-	-	14,420	14,420	-	-	-	-	86,520
E	Long gun parts (squads)	3,090	3,090	-	-	3,090	3,090	3,090	3,090	-	-	3,090	3,090	3,090	3,090	-	-	3,090	3,090	3,090	3,090	43,260
E	Sidearms (officers)	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,800	-	46,400
E	Sidearm parts (officers)	-	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	-	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	-	2,060	35,020
E	Tactical gear	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	50,000
E	SWAT Bullet Resistant Vests	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	80,000
E	IBIS Fingerprinting Equipment	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	21,000
E	Crime scene equipment	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	60,000
E	McGruff Costume	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
E	K-9 Training Equipment	-	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	6,180
E	Squad Surveillance Cameras	-	-	-	63,050	63,050	-	-	-	-	-	63,050	63,050	-	-	-	-	-	63,500	63,500	-	379,200
E	Body Worn Camera Equipment	1,000	5,000	77,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	77,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	77,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	77,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	77,000	1,000	420,000
E	Digital Interview Room Equipment	-	-	15,450	-	-	-	-	15,450	-	-	-	-	15,450	-	-	-	-	15,450	-	-	61,800
E	Evidence Room	2,575	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,575	-	18,025
E	Report Room Monitors	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	25,000
E	Roll Call Equipment	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	16,000
E	Investigation Conf. Room	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	Defibrillators	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	31,500
E	Shredder	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	15,450
E	Radio Equipment	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	280,000
F	Office furniture	2,100	2,100	8,400	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	8,400	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	8,400	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	60,900
F	Patrol area cubicles	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	38,000
F	Window treatments	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	-	18,900
F	Dishwasher	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	8,240
F	Kitchen Stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	4,120
F	Microwave	-	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	2,000
F	Kitchen Refrigerator	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575	-	-	-	5,150
F	Detention Room	-	2,000	-	-	-		-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	8,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 405,700	$ 369,245	$ 399,820	$ 406,330	$ 335,530	$ 416,540	$ 402,905	$ 312,285	$ 281,860	$ 342,570	$ 566,990	$ 369,350	$ 329,960	$ 296,225	$ 343,360	$ 492,540	$ 295,435	$ 362,340	$ 443,990	$ 288,225	$7,461,200

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund (401)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	$ 335,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	22,683	15,726	-	4,941	7,572	11,793	3,699	6,293	6,471	9,790	15,416	1,984	4,906	8,864	14,741	17,936	4,875	5,222	11,647	17,180	
Revenues	$ 357,683	$ 350,726	$ 335,000	$ 339,941	$ 342,572	$ 346,793	$ 338,699	$ 341,293	$ 341,471	$ 344,790	$ 350,416	$ 336,984	$ 339,906	$ 343,864	$ 349,741	$ 352,936	$ 339,875	$ 340,222	$ 346,647	$ 352,180	$6,891,737
Vehicles	$ 575,000	$1,010,000	$ 60,000	$ 70,000	$ 62,500	$ 632,000	$ 65,000	$ 75,000	$ 142,500	$ -	$ 830,000	$ 112,000	$ 72,500	$ -	$ 75,000	$ 880,000	$ 112,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	117,500	112,000	27,000	137,000	55,000	118,000	136,000	256,000	28,000	50,000	185,500	77,500	56,500	30,000	110,000	121,000	205,000	10,000	70,000	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	13,000	16,000	-	1,400	14,000	1,500	8,000	1,400	5,000	13,500	6,500	1,400	13,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 705,500	$1,138,000	$ 87,000	$ 208,400	$ 131,500	$ 751,500	$ 209,000	$ 332,400	$ 175,500	$ 63,500	$1,022,000	$ 190,900	$ 142,000	$ 50,000	$ 190,000	$1,006,000	$ 322,500	$ 19,000	$ 70,000	$ -	$6,814,700
Beginning Cash Balance	$1,134,126	$ 786,308	$ (966)	$ 247,034	$ 378,575	$ 589,647	$ 184,940	$ 314,638	$ 323,531	$ 489,502	$ 770,792	$ 99,208	$ 245,292	$ 443,198	$ 737,062	$ 896,803	$ 243,739	$ 261,114	$ 582,336	$ 858,983	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(347,817)	(787,274)	248,000	131,541	211,072	(404,707)	129,699	8,893	165,971	281,290	(671,584)	146,084	197,906	293,864	159,741	(653,064)	17,375	321,222	276,647	352,180	
Cash Balance	$ 786,308	$ (966)	$ 247,034	$ 378,575	$ 589,647	$ 184,940	$ 314,638	$ 323,531	$ 489,502	$ 770,792	$ 99,208	$ 245,292	$ 443,198	$ 737,062	$ 896,803	$ 243,739	$ 261,114	$ 582,336	$ 858,983	$1,211,162	
Funding Status	211%	100%	113%	118%	126%	106%	110%	109%	113%	120%	102%	105%	109%	114%	117%	104%	104%	109%	113%	118%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$1,002,626	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	131,500	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$1,134,126	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	Staffed engine replacement	$ 575,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 632,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 695,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 765,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,667,000
V	Medic Unit	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	75,000	75,000	-	-	112,000	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-	-	447,000
V	Utility-foam transport/trailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
V	Ladder truck	-	950,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000
V	Command Response Vehicle	-	60,000	60,000	-	62,500	-	65,000	-	67,500	-	70,000	-	72,500	-	75,000	-	77,500	-	-	-	610,000
V	Rescue boat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	35,000
E	Exercise room-fitness equipment	15,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	111,000
E	Self contained breathing apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	350,000
E	Ventilation fans	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	Power equipment	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	Personal Protective Equipment	40,000	-	-	-	35,000	30,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	25,000	10,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	225,000
E	Cardiac Monitoring and Response E	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000				70,000				70,000	-	390,000
E	Medical bags and O2 bags	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
E	Training equipment	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
E	Camera to assist with rescue/firefigl	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Fire Vehicle & Equipment Fund (401)**

2020-2039

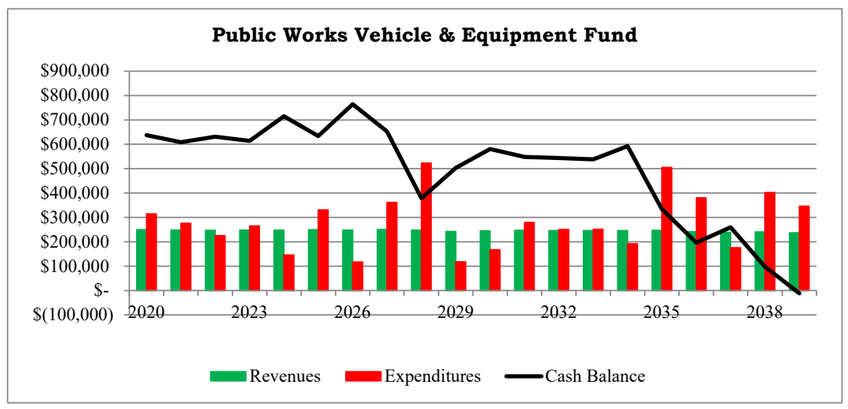
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Portable and mobile radios	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	340,000
E	Firefighting Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	Response to water related emergenc	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
E	Apparatus Based IT Infrastructure	-	10,000	-	26,000	-	10,000	-	26,000	-	10,000	-	26,000	-	10,000	-	26,000	-	10,000	-	-	154,000
E	Air monitoring equipment	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	Rescue equipment	32,500	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	145,000
E	Off-site paging equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	SWAT Gear/Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Nozzles	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
F	Fire admin- office furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
F	Training room tables & chairs	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
F	Conf room Furniture	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	15,000
F	Kitchen appliances	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
F	Kitchen table & chairs	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
F	Day room chairs	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
F	AV equipment	8,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
F	Second floor washer & dryer	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200
F	Bed Mattresses	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-		-	-	9,000	-	-	25,500
F	Bed Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 705,500	$1,138,000	$ 87,000	$ 208,400	$ 131,500	$ 751,500	$ 209,000	$ 332,400	$ 175,500	$ 63,500	$1,022,000	$ 190,900	$ 142,000	$ 50,000	$ 190,000	$1,006,000	$ 322,500	$ 19,000	$ 70,000	$ -	$6,814,700

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Public Works Vehicle & Equipment Fund (403)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	$ 235,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	14,041	12,742	12,177	12,621	12,273	14,298	12,674	15,288	13,062	7,561	10,052	11,603	10,955	10,874	10,772	11,847	6,684	3,918	5,186	1,950	
Revenues	$ 249,041	$ 247,742	$ 247,177	$ 247,621	$ 247,273	$ 249,298	$ 247,674	$ 250,288	$ 248,062	$ 242,561	$ 245,052	$ 246,603	$ 245,955	$ 245,874	$ 245,772	$ 246,847	$ 241,684	$ 238,918	$ 240,186	$ 236,950	$4,910,579
Vehicles	$ 240,000	$ 105,000	$ 210,000	$ 235,000	$ 70,000	$ 222,000	$ 14,000	$ 262,500	$ 482,500	$ 70,000	$ 30,000	$ 200,000	$ 240,000	$ 250,000	$ 142,500	$ 392,000	$ 250,000	$ 7,500	$ 230,000	$ 235,000	
Equipment	74,000	171,000	15,000	25,000	76,000	98,500	103,000	99,100	40,600	48,000	132,500	79,000	-	1,000	49,500	113,000	130,000	163,000	172,000	101,000	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	5,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	10,000	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 314,000	$ 276,000	$ 225,000	$ 265,000	$ 146,000	$ 330,500	$ 117,000	$ 361,600	$ 523,100	$ 118,000	$ 167,500	$ 279,000	$ 250,000	$ 251,000	$ 192,000	$ 505,000	$ 380,000	$ 175,500	$ 402,000	$ 346,000	$5,624,200
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 702,067	$ 637,108	$ 608,850	$ 631,027	$ 613,648	$ 714,921	$ 633,719	$ 764,394	$ 653,082	$ 378,043	$ 502,604	$ 580,156	$ 547,759	$ 543,715	$ 538,589	$ 592,361	$ 334,208	$ 195,892	$ 259,310	$ 97,496	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(64,959)	(28,258)	22,177	(17,379)	101,273	(81,202)	130,674	(111,312)	(275,038)	124,561	77,552	(32,397)	(4,045)	(5,126)	53,772	(258,153)	(138,316)	63,418	(161,814)	(109,050)	
Cash Balance	$ 637,108	$ 608,850	$ 631,027	$ 613,648	$ 714,921	$ 633,719	$ 764,394	$ 653,082	$ 378,043	$ 502,604	$ 580,156	$ 547,759	$ 543,715	$ 538,589	$ 592,361	$ 334,208	$ 195,892	$ 259,310	$ 97,496	$ (11,554)	
Funding Status	303%	203%	177%	157%	158%	141%	146%	132%	115%	119%	120%	118%	116%	115%	116%	108%	104%	105%	102%	100%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 711,067	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	(9,000)	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 702,067	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	Eng. Vehicle #307: ROW Equinox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 50,000
V	Eng. vehicle #302: Intern Equinox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
V	Eng. vehicle #303: Survey F150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
V	Eng. vehicle #308: Proj.Cord.Escap	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	25,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
V	Eng. vehicle #304: Proj. Cord. 1500	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
V	#101 F-150 Pickup 2wd	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
V	#104 1-ton pickup		40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
V	#128 F250 4x4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,500
V	#106 3-ton dump w/ plo	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,000
V	#107 Wheel Loader (621)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000
V	#109 3-ton dump w/ plow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
V	#112 3-ton dump w/ plow	210,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,000
V	#123 Patch Hook Body	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
V	#125 5-ton Dump (tandem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,000	-	460,000
V	#133 - Walk behind saw		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Public Works Vehicle & Equipment Fund (403)**

2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	#134 Sign truck and box and lift	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	155,000
V	#141 Asphalt roller	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
V	#143 Portable line striper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
V	#144 3-ton dump w/ plow	-	-	-	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	420,000
V	#146 3-ton dump w/ plow	-	-	-	210,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		210,000	-	-	-	-	420,000
V	#151 1-Ton Dump	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	80,000
V	#152 Int'l boom truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
V	#155 Sterling 3-ton w/ plow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,000	420,000
V	#156 3/4 ton pickup 2wd w/ lift	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
V	#157 Ingersoll 5-ton roller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
V	#159 Crafco Router	-	-	-	-	-	12,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
V	Electronic message board-attenuato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	15,000
V	#166 Cimline Melter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
E	#108 Hydro Seeder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
E	#111 Skidsteer Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	135,000
E	#111 Kage plow	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	12,000
E	#111 - Bobcat, snow blower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
E	#111 Bobcat, hydro hammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
E	#111 Bobcat, bucket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	#111 Bobcat, millhead (18")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	44,000
E	#111 Bobcat Forks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
E	#111 Bobcat sweeper broom	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
E	#111 Bobcat 2 1/2 slot mill	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	#111 Bobcat 78" grapple bucket	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	10,000
E	#111 Bobcat angle broom	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	10,000
E	#111 Bobcat millhead (24")	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	44,000
E	#111 Bobcat Forks 42"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
E	#113 Tree chipper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	110,000
E	Spray Injection Patcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-	130,000
E	#142 Replace plate compactor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	6,000
E	#149 Felling Trailer	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	#153 Trailer Felling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	20,000
E	Street Signs	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		50,000	50,000	-	-	130,000
E	Mower/Snow Blower Combo (1/2 v	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	90,000
E	Office equipment	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	40,000
E	Sign equipment/plotter cutter/signs	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	60,000
E	#129 Sullair Compressor	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	60,000
E	Tractor/snowblower (1/2 storm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
E	Lee Boy Road Grader (#519)		15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
E	Felling Trailer for Road Grader (#541)		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	1600 Gal Anti-Icing Hook Setup	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
E	Wacker J-Tamper (Jumping Jack)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500
E	Salt Truck Calibration Scale*	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	10,000
E	Briue Tank 3000 Gallons*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
E	Brine Making System	19,500																		17,000		36,500
E	Eng. Utility Locator	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
E	Eng. Survey equipment	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
E	Eng. Large format scanner/copier	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	30,000
E	Fuel Mgmt system and pumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	60,000
E	Band saw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
E	Tire changer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	Tire Balancer	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	Drill Press	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	Lubrication filling heads, reels, hose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
E	Lubrication tank pumps (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
E	Air compressor	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,500

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Public Works Vehicle & Equipment Fund (403)**

2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Vehicle analyzer update (SW ea 2yr	-	1,000	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	16,000
E	Jib crane (overhead motor & trolly)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
E	Drive-on hoist rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	Brake lathe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
E	Column Lifts rehab/replace	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	200,000
E	Welder Wire Feed*	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	7,000
E	Welder Plasma*	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	4,000
F	Garage: Office furniture	-	-	-		-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	30,000
F	Eng. Office furniture	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000		-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	15,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 314,000	$ 276,000	$ 225,000	$ 265,000	$ 146,000	$ 330,500	$ 117,000	$ 361,600	$ 523,100	$ 118,000	$ 167,500	$ 279,000	$ 250,000	$ 251,000	$ 192,000	$ 505,000	$ 380,000	$ 175,500	$ 402,000	$ 346,000	$5,624,200

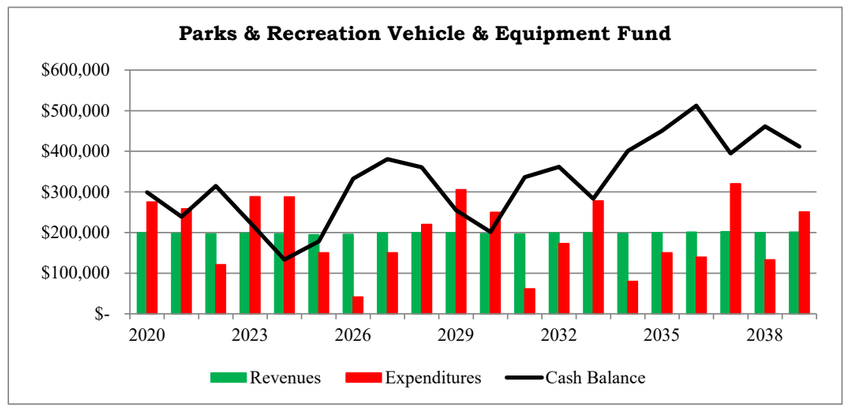
Engineering
Streets
Garage

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Parks & Recreation Vehicle & Equipment Fund (402)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	$ 192,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	7,494	5,984	4,776	6,291	4,497	2,670	3,563	6,646	7,619	7,212	5,088	4,030	6,723	7,237	5,662	8,015	9,016	10,248	7,893	9,231	
Revenues	$ 199,494	$ 197,984	$ 196,776	$ 198,291	$ 196,497	$ 194,670	$ 195,563	$ 198,646	$ 199,619	$ 199,212	$ 197,088	$ 196,030	$ 198,723	$ 199,237	$ 197,662	$ 200,015	$ 201,016	$ 202,248	$ 199,893	$ 201,231	$3,969,896
Vehicles	$ 70,000	$ 200,000	$ 57,000	$ 65,000	$ 133,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 140,000	$ 234,500	$ 30,000	$ 40,000	$ 148,000	$ 53,000	$ 80,000	$ -	$ 40,000	$ 134,000	$ 45,000	$ 49,500	
Equipment	205,000	58,400	64,000	223,000	154,875	150,000	41,400	150,000	80,000	70,875	220,000	21,400	25,000	225,000	-	150,000	99,400	186,000	88,000	201,500	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 275,000	$ 258,400	$ 121,000	$ 288,000	$ 287,875	$ 150,000	$ 41,400	$ 150,000	$ 220,000	$ 305,375	$ 250,000	$ 61,400	$ 173,000	$ 278,000	$ 80,000	$ 150,000	$ 139,400	$ 320,000	$ 133,000	$ 251,000	$3,932,850
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 374,717	$ 299,211	$ 238,795	$ 314,571	$ 224,862	$ 133,485	$ 178,154	$ 332,317	$ 380,964	$ 360,583	$ 254,420	$ 201,508	$ 336,138	$ 361,861	$ 283,098	$ 400,760	$ 450,775	$ 512,391	$ 394,639	$ 461,532	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(75,506)	(60,416)	75,776	(89,709)	(91,378)	44,670	154,163	48,646	(20,381)	(106,163)	(52,912)	134,630	25,723	(78,763)	117,662	50,015	61,616	(117,752)	66,893	(49,769)	
Cash Balance	$ 299,211	$ 238,795	$ 314,571	$ 224,862	$ 133,485	$ 178,154	$ 332,317	$ 380,964	$ 360,583	$ 254,420	$ 201,508	$ 336,138	$ 361,861	$ 283,098	$ 400,760	$ 450,775	$ 512,391	$ 394,639	$ 461,532	$ 411,762	
Funding Status	209%	145%	148%	124%	111%	113%	123%	124%	120%	112%	109%	114%	114%	110%	114%	115%	116%	111%	113%	110%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 299,717	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	75,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 374,717	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	Puppet Wagon (2003)	$ -	$ -	$ 14,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,000	$ -	$ -	$ 28,000
V	#530 Ford F350 with Plow (2016)	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
V	#506 Ford 3/4-ton (2012)	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	120,000
V	#507 Chevy 1/2-ton (2003)	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	120,000
V	#528 Ford F350 Dump (2016)	-	-	-		53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,000
V	#510 Water truck (1/2 cost) (2006)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
V	#511 Toolcat (2006)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
V	Skid Steer (Lease Program)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	90,000
V	#517 Ford F350 SD (2013)	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	120,000
V	#515 Ford 350 w. plow (2018)	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	120,000
V	#516 Ford with plow (2013)	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	120,000
V	Zero Turn Replace (Arb.) (1999)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	19,000
V	#532 Ford F350 (2016)	-	-	-		40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
V	#534 Kromer field liner (2003)	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
V	#535 Ford Passenger van (2006)	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	80,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Parks & Recreation Vehicle & Equipment Fund (402)**

2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	#545 John Deere tractor (2007)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
V	#560 Ford Passenger van (2006)	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
V	Skating Center Plow Truck (2002)	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
V	Golf: Pickup Truck 2012	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,000
E	#504 Kubota Drag Tractor (2011)	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
E	#509 Toro 4000 Mower (2013)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
E	#513 Toro 4000 Mower (2013)	-		-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
E	#520 Single axle trailer (1987)	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	5,000	10,000
E	#553 John Deere loader (2018)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	160,000
E	#536 Toro 16' mower (2016)	-	-	-	-	95,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000			-	-	-	-	190,000
E	#538 portable generator	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	9,000
E	#543 Felling trailer (2010)	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	15,000
E	#546 Toro groundmaster (2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	70,000
E	#548 Towmaster trailer (2000)	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
E	#565 Smithco sweeper (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
E	Mower blade sharpener (2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	#505 Holder snow machine (2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	300,000
E	#518 Holder Snow machine (2015)	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
E	#585 Belos snow/sidewalk machine	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	450,000
E	Park security systems	-	-	-	75,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
E	Pickup sander (2013)	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
E	Golf: Gas Pump / Tank: Replaceme	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	Golf: Zero Turn Mower - 2008	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	23,000
E	Golf: Fairway Mower -2008	-	-	-	-	58,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,000	-	-	-	116,000
E	Golf: Greens Mower - 2000	30,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
	Golf: Greens/tee mower - 2002		35,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	100,000
	Golf: Tech. /Computer Equipment	-	1,400	-		1,875	-	1,400	-	-	1,875	-	1,400	-				1,400	-	-		9,350
	Golf: Turf Equipment/Aerators - 2(	-		21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-		63,000
E	Golf: Cushman #1 & 2 - 2014 and	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,000
E	Golf: Greens Covers 1997/replace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
E	Golf: Course Safety Netting Replac	10,000	-		5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	30,000
E	Golf: Top Dresser Tufco - 1993	-		15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	6,500	36,500
E	Golf: Operational Power Equipmen	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 275,000	$ 258,400	$ 121,000	$ 288,000	$ 287,875	$ 150,000	$ 41,400	$ 150,000	$ 220,000	$ 305,375	$ 250,000	$ 61,400	$ 173,000	$ 278,000	$ 80,000	$ 150,000	$ 139,400	$ 320,000	$ 133,000	$ 251,000	$3,932,850

	Park Maintenance
	Skating Center
	Gol;f Course

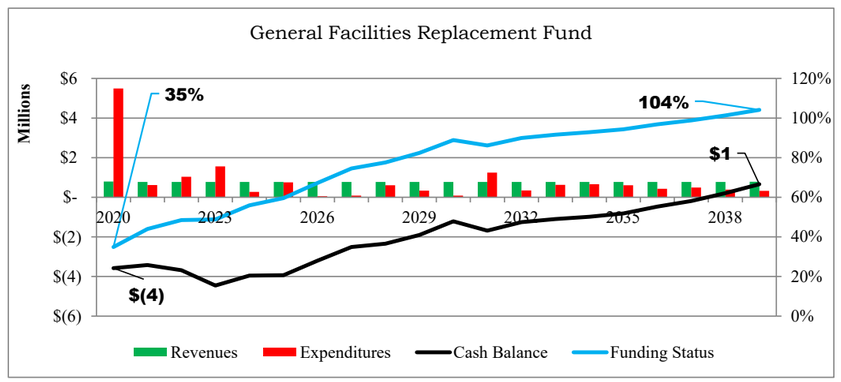
$ 511,850

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **General Facilities Replacement Fund (410)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	22,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,101	
Revenues	$ 798,356	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 776,000	$ 780,101	$ 15,546,456
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	5,493,400	620,500	1,032,500	1,553,400	276,500	751,500	49,500	86,500	608,000	334,500	80,500	1,247,000	347,500	625,300	656,500	611,500	425,500	496,500	382,500	326,000	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 5,493,400	$ 620,500	$ 1,032,500	$ 1,553,400	$ 276,500	$ 751,500	$ 49,500	$ 86,500	$ 608,000	$ 334,500	$ 80,500	$ 1,247,000	$ 347,500	$ 625,300	$ 656,500	$ 611,500	$ 425,500	$ 496,500	$ 382,500	$ 326,000	$ 16,005,100
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 1,117,781	$(3,577,264)	$(3,421,764)	$(3,678,264)	$(4,455,664)	$(3,956,164)	$(3,931,664)	$(3,205,164)	$(2,515,664)	$(2,347,664)	$(1,906,164)	$(1,210,664)	$(1,681,664)	$(1,253,164)	$(1,102,464)	$ (982,964)	$ (818,464)	$ (467,964)	$ (188,464)	$ 205,036	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(4,695,044)	155,500	(256,500)	(777,400)	499,500	24,500	726,500	689,500	168,000	441,500	695,500	(471,000)	428,500	150,700	119,500	164,500	350,500	279,500	393,500	454,101	
Cash Balance	$(3,577,264)	$(3,421,764)	$(3,678,264)	$(4,455,664)	$(3,956,164)	$(3,931,664)	$(3,205,164)	$(2,515,664)	$(2,347,664)	$(1,906,164)	$(1,210,664)	$(1,681,664)	$(1,253,164)	$(1,102,464)	$ (982,964)	$ (818,464)	$ (467,964)	$ (188,464)	$ 205,036	$ 659,137	
Funding Status	35%	44%	49%	49%	56%	60%	67%	74%	78%	82%	89%	86%	90%	92%	93%	94%	97%	99%	101%	104%	

Cash Balance (Year-End)	$ 1,143,781	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	(26,000)	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 1,117,781	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
B	Replace Rooftop Heat/AC	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 275,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 290,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 565,000
B	Door Card Reader	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
B	Heating boilers Police	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,500	211,000
B	Liebert condensing unit (IT Server F	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
B	Liebert AHV (IT Server Room)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
B	Make Up Air Units (Maintenance G	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	105,000
B	Water heaters (CH and Maintenance	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	50,000
B	Replace boiler City Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
B	Police & PW garage Co2/No2 detec	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
B	Alerton Controls in PW Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
B	Update HVAC Controls - Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	55,000
B	Update Flooring CH/PD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
B	Update Flooring Maintenance Facili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
B	Update Restrooms CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
B	workstation replacement city hall	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
B	Overhead door replacement - CH/PI	20,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
B	Maintenance Facility Roof - Parks C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Maintenance Facility Roof - North C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
	Maintenance Facility Roof - PW Ga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	175,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **General Facilities Replacement Fund (410)**
2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
B	~~City Hall Entrance Walkway Improv~~	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Card access system replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
B	Replace new Roof City Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	225,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
B	Emergency generator CH	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
B	Tables and chairs City Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	60,000
B	Tables and chairs Maintenance Faci	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
B	Fuel system tank replacement	215,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	235,000
B	Maintenace Yard Security Gate	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
B	Paint walls city hall	-	25,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	20,000		-	-	20,000	-	-	105,000
B	LED conversion CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
B	Geothermal Expansion to PW Build	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
B	City Hall Elevator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
B	Conference Room Equipment	-	1,000		1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000		1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	10,000
B	Council: camera replacement	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	170,000
B	Council: Control/Sound System		-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
B	Council: General Audio/Visual	20,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	48,500
B	Council: Furniture	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
B	Brimhall gymnasium	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	137,000
B	Central Park gymnasium	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	50,000	-	74,000
B	Gymnastics Center Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
B	Gymnastics Center	42,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	162,000
B	Commons: Exterior Painting (2014	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
B	Commons: Water Heater- Domestic	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
B	Commons: Water Heater- Zamboni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
B	Commons: Water Storage Tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
B	Commons: South Entry RTU (2007	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	47,000
B	Commons: Parking Lot - North (200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Commons: Parking Lot - South (200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Commons: Parking Lot Lighting - N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Commons: Parking Lot Lighting - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
B	Commons: County Road C Sign (20	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	80,000
B	Commons: Entry way rubber floorin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Commons: Electronic Lock System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Arena: Roof Top units (2) (2008)	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000	-	-	235,000
B	Arena: Rubber flooring - changing a	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	25,000
B	Arena: Rubber flooring - locker roo	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	40,000
B	Arena: Dehumidification	-	120,000	-	165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285,000
B	Arena: Mezzanine HP (2009)	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	100,000
B	Arena: Roof (2004)	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
B	Arena: Mezzanine glass system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Arena: refrigeration system (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000
B	Arena: Fluid Cooler (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
B	Arena: Concrete Floor (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
B	Arena: Dasher Boards (2008)	-	-	-	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
B	Arena: Zamboni (2014)	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-	-	230,000
B	Arena: Locker Room HP (2008)	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
B	Arena: Scoreboard Large	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
B	Arena: Ice Show Curtain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Arena: Zamboni Foyer Divider Wall	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
B	Arena: Restroom Remodeling	-	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
B	Variable speed pump-skating center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Compressors (1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Scoreboard (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
B	OVAL: Lighting (1993)	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	225,000
B	OVAL: lobby rubber flooring	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
B	OVAL: Lobby HP (2008)	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
B	OVAL: Micro Processors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
B	OVAL: Soft Starts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	35,000
B	OVAL: Garage Doors (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
B	OVAL: Lobby Roof (1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **General Facilities Replacement Fund (410)**

2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
B	OVAL: Mech. Bldg Roof (1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Bathroom Partitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
B	OVAL: Snow Melt Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
B	OVAL: Zamboni (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,000
B	OVAL: Inline Hockey Rink	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
B	OVAL Refrigeration Plant	1,560,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560,000
B	OVAL Brine Pumping Systems	192,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,000
B	OVAL Concrete Refrigeration Rinn	725,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725,000
B	OVAL Perimeter Paving/Drainage S	232,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232,000
B	OVAL Safety Pad and Fence Systen	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,000
B	OVAL Renovate Banquet Facilitiy/I	205,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205,000
B	OVAL Lobby Mechanical/Banquet	245,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
B	OVAL Bathroom Remodel (Upper)	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
B	OVAL: Contingency and Soft costs	1,296,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,296,400
B	OVAL: Ammonia Relief Valves (20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Condensor & Components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: New Chiller(Vilter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Ammonia Alarm System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Brine Filtration System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Brine Pumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
B	OVAL: Bladder Expansion Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Compression Tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Repair Expansion Joints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Insulated Grade Beam with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Perimeter Paving and Turf i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Drainage System/Includes T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Perimeter Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Repair Support Column and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Replace Brine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Chiller Tube Inspect/replace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	OVAL: Chemical Treatment System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Office Area HP (2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Banquet Ctr: Fitness Room RTU (2(	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Roof (1999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Banquet Ctr: Carpet (2009)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	75,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Wallcoverings/bqt.imp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
B	Banquent Ctr: Locker Room HP (20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Rose Room HP (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Fireside Room HP (20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Raider Room HP (200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
B	Banquet Ctr: Divider Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000
B	Golf: Com Bldg Kitchen Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	24,000
B	Golf: Com Bldg Paint Interior/Extir	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	52,000
B	Golf: Com Bldg Furnace / AC - 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
B	Golf: Com Bldg Roof Replace - 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
B	Golf: Com Bldg Carpeting/Flooring	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-		-	-	-	12,000	36,000
B	Golf: Com Bldg Furniture Replacem	-	-	-	-	-	$13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
B	Golf: Replace Shop	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
B	Golf: Shop /Upgrades/Paint - 1967	-			5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Golf: Sidewalk/Exterior Repairs 2	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Golf: Course Improvements, Landsc	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Golf: Parking Lot Repairs/Sealing -	-	5,000	-	-	-		5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000		-	-	20,000
I	Golf: Irrigation system upgrades 19(	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	10,000	55,000
B	Fire admin- carpet	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
B	Fire admin-paint	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
B	Conf room carpet	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
B	Conf room paint	-	-	-	3,000		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
B	Hallway wall paper	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
B	Training room carpet	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
B	Training room paint	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **General Facilities Replacement Fund (410)**

2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
B	Shift office counter tops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
B	Shift office paint	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
B	Basement paint	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
B	Exercise room-flooring	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
B	Stair way paint	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
B	Day room carpet	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000
B	Day room paint	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,000	-	-	-	10,000
B	Second floor common area paint	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	16,000
B	Second floor common area carpet	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000
B	Bedroom carpet	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,000	-	-	-	10,000
B	Bedroom paint	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
B	Bay painting	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
B	Exterior gate & Controls	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
B	SCBA room Compressor	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
B	Laundry room Washer & dryer- gea	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	48,000
B	Station Roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
B	Hotsy replacement	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
B	Hot water heaters	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
B	Generator	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
B	Fire Station access control	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
B	Security system	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	27,000
B	Station Alerting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
B	House air compressor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
B	Overhead door replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
B	Bi-fold door operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
B	Energy recovery unit	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
B	Make-up air units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
B	Heat pumps (24)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	200,000
B	Water to water heat pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
B	Boiler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
B	Boiler pump	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
B	Core loop pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
B	Heat loop pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
B	Exhust fans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
B	Cabnit unit heaters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
B	Engine generator set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
B	Campus loop pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
B	Fluid cooler fan	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
B	Heat zone pumps (6)	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
B	Concrete Exterior	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
B	Exterior Lighting	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	60,000
B	Interior Lighting	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	60,000
B	Parking Lot	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
B	Air Monitoring Sensors	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	27,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 5,493,400	$ 620,500	$ 1,032,500	$ 1,553,400	$ 276,500	$ 751,500	$ 49,500	$ 86,500	$ 608,000	$ 334,500	$ 80,500	$ 1,247,000	$ 347,500	$ 625,300	$ 656,500	$ 611,500	$ 425,500	$ 496,500	$ 382,500	$ 326,000	$ 16,005,100

$ 370,000	City Hall & Maintenance Building
42,000	Community Gyms/Gymnastics
5,010,400	Skating Center
20,000	Golf Course
51,000	Fire Station
5,493,400	

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **IT Support Equipment Fund (111 ONLY)**

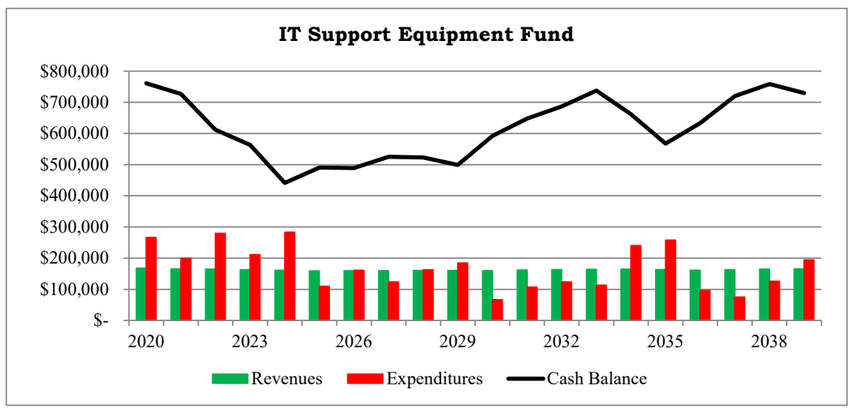
2020-2039

** Transfer $50K Levy to Operations - more Xaas than actual capital purchases

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	17,204	15,223	14,547	12,247	11,264	8,827	9,810	9,781	10,510	10,464	9,979	11,849	12,955	13,742	14,755	13,243	11,348	12,658	14,405	15,174	
Revenues	$ 167,204	$ 165,223	$ 164,547	$ 162,247	$ 161,264	$ 158,827	$ 159,810	$ 159,781	$ 160,510	$ 160,464	$ 159,979	$ 161,849	$ 162,955	$ 163,742	$ 164,755	$ 163,243	$ 161,348	$ 162,658	$ 164,405	$ 165,174	$3,249,986
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	266,260	190,020	279,580	211,365	283,103	109,690	152,265	123,345	162,815	184,686	66,485	97,545	123,600	113,135	240,351	257,985	86,860	75,265	125,970	194,065	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 266,260	$ 199,020	$ 279,580	$ 211,365	$ 283,103	$ 109,690	$ 161,265	$ 123,345	$ 162,815	$ 184,686	$ 66,485	$ 106,545	$ 123,600	$ 113,135	$ 240,351	$ 257,985	$ 95,860	$ 75,265	$ 125,970	$ 194,065	$3,380,390
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 860,217	$ 761,161	$ 727,364	$ 612,332	$ 563,213	$ 441,374	$ 490,512	$ 489,057	$ 525,493	$ 523,188	$ 498,966	$ 592,460	$ 647,764	$ 687,120	$ 737,727	$ 662,131	$ 567,388	$ 632,876	$ 720,269	$ 758,704	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(99,056)	(33,797)	(115,033)	(49,118)	(121,839)	49,137	(1,455)	36,436	(2,305)	(24,222)	93,494	55,304	39,355	50,607	(75,596)	(94,742)	65,488	87,393	38,435	(28,891)	
Cash Balance	$ 761,161	$ 727,364	$ 612,332	$ 563,213	$ 441,374	$ 490,512	$ 489,057	$ 525,493	$ 523,188	$ 498,966	$ 592,460	$ 647,764	$ 687,120	$ 737,727	$ 662,131	$ 567,388	$ 632,876	$ 720,269	$ 758,704	$ 729,813	
Funding Status	386%	256%	182%	159%	136%	136%	132%	132%	129%	125%	129%	130%	130%	131%	125%	120%	121%	124%	124%	122%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 919,217	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	(59,000)	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 860,217	2020
Adopted Budget (Excl.Capital)	$2,674,540	2019

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Computers (Notebooks, Desktop)	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 35,000	$ 32,000	$ 11,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 35,000	$ 32,000	$ 11,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 35,000	$ 32,000	$ 11,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 35,000	$ 32,000	$ 11,000	$ 472,000
E	Monitor/Display	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175	103,500
E	MS Office License	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Desktop Printers (2)	1,300	-	-	-		1,300	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	1,400		-	-	-	5,400
E	Network Printers/Copiers/Scanners	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	340,000
E	Network Switches/Routers/Wireless	37,925	29,400	20,665	-	14,650	37,195	-	37,925	29,400	20,665	-	14,650	38,000	-	37,925	29,400	20,665	-	14,650	37,195	420,310
E	Power/UPS - Closets (11)	3,000	1,700	400	800	400	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,100	1,700	400	1,700	400	1,700	800	1,700	1,700	3,000	-	28,300
E	Power/UPS - Server Room (1)	75,000	-	35,000		-	5,000	-	5,000		-	5,000	-	5,000		-	5,000	-	5,000		-	140,000
E	Air Conditioner - Server Room Unit	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	-	-		-	76,000
E	Air Conditioner - Server Room Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-			18,000
E	Fire Protection - Server Room (1)	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-			39,000
E	Surveillance Cameras (58)	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	157,800
E	Telephone Handsets (283)	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	170,000
E	Network Racks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Telephone Routers (Shared - Rosev	5,000	-	5,000		-		5,000	-	5,000		-		5,000	-	5,000	-	-		5,000		35,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **IT Support Equipment Fund (111 ONLY)**

2020-2039

** Transfer $50K Levy to Operations - more Xaas than actual capital purchases

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Telephone Servers (Shared - Rosevi	-	-	40,000			-			40,000						40,000	-	-	-			120,000
E	vSAN Hardware (Host, Storage, Ba	400	11,600	5,600	400	79,733	400	20,400	400	6,800	93,011	400	400	400	28,000	106,346	400	400	400	28,000	106,945	490,435
E	vSAN Software Licensing	5,570	7,920	3,100	3,100	12,255	3,100	3,100	7,920	3,100	7,845	7,920	3,100	3,100	7,920	8,315	7,920	3,100	3,100	7,920	8,860	118,265
E	Wireless LAN Controllers (Shared -	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
E	Network Switches/Routers (Shared	-	5,335	14,750	-	-	10,930	-	5,335	14,750	-	-	10,930	5,335	14,750	-	-	10,930	-	5,335	-	98,380
E	Fiber Network Extensions/Replacer	50,000	65,000	90,000	40,000	135,000	-	72,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452,000
E	TBD: Strategic Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Office Furniture (15 Chairs)	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000		-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	36,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 266,260	$ 199,020	$ 279,580	$ 211,365	$ 283,103	$ 109,690	$ 161,265	$ 123,345	$ 162,815	$ 184,686	$ 66,485	$ 106,545	$ 123,600	$ 113,135	$ 240,351	$ 257,985	$ 95,860	$ 75,265	$ 125,970	$ 194,065	$3,380,390

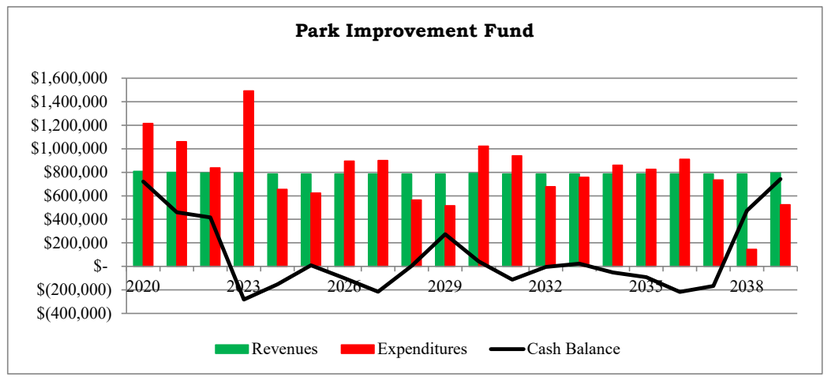
City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Park Improvement Fund (411)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub (a)	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	22,563	14,414	9,202	8,327	-	-	182	-	-	86	5,487	847	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	9,463	
Revenues	$ 807,563	$ 799,414	$ 794,202	$ 793,327	$ 785,000	$ 785,000	$ 785,182	$ 785,000	$ 785,000	$ 785,086	$ 790,487	$ 785,847	$ 785,000	$ 785,000	$ 785,454	$ 785,000	$ 785,000	$ 785,000	$ 785,000	$ 794,463	$15,771,026
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	1,215,000	1,060,000	837,970	1,491,500	655,000	624,070	895,000	900,000	565,000	515,000	1,022,500	940,000	678,000	757,500	860,000	825,000	910,000	735,000	145,000	525,000	
Expenditures	$ 1,215,000	$ 1,060,000	$ 837,970	$ 1,491,500	$ 655,000	$ 624,070	$ 895,000	$ 900,000	$ 565,000	$ 515,000	$ 1,022,500	$ 940,000	$ 678,000	$ 757,500	$ 860,000	$ 825,000	$ 910,000	$ 735,000	$ 145,000	$ 525,000	$16,156,540
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 1,128,137	$ 720,699	$ 460,113	$ 416,346	$ (281,827)	$ (151,827)	$ 9,103	$ (100,715)	$ (215,715)	$ 4,285	$ 274,370	$ 42,358	$ (111,795)	$ (4,795)	$ 22,705	$ (51,841)	$ (91,841)	$ (216,841)	$ (166,841)	$ 473,159	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(407,437)	(260,586)	(43,768)	(698,173)	130,000	160,930	(109,818)	(115,000)	220,000	270,086	(232,013)	(154,153)	107,000	27,500	(74,546)	(40,000)	(125,000)	50,000	640,000	269,463	
Cash Balance	$ 720,699	$ 460,113	$ 416,346	$ (281,827)	$ (151,827)	$ 9,103	$ (100,715)	$ (215,715)	$ 4,285	$ 274,370	$ 42,358	$ (111,795)	$ (4,795)	$ 22,705	$ (51,841)	$ (91,841)	$ (216,841)	$ (166,841)	$ 473,159	$ 742,622	
Funding Status	159%	120%	113%	94%	97%	100%	99%	97%	100%	103%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	103%	105%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 1,066,137	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	62,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 1,128,137	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities

(a) Repurpose expiring City Hall/Maint. Building Levy



Expenditure Breakdown

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
I	Tennis & Basketball Courts	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 165,000	$ 525,000	$ 570,000	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ 575,000	$ 150,000	$ 300,000	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ 165,000	$ -	$ 525,000	$ 3,340,000
I	Shelters & Structures	-	10,000	30,000	510,000	75,000	34,070	-	-	-	60,000	42,500	-	35,000	27,500	10,000	-	100,000	-	15,000	-	949,070
I	Playground Areas	675,000	325,000	250,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	400,000	375,000	450,000	225,000	-	-	3,200,000
I	Volleyball & Bocce Ball Courts	-	-	-	20,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	60,000
I	Athletic Fields	90,000	200,000	23,000	311,500	95,000	125,000	70,000	30,000	25,000	5,000	180,000	25,000	68,000	105,000	60,000	110,000	60,000	45,000	-	-	1,627,500
I	Irrigation Systems	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
I	Bridges & Boardwalks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	500,000	40,000	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	770,000
I	Other Capital Items	-	-	-	50,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	200,000
I	Natural Resources	250,000	300,000	334,970	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	2,384,970
I	PIP/CIP Category	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	3,600,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 1,215,000	$ 1,060,000	$ 837,970	$ 1,491,500	$ 655,000	$ 624,070	$ 895,000	$ 900,000	$ 565,000	$ 515,000	$ 1,022,500	$ 940,000	$ 678,000	$ 757,500	$ 860,000	$ 825,000	$ 910,000	$ 735,000	$ 145,000	$ 525,000	$16,156,540

Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
	Tennis & Basketball Courts																					
	Acorn Grove: 2 lighted tennis, 1 ligl	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$175,000	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 175,000	$ 450,000
	Applewood Park - 1/2 Court basketl	-	-		-	-	15,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-			-	15,000	-	-	80,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Park Improvement Fund (411)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Autumn Grove: 2 lighted tennis, 1 li	-	-		50,000	-	-	175,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	-	175,000	450,000
Bruce Russell: 2 lighted tennis, 1 ba	-		-	-	50,000	-	-	175,000	-	-			-	50,000	-			-	-	-	275,000
Central Park Victoria: 2 lighted tenr	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	175,000	-	-				50,000	-	-	275,000
Evergreen: 2 lighted tennis, galvani:	-		-	50,000	-	-	175,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-			-	-	175,000	
Howard Johnson: 2 lighted tennis, g	-		-		50,000	-	-	175,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	-	275,000
Lexington Park: 1 basketball, 2 hoo	-	-		-	-	50,000		-		-	-	175,000	-	-		-		50,000	-	-	275,000
Owasso Hills: 1/2 court basketball	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	15,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	65,000
Pioneer: 1/2 court basketball	-	-	-	-		-	-	15,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	-	65,000
Pocahontas Park: 2 lighted tennis, 1	-		-	-	50,000	-	-	175,000	-	-		-	$ -	50,000	-	-		-	-	-	275,000
Rosebrook Park: 2 lighted tennis, cc	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-		175,000	-	-		-		50,000	-	-	275,000
Valley: 1/2 court basketball	-	-	-	-		-	-	15,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	-	65,000
Veterans: 1.2 court basketball	-	-	-	-		-	-	15,000	-	-		-	-	50,000	-	-		-	-	-	65,000
Shelters & Structures																					
Acorn neighborhood shelter	-	-		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
Applewood Shade Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Arb Entry Pavillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arb Kiwanis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arb Maintenance Facility	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500
Arboretum Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	15,000	-		-	-	-	-	15,000
Autumn Grove sector shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Upper Villa/Shade Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Amphitheater city/regional facil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Foundation pavillion shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Lexington Restrooms - Replace	-	-	-	500,000	-	11,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511,570
CP Pumphouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Victoria Ballfields pavillion she	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Volleyball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evergreen Concession	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500
Evergreen neighborhood shelter	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500
FORParks pasvillion shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HANC city/regional facility	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	42,500
JC pavillion shelter	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Langton Lake Shade Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Legion Pumphouse	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lexington sector shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	32,000
Lions pavillion shelter	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Mapleview	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Oasis nieghborhood shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Owasso Ballfields Concession	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Pioneer Pergola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Reservoir Woods Overlook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Reservoir Woods Pump House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reservoir Woods Sign Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosebrook sector shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	27,000
Sandcastle neighborhood shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Shirle Klaus Pavillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Park Restrooms	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Villa neighborhood shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	20,500
Wetherston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Flooring/lighting/mechani	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Play Areas																					
Acorn - 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Applewood - 2005	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Autumn Grove - 2006	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Bruce Russell - 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	125,000
Central Park Lexington Park - 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	225,000	-	-	225,000
Central Park Dale Street-2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
Central Park Victoria West - 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	-	-	225,000
Central Park Victori ballfields - 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Park Improvement Fund (411)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Evergreen - 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Howard Johnson - 2014	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Langton Lake @ Ballfields - 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	125,000
Langton Lake @ C2 - 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Lexington - 1999	225,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
Lower Villa - 2009	-	-		75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	75,000
Maple View - 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Materion - 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Oasis - 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	125,000
Owasso Ballfields - 1993	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Owasso Hills Park - 1998	125,000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Pioneer - 1998	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Pocahontas - 2004	125,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Rosebrook - 2000	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Sandcastle - 2006	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Tamarack - 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Villa - 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Valley - 2009	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Veterans - 1997		125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Volleyball & Bocce Ball Courts																					
Central Park Sand Volley Ball Cour	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	40,000
Upper Villa Bocce: 2 lanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Lex Bocce ball: 4 lanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dale Street Shelter Volleyball: 1 sar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundation Shelter: 1 concrete cour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villa Park Bocce	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	20,000
Athletic Fields																					
Acorn: Baseball Field East	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	25,000
Acorn: Baseball Field West	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	25,000
Acorn: Batting Cage	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acorn: Disc Golf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Villa Park: Softball Field		10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Supper Villa Park Softball Field Lig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concordia: Softball Field	-	75,000	-	-	-		10,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	95,000
Concordia: Baseball Field	-	75,000		-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000
Concordia: Netting	-	10,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
CP Dale Street Athletic: Multi-Purp	-	-	10,000	-	-		-		-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	105,000
CP Dale Street Athletic: Multi-Purp	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	10,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
CP Dale Street Athletic: Multi-Purp	-		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
CP Dale Street Athletic: Black Viny	-	-	-	-		40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	80,000
CP Dale Street Athletic: Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Lexington: Softball Field North	10,000	-		-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-				30,000
CP Lexington: Softball Field South	10,000	-		-	-	-	-		10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
CP Lexington: Softball Black Vinyl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Victoria: Softball Field 1	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	40,000
CP Victoria: Softball Field 2	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	40,000
CP Victoria: Softball Field 3	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	40,000
CP Victoria: Softball Field 4	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	40,000
CP Victoria: Softball Field 5	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
CP Victoria: Softball Field 6	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	40,000
CP Victoria: Netting over play area	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
CP Victoria: Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Victoria: Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evergereen: Baseball Field NW	-	-		-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Evergereen: Baseball Field NE	-	-	-		-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Evergereen: Baseball Field SW	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Evergereen: Baseball Field SE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Evergreen: Batting Cage	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Langton Lake: Baseball Field East	10,000	-		75,000	-	10,000	-	-		-	10,000	-	-		-	10,000	-	-	-	-	115,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Park Improvement Fund (411)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Langton Lake: Baseball Field West	10,000	-		75,000	-	10,000	-	-		-	10,000	-	-		-	10,000	-	-	-	-	115,000
Langton Lake: Multi-Purpose	-	-	-	50,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	65,000
Langton Lake: Black Vinyl Fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legion Field: Baseball Field	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Legion Field: Batting Cage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owasso Ballfields: Baseball Field E	-	-	-	75,000		-	-	-		-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
Owasso Ballfields: Baseball Field W	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	15,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	90,000
Owasso Ballfields: Batting Cage	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Rosebrook: Multi-Purpose North	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
Rosebrook: Multi-Purpose South	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	65,000
Rosebrook: Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation Systems																					
Arboretum: 2 Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP Amphitheater: Standard	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Bridges & Boardwalks																					
CP Dale Street: Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
CP Frog Pond: Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
CP Vict. Ballfields: Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
HANC: Boardwalk Phase 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HANC: Boardwalk Phase I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Langton Lake: Boardwalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Langton Lake: Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Villa Park: 3 Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Items																					
CP Lexington Marquee Sign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Park Buildings: Patio Furniture	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park Buildings: Tables & Chairs	-	-	-		25,000	-	-		-	-	-	-		25,000	-	-	-		-	-	50,000
Park Pathway Lighting: General	-		-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
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PIP Items																					
General Items (see below)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	3,600,000
Natural Resources																					
General Items (see below)	250,000	300,000	334,970	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	2,384,970
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,215,000	$ 1,060,000	$ 837,970	$ 1,491,500	$ 655,000	$ 624,070	$ 895,000	$ 900,000	$ 565,000	$ 515,000	$ 1,022,500	$ 940,000	$ 678,000	$ 757,500	$ 860,000	$ 825,000	$ 910,000	$ 735,000	$ 145,000	$ 525,000	$16,156,540

PIP Notes:
Includes tree mulch, picnic tables, aglime, playground safety flooring, etc.

1	Playground Safety Surface	$ 20,000
2	Playground Components	15,000
3	Landscape Mulch	5,000
4	Amenities (trash cans/recyle stations, picnic tables, benches, grills, patio and building furnishings, soccer goals, appliances, dog drop stations, facility netting)	25,000
5	Signage (replacment, additions and improvements)	5,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Park Improvement Fund (411)**
2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
6	Tennis Court Crack Seal/Color Coat		40,000																		
7	Water Feature Components																				
			5,000																		
8	Landscaping and Site Work		25,000																		
9	Fencing Replacement		15,000																		
10	Facility Improvements		15,000																		
11	Limited planning Services as necessary		5,000																		
12	Ag-Lime for pathways/ballfields		15,000																		
13	Park Tree Plantings		10,000																		
	TOTAL PIP		$ 200,000																		

Natural Resources Notes:

Further refining is beng done to the Natural Resources maintenance/upkeep program in 2019-2020		$50,000	
Includes 2020,21 ($200,000) and 22 ($234,968)	$ 200,000		
to be taken from the Parks and Recreation		200,000	
Excess Reserve Account as identified in 2019		234,968	changed to $234,970 up above
	$ 634,968		

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Street Replacement Fund (530 & 590)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub (a)	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	
Other: Assessments (10-yr)	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	164,230	-	-	-	-							
Other: Internal Loan Repayments	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	98,214	99,863	103,545	107,301	109,131	110,998	112,903	112,846	112,787	112,727	112,667	107,320	101,866	96,304	90,630	84,842	78,939	68,918	58,696	48,270	
Revenues	$ 1,282,444	$ 1,384,093	$ 1,387,775	$ 1,391,531	$ 1,393,361	$ 1,395,228	$ 1,397,133	$ 1,397,076	$ 1,397,017	$ 1,396,957	$ 1,232,667	$ 1,227,320	$ 1,221,866	$ 1,216,304	$ 1,210,630	$ 1,204,842	$ 1,098,939	$ 1,088,918	$ 1,078,696	$ 1,068,270	$25,471,068
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Expenditures	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$28,500,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 4,910,715	$ 4,993,159	$ 5,177,252	$ 5,365,027	$ 5,456,558	$ 5,549,919	$ 5,645,147	$ 5,642,280	$ 5,639,356	$ 5,636,373	$ 5,633,331	$ 5,365,997	$ 5,093,317	$ 4,815,183	$ 4,531,487	$ 4,242,117	$ 3,946,959	$ 3,445,898	$ 2,934,816	$ 2,413,513	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	82,444	184,093	187,775	91,531	93,361	95,228	(2,867)	(2,924)	(2,983)	(3,043)	(267,333)	(272,680)	(278,134)	(283,696)	(289,370)	(295,158)	(501,061)	(511,082)	(521,304)	(531,730)	
Cash Balance	$ 4,993,159	$ 5,177,252	$ 5,365,027	$ 5,456,558	$ 5,549,919	$ 5,645,147	$ 5,642,280	$ 5,639,356	$ 5,636,373	$ 5,633,331	$ 5,365,997	$ 5,093,317	$ 4,815,183	$ 4,531,487	$ 4,242,117	$ 3,946,959	$ 3,445,898	$ 2,934,816	$ 2,413,513	$ 1,881,783	
Funding Status	516%	316%	249%	211%	190%	175%	163%	155%	148%	143%	137%	132%	127%	124%	121%	118%	115%	112%	109%	107%	

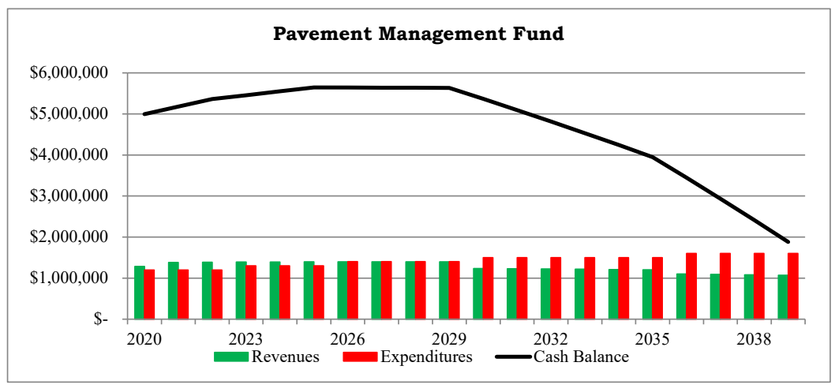
Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 4,848,715	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	62,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 4,910,715	2020

Fund 530	$ 9,003,550	2018
Fund 590	(4,154,835)	2018
	4,848,715	

Fund 590: Cash	$ (4,098,466)	2018
Fund 590: Current Receivables	136,356	2018
Fund 590: LESS Current Payables	(192,725)	2018
Fund 590: Available Balance	$ (4,154,835)	2018

Fund 590: Deferred Asmnts	$ 1,642,300	2018

(a) Repurpose expiring City Hall/Maint. Building Levy



** BEG CASH BALANCE EXCLUDES $1.5MM INTERNAL LOAN Used to acquire 2719 Lexington (Fund 425) **

Expenditure Detail

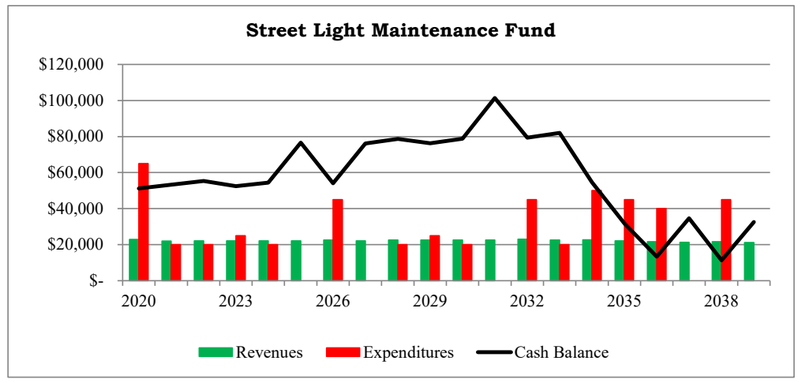
Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
I	Mill & overlay - local streets	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$28,500,000
I		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000	$28,500,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Street Light Maintenance Fund (406)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	1,867	1,025	1,065	1,106	1,048	1,089	1,531	1,082	1,524	1,574	1,525	1,576	2,027	1,588	1,640	1,093	634	267	692	226	
Revenues	$ 22,867	$ 22,025	$ 22,065	$ 22,106	$ 22,048	$ 22,089	$ 22,531	$ 22,082	$ 22,524	$ 22,574	$ 22,525	$ 22,576	$ 23,027	$ 22,588	$ 22,640	$ 22,093	$ 21,634	$ 21,267	$ 21,692	$ 21,226	$ 444,182
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	65,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	-	45,000	-	20,000	25,000	20,000	-	45,000	20,000	50,000	45,000	40,000	-	45,000	-	
Expenditures	$ 65,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 25,000	$ 20,000	$ -	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ 25,000	$ 20,000	$ -	$ 45,000	$ 20,000	$ 50,000	$ 45,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 505,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 93,361	$ 51,229	$ 53,253	$ 55,318	$ 52,425	$ 54,473	$ 76,562	$ 54,094	$ 76,176	$ 78,699	$ 76,273	$ 78,799	$ 101,375	$ 79,402	$ 81,990	$ 54,630	$ 31,722	$ 13,357	$ 34,624	$ 11,317	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(42,133)	2,025	2,065	(2,894)	2,048	22,089	(22,469)	22,082	2,524	(2,426)	2,525	22,576	(21,973)	2,588	(27,360)	(22,907)	(18,366)	21,267	(23,308)	21,226	
Cash Balance	$ 51,229	$ 53,253	$ 55,318	$ 52,425	$ 54,473	$ 76,562	$ 54,094	$ 76,176	$ 78,699	$ 76,273	$ 78,799	$ 101,375	$ 79,402	$ 81,990	$ 54,630	$ 31,722	$ 13,357	$ 34,624	$ 11,317	$ 32,543	
Funding Status	179%	163%	153%	140%	136%	151%	128%	139%	137%	132%	130%	139%	126%	125%	115%	108%	103%	108%	102%	106%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 91,361	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	2,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 93,361	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

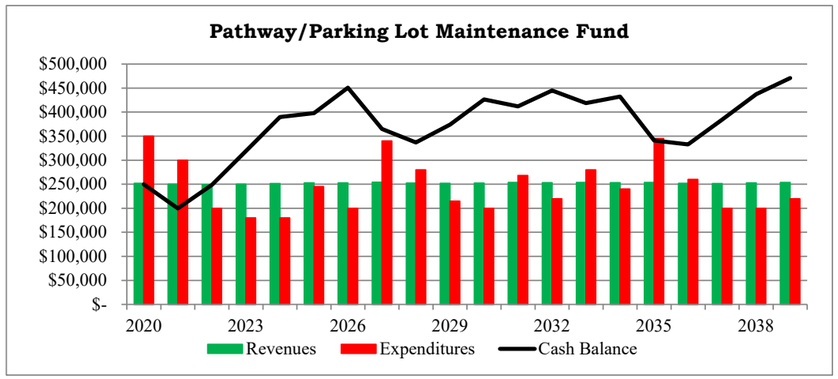
Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
I	Pedestrian light @ Victoria	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	$ 40,000
I	Misc. pole fixture replacement	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000		-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	175,000
I	Pedestrian light @ Nature Ctr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Pedestrian light @ Lexington Centra	20,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
I	Pedestrian light @ Hamline and Gar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
I	Pedestrian Light Cnty Rd D at Millv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
I	Speed Display Sign Cnty D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
I	Signal Pole Painting (3 every other y	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	200,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 65,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 25,000	$ 20,000	$ -	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ 25,000	$ 20,000	$ -	$ 45,000	$ 20,000	$ 50,000	$ 45,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 505,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Pathway & Parking Lot Maintenance Fund (408)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other: Transfer from PMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	6,955	4,994	3,994	4,974	6,373	7,801	7,957	9,016	7,296	6,742	7,477	8,526	8,237	8,902	8,380	8,647	6,820	6,656	7,690	8,743	
Revenues	$ 251,955	$ 249,994	$ 248,994	$ 249,974	$ 251,373	$ 252,801	$ 252,957	$ 254,016	$ 252,296	$ 251,742	$ 252,477	$ 253,526	$ 253,237	$ 253,902	$ 253,380	$ 253,647	$ 251,820	$ 251,656	$ 252,690	$ 253,743	$ 5,046,177
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	350,000	300,000	200,000	180,000	180,000	245,000	200,000	340,000	280,000	215,000	200,000	268,000	220,000	280,000	240,000	345,000	260,000	200,000	200,000	220,000	
Expenditures	$ 350,000	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 245,000	$ 200,000	$ 340,000	$ 280,000	$ 215,000	$ 200,000	$ 268,000	$ 220,000	$ 280,000	$ 240,000	$ 345,000	$ 260,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 220,000	$ 4,923,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 347,737	$ 249,692	$ 199,686	$ 248,680	$ 318,653	$ 390,026	$ 397,827	$ 450,783	$ 364,799	$ 337,095	$ 373,837	$ 426,314	$ 411,840	$ 445,077	$ 418,978	$ 432,358	$ 341,005	$ 332,825	$ 384,481	$ 437,171	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(98,045)	(50,006)	48,994	69,974	71,373	7,801	52,957	(85,984)	(27,704)	36,742	52,477	(14,474)	33,237	(26,098)	13,380	(91,353)	(8,180)	51,656	52,690	33,743	
Cash Balance	$ 249,692	$ 199,686	$ 248,680	$ 318,653	$ 390,026	$ 397,827	$ 450,783	$ 364,799	$ 337,095	$ 373,837	$ 426,314	$ 411,840	$ 445,077	$ 418,978	$ 432,358	$ 341,005	$ 332,825	$ 384,481	$ 437,171	$ 470,914	
Funding Status	171%	131%	129%	131%	132%	127%	127%	118%	115%	115%	116%	114%	114%	112%	112%	108%	108%	109%	109%	110%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 212,737	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	135,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 347,737	2020

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
I	Pathway maintenance	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 220,000	$ 3,840,000
I	Pathway construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	Acorn 2 east lots	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	70,000
I	Acorn west lot	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	70,000
I	Arboretum(2001)	-	-		-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Autumn Grove(2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
I	B-Dale(2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Central Park Lexington(2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
I	Central Park Lions-Victoria(2005)	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Central Pk W Victoria(Foundation)	80,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
I	Central Pk EVictoria(Ballfields)201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
I	Central Pk EDale(Soccer Fields)201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	City Hall(2004)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
I	Evergreen(2000)	-	-			-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Fire Station 1 Lexington(2015)																25,000					25,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Pathway & Parking Lot Maintenance Fund (408)**

2020-2039

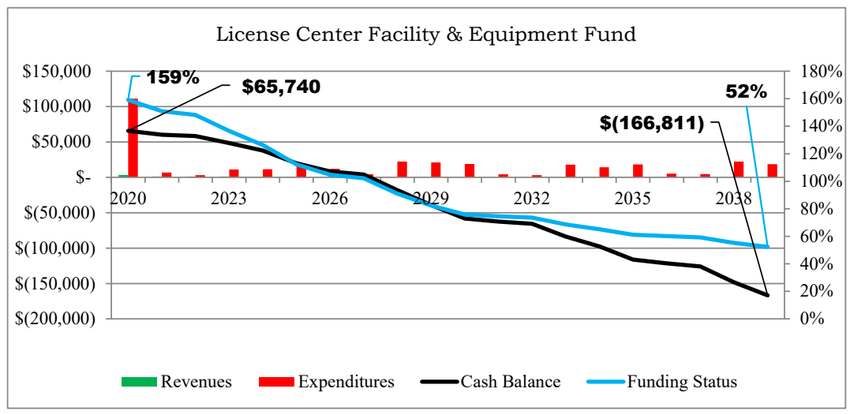
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
I	~~Fire Station Fairview~~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	Howard Johnson(2002)	-	-		-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
I	Kent St Dog Park(2000)		-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Langton Lk S lot off C2+ Soccer Lc	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Lexington Pk off Cty B(1999)	-	-	20,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
I	Nature Center	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
I	Oasis Park(2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Public Works Yard(2006)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
I	Owasso Cherrywood ballfield(2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Rosebrook North Lot(2002)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
I	Rosebrook Wading Pool Lot(2007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
I	Roseville Skating Center North Lot(	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
I	Roseville Skating Center South Lot(	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
I	Reservior Woods(2000)	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Sandcastle(2004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
I	Veterans VFW Lot(1995)	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 350,000	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	$ 245,000	$ 200,000	$ 340,000	$ 280,000	$ 215,000	$ 200,000	$ 268,000	$ 220,000	$ 280,000	$ 240,000	$ 345,000	$ 260,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 220,000	$ 4,923,000

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **License Center Facility & Equipment Fund (265)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees, Licenses, & Permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	3,469	1,315	1,204	1,168	968	755	397	163	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenues	$ 3,469	$ 1,315	$ 1,204	$ 1,168	$ 968	$ 755	$ 397	$ 163	$ 79	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,518
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	3,000	4,350	3,000	11,200	3,575	2,000	5,350	2,000	12,200	2,575	3,000	4,350	3,000	11,200	3,575	2,000	5,350	2,000	12,200	2,575	
Furniture & Fixtures	1,200	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,700	2,400	-	8,000	2,000	-	-	2,700	2,700	2,400	-	-	-	8,000	
Buildings	107,000	2,500	-	-	8,000	14,000	4,000	-	10,000	10,500	14,000	-	-	4,000	8,000	14,000	-	2,500	10,000	8,000	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 111,200	$ 6,850	$ 3,000	$ 11,200	$ 11,575	$ 18,700	$ 12,050	$ 4,400	$ 22,200	$ 21,075	$ 19,000	$ 4,350	$ 3,000	$ 17,900	$ 14,275	$ 18,400	$ 5,350	$ 4,500	$ 22,200	$ 18,575	$ 349,800
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 173,471	$ 65,740	$ 60,205	$ 58,409	$ 48,377	$ 37,770	$ 19,825	$ 8,172	$ 3,935	$ (18,186)	$ (39,261)	$ (58,261)	$ (62,611)	$ (65,611)	$ (83,511)	$ (97,786)	$ (116,186)	$ (121,536)	$ (126,036)	$ (148,236)	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(107,731)	(5,535)	(1,796)	(10,032)	(10,607)	(17,945)	(11,653)	(4,237)	(22,121)	(21,075)	(19,000)	(4,350)	(3,000)	(17,900)	(14,275)	(18,400)	(5,350)	(4,500)	(22,200)	(18,575)	
Cash Balance	$ 65,740	$ 60,205	$ 58,409	$ 48,377	$ 37,770	$ 19,825	$ 8,172	$ 3,935	$ (18,186)	$ (39,261)	$ (58,261)	$ (62,611)	$ (65,611)	$ (83,511)	$ (97,786)	$ (116,186)	$ (121,536)	$ (126,036)	$ (148,236)	$ (166,811)	
Funding Status	159%	151%	148%	137%	126%	112%	105%	102%	91%	82%	76%	75%	74%	69%	65%	61%	60%	59%	55%	52%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 449,864	2018
Less Amt Needed for Operations **	(276,394)	2019
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	-	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 173,471	2020
Adopted Budget (Excl.Capital)	$1,842,625	2019

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities
** 15% of Annual Budget Needed for Cash-Flow Purposes & Business Risk



Expenditure Detail

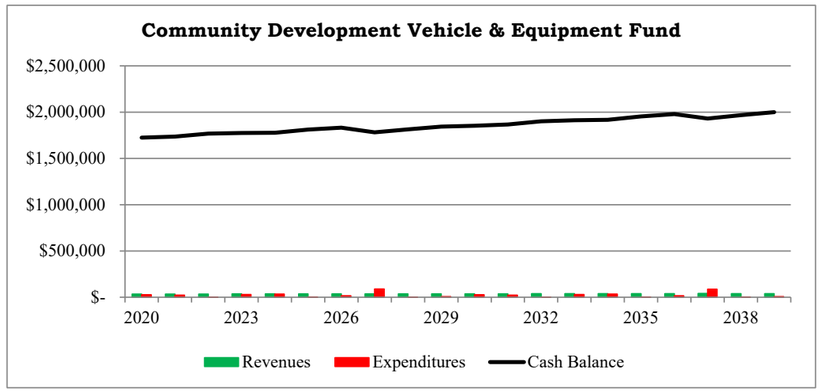
Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	General office equipment (minor)	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 20,000
E	Computer equipment	-	2,350		9,200	575	-	2,350	-	9,200	575	-	2,350	-	9,200	575	-	2,350	-	9,200	575	48,500
E	Trans. Counter Printers	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	10,000
E	Passport camera	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	20,000
F	Office chair replacement	1,200	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,700	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,700	2,400	-	-	-	-	16,800
F	Conference table & chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
F	Workstation changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	16,000
B	Security camera replacement	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	25,000
B	Bathroom/Kitchen improvements	2,000	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	4,000	-	-	2,500	2,000	-	-	4,000	-	2,000	-	2,500	-	-	23,500
B	Office painting	-	-	-	-	4,000	6,000	-	-		4,000	6,000	-	-	-	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	4,000	34,000
B	Office carpeting	-	-	-	-	4,000	6,000	-	-		4,000	6,000	-	-	-	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	4,000	34,000
B	Facility Improvements (TBD)	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 111,200	$ 6,850	$ 3,000	$ 11,200	$ 11,575	$ 18,700	$ 12,050	$ 4,400	$ 22,200	$ 21,075	$ 19,000	$ 4,350	$ 3,000	$ 17,900	$ 14,275	$ 18,400	$ 5,350	$ 4,500	$ 22,200	$ 18,575	$ 349,800

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Community Development Vehicle & Equipment Fund (260)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees, Licenses, & Permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	34,341	34,487	34,721	35,366	35,497	35,541	36,232	36,660	35,624	36,280	36,860	37,057	37,342	38,039	38,224	38,322	39,068	39,554	38,595	39,331	
Revenues	$ 34,341	$ 34,487	$ 34,721	$ 35,366	$ 35,497	$ 35,541	$ 36,232	$ 36,660	$ 35,624	$ 36,280	$ 36,860	$ 37,057	$ 37,342	$ 38,039	$ 38,224	$ 38,322	$ 39,068	$ 39,554	$ 38,595	$ 39,331	$ 737,139
Vehicles	$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	$ 26,000	$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	$ 26,000	$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	21,800	1,500	1,800	6,300	-	13,800	61,500	1,800	6,300	-	21,800	1,500	1,800	6,300	-	13,800	61,500	1,800	6,300	
Furniture & Fixtures	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditures	$ 27,000	$ 22,800	$ 2,500	$ 28,800	$ 33,300	$ 1,000	$ 14,800	$ 88,500	$ 2,800	$ 7,300	$ 27,000	$ 22,800	$ 2,500	$ 28,800	$ 33,300	$ 1,000	$ 14,800	$ 87,500	$ 1,800	$ 6,300	$ 454,600
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 1,717,032	$ 1,724,373	$ 1,736,061	$ 1,768,282	$ 1,774,847	$ 1,777,044	$ 1,811,585	$ 1,833,017	$ 1,781,177	$ 1,814,001	$ 1,842,981	$ 1,852,840	$ 1,867,097	$ 1,901,939	$ 1,911,178	$ 1,916,101	$ 1,953,424	$ 1,977,692	$ 1,929,746	$ 1,966,541	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	7,341	11,687	32,221	6,566	2,197	34,541	21,432	(51,840)	32,824	28,980	9,860	14,257	34,842	9,239	4,924	37,322	24,268	(47,946)	36,795	33,031	
Cash Balance	$ 1,724,373	$ 1,736,061	$ 1,768,282	$ 1,774,847	$ 1,777,044	$ 1,811,585	$ 1,833,017	$ 1,781,177	$ 1,814,001	$ 1,842,981	$ 1,852,840	$ 1,867,097	$ 1,901,939	$ 1,911,178	$ 1,916,101	$ 1,953,424	$ 1,977,692	$ 1,929,746	$ 1,966,541	$ 1,999,572	
Funding Status	6487%	3586%	3481%	2288%	1653%	1670%	1508%	914%	919%	905%	824%	770%	777%	717%	658%	668%	651%	532%	539%	540%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 2,139,762	2018
Less Amt Needed for Operations **	(422,730)	2019
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	-	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 1,717,032	2020
Adopted Budget (Excl.Capital)	$ 1,690,920	2019

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities
** 25% of Annual Budget Needed for Cash-Flow Purposes
& Economic Downturns



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	Inspection vehicles	$ 26,000		$ -	$ 26,000	$ 26,000	$ -		$ 26,000			$ 26,000	$ -	$ -	$ 26,000	$ 26,000	$ -	-	26,000	-	-	$ 208,000
E	Computers/monitors		3,800	1,500	1,800	6,300	-	13,800	1,500	1,800	6,300		13,800	1,500	1,800	6,300	-	13,800	1,500	1,800	6,300	83,600
E	E-Plan Review: Smartboard	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
E	E-Plan Review: Software	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
E	Online Permit/Schedul. Software	-	-	-	-	-	-		60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	120,000
F	Office furniture	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	17,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 27,000	$ 22,800	$ 2,500	$ 28,800	$ 33,300	$ 1,000	$ 14,800	$ 88,500	$ 2,800	$ 7,300	$ 27,000	$ 22,800	$ 2,500	$ 28,800	$ 33,300	$ 1,000	$ 14,800	$ 87,500	$ 1,800	$ 6,300	$ 454,600

Attachment D

City of Roseville

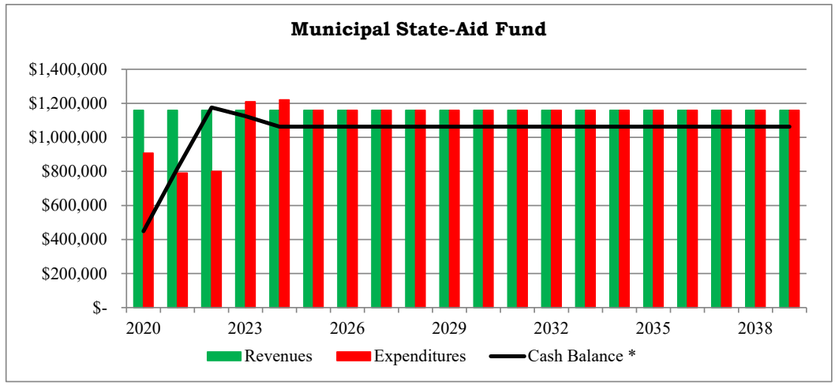
Capital Improvement Plan: **Municipal State-Aid Fund (591)**

2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: Current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other - MSA, Assessments	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenues	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$23,168,000
Vehicles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	908,000	790,000	800,000	1,210,000	1,220,000	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	1,158,400	
Expenditures	$ 908,000	$ 790,000	$ 800,000	$ 1,210,000	$ 1,220,000	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$22,304,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 198,301	$ 448,701	$ 817,101	$ 1,175,501	$ 1,123,901	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	250,400	368,400	358,400	(51,600)	(61,600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash Balance *	$ 448,701	$ 817,101	$ 1,175,501	$ 1,123,901	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	$ 1,062,301	
Funding Status	149%	148%	147%	130%	122%	117%	115%	113%	111%	110%	109%	108%	107%	107%	106%	106%	106%	105%	105%	105%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) (a)	$ 848,301	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit (b)	(650,000)	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 198,301	2020

(a) Based on Account Balance with MNDOT
(b) Based on Freihammer Email on 4/11/19



Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
I	General MSA PMP	$ 780,000	$ 790,000	$ 800,000	$ 810,000	$ 820,000	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$21,376,000
I	Co Rd C, West to Long Lake	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	35W Managed Lane Storm Sewer	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	Rice Street, Larp-Co Rd B	-	-	-	400,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
I	Roselawn & Snelling Signal	128,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,000
I	Rice Street, CR B2-CR C2	-	-	-	-	400,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 908,000	$ 790,000	$ 800,000	$ 1,210,000	$ 1,220,000	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$ 1,158,400	$22,304,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Water Vehicle & Equipment Fund (610)**

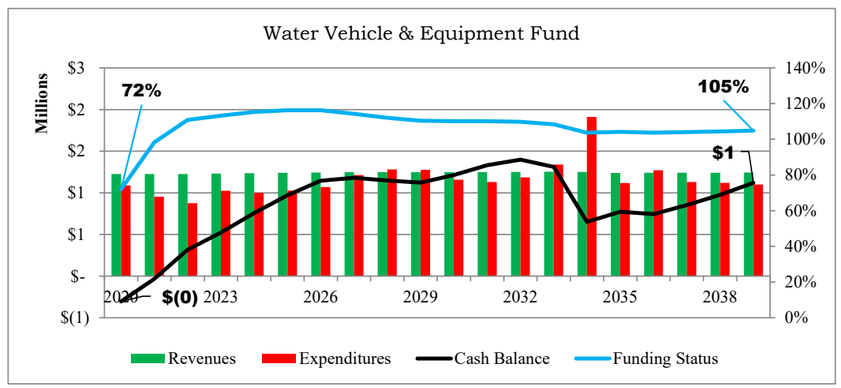
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees, Licenses, & Permits	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	-	-	-	6,312	10,438	15,147	19,410	22,898	23,606	22,978	22,437	24,246	26,631	27,964	26,223	13,047	15,468	14,878	17,075	19,517	
Revenues	$ 1,225,000	$ 1,225,000	$ 1,225,000	$ 1,231,312	$ 1,235,438	$ 1,240,147	$ 1,244,410	$ 1,247,898	$ 1,248,606	$ 1,247,978	$ 1,247,437	$ 1,249,246	$ 1,251,631	$ 1,252,964	$ 1,251,223	$ 1,238,047	$ 1,240,468	$ 1,239,878	$ 1,242,075	$ 1,244,517	$ 24,828,274
Vehicles	$ -	$ 55,000	$ 70,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 85,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	$ 70,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	59,000	-	5,000	-	-	27,000	70,000	112,500	130,000	65,000	57,000	-	-	-	10,000	17,000	100,000	-	20,000	-	
Furniture & Fixtures																					
Buildings	530,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	140,000	800,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	
Improvements	500,000	800,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	
Expenditures	$ 1,089,000	$ 955,000	$ 875,000	$ 1,025,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,027,000	$ 1,070,000	$ 1,212,500	$ 1,280,000	$ 1,275,000	$ 1,157,000	$ 1,130,000	$ 1,185,000	$ 1,340,000	$ 1,910,000	$ 1,117,000	$ 1,270,000	$ 1,130,000	$ 1,120,000	$ 1,100,000	$ 23,267,500
Beginning Cash Balance	$ (440,417)	$ (304,417)	$ (34,417)	$ 315,583	$ 521,895	$ 757,333	$ 970,479	$ 1,144,889	$ 1,180,287	$ 1,148,892	$ 1,121,870	$ 1,212,307	$ 1,331,554	$ 1,398,185	$ 1,311,148	$ 652,371	$ 773,419	$ 743,887	$ 853,765	$ 975,840	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	136,000	270,000	350,000	206,312	235,438	213,147	174,410	35,398	(31,394)	(27,022)	90,437	119,246	66,631	(87,036)	(658,777)	121,047	(29,532)	109,878	122,075	144,517	
Cash Balance	$ (304,417)	$ (34,417)	$ 315,583	$ 521,895	$ 757,333	$ 970,479	$ 1,144,889	$ 1,180,287	$ 1,148,892	$ 1,121,870	$ 1,212,307	$ 1,331,554	$ 1,398,185	$ 1,311,148	$ 652,371	$ 773,419	$ 743,887	$ 853,765	$ 975,840	$ 1,120,357	
Funding Status	72%	98%	111%	113%	115%	116%	116%	114%	112%	110%	110%	110%	110%	108%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	105%	

	Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 120,680	2018
	Less Amt Needed for Operations **	(665,097)	2018
**	Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	104,000	2019
	Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
	Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ (440,417)	2020
	Adopted Budget (Excl.Capital, Dep	$ 6,650,970	2019

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities excl. Deposits

** 10% of Annual Budget Needed for Cash-Flow Purposes



** 2020 Utility fee amount requires a 0.0% rate increase

** Fee Amount includes $100K projected 'excess' from usage rates

Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	#207 Pickup	$ -	$ 55,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,000
V	#208 Meter van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
V	#223 4x4 pickup F250 Crew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
V	#211 360 Backhoe (3-way split)	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	140,000
V	#214 Ford Transit - Locate Vehicle	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
V	#221 4x4 pickup F250 Crew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
V	#222 F150 4x4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
V	#225 Mini Backhoe (1/3) Water, Sa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
V	#213 Water Utility Mobile Worksho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
E	Water AMR meter system replacem	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	300,000
E	Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (1	52,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	92,000
E	GPS Unit (1/3 share)	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-		-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	28,000
E	Field Computer Replacement/add	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	25,000
E	Sand Bucket 24"x36" for #211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	#236 Trailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	#237 Wacker Compacter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
E	Electronic message board-attenuato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
E	Compactor for #211 360 Backhoe (	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Water Vehicle & Equipment Fund (610)**

2020-2039

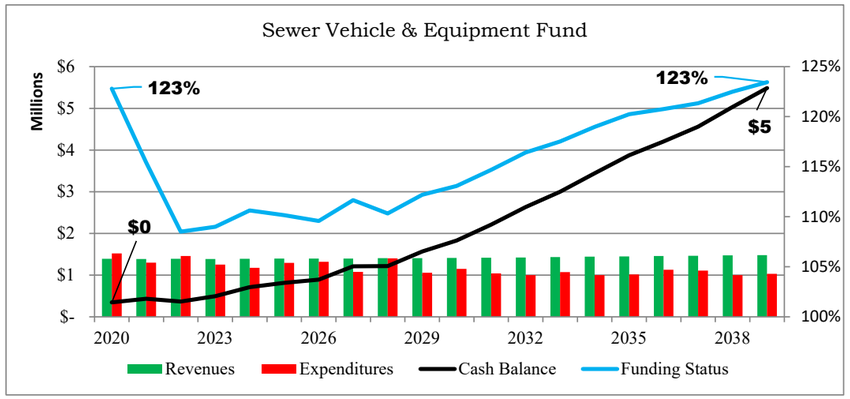
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	Valve Operator and Vac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
E	Replace Trench Box	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	15,000	-	30,000
E	Asset Management System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	35,000
B	Elevated storage tank repainting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
B	Booster Station Rehabilitation	500,000	100,000		-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	140,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	820,000
B	Replace Water Tower Fence	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
I	Water main replacement	500,000	800,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	20,400,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 1,089,000	$ 955,000	$ 875,000	$ 1,025,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,027,000	$ 1,070,000	$ 1,212,500	$ 1,280,000	$ 1,275,000	$ 1,157,000	$ 1,130,000	$ 1,185,000	$ 1,340,000	$ 1,910,000	$ 1,117,000	$ 1,270,000	$ 1,130,000	$ 1,120,000	$ 1,100,000	$ 23,267,500

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Sewer Vehicle & Equipment Fund (600)**
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees, Licenses, & Permits	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	9,544	6,934	8,693	7,287	9,953	14,272	16,277	17,843	24,270	24,375	31,383	36,630	44,203	52,707	59,981	68,801	77,497	84,087	91,238	100,683	
Revenues	$1,390,544	$1,387,934	$1,389,693	$1,388,287	$1,390,953	$1,395,272	$1,397,277	$1,398,843	$1,405,270	$1,405,375	$1,412,383	$1,417,630	$1,425,203	$1,433,707	$1,440,981	$1,449,801	$1,458,497	$1,465,087	$1,472,238	$1,481,683	$ 28,406,655
Vehicles	$ -	$ 10,000	$ 50,000	$ 60,000	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 400,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ 40,000	$ -	$ -	$ 95,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	
Equipment	56,000	-	75,000	-	-	25,000	4,000	17,500	-	15,000	120,000	4,000	-	-	-	15,000	4,000	7,500	-	-	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	535,000	360,000	435,000	295,000	245,000	235,000	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	930,000	930,000	900,000	900,000	930,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	
Expenditures	$1,521,000	$1,300,000	$1,460,000	$1,255,000	$1,175,000	$1,295,000	$1,319,000	$1,077,500	$1,400,000	$1,055,000	$1,150,000	$1,039,000	$1,000,000	$1,070,000	$1,000,000	$1,015,000	$1,129,000	$1,107,500	$1,000,000	$1,030,000	$ 23,398,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 477,178	$ 346,722	$ 434,656	$ 364,349	$ 497,636	$ 713,589	$ 813,861	$ 892,138	$1,213,481	$1,218,750	$1,569,125	$1,831,508	$2,210,138	$2,635,341	$2,999,047	$3,440,028	$3,874,829	$4,204,326	$4,561,912	$ 5,034,150	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(130,456)	87,934	(70,307)	133,287	215,953	100,272	78,277	321,343	5,270	350,375	262,383	378,630	425,203	363,707	440,981	434,801	329,497	357,587	472,238	451,683	
Cash Balance	$ 346,722	$ 434,656	$ 364,349	$ 497,636	$ 713,589	$ 813,861	$ 892,138	$ 1,213,481	$1,218,750	$1,569,125	$1,831,508	$2,210,138	$2,635,341	$2,999,047	$3,440,028	$3,874,829	$4,204,326	$4,561,912	$5,034,150	$ 5,485,833	
Funding Status	123%	115%	109%	109%	111%	110%	110%	112%	110%	112%	113%	115%	116%	118%	119%	120%	121%	121%	123%	123%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$1,110,563	2018
Less Amt Needed for Operations **	(440,385)	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	(193,000)	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 477,178	2020
Adopted Budget (Excl.Capital, Dep	$4,403,850	2019

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities
** 10% of Annual Budget Needed for Cash-Flow Purposes



** 2020 Utility fee amount requires a 0.0% rate increase

Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	#201 Jetter/Vactor	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 400,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 400,000
V	#202 1-ton with dump box/plow	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
V	#217 1-ton service truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
V	#209 1-ton "Flat Bed Crane"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
V	#213 Extend-a-jet replacement	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	70,000
V	#220 Towmaster trailer - 10 ton	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
V	#225 Mini Backhoe (1/3) Water, Sa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
V	#211 360 Backhoe (3-way split)	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	120,000
V	#237 Wacker compactor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
V	Water Truck (1/2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
E	Pipe Camera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
E	#211A Sand Bucket (1/3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	Compactor for #211 360 Backhoe (	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	Electronic message board-attenuato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	15,000
E	Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (	44,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	84,000
E	Computer replacement	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville
Capital Improvement Plan: **Sewer Vehicle & Equipment Fund (600)**
2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	GPS with computer (1/3 share)	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	19,000
E	Replace Onan portable generator	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
E	Asset Management System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
B	LS repairs/upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Fulham LS Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
B	Josephine LS Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Wagner LS Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Galtier LS Rehab	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
B	Lounge LS Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Dale/Owasso LS Rehab	-	45,000	405,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,000
B	Cleveland LS upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Cohansey LS upgrade	-	-	30,000	270,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
B	Center Street LS upgrade	-	-	-	25,000	225,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
B	Brenner LS upgrade	-	-	-	-	20,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000
B	Long Lake Lift Station	35,000	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
I	Sewer main repairs	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	19,500,000
I	I & I reduction	30,000	30,000		-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	240,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$1,521,000	$1,300,000	$1,460,000	$1,255,000	$ 1,175,000	$ 1,295,000	$ 1,319,000	$ 1,077,500	$1,400,000	$1,055,000	$1,150,000	$1,039,000	$1,000,000	$1,070,000	$1,000,000	$1,015,000	$1,129,000	$1,107,500	$1,000,000	$ 1,030,000	$ 23,398,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Storm Sewer Vehicle & Equipment Fund (640)**

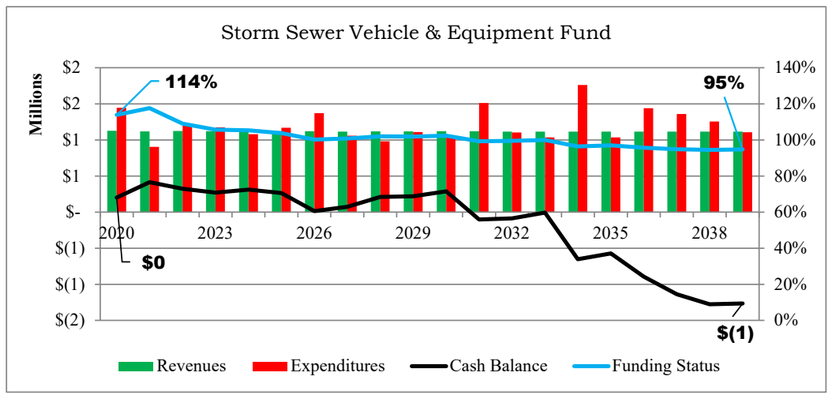
2020-2039

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
Tax Levy: current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Tax Levy: Add/Sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees, Licenses, & Permits	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Earnings	10,411	4,000	8,280	6,445	5,394	6,202	5,286	292	1,448	4,177	4,360	5,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenues	$1,125,411	$1,119,000	$1,123,280	$1,121,445	$1,120,394	$1,121,202	$1,120,286	$1,115,292	$1,116,448	$1,119,177	$1,119,360	$1,120,767	$1,115,000	$1,115,000	$1,115,000	$1,115,000	$1,115,000	$ 1,115,000	$ 1,115,000	$ 1,115,000	$ 22,362,062
Vehicles	$ 240,000	$ -	$ -	$ 240,000	$ 180,000	$ 45,000	$ 220,000	$ -	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ 510,000	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 180,000	$ 240,000	$ 225,000	$ 45,000	
Equipment	406,000	30,000	315,000	34,000	-	222,000	200,000	17,500	30,000	75,000	49,000	-	56,500	35,000	560,000	34,000	258,000	27,500	30,000	59,500	
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improvements	800,000	875,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	950,000	1,040,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,090,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Expenditures	$1,446,000	$ 905,000	$1,215,000	$1,174,000	$1,080,000	$1,167,000	$1,370,000	$1,057,500	$ 980,000	$1,110,000	$1,049,000	$1,510,000	$1,101,500	$1,035,000	$1,760,000	$1,034,000	$1,438,000	$ 1,357,500	$ 1,255,000	$ 1,104,500	$ 24,149,000
Beginning Cash Balance	$ 520,571	$ 199,983	$ 413,982	$ 322,262	$ 269,707	$ 310,101	$ 264,303	$ 14,589	$ 72,381	$ 208,829	$ 218,005	$ 288,366	$ (100,867)	$ (87,367)	$ (7,367)	$ (652,367)	$ (571,367)	$ (894,367)	$ (1,136,867)	$ (1,276,867)	
Annual Surplus (deficit)	(320,589)	214,000	(91,720)	(52,555)	40,394	(45,798)	(249,714)	57,792	136,448	9,177	70,360	(389,233)	13,500	80,000	(645,000)	81,000	(323,000)	(242,500)	(140,000)	10,500	
Cash Balance	$ 199,983	$ 413,982	$ 322,262	$ 269,707	$ 310,101	$ 264,303	$ 14,589	$ 72,381	$ 208,829	$ 218,005	$ 288,366	$ (100,867)	$ (87,367)	$ (7,367)	$ (652,367)	$ (571,367)	$ (894,367)	$ (1,136,867)	$ (1,276,867)	$ (1,266,367)	
Funding Status	114%	118%	109%	106%	105%	104%	100%	101%	102%	102%	102%	99%	99%	100%	96%	97%	96%	95%	94%	95%	

Cash Balance (Year-End) *	$ 593,143	2018
Less Amt Needed for Operations **	(118,572)	2018
Planned CIP Surplus/Deficit	46,000	2019
Adjust for Delayed CIP Items	-	2019
Cash Balance (Beg. Year)	$ 520,571	2020
Adopted Budget (Excl.Capital, Dep	$ 1,185,720	2019

* Current Assets - Current Liabilities

** 10% of Annual Budget Needed for Cash-Flow Purposes



** 2020 Utility fee amount requires a 0.0% rate increase

Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
V	#103 Ford 450 w/ Plow	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 65,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	65,000
V	#121 Regenerative Air Broom (Swe	-	-	-	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-	480,000
V	#122 Wheel Loader	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000
V	#132 Elgin sweeper 2002 3-wheel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		225,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
V	#147 3-Ton dump truck	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	360,000
V	#145 5-Ton hook dump	-	-	-	-	-		220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	445,000
V	#167 Elgin Sweeper 2006 3-wheel	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	440,000
V	#126 Bobcat Skidsteer	-		-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	135,000
V	Tractor/snowblower (1/2 streets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
E	Cement mixer	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
E	#171 Tennant 6600 sweeper	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,000
E	#163 Electronic message board	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
E	#139 Vacall	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
E	#130 Steamer "Amazing Machine"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	#131 LCT 600 Leaf Machine	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000		60,000
E	#148 LCT 600 Leaf Machine	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				30,000	60,000

Attachment D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Storm Sewer Vehicle & Equipment Fund (640)**

2020-2039

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	
E	#140 Toro Grandmaster	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-		-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	22,500
E	#160 Toro Grandmaster						7,500							7,500							7,500	22,500
E	#176 PJ Trailer for Grandmasters						4,000							4,500							4,500	13,000
E	Mower/Snow Blower Combo (1/2 v	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	90,000
E	#164 Bobcat UTV	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	30,000
E	#168 Wildcat Compost Turner	290,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	540,000
E	Electronic message board-attenuat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	15,000
E	Field Computer Add/Replacements	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	20,000
E	GPS Unit (1/3)	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
E	Generator for St Croix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		180,000	-	-	-	180,000
E	#225 Cat Mini Back-hoe (1/3 san, 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
E	#211 360 Backhoe (Grapple Bucke	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	36,000
E	#165 5 ton trailer	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	#211 Backhoe 1/3 water. Sewer, st	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	120,000
E	#211A Sand Bucket (1/3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
E	Arona Storm Station Upgrades	-	-	-		-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
E	Millwood Storm Station Upgrades	-	-	-		-	100,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
E	Owasso Hills Storm Station Upgrades		-	-		-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
E	Walsh Storm station Upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Gottfreid Storm Station Upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Mount Ridge Storm Station Upgrad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
E	Bennet Lake Pump Upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	St. Croix Storm Station Upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Replace/Upgrade SCADA (1/3)	44,000	-	-	-		20,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	94,000
E	Compactor for #211 360 Backhoe (	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
E	Asset Management System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
I	Pond improvements/infiltration	350,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	9,150,000
I	Storm sewer replacement/rehabilita	450,000	450,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	9,900,000
I	Leaf site water quality improvemen	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
I	Update stormwater mgmt plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	180,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$1,446,000	$ 905,000	$1,215,000	$1,174,000	$1,080,000	$1,167,000	$1,370,000	$1,057,500	$ 980,000	$1,110,000	$1,049,000	$1,510,000	$1,101,500	$1,035,000	$1,760,000	$1,034,000	$1,438,000	$ 1,357,500	$ 1,255,000	$ 1,104,500	$ 24,149,000

City of Roseville Attachmment E

Summary of 2020 Changes *(2020-2039 CIP vs. 2019-2038 CIP)*

	Current CIP 2020 Amount	Prior Year 2020 Amount	Diff.	Notes
Administration				
HR Software Upgrade	$ 25,000	$ 40,000	$ (15,000)	Revised cost
Finance				
Investment Software	20,000	20,000	-	
Central Services				
Postage Machine Lease	4,000	4,000	-	
Copier/Printer/Scanner Lease	80,400	78,000	2,400	Revised cost
Police				
Marked squad cars (5 / yr)	99,000	165,000	(66,000)	2020 reduced # of replacements
Unmarked vehicles (1 / yr)	24,000	24,000	-	
CSO Vehicle	33,950	33,950	-	
Radar Units	4,120	4,120	-	
Stop Sticks	1,030	1,030	-	
Rear Transport Seats	2,705	2,705	-	
Control Boxes	4,000	4,000	-	
Visibars	-	-	-	
Computer Equipment	7,400	7,400	-	
Computer Replacements: Fleet	150,000	150,000	-	
Cell Phones/computer devices (add'l officers	5,645	5,645	-	
Printer replacements: fleet	7,210	7,210	-	
Non-lethal weapons	6,000	4,200	1,800	Revised cost
New K-9	-	16,000	(16,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Long gun parts (squads)	3,090	3,090	-	
Sidearms (officers)	-	9,270	(9,270)	Revised cost
Sidearm parts (officers)	14,800	2,060	12,740	Revised cost
Tactical gear	2,500	2,500	-	
SWAT Bullet Proof Vests	4,000	4,000	-	
IBIS Fingerprinting Equipment	-	-	-	
Crime scene equipment	3,000	3,000	-	
Report room monitors	-	2,500	(2,500)	Pushed back to 2021
Body Worn Camera Equipment	1,000	1,000	-	
Evidence Room Equipment	2,575	2,575	-	
Defibrillators	1,575	1,575	-	
Radio Equipment	26,000	26,000	-	
Kitchen appliances	-	500	(500)	Pushed back to 2021
Dention room	-	2,000	(2,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Office furniture	2,100	2,100	-	
Fire				
Staffed Engine Replacement	575,000	575,000	-	
Command Rescue Vehicle	-	57,500	(57,500)	Pushed back to 2021
Ventilation fans	-	-	-	
Exercise room-fitness equipment	15,000	15,000	-	
Power Equipment	10,000	10,000	-	
Personal Protective Equipment	40,000	40,000	-	
Cardiac Monitoring & response	-	45,000	(45,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Training equipment	-	-	-	
Portable and mobile radios	20,000	20,000	-	
Rescue Equipment	32,500	32,500	-	
Kitchen appliances	4,500	4,500	-	

City of Roseville Attachmment E

Summary of 2020 Changes *(2020-2039 CIP vs. 2019-2038 CIP)*

	Current CIP 2020 Amount	Prior Year 2020 Amount	Diff.	Notes
Day room chairs	-	8,000	(8,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Training Room table & chairs	-	15,000	(15,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Conference Room Furniture	-	-	-	
AV equipment (training room)	8,500	-	8,500	Delayed from 2019
Second floor washer & dryer	-	-	-	
Public Works				
#101 F-150 Pickup	30,000	30,000	-	
#112 3-ton dump w/plow	210,000	-	210,000	Moved up from 2021
Lee Boy Road Grader	-	15,000	(15,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Felling Trailer for Roaad Grader	-	10,000	(10,000)	Pushed back to 2021
#104 1-ton pickup	-	40,000	(40,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Walk behind saw	-	10,000	(10,000)	Pushed back to 2021
Street Signs	10,000	10,000	-	
Wacker J-Temper	-	2,500	(2,500)	
Brine Making System	19,500	-	19,500	New addition
Eng. Utility Locator	2,000	-	2,000	New addition
Eng. Survey Equipment	30,000	30,000	-	
Air Compressor	4,000	4,000	-	
Welder Wire Feed	5,000	2,000	3,000	Revised cost
Parks & Recreation				
#506 Ford 3/4-ton	40,000	40,000	-	
#545 John Deer Tractor	30,000	30,000	-	
#543 Felling Trailer	5,000	5,000	-	
#585 Below Snow/Sidewalk machine	150,000	145,000	5,000	Revised cost
Golf: Gas pump/Tank replacement	10,000	-	10,000	Moved up from 2021
Golf: Greens mower	30,000	30,000	-	
Golf: Safety netting	10,000	-	10,000	Moved up from 2022
General Facility Improvements				
Liebert condensing unit (IT Server Room)	60,000	60,000	-	
Liebert AHV (IT Server Room)	30,000	30,000	-	
Overhead door replacement - CH/PD/Main	20,000	20,000	-	
Fuel system tank replacement	215,000	-	215,000	Delayed from 2019
Maintenace Yard Security Gate	25,000	-	25,000	Delayed from 2018
Gymnastics Center Equipment	-	20,000	(20,000)	
Gymnastics Center	42,000	70,000	(28,000)	
Commons: Water Heater- Domestic H20	10,000	8,000	2,000	Delayed pending legislation
Commons: Water Heater- Zamboni (2007)	-	10,000	(10,000)	Delayed pending legislation
Commons: Water Storage Tank	-	8,000	(8,000)	Delayed pending legislation
Arena: Zamboni Foyer Divider Wall	-	12,000	(12,000)	Delayed pending legislation
Arena: Scoreboard Large	-	15,000	(15,000)	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL/Banquet Ctr: Prior Year Items	-	1,516,000	(1,516,000)	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Refrigeration Plant	1,560,000	-	1,560,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Brine Pumping Systems	192,000	-	192,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Concrete Refrigeration Rinnk	725,000	-	725,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Perimeter Paving/Drainage System	232,000	-	232,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Safety Pad and Fence System	450,000	-	450,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Renovate Banquet Facilitiy/Rooftops	205,000	-	205,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Lobby Mechanical/Banquet Roof (19	245,000	-	245,000	Delayed pending legislation
OVAL Bathroom Remodel (Upper)	95,000	-	95,000	Delayed pending legislation

City of Roseville Attachmment E

Summary of 2020 Changes *(2020-2039 CIP vs. 2019-2038 CIP)*

	Current CIP 2020 Amount	Prior Year 2020 Amount	Diff.	Notes
OVAL: Contingency and Soft costs (35%0	1,296,400	-	1,296,400	Delayed pending legislation
Golf: Irrigation system upgrades 1960/1988/	20,000	-	20,000	Delayed pending legislation
Fire: Generator	35,000	-	35,000	New addition
Fire: Heat pumps (24)	10,000	-	10,000	Moved up from 2029
Fire: Exterior Lighting	3,000	-	3,000	Moved up from 2023
Fire: Interior Lighting	3,000	-	3,000	Moved up from 2023
Information Technology				
Computers (Notebooks, Desktop)	20,000	40,550	(20,550)	Revised cost
Monitor/Display	5,175	8,745	(3,570)	Revised cost
Desktop Printer	1,300	-	1,300	Delayed from 2019
Network Printers/Copiers/Scanners (13)	17,000	17,000	-	
Network Switches/Routers/Wireless (Rosevi	37,925	18,000	19,925	Revised cost
Power/UPS - Closets (11)	3,000	3,000	-	
Power/UPS - Server Room (1)	75,000	-	75,000	New addition
Air Conditioner - Server Room Unit #1	38,000	38,000	-	
Surveillance Cameras (58)	7,890	9,180	(1,290)	Revised cost
Telephone Routers (Shared - Roseville portic	5,000	-	5,000	Moved up from 2022
vSAN Hardware (Host, Storage, Backup)	400	-	400	Moved up from 2022
vSAN Software Licensing	5,570	-	5,570	Moved up from 2022
Fiber Network Extensions/Replacements	50,000	50,000	-	
Park Improvements				
Tennis & Basketball Courts	-	20,000	(20,000)	Delayed until 2023
Shelters & Structures	-	5,000	(5,000)	Delayed until 2021
Playground Areas	675,000	550,000	125,000	Revised cost
Volleyball & Bocce Ball Courts	-	-	-	
Athletic Fields	90,000	90,000	-	
Other Capital Items	-	130,880	(130,880)	Delayed until 2023
Natural Resources	250,000	75,000	175,000	Delayed until 2021
PIP/CIP Category	200,000	200,000	-	
Street Improvements				
Mill & overlay - local streets	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	
Street Lighting				
Misc. pole fixture replacement	25,000	25,000	-	
Pedestrian light @ Lexington Central Prk	20,000	-	20,000	Moved up from 2021
Signal Pole Painting (3 every other year)	20,000	20,000	-	
Pathways & Parking Lots				
Pathway maintenance	180,000	180,000	-	
Acorn 2 east lots	35,000	35,000	-	
Acorn west lot	35,000	35,000	-	
Central Pk W Victoria(Foundation)	80,000	80,000	-	
Nature Center	20,000	-	20,000	Delayed from 2019
Communications				
General Audio/Visual Equipment	20,000	5,000	15,000	Revised cost
Conference Room Equipment	-	-	-	
Council Control/Sound System	-	-	-	
License Center				
General office equipment (minor)	1,000	1,000	-	
Passport camera	2,000	2,000	-	
Office chair replacement	1,200	2,000	(800)	Revised cost

City of Roseville Attachmment E

Summary of 2020 Changes *(2020-2039 CIP vs. 2019-2038 CIP)*

	Current CIP 2020 Amount	Prior Year 2020 Amount	Diff.	Notes
Security camera replacement	5,000	-	5,000	Delayed from 2019
Bathroom/Kitchen improvements	2,000	-	2,000	Delayed from 2019
Facility Improvements (TBD)	100,000	-	100,000	Delayed from 2019
Community Development				
Inspection vehicles	26,000	23,000	3,000	Revised cost
Computers	-	4,300	(4,300)	Moved up from 2019
Office furniture	1,000	1,000	-	
Permitting software	-	-	-	
MSA				
General MSA PMP	780,000	780,000	-	
Rice Street, Larp-Co Rd B	-	400,000	(400,000)	Delayed until 2023
Roselawn & Snelling Signal	128,000	128,000	-	
Water				
Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (1/3)	52,000	-	52,000	Delayed from 2019
#208 Meter Van	-	35,000	(35,000)	Moved up to 2019
GPS Unit (1/3 share)	7,000	7,000	-	
Booster Station Rehabilitation	500,000	500,000	-	
Replace Water Tower Fence	30,000	-	30,000	Delayed from 2019
Water main replacement	500,000	500,000	-	
Sanitary Sewer				
Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (1/3)	44,000	-	44,000	Delayed from 2019
Computer replacement	5,000	5,000	-	
Galtier LS Rehab	500,000	500,000	-	
Long Lake Lift Station	35,000	35,000	-	
Sewer main repairs	900,000	900,000	-	
I & I reduction	30,000	30,000	-	
Storm Sewer				
#167 Elgin Sweeper 2006 3-wheel	225,000	225,000	-	
#171 Tennant 6600 sweeper	45,000	32,000	13,000	Revised cost
#163 Electronic message board	20,000	20,000	-	
#168 Wildcat Compost Turner	290,000	250,000	40,000	Revised cost
GPS Unit (1/3)	7,000	4,000		Revised cost
Replace/Upgrade SCADA (1/3)	44,000	-	44,000	Delayed from 2019
Pond improvements/infiltration	350,000	350,000	-	
Storm sewer replacement/rehabilitationPMP	450,000	450,000	-	
	$ 15,495,960	$ 11,644,085	$ 3,848,875	

Attachment F

MSA Roadway

City of Roseville

Reconstruction

2024 (0.62 City)

Mill & Overlay

2020 (5.29 City/0.68 MSA)

2021 (2.45 City/0.80 MSA)

2022 (6.37 City/1.28 MSA)

2023 (5.77 City/1.00 MSA)

2024 (3.40 City/0.49 MSA)

Seal Coat

No 2020 Seal Coat

Ramsey County

2020

2021

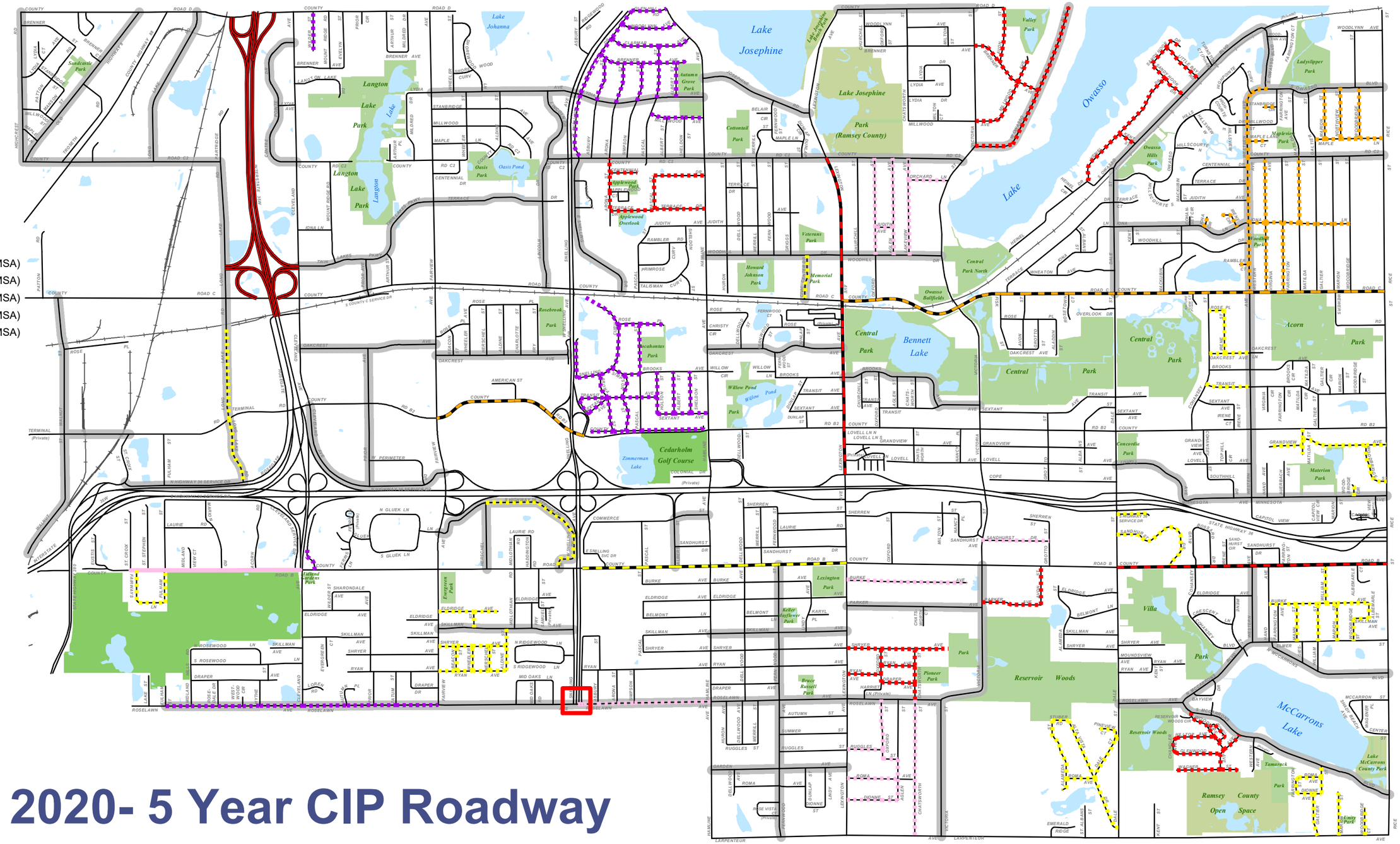
2022

MnDOT

2020-2022

Other

2020 Signal Project



2020- 5 Year CIP Roadway

ROSEVILLE

Prepared by:
Engineering Department
July 05, 2019

Data Sources and Contacts:
* Ramsey County GIS Base Map (6/07/19)
* City of Roseville Engineering Department
For further information regarding the contents of this map contact:
City of Roseville, Engineering Department,
2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville MN

DISCLAIMER:
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This map is a compilation of records, information and data located in various city, county, state and federal offices and other sources regarding the area shown, and is to be used for reference purposes only. The City does not warrant that the Geographic Information System (GIS) Data used to prepare this map are error free, and the City does not represent that the GIS Data can be used for navigational, tracking or any other purpose requiring exacting measurement of distance or direction or precision in the depiction of geographic features. If errors or discrepancies are found please contact 651-792-7075. The preceding disclaimer is provided pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §466.03, Subd. 21 (2000), and the user of this map acknowledges that the City shall not be liable for any damages, and expressly waives all claims, and agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City from any and all claims brought by User, its employees or agents, or third parties which arise out of the user's access or use of data provided.

0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet

N

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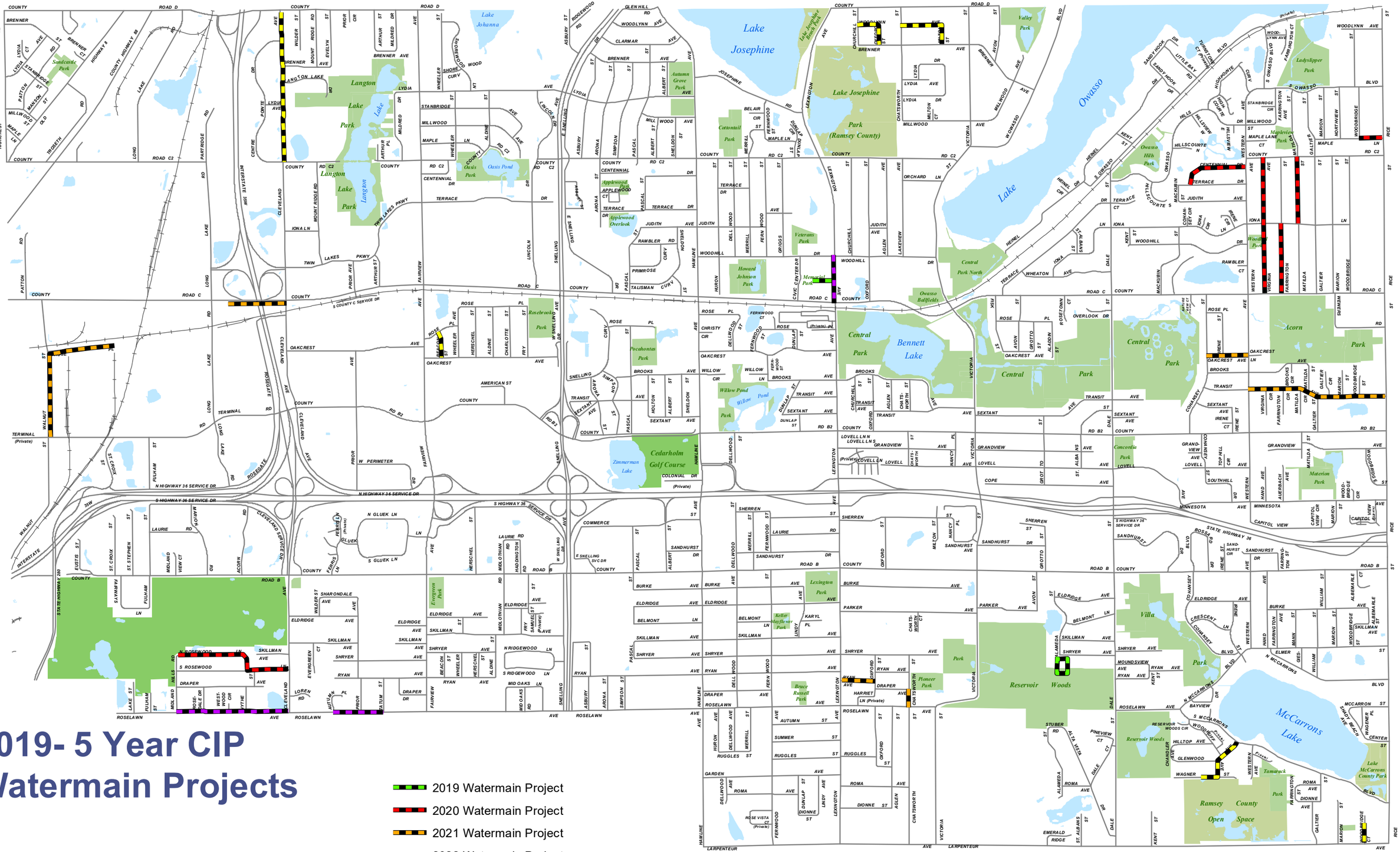
map: 2020CIP_roadwayWITH_MSA.pdf

Attachment F



2019- 5 Year CIP Watermain Projects

- 2019 Watermain Project
- 2020 Watermain Project
- 2021 Watermain Project
- 2022 Watermain Project
- 2023 Watermain Project

ROSEVILLE

Prepared by:
Engineering Department
July 09, 2018

Data Sources and Contacts:
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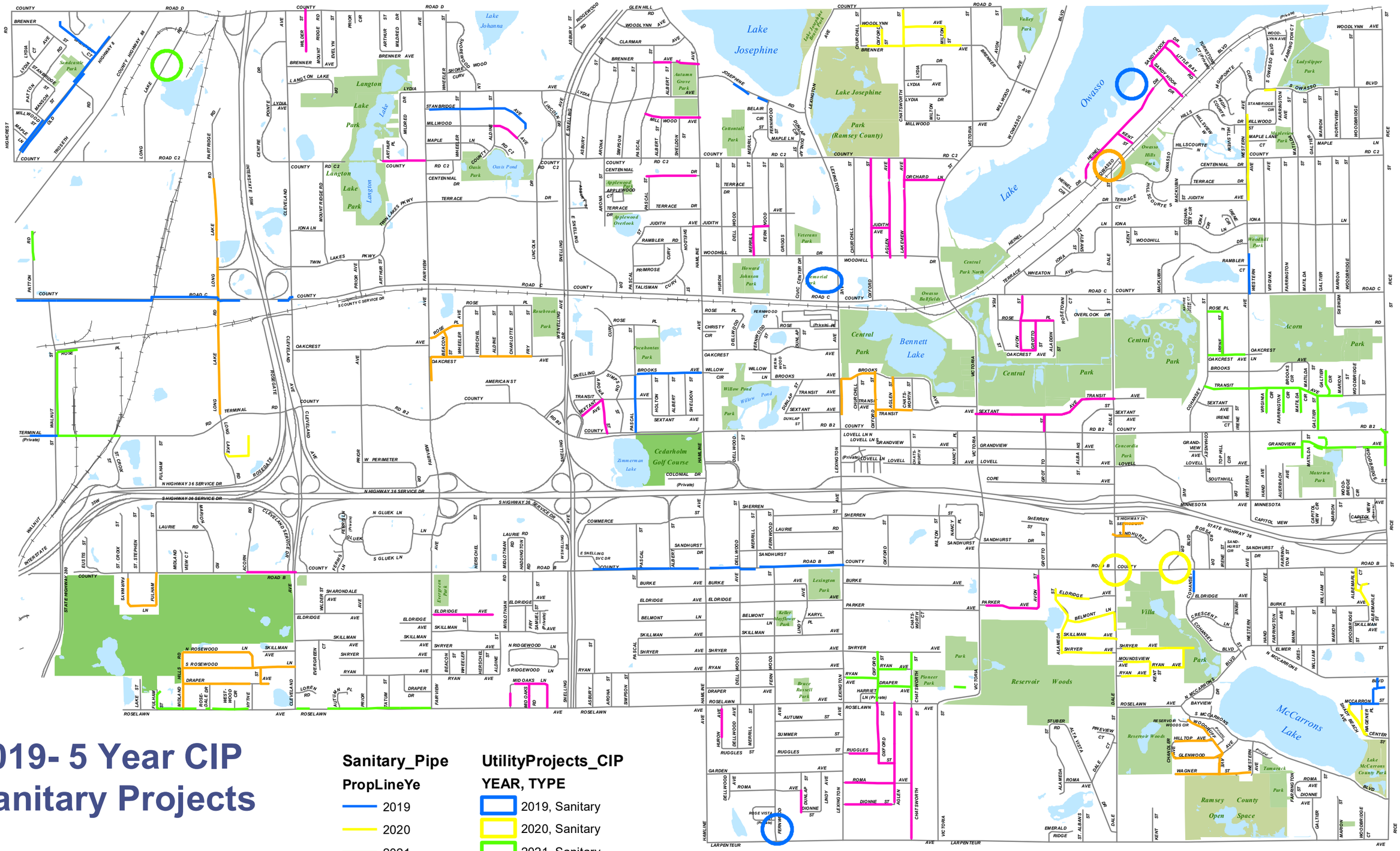
0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet

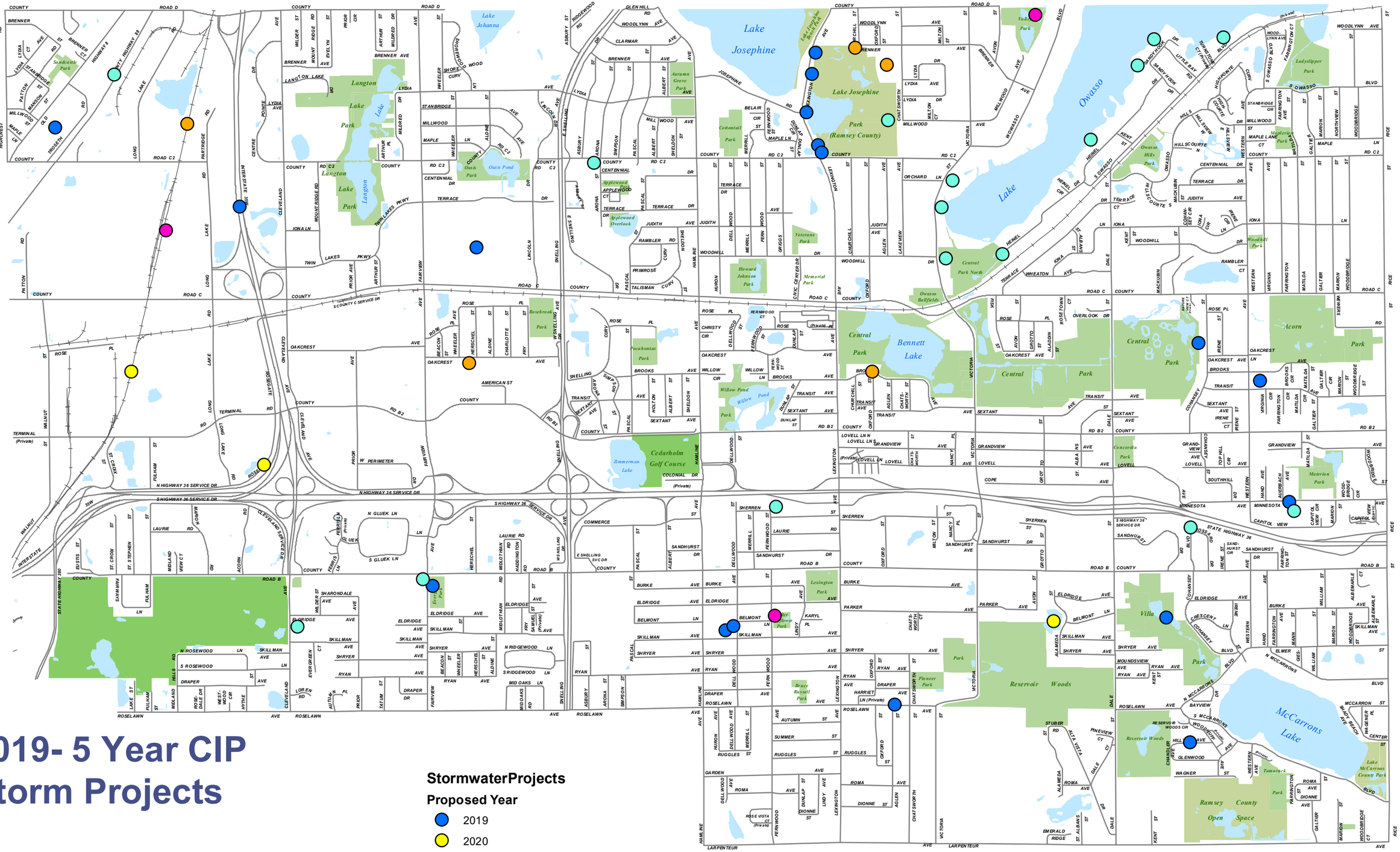
mapdoc: 2019CIP_UtilityProjectsWatermain.mxd
map: 2019CIP_UtilityProjectsWatermain.pdf

N

Attachment F


Lake Josephine
Lake Johanna
Langton Lake Park
Owasso Lake
Bennett Lake
Cedarholm Golf Course
Zimmerman Lake
McCarrons Lake
Reservoir Woods
Ramsey County Open Space
Central Park
Acorn Park
Villa Park
Lexington Park
Ladyslipper Park
Valley Park
Lake Josephine Park (Ramsey County)
Owasso Hills Park
Owasso Baffields
Central Park North
Veterans Park
Howard Johnson Park
Memorial Park
Autumn Grove Park
Applewood Park
Applewood Overlook
Cottontail Park
Oasis Park
Oasis Pond
Rosebrook Park
Pocahontas Park
Willow Pond Park
Evergreen Park
Keller Meadow Park
Bruce Russell Park
Pioneer Park
Concordia Park
Materion Park
Tamarack Park
Lake McCarrons County Park
Sandcastle Park
Woodhill Park
Maplewood Park
Parkridge Park
Concordia Park
Reservoir Woods
Hillcrest
Roseville
Ramsey County
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea

Attachment F



2019- 5 Year CIP Storm Projects

StormwaterProjects

Proposed Year

- 2019
- 2020
- 2021
- 2022
- 2023

ROSEVILLE

Prepared by:
Engineering Department
July 09, 2018

Data Sources and Contacts:
* Ramsey County GIS Base Map (9/12/17)
* City of Roseville Engineering Department
For further information regarding the contents of this map contact:
City of Roseville, Engineering Department,
2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville MN

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APPENDIX A:

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Kick-off Meeting Notes

Tuesday March 7, 2017, 6:00pm
Roseville Skating Center

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Kick-Off Meeting served as an introduction to the project and to begin to collect feedback from the community. It began a community engagement process that will include public open houses, charrettes and workshops, panel discussions, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, listening sessions, intercepts, meetings in a box, online surveys and written questionnaires.

There were several overarching themes that came out of this kick-off event for the Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan process, including:

- Incorporate more green, alternative energy into the city – solar and wind
- Expand infrastructure for biking and walking
- Improve transit, traffic congestion, and connectivity
- Address conflict between renters and owners regarding property upkeep
- Attract more locally-owned restaurants and businesses instead of chains, including craft breweries and a food co-op/grocery store
- Redevelop existing malls/retail areas, especially HarMar
- Attract and provide for millennials, seniors, and low-income folks via transit, housing, services and general livability
- Build a new, updated community center
- Preserve wetlands and natural areas, install more gardens and community gardens
- Expand programming at parks, including an indoor play area, mountain biking, sensory activities, a skateboard park, classes – though in general there was very positive feedback for existing parks

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Sign-In Sheet

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62. Kelly Dorso, kelly2design@gmail.com
63. Idelle Peterson, 2700 Oxford St N #153, 55113
64. Perry Flood, 1767 Maple Lane
65. Mindy Greiling, mindygreiling@gmail.com
66. Thomas Boguszewski, thomasboguszweski@gmail.com
67. Liz and Jim Jaeger, jaege008@umn.edu

Also present: Lydia Major, Brian Lloyd

Meeting Notes

Agenda

1. Welcome/introductions
2. Introduction to the Roseville Comprehensive Plan
    - Why create a comprehensive plan?
    - Process and schedule
    - Opportunities for public input
3. History and context of Roseville Comprehensive Plan
    - Existing plan
    - Imagine 2025

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4. Small Group Exercises
    - Directions for exercises are on the back of this agenda and each table will have a facilitator to provide additional assistance.
    - Report back to the group
5. Next steps

Adjourn

Reporting out of key ideas

- Would like to see community center somewhere centrally located. Splash pad, water park, swimming, that sort of thing.
- Demographically, big groups that we need to think about: seniors and millennials. Attract millennials. Pay attention to seniors.
- Creating destination places that aren't shopping in Roseville. For example, skating center. Live theater, museums, other things that have a cultural nature that would draw people in. Would also serve Roseville residents.
- Har Mar, Rosedale: better walkability. Especially Snelling & 36th, Snelling & B.
- Better lighting and more effective lighting (not wasted, pointed at streets not properties).
- Too many rentals in areas that are zoned for single homes (near Northwestern). Pulling value of homes down.
- Senior water bill discount is gone, doesn't make sense.
- Current study on the need for affordable housing (being done by League of Women Voters). A lot of people in Roseville really need something more affordable in terms of housing.
- More solar panels on rooftops.
- Make Rice Street more walkable and rideable on a bike. Currently very dangerous. Kind of been ignored (because on the border?)
- Better, more, faster transit connection to the light rail on University Avenue?
- Like to see the whole city promote walkability throughout
- Would like to see a food Co-op (we leave Roseville for that)
- Slow food in Roseville!
- Another theater. Venues for music, dance. We have so much arts, singing!
- Protect the little pockets of green space that are getting eaten up by development
- Redevelop the Har Mar mall area. Make it a magnet for millennials. Make it walkable, bikeable (already on the A Line)
- Like to see more community gardens (in the park).
- Work on zoning to encourage people to do urban gardening at their homes.
- More in the way of traffic calming to slow down cars on secondary, tertiary streets. Roundabouts, speed bumps, more curves. Forces traffic to primary roads. More walkable neighborhoods.

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Ideas Exercise 1

Things to Change

- Reduce the number of rentals of single family homes
- Assist home owners with tree management of trees 50+ years old
- Increase "cross-ability" of Snelling Ave, major tie-ups of East-West traffic because of heavy traffic load on Snelling
- Traffic congestion especially at rush hour. Stoplight changes, move turn lane
- Millennial-oriented redevelopment/housing along A-line
- Attract a Trader Joes and Whole Foods
- Safe biking
- Concerns about rentals, deteriorating, maintained yards, private homes becoming rentals
- Local ownership of businesses
- High paying jobs
- Charter schools, churches in business they should be employment
- Explore feeders to transit system with new A Line service (Larpenteur in SE)
- Ways to attract millennials: transit, biking, walking, shopping options like Trader Joes, Whole Foods
- Redevelop HarMar and SE Roseville
- Spruce up existing landscaping in residential areas
- Help seniors stay in home but make sure well-maintained, concerns about isolation
- Granny flats?
- Transit for seniors
- First time home buyer financing for millennials
- Add 0-30% AMI affordable housing
- Add 0-30% AMI affordable housing for seniors
- Inspection at point of sale to make sure maintenance is occurring
- Changing demographics – we need to make sure there is housing for all
- Working with landlords to connect people to housing link
- Solar energy/alternative energy on city and commercial buildings
- Affordable housing that has businesses on low level and housing above
- Transportation/transit beyond Rosedale: connecting jobs and housing
- Safety: continued money for police training
- Make it a requirement for new multi-family development to have a certain number of Section 8 units
- More affordable housing: 0-30 average median income housing
- Organized trash collection
- Finish pathways plan/maintain pathways
- Protect wetlands and lakes
- More in-home elder care
- Homeless shelters
- Monitor multi-family units
- Interior inspection of group homes and rental units
- Housing standards enforced whenever residents change – rent or buy – with an occupancy permit

- 0-30 AMI housing for seniors
- More solar energy, alternative energy
- Fix Fairview Community Center
- Explore alternative energies: Google Daniel Norcera artificial leaf video – 8 minutes
- Transit : bus lines 24 hours
- Use LWV police study to improve police training
- More affordable housing
- Organized trash collection
- Finish pathways in 5 years
- Elder care
- 0-30 AMI housing for seniors
- 0-30 AMI more affordable housing
- More solar, alternative clean energy
- Bus line/transit
- Police training for mental health crises
- Work with employers to match jobs with housing
- Require a ratio of affordable units in housing projects
- Encourage home improvement stores, hardware store
- Build new or improve current community center
- No more retail!
- More public transportation
- Food co-op
- Connectivity of bike paths needs to improve (Victoria, Rice)
- Rice Street: walking and biking are dangerous
- Better separation of biking and walking spaces and reservoir woods
- Get new/independently-owned varied restaurants in! No more chains! Decent bakery
- Single family homes being used as group homes are not single family homes
- Increase amount of cultural businesses/community theater/museums. We have lots of commerce, but not much else
- Craft breweries
- Have a community center with school district at Fairview Site
- Control increase in property taxes
- Allow home renovations on homes
- Encourage urban gardens
- More community gardens
- Correct water drainage issues in yards (Owasso Hills)
- Preserve woodland spaces
- Too much senior housing – changes dynamics of population
- More trees in parking lots, green it up
- Traffic flow, problems at Rosedale Center
- Food Co-op
- Mountain bike park for people to ride to – research an appropriate site
- There are no mountain bike parks in this NE quadrant of the city
- Add a fun activity to HarMar: climbing area or other fun indoor playgrounds for adults and kids

- Not interested in water park/community center
- Public gardens and community
- There is an interest in lighting for walking trails and safety
- What's going to happen to HarMar? Lots of empty stores out the lot is still full
- I like the Hopkins Theater better use of high school for this
- Bike/walk shoulder on Rice Street
- Walk/bike friendly community
- A more responsive public works director; business owner would like to develop property adjacent to existing building/property
- Too many parks, community center not necessary, no future in it: too many low-income in residential areas, tends to bring down the value of our homes
- Add mountain bike trails to Villa Park
- Nice lighting – lantern instead of cobra (McCarrons Park has none)
- Redevelop some slow commerce areas – higher density, mixed use condos/apts., shopping
- Better walking paths
- New community center or remodel Fairview community center
- More breweries
- Expand parks and bike trails, especially natural areas like Langdon Lake
- Bussing grid to downtowns, particularly Downtown Minneapolis: need more express buses
- Further revitalization of Har Mar
- Addition of good restaurants, non-chain
- More/expansion of walking and biking paths
- Need a new community center or a YMCA
- Path/bridge to cross Hwy 36
- Grocery store in SW Roseville
- Need for a natural 'downtown' gathering area
- Indoor play area for kids
- Need an outdoor water feature – i.e. splash pads
- Be an advocate/educator etc., need a central office to contact re: trees, landscape, pollinator-friendly, raingardens, etc.
- Need for a city identity/need to market ourselves
- Better quality park and rec offerings/classes, quality is hit or miss
- Add trails: Rice St, north of C
- Preserve wetlands, wildlife adjacent to wetlands
- Preserve open space: Sandcastle preserve open and wetland area, walking trail improve public transit
- Destination place without shopping center, e.g. skating center, theater, museums to bring people in from outside Roseville
- Local vs. less chain restaurants, support local businesses!
- Better promotion of local businesses, House of Wong etc.
- Skateboard parks
- Programming Central Park good
- Consider complete remodel of Har Mar Mall, like how Apache Plaza was designed
- Roseville circulator to light rail!
- Walking path/bridge/between Rosedale and Target/Har Mar

- Community gardens. The one by McCarrons filled to capacity very quickly
- Reduce truck traffic on Old Highway 8 Roundabout Alt 5 – waystop - ??
- More public transportation
- Big box stores/home improvements
- Neighborhood restaurants as opposed to chains
- Sensory activities etc. for kids, especially for special needs kids – in parks, pools, etc.
- Single-level homes for seniors as opposed to high-rises
- Sidewalks, bike trails
- Bus shelters near school bus stops
- Park next to high density residential. 2025 County B will make a great nature-themed park for Midland Grove, ferris and nearby community
- Roseville Community Center, aquatic center, sensory gym/yoga studio
- More ethnic restaurants in a 'trendy' neighborhood
- High tech industrial park, perhaps expanding Pointe Center east across Cleveland Ave into the aging warehouse/trucking firms near Langton Lakes
- More transitional senior housing – perhaps ground level town homes instead of high-rise apartments
- More sidewalks to get pedestrians off the street, connect existing segments
- Walking pedestrian bridges over County Rd B2 and Fairview to connect local retail with Rosedale
- Continue working with Little Canada and St. Paul to improve the gateway neighborhood in southeast Roseville
- Street light for illumination at Beacon and Oak Crest
- County Road C needs to be complete from Lexington to Rice Street (reducing to one lane each direction with islands as originally proposed!). Concern is Ramsey County staff that are knowledgeable of this have all move on so any future projects will not be compatible.
- B2 and Lexington
- Think about a street light by 992 Burke Ave W
- I love the neighborhood walkabouts idea!
- Transportation for seniors at night. They're afraid to drive, I bet many more people would have come this evening if that was available
- A theater for all the music, dance and theater that grows/thrives here
- We could use a health food store of co-op
- Start/restart an anti-littering campaign
- Walking programs, neighbor with neighbor
- More pollinator friendly plantings in medians, right of way etc.
- Public security in park areas, especially for the vehicles in parking lots
- Move major transit hub from Rosedale parking lot to own lot east off Snelling
- Be community conscious of re-development of HarMar
- Provide financial program for older home redevelopment
- Multi-family housing developed with walking across to shopping and transit
- Light pollution, bring us dark skies; shading business areas
- More pedestrian walkways (see map) overpasses
- Public transit north of B2, more access
- Increase renewable energy, solar power

- Organize trash hauling
- Curbside organize recycling
- Intersection traffic counting: neighborhood lighting, safety lighting
- Housing stock walking distance to shopping areas and/or public transit
- More walkable communities
- Attract a major hospital
- Create a 'main street; with non-chain restaurants and stores; walkable library, social area
- Slow down Snelling
- Add gathering place (fitness center) on east side of town (like Central Park or FCC)
- Help promote local business
- Control rental units in neighborhoods upkept
- Possibly too many senior apartments; is there enough emergency support or are they paying for anticipated needed services?
- More support services for people to stay in their homes
- Help residents embrace diversity
- More walking around buildings with seniors
- No roundabouts
- Smarter light at Lexington and Cty Rd C; traffic backs up
- Single family homes being rented to students so too many people/cars by Northwestern and NW is also renting the homes with 2 students to a room etc.
- Reduce reliance on big box chain store and restaurants
- Housing rating sites gave us a 'D' for safety because of retail
- Traffic congestion around Rosedale backing up onto Highway 36
- Must apply for food stamps to get senior water discount? Don't tie sewer cost to water usage – gardeners use a lot of water!
- Deer overpopulation
- More parking at park buildings
- Need more 'block captains' to coordinate neighborhood events, or help existing ones mentor new residents
- Completion of pathway system as envisioned over past 40 years
- Change to organized trash collection
- Incorporate Dark Skies concepts in planning and zoning regulations and in any TIF grants
- Incorporate LEED design standards in any development seeking TIF financing
- Complete Green Step Cities program
- Do not let Roseville fall behind other comparable metro are cities in livability, housing and transit options. And do not let Roseville lose its image as a progressive, well managed and desirable home
- Improve handicap accessibility in parks. Fully comply with 1990 civil rights law known as the ADA.
- Revisit the issue of Big Box retail, pros and cons, and its place in Roseville

Things to Retain

- Private homes owned by people who live there (non-rentals)
- Roseville brand 'roses' more rose gardens

- Community engaged is good, volunteerism
- Police and fire are good
- Licensing center
- Proactive on changing demographics, encourage
- Private homes, especially CRB concerns about rentals and single family homes (enforcement? Yards, maintenance deteriorating). College student rentals
- Parks and park staff
- Balance between commercial and residential good for tax base
- Easy access to anything I need
- Outdoor spaces, parks and rec; do *not* sell park land
- Mobile home community
- Licensing of rental property
- Park land
- Pathways/trails
- Wetlands
- Lakes
- Mobile home park
- License rental and monitor
- The parks are great! The continuing improvements are great; we love green space!
- Parks and green spaces: way to go!!
- Love the boardwalk and HANC, great nature programs, beautiful arboretum
- Playgrounds: getting better, excellent improvements
- ECFE! Excellent. Free parent education classes are incredible
- Amazing programs at the library (talks on diverse topics)
- Keeping gang graffiti under control
- Roseville newsletter and newspaper=good
- Wading pool outdoor, but make it bigger and include zero depth entry: this should be free to everyone/anyone
- Central Park
- Pleased that the city will develop a small parcel, open land adjacent to mine as a park – my fear was that the parcel, just two lots, would be sold and zoned commercial. Thank you for this.
- Community safety
- Awesome collection of parks
- Awesome new playgrounds!
- The rocket ship slide
- Parks system (quality)
- Library – central location
- Community feeling of neighborhoods/openness
- Access to major freeways and both downtowns
- Trees that have been put on County Rd C to 'soften' it up
- Street maintenance
- Housing, shopping meets needs
- Outdoor activities
- Green space, bird population gardens, wetlands

- Green space
- Parks
- Shopping
- Walking/birding trails
- Greenspace, parks, roadway landscaping
- Maintain jobs
- Provide more opportunity for a walkable city
- Work with school board to push trades not college degree job; not everyone needs to go to college
- Commercial to residential percentage (ratio)
- Music in the parks, dance/theater
- The Nature Center
- Financial classes/planning in high school maybe and add to junior high
- Central Park
- Keep asking residents to volunteer. Our volunteerism is fabulous – you meet more people who care about their city, their neighbors
- Retain the number of parks and open space: enhance if possible, add to the system
- Trees and wooded areas
- Efforts to eradicate invasive plants/trees
- Recycling program – expand
- Multi-jurisdictional collaboration, schools, housing, cities
- Council listening to people
- Neighborhood inspections by man who walks through neighborhoods
- Snow plowing is excellent
- Central Park walking paths and amphitheater
- Free community use of park buildings
- Neighborhood night to unite with street blocked off
- Police Academy at Roseville
- Walking inside Oval in winter
- Nature Center maple syrup
- Adding sidewalks where practical
- Very nice city to live in: good schools, nice people, strong support for parks

Ideas Exercise 2

- Solar Energy: need on city buildings, i.e. City Hall, etc. join solar communities
- Community gardens: flat roofs on Rosedale, solar panels; housing – medical workers, retail workers, teachers, city workers – throughout the city
    - Applies to: housing, gathering places
    - Realistic
- Pathways - maintenance, paving
    - Applies to: transportation, recreation
    - Realistic
    - Might include money as an obstacle

- HarMar A-line: redevelopment to be a millennial magnet and walk for seniors too
- Match employer needs to housing (restaurant works, retail workers, ABC teachers need affordable housing)
    - Applies to: Housing
    - Realistic
    - Might include political will and neighbor objections as obstacles
- Connect housing with bike and walk paths
    - Applies to housing and economic development
    - Realistic
    - Money, political will and neighbor objections might be obstacles
- Transition from fossil fuels to solar
    - Realistic
    - Political will and a paradigm shift may be obstacles
- Little buses that you could hop on to get places in Roseville and connect to big buses to get further away
- Food co-op! Many people need to leave Roseville to do their major food shopping; bring healthy food in a cooperative environment to Roseville
- A 'city center' with tea/coffee shops, small stores, ice cream shops that would draw people together, other cultural
- Beautiful the empty spaces at Millwood and Hamline – community gardens, picnic tables, water fountains, play areas
- Cottontail Park: make is a permanent park. Make roads through park just pathways for walking
- Develop park area adjacent to Autumn Grove
- Update Community Center on Fairview
- More sidewalks – have continuous sidewalk on Hamline Ave from Hwy 36 to Lake Josephine
- Attract food co-op (e.g. Mississippi Market) to the area
- More small shops to give hip urban feel
- Small parcel owned by City of Roseville driveway easement off Terminal Rd to allow access to 22210-2224 parking lots; owner of 2221-2224 building wants to acquire small parcel in order to develop land for expansion of building. Property owner: Amstead LLC, contact Tom Leach 612-799-6284
- Community Center for people that works at home, gathering area for tech commuters
- Community Center with pool
- Indoor sports/play area
- Bike maintenance stations: outdoors in parks/on bike trails
- More small locally owned business in neighborhoods to help build community
- Splash pad
- Roundabout on Victoria/Ct Rd C
- Keep rentals in zones for rentals pass law re: license for rental properties; stop renting rooms to students in areas zoned for single family homes (near Northwestern College)
- Walking paths in Ladyslipper Park (boardwalk) – bridge connecting 2 sides of Woodlynn Ave
- What to do on the east side of Roseville

- Nature-themed park for all age groups at 2025 County B (there are a lot of beautiful trees on 2025 County Road B, Roseville – there is a single home on that property, around the property there are high-density condominiums with a lot of senior citizens, and Ferris town homes (medium density) and some single homes. 2025 County B will make a great nature-themed park for the neighbors. It will reduce traffic because now people drive to parks and they can just walk to park. City of Roseville owns the property right across from 2025 County B and there was talk about that area as a park – but 2025 County B already has all the trees and seems like a better space for a park for the neighborhood)
- Roseville Community Center – not Fairview, too old; need a center like Maplewood, Shorewood, New Brighton. We go to these with our grandkids; why not Roseville getting the income? Tear down Fairview and build new
- Reimagine FCC as a true community center: recreational pool and water play area, community theater, community gardening; could partner with the school district
- Roundabouts: not that scary. Endless opportunity for the middle of the roundabout (gardens, statues, sculptures, gateways to neighborhoods, memorials_
- Transit Roseville: having 36 minute, 7 day/week transit on mile by mile arterials across town
- Community gardens and urban gardening – in the park, in people's yards (allow through zoning), inside roundabouts or other unused land

Comment Cards

- Rentals in neighborhoods zoned for single homes, too many cars and property values are decreasing – have lived there 49 years, beautiful area but renters are beginning to wreck it. Why are they allowed, why voluntary – instead of licensed

Comments and dots on boards

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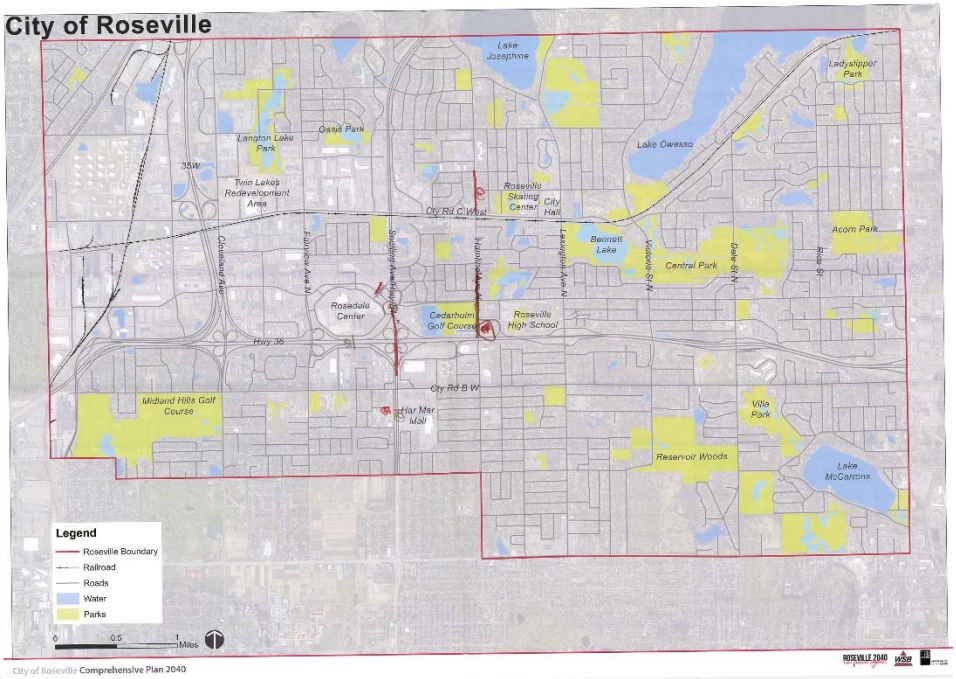

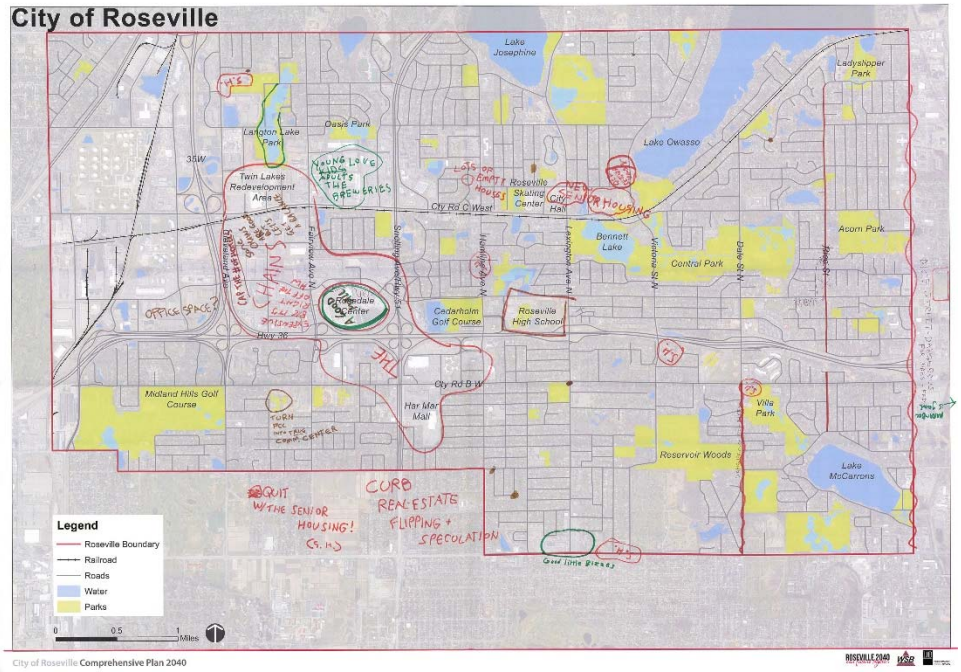

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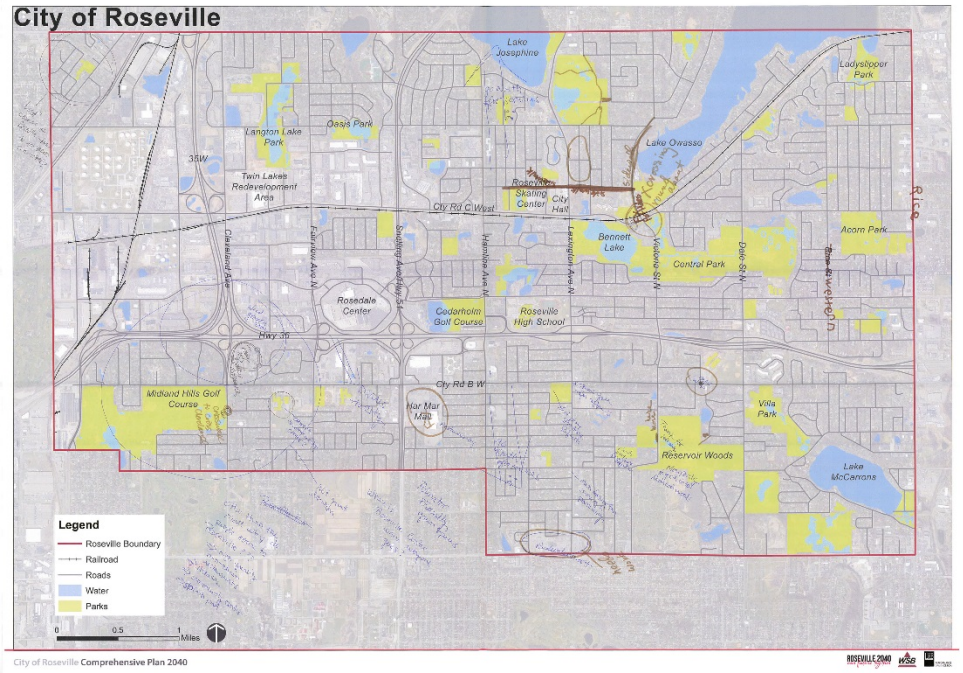
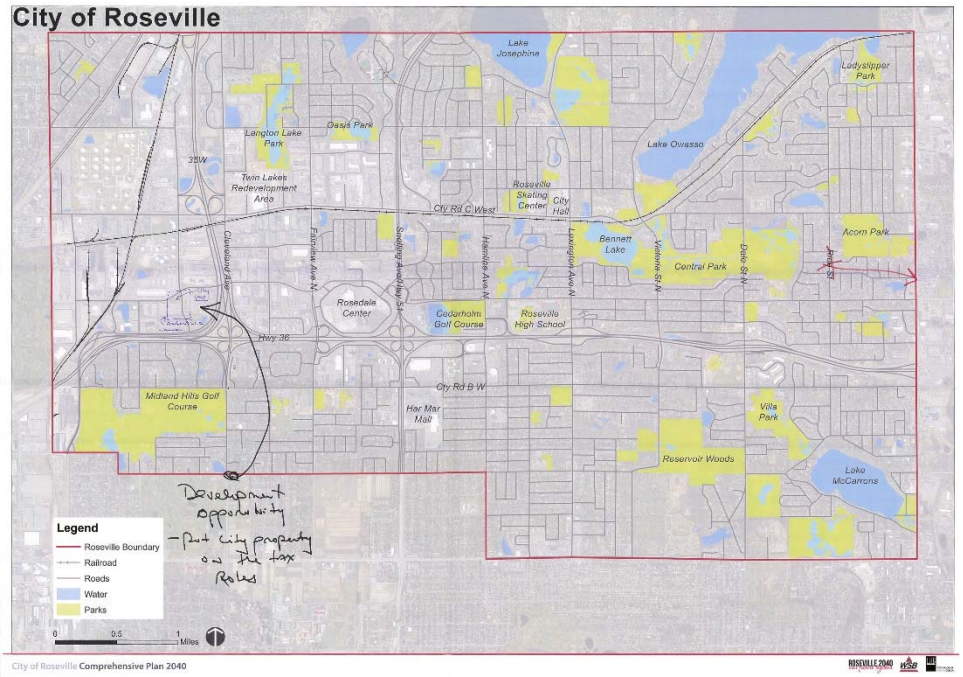
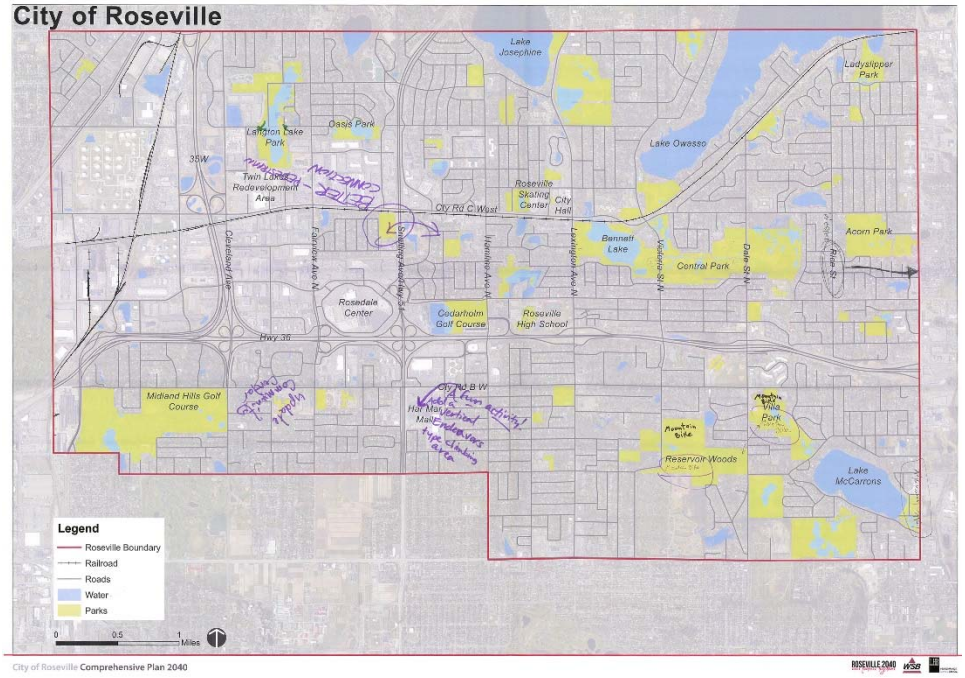
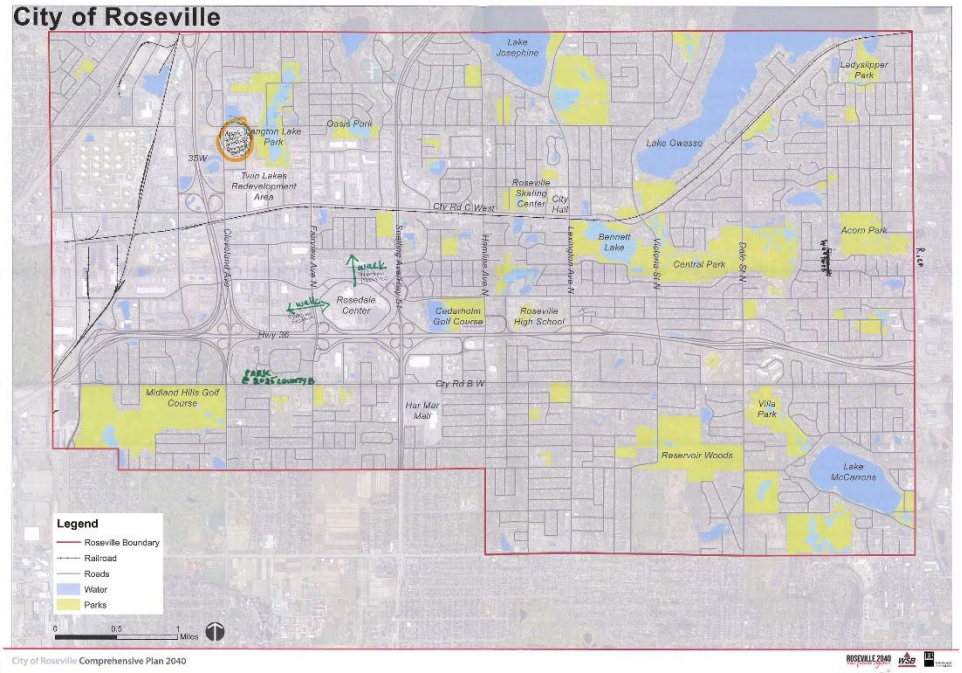




ROSEVILLE 2040
our future together

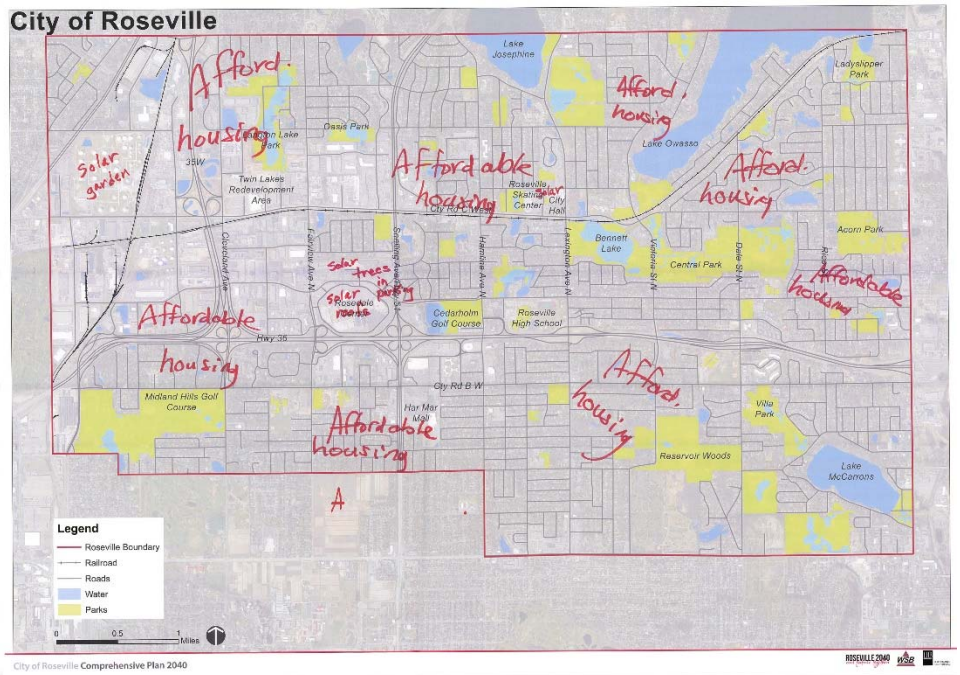


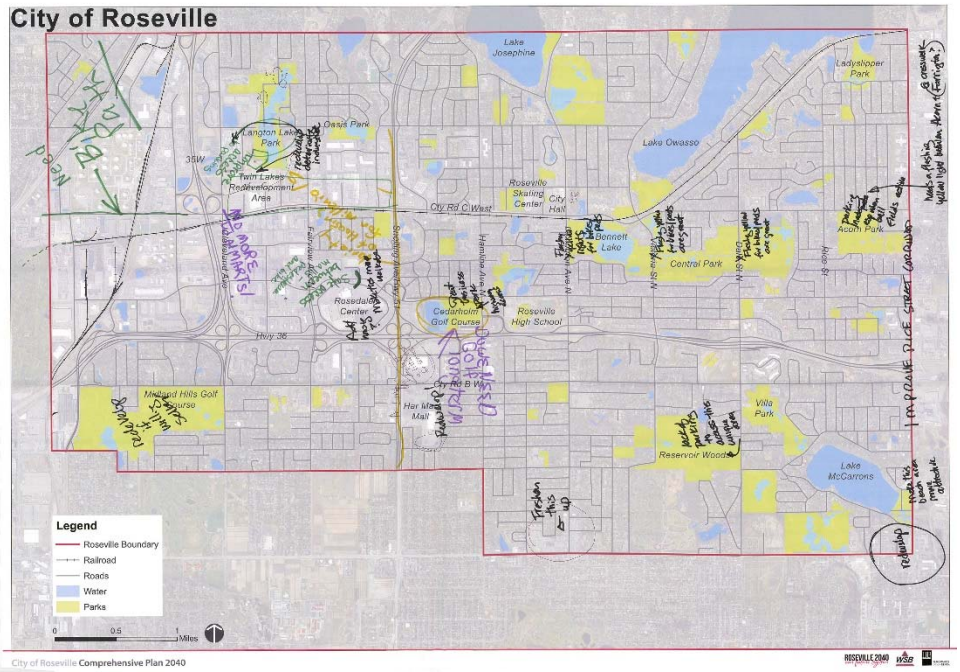
City of Roseville Comprehensive Plan 2040



City of Roseville Comprehensive Plan 2040

ROSEVILLE 2040
our future together





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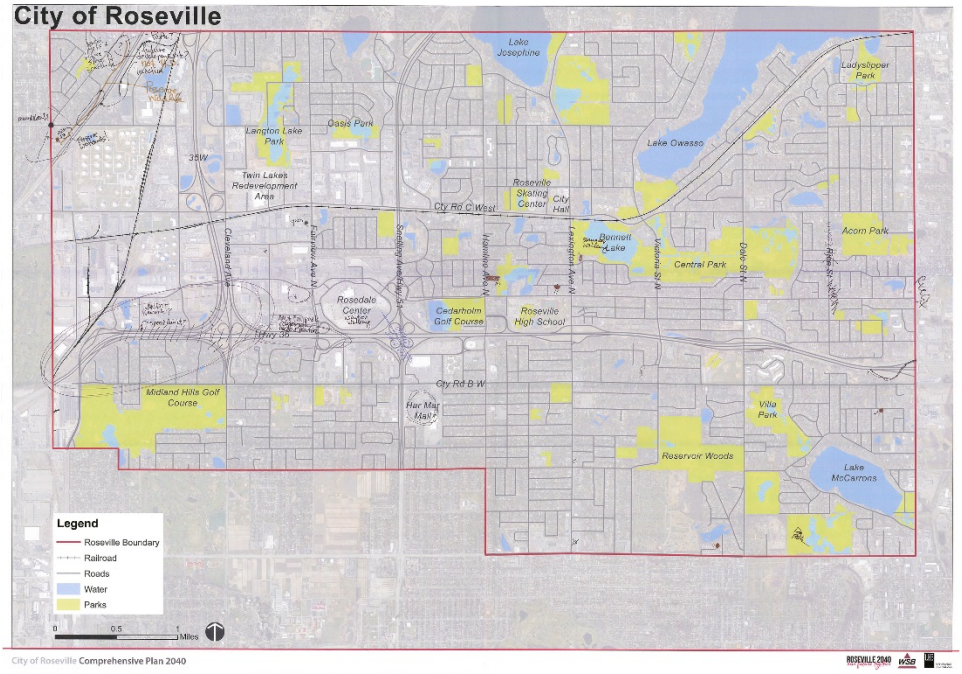

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How is the City of Roseville doing?

Indicate your preference on the scale bars below:

Safety

Unsatisfied — Satisfied

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

Walking/Biking

Unsatisfied — Satisfied

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

Parks and Recreation/Open Space

Unsatisfied — Satisfied

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

Transportation (Including Roads and Public Transit)

Unsatisfied — Satisfied

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

Housing Opportunities

Unsatisfied — Satisfied

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

Variety of Businesses

Unsatisfied — Satisfied

Too many big chains + not enough locally owned businesses

Not enough arts + culture-related businesses, like theaters, museums, or conservatory/maker spaces.

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

For more information, including an online survey, please visit: www.CityofRoseville.com/CompPlan

ROSEVILLE 2040
our future together

Imagine the Future

How would you like to see Roseville evolve?

Do you imagine yourself living in Roseville in 20 years? Why or why not?

YES - In Green Roseville
(No - In not Green Roseville)

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

What would you change about Roseville?

Please turn 2035 County B into a Nature-themed Park

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

What would you preserve about Roseville?

Green Space
Walking / Biking trails

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

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ROSEVILLE 2040
our future together

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Unsatisfied — Satisfied

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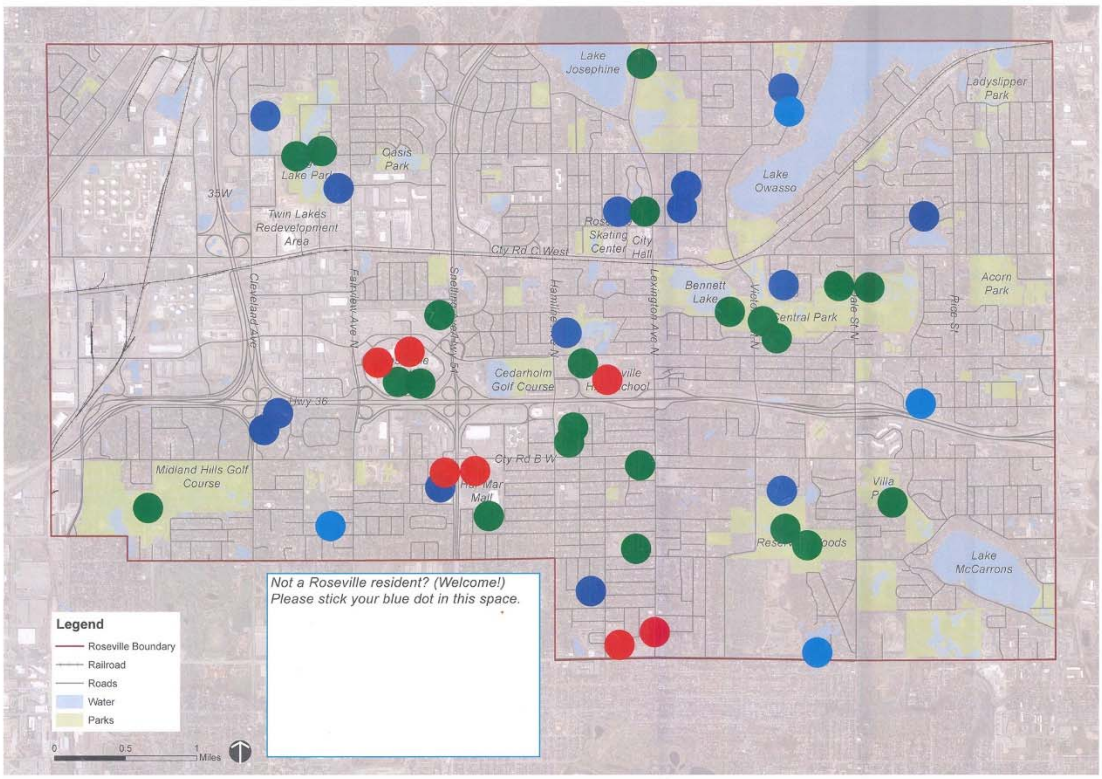
Mapping Exercise

Please use the colored dots to tell us:

- Where do you like to go in Roseville?
- Where do you *not* like to go?
- Where do you live?



Please use a Post-It to tell us why you like or don't like to go certain places in Roseville.

For more information, including an online survey, please visit: www.CityofRoseville.com/CompPlan

ROSEVILLE 2040
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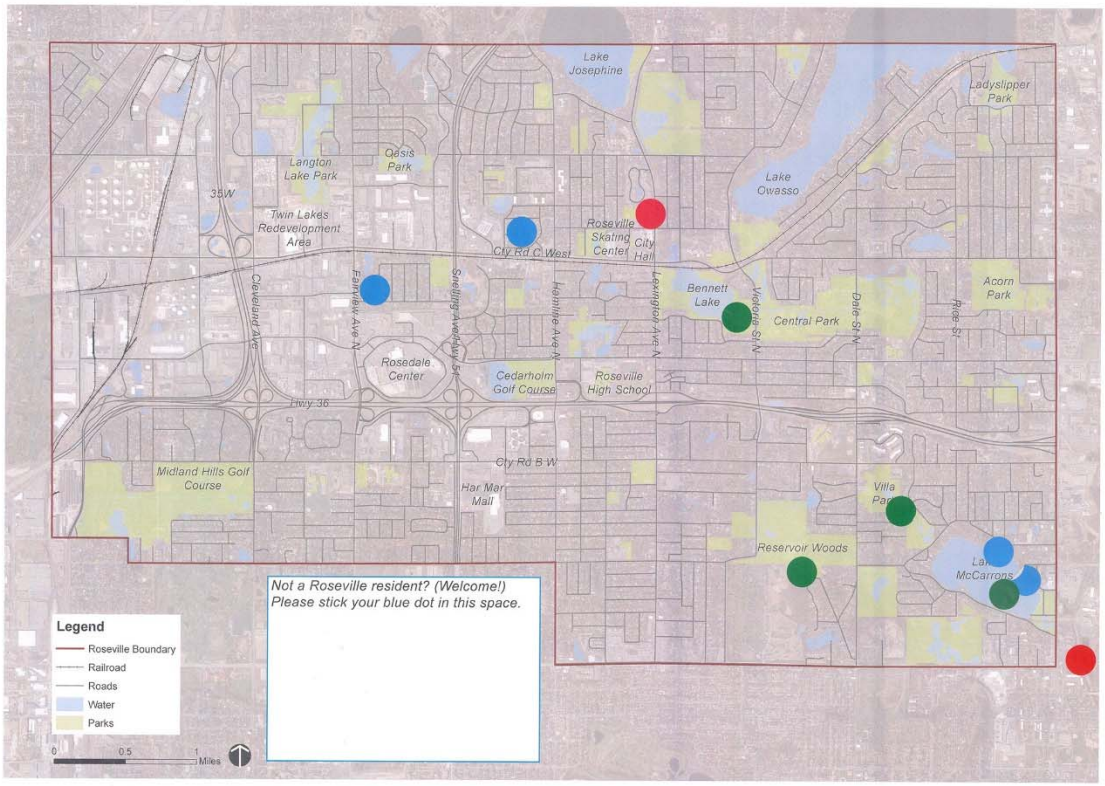

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ROSEVILLE 2040
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Imagine the Future

How would you like to see Roseville evolve?

Do you imagine yourself living in Roseville in 20 years? Why or why not?

Only if there's newer, modern senior one-level living like detached townhomes

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

What would you change about Roseville?

more unique restaurants

outdoor social space (diff. than parks)

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

What would you preserve about Roseville?

Parks

Use a Post-It note to leave a comment!

For more information, including an online survey, please visit: www.CityofRoseville.com/CompPlan

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Intercept Board Notes
April 25, 2017

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan community engagement process includes intercept boards, which have been placed in various locations around the City including the Public Library, City Hall, Fairview Community Center, Fairview Alternative High School, the University of Northwestern – St. Paul, and Keystone. This summary collects data from these locations over a period of one to two weeks. The community engagement process will also include public open houses, charrettes and workshops, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, meetings in a box, online surveys, and other forms of input.

There were several overarching themes that came from this update of the intercept boards:

- Appreciation of the lakes, parks, and library
- Interest in greening the city via increased green space, gardens, alternative energy (solar, wind, etc)
- Desire for a community center
- A downtown-like retail center is preferable to strip malls
- Traffic/transportation are issues of concern, with a particular interest in increasing transit and bike/pedestrian access

Intercept Board Responses

Mapping Exercise with comments

Where do you like to go?

- I like the lakes and parks the most
- Parks are amazing
- Clean, quiet
- Love library
- I love Langton Lake, but the recent construction to the south disturbs the atmosphere. I am much less inclined to go there than I used to be
- I like to go to lots of places by foot but often the traffic is pretty scary - more consideration for walkers' experience
- We like to walk in our neighborhood
- Langton Lake is your best park, less congested than Central Park and more room for trails

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Where do you not like to go?

- Avoid Rosedale; crowded, poor stores and food
- Larpenteur/B2 area has too fast of traffic…needs… on street to slow down cars
- Rosedale is a mess

How would you like to see Roseville evolve?
Do you imagine yourself living in Roseville in 20 years? Why or why not?

- Yes!! I am retiring here
- Yes - retired/retiring and live here now
- Yes, in multi-generational housing
- No- very expensive
- No – everything's too tightly placed, little privacy
- Don't know - thinking about moving further out: cheaper
- No. The communities I am part of are in the NW sectors of Minneapolis
- Yes, except buying or renting a house is too expensive
- Yes, because it is the Bomb.com
- Planning my campaign for president! Vote Anna 2047
- Only as I need a break from NYC
- Yes, if prices are reasonable and they maintain the quality and quantity of parks
- No. Because I live in Shoreview.
- I'd be here because I can't die of old age
- Yes, because I like Roseville.
- Yes, locations and parks

What would you change about Roseville?

- Add a community center similar to the Shoreview CC
- More rain gardens and more homes with veggie and perennial gardens
- Community solar gardens
- Calming of rush hour traffic on major streets
- More homes with solar panels and/or wind turbines
- Restrict herbicide and pesticide applications
- Need downtown and multi-use arts/community center
- Lower water bills
- It is the City that works for its resident
- Reduce property taxes
- To not proliferate the strip malls, create a 'downtown' area
- Better mass transit
- Park, sidewalk, school
- More transit options
- Love the police
- Need thrift store

- Sidewalk on Fairview Ave
- More transit for wheel chairs
- More open space, parks, woods for wildlife
- More open space
- Improvement in high school
- More diverse community
- Public transportation could be more improved. It is cost efficient
- Adding public transportation
- Wish there is a sidewalk on Victoria north of city
- Walkable mixed use development at Lexington & Larpenteur would improve density and anticipate to better transit access.
- Redevelop the aging strip malls
- Better biking
- Even more green spaces
- NO SCHOOL!-Kid
- More local coffee shops, café, less chain business
- More lighting and street safety
- Need left turn stoplight on N. Snelling off county road E. No car go left during rush hour
- Additional investment in schools and nature preservation
- Have more parks for just walking around a lake
- Community park with indoor pool and playground. Improve/update school buildings
- Have a splash pad for little kids
- Better schools
- We would love a new community center with a pool in Roseville on F.H.
- Light rail, public transportation
- A plan to expand shoreline-public. To have walkways around lakes like Minneapolis
- Better dining options. Too many chain restaurants and not enough unique or better ones
- Attract more employers that pay livable wages
- Less light pollution at night
- More animals. Vote Layla for president 2042.
- Community center like Shoreview. Please bring it to Roseville. Thanks!
- Less crime

What would you preserve about Roseville?

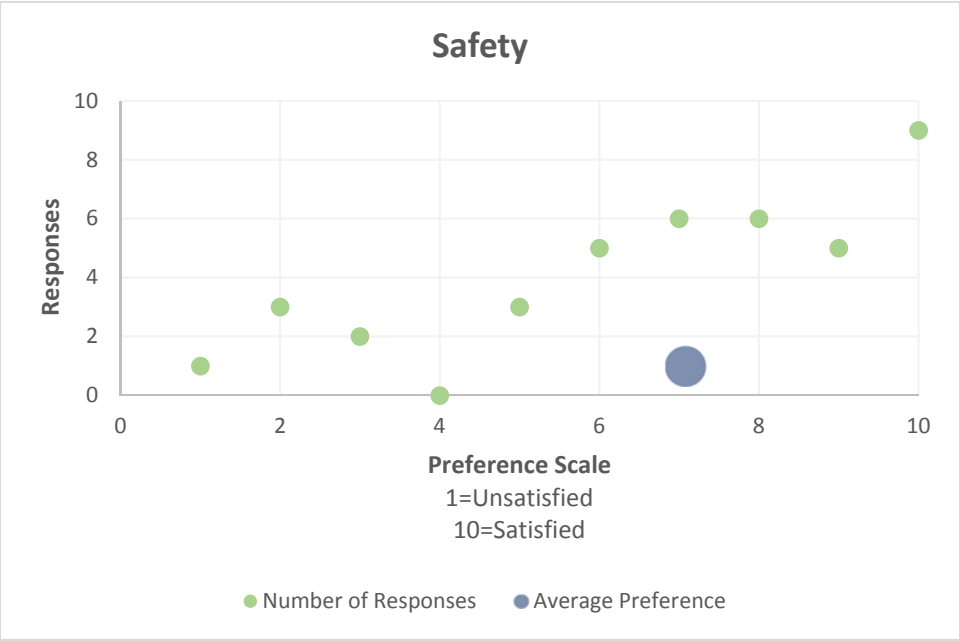
- Trees and green space
- Supportive government for community volunteer efforts
- The parks and disc golf course
- Peaceful open spaces
- Peaceful trails
- Love the lakes and green spaces and accommodations
- Parks and library
- Peaceful open spaces
- Parks

- Family feel
- Friendly community
- DQ on Lexington and Larpenteur
- Historic architecture
- Parks
- Quiet good parks
- The Roseville Library is a very nice place to spend time, along with the Roseville Community Center area
- Peaceful open spaces
- Parks, pools and other entertainment
- I like the Roseville Library area
- Trees, parks and beaches. Walking and biking paths
- Lots of good arterial roadways both North-South and East-West so that traffic flows well most of the time. Though 36 could be 3 lanes each direction.
- Parks/ nature trails and safe walking paths
- Parks, trees and flowers
- Animals. Public school, parks and crafts.

How is the City of Roseville doing? (sliding scale with comments):

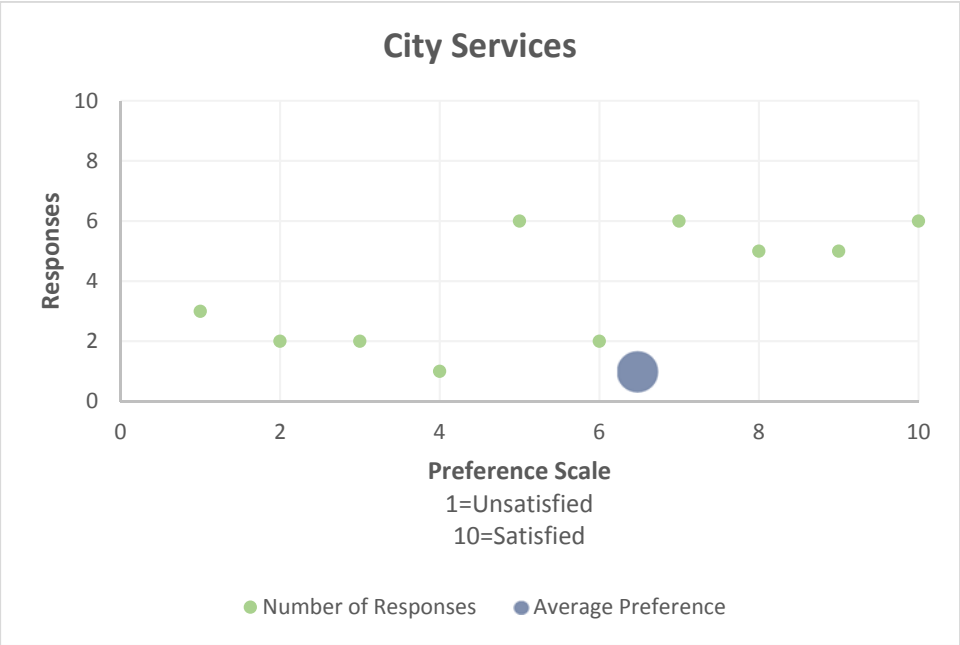
Safety

- We spend a lot of money on police, has Roseville considered outsourcing that?
- Wooded paths don't always feel safe
- I don't drive and I have a baby. I wish sidewalks were in place from Larpenteur/Marion towards the cemetery
- We are an older couple and walk every day. I wish drivers would remember there are pedestrians also there are too many loose dogs without people
- Crossing busy streets with kids on the pedestrian crosswalks are a nightmare-no one stops for you! They need flashing lights. Especially Hamline and Lexington Ave.



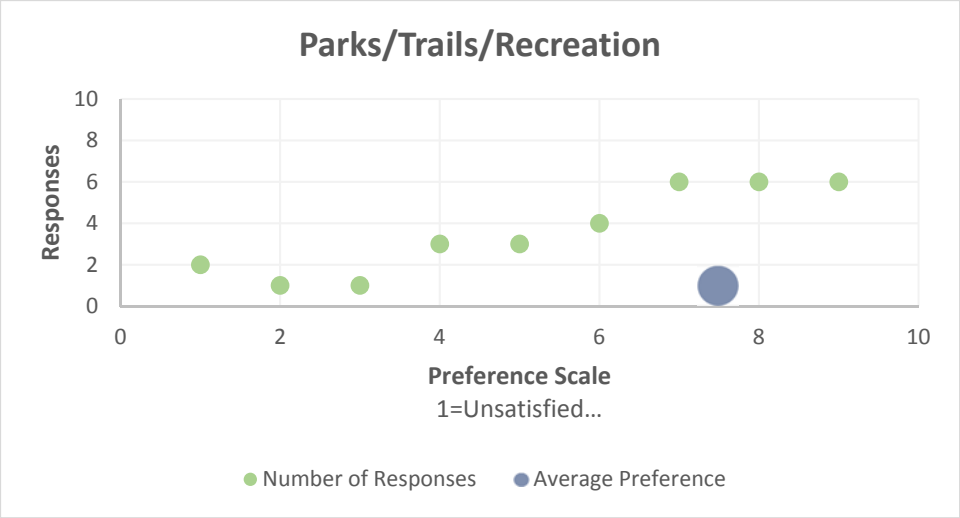
City Services

- I watched a Karen (non-English) speaker get fused in front of my eyes. He was crying and I saw police action as wrong (Larpenteur and Marion)
- Please please have organic garbage available like South Minneapolis and Minnetonka. Roseville excels on many things I am surprised you have not start this yet.
- Fire-have met all wonderful people. Police-seen so many speed and driver super fast for no reason. Most police officer I have met here are entitled
- Nobody likes Minnesota or USA in general
- We are thankful Roseville is inviting to all people
- Need more public garbage can and litter pick-up
- Crime rising in Roseville thanks to liberals for DFL



Parks/Trails/Recreation

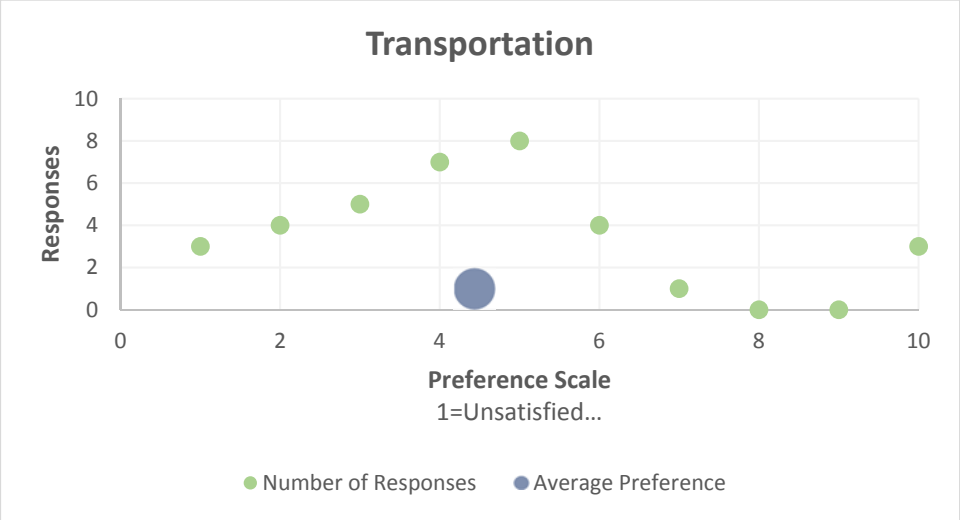
- Like the low traffic parks like nature reserve best
- High traffic areas are still hard on bike riders
- I love the parks. Add some ADA paths around Lake Barnnet on Lexington
- I love the parks here
- Love all the parks and activities



Transportation

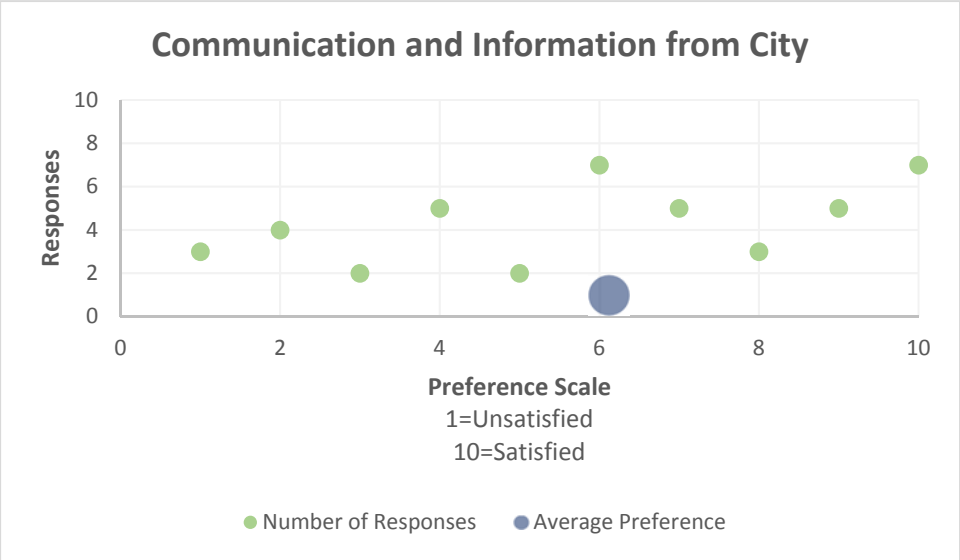
- Why is Roseville paying to widen Snelling Ave?
- More frequent bus service on weekends, north of Hwy 36

- Public transport
- Bus service to downtown commutes needs to be increased
- Traveling East on 36 in the afternoon is terrible. Side streets are not better



Communication/Information from City

- How can students be informed of changes to the neighborhood surrounding campus? Are they dependent on campus administration for this information?
- Snow plowing/parking needs to be changed. Many residents have off street parking. One side should be plowed then the other like St. Paul. It is unfair to not have
- Is there ever replays of City Council meetings? When? Should be often.
- All cars off the street at once. Many residents have nowhere else to park



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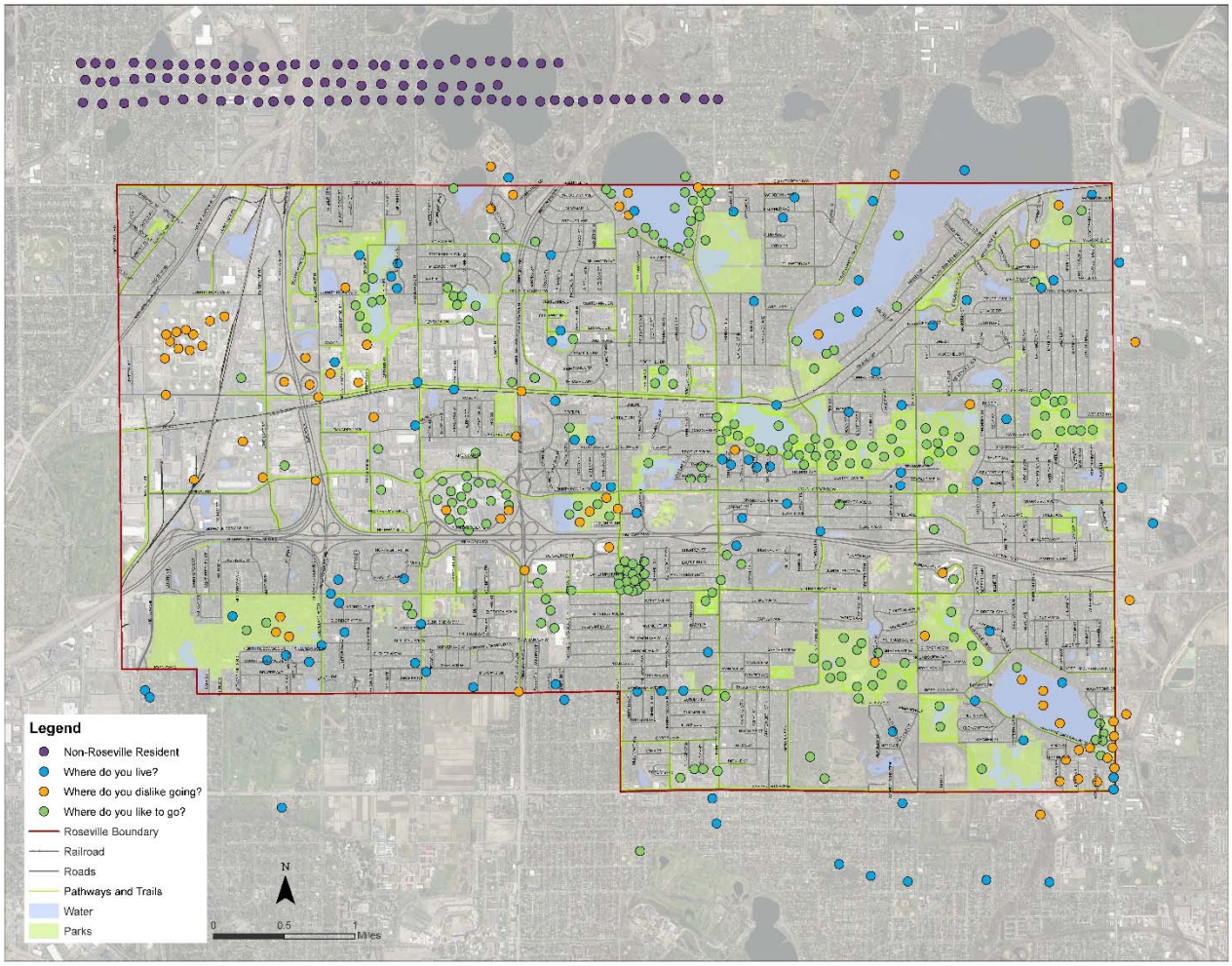
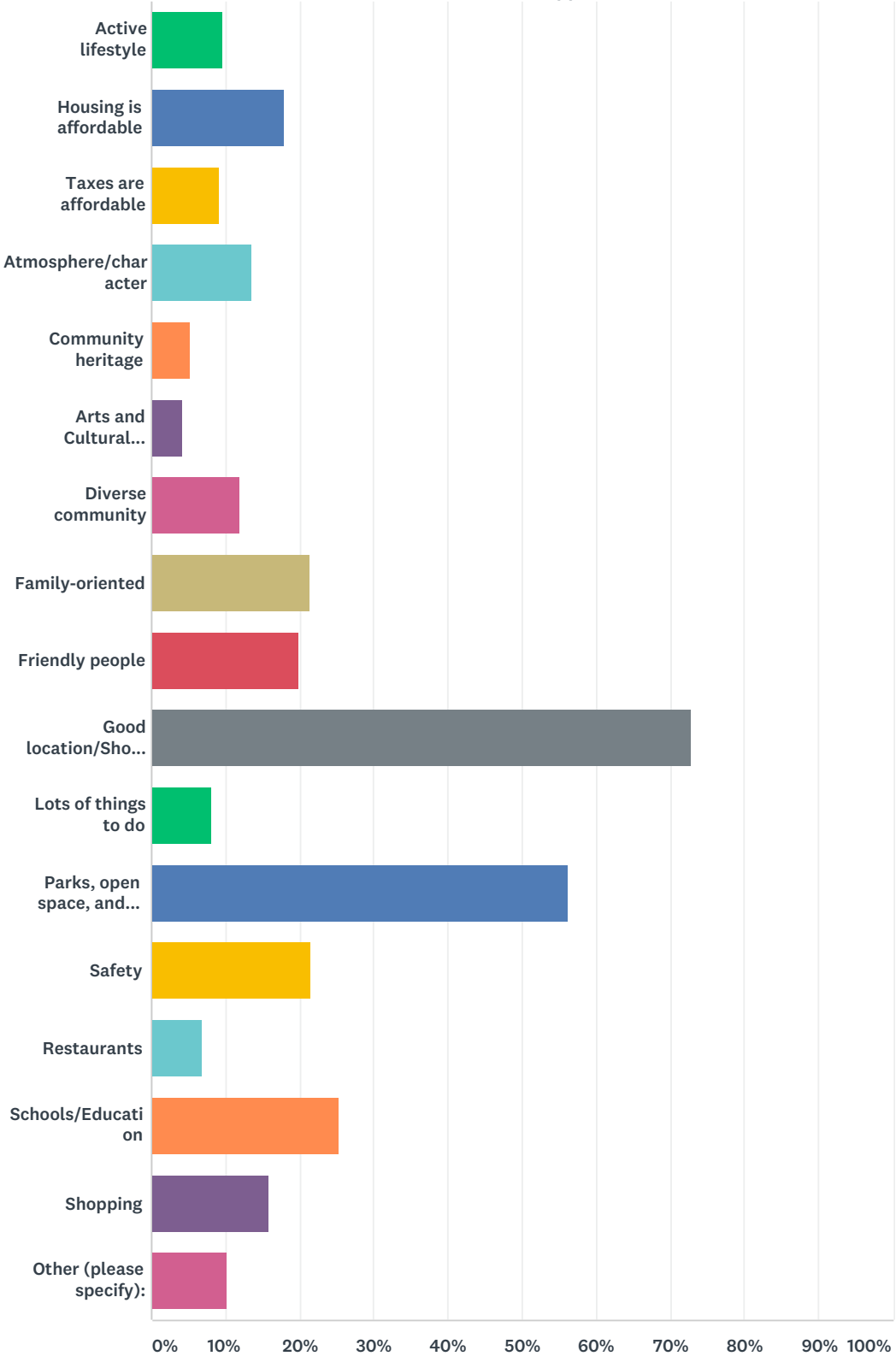
Composite Mapping Exercise



Q1 What are the top three reasons you love living here?

Answered: 523 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses	
Active lifestyle	9.56%	50

Housing is affordable	17.97%	94
Taxes are affordable	9.18%	48
Atmosphere/character	13.58%	71
Community heritage	5.16%	27
Arts and Cultural activities	4.21%	22
Diverse community	11.85%	62
Family-oriented	21.41%	112
Friendly people	19.89%	104
Good location/Short commute to work	72.85%	381
Lots of things to do	8.22%	43
Parks, open space, and recreational facilities	56.21%	294
Safety	21.61%	113
Restaurants	6.88%	36
Schools/Education	25.24%	132
Shopping	15.87%	83
Other (please specify):	10.33%	54
Total Respondents: 523		

#	Other (please specify):	Date
1	lake mccarrons	7/22/2017 8:44 AM
2	Lake McCarrons	7/21/2017 7:55 PM
3	location within the whole Twin Cities	7/21/2017 7:01 PM
4	Where I grew up	7/21/2017 7:10 AM
5	Location. Close to both downtowns.	7/20/2017 8:30 PM
6	Grew up in Roseville	7/20/2017 7:22 PM
7	churches	7/20/2017 6:47 PM
8	roads are good mostly keep 'em up!	7/20/2017 6:45 PM
9	Proximity to all of the Twins Cities	7/20/2017 6:23 PM
10	grew up here	7/20/2017 5:16 PM
11	Bike paths!	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
12	Quiet	7/20/2017 4:29 PM
13	job	7/20/2017 4:17 PM
14	Close proximity to Como park and Lake	7/13/2017 8:06 AM
15	Quiet neighborhood, little traffic	7/12/2017 9:41 PM
16	Library	7/12/2017 6:50 PM
17	This is a great neighborhood to raise families - and even after the kids are grown, the community offers so many things to residents of all ages.	6/21/2017 8:26 AM
18	Near family, isd 621 is an excellent school district	6/9/2017 2:56 PM
19	Well run small city government	6/9/2017 7:05 AM

20	Community connections	6/7/2017 8:38 PM
21	We found a house we liked and could afford 29 years ago.	6/7/2017 3:44 PM
22	Proximity to walking to grocery store, library and shops	6/6/2017 10:46 PM
23	walk - here, there and everywhere	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
24	history	6/4/2017 5:29 PM
25	Quiet neighborhood close to city	5/19/2017 9:33 AM
26	Close to urban centers	5/11/2017 8:25 PM
27	Roseville wins in so many areas, a division has a diversity of communities and development density	4/12/2017 8:36 PM
28	Lived here all my life	4/7/2017 12:44 PM
29	Community education offerings	4/7/2017 8:11 AM
30	Sure as hell isn't for low taxes and wise spending	4/6/2017 5:48 PM
31	Reservoir Woods	4/6/2017 2:04 PM
32	On the North side of Twin Cities - easier to head "up North".	4/6/2017 11:01 AM
33	The City is on top of the things that matter, snowplow, police, fire etc.	4/6/2017 10:40 AM
34	All of the above!	4/6/2017 9:53 AM
35	Proximity to downtowns	4/6/2017 12:47 AM
36	The parks	4/5/2017 6:37 PM
37	systems, roads, government all done well and thoughtfully	4/5/2017 3:46 PM
38	wanted a mid-century ranch/rambler	4/5/2017 3:41 PM
39	Grew up here and family is here.	4/5/2017 2:44 PM
40	I like the services and advantages available for seniors.	4/5/2017 1:23 PM
41	So many more reasons!	4/5/2017 11:38 AM
42	Right in the middle of the cities and so many lakes	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
43	used to like it, going down hill now	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
44	City government engages the citizens	3/26/2017 2:58 PM
45	proximity to downtown St. Paul and Minneapolis	3/20/2017 3:50 PM
46	Fortunate to live in a home I love	3/20/2017 2:06 PM
47	Walking trails and sidewalks. It's very walk-able.	3/19/2017 8:03 PM
48	Good city government (at the present time)	3/16/2017 11:41 AM
49	Library	3/14/2017 3:01 PM
50	close to family	3/12/2017 9:03 PM
51	houses aren't super huge.	3/11/2017 8:42 PM
52	needed one-level living	3/10/2017 1:35 PM
53	I can live within walking distance to a grocery store, target, 3 bus lines, restaurants, ect	3/9/2017 11:27 AM
54	Grew up here.	3/8/2017 12:54 AM

Q2 If you could change just one thing about Roseville - what would it be?

Answered: 413 Skipped: 114

#	Responses	Date
1	Better skating center with two indoor rinks	7/23/2017 8:41 PM
2	Encourage more native species in our gardens and boulevard plantings, better storm water management w rain gardens.	7/23/2017 8:25 PM
3	more police	7/23/2017 12:35 PM
4	Not as walkable-bikeable from southwest.	7/23/2017 7:28 AM
5	STOP EXCESSIVE SPLITTING OF LOTS THAT CHANGES NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER!!!!!!!	7/22/2017 11:16 PM
6	More Pedestrian friendly	7/22/2017 11:08 PM
7	Easier walking/biking	7/22/2017 10:42 PM
8	More unique, locally owned restaurants and businesses. More emphasis on art and aesthetics when planning park buildings and other city structures. More forward thinking. Prairie Style is "old school".	7/22/2017 5:45 PM
9	Roseville would actively recruit & support independent restaurants and shops!! Maybe develop a little walkable strip of these - I've often thought the strip of little houses along Cty Rd B just West of the library could be converted for this purpose.	7/22/2017 5:27 PM
10	More independent restaurants, coffee shops	7/22/2017 4:32 PM
11	Move fireworks to July 3rd. That way after a late night of great fireworks, most everyone has the 4th off.	7/22/2017 3:07 PM
12	more warning for road construction & road closures	7/22/2017 1:45 PM
13	More bike lanes	7/22/2017 12:02 PM
14	Roseville is great, but I would add to the biking trails and form more connections with surrounding trails.	7/22/2017 11:40 AM
15	Safe and easy non-driving routes to our wonderful parks	7/22/2017 10:44 AM
16	Increase diversity	7/22/2017 8:48 AM
17	Crime in the Rice & Larp area.	7/22/2017 8:44 AM
18	Listen to residents, when making decisions, ex Walmart	7/22/2017 7:46 AM
19	More police patrolling. We have had what seems to be increased theft and vandalism. I think more police presence at night and during the day may help keep the troublemakers away. There was an accident in front of my home 2 summers ago and it took police over 45 minutes to arrive. We had to place 3 separate calls to 911 before they got here.	7/22/2017 7:41 AM
20	Shut down County Road B to large vehicles (trucks) and through-traffic between Dale and Snelling.	7/22/2017 12:14 AM
21	Better connect bike/walk trails.	7/21/2017 11:29 PM
22	Get rid of 2 problem motels near Cleveland in the Fairdale Shoppes area. Could be replaced with a park area or new restaurants.	7/21/2017 11:24 PM
23	The lakes - some how we are purchasing more land but not taking care of what we already have - the city is "we".	7/21/2017 11:10 PM
24	more arts activities	7/21/2017 10:19 PM
25	Less government, less trying to be in step with the Met Council	7/21/2017 9:49 PM
26	Lower taxes	7/21/2017 9:28 PM
27	The total lack of respect the City Council has for the residents requests. Stop spending money!!!	7/21/2017 7:55 PM

28	Stopping the cut-through traffic in our neighborhood.	7/21/2017 7:47 PM
29	Less hectic / traffic flow	7/21/2017 7:01 PM
30	More public aesthetics .	7/21/2017 6:54 PM
31	Bring in more unique restaurants and shops	7/21/2017 6:05 PM
32	I would expand Langton Lake's park to the south and west, demolishing the industrial buildings. I dislike the probusiness attitude that encroaches upon the natural resources (ex: Twin Lakes Parkway extension.)	7/21/2017 5:34 PM
33	Eliminate unnecessary road signs. Signage on many streets is totally out of control. Examples: 1) North side of Larpenteur Avenue between Lexington and Hamline 2) Josephine Road both directions.	7/21/2017 5:04 PM
34	More independent restaurants and fewer chains.	7/21/2017 4:49 PM
35	Make highway 36 three lanes.	7/21/2017 4:48 PM
36	Reduce the traffic congestion by redesigning and rebuilding Snelling Ave. intersections.	7/21/2017 4:29 PM
37	Stop the aggressive pursuit of additional property tax revenue with re-zoning, lot size reduction and large commercial/retail ventures. We moved here because it was close to the cities but did not feel like just an extension of them. Cramming more people & business into the same area is changing that. Bigger is not always better!	7/21/2017 4:24 PM
38	Put a stop or moratorium on the number of group homes that keep families from moving into neighborhoods....we have many more than other suburbs already	7/21/2017 3:38 PM
39	having less crime	7/21/2017 3:12 PM
40	well maintained AFFORDABLE HOUSING	7/21/2017 3:09 PM
41	Bring in more desirable retail instead of companies like Walmart.	7/21/2017 2:58 PM
42	Too much traffic and driving too fast	7/21/2017 2:56 PM
43	continue investment in eastern part of city to keep it as nice as the western part	7/21/2017 2:52 PM
44	Improve Traffic flow and connect walkways/bike paths	7/21/2017 2:52 PM
45	Less big, national retailers or big box stores and more small businesses/character. Would love a "downtown" spot like White Bear Lake has.	7/21/2017 2:47 PM
46	Hwy sound. More barriers to muffle sound from 35	7/21/2017 2:45 PM
47	The high level of traffic.	7/21/2017 2:40 PM
48	Liberal bents with the city council spending time working on things like	7/21/2017 2:39 PM
49	More independent business and arts	7/21/2017 2:12 PM
50	More incentives or low-interest loans for remodeling and building homes for everyone, not just for low-income residents.	7/21/2017 2:00 PM
51	Walkability/bikeability across major roads. Larpenteur, Snelling etc.	7/21/2017 1:46 PM
52	More affordable rental housing for families	7/21/2017 1:22 PM
53	We need better public transit. The world does not begin and end at Rosedale. Easy to get to Minneapolis by bus but hard to get to St. Paul.	7/21/2017 1:07 PM
54	Provide a community center that serves the arts & other community based activity programs.	7/21/2017 12:10 PM
55	More senior affordable housing.	7/21/2017 12:01 PM
56	install fiber optic so all residents and businesses would have internet	7/21/2017 11:47 AM
57	Add more residential and less shopping.	7/21/2017 11:06 AM
58	Decreasing congestion	7/21/2017 10:23 AM
59	More side walks	7/21/2017 10:18 AM
60	We need a central, walkable, "downtown" shopping/eating/business district that is aesthetically pleasing	7/21/2017 9:50 AM

61	I would like Roseville to stop development of every available parcel of land in the city. Quality of life for citizens should be a higher priority than increasing the tax base. Population density and traffic matter.	7/21/2017 9:45 AM
62	lower taxes	7/21/2017 9:36 AM
63	Less multiple dwellings.	7/21/2017 9:29 AM
64	More walkability and better transit connections. In general, better connectivity internally and externally to other cities.	7/21/2017 9:09 AM
65	have a community center like shoreview	7/21/2017 9:03 AM
66	Update community center!!!!!	7/21/2017 8:54 AM
67	A city council that uses commen sence in its governing	7/21/2017 8:36 AM
68	Achieve a better balance across the city, of residential, commercial and recreational facilities	7/21/2017 8:32 AM
69	Lower taxes	7/21/2017 8:31 AM
70	have a community center	7/21/2017 8:30 AM
71	recreational facilities are out-dated	7/21/2017 8:02 AM
72	increased focus on reinvestment and maintenance of community and housing stock.	7/21/2017 7:45 AM
73	More focus on the arts	7/21/2017 7:44 AM
74	Reduce traffic congestion! Make eastbound highway 36 at least 3 lanes from 35W to 35E. Make Snelling easier to cross at Larpenteur and County RD C by building bridges.	7/21/2017 7:29 AM
75	Reduce traffic	7/21/2017 7:10 AM
76	Better schools and facilities for kids to attract younger families.	7/21/2017 7:07 AM
77	Fewer cars, more friendly toward bikes and pedestrians	7/21/2017 6:29 AM
78	more public art more small businesses	7/21/2017 6:05 AM
79	Sound wall on 36 between Lexington and Dale street. They took out all my trees.	7/21/2017 12:13 AM
80	More sidewalks and safe crosswalks along Dale south of county B to allow for safe access to Villa Park and safe places to walk/wait for city bus stops.	7/21/2017 12:10 AM
81	Provincialism - the unwillingness to believe there is anything we, Roseville, can do to improve our community or learn from another community.	7/20/2017 11:49 PM
82	Not have a Walmart	7/20/2017 11:41 PM
83	The new development off Lexington	7/20/2017 11:14 PM
84	Improve the overall look of the area. More landscaping around businesses. More walking paths to businesses. More green screens around parking lots. More emphasis on non-sports related outdoor activities I.e walking areas and benches. Considering it is such a rich city with high taxes it looks shabby compared with other suburbs such as Blaine, Maple grove. Roseville is a destination city and should improve the overall sight and sound. 36 is loud. Residential areas need roundabouts and speed bumps. Roseville is like a thoroughfare between business areas rather than a residential city. It needs to be balanced.	7/20/2017 11:08 PM
85	More affordable housing,	7/20/2017 10:58 PM
86	More parking at Rosedale and better traffic control there too.	7/20/2017 10:53 PM
87	Better investment in local business, smarter use of funds.	7/20/2017 10:45 PM
88	Improve traffic light timing to make for smoother, quicker drives	7/20/2017 10:35 PM
89	Add sidewalks to busy roads.	7/20/2017 10:33 PM
90	More arts/museums/cultural events	7/20/2017 10:31 PM
91	More sidewalks.	7/20/2017 10:21 PM
92	Less senior housing and more market-rate apartments instead.	7/20/2017 10:12 PM

93	Changing from a city known primarily for regional retail centers and senior housing to one recognized for a vibrant, diverse, intergenerational cultural scene, including the arts in public and private settings.	7/20/2017 10:03 PM
94	Traffic	7/20/2017 9:53 PM
95	More neighborhood green spaces in which to walk and bike.	7/20/2017 9:42 PM
96	I want more families to live here.	7/20/2017 9:35 PM
97	Recycling every week; and bring back the free leaf removal!!	7/20/2017 9:30 PM
98	city council take responsibility to assure organized trash collection	7/20/2017 9:27 PM
99	More bike paths	7/20/2017 9:27 PM
100	Would like to see new life breathed into some of the older neighborhoods. City living up to rules of houses with too many cars, junk outside etc.	7/20/2017 8:42 PM
101	Less regulation.	7/20/2017 8:30 PM
102	Cost of water service.	7/20/2017 8:23 PM
103	The amount of traffic in our neighborhood.	7/20/2017 8:05 PM
104	I would like to see Roseville do a better job of replacing missing trees throughout the city.	7/20/2017 8:03 PM
105	Add a community center (like Shoreview)	7/20/2017 7:58 PM
106	Improve Rice St/Larpentuer Area	7/20/2017 7:51 PM
107	A walking path from my neighborhood to a sidewalk so we can walk to other areas of the city without walking on Snelling Avenue (we are at Ridgewood Road and Asbury).	7/20/2017 7:41 PM
108	Provide improved communication infrastructure (us internet)	7/20/2017 7:32 PM
109	Listen to residents when they raise issues (we've run into situations when the city council's minds were already made up before they asked for our input	7/20/2017 7:22 PM
110	County Rd C's congestion between Fairview and Lexington	7/20/2017 7:08 PM
111	More affordable apartments and housing throughout the city.	7/20/2017 6:56 PM
112	More to do within walking distance of residential neighborhoods.	7/20/2017 6:54 PM
113	Increase the number of quality independent restaurants.	7/20/2017 6:53 PM
114	more conservative planning	7/20/2017 6:47 PM
115	Cat cafe!	7/20/2017 6:36 PM
116	Better signed or stoplighted crosswalks near business areas like Lexington/Larpenteur and Rosedale, for pedestrians of all mobility	7/20/2017 6:35 PM
117	More walkable, with sidewalks and more local owned shops/restaurants	7/20/2017 6:24 PM
118	Less traffic	7/20/2017 6:23 PM
119	Less large businesses (Walmart can go)	7/20/2017 6:07 PM
120	Better system and area for yard waste.	7/20/2017 6:00 PM
121	The ability to get around on bike or walking in the shopping and restaurant areas.	7/20/2017 5:44 PM
122	Cleveland Ave and Co Rd D. What a mess.	7/20/2017 5:36 PM
123	There are not a lot of good, local restaurants in Roseville. Most of the restaurants in Roseville are chain restaurants. I think we could make a lot of people happy and have a lot more people eating in Roseville if we had more locally owned restaurants with good local menus.	7/20/2017 5:31 PM
124	Better and more crosswalks/side walks.	7/20/2017 5:20 PM
125	cut the large amount of fat from the city's budget in order to drastically lower property taxes	7/20/2017 5:16 PM
126	Sidewalk on north-bound side near Cleaveland and County Road C.	7/20/2017 5:01 PM
127	To not even have it consider becoming a "Sanctuary Suburb."	7/20/2017 4:56 PM

128	Have the City Council listen to the residents' wishes rather than just the wants of the business owners.	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
129	Lower property taxes	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
130	I think you do an excellent job! Please keep up the effort. Some way of helping folks to meet the neighbors on their street or immediate neighborhood etc. would be nice. Neighborhood maps with names, house #s & phone #s???	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
131	Higher level restaurants	7/20/2017 4:39 PM
132	Sidewalks on all major streets. You can't walk Snelling.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
133	Roseville should NOT be a Sanctuary Community. We need to abide by all Federal Laws -- we should not pick and choose which laws to abide by.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
134	Less senior housing. Every new development is for seniors!	7/20/2017 4:29 PM
135	I would have an exit and entrance ramp directly into and out of Rosedale onto 36 to reduce local congestion and route all but one shuttle to the bus station near I35 and C	7/20/2017 4:26 PM
136	New here	7/20/2017 4:24 PM
137	My only wish is that the trail that goes between Millwood/Chatsworth to Brenner and then on to the Dairy Queen on Lexington was paved so it could be used more days and would be wider.	7/20/2017 4:23 PM
138	Create more upscale residential housing. Stop building so many senior apartments. Figure out to have a city center.	7/20/2017 4:21 PM
139	Would like to see more independent business in either shopping or dining and less of the "chains"	7/20/2017 4:21 PM
140	More affordable townhomes for empty nesters. Something in the $300-$350 range. Single level. I also think we need a community ref center with pool like Shoreview.	7/20/2017 4:21 PM
141	Stop forcing people to pollute the environment and waste energy. Polluting the environment should be a choice.	7/20/2017 4:17 PM
142	Would be nice to have more jobs for web developers.	7/20/2017 4:16 PM
143	More walkable	7/20/2017 4:15 PM
144	More evening adult activities.	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
145	Add a good late-night place to work (like a coffee shop open until 2 am.)...other than Perkins.	7/20/2017 4:11 PM
146	more small businesses, cafes, fewer chains	7/20/2017 4:10 PM
147	More businesses interspersed in residential areas - not having to drive everywhere.	7/20/2017 3:54 PM
148	I believe we need building of small homes for people who want to live in Roseville but no longer want to live in the house they live in now because it is too big and also do not want to live in an apartment.	7/20/2017 12:24 PM
149	Less high-density housing - it affects schools, traffic and environmental conditions.	7/20/2017 8:47 AM
150	The garbage around the malls and restaurants! Blows all over neighbor hoods.	7/19/2017 4:21 PM
151	A water park activity center	7/18/2017 7:36 PM
152	Make positive changes to the corners of Rice & Larpentuer	7/17/2017 8:36 PM
153	Less low income housing, there is enough.	7/17/2017 7:23 PM
154	Our grocery stores are terrible. There are no co-ops, natural food stores, and just multiple Cub Foods, each one worse than the last.	7/17/2017 9:00 AM
155	?	7/15/2017 9:33 AM
156	better public transit	7/14/2017 6:56 PM
157	I would like the city to only spend money if they have it.	7/14/2017 6:36 PM
158	Better public transportation. The A line certainly helps but we need more.	7/14/2017 6:20 PM
159	Less new housing developments by keeping green spaces green.	7/14/2017 5:46 PM

160	Less big businesses who care just about profits, not the community they serve.	7/14/2017 9:52 AM
161	I'd like more independent restaurants, not chains.	7/14/2017 9:49 AM
162	Sidewalks on more streets	7/13/2017 10:38 PM
163	Actively go after non-chain restaurants	7/13/2017 9:10 PM
164	Cars speeding down my street to avoid traffic on Lexington	7/13/2017 1:33 PM
165	Traffic	7/13/2017 12:30 PM
166	More sidewalks.	7/13/2017 10:45 AM
167	Get a Trader Joe's!	7/13/2017 8:58 AM
168	mandatory housing options for low income or state assisted individuals	7/13/2017 8:56 AM
169	We live in Falcon Heights. I would appreciate Roseville police coverage, along with other services for a fee. My son attends Roseville schools so it makes logical sense to integrate the communities.	7/13/2017 8:06 AM
170	More outdoor play spaces for children (rather then just playgrounds, how about natural play spaces)? More natural, native plant areas/walking paths/etc.	7/13/2017 7:40 AM
171	More options for 55+ (young, active seniors) that are NOT these big condos or apartments. I'd like to see more one-level housing options (like villa homes) where the lawn and snow is taken care of.	7/13/2017 7:33 AM
172	More small restaurants (not chain franchises)	7/13/2017 1:00 AM
173	Community center	7/12/2017 10:48 PM
174	Lack of diversity	7/12/2017 9:41 PM
175	Modern amenities for kids. Splash pads, in door playground, communycenter, bike lanes. Mountain biking, cross country skiing.	7/12/2017 8:32 PM
176	More locally owned businesses and restaurants. Too much fast food!	7/12/2017 7:00 PM
177	Increase diversity, creating an equitable and welcoming home for all.	7/12/2017 6:50 PM
178	Better restaurants	7/12/2017 2:45 PM
179	Improve car traffic flow through smart traffic lights and improved infrastructures.	7/12/2017 12:27 PM
180	Diversify restaurants	7/12/2017 12:20 PM
181	Leave more green space.	7/2/2017 4:48 PM
182	Congestion on main roads	7/1/2017 12:29 PM
183	The move to more density and the move to cut down established trees that are not diseased.	6/29/2017 3:01 PM
184	To get minorities involved in the community and the schools with regard to participation in activities and volunteering.	6/23/2017 6:53 PM
185	Keep the government out of our lives !!! Serve & Protect!!!	6/23/2017 3:43 PM
186	Reduce taxes	6/23/2017 8:06 AM
187	Petty crime appears to be on the increase, perhaps in part because it is now summer. We need to strive even hareder to stop it	6/22/2017 9:18 PM
188	Improved conservation (land & water management). Seems the the priority is building.	6/22/2017 1:31 PM
189	Senior Center is in poor location - not enough parking when school is running	6/22/2017 12:40 PM
190	Work with County to improve congestion at intersections on major thoroughfares.	6/22/2017 12:34 PM
191	More sidewalks/walking/biking paths	6/22/2017 9:02 AM
192	less high density housing	6/21/2017 10:27 PM
193	Manage traffic better.	6/21/2017 8:26 AM
194	more sidewalks	6/19/2017 8:46 AM
195	A turn light all 4 ways at both lights by the high school.	6/18/2017 3:57 PM

196	Fewer apartment complexes	6/17/2017 2:59 PM
197	Bicycle Friendly trails/streets throughout the city. Teach bikers and motorists to 'share the road' and follow the law of the road. Ensure bikeracks are available at all public parking lots.	6/15/2017 10:21 PM
198	Remove run down hotels at corner of 36 and 35W	6/15/2017 8:24 PM
199	I want more walkable streets	6/14/2017 9:38 AM
200	Expensing too quickly, crowding people in the city is causing too much traffic and traffic laws are not being enforced. 6 years ago we would see police cars drive around neighborhoods. That no longer occurs	6/9/2017 2:56 PM
201	Foster competition with public K-12 by encouraging or drawing a couple charter schools to the area. The city mustn't be too friendly with the 623 school district. Competition ultimately increases the quality of education for our kids. Remove barriers for small business.	6/9/2017 11:00 AM
202	I'd like more	6/8/2017 10:25 PM
203	I would put a stop light (red light/green light/yellow light) on County Road B2 at the entrance/exit to where the Total Wine & Spirits Store is on County Road B2 near Fairview Ave. Since that store has gone in, you can hardly go down B2 on rush hour on Fridays or on Saturdays. When liquor stores can be open on Sundays starting in July, I expect that area will be congested on Sundays too. Make Total Wine & Spirits pay for the stop light, since that store is causing the traffic congestion.	6/8/2017 1:23 PM
204	The school facilities need major reinvestment. This is a critically important objective and affects every aspect of the Comprehensive Plan in some way	6/7/2017 8:38 PM
205	There is too much commercial. Over the years you have chopped all the neighborhoods up and mixed in commercial. Because of that the neighborhoods are small, choppy and surrounded by shopping, etc. This also makes for too much traffic and you can't walk/bike anywhere. And the addition of Walmart; a huge mistake.	6/7/2017 3:44 PM
206	I would limit the expansion of box stores and increase small independent businesses.	6/7/2017 3:26 PM
207	Much more focus on reduction of crime, seems like it is getting out of hand.	6/7/2017 2:02 PM
208	Add more sidewalks.	6/7/2017 1:59 PM
209	Roseville needs to keep their ordinances in lined with other cities. We are woefully behind, I.e. Environmental concerns and parking allowed on city streets for longer than 24 hours. I have cars dumped in front of my house for weeks at a time because the owners have gone on a winter vacation. Snow plows don't ticket and I am left with a mess. Also, parking on only one side of the street is causing hard feelings among residents. Better signage to let drivers know there is no access to Har Mar from the east. Sorry... more than one.	6/7/2017 12:16 PM
210	More family-owned/local businesses and restaurants!	6/7/2017 8:22 AM
211	Better communication from city on changes, zoning etc. All residents should be informed on planning.	6/6/2017 10:46 PM
212	More sidewalks.	6/6/2017 6:01 PM
213	Revitalize Har Mar Mall	6/6/2017 5:30 PM
214	Better non-chain restaurants. Less crowded schools. More community interaction-it's a small town but it doesn't feel like it.	6/6/2017 2:24 PM
215	That it would have more unique restaurants.	6/6/2017 2:18 PM
216	More diversity	6/6/2017 1:44 PM
217	I wish there were more formal bike lanes	6/6/2017 1:17 PM
218	community center like Shoreview (pool, gym)	6/6/2017 1:16 PM
219	More families	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
220	too many refuse haulers - divide the city in quarters - four haulers	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
221	Home sizes and pricing	6/6/2017 12:59 PM
222	drop the Sanctuary Suburb silliness	6/4/2017 5:29 PM

223	A less activist city council	6/3/2017 1:41 PM
224	I would like timed parking in front of University of Northwestern. Sometimes cars are parked there for days without moving. The street is not a parking lot.	5/20/2017 4:34 AM
225	Single hauler.	5/19/2017 11:34 AM
226	lower water bill costs	5/19/2017 10:49 AM
227	More of a neighborhood feel with restaurants to walk and bike to. Less traffic. Cleveland, Fairview and county rd D are becoming a mess.	5/19/2017 10:02 AM
228	Help get highway 36 to be 3 lanes each way to cut down on traffic going through our City streets.	5/19/2017 9:43 AM
229	High property taxes	5/19/2017 9:33 AM
230	The traffic is horrible in some of the residential areas. I live in the residential areas along B2 and Victoria St. I would love the intersections to be pedestrian friendly and the speed limits reduced or enforced.	5/11/2017 8:25 PM
231	ability to walk to rosedale easily and safely	5/3/2017 8:56 PM
232	Sidewalks!!!'	5/3/2017 4:49 PM
233	No change.	4/29/2017 7:43 PM
234	Clean it up! Lots of weeds and stuff along the roadsides	4/28/2017 11:19 AM
235	I would improve the roads and bridges to a much higher standard.	4/26/2017 10:35 AM
236	Se roseville would have less crime	4/20/2017 7:17 PM
237	Slow the increase of property taxes. Do not expand the budget/assets. Live within our means.	4/20/2017 6:50 PM
238	Expand our diversity of teachers and leaders in governmental entities.	4/18/2017 11:54 AM
239	Roseville is the most centrally located first ring suburb in the Twin Cities, and it is well positioned for future constructive residential investments. I think we need more than the mall, big box stores, and large franchised restaurants to keep residents from driving into the city for shopping/food/entertainment and to attract more city folks to Roseville. Good, local, ethnic restaurants are lacking in Roseville, for example!	4/18/2017 8:51 AM
240	More affordable housing for seniors!	4/16/2017 6:02 PM
241	Reduce crime such as burglaries	4/13/2017 9:38 PM
242	Separated bike trails.	4/13/2017 7:46 PM
243	Community center e.g. Shoreview	4/13/2017 8:15 AM
244	I think roseville needs a walkable "downtown" area than exists now. Future land use focused on not owning a car can leverage the great location of roseville with increased transit connections to key areas like Minneapolis, St paul, the airport, and the large business community in the north suburbs.	4/12/2017 8:36 PM
245	Not spend money on new golf course facility.	4/12/2017 9:48 AM
246	Communication. Even this survey speaks of 2040 & 2030. Which is it? For road construction, numerous letters with false info are sent out. The project manager at city hall had no clue what was happening. Stop wasting our money paying people who don't know how to communicate clearly and concisely.	4/11/2017 9:11 PM
247	Build a community center.	4/11/2017 12:53 PM
248	Sidewalks on both sides of the streets, particularly the main roads.	4/11/2017 11:35 AM
249	The location of the Middle School.	4/10/2017 11:43 AM
250	Pollution control equipment on fireplaces, ban on outdoor burning	4/8/2017 5:12 PM
251	more sidewalks!	4/8/2017 11:25 AM
252	Stop wasting our tax money	4/7/2017 12:44 PM
253	I wish I did not have to drive to get to the grocery store, restaurants, etc. Would like more local store owners.	4/7/2017 12:10 PM

254	Greater diversity among the residents. Less suburban.	4/7/2017 9:46 AM
255	Need more meeting spaces	4/7/2017 9:44 AM
256	more restaurants that are not chains	4/7/2017 9:32 AM
257	better bike transit.	4/7/2017 9:28 AM
258	Two things: 1. Continue to grow diversity with a welcoming environment and affordable housing 2. Restaurants, coffee shops, and bars that aren't chains.	4/7/2017 9:02 AM
259	Less crime. Many incidents at Rosedale, hotels near 36 & 35w area, more armed robberies and gun shots near Central Park and nature center.	4/7/2017 8:11 AM
260	I would like to see more housing options for families.	4/7/2017 12:00 AM
261	Better linked trails/sidewalks	4/6/2017 8:56 PM
262	One or two city council members	4/6/2017 5:48 PM
263	reduce traffic	4/6/2017 5:32 PM
264	Invest in making HarMar a vibrant mall. Also a makeover at RAHS. Great school but depressing from a building perspective	4/6/2017 4:07 PM
265	lower taxes	4/6/2017 3:30 PM
266	Create wilder parklands and open spaces in SW Roseville, planned a whike back but utterly abandoned so far.	4/6/2017 2:04 PM
267	More investment in the schools	4/6/2017 2:00 PM
268	Have more sidewalks!	4/6/2017 1:54 PM
269	More racially diverse	4/6/2017 1:04 PM
270	Lower my property taxes	4/6/2017 11:02 AM
271	Make things more pedestrian friendly/safe near Rosedale Mall area.	4/6/2017 11:01 AM
272	Nothing	4/6/2017 10:40 AM
273	Lower housing prices.	4/6/2017 10:26 AM
274	More diversity	4/6/2017 10:05 AM
275	We bought our 1950 built home in the mid 1980's. Raised our kids here and are now empty nesters. We may want to move to a tow home whithin the next 5 years, but need something in the $300k range. I would like to see some of the older, low end homes bought up and redeveloped with affordable town homes.	4/6/2017 9:53 AM
276	More sidewalks	4/6/2017 9:00 AM
277	More transit options (schedule, not routes)	4/6/2017 8:10 AM
278	Make it easier to get around without driving a car.	4/6/2017 6:49 AM
279	Bike-friendly roads. It is very difficult to find roads with bike lanes in Roseville. (For road biking, not sidewalks)	4/6/2017 12:47 AM
280	I wish the Dale and B2 intersection was a stoplight.	4/5/2017 11:51 PM
281	Lower property taxes.	4/5/2017 11:01 PM
282	Have a more central downtown feel around the court house area.	4/5/2017 11:00 PM
283	Increased travel options besides cars, e.g. better walkable/bikeable paths and public transport.	4/5/2017 10:59 PM
284	Diversity	4/5/2017 10:26 PM
285	Interconnection of biking routes to buses and businesses	4/5/2017 9:57 PM
286	More small independent restaurants and stores and less chain restaurants/stores	4/5/2017 8:10 PM
287	More modern places to eat and shop.	4/5/2017 7:43 PM
288	Walking Access to a city park.	4/5/2017 7:31 PM
289	More sidewalks	4/5/2017 7:15 PM

290	Shorten the length of the traffic lights	4/5/2017 7:14 PM
291	Create a performing arts center.	4/5/2017 6:08 PM
292	Support for more community activities	4/5/2017 6:01 PM
293	Getting more local restaurants.	4/5/2017 4:52 PM
294	More diversified in terms of people and their backgrounds.	4/5/2017 4:31 PM
295	Would love light rail in the community	4/5/2017 4:03 PM
296	chase out the bad guys	4/5/2017 3:46 PM
297	It's time for redevelopment and revitalization. What's the vision? Where is the leadership? Other suburbs of the same age - N Brighton, Hopkins, Edina, St. Louis Park, St. Anthony have been underway and have projects complete. Roseville sits on its thumbs right between the new soccer stadium and Arden Hills project (A Line) and all the redevelopment near 280 and University. Let's not stay stuck somewhere between the 50s and the 90s.	4/5/2017 3:41 PM
298	More sidewalks and/or multi-cultural events	4/5/2017 3:37 PM
299	Improve the schools - particularly RAHS	4/5/2017 3:29 PM
300	Need a Community Center with a POOL!	4/5/2017 3:13 PM
301	Better connection to light rail and mass transit. By the time I drive to a park and ride in a nearby city to catch light rail, I might as well drive to downtown Mpls! Bussing involves transfers as well as driving to a park and ride.	4/5/2017 3:06 PM
302	More sidewalks/walkability.	4/5/2017 2:49 PM
303	Transform into a Renewable Energy community, buy starting with property tax breaks for: installing solar panels on home or businesses, using less water and electricity and encouraging electric vehicle use (EV) to cut harmful emissions.	4/5/2017 2:44 PM
304	Safer walking....sidewalks	4/5/2017 2:36 PM
305	More walkable community	4/5/2017 2:35 PM
306	More restaurants, more coffee shops.	4/5/2017 2:31 PM
307	Rough roads (potholes, cracks, etc) Example: County Road B between Dale and Rice and County Road B2 around Rosedale and the Golf Course.	4/5/2017 2:31 PM
308	More support for schools and other programs that are public and equitable.	4/5/2017 2:28 PM
309	More locally owned restaurants/businesses.	4/5/2017 1:51 PM
310	More high end employment.	4/5/2017 1:44 PM
311	I would like to be able to cross city streets safely, it is very dangerous for pedestrians in Roseville.	4/5/2017 1:30 PM
312	Roads	4/5/2017 1:25 PM
313	I very much appreciate our police that serve our area, but I still don't feel as safe as I would like to feel.	4/5/2017 1:23 PM
314	everyone be concerned about environment & be aware of trash in your immediate surroundings	4/5/2017 1:16 PM
315	More trails and sidewalks to connect neighborhoods.	4/5/2017 1:10 PM
316	The political environment, which hasbeen very negative in the 24 years I've lived here. The City Council tends to side with businesses rather than residents.	4/5/2017 1:04 PM
317	More sidewalks.	4/5/2017 12:48 PM
318	New community center and pool!!!	4/5/2017 12:13 PM
319	More sidewalks and trails!	4/5/2017 12:11 PM
320	Would love more non-chain restaurants	4/5/2017 12:10 PM
321	Less crime	4/5/2017 11:58 AM

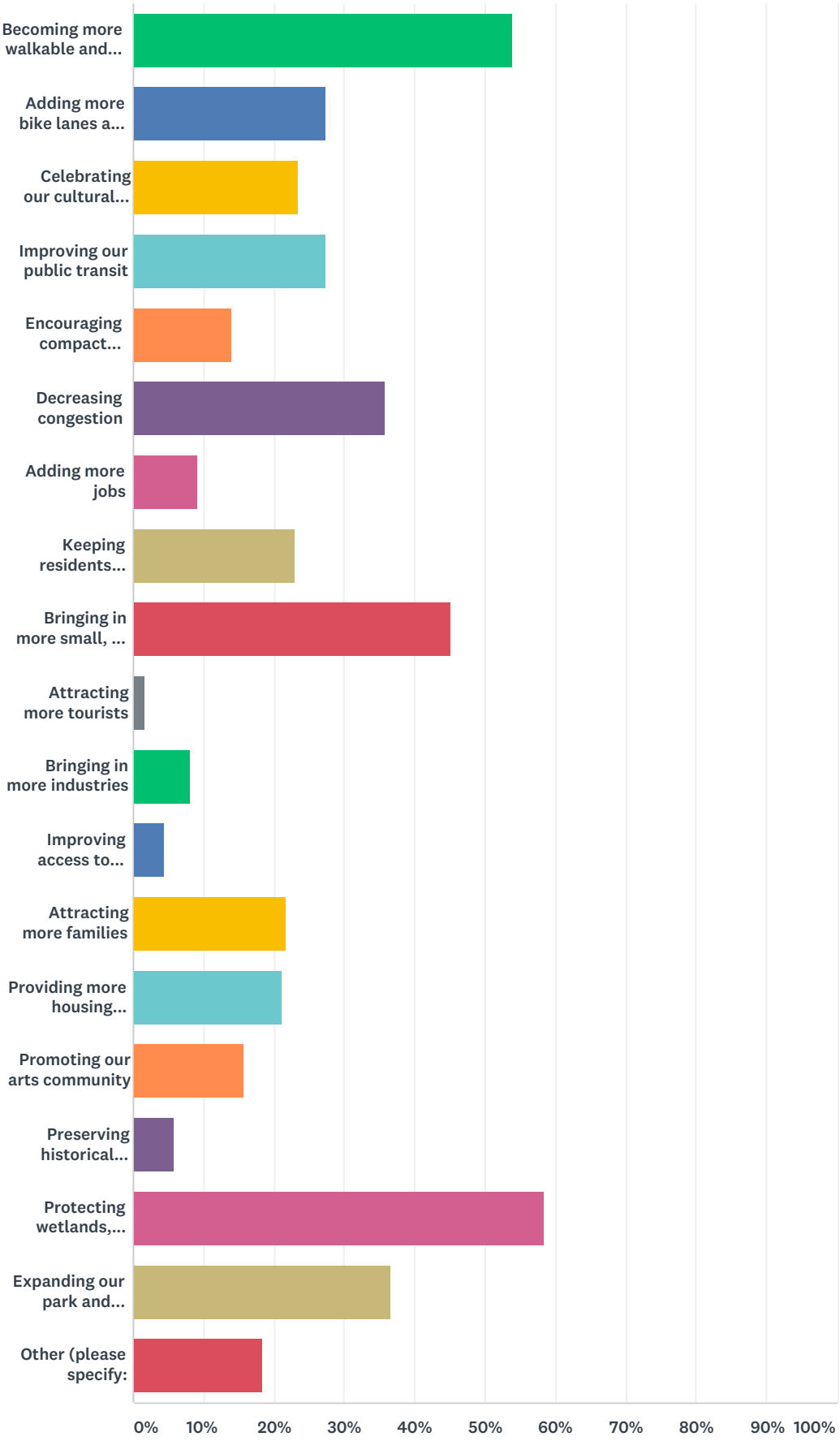
322	Traffic. We allow too much traffic through neighborhoods that should remain on the main thoroughfares. Traffic calming could improve this.	4/5/2017 11:54 AM
323	Make it more walkable (small shope and restaurants interspersed through residential areas). I feel like I have to drive to everything. 36 is a barrier.	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
324	decreasing congestion at major intersections.	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
325	Schools	4/5/2017 11:44 AM
326	I would slow down the turnover of old homes to new and expensive homes in the 700s range.	4/5/2017 11:43 AM
327	Build a new community center. Affordable housing for seniors!!!!	4/5/2017 11:39 AM
328	water pressure could be better.	4/5/2017 11:37 AM
329	less liter in city's property	4/5/2017 11:36 AM
330	More focus by city council/mayor on retaining and promoting small owner run businesses, instead of bringing in all of the 'big box'	4/5/2017 11:32 AM
331	Major reinvestment in public school facilities	4/5/2017 11:31 AM
332	lower taxes and fees!	4/5/2017 11:22 AM
333	Better restaurants, we end up going to minneapolis or st paul for dining out	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
334	more police	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
335	Left turn lanes or left turn arrows on eastbound Roselawn at Snelling and Lexington	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
336	Newer home options.	4/5/2017 11:18 AM
337	have a city center--a heart.	4/3/2017 2:16 PM
338	Minimize petty politics at City Council level; find new/modern ways to engage citizens for input.	3/26/2017 2:58 PM
339	Better reputation.	3/23/2017 6:58 AM
340	More public transportation available, more groceries within walking distance, more sidewalks.	3/22/2017 8:36 PM
341	Make it easier to walk and bike safely. There are too many high traffic roads without safe pedestrian options. More paths and sidewalks.	3/22/2017 7:43 PM
342	Clean up rice and larpenteur area, it is dirty and unsafe	3/22/2017 6:42 PM
343	More move-up homes, encouragement to renovate old small houses.	3/22/2017 3:26 PM
344	traffic congestion	3/22/2017 10:16 AM
345	School systems	3/22/2017 10:14 AM
346	More police	3/22/2017 7:40 AM
347	Significant increase in affordable housing availability	3/21/2017 11:03 AM
348	Less crime	3/20/2017 4:56 PM
349	Weekend farmers market.	3/20/2017 4:35 PM
350	Increase the focus on amenities for families, particularly the housing stock and recreational facilities (i.e. community center)	3/20/2017 4:15 PM
351	I'd like to have a community center with a city pool.	3/20/2017 3:50 PM
352	I wish it had a central "downtown" type of place for walking and shopping and eating.	3/20/2017 3:21 PM
353	I use a wheelchair or walker, there should be building code that requires all new or remodeling buildings used by the public have electric door openers.	3/20/2017 3:13 PM
354	More civic engagement promotion by City Council members, more creativity, fewer studies that seem to go nowhere	3/20/2017 2:06 PM
355	develop a core center with common street landscape - no identifiable Roseville downtown or commonality. Streetscape developed for Twin Lake area should be extended to other areas around Rosedale, HarMar to make it feel like Roseville!	3/20/2017 7:46 AM
356	Reduced crime rate	3/19/2017 11:24 PM

357	I would like the city to address the aging sewer systems and come up with a plan to work with homeowners to fix it.	3/19/2017 8:03 PM
358	Better care of roads and property variances?	3/19/2017 7:43 PM
359	Improve Rice Street Corridor. Residents that live here and businesses that have been here for a long time are starting to get vandalized. Major road work and upkeep and improving the general beauty of the area would help to attract new businesses to the area and hopefully the police will start to pay attention. Rice street is naturally beautiful and leads right into St. Paul. It could be like another Grand Avenue is Roseville and St. Paul cared to make it better.	3/19/2017 10:38 AM
360	More sidewalks along busy streets. Especially Dale south of B where there are playgrounds and metro transit bus stops, but no shoulder and no sidewalks!!	3/19/2017 10:33 AM
361	Somehow take advantage of the fact that many people that commute through Roseville on Hwy 36 and Snelling but do not stop to shop at eat.	3/19/2017 10:10 AM
362	Create a true "downtown" area.	3/19/2017 9:35 AM
363	No Walmart.	3/17/2017 2:53 PM
364	Traffic on both county roads (Lexington & Rice especially, as well as almost all the main east/west county roads during evening rush) and on the three main MnDot highways (36, 35, and Snelling) need relief.	3/16/2017 9:03 PM
365	Lower the costs for seniors on fixed income.	3/16/2017 11:41 AM
366	More sidewalks, especially on the somewhat busy roads like fernwood that connect shopping to neighborhood streets (peds and cars!)	3/15/2017 8:34 PM
367	More activities/venues for young adults	3/15/2017 6:44 PM
368	Reduce traffic passing thru the city.	3/15/2017 5:38 PM
369	Put things like the multi-million dollar park improvement program to referendum vote instead of allowing 3 people (2 of whom were past park board members) to make the decision for 33,000 residents!	3/15/2017 3:54 PM
370	More pedestrian and bike friendly city - especially around Rosedale Center. Also how about some signature art pieces in one park?	3/15/2017 12:49 PM
371	More bicycle and pedestrian friendly	3/14/2017 10:00 AM
372	Lower taxes	3/14/2017 9:23 AM
373	have a community center place for kids to do things like the YMCA Pool ect	3/13/2017 4:08 PM
374	More visionary approach to planning for the future	3/13/2017 11:29 AM
375	City Council	3/12/2017 9:03 PM
376	sidewalks	3/12/2017 9:02 PM
377	Make it more urban farm/homestead friendly	3/12/2017 8:39 PM
378	More racial diversity in our neighborhood.	3/12/2017 8:29 PM
379	Less chain store retail development. More character with more local businesses. Right now, the city has little personality or quaintness. Better bike access (an perceived safety) to retail centers so that the whole city is accessible by bike. Prolific bike parking in convenient locations. Protected bike lanes which connect to Mpls and St Paul bike corridors.	3/11/2017 8:42 PM
380	Crime and noise are getting worse in our neighborhood.	3/11/2017 6:53 PM
381	I have lived on Western Avenue for 45years. This street has always had drivers exceeding a reasonable speed. Better monitoring would help.	3/11/2017 2:41 PM
382	Nothing comes to mind	3/11/2017 10:37 AM
383	Do not allow the Metropolitan Council dictate the future of Roseville. The residents of the city and the city council should determine what is best for Roseville.	3/11/2017 10:23 AM
384	Less big stores and more open space	3/10/2017 8:39 PM
385	keep property taxes affordable	3/10/2017 7:42 PM

386	The oversupply of Section 8 Housing has destroyed the Roseville Schools system.	3/10/2017 6:25 PM
387	There are currently a lot of sidewalks that don't connect. I would like the city to take more initiative in creating connected sidewalks and pathways so that it's easier to walk to get to places.	3/10/2017 5:19 PM
388	Nothing	3/10/2017 3:24 PM
389	Stop over-investing in certain market segments (i.e., elderly and section 8) as we already have too many existing and newly emerging developments that are targeted to those groups. To be a vibrant city, we need a mix of ages and incomes.	3/10/2017 2:23 PM
390	Lower taxes and quit putting up all of these park buildings.....we tax payers are paying for this....not necessary for so many of them.	3/10/2017 2:06 PM
391	More arts, theatre, and cultural events	3/10/2017 1:56 PM
392	Too commercial, not enough culture -- arts, theater and history. Would like to see more local food and activities that reflect our diversity.	3/10/2017 1:35 PM
393	governance	3/10/2017 1:18 PM
394	Never have allowed Walmart in our area...	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
395	ensure that all property owners maintain clean uncluttered appearance of homes and businesses.	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
396	Less commercial development	3/10/2017 12:58 PM
397	Enact an ordinance against "fringe" businesses such as questionable massage parlors, strip joints and pawn shops.	3/10/2017 12:57 PM
398	I would add more bike lanes in Roseville	3/10/2017 12:52 PM
399	Add more diversity events. That is to have events that interest people of all backgrounds.	3/10/2017 12:49 PM
400	Direct trolley to Minneapolis UofM campus and downtown on old Mn Commercial rail line	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
401	the location of Walmart	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
402	lower taxes. we pay way too much and we spend on dumb golf clubhouses that are needed.	3/10/2017 12:44 PM
403	More pedestrian-friendly	3/10/2017 12:41 PM
404	A little more pedestrian-friendly	3/10/2017 12:40 PM
405	Cleaner. Less litter, especially around commercial areas.	3/10/2017 10:28 AM
406	More affordable housing	3/9/2017 4:00 PM
407	More walkable. More focus on sidewalks and less on cars.	3/9/2017 11:27 AM
408	more sidewalks	3/8/2017 4:10 PM
409	Upgrade the crumbling infrastructure, especially in the schools.	3/8/2017 12:01 PM
410	Need Community and Performing Arts Center	3/8/2017 9:07 AM
411	NOISE - by trains at all hours and city sponsored activities using loud music at the ice arena (ex: beer fest)	3/8/2017 12:54 AM
412	We would do more to embrace diversity.	3/7/2017 6:25 PM
413	SIDEWALKS! I fear running/biking and get nervous allowing my son to run/bike on the streets. We need sidewalks. Especially on busy streets...Like LYDIA AVE.	3/7/2017 4:23 PM

Q3 What should Roseville's priorities be for the next five years? Please select your top 5 priorities for Roseville

Answered: 524 Skipped: 3



Answer Choices	Responses

Becoming more walkable and pedestrian-friendly	54.01%	283
Adding more bike lanes and becoming more bicycle-friendly	27.48%	144
Celebrating our cultural diversity with more businesses, events, and spaces that are unique to our residents.	23.47%	123
Improving our public transit	27.48%	144
Encouraging compact development with strong connections to destinations and transit facilities	13.93%	73
Decreasing congestion	35.88%	188
Adding more jobs	9.16%	48
Keeping residents informed and getting the community more involved in government	23.09%	121
Bringing in more small, mom & pop businesses	45.23%	237
Attracting more tourists	1.72%	9
Bringing in more industries	8.21%	43
Improving access to healthcare	4.39%	23
Attracting more families	21.76%	114
Providing more housing opportunities for people in all stages of life	21.18%	111
Promoting our arts community	15.65%	82
Preserving historical buildings	5.92%	31
Protecting wetlands, rivers and green spaces	58.40%	306
Expanding our park and recreation system	36.64%	192
Other (please specify:	18.51%	97
Total Respondents: 524		

#	Other (please specify:	Date
1	Keeping our community safe	7/24/2017 8:20 AM
2	Improving school system	7/22/2017 11:16 PM
3	Keep city distinct and separate entity from other communities	7/22/2017 12:14 AM
4	Clean up the Central Park and Bennett lake. It use to be the crown jewel and now it's an embarrassment	7/21/2017 11:10 PM
5	Cease trying to plan the residential and commercial makeup of the city	7/21/2017 9:49 PM
6	Don't increase population density, please.	7/21/2017 9:28 PM
7	CRIME PREVENTION !!!!!!	7/21/2017 7:55 PM
8	emphasis on maintaining safety and encouaging active lifestyles	7/21/2017 7:01 PM
9	Improved crime prevention	7/21/2017 3:12 PM
10	We should maintain our parks but have no need to expand them	7/21/2017 3:09 PM
11	Sorry, you only get two. ;-)	7/21/2017 2:00 PM
12	Build an arts center as venue for visual and performing arts, like Burnsville's Ames Center	7/21/2017 9:50 AM
13	don't get into too much - stay with what you know, improve it, keep taxes low!	7/21/2017 9:36 AM
14	Updating our indoor recreation facilities beyond the oval	7/21/2017 8:54 AM
15	Provide bus routes directly to MSP airport	7/21/2017 8:02 AM

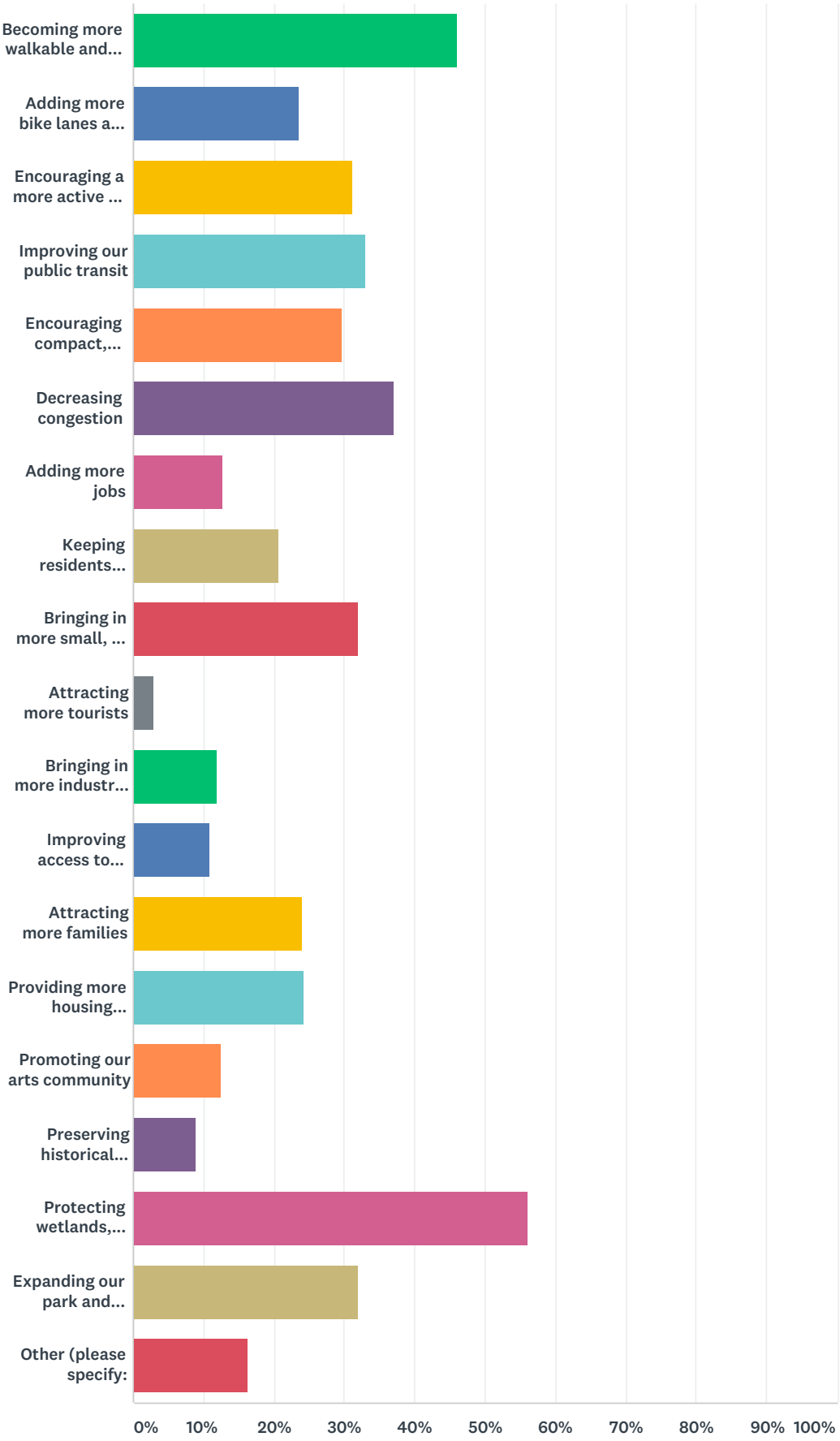
16	Don't increase density.	7/21/2017 7:29 AM
17	Of course we would have to develop and support an arts community to promote.	7/20/2017 11:49 PM
18	Roseville is retail-heavy and we need more industry that provides high-paying jobs.	7/20/2017 10:12 PM
19	New housing that is not senior living	7/20/2017 8:42 PM
20	Replacing trees that have been removed!	7/20/2017 8:03 PM
21	Fix aging infrastructure	7/20/2017 7:32 PM
22	More restaurants OUTSIDE the mall	7/20/2017 7:08 PM
23	assist CIC's (common interest commlunities)/condo's	7/20/2017 6:45 PM
24	Improving roads	7/20/2017 6:36 PM
25	Crime seems to be increasing and I am very concerned	7/20/2017 6:35 PM
26	cut the city budget until all the TIF districts are closed and taxes go down with the added development	7/20/2017 5:16 PM
27	Making sure law enforcmenet is well-funded	7/20/2017 4:56 PM
28	Is it possible to CLEAN our lakes? Most of them are murky at best and overgrown with weeds.	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
29	It seems Roseville has always been an attractive location due to it being a safe neighborhood. That is important.	7/20/2017 4:52 PM
30	Improve restaurant choices. Not fast food places.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
31	As a 62 year Roseville resident our community is beginning to look terrible. Residents are not caring for their property and this needs to be addressed. Roseville has to many multi-dwelling complexes. Not enough new family homes. Rosedale is a mess and a haven for many troubled people. Many Roseville residents are concerned about their safety when they go to the Roseville Malls..	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
32	PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES OR TUNNELS TO CONNECT PATHS	7/20/2017 4:26 PM
33	Cross walk buttons that work in winter.	7/20/2017 4:17 PM
34	Decreasing Semi Truck traffic on Snelling. It's mainly residential.	7/19/2017 4:21 PM
35	protect and improve public and private schools	7/13/2017 8:56 AM
36	Investing in education and active play areas for children	7/13/2017 8:06 AM
37	We have enough wetlands & bike paths	6/23/2017 3:43 PM
38	keep taxes low	6/22/2017 12:20 PM
39	I want narrower streets to discourage driving	6/14/2017 9:38 AM
40	Splash pads, wadding pools. Less speeding.	6/9/2017 2:56 PM
41	Continuing to develop neighborhoods with small pocket parks	6/9/2017 7:05 AM
42	Encourage and support strategies to build community across ethnic and racial groups	6/7/2017 8:38 PM
43	Improving aging infrastructure, helping residents repair crumbling homes and unkempt lawns	6/7/2017 2:02 PM
44	Stop the incideous growth of shopping. Enough already.	6/7/2017 12:16 PM
45	Improve schools	6/6/2017 2:24 PM
46	4 refuse haulers - for all kinds of reasons	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
47	Preserving and encouraging affordable housing	5/19/2017 11:12 AM
48	Improve "TURN LANES" at busy interesections like Dale & Larpenture	5/19/2017 9:43 AM
49	Making adjustments in the physical environs and the infrastructure for climate change	5/11/2017 8:25 PM
50	merp taxes reasonable and quit adding buildings in parks and golf.	4/20/2017 7:17 PM
51	Single family houses	4/20/2017 6:50 PM

52	5 years is fast. Spend more effort and money on planning community studies, measuring current state, and evaluating options before spending more resources on gaining consensus within the community on government actions.	4/12/2017 8:36 PM
53	I was shocked to find out Central Park elementary school does not require people in the area to go to their home school. It's that bad. Make our schools a priority again.	4/11/2017 9:11 PM
54	More parks in SW Roseville. By parks I do not mean ball parks which we have a surplus off in our current Park System. "Park" also includes dog parks which are sorely missed in Roseville.I	4/7/2017 1:24 PM
55	Tax relief	4/7/2017 12:44 PM
56	Safety: maintain adequate, high quality police and fire departments	4/7/2017 8:11 AM
57	thin the deer population	4/6/2017 6:13 PM
58	I would probably oppose most of these grow government suggestions	4/6/2017 5:48 PM
59	Update/modernize schools	4/6/2017 5:32 PM
60	Help seniors	4/6/2017 2:04 PM
61	Investment in schools - top priority	4/6/2017 2:00 PM
62	Decreasing dependency on fossil fuels: Solar and wind technology to run government, park, and public, city owned spaces	4/6/2017 10:14 AM
63	Mom and pop businesses of diverse cultures	4/6/2017 10:05 AM
64	Again-all of the above. Bring in more young families.	4/6/2017 9:53 AM
65	Less chain restaurants, more unique local fine dining.	4/6/2017 12:47 AM
66	I'm proud of Roseville as it is except the bad guys	4/5/2017 3:46 PM
67	think about what millenials want. When they can't have two kids downtown, Roseville will be attractive. Be ready.	4/5/2017 3:41 PM
68	Transform into a Renewable Energy community, buy starting with property tax breaks for: installing solar panels on home or businesses, using less water and electricity and encouraging electric vehicle use (EV) to cut harmful emissions.	4/5/2017 2:44 PM
69	More unique restaurants (vegetarian.. not all " pubs"	4/5/2017 2:36 PM
70	Welcoming and involving diverse and immigrant residents	4/5/2017 2:35 PM
71	Increasing the value of our school system	4/5/2017 1:23 PM
72	New community center	4/5/2017 12:13 PM
73	"clean up" Rice and Larpenteur; no more shootings	4/5/2017 11:58 AM
74	Affordable senior housing	4/5/2017 11:39 AM
75	supporting RSD 623 in schools reinvestment	4/5/2017 11:31 AM
76	work on crime, code enforcement, clean up the rental properties	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
77	Improving/protecting our parks.	3/26/2017 2:58 PM
78	Improve School ratings. Stronger code enforcing unsightly/run down properties	3/22/2017 3:26 PM
79	More police	3/22/2017 7:40 AM
80	Reducing crime	3/20/2017 4:56 PM
81	Stop peddling parks and amenities and value open space	3/20/2017 2:06 PM
82	Properly maintaining roads	3/19/2017 7:43 PM
83	Improving Rice Street and making it the next Grand Avenue	3/19/2017 10:38 AM
84	Safety, crime prevention, and police engagement in the community	3/16/2017 9:03 PM
85	Promote available services for senior or disabled residents	3/15/2017 5:38 PM
86	Bringing in some nightlife	3/15/2017 12:49 PM

87	More police patrols on residential streets for a several block radius after the high school gets out.	3/11/2017 6:53 PM
88	Being more proactive in criminal behavior.	3/11/2017 2:41 PM
89	Revitalize Larp/Rice. Bring a Whole Foods to Larp/Lex!	3/11/2017 10:37 AM
90	infrastructure improvements, maintain fire and police, fix intersection at Snelling and Skillman, improve runoff/drainage problems	3/10/2017 7:42 PM
91	Reduce Section 8 Housing	3/10/2017 6:25 PM
92	love having the snow plowing and sanding done so quickly	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
93	Hold off development of ever expanding "Senior Housing building, which will eventually end up as low income housing due to demographic changes.	3/10/2017 12:58 PM
94	encourage attractive appearance of businesses/discourage "cookie cutter" designs	3/10/2017 12:57 PM
95	SCHOOLS	3/10/2017 10:28 AM
96	Reform the police presence.	3/8/2017 12:01 PM
97	less preventable noise.	3/8/2017 12:54 AM

Q4 Looking ahead, what should Roseville's priorities be for the next 30 years?Please select your top 5 priorities for Roseville

Answered: 519 Skipped: 8



Answer Choices	Responses

Becoming more walkable and pedestrian-friendly	46.05%	239
Adding more bike lanes and becoming more bicycle-friendly	23.70%	123
Encouraging a more active and healthy lifestyle	31.21%	162
Improving our public transit	33.14%	172
Encouraging compact, walkable development	29.67%	154
Decreasing congestion	36.99%	192
Adding more jobs	12.72%	66
Keeping residents informed and getting the community more involved in government	20.62%	107
Bringing in more small, mom & pop businesses	31.98%	166
Attracting more tourists	2.89%	15
Bringing in more industries and / or industry jobs	11.95%	62
Improving access to healthcare	10.79%	56
Attracting more families	24.08%	125
Providing more housing opportunities for people in all stages of life	24.28%	126
Promoting our arts community	12.52%	65
Preserving historical buildings	9.06%	47
Protecting wetlands, rivers and green spaces	56.07%	291
Expanding our park and recreation system	31.98%	166
Other (please specify:	16.38%	85
Total Respondents: 519		

#	Other (please specify:	Date
1	Public safety	7/24/2017 8:20 AM
2	School system	7/22/2017 11:16 PM
3	Adding pavement to hockey rinks and adding gardens and pollinator habitats	7/22/2017 11:40 AM
4	Same as I mentioned earlier	7/21/2017 11:10 PM
5	Make government smaller	7/21/2017 9:49 PM
6	Don't increase population density, please.	7/21/2017 9:28 PM
7	Stop spending and reduce taxes to attract families	7/21/2017 7:55 PM
8	maintaining safety services. Can't believe it did not even make your checklist	7/21/2017 7:01 PM
9	More law enforcement.	7/21/2017 4:48 PM
10	Improving the schools	7/21/2017 3:38 PM
11	Improved crime prevention	7/21/2017 3:12 PM
12	Keeping housing stock well maintained and affordable	7/21/2017 3:09 PM
13	Cultural inclusion	7/21/2017 1:22 PM
14	install fiber optic so all residents and businesses would have internet	7/21/2017 11:47 AM
15	Connecting walkable businesses districts with arts and recreation through trails and public transit	7/21/2017 9:50 AM

16	I don't need you doing all this stuff - keep gov't small, provide opportunities for the free market to thrive. Even these suggestions sound like they are loaded by politicians who want MORE to do - I would like to see you do LESS stuff, and do it better, and for less taxes.	7/21/2017 9:36 AM
17	add community center	7/21/2017 8:30 AM
18	Updating Schools	7/21/2017 7:07 AM
19	Celebrating our cultural diversity with more businesses, events, and spaces that are unique to our residents.	7/21/2017 6:05 AM
20	Create an arts and culture center like Edina,Bloomington, and Minnetonka.	7/20/2017 11:49 PM
21	Providing more housing opportunities for people of all income levels.	7/20/2017 10:03 PM
22	infra structure maint.	7/20/2017 6:45 PM
23	School buildings need updating	7/20/2017 6:35 PM
24	cut the city budget!!!	7/20/2017 5:16 PM
25	Public Safety	7/20/2017 4:56 PM
26	Can lakes be healthy for animals and still be crystal clear?	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
27	Keeping Roseville a safe neighborhood.	7/20/2017 4:52 PM
28	A community center and gym.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
29	We need to clean-up Roseville!!	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
30	Make Roseville an inclusive, multicultural community where all are welcome!	7/20/2017 4:21 PM
31	Point-to-point mass transit. (NOT the cheap patch solutions that keep getting promoted)	7/20/2017 4:17 PM
32	protect and improve public and private schools	7/13/2017 8:56 AM
33	Investing in education and active play areas for children	7/13/2017 8:06 AM
34	Work towards keeping Roseville a nice, clean, well maintained city with desirable amenities, shopping, and restaurants. Maintain and improve school system	7/12/2017 8:36 PM
35	Supporting our schools and library	7/12/2017 6:50 PM
36	Adding water park	7/1/2017 12:29 PM
37	keep taxes low	6/22/2017 12:20 PM
38	the best run government in the twin cities	6/9/2017 8:38 AM
39	The single biggest challenge that the City faces is to attract young families to buy the aging housing units that are currently owned by empty nester seniors. Reinvestment in schools is critically important, but following the lead of St. Louis Park and Richfield in supporting housing reinvestment is also key	6/7/2017 8:38 PM
40	Crime and infrastructure; safety	6/7/2017 2:02 PM
41	Better restaurants! Local,unique places.	6/6/2017 2:24 PM
42	4 refuse haulers - for all kinds of reasons, infrastructure	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
43	Preserving and encouraging affordable housing	5/19/2017 11:12 AM
44	Improve "TURN LANES" at busy interesections	5/19/2017 9:43 AM
45	Climate change as it relates to how we will need to adjust	5/11/2017 8:25 PM
46	Single family houses	4/20/2017 7:17 PM
47	Single family houses	4/20/2017 6:50 PM
48	We are a great location. Prioritize attraction of businesses and workers of industries that maximize the great location between expansive, low density suburbs and the Twin Cities urban core.	4/12/2017 8:36 PM
49	Provide fee based driverless vehicles for the elderly to get around, but still live at home if they want. Having multi aged housing complexes so young families & elderly mix.	4/11/2017 9:11 PM

50	Tax relief	4/7/2017 12:44 PM
51	Safety and quality police & fire departments	4/7/2017 8:11 AM
52	Still oppose most of these government growth ideas, bike lanes? Give me a break.	4/6/2017 5:48 PM
53	Investment in schools - top priority	4/6/2017 2:00 PM
54	Decreasing dependency on fossil fuels: Solar and wind technology to run government, park, and public, city owned spaces	4/6/2017 10:14 AM
55	Housing for low income and first house for young couples	4/6/2017 10:05 AM
56	All of the above	4/6/2017 9:53 AM
57	Work with school districts and other educational institutions to continue providing top notch educational opportunities	4/6/2017 6:49 AM
58	continue good road maintenance	4/5/2017 3:46 PM
59	Cultural Diversity Events	4/5/2017 3:37 PM
60	And continuing the 5 year priorities I listed above!	4/5/2017 3:06 PM
61	Transform into a Renewable Energy community, buy starting with property tax breaks for: installing solar panels on home or businesses, using less water and electricity and encouraging electric vehicle use (EV) to cut harmful emissions.	4/5/2017 2:44 PM
62	Welcoming diverse community members	4/5/2017 2:35 PM
63	achieving racial intergration	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
64	Inclusion and diversity	4/5/2017 11:39 AM
65	Accomplish meaningful integration and create sense of community with new residents	4/5/2017 11:31 AM
66	work on crime, code enforcement, clean up the rental properties	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
67	More police	3/22/2017 7:40 AM
68	More affordable housing options and invest in good schools.	3/19/2017 8:03 PM
69	Maintain roads and making schools better	3/19/2017 7:43 PM
70	Improving Rice Street and making it the next Grand Ave	3/19/2017 10:38 AM
71	Safety, crime prevention, and police engagement in the community	3/16/2017 9:03 PM
72	Less baseball fields more passive green space	3/15/2017 6:44 PM
73	Bring in more exercise options	3/12/2017 1:50 PM
74	food security and production plans as specified in Met Council Thrive plan	3/11/2017 8:42 PM
75	Keep crime low - a safe city for kids and women to walk outside without fear.	3/11/2017 6:53 PM
76	Updating Roads, Bridges & Infrstructure	3/11/2017 10:23 AM
77	infrastructure improvements, maintain fire and police, fix intersection at Snelling and Skillman, improve runoff/drainage problems	3/10/2017 7:42 PM
78	Only add market based housing	3/10/2017 6:25 PM
79	Make the community Disability friendly	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
80	continue to offer and increase community events, such as the parade and library offerings	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
81	I have no answers	3/10/2017 12:57 PM
82	Attracting more diverse families.	3/10/2017 12:49 PM
83	Expand Incentives to conserve energy, reduce carbon footprint	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
84	SCHOOLS	3/10/2017 10:28 AM
85	less preventable noise.	3/8/2017 12:54 AM

Q5 You can help Roseville become even better. What are the most significant issues facing our community?

Answered: 344 Skipped: 183

#	Responses	Date
1	Crime and terrible drivers.	7/24/2017 8:20 AM
2	Safety in our neighborhoods, avoiding traffic congestion, keeping the schools strong	7/23/2017 8:41 PM
3	more police	7/23/2017 12:35 PM
4	Snelling & Hwy 36 are barriers to easy movement with community, particularly for children and bikes. Tough to get involved; volunteer opportunities often do not meet interests and needs.	7/23/2017 7:28 AM
5	Affordable housing and schools in disrepair	7/22/2017 11:16 PM
6	Pay attention to aesthetics of new projects. How will it function relating to the residents and other businesses in the area. Planning as a whole and not so piecemeal. Unifying themes that are aesthetically pleasing but let people know they are in Roseville. Forward thinking. Progressive.	7/22/2017 5:45 PM
7	Diversity in our government - should better reflect the residents	7/22/2017 4:32 PM
8	being marginalized as retail shopping declines, the population ages and the economic base withers.	7/22/2017 4:08 PM
9	The lack of family structure.	7/22/2017 3:07 PM
10	more public transit to the downtowns - more buses in general	7/22/2017 1:45 PM
11	Besides lacking a decent bicycle infant structure It's a Wonderful city to live in just moved here in last August from Minneapolis and it's been great so far	7/22/2017 12:02 PM
12	Traffic and inattentive drivers	7/22/2017 11:40 AM
13	Crime in the Rice & Larp area	7/22/2017 8:44 AM
14	Vandalism, theft, drugs. We need to make sure we are supporting early education about what is right so our kids are making good choices and doing what is right. I was recently reading an article promoting transgender rights at the elementary level in Roseville schools. I think public schoools have no place teaching my children or embracing transgender topics in elementary school. I DO think we can teach them to make healthy food choices, help them see why stealing or lying is wrong and we can HOPE the next generation will be healthier than the current one.	7/22/2017 7:41 AM
15	Loosen building codes to allow for more flexibility in SFH development.	7/22/2017 12:14 AM
16	Preserving green space. Hate to see the push to develop any bit of land that has a tree on it - like the area near HWY 88 in the Triangle. We don't need to be a community of all buildings & concrete. We need to preserve & maintain the few 'wild' spaces left (besides our parks).	7/21/2017 11:24 PM
17	How run down we let the green space get. It's starting to look like a run down community. Branches are and fallen trees just left to rot where they fell.	7/21/2017 11:10 PM
18	Housing and zoning regulations in excess. Let people build, sell, and rent what they want	7/21/2017 9:49 PM
19	Make a plan to help traffic flow within the city more smoothly especially across Snelling. Widen 36 east bound between 35W and 35E to help with traffic. Thank you for asking us!	7/21/2017 9:28 PM
20	CRIME and high taxes going to projects that effect a very small percentage of families.	7/21/2017 7:55 PM
21	Bad planning - not following the 2030 comprehensive plan by getting district 14 a park on the western side. Doesn't make a lot of sense that our children have to cross one of four busy streets to get to a park. There are 3 parks between Hamline, Lexington, City. Rd. B and Roselawn????	7/21/2017 7:47 PM

22	Ensuring that residents are truly involved with whatever the bureaucrats are planning to do / considering behind the scenes with regard to current housing initiatives that could be considered. While proposals that may seem enticing to planners are put forth, they may have long term global negatives that will tend to be down-played. Maintaining quality of schools is also a major issue. Schools are essentially two or three tracks in one now, with much remedial education now needed.	7/21/2017 7:01 PM
23	Crime, poverty, loss of natural areas.	7/21/2017 5:34 PM
24	Real estate taxes Wear and Tear on roads	7/21/2017 5:04 PM
25	Congestion and increased crime.	7/21/2017 4:48 PM
26	Maintaining the small town feel and the sense of neighborhood that make Roseville standout from many of the other inner ring suburbs.	7/21/2017 4:24 PM
27	Crimes and vandalism seem to be increasing - how can this trend be stopped /reversed?	7/21/2017 3:12 PM
28	Renew our infrastructure, roads, water, sewer. These are most important at Roseville's age yet they are not addressed here...	7/21/2017 3:09 PM
29	-aging population -decline in the school system compared to neighboring communities -crime	7/21/2017 2:58 PM
30	Dramatic increase in crime and vandalism and adding too many high density properties which loses the family atmosphere.	7/21/2017 2:56 PM
31	Mixing affordable housing and higher end developments.	7/21/2017 2:52 PM
32	Maintaining a family friendly community that feels designed for people to live, and not just a giant retail destination. I would also love to see Roseville explore having a city-run ISP to compete with Comcast/CenturyLink.	7/21/2017 2:47 PM
33	Economy, immigration, taxes, crime,	7/21/2017 2:39 PM
34	Environmental protection, encouraging diversity, promoting arts and culture, supporting small businesses	7/21/2017 2:12 PM
35	I think Roseville is trying too hard to ride the diversity bandwagon. Focus on supporting ALL businesses, families, and emergency services and stop pushing divisive social narratives.	7/21/2017 2:00 PM
36	Affordable housing, job development (living wage jobs), welcoming parks and recreational facilities, cultural inclusion and adaptability as more population and business growth will come from communities of color. A perception I hear of Roseville is that it is "just a bunch of chain stores" without much of an identity. That could be something to build on in the long-term to attract new residents who want a sense of belonging.	7/21/2017 1:22 PM
37	Connectivity! The pathway plan is a start but you can't call the whole community *walkable.*	7/21/2017 1:07 PM
38	Increased need for public safety. Increased vandalism. Losing the sense of safety in Roseville	7/21/2017 12:10 PM
39	we need wind and solar power.	7/21/2017 11:47 AM
40	Issues with congestion have increased with Walmart and expansion of twin lakes area. Living near Northwestern College and west of Snelling, this retail and expansion has added a lot of time to commuting to downtown St. Paul.	7/21/2017 11:16 AM
41	Traffic congestion makes it difficult to make left turns on to major roadways and dangerous for pedestrians to cross.	7/21/2017 11:06 AM
42	crime	7/21/2017 10:23 AM
43	School and Community buildings. We should take down Fairview community center and put up a updated facility like Shoreview Community Center. Fairview is literally falling apart.	7/21/2017 10:09 AM
44	Law enforcement MUST be trained comprehensively in de-escalation techniques and in mental health/disorder identification and strategies for constructive intervention. And more options must be available for people with mental health disorders to receive protection and support.	7/21/2017 9:50 AM
45	Over-development. Increasing population density. Increasing traffic.	7/21/2017 9:45 AM
46	when the real estate market shifts back down, one of our biggest challenges will be the bloated budget you've built. Because many tax paying households will go away, and you'll be left with higher tax burdens on the residents who stay, and it will not be fun. Start cutting the budget NOW to prepare for that shift.	7/21/2017 9:36 AM

47	I think we are facing a shortage in the type of livibility myself and others my age (~26) are looking for. We need to orient ourselves around transit corridors and create more compact, walkable development around our transit nodes. Currently, besides for parks that we usually have to drive to, we don't have many distinct places to be, experience, and enjoy Roseville - unless you consider large parking lots to be pleasant plazas. Walking anywhere for an actual purpose in Roseville is rarely enjoyable. VERY autocentric. Our urban form is lathargic and so disconnected that nothing seems to relate to each other. I think we are too well situated as a first ring suburb that borders both Twin Cities, with valuable amenities and major thoroughfares, to be this lame. Fortunately, it seems like that is changing somewhat now with the A Line and a new focus around infill development. Hopefully we can take advantage of the enormous potential and opportunity we have here to create some genuine places and livability in this lunar parkingscape of a city. **FACILITATE MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AROUND TRANSIT HUBS! WHAT GOOD IS A TRANSIT HUB IF YOU HAVE TO DRIVE TO IT?! WHAT GOOD IS OUR MULTIFAMILY HOUSING IF IT'S NOT BY TRANSIT HUBS?!	7/21/2017 9:09 AM
48	Limited indoor recreation beyond the oval that is anywhere up to date. This is a BIG deal in our climate when an active lifestyle is needed.	7/21/2017 8:54 AM
49	Smart growth. Spending money to provide better roads, increase safety and provide for jobs through tax increment financing	7/21/2017 8:36 AM
50	Increase in crime - don't know statistics but it appears as if there have been an increase	7/21/2017 8:31 AM
51	- traffic - congestion - getting ahead of crime and bad stuff occurring in the community by providing more recreation and parks and good community activity and places for people to gather	7/21/2017 8:30 AM
52	promote healthy life styles by improving free/low cost recreation system, walkabout areas, etc.	7/21/2017 8:02 AM
53	Better ways to get from here to there without using a car. More mom and pop businesses to draw people to the community. Focus on the arts to bring culture to everyone's life	7/21/2017 7:44 AM
54	Traffic congestion is terrible. Property taxes are high.	7/21/2017 7:29 AM
55	Our schools are ranked low making us less attractive to new young families.	7/21/2017 7:07 AM
56	Too many cars. Not quite enough Inclusivity.	7/21/2017 6:29 AM
57	cultural diversity/changing demographic, commercial identity beyond chains, less vehicle dependent	7/21/2017 6:05 AM
58	corporate take over of the community. I like smaller mom and pop shops that make the community unique.	7/21/2017 12:13 AM
59	Re-work our police department and it's training programs. Currently, we are so in line to be the next Falcon Heights or now, SW Minneapolis. Like everything else in Roseville, we're so great, that we can't seem to step back and learn from other communities.	7/20/2017 11:49 PM
60	Privacy and safety for especially girls in public schools.	7/20/2017 11:16 PM
61	Congestion, transient-begging on street corners, too many businesses spread out. Delaptated houses. Poor lake water quality.	7/20/2017 11:08 PM
62	Big business taking over (Walmart, expansion of the university)	7/20/2017 10:58 PM
63	Increasing crime activity	7/20/2017 10:53 PM
64	Prejudice- especially from the older white community towards diverse residents.	7/20/2017 10:45 PM
65	Traffic, "mall sprawl," poor storm drainage, lack of single trash service	7/20/2017 10:35 PM
66	I live on Fairview Ave N and have great parks and beaches within walking/biking distance from my home. However, it doesn't feel safe to walk with my children on the roads to get to the parks. Adding sidewalks would make a huge difference. There are so many kids in the neighborhood and so many cars driving fast and/or distracted. It would be great if the busier roads had sidewalks to keep us safe so we can get out and enjoy the neighborhood. Thank you!	7/20/2017 10:33 PM
67	Most of Roseville's stock will need significant investments to maintain high property values.	7/20/2017 10:12 PM
68	Aging in place, balancing needs of different generations, continuing to renew our infrastructure, creating a much more vibrant cultural and arts scene encompassing diverse communities.	7/20/2017 10:03 PM

69	Traffic and safety	7/20/2017 9:53 PM
70	Increased traffic, congestion, noise, concrete--how can these be abated or mitigated?	7/20/2017 9:42 PM
71	I don't see much of a problem	7/20/2017 9:30 PM
72	Not sufficient affordable housing.	7/20/2017 9:27 PM
73	I'm worried about the amount of traffic and how we need to include more ways to get around via bike/walking.	7/20/2017 9:27 PM
74	Crime	7/20/2017 8:42 PM
75	The balance between residential (priority) and commercial/industrial.	7/20/2017 8:30 PM
76	Racial equality	7/20/2017 8:23 PM
77	Safety. Trust the Police.	7/20/2017 8:21 PM
78	People are drawn to communities that are well-kept, demonstrate progress, and appear welcoming. I would like to see more effort put into the beautification of the city (additional trees, flowers, etc.), development of new businesses, and greater community involvement.	7/20/2017 8:03 PM
79	Adding additional Police - increased crime is making family's feel unsafe. Also, Roseville population is aging. Offer more options for home improvement incentives and improve school facilities to encourage new young families to purchase homes here.	7/20/2017 7:58 PM
80	Crime, especially in the McCarron's Rice/Larpenteur area. Need more police and community partnerships.	7/20/2017 7:51 PM
81	Too much car traffic, not enough walk ability or bike lanes- all for the greater goal of clean lakes, waters, rivers and environment.	7/20/2017 7:41 PM
82	Lack of listening to resident's concerns and lack of follow thru by city staff	7/20/2017 7:22 PM
83	It's becoming clear that the experience for people of color in our community is less positive than it is for white residents and visitors.	7/20/2017 6:56 PM
84	The continued and increasing gap between our richest and poorest; between our white and non-white residents.	7/20/2017 6:54 PM
85	A need to maintain physical infrastructure as some parts pass their life cycle. Maintain park infrastructure and trees.	7/20/2017 6:53 PM
86	Welcoming and absorbing new arrivals and immigrant families into work, schools and community - we will need them as current residents age.	7/20/2017 6:35 PM
87	I live by reservoir woods and I know there are drug dealings going on and our cars have been broken in numerous times in the last 6 weeks. It's only a matter of time before something really bad happens.	7/20/2017 6:35 PM
88	See above	7/20/2017 6:24 PM
89	Traffic	7/20/2017 6:23 PM
90	Bad commute.	7/20/2017 6:07 PM
91	Traffic congestion and losing natural areas.	7/20/2017 5:36 PM
92	Unfriendly police. I had to report an accident and he acted as if I was imposing on his day. Not a great impression for a tax paying citizen.	7/20/2017 5:20 PM
93	a bloated city government that is crushing people with high property taxes and outrageous utility fees! have the police department concentrate on fighting real crime and stop worrying if someone is going 37 mph in a 35 mph zone, even though it may decrease the citation revenue that the city collects.	7/20/2017 5:16 PM
94	Training our police to become more tolerant and understanding of others reactions, use their guns less often.	7/20/2017 5:06 PM
95	Those who oppose diversity.	7/20/2017 5:01 PM
96	Crime.	7/20/2017 4:56 PM
97	Traffic congestion	7/20/2017 4:54 PM

98	Keeping infrastructure strong - roads paved - plumbing & electrical up to date - bike paths safe & lighted? - amphitheaters, playgrounds & parks clean & safe & improved.	7/20/2017 4:54 PM
99	Equality in all aspects for all groups.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
100	1. It is wrong for Roseville to even talk about being a sanctuary city!! We are attracting the wrong kind of people to our community.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
101	CRIME AND CONGESTION	7/20/2017 4:26 PM
102	Senior independent living which is affordable	7/20/2017 4:24 PM
103	Making this a desirable community for young families. Keeping our schools strong. building understanding of cultural differences and confronting racism and discrimination	7/20/2017 4:21 PM
104	I think maintaining a safe family place to live in a time of changing demographics for the community.	7/20/2017 4:21 PM
105	The government is too controlling. Wants to control and regulate everything (illogical reasons as justification).	7/20/2017 4:17 PM
106	Lack of identity	7/20/2017 4:15 PM
107	Uninformed people forcing their own agenda.	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
108	Maintaining the quality of the schools, which are under ridiculous pressure (classroom size), especially with kids coming in from St. Paul. Also, avoiding the tendency to give in to those arguing for expanded roads, because we've learned over the past half century that you can build your way out of congestion.	7/20/2017 4:11 PM
109	traffic congestion, diversity and policing	7/20/2017 4:10 PM
110	Lack of compassion is impacting everyone. People need to look out for each other, not just themselves.	7/20/2017 3:54 PM
111	The building of many unit apartment buildings in established neighborhoods which will increase traffic. Also, why do we need more stores at Rosedale? I think that the thought of increasing taxes for Roseville gets in the way of preserving the lifestyle of the people who live in Roseville.	7/20/2017 12:24 PM
112	Increasingly becoming a community of rentals and apartments, because eventually the community feel and pride /care of owned-homes is lost, and we turn into Brooklyn Center	7/20/2017 10:15 AM
113	Increasingly becoming a community of rentals and apartments, because eventually the community feel and pride /care of owned-homes is lost, and we turn into Brooklyn Center	7/20/2017 10:14 AM
114	Living by Har Mar and Rosedale for 20 years has made it apparent that adding more high density retail spaces and housing has increased significantly and is creating more work for our police in regard to shoplifting occurrences and crime.	7/20/2017 8:47 AM
115	Crime, litter and Commercial Traffic on Snelling Ave.	7/19/2017 4:21 PM
116	Roseville is a built out suburb with little space for additional large scale development. It is also a heavily retail tax base at a time when retail and restaurant may be on the decline. Roseville is a healthy community now, but it is important for Roseville to maintain a healthy tax base and keep its expenses in line given that its tax base is unlikely to expand beyond infill.	7/18/2017 7:36 PM
117	Petty crimes & too many rental communities with unattended children in the parks.	7/17/2017 8:36 PM
118	General traffic congestion without proper sidewalks for walkers in many areas, no one stops for crosswalks, etc.	7/17/2017 9:00 AM
119	celebrating our diversity, not fighting it	7/14/2017 6:56 PM
120	1) crime: I would like to see Roseville have a zero tolerance policy for crime. (and heavily advertise the fact) 2) the community is becoming too divided and I fear that soon it will be too late to bring us back together. 3) please do not consider a costly recycling center. This sounds wonderful, but would be a financial disaster.	7/14/2017 6:36 PM
121	Income disparity.	7/14/2017 6:20 PM
122	Lack of encouragement for the community to become involved.	7/14/2017 5:46 PM

123	Council is focused on businesses and not the residents that elected them. Schools are almost crumbling, frusterated at the high teacher student ratio. Increasing walkable/ bikeable transit, safer streets Crime that businesses bring into the city- walmart- what a loss of resources	7/14/2017 9:52 AM
124	It is hard to learn about the diversity within our community. All I see are people who look like me, but I hear about the tremendous diversity in the schools.	7/14/2017 9:49 AM
125	More or better parking for the ball fields. Maybe actually install curbs and mark out parallel parking. Slow down the speed on Lexington at the parks so it is safer to use as spillover parking. 'Another disk golf course wouldn't hurt either.	7/13/2017 4:25 PM
126	Institutionalized racism	7/13/2017 1:33 PM
127	Diversity, positive policing, congestion	7/13/2017 12:30 PM
128	Pace of life. Too busy.	7/13/2017 8:58 AM
129	maintaining physical appearance of property. Continuing community involvement with police and citizens	7/13/2017 8:56 AM
130	Crime in certain parts of the district, as well as educational challenges at our middle school.	7/13/2017 8:06 AM
131	Diversity and acceptance. OF ALL PEOPLE.	7/13/2017 7:40 AM
132	Affordable senior housing	7/13/2017 1:00 AM
133	I love Roseville and have had only positive experiences with the Roseville Police Department, but I would like to see continued focus on community policing	7/12/2017 10:48 PM
134	Overriding racism. Lack of diversity. We do not have the vibrant neighborhood festivals found in the cities.	7/12/2017 9:41 PM
135	Perception of unwelcoming environment. One car garages.	7/12/2017 6:50 PM
136	Changing demagraphics, congested roads, and reluctance of residents to volunteer in their community instead of whining how they have been treated.	7/12/2017 12:27 PM
137	Congestion.	7/2/2017 4:48 PM
138	Making the schools a priority when they start showing signs of decreasing in state stats.	7/1/2017 12:29 PM
139	Congestion, adding more density just to get more tax money, poor communication of developers with residents prior to planning	6/29/2017 3:01 PM
140	The influx of many immigrants and how to blend very different cultures.	6/23/2017 6:53 PM
141	Our small, aging houses.	6/22/2017 9:13 PM
142	Racism and sexism	6/22/2017 1:31 PM
143	Housing expenses - definitely need more affordable housing for seniors. Cherrywood and Applewood are way too expensive for a good share of the seniors looking for housing. Definitely need better public transportation. Improve the senior center and it's activities. There already is a big improvement made since Norm Kunselman became the director and I'm sure he will continue with improvements. One of which would be using the Roseville Shuttlebus for day trips such as to restaurants or plays. Still believe the police department needs more training re diversity and why must they turn on their lights and sirens just to not have to stop at a red light. Also why can't they do a better job of picking up the streets after accidents? It's like they leave items from the wrecks on the street for people to have to avoid thus creating the possibility of even another accident. EXTREMELY SERIOUS ISSUE THAT THEY SEEM TO CHOOSE TO IGNORE. I'VE LEFT MANY MESSAGES ESPECIALLY ABOUT HWY 36 AND DALE. THERE IS NO REASON FOR THEM NOT TO PICK UP THE LIKES OF FENDERS AND OTHER ESPECIALLY LARGE PIECES. A BROOM SHOULD TAKE CARE OF THE REST OF THE DEBRIS.	6/22/2017 12:40 PM
144	The community over all is in a very good space. We need to continue to invest in areas above such as connectivity and building a healthy community in multiple ways. We can also work to ensure that our business community is healthy as that makes for a good balance in what the city offers and holds down residential taxes.	6/22/2017 12:34 PM
145	Keeping Roseville residents safe in their homes and neighborhood.	6/22/2017 12:33 PM
146	government trying to do too many things for too many people	6/22/2017 12:20 PM

147	feeling connected to Roseville as a whole, being on the other side of 35W. Honestly, it feels like we are in St. Anthony or New Brighton. I'd like to feel more a part of Roseville.	6/21/2017 10:27 PM
148	I think in the move to bring in more business, and add more housing, Roseville 'forgets' about the single family residents who bear the biggest tax burden - yet are negatively impacted when the rush to build does not weigh resident concerns. Over the past 10 years my property value has stayed the same or DECREASED yet my taxes have INCREASED every year. I like Roseville but as I age, this becomes a LESS affordable community for me.	6/21/2017 8:26 AM
149	Affordable housing	6/18/2017 3:57 PM
150	1. Traffic congestion as the city continues to having a higher population density. 2. Diversity and ethnicity co-mingling. We need to respect and tolerate many cultures.	6/15/2017 10:21 PM
151	Too many cars on city streets	6/14/2017 9:38 AM
152	It feeling like we are becoming over crowded. Schools do not have enough room for students today(isd 621), streets are congested, safe driving is not being enforced, there is a lack of lighted pedestrian crossing signs near parks in high traffic areas with no other stop signs in reasonable distance.	6/9/2017 2:56 PM
153	Crime, including burglary and assault.	6/9/2017 11:00 AM
154	Government efficiency	6/9/2017 8:38 AM
155	Maintaining strong public education Ensuring safety as well as being open and welcoming	6/8/2017 10:25 PM
156	I think traffic congestion is a problem. Roseville is getting a lot busier than when we moved here in 1997. County Road B2 in particular should be widened to be a two lane road each way from Hamline Ave. to Rice St. Also, there is a real lack of public transportation in Roseville. There is no express bus or light rail line to downtown St. Paul, and the express bus to downtown Minneapolis comes and goes very infrequently, and not at all on weekends.	6/8/2017 1:23 PM
157	Fear of change and of the "other" - a lack of inclusiveness and willingness to change.	6/8/2017 11:57 AM
158	I can't over emphasize the importance of a major reinvestment in the schools. Beyond that we have to find ways to integrate our growing minority populations	6/7/2017 8:38 PM
159	Traffic, too much commercial, congestion, crime.	6/7/2017 3:44 PM
160	Lack of diversity, lack of walkable routes/public transportation.	6/7/2017 3:26 PM
161	Crime Aging Infrastructure	6/7/2017 2:02 PM
162	Aging population, decline of retail = potential tax base issues.	6/7/2017 1:59 PM
163	Keeping existing homes and business buildings in good repair.	6/7/2017 12:16 PM
164	I think Roseville has the opportunity at this moment to create an even more walk and bike-friendly community. By improving bike lanes, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings at key intersections, the city will be less intimidating to get around without a car and encourage healthier lifestyles (and more environmentally friendly lifestyles as well). Businesses can be more bike-friendly just by adding inexpensive bike racks (for example, the shops around Lexington & Larpenteur could really use them). With our extensive network of parks and trails, connecting those to protected on-street bike lanes and off street walking paths will provide the community with safe and healthy ways to get around.	6/7/2017 8:22 AM
165	Crime,	6/6/2017 10:46 PM
166	There needs to be more engagement in local government. Using technology like this survey is great! Expand opportunities to get involved with working-family-friendly meeting times and locations. Another issue is the vacant spaces in Har Mar and other strip mall locations. It looks terrible and makes the whole destination less appealing.	6/6/2017 6:01 PM
167	Affordable housing	6/6/2017 5:30 PM
168	Racism, connecting various cultures and communities that live in Roseville. School overcrowding.	6/6/2017 2:24 PM
169	Affordable housing,diversity and traffic congestion	6/6/2017 1:44 PM
170	We need to embrace diversity and ensure a welcoming community to all.	6/6/2017 1:17 PM
171	Lack of diversity, not enough families, maintaining aging housing stock	6/6/2017 1:04 PM

172	no community gardens	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
173	Housing	6/6/2017 12:59 PM
174	not keeping citizens safe	6/4/2017 5:29 PM
175	Traffic congestion - during rush hours, Fairview and Lydia can be parking lots, backed up blocks of cars waiting for their turn to turn onto Snelling.	5/20/2017 4:34 AM
176	making sure that we are welcoming and affordable community. That we are accessible to all and have safe walking paths and side walks. That we continue our awesome efforts in green efforts.	5/19/2017 11:34 AM
177	I'm worried that Roseville will become unaffordable for new residents as housing prices increase, so we need to take a proactive approach to preserving existing affordable housing (such as our mobile home park) and think creatively about encouraging affordable units. Land trusts? More density around transit corridors with reserved affordable units, etc. Continued outreach to our new Karen neighbors in the southeast portion of Roseville is essential. A good job has been done so far and the new park in that area is great. Keep it up!	5/19/2017 11:12 AM
178	The vacant stores! No more big box!	5/19/2017 10:02 AM
179	Expanding the Tax base. Adding more turn lanes. Keeping costs down.	5/19/2017 9:43 AM
180	An aging park system, distrust and misunderstanding of needs of different cultures and age groups, loss of community neighborhoods due to Traffic congestion, noise and limited walkways.	5/11/2017 8:25 PM
181	walkability, creating downtown community	5/3/2017 8:56 PM
182	Make it more walkable/billable. It is difficult to get around without driving.	5/3/2017 4:49 PM
183	Continue current focuses	4/29/2017 7:43 PM
184	Need a new community center like they have in Shoreview! Fairview Community Center doesn't cut it. Should either tear it down or completely re-model it!	4/28/2017 11:19 AM
185	Keeping property taxes at a reasonable level and fiscal responsibility.	4/26/2017 10:35 AM
186	SE roseville	4/20/2017 7:17 PM
187	Se Roseville area	4/20/2017 6:50 PM
188	Promoting diversity, promoting police community relations, improving our school system, buildings and educational resources.	4/18/2017 11:54 AM
189	Affordable housing shortage	4/16/2017 6:02 PM
190	Aging population, decreased support for schools	4/13/2017 9:38 PM
191	Maintain reputation for good schools, figure out traffic problems, maintain safe neighborhoods, invest in welcoming and supporting diverse community members.	4/13/2017 7:46 PM
192	Space	4/13/2017 8:15 AM
193	The potential for gentrification is enormous, though not all investment is bad. Balancing the growth and prosperity of the community with the preservation of its culture is an enormous challenge. Sam	4/12/2017 8:36 PM
194	Budget, not enough revenue for wants and needs. Do not spend money on new golf course facility.	4/12/2017 9:48 AM
195	It used to be people were attracted to Roseville for quality education. Now they're going to the Moundsview school district. Refugee populations are great for diversity, but housing them all in one area creates ghettos. Disperse & immerse them in American culture. ESL needs to be offered for parents as well as the child. ANY one from another country who comes to Roseville should have a cultural immersion class available - not just language, but recycling education, mass transit, etc. Wouldn't it be wonderful if there were mentors for each one? Neighborhoods are going downhill with too much cocooning.	4/11/2017 9:11 PM
196	Education, affordable housing, infrastructure improvement without taxes increasing significantly.	4/11/2017 12:53 PM

197	I see the changing demographic(s) of Roseville as something to be aware of and stay informed about. This is as homes and neighborhoods turn over from original owners to younger, and more diverse, families. To ensure we are having activities interesting to young families and resources for various cultural, ethnic, and religious groups in Roseville.	4/11/2017 11:35 AM
198	Young families move to Roseville because of the location, affordable housing, and quality of the schools. The location and affordability will not change. Maintaining the overall quality of the school system and attracting top teaching talent is critical to maintaining Roseville's identity.	4/10/2017 11:43 AM
199	Increasing polarization and politicization of our home town civic affairs, as seen by party endorsement of city council candidates and by City Commissioners using their office to further their political ambitions. Incorporation of neighborhood associations into City hall decision-making City sponsorship of Council candidate forums where actual debate is allowed and differences explored, NOT the League of Women Voters (LWV) candidate forums were 'being nice' is enforced through disallowing individual questions of candidates and questions are filtered through LMV monitors. In other words, the status quo is not allowed to be questioned (Our LWV is the status quo). The City News,other city publications, and other city forums and surveys focus on staff priorities rather that promoting dynamic two way conversations between the governors and the governed.	4/7/2017 1:24 PM
200	To much diversity	4/7/2017 12:44 PM
201	Aging population	4/7/2017 12:10 PM
202	Health and obesity.	4/7/2017 9:46 AM
203	over zealous police dept	4/7/2017 9:32 AM
204	investment in schools needs to improve.	4/7/2017 9:28 AM
205	Lack of affordable housing and public transportation	4/7/2017 9:02 AM
206	Increasing violent crimes. Increasing car traffic and congestion	4/7/2017 8:11 AM
207	The cost of living here goes up but wages don't.	4/7/2017 12:00 AM
208	Providing equitable, high-quality services to a rapidly changing population, especially regarding aging and diversity.	4/6/2017 8:56 PM
209	Blocking a city government that dreams up this kind of BS.	4/6/2017 5:48 PM
210	Schools (modernization/space/student-teacher ratios), lack of a community center.	4/6/2017 5:32 PM
211	We need less government and more hands on action from residents. Building community within neighborhoods is critical	4/6/2017 4:07 PM
212	Reinstate circulator//minibus routes, e.g., along Cleveland Ave, that were abandoned in early 90s. Make a second push for neighborhood raingardens, the trend is to eliminate maintenance of old ones and abandoning new initiatives.	4/6/2017 2:04 PM
213	We need reinvestment in our schools.	4/6/2017 2:00 PM
214	Affordable housing, making sure all spaces are accessible for the disabled	4/6/2017 1:54 PM
215	Automobile congestion. Rising property taxes. Lack of walking. Lack of busing.	4/6/2017 11:02 AM
216	Roseville, Twin Cities, Minnesota and America all need to do whatever we can to eliminate the wealth divide and extend realistic opportunities for everyone to succeed via education and subsequent gainful employment.	4/6/2017 11:01 AM
217	Being more attractive to young families.	4/6/2017 10:40 AM
218	Disparities between the haves and the have nots. Education achievement gap in racial minority groups. Keeping big box stores OUT so that revenue doesn't flow out of our community.	4/6/2017 10:26 AM
219	Services to Roseville residents display inequity: lower income residents have fewer services, fewer parks and walking paths, etc. It would be nice to see development of public spaces for all.	4/6/2017 10:14 AM
220	Police force diversity, training.	4/6/2017 10:05 AM

221	Maintaining our existing homes, shopping areas, infrastructure and our schools and parks. When buildings/homes have deferred maintenance, it lowers the surrounding property values and discourages new people from coming in to the community. Keep moving forward, let's be progressive and continue to improve, redevelop, and be a LEADER setting example for other first ring suburbs!	4/6/2017 9:53 AM
222	People in the community who are not welcoming to new and more diverse citizens.	4/6/2017 8:10 AM
223	Improving and repairing an aging housing stock. Providing a wider spectrum (cost) of housing choices.	4/6/2017 6:49 AM
224	Biker safety. Educate drivers to respect bikes on the road.	4/6/2017 12:47 AM
225	Crime	4/5/2017 11:00 PM
226	I am concerned that an overemphasis on building, such as new housing developments or businesses, will lead to a built up feel and increased habitat fragmentation for wildlife. The city has been very progressive in its park habitat restoration (managing invasive species and planting natives), and I would like to see those efforts expanded by creating more "natural parks" (forested, prairie grassland, etc.) and also the city looking to acquire new lands for these efforts. I think now is the time to look at this before too much new development takes place.	4/5/2017 10:59 PM
227	Affordable housing, increasing diversity and inclusion, improving education	4/5/2017 10:26 PM
228	Keeping up with infrastructure needs, car vs. transit/biking focus, aging population and the needs that entails for safety, housing and community resources	4/5/2017 9:57 PM
229	Central business and art district	4/5/2017 7:43 PM
230	Preserving green space, cleaning up our lakes and environment.	4/5/2017 7:31 PM
231	Aging housing	4/5/2017 7:15 PM
232	High property taxes	4/5/2017 7:14 PM
233	Maintaining a healthy environment Embracing the increasing diversity of Roseville residents Maintaining the excellence of our local government	4/5/2017 6:08 PM
234	Supporting and attracting all generations	4/5/2017 6:01 PM
235	Funding for our schools continues to decline and school facilities need improvement.	4/5/2017 4:52 PM
236	As a first-ring suburb, there will be increasing pressure for more density. We should accept that and plan for it like Edina is doing.	4/5/2017 4:03 PM
237	Redevelopment and revitalization of commercial areas. Incorporate housing, pedestrian, bike and transit access. Reduce the seas of parking. Lack of a coop or Whole Foods!!!	4/5/2017 3:41 PM
238	Rising costs of living here.	4/5/2017 3:29 PM
239	Crime.	4/5/2017 3:16 PM
240	Keep roads built so are efficient and easy to maintain. (i.e. having medians with plantings are pretty but costly to maintain and a waste of resources.) Add a Community Pool so more families want to move here and play here. Get rid of Walmart - they are a drain on police resources and bring in more crime to the city. Ensure excellent schools and infrastructure. Look at updates to cable, internet, phone services to stay competitive for businesses and residents.	4/5/2017 3:13 PM
241	Roseville's reputation is not nearly as strong as it should be in light of its assets and honors. Something needs to be done to make sure other view it as well as, say, Edina.	4/5/2017 3:06 PM
242	Keeping schools great, making the city attractive to the next generation of homeowners.	4/5/2017 2:49 PM
243	Climate change and the global effect it will have on EVERYONE--including food and housing insecurity as million of people migrate north, escaping floods and hot temperatures. As Crops fail and water becomes scarce, Minnesota's resources will become sought after and under even more pressure than they are now.	4/5/2017 2:44 PM
244	Our diverse residents are not represented in our government elected officials nor on most of our commissions	4/5/2017 2:35 PM
245	Nothing of concern.	4/5/2017 2:31 PM

246	Gym Space for indoor sports- it would be nice to see Roseville invest in either expanding the amount of courts within the high school (such as a field house or something) Or make a separate sports complex that would house a large community center, fitness rooms, pools, and basketball/volleyball courts. Selling memberships to this facility would create income for the city as well. (similar to the Shoreview Community Center)	4/5/2017 2:31 PM
247	We are not used to diverse communities within our city. Partner with schools, libraries, and other public assets to make sure we are welcoming.	4/5/2017 2:28 PM
248	Aging population	4/5/2017 1:59 PM
249	Bringing in small business	4/5/2017 1:51 PM
250	Congestion and off campus student housing by northwestern.	4/5/2017 1:44 PM
251	Crime seems to be rising in Roseville. It is not safe for pedestrians and bikers to be on Roseville streets and roads.	4/5/2017 1:30 PM
252	Drug issues in schools, businesses and parks. Keeping our water clean.	4/5/2017 1:23 PM
253	students get best education possible	4/5/2017 1:16 PM
254	Walmart blight	4/5/2017 1:10 PM
255	Urban creep. Too many congested housing developments mostly built for elderly.	4/5/2017 1:07 PM
256	Loss of small businesses because of big box retail such as WalMart and Total Wine; loss of open space to buildings; bringing low end businesses into Twin Lakes--WalMart, Denny's, Aldi, and cheap hotels.	4/5/2017 1:04 PM
257	I love living here, but it's very difficult and somewhat dangerous to walk or ride bike. There is no sense of cohesion for how the city is laid out, no main street or shopping areas aside from the mall. We tend to drive to Shoreview, or the grand ave area for many errands. A definite lack of nice restaurants. Thank goodness for pizza luce though!	4/5/2017 12:48 PM
258	More crime. Homes in need of repair and/or yards full of junk.	4/5/2017 12:14 PM
259	Aging community- people, buildings, roads. Need to keep it relevant to young generations to move/stay here.	4/5/2017 12:13 PM
260	High crime	4/5/2017 11:58 AM
261	Traffic management. The city is more concerned with allowing free flow of traffic on any street rather than protecting our neighborhoods. This needs to change.	4/5/2017 11:54 AM
262	Divisions within our community (immigrant v not, racial, political)	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
263	pollution: loosing Bees.	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
264	Overpopulated schools, planning for education in future	4/5/2017 11:44 AM
265	I worry about old people moving out and young people moving in. Even though, they tend to have families, that might increase the activity on streets. I like the current split of old versus young	4/5/2017 11:43 AM
266	aging population Health care costs need a new community center Law enforcement be trained on de-escalation of mental health situations. Diversity and inclusion easier to get around with all the traffic	4/5/2017 11:39 AM
267	not sure	4/5/2017 11:37 AM
268	rising crime violence.-slow response in regard to emergent calls for help. need to respond straight away to resident and Business call outs for help-never assume its nothing	4/5/2017 11:36 AM
269	integrating diverse communities/assuring our aging population can stay safely and affordably in their homes or other housing/maintaining 'quality of life' standards in all neighborhoods.	4/5/2017 11:32 AM
270	Reinvestment in housing stock, linked to major reinvestment in schools and shared facilities	4/5/2017 11:31 AM
271	city not helping small property owners. the city is happy to give away millions to large developers, but doesn't do anything for property owners who have been in the city for many years and could use some help upgrading their property.	4/5/2017 11:22 AM
272	aging buildings and schools...	4/5/2017 11:21 AM

273	gotten way too liberal, make people adjust to the community not the community adjusting to the people, 20 /30 years ago this was a nice place to live, now it is just an extension to down town	4/5/2017 11:21 AM
274	Welcoming and supporting people of all races, religions, national origins, economic levels.	4/3/2017 2:16 PM
275	Old educational infrastructure; Hwy 36 a barrier	3/26/2017 2:58 PM
276	high property taxes	3/26/2017 10:12 AM
277	Need to drive most places.	3/23/2017 6:58 AM
278	Racial tension	3/22/2017 8:36 PM
279	Ensuring that the attacks on our healthcare and environment happening at the federal level do not impact Roseville.	3/22/2017 7:43 PM
280	Housing and schools declining making less desireable for young families but Roseville has much to offer, great location, big yards, great parks.	3/22/2017 3:26 PM
281	Traffic congestion	3/22/2017 10:16 AM
282	Walkability	3/22/2017 10:14 AM
283	Let's reduce crime	3/22/2017 7:40 AM
284	Affordable housing is always a top concern. access to public transportation is another. More/faster routes needed to the places people find work. More night routes for people who work 2nd and 3rd shifts.	3/21/2017 11:03 AM
285	Crime	3/20/2017 4:56 PM
286	The need to revitalize SE Roseville.	3/20/2017 4:35 PM
287	Our aging housing stock- families don't buy 1 1/2 story houses anymore. Building a REAL community center with modern amenities.	3/20/2017 4:15 PM
288	There seems to be an awful lot of congestion, providing alternative means to get north-south and east-west (other than buses on the highways) would be nice.	3/20/2017 3:50 PM
289	Lower priced rental units for seniors. They build the huge, glamorous, expensive places that are out of range for many.	3/20/2017 3:13 PM
290	The huge influx of immigrants and the declining of our schools both in results and infrastructure. We are loosing what was once an educational advantage	3/20/2017 2:06 PM
291	Making Roseville more than just a shopping center - improve schools, build identity similar to Southdale area, Maple Grove to feel more like a Town with a center and civic life	3/20/2017 7:46 AM
292	Crime rate and violence in and near Roseville	3/19/2017 11:24 PM
293	Retaining Roseville as a safe place to live and raise families. Keeping the crime from Minneapolis and St. Paul out of our city. Maintaining a well functioning educational system for our children.	3/19/2017 11:19 PM
294	Tensions between different races. Keeping taxes down so seniors and working people can still afford to live here.	3/19/2017 8:03 PM
295	Roads need to be replaced. Less money on parks and more on property variances and making them look nice	3/19/2017 7:43 PM
296	Getting to know our neighbors face to face and maintaining the safety of our community through neighborly and charitable interaction among residents.	3/19/2017 12:54 PM
297	Safety for our businesses and community inboxed Rice Street	3/19/2017 10:38 AM
298	Helping residents be open, understanding and supportive of the diverse demographics of the community. Love your neighbors!!!	3/19/2017 10:33 AM
299	1)Safety. 2)Integrating the diverse populations into the Roseville Community. 3) Affordable housing for all citizens.	3/19/2017 10:10 AM
300	Budget pressure.	3/17/2017 2:53 PM

301	I would say the most significant issue is continuing to find a balance between inner ring urbanization and the negatives that come with it (crime and traffic congestion), and balancing that with keeping quiet, safe, family oriented neighborhoods.	3/16/2017 9:03 PM
302	Aging population. Crime as a first tier suburb. Increase in traffic levels and congestion.	3/16/2017 11:41 AM
303	Increasing resources to public schools, traffic, increasing sense of community here	3/15/2017 8:34 PM
304	Aging population Capitalism Storm water	3/15/2017 6:44 PM
305	Non responsive city council.	3/15/2017 5:38 PM
306	Start to give a bit more attention to businesses in the city and continue to build on the importance of tourism in Roseville. A guest or visitor = immediate economic impact on the city	3/15/2017 12:49 PM
307	Keeping businesses in the community and providing housing across all economic strata	3/14/2017 3:01 PM
308	1. Safer routes for cycling/family cycling; some additional bike lanes/trails (especially Fairview bt C and B) and connections between Mpls and NE Mpls. 2. Safer crossings for pedestrians at busy intersections (esp Snelling - perhaps improved 2017) 3. Focus on developing generally more pedestrian and bike friendly.	3/14/2017 10:00 AM
309	cost of housing diversity places for teenagers	3/13/2017 4:08 PM
310	No downtown or central focus. Need for walkways and bike paths	3/13/2017 11:29 AM
311	people being taxed out of their homes, neglected infrastructure, uncaring council members worried more about their own agendas & furthering their political careers	3/12/2017 9:03 PM
312	I really wish there were true play based preschool options that were not so focused on reading, math and academics under 7 years old. The research doesn't support pushing academics before 7. But none of the local preschools are truly play based - they all are heavy handed with teacher directed activities. I also wish there were some project-based elementary schools. Smaller class sizes, individualized instruction, etc...	3/12/2017 8:44 PM
313	How Roseville is starting to look like every other suburb with all of the same stores and not the unique small and local businesses that would draw even more people.	3/12/2017 8:39 PM
314	I hear a lot about the elderly population having difficulty affording their homes as taxes are raised. I don't know people in this situation, but it does come up often enough that it seems to be a significant issue. I also hope for better racial integration within Roseville neighborhoods, as the populations seem to be segregated somehow even though Roseville is fairly diverse for a MN city.	3/12/2017 8:29 PM
315	Much more yelling in our neighborhood the past couple years, and "felt fears" (whether true or not) of less safety for both residents and pets.	3/11/2017 6:53 PM
316	Diversity.... Criminal element...Crime	3/11/2017 2:41 PM
317	controlling crime, traffic congestion around Rosedale, overbuilding	3/11/2017 1:29 PM
318	Continue to focus on code enforcement in the older parts to town in order to keep the neighborhoods desirable and property values stable.	3/11/2017 10:37 AM
319	Public Safety, well staffed police department and fire station, with enough patrols to keep up with growing population. Aging infrastructure.	3/11/2017 10:23 AM
320	Congestion and crime.	3/10/2017 8:39 PM
321	#1 is infrastructure improvement without passing on costs to residents. Also, we have wonderful parks, but we do not need more with extra costs of expensive shelters that must be maintained. Exception: park for Karen families near Rice and Larpenteur.	3/10/2017 7:42 PM
322	Our schools are in terrible shape. We need the City to take a supportive role to renew our Roseville Schools Infrastructure. This will require a major bonding bill.	3/10/2017 6:25 PM
323	In addition to connecting the sidewalks and off-street paths, there seems to be very limited transit to get to places around Roseville and transit that connects to St. Paul and Minneapolis. I'd also like to see more support for smaller businesses and a cultural centers.	3/10/2017 5:19 PM
324	Rising crime and traffic congestion.	3/10/2017 2:23 PM
325	Too much trashy rental property.....not monitored enough. Slum lords totally ignore the property. Out of sight, out of mind. I know....I live very close to two.	3/10/2017 2:06 PM

326	Maintaining adequate public support and funding for the things we hold in common - transportation, environment, public services, etc.	3/10/2017 1:42 PM
327	Keep neighborhoods connected to each other. Right now many are isolated in the midst of industrial, commercial and highway development.	3/10/2017 1:35 PM
328	Sustainability, Environmental Protection of Natural Areas, Maintenance and Upgrades to Infrastructure--for water, stormwater, and sewer.	3/10/2017 1:18 PM
329	Infra structure updating, aging community, maintaining open areas and wetlands and not selling every livable space for construction.	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
330	keep crime at a low level, maintain safe streets and neighborhoods.	3/10/2017 1:08 PM
331	traffic congestion crime	3/10/2017 12:57 PM
332	Continuing the park renewal program and improving infrastructure for mass transit, pedestrian and bike traffic	3/10/2017 12:52 PM
333	Keep trying to find ways to get resident input on subjects. I hear Speak Up Roseville is not a success.	3/10/2017 12:49 PM
334	Diversity, Life long housing, Quality Schools, Collaboration with other units of local govt.	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
335	diversity and learning to understand those different from oneself and accepting them	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
336	government not informing or include the community on issues. Stop spending money on things that are not needed. Roseville wastes way too much of the tax payers money	3/10/2017 12:44 PM
337	Improving the cleanliness of the City. Less litter. Cleaner streets and natural areas.	3/10/2017 10:28 AM
338	Having more housing opportunities for people in all stages of life.	3/9/2017 4:00 PM
339	Aging population and being car oriented. We need to be able to adapt to the changing needs of our residents while attracting the next generation.	3/9/2017 11:27 AM
340	Aging housing stock Loss of green space to development Build a welcoming community center	3/8/2017 12:01 PM
341	Changing demographics	3/8/2017 9:07 AM
342	While development can be good, too much development can be a negative reason to live here.	3/8/2017 12:54 AM
343	Dependence on big box retail stores, as other cities expand their retail it will make our less desirable, and we do not have enough diverse opportunities.	3/7/2017 6:25 PM
344	We need Roseville to be more walkable. More sidewalks, more walking paths along streets. I moved from the inner city for better schools but I miss the sidewalks of the city.	3/7/2017 4:23 PM

Q6 How can we best protect existing neighborhoods while preserving or enhancing residents' quality of life?

Answered: 309 Skipped: 218

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't allow McMansions to be built or multiple people rentals run by slumlords into neighborhoods.	7/24/2017 8:24 AM
2	Keeping the neighborhoods safe.	7/23/2017 8:43 PM
3	More patrols, hitting up areas that aren't the "popular" streets and roads	7/23/2017 12:36 PM
4	Change the code so that new construction isn't being crammed into what were once larger lots and ruining the character of the neighborhood	7/22/2017 11:19 PM
5	More pedestrian and bike friendly	7/22/2017 11:09 PM
6	Connecting neighborhoods, and community with activities, as well as physically, with pedestrian paths.	7/22/2017 10:44 PM
7	Thoughtful development that combines commuting and transportation. Bike alternatives, walkability, neighborhood shopping, Unifying art themes.	7/22/2017 5:47 PM
8	Enforce speed limits, not let rentals take over (I don't see this as a current problem)	7/22/2017 4:34 PM
9	Providing services for aging in place. Providing transit options that are flexible and affordable. (being ready for self driving cars.	7/22/2017 4:10 PM
10	Don't give tax breaks to developers	7/22/2017 3:09 PM
11	listen to neighbors / people in the neighborhoods	7/22/2017 1:46 PM
12	Enhance common spaces. Possibly offer cheaper rental fees for park buildings for nearby residents or in exchange for volunteer hours.	7/22/2017 11:42 AM
13	No high-rise apts. More police living in the community.	7/22/2017 8:46 AM
14	DO NOT adopt anything like Austin, TX "CodeNEXT" program.	7/22/2017 12:15 AM
15	Keep crime low, enforce city codes, promote healthy living.	7/21/2017 11:31 PM
16	Police patrols. Visibility is helpful.	7/21/2017 11:25 PM
17	Keep taxes low to prevent turnover which will help prevent crime.	7/21/2017 7:57 PM
18	Close streets off to busy streets. Our street gets too much cut-through traffic from Snelling Ave. The east service road north of Roselawn should not allow cars to enter. This would completely stop the unnecessary traffic. Seems an easy fix.	7/21/2017 7:51 PM
19	Be careful about the type of commercial development you create near neighborhoods. Restrict busy roads, quieter traffic.	7/21/2017 5:35 PM
20	Keep green spaces and park areas	7/21/2017 5:05 PM
21	Provide financial and logistical assistance in neighborhood get togethers.	7/21/2017 4:51 PM
22	Easier more user friendly permitting process to enable homeowners to improve homes. Do something about crime or n rice street area.	7/21/2017 4:51 PM
23	Quit breaking up lots! I feel strongly that Roseville should adopt a zoning code that limits minimum lot size to an average of the lot sizes in the immediate neighborhood.	7/21/2017 4:26 PM
24	Enforcing property codes, enhanced funding for parks and recreation, providing more pathways/ bike lanes for walking/biking, arts promotions	7/21/2017 3:16 PM
25	Make sure housing is well maintained both rental and owner occupied.	7/21/2017 3:11 PM
26	Increase police presence to discourage crime, vandalism and drug activity. Keeping residents much better informed on changes that could affect their neighborhood.	7/21/2017 2:59 PM
27	Enforce code & compliance issues	7/21/2017 2:58 PM

28	continue community policing and patrols; promote partnerships between schools in Roseville and the city;monitor rental properties and regulation of rental property	7/21/2017 2:54 PM
29	Being mindful of traffic changes and keeping a high emphasis on parks.	7/21/2017 2:47 PM
30	Less development,	7/21/2017 2:40 PM
31	Keep up the great parks and recreation department! Offer resources for sustainable housing improvements. Support and listen to residents near new developments.	7/21/2017 2:17 PM
32	Promoting businesses and jobs that create products is the best way to bring in the financial resources required to maintain or improve the quality of life for residents. The less the government does, the better.	7/21/2017 2:05 PM
33	Protect naturally occurring affordable housing What is it that we are "protecting"? I think it's important to have challenging conversations around this concept.	7/21/2017 1:25 PM
34	Careful attention to lot divisions. Some older undeveloped lots are now getting McMansions crammed into small spaces.	7/21/2017 1:08 PM
35	continue and enhance efforts to engage locals in issues that affect their neighborhoods and to respond to their concerns	7/21/2017 11:51 AM
36	I live near Har Mar Mall and deal with idling semi trucks and overnight parking, dumpster emptying and sidewalk/parking lot sweeping during the night reducing quality of life. Har Mar is largely non-responsive to complaints and not proactive about decreasing noise complaints from nearby residents. Har Mar is surrounded by residents on three sides who are their best customers. Courtesy on the part of Har Mar would go a long way. Communication by Har Mar to nearby residents of new stores, plans through social media would be a nice gesture too.	7/21/2017 11:21 AM
37	Leave zoning as is	7/21/2017 10:25 AM
38	Make sure to enforce code enforcement. Keep our housing stock in repair and current.	7/21/2017 10:10 AM
39	Consider development's impact on the residents - including surrounding communities. Be aware of development in surrounding communities. Traffic and traffic patterns have dramatic impact on neighborhoods.	7/21/2017 9:56 AM
40	Connect neighborhoods with each other by constructing/repairing sidewalks and bike trails and with public transit, which is already occurring but needs constant support and attention.	7/21/2017 9:52 AM
41	Put up sound walls around Highway 36. Encourage more homeschooling opportunities. Capitalize on the library.	7/21/2017 9:37 AM
42	Develop through traffic to relieve res. streets.	7/21/2017 9:36 AM
43	Roseville has so much underutilized space to be tapped that I don't see existing neighborhoods as threatened by new development. connecting these neighborhoods to somewhere residents might actually like to go would be nice.	7/21/2017 9:13 AM
44	Improve transit and bike/walking paths. Continue national night out programs.	7/21/2017 8:57 AM
45	have enough police and emergency services	7/21/2017 8:38 AM
46	involve community residents earlier and more directly in planning and development proposals	7/21/2017 8:33 AM
47	- maintaining and improving the gem, Roseville's Parks and Recreation System and the delivery of those services and facilities	7/21/2017 8:32 AM
48	More police patrol through neighborhoods	7/21/2017 8:32 AM
49	This is a question very difficult to interpret. I read it over five times and still am not sure how to answer it.	7/21/2017 8:05 AM
50	start a rental licensing program with strict requirements for renting, inspecting and maintaining single family homes.	7/21/2017 7:48 AM
51	Limit development that increases density.	7/21/2017 7:30 AM
52	encourage sense of community, encourage neighbors to get to know one another, more affordable housing not concentrated in one area	7/21/2017 6:08 AM
53	not letting large apartment complexes spread, saving the existing trees and wetlands, etc.	7/21/2017 12:15 AM

54	Fire the current city council. Everyone of these plans state that we are going to encourage more local business, mixed use development, and affordable housing. What do we get? Another Walmart.	7/20/2017 11:56 PM
55	Speed bumps on neighborhood streets.	7/20/2017 11:19 PM
56	Adding police	7/20/2017 11:15 PM
57	Enforce housing codes. Businesses need to blend in with the environment. No billboards. No "we buy ugly houses" etc. signs left everywhere. Ground water and surface water management. No more parks fix the ones you have. Parks are not ball fields there is a difference. Not everyone wants to go to Central Park to walk, more safe walking opportunities to business. Remove trailer park by city hall and put community center there.	7/20/2017 11:12 PM
58	Stop influx of big business	7/20/2017 10:59 PM
59	Limit rezoning of areas and control redevelopment. We don't need so many senior apartments or condos. Not every senior wants to move into that kind of housing.	7/20/2017 10:56 PM
60	enforce codes and laws, friendly police- they are not just supposed to do police jobs but are social workers as well.	7/20/2017 10:46 PM
61	Sidewalks, possibly public benches in more places so elderly, handicapped, etc... people can rest more frequently making walking an easier task for those who need frequent rests or who could otherwise not cover as much distance.	7/20/2017 10:40 PM
62	Leave or improve the natural spaces. There are enough buildings.	7/20/2017 10:35 PM
63	Ensure housing improvement investments are supported, promoted, and potentially subsidized.	7/20/2017 10:14 PM
64	Why not become a Blue Zone? http://m.startribune.com/blue-zones-project-helped-albert-lea-minn-find-the-benefits-of-walking/304823171/	7/20/2017 10:09 PM
65	Make genuine, concerted effort to involve the neighborhood residents in discussion of any needed or proposed changes. Specifically, reduce congestion and traffic noise.	7/20/2017 9:46 PM
66	Open conversation and more surveys like this; on foot with free mail ins may be better to reach the older persons in the community	7/20/2017 9:32 PM
67	Do not allow residential streets to become major roads	7/20/2017 9:29 PM
68	Enforce codes.	7/20/2017 8:31 PM
69	Limit rentals.	7/20/2017 8:28 PM
70	Continue Talks at Library about Caregiving. Continue talks on life fitness at the Library.	7/20/2017 8:24 PM
71	Make neighborhood streets pedestrian friendly.	7/20/2017 8:06 PM
72	Continue to maintain streets, roads, and vegetation. Also, offer incentives to homeowners to beautify and improve their properties.	7/20/2017 8:05 PM
73	Make Roseville More Walkable and Bikeable. We've built an abundance of Senior Housing that is barely walkable to any services. (Medical offices, Churches, Groceries, Drug Stores etc.)	7/20/2017 8:04 PM
74	Don't build more roads that divide neighborhoods. Protect the environment and green spaces. Limit the growth of Northwestern College so it doesn't negatively impact the neighborhoods around it (with increased traffic, crowding the roads, rental properties, etc.).	7/20/2017 7:45 PM
75	Adequate, well trained police. Do not let met council decide what is best for Roseville.	7/20/2017 7:35 PM
76	Sidewalks along busy streets	7/20/2017 7:23 PM
77	Learn from other communities on how to best improve infrastructure/transit without demolishing large swaths of our city. Also considering city ordinances and planning carefully; if we want to make development more compact and walkable, we may need different commercial zoning near residential neighborhoods than we have allowed in the past.	7/20/2017 7:01 PM
78	Care less about protecting existing neighborhoods and more about enhancing residents quality of life, especially our most vulnerable.	7/20/2017 6:57 PM
79	Maintaining park and green spaces,roads and trails, supporting families and older folks who need help maintaining their homes and yards.	7/20/2017 6:37 PM

80	No ideas currently...	7/20/2017 6:26 PM
81	Be on top of any noncompliance to housing condition standards, be proactive in rectifying negative situations.	7/20/2017 6:25 PM
82	Offer more parks and recreational options.	7/20/2017 6:09 PM
83	More police presence.	7/20/2017 6:03 PM
84	Better sidewalks	7/20/2017 5:21 PM
85	cut property taxes and fees so that people can afford to live in their homes for decades. residential stability makes for friendly and safe neighborhoods.	7/20/2017 5:18 PM
86	Watch out for your neighbors and report any suspicious behavior.	7/20/2017 5:14 PM
87	Continue updating parks.	7/20/2017 5:02 PM
88	I don't know.	7/20/2017 4:57 PM
89	Attract small businesses rather than the chains and big box retailers	7/20/2017 4:56 PM
90	good question-keeping us safe	7/20/2017 4:49 PM
91	BUILD TUNNELS AND BRIDGES FOR PEDESTRIANS TO IMPROVE THE WALKABILITY FACTOR AND EASE TRAFFIC CONGESTION	7/20/2017 4:41 PM
92	Police presence.	7/20/2017 4:33 PM
93	Our city is transitioning forested lots into housing and as someone that lives in one of those new houses I am glad for it. Though I do see striking that right balance as very important for our community, I love how much green there is in this first rung suburb.	7/20/2017 4:26 PM
94	Expand programs that encourage home owners to keep up and improve the housing stock. Maintain our neighborhood schools and make sure their programs continue to be strong. Build more walking and biking paths.	7/20/2017 4:23 PM
95	Encourage community driven activities to be a welcoming place	7/20/2017 4:22 PM
96	Respect people.	7/20/2017 4:20 PM
97	Decrease car traffic.	7/20/2017 4:18 PM
98	Treat everyone like you want to be treated.	7/20/2017 4:17 PM
99	Better walkability	7/20/2017 4:16 PM
100	Fortunately, the low level of undeveloped land helps to lock a lot of this in. The city needs to continue to make reasonable regulation, esp. about undesirable uses of commercial property (e.g., vacant or poorly maintained stores and strip malls).	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
101	trustworthy, well-trained police officers, good judgement on residential and business development .	7/20/2017 4:11 PM
102	Be thoughtful about zoning e.g. placing businesses or multi-unit housing next to single family homes. They can cause noise pollution and increase traffic.	7/20/2017 4:01 PM
103	By not overcrowding th neighborhoods with many unit apartment buildings.	7/20/2017 12:25 PM
104	Be careful about adding more low-income housing. Roseville already has a lot of apartments and Met Council-owned homes.	7/20/2017 10:16 AM
105	Don't add more retail or apartments. Add more townhomes - not just for the senior community, but for those who cannot afford a home but don't want to live in a complex. Keep up the great work with the parks - they are amazing here in Roseville!	7/20/2017 8:49 AM
106	Community watch group. Camera's.	7/19/2017 4:24 PM
107	Encourage economic development of lower income area and target residential improvements in residential neighborhoods with lower income residents. Roseville has a great middle class population that I would hate to lose in favor of an upscae neighborhood At the same time, I want our lower income areas to remain safe and attractive for families just starting out.	7/18/2017 7:42 PM
108	More family friendly park events at mccarrons park to keep the kids off the streets.	7/17/2017 8:38 PM
109	Continue to have proactive policing.	7/17/2017 7:25 PM

110	Do not expand unnecessarily. Instead, work to make what exists better. There are numerous issues regarding pedestrian safety, and there are several strip malls and buildings that could use restoration and new tenants.	7/17/2017 9:27 AM
111	enforce current standards of housing,maintenance; enforce no overnight parking	7/14/2017 6:58 PM
112	Get us a group discount on outdoor cameras so we can help control crime.	7/14/2017 6:36 PM
113	Not allowing new housing developments in green spaces	7/14/2017 5:46 PM
114	Use existing retail space, don't create more. Add more sidewalks and paths and trees to buffer between zones	7/14/2017 9:55 AM
115	Make it easier to walk/bike across major streets.	7/14/2017 9:50 AM
116	Make the neighborhoods more walkable, make places of recreation more accessible, improve / add parks	7/13/2017 10:44 PM
117	Get on top of demolish & build oversize houses before it becomes a problem. Scale is important, and we have many beautiful neighborhoods because the style and scale is fairly consistent by block by block.	7/13/2017 4:29 PM
118	Alleviating traffic and slowing traffic on thru streets	7/13/2017 1:34 PM
119	maintain high standards of property condition. encourage interaction with block residents, block parties, etc	7/13/2017 8:57 AM
120	Decreasing traffic congestion. Creating a more walkable plan for the city so people are not so dependent on vehicles.	7/13/2017 8:18 AM
121	Add more nature into all areas of our city. It is important for the quality of life, for individuals. Also, find ways to appreciate and respect our multicultural city.	7/13/2017 7:41 AM
122	Buy undeveloped land for parks	7/12/2017 10:49 PM
123	More street lights. My street is dark! Sidewalks - it is hard to walk from my house to Target and other businesses.	7/12/2017 9:43 PM
124	Slower traffic on through roads, like Roselawn, Hamline, Lexington	7/12/2017 8:33 PM
125	This one I just don't know.	7/12/2017 6:51 PM
126	Try to make Roseville a model community by leading in converting our back yards to more eco friendly spaces that require less watering, less (or no) mowing, and while providing fresh fruits and nuts.	7/12/2017 12:32 PM
127	More shopping/dining in Har Mar mall. Improve parks and add walking/biking paths. New apartments or townhome complexes.	7/12/2017 12:24 PM
128	Maintain property values by enforcing codes that keep housing and property from getting junky	7/2/2017 4:50 PM
129	Get out there and talk with us even when you aren't due for election.	6/29/2017 3:02 PM
130	Do not develop every possible space in Roseville. Leave more land untouched and natural.	6/23/2017 6:55 PM
131	Focus on conservation of green space and water quality	6/22/2017 1:32 PM
132	Continue putting sidewalks at least on one side of the major arterials.	6/22/2017 12:42 PM
133	Incentives for updating and upgrading homes. Connecting people to neighborhood parks and other positive features through fun events and volunteering.	6/22/2017 12:36 PM
134	keep taxes low	6/22/2017 12:21 PM
135	Continue to keep the noise and congestion of high traffic areas like Har Mar, Target, Rosedale, Walmart separated from nearby communities.	6/22/2017 9:06 AM
136	not putting high density housing so close to low density neighborhoods that purchased their homes with the understanding their neighborhoods would retain a similar character and atmosphere that high density will drastically change.	6/21/2017 10:28 PM
137	Maintain the infrastructure - roads/sidewalks, MANAGE traffic so as not to overuse roadways and put residents/pedestrians at risk.	6/21/2017 8:28 AM
138	Fill in all the spaces in the strip malls we have before building more	6/18/2017 3:59 PM

139	No additional multi family apartment complexes	6/17/2017 3:00 PM
140	Enforce city regulations of 'junk houses' or 'hoarding houses.'	6/15/2017 10:24 PM
141	Enforce the existing rules regarding property maintenance	6/15/2017 8:25 PM
142	By Not increasing number of cars on streets	6/14/2017 9:39 AM
143	More police-community engagement. More drive-bys, more police visibility.	6/9/2017 12:01 PM
144	careful development	6/9/2017 8:39 AM
145	Increase/ continue to provide community events that bring neighbors together and make this a great place to live.	6/8/2017 10:33 PM
146	There needs to be more sidewalks in Roseville. For example, on Lexington Ave. between County Road C and County Road B, there should be sidewalks on both sides of the street. The city is not very pedestrian friendly. Also, sidewalks are not very well cleared of snow and ice in the winter, which makes it hazardous for pedestrians, especially for those of us who are senior citizens and afraid of falling and breaking a bone on the ice.	6/8/2017 1:25 PM
147	By educating and including neighborhoods in change - allowing that change to be seen as a positive.	6/8/2017 11:59 AM
148	Neighborhoods with old housing and owners who are aging in place are vulnerable by definition. Roseville has not responded soon enough to this issue and has not been aggressive enough. The best way to protect the neighborhoods is to attract new families who are willing to accept housing with deferred maintenance and a lack of features they could find farther out, in exchange for great schools, location and community	6/7/2017 8:43 PM
149	Quit adding commercial. No more low income housing, please.	6/7/2017 3:46 PM
150	Small "downtown" areas are few and far between in Roseville. It is a car-centric town.	6/7/2017 3:28 PM
151	By not offering training to thwart the efforts of ICE in removing criminals	6/7/2017 2:04 PM
152	Don't know.	6/7/2017 1:59 PM
153	Lower speed limits on arteries like County Road B, Hamline, Lexington, etc. Start implementing no turn on red signs - as a runner/walker, I've nearly been struck many times by drivers looking to make a right turn, but not looking for pedestrians coming from their right (only watching for traffic from the left). Encourage small/locally owned businesses to lease building space rather than national chains - provides destinations for residents and non-residents alike.	6/7/2017 8:32 AM
154	Being sensitive to residents who own homes to keep commercial/apartments out of neighborhood. This causes property value loss.	6/6/2017 10:50 PM
155	Keep asking for feedback. Make changes gradually with the big picture in mind.	6/6/2017 6:02 PM
156	Enforce ordinances, make them known.	6/6/2017 2:31 PM
157	Walkability	6/6/2017 1:46 PM
158	Don't add big box stores and huge housing complexes. We need more of a community feel.	6/6/2017 1:18 PM
159	integrated parks (easy access)	6/6/2017 1:17 PM
160	Help people find ways to connect. Maybe a spring Night to Unite.	6/6/2017 1:07 PM
161	by PROTECTING	6/4/2017 5:31 PM
162	I don't really see a lot of discrete neighborhoods in my area, but there might be more farther east.	5/20/2017 4:35 AM
163	more community outreach and community connectedness.	5/19/2017 11:39 AM
164	The loan program for fixup that has income and housing value limits is a great start. But more programs like this (that also have income and housing value limits) would be great.	5/19/2017 11:12 AM
165	Not boxing in neighborhoods with hotels and big box and traffic	5/19/2017 10:03 AM
166	Getting input have each neighborhood.	5/19/2017 9:46 AM
167	Do not allow huge rebuilds on smaller lots or two lots such as has happened in Edina. I also think of Roseville as two parts in general....the mall areas off Snelling and then all the smaller residential neighborhoods.	5/11/2017 8:32 PM

168	Keep traffic from overtaking quiet residential areas.	5/3/2017 4:51 PM
169	Neighborhood watch, communication of policies, volunteer involvement,	4/29/2017 7:48 PM
170	More trees, more sidewalks!	4/28/2017 11:21 AM
171	Long term vision of development and the impact it will have on infrastructure and traffic. Open discussion at planning meetings and informing public of development ideas.	4/26/2017 10:37 AM
172	Keep taxes reasonable and enforce codes	4/20/2017 7:22 PM
173	Single family homes, keep taxes reasonable for people on fixed income	4/20/2017 6:52 PM
174	Promote walking, exercise, neighborhood improvement, planting trees, neighborhood clean up etc.	4/18/2017 11:55 AM
175	Maintain infrastructure, promote wellness, encourage diversity.	4/16/2017 6:04 PM
176	Common sense	4/13/2017 8:17 AM
177	Increased funding for community engagement and the use of engineering tools to ensure that the voice of the people into successful policy for engagement, growth, and prosperity for residents.	4/12/2017 8:41 PM
178	The deer cull is a beginning. Too many 6 ft. fences are going up. You no longer see neighbors.	4/11/2017 9:13 PM
179	Sidewalks and street lights.	4/11/2017 11:36 AM
180	Focus on community connections like neighborhood night out, walkability and safety	4/10/2017 10:05 PM
181	The biggest contributors to quality of life for families are good schools, access to parks, and walkability/bikeability. None of these should significantly interfere with the ability to 'protect existing neighborhoods'.	4/10/2017 11:47 AM
182	It woul be better to have smaller lot sizes for more affordable housing rather than large bldgs with many units	4/8/2017 5:15 PM
183	Quit trying to fix all the world problems here	4/7/2017 12:46 PM
184	Sidewalks and bike paths	4/7/2017 12:10 PM
185	Maintain infrastructure (transit, walkways, utilities).	4/7/2017 9:47 AM
186	neighbor communications	4/7/2017 9:32 AM
187	more bike friendly	4/7/2017 9:29 AM
188	Limit the building of "McMansions". Add more boulevard trees (city to purchase and plant in collaboration with home owner)keep up with maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, sewer, water etc	4/7/2017 8:15 AM
189	Intentional use and development of zoning plans and ordinances.	4/6/2017 8:57 PM
190	I think we are doing just fine, thank you. Question 7 is not the job of government.	4/6/2017 5:49 PM
191	traffic calming strategies (diagonal diverters, sidewalks, etc)	4/6/2017 5:37 PM
192	Not sure what protecting means	4/6/2017 4:08 PM
193	Reinvest in schools	4/6/2017 2:01 PM
194	Neighborhood watch, more street lighting, regular police patrols	4/6/2017 1:56 PM
195	Continue the 'Open House' program where residents are notified of proposed changes in land use and hold those open houses in the evening or weekends when residents are available.	4/6/2017 11:05 AM
196	Enforce code issues. Enforce traffic laws.	4/6/2017 11:04 AM
197	Good maintenance of streets, curbs, etc.	4/6/2017 10:42 AM
198	More fairs/Clearinghouse on vetted contractors who can help remodel or expand our 1950's era housing stock. Neighborhood community fairs to get to know the people who live by you, especially good for newer immigrant populations moving into older neighborhoods. Both parties are oftentimes intimidated or misunderstood by the other side.	4/6/2017 10:31 AM
199	Unsure	4/6/2017 10:21 AM

200	No additional retail or industrial space development. Focus on low and middle income housing ($500k housing is NOT affordable). Create a focus on eco-friendly power of public and governmental spaces.	4/6/2017 10:15 AM
201	Good question. Community involvement? Set up a really fantastic volunteer program with many opportunities for all?	4/6/2017 9:56 AM
202	More community focus on policing. Diversity in city government.	4/6/2017 8:11 AM
203	continue to emphasize homeowners responsibiility to maintain their property with appropriate penalties assessed when needed.	4/6/2017 7:33 AM
204	Devise ways to keep the housing stock in good repair.	4/6/2017 6:51 AM
205	Avoid expanding with the adding of too many new developments or businesses. Living in the metro already provides great access to businesses within reasonable distances. I think Roseville can stand out as a community that values the natural world and is a great place to visit for that. However I do support some increase in higher density housing, which allows for affordable housing (i.e. apartments being cheaper than houses) and has a reduced environmental impact per person. I would rather see these units incorporated into areas that are already developed (underutilized business areas, housing areas, etc.) rather than areas that could be preserved or restored to a more natural state.	4/5/2017 11:04 PM
206	Make street traffic slower on residential streets.	4/5/2017 11:01 PM
207	Attract families, support diversity and inclusion. Crest a spring event for people to be part of their community - like Night to Unite, but in the spring.	4/5/2017 10:31 PM
208	encourage more independent mom and pop businesses from residents that live here now	4/5/2017 8:14 PM
209	Improve parks	4/5/2017 7:45 PM
210	Reduce rentals, continue to provide low income assistance for home owners to maintain and improve properties. Quit letting in discount retailers like Walmart and Aldi and instead look to actively recruit nicer retail and other than fast food restaurants.	4/5/2017 7:36 PM
211	The new developments of these huge houses that take away habitat.	4/5/2017 6:44 PM
212	Continue to invest in city infrastructure that supports neighborhood quality of life (parks, arts, roads, responsible development)	4/5/2017 6:11 PM
213	Maintain well executed support activities (recycle, compost site, etc...)	4/5/2017 4:32 PM
214	Continue to promote walking and biking. Continue to enforce housing codes to maintain properties.	4/5/2017 4:05 PM
215	Redevelop the CR B and Snelling intersection with a visionary plan for both the east and west sides (Har Mar/Target) and Fast Food row. Incorporate housing, prepare for changes in retail, provide better fitness, dining and healthy food options. Get a Lifetime Fitness(currently only women only) or other quality full service fitness center.	4/5/2017 3:41 PM
216	By keeping costs - particularly taxes down.	4/5/2017 3:31 PM
217	Keep us safe from crime. I see it creeping into our community.	4/5/2017 3:18 PM
218	Create home improvement fund to help residents upgrade some of the very old housing stock. KEEP STRONG PUBLIC SCHOOLS so people want to move here and want to invest in our community.	4/5/2017 3:15 PM
219	Enforce "beautification" rules (e.g. Garbage cans, junk outside and so on); maintain and continually improve parks and open spaces; encourage (maybe even staff) community group/neighborhood meetings.	4/5/2017 3:10 PM
220	Reduce traffic by making streets more walkable/pedestrian focused.	4/5/2017 2:50 PM
221	Pass anti tear-down legislation. We don't need bigger houses--using more resources.	4/5/2017 2:46 PM
222	Keep police enforcement strong	4/5/2017 2:43 PM
223	Assist residents in their efforts to keep their homes in good shape	4/5/2017 2:38 PM
224	Increasing police presence not only on the main streets but also in the actual neighborhoods. Keeping area parks clean, safe and updated	4/5/2017 2:34 PM

225	Have a comprehensive pedestrian, bike, transit, and auto plan for the community. Help us all stay connected, warm, and able to safely and affordably get from place to place.	4/5/2017 2:30 PM
226	Keeping neighborhoods crime free.	4/5/2017 2:13 PM
227	Keeping businesses like Walmart, Total Liquor, Hobby Lobby out and small businesses in	4/5/2017 2:06 PM
228	Maintain infrastructure and services	4/5/2017 2:00 PM
229	Keeping up on the visual appeal of our neighborhoods and keeping them safe.	4/5/2017 1:52 PM
230	Discourage student housing in residential areas. No overnight parking in city.	4/5/2017 1:46 PM
231	make health a priority by promoting healthy lifestyle	4/5/2017 1:21 PM
232	Sidewalks and other buffers to roadways for walkers and bikers.	4/5/2017 1:12 PM
233	Protect wild spaces and make areas more pedestrian friendly.	4/5/2017 1:06 PM
234	Engage residents very early in the development process whenever changes are contemplated by the city.	4/5/2017 12:28 PM
235	Keeping streets in good condition, better landscaping where appropriate	4/5/2017 12:19 PM
236	Not sure	4/5/2017 12:17 PM
237	Let the residents help decide what changes are made in their direct vicinity.	4/5/2017 12:12 PM
238	reducing property taxes	4/5/2017 12:00 PM
239	Implement traffic calming in neighborhoods. This keeps streets safer and people get out more and see their neighbors. It also has been shown to reduce crime.	4/5/2017 11:58 AM
240	support and write new laws protecting the environment.	4/5/2017 11:52 AM
241	Keep communication open, people informed and feeling a part of community	4/5/2017 11:45 AM
242	restrict the businesses and new high construction homes	4/5/2017 11:44 AM
243	reaching out and creating more ways for community to band together -thus creating a bond and looking out for our neighbors and neighborhood	4/5/2017 11:40 AM
244	Seems to be pretty good now.	4/5/2017 11:38 AM
245	maintain and support our law enforcement/educate residents in resources available..and provide those resources in readily accessible way/educate and integrate our diverse populations in a respectful way	4/5/2017 11:35 AM
246	Include the community in the process of planning and setting design standards and then implement them without NIMBY distractions and wasted time and money	4/5/2017 11:33 AM
247	increase police patrols of neighborhoods and not be so fixated on handing out traffic citations. i don't see hundreds of people dying on our roads, so the police should concentrate on preventing crime.	4/5/2017 11:23 AM
248	Keep up the high standards of regulations needed for garbage, yard waste etc..	4/5/2017 11:22 AM
249	more police and code enforcement	4/5/2017 11:22 AM
250	build denser housing with green space around it; create this housing close to transit	4/3/2017 2:20 PM
251	Continue to regulate and monitor rental properties.	3/26/2017 3:00 PM
252	work with the neighborhood people - let them have choices and say	3/26/2017 10:13 AM
253	Set clear guidelines for fertilizing and watering lawns to protect the healthfulness of our fresh water. Embracing cultural differences. Celebrating cultural and ethnic diversity!	3/22/2017 8:37 PM
254	More services for seniors living in homes, exterior repairs to homes. Assist/encourage seniors who want to move.	3/22/2017 3:30 PM
255	Stop building new homes	3/22/2017 10:19 AM
256	Continued neighborhood feel	3/22/2017 10:15 AM
257	More police meetings with communities.	3/22/2017 7:41 AM

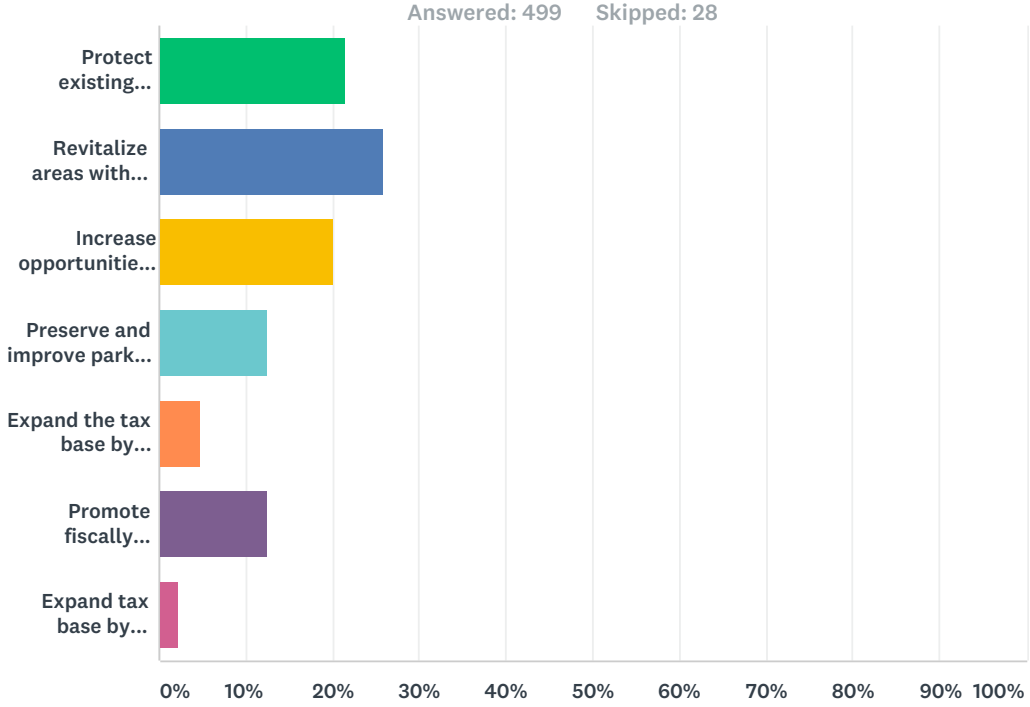
258	Continued infrastructure improvements including roads, bridges, sidewalks, bike lanes, wide enough streets for street parking. Community engagement is and will increasingly be more important as Roseville continues to become more diverse. Ensuring all community members are engaged and feel like they have a voice and ability to shape their community will be important. It will require outreach/engagement that is not one-size-fits-all, especially with LEP populations.	3/21/2017 11:09 AM
259	Provide tools so folks can develop neighborhood associations.	3/20/2017 4:37 PM
260	I'm a fan of sidewalks. They create so much more than just a place to walk.	3/20/2017 3:51 PM
261	do not change the current makeup of neighborhoods (if single family houses, keep it that way)	3/20/2017 3:22 PM
262	Strictly enforce residence upkeep codes.	3/20/2017 3:21 PM
263	Be especially careful with zoning issues and work to create a creative downtown with inviting locational entrances to the city which currently are horrid	3/20/2017 2:08 PM
264	encourage reinvestment and renovation in existing housing and where needed, replacement with quality new construction.	3/20/2017 7:48 AM
265	Do not increase the amount of subsidized housing in Roseville	3/19/2017 11:26 PM
266	Open communications.	3/19/2017 8:06 PM
267	Keep up with the overall publics demography needs of ALL residents.. old young immigrants rich and poor. Breaks for all residents to maintain homes.	3/19/2017 7:48 PM
268	See prior response #5.	3/19/2017 12:56 PM
269	You need to do a better job caring about things like horrible streets. The city leaving these streets in disrepair and not patrolling the safety of businesses is like saying you are forgetting about these neighborhoods and indicating to people it doesn't matter if there is vandalization or crime.	3/19/2017 11:06 AM
270	Could the city provide a framework for neighborhood block clubs? Maybe a monthly topic with support materials that could be encouraged for discussion at a neighborhood level? I love the events I've seen offered at the library, but it may be more valuable if we could have those conversations in our immediate community. It might also help create more community during the winter months when people get more isolated.	3/19/2017 10:47 AM
271	Make sure that ordinances and the codes are up to date and enforced.	3/19/2017 10:12 AM
272	Engage with what millennials are looking for: walkability, unique retail, meaningful jobs, ect. New young families moving in keeps up property values, reduces crime, and enhances neighborhoods.	3/16/2017 9:09 PM
273	Continue focus on strong city codes and enforcement. Address issues related to rental properties. Support our strong police department. Focus on traffic levels and congestion.	3/16/2017 11:45 AM
274	Expand renovation loans to residents, small grants for attractive and eco friendly landscaping, sidewalks and safe places for kids to walk and ride bikes, incentivize shopping areas from becoming vacant for long periods of time	3/15/2017 8:38 PM
275	Community policing Sustainability efforts	3/15/2017 6:48 PM
276	reduce retail and traffic.	3/15/2017 5:39 PM
277	You have a very engaged community. I would suggest creating a walkable downtown area around Rosedale and the three other shopping centers with a a common green space or park for community/ public events. Also add market rate apartments near Rosedale in order to area attract young professionals.	3/15/2017 12:54 PM
278	Parks within walkable distance can draw neighbors together	3/14/2017 3:03 PM
279	create safe warm enviroments	3/13/2017 4:09 PM
280	Balance neighborhood interests with those of the greater community. Safety needs to be a major concern	3/13/2017 11:31 AM
281	keep up infrastructure repairs	3/12/2017 9:07 PM
282	listen to residents and use taxes wisely to provide for their sustainability	3/12/2017 9:05 PM
283	Make the city more walkable	3/12/2017 8:46 PM

284	Finding ways to make more bike lanes, limiting development to the areas where it is already and letting the local residents of a neighborhood have more say about what happens to streets and access.	3/12/2017 8:41 PM
285	Maintain good zoning, add more activities	3/12/2017 1:52 PM
286	Maintaining sufficient law enforcement and community interaction to ensure residents continue to feel safe here, if necessary increasing funding for this BEFORE Roseville loses it's "safe community" reputation around the metro area...	3/11/2017 7:02 PM
287	Control of the criminal element	3/11/2017 2:42 PM
288	See answer to #5. Encourage interaction among neighbors (Nextdoor.com, block parties, ?) Get people outside.	3/11/2017 10:39 AM
289	Keep property taxes at a reasonable level.	3/11/2017 10:26 AM
290	Prime example of not protecting neighborhoods and quality of life is the Twin Lakes Development Hotels. discount shopping, congestion all contribute to less quality of life for the adjoining neighborhood.	3/10/2017 8:41 PM
291	don't raise property taxes too high making older residents have to move out.	3/10/2017 7:44 PM
292	I don't think it has to be one or the other. I think as long as the city is ensuring that residents have a say in the change that happens in their neighborhoods I think both can happen.	3/10/2017 5:26 PM
293	1) Find better ways of redirecting traffic when main thoroughfares are under construction vs. intentionally/unintentionally encouraging frustrated motorists to speed through quiet neighborhoods. It never seems that much thought or strategy goes into the rerouting decisions. The plans for widening Snelling by Byerly's will be such an opportunity. Please redirect traffic to other major thoroughfares NOT through neighborhoods with public parks and lakes, where many pedestrians will be put in danger's way. (When the Cty E bridge was out, speeding traffic was being redirected down Hamline, right in front of the playground where Summer Spectacular children were playing.) Also, why is Snelling not being widened all the way to 694?! It will need to be at some point, so costly and wasted opportunity! 2) There was a lot of hoopla around the park rejuvenation plan, but Autumn Grove Park, which hosts Roseville's "Summer Spectacular", is in complete disrepair. One of the bleachers that was splintered and falling apart was removed a year ago and was not replaced. The few remaining benches at the baseball diamonds are broken and splintered. Likewise, when the hockey rink was removed spring of 2016, the grass was never restored, so children had to play in rocky, uneven dirt. Quite a disgrace.	3/10/2017 2:37 PM
294	Curbside appeal.....too many junky yards.	3/10/2017 2:07 PM
295	Swap out some shopping malls, hotels and big box stores in favor of family education and development of cultural amenities -- better coordination with school districts for use of spaces by children, teens and elderly.	3/10/2017 1:57 PM
296	Make sure that the people who already live in the neighborhoods are creatively consulted regarding needs for changes and proposals for changes.	3/10/2017 1:44 PM
297	Keep residents informed, seek neighborhood input, and then TAKE POSITIVE ACTION ON RESIDENT INPUT. Remember that all live with a budget--when ideas are brought forward, they need to have the price tags included!	3/10/2017 1:21 PM
298	Offer more assistance to homeowners to maintain the beautiful homes of all different values and lovely neighborhoods, help seniors stay in their homes and neighborhoods	3/10/2017 1:10 PM
299	vigilance of the police force and neighborhood watch programs	3/10/2017 1:09 PM
300	Reduce the allowance of intrusive apartment developments and commercial on every available piece of open space.	3/10/2017 1:00 PM
301	I don't know	3/10/2017 12:58 PM
302	Continue to offer incentives to preserve, maintain housing and continuously improve infrastructure	3/10/2017 12:52 PM
303	Our neighborhood only meets once a year at the August block party. It would be nice if there was additional get togethers in Roseville.	3/10/2017 12:52 PM
304	Licensing of rental buildings and code enforcement for all properties	3/9/2017 4:03 PM

305	Acorn Park Disc Golf Course is the best thing to ever happen to Roseville. More parks like this are much needed.	3/9/2017 1:22 PM
306	New or infill development isn't a threat to existing neighborhoods. Bring more people, shopping, and jobs into our underutilized sites makes the whole city better.	3/9/2017 11:28 AM
307	Neighborhood volunteer opportunities to work together. Make the schools the building block to the future.	3/8/2017 12:03 PM
308	Carefully control future development. Control weeds on city's property along railway and possibly have rail company maintain overgrown weeds on their right of way.	3/8/2017 12:58 AM
309	Help facilitate stronger neighborhood bonds. Some are very strong, others not at all.	3/7/2017 6:26 PM

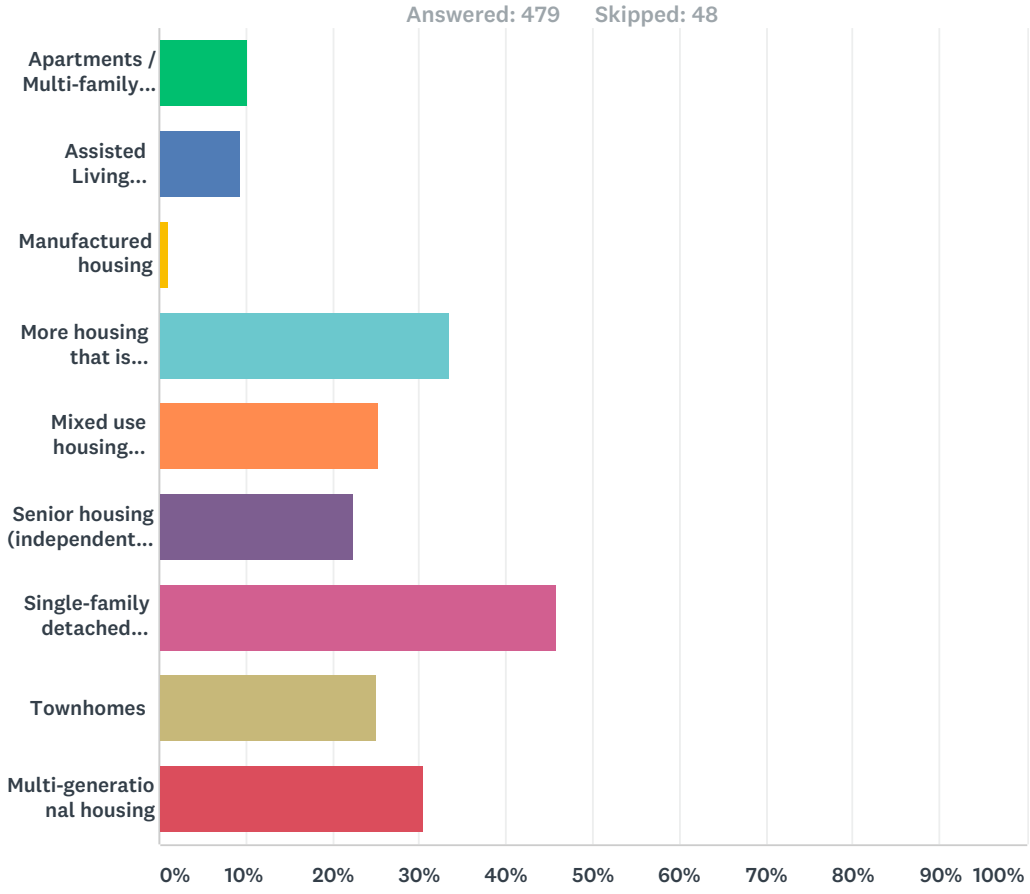
Q7 A city is successful if both its oldest and newest areas offer attractive places to live, work, shop and enjoy leisure time. Which of the following is most important in managing growth while preserving a high quality of life?

Answered: 499 Skipped: 28



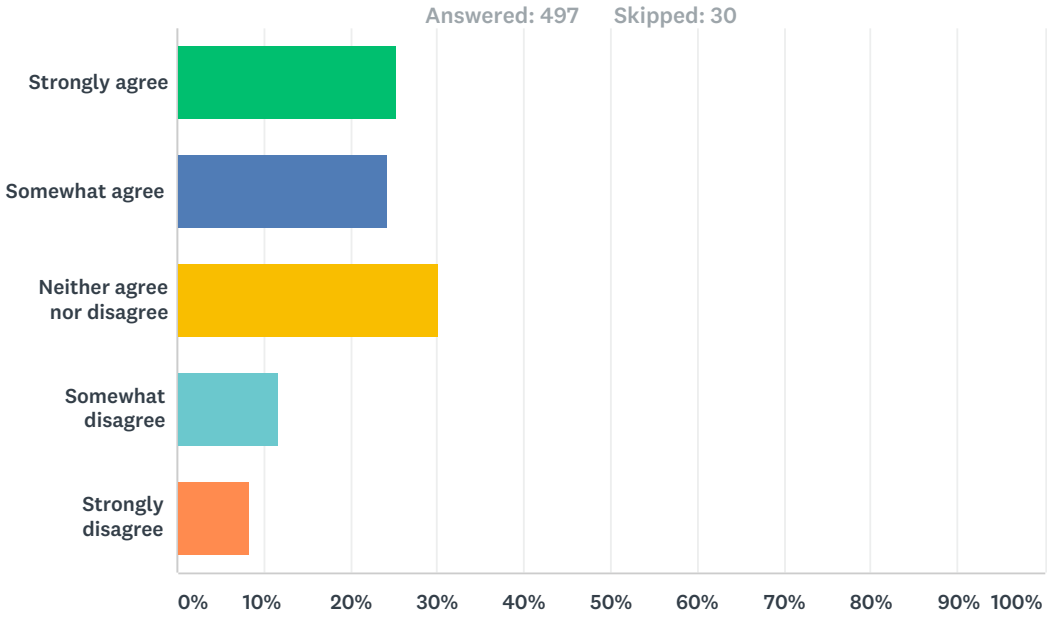
Answer Choices	Responses
Protect existing neighborhoods	21.64% 108
Revitalize areas with vacant or under-utilized land	25.85% 129
Increase opportunities for safe walking, biking and transit use	20.04% 100
Preserve and improve parks and open spaces	12.63% 63
Expand the tax base by bringing in more industry	4.81% 24
Promote fiscally responsible growth by developing where city infrastructure already exists (such as roadways and utility connections)	12.63% 63
Expand tax base by building more residential units	2.40% 12
Total	499

Q8 What type of housing do you feel is most needed in Roseville? (Please select up to three)



Answer Choices	Responses	
Apartments / Multi-family dwellings	10.23%	49
Assisted Living facilities	9.39%	45
Manufactured housing	1.04%	5
More housing that is affordable to people who work in Roseville	33.40%	160
Mixed use housing (housing above or adjacent to commercial areas)	25.26%	121
Senior housing (independent living)	22.34%	107
Single-family detached housing	45.72%	219
Townhomes	25.05%	120
Multi-generational housing	30.48%	146
Total Respondents: 479		

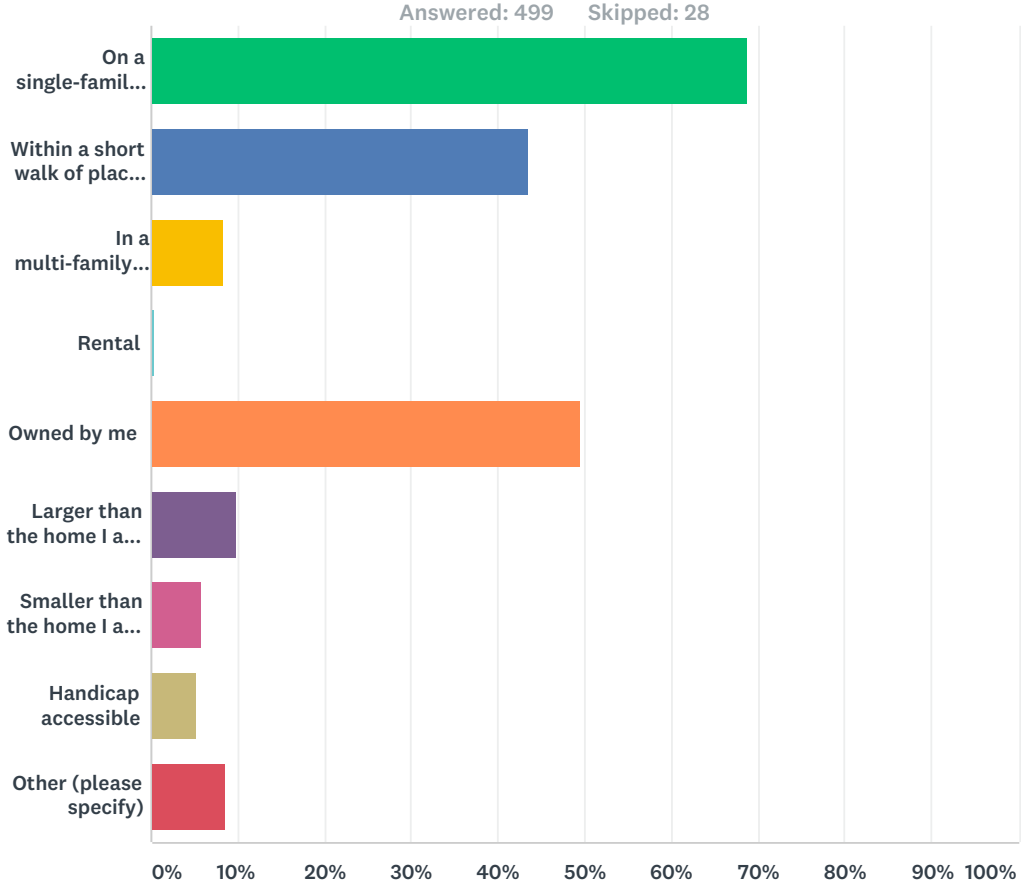
Q9 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Roseville needs more housing options that are affordable to people who work in Roseville?"



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	25.35%	126
Somewhat agree	24.35%	121
Neither agree nor disagree	30.18%	150
Somewhat disagree	11.67%	58
Strongly disagree	8.45%	42
Total		497

Q10 My preferred housing would be:

Answered: 499 Skipped: 28



Answer Choices	Responses	
On a single-family lot with my own yard	68.74%	343
Within a short walk of places to stores, restaurant, transit and parks	43.49%	217
In a multi-family community where I don't have any maintenance responsibilities	8.42%	42
Rental	0.40%	2
Owned by me	49.50%	247
Larger than the home I am in now	9.82%	49
Smaller than the home I am in now	5.81%	29
Handicap accessible	5.21%	26
Other (please specify)	8.62%	43
Total Respondents: 499		

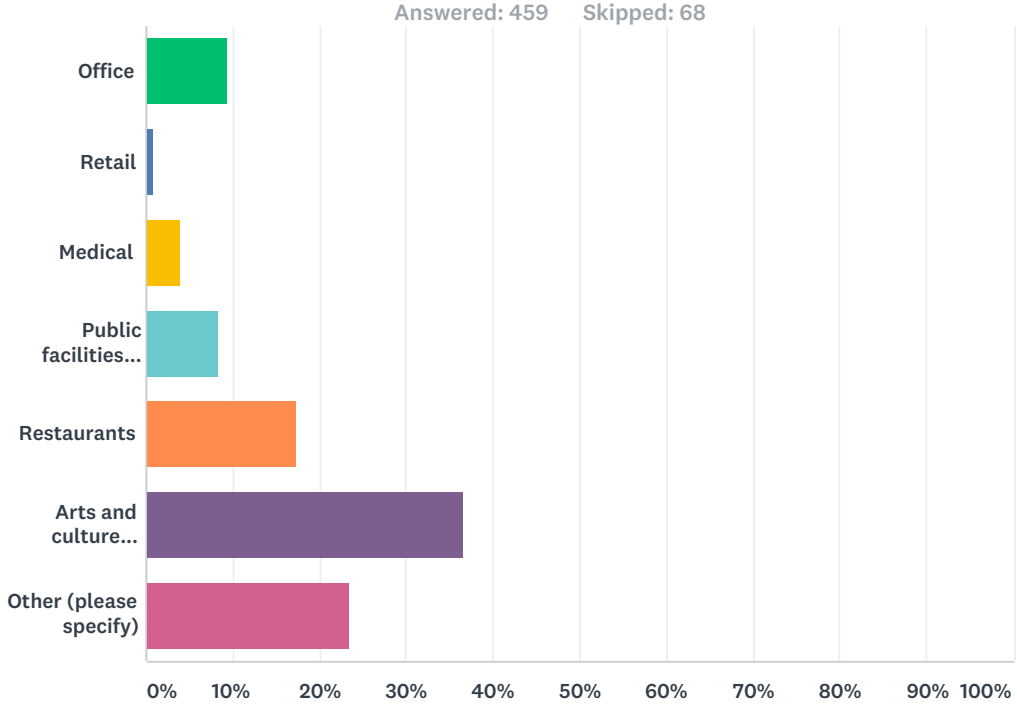
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	One with a tax base that does not increase by double digits every year	7/21/2017 7:58 PM
2	... on a larger wooded lot.	7/21/2017 2:08 PM
3	able to accommodate large/multigenerational families; close to green spaces for play and gardening (whether in own lot or shared space)	7/21/2017 1:27 PM

4	LEED adherent solar, wind, sustainable, etc, less lawns that feed too much nitrogen into waterways	7/21/2017 6:10 AM
5	My preference is irrelevant. I already own a home in Roseville. We need more affordable housing for the people that work in Roseville.	7/21/2017 12:00 AM
6	I love my 60s rambler and neighborhood but I would enjoy a green space for walking. When I am too old for my rambler I'd like to move into a town home with green space, minimum traffic and noise, and places to walk to.	7/20/2017 9:54 PM
7	I live in a condo/ own it/ love it BUT IT'S OLD and we could use some help! from the city!	7/20/2017 6:49 PM
8	should also have space for walking a large dog and having plants	7/20/2017 6:09 PM
9	Some upgraded townhomes	7/20/2017 4:34 PM
10	Senior independent living	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
11	We currently own a detached home with our own yard. We may consider a town home in the next 5-10 years, but there just aren't many in Roseville that would make sense for us.	7/20/2017 4:24 PM
12	But my wife doesn't agree, so I'm in a single-family house with a large yard. My idea would be an English village with dense housing and a good pub.	7/20/2017 4:16 PM
13	Newer townhomes would be good but they have been built recently at twice the size as what I would want.	7/20/2017 12:29 PM
14	single family lots designed with private backyards (backing up to common wooded space.)	7/14/2017 6:36 PM
15	I really like my own basement. Need space for hobbies and such.	7/13/2017 4:33 PM
16	A lot that's larger than the size of a postage stamp! So many opportunities for larger homes have barely any backyard space.	7/13/2017 7:25 AM
17	Co-housing. Shared cooking and eating space,laundry and recreational facilities with different sized dwelling spaces, handicapped accessible for people of all ages..	7/12/2017 9:47 PM
18	Multi-generational	7/12/2017 6:52 PM
19	Affordable - stop stating your questions are for working people. You have a lot of retired people living in Roseville and this verbiage isn't very inclusive.	6/22/2017 12:44 PM
20	we actually hit the jackpot and found our dream home/piece of land here on Old Hwy 8. It may all change due to a potential High Density Apartment complex coming in very close by. It would be heartbreaking as we searched for years to find this home. We would consider moving out of Roseville.	6/21/2017 10:31 PM
21	Let the market decide which type of housing is best. Central planning via regulation, zoning laws, subsidies, or incentives should not be the scope of city government. Those needs should be determined by market forces, not city government officials armed with surveymonkey data.	6/9/2017 12:06 PM
22	small subterranean multi-family housing community with organic gardens with central multi-purpose structure for community use.	6/6/2017 1:08 PM
23	I chose multi-family community because I'm getting older and want less responsibility for the exterior, but the square footage of a home. I love my home and would prefer to live in it for years to come, but options are always something to look at.	5/20/2017 4:38 AM
24	I want a well designed space in a good area that supports a nice lifestyle. I love my boomer roseville rambler, but I would also love a same coat condo in a downtown skyscraper if the schools were good, I had a fast commute, and it were in a safe and progressive community.	4/12/2017 8:48 PM
25	I want to stay in my own home as long as I can, but in 20 yrs., I'll be in my 80's. It's difficult to know what my health will be like then, so maybe handicap accessible.	4/11/2017 9:15 PM
26	Walk and bike friendly across major intersections and roads	4/10/2017 10:07 PM
27	You really have got it wrong in some of your questions above. We need affordable housing in Roseville for everyone, including empty-nesters, singles, and others who do not share in dream of single-family houses surrounded by white picket fences but cannot afford to live in a downtown condominium. We need affordable housing not for people who work in the area, but people who live in the area!	4/7/2017 1:31 PM

28	The market addresses this. We don't need government playing real estate agent or property developer.	4/6/2017 5:50 PM
29	As I age I would be looking for a single level town-home.	4/6/2017 5:40 PM
30	No pref	4/6/2017 2:05 PM
31	Have a mother in law suite to move aging parents into due to health and financial situation of the older generation.	4/6/2017 10:33 AM
32	At this point in life, an affordable townhome, $300-$350 range of a sensible size, with minimal association dues. Single level with basement but about 1200 SF above grade.	4/6/2017 10:00 AM
33	Smaller footprint housing that is affordable, energy Independent (environmentally neutral) and within walking distance to amenities.	4/5/2017 2:53 PM
34	On a lake	4/5/2017 2:45 PM
35	Multi-generational, please, and include affordable units within.	4/5/2017 2:31 PM
36	Single family home, but not massive, such as those recently built West of Lexington south of Lake Josephine.	4/5/2017 11:55 AM
37	However for my mother, which is more important, affordable senior housing with green space and services. We are all aging and we need to respond. Roseville is really behind on this.	4/5/2017 11:42 AM
38	I would love it if there were enough high paying jobs in roseville for this statement to be true: "Roseville needs more housing options that are affordable to people who work in Roseville" The reality is that Roseville is a commute-to-work city for many. One of it's advantages is that it's centrally located to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Roseville should embrace that reality and assist people with it (Advanced traffic management and automated transit, and vehicles)	3/22/2017 7:57 PM
39	I like the size I have just fine, around 2000 sq ft home and a nice big yard (.6 acre plus another .2 under the pond out back), but I think most folks are just fine with the typical 1/4 acre lot size. Still an improvement over the small lot sizes of Mpls and St. Paul.	3/16/2017 9:16 PM
40	As energy efficient as possible	3/12/2017 8:42 PM
41	Secure neighbor.	3/11/2017 2:43 PM
42	Compact ADU-size housing in a "small house village" is an interesting idea. A lot of people like a small space, but still having their own 4 walls.	3/11/2017 10:42 AM
43	right now by single family home is preferred. As I age I would need a home owned by me, that is smaller than what I have now. Also may need assisted living and would like that to be affordable for my fixed income	3/10/2017 1:12 PM

Q11 Which type of buildings or businesses do we need more of in Roseville?

Answered: 459 Skipped: 68



Answer Choices	Responses	
Office	9.37%	43
Retail	0.87%	4
Medical	3.92%	18
Public facilities (libraries, human service centers, etc.)	8.28%	38
Restaurants	17.43%	80
Arts and culture (museums, art galleries, etc.)	36.60%	168
Other (please specify)	23.53%	108
Total		459

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	We don't need to add more.	7/24/2017 8:31 AM
2	Non-chain restaurants	7/22/2017 4:36 PM
3	Mixed use	7/22/2017 12:20 AM
4	Rosedale is great, would love to see a Lowes or Home Depot in the city.	7/21/2017 11:33 PM
5	None. we have enough buildings and without lower taxes and less crime who would move here?	7/21/2017 8:02 PM
6	NONE!	7/21/2017 7:53 PM
7	Fewer buildings, more nature.	7/21/2017 5:38 PM
8	Light manufacturing/technology hubs.	7/21/2017 4:54 PM
9	Roseville really needs at least one first class chef driven neighborhood restaurant	7/21/2017 4:35 PM

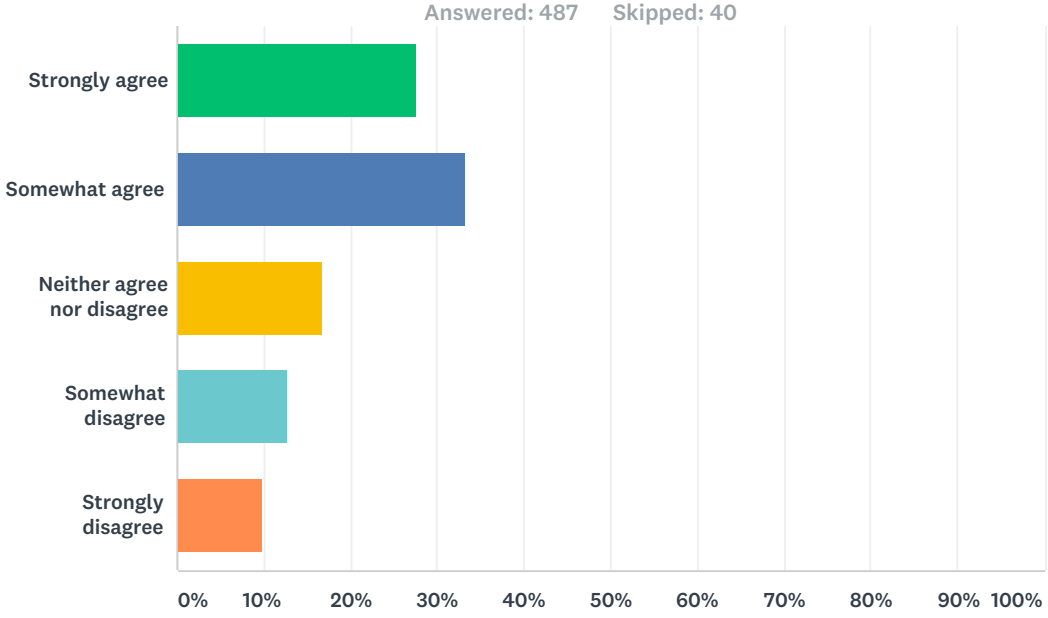
10	Theatre	7/21/2017 3:19 PM
11	Manufacturing	7/21/2017 2:10 PM
12	Indoor recreational	7/21/2017 9:02 AM
13	Community center	7/21/2017 7:12 AM
14	Small business/family owned	7/20/2017 10:38 PM
15	Authentic ethnic restaurants	7/20/2017 9:30 PM
16	None.	7/20/2017 8:33 PM
17	Community center	7/20/2017 8:14 PM
18	None!	7/20/2017 8:07 PM
19	Non-chain stores	7/20/2017 7:39 PM
20	None	7/20/2017 7:24 PM
21	we only need to "polish up" what we have! it's great.	7/20/2017 6:53 PM
22	Maybe a fun place for teenagers to hangout. We grew at the local playground, kids today have no place to go.	7/20/2017 6:44 PM
23	Education for seniors	7/20/2017 6:20 PM
24	all of the above	7/20/2017 4:51 PM
25	Menards, Home Depot, Lowes type business	7/20/2017 4:45 PM
26	Higher level restaurants, not chains	7/20/2017 4:42 PM
27	Fortune 500 type businesses.	7/20/2017 4:28 PM
28	The problem isn't what, it's where. I don't want more places around Rosedale. I want neighborhood cafes (like Keys but better).	7/20/2017 4:18 PM
29	I think we have a good mix of all of those already	7/20/2017 10:19 AM
30	Arts and public facilities - but use already existing structures. Stop eating up green space with development when there are empty structures.	7/17/2017 9:31 AM
31	grocery-I want a Hy-Vee!	7/14/2017 7:01 PM
32	Use what we have for arts	7/14/2017 9:58 AM
33	Shops and residents from diverse residents	7/13/2017 7:43 AM
34	Affordable senior housing	7/13/2017 1:11 AM
35	Entertainment	7/12/2017 10:30 PM
36	We need to help those already here be successful	7/12/2017 6:53 PM
37	I think we have plenty of all of the above.	6/23/2017 7:01 PM
38	I think we currently have a reasonable balance of the above.	6/22/2017 9:21 PM
39	Can't think of a specific answer	6/22/2017 12:47 PM
40	zero	6/22/2017 12:24 PM
41	parks	6/21/2017 10:32 PM
42	I DO NOT think Roseville NEEDS more buildings. We are quickly using up every bit of greenspace. What was pleasant community is beginning to look like urban city in too many places.	6/21/2017 8:31 AM
43	Children entertainment like created to grow, lakeshore learning, places to take art classes or music classes	6/9/2017 3:02 PM
44	See answer 10. The city should not determine the types of buildings or businesses. Instead, the city should embrace the diversity that private property brings. Development should be encouraged, but not through government money, regulation, policy, or otherwise.	6/9/2017 12:11 PM
45	light manufacturing	6/9/2017 8:44 AM

46	We just need viable businesses that support living wage jobs. The City has obviously benefitted from Rosedale and regional shopping and our commercial area have gone through several phases, with the current phase being perhaps the most challenging of all	6/7/2017 8:48 PM
47	None	6/7/2017 3:48 PM
48	One	6/7/2017 12:18 PM
49	Natural food grocery stores	6/6/2017 1:51 PM
50	Small business and not big box - we need a co-op food store	6/6/2017 1:20 PM
51	energy efficient subterranean	6/6/2017 1:09 PM
52	Grocery stores that are not Cub Foods	6/6/2017 1:04 PM
53	corporate headquarters that bring in higher paying jobs and hotel room guests	5/3/2017 9:07 PM
54	New community center	4/28/2017 11:26 AM
55	Manufacturing	4/26/2017 10:39 AM
56	I don't know what we need. I think professional planners should explore and make recommendations	4/18/2017 11:58 AM
57	local businesses offering arts, culture, food	4/18/2017 8:57 AM
58	This needs to be measured objectively and delated based on long term goals of the community, not based on an online survey. I will be ashamed of the planning comission if this question is used for decision making.	4/12/2017 8:53 PM
59	NOT retail, restaurants, or office space. We have too much now. Probably more manufacturing, light industrial.	4/11/2017 9:18 PM
60	Real sit-down restaurants, not more fast food restaurants.	4/7/2017 1:34 PM
61	none	4/7/2017 12:54 PM
62	None of the above.	4/7/2017 9:50 AM
63	Meeting spaces	4/7/2017 9:48 AM
64	more mom and pop restaurants and coffee shops	4/7/2017 9:32 AM
65	Seems like there's plenty of unfilled spaces as is.	4/6/2017 9:01 PM
66	None of the city's business. Capitalism addresses this.	4/6/2017 5:50 PM
67	NA	4/6/2017 2:06 PM
68	we don't need more buildings	4/6/2017 11:10 AM
69	Mom and Pop unique businesses. A community area-like a fun downtown type area with a Farmer's market. Also a community pool/ref center like Shoreview has.	4/6/2017 10:03 AM
70	We could use a White Castle :)	4/5/2017 3:21 PM
71	Live theater	4/5/2017 3:16 PM
72	Arts and culture, but they need to be energy independent	4/5/2017 2:58 PM
73	Unique retail.. not big box... also a decent co op	4/5/2017 2:40 PM
74	A larger more updated recreation/community center	4/5/2017 2:37 PM
75	places that accommodate the jobs for the future	4/5/2017 2:36 PM
76	Not sure. None of these, I think.	4/5/2017 2:33 PM
77	Community center	4/5/2017 12:23 PM
78	I don't know.	4/5/2017 12:14 PM
79	none of the above	4/5/2017 12:01 PM
80	we got the right mix	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
81	whatever will bring in more revenue to support the things that do not , like libraires and the such	4/5/2017 11:44 AM

82	more affordable/diverse options for senior living(especially memory or physical impairment	4/5/2017 11:40 AM
83	industrial that create more jobs per sq ft	4/5/2017 11:24 AM
84	small, locally owned business	4/3/2017 2:24 PM
85	Alternative medicine, cooperative grocery stores	3/22/2017 8:40 PM
86	Good question. I would love to see some occupancy and demand data to understand the current balance of space in the city. I don't want to give and uneducated answer. Can the city make this information avaialble?	3/22/2017 8:03 PM
87	Manufacturing	3/21/2017 11:18 AM
88	shops , interesting small shops with creative outdoor signage	3/20/2017 2:11 PM
89	I think we have a good mix now.	3/19/2017 8:11 PM
90	Mom and pop stores we can support	3/19/2017 7:51 PM
91	Don't know	3/19/2017 1:01 PM
92	Destination places, such as local restuarants.	3/19/2017 10:16 AM
93	Time to start getting some independent retail and restaurants, enough franchise chains already.	3/16/2017 9:20 PM
94	Attractions - nightlife/entertainment or sporting venue	3/15/2017 12:58 PM
95	We need a Community Center! pools, gyms, indoor track, etc - could work with current school district improvements	3/14/2017 10:06 AM
96	Non-retail commercial. Office or Mfg	3/12/2017 8:31 AM
97	I think we have plenty of everything	3/11/2017 2:45 PM
98	we have enough	3/11/2017 1:32 PM
99	More independent eateries vs. big chains	3/11/2017 10:46 AM
100	Manufacturing	3/11/2017 10:28 AM
101	Many of our restaurants are large chain restaurants. We need more independant or smaller scale restaurants.	3/10/2017 8:45 PM
102	we have a good mix	3/10/2017 7:47 PM
103	Small mom/pop businesses AND/OR businesses that pay living wages and provide benefits.	3/10/2017 1:27 PM
104	non-chain restaurants/retail/businesses	3/10/2017 1:04 PM
105	Community Center	3/10/2017 12:56 PM
106	large garden center	3/10/2017 12:54 PM
107	Please, slow down on the retail	3/8/2017 1:02 AM
108	Business providing high wage jobs	3/7/2017 6:29 PM

Q12 Development on vacant or under-used land should be encouraged.

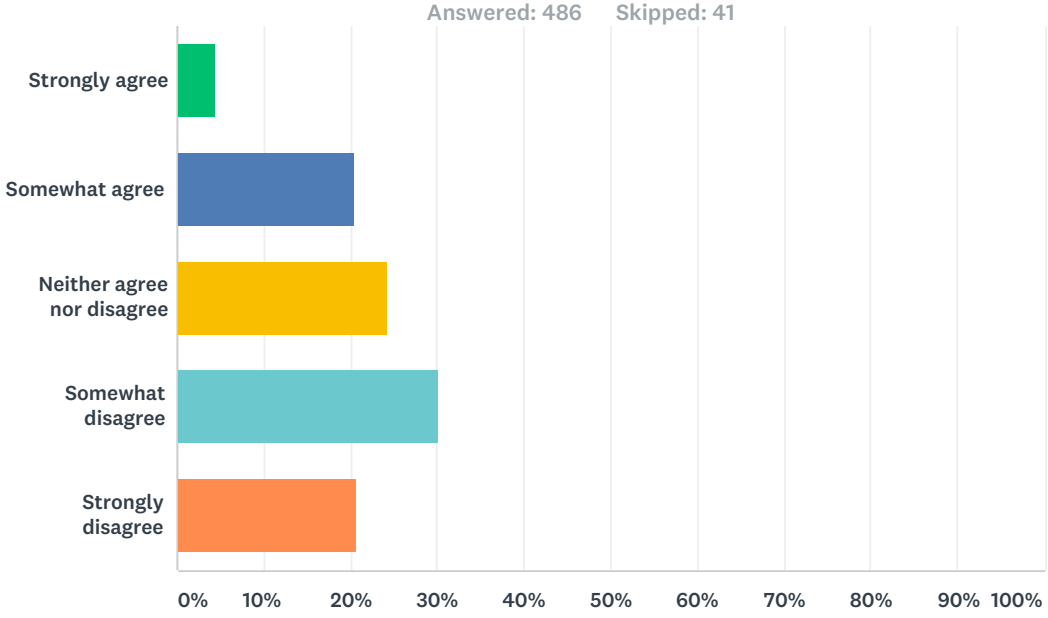
Answered: 487 Skipped: 40



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	27.52%	134
Somewhat agree	33.26%	162
Neither agree nor disagree	16.63%	81
Somewhat disagree	12.73%	62
Strongly disagree	9.86%	48
Total		487

Q13 Roseville needs more commercial areas to provide retail shopping, services, and job opportunities.

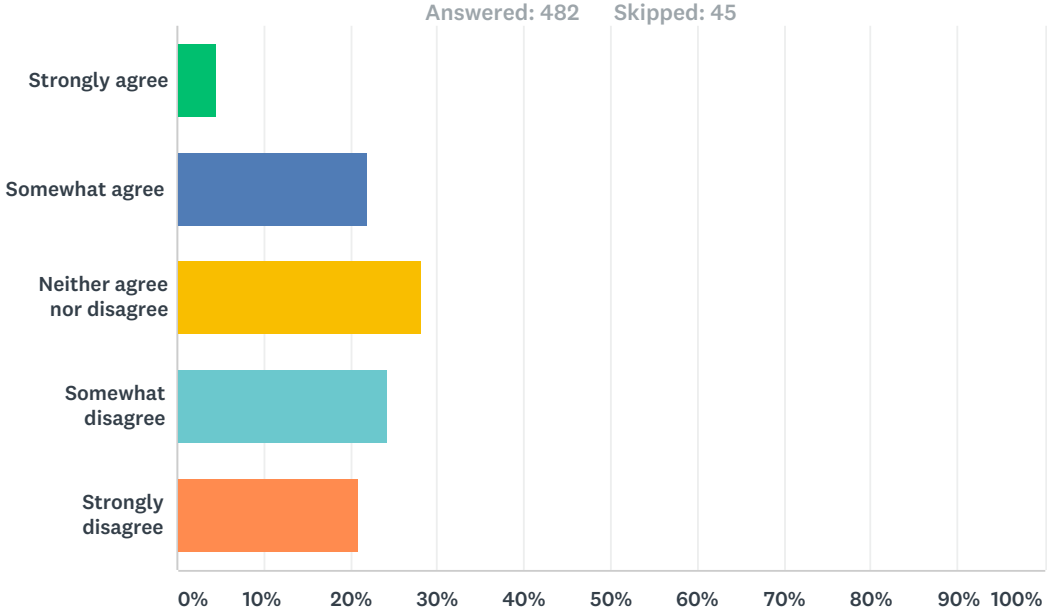
Answered: 486 Skipped: 41



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	4.32%	21
Somewhat agree	20.58%	100
Neither agree nor disagree	24.28%	118
Somewhat disagree	30.04%	146
Strongly disagree	20.78%	101
Total		486

Q14 Roseville needs more areas for industrial and office parks.

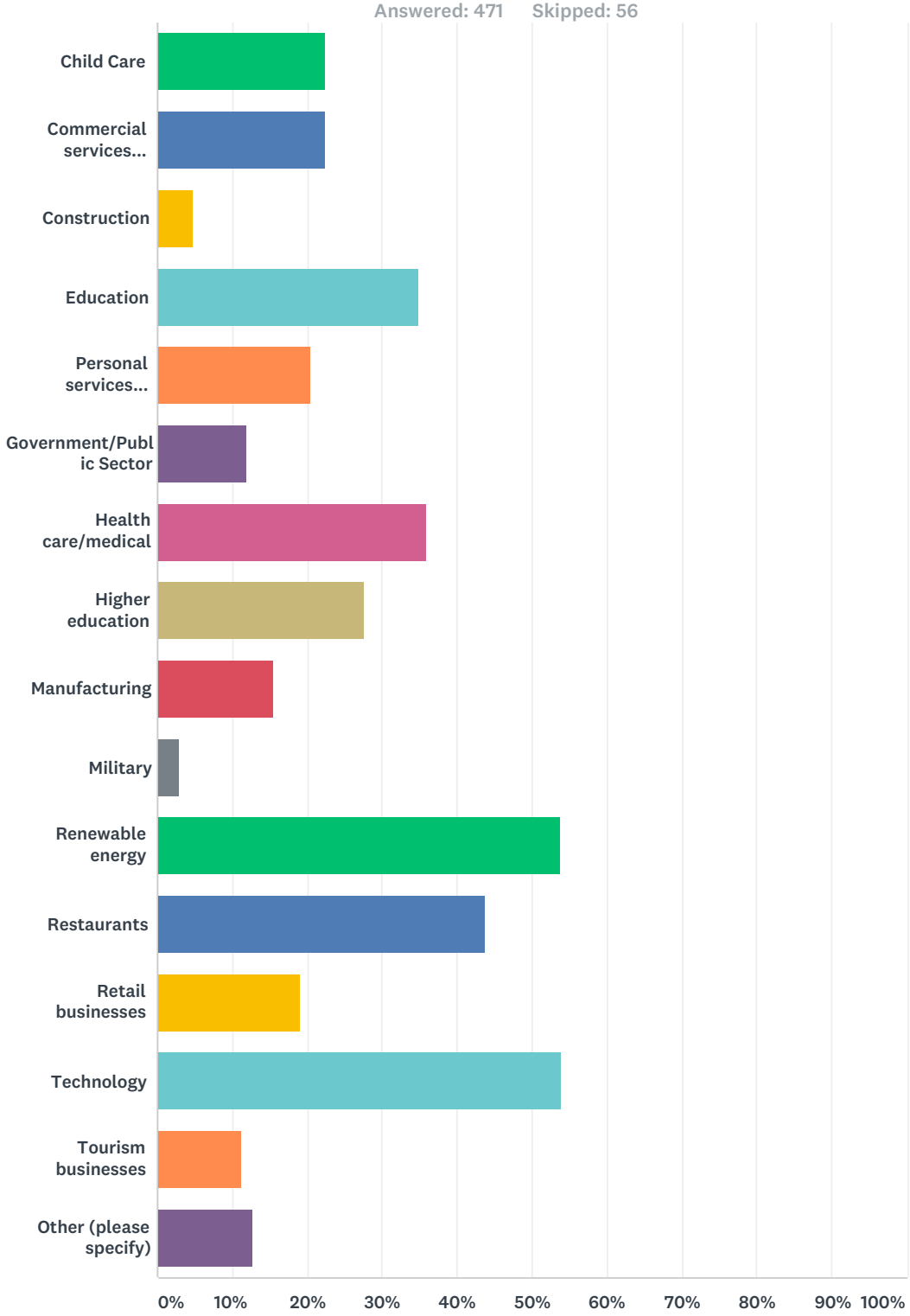
Answered: 482 Skipped: 45



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	4.56%	22
Somewhat agree	21.99%	106
Neither agree nor disagree	28.22%	136
Somewhat disagree	24.27%	117
Strongly disagree	20.95%	101
Total		482

Q15 What are the top five industries or businesses you would like to see more of in Roseville?

Answered: 471 Skipped: 56



Answer Choices	Responses	
Child Care	22.29%	105
Commercial services (businesses that support other businesses)	22.29%	105

Construction	4.88%	23
Education	35.03%	165
Personal services (salons, tailors, etc.)	20.59%	97
Government/Public Sector	11.89%	56
Health care/medical	35.88%	169
Higher education	27.60%	130
Manufacturing	15.50%	73
Military	2.97%	14
Renewable energy	53.72%	253
Restaurants	43.74%	206
Retail businesses	19.11%	90
Technology	53.93%	254
Tourism businesses	11.25%	53
Other (please specify)	12.74%	60
Total Respondents: 471		

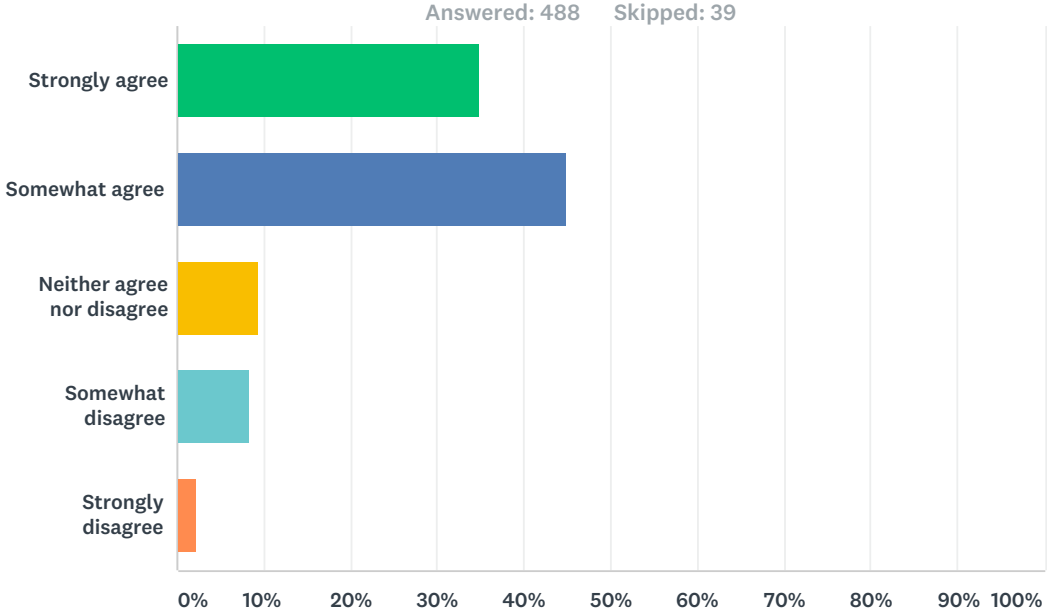
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Art museums and galleries	7/22/2017 5:50 PM
2	Restaurants only if they're not chains!	7/22/2017 5:32 PM
3	Independent bookstores, restaurants, shops (not chains)	7/22/2017 10:47 AM
4	Arts and craft-based businesses, like kilns, metalworking, etc.	7/22/2017 12:20 AM
5	Museums	7/21/2017 9:25 PM
6	NONE - we need more single family homes.	7/21/2017 7:53 PM
7	We're diverse enough. I want more quiet spaces.	7/21/2017 5:38 PM
8	Small locally owned restaurants	7/21/2017 2:43 PM
9	We generally have enough big box stores but we could use a home improvement store like Home Depot or Lowes	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
10	Art museums, studios and performance spaces.	7/21/2017 1:10 PM
11	An arts and entertainment complex like Ames Center in Burnsville	7/21/2017 9:57 AM
12	I think we have a good balance	7/21/2017 8:36 AM
13	Cosco :)	7/21/2017 7:12 AM
14	any small business, food co-op!!	7/21/2017 6:14 AM
15	Anything unique and local. We are awash in chain and big-box stores, with the exception of the couple we would like - Costco/Home Depot.	7/21/2017 12:08 AM
16	Small business/family owned	7/20/2017 10:38 PM
17	i am very satisfied with what Roseville offers. However, If I want arts and culture or non-chain dining, I go to Minneapolis.	7/20/2017 10:00 PM
18	Walkable service businesses	7/20/2017 8:14 PM
19	improve elder care agencies	7/20/2017 6:53 PM
20	Employment for SENIORS	7/20/2017 6:20 PM

21	Entertainment recreation businesses	7/20/2017 6:13 PM
22	Anything that pays property taxes	7/20/2017 4:42 PM
23	High end that require intelligent people.	7/20/2017 4:28 PM
24	Grocery stores that are not Cub Foods.	7/17/2017 9:31 AM
25	Water park/ outdoor community pool	7/13/2017 1:37 PM
26	Companies like Arden Hills/Shoreview boasts (Deluxe, Land O Lakes, Bostonian Scientific)	7/13/2017 8:21 AM
27	Natural areas!!!!!!!! Places for children to play in the outdoors, adults to walk and engage in nature.	7/13/2017 7:43 AM
28	Note that "restaurants" doesn't mean more of the same chain options already available. What about something that ISN'T a franchise? I'd also love to get some indie bookstores nearby.	7/13/2017 7:27 AM
29	A Natural Foods Coop	7/12/2017 9:49 PM
30	White color office	6/22/2017 12:39 PM
31	auto repair	6/9/2017 8:44 AM
32	Whatever is next	6/7/2017 8:48 PM
33	None	6/7/2017 3:48 PM
34	None	6/7/2017 12:18 PM
35	Natural food grocery stores and restaurants (support individually owned restaurants NOT chains)	6/6/2017 1:51 PM
36	Corporate Headquarters	5/3/2017 9:07 PM
37	Insurance	4/13/2017 8:21 AM
38	Jobs that are not likely to be automated. What can a company moving to roseville today expect to still have good value 30 years from now?	4/12/2017 8:53 PM
39	Home improvement stores. Lowes home Depot etc	4/7/2017 12:09 AM
40	None of the city's business.	4/6/2017 5:50 PM
41	Business services and light manufacturing	4/5/2017 3:46 PM
42	they have to be responsive to market demand and worthy of the investment that is being made	4/5/2017 2:36 PM
43	advanced manufacturing	4/5/2017 1:51 PM
44	Dog park	4/5/2017 12:14 PM
45	I don't know.	4/5/2017 12:14 PM
46	programs for senior citizens from Ato Z	4/5/2017 11:44 AM
47	locally owned, fresh local food--not fast food or chain	4/3/2017 2:24 PM
48	Alternative medicine, Cooperative grocery	3/22/2017 8:40 PM
49	Q12: Depends on the type of development. How about recreational development?	3/22/2017 8:03 PM
50	the only tourism in Roseville is the State Fair proximity!	3/20/2017 2:11 PM
51	Indépendant restaurants and retail, we have enough chains.	3/16/2017 9:20 PM
52	Co-ops	3/15/2017 6:55 PM
53	None of the above we have more than enough industry and business in Roseville	3/13/2017 10:32 AM
54	Local Foods Businesses	3/12/2017 8:43 PM
55	smaller independant business's	3/10/2017 8:45 PM
56	I know the hiring difficulties major retailers are having to recruit QUALIFIED candidates. Bringing more employment needs here would make it even more difficult.	3/10/2017 1:16 PM
57	whatever pays the most taxes and has the least environmental impact	3/10/2017 1:04 PM

58	Small Business	3/10/2017 12:56 PM
59	Preservation of GREEN SPACE is of utmost importance to me.	3/10/2017 12:45 PM
60	It doesn't matter. A good job is a good job.	3/9/2017 11:30 AM

Q16 Do you agree or disagree with this statement: "There are plenty of outdoor recreational opportunities in Roseville."

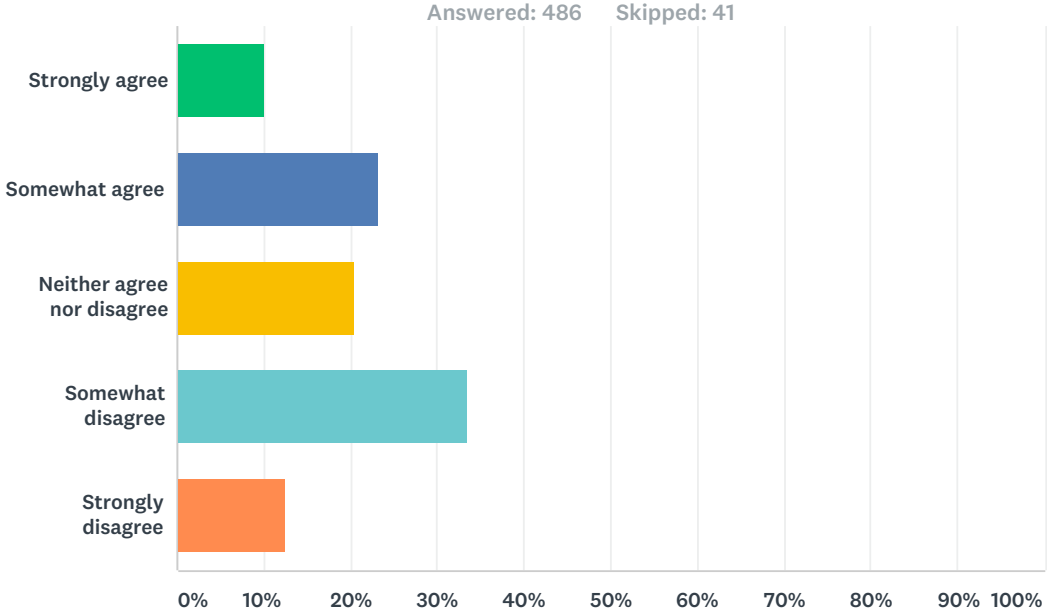
Answered: 488 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	35.04%	171
Somewhat agree	44.88%	219
Neither agree nor disagree	9.43%	46
Somewhat disagree	8.40%	41
Strongly disagree	2.25%	11
Total		488

Q17 Do you agree or disagree with this statement: "There are plenty of indoor recreational opportunities in Roseville."

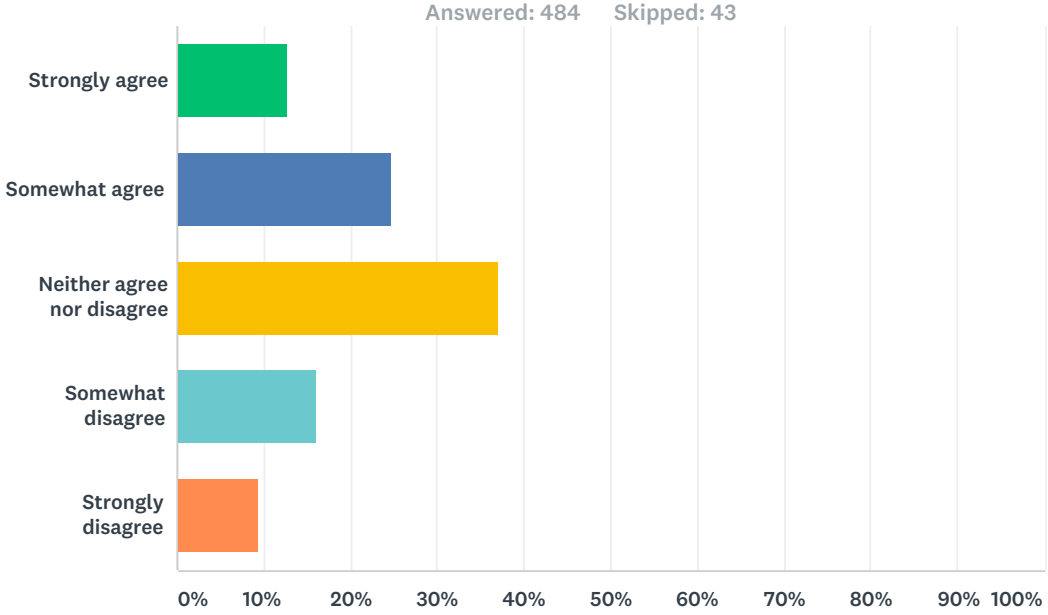
Answered: 486 Skipped: 41



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	10.08%	49
Somewhat agree	23.25%	113
Neither agree nor disagree	20.58%	100
Somewhat disagree	33.54%	163
Strongly disagree	12.55%	61
Total		486

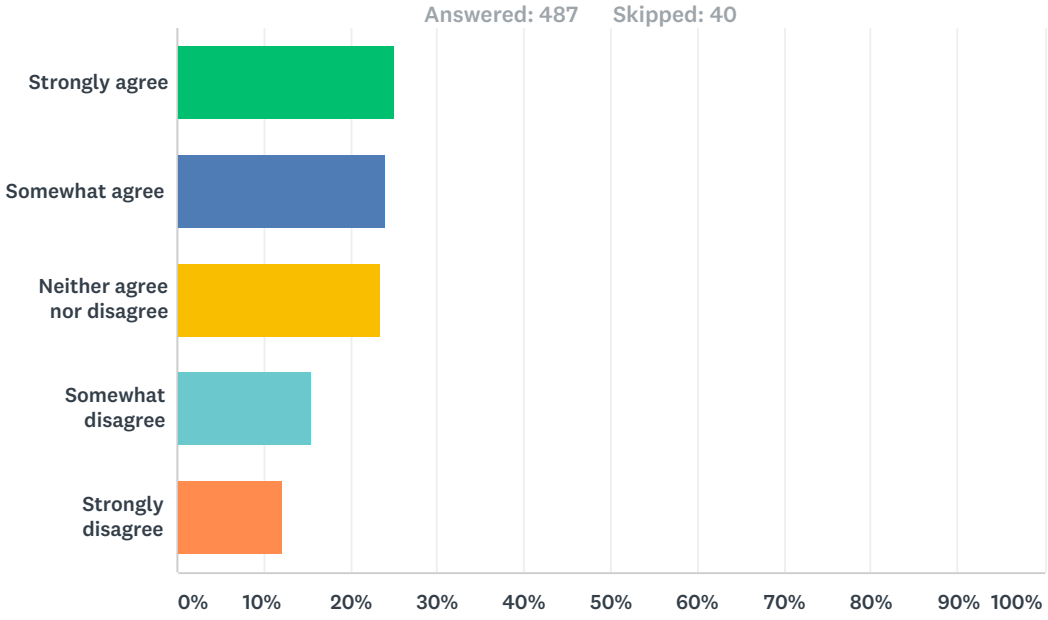
Q18 Do you agree or disagree with this statement: "I wish there were opportunities for recreation closer to where I live."

Answered: 484 Skipped: 43



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	12.81%	62
Somewhat agree	24.59%	119
Neither agree nor disagree	36.98%	179
Somewhat disagree	16.12%	78
Strongly disagree	9.50%	46
Total		484

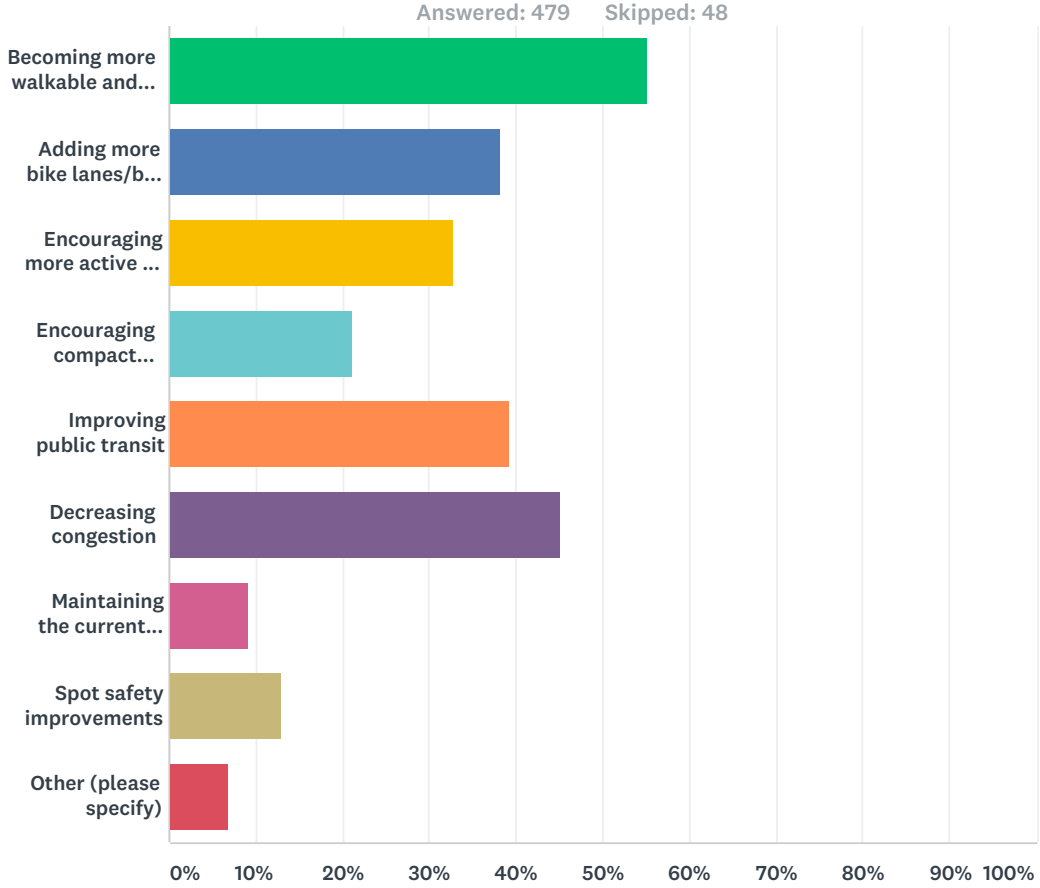
Q19 Do you agree or disagree with this statement: "I wish there were trails closer to where I live."



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	25.05%	122
Somewhat agree	24.02%	117
Neither agree nor disagree	23.41%	114
Somewhat disagree	15.40%	75
Strongly disagree	12.11%	59
Total		487

Q20 What should Roseville' transportation priorities be for the next five years?

Answered: 479 Skipped: 48



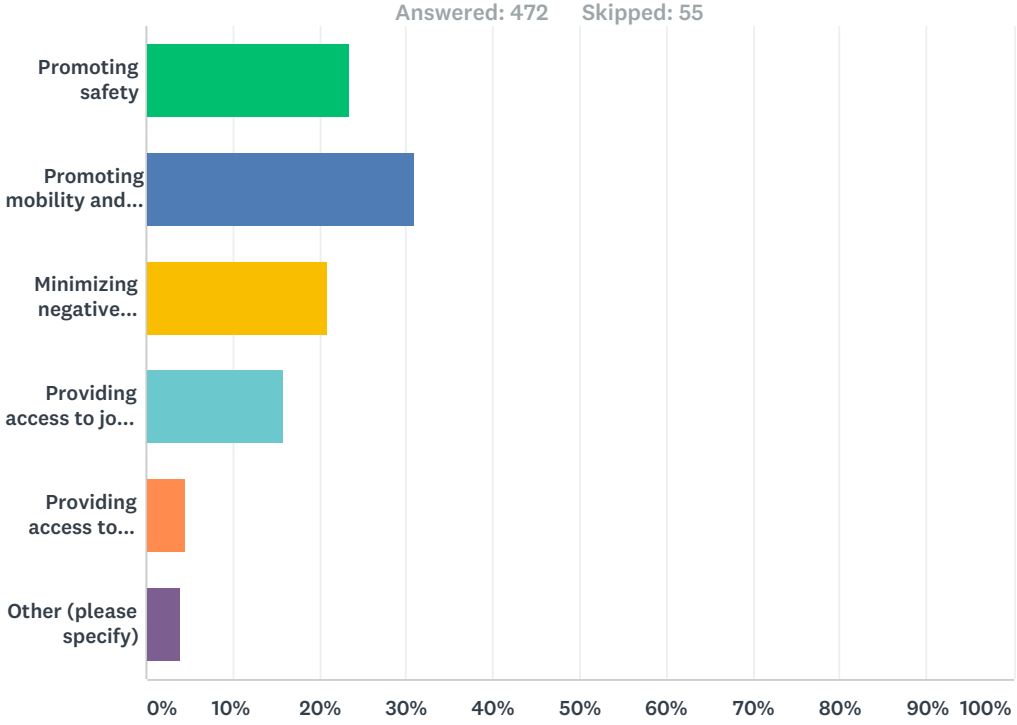
Answer Choices	Responses	
Becoming more walkable and pedestrian-friendly	55.32%	265
Adding more bike lanes/bike trails and becoming more bicycle-friendly	38.20%	183
Encouraging more active and healthy forms of transportation	32.78%	157
Encouraging compact development to allow shorter travel distances between places	21.09%	101
Improving public transit	39.25%	188
Decreasing congestion	45.09%	216
Maintaining the current transportation system	9.19%	44
Spot safety improvements	12.94%	62
Other (please specify)	6.89%	33
Total Respondents: 479		

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	entrance to Roseville Library-surprised more rear ends have not happened	7/21/2017 7:07 PM
2	Prioritize vehicle traffic over pedestrians and cyclists.	7/21/2017 2:14 PM
3	Highway 36 is becoming a traffic mess	7/21/2017 7:14 AM

4	Provide convenient and safe transportation for the evening hours...many seniors can't drive at night, which severely limits their ability to enjoy cultural activities and a night out.	7/20/2017 10:21 PM
5	semaphores at victoria & county road c	7/20/2017 6:53 PM
6	Considering people of all mobility	7/20/2017 6:42 PM
7	Modernize as appropriate	7/20/2017 6:27 PM
8	Not bike lanes that impede vehicle traffic	7/20/2017 4:44 PM
9	Make our main roads more attractive. Like Highway #96 in Shoreview.	7/20/2017 4:38 PM
10	Look at dangerous intersections, such as Hamline and Cty Rd B2. It was revised but being a parent of high school students, I still consider it very dangerous.	7/20/2017 9:01 AM
11	Nobody will use a bike lane. Nobody.	7/17/2017 8:43 PM
12	Go back to using left turn arrows. I see too many drivers making unwise decisions to turn in front of someone,	7/14/2017 6:36 PM
13	More circulators with nice bus stops	7/13/2017 4:41 PM
14	improve roads	7/12/2017 12:27 PM
15	When Snelling is under construction, out city street bear the brunt.	6/7/2017 12:20 PM
16	Please do not take the Minneapolis approach and turn the city into a bunch of one way streets, bike lanes, and other crap.	6/3/2017 1:43 PM
17	Having more "TURN LANES" installed at busy Interesections	5/19/2017 9:55 AM
18	Road and bridge improvements	4/26/2017 10:41 AM
19	Ensure infrastructure for automated transportation.	4/12/2017 9:05 PM
20	look at nonhuman driven cars people can use for transit	4/11/2017 9:21 PM
21	Roseville has the highest proportion of residents 65 or over; WE DON'T NEED MORE BIKE LANES. We need sidewalks, trails, and parks with open spaces, quiet, greenery, not balls parks. In SW Roseville where I live we have no such parks as I have described. We have tennis courts and ball fields which serve the surrounding suburbs.	4/7/2017 1:40 PM
22	Repair roads	4/7/2017 12:55 PM
23	Enforcement of red light violation	4/7/2017 9:57 AM
24	Minding its own business. Don't continue to take away car lanes for few if any bicyclists.	4/6/2017 5:52 PM
25	leave it as is	4/5/2017 11:28 AM
26	Provide more options for seniors to get around.	3/19/2017 8:14 PM
27	Fix roads we already have	3/19/2017 7:53 PM
28	Maintaining existing transportation infrastructure in good condition	3/16/2017 9:26 PM
29	Keep the existing roadways in good repair and DO NOT ADD ANY BIKE LANES UNLESS BIKERS ARE REQUIRED TO BUY LICENSES THAT WILL PAY FOR THEM ENTIRELY!	3/15/2017 4:00 PM
30	repair roads	3/14/2017 9:28 AM
31	make it safe for pedestrians to cross Snelling at County B	3/10/2017 7:49 PM
32	Direct trolley/LRT to downtown Mpls on Mn Commercial Line	3/10/2017 12:59 PM
33	Please, no more rapid bus lines.	3/8/2017 1:05 AM

Q21 Which of these goals of the transportation system are most important to you?

Answered: 472 Skipped: 55



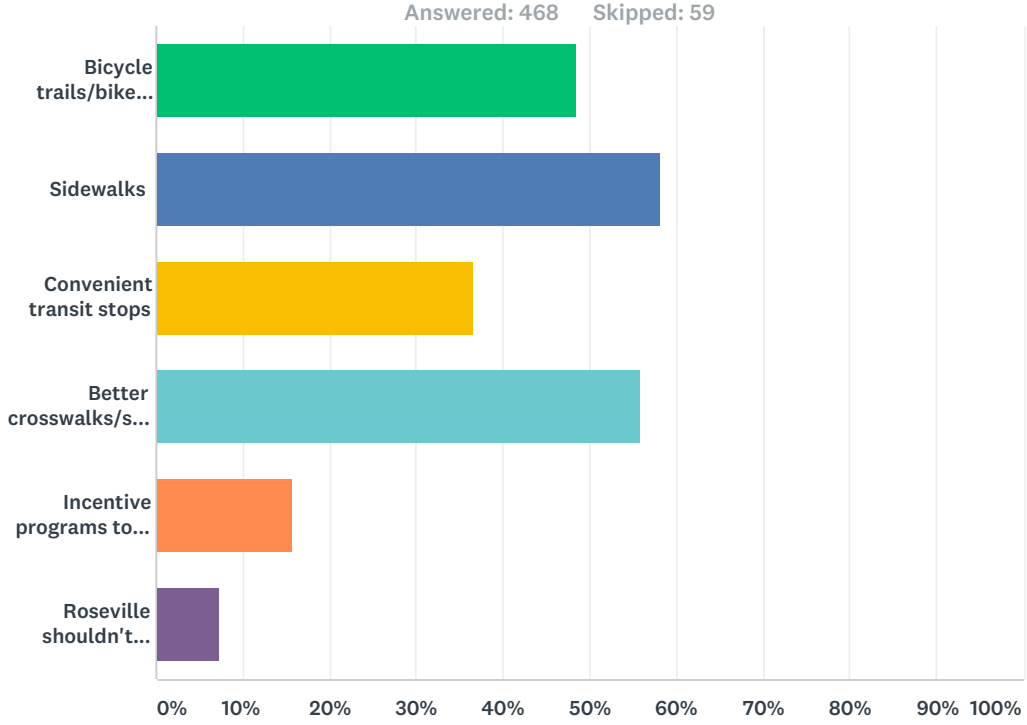
Answer Choices	Responses	
Promoting safety	23.52%	111
Promoting mobility and accessibility for all users	30.93%	146
Minimizing negative impacts of transportation systems	20.97%	99
Providing access to jobs, education and services	15.89%	75
Providing access to businesses	4.66%	22
Other (please specify)	4.03%	19
Total		472

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	As far as Transportation goes I commute Soleil by bicycle from Roseville to Brooklyn Center every single day of the year so I better bicycle infant structure would benefit me and others if they started to pick up biking opposed to being trapped in their little cars	7/22/2017 12:07 PM
2	Eliminate the need for the train horn at crossings. This has been requested and ignored by the council for years!	7/21/2017 8:05 PM
3	No congestion	7/20/2017 11:20 PM
4	Direct connection to downtown st paul	7/20/2017 5:24 PM
5	point-to-point transit	7/20/2017 4:29 PM
6	Promoting safety for all users - both families with children walking or biking, as well as supporting safety of people with disabilities who currently have no choice but to walk/drive/ride in the middle of the street.	7/17/2017 9:35 AM
7	Decreasing congestion on Hwy 36	6/22/2017 8:19 PM

8	Enforcing traffic laws	6/9/2017 3:04 PM
9	Having more "TURN LANES".	5/19/2017 9:55 AM
10	Making the system more efficient	5/11/2017 8:38 PM
11	Commute times for people living or working in roseville, but not at the cost of *careers* available in Roseville.	4/12/2017 9:05 PM
12	Enforce Red Light Violations. Question 22 below. It's not the city's Job to tell people how to get to work.	4/7/2017 9:57 AM
13	decrease congestion, number of automobiles	4/6/2017 5:57 PM
14	ha ha, accessibility for all users? Code speak for more unused bike lanes.	4/6/2017 5:52 PM
15	Switching to Electric and Autonomous vehicles	4/5/2017 3:01 PM
16	Providing roads that are smooth to drive on	3/19/2017 7:53 PM
17	Reducing traffic congestion during morning and evening rush	3/16/2017 9:26 PM
18	making it easier for visitors to get from here to airport and hospitality workers to get to hotels and restaurants beyond bus stop at Rosedale	3/15/2017 1:00 PM
19	repair roads	3/14/2017 9:28 AM

Q22 To encourage biking, walking, or transit to work, Roseville needs more:(Check all that apply)

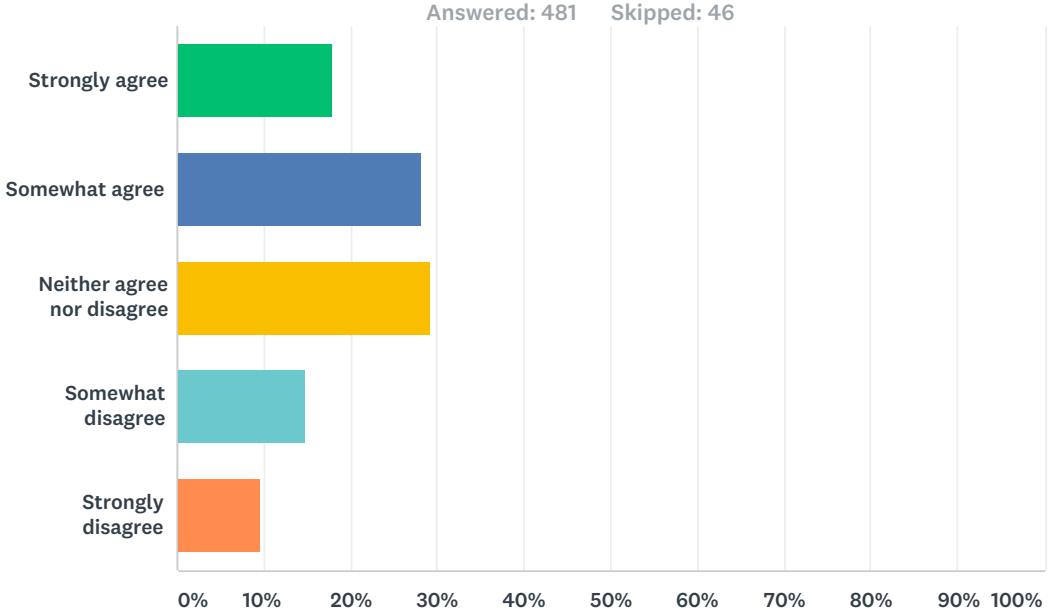
Answered: 468 Skipped: 59



Answer Choices	Responses	
Bicycle trails/bike lanes	48.50%	227
Sidewalks	58.12%	272
Convenient transit stops	36.54%	171
Better crosswalks/safe opportunities to cross major roads	55.77%	261
Incentive programs to encourage me to ride more often	15.60%	73
Roseville shouldn't encourage biking, walking, or transit	7.26%	34
Total Respondents: 468		

Q23 Roseville needs more convenient locations for recycling and composting other than at my home.

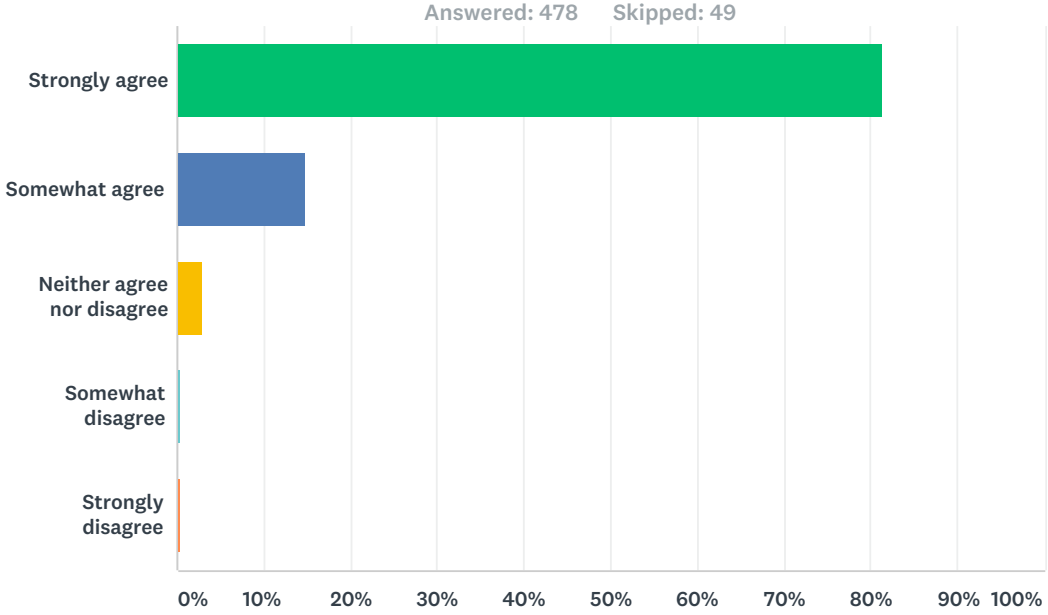
Answered: 481 Skipped: 46



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	18.09%	87
Somewhat agree	28.27%	136
Neither agree nor disagree	29.31%	141
Somewhat disagree	14.76%	71
Strongly disagree	9.56%	46
Total		481

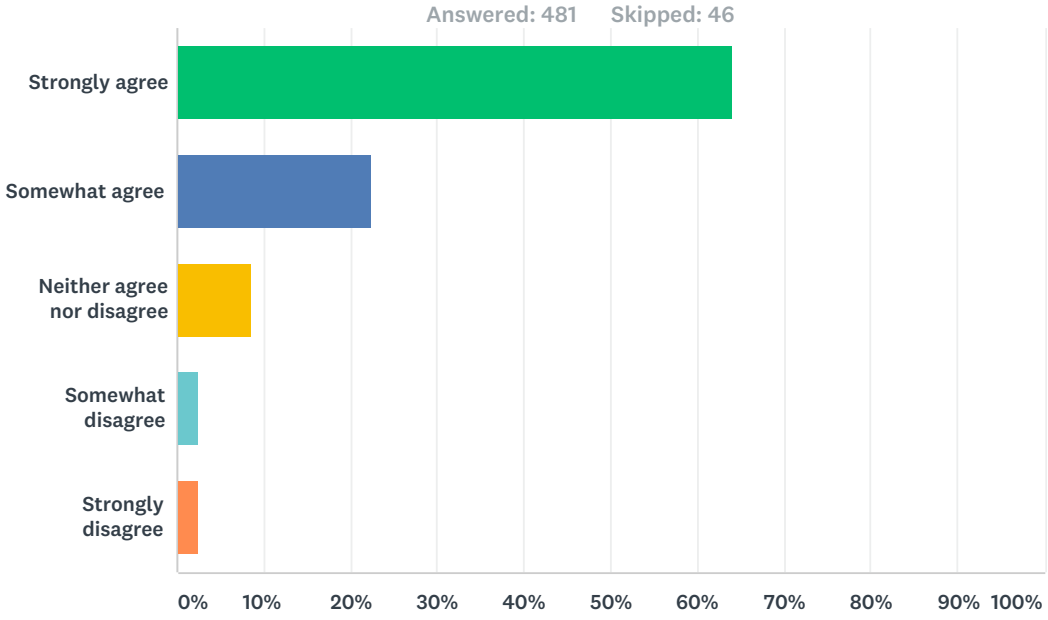
Q24 Preserving and enhancing Roseville's natural resources for future generations is very important.

Answered: 478 Skipped: 49



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	81.38%	389
Somewhat agree	14.85%	71
Neither agree nor disagree	2.93%	14
Somewhat disagree	0.42%	2
Strongly disagree	0.42%	2
Total		478

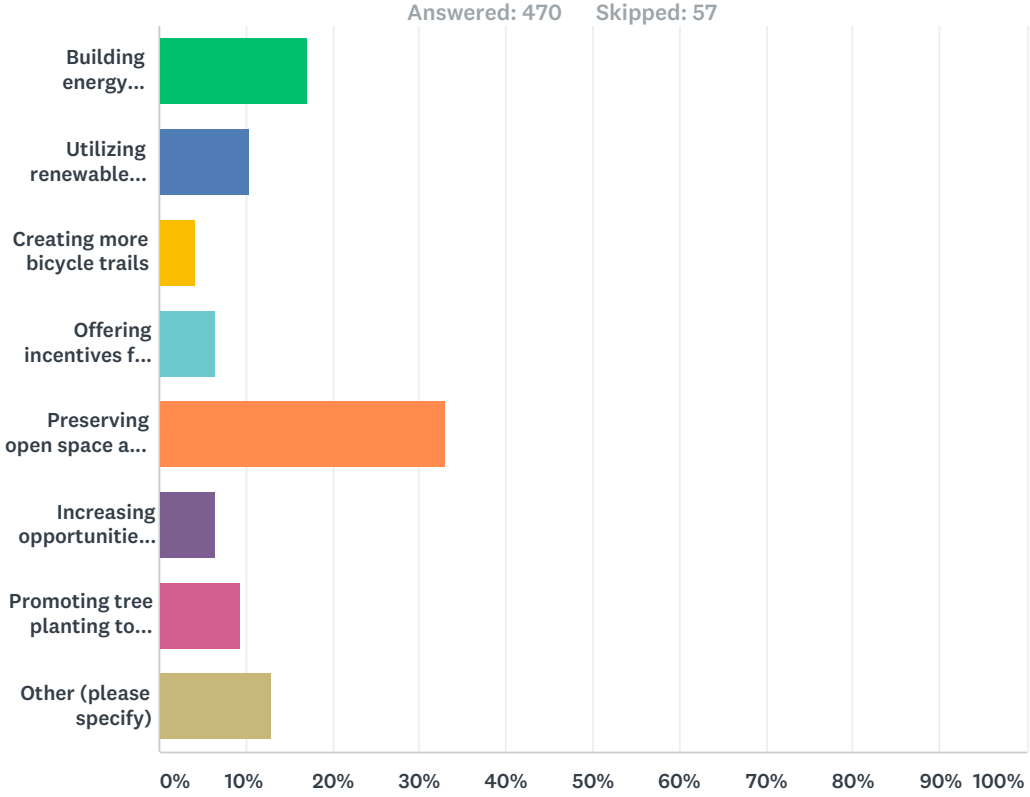
Q25 Roseville should encourage the use of alternate energy sources, such as wind or solar power.



Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	64.03%	308
Somewhat agree	22.45%	108
Neither agree nor disagree	8.52%	41
Somewhat disagree	2.49%	12
Strongly disagree	2.49%	12
Total		481

Q26 Which of the following is the most effective in encouraging responsible growth as a community?

Answered: 470 Skipped: 57



Answer Choices	Responses	
Building energy efficient buildings	17.23%	81
Utilizing renewable energy in City faciilities	10.43%	49
Creating more bicycle trails	4.26%	20
Offering incentives for carpooling or taking public transit	6.38%	30
Preserving open space and parks	32.98%	155
Increasing opportunities for recycling and composting	6.38%	30
Promoting tree planting to provide shade and absorb carbon dioxide	9.36%	44
Other (please specify)	12.98%	61
Total		470

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Public safety. You can't utilize any of the city's features if you don't feel safe doing so.	7/24/2017 8:35 AM
2	Responsible growth are those strategies that look 5 generations. All th options should be considered.	7/23/2017 7:37 AM
3	Strongly encourage (or legislate) the decrease in use of chemicals on lawns & gardens. Our ponds and lakes are turning to scum.	7/22/2017 5:37 PM
4	It has to be balanced. An over emphasis on one attribute to the expense of another creates risk. "All boats" need to rise at the same time.	7/22/2017 4:17 PM

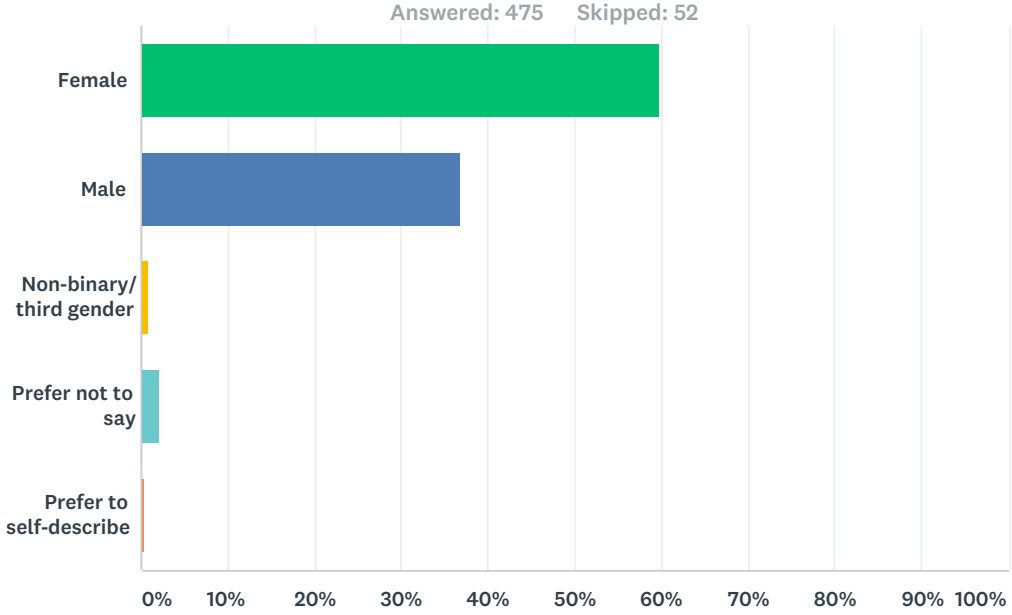
5	Utilizing existing buildings for govt funded ventures vs using taxpayer money. Listen to the residents and encourage participation.	7/21/2017 8:06 PM
6	Better redevelopment efforts.	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
7	Save money to clean up polluted or blighted areas.	7/21/2017 3:00 PM
8	Don't subsidize expensive alternatives that only push costs and problems to future generations. Expanding transit produces more government jobs with unpayable pensions while simultaneously interfering with individual commuters. Investing in so-called green energies incurs massive immediate costs while simultaneously creating pollution from batteries and metals. Keep it simple, keep it cheap.	7/21/2017 2:20 PM
9	Connecting and preserving parks and trails with an arts & recreation complex and walkable business district	7/21/2017 10:02 AM
10	Always focus on jobs and businesses. You've got the libraries and parks down, so now the job is to find and retain more technology, medical, other businesses that bring job and relieve the tax burden on residential. I'm surprised more of these questions didn't focus on creating an environment friendly to businesses.	7/21/2017 9:42 AM
11	tax incentives for green home/business practices including many of the good ideas above	7/21/2017 6:18 AM
12	Limiting excessive development.	7/21/2017 12:12 AM
13	Offering incentives for installing renewable energy features in residential homes	7/20/2017 10:50 PM
14	Joining other cities in signing onto the climate change action plan and doing all of the above.	7/20/2017 7:54 PM
15	keep it's populace both residents and visitors within the law. SAFETY	7/20/2017 7:14 PM
16	Strong schools and great activities for kids to do. Make sure our residents have enough food and proper shelter.	7/20/2017 6:53 PM
17	Unknown	7/20/2017 6:30 PM
18	Keeping property taxes low. Less Government, less regulations. Less subsizided housing.	7/20/2017 5:41 PM
19	lower taxes and fees so people can afford to upkeep their homes and so that landlords can afford to upkeep their properties. there is only so much money to go around!!!	7/20/2017 5:23 PM
20	We need to clean-up our community. It really looks terrible!! Just drive around and it is obvious. No comparison to Chaska, Eden Prairie, Minnetonka, Edina, Woodbury.	7/20/2017 4:41 PM
21	Remove laws that force people to pollute and waste energy.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
22	More park and ride locations and bringing the light rail closer to our community	7/18/2017 7:47 PM
23	The idea that one of these is most important is shortsighted. How about we do all of them, include things like not letting people over-fertilize their lawn, which affects our drinking water and surface water, etc.	7/17/2017 9:36 AM
24	offering incentives for solar or wind energy	7/14/2017 7:04 PM
25	All above	7/14/2017 10:00 AM
26	Plant trees, compost, AND offer incentives. I just can't winnow it down.	7/12/2017 6:56 PM
27	We don't need fancy buildings or the newest cars for the city, just energy efficient buildings and a good mechanic.	6/29/2017 3:07 PM
28	Lower taxes	6/23/2017 8:25 AM
29	allowed to identify only ONE option, I would say there are many good options on this list	6/22/2017 12:28 PM
30	We should be planting trees along freeways and right of way, Hwy 36 and 35W	6/9/2017 8:47 AM
31	We need to do more than one of these and there isn't one that stands out that much higher than others	6/7/2017 8:51 PM
32	None	6/7/2017 3:51 PM
33	We already have plenty of parks and bike trails. If anything, we should preserve what we have.	6/7/2017 2:10 PM
34	Many of the above	6/7/2017 12:21 PM

35	Honestly it's hard to select just one of these. I think starting with energy efficiency/renewable energy in public buildings will help Roseville lead by example, but I think all of the above are enormously important.	6/7/2017 8:41 AM
36	I do not know which is more effective but they are all important	6/6/2017 1:55 PM
37	leaving its citizens alone. Stop trying to herd us. Stop spending money making your jobs more secure	6/4/2017 5:35 PM
38	Strong infrastructure of roads and bridges. LONG TERM planning, to allow infrastructure to keep up and understand consequences/impact of development.	4/26/2017 10:43 AM
39	I don't know	4/18/2017 9:00 AM
40	Responsible business growth: require living wage pay structure at Roseville businesses; Responsible residential/business growth: establish and enforce codes that reduce greenhouse gas, encourage walkability, and promote safety	4/15/2017 7:22 AM
41	Ensure residents have more of a voice in panning than (this potentially ripe with malevelent entities/fraud) survey may lead you to believe.	4/12/2017 9:16 PM
42	Cleaning up our commercial strips such as Snelling Avenue south of Highway 36. Parking lots along the Avenue without any screening, littered right-of-ways and medians, proliferation of small advertising signs within right-of-ways and without any city enforcement of signage regulations, and no amenities to promote pedestrian access.	4/7/2017 1:50 PM
43	None of above	4/7/2017 12:56 PM
44	I think the city is fully developed. City should mind its own business.	4/6/2017 5:53 PM
45	Offering incentives for residents and business to install energy efficient improvements (solar, wind, etc...)	4/6/2017 11:16 AM
46	All of the above. Invest in a holistic approach.	4/6/2017 10:20 AM
47	All well-managed parks/natural resources efforts. This includes both options listed above of preserving parks/open spaces and planting trees. Keep (or expand) the parks AND work to improve and then maintain their more wild components.	4/5/2017 11:12 PM
48	Human scale, compact walkable developments that integrate housing, retail, services, healthier dining choices.	4/5/2017 4:04 PM
49	Building energy independent buildings (efficient energy and water usage--and generate renewable energy)	4/5/2017 3:04 PM
50	I disagree with the structure of this question and the premise that there is one most effective approach	4/5/2017 2:39 PM
51	Encouraging citizen participation and civic engagement and not just volunteering	3/20/2017 2:13 PM
52	I would like Roseville to strive to be environmentally friendly and have open communication with it's residents. As well as being fiscally responsible.	3/19/2017 8:21 PM
53	Take care of and take out all the dead trees and clean up all the parks and open land you already have	3/19/2017 7:55 PM
54	Not sure these will do this.	3/19/2017 1:06 PM
55	Growing in ways that maintains or improves Roseville livability...growth that increases tax base, good jobs, renewed neighborhoods; growth that doesn't increase crime (example: WALMART!), traffic congestion, pollution, ect.	3/16/2017 9:30 PM
56	Fiscal responsibility. All the above are great goals but at what cost. You can't keep raising taxes on your residents. Be responsive to residents concerns, take them seriously and respectfully.	3/15/2017 5:53 PM
57	Look towards Liveable Cities - those that create a core downtown that is pedestrian/cycle friendly enabling people to walk or hop on bike rather then car	3/15/2017 1:03 PM
58	All of the above are important components of responsible growth. However, this is not an opinion question, rather it is a research question that can and should be answered with data relevant to each of these items.	3/12/2017 7:27 PM

59	Open and transparent discussion about housing expansions and development plans. Safe and well maintained infrastructure. High priority on public safety.	3/11/2017 10:32 AM
60	We have to build energy efficient buildings and find ways to provide contracts (fair and responsible to residents) for using renewable energy sources on City land and buildings.	3/10/2017 1:34 PM
61	Responsible regulations and civic involvement, without city spending. A city that does not offer buildings and programs that compete with private business enterprises.	3/10/2017 1:10 PM

Q27 What is your gender?

Answered: 475 Skipped: 52

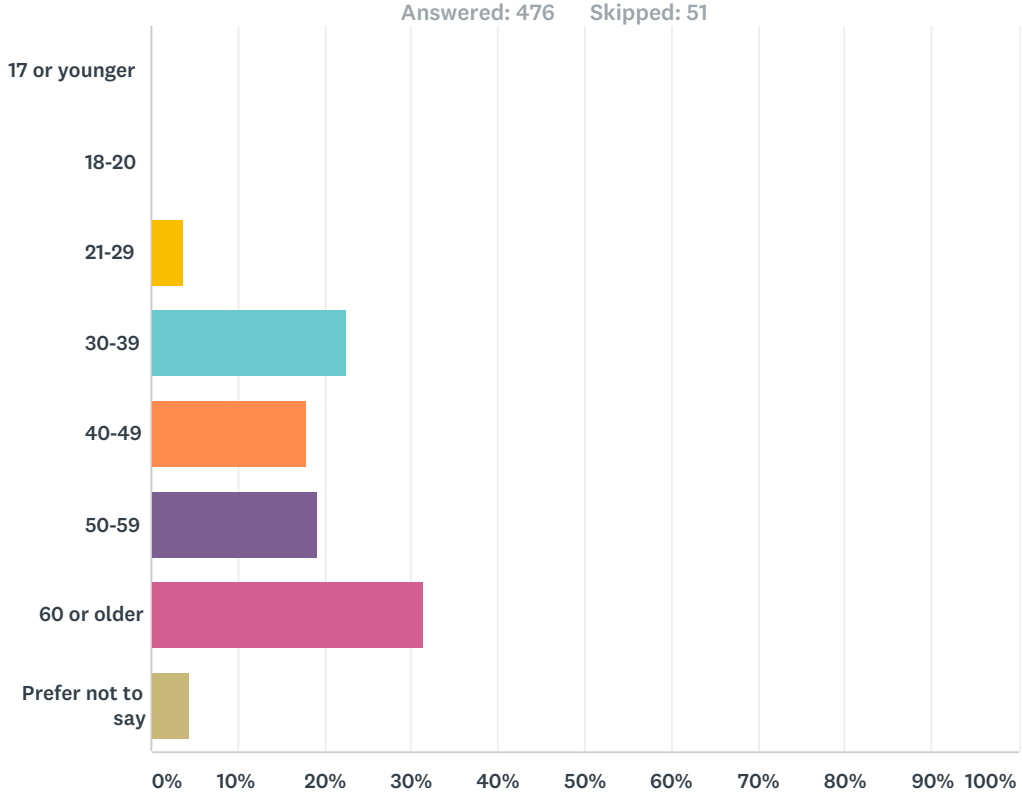


Answer Choices	Responses	
Female	59.79%	284
Male	36.84%	175
Non-binary/ third gender	0.84%	4
Prefer not to say	2.11%	10
Prefer to self-describe	0.42%	2
Total		475

#	Prefer to self-describe	Date
1	My biological sex is male.	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
2	filled out by family	4/5/2017 3:29 PM

Q28 What is your age?

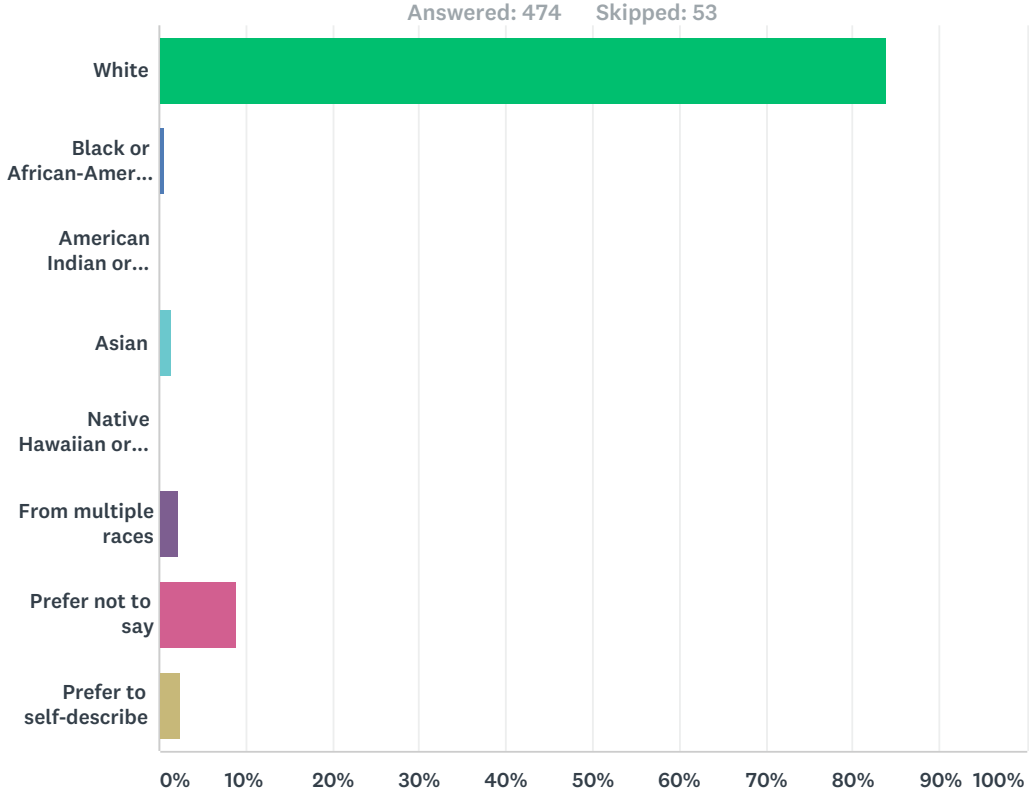
Answered: 476 Skipped: 51



Answer Choices	Responses	
17 or younger	0.21%	1
18-20	0.21%	1
21-29	3.78%	18
30-39	22.69%	108
40-49	18.07%	86
50-59	19.33%	92
60 or older	31.30%	149
Prefer not to say	4.41%	21
Total		476

Q29 Are you White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific islander, or some other race?

Answered: 474 Skipped: 53



Answer Choices	Responses	
White	83.97%	398
Black or African-American	0.63%	3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.00%	0
Asian	1.48%	7
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.00%	0
From multiple races	2.32%	11
Prefer not to say	9.07%	43
Prefer to self-describe	2.53%	12
Total		474

#	Prefer to self-describe	Date
1	Mexican	7/21/2017 3:05 PM
2	According to my DNA test, I am Anglo-Germanic-Middle Eastern.	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
3	nordic	7/21/2017 9:09 AM
4	LGBT	7/21/2017 12:13 AM
5	American	7/20/2017 6:14 PM

6	german-norwegian american	7/20/2017 5:24 PM
7	Why does gender, age, or race matter? I am a taxpaying citizen of Roseville. Will you cherry pick the survey results based on gender, age, or race?	6/9/2017 12:19 PM
8	white working class male	4/7/2017 1:54 PM
9	World citizen	4/6/2017 5:54 PM
10	a member of humankind	4/6/2017 7:46 AM
11	J	4/5/2017 4:36 PM
12	I am a mut just like all the rest of us	3/20/2017 2:14 PM

Q30 In what ZIP code is your home located? (enter 5-digit ZIP code; for example, 00544 or 94305)

Answered: 465 Skipped: 62

#	Responses	Date
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395	55113	3/20/2017 2:14 PM
396	55113	3/20/2017 7:53 AM
397	55113	3/19/2017 11:31 PM
398	55113	3/19/2017 11:27 PM
399	55113	3/19/2017 8:22 PM
400	55113	3/19/2017 8:01 PM
401	55113	3/19/2017 1:07 PM
402	55113	3/19/2017 11:12 AM
403	55113	3/19/2017 10:54 AM
404	55113	3/19/2017 10:20 AM

405	55113	3/19/2017 9:41 AM
406	55113	3/17/2017 3:00 PM
407	55113	3/16/2017 9:34 PM
408	55113	3/16/2017 11:56 AM
409	55113	3/15/2017 8:44 PM
410	55113	3/15/2017 7:02 PM
411	55113	3/15/2017 5:53 PM
412	55113	3/15/2017 4:01 PM
413	55113	3/15/2017 3:56 PM
414	55102	3/15/2017 1:05 PM
415	55113	3/14/2017 3:13 PM
416	55113	3/14/2017 10:23 AM
417	55113	3/14/2017 10:10 AM
418	55113	3/14/2017 9:29 AM
419	55113	3/13/2017 4:12 PM
420	55113	3/13/2017 11:36 AM
421	55113	3/13/2017 10:35 AM
422	55113	3/12/2017 9:15 PM
423	55113	3/12/2017 9:14 PM
424	55113	3/12/2017 8:50 PM
425	55113	3/12/2017 8:46 PM
426	55113	3/12/2017 8:45 PM
427	55113	3/12/2017 7:45 PM
428	55113	3/12/2017 7:28 PM
429	55113	3/12/2017 2:02 PM
430	55113	3/11/2017 7:09 PM
431	55113	3/11/2017 3:34 PM
432	55113	3/11/2017 2:49 PM
433	55113	3/11/2017 1:36 PM
434	55113	3/11/2017 10:50 AM
435	55113	3/11/2017 10:33 AM
436	55113	3/11/2017 10:30 AM
437	55113	3/10/2017 8:48 PM
438	55113	3/10/2017 7:51 PM
439	55113	3/10/2017 5:39 PM
440	55418	3/10/2017 3:11 PM
441	55113	3/10/2017 2:38 PM
442	55113	3/10/2017 2:13 PM
443	55113	3/10/2017 2:05 PM
444	55113	3/10/2017 1:51 PM
445	55113	3/10/2017 1:35 PM

446	55113	3/10/2017 1:19 PM
447	55113	3/10/2017 1:17 PM
448	55113	3/10/2017 1:11 PM
449	55113	3/10/2017 1:09 PM
450	55403	3/10/2017 1:07 PM
451	55113	3/10/2017 1:03 PM
452	55113	3/10/2017 1:00 PM
453	55113	3/10/2017 1:00 PM
454	55113	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
455	55113	3/10/2017 12:47 PM
456	55113	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
457	55113	3/10/2017 12:45 PM
458	55113	3/10/2017 10:34 AM
459	55113	3/9/2017 4:10 PM
460	55113	3/9/2017 11:35 AM
461	55113	3/8/2017 12:08 PM
462	55113	3/8/2017 9:12 AM
463	55113	3/8/2017 1:10 AM
464	55113	3/7/2017 6:32 PM
465	55113	3/7/2017 4:26 PM

Q31 If you work outside of your home, where do you work?

Answered: 321 Skipped: 206

#	Responses	Date
1	Medical clinic	7/24/2017 8:36 AM
2	office in St. Paul	7/23/2017 8:49 PM
3	RMsey co parks and rec	7/23/2017 8:36 PM
4	Fridley	7/23/2017 12:41 PM
5	Golden Valley	7/23/2017 7:37 AM
6	Roseville	7/22/2017 11:30 PM
7	Arden hills	7/22/2017 10:52 PM
8	Minneapolis	7/22/2017 5:54 PM
9	In Minneapolis	7/22/2017 5:38 PM
10	St. Paul	7/22/2017 4:48 PM
11	Minneapolis	7/22/2017 3:15 PM
12	Woodbury	7/22/2017 1:51 PM
13	My shops in Brooklyn Center I'm a garage door installer and service tech	7/22/2017 12:12 PM
14	St Paul	7/22/2017 11:50 AM
15	Medtronic	7/22/2017 10:50 AM
16	Roseville	7/22/2017 8:53 AM
17	Robbinsdale	7/22/2017 8:52 AM
18	Roseville. Financial Services industry	7/22/2017 7:55 AM
19	N/A	7/22/2017 12:25 AM
20	Downtown Minneapolis	7/21/2017 11:36 PM
21	Bloomington	7/21/2017 11:30 PM
22	Minneapolis	7/21/2017 10:24 PM
23	Edina	7/21/2017 8:07 PM
24	Minneapolis	7/21/2017 5:40 PM
25	Minneapolis	7/21/2017 4:58 PM
26	work at home-self employed	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
27	retired	7/21/2017 4:44 PM
28	Roseville City Hall	7/21/2017 3:24 PM
29	work at home	7/21/2017 3:05 PM
30	St. Paul	7/21/2017 3:03 PM
31	UMN St. Paul campus.	7/21/2017 3:01 PM
32	Downtown Minneapolis	7/21/2017 2:48 PM
33	Bloomington MN	7/21/2017 2:27 PM
34	Roseville	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
35	Roseville	7/21/2017 2:22 PM
36	St Paul	7/21/2017 1:55 PM
37	Roseville	7/21/2017 12:19 PM

38	Apple Valley	7/21/2017 12:06 PM
39	Metroplotian Council	7/21/2017 11:58 AM
40	St. Anthony Village	7/21/2017 11:29 AM
41	Downtown St. Paul	7/21/2017 11:26 AM
42	Minnetonka	7/21/2017 10:38 AM
43	Fridley	7/21/2017 10:24 AM
44	Eau Claire, WI	7/21/2017 10:14 AM
45	3M	7/21/2017 10:14 AM
46	North Saint Paul	7/21/2017 10:09 AM
47	Roseville	7/21/2017 9:56 AM
48	Ret	7/21/2017 9:53 AM
49	Office building in Roseville	7/21/2017 9:42 AM
50	St. Paul	7/21/2017 9:24 AM
51	American Income in roseville	7/21/2017 9:07 AM
52	Eden Prairie	7/21/2017 8:44 AM
53	Minneapolis	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
54	Dakota County	7/21/2017 7:56 AM
55	freelance makeup artist and photographer	7/21/2017 7:50 AM
56	downtown Minneapolis	7/21/2017 7:35 AM
57	Downtown St. Paul	7/21/2017 7:19 AM
58	Hopkins	7/21/2017 7:16 AM
59	Minneapolis	7/21/2017 6:34 AM
60	N/A, work from home	7/21/2017 2:30 AM
61	Bloomington	7/21/2017 12:21 AM
62	Minneapolis	7/21/2017 12:13 AM
63	N/a	7/20/2017 11:28 PM
64	Plymouth	7/20/2017 11:22 PM
65	Falcon heights	7/20/2017 11:18 PM
66	Non profit	7/20/2017 11:08 PM
67	US Bank	7/20/2017 11:01 PM
68	Downtown Minneapolis	7/20/2017 10:52 PM
69	H.B. Fuller	7/20/2017 10:50 PM
70	Medtronic	7/20/2017 10:48 PM
71	Minneapolis	7/20/2017 10:33 PM
72	Vadnais Heights	7/20/2017 10:19 PM
73	Century College	7/20/2017 10:05 PM
74	55401	7/20/2017 10:02 PM
75	Rocco Altobelli salon at Rosedale	7/20/2017 9:37 PM
76	St Paul	7/20/2017 9:34 PM
77	St. Paul	7/20/2017 9:01 PM
78	Medtronic	7/20/2017 8:46 PM

79	Oxygen Service Co	7/20/2017 8:32 PM
80	55113	7/20/2017 8:19 PM
81	school	7/20/2017 8:13 PM
82	St. Paul	7/20/2017 7:59 PM
83	Anoka	7/20/2017 7:55 PM
84	Minneapolis	7/20/2017 7:43 PM
85	St. Paul	7/20/2017 7:26 PM
86	Downtown St. Paul	7/20/2017 7:14 PM
87	St Anthony	7/20/2017 7:13 PM
88	Roseville and North East Minneapolis	7/20/2017 7:04 PM
89	Trade association in Roseville	7/20/2017 6:55 PM
90	General Mills	7/20/2017 6:55 PM
91	55110	7/20/2017 6:44 PM
92	Minneapolis	7/20/2017 6:43 PM
93	retired	7/20/2017 6:32 PM
94	Stillwater	7/20/2017 6:31 PM
95	South Minneapolis	7/20/2017 6:15 PM
96	Eden Prairie	7/20/2017 6:14 PM
97	Hennepin County	7/20/2017 5:42 PM
98	U of MN	7/20/2017 5:28 PM
99	Bloomington	7/20/2017 5:25 PM
100	warehouse	7/20/2017 5:24 PM
101	Minneapolis - government	7/20/2017 5:01 PM
102	Brooklyn Center	7/20/2017 5:00 PM
103	NE Mpls	7/20/2017 4:53 PM
104	Anoka-Hennepin School District #11	7/20/2017 4:42 PM
105	St paul	7/20/2017 4:33 PM
106	Varies, but almost always out of state.	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
107	University of Minnesota	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
108	Na	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
109	Minneapolis	7/20/2017 4:25 PM
110	In St. Paul, Mac-Groveland neighborhood	7/20/2017 4:22 PM
111	School System	7/20/2017 4:16 PM
112	UMN	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
113	Minneapolis	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
114	Woodbury	7/20/2017 4:05 PM
115	Ecolab	7/20/2017 10:22 AM
116	St. Catherine University	7/20/2017 9:02 AM
117	Bloomington	7/19/2017 4:32 PM
118	Little Canada	7/19/2017 6:51 AM
119	Dakota County	7/18/2017 9:28 PM

120	Hennepin county govt center	7/18/2017 7:49 PM
121	Downtown Minneapolis	7/17/2017 9:38 AM
122	Bloomington	7/15/2017 9:46 AM
123	Fairview Health Services	7/14/2017 7:05 PM
124	minneapolis	7/14/2017 6:39 PM
125	St paul	7/14/2017 10:01 AM
126	Minneapolis	7/13/2017 10:50 PM
127	Downtown Minneapolis	7/13/2017 4:44 PM
128	St. Paul	7/13/2017 1:40 PM
129	St. Catherine University	7/13/2017 9:52 AM
130	private business	7/13/2017 7:45 AM
131	downtown Minneapolis	7/13/2017 7:41 AM
132	No	7/12/2017 10:51 PM
133	University of Minnesota - main campus	7/12/2017 9:53 PM
134	University of Minnesota	7/12/2017 8:42 PM
135	Minneapolis Downtown	7/12/2017 8:36 PM
136	South west minneapolis	7/12/2017 7:08 PM
137	Downtown Minneapolis	7/12/2017 6:57 PM
138	Minneapolis	7/12/2017 2:51 PM
139	Downtown Minneapolis	7/12/2017 12:41 PM
140	Mounds View	7/12/2017 12:28 PM
141	Fairview	7/2/2017 4:54 PM
142	Maple Grove and White Bear Lake	6/29/2017 3:08 PM
143	Vadnais Heights	6/23/2017 7:04 PM
144	Eden Prairie	6/23/2017 8:28 AM
145	Plymouth	6/22/2017 8:21 PM
146	Yes and prefer not to say	6/22/2017 1:36 PM
147	N/A	6/22/2017 12:52 PM
148	New Brighton	6/22/2017 12:47 PM
149	in Minneapolis	6/22/2017 12:28 PM
150	In higher education	6/22/2017 9:15 AM
151	School System	6/21/2017 8:34 AM
152	In education	6/18/2017 4:07 PM
153	Eagan	6/15/2017 8:29 PM
154	SAHM, worked downtown Minneapolis for 6 years	6/9/2017 3:07 PM
155	Downtown Minneapolis	6/9/2017 12:19 PM
156	New Brighton	6/9/2017 8:48 AM
157	consultant	6/9/2017 7:13 AM
158	Roseville Area High School	6/8/2017 10:40 PM
159	n/a	6/8/2017 1:29 PM
160	Downtown Minneapolis	6/8/2017 12:09 PM

161	In Roseville	6/7/2017 8:52 PM
162	St. Paul	6/7/2017 3:17 PM
163	Farmington	6/7/2017 2:11 PM
164	Eagan	6/7/2017 2:04 PM
165	Fridley	6/7/2017 1:43 PM
166	Downtown Minneapolis	6/7/2017 8:41 AM
167	North St. Paul	6/6/2017 6:07 PM
168	Eagan	6/6/2017 2:36 PM
169	NorthEast Minneapolis	6/6/2017 2:22 PM
170	retired	6/6/2017 1:23 PM
171	Arden Hills	6/6/2017 1:13 PM
172	Wyoming, MN	6/6/2017 1:07 PM
173	Shoreview	6/3/2017 1:44 PM
174	MnDot	5/30/2017 1:15 PM
175	self-employed	5/20/2017 4:42 AM
176	St. Paul, mn	5/19/2017 11:48 AM
177	University of Minnesota	5/19/2017 11:18 AM
178	Retired	5/19/2017 9:58 AM
179	Bloomington	5/11/2017 8:42 PM
180	Roseville	5/3/2017 9:11 PM
181	Mpls	4/20/2017 7:30 PM
182	UMN	4/18/2017 9:01 AM
183	Apple Valley	4/16/2017 6:11 PM
184	Minneapolis	4/15/2017 7:23 AM
185	55431	4/13/2017 7:56 PM
186	Mounds view	4/12/2017 9:17 PM
187	Regions Hospital	4/11/2017 9:23 PM
188	East Downtown Minneapolis	4/11/2017 4:16 PM
189	Allina Health	4/11/2017 1:00 PM
190	Downtown Minneapolis	4/11/2017 11:40 AM
191	Healthpartners	4/10/2017 10:11 PM
192	Eagan	4/10/2017 11:57 AM
193	Minneapolis	4/8/2017 11:32 AM
194	retired	4/7/2017 1:54 PM
195	Little Canada	4/7/2017 12:57 PM
196	W. St. Paul	4/7/2017 12:16 PM
197	St.Paul- state govn't	4/7/2017 9:35 AM
198	In St Paul. Healthcare.	4/7/2017 8:23 AM
199	St Paul	4/7/2017 7:10 AM
200	Minneapolis	4/7/2017 12:18 AM
201	St. Anthony	4/6/2017 9:06 PM

202	various places in the metro area	4/6/2017 6:34 PM
203	Richfield	4/6/2017 6:01 PM
204	University of minnesota	4/6/2017 4:14 PM
205	Minneapolis, White Bear Lake, metro area	4/6/2017 3:09 PM
206	NA	4/6/2017 2:10 PM
207	St Paul east side	4/6/2017 1:10 PM
208	Self employed	4/6/2017 11:18 AM
209	Retired	4/6/2017 10:50 AM
210	State government	4/6/2017 10:38 AM
211	Minneapolis	4/6/2017 10:21 AM
212	St.Paul	4/6/2017 10:08 AM
213	Woodwinds Hospital	4/6/2017 10:07 AM
214	Minneapolis	4/6/2017 8:20 AM
215	N/A	4/6/2017 7:46 AM
216	Arden Hills	4/6/2017 12:55 AM
217	55106	4/5/2017 11:59 PM
218	Lino Lakes	4/5/2017 11:13 PM
219	Land O'Lakes	4/5/2017 10:38 PM
220	Hill-Murray School	4/5/2017 8:56 PM
221	St Paul (Midway area)	4/5/2017 8:21 PM
222	Downtown mpls and St paul	4/5/2017 7:51 PM
223	Allina Clinic in St. Paul	4/5/2017 7:50 PM
224	Anoka	4/5/2017 7:43 PM
225	Minneapolis	4/5/2017 7:22 PM
226	St paul	4/5/2017 7:21 PM
227	Minneapolis	4/5/2017 7:14 PM
228	Education	4/5/2017 4:57 PM
229	Medical device industry	4/5/2017 4:36 PM
230	St. Paul	4/5/2017 4:13 PM
231	office - 55113	4/5/2017 4:05 PM
232	St Paul	4/5/2017 3:52 PM
233	General Mills Inc in Golden Valley	4/5/2017 3:06 PM
234	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	4/5/2017 2:56 PM
235	Roseville	4/5/2017 2:46 PM
236	Downtown Minneapolis	4/5/2017 2:41 PM
237	Roseville	4/5/2017 2:40 PM
238	downtown Minneapolis	4/5/2017 2:35 PM
239	NA	4/5/2017 2:10 PM
240	St. Paul	4/5/2017 2:01 PM
241	55130	4/5/2017 1:32 PM
242	UMN St. Paul	4/5/2017 1:18 PM

243	Minneapilis	4/5/2017 1:14 PM
244	Downtown Minneapolis	4/5/2017 1:13 PM
245	St Paul	4/5/2017 12:45 PM
246	0	4/5/2017 12:28 PM
247	I'm retired.	4/5/2017 12:21 PM
248	Minneapolis	4/5/2017 12:09 PM
249	Eagan	4/5/2017 12:03 PM
250	Eagan, in education	4/5/2017 12:02 PM
251	Retired SPPS teacher, currently in the doctoral program at Hamline	4/5/2017 12:01 PM
252	Minneapolis	4/5/2017 11:51 AM
253	Coon Rapids	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
254	Eagan	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
255	Regions	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
256	Part time in St Paul/Larpenteur	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
257	Minneapolis	4/5/2017 11:32 AM
258	roseville	4/5/2017 11:30 AM
259	55113	4/5/2017 11:29 AM
260	University of Minnesota	4/5/2017 11:26 AM
261	Maplewood	3/26/2017 3:05 PM
262	work at home	3/26/2017 10:20 AM
263	Minneapolis	3/23/2017 7:04 AM
264	Minneapolis	3/22/2017 8:45 PM
265	Presbyterian Homes	3/22/2017 6:50 PM
266	Minneapolis - 7 mile commute	3/22/2017 3:38 PM
267	Education	3/22/2017 10:29 AM
268	Minneapolis	3/22/2017 10:19 AM
269	Fridley	3/22/2017 7:44 AM
270	Roseville	3/21/2017 11:22 AM
271	Eagan,mn	3/20/2017 5:02 PM
272	St. Paul	3/20/2017 4:21 PM
273	St. Paul	3/20/2017 3:56 PM
274	Ecolab	3/20/2017 3:26 PM
275	Minneapolis	3/19/2017 11:31 PM
276	Roseville & St. Paul	3/19/2017 8:22 PM
277	Retired	3/19/2017 1:07 PM
278	Student	3/19/2017 11:12 AM
279	Teacher	3/19/2017 10:54 AM
280	Anoka	3/19/2017 10:20 AM
281	In Roseville	3/16/2017 9:34 PM
282	retired	3/16/2017 11:56 AM
283	St Paul	3/15/2017 8:44 PM

284	St. Paul, MNDNR	3/15/2017 7:02 PM
285	'Perfectly Positioned' Roseville Visitors Association	3/15/2017 1:05 PM
286	Ramsey County	3/14/2017 10:23 AM
287	dwtn St. Paul	3/14/2017 10:10 AM
288	yes	3/13/2017 4:12 PM
289	Private business we own	3/13/2017 11:36 AM
290	Minneapolis	3/13/2017 10:35 AM
291	Saint Paul	3/12/2017 9:15 PM
292	Bloomington	3/12/2017 8:46 PM
293	Edina MN	3/12/2017 7:45 PM
294	NE Mpls	3/12/2017 7:28 PM
295	Shoreview	3/12/2017 2:02 PM
296	Downtown Minneapolis	3/11/2017 7:09 PM
297	retired	3/11/2017 3:34 PM
298	Minneapolis	3/11/2017 1:36 PM
299	Bloomington	3/11/2017 10:50 AM
300	St. Paul	3/10/2017 5:39 PM
301	retired	3/10/2017 3:11 PM
302	In greater Twin Cities area.	3/10/2017 2:38 PM
303	Retired	3/10/2017 2:13 PM
304	3M	3/10/2017 2:05 PM
305	Christian Church	3/10/2017 1:51 PM
306	retired from rosedale retail position	3/10/2017 1:19 PM
307	Anoka	3/10/2017 1:17 PM
308	Nothern suburbs	3/10/2017 1:11 PM
309	Pizza Luce Roseville	3/10/2017 1:07 PM
310	Woodbury and Minneapolis UofM Campus	3/10/2017 1:03 PM
311	Roseville	3/10/2017 1:00 PM
312	55113	3/10/2017 1:00 PM
313	Minneapolis	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
314	Mnpls	3/10/2017 12:47 PM
315	work from home as a bookkeeper for chain of franchised sub shops	3/10/2017 12:45 PM
316	Osseo	3/10/2017 10:34 AM
317	Stillwater	3/9/2017 11:35 AM
318	Minneapolis	3/8/2017 9:12 AM
319	another suburb	3/8/2017 1:10 AM
320	Eagan	3/7/2017 6:32 PM
321	Healthcare	3/7/2017 4:26 PM

Q32 How many children, by age, currently live in your household?

Answered: 399 Skipped: 128

Answer Choices	Responses	
0-4 years old	40.60%	162
5-12 years old	41.60%	166
13-18 years old	36.34%	145
Adult children living with me	33.33%	133
None	38.10%	152

#	0-4 years old	Date
1	1	7/22/2017 11:13 PM
2	1	7/22/2017 10:52 PM
3	2	7/22/2017 4:48 PM
4	0	7/22/2017 4:18 PM
5	0	7/22/2017 1:51 PM
6	1	7/21/2017 11:36 PM
7	0	7/21/2017 11:30 PM
8	0	7/21/2017 11:15 PM
9	0	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
10	0	7/21/2017 3:24 PM
11	2	7/21/2017 3:03 PM
12	1	7/21/2017 3:01 PM
13	1	7/21/2017 2:48 PM
14	2	7/21/2017 2:46 PM
15	1	7/21/2017 2:27 PM
16	0	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
17	0	7/21/2017 1:13 PM
18	0	7/21/2017 12:06 PM
19	3	7/21/2017 11:58 AM
20	2	7/21/2017 11:26 AM
21	0	7/21/2017 10:25 AM
22	1	7/21/2017 10:14 AM
23	0	7/21/2017 9:56 AM
24	0	7/21/2017 9:53 AM
25	0	7/21/2017 8:44 AM
26	0	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
27	0	7/21/2017 7:50 AM
28	1	7/21/2017 7:16 AM
29	1	7/20/2017 11:28 PM
30	0	7/20/2017 11:22 PM

31	0	7/20/2017 11:01 PM
32	0	7/20/2017 11:00 PM
33	1	7/20/2017 10:52 PM
34	2	7/20/2017 10:48 PM
35	2	7/20/2017 10:19 PM
36	2	7/20/2017 9:42 PM
37	2	7/20/2017 8:46 PM
38	0	7/20/2017 8:19 PM
39	1	7/20/2017 8:13 PM
40	1	7/20/2017 7:59 PM
41	2	7/20/2017 7:43 PM
42	1	7/20/2017 7:14 PM
43	1	7/20/2017 7:02 PM
44	0	7/20/2017 6:43 PM
45	0	7/20/2017 6:32 PM
46	1	7/20/2017 6:20 PM
47	3	7/20/2017 6:14 PM
48	1	7/20/2017 5:42 PM
49	0	7/20/2017 5:25 PM
50	0	7/20/2017 5:12 PM
51	0	7/20/2017 5:00 PM
52	2	7/20/2017 4:32 PM
53	0	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
54	1	7/20/2017 4:22 PM
55	1	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
56	0	7/20/2017 4:05 PM
57	0	7/19/2017 4:32 PM
58	1	7/18/2017 7:49 PM
59	0	7/15/2017 9:46 AM
60	1	7/14/2017 5:57 PM
61	0	7/14/2017 9:54 AM
62	0	7/13/2017 10:50 PM
63	2	7/13/2017 1:40 PM
64	1	7/13/2017 7:45 AM
65	0	7/13/2017 7:41 AM
66	2	7/13/2017 7:30 AM
67	1	7/12/2017 10:51 PM
68	1	7/12/2017 8:42 PM
69	1	7/12/2017 8:36 PM
70	0	7/12/2017 6:57 PM
71	0	7/12/2017 12:41 PM

72	0	6/29/2017 3:08 PM
73	0	6/22/2017 1:36 PM
74	0	6/22/2017 12:40 PM
75	0	6/21/2017 8:34 AM
76	0	6/15/2017 10:35 PM
77	1	6/15/2017 8:29 PM
78	1	6/9/2017 3:07 PM
79	1	6/9/2017 12:19 PM
80	0	6/7/2017 3:17 PM
81	2	6/7/2017 1:43 PM
82	0	6/6/2017 2:36 PM
83	1	6/6/2017 1:23 PM
84	1	6/3/2017 1:44 PM
85	2	5/19/2017 11:48 AM
86	2	5/19/2017 11:18 AM
87	0	4/16/2017 6:11 PM
88	1	4/12/2017 9:17 PM
89	1	4/11/2017 4:16 PM
90	1	4/11/2017 1:00 PM
91	1	4/11/2017 11:40 AM
92	2	4/10/2017 10:11 PM
93	0	4/8/2017 11:32 AM
94	1	4/7/2017 9:35 AM
95	0	4/7/2017 8:23 AM
96	0	4/7/2017 7:10 AM
97	0	4/7/2017 12:18 AM
98	1	4/6/2017 9:06 PM
99	1	4/6/2017 5:54 PM
100	0	4/6/2017 3:09 PM
101	0	4/6/2017 2:08 PM
102	0	4/6/2017 1:10 PM
103	0	4/6/2017 11:18 AM
104	2	4/6/2017 10:38 AM
105	2	4/6/2017 10:07 AM
106	0	4/5/2017 11:13 PM
107	1	4/5/2017 11:04 PM
108	0	4/5/2017 10:38 PM
109	2	4/5/2017 8:56 PM
110	0	4/5/2017 8:21 PM
111	1	4/5/2017 7:51 PM
112	0	4/5/2017 7:21 PM

113	0	4/5/2017 4:13 PM
114	0	4/5/2017 4:05 PM
115	1	4/5/2017 2:56 PM
116	0	4/5/2017 2:10 PM
117	2	4/5/2017 1:32 PM
118	1	4/5/2017 1:18 PM
119	0	4/5/2017 1:14 PM
120	0	4/5/2017 12:35 PM
121	0	4/5/2017 12:28 PM
122	1	4/5/2017 12:19 PM
123	1	4/5/2017 12:09 PM
124	2	4/5/2017 12:03 PM
125	1	4/5/2017 12:02 PM
126	0	4/5/2017 11:51 AM
127	1	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
128	0	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
129	1	4/5/2017 11:32 AM
130	0	4/5/2017 11:30 AM
131	0	4/5/2017 11:29 AM
132	1	4/5/2017 11:26 AM
133	0	4/3/2017 2:29 PM
134	0	3/26/2017 10:20 AM
135	2	3/22/2017 6:50 PM
136	1	3/22/2017 10:19 AM
137	2	3/20/2017 5:02 PM
138	1	3/20/2017 4:45 PM
139	1	3/20/2017 3:26 PM
140	0	3/20/2017 7:53 AM
141	1	3/19/2017 11:31 PM
142	0	3/19/2017 11:12 AM
143	2	3/19/2017 10:54 AM
144	1	3/16/2017 9:34 PM
145	2	3/15/2017 8:44 PM
146	0	3/15/2017 4:01 PM
147	0	3/15/2017 3:56 PM
148	0	3/15/2017 1:05 PM
149	1	3/14/2017 10:10 AM
150	0	3/14/2017 9:29 AM
151	2	3/12/2017 9:15 PM
152	2	3/12/2017 8:50 PM
153	2	3/12/2017 8:45 PM

154	0	3/10/2017 1:19 PM
155	0	3/10/2017 1:03 PM
156	0	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
157	0	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
158	1	3/10/2017 10:34 AM
159	0	3/9/2017 4:10 PM
160	0	3/9/2017 11:35 AM
161	2	3/8/2017 9:12 AM
162	1	3/7/2017 4:26 PM
#	**5-12 years old**	**Date**
1	0	7/22/2017 10:52 PM
2	2	7/22/2017 4:48 PM
3	0	7/22/2017 4:18 PM
4	0	7/22/2017 1:51 PM
5	1	7/22/2017 12:12 PM
6	1	7/22/2017 11:50 AM
7	2	7/22/2017 7:55 AM
8	1	7/21/2017 11:36 PM
9	0	7/21/2017 11:30 PM
10	2	7/21/2017 9:36 PM
11	0	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
12	0	7/21/2017 3:24 PM
13	0	7/21/2017 3:01 PM
14	1	7/21/2017 2:46 PM
15	0	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
16	2	7/21/2017 1:55 PM
17	0	7/21/2017 1:13 PM
18	0	7/21/2017 12:06 PM
19	5	7/21/2017 11:58 AM
20	0	7/21/2017 10:25 AM
21	2	7/21/2017 10:14 AM
22	1	7/21/2017 10:09 AM
23	0	7/21/2017 9:56 AM
24	0	7/21/2017 9:53 AM
25	4	7/21/2017 9:42 AM
26	0	7/21/2017 8:44 AM
27	0	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
28	1	7/21/2017 7:56 AM
29	0	7/21/2017 7:50 AM
30	2	7/21/2017 7:35 AM
31	2	7/21/2017 7:16 AM

32	1	7/21/2017 6:34 AM
33	1	7/21/2017 6:21 AM
34	2	7/21/2017 2:30 AM
35	0	7/20/2017 11:28 PM
36	0	7/20/2017 11:22 PM
37	0	7/20/2017 11:01 PM
38	2	7/20/2017 11:00 PM
39	3	7/20/2017 10:52 PM
40	2	7/20/2017 9:34 PM
41	1	7/20/2017 8:46 PM
42	0	7/20/2017 8:19 PM
43	1	7/20/2017 8:13 PM
44	2	7/20/2017 7:59 PM
45	2	7/20/2017 7:43 PM
46	1	7/20/2017 7:04 PM
47	2	7/20/2017 6:55 PM
48	0	7/20/2017 6:43 PM
49	0	7/20/2017 6:32 PM
50	2	7/20/2017 6:14 PM
51	2	7/20/2017 5:42 PM
52	0	7/20/2017 5:25 PM
53	0	7/20/2017 5:12 PM
54	0	7/20/2017 5:00 PM
55	1	7/20/2017 4:48 PM
56	0	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
57	1	7/20/2017 4:22 PM
58	1	7/20/2017 4:14 PM
59	0	7/20/2017 4:05 PM
60	1	7/20/2017 10:22 AM
61	0	7/19/2017 4:32 PM
62	1	7/18/2017 9:28 PM
63	1	7/18/2017 7:49 PM
64	2	7/17/2017 8:45 PM
65	3	7/17/2017 9:38 AM
66	0	7/15/2017 9:46 AM
67	2	7/14/2017 10:01 AM
68	0	7/14/2017 9:54 AM
69	0	7/13/2017 10:50 PM
70	1	7/13/2017 4:01 PM
71	2	7/13/2017 9:52 AM
72	3	7/13/2017 9:04 AM

73	1	7/13/2017 7:45 AM
74	0	7/13/2017 7:41 AM
75	1	7/12/2017 10:51 PM
76	1	7/12/2017 10:34 PM
77	2	7/12/2017 8:42 PM
78	1	7/12/2017 8:36 PM
79	0	7/12/2017 6:57 PM
80	0	7/12/2017 12:41 PM
81	0	6/29/2017 3:08 PM
82	0	6/22/2017 1:36 PM
83	2	6/22/2017 12:47 PM
84	0	6/22/2017 12:40 PM
85	1	6/22/2017 9:15 AM
86	4	6/21/2017 10:36 PM
87	0	6/21/2017 8:34 AM
88	0	6/15/2017 10:35 PM
89	1	6/15/2017 8:29 PM
90	1	6/9/2017 12:19 PM
91	1	6/8/2017 10:40 PM
92	0	6/7/2017 3:17 PM
93	2	6/7/2017 2:04 PM
94	1	6/6/2017 6:07 PM
95	0	6/6/2017 2:36 PM
96	2	6/6/2017 2:22 PM
97	1	6/6/2017 1:23 PM
98	1	6/3/2017 1:44 PM
99	2	5/30/2017 1:15 PM
100	3	5/3/2017 4:58 PM
101	0	4/16/2017 6:11 PM
102	2	4/11/2017 1:00 PM
103	0	4/10/2017 10:11 PM
104	1	4/10/2017 11:57 AM
105	0	4/8/2017 11:32 AM
106	1	4/7/2017 9:35 AM
107	0	4/7/2017 8:23 AM
108	0	4/7/2017 7:10 AM
109	0	4/7/2017 12:18 AM
110	1	4/6/2017 9:06 PM
111	1	4/6/2017 6:01 PM
112	1	4/6/2017 5:54 PM
113	0	4/6/2017 3:09 PM

114	0	4/6/2017 2:08 PM
115	0	4/6/2017 1:10 PM
116	0	4/6/2017 11:18 AM
117	2	4/6/2017 10:21 AM
118	0	4/5/2017 11:13 PM
119	3	4/5/2017 11:04 PM
120	0	4/5/2017 10:38 PM
121	0	4/5/2017 8:21 PM
122	0	4/5/2017 4:13 PM
123	0	4/5/2017 4:05 PM
124	2	4/5/2017 3:54 PM
125	1	4/5/2017 3:19 PM
126	0	4/5/2017 2:10 PM
127	0	4/5/2017 1:32 PM
128	0	4/5/2017 1:18 PM
129	0	4/5/2017 1:14 PM
130	2	4/5/2017 12:45 PM
131	0	4/5/2017 12:35 PM
132	0	4/5/2017 12:28 PM
133	3	4/5/2017 12:09 PM
134	1	4/5/2017 12:02 PM
135	0	4/5/2017 11:51 AM
136	1	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
137	0	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
138	0	4/5/2017 11:30 AM
139	0	4/5/2017 11:29 AM
140	0	4/3/2017 2:29 PM
141	0	3/26/2017 10:20 AM
142	3	3/23/2017 7:04 AM
143	1	3/22/2017 8:45 PM
144	2	3/22/2017 8:07 PM
145	2	3/22/2017 10:29 AM
146	0	3/20/2017 5:02 PM
147	1	3/20/2017 4:45 PM
148	2	3/20/2017 4:21 PM
149	2	3/20/2017 3:56 PM
150	2	3/19/2017 10:54 AM
151	1	3/16/2017 9:34 PM
152	0	3/15/2017 4:01 PM
153	0	3/15/2017 3:56 PM
154	1	3/14/2017 10:10 AM

155	0	3/14/2017 9:29 AM
156	1	3/12/2017 8:46 PM
157	1	3/12/2017 7:28 PM
158	0	3/10/2017 1:19 PM
159	0	3/10/2017 1:03 PM
160	2	3/10/2017 1:00 PM
161	0	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
162	0	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
163	0	3/9/2017 4:10 PM
164	0	3/9/2017 11:35 AM
165	1	3/8/2017 12:08 PM
166	1	3/8/2017 9:12 AM
#	**13-18 years old**	**Date**
1	2	7/23/2017 8:49 PM
2	1	7/23/2017 7:37 AM
3	0	7/22/2017 10:52 PM
4	0	7/22/2017 4:18 PM
5	0	7/22/2017 1:51 PM
6	1	7/22/2017 12:12 PM
7	1	7/22/2017 11:50 AM
8	1	7/21/2017 11:36 PM
9	0	7/21/2017 11:30 PM
10	2	7/21/2017 8:07 PM
11	0	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
12	0	7/21/2017 3:24 PM
13	0	7/21/2017 3:01 PM
14	2	7/21/2017 2:58 PM
15	0	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
16	0	7/21/2017 1:13 PM
17	1	7/21/2017 12:19 PM
18	0	7/21/2017 12:06 PM
19	20	7/21/2017 11:58 AM
20	0	7/21/2017 10:25 AM
21	1	7/21/2017 10:02 AM
22	0	7/21/2017 9:56 AM
23	1	7/21/2017 9:07 AM
24	0	7/21/2017 8:44 AM
25	0	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
26	1	7/21/2017 7:56 AM
27	0	7/21/2017 7:50 AM
28	2	7/21/2017 6:34 AM

29	1	7/21/2017 6:21 AM
30	0	7/20/2017 11:28 PM
31	0	7/20/2017 11:22 PM
32	0	7/20/2017 11:01 PM
33	1	7/20/2017 11:00 PM
34	0	7/20/2017 8:19 PM
35	1	7/20/2017 7:55 PM
36	2	7/20/2017 7:04 PM
37	1	7/20/2017 6:55 PM
38	0	7/20/2017 6:43 PM
39	0	7/20/2017 6:32 PM
40	0	7/20/2017 5:25 PM
41	0	7/20/2017 5:12 PM
42	1	7/20/2017 5:01 PM
43	0	7/20/2017 5:00 PM
44	1	7/20/2017 4:53 PM
45	1	7/20/2017 4:48 PM
46	2	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
47	0	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
48	2	7/20/2017 4:22 PM
49	0	7/20/2017 4:05 PM
50	1	7/20/2017 10:22 AM
51	2	7/20/2017 9:02 AM
52	0	7/19/2017 4:32 PM
53	2	7/17/2017 9:57 AM
54	1	7/17/2017 9:38 AM
55	0	7/15/2017 9:46 AM
56	1	7/14/2017 7:05 PM
57	0	7/14/2017 9:54 AM
58	0	7/13/2017 10:50 PM
59	2	7/13/2017 4:44 PM
60	2	7/13/2017 4:01 PM
61	3	7/13/2017 9:04 AM
62	0	7/13/2017 7:41 AM
63	0	7/12/2017 6:57 PM
64	1	7/12/2017 2:51 PM
65	0	7/12/2017 12:41 PM
66	2	7/2/2017 4:54 PM
67	0	6/29/2017 3:08 PM
68	1	6/23/2017 7:04 PM
69	0	6/22/2017 1:36 PM

70	0	6/22/2017 12:40 PM
71	1	6/22/2017 12:28 PM
72	1	6/22/2017 9:15 AM
73	0	6/21/2017 8:34 AM
74	2	6/18/2017 4:07 PM
75	2	6/17/2017 3:06 PM
76	0	6/15/2017 10:35 PM
77	0	6/9/2017 12:19 PM
78	1	6/8/2017 10:40 PM
79	0	6/7/2017 3:17 PM
80	1	6/7/2017 2:11 PM
81	1	6/6/2017 6:07 PM
82	0	6/6/2017 2:36 PM
83	1	6/6/2017 1:07 PM
84	0	4/16/2017 6:11 PM
85	1	4/13/2017 10:01 PM
86	0	4/10/2017 10:11 PM
87	0	4/8/2017 11:32 AM
88	1	4/7/2017 12:16 PM
89	0	4/7/2017 8:23 AM
90	0	4/7/2017 7:10 AM
91	0	4/7/2017 12:18 AM
92	1	4/6/2017 6:01 PM
93	1	4/6/2017 5:54 PM
94	2	4/6/2017 4:14 PM
95	0	4/6/2017 3:09 PM
96	0	4/6/2017 2:08 PM
97	0	4/6/2017 1:10 PM
98	0	4/6/2017 11:18 AM
99	0	4/5/2017 11:13 PM
100	0	4/5/2017 10:38 PM
101	1	4/5/2017 8:49 PM
102	0	4/5/2017 8:21 PM
103	1	4/5/2017 7:50 PM
104	1	4/5/2017 7:43 PM
105	1	4/5/2017 7:01 PM
106	0	4/5/2017 4:13 PM
107	0	4/5/2017 4:05 PM
108	1	4/5/2017 3:54 PM
109	1	4/5/2017 3:06 PM
110	1	4/5/2017 2:41 PM

111	0	4/5/2017 2:10 PM
112	1	4/5/2017 2:01 PM
113	0	4/5/2017 1:32 PM
114	0	4/5/2017 1:18 PM
115	0	4/5/2017 1:14 PM
116	0	4/5/2017 12:35 PM
117	1	4/5/2017 12:28 PM
118	0	4/5/2017 11:51 AM
119	1	4/5/2017 11:50 AM
120	1	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
121	0	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
122	0	4/5/2017 11:30 AM
123	0	4/5/2017 11:29 AM
124	0	4/3/2017 2:29 PM
125	1	3/26/2017 3:05 PM
126	0	3/26/2017 10:20 AM
127	1	3/22/2017 8:45 PM
128	1	3/22/2017 8:03 PM
129	1	3/22/2017 10:29 AM
130	0	3/20/2017 5:02 PM
131	1	3/15/2017 7:02 PM
132	0	3/15/2017 4:01 PM
133	0	3/15/2017 3:56 PM
134	2	3/14/2017 3:13 PM
135	0	3/14/2017 9:29 AM
136	1	3/13/2017 4:12 PM
137	1	3/13/2017 1:12 PM
138	1	3/12/2017 7:45 PM
139	0	3/10/2017 1:19 PM
140	0	3/10/2017 1:03 PM
141	0	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
142	0	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
143	2	3/10/2017 12:45 PM
144	0	3/9/2017 4:10 PM
145	0	3/9/2017 11:35 AM
#	**Adult children living with me**	**Date**
1	1	7/24/2017 8:36 AM
2	2	7/23/2017 8:49 PM
3	1	7/22/2017 11:30 PM
4	1	7/22/2017 10:52 PM
5	0	7/22/2017 4:18 PM

6	0	7/22/2017 1:51 PM
7	0	7/21/2017 11:30 PM
8	1	7/21/2017 5:13 PM
9	0	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
10	0	7/21/2017 3:24 PM
11	1	7/21/2017 3:05 PM
12	1	7/21/2017 3:01 PM
13	0	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
14	0	7/21/2017 1:13 PM
15	0	7/21/2017 12:06 PM
16	0	7/21/2017 10:25 AM
17	1	7/21/2017 10:24 AM
18	1	7/21/2017 10:02 AM
19	0	7/21/2017 9:56 AM
20	2	7/21/2017 9:07 AM
21	0	7/21/2017 8:44 AM
22	0	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
23	1	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
24	0	7/21/2017 7:50 AM
25	0	7/21/2017 6:34 AM
26	0	7/20/2017 11:28 PM
27	0	7/20/2017 11:22 PM
28	2	7/20/2017 11:18 PM
29	0	7/20/2017 11:01 PM
30	0	7/20/2017 11:00 PM
31	1	7/20/2017 10:05 PM
32	1	7/20/2017 8:19 PM
33	1	7/20/2017 7:26 PM
34	2	7/20/2017 6:55 PM
35	1	7/20/2017 6:44 PM
36	0	7/20/2017 6:43 PM
37	0	7/20/2017 6:32 PM
38	1	7/20/2017 5:43 PM
39	0	7/20/2017 5:25 PM
40	0	7/20/2017 5:12 PM
41	2	7/20/2017 5:01 PM
42	0	7/20/2017 5:00 PM
43	2	7/20/2017 4:53 PM
44	0	7/20/2017 4:27 PM
45	2	7/20/2017 4:09 PM
46	0	7/20/2017 4:05 PM

47	2	7/20/2017 10:22 AM
48	1	7/19/2017 4:32 PM
49	0	7/15/2017 9:46 AM
50	0	7/14/2017 9:54 AM
51	0	7/13/2017 10:50 PM
52	0	7/13/2017 7:41 AM
53	1	7/13/2017 4:50 AM
54	1	7/12/2017 10:34 PM
55	0	7/12/2017 6:57 PM
56	1	7/12/2017 2:51 PM
57	0	7/12/2017 12:41 PM
58	0	6/29/2017 3:08 PM
59	1	6/23/2017 7:04 PM
60	2	6/23/2017 8:28 AM
61	0	6/22/2017 1:36 PM
62	0	6/22/2017 12:40 PM
63	1	6/22/2017 12:28 PM
64	0	6/21/2017 8:34 AM
65	0	6/15/2017 10:35 PM
66	1	6/9/2017 5:12 PM
67	0	6/9/2017 12:19 PM
68	1	6/9/2017 8:48 AM
69	2	6/8/2017 1:29 PM
70	0	6/7/2017 3:17 PM
71	1	6/7/2017 2:11 PM
72	2	6/6/2017 2:36 PM
73	1	6/6/2017 1:23 PM
74	1	6/4/2017 5:36 PM
75	1	5/30/2017 1:15 PM
76	2	5/19/2017 10:08 AM
77	1	5/19/2017 9:58 AM
78	1	4/20/2017 7:04 PM
79	0	4/16/2017 6:11 PM
80	0	4/10/2017 10:11 PM
81	1	4/8/2017 11:32 AM
82	0	4/7/2017 12:57 PM
83	0	4/7/2017 8:23 AM
84	0	4/7/2017 7:10 AM
85	0	4/7/2017 12:18 AM
86	0	4/6/2017 3:09 PM
87	0	4/6/2017 2:08 PM

88	0	4/6/2017 1:10 PM
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90	0	4/5/2017 11:13 PM
91	0	4/5/2017 10:38 PM
92	0	4/5/2017 8:21 PM
93	1	4/5/2017 7:50 PM
94	2	4/5/2017 7:01 PM
95	0	4/5/2017 4:13 PM
96	0	4/5/2017 4:05 PM
97	1	4/5/2017 3:29 PM
98	2	4/5/2017 3:06 PM
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101	0	4/5/2017 1:32 PM
102	0	4/5/2017 1:18 PM
103	0	4/5/2017 1:14 PM
104	0	4/5/2017 12:35 PM
105	3	4/5/2017 12:28 PM
106	0	4/5/2017 11:51 AM
107	0	4/5/2017 11:47 AM
108	0	4/5/2017 11:30 AM
109	0	4/5/2017 11:29 AM
110	0	4/3/2017 2:29 PM
111	0	3/26/2017 10:20 AM
112	1	3/22/2017 8:03 PM
113	0	3/20/2017 5:02 PM
114	1	3/19/2017 8:22 PM
115	1	3/19/2017 8:01 PM
116	1	3/19/2017 1:07 PM
117	1	3/19/2017 10:20 AM
118	1	3/15/2017 7:02 PM
119	0	3/15/2017 4:01 PM
120	0	3/15/2017 3:56 PM
121	0	3/14/2017 9:29 AM
122	1	3/13/2017 4:12 PM
123	3	3/10/2017 8:48 PM
124	1	3/10/2017 8:06 PM
125	1	3/10/2017 7:51 PM
126	0	3/10/2017 1:19 PM
127	0	3/10/2017 1:03 PM
128	1	3/10/2017 1:00 PM

129	0	3/10/2017 12:48 PM
130	0	3/10/2017 12:46 PM
131	0	3/9/2017 4:10 PM
132	0	3/9/2017 11:35 AM
133	1	3/8/2017 12:08 PM
#	None	Date
1	1	7/23/2017 12:41 PM
2	0	7/22/2017 5:38 PM
3	0	7/22/2017 1:51 PM
4	0	7/22/2017 8:53 AM
5	0	7/22/2017 8:52 AM
6	0	7/22/2017 12:25 AM
7	0	7/21/2017 11:30 PM
8	0	7/21/2017 10:24 PM
9	0	7/21/2017 5:13 PM
10	0	7/21/2017 4:57 PM
11	0	7/21/2017 4:44 PM
12	0	7/21/2017 3:24 PM
13	0	7/21/2017 3:18 PM
14	0	7/21/2017 2:23 PM
15	0	7/21/2017 1:13 PM
16	0	7/21/2017 12:00 PM
17	0	7/21/2017 11:29 AM
18	0	7/21/2017 10:31 AM
19	0	7/21/2017 10:25 AM
20	0	7/21/2017 9:53 AM
21	0	7/21/2017 9:24 AM
22	0	7/21/2017 9:00 AM
23	0	7/21/2017 8:44 AM
24	0	7/21/2017 8:39 AM
25	0	7/21/2017 7:50 AM
26	1	7/21/2017 7:19 AM
27	0	7/21/2017 12:21 AM
28	0	7/21/2017 12:13 AM
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30	0	7/20/2017 11:22 PM
31	0	7/20/2017 11:01 PM
32	0	7/20/2017 10:33 PM
33	0	7/20/2017 10:02 PM
34	0	7/20/2017 9:01 PM
35	0	7/20/2017 8:32 PM

36	0	7/20/2017 8:13 PM
37	0	7/20/2017 7:16 PM
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41	0	7/20/2017 6:31 PM
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49	0	7/20/2017 4:26 PM
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52	0	7/20/2017 4:05 PM
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55	0	7/14/2017 6:39 PM
56	0	7/13/2017 12:39 PM
57	0	7/13/2017 10:50 AM
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60	0	7/12/2017 9:53 PM
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74	0	6/7/2017 12:22 PM
75	0	6/7/2017 8:41 AM
76	0	6/6/2017 1:56 PM

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96	0	4/7/2017 7:10 AM
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99	0	4/6/2017 3:09 PM
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149	0	3/9/2017 4:10 PM
150	0	3/9/2017 1:24 PM
151	0	3/8/2017 1:10 AM
152	0	3/7/2017 6:32 PM

WHAT ARE THE TOP 3 REASONS YOU LOVE LIVING HERE? (other)

Natural amenities (Lake McCarron's, Reservoir Woods, parks, etc.)

- Lake McCarron's
- Lake McCarron's
- Reservoir Woods
- The parks

Twin Cities location

- Location within the whole Twin Cities
- Location. Close to both downtowns.
- Proximity to all of the Twins Cities
- Close proximity to Como park and Lake
- Quiet neighborhood close to city
- Close to urban centers
- On the North side of Twin Cities - easier to head "up North".
- Proximity to downtowns
- Right in the middle of the cities and so many lakes
- Proximity to downtown St. Paul and Minneapolis

Childhood or long-time home

- Where I grew up
- Grew up in Roseville
- Grew up here
- Lived here all my life
- Grew up here and family is here
- Close to family
- Grew up here

Social/community/retail amenities (schools, churches, organizations, stores, libraries, etc.)

- Churches
- Quiet
- Quiet neighborhood, little traffic
- Library
- This is a great neighborhood to raise families - and even after the kids are grown, the community offers so many things to residents of all ages.
- Near family; ISD 621 is an excellent school district
- Community connections
- Proximity to walking to grocery store, library and shops
- Walk - here, there and everywhere
- Community education offerings
- All of the above!
- I like the services and advantages available for seniors.
- So many more reasons!
- Library

City infrastructure and services (roads, bike paths, snow plowing, police, fire, etc.)

- Roads are good, mostly. Keep 'em up!
- Bike paths!
- Well run small city government
- Roseville wins in so many areas, a division has a diversity of communities and development density
- The City is on top of the things that matter, snowplow, police, fire, etc.
- Systems, roads, government: all done well and thoughtfully.
- Walking trails and sidewalks. It's very walk-able.
- Good city government (at the present time)
- I can live within walking distance to a grocery store, Target, 3 bus lines, restaurants, etc.

Desirable and affordable housing

- We found a house we liked and could afford 29 years ago.
- Wanted a mid-century ranch/rambler
- Fortunate to live in a home I love
- Houses aren't super huge
- Needed one-level living

Contrary responses

- Sure as hell isn't for low taxes and wise spending
- Used to like it, going down hill now

Misc.

- History
- Job
- City government engages the citizens

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE?

Implement forward-thinking design, development, and zoning

- More public aesthetics
- Add more residential and less shopping
- Less multiple dwellings
- I would like Roseville to stop development of every available parcel of land in the city. Quality of life for citizens should be a higher priority than increasing the tax base. Population density and traffic matter.
- Achieve a better balance across the city of residential, commercial, and recreational facilities
- More focus on the arts
- The new development off Lexington
- Changing from a city known primarily for regional retail centers and senior housing to one recognized for a vibrant, diverse, intergenerational cultural scene, including the arts in public and private settings.
- Would like to see new life breathed into some of the older neighborhoods. City living up to rules of houses with too many cars, junk outside, etc.
- Improve Rice St/Larpenteur Area
- More conservative planning
- To not even have it consider becoming a "Sanctuary Suburb."
- Provincialism - the unwillingness to believe there is anything we, Roseville, can do to improve our community or learn from another community.
- Stop the aggressive pursuit of additional property tax revenue with re-zoning, lot size reduction and large commercial/retail ventures. We moved here because it was close to the cities but did not feel like just an extension of them. Cramming more people & business into the same area is changing that. Bigger is not always better!
- More businesses interspersed in residential areas - not having to drive everywhere.
- Lack of diversity
- Increase diversity, creating an equitable and welcoming home for all.
- The move to more density and the move to cut down established trees that are not diseased.
- Remove run down hotels at corner of 36 and 35W
- There is too much commercial. Over the years you have chopped all the neighborhoods up and mixed in commercial. Because of that the neighborhoods are small, choppy and surrounded by shopping, etc. This also makes for too much traffic and you can't walk/bike anywhere. And the addition of Walmart; a huge mistake.
- More diversity
- Drop the Sanctuary Suburb silliness
- A less activist city council
- No change
- Roseville is the most centrally located first ring suburb in the Twin Cities, and it is well positioned for future constructive residential investments. I think we need more than the mall, big box stores, and large franchised restaurants to keep residents from driving into the city for shopping/food/entertainment and to attract more city folks to Roseville. Good, local, ethnic restaurants are lacking in Roseville, for example!
- Greater diversity among the residents. Less suburban.
- Two things:
  1. Continue to grow diversity with a welcoming environment and affordable housing
  2. Restaurants, coffee shops, and bars that aren't chains.
- More racially diverse
- More diversity
- Diversity
- More diversified in terms of people and their backgrounds.
- It's time for redevelopment and revitalization. What's the vision? Where is the leadership? Other suburbs of the same age – N Brighton, Hopkins, Edina, St. Louis Park, St. Anthony – have been underway and have projects complete. Roseville sits on its thumbs right between the new soccer stadium and Arden Hills project (A Line) and all the redevelopment near 280 and University. Let's not stay stuck somewhere between the 50's and the 90's.
- Transform into a Renewable Energy community by starting with property tax breaks for: installing solar panels on home or businesses, using less water and electricity and encouraging electric vehicle use (EV) to cut harmful emissions.
- Have a city center – a heart
- Better reputation
- Somehow take advantage of the fact that many people that commute through Roseville on Hwy 36 and Snelling but do not stop to shop at eat.
- Create a true "downtown" area
- More visionary approach to planning for the future
- More racial diversity in our neighborhood
- Less big stores and more open space
- Less commercial development
- Enact an ordinance against "fringe" businesses such as questionable massage parlors, strip joints, and pawn shops.
- We should do more to embrace diversity.
- Develop a core center with common street landscape – no identifiable Roseville downtown or commonality. Streetscape developed for Twin Lake area should be extended to other areas around Rosedale and HarMar to make it feel like Roseville!
- I wish it had a central "downtown" type of place for walking and shopping and eating.
- Continue investment in eastern part of city to keep it as nice as the western part.
- More unique, locally owned restaurants and businesses
- More emphasis on art and aesthetics when planning park buildings and other city structures. More forward thinking. Prairie Style is "old school."
- Improve the overall look of the area. More landscaping around businesses. More walking paths to businesses. More green screens around parking lots. More emphasis on non-sports related outdoor activities, i.e walking areas and benches. Considering it is such a rich city with high taxes it looks shabby compared with other suburbs such as Blaine and Maple grove. Roseville is a destination city and should improve the overall sight and sound. 36 is loud. Residential areas need roundabouts and speed bumps. Roseville is like a thoroughfare between business areas rather than a residential city. It needs to be balanced.

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE? (cont.)

Improve social/community/retail amenities (schools, churches, organizations, stores, libraries, etc.)

- Better skating center with two indoor rinks
- More arts activities
- Provide a community center that serves the arts & other community based activity programs.
- Have a community center like Shoreview
- Update community center!!!!!
- Have a community center
- Recreational facilities are out-dated
- Better schools and facilities for kids to attract younger families.
- More arts/museums/cultural events
- Add a community center (like Shoreview)
- More evening adult activities
- A water park activity center
- Our grocery stores are terrible. There are no co-ops, natural food stores, and just multiple Cub Foods, each one worse than the last.
- Get a Trader Joe's!
- Community center
- Modern amenities for kids. Splash pads, indoor playground, community center, bike lanes. Mountain biking, cross country skiing.
- Better restaurants
- To get minorities involved in the community and the schools with regard to participation in activities and volunteering.
- Foster competition with public K-12 by encouraging or drawing a couple charter schools to the area. The city mustn't be too friendly with the 623 school district. Competition ultimately increases the quality of education for our kids.
- The school facilities need major reinvestment. This is a critically important objective and affects every aspect of the Comprehensive Plan in some way.
- Revitalize Har Mar Mall
- Better non-chain restaurants. Less crowded schools. More community interaction – it's a small town but it doesn't feel like it.
- Community center like Shoreview (pool, gym)
- Community center e.g. Shoreview
- Build a community center
- The location of the middle school
- Need more meeting spaces
- Invest in making HarMar a vibrant mall. Also a makeover at RAHS. Great school but depressing from a building perspective
- Senior Center is in poor location – not enough parking when school is running
- More investment in the schools
- Have a more central downtown feel around the court house area
- More modern places to eat and shop
- Create a performing arts center
- Support for more community activities
- Improve the schools - particularly RAHS
- Need a Community Center with a POOL!
- More support for schools and other programs that are public and equitable
- More restaurants, more coffee shops
- Schools
- Build a new community center
- New community center and pool!!!
- Major reinvestment in public school facilities
- School systems
- Weekend farmers market
- I'd like to have a community center with a city pool.
- More activities/venues for young adults
- Have a community center place for kids to do things like the YMCA, pool, etc.
- More arts, theater, and cultural events
- Too commercial, not enough culture – arts, theater and history. Would like to see more local food and activities that reflect our diversity.
- Add more diversity events. That is, to have events that interest people of all backgrounds.
- Need Community and Performing Arts Center
- NOISE - by trains at all hours and city sponsored activities using loud music at the ice arena (ex: beer fest)

Improve pedestrian, biking, and transit facilities

- Not as walkable/bikeable from southwest
- More pedestrian friendly
- Easier walking/biking
- More bike lanes
- Roseville is great, but I would add to the biking trails and form more connections with surrounding trails.
- Safe and easy non-driving routes to our wonderful parks
- Better connect bike/walk trails
- We need better public transit. The world does not begin and end at Rosedale. Easy to get to Minneapolis by bus but hard to get to St. Paul.
- More sidewalks
- We need a central, walkable, "downtown" shopping/eating/business district that is aesthetically pleasing.
- More walkability and better transit connections. In general, better connectivity internally and externally to other cities.
- Walkability/bikeability across major roads: Larpenteur, Snelling,etc.
- More sidewalks and safe crosswalks along Dale south of County B to allow for safe access to Villa Park and safe places to walk/wait for city bus stops.
- Add sidewalks to busy roads
- More sidewalks
- More bike paths
- A walking path from my neighborhood to a sidewalk so we can walk to other areas of the city without walking on Snelling Avenue (we are at Ridgewood Road and Asbury).
- More to do within walking distance of residential neighborhoods
- Better signed or stoplighted crosswalks near business areas like Lexington/Larpenteur and Rosedale, for pedestrians of all mobility
- More walkable with sidewalks, and more locally owned shops/restaurants
- The ability to get around on bike or walking in the shopping and restaurant areas

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE? (cont.)

- Better and more crosswalks/sidewalks
- Sidewalks on all major streets. You can't walk Snelling.
- My only wish is that the trail that goes between Millwood/ Chatsworth to Brenner and then on to the Dairy Queen on Lexington was paved so it could be used more days and would be wider.
- More walkable
- Better public transit
- Better public transportation. The A line certainly helps but we need more.
- Sidewalks on more streets
- More sidewalks
- More sidewalks/walking/biking paths
- More sidewalks
- Bicycle-friendly trails/streets throughout the city. Teach bikers and motorists to 'share the road' and follow the law of the road. Ensure bike racks are available at all public parking lots.
- I want more walkable streets.
- Sidewalk on northbound side near Cleveland and County Road C
- Add more sidewalks
- More sidewalks
- I wish there were more formal bike lanes.
- More of a neighborhood feel with restaurants to walk and bike to. Less traffic. Cleveland, Fairview and county rd D are becoming a mess.
- Ability to walk to Rosedale easily and safely
- Sidewalks!!!
- Separated bike trails
- Better linked trails/sidewalks
- Sidewalks on both sides of the streets, particularly the main roads
- More sidewalks!
- Better bike transit
- I think Roseville needs a more walkable "downtown" area than exists now. Future land use focused on not owning a car can leverage the great location of Roseville with increased transit connections to key areas like Minneapolis, St. Paul, the airport, and the large business community in the north suburbs.
- Have more sidewalks!
- Make things more pedestrian-friendly/safe near Rosedale Mall area
- More sidewalks
- More transit options (schedule, not routes)
- Make it easier to get around without driving a car
- Bike-friendly roads. It is very difficult to find roads with bike lanes in Roseville. (For road biking, not sidewalks)
- Increased travel options besides cars, e.g. better walkable/ bikeable paths and public transport
- Interconnection of biking routes to buses and businesses
- Walking access to a city park
- More sidewalks
- Would love light rail in the community
- More sidewalks and/or multi-cultural events
- Better connection to light rail and mass transit. By the time I drive to a park and ride in a nearby city to catch light rail, I might as well drive to downtown Mpls! Busing involves transfers as well as driving to a park and ride.
- More sidewalks/walkability
- Safer walking... sidewalks
- More walkable community
- I would like to be able to cross city streets safely, it is very dangerous for pedestrians in Roseville.
- More trails and sidewalks to connect neighborhoods
- More sidewalks
- More sidewalks and trails!
- Make it more walkable (small shops and restaurants interspersed through residential areas). I feel like I have to drive to everything. 36 is a barrier.
- More public transportation available, more groceries within walking distance, more sidewalks
- Make it easier to walk and bike safely. There are too many high traffic roads without safe pedestrian options. More paths and sidewalks.
- I use a wheelchair or walker. There should be building code that requires all new or remodeled buildings used by the public have electric door openers.
- More sidewalks along busy streets. Especially Dale south of B where there are playgrounds and metro transit bus stops, but no shoulder and no sidewalks!!
- More sidewalks, especially on the somewhat busy roads like Fernwood that connect shopping to neighborhood streets (peds and cars!)
- More pedestrian and bike-friendly city – especially around Rosedale Center. Also how about some signature art pieces in one park?
- More bicycle and pedestrian-friendly
- Sidewalks
- There are currently a lot of sidewalks that don't connect. I would like the city to take more initiative in creating connected sidewalks and pathways so that it's easier to walk to get to places.
- Direct trolley to Minneapolis U of M campus and downtown on old MN commercial rail line
- More pedestrian-friendly
- A little more pedestrian-friendly
- I would add more bike lanes in Roseville
- More walkable. More focus on sidewalks and less on cars.
- More sidewalks
- SIDEWALKS! I fear running/biking and get nervous allowing my son to run/bike on the streets. We need sidewalks. Especially on busy streets like Lydia Ave.
- Fewer cars, more friendly toward bikes and pedestrians
- Better bike access (and perceived safety) to retail centers so that the whole city is accessible by bike. Prolific bike parking in convenient locations. Protected bike lanes which connect to Mpls and St. Paul bike corridors.

Improve roads and traffic

- Stopping the cut-through traffic in our neighborhood
- Less hectic traffic flow
- Eliminate unnecessary road signs. Signage on many streets is totally out of control. Examples: 1) North side of Larpenteur Avenue between Lexington and Hamline 2) Josephine Road both directions.
- Make Highway 36 three lanes
- Improve traffic flow and connect walkways/bike paths

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE? (cont.)

- Highway sound. More barriers to muffle sound from 35.
- The high level of traffic
- Too much traffic and driving too fast
- Reduce traffic congestion! Make eastbound Highway 36 at least 3 lanes from 35W to 35E. Make Snelling easier to cross at Larpenteur and County Rd C by building bridges.
- Reduce traffic
- More parking at Rosedale and better traffic control there too
- Improve traffic light timing to make for smoother, quicker drives
- Traffic
- The amount of traffic in our neighborhood
- County Rd C's congestion between Fairview and Lexington
- Less traffic
- Cleveland Ave and Co Rd D. What a mess.
- Reduce the traffic congestion by redesigning and rebuilding Snelling Ave. intersections
- I would have an exit and entrance ramp directly into and out of Rosedale onto 36 to reduce local congestion and route all but one shuttle to the bus station near I35 and C.
- Make positive changes to the corners of Rice & Larpenteur
- Cars speeding down my street to avoid traffic on Lexington
- Traffic
- Improve car traffic flow through smart traffic lights and improved infrastructures
- Congestion on main roads
- Work with County to improve congestion at intersections on major thoroughfares
- Manage traffic better
- A turn light all 4 ways at both lights by the high school
- Expanding too quickly, crowding people in the city is causing too much traffic and traffic laws are not being enforced. Six years ago we would see police cars drive around neighborhoods. That no longer occurs.
- I would put a stop light (red light/green light/yellow light) on County Road B2 at the entrance/exit to where the Total Wine & Spirits Store is on County Road B2 near Fairview Ave. Since that store has gone in, you can hardly go down B2 on rush hour on Fridays or on Saturdays. When liquor stores can be open on Sundays starting in July, I expect that area will be congested on Sundays too. Make Total Wine & Spirits pay for the stop light, since that store is causing the traffic congestion.
- Roseville needs to keep their ordinances in lined with other cities. We are woefully behind, i.e. environmental concerns and parking allowed on city streets for longer than 24 hours. I have cars dumped in front of my house for weeks at a time because the owners have gone on a winter vacation. Snow plows don't ticket and I am left with a mess. Also, parking on only one side of the street is causing hard feelings among residents.
- Better signage to let drivers know there is no access to Har Mar from the east
- I would like timed parking in front of University of Northwestern. Sometimes cars are parked there for days without moving. The street is not a parking lot.
- Help get Highway 36 to be 3 lanes each way to cut down on traffic going through our City streets.
- The traffic is horrible in some of the residential areas. I live in the residential areas along B2 and Victoria St. I would love the intersections to be pedestrian-friendly and the speed limits reduced or enforced.
- I would improve the roads and bridges to a much higher standard.
- Reduce traffic
- I wish the Dale and B2 intersection was a stoplight.
- Shorten the length of the traffic lights
- Rough roads (potholes, cracks, etc.). Example: County Road B between Dale and Rice and County Road B2 around Rosedale and the Golf Course.
- Roads
- Decreasing congestion at major intersections
- Traffic. We allow too much traffic through neighborhoods that should remain on the main thoroughfares. Traffic calming could improve this.
- Clean up Rice and Larpenteur area; it is dirty and unsafe.
- Traffic congestion
- Traffic on both county roads (Lexington & Rice especially, as well as almost all the main east/west county roads during evening rush) and on the three main MnDOT highways (36, 35, and Snelling) need relief.
- Better care of roads and property variances
- Reduce traffic passing through the city
- Decreasing congestion
- I have lived on Western Avenue for 45 years. This street has always had drivers exceeding a reasonable speed. Better monitoring would help.
- Left turn lanes or left turn arrows on eastbound Roselawn at Snelling and Lexington
- Shut down County Road B to large vehicles (trucks) and through-traffic between Dale and Snelling

More independent businesses; less chain retailers

- More independent restaurants, coffee shops
- Bring in more unique restaurants and shops
- Remove barriers for small business
- More independent restaurants and fewer chains
- Bring in more desirable retail instead of companies like Walmart
- Less big, national retailers or big box stores and more small businesses/character. Would love a "downtown" spot like White Bear Lake has.
- More independent business and arts
- More public art more small businesses
- Not have a Walmart
- Better investment in local business, smarter use of funds
- Increase the number of quality independent restaurants
- Cat cafe!
- Less large businesses (Walmart can go)
- There are not a lot of good, local restaurants in Roseville. Most of the restaurants in Roseville are chain restaurants. I think we could make a lot of people happy and have a lot more people eating in Roseville if we had more locally owned restaurants with good local menus.
- Higher level restaurants
- Would like to see more independent business in either shopping or dining and less of the "chains"

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE? (cont.)

- More small businesses, cafes, fewer chains
- Add a good late-night place to work (like a coffee shop open until 2 am.)...other than Perkins.
- I'd like more independent restaurants, not chains.
- Less big businesses who care just about profits, not the community they serve
- Actively go after non-chain restaurants
- More small restaurants (not chain franchises)
- More locally owned businesses and restaurants. Too much fast food!
- Diversify restaurants
- I would limit the expansion of box stores and increase small independent businesses.
- More family-owned/local businesses and restaurants!
- More unique restaurants
- I wish I did not have to drive to get to the grocery store, restaurants, etc. Would like more local store owners.
- More restaurants that are not chains
- More small independent restaurants and stores and less chain restaurants/stores
- Getting more local restaurants
- More locally-owned restaurants/businesses
- Would love more non-chain restaurants
- More focus by city council/mayor on retaining and promoting small owner-run businesses, instead of bringing in all of the 'big box'
- Better restaurants, we end up going to Minneapolis or St. Paul for dining out
- No Walmart
- Less chain store retail development. More character with more local businesses. Right now, the city has little personality or quaintness.
- Never have allowed Walmart in our area...
- The location of Walmart
- Roseville would actively recruit & support independent restaurants and shops!! Maybe develop a little walkable strip of these – I've often thought the strip of little houses along County Rd B just West of the library could be converted for this purpose.

Improve housing options and services

- Increase diversity
- Affordable housing for seniors!!!!
- Well-maintained AFFORDABLE HOUSING
- More incentives or low-interest loans for remodeling and building homes for everyone, not just for low-income residents.
- More affordable rental housing for families
- More senior affordable housing
- Increased focus on reinvestment and maintenance of community and housing stock.
- More affordable housing
- Less senior housing and more market-rate apartments instead
- I want more families to live here.
- Put a stop or moratorium on the number of group homes that keep families from moving into neighborhoods....we have many more than other suburbs already.
- Less senior housing. Every new development is for seniors!
- Create more upscale residential housing. Stop building so many senior apartments. Figure out to have a city center.
- More affordable townhomes for empty nesters. Something in the $300-$350 range. Single level. I also think we need a community rec center with a pool, like Shoreview.
- More affordable apartments and housing throughout the city
- I believe we need building of small homes for people who want to live in Roseville but no longer want to live in the house they live in now because it is too big and also do not want to live in an apartment.
- Less high-density housing – it affects schools, traffic, and environmental conditions.
- Less low-income housing; there is enough.
- Less new housing developments by keeping green spaces green.
- Mandatory housing options for low-income or state-assisted individuals.
- More options for 55+ (young, active seniors) that are NOT these big condos or apartments. I'd like to see more one-level housing options (like villa homes) where the lawn and snow is taken care of.
- Less high-density housing
- Fewer apartment complexes
- More families
- Home sizes and pricing
- More affordable housing for seniors!
- I would like to see more housing options for families.
- Lower housing prices
- We bought our 1950 built home in the mid 1980's. Raised our kids here and are now empty nesters. We may want to move to a town home within the next 5 years, but need something in the $300k range. I would like to see some of the older, low-end homes bought up and redeveloped with affordable town homes.
- I would slow down the turnover of old homes to new and expensive homes in the 700s range.
- Newer home options
- More move-up homes; encouragement to renovate old small houses.
- Significant increase in affordable housing availability
- Increase the focus on amenities for families, particularly the housing stock and recreational facilities (i.e. community center)
- Lower the costs for seniors on fixed income
- Make it more urban farm/homestead-friendly
- The oversupply of Section 8 Housing has destroyed the Roseville school system.
- Stop over-investing in certain market segments (i.e., elderly and section 8) as we already have too many existing and newly emerging developments that are targeted to those groups. To be a vibrant city, we need a mix of ages and incomes.
- More affordable housing

Improve city-wide vegetative/environmental management

- More neighborhood green spaces in which to walk and bike.
- The lakes – somehow we are purchasing more land but not taking care of what we already have – the city is "we."

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE? (cont.)

- I would expand Langton Lake's park to the south and west, demolishing the industrial buildings. I dislike the pro-business attitude that encroaches upon the natural resources (ex: Twin Lakes Parkway extension.)
- Encourage more native species in our gardens and boulevard plantings; better storm water management with rain gardens
- I would like to see Roseville do a better job of replacing missing trees throughout the city.
- Stop forcing people to pollute the environment and waste energy. Polluting the environment should be a choice.
- More outdoor play spaces for children (rather then just playgrounds, how about natural play spaces)? More natural, native plant areas/walking paths/etc.
- Leave more green space
- Improved conservation (land & water management). Seems that the priority is building.
- Pollution control equipment on fireplaces; ban on outdoor burning
- Create wilder parklands and open spaces in southwest Roseville; planned a while back, but utterly abandoned so far.
- Everyone should be concerned about the environment and be aware of trash in your immediate surroundings.

Improve safety

- Crime in the Rice & Larpenteur area
- Get rid of 2 problem motels near Cleveland in the Fairdale Shoppes area. Could be replaced with a park area or new restaurants.
- Having less crime
- We live in Falcon Heights. I would appreciate Roseville police coverage, along with other services for a fee. My son attends Roseville schools so it makes logical sense to integrate the communities.
- Petty crime appears to be on the increase, perhaps in part because it is now summer. We need to strive even harder to stop it.
- Much more focus on reduction of crime; seems like it is getting out of hand.
- Southeast Roseville would have less crime
- Reduce crime such as burglaries
- Less crime. Many incidents at Rosedale, hotels near 36 & 35W area, more armed robberies and gun shots near Central Park and nature center.
- Chase out the bad guys
- I very much appreciate our police that serve our area, but I still don't feel as safe as I would like to feel.
- Less crime
- More police
- More police
- Less crime
- Reduced crime rate
- Crime and noise are getting worse in our neighborhood.
- More police
- More police patrolling. We have had what seems to be increased theft and vandalism. I think more police presence at night and during the day may help keep the troublemakers away. There was an accident in front of my home two summers ago and it took police over 45 minutes to arrive. We had to place three separate calls to 911 before they got here.
- Improve Rice Street Corridor. Residents that live here and businesses that have been here for a long time are starting to get vandalized.

Improve government efficiency

- Less government; less trying to be in step with the Met Council.
- Lower taxes
- Lower taxes
- A city council that uses common sense in its governing
- Lower taxes
- Less regulation
- Cut the large amount of fat from the city's budget in order to drastically lower property taxes
- Lower property taxes
- Roseville should NOT be a Sanctuary Community. We need to abide by all Federal Laws – we should not pick and choose which laws to abide by.
- I would like the city to only spend money if they have it.
- Keep the government out of our lives!! Serve & Protect!!!
- Reduce taxes
- High property taxes
- Slow the increase of property taxes. Do not expand the budget/assets. Live within our means.
- Not spend money on new golf course facility
- Stop wasting our tax money
- Lower taxes
- Lower my property taxes
- Lower property taxes
- Lower taxes and fees
- Lower taxes
- Keep property taxes affordable
- Lower taxes and quit putting up all of these park buildings. We tax payers are paying for this; not necessary for so many of them.
- Lower taxes. We pay way too much and we spend on dumb golf clubhouses that aren't needed.

Improve infrastructural and city services (utilities, trash service, maintenance, etc.)

- Install fiber optic so all residents and businesses would have internet
- Sound wall on 36 between Lexington and Dale street. They took out all my trees.
- Recycling every week; and bring back the free leaf removal!!
- City council take responsibility to assure organized trash collection
- Cost of water service
- Provide improved communication infrastructure (US Internet)
- Better system and area for yard waste
- I think you do an excellent job! Please keep up the effort. Some way of helping folks to meet the neighbors on their street or immediate neighborhood, etc. would be nice. Neighborhood maps with names, house #s & phone #s?
- The garbage around the malls and restaurants! Blows all over neighborhoods.
- Too many refuse haulers. Divide the city in quarters: four haulers.

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING ABOUT ROSEVILLE, WHAT WOULD IT BE? (cont.)

- Single hauler
- Lower water bill costs
- Clean it up! Lots of weeds and stuff along the roadsides
- Water pressure could be better
- Less liter in city's property
- I would like the city to address the aging sewer systems and come up with a plan to work with homeowners to fix it.
- Major road work and upkeep and improving the general beauty of the area would help to attract new businesses to the area and hopefully the police will start to pay attention. Rice street is naturally beautiful and leads right into St. Paul. It could be like another Grand Avenue if Roseville and St. Paul cared to make it better.
- Ensure that all property owners maintain clean, uncluttered appearance of homes and businesses.
- Cleaner. Less litter, especially around commercial areas.
- Upgrade the crumbling infrastructure, especially in the schools

Improve city communications with citizens

- More warning for road construction & road closures
- Listen to residents when making decisions, ex. Walmart
- The total lack of respect the City Council has for the residents requests. Stop spending money!!!
- Listen to residents when they raise issues. We've run into situations when the city council's minds were already made up before they asked for our input.
- Have the City Council listen to the residents' wishes rather than just the wants of the business owners.
- Better communication from city on changes, zoning, etc. All residents should be informed on planning.
- Communication. Even this survey speaks of 2040 & 2030. Which is it? For road construction, numerous letters with false info are sent out. The project manager at city hall had no clue what was happening. Stop wasting our money paying people who don't know how to communicate clearly and concisely.
- The political environment, which has been very negative in the 24 years I've lived here. The City Council tends to side with businesses rather than residents.
- Minimize petty politics at City Council level; find new/modern ways to engage citizens for input.
- More civic engagement promotion by City Council members, more creativity; fewer studies that seem to go nowhere.
- Put things like the multi-million dollar park improvement program to referendum vote instead of allowing 3 people (2 of whom were past park board members) to make the decision for 33,000 residents!
- Move fireworks to July 3rd. That way after a late night of great fireworks, most everyone has the 4th off.

Misc.

- Would be nice to have more jobs for web developers
- Expand our diversity of teachers and leaders in governmental entities
- One or two city council members
- More high end employment
- Nothing comes to mind
- Do not allow the Metropolitan Council to dictate the future of Roseville. The residents of the city and the city council should determine what is best for Roseville.
- Nothing
- Governance
- Stop excessive splitting of lots that changes neighborhood character!
- Nothing

WHAT SHOULD ROSEVILLE'S PRIORITIES BE FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS? (Other)

Improve youth services (schools, etc.)

- Improving school system
- Protect and improve public and private schools
- Investing in education and active play areas for children
- Improve schools
- Update/modernize schools
- I was shocked to find out Central Park Elementary School does not require people in the area to go to their home school. It's that bad. Make our schools a priority again.
- Investment in schools – top priority
- Increasing the value of our school system
- Supporting RSD 623 in schools reinvestment
- Improve school ratings. Stronger code enforcing unsightly/ run down properties
- SCHOOLS

Create a distinct community identity

- Keep city distinct and separate entity from other communities
- Encourage and support strategies to build community across ethnic and racial groups
- Think about what millennials want. When they can't have two kids downtown, Roseville will be attractive. Be ready.
- Welcoming and involving diverse and immigrant residents
- Improving Rice Street and making it the next Grand Avenue
- Don't increase population density, please
- Don't increase density
- Encourage attractive appearance of businesses/discourage "cookie cutter" designs

Improve environmental management

- Clean up Central Park and Bennett Lake It use to be the crown jewel and now it's an embarrassment.
- Replacing trees that have been removed!
- Is it possible to CLEAN our lakes? Most of them are murky at best and overgrown with weeds.
- Making adjustments in the physical environs and the infrastructure for climate change
- Thin the deer population
- Decreasing dependency on fossil fuels; solar and wind technology to run government, park, and public, city owned spaces.
- Transform into a Renewable Energy community by starting with property tax breaks for: installing solar panels on home or businesses, using less water and electricity and encouraging electric vehicle use (EV) to cut harmful emissions.

Improve parks

- We should maintain our parks but have no need to expand them.
- Updating our indoor recreation facilities beyond the Oval
- Develop and support an arts community
- Improve restaurant choices, not fast food places
- Continuing to develop neighborhoods with small pocket parks
- Keep taxes reasonable and quit adding buildings in parks and golf.
- More parks in southwest Roseville. By parks I do not mean ball parks which we have a surplus off in our current park system. "Park" also includes dog parks which are sorely missed in Roseville.
- Improving/protecting our parks
- Stop peddling parks and amenities and value open space
- We have enough wetlands & bike paths

Improve social/community/retail amenities (community center, restaurants, arts, etc.)

- Build an arts center as venue for visual and performing arts, like Burnsville's Ames Center.
- More restaurants OUTSIDE the mall
- PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES OR TUNNELS TO CONNECT PATHS
- Cross walk buttons that work in winter
- Splash pads, wadding pools
- Less chain restaurants, more unique local fine dining
- More unique restaurants (vegetarian.. not all " pubs")
- New community center
- Promote available services for senior or disabled residents
- Bringing in some nightlife

Improve employment opportunities

- Roseville is retail-heavy and we need more industry that provides high-paying jobs.
- Mom and pop businesses of diverse cultures

Improve housing options and services

- New housing that is not senior living
- Assist CIC's (common interest communities)/condo's
- Preserving and encouraging affordable housing
- Single family houses
- Help seniors
- Again, all of the above. Bring in more young families.
- Affordable senior housing
- Reduce Section 8 Housing
- Hold off development of ever-expanding senior housing buildings, which will eventually end up as low income housing due to demographic changes.
- Help residents repair crumbling homes and unkempt lawns
- As a 62 year Roseville resident, our community is beginning to look terrible. Residents are not caring for their property and this needs to be addressed. Roseville has too many multi-dwelling complexes. Not enough new family homes.

Improve government efficiency

- Don't get into too much – stay with what you know, improve it, keep taxes low!
- Cut the city budget until all the TIF districts are closed and taxes go down with the added development
- Keep taxes low
- Tax relief
- I would probably oppose most of these grow-government suggestions
- 5 years is fast. Spend more effort and money on planning community studies, measuring current state, and evaluating options before spending more resources on gaining consen-

WHAT SHOULD ROSEVILLE'S PRIORITIES BE FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS? (cont.)

sus within the community on government actions.
- Cease trying to plan the residential and commercial makeup of the city

Improve roads, traffic, and transit

- Improving roads
- Less speeding
- Decreasing semi truck traffic on Snelling. It's mainly residential.
- I want narrower streets to discourage driving.
- Improve turn lanes at busy intersections like Dale & Larpenteur
- Properly maintaining roads
- Revitalize Larp/Rice. Bring a Whole Foods to Larp/Lex!
- Fix aging infrastructure
- Provide bus routes directly to MSP airport
- Improving aging infrastructure
- Infrastructure improvements
- Fix intersection at Snelling and Skillman, improve runoff/drainage problems
- Love having the snow plowing and sanding done so quickly

Improve safety

- More police
- Reducing crime
- Safety, crime prevention, and police engagement in the community
- More police patrols on residential streets for a several block radius after the high school gets out.
- Being more proactive in criminal behavior.
- Reform the police presence
- Safety. Maintain adequate, high quality police and fire departments.
- Clean up Rice and Larpenteur; no more shootings.
- Work on crime, code enforcement; clean up the rental properties.
- Maintain fire and police
- Rosedale is a mess and a haven for many troubled people.

Many Roseville residents are concerned about their safety when they go to the Roseville Malls.

Misc.

- Sorry, you only get two. ;-)
- Stop the insidious growth of shopping. Enough already.
- 4 refuse haulers – for all kinds of reasons
- I'm proud of Roseville as it is, except the bad guys
- Less preventable noise.

WHAT SHOULD ROSEVILLE'S PRIORITIES BE FOR THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS? (Other)

Improve youth services (schools, etc.)

- School system
- Updating schools
- Improving the schools
- School buildings need updating
- Protect and improve public and private schools
- Investing in education and active play areas for children
- Supporting our schools and library
- Investment in schools – top priority
- Work with school districts and other educational institutions to continue providing top-notch educational opportunities
- Invest in good schools
- Make schools better
- SCHOOLS
- Maintain and improve school system

Create a distinct community identity

- Cultural inclusion
- Celebrating our cultural diversity with more businesses, events, and spaces that are unique to our residents.
- Create an arts and culture center like Edina, Bloomington, and Minnetonka
- Make Roseville an inclusive, multicultural community where all are welcome!
- We are a great location. Prioritize attraction of businesses and workers of industries that maximize the great location between expansive, low-density suburbs and the Twin Cities urban core.
- Cultural diversity events
- Don't increase population density, please
- Welcoming diverse community members
- Achieving racial integration
- Inclusion and diversity
- Make the community disability-friendly
- Accomplish meaningful integration and create sense of community with new residents
- Continue to offer and increase community events, such as the parade and library offerings
- Attracting more diverse families

Improve environmental management

- Can lakes be healthy for animals and still be crystal clear?
- We need to clean-up Roseville!!
- Climate change as it relates to how we will need to adjust
- Add gardens and pollinator habitats
- Decreasing dependency on fossil fuels; solar and wind technology to run government, park, and public, city owned spaces.
- Expand incentives to conserve energy and reduce carbon footprint

Improve parks

- Adding water park
- Less baseball fields; more passive green space.

Improve social/community/retail amenities (community center, restaurants, arts, etc.)

- Add community center
- A community center and gym
- Work towards keeping Roseville a nice, clean, well-maintained city with desirable amenities, shopping, and restaurants.
- Better restaurants! Local, unique places.
- Food security and production plans as specified in Met Council Thrive plan

Improve pedestrian, biking, and transit facilities

- Connecting walkable businesses districts with arts and recreation through trails and public transit
- Point-to-point mass transit, NOT the cheap patch solutions that keep getting promoted
- Bring in more exercise options

Improve housing options and services

- Keeping housing stock well-maintained and affordable
- Providing more housing opportunities for people of all income levels.
- The single biggest challenge that the City faces is to attract young families to buy the aging housing units that are currently owned by empty nester seniors. Reinvestment in schools is critically important, but following the lead of St. Louis Park and Richfield in supporting housing reinvestment is also key.
- Preserving and encouraging affordable housing
- Single family houses
- Single family houses
- Provide fee-based driverless vehicles for the elderly to get around, but still live at home if they want. Having multi-aged housing complexes so young families & elderly mix.
- Housing for low-income and first house for young couples
- Only add market-based housing
- More affordable housing options

Improve government efficiency

- Make government smaller
- Stop spending and reduce taxes to attract families
- I don't need you doing all this stuff – keep government small. Provide opportunities for the free market to thrive. Even these suggestions sound like they are loaded by politicians who want MORE to do. I would like to see you do LESS stuff, and do it better, and for less taxes.
- Cut the city budget!!!
- Keep taxes low
- The best run government in the twin cities
- Tax relief
- Still oppose most of these government growth ideas, bike lanes? Give me a break.

Improve roads and traffic

- Improve turn lanes at busy intersections
- Continue good road maintenance
- Improving Rice Street and making it the next Grand Ave

Improve safety

WHAT SHOULD ROSEVILLE'S PRIORITIES BE FOR THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS? (cont.)

- Public safety
- Maintaining safety services. Can't believe it did not even make your checklist.
- More law enforcement
- Improved crime prevention
- Public safety
- Keeping Roseville a safe neighborhood
- Crime and infrastructure; safety
- Safety and quality police & fire departments
- Work on crime, code enforcement, clean up the rental properties
- More police
- Safety, crime prevention, and police engagement in the community
- Keep crime low – a safe city for kids and women to walk outside without fear.
- Maintain fire and police

Improve infrastructure

- Adding pavement to hockey rinks
- Install fiber optic so all residents and businesses would have internet
- Infrastructure maintenance
- 4 refuse haulers – for all kinds of reasons; infrastructure
- Transform into a Renewable Energy community, by starting with property tax breaks for installing solar panels on home or businesses, using less water and electricity, and encouraging electric vehicle use (EV) to cut harmful emissions.
- Updating roads, bridges & infrastructure
- Infrastructure improvements: fix intersection at Snelling and Skillman, improve runoff/drainage problems.
- Maintain roads

Misc.

- Same as I mentioned earlier
- All of the above
- And continuing the 5 year priorities I listed above!
- I have no answers
- Less preventable noise

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY?

Improving youth services (schools, etc.)

- Keeping the schools strong
- Schools in disrepair
- Maintaining quality of schools is a major issue. Schools are essentially two or three tracks in one now, with much remedial education now needed.
- Decline in the school system compared to neighboring communities
- School and community buildings. We should take down Fairview community center and put up a updated facility like Shoreview Community Center. Fairview is literally falling apart.
- Our schools are ranked low, making us less attractive to new young families.
- Improve school facilities to encourage new young families to purchase homes here.
- Keeping our schools strong
- Maintaining the quality of the schools, which are under ridiculous pressure (classroom size), especially with kids coming in from St. Paul.
- Schools are almost crumbling, frustrated at the high teacher/student ratio.
- Educational challenges at our middle school
- Making the schools a priority when they start showing signs of decreasing in state stats
- Maintaining strong public education
- I can't over emphasize the importance of a major reinvestment in the schools.
- School overcrowding
- Improving our school system, buildings, and educational resources
- We are becoming over crowded. Schools do not have enough room for students today (ISD 621).
- Aging population, decreased support for schools
- Maintain reputation for good schools
- It used to be people were attracted to Roseville for quality education. Now they're going to the Moundsview school district.
- Education
- Maintaining the overall quality of the school system and attracting top teaching talent is critical to maintaining Roseville's identity.
- Investment in schools needs to improve
- Schools (modernization/space/student-teacher ratios)
- We need reinvestment in our schools.
- Education achievement gap in racial minority groups
- Improving education
- Funding for our schools continues to decline and school facilities need improvement
- Ensure excellent schools and infrastructure
- Keeping schools great, making the city attractive to the next generation of homeowners
- Students get best education possible
- Overpopulated schools, planning for education in future
- Aging buildings and schools
- Old educational infrastructure
- Housing and schools declining making less desirable for young families but Roseville has much to offer, great location, big yards, great parks.
- The huge influx of immigrants and the declining of our schools both in results and infrastructure. We are loosing what was once an educational advantage.
- Improve schools
- Maintaining a well functioning educational system for our children
- Increasing resources to public schools
- I really wish there were true play-based preschool options that were not so focused on reading, math and academics under 7 years old. The research doesn't support pushing academics before 7. But none of the local preschools are truly play-based. They all are heavy-handed with teacher-directed activities. I also wish there were some project-based elementary schools. Smaller class sizes, individualized instruction, etc.
- Our schools are in terrible shape. We need the City to take a supportive role to renew our Roseville Schools infrastructure. This will require a major bonding bill.
- Quality schools

Creating a distinct community identity

- Pay attention to aesthetics of new projects. How will it function relating to the residents and other businesses in the area? Planning as a whole and not so piecemeal. Unifying themes that are aesthetically pleasing but let people know they are in Roseville. Forward-thinking. Progressive.
- Diversity in our government – should better reflect the residents
- Encouraging diversity
- I think Roseville is trying too hard to ride the diversity bandwagon. Focus on supporting ALL businesses, families, and emergency services and stop pushing divisive social narratives.
- I would say the most significant issue is continuing to find a balance between inner ring urbanization and the negatives that come with it (crime and traffic congestion), and balancing that with keeping quiet, safe, family-oriented neighborhoods.
- Cultural inclusion and adaptability as more population and business growth will come from communities of color
- A perception I hear of Roseville is that it is "just a bunch of chain stores" without much of an identity. That could be something to build on in the long-term to attract new residents who want a sense of belonging.
- Cultural diversity/changing demographic, commercial identity beyond chains, less vehicle-dependent
- Big business taking over (Walmart, expansion of the university)
- The balance between residential (priority) and commercial/industrial
- Welcoming and absorbing new arrivals and immigrant families into work, schools, and community – we will need them as current residents age
- Maintaining the small town feel and the sense of neighborhood that make Roseville standout from many of the other inner ring suburbs
- Lack of identity

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

- Diversity
- Lack of compassion is impacting everyone. People need to look out for each other, not just themselves.
- Celebrating our diversity, not fighting it
- The community is becoming too divided and I fear that soon it will be too late to bring us back together.
- It is hard to learn about the diversity within our community. All I see are people who look like me, but I hear about the tremendous diversity in the schools.
- Diversity and acceptance. OF ALL PEOPLE.
- Overriding racism. Lack of diversity. We do not have the vibrant neighborhood festivals found in the cities.
- The influx of many immigrants and how to blend very different cultures.
- Feeling connected to Roseville as a whole, being on the other side of 35W. Honestly, it feels like we are in St. Anthony or New Brighton. I'd like to feel more a part of Roseville.
- Creating downtown community
- Southeast Roseville
- Southeast Roseville area
- Keeping big box stores OUT so that revenue doesn't flow out of our community
- Roseville's reputation is not nearly as strong as it should be in light of its assets and honors. Something needs to be done to make sure other view it as well as, say, Edina.
- Walmart blight
- The need to revitalize southeast Roseville
- Build identity similar to Southdale area or Maple Grove, to feel more like a town with a center and civic life
- Increasing sense of community here
- No downtown or central focus
- Overbuilding
- Keep neighborhoods connected to each other. Right now many are isolated in the midst of industrial, commercial, and highway development.
- While development can be good, too much development can be a negative reason to live here.

Improving environmental management

- Preserving green space. Hate to see the push to develop any bit of land that has a tree on it – like the area near HWY 88 in the Triangle. We don't need to be a community of all buildings & concrete. We need to preserve and maintain the few 'wild' spaces left (besides our parks).
- How run down we let the green space get. It's starting to look like a run down community. Branches are and fallen trees just left to rot where they fell.
- Loss of natural areas
- Environmental protection
- Poor lake water quality
- People are drawn to communities that are well-kept, demonstrate progress, and appear welcoming. I would like to see more effort put into the beautification of the city (additional trees, flowers, etc.), development of new businesses, and greater community involvement.
- All for the greater goal of clean lakes, waters, rivers, and environment
- Losing natural areas
- Maintaining physical appearance of property
- That we continue our awesome efforts in green efforts
- Make a second push for neighborhood raingardens. The trend is to eliminate maintenance of old ones and abandoning new initiatives.
- I am concerned that an over-emphasis on building, such as new housing developments or businesses, will lead to a built up feel and increased habitat fragmentation for wildlife. The city has been very progressive in its park habitat restoration (managing invasive species and planting natives), and I would like to see those efforts expanded by creating more "natural parks" (forested, prairie grassland, etc.) and also the city looking to acquire new lands for these efforts. I think now is the time to look at this before too much new development takes place.
- Maintaining a healthy environment
- Climate change and the global effect it will have on EVERYONE – including food and housing insecurity as million of people migrate north, escaping floods and hot temperatures. As crops fail and water becomes scarce, Minnesota's resources will become sought after and under even more pressure than they are now.
- Keeping our water clean
- Pollution, loosing bees
- Stormwater
- Sustainability, environmental protection of natural areas
- Maintaining open areas and wetlands and not selling every livable space for construction
- Improving the cleanliness of the City. Less litter. Cleaner streets and natural areas.
- Loss of green space to development

Improving Parks

- Bad planning – not following the 2030 Comprehensive Plan by getting District 14 a park on the western side. Doesn't make a lot of sense that our children have to cross one of four busy streets to get to a park. There are 3 parks between Hamline, Lexington, County. Rd. B and Roselawn??
- Welcoming parks and recreational facilities
- Getting ahead of crime and bad stuff occurring in the community by providing more recreation and parks and good community activity and places for people to gather
- Maintain park infrastructure and trees
- Amphitheaters, playgrounds, and parks: clean, safe, and improved
- No community gardens
- An aging park system
- Also, we have wonderful parks, but we do not need more with extra costs of expensive shelters that must be maintained. Exception: park for Karen families near Rice and Larpenteur.
- Continuing the park renewal program

Improving social/community/retail amenities (community center, restaurants, arts, etc.)

- Being marginalized as retail shopping declines, the population ages and the economic base withers
- Maintaining a family-friendly community that feels designed

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

for people to live, and not just a giant retail destination
- Promoting arts and culture
- Limited indoor recreation beyond the Oval that is anywhere up to date. This is a BIG deal in our climate when an active lifestyle is needed.
- Focus on the arts to bring culture to everyone's life
- Too many businesses spread out
- Mall sprawl
- Creating a much more vibrant cultural and arts scene encompassing diverse communities
- Why do we need more stores at Rosedale? I think that the thought of increasing taxes for Roseville gets in the way of preserving the lifestyle of the people who live in Roseville.
- The community overall is in a very good space. We need to continue to invest in areas above such as connectivity and building a healthy community in multiple ways. We can also work to ensure that our business community is healthy as that makes for a good balance in what the city offers and holds down residential taxes.
- Another issue is the vacant spaces in Har Mar and other strip mall locations. It looks terrible and makes the whole destination less appealing.
- I'm worried that Roseville will become unaffordable for new residents as housing prices increase, so we need to take a proactive approach to preserving existing affordable housing (such as our mobile home park) and think creatively about encouraging affordable units. Land trusts? More density around transit corridors with reserved affordable units, etc.
- Need a new community center like they have in Shoreview! Fairview Community Center doesn't cut it. Should either tear it down or completely re-model it!
- To ensure we are having activities interesting to young families and resources for various cultural, ethnic, and religious groups in Roseville
- Lack of a community center
- Improve the senior center and it's activities. There already is a big improvement made since Norm Kunselman became the director and I'm sure he will continue with improvements. One of which would be using the Roseville Shuttlebus for day trips such as to restaurants or plays.
- Central business and art district
- Redevelopment and revitalization of commercial areas. Lack of a co-op or Whole Foods!!!
- Add a community pool so more families want to move here and play here.
- Get rid of Walmart – they are a drain on police resources and bring in more crime to the city.
- Gym space for indoor sports – it would be nice to see Roseville invest in either expanding the amount of courts within the high school (such as a field house or something) or make a separate sports complex that would house a large community center, fitness rooms, pools, and basketball/volleyball courts. Selling memberships to this facility would create income for the city as well (similar to the Shoreview Community Center).
- Bringing in small business
- Loss of small businesses because of big box retail such as Walmart and Total Wine; loss of open space to buildings; bringing low end businesses into Twin Lakes – Walmart, Denny's, Aldi, and cheap hotels.
- Need a new community center
- Building a REAL community center with modern amenities
- Making Roseville more than just a shopping center
- Start to give a bit more attention to businesses in the city and continue to build on the importance of tourism in Roseville. A guest or visitor = immediate economic impact on the city.
- Keeping businesses in the community
- Places for teenagers
- How Roseville is starting to look like every other suburb with all of the same stores and not the unique small and local businesses that would draw even more people.
- I'd like to see more support for smaller businesses and a cultural centers.
- Build a welcoming community center
- Dependence on big box retail stores. As other cities expand their retail, it will make ours less desirable and we do not have enough diverse opportunities.

Improving pedestrian, biking, and transit facilities

- Snelling & Hwy 36 are barriers to easy movement with community, particularly for children and bikes.
- More public transit to the downtowns – more buses in general
- Besides lacking a decent bicycle infrastructure, it's a wonderful city to live in. Just moved here last August from Minneapolis, and it's been great so far.
- Connectivity! The pathway plan is a start but you can't call the whole community "walkable."
- I think we are facing a shortage in the type of livability myself and others my age (~26) are looking for. We need to orient ourselves around transit corridors and create more compact, walkable development around our transit nodes. Currently, besides parks that we usually have to drive to, we don't have many distinct places to be, experience, and enjoy in Roseville. Unless you consider large parking lots to be pleasant plazas. Walking anywhere for an actual purpose in Roseville is rarely enjoyable. VERY autocentric. Our urban form is lethargic and so disconnected that nothing seems to relate to each other. I think we are too well situated as a first ring suburb that borders both Twin Cities, with valuable amenities and major thoroughfares, to be this lame. Fortunately, it seems like that is changing somewhat now with the A Line and a new focus around infill development. Hopefully we can take advantage of the enormous potential and opportunity we have here to create some genuine places and livability in this lunar parkingscape of a city.
- Facilitate mixed-use residential/commercial/institutional/light industrial around transit hubs! What good is a transit hub if you have to drive to it?! What good is our multifamily housing if it's not by transit hubs?!
- Promote healthy life styles by improving free/low cost recreation system, walkabout areas, etc.
- Better ways to get from here to there without using a car
- I live on Fairview Ave N and have great parks and beaches within walking/biking distance from my home. However, it doesn't feel safe to walk with my children on the roads to

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

get to the parks. Adding sidewalks would make a huge difference. There are so many kids in the neighborhood and so many cars driving fast and/or distracted. It would be great if the busier roads had sidewalks to keep us safe so we can get out and enjoy the neighborhood. Thank you!

- I'm worried about the amount of traffic and how we need to include more ways to get around via bike/walking.
- Too much car traffic, not enough walkability or bike lanes
- Bike paths safe & lighted
- General traffic congestion without proper sidewalks for walkers in many areas, no one stops for crosswalks, etc.
- Increasing walkable/bikeable transit; safer streets.
- There is a real lack of public transportation in Roseville. There is no express bus or light rail line to downtown St. Paul, and the express bus to downtown Minneapolis comes and goes very infrequently, and not at all on weekends.
- Lack of walkable routes/public transportation.
- I think Roseville has the opportunity at this moment to create an even more walk and bike-friendly community. By improving bike lanes, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings at key intersections, the city will be less intimidating to get around without a car and encourage healthier lifestyles (and more environmentally-friendly lifestyles as well). Businesses can be more bike-friendly just by adding inexpensive bike racks (for example, the shops around Lexington & Larpenteur could really use them). With our extensive network of parks and trails, connecting those to protected on-street bike lanes and off-street walking paths will provide the community with safe and healthy ways to get around.
- That we are accessible to all and have safe walking paths and side walks.
- Walkability
- Make it more walkable/bikeable. It is difficult to get around without driving.
- Public transportation
- Definitely need better public transportation
- Reinstate circulator/minibus routes, e.g., along Cleveland Ave, that were abandoned in early 90's
- Making sure all spaces are accessible for the disabled
- Lack of walking, lack of busing
- Biker safety. Educate drivers to respect bikes on the road.
- Car vs. transit/biking focus
- Incorporate housing, pedestrian, bike and transit access. Reduce the seas of parking.
- It is not safe for pedestrians and bikers to be on Roseville streets and roads.
- I love living here, but it's very difficult and somewhat dangerous to walk or ride bike. There is no sense of cohesion for how the city is laid out, no main street or shopping areas aside from the mall. We tend to drive to Shoreview, or the Grand Ave area for many errands. A definite lack of nice restaurants. Thank goodness for Pizza Luce though!
- Need to drive most places
- Walkability
- Access to public transportation is another. More/faster routes needed to the places people find work. More night routes for people who work 2nd and 3rd shifts.
- Safer routes for cycling/family cycling; some additional bike lanes/trails (especially Fairview between C and B) and connections between Mpls and NE Mpls.
- Safer crossings for pedestrians at busy intersections (especially Snelling – perhaps improved 2017)
- Focus on developing generally more pedestrian and bike-friendly
- Need for walkways and bike paths
- In addition to connecting the sidewalks and off-street paths, there seems to be very limited transit to get to places around Roseville and transit that connects to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
- Improving infrastructure for mass transit, pedestrian and bike traffic
- We need Roseville to be more walkable. More sidewalks, more walking paths along streets. I moved from the inner city for better schools but I miss the sidewalks of the city.

Improving employment opportunities

- Supporting small businesses
- Job development (living wage jobs)
- Provide for jobs through tax increment financing
- More mom and pop businesses to draw people to the community
- Poverty
- Corporate take-over of the community. I like smaller mom and pop shops that make the community unique.
- Income disparity
- The cost of living here goes up but wages don't.
- Roseville, Twin Cities, Minnesota, and America all need to do whatever we can to eliminate the wealth divide and extend realistic opportunities for everyone to succeed via education and subsequent gainful employment.
- Disparities between the haves and the have nots

Improving housing options and services

- Affordable housing
- Loosen building codes to allow for more flexibility in SFH development.
- Housing and zoning regulations in excess. Let people build, sell, and rent what they want.
- Aging population
- Mixing affordable housing and higher end developments
- Affordable housing
- Adding too many high-density properties which loses the family atmosphere
- Over-development, increasing population density
- Smart growth
- Dilapidated houses
- Most of Roseville's stock will need significant investments to maintain high property values
- Aging in-place
- Not sufficient affordable housing
- Roseville population is aging. Offer more options for home improvement incentives.
- The continued and increasing gap between our richest and poorest; between our white and non-white residents.
- Senior independent living which is affordable
- Making this a desirable community for young families
- The building of many unit apartment buildings in established

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

neighborhoods which will increase traffic
- Increasingly becoming a community of rentals and apartments, because eventually the community feel and pride/care of owned-homes is lost, and we turn into Brooklyn Center.
- Affordable senior housing
- Congestion, adding more density just to get more tax money, poor communication of developers with residents prior to planning
- Our small, aging houses
- I think in the move to bring in more business, and add more housing, Roseville 'forgets' about the single family residents who bear the biggest tax burden – yet are negatively impacted when the rush to build does not weigh resident concerns. Over the past 10 years my property value has stayed the same or DECREASED yet my taxes have INCREASED every year. I like Roseville but as I age, this becomes a LESS affordable community for me.
- Affordable housing
- Keeping existing homes and business buildings in good repair
- Affordable housing
- Affordable housing
- Not enough families, maintaining aging housing stock
- Housing
- I'm worried that Roseville will become unaffordable for new residents as housing prices increase, so we need to take a proactive approach to preserving existing affordable housing (such as our mobile home park) and think creatively about encouraging affordable units. Land trusts? More density around transit corridors with reserved affordable units, etc.
- Affordable housing shortage
- The potential for gentrification is enormous, though not all investment is bad. Balancing the growth and prosperity of the community with the preservation of its culture is an enormous challenge.
- Affordable housing
- I see the changing demographic(s) of Roseville as something to be aware of and stay informed about. This is as homes and neighborhoods turn over from original owners to younger, and more diverse, families.
- Young families move to Roseville because of the location, affordable housing, and quality of the schools. The location and affordability will not change.
- Lack of affordable housing
- Housing expenses - definitely need more affordable housing for seniors. Cherrywood and Applewood are way too expensive for a good share of the seniors looking for housing.
- Affordable housing
- Being more attractive to young families
- Maintaining our existing homes, shopping areas, infrastructure and our schools and parks. When buildings/homes have deferred maintenance, it lowers the surrounding property values and discourages new people from coming in to the community. Keep moving forward, let's be progressive and continue to improve, redevelop, and be a LEADER setting example for other first ring suburbs!
- Improving and repairing an aging housing stock
- Providing a wider spectrum (cost) of housing choices
- Affordable housing
- Aging population and the needs that entails for safety, housing and community resources
- Aging housing
- Supporting and attracting all generations
- As a first-ring suburb, there will be increasing pressure for more density. We should accept that and plan for it like Edina is doing.
- Aging population
- Congestion and off-campus student housing by Northwestern.
- Urban creep. Too many congested housing developments mostly built for elderly.
- Homes in need of repair and/or yards full of junk
- I worry about old people moving out and young people moving in. Even though, they tend to have families, that might increase the activity on streets. I like the current split of old versus young.
- Aging population
- Reinvestment in housing stock, linked to major reinvestment in schools and shared facilities
- City not helping small property owners. The city is happy to give away millions to large developers, but doesn't do anything for property owners who have been in the city for many years and could use some help upgrading their property.
- Affordable housing is always a top concern
- Our aging housing stock. Families don't buy 1 1/2 story houses anymore.
- Lower priced rental units for seniors. They build the huge, glamorous, expensive places that are out of range for many.
- Affordable housing for all citizens
- Providing housing across all economic strata
- Cost of housing
- I hear a lot about the elderly population having difficulty affording their homes as taxes are raised. I don't know people in this situation, but it does come up often enough that it seems to be a significant issue.
- Continue to focus on code enforcement in the older parts of town in order to keep the neighborhoods desirable and property values stable
- Too much trashy rental property, not monitored enough. Slum lords totally ignore the property. Out of sight, out of mind. I know; I live very close to two.
- Life-long housing
- Having more housing opportunities for people in all stages of life
- Aging population and being car-oriented. We need to be able to adapt to the changing needs of our residents while attracting the next generation.
- Aging housing stock

Improving government efficiency

- High taxes going to projects that effect a very small percentage of families
- Ensuring that residents are truly involved with whatever the bureaucrats are planning to do and considering current housing initiatives. While proposals that may seem enticing to planners are put forth, they may have long-term global nega-

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

tives that will tend to be down-played.
- Real estate taxes
- When the real estate market shifts back down, one of our biggest challenges will be the bloated budget you've built. Because many tax paying households will go away, and you'll be left with higher tax burdens on the residents who stay, and it will not be fun. Start cutting the budget NOW to prepare for that shift.
- Property taxes are high
- Lack of listening to resident's concerns and lack of follow through by city staff
- A bloated city government that is crushing people with high property taxes and outrageous utility fees!
- The government is too controlling. Wants to control and regulate everything (illogical reasons as justification).
- Roseville is a built-out suburb with little space for additional large scale development. It is also a heavily retail tax base at a time when retail and restaurant may be on the decline. Roseville is a healthy community now, but it is important for Roseville to maintain a healthy tax base and keep its expenses in line given that its tax base is unlikely to expand beyond infill.
- Lack of encouragement for the community to become involved
- Council is focused on businesses and not the residents that elected them
- Government trying to do too many things for too many people
- Government efficiency
- Aging population, decline of retail = potential tax base issues.
- There needs to be more engagement in local government. Using technology like this survey is great! Expand opportunities to get involved with working-family-friendly meeting times and locations.
- Keeping costs down
- Keeping property taxes at a reasonable level and fiscal responsibility
- Budget, not enough revenue for wants and needs. Do not spend money on new golf course facility.
- Increasing polarization and politicization of our hometown civic affairs, as seen by party endorsement of city council candidates and by City Commissioners using their office to further their political ambitions.
- Incorporation of neighborhood associations into City Hall decision-making
- City-sponsorship of Council candidate forums where actual debate is allowed and differences explored, NOT the League of Women Voters (LWV) candidate forums where 'being nice' is enforced through disallowing individual questions of candidates and questions are filtered through LWV monitors. In other words, the status quo is not allowed to be questioned (Our LWV is the status quo).
- The City News, other city publications, and other city forums and surveys focus on staff priorities rather that promoting dynamic two-way conversations between the governors and the governed.
- Blocking a city government that dreams up this kind of BS
- We need less government and more hands-on action from residents. Building community within neighborhoods is critical.
- Rising property taxes
- High property taxes
- Maintaining the excellence of our local government
- High property taxes
- Keeping taxes down so seniors and working people can still afford to live here
- Budget pressure
- Non responsive city council
- People being taxed out of their homes
- Uncaring council members worried more about their own agendas & furthering their political careers
- Maintaining adequate public support and funding for the things we hold in common – transportation, environment, public services, etc.
- Collaboration with other units of local govt.
- Government not informing or include the community on issues. Stop spending money on things that are not needed. Roseville wastes way too much of the tax payers money.
- Keep trying to find ways to get resident input on subjects. I hear Speak Up Roseville is not a success.

Improving roads and traffic

- Traffic and inattentive drivers
- Wear and tear on roads
- Congestion
- Make a plan to help traffic flow within the city more smoothly especially across Snelling. Widen 36 eastbound between 35W and 35E to help with traffic. Thank you for asking us!
- Issues with congestion have increased with Walmart and expansion of Twin Lakes area. Living near Northwestern College and west of Snelling, this retail and expansion has added a lot of time to commuting to downtown St. Paul.
- Traffic congestion makes it difficult to make left turns on to major roadways and dangerous for pedestrians to cross.
- Increasing traffic
- Provide better roads
- Traffic congestion
- Traffic congestion is terrible
- Too many cars
- Congestion
- Streets are congested, safe driving is not being enforced, there is a lack of lighted pedestrian crossing signs near parks in high traffic areas with no other stop signs in reasonable distance.
- Traffic
- Traffic and safety
- Increased traffic, congestion, noise, concrete – how can these be abated or mitigated?
- Traffic congestion
- Traffic
- Bad commute
- Traffic congestion
- Traffic congestion
- Traffic congestion
- Avoiding the tendency to give in to those arguing for expanded roads, because we've learned over the past half century that you can build your way out of congestion.

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

- More or better parking for the ball fields. Maybe actually install curbs and mark out parallel parking. Slow down the speed on Lexington at the parks so it is safer to use as spill-over parking. Another disk golf course wouldn't hurt either.
- Congestion
- Congested roads
- Congestion
- Traffic congestion as the city continues to having a higher population density
- Too many cars on city streets
- I think traffic congestion is a problem. Roseville is getting a lot busier than when we moved here in 1997. County Road B2 in particular should be widened to be a two lane road each way from Hamline Ave. to Rice St.
- Traffic, too much commercial, congestion, crime.
- Traffic congestion – during rush hours, Fairview and Lydia can be parking lots, backed up blocks of cars waiting for their turn to turn onto Snelling.
- Adding more turn lanes
- Loss of community neighborhoods due to traffic congestion, noise and limited walkways.
- Figure out traffic problems
- Increasing car traffic and congestion
- Automobile congestion
- Keep roads built so are efficient and easy to maintain. (i.e. having medians with plantings are pretty but costly to maintain and a waste of resources.)
- Traffic management. The city is more concerned with allowing free flow of traffic on any street rather than protecting our neighborhoods. This needs to change.
- Easier to get around with all the traffic
- Hwy 36 a barrier
- Traffic congestion
- There seems to be an awful lot of congestion, providing alternative means to get north-south and east-west (other than buses on the highways) would be nice.
- Increase in traffic levels and congestion
- Traffic
- Traffic congestion around Rosedale
- Traffic congestion

Improving safety

- Crime and terrible drivers
- Safety in our neighborhoods
- More police
- Crime in the Rice & Larp area
- Vandalism, theft, drugs
- Crime
- Crime
- Increased crime
- Crimes and vandalism seem to be increasing – how can this trend be stopped/reversed?
- Crime
- Increased need for public safety. Increased vandalism. Losing the sense of safety in Roseville.
- Crime
- Dramatic increase in crime and vandalism
- Law enforcement MUST be trained comprehensively in de-escalation techniques and in mental health disorder identification and strategies for constructive intervention. And more options must be available for people with mental health disorders to receive protection and support.
- Increase safety
- Increase in crime – don't know statistics, but it appears as if there have been an increase.
- Privacy and safety for especially girls in public schools.
- Increasing crime activity
- Crime
- Safety; trust the police
- Crime, especially in the McCarron's Rice/Larpenteur area. Need more police and community partnerships.
- Adding additional police – increased crime is making families feel unsafe.
- I live by Reservoir Woods and I know there are drug dealings going on and our cars have been broken into numerous times in the last 6 weeks. It's only a matter of time before something really bad happens.
- Unfriendly police. I had to report an accident and he acted as if I was imposing on his day. Not a great impression for a tax paying citizen.
- Have the police department concentrate on fighting real crime and stop worrying if someone is going 37 mph in a 35 mph zone, even though it may decrease the citation revenue that the city collects.
- Training our police to become more tolerant and understanding of others reactions, use their guns less often.
- Crime
- Re-work our police department and it's training programs. Currently, we are so in line to be the next Falcon Heights or now, SW Minneapolis. Like everything else in Roseville, we're so great, that we can't seem to step back and learn from other communities.
- I think maintaining a safe family place to live in a time of changing demographics for the community.
- Policing
- Crime and congestion
- Living by Har Mar and Rosedale for 20 years has made it apparent that adding more high density retail spaces and housing has increased significantly and is creating more work for our police in regard to shoplifting occurrences and crime.
- Petty crimes & too many rental communities with unattended children in the parks
- Crime. I would like to see Roseville have a zero tolerance policy for crime, and heavily advertise the fact.
- Crime that businesses bring into the city – Walmart – what a loss of resources.
- Diversity, positive policing
- Continuing community involvement with police and citizens
- Crime in certain parts of the district
- I love Roseville and have had only positive experiences with the Roseville Police Department, but I would like to see continued focus on community policing
- Keeping Roseville residents safe in their homes and neighborhood
- Crime, including burglary and assault
- Ensuring safety as well as being open and welcoming
- Crime

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

- Crime
- Not keeping citizens safe
- Promoting police community relations
- Maintain safe neighborhoods
- Overzealous police department
- Increasing violent crimes
- Still believe the police department needs more training regarding diversity and why must they turn on their lights and sirens just to not have to stop at a red light. Also why can't they do a better job of picking up the streets after accidents? It's like they leave items from the wrecks on the street for people to have to avoid thus creating the possibility of even another accident. This is an extremely serious issue that they seem to choose to ignore. I've left many messages, especially about Highway 36 and Dale. There is no reason for them not to pick up the likes of fenders and other especially large pieces. A broom should take care of the rest of the debris.
- Police force diversity training
- Crime
- Crime
- Crime seems to be rising in Roseville.
- Drug issues in schools, businesses, and parks
- More crime
- Law enforcement be trained on de-escalation of mental health situations
- Rising crime violence. Slow response in regard to emergent calls for help. Need to respond straight away to resident and business calls for help – never assume its nothing.
- Let's reduce crime
- Crime
- Crime rate and violence in and near Roseville
- Retaining Roseville as a safe place to live and raise families Keeping the crime from Minneapolis and St. Paul out of our city
- Getting to know our neighbors face to face and maintaining the safety of our community through neighborly and charitable interaction among residents.
- Safety for our businesses and community in Rice Street
- Safety
- Crime as a first tier suburb
- Much more yelling in our neighborhood the past couple years, and felt fears (whether true or not) of less safety for both residents and pets.
- Diversity, criminal element, crime
- Controlling crime
- Public safety, well-staffed police department and fire station, with enough patrols to keep up with growing population.
- Rising crime
- Keep crime at a low level, maintain safe streets and neighborhoods.
- Crime

Improving infrastructure

- Renew our infrastructure, roads, water, sewer. These are most important at Roseville's age, yet they are not addressed here.
- I would love to see Roseville explore having a city-run ISP to compete with Comcast/CenturyLink.
- We need wind and solar power.
- Poor storm drainage, lack of single trash service
- Continuing to renew our infrastructure
- A need to maintain physical infrastructure as some parts pass their life cycle
- Keeping infrastructure strong: roads paved, plumbing and electrical up to date
- Please do not consider a costly recycling center. This sounds wonderful, but would be a financial disaster.
- Aging infrastructure
- Infrastructure improvement without taxes increasing significantly
- Keeping up with infrastructure needs
- Look at updates to cable, internet, phone services to stay competitive for businesses and residents
- Aging community: people, buildings, roads. Need to keep it relevant to young generations to move/stay here.
- Roads need to be replaced. Less money on parks and more on property variances and making them look nice.
- Neglected infrastructure
- Aging infrastructure
- #1 is infrastructure improvement without passing on costs to residents
- Maintenance and upgrades to Infrastructure for water, stormwater, and sewer
- Infrastructure updating

Improving diversity

- Racism and sexism
- Institutionalized racism
- It's becoming clear that the experience for people of color in our community is less positive than it is for white residents and visitors.
- Equality in all aspects for all groups
- Not quite enough inclusivity
- Prejudice, especially from the older white community towards diverse residents
- Racial equality
- Diversity and ethnicity co-mingling. We need to respect and tolerate many cultures.
- Fear of change and of the "other" – a lack of inclusiveness and willingness to change.
- Those who oppose diversity
- We have to find ways to integrate our growing minority populations
- Lack of diversity
- Racism, connecting various cultures and communities that live in Roseville
- Diversity
- We need to embrace diversity and ensure a welcoming community to all.
- Lack of diversity
- Making sure that we are a welcoming and affordable community
- Building understanding of cultural differences and confronting racism and discrimination
- Distrust and misunderstanding of needs of different cultures and age groups
- Continued outreach to our new Karen neighbors in the southeast portion of Roseville is essential. A good job has

YOU CAN HELP ROSEVILLE BECOME EVEN BETTER. WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FACING OUR COMMUNITY? (cont.)

been done so far and the new park in that area is great. Keep it up!
- Promoting diversity
- Invest in welcoming and supporting diverse community members
- Refugee populations are great for diversity, but housing them all in one area creates ghettos. Disperse and immerse them in American culture. ESL needs to be offered for parents as well as the child. Anyone from another country who comes to Roseville should have a cultural immersion class available – not just language, but recycling education, mass transit, etc. Wouldn't it be wonderful if there were mentors for each one? Neighborhoods are going downhill with too much cocooning.
- Too much diversity
- Aging population
- Providing equitable, high-quality services to a rapidly changing population, especially regarding aging and diversity.
- Services to Roseville residents display inequity: lower income residents have fewer services, fewer parks and walking paths, etc. It would be nice to see development of public spaces for all.
- People in the community who are not welcoming to new and more diverse citizens.
- Increasing diversity and inclusion
- Embracing the increasing diversity of Roseville residents
- Our diverse residents are not represented in our government elected officials nor on most of our commissions
- We are not used to diverse communities within our city. Partner with schools, libraries, and other public assets to make sure we are welcoming.
- Divisions within our community (immigrant vs. not, racial, political)
- Diversity and inclusion
- Integrating diverse communities; assuring our aging population can stay safely and affordably in their homes or other housing; maintaining 'quality of life' standards in all neighborhoods.
- Welcoming and supporting people of all races, religions, national origins, economic levels
- Racial tension
- Tensions between different races
- Helping residents be open, understanding and supportive of the diverse demographics of the community. Love your neighbors!!!
- Integrating the diverse populations into the Roseville Community
- Aging population
- Aging population
- Diversity
- I hope for better racial integration within Roseville neighborhoods, as the populations seem to be segregated somehow even though Roseville is fairly diverse for a MN city.
- Aging community
- Balancing needs of different generations
- Diversity
- Diversity and learning to understand those different from oneself and accepting them
- Changing demographics

Misc.

- Tough to get involved; volunteer opportunities often do not meet interests and needs.
- The lack of family structure
- We need to make sure we are supporting early education about what is right so our kids are making good choices and doing what is right. I was recently reading an article promoting transgender rights at the elementary level in Roseville schools. I think public schools have no place teaching my children or embracing transgender topics in elementary school. I do think we can teach them to make healthy food choices, help them see why stealing or lying is wrong and we can hope the next generation will be healthier than the current one.
- Economy, immigration, taxes, crime
- Transient-begging on street corners
- I don't see much of a problem
- See above
- It is wrong for Roseville to even talk about being a sanctuary city!! We are attracting the wrong kind of people to our community.
- Uninformed people forcing their own agenda
- Pace of life. Too busy.
- Perception of unwelcoming environment. One car garages.
- Changing demographics
- Reluctance of residents to volunteer in their community instead of whining how they have been treated
- Expanding the tax base
- Continue current focuses
- Health and obesity
- Rising costs of living here
- Nothing of concern
- Health care costs
- Not sure
- Gotten way too liberal, make people adjust to the community not the community adjusting to the people. 20-30 years ago this was a nice place to live, now it is just an extension to downtown.
- Ensuring that the attacks on our healthcare and environment happening at the federal level do not impact Roseville.
- Capitalism

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE?

Improve youth services (schools, etc.)

- Promote partnerships between schools in Roseville and the city
- Encourage more homeschooling opportunities
- Maintain our neighborhood schools and make sure their programs continue to be strong
- Reinvest in schools
- KEEP STRONG PUBLIC SCHOOLS so people want to move here and want to invest in our community.
- Swap out some shopping malls, hotels, and big box stores in favor of family education and development of cultural amenities – better coordination with school districts for use of spaces by children, teens and elderly.
- Make the schools the building block to the future

Support distinct communities' identities

- Provide financial and logistical assistance in neighborhood get togethers
- Continue National Night Out programs
- Encourage sense of community, encourage neighbors to get to know one another
- Encourage community driven activities to be a welcoming place
- More family-friendly park events at McCarron's Park to keep the kids off the streets
- Encourage interaction with block residents, block parties, etc.
- Find ways to appreciate and respect our multicultural city
- Connecting people to neighborhood parks and other positive features through fun events and volunteering
- Increase/continue to provide community events that bring neighbors together and make this a great place to live
- Help people find ways to connect. Maybe a spring Night to Unite.
- More community outreach and community connectedness
- Encourage diversity
- Focus on community connections like Neighborhood Night Out
- Neighbor communications
- Neighborhood community fairs to get to know the people who live by you, especially good for newer immigrant populations moving into older neighborhoods. Both parties are oftentimes intimidated or misunderstood by the other side.
- Good question. Community involvement? Set up a really fantastic volunteer program with many opportunities for all?
- Attract families, support diversity and inclusion. Create a spring event for people to be part of their community – like Night to Unite, but in the spring.
- Encourage (maybe even staff) community group/neighborhood meetings
- Reaching out and creating more ways for community to band together, thus creating a bond and looking out for our neighbors and neighborhood
- Embracing cultural differences. Celebrating cultural and ethnic diversity!
- Continued neighborhood feel
- Provide tools so folks can develop neighborhood associations
- Could the city provide a framework for neighborhood block clubs? Maybe a monthly topic with support materials that could be encouraged for discussion at a neighborhood level? I love the events I've seen offered at the library, but it may be more valuable if we could have those conversations in our immediate community. It might also help create more community during the winter months when people get more isolated.
- Engage with what millennials are looking for: walkability, unique retail, meaningful jobs, etc. New young families moving in keeps up property values, reduces crime, and enhances neighborhoods.
- Encourage interaction among neighbors (Nextdoor.com, block parties). Get people outside.
- Our neighborhood only meets once a year at the August block party. It would be nice if there was additional get togethers in Roseville.
- Neighborhood volunteer opportunities to work together.
- Help facilitate stronger neighborhood bonds. Some are very strong, others not at all.

Improve environmental management

- Saving the existing trees and wetlands, etc.
- Ground water and surface water management
- Leave or improve the natural spaces. There are enough buildings.
- Protect the environment and green spaces
- Our city is transitioning forested lots into housing and as someone that lives in one of those new houses I am glad for it. Though I do see striking that right balance as very important for our community, I love how much green there is in this first ring suburb.
- Add more nature into all areas of our city. It is important for the quality of life, for individuals.
- Try to make Roseville a model community by leading in converting our back yards to more eco-friendly spaces that require less watering, less (or no) mowing, and while providing fresh fruits and nuts.
- Do not develop every possible space in Roseville. Leave more land untouched and natural.
- Focus on conservation of green space and water quality
- More trees
- Planting trees, neighborhood clean up, etc.
- The deer cull is a beginning. Too many 6 ft. fences are going up. You no longer see neighbors.
- Add more boulevard trees (city to purchase and plant in collaboration with home owner)
- Protect wild spaces
- Support and write new laws protecting the environment
- Set clear guidelines for fertilizing and watering lawns to protect the healthfulness of our fresh water.
- Sustainability efforts
- Control weeds on city's property along railway and possibly have rail company maintain overgrown weeds on their right of way

Improve parks and public lands

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE? (cont.)

- Enhance common spaces. Possibly offer cheaper rental fees for park buildings for nearby residents or in exchange for volunteer hours.
- Keep green spaces and park areas
- Enhanced funding for parks and recreation
- Keeping a high emphasis on parks
- Keep up the great parks and recreation department!
- Maintaining and improving the gem, Roseville's Parks and Recreation System and the delivery of those services and facilities
- No more parks; fix the ones you have. Parks are not ball fields there is a difference. Not everyone wants to go to Central Park to walk.
- Maintaining park and green spaces, roads, and trails
- Offer more parks and recreational options
- Keep up the great work with the parks – they are amazing here in Roseville!
- Improve and add parks
- Buy undeveloped land for parks
- Improve parks
- Continue updating parks
- Integrated parks (easy access)
- Improve parks
- Maintain and continually improve parks and open spaces
- Parks within walkable distance can draw neighbors together
- There was a lot of hoopla around the park rejuvenation plan, but Autumn Grove Park, which hosts Roseville's "Summer Spectacular", is in complete disrepair. One of the bleachers that was splintered and falling apart was removed a year ago and was not replaced. The few remaining benches at the baseball diamonds are broken and splintered. Likewise, when the hockey rink was removed spring of 2016, the grass was never restored, so children had to play in rocky, uneven dirt. Quite a disgrace.
- Acorn Park Disc Golf Course is the best thing to ever happen to Roseville. More parks like this are much needed.

Improve social/community/retail amenities

- Connecting neighborhoods, and community with activities
- Capitalize on the library
- Remove trailer park by city hall and put community center there
- Continue talks at Library about caregiving. Continue talks on life fitness at the Library.
- Attract small businesses rather than the chains and big box retailers
- More shopping/dining in Har Mar mall
- Small "downtown" areas are few and far between in Roseville. It is a car-centric town.
- Encourage small, locally-owned businesses to lease building space rather than national chains – provides destinations for residents and non-residents alike.
- Encourage more independent mom and pop businesses from residents that live here now
- Quit letting in discount retailers like Walmart and Aldi and instead look to actively recruit nicer retail and other than fast food restaurants
- Get a Lifetime Fitness (currently only women only) or other quality full service fitness center
- Add more activities

Improve pedestrian, biking, and transit facilities

- More pedestrian and bike-friendly
- Pedestrian paths
- Thoughtful development that combines commuting and transportation. Bike alternatives, walkability, neighborhood shopping, unifying art themes.
- Promote healthy living
- Providing more pathways/bike lanes for walking/biking, arts promotions
- Connect neighborhoods with each other by constructing/repairing sidewalks and bike trails and with public transit, which is already occurring but needs constant support and attention.
- Improve transit and bike/walking paths
- More safe walking opportunities to business
- Sidewalks, possibly public benches in more places so elderly, handicapped, etc. people can rest more frequently making walking an easier task for those who need frequent rests or who could otherwise not cover as much distance.
- Why not become a Blue Zone? http://m.startribune.com/blue-zones-project-helped-albert-lea-minn-find-the-benefits-of-walking/304823171/
- Make neighborhood streets pedestrian-friendly
- Make Roseville more walkable and bikeable. We've built an abundance of senior housing that is barely walkable to any services (medical offices, churches, groceries, drug stores etc.).
- Sidewalks along busy streets
- Better sidewalks
- Build more walking and biking paths
- Better walkability
- Learn from other communities on how to best improve infrastructure/transit without demolishing large swaths of our city. Also considering city ordinances and planning carefully; if we want to make development more compact and walkable, we may need different commercial zoning near residential neighborhoods than we have allowed in the past.
- Build tunnels and bridges for pedestrians to improve the walkability factor and ease traffic congestion
- Make it easier to walk/bike across major streets
- Add more sidewalks and paths and trees to buffer between zones
- Providing services for aging in place. Providing transit options that are flexible and affordable. Be ready for self driving cars.
- Make the neighborhoods more walkable, make places of recreation more accessible
- Creating a more walkable plan for the city so people are not so dependent on vehicles
- Sidewalks – it is hard to walk from my house to Target and other businesses
- Add walking/biking paths
- There needs to be more sidewalks in Roseville. For example, on Lexington Ave. between County Road C and County Road B, there should be sidewalks on both sides of the street. The city is not very pedestrian friendly. Also, sidewalks are not

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE? (cont.)

very well cleared of snow and ice in the winter, which makes it hazardous for pedestrians, especially for those of us who are senior citizens and afraid of falling and breaking a bone on the ice.
- Walkability
- More sidewalks!
- Promote walking, exercise
- Promote wellness
- Sidewalks and street lights
- Walkability and safety
- Sidewalks and bike paths
- More bike-friendly
- Continue putting sidewalks at least on one side of the major arterials
- Continue to promote walking and biking
- Reduce traffic by making streets more walkable/pedestrian focused
- Have a comprehensive pedestrian, bike, transit, and auto plan for the community. Help us all stay connected, warm, and able to safely and affordably get from place to place.
- Sidewalks and other buffers to roadways for walkers and bikers.
- Make health a priority by promoting healthy lifestyle
- Make areas more pedestrian-friendly
- I'm a fan of sidewalks. They create so much more than just a place to walk.
- Sidewalks and safe places for kids to walk and ride bikes
- You have a very engaged community. I would suggest creating a walkable downtown area around Rosedale and the three other shopping centers with a common green space or park for community/public events.
- Finding ways to make more bike lanes, limiting development to the areas where it is already and letting the local residents of a neighborhood have more say about what happens to streets and access.
- Make the city more walkable

Responsible city planning

- Change the code so that new construction isn't being crammed into what were once larger lots and ruining the character of the neighborhood
- Don't give tax breaks to developers
- Do not adopt anything like Austin, TX, "CodeNEXT" program
- Enforce city codes
- Be careful about the type of commercial development you create near neighborhoods.
- Enforcing property codes
- Enforce code & compliance issues
- Less development
- Leave zoning as-is
- Consider development's impact on the residents – including surrounding communities. Be aware of development in surrounding communities.
- Roseville has so much underutilized space to be tapped that I don't see existing neighborhoods as threatened by new development. Connecting these neighborhoods to somewhere residents might actually like to go would be nice.
- Involve community residents earlier and more directly in planning and development proposals
- Businesses need to blend in with the environment. No billboards. No "we buy ugly houses" etc. signs everywhere.
- Stop influx of big business
- Enforce codes
- Limit the growth of Northwestern College so it doesn't negatively impact the neighborhoods around it (with increased traffic, crowding the roads, rental properties, etc.).
- Quit breaking up lots! I feel strongly that Roseville should adopt a zoning code that limits minimum lot size to an average of the lot sizes in the immediate neighborhood.
- Fortunately, the low level of undeveloped land helps to lock a lot of this in. The city needs to continue to make reasonable regulation, especially about undesirable uses of commercial property (e.g., vacant or poorly maintained stores and strip malls).
- Be thoughtful about zoning e.g. placing businesses or multi-unit housing next to single family homes. They can cause noise pollution and increase traffic.
- Good judgment on residential and business development
- Do not expand unnecessarily. Instead, work to make what exists better. There are numerous issues regarding pedestrian safety, and there are several strip malls and buildings that could use restoration and new tenants.
- Use existing retail space, don't create more
- Fill in all the spaces in the strip malls we have before building more
- Careful development
- Quit adding commercial
- Being sensitive to residents who own homes to keep commercial/apartments out of neighborhood. This causes property value loss.
- Enforce ordinances, make them known.
- Don't add big box stores and huge housing complexes. We need more of a community feel.
- I don't really see a lot of discrete neighborhoods in my area, but there might be more farther east.
- Not boxing in neighborhoods with hotels and big box and traffic
- The biggest contributors to quality of life for families are good schools, access to parks, and walkability/bikeability. None of these should significantly interfere with the ability to protect existing neighborhoods.
- Intentional use and development of zoning plans and ordinances
- Enforce code issues
- No additional retail or industrial space development
- Avoid expanding with the adding of too many new developments or businesses. Living in the metro already provides great access to businesses within reasonable distances. I think Roseville can stand out as a community that values the natural world and is a great place to visit for that. However I do support some increase in higher density housing, which allows for affordable housing (i.e. apartments being cheaper than houses) and has a reduced environmental impact per person. I would rather see these units incorporated into areas that are already developed (underutilized business areas, housing areas, etc.) rather than areas that could be preserved or restored to a more natural state.

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE? (cont.)

- Redevelop the County Road B and Snelling intersection with a visionary plan for both the east and west sides (Har Mar/ Target) and Fast Food row. Incorporate housing, prepare for changes in retail, provide better fitness, dining and healthy food options.
- Keeping businesses like Walmart, Total Liquor, Hobby Lobby out and small businesses in
- Code enforcement
- Be especially careful with zoning issues and work to create a creative downtown with inviting locational entrances to the city which currently are horrid.
- Make sure that ordinances and the codes are up to date and enforced
- Incentivize shopping areas from becoming vacant for long periods of time
- Reduce retail
- Prime example of not protecting neighborhoods and quality of life is the Twin Lakes Development Hotels. Discount shopping and congestion contribute to less quality of life for the adjoining neighborhood.
- Reduce the allowance of intrusive apartment developments and commercial on every available piece of open space.
- New or infill development isn't a threat to existing neighborhoods. Bring more people, shopping, and jobs into our underutilized sites; makes the whole city better.
- Carefully control future development

Improve housing development/maintenance

- Don't allow McMansions to be built or multiple people rentals run by slumlords into neighborhoods.
- Don't let rentals take over (I don't see this as a current problem)
- No high-rise apartments
- Easier, more user-friendly permitting process to enable homeowners to improve homes
- Make sure housing is well-maintained, both rental and owner- occupied
- Monitor rental properties and regulation of rental property
- Offer resources for sustainable housing improvements. Support and listen to residents near new developments.
- Protect naturally-occurring affordable housing
- Careful attention to lot divisions. Some older undeveloped lots are now getting McMansions crammed into small spaces.
- Make sure to enforce code enforcement. Keep our housing stock in repair and current.
- Start a rental licensing program with strict requirements for renting, inspecting and maintaining single family homes.
- Limit development that increases density.
- More affordable housing not concentrated in one area
- Not letting large apartment complexes spread
- Enforce housing codes
- Limit re-zoning of areas and control redevelopment. We don't need so many senior apartments or condos. Not every senior wants to move into that kind of housing.
- Ensure housing improvement investments are supported, promoted, and potentially subsidized.
- Limit rentals
- Offer incentives to homeowners to beautify and improve their properties
- Supporting families and older folks who need help maintaining their homes and yards
- Be on top of any non-compliance to housing condition standards, be proactive in rectifying negative situations
- Expand programs that encourage homeowners to keep up and improve the housing stock
- Don't overcrowding neighborhoods with multi-unit apartment buildings
- Be careful about adding more low-income housing. Roseville already has a lot of apartments and Met Council-owned homes.
- Don't add more retail or apartments. Add more townhomes – not just for the senior community, but for those who cannot afford a home but don't want to live in a complex.
- Encourage economic development of lower income area and target residential improvements in residential neighborhoods with lower income residents. Roseville has a great middle class population that I would hate to lose in favor of an upscale neighborhood. At the same time, I want our lower income areas to remain safe and attractive for families just starting out.
- Enforce current standards of housing maintenance
- Not allowing new housing developments in green spaces
- Get on top of demolish-and-build oversize houses before it becomes a problem. Scale is important, and we have many beautiful neighborhoods because the style and scale is fairly consistent by block by block.
- Maintain high standards of property condition
- New apartments or townhome complexes
- Maintain property values by enforcing codes that keep housing and property from getting junky
- Incentives for updating and upgrading homes
- Not putting high density housing so close to low density neighborhoods that purchased their homes with the understanding their neighborhoods would retain a similar character and atmosphere that high density will drastically change.
- No additional multi-family apartment complexes
- Enforce city regulations of 'junk houses' or 'hoarding houses'
- Enforce the existing rules regarding property maintenance
- Neighborhoods with old housing and owners who are aging-in-place are vulnerable by definition. Roseville has not responded soon enough to this issue and has not been aggressive enough. The best way to protect the neighborhoods is to attract new families who are willing to accept housing with deferred maintenance and a lack of features they could find farther out, in exchange for great schools, location and community.
- No more low income housing, please
- The loan program for fix-up that has income and housing value limits is a great start. But more programs like this (that also have income and housing value limits) would be great.
- Do not allow huge rebuilds on smaller lots or two lots such as has happened in Edina. I also think of Roseville as two parts in general: the mall areas off Snelling and then all the smaller residential neighborhoods.
- Single family homes
- Neighborhood improvement
- It would be better to have smaller lot sizes for more afford-

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE? (cont.)

able housing rather than large buildings with many units
- Limit the building of McMansions
- More fairs/Clearinghouse on vetted contractors who can help remodel or expand our 1950's era housing stock
- Focus on low and middle-income housing ($500k housing is not affordable)
- Devise ways to keep the housing stock in good repair
- Continue to emphasize homeowners responsibility to maintain their property with appropriate penalties assessed when needed
- Reduce rentals, continue to provide low-income assistance for home owners to maintain and improve properties
- The new developments of these huge houses that take away habitat
- Continue to enforce housing codes to maintain properties
- Create home improvement fund to help residents upgrade some of the very old housing stock
- Enforce "beautification" rules (e.g. Garbage cans, junk outside and so on)
- Pass anti-teardown legislation. We don't need bigger houses using more resources.
- Assist residents in their efforts to keep their homes in good shape
- Keeping up on the visual appeal of our neighborhoods and keeping them safe
- Discourage student housing in residential areas
- Restrict businesses and new high construction homes
- Keep up the high standards of regulations needed for garbage, yard waste etc.
- Build denser housing with green space around it; create this housing close to transit
- Continue to regulate and monitor rental properties
- Stop building new homes
- Do not change the current makeup of neighborhoods (if single family houses, keep it that way)
- Strictly enforce residence upkeep codes
- Encourage reinvestment and renovation in existing housing and where needed, replacement with quality new construction.
- Do not increase the amount of subsidized housing in Roseville
- Keep up with the overall public's demography needs of all residents: old, young, immigrants, rich, and poor. Breaks for all residents to maintain homes.
- Continue focus on strong city codes and enforcement. Address issues related to rental properties.
- Expand renovation loans to residents, small grants for attractive and eco-friendly landscaping
- Add market rate apartments near Rosedale in order to area attract young professionals
- Maintain good zoning
- Don't raise property taxes too high making older residents have to move out
- Curbside appeal, too many junky yards
- Offer more assistance to homeowners to maintain the beautiful homes of all different values and lovely neighborhoods. Help seniors stay in their homes and neighborhoods.
- Continue to offer incentives to preserve, maintain housing
- Licensing of rental buildings and code enforcement for all properties

Improve government efficiency and communication

- Listen to neighbors/people in the neighborhoods
- Keep taxes low to prevent turnover which will help prevent crime
- Promoting businesses and jobs that create products is the best way to bring in the financial resources required to maintain or improve the quality of life for residents. The less the government does, the better.
- What is it that we are protecting? I think it's important to have challenging conversations around this concept.
- Continue and enhance efforts to engage locals in issues that affect their neighborhoods and to respond to their concerns
- Keeping residents much better informed on changes that could affect their neighborhood
- Open conversation and more surveys like this; on foot with free mail-ins may be better to reach the older persons in the community
- Make genuine, concerted effort to involve the neighborhood residents in discussion of any needed or proposed changes
- Do not let Met Council decide what is best for Roseville
- Cut property taxes and fees so that people can afford to live in their homes for decades. Residential stability makes for friendly and safe neighborhoods.
- Fire the current city council. Everyone of these plans state that we are going to encourage more local business, mixed use development, and affordable housing. What do we get? Another Walmart.
- Get out there and talk with us, even when you aren't due for election.
- Keep taxes low
- By educating and including neighborhoods in change, allowing that change to be seen as a positive
- Keep asking for feedback. Make changes gradually with the big picture in mind.
- Getting input from each neighborhood
- Long term vision of development and the impact it will have on infrastructure and traffic. Open discussion at planning meetings and informing public of development ideas.
- Keep taxes reasonable and enforce codes
- Keep taxes reasonable for people on fixed income
- Increased funding for community engagement and the use of engineering tools to ensure that the voice of the people into successful policy for engagement, growth, and prosperity for residents.
- Quit trying to fix all the world's problems here
- Continue the 'Open House' program where residents are notified of proposed changes in land use and hold those open houses in the evening or weekends when residents are available
- Diversity in city government
- By keeping costs, particularly taxes, down
- Engage residents very early in the development process whenever changes are contemplated by the city
- Let the residents help decide what changes are made in their direct vicinity
- Reducing property taxes

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE? (cont.)

- Keep communication open, people informed and feeling a part of community
- Include the community in the process of planning and setting design standards and then implement them without NIMBY distractions and wasted time and money
- Work with the neighborhood people – let them have choices and say
- Community engagement is and will increasingly be more important as Roseville continues to become more diverse. Ensuring all community members are engaged and feel like they have a voice and ability to shape their community will be important. It will require outreach/engagement that is not one-size-fits-all, especially with LEP populations.
- Open communications
- Listen to residents and use taxes wisely to provide for their sustainability
- Keep property taxes at a reasonable level
- I don't think it has to be one or the other. I think as long as the city is ensuring that residents have a say in the change that happens in their neighborhoods I think both can happen.
- Make sure that the people who already live in the neighborhoods are creatively consulted regarding needs for changes and proposals for changes.
- Keep residents informed, seek neighborhood input, and then take positive action on resident input. Remember that all live with a budget – when ideas are brought forward, they need to have the price tags included!

Improve roads and traffic issues

- Close streets off to busy streets. Our street gets too much cut-through traffic from Snelling Ave. The east service road north of Roselawn should not allow cars to enter. This would completely stop the unnecessary traffic. Seems an easy fix.
- Restrict busy roads, quieter traffic.
- Being mindful of traffic changes
- Develop through traffic to relieve residential streets
- Traffic and traffic patterns have dramatic impact on neighborhoods
- Speed bumps on neighborhood streets
- Reduce congestion and traffic noise
- Do not allow residential streets to become major roads
- Continue to maintain streets, roads, and vegetation
- Don't build more roads that divide neighborhoods
- Decrease car traffic
- Enforce no overnight parking
- Alleviating traffic and slowing traffic on through streets
- Decreasing traffic congestion
- Slower traffic on through roads, like Roselawn, Hamline, Lexington
- Continue to keep the noise and congestion of high traffic areas like Har Mar, Target, Rosedale, Walmart separated from nearby communities
- Maintain the infrastructure – roads and sidewalks; manage traffic so as not to overuse roadways and put residents and pedestrians at risk.
- By not increasing number of cars on streets
- Lower speed limits on arteries like County Road B, Hamline, Lexington, etc. Start implementing no turn on red signs - as a runner/walker, I've nearly been struck many times by drivers looking to make a right turn, but not looking for pedestrians coming from their right (only watching for traffic from the left).
- Keep traffic from overtaking quiet residential areas
- Traffic calming strategies (diagonal diverters, sidewalks, etc.)
- Enforce traffic laws
- Make street traffic slower on residential streets
- No overnight parking in city
- Implement traffic calming in neighborhoods. This keeps streets safer and people get out more and see their neighbors. It also has been shown to reduce crime.
- You need to do a better job caring about things like horrible streets. The city leaving these streets in disrepair and not patrolling the safety of businesses is like saying you are forgetting about these neighborhoods and indicating to people it doesn't matter if there is vandalization or crime.
- Focus on traffic levels and congestion
- Find better ways of redirecting traffic when main thoroughfares are under construction vs. intentionally/unintentionally encouraging frustrated motorists to speed through quiet neighborhoods. It never seems that much thought or strategy goes into the rerouting decisions. The plans for widening Snelling by Byerly's will be such an opportunity. Please redirect traffic to other major thoroughfares, not through neighborhoods with public parks and lakes, where many pedestrians will be put in danger's way. (When the County E bridge was out, speeding traffic was being redirected down Hamline, right in front of the playground where Summer Spectacular children were playing.) Also, why is Snelling not being widened all the way to 694?! It will need to be at some point, so costly and wasted opportunity!

Improve safety

- Keeping the neighborhoods safe
- More patrols, hitting up areas that aren't the "popular" streets and roads
- Enforce speed limits
- More police living in the community
- Keep crime low
- Police patrols. Visibility is helpful.
- Do something about crime on N Rice Street area
- Continue community policing and patrols
- Increase police presence to discourage crime, vandalism, and drug activity
- Have enough police and emergency services
- More police patrol through neighborhoods
- Enforce codes and laws, friendly police – they are not just supposed to do police jobs but are social workers as well
- Adding police
- Adequate, well-trained police
- More police presence
- Watch out for your neighbors and report any suspicious behavior
- Good question – keeping us safe
- Police presence
- Trustworthy, well-trained police officers
- Community watch group, cameras

HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS WHILE PRESERVING OR ENHANCING RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE? (cont.)

- Continue to have proactive policing
- Get us a group discount on outdoor cameras so we can help control crime
- More street lights. My street is dark!
- More police-community engagement. More drive-bys, more police visibility.
- By not offering training to thwart the efforts of ICE in removing criminals
- By protecting
- Neighborhood watch, communication of policies, volunteer involvement
- Neighborhood watch, more street lighting, regular police patrols
- More community focus on policing
- Keep us safe from crime. I see it creeping into our community.
- Keep police enforcement strong
- Increasing police presence, not only on the main streets but also in the actual neighborhoods
- Keeping neighborhoods crime free
- Maintain and support our law enforcement. Educate residents in resources available and provide those resources in readily accessible way. Educate and integrate our diverse populations in a respectful way.
- Increase police patrols of neighborhoods and not be so fixated on handing out traffic citations. I don't see hundreds of people dying on our roads, so the police should concentrate on preventing crime.
- More police
- More police meetings with communities
- Support our strong police department
- Community policing
- Safety needs to be a major concern
- Maintaining sufficient law enforcement and community interaction to ensure residents continue to feel safe here. If necessary, increasing funding for this before Roseville loses it's safe community reputation around the metro area.
- Control of the criminal element
- Vigilance of the police force and neighborhood watch programs

Improve Infrastructure

- Maintain infrastructure
- Maintain infrastructure (transit, walkways, utilities)
- Keep up with maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, sewer, water, etc.
- Good maintenance of streets, curbs, etc.
- Create a focus on eco-friendly power of public and governmental spaces
- Continue to invest in city infrastructure that supports neighborhood quality of life (parks, arts, roads, responsible development)
- Maintain well-executed support activities (recycle, compost site, etc.)
- Maintain infrastructure and services
- Keeping streets in good condition, better landscaping where appropriate
- Continued infrastructure improvements including roads, bridges, sidewalks, bike lanes, wide enough streets for street parking
- Keep up infrastructure repairs
- Continuously improve infrastructure

Misc.

- I live near Har Mar Mall and deal with idling semi trucks and overnight parking, dumpster emptying and sidewalk/parking lot sweeping during the night reducing quality of life. Har Mar is largely non-responsive to complaints and not proactive about decreasing noise complaints from nearby residents. Har Mar is surrounded by residents on three sides who are their best customers. Courtesy on the part of Har Mar would go a long way. Communication by Har Mar to nearby residents of new stores, plans through social media would be a nice gesture too.
- Put up sound walls around Highway 36
- This is a question very difficult to interpret. I read it over five times and still am not sure how to answer it.
- Care less about protecting existing neighborhoods and more about enhancing residents quality of life, especially our most vulnerable.
- No ideas currently
- I don't know
- Treat everyone like you want to be treated
- Respect people
- This one I just don't know
- Don't know
- Common sense
- I think we are doing just fine, thank you. Question 7 is not the job of government.
- Not sure what protecting means
- Unsure
- Not sure
- Seems to be pretty good now
- More services for seniors living in homes, exterior repairs to homes. Assist/encourage seniors who want to move.
- See prior response #5
- Create safe, warm environments
- Balance neighborhood interests with those of the greater community
- See answer to #5
- I don't know

MY PREFERRED HOUSING WOULD BE: (Other)

Senior Independent Living

- Senior independent living
- Affordable senior housing with green space and services. We are all aging and we need to respond. Roseville is really behind on this.
- Right now by single family home is preferred. As I age I would need a home owned by me, that is smaller than what I have now. Also may need assisted living and would like that to be affordable for my fixed income.

Walkable to Natural/Park Amenities

- On a larger wooded lot
- Close to green spaces for play and gardening, whether in own lot or shared space
- I love my 60's rambler and neighborhood but I would enjoy a green space for walking. When I am too old for my rambler I'd like to move into a townhome with green space, minimum traffic and noise, and places to walk to.
- Should also have space for walking a large dog and having plants
- On a lake

Large enough for multi-generational families

- Able to accommodate large/multi-generational families
- Have a mother-in-law suite to move aging parents into due to health and financial situation of the older generation

Affordable

- One with a tax base that does not increase by double digits every year
- My preference is irrelevant. I already own a home in Roseville. We need more affordable housing for the people that work in Roseville.
- You really have got it wrong in some of your questions above. We need affordable housing in Roseville for everyone, including empty-nesters, singles, and others who do not share in dream of single-family houses surrounded by white picket fences but cannot afford to live in a downtown condominium. We need affordable housing not for people who work in the area, but people who live in the area!
- Affordable. Stop stating your questions are for working people. You have a lot of retired people living in Roseville and this verbiage isn't very inclusive.
- At this point in life, an affordable townhome, $300-$350 range of a sensible size, with minimal association dues. Single level with basement but about 1200 SF above grade.
- Smaller footprint housing that is affordable, energy independent (environmentally neutral), and within walking distance to amenities.

Environmentally Responsible

- LEED adherent solar, wind, sustainable, etc., less lawns that feed too much nitrogen into waterways
- As energy efficient as possible

Well-maintained

- I live in a condo. Own it, love it, but it's old. We could use some help! From the city!

Maintained by a housing association

- We currently own a detached home with our own yard. We may consider a townhome in the next 5-10 years, but there just aren't many in Roseville that would make sense for us.
- Some upgraded townhomes
- Newer townhomes would be good but they have been built recently at twice the size as what I would want.
- I chose multi-family community because I'm getting older and want less responsibility for the exterior, but the square footage of a home. I love my home and would prefer to live in it for years to come, but options are always something to look at.
- As I age I would be looking for a single level townhome.

Walkable to Entertainment Amenities

- My idea would be an English village with dense housing and a good pub.
- Walk and bike-friendly across major intersections and roads

On a Large Lot

- Single family lots designed with private backyards, backing up to common wooded space
- A lot that's larger than the size of a postage stamp! So many opportunities for larger homes have barely any backyard space.
- I like the size I have just fine, around 2000 sq ft home and a nice big yard (.6 acre plus another .2 under the pond out back), but I think most folks are just fine with the typical 1/4 acre lot size. Still an improvement over the small lot sizes of Mpls and St. Paul.

Cooperative Housing

- Co-housing. Shared cooking and eating space, laundry, and recreational facilities with different-sized dwelling spaces, handicapped accessible for people of all ages.
- Small subterranean multi-family housing community with organic gardens with central multi-purpose structure for community use.
- Compact ADU-size housing in a "small house village" is an interesting idea. A lot of people like a small space, but still having their own 4 walls.
- Multi-generational
- Multi-generational, please, and include affordable units within

Misc.

- We actually hit the jackpot and found our dream home and piece of land here on Old Hwy 8. It may all change due to a potential High Density Apartment complex coming in very close by. It would be heartbreaking as we searched for years to find this home. We would consider moving out of Roseville.
- Let the market decide which type of housing is best. Central planning via regulation, zoning laws, subsidies, or incentives should not be the scope of city government. Those needs

MY PREFERRED HOUSING WOULD BE: (cont.)

should be determined by market forces, not city government officials armed with Surveymonkey data.

- I want a well designed space in a good area that supports a nice lifestyle. I love my boomer Roseville rambler, but I would also love a condo in a downtown skyscraper if the schools were good, I had a fast commute, and it were in a safe and progressive community.
- I want to stay in my own home as long as I can, but in 20 yrs., I'll be in my 80's. It's difficult to know what my health will be like then, so maybe handicap accessible.
- The market addresses this. We don't need government playing real estate agent or property developer.
- No pref
- Single family home, but not massive, such as those recently built west of Lexington south of Lake Josephine.
- I would love it if there were enough high paying jobs in Roseville for this statement to be true: Roseville needs more housing options that are affordable to people who work in Roseville. The reality is that Roseville is a commute-to-work city for many. One of it's advantages is that it's centrally located to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Roseville should embrace that reality and assist people with it (advanced traffic management and automated transit, and vehicles)
- Secure neighbor
- I really like my own basement. Need space for hobbies and such.

WHICH TYPE OF BUILDINGS OR BUSINESSES DO WE NEED MORE OF IN ROSEVILLE? (Other)

Small Businesses

- Non-chain restaurants
- Authentic ethnic restaurants
- Small business, family-owned
- Non-chain stores
- Grocery stores that are not Cub Foods
- Local businesses offering arts, culture, food
- More mom and pop restaurants and coffee shops
- Mom and Pop unique businesses
- Unique retail, not big box. Also, a decent co-op.
- Small, locally-owned business
- Shops, interesting small shops with creative outdoor signage
- Mom and pop stores we can support
- Time to start getting some independent retail and restaurants. Enough franchise chains already.
- More independent eateries vs. big chains
- Many of our restaurants are large chain restaurants. We need more independent or smaller scale restaurants.
- Small mom/pop businesses and/or businesses that pay living wages and provide benefits.
- Non-chain restaurants/retail/businesses

Mixed Use Buildings

- Mixed use

Arts/Theater

- Theater
- Arts and public facilities, but use already existing structures. Stop eating up green space with development when there are empty structures.
- Entertainment
- Children entertainment like Created to Grow, Lakeshore Learning, places to take art classes or music classes
- Live theater
- Arts and culture, but they need to be energy independent
- Use what we have for arts

Light Industrial/Manufacturing

- Light manufacturing/technology hubs
- Manufacturing
- Light manufacturing
- Manufacturing
- Not retail, restaurants, or office space. We have too much now. Probably more manufacturing, light industrial.
- Industrial that create more jobs per square foot
- Manufacturing
- Non-retail commercial, office or manufacturing
- Manufacturing

Indoor Recreation/Community Center

- Indoor recreational
- Community center
- Community center
- Maybe a fun place for teenagers to hangout. We grew up at the local playground. Kids today have no place to go.
- Education for seniors
- New community center
- Meeting spaces
- A community area, like a fun downtown type area with a Farmer's market. Also a community pool/rec center like Shoreview has.
- A larger more updated recreation/community center
- Community center
- Attractions – nightlife/entertainment or sporting venue
- We need a Community Center! Pools, gyms, indoor track, etc. Could work with current school district improvements.
- Community Center

Major Employers

- Fortune 500-type businesses
- Corporate headquarters that bring in higher paying jobs and hotel room guests
- Business providing high wage jobs

High-end restaurants/stores

- Higher level restaurants, not chains
- Roseville really needs at least one first-class, chef-driven neighborhood restaurant.
- Real sit-down restaurants, not more fast food restaurants
- Destination places, such as local restaurants

Natural Goods Retailers

- Natural food grocery stores
- Small business and not big box - we need a co-op food store
- Alternative medicine, cooperative grocery stores

Big Box Retailers

- Rosedale is great, would love to see a Lowes or Home Depot in the city.
- Menards, Home Depot, Lowes type business
- Grocery. I want a Hy-Vee!
- Large garden center

Senior Housing

- Affordable senior housing
- More affordable/diverse options for senior living, especially memory or physical impairment

Living Wage Employers

- We just need viable businesses that support living wage jobs. The City has obviously benefited from Rosedale and regional shopping and our commercial area have gone through several phases, with the current phase being perhaps the most challenging of all
- Places that accommodate the jobs for the future

Parks

- Parks

None; We don't need more

- We don't need to add more
- None. We have enough buildings and without lower taxes and less crime who would move here?
- NONE!

WHICH TYPE OF BUILDINGS OR BUSINESSES DO WE NEED MORE OF IN ROSEVILLE? (cont.)

- Fewer buildings, more nature
- None
- None!
- We only need to "polish up" what we have! It's great.
- I think we have a good mix of all of those already.
- We need to help those already here be successful.
- I think we have plenty of all of the above.
- I think we currently have a reasonable balance of the above.
- Zero
- I do not think Roseville needs more buildings. We are quickly using up every bit of greenspace. What was pleasant community is beginning to look like urban city in too many places.
- None
- None of the above
- Seems like there's plenty of unfilled spaces, as is
- We don't need more buildings
- We got the right mix
- I think we have a good mix now
- I think we have plenty of everything
- We have enough
- We have a good mix
- Please, slow down on the retail

Misc.

- All of the above
- The problem isn't what, it's where. I don't want more places around Rosedale. I want neighborhood cafes (like Keys but better).
- Shops and residents from diverse residents
- See answer 10. The city should not determine the types of buildings or businesses. Instead, the city should embrace the diversity that private property brings. Development should be encouraged, but not through government money, regulation, policy, or otherwise.
- Energy efficient subterranean
- I don't know what we need. I think professional planners should explore and make recommendations.
- This needs to be measured objectively and debated based on long term goals of the community, not based on an online survey. I will be ashamed of the planning commission if this question is used for decision making.
- None of the city's business. Capitalism addresses this.
- Can't think of a specific answer
- N/A
- Not sure. None of these, I think.
- We could use a White Castle :)
- None of the above
- I don't know
- Whatever will bring in more revenue to support the things that do not , like libraries and such
- Good question. I would love to see some occupancy and demand data to understand the current balance of space in the city. I don't want to give and uneducated answer. Can the city make this information available?
- Don't know

WHAT ARE THE TOP FIVE INDUSTRIES OR BUSINESSES YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE OF IN ROSEVILLE? (Other)

Small Businesses

- Restaurants, only if they're not chains!
- Independent bookstores, restaurants, shops (not chains)
- Small locally owned restaurants
- Anything unique and local. We are awash in chain and big-box stores, with the exception of the couple we would like - Costco/Home Depot.
- Note that "restaurants" doesn't mean more of the same chain options already available. What about something that isn't a franchise? I'd also love to get some indie bookstores nearby.
- Independent restaurants and retail, we have enough chains
- Local foods businesses
- Smaller independent businesses
- Small business

Skilled Professional Businesses

- High-end that require intelligent people
- White collar office
- Insurance
- Business services

Arts/Theater

- Art museums and galleries
- Museums
- Art museums, studios, and performance spaces
- An arts and entertainment complex like Ames Center in Burnsville
- I am very satisfied with what Roseville offers. However, if I want arts and culture or non-chain dining, I go to Minneapolis.

Light Industrial/Manufacturing

- Arts and craft-based businesses, like kilns, metalworking, etc.
- Auto repair
- Light manufacturing
- Advanced manufacturing

Indoor Recreation/Community Center

- Entertainment recreation businesses
- Water park, outdoor community pool
- Q12: Depends on the type of development. How about recreational development?

Major Employers

- Companies like Arden Hills/Shoreview boasts (Deluxe, Land O Lakes, Bostonian Scientific)
- Corporate headquarters

Natural Goods Retailers

- A natural foods co-op
- Grocery stores that are not Cub Foods
- Any small business, food co-op!!
- Natural food grocery stores and restaurants (support individually owned restaurants NOT chains)
- Locally-owned, fresh local food – not fast food or chain
- Alternative medicine, cooperative grocery
- Co-ops

Big Box Retailers

- We generally have enough big box stores but we could use a home improvement store like Home Depot or Lowes
- Costco :)
- Home improvement stores. Lowes, Home Depot, etc.

Senior Housing

- Improve elder care agencies
- Employment for seniors
- Programs for senior citizens from A to Z

Parks

- We're diverse enough. I want more quiet spaces.
- Natural areas!!!!!!!! Places for children to play in the outdoors, adults to walk, and engage in nature.
- Dog park
- Preservation of green space is of utmost importance to me.

None; We don't need more

- NONE – we need more single family homes.
- I think we have a good balance.
- None of the above. We have more than enough industry and business in Roseville.

Misc.

- Walkable service businesses
- Anything that pays property taxes
- Whatever is next
- Jobs that are not likely to be automated. What can a company moving to Roseville today expect to still have good value 30 years from now?
- None of the city's business
- I don't know
- They have to be responsive to market demand and worthy of the investment that is being made
- The only tourism in Roseville is the State Fair proximity!
- I know the hiring difficulties major retailers are having to recruit qualified candidates. Bringing more employment needs here would make it even more difficult.
- Whatever pays the most taxes and has the least environmental impact
- It doesn't matter. A good job is a good job.

WHAT SHOULD ROSEVILLE'S TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES BE FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS? (Other)

Pedestrian Facilities

- Roseville has the highest proportion of residents 65 or over; we don't need more bike lanes. We need sidewalks, trails, and parks with open spaces, quiet, greenery, not balls parks. In southwest Roseville where I live we have no such parks as I have described. We have tennis courts and ball fields which serve the surrounding suburbs.
- Make it safe for pedestrians to cross Snelling at County B

Bus Facilities

- More circulators with nice bus stops

Other Mass Transit Facilities

- Provide convenient and safe transportation for the evening hours. Many seniors can't drive at night, which severely limits their ability to enjoy cultural activities and a night out.
- Ensure infrastructure for automated transportation.
- Look at non-human driven cars people can use for transit
- Provide more options for seniors to get around
- Direct trolley/LRT to downtown Mpls on MN Commercial Line

Automobile Facilities

- Prioritize vehicle traffic over pedestrians and cyclists
- Not bike lanes that impede vehicle traffic
- Go back to using left turn arrows. I see too many drivers making unwise decisions to turn in front of someone.
- Having more turn lanes installed at busy intersections
- Minding its own business. Don't continue to take away car lanes for few, if any, bicyclists.
- Keep the existing roadways in good repair and do not add any bike lanes unless bikers are required to buy licenses that will pay for them entirely.

Streetscaping

- Make our main roads more attractive. Like Highway 96 in Shoreview.
- Improve roads
- Repair roads
- Fix roads we already have
- Maintaining existing transportation infrastructure in good condition
- Repair roads

Specific Locations that Require Improvement

- Entrance to Roseville Library – surprised more rear ends have not happened.
- Highway 36 is becoming a traffic mess
- Semaphores at Victoria and County Road C
- Look at dangerous intersections, such as Hamline and County Rd B2. It was revised but being a parent of high school students, I still consider it very dangerous.
- When Snelling is under construction, our city streets bear the brunt.

Misc

- Considering people of all mobility
- Modernize as appropriate
- Nobody will use a bike lane. Nobody.
- Please do not take the Minneapolis approach and turn the city into a bunch of one way streets, bike lanes, and other crap.
- Enforcement of red light violation
- Leave it as-is
- Please, no more rapid bus lines

WHICH OF THESE GOALS OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU? (Other)

Pedestrian Facilities

- Promoting safety for all users – both families with children walking or biking, as well as supporting safety of people with disabilities who currently have no choice but to walk/drive/ ride in the middle of the street.

Bus Facilities

- As far as transportation goes, I commute solely by bicycle from Roseville to Brooklyn Center every single day of the year so I better bicycle infrastructure would benefit me and others if they started to pick up biking opposed to being trapped in their little cars.

Other Mass Transit Facilities

- Direct connection to downtown St. Paul
- Point-to-point transit
- Making it easier for visitors to get from here to airport and hospitality workers to get to hotels and restaurants beyond bus stop at Rosedale.

Automobile Facilities

- No congestion
- Having more turn lanes
- Enforce red light violations. Question 22 below. It's not the city's job to tell people how to get to work.
- Decrease congestion, number of automobiles
- Switching to electric and autonomous vehicles
- Reducing traffic congestion during morning and evening rush

Streetscaping

- Providing roads that are smooth to drive on
- Repair roads

Specific Locations that Require Improvement

- Decreasing congestion on Hwy 36

Misc

- Eliminate the need for the train horn at crossings. This has been requested and ignored by the council for years!
- Enforcing traffic laws
- Making the system more efficient
- Commute times for people living or working in Roseville, but not at the cost of careers available in Roseville.
- Ha ha, accessibility for all users? Code speak for more unused bike lanes.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE IN ENCOURAGING RESPONSIBLE GROWTH AS A COMMUNITY? (Other)

Improve environmental management

- Strongly encourage (or legislate) the decrease in use of chemicals on lawns & gardens. Our ponds and lakes are turning to scum.
- Save money to clean up polluted or blighted areas
- Joining other cities in signing onto the climate change action plan and doing all of the above
- We need to clean-up our community. It really looks terrible!! Just drive around and it is obvious. No comparison to Chaska, Eden Prairie, Minnetonka, Edina, Woodbury.
- Remove laws that force people to pollute and waste energy.
- Not letting people over-fertilize their lawn, which affects our drinking water and surface water, etc.
- Offering incentives for solar or wind energy
- Plant trees, compost, AND offer incentives. I just can't winnow it down.
- Honestly it's hard to select just one of these. I think starting with energy efficiency/renewable energy in public buildings will help Roseville lead by example, but I think all of the above are enormously important.
- Building energy independent buildings (efficient energy and water usage – and generate renewable energy)
- I would like Roseville to strive to be environmentally-friendly and have open communication with it's residents. As well as being fiscally responsible.
- We have to build energy efficient buildings and find ways to provide contracts (fair and responsible to residents) for using renewable energy sources on City land and buildings.

Improve parks and public lands

- Connecting and preserving parks and trails with an arts & recreation complex and walkable business district
- We should be planting trees along freeways and right of way, Hwy 36 and 35W
- We already have plenty of parks and bike trails. If anything, we should preserve what we have.
- All well-managed parks/natural resources efforts. This includes both options listed above of preserving parks/open spaces and planting trees. Keep (or expand) the parks and work to improve and then maintain their more wild components.
- Take care of and take out all the dead trees and clean up all the parks and open land you already have.

Improve business support and amenities

- Always focus on jobs and businesses. You've got the libraries and parks down, so now the job is to find and retain more technology, medical, other businesses that bring job and relieve the tax burden on residential. I'm surprised more of these questions didn't focus on creating an environment friendly to businesses.
- Responsible business growth: require living wage pay structure at Roseville businesses, responsible residential/business growth, establish and enforce codes that reduce greenhouse gas, encourage walkability, and promote safety.
- Cleaning up our commercial strips such as Snelling Avenue south of Highway 36. Parking lots along the avenue without any screening, littered right-of-ways and medians, proliferation of small advertising signs within right-of-ways and without any city enforcement of signage regulations, and no amenities to promote pedestrian access.

Improve pedestrian, biking, and transit facilities

- More park and ride locations and bringing the light rail closer to our community
- Look towards Liveable Cities - those that create a core downtown that is pedestrian and bicycle-friendly, enabling people to walk or hop on bike rather than car

Improve youth services (schools, etc.)

- Strong schools and great activities for kids to do

Improve city planning

- Better redevelopment efforts
- Limiting excessive development
- We don't need fancy buildings or the newest cars for the city, just energy efficient buildings and a good mechanic.
- Ensure residents have more of a voice in planning than (this potentially ripe with malevolent entities/fraud) survey may lead you to believe.
- Human scale, compact walkable developments that integrate housing, retail, services, healthier dining choices
- Growing in ways that maintains or improves Roseville livability: growth that increases tax base, good jobs, renewed neighborhoods. Growth that doesn't increase crime (ex. Walmart!), traffic congestion, pollution, etc.

Improve housing development and maintenance

- Tax incentives for green home/business practices including many of the good ideas above
- Offering incentives for installing renewable energy features in residential homes
- Make sure our residents have enough food and proper shelter
- Offering incentives for residents and business to install energy efficient improvements (solar, wind, etc.)
- Open and transparent discussion about housing expansions and development plans.

Improve government efficiency and communication

- Utilizing existing buildings for government-funded ventures vs. using taxpayer money. Listen to the residents and encourage participation.
- Don't subsidize expensive alternatives that only push costs and problems to future generations. Expanding transit produces more government jobs with unpayable pensions while simultaneously interfering with individual commuters. Investing in so-called green energies incurs massive immediate costs while simultaneously creating pollution from batteries and metals. Keep it simple, keep it cheap.
- Keeping property taxes low. Less government, less regulations. Less subsidized housing.
- Lower taxes and fees so people can afford to upkeep their homes and so that landlords can afford to upkeep their prop-

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE IN ENCOURAGING RESPONSIBLE GROWTH AS A COMMUNITY? (cont.)

erties. there is only so much money to go around!!!
- Lower taxes
- Leaving its citizens alone. Stop trying to herd us. Stop spending money making your jobs more secure.
- I think the city is fully developed. City should mind its own business.
- Encouraging citizen participation and civic engagement and not just volunteering
- Fiscal responsibility. All the above are great goals but at what cost. You can't keep raising taxes on your residents. Be responsive to residents concerns, take them seriously and respectfully.
- Responsible regulations and civic involvement, without city spending. A city that does not offer buildings and programs that compete with private business enterprises.

Improve roads and traffic issues

- Strong infrastructure of roads and bridges. Long term planning, to allow infrastructure to keep up and understand consequences/impact of development.

Improve safety

- Public safety. You can't utilize any of the city's features if you don't feel safe doing so.
- Keep it's populace, both residents and visitors, within the law.
- Safety
- High priority on public safety

Improve Infrastructure

- Safe and well maintained infrastructure

Misc.

- Responsible growth are those strategies that look 5 generations. All the options should be considered.
- It has to be balanced. An over emphasis on one attribute to the expense of another creates risk. "All boats" need to rise at the same time.
- Unknown
- The idea that one of these is most important is shortsighted. How about we do all of them?
- All above
- We need to do more than one of these and there isn't one that stands out that much higher than others.
- Many of the above
- I do not know which is more effective but they are all important.
- I don't know
- None of above
- All of the above. Invest in a holistic approach.
- I disagree with the structure of this question and the premise that there is one most effective approach.
- Not sure these will do this.
- All of the above are important components of responsible growth. However, this is not an opinion question, rather it is a research question that can and should be answered with data relevant to each of these items.
-

IN WHAT ZIPCODE IS YOUR HOME LOCATED?

Zip Code	55102	55110	55112	55113	55114	55126	55403	55413	55418	56113
Total Respondents	2	1	4	450	2	2	1	1	1	1

IF YOU WORK OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME, WHERE DO YOU WORK?

Minneapolis

- Minneapolis
- In Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- South Minneapolis
- NE Mpls
- Minneapolis - government
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis Downtown
- Southwest Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- In Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Northeast Minneapolis
- Mpls
- Minneapolis
- East Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis, White Bear Lake, metro area
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Mpls and St. Paul
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapilis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis - 7 mile commute
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- NE Mpls
- Downtown Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Minneapolis
- Mpls
- Minneapolis

St. Paul

- office in St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- UMN St. Paul campus
- Downtown St. Paul
- North Saint Paul
- St. Paul
- St Paul
- Downtown St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- In St. Paul, Mac-Groveland neighborhood
- Downtown St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- North St. Paul
- St. Paul, MN
- W. St. Paul
- St.Paul – state government
- In St Paul. Healthcare.
- St. Paul
- St. Paul east side
- St.Paul
- St. Paul (Midway area)
- Allina Clinic in St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- UMN St. Paul
- Part time in St. Paul/Larpenteur
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul
- St. Paul, MNDNR
- Downtown St. Paul
- Saint Paul
- St. Paul

Roseville

IF YOU WORK OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME, WHERE DO YOU WORK? (cont.)

- Roseville
- Roseville
- Roseville. Financial services industry.
- Roseville
- Roseville
- Roseville City Hall
- Roseville
- Roseville
- Rocco Altobelli salon at Rosedale
- Trade association in Roseville
- Office building in Roseville
- American Income in Roseville
- Roseville Area High School
- Roseville and North East Minneapolis
- In Roseville
- Roseville
- Roseville
- Roseville
- Roseville
- Roseville & St. Paul
- In Roseville
- Roseville
- Pizza Luce Roseville

Anoka

- Anoka
- Anoka
- Anoka
- Anoka

Apple Valley

- Apple Valley
- Apple Valley

Arden Hills

- Arden Hills
- Arden Hills
- Arden hills

Bloomington

- Bloomington
- Bloomington MN
- Bloomington
- Bloomington
- Bloomington
- Bloomington
- Bloomington
- Bloomington
- Bloomington

Brooklyn Center

- My shops in Brooklyn Center I'm a garage door installer and service tech
- Brooklyn Center

Coon Rapids

- Coon Rapids

Dakota County

- Dakota County
- Dakota County

Eagan

- Eagan
- Eagan
- Eagan
- Eagan
- Eagan
- Eagan
- Eagan
- Eagan, in education
- Eagan, MN

Eden Prairie

- Eden Prairie
- Eden Prairie
- Eden Prairie

Edina

- Edina
- Edina MN

Falcon heights

- Falcon heights

Farmington

- Farmington

Hennepin County

- Hennepin County

Hopkins

- Hopkins

Fridley

- Fridley
- Fridley
- Fridley
- Fridley

Golden Valley

- Golden Valley
- General Mills Inc. in Golden Valley

Lino Lakes

- Lino Lakes

Little Canada

- Little Canada
- Little Canada

Maplewood

- Maplewood

IF YOU WORK OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME, WHERE DO YOU WORK? (cont.)

Minnetonka

- Minnetonka

Mounds View

- Mounds View
- Mounds view

New Brighton

- New Brighton
- New Brighton

Osseo

- Osseo

Plymouth

- Plymouth
- Plymouth

Ramsey County

- Ramsey County

Richfield

- Richfield

Robbinsdale

- Robbinsdale

Shoreview

- Shoreview
- Shoreview

St. Anthony

- St. Anthony
- St. Anthony
- St. Anthony Village

Stillwater

- Stillwater
- Stillwater

Vadnais Heights

- Vadnais Heights
- Vadnais Heights

Woodbury

- Woodbury
- Woodbury
- Woodbury and Minneapolis UofM Campus

Wyoming, MN

- Wyoming, MN

Business Name/Type

- Medical clinic
- 3M
- Medtronic
- Metropolitan Council
- Freelance makeup artist and photographer
- Non profit
- US Bank
- H.B. Fuller
- Medtronic
- Century College
- Medtronic
- Oxygen Service Co
- School
- General Mills
- Warehouse
- U of MN
- University of Minnesota
- Ramsey Co Parks and Rec
- Anoka-Hennepin School District #11
- UMN
- School system
- Ecolab
- St. Catherine University
- Hennepin County Government Center
- Fairview Health Services
- St. Catherine University
- Private business
- University of Minnesota - main campus
- University of Minnesota
- Fairview
- In higher education
- School system
- In education
- Consultant
- MnDOT
- University of Minnesota
- UMN
- Regions Hospital
- Allina Health
- Healthpartners
- University of Minnesota
- State government
- Woodwinds Hospital
- Hill-Murray School
- Education
- Medical device industry
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- University of Minnesota
- Regions
- Presbyterian Homes
- Education
- Ecolab
- Perfectly Positioned, Roseville Visitors Association
- 3M
- Christian church
- Healthcare
- Land O'Lakes

Misc.

- 55106
- 55110
- 55113

IF YOU WORK OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME, WHERE DO YOU WORK? (cont.)

- 55113
- 55113
- 55130
- 55401
- 55431
- Another suburb
- Eau Claire, WI
- I'm retired
- In greater Twin Cities area
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A, work from home
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- Nothern suburbs
- Office - 55113
- Private business we own
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired
- Retired from Rosedale retail position
- Retired SPPS teacher, currently in the doctoral program at Hamline
- SAHM, worked downtown Minneapolis for 6 years
- Self employed
- Self-employed
- Student
- Teacher
- Varies, but almost always out of state
- Various places in the Metro area
- Work at home
- Work at home
- Work at home, self employed
- Work from home as a bookkeeper for chain of franchised sub shops
- Yes
- Yes and prefer not to say

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Future Cities Brainstorming Meeting Notes

January 26, 2017

Location:

- Attendants: approximately 20 Roseville-area middle school students who participated in the Future Cities Competition
- Discussion:
- Questions Posed:
    - Do you see yourselves coming back to Roseville after you graduate?
    - What do you want to see in YOUR Roseville?
    - What do you like about Roseville?
    - What would you change?
  - Summary Comments from Students:
    - Make sure that Roseville doesn't become too overcrowded
    - Keep the open space and trees, including street trees
        - Roads with trees on both sides are highly desirable
    - Don't keep large commercial areas all together – they don't look nice from a driver's perspective
    - Incorporate things like banners on street lamps, which are friendly
    - Reduce light pollution
        - All light fixtures should be pointed downward
    - Make the City more walkable, like White Bear Lake downtown area
    - Have spaces for more small businesses
    - In general, the City needs more spaces to meet up – perhaps in parks. There needs to be more diversity in gathering spaces, areas for sports and sports equipment.
    - Har-Mar Mall:
        - It is too empty and dark
        - Empty spaces inside feel unsafe and intimidating
        - Have more amusements, things to do
        - Small family restaurants
        - Incorporate some green space too which could serve a dual purpose: making the site look better and have space for gathering and things like a farmer's market
        - Outdoor shopping area that is walkable
        - Maybe apartments on top

- Business diversity:
    - Attract family-run restaurants and not just chains
    - More family-owned businesses; maybe these could be located in areas where nothing is happening now.
    - We need a destination for these small businesses where there are other things to do as well.
    - String together small businesses and give them some advantages; something like a "Diversity Square" like Pikes Place Market in Seattle or the International Bazaar at the State Fair.
    - Create more business diversity within the existing malls (including world food and culture offerings)
- Underground parking
- The city needs more arts and culture…we have the <u>people</u> we just don't have the <u>places</u> for culture and diversity. Perhaps we should use public spaces for this purpose
- The city needs a better grocery
- When asked if they would come back to Roseville when they graduate, 4-5 said they would (out of approximately 20).

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Diversity Focus Group Meeting Minutes

7:30 PM, April 19, 2017

Roseville City Hall, Council Chambers

1. Introductions
2. General Project Scope and Schedule
3. Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update Project Goals
4. Discussion questions

- Diversity Focus Group - Transportation:
  - Making a livable community; comp plan affects everything
  - Wants a great experience for everyone
  - Great location
  - Services available here, close to shopping, accessible parks, everything you need, good for disabilities

- How Roseville can be welcoming and inclusive:
  - Good schools, convenience, good spaces
  - Needs smaller, more unique businesses, restaurants
    - Wants local, neighborhood based, family, creates more community, identity
    - Prices are an issue
  - Things that differentiate Roseville
  - Needs public art
  - More biking
  - More community conversations, activities
  - More walkability
  - How people get around:
    - For people who don't have cars
    - Highways overpower (sound)
    - How to walk to HarMar and Rosedale
    - Younger people don't necessarily want cars
    - Transit availability is an issue…and an issue for employers to recruit diverse employees
    - Connections between transit stops and the buildings where people are going (community center, food shelf, elementary schools)
  - How people get healthy food
  - Immigrant community – how to get to ESL classes

    - Fewer cars is a trend
    - Students: hard to get to school early – live too far

- Housing:
    - Immigrants need affordable housing
    - Affordable housing for seniors
    - Role for churches – combat homelessness, and help people find housing, point of contact for people in the neighborhood looking for services
        - Transitional housing as well
    - Immigrants want to live here but no more housing available for families (affordable and avoids overcrowding)
    - Analysis of housing affordability needed
    - Sienna Green project
    - Young people can't afford to rent here…that needs to change
    - Lots of young people graduate here and then come back (or want to)
    - Maintain affordability of MHP (avoid Lowry Park situation)
    - Arden Hills new development – apartment buildings mixed income; need to mix up neighborhoods more
    - Need to mix densities, types, incomes (like GMHC vision at "station" project)
        - Pocket homes with shared green space
    - Financing is a hurdle for innovative development concepts

- Services:
    - Support network like Lake St Council in Minneapolis – helps immigrant small business owners
    - Restorative justice program in Longfellow (Minneapolis) for young people
    - Culturally appropriate meal options (including in schools); farm to school programs
    - Community garden space is needed!! Food, community, relationships, affordability; makes the city attractive to a diverse population; space for people to talk to each other

5. Next Steps

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Economic Development Focus Group Meeting Minutes

7:30 AM, April 19, 2017

Oasis Park Building (1700 W. County Road C-2, Roseville, MN)

1. Introductions

   Emily Shimkus - St Paul Chamber
   Mike Broderick - NuStar
   Julie Wearn - Roseville Visitors Association
   Janna King - ED consulting
   Jim Daire
   Jim Gromberg
   Jeannie - EDA
   Justin Hollis - Ramsey Policy Analyst (working on comp plan)
   Mary Lou Eagan - Ramsey County ED

2. General Project Scope and Schedule

3. Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update Project Goals

4. Discussion questions

   - St Paul chamber active presence; a lot happening
   - NuStar
   - Visitors Association - Promote hospitality industry; elevate the region; wayfinding is a priority; create a signature event for Roseville; identity crisis here

   - Why? Challenges?
     - NuStar - long standing business; trucks, hazardous materials, in old industrial area; less heavy trucking, more gas and diesel distribution now; challenge = space; have 60 acres now, lots of infrastructure investment (can't change), need room; neighbors are a challenge (truck traffic complaints)
     - Not enough interaction with the City; employees don't live here so don't feel a connection
     - Friendly to businesses (better than most); great location
     - Roseville Bus. Retention Program (Jeannie) - biggest issue is getting employees; working with high school to match skills with jobs so we can keep young people here; need connections to transportation; missing east-west connections (transit); concerned with engagement with business (so they know what the City is doing); want businesses to feel connected to the City

- Get contacts for outreach

- Changes:
  - Location is greatest strength
  - Rosedale a huge force - transition to commercial...pressure to convert employment space to commercial
  - Twin Lakes - vision was "bricks and glass" office, but got Walmart and too much parking (no jobs)
  - To redevelop, need brownfield or TIF tools to entice people to stay here (rather than go to Greenfield)
  - Employment centers are cheaper to service (for the City) than places like Rosedale - fewer police calls, etc.; more density of jobs, better for tax base
  - Walmart can pay more for land
  - Need strong tools, and courage to stick to vision; and policies are in place and aligned
  - From residents: more small business, neighborhood oriented, at Lexington/Larpenteur, Snelling Larpenteur
  - Need a vision for HarMar; nightlife, entertainment, housing; BRT station, TOD there at station - maybe put entertainment at Rosedale instead?
  - Need energy, make Roseville a cool place
  - Rosedale - create event space, connect B2 - close off a portion of B2 (or go above) for walkable event space - create a destination; connect Rosedale to other neighboring shopping areas; elevated green space connections -then work on funding (like High Line); need redevelopment. Vision to keep it alive
  - Millennial to come here: walkable / bikeable places, and Roseville is not that; HarMar is an opportunity; not safe to bike to destinations
  - Was originally developed as a car-based community...need to evolve and change the vision
  - Ridership on A-Line a good trend
  - Need good employment locations in this area
  - Demographic trends: think about future residents
  - Bikes - routing and signage; connection to diagonal trail to Minneapolis and St. Anthony
  - NuStar - lots of employees hired from afar; live in farther suburbs or younger staff in St. Anthony, Minneapolis; newest hires don't live here - want more trendy, walking, running, biking areas; not as bike friendly particularly with industrial traffic
  - City needs to develop/market bikeways better to attract millennial
  - Think about transit stops at Rosedale and HarMar as a part of the connections and redevelopment
  - Need signage to connect to hotels (biking, walking, parks)

- How to incorporate collaboration with other transportation entities? Align with the state, county, etc. How do we partner with other jurisdictions?
- Arden Hills Redevelopment.
- 280/University Area
- South on Snelling - Soccer Stadium

- Lots of housing and action being developed around us; how to capture those forces
- Roseville's Next Generation
- National Realtors Association study document on what the different generations want
- Need to evolve the housing stock too; provide resources for housing rehab/redevelopment/retrofit

5. Next Steps

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Education Focus Group Meeting Minutes

1:00PM, April 19, 2017

Oasis Park Building (1700 W. County Road C-2, Roseville, MN)

1. Introductions
   - Laura Freer (Principal at Fairview Alt High School);
   - Peter Olson-Skog (Assistant Superintendent of Roseville Area Schools)

2. General Project Scope and Schedule

3. Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update Project Goals

4. Discussion questions
   - RAS is updating their facilities plan right now and doing some planning work. Last significant investment into facilities made in 1992, so there is a lot of deferred maintenance and facilities are out of date.
   - RAS strives for quality & equity in all we do.
   - Includes city jurisdictions beyond Roseville. About 7,500 students in total.
   - Racial demographics are changing, and not really from open enrollment which goes against the narrative that people believe - people coming from "outside" tend to be of greater means.
   - At FAHS they expect to teach "21st century skills" but the school facilities and technology aren't really keeping up with that expectation.
     - They need better and more consistent Wi-Fi.
     - Digitized curriculum
     - Even need sufficient wall sockets
   - FAHS has been open 10 years, and has seen big demographic changes in that time.
   - They define college as anything post-secondary, and are hoping to change the lens on what constitutes adequate preparation
   - Mentorships and internships are key parts of the FAHS program. They do have limitations on what students can do because of facility locations (i.e. busing students to the middle school for shop is difficult)
   - What new opportunities for partnerships exist in Roseville, and how do you see the schools fitting in?
     - Potentially Harriet Nature Center for environmental education

- Peter recommends spending some time with the people doing the facilities study and plan to get a sense of what the needs are. There are items that RAS won't be able to accomplish, and so what capacity is there for collaboration with the city. Recent joint SD-City Council meeting was helpful for bringing the two together.
    - There was some discussion of the community center at that meeting
- Access to facilities is really critical, so location of buildings is important. Not a lot of opportunity to locate new facilities on the existing high school campus.
- Teacher retention - is that an issue? In terms of losing teachers because they don't like living in Roseville, etc.
    - The profession overall is getting harder, so that is more of a contributing factor to retention.
    - From a location perspective, people like the centrality and think it's a good area. The park revitalization efforts have been well-received.
- How much outreach to families is done?
    - At FAHS, lots.
    - 1 social worker (very busy); home visits
- What are you hearing are the needs of families and how can the city help?
    - Partnering with the city on providing services would relieve some of the burden.
    - Families are not finding affordable housing. There is not enough, and what exists has many issues related to quality (housing in tough condition)
    - Students living in poverty have higher needs. When that is geo-located all in one specific area, you end up with "different-looking" schools with specific problems/concerns. Central Park school for example - higher than average poverty.
    - Refugees can't find a place to live, despite having great supports and infrastructure.
    - Would it help to bring municipalities together to cooperate on solving issues? Would be great, but very hard to do.
    - Transportation to school desperately needed (public transit, etc). Students can't get anywhere.
        - Need access to main thoroughfares/transit.
        - Think about from a non-car perspective (like a bike) - some very scary spots. Crossing 36 for examples.
        - It's not an easy bike commuting city.
        - Getting to high school is pretty scary to cross the bridge
    - We need things (facilities, programs) for our high school students to do.
- Equity in the school system: working on partnering with the police, etc. Equity part of strategic plan.

- Reaching the underrepresented community is challenging. Best advice: meeting them where they are, doing targeted outreach, working with leaders within, providing childcare, the proper technology for translation/interpretation.

5. Next Steps

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Housing 1 Focus Group Meeting Minutes

10:30 AM, April 19, 2017

Oasis Park Building (1700 W. County Road C-2, Roseville, MN)

1. Introductions

   LISC Representative Gretchen Nicholls (gnicholls@lisc.org. 651-265-2280)

2. General Project Scope and Schedule
3. Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update Project Goals
4. Discussion questions

- From Karina:
  - LISC has been looking outside the urban core for projects for the past 8-9 years and watching poverty move into suburban areas
  - Housing Collaborative Institute - group of cities (suburban) meeting regularly (monthly) and staying informed about key housing issues
  - LISC does the Corridor Initiative, did a project at Dale Street Station which was a series of meetings and workshops resulting in the community framing the development they wanted to see and then guiding the development to follow
    - Dale St Station: city had purchased single family homes around the station. A project has since emerged out of it.
    - Get summary document for Dale St. Station corridor redevelopment – Gretchen can send
      - Density, design, context
    - They worked with GMHC and came up with an innovative configuration of homes and units including small lot SFH with rowhouses along Dale.
  - Cost of doing new single family homes is higher than is has been in the past. Density can make a more viable project (one of the things LISC advocates for).
  - Challenges of housing today: you can't "do the ideal" everywhere (i.e. location matters).
  - The A-Line is a great transportation service, but currently underserved.
  - What trends are you seeing in affordable housing?
    - Rice & Larpenteur - interest in building more walkable, connecting with school district
    - Investments in the Twin Cities are increasing (including from outside). The market is not serving many people.

    - **Naturally occurring affordable housing getting redeveloped.**
    - Dismantling of Federal support
    - Much subsidized housing being developed is not the right size for families
- Hypothetical: what if affordable housing support is completely gone?
    - We'll have a crisis.
    - People will double up in not ideal living situations, which will cause strain and deterioration on existing housing.
- How do you stabilize and preserve Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing (NOAH)?
    - Huge challenge right now. Regression of the Section 8 program is dismantling the safety net.
- Any good examples of NOAH preservation?
    - GMHF has a specific NOAH fund, but each investor is bringing their own criteria which is making use of the fund difficult.
    - Gretchen feels we need to rely more on non-profit developers (CommonBond for example are doing some creative things right now).
    - NOAH issue getting bigger on the national scale - we're relying on privately-owned stock and removing public services/support.
- Can increasing incomes in general offset housing costs?
    - A concern would be that racial disparities would still continue to exist.
- All other things equal, would we have <u>enough</u> housing if incomes were up and housing cost were not a factor?
    - We have a lot of inefficiencies of space (people living in more space than they need).
    - Incentivize the creation of more housing units
    - Question is how to create *nontraditional* versions of housing. We need a bigger range of housing types.
        - Co-housing
        - Manufactured housing
        - Tiny houses (St. Paul study)
        - Multiple families sharing larger homes (Minneapolis Ordinance)
        - Co-operative housing
- Tiny homes?
    - We've done some work on that. Slowly some cities are investigating. Regulatory barriers exist in the form of minimum size requirements and regulations.
    - Check out work done by Tom Fisher at the UMN design school about changing norms and tracking millennials and their housing preferences.
- Are there successful shared housing concepts? For example, 2-3 families per home.
    - Recent Minneapolis ordinance change which sought to change the definition of "family" and who could live together. Could be powerful if more cities experiment with this.

- Do you see good examples of co-housing?
    - There are groups meeting about this and a lot of good books out there.
    - Challenges associated: governance, maintenance, keeping people engaged in their housing community.
    - There is a new report out about co-op housing.
- Is this a solution for low-income housing (cohousing)?
    - Works well for seniors who have $ to spend, but hard to get low-income into the mix
    - If there is some way of meeting the capital costs of maintenance and housing, then yes
    - Possibly collaborate with other cities.
- Other obstacles that you have seen/run into in other communities?
    - Gretchen has been impressed with Roseville's commitment to sustainability and working sustainability into rental properties
    - Richfield is very anxious about ability to bring investors into market
        - Have a good SF housing market for 1st time homebuyers
        - Multifamily is deteriorating
    - Always good to talk with other cities about these issues
    - Challenges in Roseville:
        - Financial
        - No LRT
        - Walkability and access to shopping and services
        - Low vacancy
        - Outside investors
- A good developer to check out: PLACE
    - They bring experts together at the beginning of the process
    - The property has to succeed for 10 years before they get paid. Very innovative.
- Do a housing inventory. Look at the housing inventories that St. Louis Park has done for good examples of citywide housing inventory. They looked at housing values and gaps.
- Bob Streetar in Oakdale is doing inner ring suburb research and looking at commonalities. An asset-based approach.
- We can't generalize one type of "suburb" or one type of "poverty" - we need to get at more of the nuance.

5. Next Steps

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Housing 2 Focus Group Meeting Minutes

6:00 PM, April 19, 2017

Oasis Park Building (1700 W. County Road C-2, Roseville, MN)

1. Introductions

   Nancy Bruggeman - New resident
   Jim DeBennet - Was on PC, resident, Steering Committee in 2030
   Nancy O'Brien - Resident, neighborhood watch, Ethics Commission, Parks & Rec Commission
   Beth Sossel - LWM, work and live in Roseville
   Sarah Barcell - Community health, Alzheimer's and dementia, (Sara.barsel@q.com, 651-647-9506)

2. General Project Scope and Schedule
3. Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update Project Goals
4. Discussion questions

- Look at more than the physical environment
- Need to consider supports (not just physical housing, but services and support too)
- Include the Rice and Larpenteur area
- Elderly:
  - Senior housing
  - Look at services, inventory, and what is available...what are the gaps
  - Services for people to age in place
- Market rate senior housing demand is in a lull (viewpoint from Presbyterian Home)
- Growth in high and low income senior housing lately
- Cherry point and Applewood complexes...
- Open up housing for younger families by having seniors move to other places
- Location advantages to living here
- Affordability is a concern; entry barriers to first time home buyers
- Rents are high, too; no availability in an affordable range
- Fair number of young home buyers coming in (SE Roseville)
  - Smaller houses
- Starter homes - lots of those sizes are available in Roseville
- Go to League of Women Voters website and get study
  - Check with staff on data from last comp plan
- Will be an issue: no community center; where will senior programs be housed if Jr. High goes away?

    - Need meeting places or places to provide services
    - Need viable, accessible spaces to meet
    - Vision for community center - and place for programs, but resistance to new taxes
    - That plays into affordability too
- Partner when asking for funding
- What is a community center for?
    - Community meetings
    - Resources available
    - Handicap accessibility
- Rentals in owner occupied neighborhoods
    - How is it monitored?
    - Apartments where Karen live
    - Need to monitor landlords
    - Property maintenance and repairs not being done
    - Health and safety codes
    - Need good Rental management companies
    - Also monitoring strange Rental behavior
- Motel 6 property, rentals in hotels, domestic violence, hunger...are motels becoming affordable housing? Need standards and guidelines
- What happens to senior housing when senior "hump" passes?
- Homeless students in Roseville schools
- Links for people to services: mental health, adult services, homeless youth...need transportation links
- Beware of social isolation for seniors, handicapped, immigrants; increasing need for social services, chore services
- Food deserts; need mobile markets
- Put services and food close to neighborhoods; have housing in the same building as well; look to solve multiple problems in the same building
- Get participation in city services from landlords and senior housing companies
- Mobile markets (in buses)
- Snelling Avenue is an impassible barrier
- Housing products need to be served by other resources
- 25 years from now:
    - Multi-generational neighborhoods (look for models)
    - A city center; redevelop one of the aging malls; include important services (food, health, include alternative energy incentives)
    - Require LEED for TIF or other funding; Green Step Cities
    - Look at need for affordable housing and include tools
    - Status updates on plan and why haven't we met previous goals

5. Next Steps

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Opportunity Focus Group Notes

2:30 PM, April 19, 2017

Oasis Park Building (1700 W. County Road C-2, Roseville, MN)

1. Introductions
    - Whitney (Keystone)
    - Brandon (Presbyterian Homes)
    - Jerry (Northeastern Family Services)

2. General Project Scope and Schedule

3. Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update Project Goals

4. Discussion
    - Keystone
        - Goal is to have families become more sustainable without reliance upon government assistance. Work with families on basic needs. Low-income. Need access to food, transportation, housing, financial resources - connecting them with these resources.
    - NE Family Services
        - Mental health and youth development
        - Services through clinics, therapists in schools, some in-home. Day treatment. Youth program intervention for 1st time offenders.
    - Presbyterian Homes
        - Faith based with a goal to enrich the lives of older adults.
        - Do meal delivery
        - Provide residential and care housing.
        - Development arm: how to continue to grow their services in the current climate
    - What is your experience living/working in Roseville?
        - Transportation is a huge obstacle for clients. It's infrequent and the connections are not very good.

    - Access to social services is difficult (clients tend to go to Minneapolis or St. Paul)
    - Depends on who you are - your age, how long you've lived here, poverty. If you have transportation you're fine.
    - There is an isolation factor related to aging in the home, so how to combat that.
    - Longtime residents will have a different experience than newcomers. Newcomers are not sure how to get around.
    - 80% of households in area do not have school-aged children
    - The challenge as a resident of "how do I interact with people not like me?"
    - Occupancy in senior living is a little slumpy right now, but that is expected to change with demographic shift.
        - Presbyterian homes commits to 20% low-income in their developments
    - There is a lot of demand for high-care housing
    - There is very little affordable housing, and there is also the question of whether you can afford upkeep in your current home.
    - People are staying in their homes longer and seniors are healthier and living longer. What will be the results of that, in terms of people staying in homes and trying to manage their health and life and housing?
- How can the city do a better job of making people feel welcome to city services?
    - For PH, the employees that come from far away need stability. Can we house the people that work here?
    - Communications: how are city services advertised right now?
        - Newsletters, email blasts - but you've got to be connected
- Can we (city) connect better with social service agencies?
    - Sometimes, depending on who the agencies cater to and partner with
    - Check out the Suburban Ramsey Family Collaborative
- What's changing in Roseville right now?
    - Parks are good – Roseville has done a great job with parks and doesn't need to do more! How can we now put resources into other needs?
    - How do we shift to other cultural needs/interests?
    - More culturally inclusive events and services. How can we become a welcoming community and attract people to the work force.
- How can we make it easier for your clients?
    - Ability to get around without car
    - Some of the most diverse places are the schools
    - Workforce development - talk with kids, others
- What do you need to help people integrate into Roseville?

    - Clients are in survival mode, not really thinking about accessing City or integrating into the culture here.
- Are supportive services lacking in Roseville?
    - Yes: childcare, housing, training. Clients are often looking outside of Roseville.
- Integrate services into our model for seniors
- Roseville is easy to work with as far as development is concerned

5. Next Steps

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Walkabout 2 (Evergreen Park) Meeting Notes

June 8, 2017

Evergreen Park (1810 County B Rd W, Roseville, MN)

- Attendants: five community members (three long-term residents and two pastors at St. Michael's Lutheran Church), Thomas Paschke, Erin Perdu, Kurt Bearinger
    - Demographics: 2 women, 3 men; all white; one disabled; one with no car; all except pastors 40 or older
- Discussion:
    - Really like neighborhood
        - Nice properties with well-maintained yards, including apartment buildngs
        - People are the best part of the neighborhood
    - Crime
        - Concerned with the amount of recent burglaries in the neighborhood
        - The city needs a new ordinance prohibiting towing companies from being operated out of a residential home.
    - Traffic Safety
        - In general, focus on connections throughout the area, particularly connecting high density housing areas with commercial areas (right now many of them are unsafe unless you are in a car).
        - County Road B is horrible during rush hour
            - Pedestrians crossing at random spots of the street
            - Excessive speed
            - Crossings connecting destinations across the street from each other are needed
        - Snelling IS NOT pedestrian friendly
            - Would bike lanes be a possibility?
            - The frontage road is bad for pedestrians
            - Intersection with CRB and the frontage road is confusion and dangerous for pedestrians and bikes trying to cross Snelling

        - The signal at Snelling and Skillman/HarMar is unsafe for people outside of cars to cross.
        - Is there a possibility for more landscaping/screening?
            - MnDOT's jurisdiction
    - Skillman: traffic drives too fast, but because of the low traffic volumes, people didn't think sidewalks were needed
- Housing
    - We need more section-8 housing
    - Affordable housing is non-existent in Roseville
- Sense of Community
    - St. Michael's is being used as a gathering place for many community groups
- Parks
    - There are no benches in Evergreen Park
    - Concern that it should function more like a neighborhood park than a regional draw

ROSEVILLE 2040
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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Walkabout 2 (Oasis Park/University of Northwestern St. Paul) Meeting Notes

June 8, 2017

Oasis Park Building (1700 W. County Road C-2, Roseville, MN)

- Attendants: five community members (all long-term residents and two staff at UNW), Kari Collins, Lydia Major
- Discussion:
  - Really like neighborhood
    - Built own house 49 years ago
    - Younger families moving in is nice to see
    - Protected neighborhood – small town feel
    - Block chairmen – knew neighbors
    - Safe
    - Spacious feeling
    - Paul built most houses in area (all custom)
    - Night to Unite is a great neighborhood event
    - Maple is the only one without rentals
    - Moved to Minnesota for work/school (20+ years ago)
    - Quiet (only noise is distant highway)
    - Students like the safe neighborhood
    - Moundsview schools are very good (no experience with Roseville Schools)
  - Student rentals and parking concerns
    - Prefer not to see student rental housing
    - City should require a license for rentals
    - Nothing against students, but de-values homes
    - Need to enforce regulations
    - Too many cars parking around rented homes
    - Students park on Lydia because they don't want to pay for a parking pass (it is legal to park on street so UNW can't stop that)
    - Plenty of parking on campus

    - No freshman cars, except for some cases, but many students are no longer entering as traditional freshmen
    - Okay to remove parking on Lydia (from UNW perspective)
- Biking and walking
    - Good places to walk (especially around Langton Lake)
    - Neighbors see a little bit of biking (usually students)
    - The two University staff present walk to work, but not many others live close enough anymore
    - UNW has a pedestrian safety campaign (stay on sidewalks and crosswalks)
    - Working with MnDOT on crossing at Snelling and Lydia (quite a bit of signage, but could be more/larger)
    - Increase of student bicyclists
    - Students run Langton and Lake Johanna
    - Some of Roseville is hard to walk – especially major boulevards—but there is more walking in this area)
- Traffic
    - Some difficult intersections
    - Truck pass-thru traffic is no longer an issue
    - Lydia is first stop for a car coming from 694-Snelling
    - Traffic on Lydia from Snelling to Fairview is bad
- Safety
    - Concern about a rental house on Fairview, previously home of a sex offender, now many cars around it
    - "Accosting" incident near Langton recently
    - Small increase in crime issues over 9+ years (some auto thefts)
    - Some criminal activity around C2/Langton
    - Lots of training for safety of UNW students and staff
- Issues in the larger area?
    - Lots of change around Lunds & Byerly's
    - Many different options have been floated for boater's outlet
    - Chinese Christian church just south of Terrace is a good thing
    - Need better housing for immigrants in SE Roseville
    - New Holiday is much better
    - Light Industrial is a quiet neighbor

- Roseville has remained a good shopping experience
- Rosedale Center is making major renovations to stay fresh and considering surrounding redevelopment for lifestyle center.

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Walkabout 3 (Lexington Park) Meeting Notes

June 22, 2017

Lexington Park (2131 Lexington Ave N, Roseville, MN)

- Attendants: six community members, Erin Perdu,
    - Demographics: 4 women, 2 men; all white; two with disabilities; five 50 or older
- Discussion:
    - Neighborhood assets
        - Lexington park was the key asset in the neighborhood – everyone loves it!
        - Very high praise in general for Roseville parks and how they are maintained
    - Transportation issues
        - In general, focus on providing more *options* than just travelling by car (right now many of them are unsafe unless you are in a car); there needs to be a more equitable distribution of investments in transportation infrastructure between the modes.
        - Most attendees used transit on a regular basis, and mentioned the A-line to get to the Green Line LRT specifically.
        - Sidewalks:
            - There are gaps/endings in the middle of nowhere are issues in several locations in the City:
                - Along County Road B, south side, between Hamline and Lexington
                - Along Lexington (east side) between just south of Ryan and Burke
            - A sidewalk along one side of Fernwood would be beneficial, but not sure where it would go (property and tree concerns); right now bikes and peds have to use the paved shoulder on the road
            - Connections and gaps are important to fix near bus stops (like at County Road B/Hamline and County Road B/Lexington.
                - In particular, the paved diagonal path from the bus stop at CRB/Lexington must be maintained throughout the winter as an important connection to the neighborhood through the park.
            - We observed a lot of walking in the street in general in this neighborhood, which was not really seen as a problem except in high-speed areas like Fernwood and Skillman.

        - Water/ponding is an issue on sidewalks along Hamline
    - Crossings:
        - Several locations could use mid-block crossings, including: County Road B near Lexington Park, Lexington at Shryer and/or Parker
        - The area near Hamline and 36 was discussed quite a bit because the library is a destination: sidewalks too narrow across 36 and are not well maintained in that area (snow removal); also concern about the wide/double turn lane north of the entrance to the library on Hamline
        - General feeling that more signage/clearer crossings were needed because cars do not respect pedestrians and bikes at intersections; bikes and peds often get cutoff by cars turning right and not yielding (public education would help this as well)
        - Lexington/Roselawn was considered a very good example of a safe crossing.
        - Lexington/County Road B is not safe: crosswalks need better markings or visual cues, timing of the light does not seem to give ample time for crossing, traffic does not yield right turns to bikes or pedestrians
    - Biking:
        - Most participants bike regularly, and bike to specific destinations (not just for recreation)
        - More on-street bike lanes are needed; there was a concern that multi-use trails (off-street) are not safe when mixing bike and pedestrian traffic unless they are clearly marked
        - Need an educational program to inform people of the "3-foot rule" for bikers (maintain a 3' clear zone)
- General discussion/questions:
    - What is the impact of so many different garbage companies/trucks on the roads in terms of wear and tear costs?
    - The City should incentivize water conservation by charging lower rates to low-volume users

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Walkabout 4 (Marion Park) Meeting Notes

June 26, 2017

Marion Park (1617 Marion Street, Roseville, MN)

- Attendants: one community members, Bryan Lloyd, Lydia Major
  - Demographics: 1 white male over 50 who owns a home on Marion Street north of Lake McCarrons
  - Note that this walkabout was preceded by a "Popsicles-in-the-Park" community meeting oriented towards planning the Marion Playlot, which was well-attended by a large group of children (we gave away 80 popsicles, though a few kids may have had more than one) and a few of their parents from the surrounding apartments. Those attendees did not choose to participate in the walkabout for various reasons, probably related to understanding the issues and purpose because of cultural and language barriers.
- Discussion:
  - Neighborhood assets
    - Participant has lived here a very long time (over 50 years) and really likes Roseville.
    - Lake McCarrons is a great asset.
    - Rarely shops in the local businesses, but does sometimes eat at the local fast food restaurants and gets his truck serviced at a local mechanic
  - Safety
    - This participant feels safe but self-identified as a relatively large man who probably doesn't appear vulnerable to attackers.
    - Noted that there have been a number of shootings in the general area recently
  - Ideas for miscellaneous improvements
    - Recommended supporting an Asian market for the large local Hmong population—need access to good food and would attract other shoppers as well
    - Requested a bench on Lake McCarrons near the intersection of Wagner St. and South McCarrons Blvd., near the public fishing access
  - Transportation issues

- This area really needs more access to transit
- Need a sidewalk on south side of Larpenteur, especially now that the school is coming—also need highly visible ped crossings for the kids who will be walking across Larpenteur from the Marion Street apartments
- Need to remove the chain link fence between the Marion Street apartments and the road to Tamarack Park (could do bollards or something to prevent vehicular traffic)
- This participant doesn't bike much, but felt that Rice and Larpenteur are unfriendly to bikes and thought a parallel route on a side street or trail might be safer

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Walkabout 5 (East HarMar) Meeting Notes

July 20, 2017

St. Rose of Lima Church (2048 Hamline Ave N, Roseville, MN)

- Attendees: approximately forty community members, Erin Perdu, Thomas Paske, Kari Collins, City Councilmember Lisa Laliberte
    - Demographics: approximately 75% women, two families with children in strollers, one family with children on bikes, all white
- Discussion:
    - Neighborhood comments
        - Love proximity to shopping, especially Cub Foods. Many attendees drive, walk or bike there frequently.
        - Residents on Eldridge stated that they walked to HarMar but did not walk too much otherwise around the neighborhood. For recreational biking they generally go elsewhere. For transportation purposes their primary mode was driving. Their 12 year old daughter does walk to destinations around the area and has issues with cars not stopping at marked crosswalks (particularly crossing Hamline).
        - There are no sidewalks in the neighborhood, but attendees did not appear to be concerned about that. People felt safe walking and biking in the street
    - HarMar
        - Transportation Issues
            - Some said that despite the lack of pedestrian markings, they felt ok walking behind the Cub store
            - The site needs more bike racks; many bikes are locked to signs and other fixtures.
            - Many people in the group stated that they used the A-Line BRT. They suggested that a better crossing of Snelling at the BRT stops was necessary, as many people crossed in the middle of traffic there.
            - Several locations around HarMar have sidewalks to nowhere (sidewalks leading into the shopping center but just end in the parking lot with no marked pedestrian path).
            - Snelling northbound right turn lane into HarMar is dangerous – no crosswalk, cars do not stop at signal.

        - Some suggested a pedestrian "spine" through the HarMar site that would link to the Target shopping center across County Road B.
        - More crosswalks are needed across County Road B. between HarMar and the shopping center to the north
        - The pedestrian/bike links to HarMar (through the border fence) were heavily used. It is important to maintain these, and perhaps install lighting to keep them safe at night. Some people mentioned that they do use the paths late at night to get to Cub Foods. During the walkabout we watched many families on bikes, on foot, and handicapped people in wheelchairs and on scooters using these paths.
    - Site Issues
        - Many expressed concerns about garbage on and around the edges of the site
        - HarMar has a good buffer around the site (berm and landscaping); although some called the area a "no-man's land" and said that more should be done with the area.
        - Greenspace is needed on the site, perhaps with a playground or gathering space for neighbors.
        - People liked the farmer's market that was once there in the parking lot.
        - Many complained about semi-truck parking and idling on the site.
        - Desire for an exercise facility on the site (similar to "Silver Sneakers"); many people use the building for indoor walking currently.
- General Transportation issues
        - There are many disabled people in the area on scooters, so proper ADA accessible ramps at intersections are critical
        - The timing of the walk signals at Snelling and County Road B is unsafe; does not allow enough time for older people, those with handicaps to make it across the intersection. People purposely avoid using that intersection when walking or biking.
        - Crosswalks along Hamline: cars do not regularly stop. Need pedestrian activated signals or something to make them safer.
        - Intersection of Simpson and Ryan: speeding along Ryan, cars and trucks do not stop at stop sign; poor visibility.
        - Snow and ice buildup on street and sidewalks along Hamline between Skillman and Shryer make them unpassable in the winter for pedestrians.

- General discussion/questions:

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Stakeholder Interview Notes

Approx. 3:00PM, August 24, 2017

Phone call between Lydia Major and Txong Pao Lee, Executive Director of the Hmong Cultural Center

The notes below were taken during and following the phone call and represent Lydia Major's interpretation of what was discussed. Both participants clarified that Mr. Lee was being asked to give his impressions and was not speaking on behalf of his community as a whole. Lydia Major asked the following questions and Mr. Lee provided the responses.

- Do you feel comfortable where you live now and what could the City do to make you or your family more comfortable? How could housing in the City be more appropriate for you or your family…for example, with regard to the size of the home, size of the yard, amount of parking, configuration of the homes, location of housing, density of housing, etc.
    - Roseville is not uncomfortable but Hmong community members prefer to stay close to each other as an extended family. Many adult children may move away from parents, but frequently move back (often to St. Paul, and some to Maplewood which are the core areas). Roseville is also perceived as being a richer community and is sometimes economically out-of-reach.
- How could gathering spaces, such as parks or libraries, be more inviting for you or your family?
    - Roseville has one of the greatest park systems—many St. Paul residents are using Roseville's parks for large celebrations and parties. Many Hmong also use the libraries but are mostly using those in St. Paul (which are closer and more familiar). Hmong are not aware of indoor spaces (banquet or other) that they can use for family gatherings.
- With regard to transportation…where do you go and how do you get there? How can the City help fill the gaps? Are there any cultural issues with regard to transportation that we should know about?
    - Prefer to drive themselves and want convenient parking. Not using buses or trains as much.
- If there were space, do you think there is interest in opening small businesses? How could Roseville better support small businesses? What kind of businesses would you like to see in Roseville?
    - Lots of Hmong businesses on Como and Snelling, but not many customers (too far from St. Paul core community). Grocery store and food-related businesses are most common and rely heavily on Hmong customers (not many Whites are using those businesses).

- How could we better connect you or your family with services in Roseville? How do you hear about community events and services? What barriers are there to using those services today?
    - Not knowing about events and services is the major barrier. Word of mouth is the best strategy. When folks are using the parks for gatherings, approach and let them know what is available.
- Other
    - Very sensitive to crime. Need to feel secure.

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update
Stakeholder Interview Notes

Approx. 3:00PM, August 24, 2017

Emails and phone calls between Lydia Major, Karina Heim, Henry Jimenez, and Claudia Fuentes (Outreach Coordinator at the Metropolitan Council)

The notes below were taken during and following emails and phone calls between all four participants and represent Karina Heim's and Lydia Major's interpretation of what was discussed. All participants clarified that Mr. Jimenez and Ms. Fuentes were being asked to give their impressions and were not speaking on behalf of his community as a whole. Lydia Major asked the following questions:

- Do you feel comfortable where you live now and what could the City do to make you or your family more comfortable? How could housing in the City be more appropriate for you or your family…for example, with regard to the size of the home, size of the yard, amount of parking, configuration of the homes, location of housing, density of housing, etc.
- How could gathering spaces, such as parks or libraries, be more inviting for you or your family?
- With regard to transportation…where do you go and how do you get there? How can the City help fill the gaps? Are there any cultural issues with regard to transportation that we should know about?
- If there were space, do you think there is interest in opening small businesses? How could Roseville better support small businesses? What kind of businesses would you like to see in Roseville?
- How could we better connect you or your family with services in Roseville? How do you hear about community events and services? What barriers are there to using those services today?

Mr. Jimenez provided the responses stated that he himself is not a Roseville resident and while he does have a lot of connections with the Latino community in cities across the state, he admitted he didn't have very many in Roseville. So he felt like he could neither speak personally to the questions nor point us in the direction of very many other contacts – but he did have a couple of suggestions for additional contacts after he looked through our list of questions:

- Roberto de la Riva, who is the co-founder of Inquilinxs Unidxs which is a Latino renters' rights group in the Twin Cities (not Roseville specific, I think they are mainly focused in Minneapolis). Henry thought Roberto might have some Roseville connections and/or might be able to speak to housing issues in the community. He is at 612-991-8584.
- (Note: contact was attempted, but no calls or emails were returned)

- Claudia Fuentes at the Met Council (Outreach Coordinator, claudia.fuentes@metc.state.mn.us), who has apparently done some engagement work with the Latinx community in Roseville and could very well share some of her outcomes/findings as well as connect to specific groups.
- (Note: contact was attempted, and the contact of those emails is below)

Karina asked Mr. Jimenez to connect with either Lydia or Erin if he thought of any other contacts, and he said he would do that. In the end, he mentioned that he was glad that Roseville and other suburban cities had been reaching out to him to try to better connect with Latino communities during their comp plan update process.

Below is the email exchange with Ms. Fuentes (in the order in which they were exchanged):

From: Lydia Major [mailto:Lydia.Major@lhbcorp.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 3:15 PM
To: Fuentes, Claudia <Claudia.Fuentes@metc.state.mn.us>
Cc: Erin Perdu <EPerdu@wsbeng.com>
Subject: Roseville 240 Community Outreach

Dear Ms. Fuentes,

I am working on gathering community input for the Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update. I was given your name by Henry Jimenez at CLAC as someone who might be able to help us understand the specific perspectives and needs of community members who do not typically come to our engagement events. We are committed to better understanding all perspectives in Roseville and appreciate your help in this area. We have a number of questions that you may be able to answer directly, or forward on to members of your organization, as you see fit. Some questions on our minds are:

- Do you feel comfortable where you live now and what could the City do to make you or your family more comfortable? How could housing in the City be more appropriate for you or your family…for example, with regard to the size of the home, size of the yard, amount of parking, configuration of the homes, location of housing, density of housing, etc.
- How could gathering spaces, such as parks or libraries, be more inviting for you or your family?
- With regard to transportation…where do you go and how do you get there? How can the City help fill the gaps? Are there any cultural issues with regard to transportation that we should know about?
- If there were space, do you think there is interest in opening small businesses? How could Roseville better support small businesses? What kind of businesses would you like to see in Roseville?
- How could we better connect you or your family with services in Roseville? How do you hear about community events and services? What barriers are there to using those services today?

If you are not the right person for me to be talking to about these issues, but you know someone who would be, that information would also be very helpful. I would be happy to talk to you on the phone, but I thought I would start with an email. If you would prefer a call, please let me know and we will set up a good time.

If you would like more information about the Roseville 2040 process, please visit the website, here: https://www.cityofroseville.com/3005/2040-Comprehensive-Plan-Update or feel free to call or email any time. Your time and assistance is sincerely appreciated.

Thank you,
Lydia

Lydia Major, PLA*, LEED AP
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From: Fuentes, Claudia [mailto:Claudia.Fuentes@metc.state.mn.us]
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 3:30 PM
To: Lydia Major <Lydia.Major@lhbcorp.com>
Subject: RE: Roseville 240 Community Outreach

HI Lydia,

I do community engagement here at the Met Council and we held a series of community engagement workshops that were free and widely advertised.

It's unfortunate that you missed those opportunities because we addressed how planners can be more effective at conducting authentic community engagement for planning purposes.

One vital learning is that traditional engagement efforts will result in traditional responses. IF you are committed to understanding all perspectives then different approaches are in order.

I don't live in Roseville and I can't answer for people who live there. You have to design an engagement strategy that will work with people from Roseville. I have attached a few resources for your review:

https://metrocouncil.org/Handbook/PlanIt/Files/Expert-Article-Effective-Community-Engagement.aspx

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FN_A3YxaHMw

Best,

Claudia

From: Lydia Major [mailto:Lydia.Major@lhbcorp.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 3:50 PM
To: Fuentes, Claudia <Claudia.Fuentes@metc.state.mn.us>
Subject: RE: Roseville 240 Community Outreach

Hi Claudia,

I am so glad to find another professional who shares my aspiration to move engagement out meetings to reach real people! I'm sorry I missed your workshops, but I appreciate you sharing those materials and I will review them in detail.

For Roseville, in the first phase of our engagement, we did work hard to go beyond the typical set of meetings and set up a variety of opportunities, including "intercepts" at community events and gathering places, an online survey, "walkabouts" in various neighborhoods, outreach programming with ECFE staff, and "meetings-in-a-box" that could be taken to events or gatherings we couldn't attend. Those efforts were in addition to some more traditional community meetings, topic-based focus groups, and stakeholder interviews.

However, we also tracked involvement to hold ourselves accountable, and found that we were still not reaching some residents that we hoped we could, so we are now reaching out to folks like Henry Jimenez (who gave me your name) to see what else we can do. We still have an entire phase of engagement ahead of us, so there is time to learn and change our approach as needed.

I apologize if the questions in my email led you to think I was asking you to speak for Roseville residents. I included those questions partly to give you a sense of the kind of information I'm trying to get, for context. I am genuinely trying to find direct community connections so that we include more diverse voices from Roseville.

Thanks for your time.

-Lydia

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From: Fuentes, Claudia [mailto:Claudia.Fuentes@metc.state.mn.us]
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 3:59 PM
To: Lydia Major <Lydia.Major@lhbcorp.com>
Subject: RE: Roseville 240 Community Outreach
Hi,

That's great that you have tried different approaches to connect with a broader audience.

It takes time and relationship building with partner organizations right there in Roseville. I can't think of any right now but if this were my project, I would scan the area looking for apartment buildings that attract the stakeholders you seek and try to connect in the laundry room or nearby laundromat.

Worth a try.

Claudia

From: Lydia Major [mailto:Lydia.Major@lhbcorp.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 4:01 PM
To: Fuentes, Claudia <Claudia.Fuentes@metc.state.mn.us>
Subject: RE: Roseville 240 Community Outreach

Thanks, Claudia! Good idea about the apartment buildings and laundromat and we will try that, too. If you think of anything else, or meet someone I should talk to, please feel free to reach out to me at any time. We know it takes time and will stick with it.

Thanks,
Lydia

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Future Land Use Open House Meeting Notes
Commercial properties along Lexington/Larpenteur and 1880 Lexington

Tuesday, December 19, 2017, 6:00pm

Lexington Park

Sign-In Sheet

1. Jogn Kohlfur, jk@pasterprop.com
2. Carol Dannenbrink, cjdbrink@gmail.com
3. Wayne Griesel, gries004@umn.edu
4. Jeff Welle, jeffwelle@gmail.com
5. Susan Day, Smondaleday@yahoo.com
6. Jim Mulder, jandcmulder@yahoo.com
7. Chris Meyer, chris.meyer@pobox.com
8. Dennis Anderson, dennis7773@msn.com
9. Mark Salma, mark.salma@brixmon.com
10. Deb Lillehaugen, glaserapartments@gmail.com
11. John Borchert, ohnj@he.com
12. Tom Kuhfeld, tomkuhfeld@gmail.com
13. Margaret Kuhfeld,
14. Rowland & Bev Sutherland, bevrowl@msn.com
15. J. Brannon, 1315 Larpenteur Ave W Suite D, Roseville

Also present: Bryan Lloyd (City of Roseville), Lydia Major (LHB)

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Open Houses served a forum for people to circulate, ask questions and share their thoughts about proposed changes to Future Land Use guidance in various neighborhoods. This meeting focused on changes to properties at the Lexington Ave./Larpenteur Ave. intersection and to a single property on Lexington Ave. between Roselawn Ave. and Ruggles St.

The meeting was mostly attended by a group of residents living at the Greenhouse Village building who were concerned about the potential for substantially more density in the area based on the change to "Corridor Mixed-Use" with its requirement for 10% residential development. Traffic and height were frequently mentioned as major concerns. Staff explained that the change does not mean that a

development is currently proposed and that the current land use guidance actually allows for similar levels of density. Participants learned that Zoning Updates, which will occur in 2019, will actually be where changes to density would be made more specifically, and they were encouraged to remain engaged in the process.

Other participants were owners or occupants of the commercial properties and were concerned about how to implement 10% residential requirements on small properties. Staff explained that the 10% requirement applies across the Corridor Mixed-Use properties as a whole and would not be translated to mean having a single residential unit on a small property, as an example. Residents also expressed a strong desire for revitalization of the commercial properties and this was an area of general support.

Written Comments

1. James Beutelspacher -I am writing in opposition to the Roseville 2040 proposal to change the future land use of commercial properties along Larpenteur and Lexington Avenues from Community Business land uses to Corridor Mixed-use. The proposed change would require the inclusion of high density residential housing in future development. The scale and intensity of that action would add to traffic congestion and compromise pedestrian safety,

   When my wife and I decided to sell the big house in Arden Hills and simplify our housing needs, we found the senior cooperative of Greenhouse Village to be ideal. One of Greenhouse Village's major selling points is its convenient location.

   Under existing Community Business land use, the Larpenteur- Lexington neighborhood affords me and my fellow seniors nearly everything we need within walking distance. As we age, and driving becomes more difficult, we will be able to walk to medical, dental, eye care, drug stores, grocery store, shops and restaurants.

   We already have members in their 80's and 90's who walk or roll to these services and stores using walkers, scooters, or wheel chairs. These motion impaired members are already vulnerable to heavy vehicle traffic, and any increase in traffic congestion would make their situation worse.

   For the safety of our residents and to maintain the marketability of our housing units, I urge Roseville to keep the future land use of commercial properties along Larpenteur and Lexington Avenues as Community Business land uses.

2. Susan Day- I volunteer to stuff envelopes for mailing.

3. Thank you for taking the time to talk with me last night about the proposed change in the designation from Community Business to Corridor Mixed-Use for our property at 1739 Lexington Ave N. As we discussed our primary concerns are with the residential requirement that is being proposed. Our current center is approximately 25,000 square feet. Based upon the new guideline a redevelopment of this size would require a minimum residential area of 2,500 square feet or approximately 2 units. At the other end of the extreme, the maximum allowable residential area would be approximately 82 units based upon a site area of 2.29 acres. A structure of this density would require a 4 story building, 1 retail level with 3 residential levels above. Our concern is that we abut single family residential properties on our west side. Designating a property for "medium to large scale and medium to high intensity" adjacent to single family residential can be a challenge.

   Our company develops mixed-use retail/residential properties in the twin cities and fully supports this form of development. We are not opposed to the designation change but we would want the zoning ordinance to reflect the ability to build a project of greater density adjacent to a single family zoning. The greatest limitation we would foresee is a height limitation within "X" feet of single family zoning. Our property is only 179 feet deep so our distance to the single family homes is very limited. In today's market a successful mixed-use project will most likely have 120-170 residential units with 150 being the sweet spot. Once you get less than these numbers your construction cost and management fees per unit are just too high to afford reasonable rents. Please keep this in mind when you move ahead with your work on the 2040 Comprehensive Plan. Creating a condition that requires a low number of units to be constructed will severely limit the redevelopment possibilities of properties like ours that are adjacent to single family residential. -John Kohler, Vice President of Development and Construction for Paster Properties

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Future Land Use Open House Meeting Notes
Several commercial properties along Rice Street, and assorted others east of Lexington Avenue

Tuesday, December 19, 2017, 6:00pm

Villa Park

Sign-In Sheet

1. Jim Krautbauer, James_krautbauer@consultant.com
2. Jim Anderson, jima@copper.net
3. Frank Hess, frankbob99@comcast.net
4. Jim & Joan Moncur, j.moncur@comcast.net
5. James Kraurbauer
6. Nancy O'Brien jonokomn@aol.com
7. Clair Smith, 2112 Dale St
8. Cameron Hintzen, 455 McCarrons Blvd S
9. Lois Cunningham & Dick, 2062 Dale St
10. Bill & Mary Jo Pearson, 2040 Woodbridge St
11. Joe Duellman, 1935 Rice St
12. Steve Kissell, 1895 Rice St
13. Mary Grundman, 1840 Chandler Ave
14. Jason Etten, 2054 Cohansey Blvd
15. Rick & Sherry Sanders, 363 McCarrons Blvd S
16. Dick Roles & Karen Marinovich, 217 Burke Ave
17. Brian Larson, 182 Skillman Ave
18. Kevin Berglund, acildi@hotmail.com
19. Bob Zick, bob.s.zick@gmail.com

Also present: Thomas Paschke (City of Roseville), Kurt Bearinger (WSB)

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Open Houses served a forum for people to circulate, ask questions and share their thoughts about proposed changes to Future Land Use guidance in various neighborhoods. This meeting focused on changes to several commercial properties along Rice Street, and assorted others east of Lexington Avenue.

Written Comments

1. Glad to see mixed use plans on Rice Street! – Sherry Sanders

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Future Land Use Open House Meeting Notes
Several properties near/along County Road B, between Hamline Avenue and Cleveland Avenue

Wednesday, December 20, 2017, 6:00pm

Lexington Park

Sign-In Sheet

1. Jim & Paula Wright, 2210 Midland Grove Rd
2. Joe & JoAnn Kazek, 1427 Eldridge Ave W
3. Satya Tata & Vijay Pothpragad, 2250 Midland Grove Rd
4. Dianna Dunn; 1971 Simpson St
5. Jean & Dave Tschida, 1955 Asbury
6. Cynthia Albing, 2020 W County Rd B
7. Dr. Carl Albing, 2020 W County Rr B
8. Lyssa Grams, 1440 Burke Ave W
9. Ruth Batchelder, 2025 Haddington Rd
10. Debra DeBruin, 1441 Burke Ave W
11. Rick Poeschl, 2220 Midland Grove Rd
12. Jim Steinwand, jimsteinwand@gmail.com
13. Donna Steinwand, donnasteinwand95@gmail.com

Also present: Bryan Lloyd (City of Roseville), Eric Maas (WSB)

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Open Houses served a forum for people to circulate, ask questions and share their thoughts about proposed changes to Future Land Use guidance in various neighborhoods. This meeting focused on changes to several properties near/along County Road B, between Hamline Avenue and Cleveland Avenue.

There was deep concern for how additional development at (or redevelopment of) HarMar might affect the residential neighborhoods to the east and south. As part of this, the community members had an understanding that development of the Cub Foods store permanently committed much of HarMar's parking field as remaining parking—additional development that consumed any of those parking stalls could not be allowed. Nearby residents had strong interest in ensuring that vehicular access isn't expanded to the eastern and southern sides.

There was support for high-density residential development served by the A-line BRT stops along Snelling Avenue

Many other people lived in or near the Midland Grove Condominiums, who shared opposition to medium density at 2025 Co Rd B. People prefer an open space park—instead of the new park property across Co Rd B (in fact, this newly acquired park property could be re-sold as 3 residential lots so that the revenue from the sale could be used to acquire the 2025 property). Some people acknowledged that preservation of the mature trees along the north side of the 2025 property would make redevelopment of that property more acceptable.

Some dissatisfaction with the timing of the open house meeting so close to Christmas

Written Comments

1. Do not want new access to HarMar map from Ryan [Avenue] or east side of HarMar.
2. I live @ 1440 Burke Ave West. We moved to that house because we could walk to Cubm Target, library, etc. My household is 100% supportive of the zoning changes for Har-Mar and the commercial properties along County B and Snelling. More housing density is welcomed by us and [we] would loce more stores/restaurants/etc within walking distance. We bought the home 4 years ago and plan to stay for 50+ years. If changes are made, please consider prioritizing people walking and biking over easy car access. –Lyssa & Riley Grams
3. Thanks for the open house & info – lots to consider. (pun intended) The 2025 Co Rd B redesignation – seems like it will benefit 1 person, the owner of the lot, to the detriment of many neighbors. Many of us would rather see that stay as single-family – or better yet, be converted to parkland - mature trees, etc. are already in place. We don't particularly want the change. What other options are there? What other considerations or possibilities might we consider? Thanks for listening!
4. Traffic is a big concern [in re 2025 County Road B] both on Midland Grove Rd and CR B
5. I am writing about the property at 2025 county Road B being changed to medium density residential. Midland Grove Road is a small Road, more the size of a private road. It is already congested in the morning and evening. Often cars are making u turns on County Road B right across from Midland Grove Road. I believe more traffic on this road would be a hazard. A few years back the residents of Midland Grove Road Condominiums spent a substantial amount of money on a water abatement project. We do not need the water from this project coming onto our property. What will the cost of these properties be? When I hear triplex, quadrupled and row houses it sounds like they may be low income. I am opposed to this project.
6. I am unable to attend the meeting on December 20, 2017. I am opposed to this property being changed to medium density residential for the following reasons:
    1. Too many people and cars would be allowed in this small area
    2. The current owner may be including property on the south side of Midland Grove to increase acreage size. This land is not available to build housing therefore, should not be included in any measurement
    3. Traffic would most likely be routed on Midland Grove Road. Many problem exist with this road
        - It is small
        - Midland Grove has it plowed so that residents can get out

- It is too close to Cleveland and County Road B
- People make U-Turns at this intersection

4. Where will the water go? Have you discussed with the Rice Creek Watershed?

The current designation of low density should remain for this property. – Mariett

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Future Land Use Open House Meeting Notes
Assorted properties northwest of County Road C and I-35W

Wednesday, December 20, 2017, 6:00pm

Sandcastle Park

Sign-In Sheet

1. Nancy Garcia, 2998 Troseth Rd
2. Angie Garcia, 2998 Troseth Rd
3. Joan Smiley, 3050 Old Highway 8, joanmjsmiley@aol.com
1. Kathy Raymond, 3007 Old Highway 8, raysign@pro-ns.net
4. Gene & Gloria Perry, 2845 Long Lake Rd
5. Lindsay Cowles, 2996 Troseth Rd
6. Danielle Schumerth, 2045 County Rd C2 #310, schumerth.d.m@gmail.com
7. Mike Perry, 2845 Long Lake Rd

Also present: Kari Collins (City of Roseville), Mike Lamb (LHB)

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Open Houses served a forum for people to circulate, ask questions and share their thoughts about proposed changes to Future Land Use guidance in various neighborhoods. This meeting focused on changes to assorted properties northwest of County Road C and I-35W.

There were a few residents that had questions/concerns about the Edison project, but there were also a few residents that just had questions generally about the comp plan designation changes in the area. Many of the comments were parcel specific, however, there were some comments that residents would desire a better multi-modal transportation network in the area.

Written Comments

1. Give us some plans that work. Out of 4, this [change to the designation of the Woodsedge Townhomes] is the only OK one.

2. Changing land use codes is OK, but please don't let the Hwy 88 & Long Lake Road. & C2 area be built up. The trees & green space in this area are what make it special, attractive & unique. If it could be more pedestrian-friendly, that would be a nice improvement. It's also a quiet area & that makes it very appealing – more development would change all the things that make this area great. Don't succumb to development pressure & ruin the natural resources that you can't get back.

The following comments all pertain to a proposed apartment complex, referred to as the "Edison" development. Because the proposed future land use map does not include a proposal to change the future land use guidance of this particular property, the development was not formally a subject of this open house meeting. Nevertheless, the comments are included here.

3. Our concern is with the EDISON complex, so please include the residents in all planning. We want to be heard. This area to be developed is way too dense for the neighborhood. We feel traffic, congestion, property values, policing are important, and will affect us all. A 4-story apt. up on the high end of the property will not fit the neighborhood. Putting Section 8 into all one building will create a ghetto within the complex – better to intersperse residents in other buildings within the city. All apartments should be required to have a percentage of lot income and not lump them all in one space. How is that helping them or us? – Respectfully, Kathy Raymond

4. I live at 3020 [Old Highway 8] and now 3050 Old Hwy 8 for 30 years. I've appreciated the relatively quiet neighborhood. There is frequent traffic on Old Highway 8 & County 88 – especially during the day. My concern is that if the housing development proposed by Edison – 209 units (4 buildings, 1 – 4 stories) would result in major traffic in areas. The housing, I'm sure, would have many children. Is there adequate signage and sidewalks (walking to Sandcastle [Park]) for the safety of the children? – Joan Smiley

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ROSEVILLE 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Future Land Use Open House Meeting Notes
Several properties north of Highway 36, between I-35W and Hamline Avenue

Thursday, December 21, 2017, 6:00pm

Rosebrook Park

Sign-In Sheet

1. Dean Forschen, dean_forschen@praxair.com
2. Eric Floysand, eric_floysand@praxair.com
3. Lori Waehter, llwdakota@yahoo.com
4. Mary Houle, 2493 Simpson St
5. Jeff & Ann Johnson, ann@teampro.net
6. John Garrigues, jtgarrig@gmail.com
7. Joyce Greenstein, jlg15@comcast.net
8. Sherry Gwegorryn, 1947 Rose Pl
9. Freyda Koester, 1404 Talisman Crv
10. Tim Graul, 2521 Snelling Crv, tagj76@hotmail.com
11. Virginia Mullen, 2530 Snelling Crv
12. Art MacWilliams, 2571 Fry St
13. Ashley McNairy, 2545 Fry St
14. Dan Stock, 2565 Fry St
15. Ben Johnson, 2579 Fry St
16. Margaret Redmond, 1455 Rose Pl
17. Gary Carlson, 1380 County Rd C

Also present: Kari Collins, Thomas Paschke, Bryan Lloyd (City of Roseville), and Addison Lewis (WSB)

Summary

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Open Houses served a forum for people to circulate, ask questions and share their thoughts about proposed changes to Future Land Use guidance in various neighborhoods. This meeting focused on changes to several properties north of Highway 36, between I-35W and Hamline Avenue.

The greatest source of initial concern seemed to be proposed change to the industrial parcels at 1380 – 1480 County Road C. Most of the concerns seemed to be allayed by the understanding that the intent of the proposed change to the Employment category is to be able to better regulate those uses in a way that protects the single-family neighborhood to the south. Concern/interest still remains regarding what zoning controls are adopted to affect the intended protections.

There was much conversation about the 2533 – 2609 Snelling Curve properties. There were many questions as to whether there was a pending project, and why the site was being recommended from Medium Density to Low Density Residential. Perspectives on this issue were mixed but overall there seemed to be consensus that an LDR designation would be the most appropriate, if developed. Additional concern drilled down to specifics on how the sites would be accessed if constructed and there were questions regarding the changes to the high density property along County Road C changing to employment and what that meant.

There was some concern about how the 10% residential requirement would be implemented in the Mixed-Use areas and what the real impacts could be.

Thomas discussed land use with a number of citizens and how it is generally derived in the plan and what steps follow to move goals and policies forward into action.

Gary Carlson, owner of a business at 1380 County Road C, attended to get further information and clarification regarding the proposed change from high density residential to employment and additional information regarding the 10% residential requirement.

Regarding 2560 Fry Street, most attendees preferred to see something on the lower side of the scale in terms of density but felt comfortable with the medium density designation and the idea of townhomes. They did not want to see anything that looked like apartments.

One attendee had concerns about the impact of the railroad and how that impacted their ability to redevelop 1380-1480 County Road C properties. He agreed that the high-density designation from the old plan did not make sense and was happy that it was changing to Employment.

Written Comments

1. A change to low density housing [at 2533 – 2609 Snelling Curve] so close to core mixed use would not maximize the value of the location to work and play. The existing medium density designation enables more people to live in close proximity to the core mixed use land, provides better screening for the existing neighborhood to Snelling, and enables more long term revenue to the city. The rationale cites a lack of direct access to collector streets. Please consider options to improve access or otherwise attract medium density development rather than reduce the utilization of redevelopment. -Regards, Sam Owings

-----Original Message-----
From: Ruth Batchelder
Sent: Wednesday, January 10, 2018 7:26 PM
To: RV Planning <planning@cityofroseville.com>
Subject: Land Use Change Feedback: Community Business > Community Mixed-Use

I've been a home owner in Roseville since 2003 and hope to live in my house on Haddington Rd. the rest of my life and for my son to be able to continue living in it after that. Before buying in Roseville, I house hunted for 6 years looking for a house that would fit in my budget and be able to be made wheelchair accessible for my son. I had originally intended to buy in Minneapolis but have been completely satisfied with Roseville.

I like the friendliness of Roseville, the parks that make it pleasant for families to enjoy the outdoors together and for the way the citizens and city services work together to keep our city clean and functioning well. In particular, our little neighborhood is particularly blessed with a sense of connection between the neighbors which includes elderly, middle aged and young families.

My feedback on the comprehensive plan as it relates to the suggestions for the business properties along the west side of Snelling and County Rd B and along Herschel and County Rd B is that we already have a high density of housing with the Rosewood Village Condominiums, Sienna Green, Rose Place Estates, etc. As it is County Rd B gets quite backed up every day in the evening rush hour from Fairview and on through Snelling. I can't imagine what it would be if we increased the density even more by requiring any new building where the businesses are to include more apartments. I feel like our part of Roseville is already doing more than our share of providing high density housing. I hope that the metropolitan council will look to other areas such as maybe the Mall across from Rosedale on Fairview and County Rd B2 because at least that will still put people close to shopping and dining but will not impact any already established neighborhoods.

I'm also concerned that increasing the density of dwellings in this area will change the character of our neighborhood which at this point is quiet and well connected. The children on our street are safe to run around and play and ride their bikes safely because there is not a lot of traffic and everyone knows them. There are fewer neighborhoods than there used to be that are able to give their children this kind of experience and I think it is worth preserving.

Sincerely,
Ruth Batchelder

Bryan Lloyd

From: Mulder Jim and Carmen email address redacted
Sent: Saturday, January 6, 2018 4:38 PM
To: Bryan Lloyd
Cc: Jeff Welle; Tom Kuhfeld; Jim and Winnie Beutelspacher; Larry Engholm
Subject: Re: Proposed Future Land Use Change: Open House Feedback

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

I am writing to express my concerns and opposition to the proposed comprehensive plan changes for the properties at and near the intersection of Larpenteur and Lexington Avenues. Roseville's current comprehensive plan, the 2030 Comprehensive Plan, designates these properties for Community Business land uses. The 2040 Comprehensive Plan proposes to change the area to Corridor Mixed-Use. The primary differences between the current Community Business designation and the proposed Corridor Mixed Use designation is that:

1. Multi-family residential development is allowed in the Community Business Designation, and multi-family residential development is required (10%) in the Corridor Mixed-Use designation.

2. The Corridor Mixed-Use designation increases the density to high for residential uses

3. The Scale/intensity is increased to medium to large scale and intensity to medium to high intensity.

There are a number of reasons for my opposition and the opposition to the change by many of residents of Lexington/Larpenteur neighborhood. This neighborhood is currently made up of a combination of single family homes to the north, medium density rental housing and medium density owner occupied housing to the east (Greenhouse Village), medium density housing to the south (St. Paul) and single-family housing to the west. Achieving the proposed high-density housing would significantly alter the culture and ambiance of the area. The high-density housing would allow as many as fifteen hundred housing units to be constructed. To allow the high-density standard would require buildings that are five, six, or seven stories. This would no doubt ruin the aesthetics of the neighborhood. At the meeting at the park building, you and the city consultant stated that there is a high demand for many types of housing. I agree that there is a demand for affordable single-family homes with two garages. During the twenty-five years of living in Roseville and serving on the Planning Commission for six years, I do not recall a demand for high density housing. The demand for senior housing focused on medium density housing like Applewood and GVC.

It is my understanding that both Lexington and Laurpenteur Avenues reach design capacity during both the morning and afternoon rush hours. High density mixed used (retail and residential uses) increase traffic and would reduce one of the key assets of the neighborhood, the ability to walk to most of the fundamental needs of any community (food, medical, dental, grooming services). I would encourage you to meet with the individuals who live in Greenhouse Village Cooperative and they would make it very clear that one of the key features of GVC is the ability to walk through out their neighborhood feeling safe and secure.

There is little evidence that high density mixed used developments have proven successful economically or in creating neighborhood communities. What may be the only successful mixed-use

developments in the Twin Cities can be found in the Uptown area of Minneapolis although single family homes are rare; the University of Minnesota in Dinkytown and Stadium Village, with both areas focused on students, fiftieth and France in Edina, and new development on the Green Line in St. Paul which is displacing current populations and housing with high priced housing. Little Canada attempted to create a mixed-use development on Rice which has not been seen as a success at any level. None of these examples would be transferable to this neighborhood.

A key concern for myself and for many Roseville residents is lack of a buffer zone between the proposed high-density mixed-use proposal and the surrounding low density single family housing and medium density residential and owner-occupied housing. While I understand that there is not a project currently proposed, it is not hard to imagine a three to four hundred unit, five, six, or seven story building on any of the three strip mall sites. Any current sense of neighborhood would be destroyed.

Roseville residents recently passed a school bond question that raised one hundred and forty million dollars to update buildings and add classrooms for an expected one thousand to fifteen hundred population increase of the school aged children. It was estimated that the average increase in taxes for Roseville homeowners could be as much as three hundred dollars a year or more. The increase in taxes for the residents of Greenhouse Village Cooperative was in that range. The higher density proposed for the Larpenteur/Lexington area would add to the student population like increase and require additional bonds for school expansion.

We understand that much of the mixed-use push comes from the Met Council and planning consultants who wish to reduce urban sprawl and to diffuse a variety of ethnic and socio-economic groups throughout the Metro area. I recognize, having graduated from the Humphrey School, that ethnic and economic concentration has been and continues a challenge in every community. But the ongoing plan and strategy of the Council and how they use of the threat of withholding grants and funding to cities who are not willing to meet the Met Council goals and objectives is plainly wrong and misguided. I believe that city planning committees and city councils like those in Roseville must speak up and not be bullied into adopting comprehensive plans that are not wanted by neighborhood residents. A more effective approach would be through the use of incentives rather than threats.

In conclusion, I make the following recommendations regarding the Lexington/Larpenteur comprehensive plan proposed changes. I would support mixed-use in the area but at a medium density, scale, and intensity. The maximum housing density should not exceed twenty units per acre, a maximum height that would allow for three stories, and appropriate parking and traffic management be adopted. By adopting the medium level of density, scale, and intensity, the culture of the neighborhood can be preserved but it also gives the city more flexibility for more intense proposals through the use of PUD' s and zoning variances.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide my insights on the 2040 Comprehensive Plan. I look forward to the continuing discussion and the realization that the current 2040 draft does not meet the needs of the neighborhood specifically or the community at large.

On Friday, January 5, 2018, 12:20:20 PM CST, Bryan Lloyd <Bryan.Lloyd@cityofroseville.com> wrote:

Hello.

You're receiving this email because you attended one of Roseville's open house meetings regarding proposed changes to the future land use map and shared your email address with us. Now that we've concluded the open house meetings, our next step is to compile all of the feedback we received about the proposed changes and distribute that input back to the people who participated in those meetings, as well as the Planning Commission and City Council. (The open house summary will include the list of *names* on the sign-in sheets, but the summary *will not include your email address*.) This email is a sort of "last call" for any additional feedback you'd like to provide to inform the final decisions about the land use map that will be made in the coming months. Please feel free to reply to this email, or if you'd like to refresh your memory of the open house topics, click here to access the online version of the open house information and use the embedded email links to reply directly from the online information. **If you do want to provide additional feedback, please do so before Monday morning, January 8, 2018, so that we can compile and distribute the comments we received about the topics we discussed at the open house meetings.**

Thank you for participating in the open house process, and for taking the time to share your thoughts. Please refer to the comprehensive plan update website (www.cityofroseville.com/CompPlan) to continue participating as the comprehensive planning effort is brought to a close later this spring.

Bryan Lloyd, Senior Planner

651-792-7073

City of Roseville

2660 Civic Center Drive

Roseville, MN 55113

PERFORMANCE
DRIVEN DESIGN.
LHBcorp.com

Memorandum

DATE: February 28, 2017

TO: Bryan Lloyd and Kari Collins, City of Roseville

FROM: Lydia Major and Erin Perdu

RE: Community Engagement Summary

Dear Bryan and Kari,

A summary of our community engagement efforts to date follows. We wrapped up the final stages of the Phase 1 (Visioning) engagement process over the late summer and early fall of 2017, culminating in a presentation of our Phase 1 efforts to the Planning Commission in September. Since then, as part of Phase 2, we have conducted several events intended to gather feedback on our proposed direction for the various aspects of the final document. This included a pair of community meetings in November (coupled with online materials), open houses to review Future Land Use changes in December (coupled with online materials), and outreach to targeted stakeholders. We are also planning several final events in late winter and early spring to review drafts of the actual document chapters and make final adjustments.

Overall Summary

Participants in our various engagement activities have told us a variety of important and impactful things about how they perceive Roseville today, and how they see it changing in the future. The most common themes across all participants during Phase 1 were:

- Roseville offers a wonderful combination of high-quality neighborhoods, parks, shopping, and schools that keep people here for decades.
- Roseville's geographic location and access to highways has made it a convenient place to live for commuters.
- There is a need to consider new housing options that will reflect the needs of the changing population, including affordable and workforce housing, senior housing, and similar resources.
- Many residents hope to see more varied and local restaurant and shopping options that will revitalize local retail areas.

21 West Superior Street, Suite 500 | Duluth, MN 55802 | 218.727.8446
701 Washington Avenue North, Suite 200 | Minneapolis, MN 55401 | 612.338.2029
200 Third Avenue Northeast, Suite 100 | Cambridge, MN 55008 | 763.689.4042
63 East Second Street, Suite 150 | Superior, WI 54880 | 715.392.2902

- Sustainable approaches to energy and natural resources are very desirable.
- New residents should be welcomed and connected to high-quality public and private resources as quickly as possible.

During Phase 2, responses have tended to be more focused on impacts to specific neighborhoods, but several themes have come up repeatedly:

- Dedicate resources to Resilience, Housing, and Economic Development.
- Focus on preserving water quality and open space.
- Incorporate solar energy and other renewable energy sources into City facilities and policies.
- Provide diverse housing options to serve the needs of all Roseville citizens.
- Invest in transit, trails, and other alternatives to cars to reduce congestion and improve community access and health.
- Proactively seek companies that provide higher paying jobs inside Roseville.
- Try to spread multifamily and residential uses throughout the community to avoid concentrating density in certain areas.
- Be mindful of impacts from density, such as height and traffic.

Metrics

The Roseville 2040 engagement process has used a wide variety of tools to reach as many people as possible. We have been tracking the following metrics:

1. Grow the contact list to the degree appropriate to each phase of the project.
    a. We have 403 subscribers, but there's no way to tell when they subscribed as the system does not provide that information.
2. Achieve at least one dialogue regarding the Comprehensive Plan process on the My Sidewalk or Facebook pages each month.
    a. City staff has initiated the following conversations (in addition to two news update articles and three newsletter articles):
        i. Nextdoor – 7 posts, 3 of which generated comments
        ii. b. Facebook – 15 posts, 7 of which generated comments
        iii. c. Twitter – 12 tweets, generating 22 retweets
3. Attract meaningful participation in each of the engagement target groups.
    a. We have faced many of the challenges we expected, especially in hearing from traditionally underrepresented community members, and are continuing to work on that issue. We conducted very targeted stakeholder interviews with several key groups. We also are continuing to coordinate with other ongoing processes where those synergies may allow us to improve awareness and input for the Comprehensive Plan.
4. Achieve 3,500 unique visits (approximately 10% of population) to www.cityofroseville.com/CompPlan over the course of the process.

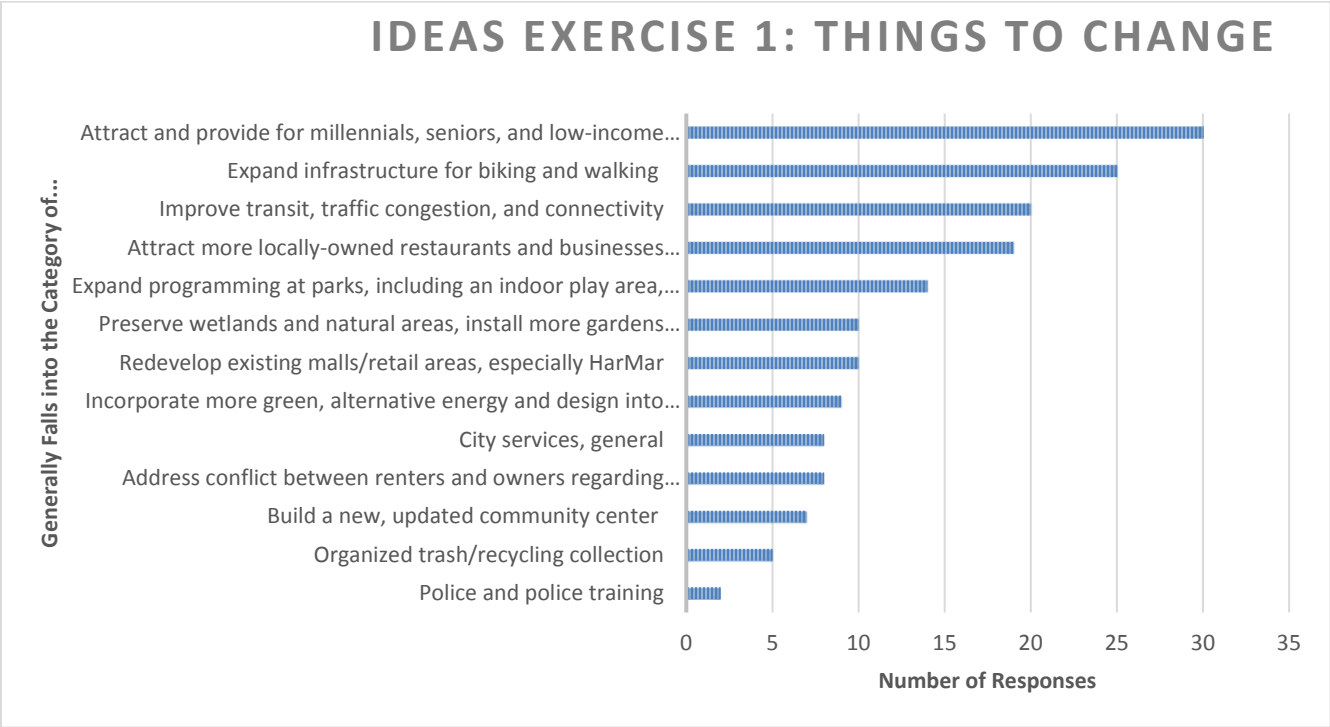
a. The Comp Plan Update webpage (www.cityofroseville.com/3005/2040-Comprehensive-Plan-Update) has had 2,366 unique page views since January 1, 2017. The average amount of time visitors have spent on that page is 1 minute, 29 seconds.

Kick-off Meeting Summary

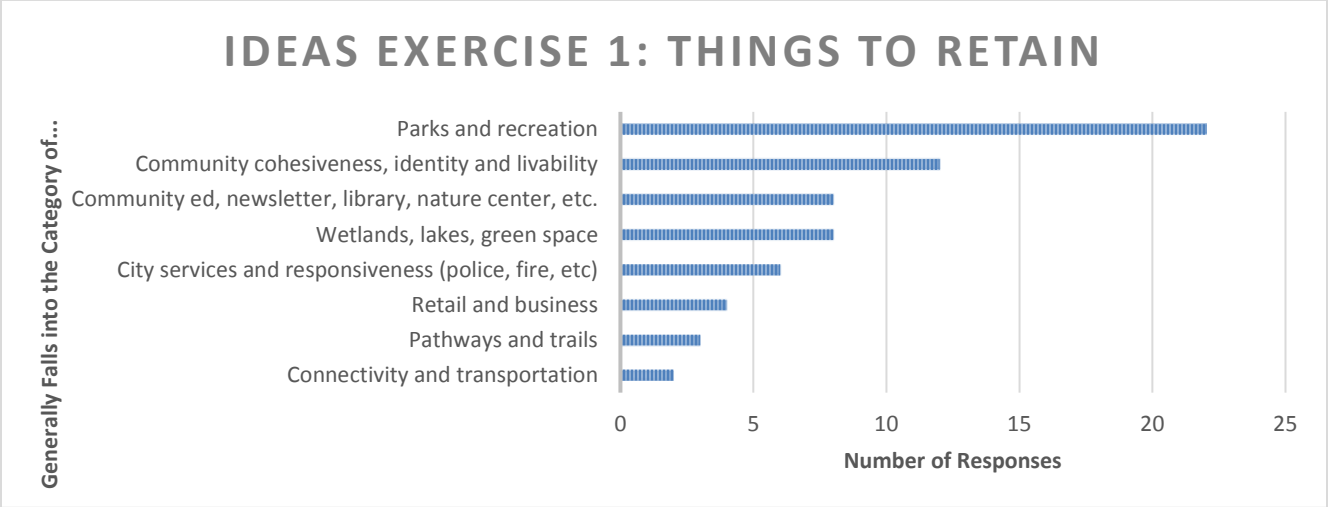
The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Kick-Off Meeting served as an introduction to the project and to begin to collect feedback from the community. It began a community engagement process that will include public open houses, charrettes and workshops, panel discussions, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, listening sessions, intercepts, meetings in a box, online surveys and written questionnaires. Sixty-seven attendees signed in to the meeting, most of whom appeared to be residents, overwhelmingly White/Caucasian, about equally male/female, and over 50 years old, though several minorities and younger citizens (including a couple children) were represented.

There were several overarching themes that came out of this kick-off event for the Roseville 2040 Comprehensive Plan process, including:

- Incorporate more green, alternative energy and design into the city – solar, wind, LEED
- Expand infrastructure for biking and walking
- Improve transit, traffic congestion, and connectivity
- Address conflict between renters and owners regarding property upkeep
- Attract more locally-owned restaurants and businesses instead of chains, including craft breweries and a food co-op/grocery store
- Redevelop existing malls/retail areas, especially Har Mar
- Attract and provide for millennials, seniors, and low-income folks via transit, housing, services and general livability
- Build a new, updated community center
- Preserve wetlands and natural areas, install more gardens and community gardens
- Expand programming at parks, including an indoor play area, mountain biking, sensory activities, a skateboard park, classes – though in general there was very positive feedback for existing parks



** Approximately 15 responses were recorded that did not fit into the above categories*



** Approximately 6 responses were recorded that did not fit into the above categories*

Intercept Board Locations

Intercept Boards were deployed at the following locations:

- City Hall
- The Oval
- Fairview Community Center
- Ramsey County Library

- Bridging
- University of Northwestern, St. Paul
- Keystone Community Service (in the Hamline Shopping Center)
- RAHS (to be put up during parent/teacher conferences on April 20)

The following locations were attempted but didn't work out:

- Common areas in Har Mar (initially unresponsive, but will be conducting a site tour on July 20th and potentially leaving intercept boards following that tour if we can get permission)
- Common areas in Rosedale (wanted exorbitant insurance)

There were several overarching themes that came from this update of the intercept boards:

- Appreciation of the lakes, parks, and library
- Interest in greening the city via increased green space, gardens, alternative energy (solar, wind, etc)
- Desire for a community center
- A downtown-like retail center is preferable to strip malls
- Traffic/transportation are issues of concern, with a particular interest in increasing transit and bike/pedestrian access

More detailed information is available in the separate PDF, attached. There is no demographic data for these boards, but we appear to have between 40 and 50 unique respondents.

Meetings in a Box (MIAB)

We have three kits ready to go and have had two successful MIABs. Participants were fairly evenly mixed, with somewhat more women and seniors. Many comments focused on the need for transportation improvements, especially to reduce congestion and better serve aging adults. Others discussed a preference for more activities, especially restaurants and retail, a community center for all ages to hang out, wading pools for children, etc. Complete notes are available online.

Online Survey

The survey was closed on July 21 with 529 unique responses. The data closely reflects what was heard in our other engagement activities. A complete summary, including demographics, were provided as a PDF.

Memorandum
Date: February 28, 2017

Future Cities Team Brainstorming Meeting

On January 26, we had a fun and productive meeting with the twenty or so middle school students involved in this year's Future City Competition. We asked:

- Do you see yourselves coming back to Roseville after you graduate?
- What do you want to see in YOUR Roseville?
- What do you like about Roseville?
- What would you change?

The students told us:

- Make sure that Roseville doesn't become too overcrowded
- Keep the open space and trees, including street trees
    - Roads with trees on both sides are highly desirable
- Don't keep large commercial areas all together – they don't look nice from a driver's perspective
- Incorporate things like banners on street lamps, which are friendly
- Reduce light pollution
    - All light fixtures should be pointed downward
- Make the City more walkable, like White Bear Lake downtown area
- Have spaces for more small businesses
- In general, the City needs more spaces to meet up – perhaps in parks. There needs to be more diversity in gathering spaces, areas for sports and sports equipment.
- Har-Mar Mall:
    - It is too empty and dark
    - Empty spaces inside feel unsafe and intimidating
    - Have more amusements, things to do
    - Small family restaurants
    - Incorporate some green space too which could serve a dual purpose: making the site look better and have space for gathering and things like a farmer's market
    - Outdoor shopping area that is walkable
    - Maybe apartments on top
- Business diversity:
    - Attract family-run restaurants and not just chains
    - More family-owned businesses; maybe these could be located in areas where nothing is happening now.
    - We need a destination for these small businesses where there are other things to do as well.
    - String together small businesses and give them some advantages; something like a "Diversity Square" like Pikes Place Market in Seattle or the International Bazarre at the State Fair.
    - Create more business diversity within the existing malls (including world food and culture offerings)
- Underground parking

- The city needs more arts and culture…we have the people we just don't have the places for culture and diversity. Perhaps we should use public spaces for this purpose
- The city needs a better grocery
- When asked if they would come back to Roseville when they graduate, 4-5 said they would (out of approximately 20).

Focus Group Meetings

We held the following Focus Group Meetings on April 19 at the Oasis Park Building:

- 7:30am Economic Development (invited Visitors Association, Business Council, Malls, small business, economic development, and Chamber representatives; nine attended)
- 9:00am Land Use (invited developers, brokers, and other real estate representatives; zero attended)
- 10:30am Housing #1 (invited housing developers, affordable housing, apartment managers, and housing association representatives; one attended)
- 1:00pm Education (invited public and private K-12, post-secondary, and preschool representatives; two attended)
- 2:30pm Opportunity (invited community service, family resource, non-profit/philanthropic, and under-represented populations representatives; three attended)
- 6:00pm Housing #2 (invited neighborhood organization/block leaders, League of Women Voters (who expressed an interest in this topic at the public meeting), and other members of the public; five attended)
- 7:30pm Diversity (held following the HRC meeting at Roseville City Hall to include many participants in that meeting and invited various interested organizations; approximately twelve attended)

We had wonderful discussions with these groups and learned a lot of information about what is working in Roseville and what could change to make it even better. The complete set of notes is available on the Roseville 2040 Website.

We are also planning a Transportation Focus Group as part of that separate but coordinated effort. That meeting is planned for July 20 and notes will be provided after that date.

Walkabouts

We conducted the following walkabouts:

- The area near UNW-SP to review the impacts of rental and other forms of housing on this evolving neighborhood.
    - Walkabout conducted on June 8. Five community members attended and we had a good discussion. Notes provided separately.

- County Road B/Snelling Avenue node to explore the seam between the retail and residential areas, as well as the general direction of this key commercial district.
    - Walkabout conducted on June 8. Five community members attended and we had a good discussion. Notes provided separately.
- The transition area between the residential neighborhood generally south of County Road B, between Hamline and Lexington Avenues, and the commercial node at Lexington/Larpenteur.
    - Walkabout conducted on June 22. Six community members attended and we had a good discussion. Notes provided separately.
- Southeast Roseville, northwest of Rice/Larpenteur, where we are hoping to reach targeted populations where they are and explore the impacts of high- and low-density residential neighborhoods. This will be coordinated with the Rice/Larpenteur planning project and the Marion Playlot planning process, which will hold a "Popsicles-In-The-Park" event at the Marion site immediately preceding the walkabout.
    - Walkabout conducted on June 26. One community member attended and we had a good discussion. Notes provided separately.
- Har Mar Mall area. Due to a high level of community interest in this area being expressed through other means, we added a walkabout around the mall area and surrounding neighborhood.
    - Walkabout conducted on July 20. Approximately forty community members attended and we had a good discussion. Notes provided separately.

ECFE

We had difficulty getting a response and support from ECFE staff during our first phase of engagement. Since summer is not an ideal time to engage with them, we are planning to reconnect with them during our second phase of engagement this fall.

Stakeholder Interviews

Because we recognized the difficulty in engaging underserved communities in our other engagement efforts, we reached out to leaders from organizations that sometimes represent those communities. The following contacts were attempted:

- Hmong Cultural Center
- Hmong American Partnership
- St. Paul NAACP
- Minnesota Council on Latino Affairs
- Karen Organization of Minnesota

We had a productive conversation with Mr. Lee from the Hmong Community Center. That conversation focused on the needs and desires of that community to have safe places to gather and play. He particularly noted the value of the park system and the desire to have larger-scale indoor gathering areas. He also recommended using word-of-mouth to increase awareness of Roseville's assets.

A conversation with Mr. Jimenez from the Minnesota Council on Latino Affairs led to an exchange of emails with Ms. Fuentes regarding the best ways to build engagement capacity with

the Latino community. She primarily recommended avoiding traditional meetings and taking time to build relationships.

Community Meeting Two

The Roseville Comprehensive Plan Public Meeting Two (conducted in the same way at two dates and times to increase access) showed the community the progress on the various issues at the core of the Comprehensive Plan and collected feedback from approximately twenty six members of the public. The meeting started with a brief presentation, followed by an open house.

The presentation introduced the Comprehensive Plan process and progress and described the exercises that the public could take part in at each station. Attendees then circulated to stations which corresponded to a chapter in the Plan, where they left comments on the station boards and asked questions of the City Staff and Consultants. They also got to spend ten "Roseville Bucks" on their favorite stations as a metaphor for distributing City investments in the various potential priorities.

Overall, "Resilience" received the most Roseville Bucks (as well as comments), followed by "Housing" and "Economic Development." The themes of the comments were generally:

- Focus on preserving water quality and open space.
- Incorporate solar energy and other renewable energy sources into City facilities and policies.
- Provide diverse housing options to serve the needs of all Roseville citizens.
- Invest in transit, trails, and other alternatives to cars to reduce congestion and improve community access and health.
- Proactively seek companies that provide higher paying jobs inside Roseville.

A more detailed list of all comments received is available on the website.

Future Land Use Open Houses

A series of five open houses were held at park buildings throughout Roseville in December, intended to gather feedback on specific land use changes being proposed. Many of the comments were very targeted at those changes, but two themes emerged:

- Try to spread multifamily and residential uses throughout the community to avoid concentrating density in certain areas.
- Be mindful of impacts from density, such as height and traffic.

Complete notes from those meetings are available online.

c: LHB File

APPENDIX B:

RICE-LARPENTEUR GATEWAY AREA VISION PLAN

RICE-LARPENTEUR VISION PLAN

Cities of Maplewood, Roseville, and Saint Paul, and Ramsey County

March 20, 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A special thanks to all those, not named on this page, who gave their time and energy to this important planning effort. This document would not have been possible without the dedication of the following individuals who defined a vision for the Rice and Larpenteur corridor:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The creation of the Rice-Larpenteur Vision plan was a collaborative effort of the Cities of Maplewood, Roseville, Saint Paul and Ramsey County. Two committees helped guide this planning effort: The Gateway Planning Committee (GPC), which was comprised of elected officials from each of the cities and County Staff, City Staff, and the Community Advisory Group (CAG), which included residents, business owners, and other stakeholders. The overarching importance of this corridor and adjacent neighborhoods cannot be overstated; Many of the County's poorest families and new immigrant populations reside in this area because of the concentration of naturally-occurring affordable housing. The corridor plan includes analyses of land use, market conditions, natural resources, sidewalk width, transportation and traffic, community health indicators, resiliency, and bicycle and pedestrian circulation.

The primary purpose of this plan is to create a strategy to manage future growth within the corridor in a manner that will foster an attractive destination with strong businesses, vibrant neighborhoods, and beautiful places. The plan will focus on a corridor that is safe and comfortable with access to the natural amenities offered by Lake McCarrons, Lake McCarrons Regional Park, Trout Brook Trail, Wheelock Parkway, and the Rice Street community gardens, and convenient for motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists and transit users.

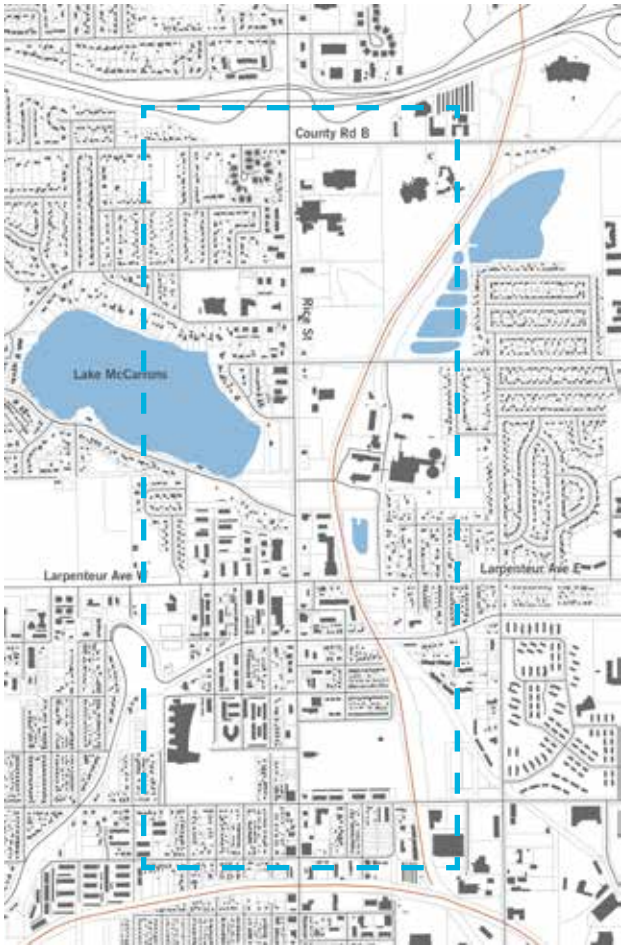
Outlined in this summary are key findings that were based on significant input from the project's GPC, CAG and the community:

- The need to create a safe, pedestrian friendly environment.
- Redevelopment scenarios for the key opportunity sites along the corridor.
- The need to improve the street network along the corridor to improve multi-modal access and circulation.
- Improve connections to amenities and open spaces along the corridor.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to create a revitalization strategy to bring renewed public and private-sector investment within the Rice and Larpenteur gateway area. The plan will also foster an attractive destination with strong businesses, vibrant neighborhoods, a "heart" to the district with streets that are safe and comfortable for pedestrians. The plan will also inform Ramsey County's transportation planning efforts for work that is expected to take place in the next 5 to 10 years. To this end, the plan:

- Offers a guide for reinvestment that is flexible and will respond to fluctuating market conditions.
- Ensures that potential growth of both private redevelopment and improvements to the public realm will be orderly, predictable, and sustainable, as well as integrated into a mutually supportive plan for the Rice and Larpenteur gateway. Displacement and affordable housing are significant corridor issues, so future redevelopment should be reviewed through and equity lens to ensure supportive outcomes.
- Responds to community needs and desires to ensure equitable outcomes to support current residents.
- Maximizes the potential for market synergy and reinforces urban design, redevelopment, economic development and resilience objectives.
- Will improve the experience within the area by creating pedestrian-friendly streetscapes and by strengthening the connections with nearby points of interest.
- Promotes design excellence in all aspects of the corridor.
- Outlines implementation strategies for amenities and infrastructure improvements.



Map of Study Area

STUDY AREA

The corridor planning project area is generally bordered on the north by County Road B, on the east by Sylvan Street, on the west by Galtier Street, and on the south by Cottage Avenue. The Rice-Larpenteur Gateway serves as a common boundary for the cities of Saint Paul, Roseville and Maplewood. The project area contains a variety of commercial, office, residential, hospitality, and public uses.

PLANNING PROCESS TIMELINE

The planning process was initiated in March 2017 and continued through February 2018. There were approximately five separate meetings with the CAG, seven meetings with the GPC and two joint meetings with both groups. The planning process was extended beyond the originally defined nine months to better coordination with the on-going Ramsey County Transportation Safety study for Rice Street and the ULI Healthy Corridors study for the Rice Street Corridor.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As the report will detail, the vision created for this place was developed with community input. The major forces, issues, and opportunities associated with the corridor have been defined through a series of interactive committee meetings, business owner interviews, community workshops, and interviews with developers. Two standing project committees were formed to help guide and inform the planning process. The Gateway Area Planning Committee (GPC) was comprised of City and County staffs and elected officials from Maplewood, Roseville, and Saint Paul. The Citizens Advisory Group (CPG) was appointed by the GPC and was comprised of residents, property/business owners and other community advocates. The general public was invited to community workshops to engage in design conversations and exercises to define what currently exists and to imagine what they would like it to become. What resulted was a connected corridor with an identified “heart” for activities- the central area with increased intense compact development, pedestrian-friendly and designed to provide places for residents and visitors to meet, socialize, and find the goods and services they need for daily living. Enhanced transportation modes were envisioned that include narrowed streets, new sidewalks, streetscape improvements, and improved public transit.

OVERALL VISION, DESIGN PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives have been refined and endorsed by the Rice and Larpenteur GPC and have driven the creation of the Framework Plan.

A. Provide safe connections for walking and biking to and through the area.

- Create safe routes to schools, with a complete sidewalk network and

pedestrian crossings.

- Connect parks and green spaces with inviting and safe green trail systems.
- Create a walkable and bikeable center that feels safe and inviting for users of the commercial spaces.

B. Improve the aesthetic quality of street design to improve the quality and condition of streetscape elements (lighting, benches, bus stops, etc.) and sidewalks.

C. Capitalize on development and redevelopment opportunities associated with the revitalization of the corridor.

- Catalyze positive redevelopment and reinvestment focusing on food as the uniting factor.
- Develop smaller scale, neighborhood retail and office uses as appropriate to provide neighborhood residents with necessary services.
- Provide opportunities and support (education, financing support, etc.) for local residents to develop unique eating opportunities.
- Encourage supportive retail and commercial businesses that contribute to the wellbeing of the community.

D. Create an environment for people first, and the automobile last.

- Right-size traffic lanes to reduce speeds and crossing widths for other users without increasing roadway congestion.
- Provide refuge islands where pedestrians must cross large roads or parking lots.
- Consolidate curb cuts.
- Right-size and consolidate parking lots.

E. Develop a "Village by the Lake" using McCarrons and other blue/green infrastructure to create identity and increase sustainability.

View north along Rice Street at Lake McCarrons County Park

PLACE MAKING

This vision plan responds to the unique qualities of the setting and addresses land uses, open spaces, building massing, pedestrian and bicycle connections, parking, and transportation systems to foster a genuine and memorable place. This plan illustrates how to capitalize on numerous redevelopment opportunities while simultaneously:

- Creating a distinctive entrance to the corridor and the three partner cities of Maplewood, Roseville and Saint Paul.
- Clearly defining edges and transitions to existing neighborhoods.
- Calming traffic while improving mobility.
- Balancing vehicular needs with pedestrian safety and comfort, inclusive of all modes of transportation.
- Improving the climate for reinvestment

MARKET CONCLUSIONS

The market analysis evaluated the socio-economic conditions of the Gateway study area, the market condition of various real estate sectors, including housing (both rental and for-sale), retail, and office, as well as a number of development indicators. Based on a synthesis of these analyses, the following are key conclusions:

- There is a strong market opportunity to capitalize on the growing population of the study area.
- Children are an important component to the local market, and new housing and retail development should consider how children will drive market demand.
- Diverse cultural mix of area residents is an opportunity for entrepreneurial activity, which is currently emerging but not fully leveraged.
- Strong demand for housing of all types; however, supportable rents/prices will likely require new construction subsidies, though key sites could support market rate product.
  - *Market rate housing is most likely to occur north of Larpenteur Avenue in closer proximity to Lake McCarrons and possibly on the Rice Street Gardens (Saint Paul Water Works owned) site.*
- Retail opportunities are constrained as much by competition, parcel sizes, and building stock as they are by trade-area incomes.
- Lack of small retail spaces is a barrier to start-ups/mom-and-pop businesses.
- Office demand is limited to local services because the core of the study area is too distant from major highways to appeal to large office users.
- If the existing amenities focused around water and open space can be better connected to study area households and worker, this will expand the market potential and reach of the study area.

IMPLEMENTATION

The rate at which this plan's recommendations are implemented depends on political will and funding availability. The report details a great many things that can and ought to be done but there are four specific items that need to be mentioned here that can and should happen in the near-term. Implementation recommendations for the upcoming one to two years are as follows:

1. Each of the partner cities should adopt this plan in its entirety as part of their overall comprehensive city plan processes.
2. Partner cities and Ramsey County should form a Rice-Larpenteur Alliance that will continue to meet and guide future decisions along the corridor related to redevelopment and public realm improvements.
3. The partner cities should develop a cohesive set of design standards for the corridor to support the recommendations of this plan. The design standards can be part of a cohesive set of zoning recommendations that can be adopted by all cities or a special set of standards that can be included as part of an overlay district.
4. The partner cities should coordinate infrastructure and pedestrian improvement projects with Ramsey County to ensure future projects meet and exceed the vision and recommendations outlined in this plan.
   - Define a series of interim improvements to enhance the corridor. Examples include, but are not limited to temporary wayfinding signs, parklets, moveable planters, additional/relocated pavement marking, or an organized open street event.
   - Develop a streetscape framework plan to ensure coordination between partner Cities and the County prior to the design and reconstruction of Rice Street in the near future.
   - Provide additional seating nodes and benches at key locations along the corridor.
   - Provide additional landscaping along the corridor.
   - Define opportunities to incorporate public art created by local artists.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the more immediate design interventions and process recommendations, the items below identify the additional short-term design recommendations that should occur within the next 2 to 4 years.

PUBLIC REALM + OPEN SPACE

- Develop a public gathering space at the south-west corner of Rice and Larpenteur adjacent to the MyThrift Store site (northeast corner of site).
- Define opportunities to enhance recreational programming and opportunities to create more youth-focused activities and after-school programming.

MOVEMENT + ACCESS

- Enhanced pedestrian crossings (signal timing, pedestrian count-down timers, enhanced striping/pavement markings, and pedestrian ramps) along Rice Street at Roselawn Avenue, Larpenteur Avenue, Hoyt Avenue, Arlington Avenue, and Nebraska Avenue.
- Study opportunity to create mid-block pedestrian crossings (to include pedestrian rapid-flashing beacons, enhanced striping/pavement markings, and pedestrian ramps) at N. McCarrons Boulevard/Rice Street and S. McCarrons Boulevard/Rice Street.
- Study opportunity to create new traffic controlled intersections (to include pedestrian crossing improvements) along Marion Street and Galtier Street at Larpenteur Avenue and Wheelock Parkway and at Elmer Street/Rice Street.
- Create a wayfinding system for directing bicycle traffic to the key destinations along the corridor.
- Create pedestrian connection through Saint Paul Regional Water Services site to connect to Kingston Avenue and N. Beaumont Street.
- Work with Metro Transit to provide more frequent bus route service north of Larpenteur Avenue.
- Reconstruct Rice Street from Larpenteur Avenue to Maryland Avenue

Rice-Larpenteur Corridor Vision Plan. See Page 55 for additional detail regarding the Vision Plan

REDEVELOPMENT + REINVESTMENT

- Catalyst Site #1: Infill commercial development on the south-west corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection in front of the Lamplighter lounge and the MyThrift Store site.
- Catalyst Site #2: Infill commercial development on the north-east corner (Crown Plaza) of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection north of the Burger King fronting along Rice Street.
- Catalyst Site #3: Infill commercial development on the south-east corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection east of the Taco Bell (directly west of the RR tracks) fronting Larpenteur Avenue.
- Catalyst Site #4: Infill residential on the former Roseville Armory site located along N McCarrons Boulevard.
- Catalyst Site #5: Infill residential on the Margolis site located along Larpenteur Avenue.
- Catalyst Site #6: Infill senior residential development along S. McCarrons Blvd at new connection of Marion Street greenway.
- Catalyst Site #7: Infill mixed-use development on the St. Paul Water works site located at the corner of Rice Street and Roselawn Avenue W. (this includes the Affordable Used Cars - Maplewood site).

CHARACTER + BUILT FORM

- Create comprehensive design standards/guidelines.

ORGANIZATION + REGULATORY

- Create zoning overlay district.

Photo of catalyst site #7 (Short-term redevelopment recommendation)

Photo of catalyst site #2 (Short-term redevelopment recommendation)

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS (4-15 YEARS)

Identified below is a sumary of the long-term recommendations identified through this planning process.

PUBLIC REALM + OPEN SPACE

- Reconfigure McCarrons Lake County Park to relocate parking lot and expand recreational amenities.
- Park redesign for the Rice and Arlington Field.

MOVEMENT + ACCESS

- Reconstruct Rice Street from Larpenteur Avenue to County Road B.
- Study reconfiguring Larpenteur Avenue between Galtier Street and Sylvan Street.
- Connect Marion Street (defined as Marion greenway) to S. McCarrons Boulevard.

REDEVELOPMENT + REINVESTMENT

- Catalyst Site #1: Infill mixed-use development on the south-west corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection on the entire MyThrift Store site (including the Super America site).
- Catalyst Site #2: Infill residential development on Woodbridge Court (Marion Street-Brittany Apartments) and Marion Street.
- Catalyst Site #3: Infill mixed-use development on the Long's Auto Site.
- Catalyst Site #4: Infill mixed-use development on the McCarron Hills Shopping Center site.
- Catalyst Site #5: Infill mixed-use development on the Dairy Queen Site.
- Catalyst Site #6: Infill mixed-use development on the Family Dollar (Burger King, Walgreen's, TGK Auto, Rice Street Car Wash) while maintaining Western Bank building.
- Catalyst Site #7: Infill mixed-use development on Centerline Bus Charter Site (including the Car Hop site).
- Catalyst Site #8: Infill residential development on the Mobil site at the intersection of Rice Street and McCarrons Street.
- Catalyst Site #9: Infill residential development on the Best Car Wash and Auto Care site at the intersection of Rice Street and W. Montana Avenue.
- Catalyst Site #10: Infill residential development on the Auto Zone site at the intersection of Rice Street and W. Nebraska Avenue.

Plan view of proposed improvements at Lake McCarrons County Park.

See Page 97 for additional details.

BACKGROUND

LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN
Larpenteur Ave
MCCARRON HILLS
SHOPPING CENTER
Maplewood
WESTERN BANK
& INSURANCE AGENCY
McCarron-Lake
CHIROPRACTIC
MERWIN
LIQUORS
SUPER
CA$H
Walgreens
DRIVE-THRU PHARMACY

BACKGROUND

All previously prepared reports, studies, and other documents having a bearing on the Rice and Larpenteur area have been assembled and reviewed to gain an understanding of key findings, objectives, and policies that inform this planning effort. The key findings have been incorporated into the overall project analysis and are represented graphically on the urban design analysis graphics. The studies include:

CITY OF MAPLEWOOD

- City of Maplewood 2030 Comprehensive Plan

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

- City of Roseville 2030 Comprehensive Plan
- City of Roseville Comprehensive Plan Update - On-Going
- Imagine Roseville 2016
- City of Roseville Pathway Master Plan - 2008
- City of Roseville Parks and Recreation Master Plan - 2010

CITY OF SAINT PAUL

- City of Saint Paul Comprehensive Plan - 2010
- District 6 Natural Resource Inventory Plan - 2015
- Rice Street Small Area Plan and Fourty-Acre Study - 2005
- North End District 6 Plan - 2012 (amended 2016)

RAMSEY COUNTY

- Rice Street Transportation Study
- Ramsey County Comprehensive Plan, Ramsey County Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan, and Ramsey County Parks and Recreation System Plan

ULI HEALTHY CORRIDORS INITIATIVE

The overarching goals of the ULI Healthy Corridors project include developing and refining approaches to create commercial corridors that improve physical, social, environmental, and economic health for all who work, live, and travel along the corridors, as well as identifying approaches that can spur real changes.

The ULI Healthy Corridors national experts visited the project area on November 8-10, 2017 to hold a series of focus group conversations and public forums. The goal of this visit was to provide a set of recommendations to questions that had been developed by the Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Corridor Local Leadership Group and community stakeholders. Key recommendations from the study are identified below:

- Form an interjurisdictional Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Collaborative (RLGC)
- Embrace holistic community engagement
- Study branding of the Rice-Larpenteur corridor
- Pursue short-term wins
- Plan ahead for displacement mitigation strategies - includes both commercial and residential
- Plan for Implementation

Activity	Completion Timing
Execute Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for RLGC	December 2017
Create action plan for the RLGC	Q1 2018
Select 3 priority projects (low cost + short term)	Q1 2018
Identify lead community partner and community and technical advisory group members	Q1 2018
Raise philanthropic and government support to fund action plan + 3 projects	Q2 2018

ULI Health Corridors Implementation Timeline

A summary of the process and recommendations will be compiled by ULI staff and included in the Appendix of this document when available.

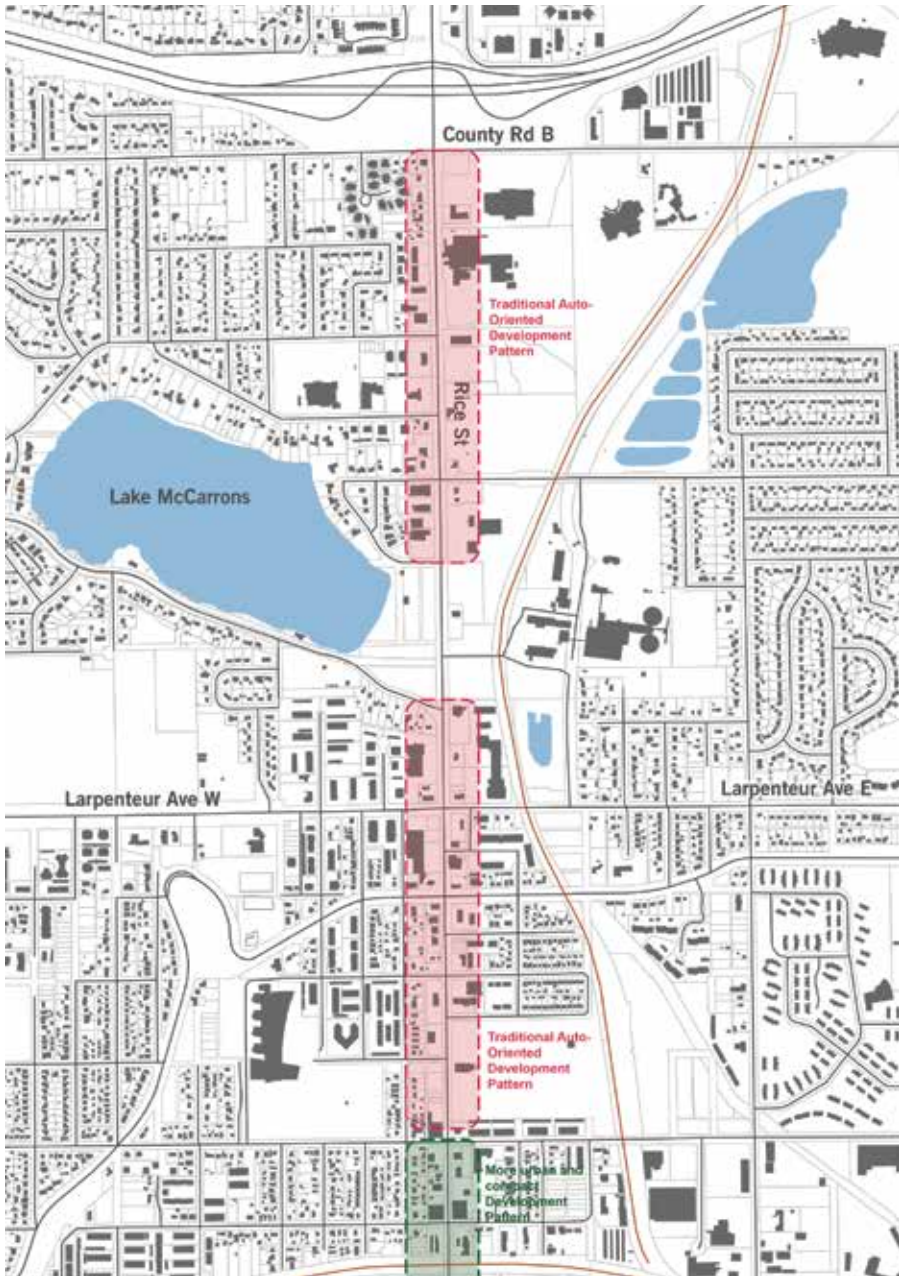
SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

This chapter provides an analysis of current conditions along the Rice and Larpenteur area and summarizes pertinent information regarding development patterns, districts, land use and zoning, pedestrian and bicycle circulation, opportunity sites, and transportation.

Development Pattern

The Rice and Larpenteur project area consists primarily of post World war auto-oriented development patterns with a couple of short blocks of traditional compact urban development patterns. The area along Rice and Larpenteur between Arlington and Cottage Avenues is characterized as a more traditional development pattern, which includes more closely-spaced buildings that collectively shape the street corridors and create a more compact, pedestrian-friendly environment.

The remainder of the project area is characterized by widely spaced buildings set back and isolated from the street in order to accommodate highly visible parking lots. In these areas, the land uses are compartmentalized. As a result, streets and signs have been designed to accommodate the motorists, creating a cluttered environment lacking a distinct sense of place. The ultimate challenge for these areas is to balance the functional needs of vehicles with those of pedestrians and to create a sense of personal safety and comfort while also nurturing a memorable image.



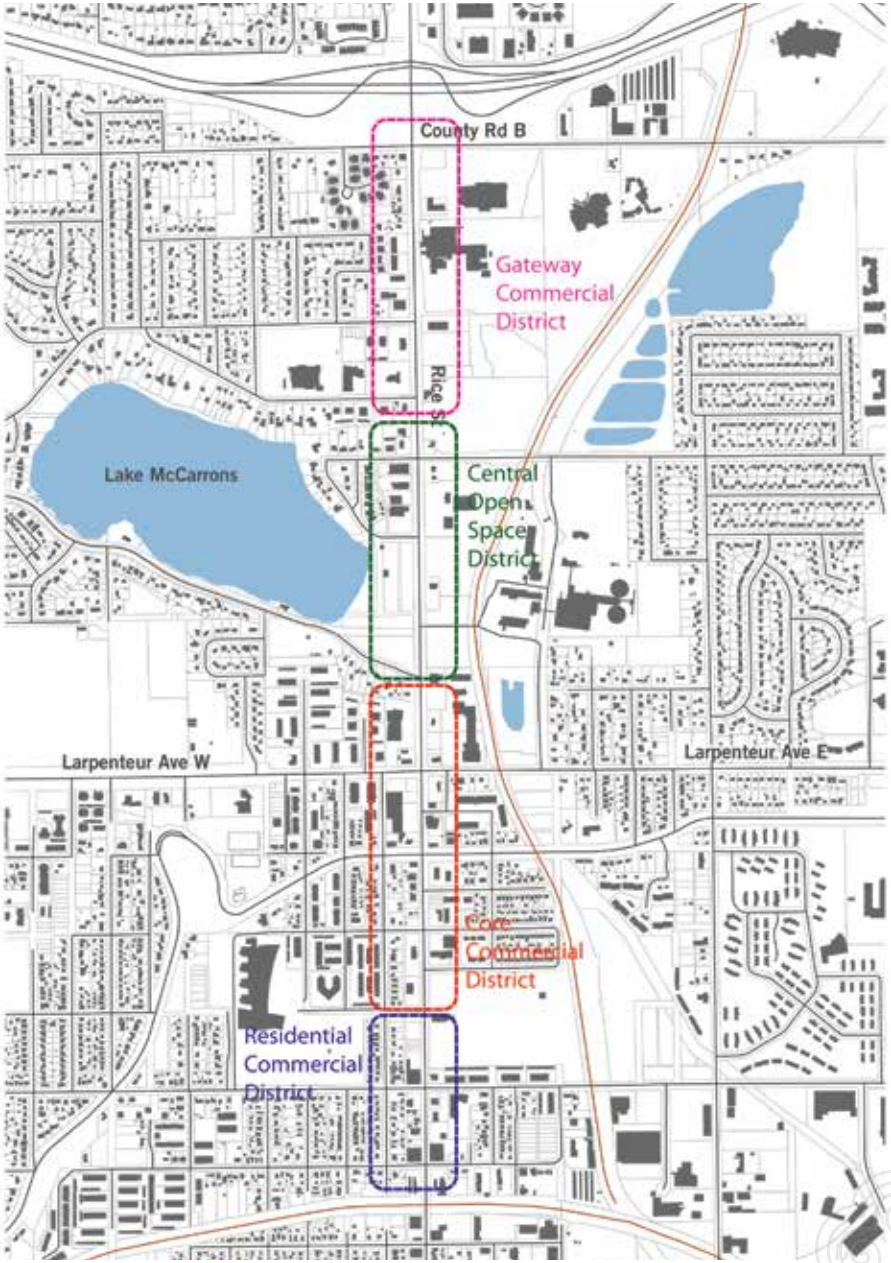
The Rice and Larpenteur gateway area is divided into four main districts each possessing its own distinct character defined by the development patterns, mix of land uses, architecture, and open spaces. The four districts include the Gateway Commercial District, Central Open Space District, Core Commercial District and the Residential Commercial District. The character and unique aspects that define each of the three districts is outlined below.

The Gateway Commercial District is generally located between Highway 36 on the north to N. McCarrons Boulevard on the south. This district is characterized by a mix of single-family residential, auto-oriented commercial uses and a larger commercial/retail center. Cub Foods is located in this district; it is an important source of food and personal goods for many of the residents along the corridor.

The Central Open Space District is located between N. McCarrons Boulevard and S. McCarrons Boulevard. This district includes the Rice Street Gardens, Lake McCarrons County Park and the Saint Paul Regional Water Services properties. Each of these individual open space amenities are in close proximity and contain many natural resource amenities. Trout Brook Creek and the regional bike trail are located adjacent to the Saint Paul Regional Water Services site that is connected to Lake McCarrons Park.

The Core Commercial District is located between S. McCarrons Boulevard and Nebraska Avenue. This district is focused around the primary intersection of Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue. The district is characterized by the numerous auto-oriented commercial land uses and extensive surface parking lots. The Rice and Larpenteur intersection creates numerous pedestrian/bicycle/vehicular conflicts, and the sidewalk infrastructure is fragmented, making it difficult for pedestrians to move through the district.

The Residential Commercial District is located between Nebraska Avenue and College Avenue. This is the most southerly district along the corridor and is characterized by a more compact development pattern and a mix of commercial and residential uses. The right-of-way along this section of the corridor is much narrower than other areas resulting in less sidewalk and boulevard areas. Buildings in this section also tend to be closer to the street with a majority of the buildings being 1to 2 total stories.



Land Use and Zoning

Generally, the existing land uses reflect the corresponding zoning designations. The zoning designations vary greatly City by City. The defined zoning districts are identified below :

Maplewood (east of Rice Street and north of Larpenteur Avenue)

- Primary zoning categories along Rice Street is BC (Business Commercial) and F (farm residence district).
- Business Commercial
  - This distirct allows for a wide variety of land use types including: single dwelling unit with a business, hotel/ motel, retail/commercial buildings, laundry, bakery, theater, auto repair shops, and natural/ petroleum gas facilities.
- Farm Residential District
  - This district allows for any permitted uses in the R-1 district which includes: single-family homes, public parks/playgrounds, or one manufactured home.
  - Allows for commercial farming or gardening, commercial green house and sale of agricultural products on the premises.
  - Much of the Farm-zoned property is owned and operated by the St. Paul Regional Water Services which operates its public utilities operation with a conditional use permit.

https://library.municode-com/mn/maplewood/codes/code_of_ordinances

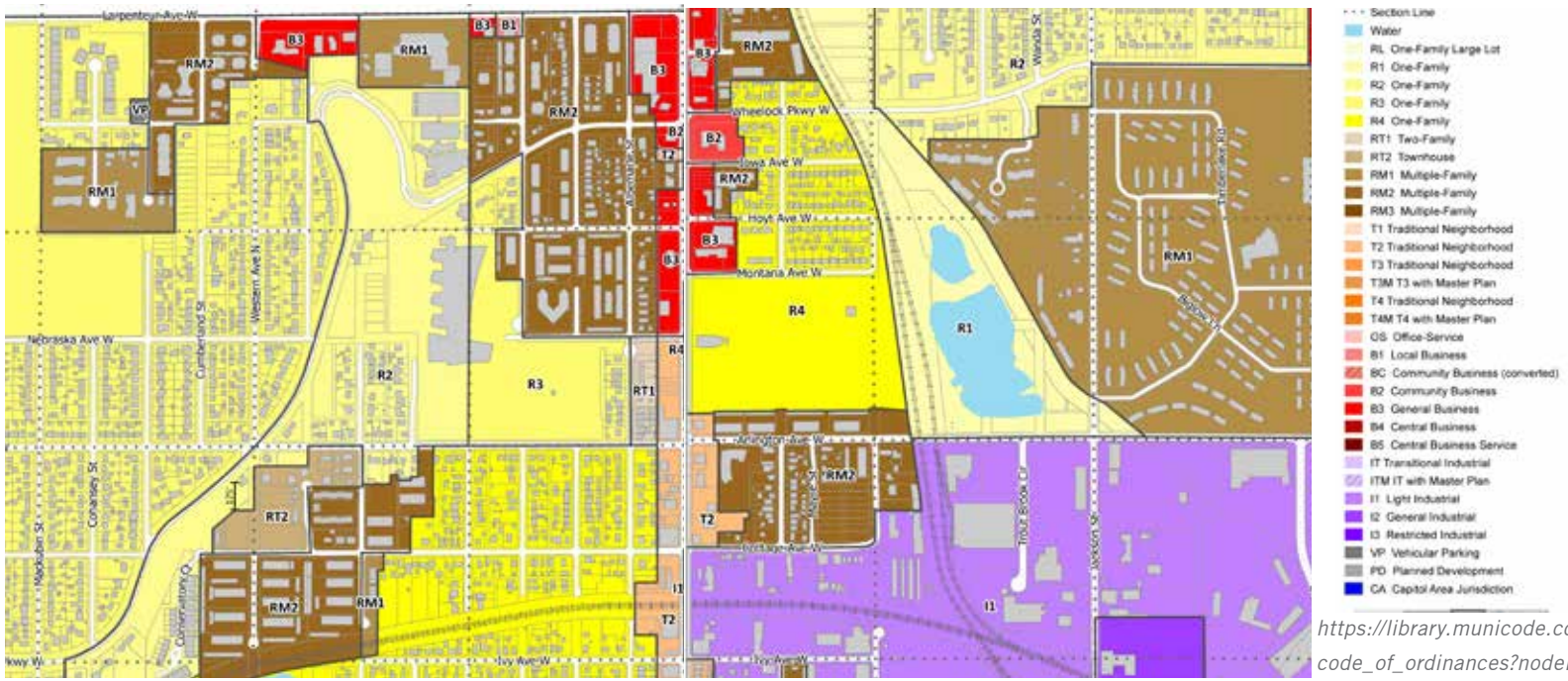
Roseville (west of Rice Street and north of Larpenteur Avenue)

- Primary zoning categories for commercial uses include CB (Community Business)
  - Most flexible of the business zoning catagories that allows for a mix of office, commercial, convenience retail, hotel/ motel, restaurants and some limited multi-family housing as part of mixed-use buildings. This district is designed for shopping areas with moderately scaled retail and service uses, including shopping centers, freestanding businesses, and mixed-use buildings with upper-story residential uses. This district is located in areas with visibility and access to the arterial street system.
- Primary residential zoning is LDR-2 (Low Density Residential -2)
  - Allows for a mix of one and two-family dwelling units along with related uses such as public services and utilities that serve the residents in the district
- Primary multi-family zoning is HDR-1 (High Density Residential -1)
  - District provide an environment of predominantly high-density housing types, including manufactured-home communities, large and small multi-family buildings, and single-family attached dwellings, at an overall density exceeding 12 units per acre, along with related uses such as public services and utilities that serve the residents in the district.

https://www.cityofroseville.com/622/Zoning-Code

Saint Paul (South of Larpenteur Avenue along Rice Street)

- Primary zoning categories for commercial uses is B2 (Community Business) and B3 (General Business) along Rice Street
  - This district is larger than a more traditional local business district and is intended to serve the needs of a larger consumer population. The district is characterized by a cluster of establishments generating large volumes of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
  - District includes mixed residential/commercial uses, supportive housing, education facilities, religious institutions, all office uses, limited medical and most retail services. This district does not allow for adult entertainment and auto related services without a conditional use permit.
- Primary residential zoning is R3 (One-Family)
  - Allows for a mix of one-family dwelling units along with some congregational living options, limited educational and civic uses, and all religious institutions
- Primary multi-family zoning is RT2 (Townhouse)
  - District allows for one-family dwellings to townhome dwellings with a maximum height of three stories.
  - District also allows some congregational living options (many require CUP), limited educational and civic uses, all religious institutions, and minimal commercial uses with a CUP
- RM2/RM3 (Multiple-family)
  - District allows for one-family dwellings up to multiple-family buildings. to townhome dwellings with a maximum height of three stories. Distirct allows heights up to 5 stories for RM2 and no maximum heights for RM3.
  - District also allows for most congregational living options (many require CUP), most educational, all religious institutions, some civic/institutional, some public service and many commercial uses with a CUP.



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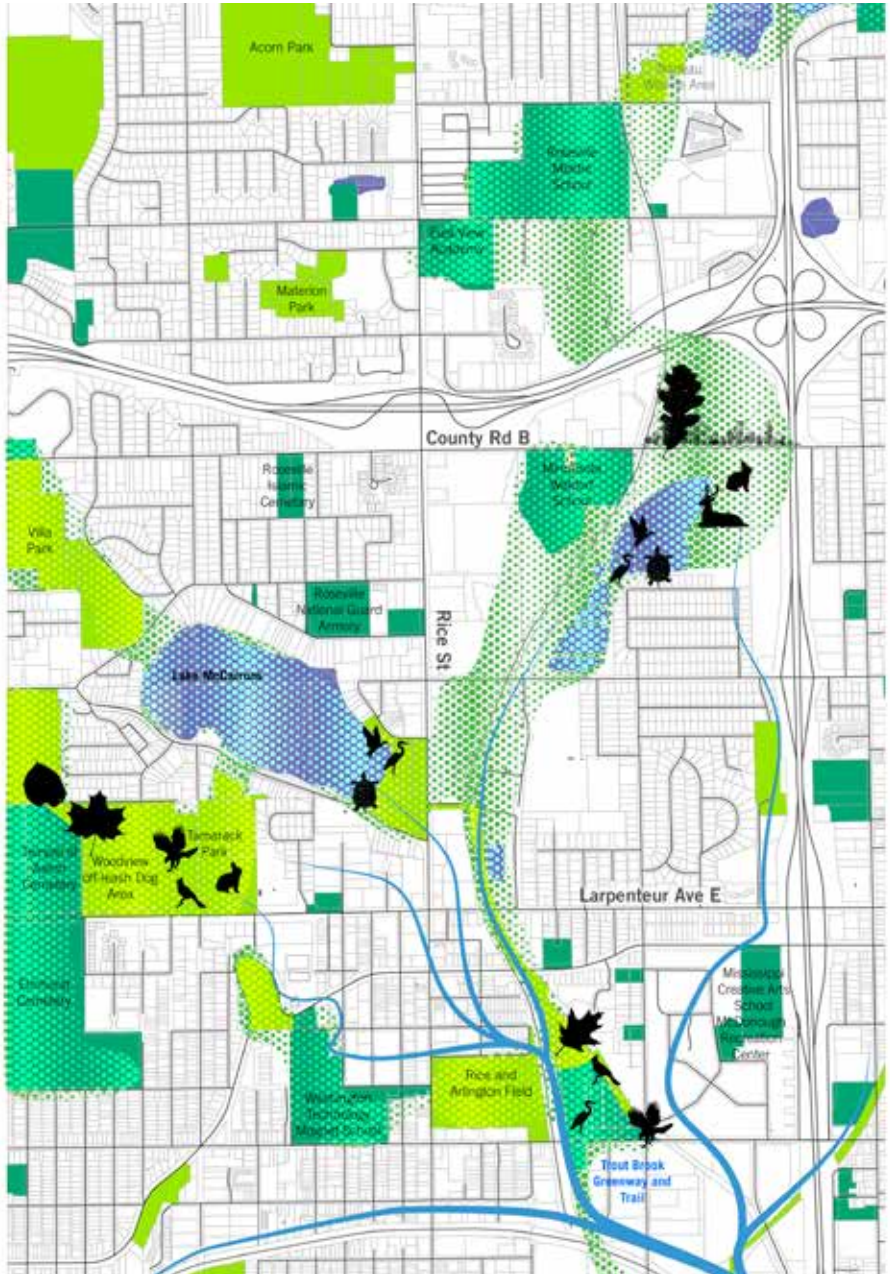
Open Space and Natural Resources

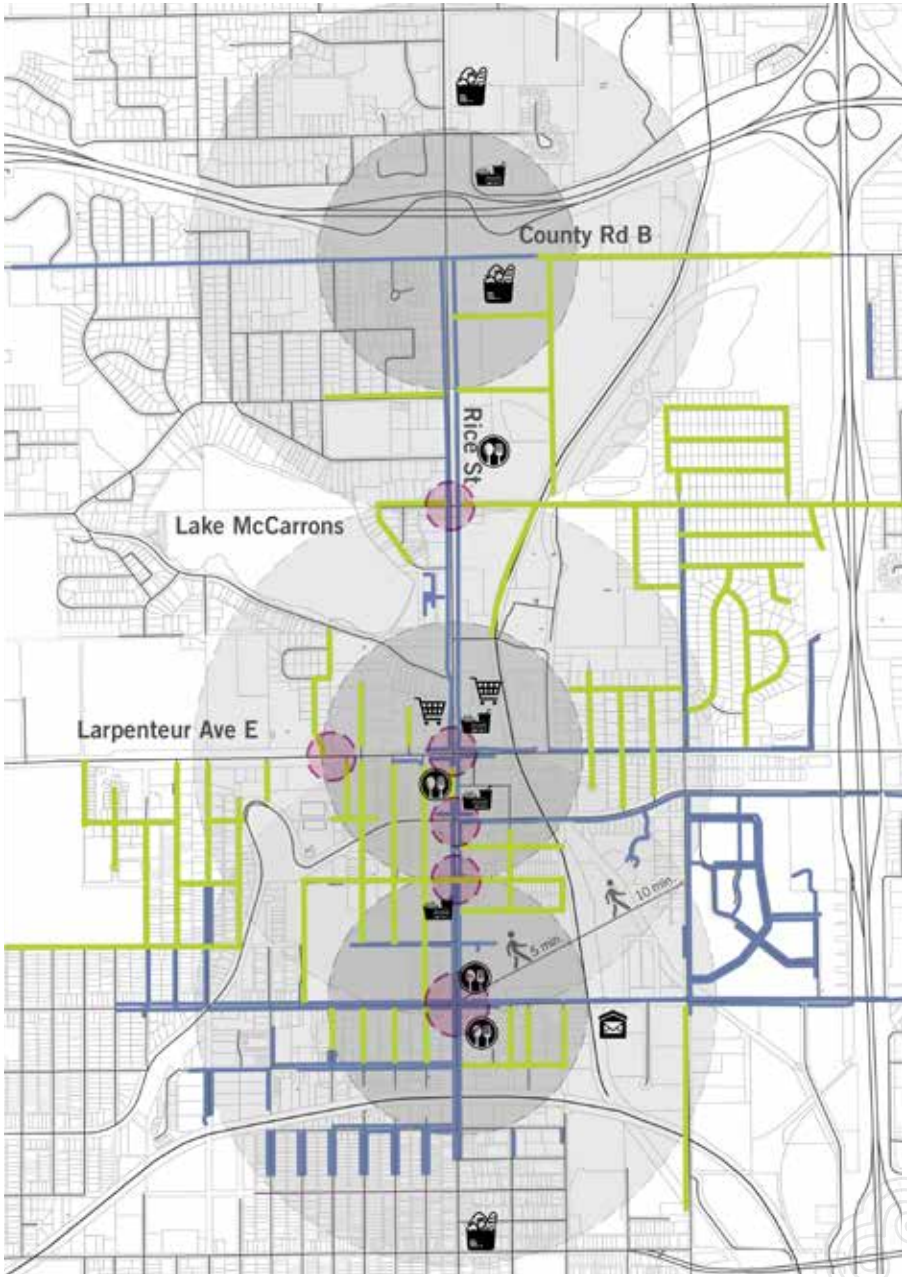
There are several open space and natural resource areas that occur along the corridor. Trout Creek and Lake McCarrons are part of a larger sub-watershed that includes drainage from areas north of the corridor. Numerous parks and open spaces add to the livability in the corridor and provide recreational opportunities. These amenities include: Lake McCarrons County Park, the Waldorf School site, the Saint Paul Regional Water Services site, Trout Creek, Tamarack Park, Rice Street gardens, Woodview off-leash dog area, the Rice and Arlington field, and two school sites. There exists great opportunity to better connect these resources and improve stormwater management along the corridor.

Parking lot and beach house at Lake McCarron's County Park



Pedestrian Circulation

Within the current Rice and Larpenteur area there are limited facilities for pedestrians. Most of the sidewalks along either Rice Street or Larpenteur Avenue are narrow and not conducive to the creation of a friendly, walkable street corridor or have important missing links. There are also numerouse sidewalk gaps that make walking a challenge along the corridor. The Rice and Larpenteur Corridor is also characterized by long continuous street blocks without any designated pedestrian crossings resultings in many conflict areas where pedestrians will cross mid-block along the corridor.



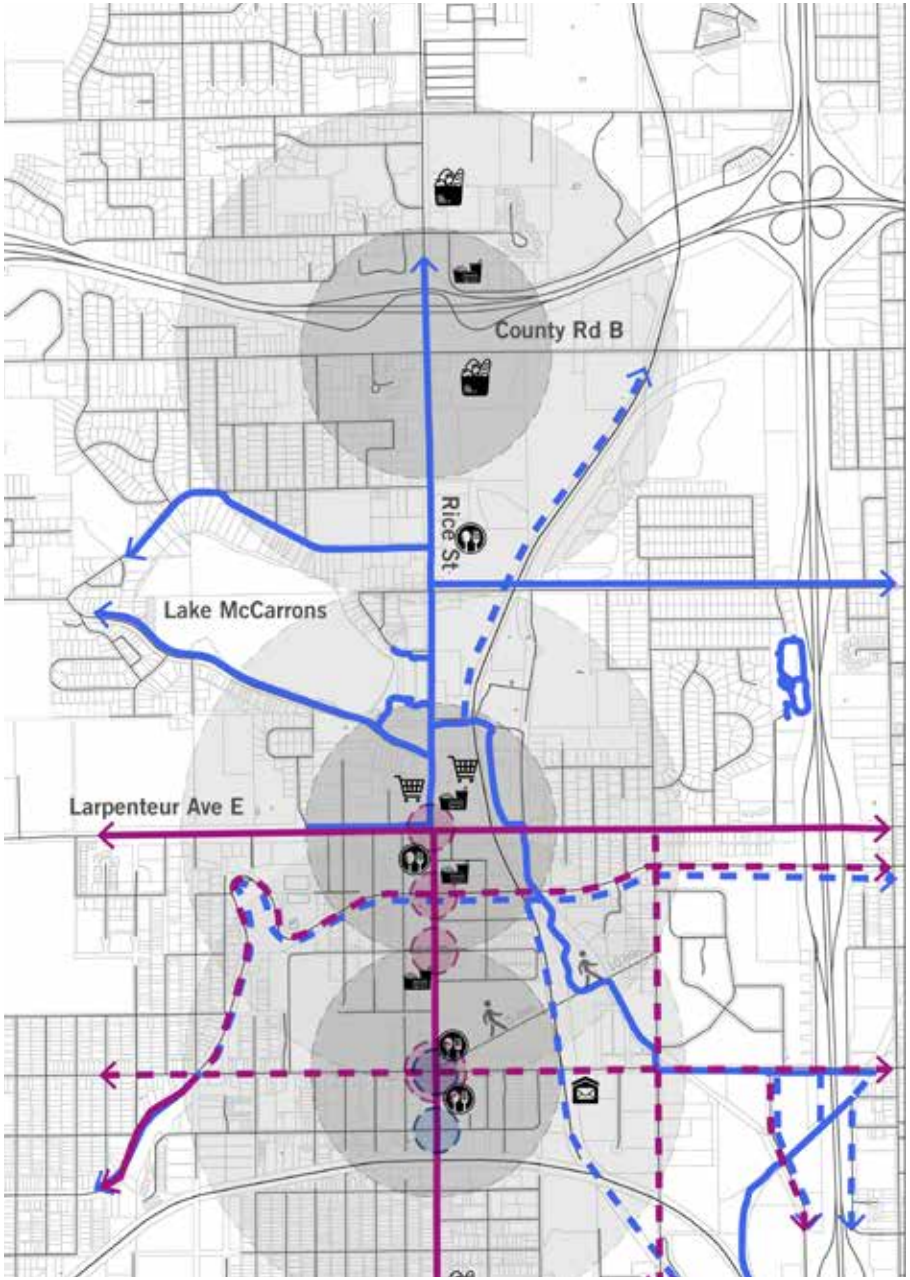
LEGEND

- Existing Bike and Pedestrian Trails
- Proposed Bike and Pedestrian Trails
- Sidewalks
- Sidewalk Gaps
- Pedestrian/Vehicular Conflicts
- Destinations

Bicycle Circulation

Within the current Rice and Larpenteur area there are limited facilities for bicyclists. There are currently no existing or planned on-street bicycle lanes along Rice Street. Bicyclists can be seen utilizing the outside drive lanes along Rice Street to commute along the corridor. Ramsey County plans identify a future bicycle route along Larpenteur Avenue. Wheelock Parkway is part of Saint Paul's Grand Round and portions are slated for reconstruction in 2019. There exists two other east-west bicycle connections along both Wheelock Parkway and Arlington Avenue. The closest designated north-south bicycle connection is along Jackson Street and Trout Creek Regional Trail.

Future bicycle routes proposed as part of this study should be consistent with the Ramsey County Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan.



LEGEND

- Existing Bike Lanes
- Proposed Bike Lanes
- Existing Bike and Pedestrian Trails
- Proposed Bike and Pedestrian Trails
- Bike/Vehicular Conflicts
- Destinations

Summary Transportation and Traffic

The majority of background information for the transportation and traffic section of this document is information created and presented as part of the ongoing Rice Street Transportation Safety Study, which is contained in the Appendix. The Rice Street Transportation Safety Study area includes Rice Street from University Avenue to Larpenteur Avenue in Saint Paul. The primary purpose of the Rice Street transportation safety study is to:

- Identify future investments.
- Design a corridor that will enhance the safety for all modes of transportation.
- Promote economic growth and community investment.

Some of the key findings from the Rice Street Transportation Safety Study include:

- It is estimated there are over 2800 daily pedestrian crossings along the length of the corridor.
- There have been 12 documented pedestrian collisions along the corridor between 2011 and 2015.
- There are an estimated 140 daily bicycle crossings of Rice Street.
- There have been 4 documented bicycle collisions along the corridor between 2011 and 2015.

Average Daily Traffic

- Approximately 16,500 ADT north of Roselawn Avenue along Rice Street
- Approximately 14,200 ADT along Rice Street between Larpenteur Avenue and Roselawn Avenue
- Approximately 15,400 ADT along Rice Street between Larpenteur Avenue and Nebraska Street
- Approximately 13,000 ADT along Larpenteur Avenue west of Rice Street
- Approximately 16,500 ADT along Larpenteur Avenue east of Rice Street

LEGEND

Vehicular Routes

10,000 Vehicular Counts (AADT)

Bus Stops

Bus Routes

- Route 62 is the primary bus route along Rice Street
- Approximate frequency of the route is 15-20 minutes during rush hour
  - 15 minutes during the midday
  - 15-60 minutes during the evening
  - 15-30 minutes on Saturday and
  - 20-60 minutes on Sundays/Holidays
- The primary concern with Route 62 is that it is less frequent north of Larpenteur Avenue during the AM and PM.

Metro Transit Bus heading north along Rice Street

ROUTE 62
RICE ST - LITTLE CANADA - SHOREVIEW - SIGNAL HILLS

	APPROX. FREQUENCY IN MINUTES
Rush Hours (weekdays 6-9am and 3-6:30pm)	15-20
Midday	15
Evening	15-60
Owl (1am-5am)	---
Saturday	15-30
Sunday/Holiday	20-60

Fewer and less frequently served bus stops north of Rice St and Arlington Avenue by all 62 routes during the week - both PM and AM, southbound & northbound

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

Perkins+Will has been utilizing a comprehensive health impact analysis tool that can define the unique assets and opportunities of any given project to improve the overall health equity. The six categories analyzed as part of the process are community + context, community institutions, economic stability, environmental resilience, health + safety and social cohesion + engagement.

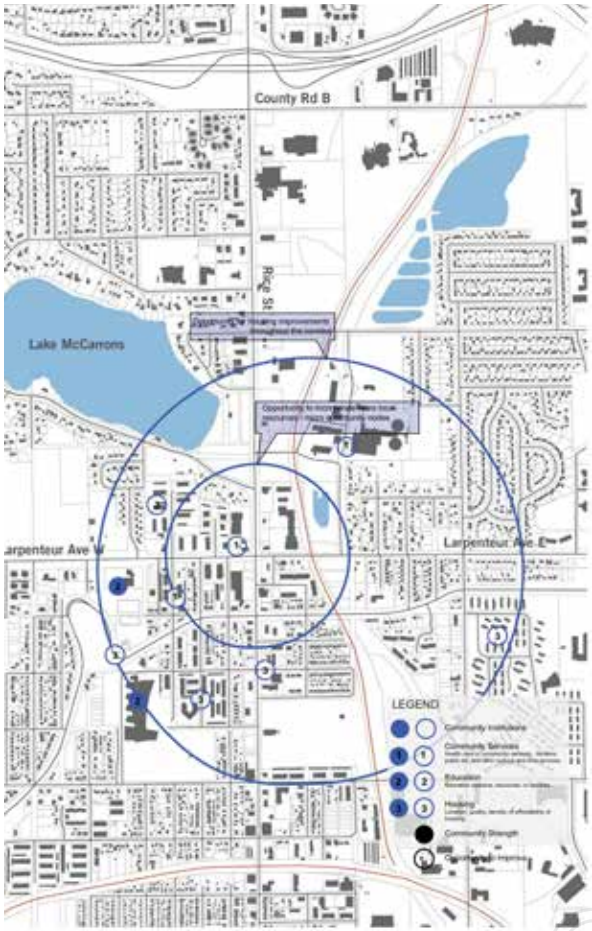
Context and Connectivity

This category focuses the analysis on broader connectivity within the project area and along the corridor. This category emphasizes access to goods and services, incompatible land uses, proximity to mixed land uses and dense areas of the community, access to parks/open spaces and transportation (safety, active transportation, mode of travel and traffic volumes).

HIA Layer: Context and Connectivity

Community Institutions

This category identifies key community institutions and amenities. The category identifies key community services (libraries, public art and other civic services), education (resources and facilities) and housing (location, quality, density and affordability).

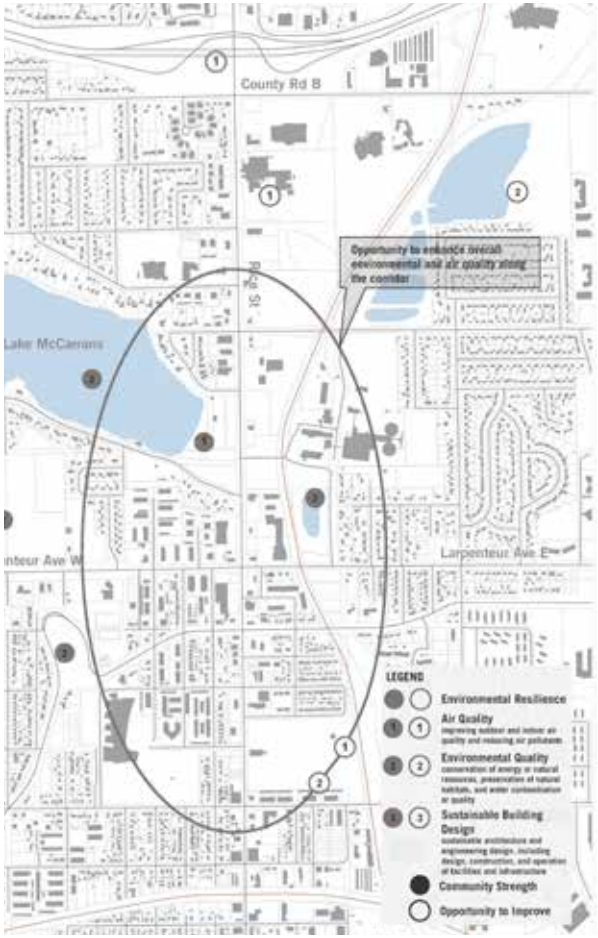


HIA Layer: Community Institutions

Economic Stability
This category identifies opportunities for development/ redevelopment along the corridor and opportunities for increased access to jobs/living wages and employment benefits.

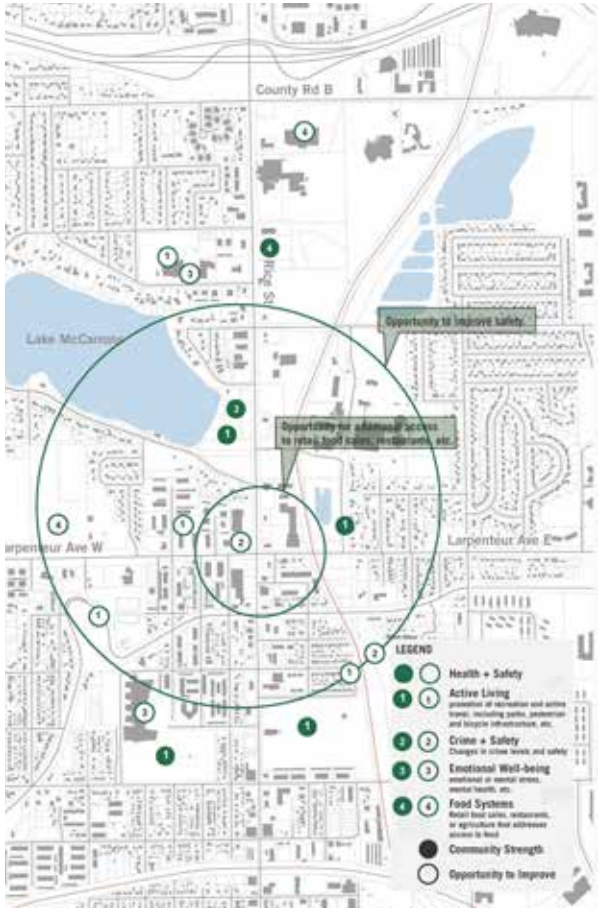
HIA Layer: Economic Stability

Environmental Resilience
This category focuses the analysis on opportunities for enhanced environmental quality within the project area and along the corridor. The key indicators that were identified in this analysis include; opportunities for improved air quality, opportunities for enhanced environmental quality (conservation of natural resources, preservation of habitats, and water quality), and sustainable building design.



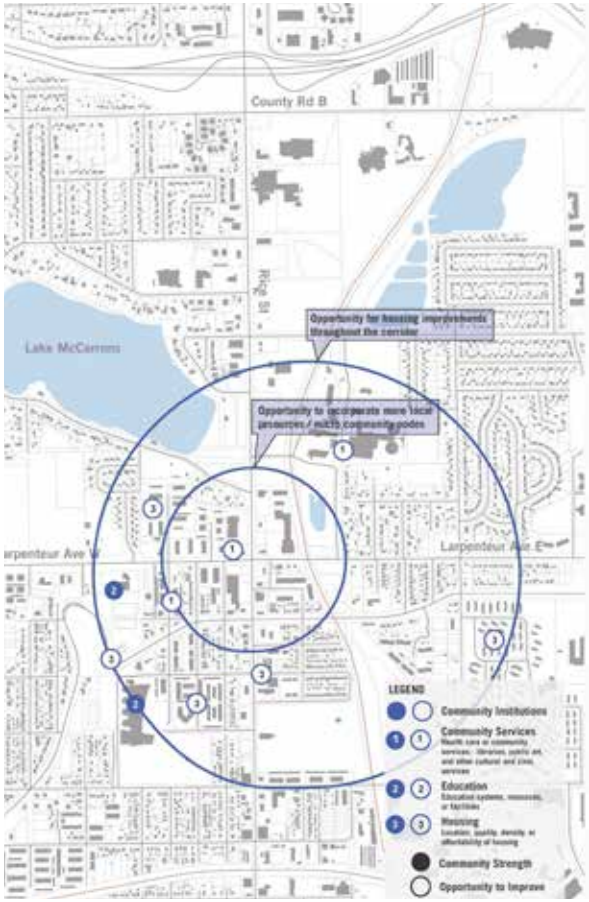
HIA Layer: Environmental Resilience

Health + Safety
This category focuses the analysis on opportunities to improve overall health and well-being within the project area. The key indicators that were identified in this analysis include; the promotion of opportunities for recreation and active living, enhanced safety (and reduction of perceived crime), enhanced emotional well-being and access to improved food systems (retail services, restaurants, and community agriculture).

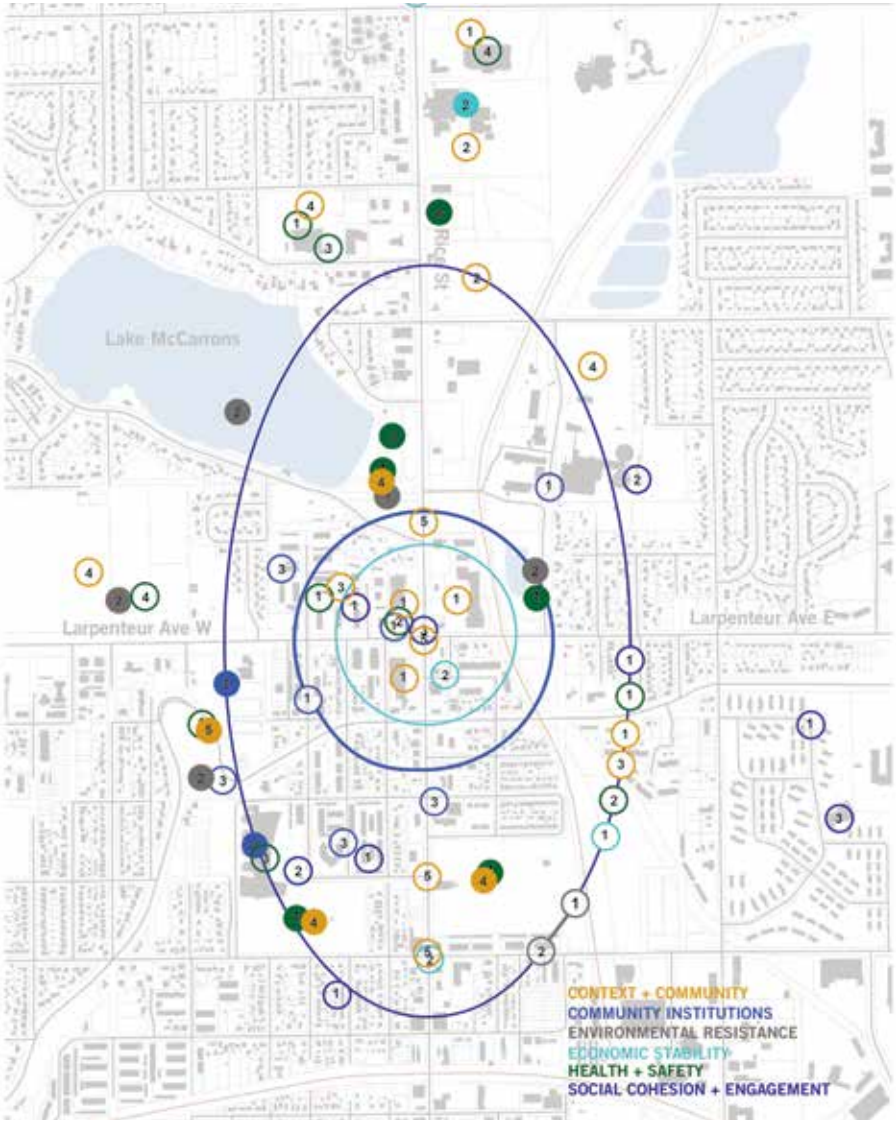


HIA Layer: Health + Safety

Social Cohesion + Engagement
This category focuses on identifying opportunities to improve social cohesion and engagement opportunities within the project area. The key indicators that were identified in this analysis include; improved social equity (equitable treatment of disadvantaged populations and equitable processes that influence displacement of residents) and improved social capital (strengthening relationships in the community, reducing inequality, integration, and community empowerment).



HIA Layer: Social Cohesion + Engagement



Composite HIA Layers

Health Impact Composite

The composite HIA incorporates findings from the analysis of the six categories including; community + context, community institutions, economic stability, environmental resilience, health + safety and social cohesion + engagement. Key findings of the analysis identify three key areas for improvements to imact community health. The findings are identified below:

- There are significant opportunities to enhance community health related to potential improvements at Lake McCarrons Regional Park. Potential improvements should focus on enhanced programming, improved recreational amenities, improved natural features/elements, additional community gathering areas and improved access and connectivity to adjacent neighbohoods.
- A second focus area is the Washington Technology Magnet School. Potential improvements should focus on enhanced access to the broader community, improved recreational amenities (focused on the outdoor athletic fields), improved natural features/elements, and improved access and connectivity to adjacent neighbohoods.
- A third focus area is the existing residential areas adjacent to the intersection of Rice and Larpenteur. Potential improvements in these areas should focus on an expanded and improved housing stock, additional affordable housing, enhanced access to recreational amenities, and improved access and connectivity to adjacent neighbohoods and the core commercial area.

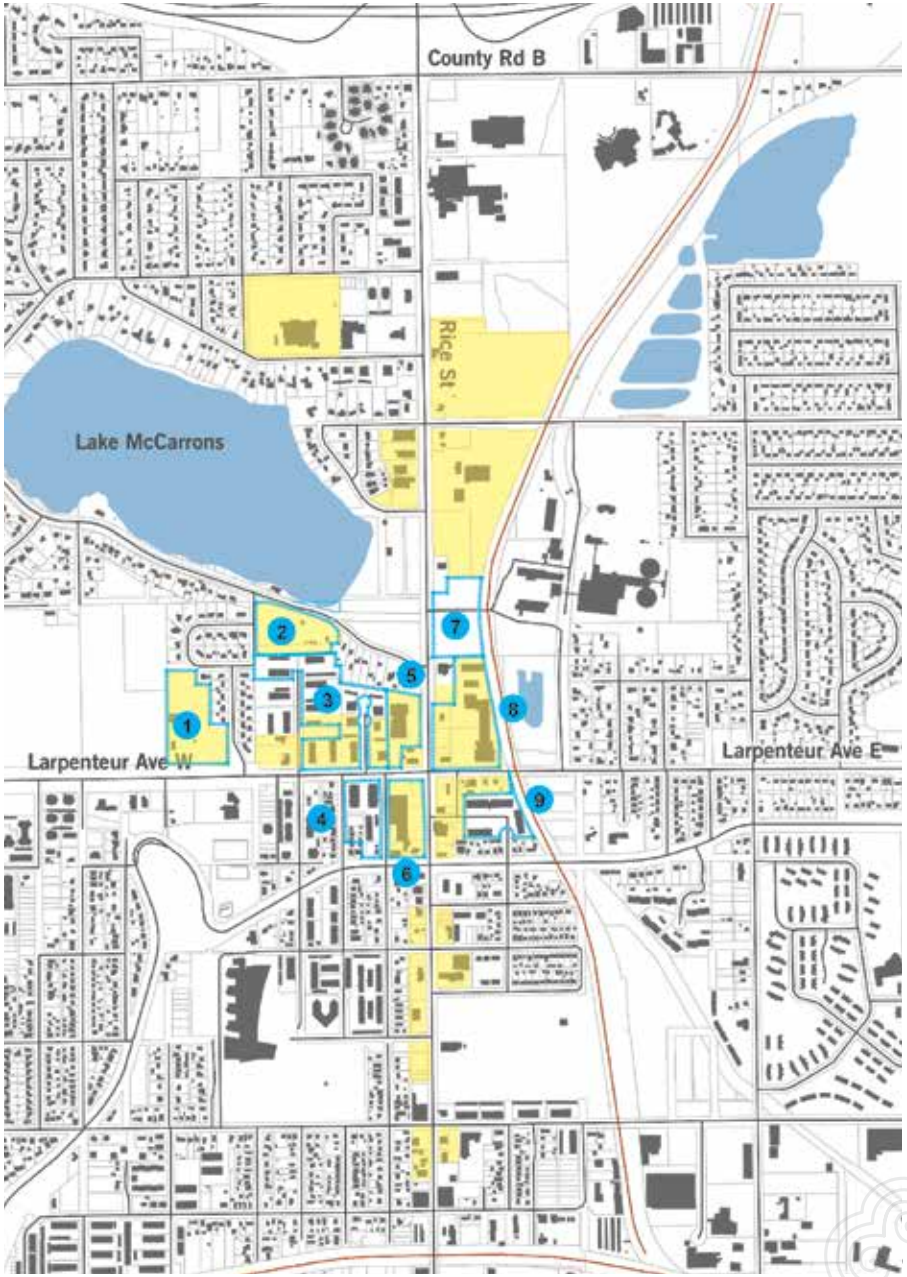
Redevelopment Opportunity Sites

The potential redevelopment opportunity sites were evaluated and determined using information derived from the market study, knowledge of potential redevelopment opportunities and opportunities that reinforce the desired goals and objectives of the project. The opportunity sites are mapped to show those parcels that have short-term redevelopment potential and those parcels that have long- term redevelopment potential.

Potential redevelopment sites on the east and west sides of Rice Street

LEGEND

1	Margolis Bros. 5	.97 Ac.
2	Schlosser	4.74. Ac.
3	G+G Management LLC 1	1.43 Ac.
4	Hillaway Investments	2.33 Ac.
5	Osborne	2.69 Ac.
6	MEK Properties	2.90 Ac.
7	St. Paul Water	4.62 Ac.
8	Kraus Anderson	6.82 Ac.
9	Aldrich Franklin Apts. 3	.3 Ac.
	Redevelopment Opportunity Sites	



MARKET ANALYSIS

A market analysis was prepared that provides a high-level understanding of the key market drivers impacting the Rice-Larpenteur study area and its ability to attract investment and support future development. Findings from the analysis were used to inform project stakeholders throughout the planning process of the potential to prioritize and/or implement elements of the Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Plan based on their market and economic feasibility. Key findings and conclusions from the analysis are presented below. The appendix includes detailed market and demographic data that was gathered and presented during the planning process.

LOCATION

The intersection of Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue, the heart of the Gateway area, is centrally located within the Twin Cities Metropolitan area. It is approximately three miles from downtown St. Paul and eight miles from downtown Minneapolis. The Gateway area is also well connected to both local and distant destinations in the region. Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue are important north-south and east-west arterials that each carry over 14,000 vehicles per day and provide connections to both Highway 36 and Interstate 35E. Moreover, there are two transit lines that serve the Gateway area that connect it to both downtown St. Paul and downtown Minneapolis. The Gateway area's central location and connectedness to the region is a critical element in its ability to support new development.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A variety of different socio-economic data was gathered and analyzed to gauge current and forecasted demand for housing, retail, office, and other commercial uses in and near the Gateway area. For purposes of analyzing socio-economic data, a study area was defined as the following four census tracts: Tract 304, Tract 305, Tract 416.02, and Tract 422.01. These four tracts are roughly bounded by Highway 36 on the north, Interstate 35E on the east, the BNSF rail line on the south, and Dale Street on the west.

As of 2015, the Gateway study area has an estimated population of 17,599 people. Despite minimal new housing development, the area has added over 2,100 people since 2000, which is a growth rate of nearly 14%. An important source of this growth has been the influx of families from Myanmar and several other countries. As more families have moved into the study area this has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of young children. For example, the number of children under the age of five increased by 30% from 2000 to 2015, which was more than four times the metro area growth rate for young children.

Much of this growth has been concentrated west of Rice Street and south of Lake McCarrons in an area dominated by older, affordably-priced apartments. Not surprisingly, an influx of families from other countries has also meant an increase in the number of people who do not speak English well or not at all. As of 2015, roughly one out of every seven adults in the Gateway study area met this definition. Across the metro area, it is only one out of every 32 adults.

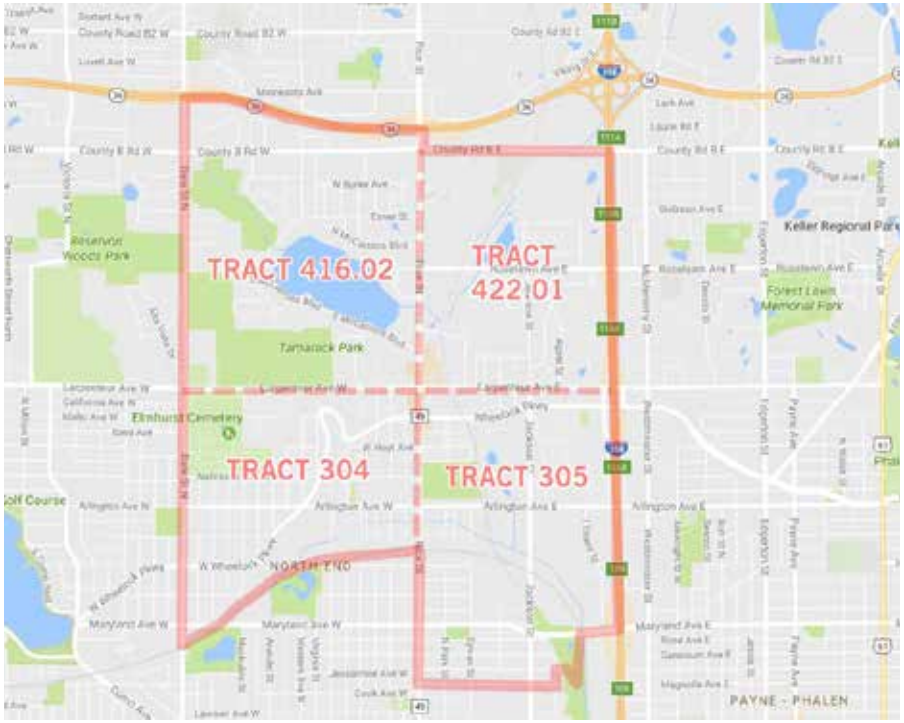


Figure 1: Census Tract Boundaries Used to Analyze Socio-Economic Data in the Rice-Larpenteur Gateway Area

The concentration of affordably-priced apartments is also reflected in the incomes of residents and other characteristics. As of 2015, the median income of study area households was just under $36,000. This is significantly below the metro area median income of roughly $69,000. With a lot of apartments in the study area, a strong majority of households (62%) rent their housing. Across the metro area, only 32% of households rent their housing. Lower incomes also correlates with lower access to vehicles. More than twice the proportion of study area households (17%) than metro area households (8%) do not have access to a motor vehicle. This means more households are dependent on walking, biking, or transit to access, goods, services, and employment opportunities.

	Gateway Study Area	Metro Area
Population Increase Since 2000	13.8%	13.8%
Household Increase Since 2000	0.3%	15.2%
Median Household Income	$35,700	$69,200
Median Age	30.0	36.5
People of Color	35%	25%
Homeownership	38%	68%
Households with Children	40%	32%
Adult Population that Speaks English "not well" or "not at all"	13.5%	3.1%

Source: US Census

Table 1: 2015 Socio-Economic Data Comparison for the Gateway Study Area and Twin Cities Metro Area

Forecasting future socio-economic change can be very difficult for a study area so small in size. However, it should be noted that the cities of Maplewood, Roseville, and Saint Paul, which make up the Gateway study area, are forecasted to add a combined total of 36,200 people and 16,800 households between 2020 and 2040 according to the Metropolitan Council. This is a significant increase in population and households for communities that have been essentially fully developed for many decades.

Most of the forecasted growth in each of the three cities will occur outside the Gateway study area. Nevertheless, this amount of forecasted growth, if realized, will place pressure on the study area to grow as well. If the study area captures 5% of the growth forecasted for all three cities (it currently accounts for 4.7% of the three cities' total population), this will amount to 1,800 more people and 840 more households. This level of growth will fuel demand for more multifamily housing and will support more neighborhood focused commercial businesses.

HOUSING MARKET

The Gateway study area contains a variety of housing types and styles of varying ages and conditions. In the southern portion of the study area, the housing stock consists primarily of older, pre-WWII, one and two-story single-family homes. In the central portion of the study area within 3-4 blocks of the Rice and Larpenteur intersection, the dominant housing type is apartment buildings built between 1960 and 1980. In the periphery of the study area to the west and north, the most prevalent housing type are post-WWII one story rambler and ranch style homes and 1½-story single-family homes.

RENTAL HOUSING

Throughout the Twin Cities metro area the rental housing market has been extremely tight for many years. This is true of the study area as well. The average vacancy rate in the study area is under 3%. This is well below equilibrium (considered 5%) and there is a very high demand for existing units. High demand typically means landlords can raise rents without increasing their number of vacant units, which can lead to displacement of households who are not experiencing commensurate increases in wages.

Because almost all of the rental housing stock in the study area are older apartment buildings that lack features and amenities found in newer buildings, data was gathered on average asking rents for buildings built between 1960 and 1980. The study area average is currently just over $800 per month. This is about $150 less than comparably aged buildings throughout the metro area. Although this means rental housing in the study area is affordably priced, the average asking rent has been increasing rapidly since 2012. Therefore, given the lower incomes of many households, this is undoubtedly placing a great deal of pressure on existing households to remain in their current homes.

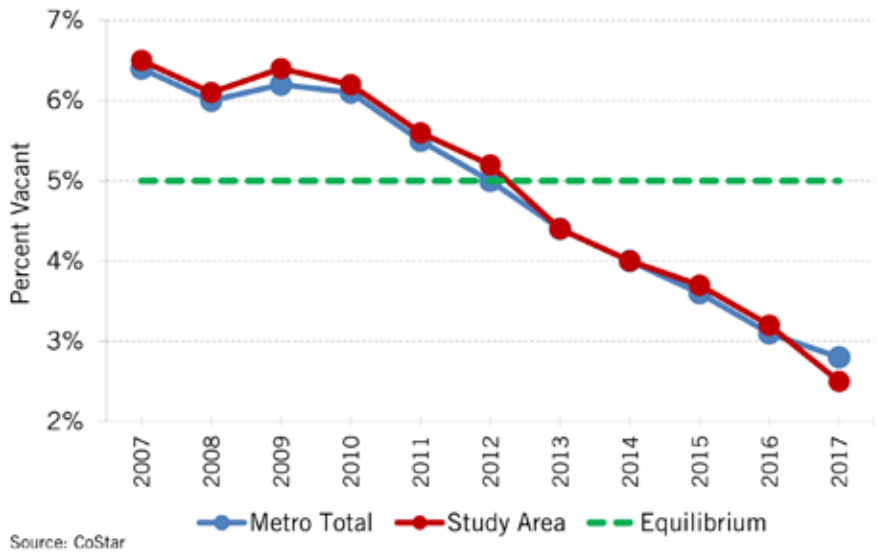


Figure 2: Average Vacancy Rate (Market Rate Apartments Built Between1960-1980)

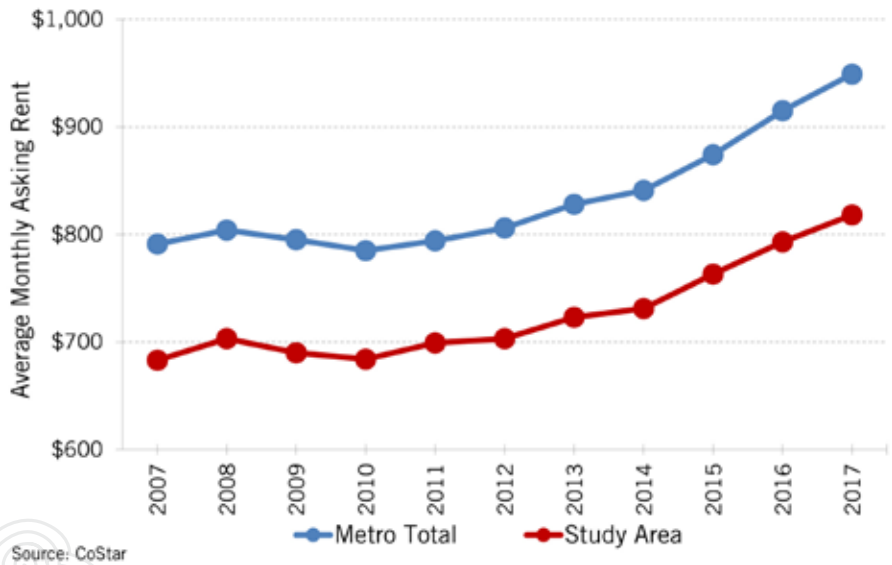


Figure 3: Average Monthly Asking Rent (Market Rate Apartments Built Between 1960-1980)

FOR-SALE HOUSING

The for-sale housing market endured a significant bust in the late 2000s. In many areas, home prices actually dropped for the first time in decades. It has taken years for prices to rise back to pre-bust levels. Currently, the for-sale market is very healthy in terms of price appreciation. However, supply remains very low, which is inhibiting first-time homebuyers to enter the market. This is pushing more prospective buyers into affordable neighborhoods, such as the North End of Saint Paul. This is certainly helping existing homeowners realize strong gains in their property values. However, it is also resulting in rapidly rising prices, which is ultimately reducing housing options for many lower incomes households.

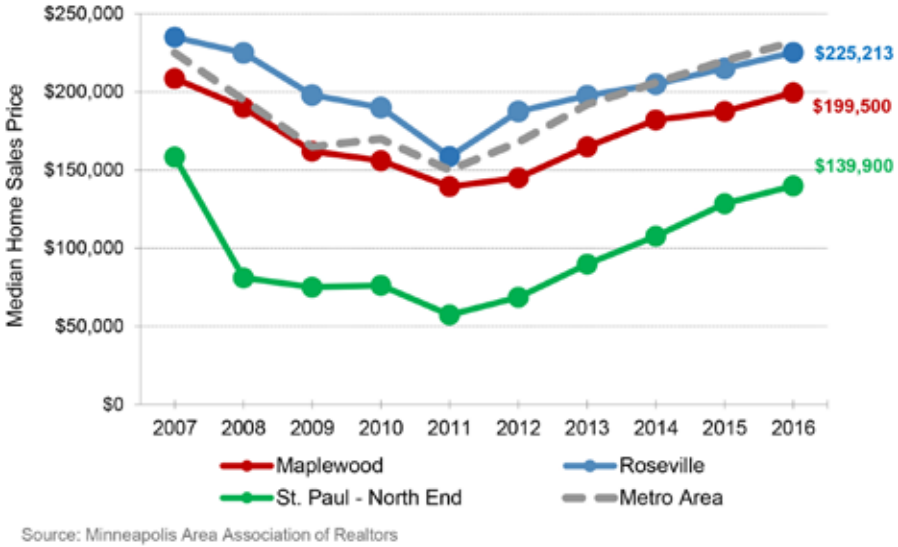


Figure 4: Median Home Sales Price

RETAIL MARKET

Macro Trends

Across the metro area and Ramsey County, the vacancy rate for retail space has declined in recent years due in large part to the recovery from the recession. However, this has not translated into increased asking rents. This is likely a result of increasing uncertainty in the retail sector due to increased on-line sales. Broad region-wide trends suggest that retail vacancies have declined in recent years, but rents have struggled to rise in part due to the uncertain long-range impact of on-line shopping.

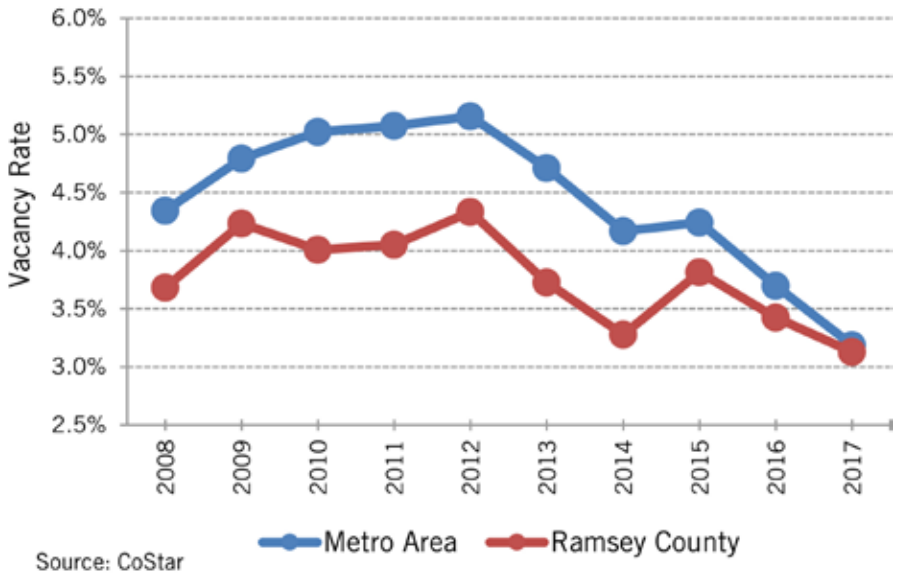


Figure 5: Average Retail Vacancy Rate

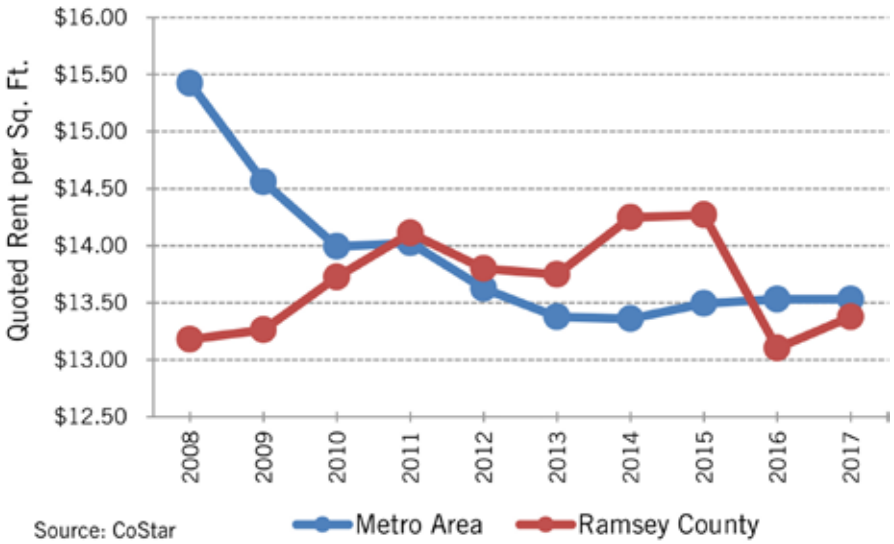


Figure 6: Average Quoted Retail Rent per Sq. Ft.

STUDY AREA RETAIL SITUATION

Based on a visual inventory, there are 63 businesses located along Rice Street in the study area, most of which are independently-owned businesses versus chain stores. Important stores that anchor the district are Setzers Pharmacy, Walgreens, and myThriftStore. There is no major anchor, such as a grocery store or large discount merchandiser (e.g., Target or Walmart) that attracts customers to the study area from beyond a 1-2 mile radius. Therefore, most of the businesses rely on the local household base to support their operations.

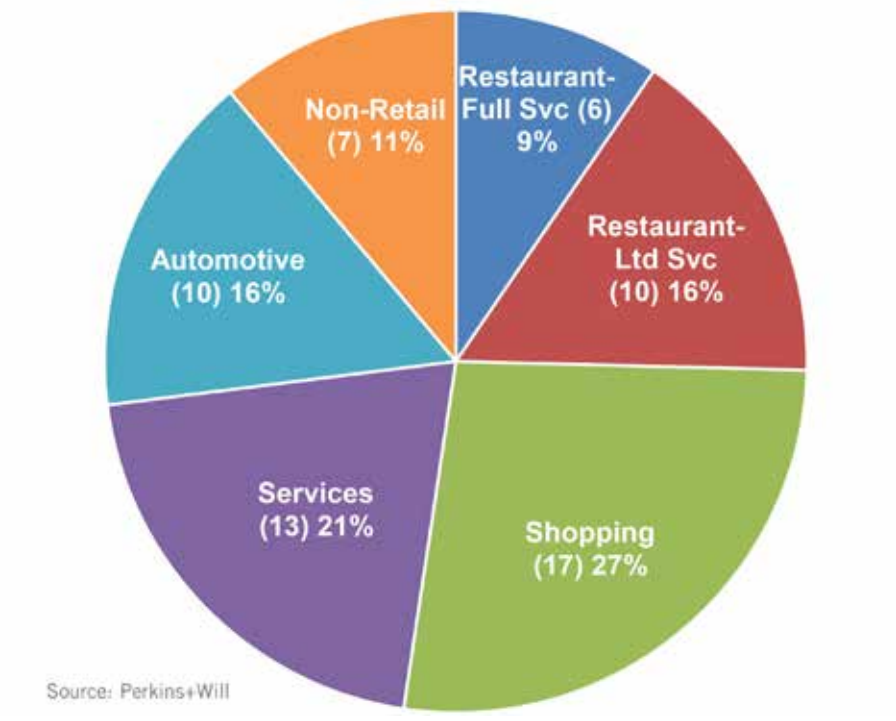


Figure 7: Rice-Larpenteur Study Area Business Mix

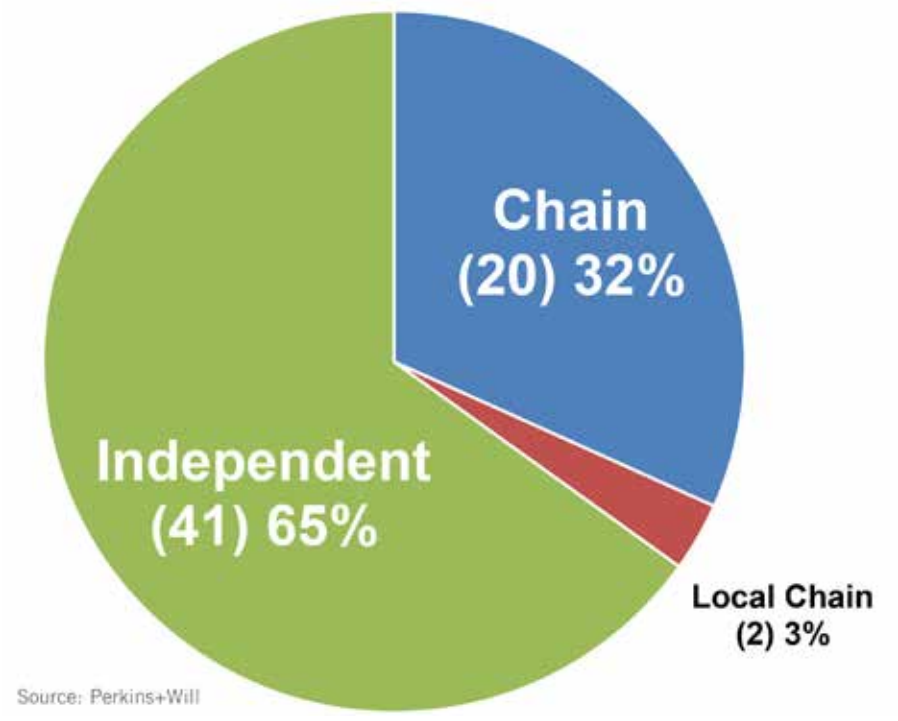


Figure 8: Rice-Larpenteur Study Area Business Ownership

Many of the businesses are focused on price-conscious shoppers due to the lower incomes of study area households. For example, there are two pawn shops, two used car dealerships, a thrift clothing store, a laundromat, and numerous fast food restaurants. The study area contains approximately 250,000 square feet of commercial space in a mix of older commercial buildings that directly front Rice Street, especially south of Larpenteur Avenue, as well as several strip malls set back from Rice Street. Roughly 40% of the study area businesses are located in these three strip malls. The visual inventory also identified only three vacant storefronts, which is a small amount of vacant space given the overall size of the district.

Due to a limited amount of available space, it is difficult to compare current asking rents in the study area to Ramsey County or the Metro Area. Historically, average retail rents in the study area have been below the Ramsey County and Metro Area average and have ranged between $11 and $13 per square foot. A new retail building under development in the study area has a current asking rent of $25 per square foot, which is typically on the low end for newly constructed properties.

COMPETITIVE RETAIL DISTRICTS

Despite the relative amount of commercial space within the study area, it is surrounded by a number of even larger commercial districts with a broader complement of retail offerings. These districts, some of which are located just beyond the study area's boundaries, serve to limit the size of the study area's "catchment" or "trade area." Moreover, several of these districts have a larger, more affluent household base that is the foundation of their customer base.

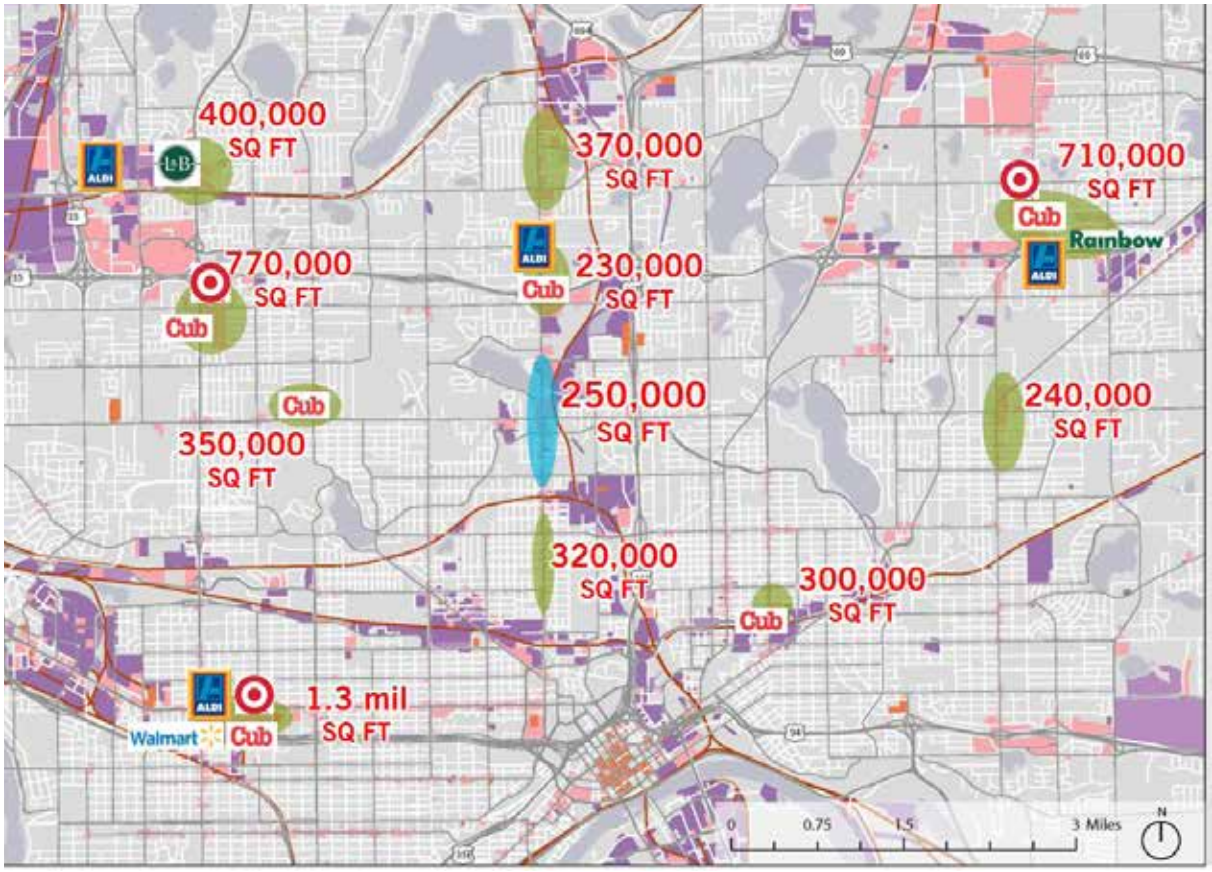


Figure 9: Competitive Retail Districts with their Overall Amount of Commercial Square Footage and Important Anchor Businesses

Figure 10: Competitive Retail Districts with their Number of Households and Median Household Income within a 1-mile Radius

OFFICE MARKET

Macro Trends

The overall office market has strengthened in recent years with declining vacancies and increasing rents. This improvement in the office market is a direct result of the recovery from the economic recession between 2008 and 2011. Despite improved office market conditions, there are some broader trends that are impacting the long-term demand for office space. Of most note is the trend toward less square feet per worker as well as interest to be located in vibrant, transit accessible districts. Less square feet needed per office worker has a direct impact on the overall space needs of office users.

Less direct, but still important is the impact of office demand concentrating around key districts and nodes. This is having the impact of rapidly increasing rents at these highly amenitized locations while at the same time vacancies climb and rents drop at less desirable locations.

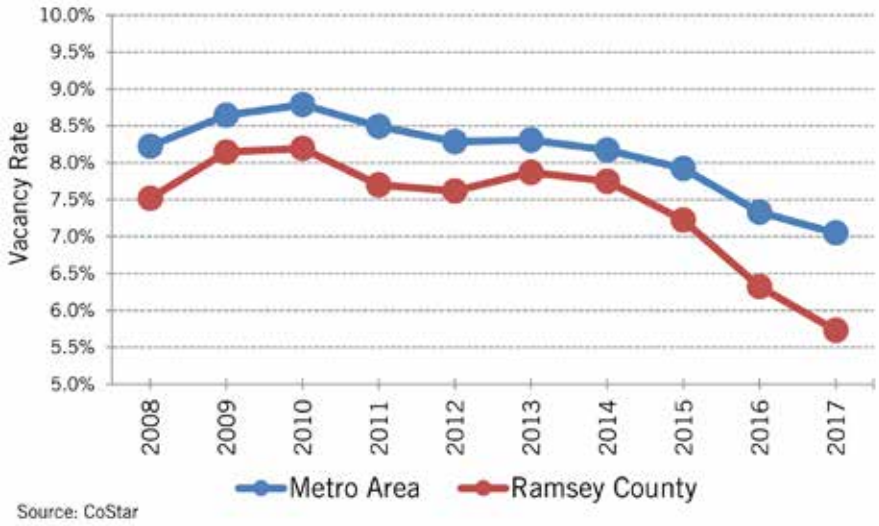


Figure 11: Average Office Vacancy Rate

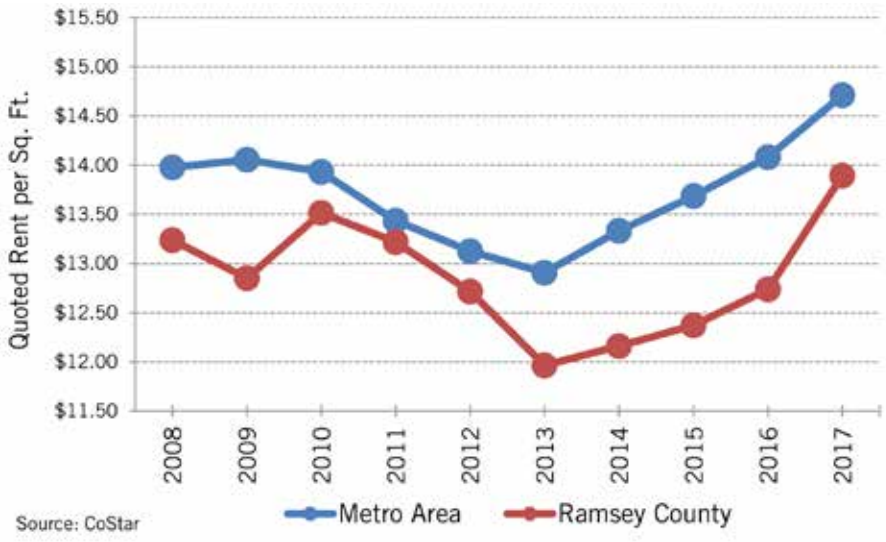


Figure 12: Average Office Asking Rent per Square Foot

STUDY AREA OFFICE SITUATION

There are very few traditional office options in the study area. Most of the competitive space is concentrated along Rice Street north of Lake McCarrons, closer to Highway 36. Overall space is about 150,000 square feet, most of which is occupied by small professional firms that serve nearby households (e.g., insurance agents, chiropractors, etc.). Therefore, demand for any office space is more tied to the growth in the number of study area households than it is the expansion of the regional economy.

Development Assessment

The market analysis also included a review of development indicators that would provide insight on market activity as well as where particular parcels may be ripe for redevelopment.

Development Momentum

Data was gathered on the number and location of newer buildings in the study area to see if there has been a clear pattern of increased commercial investment in recent years. Between 1990 and 2016, there were 11 new buildings built in the study area; a rate of about one building every 2.4 years. Most of this development was packed into a seven-year period between 2001 and 2008.

In 2017, however, after a nine-year drought in new development, there were two buildings under development; a new retail center located at the NW corner of Rice and Larpenteur on the site of a former gas station and a new charter school on the site of a former nursery located three blocks west of the Rice and Larpenteur intersection. There was also a building permit issued for Boaters Outlet (located at 2000 Rice Street) in 2017.

Building Condition

Older buildings are often costly to maintain and, therefore, are at risk of deferred maintenance. Many old buildings also no longer serve the purpose they were built for and have become obsolete. In both cases, such buildings can attract developers who are looking for redevelopment opportunities. The study area has numerous properties that more than 40 years old. In particular are two of the three strip retail centers located at the intersection of Rice and Larpenteur. Depending on their overall condition and level of maintenance, these properties are good examples of sites in which a developer may take interest in them because of their size, visibility, and prominent location.

Property Values

The analysis also reviewed the estimated market value of properties in the study area per the Ramsey County Assessor. Developers looking for opportunities are many times attracted to properties with low values that are along high traffic roadways, near amenities (e.g., lakes, parks, or trails), and are sizable. In some instances, if larger parcels are not available, smaller properties adjacent to one another with low values per square foot may also be candidates for acquisition and assembly into a larger potential site.

MARKET CONCLUSIONS

The previous sections of the market analysis evaluated the socio-economic conditions of the Gateway study area, the market condition of various real estate sectors, including housing (both rental and for-sale), retail, and office, as well as a number of development indicators. Based on a synthesis of these analyses, the following are key conclusions from the data:

- There is a strong market opportunity to capitalize on the growing population of the study area
- Children are an important component to the local market, and new housing and retail development should consider how children will drive market demand
- Diverse cultural mix of area residents is an opportunity for entrepreneurial activity, which is currently emerging but not fully leveraged
- Strong demand for housing of all types; however, supportable rents/prices will likely require new construction subsidies, though key sites could support market rate product
  - *Market rate housing is most likely to occur north of Larpenteur Avenue in closer proximity to Lake McCarrons and possibly on the Rice Street Gardens (Saint Paul Water Works owned) site.*
- Lack of small retail spaces is a barrier to start-ups/mom-and-pop businesses
- Office demand is limited to local services because the core of the study area is too distant from major highways to appeal to large office users
- If the existing amenities focused around water and open space they can be better connected to study area households and worker. This will expand the market potential and reach of the study area
- Retail opportunities are constrained as much by competition, parcel sizes, and building stock as they are by trade area incomes. Below is a list of potential retail services that could be accommodated along the corridor:
  - *Home furnishings store*
  - *Sporting goods/bike shop*
  - *Appliance store*
  - *Uniform shop*
  - *Daycare*
  - *Fitness center*
  - *Salon/Barber*
  - *Tailor*
  - *Mailing/packaging store*
  - *Bank*
  - *Martial arts/dance studio*
  - *Veterinarian*
  - *Dry cleaner*

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Collaborative, Community-Based Planning

Some of the community's greatest assets for this plan are the knowledge, interest, and contributions that its citizens, businesses, local officials, and advisory commissions made to the development of the community's vision and next-generation plan. The planning process provided opportunities for community involvement in creative and practical ways to help shape the future of the Rice-Larpenteur Corridor. The major forces, issues, and opportunities associated with the corridor have been defined through a series of interactive committee meetings, business owner interviews, community workshops and open houses, and interviews with developers. The results of the community interactions have been synthesized into goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs to shape the vision for the corridor and guide the creation of the Vision Framework Plan.

Gateway Planning Committee (GPC)

The Gateway Area Planning Committee (GPC) was comprised of City and County staffs and elected officials from Maplewood, Roseville and Saint Paul. The GPC worked closely with the consultant team to develop and evaluate Rice Street/Larpenteur Avenue Gateway Area Master Plan alternatives, and make recommendations on a preferred plan. Members of the GPC provided advice and assistance to the project team for broader community outreach to residents and businesses in the study area. The GPC met approximately seven different times during the planning process.

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

The charge of the CAG was to provide community input to help shape the development of plans for the Rice Street-Larpenteur Avenue Gateway study area. The CAG was appointed by the GPC and was comprised of residents, property/business owners and other community advocates. The CAG met approximately six times during the planning process.

Members of the Community Advisory Group

Public Workshop #1

The first public workshop was held on June 14, 2017, at Washington Technology Magnet School. The meeting consisted of a brief presentation introducing the project and a round robin of three facilitated breakout sessions focused on "Our Identify", safety/movement and buildings/uses. There were six other topic area stations (Each topic area station included a facilitator and recorder, background plans, topic questions and questionnaires, a comment map/aerial photo, and drawing and writing utensils.) The six topic area stations were: urban design analysis, "walkable" corridor map, market analysis, Rice Street safety study, visual preference survey and the Maplewood, Roseville and St. Paul Comprehensive Plan updates. A summary of feedback from the six topic stations is provided on the adjacent page.

Large scale mapping exercise during Workshop #1

Key Assets

- Setzer Pharmacy, Lake McCarron's/Beach, Cub, Washington Technology Magnet School, Caribou, Walgreens, Family Dollar, and Hearthside restaurant.

Potential Improvements

- New bike facilities, intersection improvements, new sidewalks, new parks/open space

Station 6

- (keep) Green space, Lake McCarron's/beach, Setzer and DQ
- (change) Safety, crime, undesirable businesses
- (heart) DQ, Setzer's, schools, currently lacks a heart
- (future) promising, potential, destination, better place to raise a family

Station 7

- More sidewalks to better connect area
- Physical and perceived safety (police sub-station will help), lighting, appropriate businesses
- More bike facilities
- Slow traffic
- Improved intersections and crossings

Station 8

- (beneficial buildings) DQ, Setzer, Friends Café, Washington Magnet School
- (non-beneficial buildings) auto dealerships, poorly maintained apartments, adult businesses, pawn shops
- (desired businesses) grocery, natural food, salon, family restaurants, bakery, daycare and kids retail
- More housing options (senior, condo, single-family, more density)
- Places for kids, parks, open spaces, gardens

Survey of Visual Preferences

One of the stations was dedicated to a visual preference survey. The purpose of the survey was to identify development characteristics the community feels are positive and should be encouraged, and characteristics that should be avoided. This information informed the creation of strategies to encourage positive development. Images of existing conditions in the Corridor were contrasted with those from other areas highlighting general image and character, building types, and streetscape treatments.

The workshop provided an informal forum for stakeholders to share concerns, hopes, and opportunities regarding the future of the Rice and Larpenteur Corridor. Participants were informed that the information gathered from the workshop would be used to augment the background analysis, to assist with defining issues and opportunities, and to shape goals and policies, as well as to drive alternative plans and strategies for the Rice and Larpenteur Corridor.

Survey of visual preferences exercise during workshop #1

Summary VPS: Preferred Streetscape

SUMMARY VPS
Open Space/Amenities

Top Three

Bottom Three

Summary VPS: Preferred Open Space/Amenities

SUMMARY VPS
Buildings

Top Three

Bottom Three

Summary VPS: Preferred Buildings

Public Workshop #2

The second public workshop was held on June 21, 2017, at the Washington Technology Magnet School. The format of the workshop consisted of breakout sessions focused on the over-arching themes of "HEARTH", "GREEN + BLUE", and "LEGACY." Attendees were encouraged to develop design ideas and draw concepts that responded to each of these themes. There were three other topic area stations. (Each topic area station included a facilitator and recorder, background plans, topic questions and questionnaires, a comment map/aerial photo, and drawing and writing utensils.) The three topic area stations were: Market analysis, Rice Street safety study, and urban design analysis. Attendees were encouraged to visit each board and engage with staff and consultants regarding any questions or concerns. A summary of feedback from the workshop is provided on the adjacent page.

Break-out session during Public Workshop #2

Diversity

- Seen as a positive that we should embrace and celebrate....strengthen corridor identity
- Improve cultural connections through public realm.....Art, wayfinding, infrastructure design elements
- Opportunity for cultural based events and festivals.....food is a linking element

Public Realm

- More SIDEWALKS!
- Street trees and other "green" elements along street edges, create green "networks".....streets and open space linkages
- Improved crossings at intersections
- More lighting and amenities.....seating, trash receptacles, etc.
- Create multi-functional space in underutilized parking lots
- Create sense of pride thru a well maintained and clean environment

Open Space

- Enhanced connectivity for all modes
- Capture the underutilized open space along the corridor and enhance quality of open space and improve access....Lake McCarrons, trails, wetlands
- More activities for children and teens
- Create facilities to support populations...larger picnic shelters, recreational opportunities, bandshell

Community

- Need a place for gathering and events
- Facilities to support families and residents....community center
- Create a destination in this area for the City and region
- Build off of strengths.....schools, natural systems, Rice Street gardens
- Design guidelines to improve corridor aesthetics.....provide resources to businesses

Public Workshop #3

The third public workshop was held at the Community School of Excellence on October 26, 2017. This meeting presented the final plan to the community and provided opportunities for attendees to weigh in on which plan recommendations they would personally like to become involved in during plan implementation. The format for the community workshop included four topic area stations. (Each topic area station included a facilitator and recorder, background plans, topic questions and questionnaires, a comment map/aerial photo, and drawing and writing utensils.) The three topic area stations were: Goals and objectives, redevelopment, roadway and public realm design, and implementation strategies.

Public Workshop #3

Community Pop-Up Events

In addition to the organized stakeholder groups and periodic public meetings, there were three community pop-up events that were held during the course of the planning process. These targeted pop-up events coincided with previously scheduled community events and were directed at specific constituents and stakeholders who normally are unable to attend traditional public meetings. The three events were the annual safety fair in Saint Paul, the Marion Park event in Roseville, and the International pot luck at the Rice Street garden in Maplewood.

- Marion Park Event, June 10, 2017
- Lamplighter Village Safety Fair, June 20, 2017
- Rice Street Community Garden – International Gardener Pot Luck Lunch, July 7, 2017

International Gardener Pot Luck Lunch

CORRIDOR VISION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Looking south along Rice Street near Larpenteur Avenue

CORRIDOR VISION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Rice-Larpenteur Vision Plan is to illustrate the design principles, goals and objectives that foster an attractive destination with strong businesses, vibrant neighborhoods, and a safe street that is safe and comfortable for pedestrians.

This section outlines the primary vision for the area, overall project goals, and coordinating objectives.

VISION

The Rice-Larpenteur Gateway area will be a safe, engaging, and inviting neighborhood center that includes common spaces, a high-quality pedestrian environment and robust reinvestment for the diverse people of the surrounding communities to live, conduct business, and play together.

URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLES

A series of urban design principles was defined early in the planning process to inform the development of designs and recommendations and to assist in the prioritization of potential implementation strategies and projects. The approved design principles are listed below:

Principle #1: Develop a livable design

- Design the corridor for people; an environment designed to accommodate the pedestrian, improves the human experience, and reinforces the true sense of place.
- Celebrate the authenticity and promote the cultural, social, and environmental history of the Rice-Larpenteur Corridor
- Ensure linkages and prioritize walking as the preferred mode of travel for trips beginning in the corridor and nearby neighborhoods, and as a defining component of well-being and a healthy quality of life.
- Create a public realm that is well connected and enclosed by attractive building frontages. The public realm should be attractive, safe, well-maintained, welcoming, and accessible to everyone.

Principle #2: Strive for land use diversity

- Encourage a compatible mix of uses at the neighborhood scale and a cohesive architectural style within the public realm.
- Enhance social interactions by bringing people together with activities and a mix of self-supporting uses that contributes to unique urban experiences.
- Promote a more inclusive corridor that promotes cultural and economic diversity, and affordable housing options.

Principle #3: Promote neighborhood compatibility and character

- Enhance the existing neighborhood character to create a sense of identity.
- Relate new developments to the physical scale, character, and pattern of the surrounding neighborhood context to ensure compatibility.

Looking north along Rice Street at Arlington Avenue

- Focus energy and resources on conserving, enhancing, and creating strong vibrant neighborhoods.

Principle #4: Create a sustainable and resilient gateway area

- Create a social, economic, and environmentally sustainable Rice-Larpenteur corridor.
- Conserve and enhance the health of natural systems and areas of environmental significance.
- Create a corridor that focuses on the attraction and retention of residents and businesses.

GOALS+OBJECTIVES

Provide safe connections for walking and biking to and through the area.

- Create safe routes to schools with a complete sidewalk network and pedestrian crossings.
  - Follow recommendations of the Washington Safe Routes to Schools reports, and develop similar safe connectivity for the new Community School of Excellence (CSE).
- Ensure a safe crossing from the Marion Street area to the CSE.
  - Every intersection will have an ADA-compliant crosswalk.
- Connect parks and green spaces with inviting and safe green trail systems.
  - Enhance the Trout Brook Regional trail experience where it crosses through the Gateway area, highlighting its presence with landscaping and signage.
  - Add pocket parks, parklets, and parking-spots-to-park conversions to add micro-green spaces wherever possible.

Create a walkable and bikable center that feels safe and inviting for users of the commercial spaces.

- Clearly mark pedestrian routes through existing parking lots, including adding

refuge islands where possible.

- Encourage pedestrian-oriented redevelopment.
- Provide bike parking at regular intervals.
- Add bike-awareness signage and sharrows throughout the Gateway area.

Improve the aesthetic quality of street design to improve the quality and condition of streetscape elements (lighting, benches, bus stops, etc.) and sidewalks.

- Create a streetscape along Rice Street that complements community character and enhances community pride.
  - Add landscaped boulevards between sidewalks and roads wherever possible.
  - Improve and diversify landscaping and tree canopy along the corridor with new trees that offer biodiversity and visual interest.
  - Promote the installation of stormwater best management strategies in the area.

Capitalize on development and redevelopment opportunities associated with the revitalization of the corridor.

- Catalyze positive redevelopment and reinvestment focusing on food as a uniting factor.
  - Support healthy community food options with local markets, community gardens, and healthy restaurants.
  - Consider leasing an underutilized parking area for use as a farmer's market or food-truck site.
- Develop smaller scale, neighborhood retail and office uses as appropriate to provide neighborhood residents with necessary services.
  - Work creatively to provide incentives for private sector participation in redevelopment projects and programs.
  - Facilitate redevelopment transitions by developing appropriate relocation plans sensitive to the needs of those whose properties will undergo reuse activities.
  - Encourage partnerships among the property owners, the private sector, and the public sector in order to implement proposed redevelopment projects that will achieve public goals.
  - Preserve small independent office and commercial developments within the project area

Provide opportunities and support (education, financing support, etc.) for local residents to develop unique eating opportunities.

- Provide a food truck start-up program in partnership with Chameleon Concessions.
- Host a "Food Truck 101" and a "Restaurant 101" event in this area similar to the program held by the Saint Paul Chamber of Commerce in December 2016.

Develop a marketing and branding strategy for the area to reinforce a desired identity.

- Consider a branding plan like the "Minnehaha Mile" approach.
- Develop a complete set of design guidelines, similar to Excelsior Boulevard in St. Louis Park.

Encourage supportive retail and commercial businesses that contribute to the wellbeing of the community.

- Use zoning and land use regulations to reduce the prevalence of businesses that are detrimental to the desired use of the area.
- Support the redevelopment of catalytic sites.

Create an environment for people first, and the automobile last.

- Right-size traffic lanes to reduce speeds and crossing widths for other users.
  - 3-lane section with 11 foot lanes and limited shoulders (convert shoulders for bike lanes).

- Provide refuge islands where pedestrians must cross large roads or parking lots.
- Consolidate curb cuts with the goal of one curb-cut per super block.
- Right-size and consolidate parking lots.
  - Use the excess paved areas for uses, suh as a market, food trucks, and landscaping.

Develop a "Village by the Lake" using McCarrons and other blue/green infrastructure to create identity and increase sustainability.

- Pull the green experience of McCarrons Lake south down Rice and east down Larpenteur with street trees and landscaping.
  - Improve public access and connectivity to Lake McCarrons County Park.
  - Reconstruct Rice and Larpenteur as "green streets" with strong landscaping including boulevards and medians.
  - Develop a complete streetscaping plan, including pavements, plantings, furnishings, lighting, etc.
- Integrate commercial businesses, both aesthetically and in terms of the services they provide, with the recreational and green aspects of the space.
  - Enhance the Dairy Queen site's relationship to McCarrons (especially using the north part of the lot which appears to be in the ROW).
  - Coordinate with the County to consider additional programming or an enterprise, such as rentals or food.
  - Guide new developments in a manner that conserves natural features and environmentally sensitive areas and meets the long-term needs of the community.
- Foster the creation of new housing of varying types and densities along the corridor to foster mixed-use walkable developments.
  - Preserve, protect, and enhance existing property values and investment along the corridor.
- Attract pedestrian-oriented land uses such as restaurants, cafes, markets and neighborhood services. Support the existing businesses that provide valuable services to our community.
  - Preserve and enhance the quality of air, water, sensitive species habitat, and other natural resources within the Rice-Larpenteur corridor to promote its long-term sustainability of the neighborhoods.

DESIGN CONCEPT

An overall design concept statement was crafted to drive the creation of public realm and redevelopment concepts for the Rice-Larpenteur gateway area. This design concept serves as the idea behind the overall design, and serves as a guide to solve the design problems highlighted as part of the Rice and Larpenteur corridor planning process.

The intersection of Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue (the Gateway) is envisioned as high-energy, mixed-use area that serves the neighborhoods and broader community. The Gateway will be linked by a continuous multi-modal transportation network with improved streetscape improvements and access to natural features/amenities. Design and redevelopment will promote pedestrian activity, support business vitality, and create a greater sense of place in a compact, connected, and walkable built environment.

BIG IDEAS

Connect the Lake to the Gateway

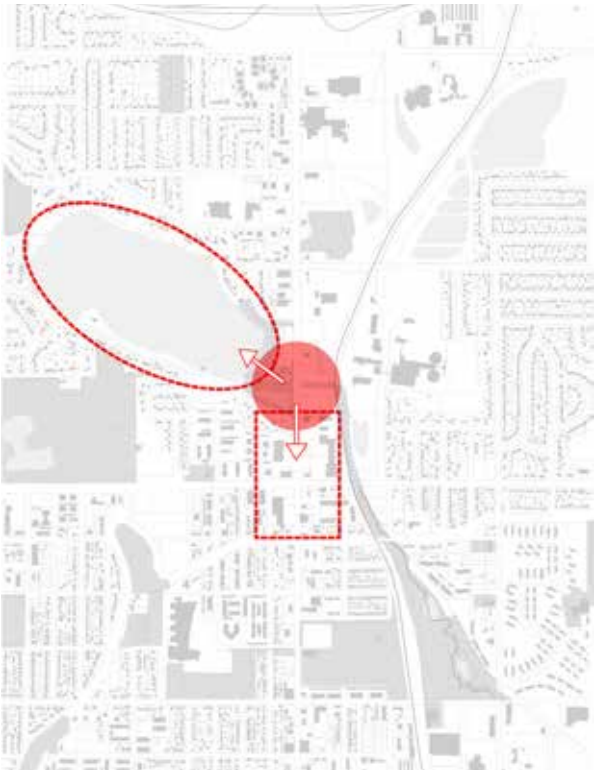
Strengthen the connection between McCarrons Lake and the heart of the commercial district at Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue.

Enhance streetscape and lighting

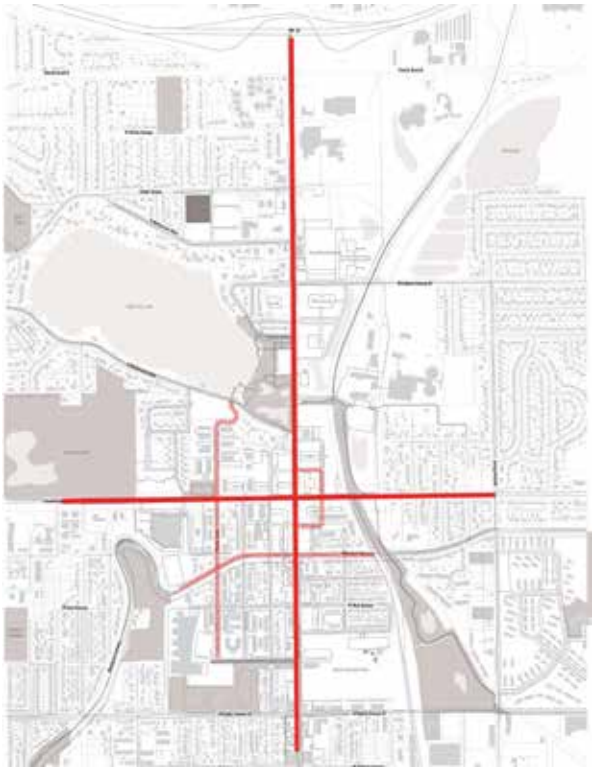
Enhance the public realm streetscape with pedestrian amenities and enhanced lighting. The enhanced streetscaping will occur primarily along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue. Secondary streetscape treatments may occur along Marion Street and Wheelock Parkway.

Marion Greenway

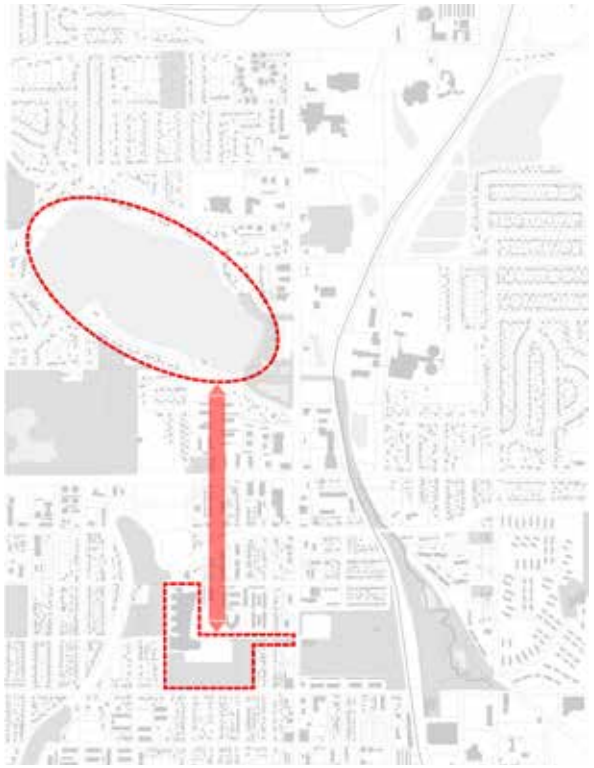
Enhance the connection from McCarrons Lake to the Washington Technology Magnet School. This connection will require improved (above standard) crossings at Wheelock Parkway and at Larpenteur Avenue.



Big Idea: Connect the Lake to Gateway



Big Idea: Enhance the streetscape along primary routes



Big Idea: Create a Marion Street greenway connection

Make it Walkable

Enhance pedestrian connectivity by improving street crossings, eliminating alleys/driveways, improving intersections, creating shorter street blocks, and defining future design guidelines for building placement.

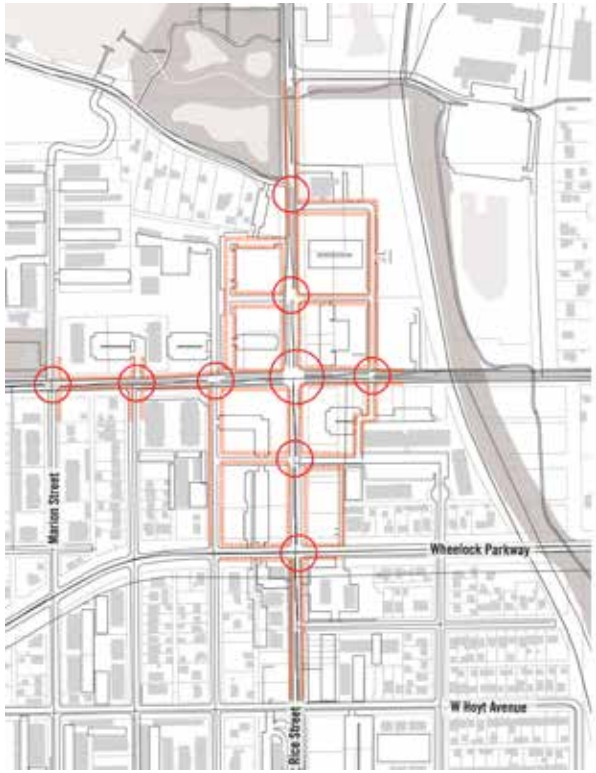
A Park @ the Heart

Create a central community gathering space at the intersection of Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue.

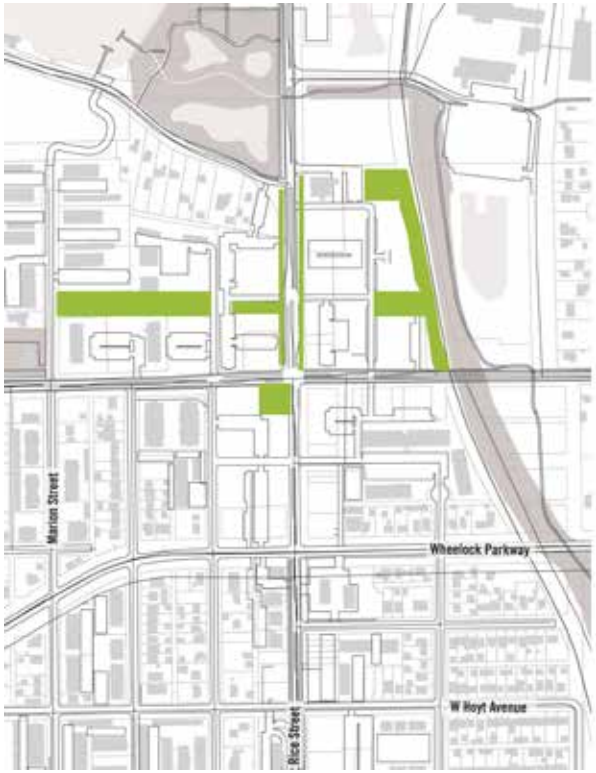
The gathering space should include broader connections to other regional open space amenities through an enhanced public realm.

Tame the Streets

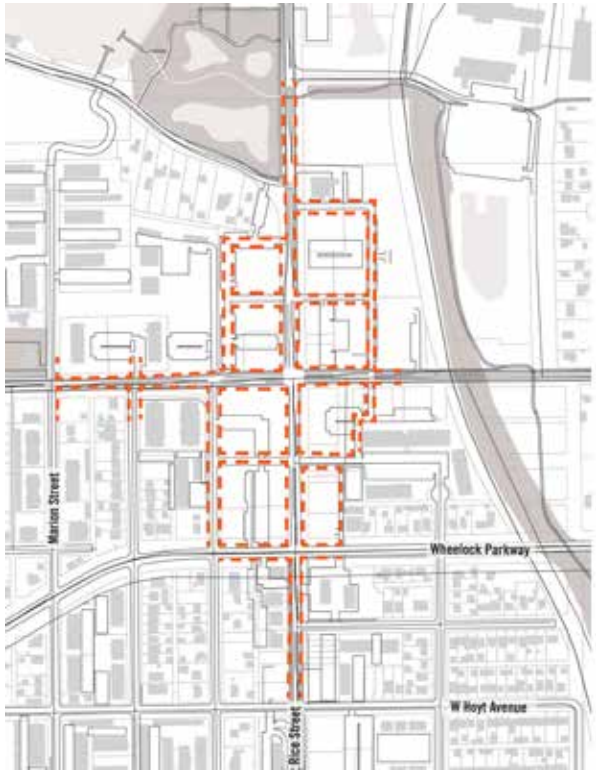
Slow traffic to create a safer environment for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians within the defined area below. This would include adding additional streets, improving street crossings and improving intersections.



Big Idea: Make the core gateway area more walkable

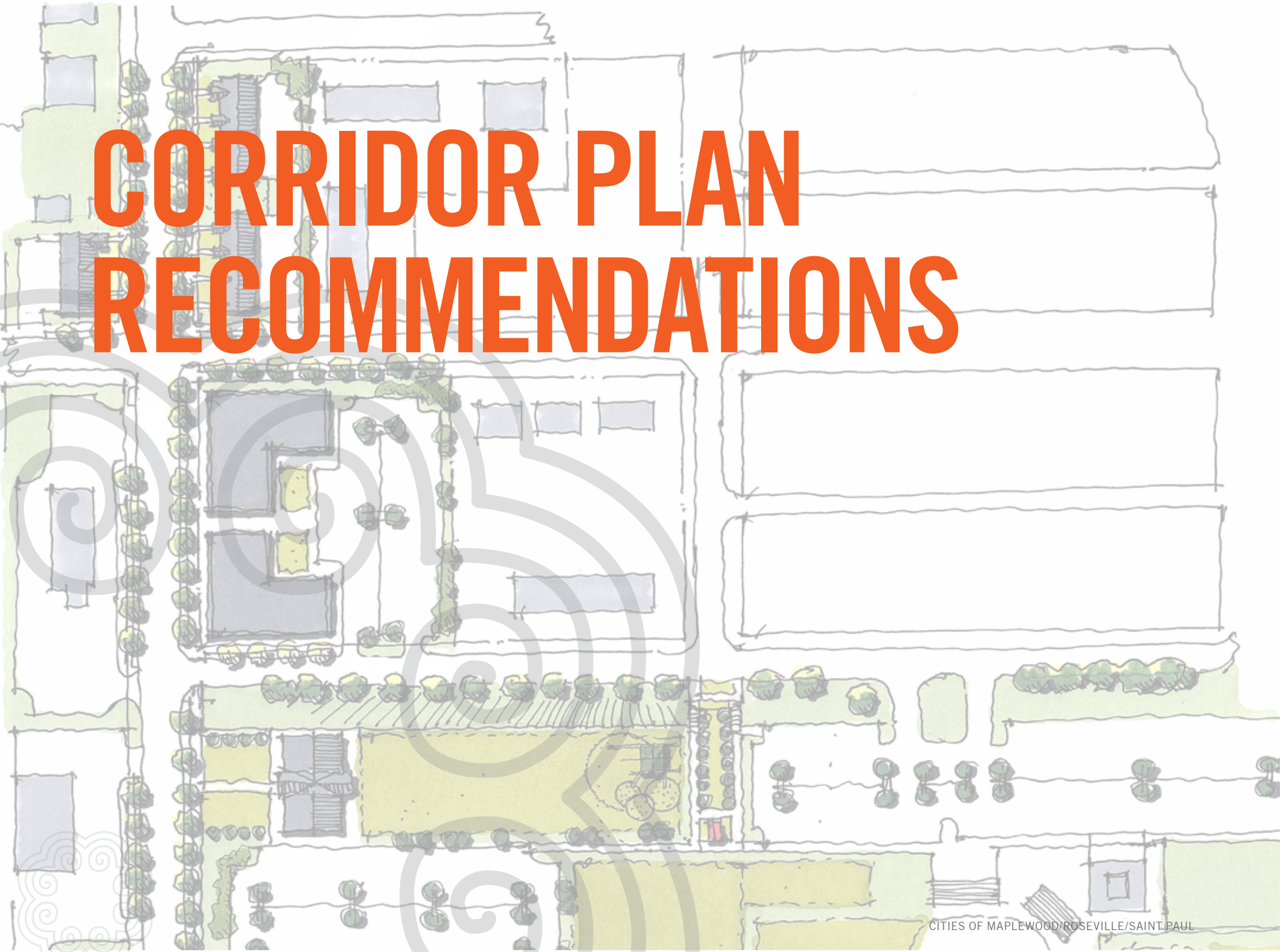


Big Idea: Develope a park at the Heart of the gateway



Big Idea: Privde shorter blocks, reduce curb cuts and improve the connectivity of streets in the gateway area

CORRIDOR PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS



Looking south along Rice Street near Larpenteur Avenue

CORRIDOR PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Project Team was charged with creating a vision for the Rice and Larpenteur corridor that focused on making recommendations for improving the public realm environment, improving multi-modal connectivity, enhancing automobile circulation, defining strategic redevelopment opportunities, and improving the overall character of the corridor to reinforce as a gateway to the district.

This section outlines the primary project recommendations, identifies plans, and designs that were created during the planning process.

ENHANCE PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE

- Provide a minimum of 8-foot-wide sidewalks (8 feet is preferred) throughout the corridor where feasible.
- In the core commercial areas near the Rice and Larpenteur intersection, provide a minimum of 12-foot-wide sidewalks (15 feet is preferred) where feasible.
- Provide improved visual and physical connection to Lake McCarrons Regional Park.
- Improve pedestrian cross walks (could be more artistic crosswalks) to enhance safety.
- Sidewalk curb extensions are also recommended on adjacent side streets, where possible, to decrease crosswalk distances, moderate vehicular speeds, provide more sidewalk space, and to define on-street parking bays.
- Enhance crossings at high volume locations including the crossings of Rice Street at Arlington, Nebraska, Hoyt, Wheelock Parkway, Larpenteur, and

Roselawn.

- Incorporate streetscape elements, such as monuments, public art, kiosks, and benches, to create a more inviting and comfortable sidewalk environment and promote sidewalk activity.
- Consider times and locations to program "open streets" events along the corridor.
- Develop programming within the area that could include a farmers market, food truck days, sidewalk sales, and other community events.
- Extend pedestrian lights along the Rice Street corridor.
- Eliminate obstructions and gaps in the sidewalk system.
- Replace failed pavements within the area.
- Improve snow removal expectations and enforcement in the area.

ENHANCED BICYCLIST EXPERIENCE

- Create frequent safer crossing opportunities of Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue.
- Encourage and facilitate community education classes to educate current and potential bicyclists and build confidence in the accessibility, reliability, and safety of the system.
- Work with community partners to encourage bicycling as a larger mode share by providing bicycling facilities in public and private locations and bicycling equipment to disenfranchised groups.
- Use signs/wayfinding strategies to direct multi-modal traffic between neighborhoods and the corridor and highlight access to the parallel and perpendicular bicycle routes.
- Create safe and visible connections between Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue and alternative bicycle routes.
- Provide centralized, easy to access bicycle parking (such as on-street bicycle corrals) at convenient locations for bicyclists to park their bikes and walk to places along Rice Street within the core commercial area.
- Use signs/wayfinding strategies to direct multi-modal traffic between neighborhoods and the corridor and highlight access to the parallel and perpendicular bicycle routes.
- Create safe and visible connections between Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue and alternative bicycle routes.

IMPROVE PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Install more bikeways on parallel and perpendicular routes to work towards completing the network.
- Install pedestrian-scale wayfinding to highlight access to parallel/perpendicular routes and places of interest.
- Add public bike racks and other necessities and amenities.
- Continue comprehensive bicycle system planning.
- Improve intersections to provide safe and accessible areas for pedestrian and bicycle crossings: Improvements could include enhanced crosswalks, improved signalization, signage, and design techniques that encourage drivers to operate at an appropriate speed.

ENHANCED TRANSIT USER EXPERIENCE

- Evaluate Metro Transit routes along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue. This should include the improvement of current routes and creation of more frequent bus routes north of Larpenteur Avenue and new routes along Larpenteur Avenue.
- Improve transit stop and shelter locations along the corridors (include additional lighting and covered shelters).

A Armory Site

D Lake McCarrons Park

E Lake McCarrons Site

F Margolis Site

1 Rice@Lake McCarrons

I My Thrift Site

B Rice Street Gardens

C McCarrons East Site

G Setzers Site

H Crown Plaza Site

2 Rice@Larpenteur

1 Rice@Wheelock Pkwy

J Long's Auto Site

RICE-LARPENTEUR VISION PLAN

PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENTS: STREETSCAPE

Streetscape refers to the area outside of the travel lanes that contributes to the appearance of the street, serves the street users and improves the environment. Streetscaping lends a great deal to the character of a roadway and can make the difference between a road that feels like a highway or a road that feels like a pedestrian main street. It includes the street furniture, trees, rainwater gardens, signs, boulevard plantings, special paving, art, wayfinding, pedestrian lighting and trash and recycling receptacles. Good design of these elements creates a comfortable, inviting and memorable space that celebrates the diversity and history of the area.

The combination, quality, function, and scale of the streetscape and public realm elements have a great deal to do with shaping the character and identity of the Rice and Larpenteur corridors. Prior to defining specific streetscape elements, consideration should be given to the following streetscape design & implementation steps:

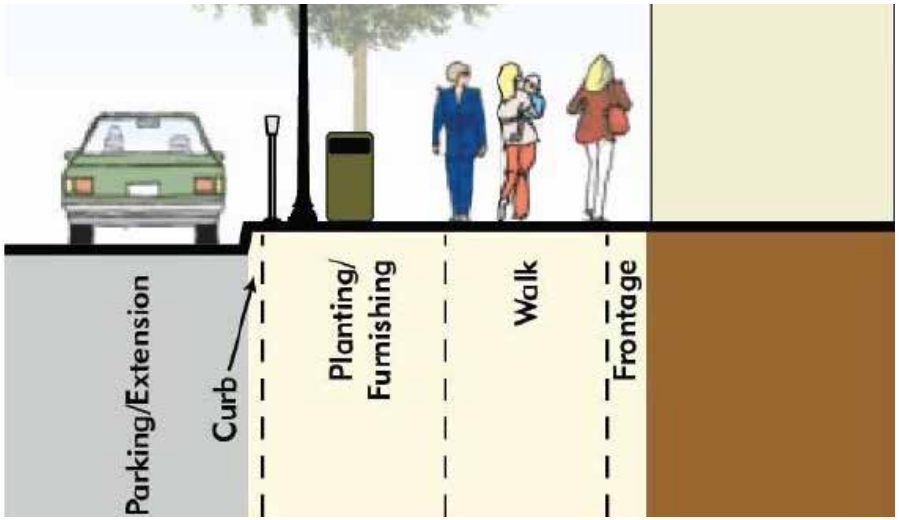
- Define program, theme, components, and how the elements will reinforce the brand.
- Create an advisory group or sub-committee to guide the creation of a streetscape plan and the design of each component.
- Define costs, budget, and funding sources.
- Define maintenance expectations, strategy, and funding sources.
- Design components to meet budgets, phasing, and maintenance requirements.
- Prepare interim and long term plans and “Kit of Parts” or design manual to guide future phases.
- Coordinate with the three Cities or County public works projects and with future redevelopment projects along the corridor.

Streetscape Zones

Sidewalks should enable active public space and accessible pedestrian travel. Amenities such as landscaping, lighting, seating, and merchandise displays work to activate the street. These amenities should be properly organized to ensure safe and accessible travel. To accomplish this balance, a sidewalk must simultaneously be viewed holistically and through the organizing logic of a set of zones.

The five streetscape zones, from property line to curb, are:

- Frontage Zone: The area adjacent to the property line where transitions between the public sidewalk and the space within buildings occur.
- Walk/Throughway Zone: The portion of the sidewalk for pedestrian travel along the street.
- Planting/Furnishing Zone: The portion of the sidewalk used for street trees, landscaping, transit stops, street lights, and site furnishings.
- Parking/Extension Zone: The area used by people getting in and out of vehicles parked at the curbside.
- Extension Zone: The area where pedestrian space may be extended into the parking lane, via features such as bump-outs with mid-block plazas.



Hmong pattern

Karen pattern

Karen pattern

Thai pattern

Ghana pattern

African pattern

Hmong pattern

African pattern

Karen pattern

African pattern

Hmong pattern

Laotian pattern

Representative cultural images and patterns could inform a streetscape theme.

Streetscape Theme

A streetscape designed around a theme has an aesthetic with identifiable characteristics, style, form, colors, textures, and patterns. Customizing the streetscape with a theme can honor the corridor's history, uniqueness and its people.

During community meetings, stakeholders stated a preference for a consistent visual identity or style throughout the corridor with opportunity for the insertion of unique elements.

The design team studied the cultural make-up of the Rice-Larpenteur area to help define an identity. The varied minority groups in the area, including the Karen, Hmong, African American, and Somali communities call this place home. The patterns and colors from these cultural communities can be incorporated into the detailing of the fences, wall-faces, sidewalks, street furniture, and storefronts.

Sidewalk Treatments

Several options exist for sidewalk paving materials, decorative concrete treatments, concrete pavers, exposed aggregate concrete, brick and stone and/or several combinations of these materials. One approach is to use a simple, economical pattern and material in the less traveled areas and a more intense use of decorative materials and patterns in special gathering areas, entry points, and bus stops.

Streetscape Concepts

The images on the following pages represent possible streetscape improvements along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue.

Existing view south of Larpenteur Avenue along Rice Street

Existing view north of Larpenteur Avenue along Rice Street

Existing view south along Rice Street at Wheelock Parkway

Example of bus stop and transit amenities

Bus Stops

- Transit stops are among the most active pedestrian gathering spaces and can provide identifying elements within the streetscape. Stops should be designed to be more comfortable and dignified to attract more users and to better serve existing users. Bus stops along Rice Street should be well connected to the sidewalk network and bicycle facilities to allow convenient connections to neighborhoods, commercial nodes, schools, Lake McCarrons Regional Park, and places of employment and shopping.
- The stops can be enhanced with the use of new shelters, kiosks, monument signs, decorative paving, newspaper corrals, and public art. Existing and new transit stops should be located in active and visible places and designed to maximize personal security.

Example of bus stop and transit amenities along Larpenteur Avenue in Roseville

Wayfinding Signs & Kiosks

- It is important to have a clear message to express the core values of the Rice-Larpenteur area. The message should be consistent, unique and memorable, and resonating with a wide audience. Developing a core brand for the corridor is a great first step—and one that will provide consistency and clarity of message for commercial district businesses, visitors and the general public. A consistent logo, typography, color and naming developed should serve as a the foundation for use in all media, ensuring consistency of message for print, websites and mobile communications, for local and regional outreach, and investor relations.
- A cohesive system of wayfinding signs and kiosks should be considered to help direct visitors to parks/trails, public parking, amenities, and other places of interest throughout the corridor as well as to inform them about community events, history, and other items of interest. The designs of elements, directing people to key destinations and transit stops along the corridor should be integrated into streetscape elements (e.g. light poles, transit shelters, monuments, signs) and reinforce a desired streetscape theme.
- Since there are no dedicated bike facilities recommended on Rice Street, wayfinding to alternate bikeways is particularly important. The bikeway wayfinding system that can be enhanced to provide wayfinding to the existing bikeways on Larpenteur Avenue, Jackson Street and the Trout Creek Trail. Primary recommendations for a wayfinding system are identified below:
  - Prepare a corridor wide wayfinding plan that is cohesive throughout the corridor, yet unique to each context and location. The wayfinding elements must be multi-purpose and have several scales (cars, pedestrians, visitors)
  - Provide corridor gateway monumentation/signage at the following locations:
    - The intersection of Rice and Larpenteur
    - The intersection of Rice and Arlington
    - The intersection of Rice and County Road B
- Consider the addition of ornamental lighting, public art, kiosks, and visitors guides and determine which community partners could take ownership.

District Monuments

Gateway monuments are typically larger structures that denote an entrance into a special area, neighborhood or district. These monuments should function as a major visual element that can be designed to reinforce a desired character or image of a district or neighborhood. Gateway monuments should be located within the amenity area of the public realm. The primary locations within the study area recommended for gateway monuments include the Rice Street intersections with County Road B, Larpenteur Avenue, and Arlington Avenue. These monuments should also be located at prominent transit stops to reinforce corridor Identity and branding.

Site Furnishings

- Provide important amenities for pedestrians by adding functionality and vitality to the pedestrian realm. They include: benches and seating, bicycle racks, bollards, public art, trash and recycling receptacles, wayfinding signage, and other elements.
- Define the public realm as an area for pedestrians and create a more comfortable and visually interesting environment. Site furnishings should be focused on areas with a large amount of pedestrian activity and in areas where pedestrians may linger and enjoy the public realm.
- Should be considered secondary to street trees and lighting. Street tree and lighting placement should define the major rhythm of design elements along the street, and site furnishings should be placed in relation to trees and lighting, after the best locations for these elements have already been located. The benches and trash receptacles should be chosen based upon their compatibility with the overall design theme/branding, ease of maintenance, recycling collection, and durability.

Parking Lot Edge Treatments

- One of the objectives of a future streetscape/public realm improvement project is to provide solutions for the treatment of parking lot edges that are flexible and may adapt to a variety of site conditions and budget constraints. To enhance the image of the area, parking lot buffers are proposed along all the parking lot frontage. The buffers can be a combination of low walls or decorative railings, native perennial plantings, hedges and trees.

Option A: Combination landscape and decorative railing at parking lot edge. Railing located approximately 2' setback from existing property line. Current parking lot layout and parking stalls to remain.

Option B: Combination landscape and decorative railing at parking lot edge. Railing located approximately 4' setback from existing property line. Current parking lot layout and parking stalls to remain. Add wheel stops to protect railing from automobile damage.

Landscaped parking lot edging with stormwater management areas.

Custom parking lot railings can be designed to create distinct streetcape elements

Public Art and Interpretive Elements

- Consideration should be given to incorporating public art created by local or regional artists to enrich the public realm/streetscape. Interpretive elements such as signage/banners/murals could be included to emphasize unique aspects of the corridor's history, icons, people and spirit of the place, and could be integrated into the design of gateways, district monuments, signs, kiosks, paving, bike racks, medians, and/or gathering places or transit stops.

Bicycle parking

- Bicycle parking is an important element of the streetscape, both as an aesthetic aspect of the streetscape and as a functional element for those who travel by bike. Parking should be provided near destinations, such as schools, transit stops, employers, multifamily housing, shopping and anywhere else people bike. Short-term parking, usually racks, should be placed in the boulevard, adjacent to buildings or on curb extensions and be parallel to the curb so that bikes parked at them do not project into the sidewalk throughway or edge zone. Enclosed bike storage lockers could be installed at regional destinations like Lake McCarrons Regional Park, Rice and Arlington Fields or the schools. The installation of bicycle racks should be planned for in the roadway design and with any new building construction within the corridor. Longer-term parking, including bike corrals and indoor parking, should be coordinated with property owners for placement typically outside the right-of-way.

URBAN FOREST

The urban forest includes all trees, shrubs, and other understory plantings within the public right-of-way, public spaces and on private property. They contribute to the overall improvement of the urban environment by providing natural beauty, shading, stormwater management and air purification.

Street Trees

Street trees are the most important organizing element of the public realm environment. Appropriate tree species selection, tree location and design of the planting areas within the amenity zone will ensure the healthy growth and longevity of trees, enhance streetscape character, and maximize the County and partner Cities investment.

Principles for street tree plantings include:

- Look for opportunities to reclaim space in the urban environment for street tree plantings. Medians, islands, and curb extensions can provide space for trees and landscaping.
- Street trees are typically planted in sidewalk cut outs or in boulevard areas. Where boulevard areas or planting strips of sufficient width occur between sidewalks and streets, it is not necessary to create independent cut-outs for trees.
- Trees and/or other landscaping should be added to existing sidewalks wherever existing width is sufficient to accommodate tree growth and still provide the recommended pedestrian sidewalk width.
- In addition to landscaping, street trees are strongly encouraged in sidewalk boulevard area planting strips if they are of minimum of 6' depending on tree size.
- Street trees must be provided with conditions that allow them to thrive, including adequate un-compacted soil (minimum of 3'-0" of soil depth), water, and air.
- If trees are planted in constrained areas, provisions should be made to connect these smaller areas below the surface to form larger effective areas for the

Trees in urban areas should be planted to support tree growth

movement of air, root systems, and water through the soil. Space for roots and above ground growth is the main constraint to the urban forest achieving the maximum growth potential.

- Trees and landscaping should be kept out of the edge zone to protect them from car doors and overhangs and allow pedestrians to access their vehicles without conflict.
- Careful siting of trees and landscaping around existing above and below-grade utilities is important.
- Engineered soils such as "Swedish" soils should be utilized to promote better tree health while protecting paved surfaces from root damage. The design of planting areas should consider including appropriate conditions for improved stormwater detention and infiltration.
- The selection of tree species and their placement in the public right-of-way should be coordinated with the partner Cities. Appropriate tree species selection should consider: form, mature size, color, and texture to reflect the urban design goals of the corridor.
- Street tree spacing should be determined by the expected mature size of the tree. Generally, trees along Rice Street should be planted at a spacing of 25 feet to a maximum of 30 feet on-center. It is recommended that trees be planted in clusters of 3 to 5 trees to create a continuous tree canopy along the street. The recommended spacing should be considered a general target to allow for trees to adjusted to local street conditions such as set backs utilities, driveways, bus/transit stops, and building entrances.
- In the commercial areas, overstory trees could be clustered to maintain visibility to shops and signs and to avoid a regimented appearance. Clustering also facilitates the creation of large beds of un-compacted modified soil to promote plant vitality. Where possible, trees should be located between the curb and sidewalk to create an edge between pedestrian and vehicular zones and to help create a sense of enclosure to the street and sidewalks.
- Street lighting should be coordinated with tree selection, placement, and pruning, so that canopies do not sit directly below street lighting.
- Consider how a mature tree canopy will affect street lighting or views of signage and building fronts.

Ground Level and Understory Landscaping

Ground level and understory landscaping includes sidewalk planting strips, raised planters and landscaping in stormwater management areas. This simple and inexpensive addition of green space to the public realm area adds aesthetic, habitat, stormwater management and ecological value to the city's right of way. Ground level and understory planting strips and sidewalk landscaping are suitable for Rice Street. These ground level planting areas, also known as "Blooming Boulevards" should be coordinated with the partner cities to define cost sharing opportunities and agreements for future upkeep and maintenance.

Principles for Ground level plantings:

- The planting strips should be located along sidewalks in the Amenity zone and Extension zones.
- Planting strips can also be located at street corners, in on-street parking areas and within the Frontage Zone of buildings.
- More formal ground level plantings are recommended for the primary street corridors and intersection within the planning study area.
- Landscape elements and plant materials should be selected based on their ability to survive the urban conditions of snow, salt, drought, and in some areas, compacted and alkaline soils. Seasonal interest, form and texture are also considerations.
- Planting strips should be a minimum of 5' wide along a street where trees are to be planted. Narrower planting strips less than 4' wide may be used for other types of plants (e.g., shrubs, ground cover, and grass). The same planting strips used for plants can also be designed to detain, cleanse, and infiltrate stormwater.
- Native or drought tolerant landscaping should be considered anywhere ground level and understory landscaping projects are implemented.

Planting Along the Frontage Zone (private property)

On streets where there is not enough sidewalk space to install sidewalk landscaping in the Amenity Zone or where sidewalk width allows, planting in the Frontage Zone should be considered.

Examples of ground level plantings

• Larger building setbacks from the property line will allow for planting strips that may contain ground level plantings and trees.

• Where the adjacent land use is a parking lot, shrub hedges, grasses or other tall perennial plantings should be used to screen these uses from sidewalk view.

• Create urban gardens (large potted plants and hanging baskets) should be used in the areas where ROW restrictions occur.

Landscaped Medians

- Landscaped medians are proposed as part of future road reconstruction (narrowing to three lane road sections with center medians and turn lanes) projects to:
  - Reduce the perceived scale of the street, and reinforce the corridor as a gateway to the three cities.
  - Provide a safe refuge for pedestrians attempting to cross Rice Street or Larpenteur Avenue.
  - Provide a traffic calming effect by reducing the perceived width of the street.
- The landscape design of the medians should be cost effective and low maintenance.
- The treatment must also be able to withstand the extreme urban conditions posed by road salt, sandblasting from snow plows, and drought. The medians should be equipped with both irrigation, drain tile, and an un-compacted planting soil mix
- The recommended treatment is to utilize overstory trees as the main component to provide a sense of enclosure to the street and allow for visibility underneath the canopies. Entry areas to the corridor should be planted more intensively with native perennials and low growing shrubs.
- Several options exist for ground layer treatments ranging from low maintenance materials, such as stone mulches and decorative paving, to higher maintenance treatments, such as ground covers, perennials, shrub massings, and grass. The final selection of materials will depend on the commitment the Cities are willing to make toward maintenance and initial installation costs.

Example of a landscape frontage zone that incorporates green infrastructure BMP's that could be possible along Rice Street

Street Lighting

- Street lighting is a key organizing streetscape element that defines the night time visual environment in urban settings. Quality streetscape lighting helps define a positive urban character and support nighttime activities. The quality of visual information is critical for both traffic safety and pedestrian safety and security. Lighting should be designed not only for vehicular traffic on the roadways, but also for pedestrians on sidewalks and pedestrian paths.
- Street lighting includes roadway and pedestrian level lighting in the public right-of-way. Street lighting fixtures illuminate both roadway and sidewalk and are typically 20' to 30' high. Pedestrian-scale lighting fixtures, typically 12 feet to 15 feet high, illuminate pedestrian-only walkways and provide supplemental light for the sidewalk.
- Pedestrian-scale fixtures should be installed along the entire length of Rice Street and sections of Larpenteur Avenue leading up to Rice Street. Pedestrian and street lighting poles should be located within the Amenity Zone, adjacent to sidewalks and close to the street curb edge. In public realm areas with wider sidewalks, the pedestrian level lighting poles can be located closer to sidewalk areas and street lighting can remain closer to the curb. Pedestrian level lighting poles should be located between street lighting poles. Light poles should have a consistent spacing with regard to trees and other street poles. Light fixtures should not be located directly adjacent to street tree canopies that may block the light. The rhythm of the lighting poles should be consistent along each roadway.
- All lighting poles should be coordinated with other streetscape elements.

Solar Powered Lights, Signs and Signals

Electricity to traffic signals and lights is a drain on public budgets. Two ways to lower these costs are the use of LED lighting and the use of solar as the power source. LED signals and lights consume 90 percent less energy than their incandescent counterparts and last several times longer. Solar powering signals and lighting is another reliable, cost-effective and eco-friendly option for the Lowry Avenue NE corridor.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Impervious surfaces throughout the Rice-Larpenteur project area prevents rainfall from absorbing into the ground. Instead, this rainfall collects into runoff, accumulating chemicals, oil, metals, bacteria, and other by-products of urban life. Left untreated, this polluted runoff contaminates the ecosystems of surrounding waterways.

Additionally, the hardening of a city's surfaces keeps water from recharging groundwater aquifers, causing subsidence, and other problems. In addition, high quantities of runoff may also cause flooding and contribute to combined sewer discharges during large storm events.

The tools presented in this section can help mitigate these environmental problems by removing or delaying the runoff stream and treating associated pollutants before stormwater is discharged into sewers and storm drains and, ultimately, to the Mississippi River. For these reasons, wherever it is possible to do so, water should be directed to stormwater features first, before entering catch basins. In addition to the ecological benefits that stormwater management tools can provide, these tools can be used to make the city's streets more beautiful and enjoyable places to be.

This section presents stormwater management tools. These facilities have stormwater management benefits and contribute to streetscape aesthetics. The facilities are classified into broad types to help the user identify appropriate stormwater mitigation strategies for use within the range of public realm recommendations.

Choice of stormwater management BMP's should be based on the context of the surrounding public realm. In addition to its impact on stormwater quality and quantity, the recommended stormwater facilities can improve the urban ecology, can add aesthetic value to the area by providing additional landscaping, create a visually appealing streetscape design, enhance community spaces on streets and create a more sustainable and attractive urban environment.

The stormwater management BMP's identified in this Chapter are flexible and can be integrated into a variety of different locations and types of spaces along and adjacent to Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue. Opportunity sites include:

Example of "Living Street" in Maplewood

Examples of green infrastructure BMP that could be possible along Rice Street

the entire roadway, corner and mid-block curb extensions, on-street parking-lane and sidewalk planter areas and strips, pocket parks/ plazas, along roadway and edges of open spaces, integrated into the front building edge, street trees, and even a simple stand-alone raised planter. Stormwater can also be used within landscaping or educational and art features. The designers of these facilities

should look for opportunities to combine artistic elements, public art, and educational opportunities with stormwater management.

Stormwater Management Retrofits

The following sections describe in more detail many opportunities to place, construct, and retrofit systems to include stormwater management tools into existing streets.

When integrating a stormwater treatment into a new or existing streetscape, designers should consider the objective of the installation. Where streetscape conditions allow, stormwater measures can be designed for conveyance, detention (peak rate control), retention (volume reduction), infiltration (groundwater recharge), and nutrient and sediment removal.

Streetscape geometry, topography, and climate determine the types of controls that can be implemented. The initial step in selecting a stormwater tool is determining the available open space and constraints. Although the size of a selected stormwater facility is typically controlled by the available area of opportunity, the standard design stormwater structure should be used to determine the appropriate size, slope, and materials of each facility.

After identifying the appropriate stormwater facilities for a site, an integrated approach using several stormwater tools is encouraged. To increase water quality and functional hydrologic benefits, several stormwater management tools can be used in succession—called a treatment train approach.

Landscaping should be chosen to fit the specific type of stormwater facility and should be appropriate for the local climate and soils. In general, all landscape-based stormwater facilities should be planted with hearty, drought-resistant, and water tolerant plantings that can survive periodic drought and inundation. Native, deep-rooted plantings have been proven most effective.

Subsurface utility locations and building laterals are critical in determining the appropriateness of a particular facility, and must be factored into design considerations.

Examples of infiltration and flow-through planters

Examples of infiltration and flow-through planters

Example of grass swale in a public boulevard

Example of vegetated swale in Maplewood

Infiltration and Flow-through Planters

Flow-through and infiltration planters are stormwater facilities that double as landscape features, but are designed to combine stormwater runoff control and treatment with aesthetic landscaping and architectural detail. These systems reduce the downstream potential for combined sewer overflows as well as improve water quality. Infiltration planters provide on-site retention and volume reduction through infiltration and groundwater recharge. Flow through planters provide runoff attenuation and rate control by delaying peak flows. Flow through and infiltration planters are generally distinguished from rain gardens by having engineered soil and an under drain.

Infiltration planters are landscaped reservoirs used to collect, filter, and infiltrate runoff from roofs, streets, and sidewalks. This is achieved by allowing pollutants to settle or filter out as the water percolates through the planter soil media and into the ground. In addition to providing pollution reduction, flow rates and volumes can also be managed with infiltration planters. Planters should be integrated into streetscape design. Numerous design variations of shape, wall treatment, and planting can be used to fit the character of a particular streetscape.

Flow-through planters are identical to infiltration planters, except that water is discharged through an outflow device instead of being infiltrated into the ground. They are particularly valuable as receiving bodies for roof runoff from downspouts when placed adjacent to buildings.

Filtration and stormwater attenuation are the main design functions of the flow through planter. Because they include a waterproof lining, flow-through planters are extremely versatile and can be incorporated into foundation walls along a building frontage. They may also be placed in the Amenity Zone to receive runoff from streets and sidewalks through curb breaks.

Swales

Street swales are long narrow landscaped depressions primarily used to collect and convey stormwater and improve water quality. They remove sediment and reduce nutrient concentrations within runoff though natural treatment prior to discharge into another stormwater management facility or the sewer network. In addition to providing pollution reduction, swales also reduce runoff volumes and

peak flow rates by detaining stormwater.

Swales add significant landscaping to street corridors and reduce impervious surface. Under some circumstances, rainwater infiltrates into the ground while being conveyed along the length of a swale.

Bio infiltration swales (or bio retention swales) typically include a subsurface infiltration trench below amended soil. Filtration benefits of swales can be substantially improved by planting deep-rooted grasses and forbs and by minimizing the slope. Appropriately selected vegetation can improve infiltration functions, protect the swale from rain and wind erosion and enhance overall aesthetics. Species should be selected that will not require irrigation after establishment.

Rain Gardens and Tree Trenches

Rain gardens are landscaped detention or bio-retention features in a street designed to provide initial treatment of stormwater runoff. Rain gardens are similar to flow through and infiltration planters, but generally do not have engineered soils or under drains.

Surface runoff is directed into shallow, landscaped depressions to infiltrate into the soil instead of being discharged to the City collection system. These planted areas are designed to incorporate many of the pollutant removal and infiltration functions that operate in natural ecosystems, and can provide any or all of the major stormwater management functions: detention, retention, infiltration, and pollutant filtration.

Rain gardens improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient runoff, and temperature impacts through natural treatment. Rain gardens can slow down the runoff and delay discharge, thus reducing and attenuating peak runoff rate within the City sewer. Furthermore, they can increase infiltration potential of a site and can provide retention through infiltration for groundwater recharge, thereby reducing total runoff volume.

The use of proper plantings combines landscaping with effective stormwater treatment, thereby reducing runoff rates and improving runoff water quality while contributing to neighborhood aesthetics and habitat value.

Example of a tree trench that buffers parking lot from a public sidewalk

Example of a boulevard rain garden

Rain gardens can be implemented in a sidewalk furnishings zone of at least 4 feet in width and in a variety of streetscape configurations including: curb extensions, medians, pork chop islands, traffic circles and roundabout center islands, parking lane planters, and other geometries that create space for landscaping. Rain gardens can also be used within various land use contexts in front of a home or building to capture rooftop runoff from downspouts.

Permeable Pavers

Permeable pavement is a type of hard surface with large spaces that allows stormwater runoff to infiltrate into drainage layers and the underlying soils below. This water either replenishes groundwater sources or is removed by a subdrain placed in the drainage layer that connects to the existing stormwater system.

Permeable pavers are solid individual units typically made of precast concrete, brick, stone, or cobbles. The pavers are set with gaps between individual pavers, which allow water to flow between them and into the drainage soil below. Permeable pavers are typically laid over a uniform gravel subgrade of several feet in depth, which is used to store and treat the runoff as it moves through the subgrade.

Permeable pavers have the advantage of being able to be placed in parking or drive lanes. They can be located within a dense urban space such as the Lowry Avenue NE corridor and allow for continued vehicle use.

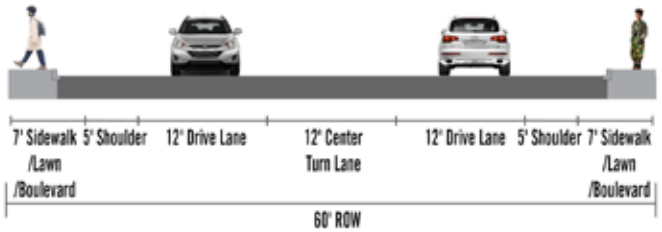
Example of a permeable pavements

TRANSPORTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

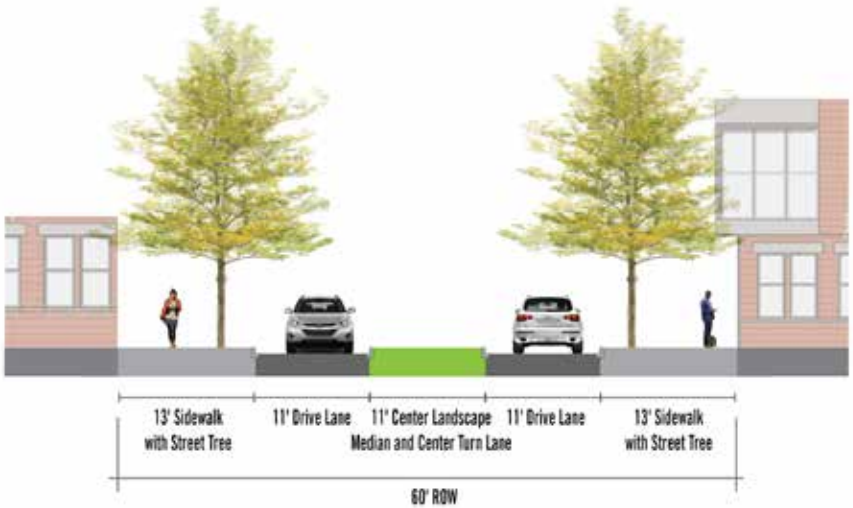
An efficient transit system is a fundamental need for the long-term viability and economic development of the area. Current transportation issues include conflicts between vehicles (left turns, right turn lanes, bus stops, etc.), conflicts between various modes of transportation, excessive driveway curb cuts, through traffic in neighborhoods, and sidewalk congestion in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue.

The Vision Plan begins the transition away from single car usage and encourages alternate modes of transportation, such as walking, biking, and transit. The plan does provide some increased efficiency to the traffic lanes by consolidating access points, providing interconnected parking areas for rear access and elimination of several conflict points.

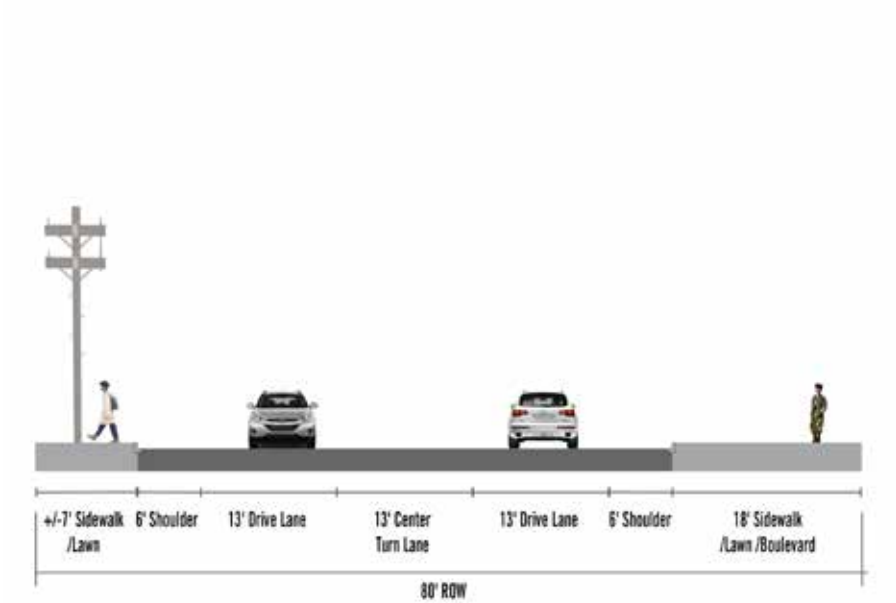
- The primary short-term recommendation is to reconfigure the remainig four-lane road sections along Rice Street to a three-lane road section. Turn-lanes at the intersection of Rice and Larpentuer should be maintained. Larpenteur Avenue should also be converted from a four-lane street section to a three-lane section near the intersection of Rice and Larpenteur.
- Improve local bus system service along Rice Street (north of Larpenteur Avenue) for those living, working, and traveling in and through the corridor, safely manage the movement of vehicles to destinations in and through the corridor, improve pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and set the stage for creating an urban village at the Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue intersection with appropriate land uses and densities as well as create a more appealing streetscape environment. Specific transportation recommendations are outlined for each district in the following sections.
- The long-term strategy is to transition Rice and Larpenteur into a multi-modal corridor serving this enhanced commercial district with transportation choices, including improved bus facilities, pedestrian and bicycle facilities (focused on Larpenteur Avenue and connector routes), and improved access control and vehicular movements.
- Create a direct "express" route from the Rice and Larpenteur area to shopping, Downtown Saint Paul, employment, and services to encourage transit oriented development along the route and make transit a more attractive option for more people.



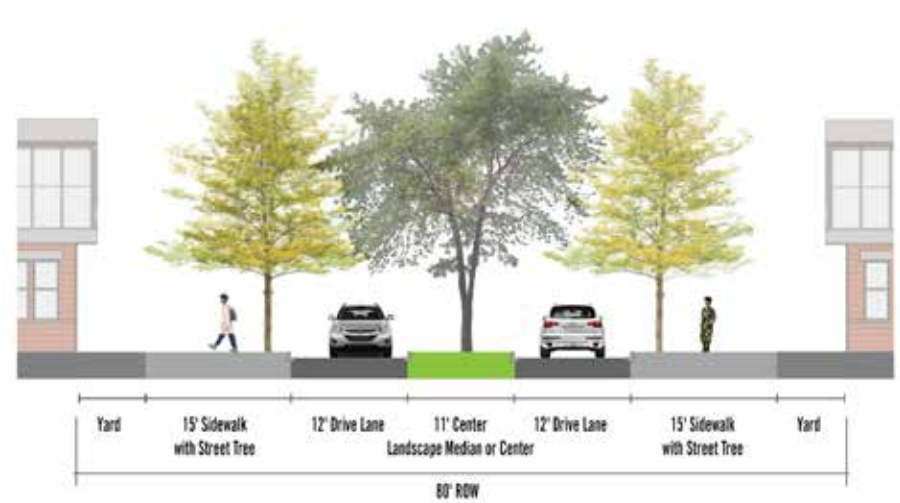
Existing Rice Street 60' ROW (south of Arlington Avenue)



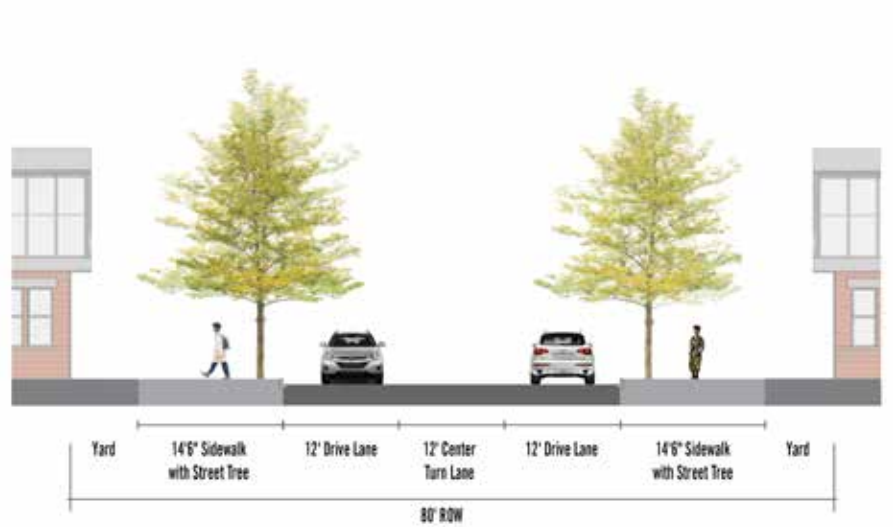
Proposed Rice Street 60' ROW - With center landscape median



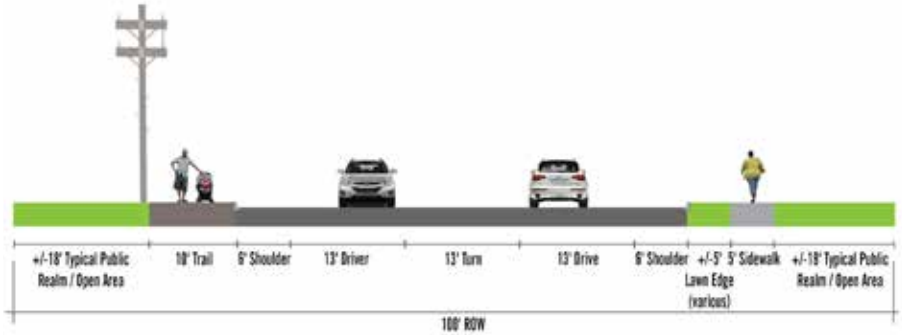
Existing Rice Street 80' ROW (south of Larpenteur Avenue)



Proposed Rice Street 80' ROW - With center landscape median

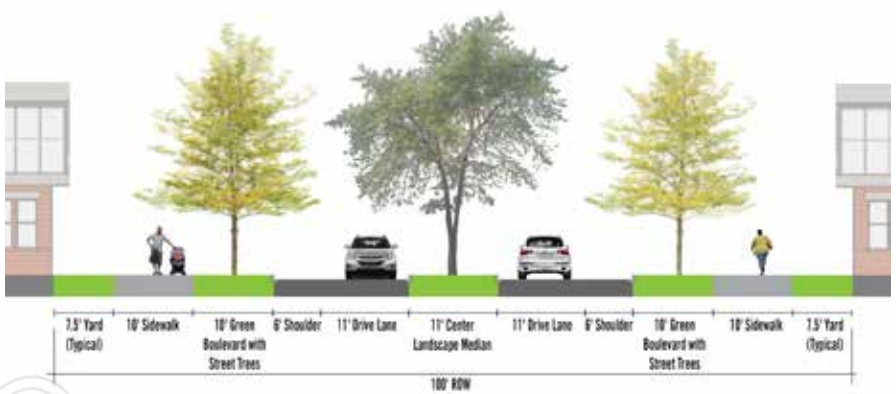


Proposed Rice Street 80' ROW - With center turn-lane



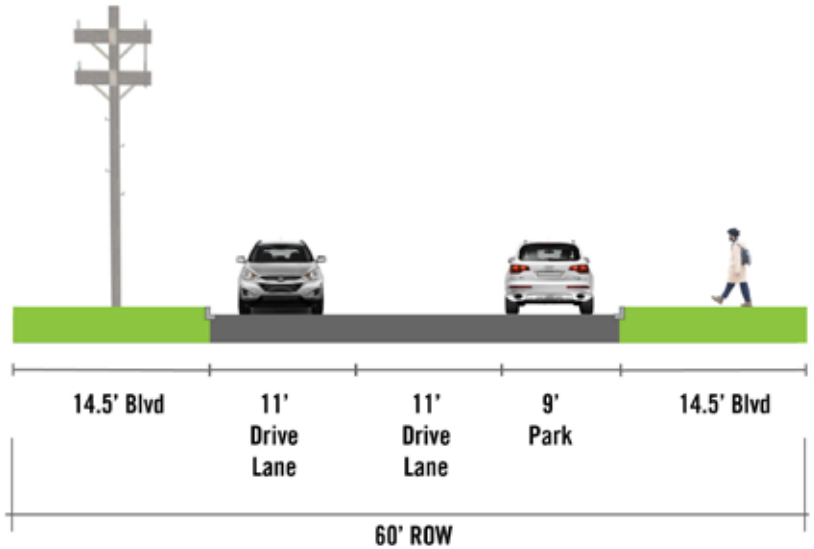
Existing Rice Street 100' ROW (north of Larpenteur Avenue)

Photo of existing Rice Street 100' ROW (north of Larpenteur Avenue)

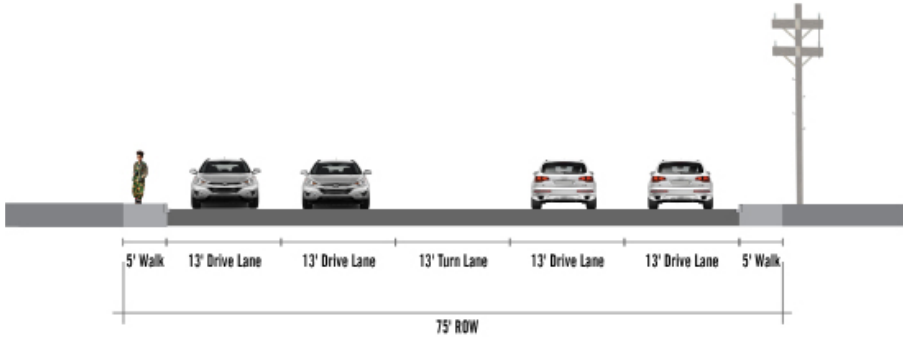


Proposed Rice Street 100' ROW - With center landscape median

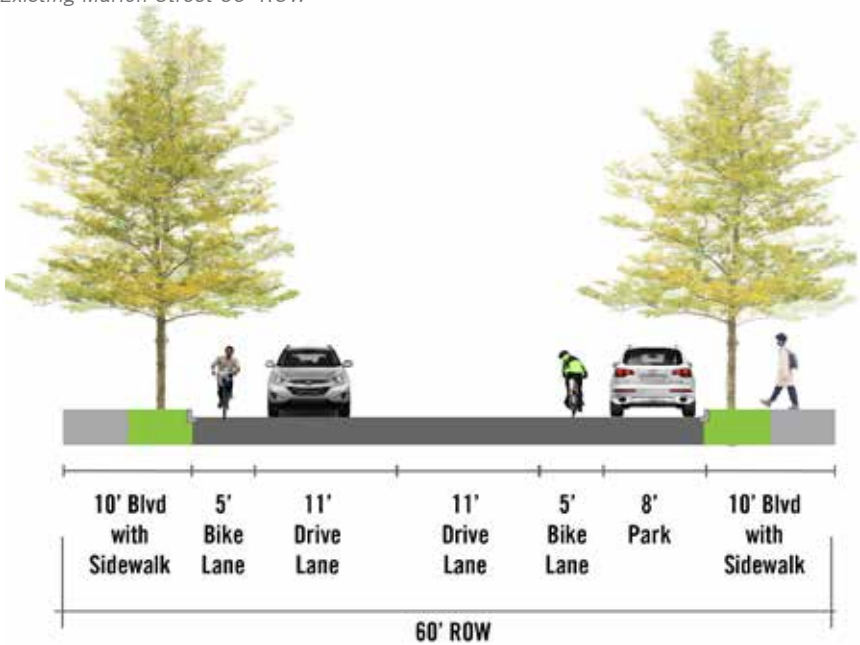
Photo of existing Rice Street 80' ROW (south of Larpenteur Avenue)



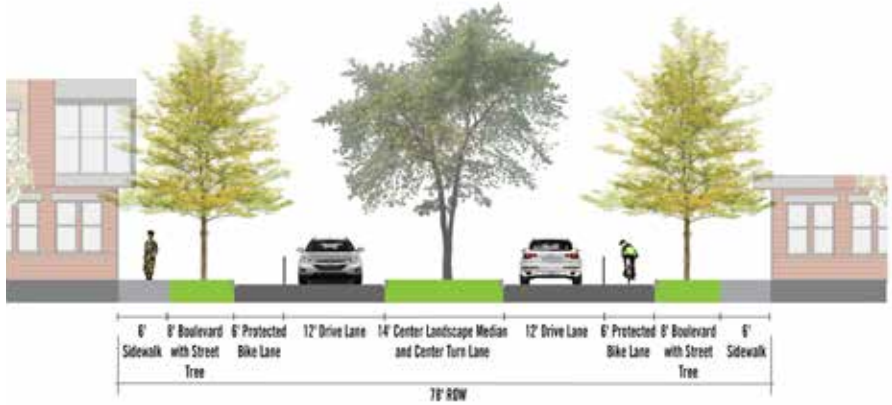
Existing Marion Street 60' ROW



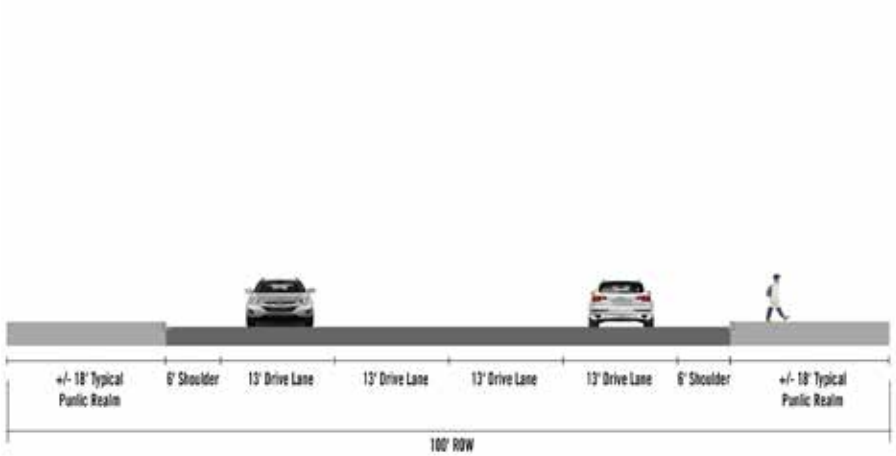
Existing Larpenteur Avenue 75' ROW (East of Rice Street)



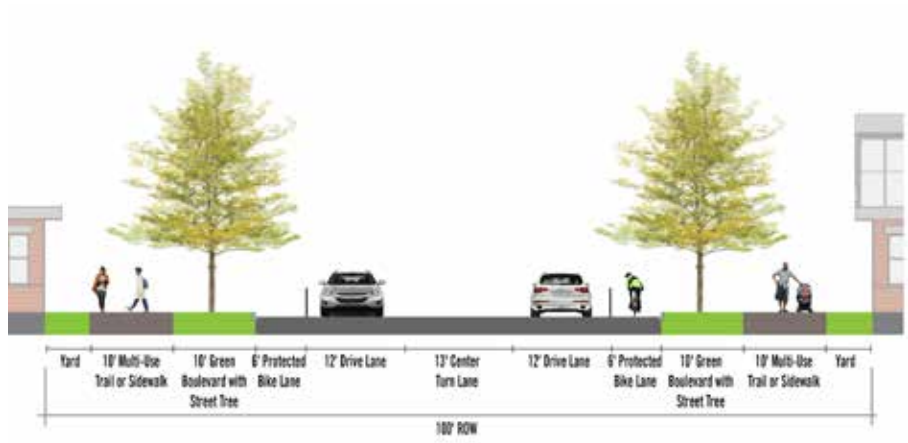
Proposed Marion Street 60' ROW



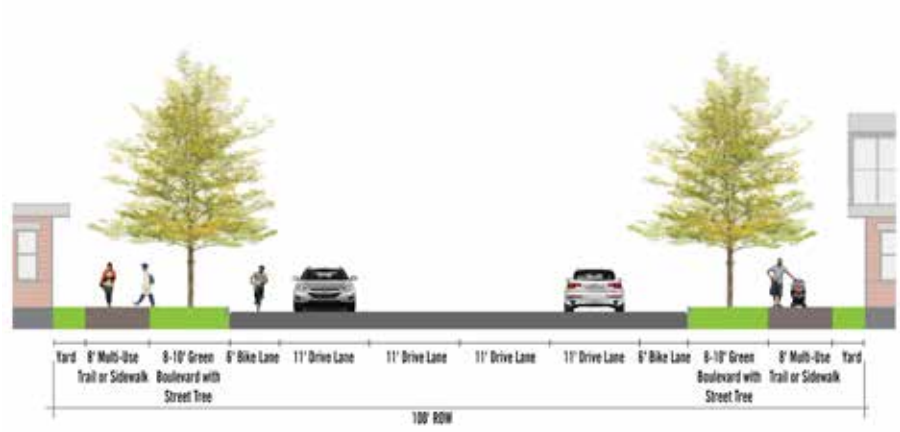
Proposed Larpenteur Avenue 75' ROW - With center landscape median



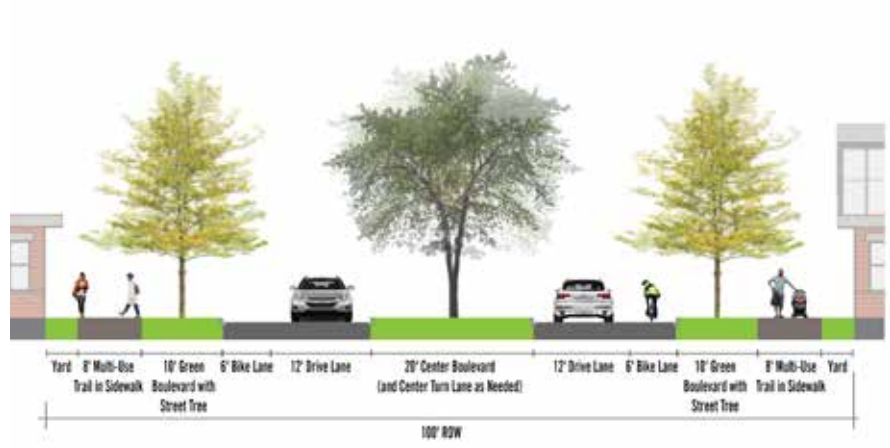
Existing Larpenteur Avenue 100' ROW (west of Rice Street)



Proposed Larpenteur Avenue 100 ROW - With center turn-lane



Proposed Larpenteur Avenue 100 ROW - With on-street bicycle lanes and narrowed travel lanes



Proposed Larpenteur Avenue 100 ROW - With center landscape median

INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

The intersections within the Rice and Larpenteur corridor have the opportunity to blend safety and aesthetics to create an improved corridor for its users and the environment. Following are recommendations for making these intersections safer and more accessible for people walking, biking, and driving.

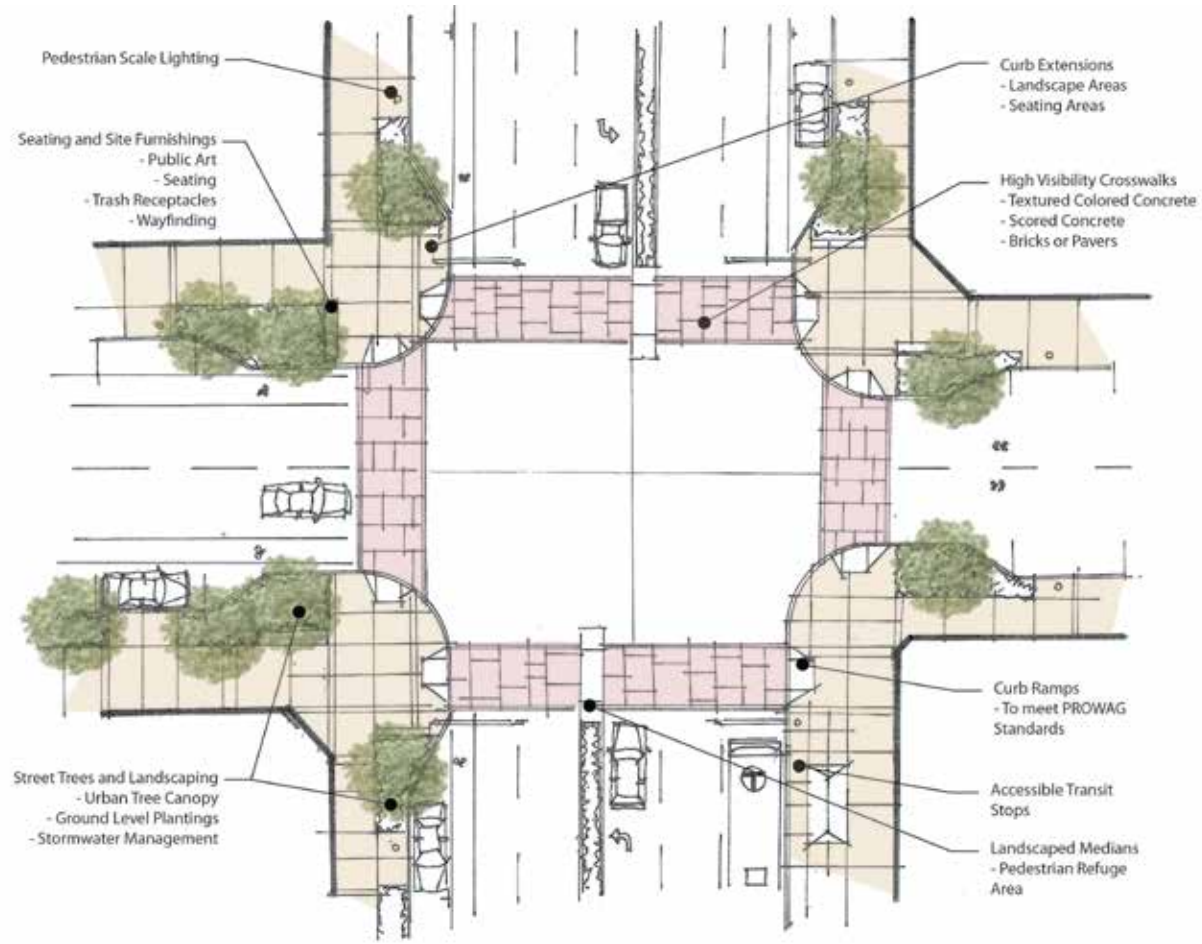
Paving and crossing treatments

A hierarchy of crossing treatments should be applied to intersections based on the location and the volume of pedestrians and bicyclists. Special intersection paving treatments can break the visual uniformity of streets, highlight pedestrian and bicycle crossings as an extension of the public realm, and announce key locations. The hierarchy and appropriate locations include the following applications:

- Standard Markings — All crossings should be identified with parallel lines;
- Enhanced Markings — Ladder striping should be added for crossings of streets in the edge and edge zone;
- Special intersection paving treatments include textures, and scoring patterns. A dark gray or other appropriate color may be applied to the paving in crosswalks.

Advanced stop bar markings

- Stop bar markings extend across all approach lanes to indicate where vehicles must stop in compliance with a pedestrian crosswalk at an intersection. These markings reduce vehicle encroachment into the crosswalk and improve visibility of pedestrians.



- Advance stop bars should be considered at all primary signal-controlled intersections with marked crosswalks. The opportunity to locate the stop bars a maximum of 10 feet from the crosswalk locations should be considered at the critical intersections along Rice Street at: Roselawn Avenue, Larpenteur Avenue, Hoyt Avenue, Arlington Avenue, and Nebraska Avenue.

Curb Extensions and Bump-Outs

- Curb extensions (also called bump-outs) should extend the sidewalk into the parking lane to narrow the roadway and provide additional pedestrian space at intersections along defined secondary cross-streets. Curb extensions should be considered at most of the side streets (east-west oriented streets) connecting to Rice Street. Curb extensions often are no larger than the crosswalk width, but can be widened to increase pedestrian visibility or to create public spaces, landscaped areas, or transit waiting areas. When on-street parking is provided, curb extensions should be provided at intersections where they do not interfere with bus pull-offs.

Accessible and countdown pedestrian signals

- Accessible pedestrian signals (APS) provide information in non-visual format (such as audible tones, verbal messages, and/or vibrating surfaces). Pedestrian countdown signals tell people the time remaining to clear the crosswalk before the signal change. Their installation at all new signalized intersections is mandated by the 2009 Minnesota Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices guidelines, which require countdown signals at all signalized pedestrian crosswalks. The APS should be considered at the following intersections along Rice Street at: Roselawn Avenue, Larpenteur Avenue, Hoyt Avenue, Arlington Avenue, and Nebraska Avenue.

Lead pedestrian intervals

- The County should review signal timing of key pedestrian intersections along Rice Street to define potential improvements to pedestrian lead crossing times. A leading pedestrian interval (LPI) typically gives pedestrians a 3–7 second head start when entering an intersection with a corresponding green signal in the same direction of travel. LPIs enhance the visibility of pedestrians in the intersection and reinforce their right-of-way over turning vehicles, especially in locations with a history of conflict.
  - LPIs have been shown to reduce pedestrian-vehicle collisions as much as 60% at treated intersections.
  - LPI's should be considered at the following intersections along Rice Street at: Roselawn Avenue, Larpenteur Avenue, Arlington Avenue, and Nebraska Avenue.

Underground utilities

- To limit the number of utility poles that obstruct the pedestrian environment and to improve the aesthetics of the corridor, it is recommended that the overhead utilities along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue be buried.

REDEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

REDEVELOPMENT

Proposed development on a few catalytic sites can begin to spur a transformation along the corridor that brings more of the elements of great urbanism: a human-scale public realm, pedestrian friendly streets and sidewalks, diverse residential options, focused retail streets, new hospitality, green spaces, and areas that encourage collaborative partnerships. The design and urban form of development along the corridor will be tailored to the specific uses and context of each area, and shaped to convey each district's unique strategy for open space and the public realm.

All scenarios are thought to be long term — taking up to 20 years to see the recommended changes. Whether the scenarios are pursued is dependent on the ability to purchase land from willing sellers. Private investment in the corridor can be spurred by an attractive destination with a strong sense of place, human scale, architectural cohesion, and vibrant neighborhoods. Scale, character, massing, and ethos of the corridor's buildings contribute significantly to these elements. A project initiative is to promote sustainable design excellence in new development so that new buildings architecturally fit into the surroundings, are energy and water efficient, and respond to neighborhood transitions with building massing.

The following are concept plans for key potential redevelopment sites.

Armory Site

Located between N. McCarrons Blvd. and Elmer Street, the existing armory parcel offers a unique redevelopment opportunity located within an established Roseville neighborhood. The proposed redevelopment of this site is as a mixed-income, low-density residential neighborhood. Significant grades and existing natural features on the site will limit some of the redevelopment opportunities. The proposed mix of housing on the site is single-family on smaller lots and smaller single family housing in a cluster development. This cluster development will focus

on smaller single family houses oriented towards a central public open space. The housing will be accessed through the central courtyard and via garages located along a rear alley.

- Create new mixed-residential development area.
  - Provide mixed residential (affordable, market rate and assisted senior living) multi-story buildings.
  - Provide public open spaces connected to residential developments.

Margolis Nursery Site

The concept for the existing landscape nursery site is to redevelop the site focused on a mix of residential types. A central greenway and boulevard will connect the project site to Larpenteur Avenue and organize the site. Proposed fronting Larpenteur Avenue will be higher density, mixed-income rental housing with separate garages. North of the higher density housing is proposed low-density, owner-occupied housing. A central park/open space/community garden should be incorporated to recall the historic truck farming and nursery aspects of the site.

- Create a new mixed-use development area.
  - Provide mixed residential (affordable, market rate and assisted senior living) multi-story buildings.
  - Provide public open spaces connected to residential developments.

Rice Street Gardens Site (also referred to as the Waterworks)

This site owned by the Saint Paul Regional Water Services and is the current location of the Rice Street Community Garden. The development concept for the site focuses on creating a new mixed-income neighborhood with a community garden as the central feature. The community garden would be structured and oriented towards Rice Street and offer the opportunity to create an active urban market along the street frontage for the sale of produce. This would allow for more a more organized farmers market and future programming focused on the garden and related activities. The proposed housing would provide a mix of income and residential types ranging from mid-density, multifamily housing and low density townhomes/single-family housing. A trail system would connect the gardens to the housing areas and naturalized areas with stormwater functions would be improved.

- Create new mixed-use development area that provides:
  - Mixed residential (affordable, market rate and assisted senior living) multi-story buildings.
  - Public open spaces connected to residential developments.
  - Mixed commercial buildings with shared parking opportunities along Rice Street.
  - Mixed-use and multi-story buildings with first floor uses that activate Rice Street.
  - Extend Trout Brook Regional trail north to connect into the Rice Street Garden site.

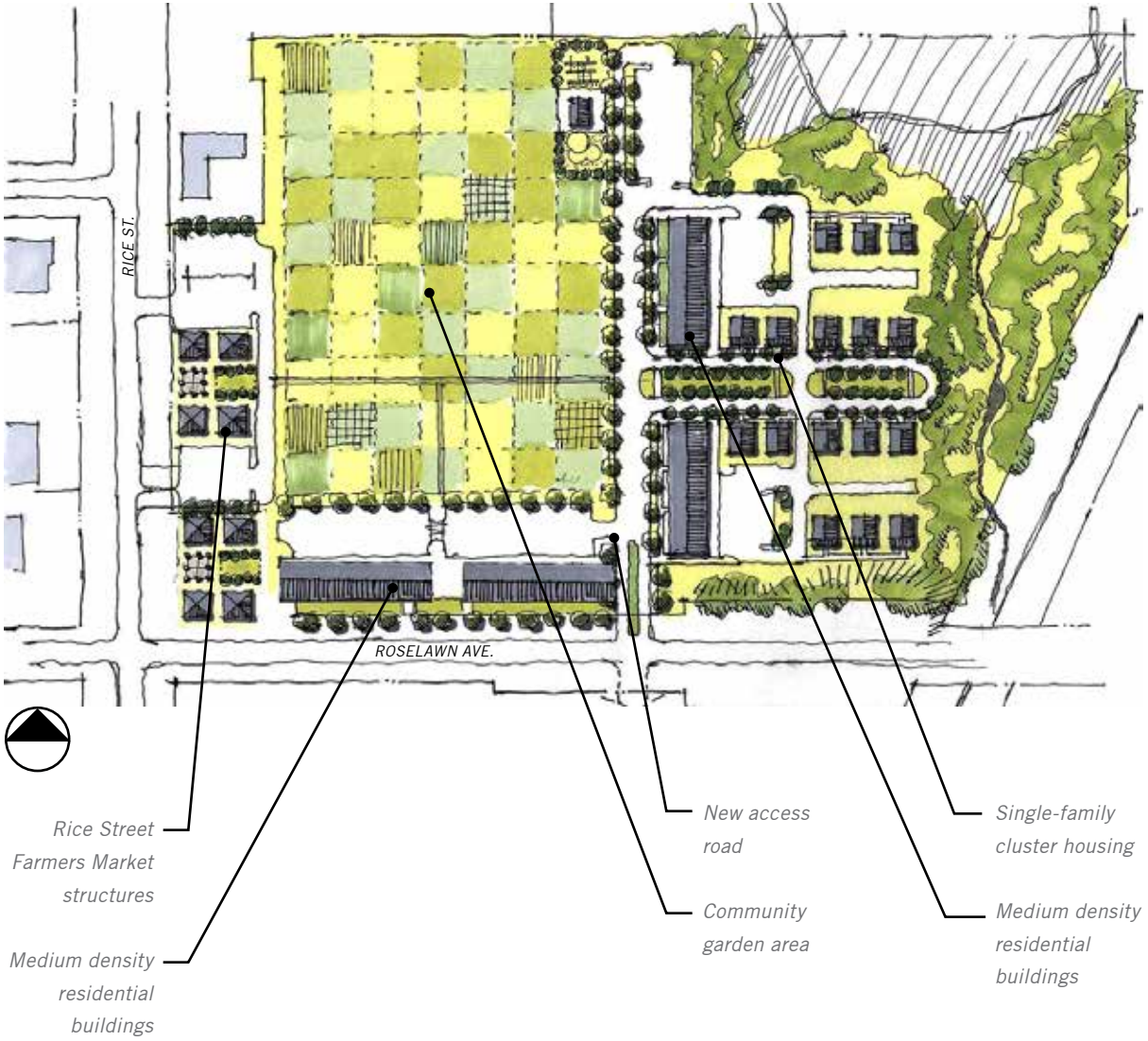


Illustration of Water Works Redevelopment

Lake McCarrons Site

The redevelopment concept for this site is predicated on the extension of Marion Street to Lake McCarrons Boulevard. This connection will realize the "Big Idea" of the Marion Street greenway identified on page 49. The redevelopment of this site is proposed as senior housing/assisted living with the buildings and site features oriented towards Lake McCarrons. This housing type fills a desired need within the district and allows for unique lakefront living.

- Create a new residential development area to maximize views and access to Lake McCarrons.
  - Provide market rate or assisted senior living multi-story buildings.
  - Provide public open space connected to residential development and lake front.

Lake McCarrons East Site

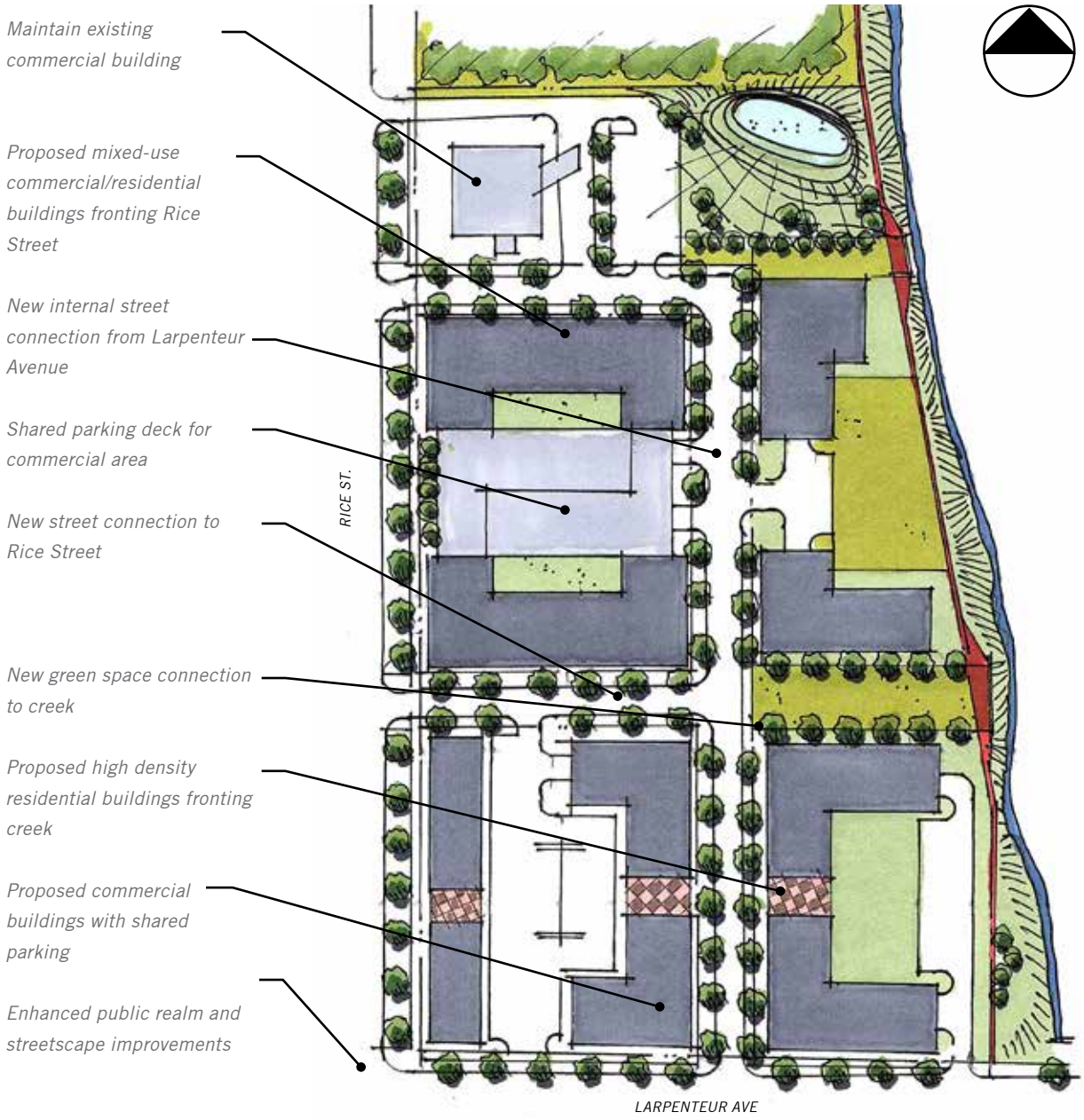
This site is the current location of the Centerline Charter Corporation bus company. The proposed redevelopment of this site will allow for a mix of uses, including commercial/office and residential to front along Rice Street. The proposed residential uses fronting Rice Street would be a range of mixed-income apartments with a variety of family oriented unit sizes. Small lot single family housing would be located along the eastern edge of the site oriented along new internal neighborhood streets. A new boulevard will connect the development to the west across Rice Street to improve the connection to Lake McCarrons.

- Create new mixed-use development area fronting Rice Street and Roselawn Ave.
  - Provide mixed residential (affordable, market rate and assisted senior living) multi-story buildings along Rice Street.
  - Provide public open spaces connected to residential developments .
  - Provide mixed commercial buildings with shared parking opportunities along Rice Street.
  - Provide mixed-use and multi-story buildings with first floor uses that activate Rice Street.
- Define new east-west boulevard connecting to Rice Street and Shady Beach Ave. to allow for enhanced connectivity within the mixed-use development area.
  - Provide enhanced streetscape and public realm amenities along boulevard.

Crown Plaza

This is the current site of the Crown Plaza Mall at the north-east corner of the Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue intersection. The proposed redevelopment is oriented to a new street grid network that will reduce the scale of the site and create smaller compact walkable street blocks. Higher density residential is proposed on the eastern edge of the site with mixed commercial and office uses fronting Rice Street. A centralized parking structure is proposed to allow for district parking, and a series of open spaces and pocket parks are shown to allow for programmed events and connections to adjacent green spaces.

- Create new mixed-use development area.
  - Provide mixed residential (affordable and market rate) multi-story buildings oriented towards the creek.
  - Provide public open spaces connected to creek edge.
  - Provide shared parking opportunities.
  - Provide mixed-use and multi-story buildings with first floor uses that activate Rice Street.
- Define new east-west commercial street connecting to Rice Street to allow for enhanced connectivity within the mixed-use development area.
  - Provide enhanced streetscape and public realm amenities.
- Extend new north-south street from Larpenteur Avenue to create new internal street.
- Provide "green" links from Rice Street along new east-west commercial street connecting to Rice Street to allow for enhanced connectivity.

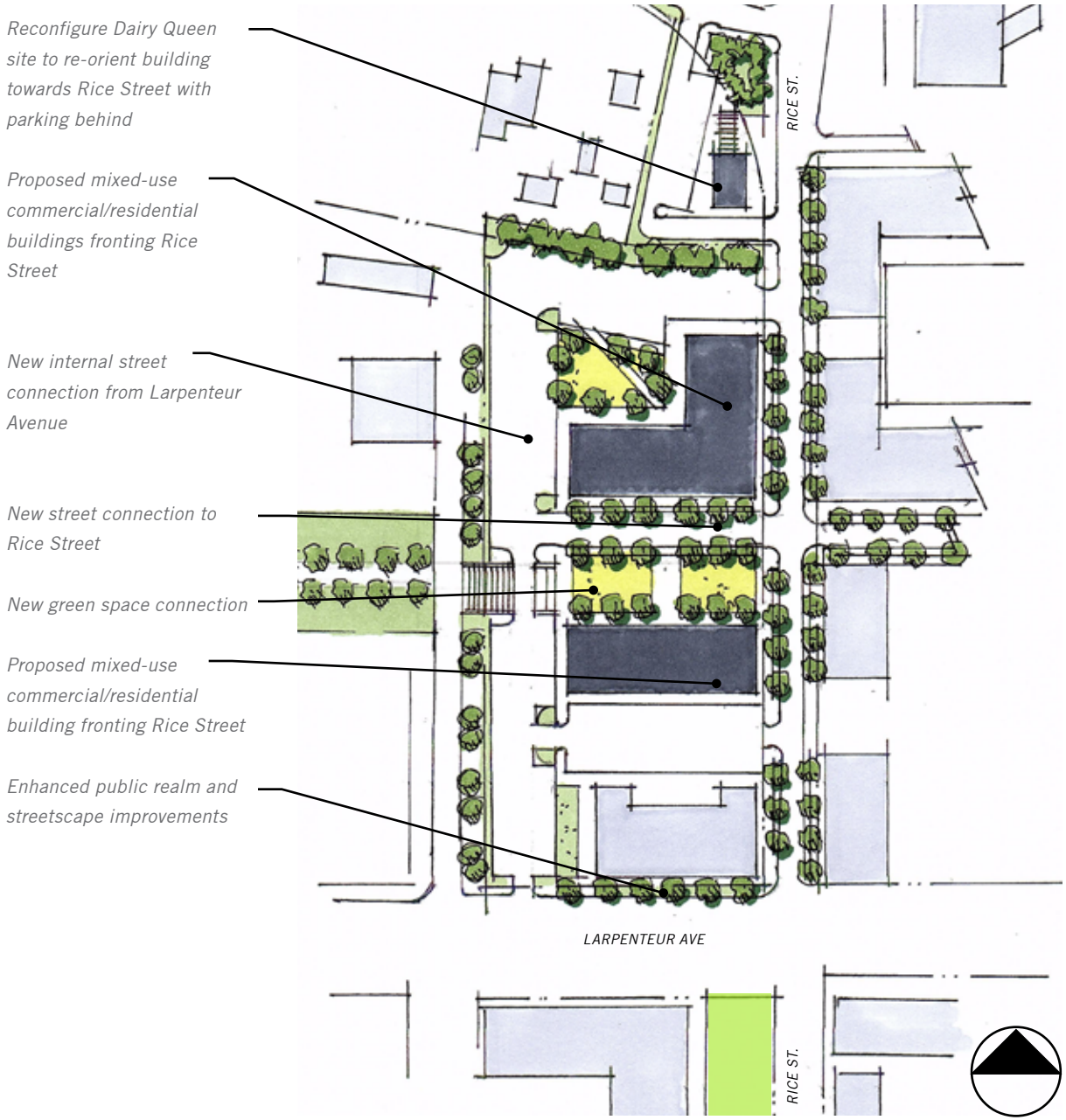


View of long-term redevelopment potential at Crown Plaza

Setzer's Block

This is the current site of the Setzer's Pharmacy at the north-west corner of the Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue intersection. The proposed redevelopment is oriented to a new street grid network that will reduce the scale of the site and create smaller compact walkable street blocks. The two proposd new buildings will be mixed commercial and office uses fronting onto Rice Street. A centralized centralized green space will cnnect Rice Street through the development to the west. The existing Dairy Queen will be reconfigured to front Rice Street with parking in the rear of the building.

- Create new mixed-use development area.
  - Provide public open spaces connect to the neigborhoods to the west of the site.
  - Provide shared parking opportunities along new internal streets.
  - Provide two new mixed-use and multi-story buildings with first floor uses that activate Rice Street.
- Define new east-west commercial street connecting to Rice Street to allow for enhanced connectivity within the mixed-use development area.
  - Provide enhanced streetscape and public realm amenities.
- Extend new north-south street from Larpenteur Avenue to create new internal street.

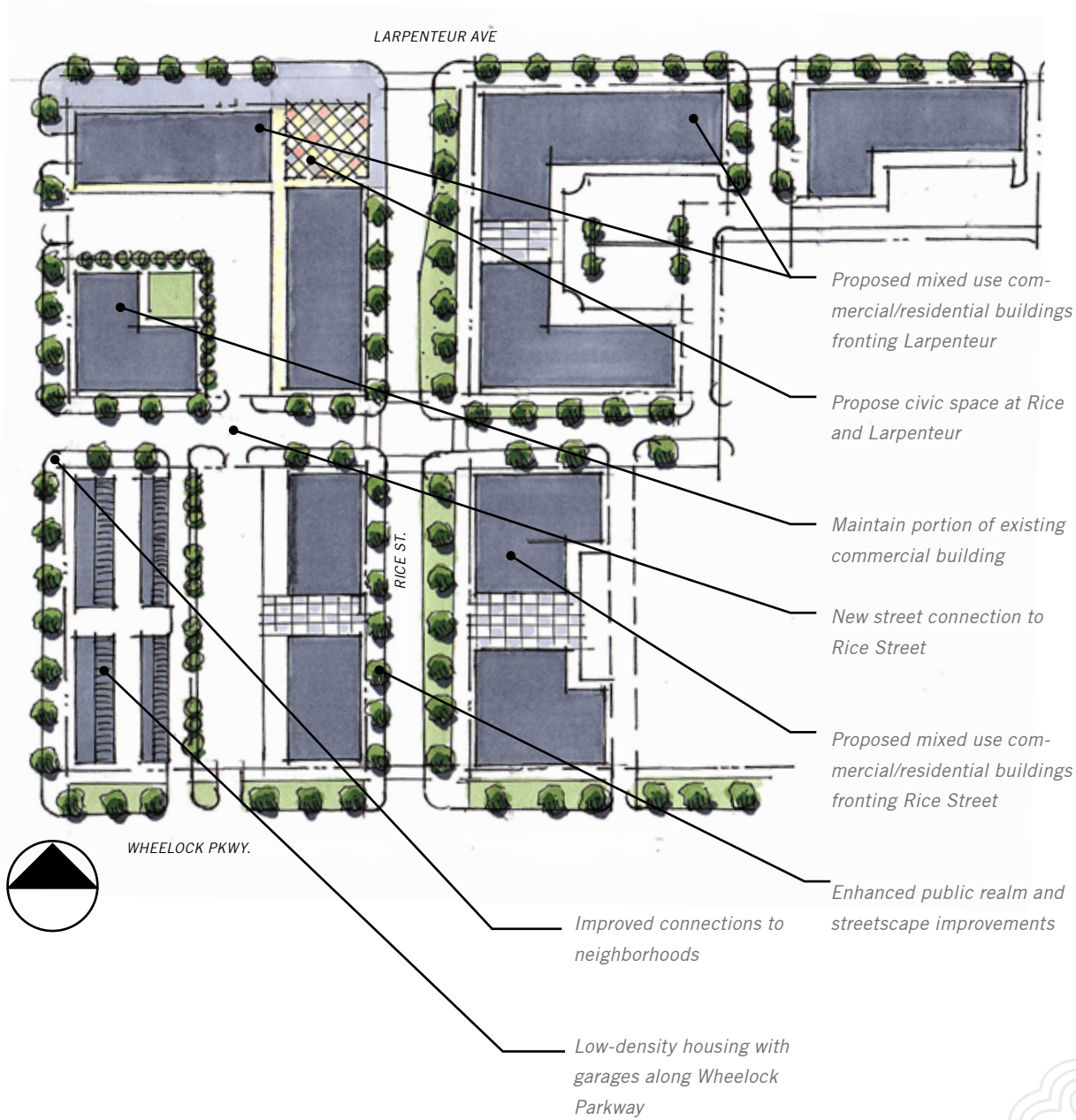


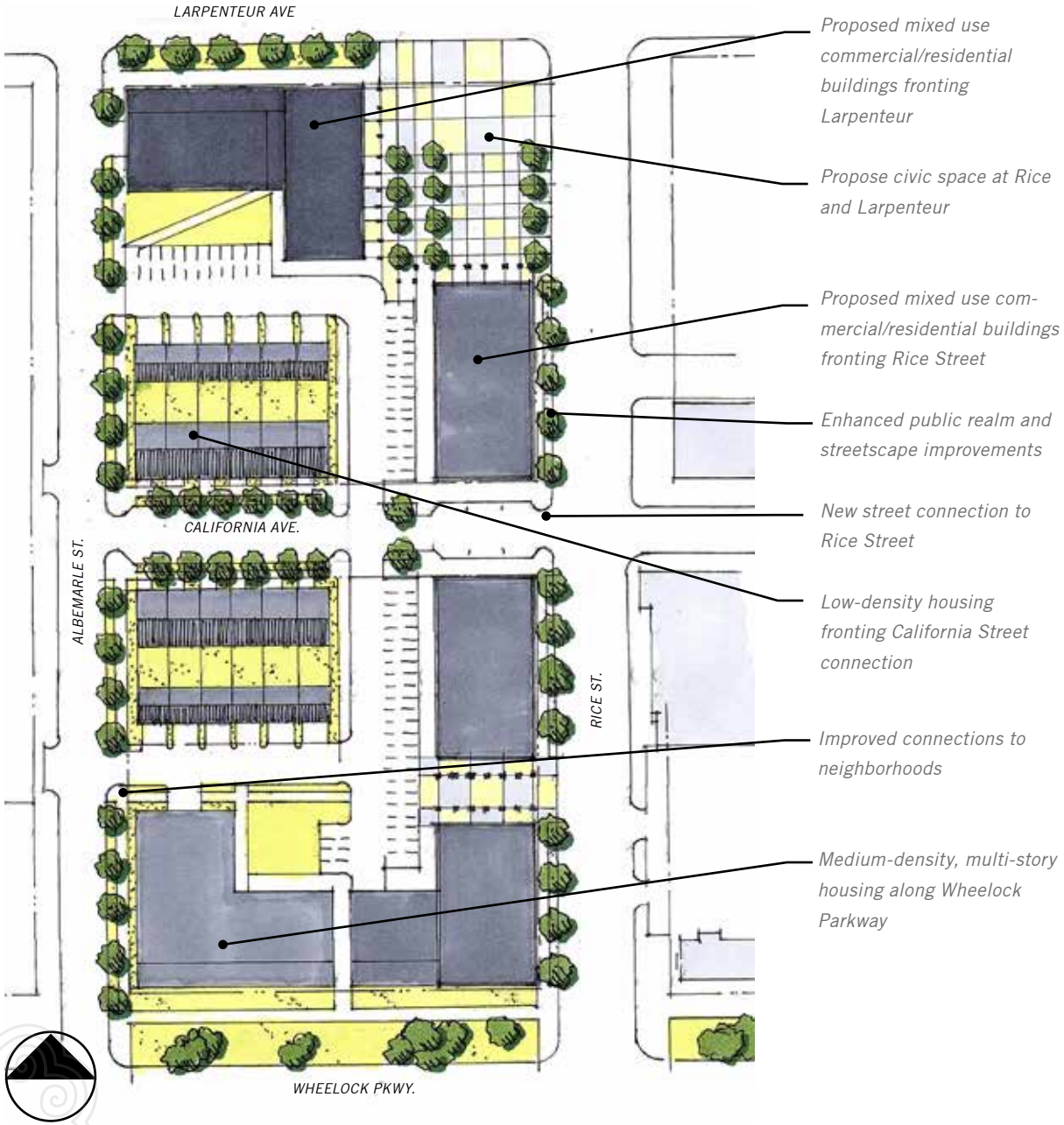
My Thrift Store Site

This redevelopment area is generally identified as the area on the south west corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection. This is the current location of the My Thrift Store and the Lamplighter Lounge. The proposed redevelopment is oriented to a new street grid network that will reduce the scale of the site and create smaller compact walkable street blocks. Higher density residential is proposed on the eastern edge of the site with mixed commercial and office uses fronting Rice Street.

Alternative A - Phased Development

- Create a phased mixed-use development area on the site.
  - Provide a new mixed residential multi-story building along Larpenteur Avenue while maintaining portions of existing My Thrift Store building.
  - Provide a new public plaza at the corner of Rice and Larpenteur.
  - Future phases of the project define opportunities to infill mixed use residential and commercial buildings along Rice Street.
  - Provide mixed-use and multi-story buildings with first floor active uses on east side of Rice Street.
- Define new east-west commercial street connecting across Rice Street to allow for enhanced connectivity within the mixed-use development area.
- Provide low-density housing along Wheelock Parkway to transition to adjacent neighborhoods.





Alternative B - Full Build-out

Proposed full build-out development of the site.

Provide a new mixed residential multi-story building along Larpenteur Avenue.

- Provide a new public plaza at the corner of Rice and Larpenteur.
- Future phases of the project define opportunities to infill mixed use residential and commercial buildings along Rice Street.
- Provide mixed-use and multi-story buildings with first floor active uses on east side of Rice Street.

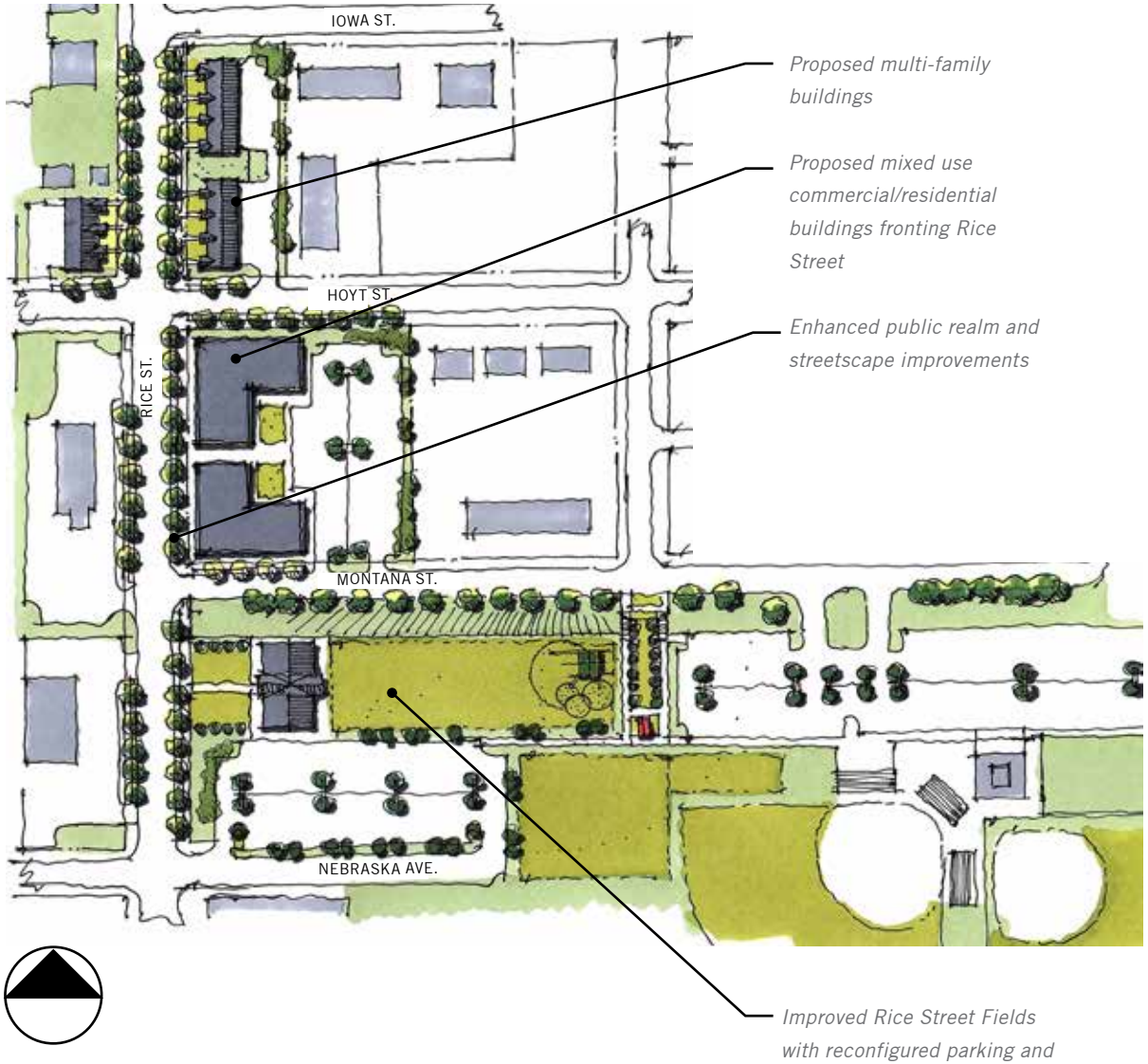
- Define new east-west commercial street connecting across Rice Street to allow for enhanced connectivity within the mixed-use development area.
  - Provide enhanced streetscape and public realm amenities.
- Provide low density housing along Wheelock Parkway to transition to adjacent neighborhoods.

Ground level view of My Thrift Store redevelopment site (Alternative B)

Long's Auto Place

This redevelopment area is generally identified as the area east of Rice Street located between Iowa Avenue and Nebraska Street. This area includes Iowa Avenue to the Rice Street Fields. Redevelopment along this section of the corridor is proposed as a mix of different residential types and some commercial uses. A variety of mid-density residential types are proposed to be located fronting Rice Street with parking and public open spaces located to the rear of the buildings. At the Rice Street Fields, the recommendation is to build a new community center focused on programming and community services and a reconfiguration of the athletic fields and parking to maximize the use of the site. Additional passive recreational space/fields is also being recommended to allow for non-organized athletics, community programming, and flexible recreation space.

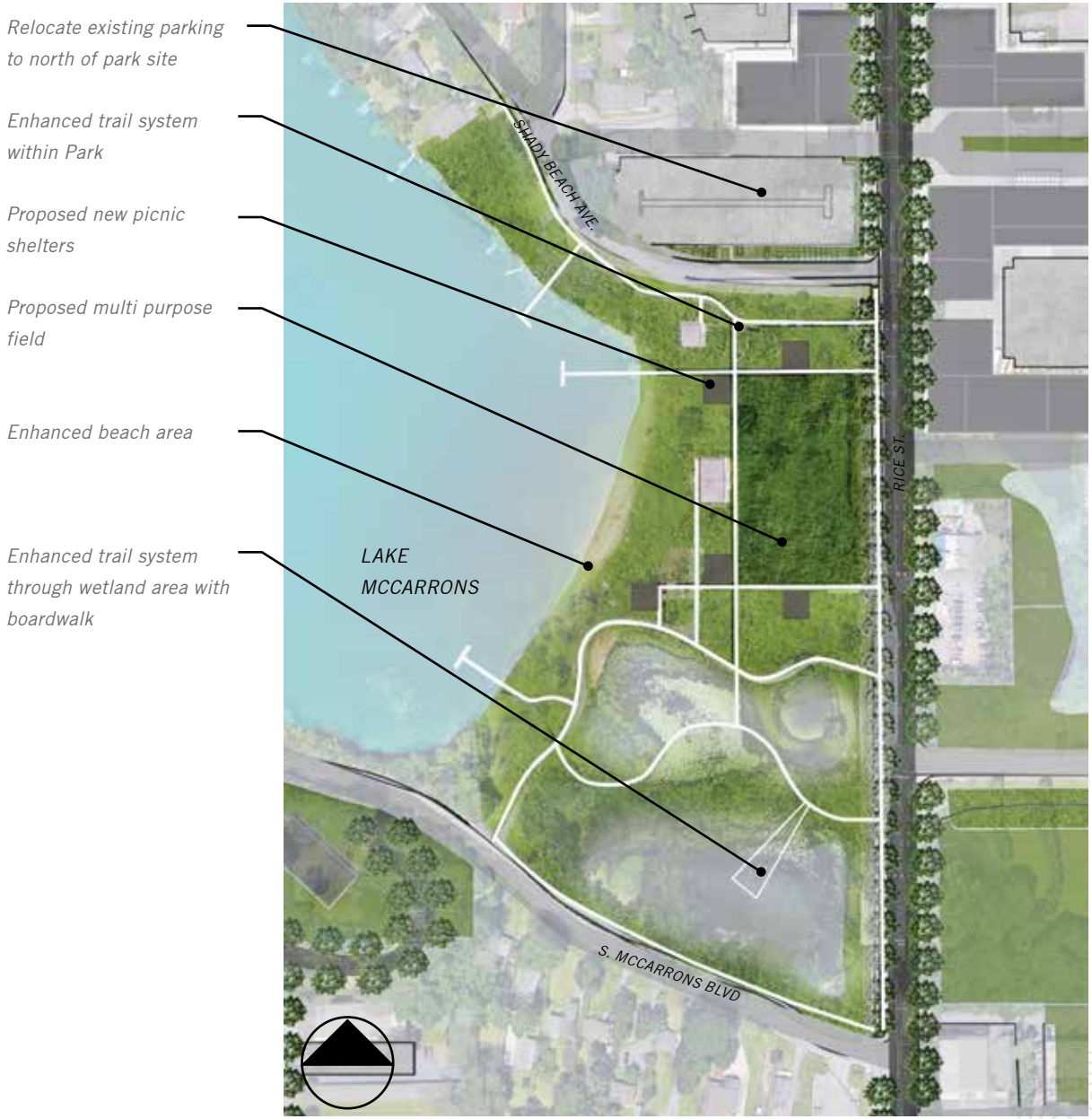
- Create new mixed-use development area.
  - Provide mixed residential (affordable, market-rate and assisted senior living) multi-story buildings along Rice Street.
  - Provide improved Rice Street Fields with new public facility and enhanced park amenities.



Lake McCarrons Park

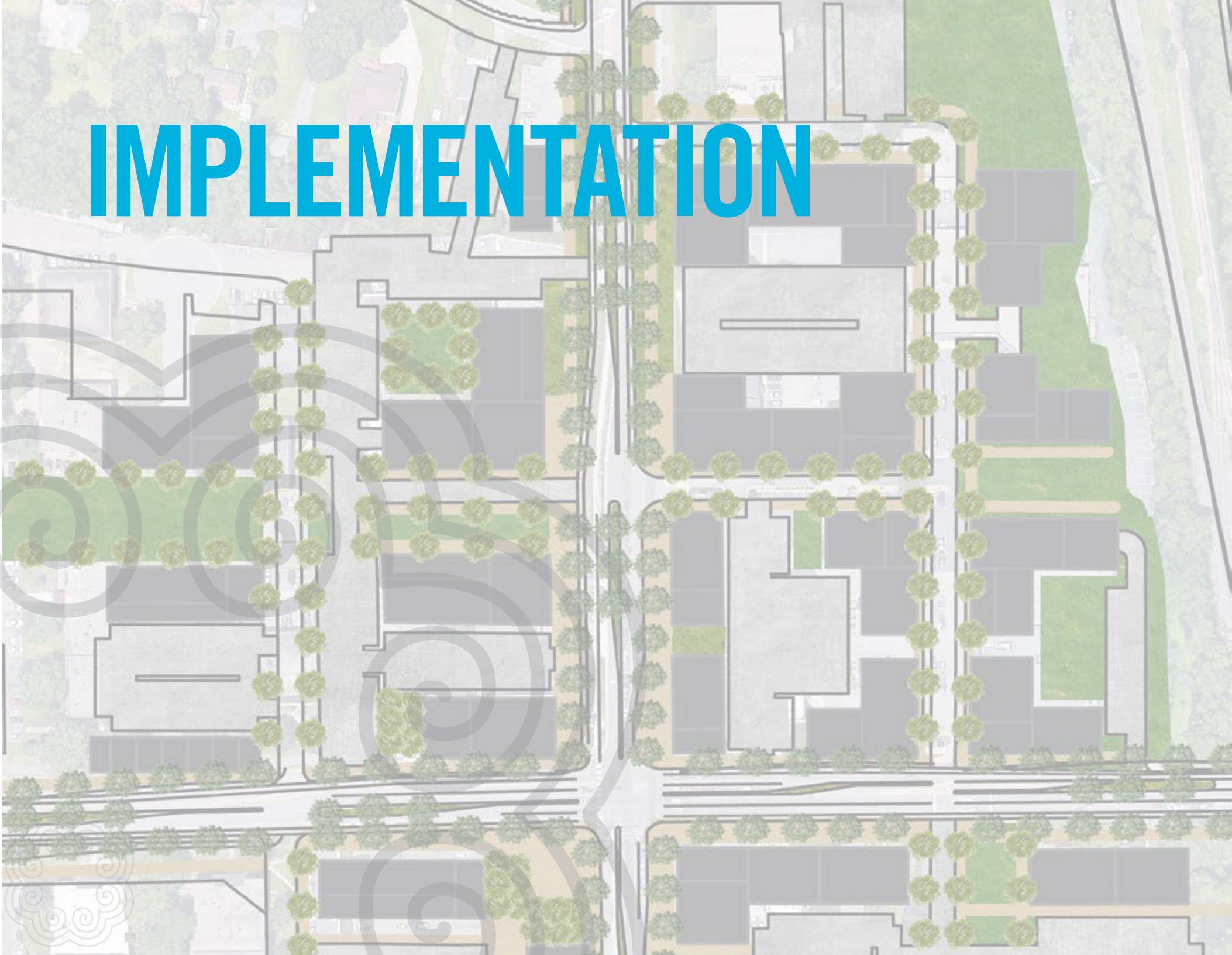
The proposed improvements to Lake McCarrons County Park are focused on reconfigured parking, additional recreational amenities, the creation of multi-functional open spaces, and enhanced natural features.

- Parking: The proposed improvements identify the opportunity to relocate parking to the north of the existing park site. This would allow for increased parking to service the existing park and the opportunity to reuse the current parking lot to provide additional recreational greenspace for programmed activities/amenities.
- Recreational Amenities: The proposed plan identifies additional picnic shelters, expanded beach area, additional fishing piers, and improved sidewalks.
- Multi-functional Open Space: A new multi-functional open space is proposed on the location of the existing parking lot. This open space will allow for informal play and organized active recreation. The space could also support organized events such as farmers markets and community festivals.
- Natural Features: The proposed plan identifies additional landscape improvements including overstory trees, native landscaping, and stormwater improvements. The proposed improvements would also include enhancement of the wetland areas on the south edge of the park which will include enhanced landscaping and new boardwalks. The native landscaping will include areas for wildlife (animals and insects) and improved plantings at the edge of the lake.



Plan view of proposed improvements at Lake McCarrons County Park

IMPLEMENTATION



IMPLEMENTATION

The best plans are of little value if they are not implemented. Implementation of the corridor plan requires the proactive leadership and collaboration of public agencies at multiple jurisdictional levels, including the Cities of Maplewood, Roseville, and Saint Paul, and Ramsey County.

Implementation of the plan is also dependent on the full support and participation of landowners, residents, businesses, and the development community. A concerted effort has been made throughout this project to involve a broad cross-section of the community. Business owners, neighborhood residents, and community leaders have provided input and guidance. Their participation has improved the study and their continued participation and support will be critical in sustaining the community's vision for the corridor over time. Even with a strong commitment, it will take several years before many of these recommendations take full shape. The magnitude of redevelopment may seem daunting; however change is constant and the vision for the corridor will be the product of individual site redevelopments and street improvements where, ultimately, the whole will be greater than the sum of its parts. Every project is important and should help build toward the long-term vision. The three Cities and County have an important role to play in this process, but the success of this effort will not be possible without the full support and participation of landowners and the development community.

The public improvements associated with the Rice-Larpenteur Vision Plan will act as a catalyst for reinvestment and represent a positive step toward ensuring a vibrant long-term business climate and livability for the corridor. This section includes actions that should be considered to integrate the improvements into an ongoing and community building strategy and to gain the most benefit from streetscape and other public improvements.

INTERIM STRATEGIES: PILOT-TO-PERMANENT OR LIGHTER, QUICKER, CHEAPER (LQC)

Defined below are short-term design interventions that should happen within the next year. These interventions are intended to be immediate projects to continue momentum from the planning process and to highlight on-going efforts to improve the corridor. The interim strategies are identified below:

Reinvestment at Rice and Larpenteur and corridor-wide pedestrian improvements are primary recommendations of the planning process.

- Define a series of interim improvements to enhance the corridor. Examples include, but are not limited to temporary wayfinding signs, parklets, moveable planters, additional/relocated pavement marking, or an organized open street event.
- Develop a streetscape framework plan to ensure coordination between partner Cities and the County prior to the design and reconstruction of Rice Street in the near future.
- Provide additional seating nodes and benches at key locations along the corridor.
- Provide additional landscaping along the corridor.
- Define opportunities to incorporate public art created by local artists or area students.
- Add banners and additional flower plantings where feasible along the corridor.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

Identified in this section are the short-term design recommendations that should occur within the next 1 to 2 years.

Organization + Regulatory

- Create a "Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance"

Currently, no civic organization and/or public bodies are involved in the management, promotion, and development of the Rice and Larpenteur Gateway area as a whole. Organizing a diverse group of people to achieve the work tasks, build public/private partnerships, foster ongoing leadership, and provide a unified voice for the area will be the key to whether this plan succeeds or fails. An initial strategy to consider is to bring on an existing organization with experience and some capacity instead of creating a new Alliance completely.

This section outlines a strategy for organizing elected officials, residents and business owners into an effective Alliance whose mission is to see that improvement projects and redevelopment is implemented according to the goals and objectives of the plan, to act as an advocacy group for the corridor, and to coordinate promotional campaigns and small projects.

Alliance Membership

A group should be formed to see that public realm improvements and redevelopment occurs according to the goals and objectives of the plan, to act as an advocacy group for the area on behalf of the three partner cities, and to coordinate promotional campaigns, redevelopment, and public improvement projects. The "Alliance" could be a public/private nonprofit corporation composed of a broad range of people representing property owners, business leaders, bordering neighborhoods, City elected officials, and others with a direct stake in enhanced business and economic development conditions within the Rice and Larpenteur Corridor. Ultimately, the Rice and Larpenteur Alliance could be a membership organization with a paid executive director and a special services district to help meet its goals.

- Short-term Alliance will be comprised of the GPC and an implementation committee.
- Long-term Alliance membership would be comprised of staff and elected City and County officials from the three cities. Other possible members should include:
  - Individuals from the ULI Healthy Corridors leadership group.
  - Business/property owners.
  - Other local non-profits with similar development related mission (e.g. East Metro Strong or the Saint Paul Port Authority or the Chamber or East Side Neighborhood Development Company).
  - Renters Associations or groups representing renters in the gateway area.
  - Foundation community, such as St. Paul Foundation, Wilder, Knight, Bush, Pohlad, and McKnight.
  - Alliance could be initially "funded" by the three cities and community foundations to implement the vision of this plan.
  - Local neighborhood residents and citizens.

Alliance Tasks

- Develop programming of public spaces (festivals, cultural events, etc.) along the corridor. Establish annual special events such as a farmers' market, arts and music festivals, and fundraisers for improvements or maintenance.
- Coordinate objectives with Ramsey County and departments from all three Cities. The planning and engineering departments from Ramsey County and

Future Rice Street improvements should be coordinated with partner cities and Ramsey County plans

the three cities should refer to this document when considering public realm improvement projects and development proposals along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue in the project area.

- Any proposed redevelopment should comply with the guidelines, reinforce the desired character of development, and contribute to creating a cohesive, pedestrian-friendly, memorable, and economically viable place.
- Partner Cities and County departments should refer to the components in this manual to coordinate, design, and budget for capital improvements and to define public/private partnerships to finance and maintain public realm projects. City departments should refer to the designs for the individual areas as a basis from which to develop more detailed plans.
- Help lead development and redevelopment efforts along the corridor and review all development proposals for the project area. The Alliance will need to determine its role in redevelopment (possibly in conjunction with the Cities or County), such as offering financial incentives, assembling properties, soliciting development proposals, and marketing each site. Developers should work with the Alliance and all three Cities/ County staff and refer to the plan when generating design concepts to better understand how their property fits into the corridor plan and expectations for public/private facilities. Proposed developments should follow the design recommendations in this plan.
- Work with the partner cities and Ramsey County to create an affordable housing database.
- Assist with finding funding to support business start-ups and/or growth of small businesses (financing, partnerships, leadership, etc.) with an emphasis on food related businesses (restaurants/production/distribution).
- Develop a private investment incentive fund. Create an incentive program (low interest loans) that recognizes businesses making voluntary aesthetic improvements to buildings, signs, and sites. Supplements such as painting and landscaping can visually enhance the appeal of an area and should be encouraged.
- Coordinate and lead maintenance and operations (public realm areas) of the project area. Develop a maintenance plan and sustainable funding source to maintain public landscaping and streetscape elements
- Develop a financial plan. A harsh reality of this report is that without viable financing many of the recommendations in this plan will not be implemented. Therefore, it is imperative that the Alliance, the cities of Saint Paul, Roseville, Maplewood, and Ramsey County, along with the local business community, research and develop practical financing options to facilitate real change. Financing projects can be done by qualifying for grant money, borrowing, or bonding. The three cities and County should create a master schedule outlining when grant cycles start and are awarded and their relationship to agency capital budget cycles. The funding strategy should be flexible to take advantage of any unexpected opportunities.
- Assemble land. The Alliance should pursue the acquisition of tax forfeit, foreclosed, or for sale properties identified as necessary to pursue the redevelopment vision created in this plan for the Rice and Larpenteur corridor. The land could be acquired by any of the three cities or by Ramsey County. Any of these entities will be cognizant of the corridor vision plan and the additional right-of-way needs along the corridor.
- Solicit Development Proposals: Staff from the partner cities, working with the Rice-Larpenteur Alliance, should begin the process of soliciting proposals from developers for key sites. This will entail defining each City's role in the redevelopment of key sites, writing a request for proposals, selecting a preferred list of developers to submit proposals, and defining a process for final selection of the developers and preparing development agreements.
- Define business retention and recruitment issues: Provide current businesses along the corridor with tools and the environment to sharpen their competitiveness. The alliance should also focus on recruitment of new businesses and institutions to diversify and promote a solid economic base.
- Consider including incentives for developers to meet the design criteria such as a streamlined review process and/or reduced parking requirements if public parking is available, shared parking agreements are in place, on-street parking is available, or transit passes are provided to employees.
- Build public private partnerships.
- Create a website, newsletter or column in a local newspaper, and/or poster to educate and promote the framework plan and overall objectives.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATION (1-3 Years)	RESPONSIBILITIES
Public Realm + Open Space	
Develop a public gathering space at the south-west corner of Rice and Larpenteur adjacent to the MyThrift Store site (northeast corner of site). • Initially the public space can be defined by temporary planters/structures and can include areas for tents and food trucks. • This new community plaza/open space with flexible areas or community events and gatherings.	City of St.Paul, Private Developer, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Movement + Access	
Enhanced pedestrian crossings (signal timing, pedestrian count-down timers, enhanced striping/pavement markings, and pedestrian ramps) long Rice Street at: Roselawn Avenue, Larpenteur Avenue, Hoyt Avenue, Arlington Avenue, and Nebraska Avenue.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Study opportunity to create mid-block pedestrian crossings (to include pedestrian rapid-flashing beacons, enhanced striping/pavement markings, and pedestrian ramps) at: N. McCarrons Boulevard/Rice Street and S. McCarrons Boulevard/Rice Street.	City of Roseville, Ramsey County
Study opportunity to create new traffic controlled intersections (to include pedestrian crossing improvements) along Marion Street at Larpenteur Avenue and Wheelock Parkway and at Elmer Street/Rice Street.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Help people bike to the Rice and Larpenteur Gateway. Demand for bicycling is expected to increase along and adjacent to the corridor, especially as redevelopment occurs. While dedicated bikeways are not recommended on Rice Street, the additional destinations and anticipated increase in bicycling will generate demand to the core areas along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue. Several steps can help people bike through and to the corridor.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Provide protected bike lanes (a minimum of striping and break-away posts) along Larpenteur Avenue.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Create a wayfinding system for directing bicycle traffic to the key destinations along the corridor. While the wayfinding should direct people to facilities on parallel roadways (such as Jackson Street or Trout Creek Trail), it should also direct people from the alternative routes to destinations along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County
Identify treatments connecting the alternative routes to along Rice Street and Larpenteur Avenue. Many of the people who would bike on Rice Street are trying to reach destinations along the corridor or connecting to areas south of the project area including Downtown St. Paul. Creating safe connections to the corridor will mitigate the additional time, inconvenience and decreased safety of directing people off of Rice Street.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Ensure that as the corridor is improved adequate secure bicycle parking is provided at visible, safe and convenient locations.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Create pedestrian connection through Saint Paul Regional Water Services site to connect to Kingston Avenue and N. Beaumont Street to the east in Maplewood.	City of St.Paul, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, St.Pul Waterworks, Rice-Larpenteur Development

Work with Metro Transit to provide more frequent bus route service north of Larpenteur Avenue.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Metro Transit, Rice-Larpenteur Development
Reconstruct Rice Street from Larpenteur Avenue to Maryland Avenue • Consolidate driveways to individual businesses along Rice Street associated with this project. • Narrow drive lanes and remove on-street shoulder along Rice Street associated with this project. • Reconfigure Rice Street form a four lane to a three lane cross-section. • Enhance sidewalk and public realm along Rice Street associated with this project. Define streetscape improvements, including: Seating nodes and benches, Crosswalk improvements, Gateway landscaping, Street trees, Wayfinding signs, Bus shelters/schedules, Distinctive pedestrian-scaled lighting	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Metro Transit, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Demonstration/testing area for long-term streetscape improvements -could be done along with a redevelopment project • Incorporate green infrastructure into the design of public realm/streetscape. • Incorporate center landscaped median.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance

Redevelopment + Reinvestment	
Catalyst Site #1: Infill commercial development on the south-west corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection in front of the Lamplighter lounge and the MyThrift Store site. • Northeast corner of the site will be designed as a new community plaza/open space with flexible areas or community events and gatherings.	City of St.Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #2: Infill commercial development on the north-east corner (Crown Plaza) of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection north of the Burger King fronting along Rice Street.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #3: Infill commercial development on the south-east corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection east of the Taco Bell (directly west of the RR tracks) fronting Larpenteur Avenue.	City of St.Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #4: Infill residential on the former Roseville Armory site located along N McCarrons Boulevard.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #5: Infill residential on the Margolis site located along Larpenteur Avenue.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #6: Infill senior residential development along S. McCarrons Blvd at new connection of Marion Street greenway.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners
Catalyst Site #7: Infill mixed-use development on the Saint Paul Regional Water Services site located at the Rice Street Gardens and properties located on the northeast corner of Rice Street and Roselawn Avenue (this includes the Affordable Used Cars - Maplewood site). • Development to include expanded Rice Street community garden. • Development to include farmer's market area.	City of Maplewood, City of St. Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance

Character + Built Form	
Create comprehensive design standards/guidelines: Overall improvement of the Rice and Larpenteur Corridor area must go beyond the improvement of the street rights of way. Design standards/guidelines should be refined to reinforce the character of the built environment desired by the community and conceptually illustrated in this document. The guidelines refer to public and private improvements, renovations, and redevelopment of buildings within the corridor. The primary reasons to develop unique design standards/guidelines for the corridor include: • The building design standards or guidelines into the zoning ordinance is the most effective and legally sound strategy. If design objectives can be visualized and defined in quantifiable terms, they can be expressed in the form of standards that can be incorporated into the Zoning Ordinance. • Definitive standards developed in response to reasonable goals and objectives are better for developers, are less likely to be legally challenged and are more defensible in the event of legal challenges. This approach would be easiest to administer by the planning staff from each City in the long term. • There are limitations to the results that can be achieved through zoning. Design standards help achieve a degree of continuity through an area and certainly prevent development that is truly incongruous and incompatible. However, it is also true that good taste cannot be legislated. Although, zoning can help a community establish a level of quality and prevent discordant development, it cannot guarantee that development will be beautiful.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
The primary purpose of the standards/guidelines are to:	
• Foster high-quality architecture and site planning consistent with the vision desired by the community • Concentrate density and intensity along Rice and Larpenteur. • Create and maintain an urban development pattern. The placement, scale and character of buildings is the most important component of the built environment that will shape the Rice and Larpenteur Corridor and determine the long term success as an attractive destination with strong businesses, human scale, vibrant neighborhoods and an attractive place for investment. • Encourage buildings abutting all neighborhoods to step down to a range 2 ½-5 stories to where new developments meet the existing neighborhoods. • Create and adhere to City guidelines and standards for site design, building massing, façade treatments, building materials, signs and sustainable design practices	

• Design the first level to have a human scale with attention to items including the building entries, first floor storefronts, lighting, signage and windows • Partner with each of the three cities to seek opportunities for facade grants • Determine appropriate setbacks to allow for wide sidewalks • Encourage migration of utilities from overhead to underground • Protect public and private investment in the corridor. Design standards will promote design excellence in all aspects of the corridor and to design new development to fit into its surroundings and respond to neighborhood transitions with building massing and architecture. • Create mixed-use, multi-story buildings with first floor uses that activate the street • Positively relate new construction to the street with building elements yet not infringe on the streetscape - Appropriate building setbacks will depend on building use • Consider a building setback from the sidewalk to provide a broader area for pedestrian activities - Where existing sidewalks are less than 10 feet wide, set buildings back a minimum of four feet (within the frontage zone) to create wider sidewalks for outdoor seating and streetscape elements • Plan new construction in relation to the surrounding buildings using common elements from the façade and architecture of neighboring buildings (as appropriate) will create a harmonious feel to the streetscape - Building size, height and materials all factor into a coherent sense of place • Encourage the reuse of positive contributing buildings where possible rather than new construction • Incorporate existing historical or character enhancing elements into redevelopment • Highlight major building entries • New buildings should meet appropirate green building design standards • Create a sense of security by having building windows look onto the street • All new developments should treat two-inch rainfall events on site by, for example, infiltrating rainwater in ponds, swales and rain gardens or storing it for reuse in cisterns; Use permeable pavers to infiltrate water in parking lots; Reserve space for stormwater retention or detention needs • Use LED or other energy-efficient lighting for new development projects; Consider solar-powered LED lighting to light exterior space • Provide space for organics composting and, for residential uses, on-site or nearby gardening	

• Protect public and private investment in the corridor. Design standards will promote design excellence in all aspects of the corridor and to design new development to fit into its surroundings and respond to neighborhood transitions with building massing and architecture. • Create mixed-use, multi-story buildings with first floor uses that activate the street • Positively relate new construction to the street with building elements yet not infringe on the streetscape - Appropriate building setbacks will depend on building use • Consider a building setback from the sidewalk to provide a broader area for pedestrian activities - Where existing sidewalks are less than 10 feet wide, set buildings back a minimum of four feet (within the frontage zone) to create wider sidewalks for outdoor seating and streetscape elements • Plan new construction in relation to the surrounding buildings using common elements from the façade and architecture of neighboring buildings (as appropriate) will create a harmonious feel to the streetscape - Building size, height and materials all factor into a coherent sense of place • Encourage the reuse of positive contributing buildings where possible rather than new construction • Incorporate existing historical or character enhancing elements into redevelopment • Highlight major building entries • Create a sense of security by having building windows look onto the street • All new developments should treat two-inch rainfall events on site by, for example, infiltrating rainwater in ponds, swales and rain gardens or storing it for reuse in cisterns; Use permeable pavers to infiltrate water in parking lots; Reserve space for stormwater retention or detention needs • Use LED or other energy-efficient lighting for new development projects; Consider solar-powered LED lighting to light exterior space • Provide space for organics composting and, for residential uses, on-site or nearby gardening	

Organization + Regulatory	
Create zoning overlay district • Prepare zoning overly district for all three cities to adopt to guide future development along the corridor. • Overlay district ordinance should include building and public realm design guidelines, reduced parking requirements, enhanced landscape requirements, signage and requirements for public realm/common area maintenance and upkeep.	City of Maplewood, City of St. Paul, City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Continue to advocate for a Police sub-station near the Rice and Larpenteur intersection. • Advocate for inceased police patrols and greater physical presence along the corridor.	City of Maplewood, City of St. Paul, City of Roseville, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance, Ramsey County

LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATION (4-20 Years)	RESPONSIBILITIES
Public Realm + Open Space	
Reconfigure McCarrons Lake Regional Park to relocate parking lot and expand recreational amenities • Reconfigure parking to north of the park site on the LZ Truck Equipment Inc. • Provide additional picnic shelters, programmable passive lawn space, and native gardens/stormwater management areas.	City of Roseville, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Park redesign for the Rice and Arlington Field. • Consider a new consolidated community center services building (with community focused initiatives and services) • Provide more flexible open space to host neighborhood events. • Reconfigure parking. • Enhanced landscaping and stormwater management.	City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Movement + Access	
Reconstruct Rice Street from Larpenteur Avenue to County Road B • Consolidate driveways to individual businesses along Rice Street associated with this project. • Narrow drive lanes along Rice Street associated with this project (maintain three lane geometrics). • Enhance sidewalk and public realm along Rice Street associated with this project. • Incorporate center landscaped median.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Reconstruct Larpenteur Avenue from Galtier Street to Sylvan Street • Reconstruct Larpenteur Avenue as a four to three lane conversion. • Consolidate driveways to individual businesses along Larpenteur Avenue associated with this project. • Narrow drive lanes and create protected bike lanes. • Incorporate center landscaped median.	City of Roseville, Ramsey County
Connect Marion Street (defined as Marion greenway) to S. McCarrons Boulevard • Enhance sidewalk and public realm along Rice Street associated with this project. • Create new traffic controlled intersections along Marion Street at: Larpenteur Avenue and Wheelock Parkway.	City of St.Paul, City of Roseville, Ramsey County, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance

Redevelopment + Reinvestment	
Catalyst Site #1: Infill mixed-use development on the south-west corner of the Rice-Larpenteur intersection on the entire MyThrift Store site (including the Super America site).	City of St.Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #2: Infill residential development on Woodbridge Court (Marion Street-Brittany Apartments) and Marion Street. • Incorporate new community green space connection from Marion Street to Rice Street.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #3: Infill Mixed-use development on the Long's Auto Site.	City of St.Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur
Catalyst Site #4: Infill Mixed-use development on the McCarron Hills Shopping Center site.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #5: Infill Mixed-use development on the Dairy Queen Site.	City of Roseville, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #6: Infill Mixed-use development on the Family Dollar (Burger King, Walgreen's, TGK Auto, Rice Street Car Wash) while maintaining Western Bank building.	City of Maplewood, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #7: Infill Mixed-use development on Centerline Bus Charter Site (including the Car Hop site).	City of Maplewood, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #8: Infill residential development on the Best Car Wash and Auto Care site at the intersection of Rice Street and W. Montana Avenue.	City of St.Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance
Catalyst Site #9: Infill residential development on the Auto Zone site at the intersection of Rice Street and W. Nebraska Avenue.	City of St.Paul, Private Developers, Property Owners, Rice-Larpenteur Development Alliance

POSSIBLE FUNDING PROGRAMS/RESOURCES

A. Public capital improvement programs

- Small Business Development Loan (SBDL)
- Current City's HRA (and Port Authority for Saint Paul)
- Sale of City owned properties
- Partner City's or County Capitol Improvement Plan (CIP)
- Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing
- Lease revenues from City owned properties
- RIF
- RDA
- Housing and Economic Development Authority

B. Public-private partnership programs

- City special service districts
- Community benefit agreements
- Parking benefit district
- Neighborhood Development Corporation
- Land Trusts
- Business Improvement Districts
- Transfer of development rights
- Business lending or micro-lending
- Crowd sourced development equity
- Corporate Sponsorship
- Philanthropic Endowment

C. Property tax programs

- Tax increment financing (TIF) districts
- Tax abatement
- Special assessments
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund—New Market Tax Credit Program

D. Grant programs

- City and County Allocations from Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- DOT/HUD Partnership for Sustainable Communities, Community Challenge Planning Grant
- Saint Paul Neighborhood Star
- Livable Communities Development Account – Development Grants
- Tax Base Revitalization Account
- DEED Contamination Cleanup and Investigation Grant
- PCA's EPA Area Wide Assessment Grant

E. Loan programs

- Saint Paul Neighborhood Star
- Saint Paul Rice Street Façade Improvement Program

F. Federal programs

- Surface Transportation Program (STP)
- Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

G. Federal Transit Program

- Urbanized Area Formula grants
- Capital investment grants & loans
- Transit Enhancement Activity program

H. Housing programs

- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

I. Non-Funding Tools:

- Zoning change
- Form based code
- Strategic placement of new infrastructure
- Code enforcement
- Design guidelines
- Land assembly
- Site preparation such as demolition, grading, platting, rezoning
- Land write-down

APPENDIX C:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan

Final Draft

City of ROSEVILLE Minnesota, USA

SEH No. ROSEV 138266

March 6, 2018

Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan

SEH No. ROSEV 138266

March 6, 2018

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Acknowledgements

- City of Roseville City Council
- City of Roseville Parks and Recreation Commission
- City of Roseville Public Works, Environment, and Transportation Commission
- Rice Creek Watershed District
- Capitol Region Watershed District
- Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District
- City of Roseville Public Works Department and Engineering Division

Executive Summary

Purpose

This primary purpose of this plan is twofold. First, the Plan serves to further define the goals and policies that the City will follow as it continues to implement a comprehensive surface water management program. These goals and policies have been developed to support and facilitate the City in achieving the community vision and to shape the character and enhance the quality of life as described in the 2040 Comprehensive Plan. Secondly, the Plan serves to meet state and local regulatory requirements.

There are two primary programs that establish the regulatory need to update the City's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan. First, Minnesota Statutes, Sections 103B.201 to 103B.255 and Minnesota Rule, Chapter 8410 comprise the State's Metropolitan Surface Water Management Program (MSWMP). These Statutes and Rules require the preparation of watershed plans by watershed management organizations (WMOs) and the preparation of local (City) water management plans.

The purposes of the water management programs required by Minnesota Statutes §103B.205 to 103B.255 are to:

- *Protect, preserve and use natural surface and groundwater storage and retention systems;*
- *Minimize public capital expenditures needed to correct flooding and water quality problems;*
- *Identify and plan for means to effectively protect and improve surface and groundwater quality;*
- *Establish more uniform local policies and official controls for surface and groundwater management;*
- *Prevent erosion of soil into surface water systems;*
- *Promote groundwater recharge;*
- *Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities; and*
- *Secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface and groundwater.*

A third regulatory program, very much related to the goals, policies and standards of this Plan, is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Permit Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) that is administered in the State by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) (http://www.pca.state.mn.us). The goals, policies and standards of this plan were developed to be consistent with the requirements of the City's NPDES MS4 permit and associated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as well as the respective WMO plans. The implementation program included in this plan and the SWPPP are intended to be a coordinated effort to realize combined efficiencies.

Plan Development

This Plan builds on the previous Plans adopted by the City in 1990, 2003, and 2013. Each of those previous Plans established goals and policies, contained an assessment of issues and called for implementation actions to address those issues. This CSWMP was developed through a process of soliciting input from City Commissions, Council and the public on water resources issues, specific problem areas and potential new topic areas and/or actions that the plan should address. Input was obtained through a series of meetings and providing plan information on the City's stormwater web page. A summary of those efforts follows:

- Public Works, Environmental and Transportation Commission Meetings
- Electronic Public Survey
- Online Discussion Forum on speakuproseville.org
- Public Open House Meeting

- City Council Review and Adoption of the Plan

Sustainability

Roseville is committed to the preservation and enhancement of its environment, and to the principle that each generation of residents must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future residents to meet their own needs. This approach to sustainability is a thread that is woven throughout the City's Comprehensive Plan. Upon adoption of this Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) by Council, the CSWMP will become an integral component of the City's Comprehensive Plan. As in the Comprehensive Plan, this CSWMP will serve as a guide towards improving sustainability across all aspects of the City's surface water management program and activities.

Stormwater Management System

The City's storm sewer network and overall conveyance and treatment system is in place. Future changes to the system will primarily involve retrofitting to address flooding problems, to incorporate water quality treatment, or incorporate improvements at the time of redevelopment. This public storm sewer system consists of:

- 129 miles of pipe,
- 4863 catch basins,
- 2691 manholes,
- 129 public ponds,
- 165 special features (infiltration, biofiltration, water reuse, raingardens, etc.)
- 657 inlets and outlets, and
- six public storm-sewer lift stations.

Water Resources

Roseville has a significant number of lakes, ponds, and wetlands within its boundaries. As shown in the table below, five of the six lakes within the City are classified as impaired for one or more pollutant or stressor. These impairments mean that the lake water is not meeting state water quality standards established by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that states establish total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) of pollutants to water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. Therefore, in the years ahead each of these impaired waters will be subject to TMDL Study that will result in an implementation plan that establishes a list of actions that will be needed to eliminate or manage the impairment. The City will need to work closely with the MPCA and local watershed organizations during the development of the TMDL Implementation Plans. For more information about impaired waters and TMDLs see www.pca.state.mn.us.

Lake Name	Surface Area (Acres)	Watershed Area (Acres)	Affected Designated Use	Pollutant or Stressor
Bennett	25.6	780	Aquatic Recreation	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
			Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Little Johanna	17.0	1774	Aquatic recreation	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators

Executive Summary (Continued)

Lake Name	Surface Area (Acres)	Watershed Area (Acres)	Affected Designated Use	Pollutant or Stressor
			Aquatic Consumption	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in Fish Tissue
			Aquatic Life	Chloride
Josephine	111.3	782	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Langton (N&S)	16.5	241	NA	NA
McCarron	73	1240	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Owasso	366.6	2951	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue

Watershed Districts

The City of Roseville falls under the jurisdiction of three watershed management agencies. They are the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD), the Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District (RWMWD), and the Capitol Region Watershed District (CRWD). All three of the Watershed Districts have jurisdictional authority within the City, and therefore each must review and approve the City's Plan to ensure consistency with the respective Watershed District Plan.

Goals and Policies

The following table summarizes the goals related to surface water management in the City of Roseville. These goals are a reflection of the City Council's desire to reach and sustain a high quality of life for the City's residents.

Goal	Goal Statement
Goal 1 – Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Provide flood protection to the maximum extent practicable for all residents and structures and to protect the integrity of our drainage and detention systems through stormwater management
Goal 2 – Surface Water Protection	Maintain or improve the water quality and ecological integrity of the City's lakes, ponds, and wetlands.
Goal 3 – Groundwater Protection	Protect the quality and quantity of groundwater through collaboration with local and state agencies managing groundwater resources
Goal 4 – Public Education and Outreach	Promote stewardship and increase awareness of land and water resources through public education and outreach.
Goal 5 – Pollution Prevention and Maintenance	Protect the quality of the City's water resources through pollution prevention, good housekeeping practices, and routine maintenance.
Goal 6 – Coordination and Collaboration	To simplify and streamline processes and draw upon the expertise and resources of other local, state, and federal agencies in water resources management efforts.
Goal 7 – Sustainability	Achieve the water quality and water resources needs of the City based on the foundation of efficient use of community

	resources. In this approach both capital costs and long-term operational costs will be considered as well as the overall costs of a given project towards protection and/or improvement of the City water resources.

Issues Assessment

Over the years since the first plan was developed, the City has made significant improvements that reduce the extent of local flooding, provide water quality treatment benefits and improve educational opportunities for its residents. A few of these example projects are highlighted in the Plan.

Many of the flooding issues of the past have been addressed, but some remain. New water quality issues and concerns are emerging each year, requiring varying levels of effort by the City to address. And, the ongoing maintenance and operation of the stormwater system has grown much more complex over the years due to new regulations and a better understanding of what is necessary to keep the stormwater management systems functioning properly. Specific issues addressed in this plan include localized flooding issues, water quality impairments; operation and maintenance; and education, outreach and collaboration.

Implementation Program and Funding

The Implementation Program intended to provide guidance in carrying out the Plan goals and objectives. The Implementation Program and funding section summarizes capital improvement projects, studies and ongoing maintenance, inspection, monitoring and other management activities. This Plan is intended to serve the City for at least the next ten years and many of the program activities will continue at least out to the year 2030.

The Implementation Plan should be reviewed on an annual basis. At that time, each proposed improvement is to be reconsidered, City budgets adjusted, and additional improvement projects or management activities added to or removed from the program. The City currently has a storm drainage utility fee in place which funds stormwater management related costs such as educational programs, construction of treatment systems and maintenance of the overall stormwater treatment and conveyance systems (storm sewer maintenance and street sweeping). The charges and fees will be reviewed and adjusted annually to ensure adequate funding for the activities set forth in this plan and those required by law.

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Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan

Final Draft

Prepared for the City of Roseville, MN

1.0 Introduction

The City of Roseville (City) is an established suburban community of approximately 34,000 people in the northern Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. As an inner ring suburb, Roseville is conveniently located within close proximity to both downtown areas. The City is located in Ramsey County, Minnesota and is bordered by County Road D to the North, Larpenteur Avenue to the Southeast, Roselawn Avenue to the Southwest, Highcrest Road to the West, and Rice Street to the East (see Figure 1).

Roseville was incorporated as a city in 1948 and experienced dramatic growth in the 1950's and 1960's. Today, the City is almost completely built up and has achieved a stable population. It is expected, therefore, that the focus in the future will be on preservation, restoration and enhancement of natural resources and redevelopment of older parts of the City. This Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) will serve as a guide to protect the City's water resources, address current water resource related issues, and manage the surface water system throughout the City as redevelopment occurs.

1.1 Purpose

This primary purpose of this plan is twofold. First, the Plan serves to further define the goals and policies that the City will follow as it continues to implement a comprehensive surface water management program. These goals and policies have been developed to support and facilitate the City in achieving the community vision and to shape the character and enhance the quality of life as described in the 2040 Comprehensive Plan. Secondly, the Plan serves to meet state and local regulatory requirements.

There are two primary programs that establish the regulatory need to update the City's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan. First, Minnesota Statutes, Sections 103B.201 to 103B.255 and Minnesota Rule, Chapter 8410 comprise the State's Metropolitan Surface Water Management Program (MSWMP). These Statutes and Rules require the preparation of watershed plans by watershed management organizations (WMOs) and the preparation of local (City) water management plans.

The purposes of the water management programs required by Minnesota Statutes §103B.205 to 103B.255 are to:

- *Protect, preserve and use natural surface and groundwater storage and retention systems;*

- *Minimize public capital expenditures needed to correct flooding and water quality problems;*
- *Identify and plan for means to effectively protect and improve surface and groundwater quality;*
- *Establish more uniform local policies and official controls for surface and groundwater management;*
- *Prevent erosion of soil into surface water systems;*
- *Promote groundwater recharge;*
- *Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities; and*
- *Secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface and groundwater.*

A third regulatory program, very much related to the goals, policies and standards of this Plan, is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Permit Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) that is administered in the State by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) (http://www.pca.state.mn.us). The goals, policies and standards of this plan were developed to be consistent with the requirements of the City's NPDES MS4 permit and associated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as well as the respective WMO plans. The implementation program included in this plan and the SWPPP are intended to be a coordinated effort to realize combined efficiencies.

1.2 Plan Development

This plan builds upon the City's previous Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plans (CSWMP) completed in 1990, 2003 and 2013. The 1990 CSWMP included detailed hydrologic TR-20 modeling for the entire City and the 2003 CSWMP focused on updating and translating the 1990 modeling into a HydroCAD® model and analyzing select problem areas in the City. For the 2013 plan update hydrologic/hydraulic modeling has been completed for problem areas as separate efforts and the focus was on pulling together existing information related to the City's surface water systems into one easy to use management tool.

This CSWMP was developed through a process of soliciting input from City Commissions, Council and the public on water resources issues, specific problem areas and potential new topic areas and/or actions that the plan should address. Input was obtained through a series of meetings and providing plan information on the City's stormwater web page. A summary of those efforts follows:

- Public Works, Environmental and Transportation Commission – 3 Meetings
- Electronic Public Survey
- Online Discussion Forum on speakuproseville.org
- Public Open House Meeting
- City Council Review and Adoption of the Plan

This CSMWP is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1.0 describes the plan purpose, organization and scope as well as sustainability and resiliency within the plan.
- Section 2.0 describes the physical environment including climate, drainage, soils, geology, land use, water resources, and wildlife.

- Section 3.0 describes the entities responsible for water resource management.
- Section 4.0 describes the City's goals and policies regarding surface water management.
- Section 5.0 describes resolved and ongoing issues.
- Section 6.0 describes the implementation plan and funding program.
- Section 7.0 describes the plan adoption and amendment process.

1.3 Sustainability and Resiliency

Roseville is committed to the preservation and enhancement of its environment, and to the principle that each generation of residents must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future residents to meet their own needs. This approach to sustainability is a thread that is woven throughout the City's Comprehensive Plan. The City also recognizes the importance of resiliency which in a water resources context is the ability to adapt to climate-related variability and reduce the vulnerability of the community to extreme events. Upon adoption of this Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) by Council, the CSWMP will become an integral component of the City's Comprehensive Plan. As in the Comprehensive Plan, this CSWMP will serve as a guide towards improving sustainability and resiliency across all aspects of the City's surface water management program and activities.

This CSWMP includes sustainability and resiliency in three of the Plan sections including this introduction; Section 4.0 Goals and Policies; and Section 6.0 Implementation Program and Funding. These Sections of the Plan provide additional background on what sustainability and resiliency are and how it is a critical part of this Plan and what actions and approaches the City will take, related to its surface water management program, towards being more sustainable and less vulnerable.

2.0 Physical Environment

2.1 Climate and Precipitation

The climate of Roseville is considered to be continental and subhumid. Because of its location near the center of the North American continent the Twin Cities metropolitan area (and Minnesota) experiences a wide variation in climate conditions (e.g., droughts and floods, heat and cold). However, even with these wide variations, climatologists have found four significant climate trends in the Twin Cities area (Summary of Observed Changes in Twin Cities Climate, NOAA - Great Lakes Integrated Science and Assessments, 2014):

- Rising average temperatures
- Longer freeze-free season
- More precipitation
- More heavy precipitation

Estimates for the precipitation depth of a 24-hour duration event for various return frequencies are presented in Table 1. The table presents both the National Weather Service (NWS) historic (TP-40) and updated (Atlas 14) rainfall frequency estimates. The updated Atlas 14 estimates use a longer period of rainfall observations and state-of-the-art statistical methods.

Table 1
Precipitation Event Frequency

Return Frequency	Percent Probability	Historic Precipitation Depth (inches)[1]	Updated Precipitation Depth (inches)[2]
1-year	100%	2.4	2.5
2-year	50%	2.8	2.8
5-year	20%	3.6	3.5
10-year	10%	4.2	4.2
25-year	4%	4.8	5.3
50-year	2%	5.3	6.3
100-year	1%	5.9	7.4

Sources:
(1) U.S. Weather Bureau's *Technical Publication No. 40* (Hershfield, 1961)
(2) NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 8 (2013)

In recent years, there has been more debate and discussion around the topic of rainfall depths and the frequency of larger storm events. As described in an issue paper on this topic prepared during the development of the Minnesota Stormwater Manual, precipitation in Minnesota has been rising since the 1930s. This increase is attributed to an increased frequency of heavy to extreme precipitation events (Karl and Knight 1998). The State Climatologist suggests that the amount of precipitation occurring as large events has been increasing in recent decades, and that about 100 years ago that fraction was similar to or even higher than what it is today.

The trends are changing and will likely continue to change. From a stormwater management and resiliency perspective, these changes in precipitation may require larger pipes and BMPs to capture, convey and treat the runoff from more intense events. The City will continue to monitor the outcomes of the changes in design guidance as well as review its standards for design of extreme event overflow areas for new and redevelopment projects.

2.2 Topography and Drainage

More than 10,000 years ago, Roseville evolved into a series of bluffs and upland hills that defined the adjacent lowlands, a network of drainage ways, lakes and marshes. The topography of northern Ramsey County (and Roseville) is irregular with ground elevations varying approximately 160 feet: from 1,000 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) near County Road B2 and Western Avenue to a low of 840 feet above MSL south of Lake McCarrons. Because of its topographic characteristics, the City of Roseville lies at the headwater of three subwatersheds:

- The western part of the City, which falls under the jurisdiction of Rice Creek Watershed District, drains northerly toward Rice Creek that drains into the Mississippi River. Flows leave the City and are transferred downstream through Ramsey County Ditch 4 and 5.
- The southeasterly part of the City drains to the south and east into the Trout Brook interceptor and then to the Mississippi River, a part of the Capitol Region Watershed.
- The east-central and northeast areas drain northeasterly into Lake Owasso which overflows into Grass Lake in Shoreview. This area is a part of the Ramsey-Washington-Metro Watershed District.

In order to better understand how the surface-water system works, the CSWMP divides the city into sub-watershed areas based on surface drainage features and the storm sewer system.

The City's sub-watershed areas are shown in Figure 2a-c. There are a total of 16 sub-watersheds within the City and two landlocked drainage areas. Volumes and rates of runoff are available from the respective watershed district hydrologic and hydraulic models and watershed management plans.

The City's storm sewer network and overall conveyance and treatment system is in place. Future changes to the system will primarily involve retrofitting to address flooding problems, to incorporate water quality treatment, or incorporate improvements at the time of redevelopment. This storm sewer system consists of:

- 129 miles of pipe,
- 4863 catch basins,
- 2691 manholes,
- 129 public ponds,
- 165 special features (infiltration, biofiltration, water reuse, raingardens, etc.)
- 657 inlets and outlets, and
- six public storm-sewer lift stations.

The citywide storm sewer map (Figure 3) shows the locations of the majority of these facilities and general direction of flow through the system.

2.3 Soils and Geology

A large portion of the landscape is dominated by Urban land-Zimmerman complex (859B) and Urban land-Hayden-Kingsley complex (860C), as identified in the Ramsey County Soil Survey. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) also classifies soils by the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) based on estimates of runoff potential (Figure 4). These are:

- Hydrologic Soil Group A – Low runoff potential – high infiltration rate
- Hydrologic Soil Group B – Moderate infiltration rate
- Hydrologic Soil Group C – Slow infiltration rate
- Hydrologic Soil Group D – High runoff potential – very slow infiltration rate

The surficial geology consists of unconsolidated glacial sediments deposited during the Quaternary geologic period of two glacial ice lobes: the Superior lobe and the Grantsburg sublobe of the Des Moines lobe. The glacial deposits found in Ramsey County are primarily in the form of outwash, till, and stream and lake sediments ranging in thickness from 10 to 400 feet. Below the unconsolidated glacial sediment lies consolidated bedrock formed during the early Paleozoic age. Bedrock units from youngest to oldest in Roseville include: Decorah Shale, Platteville-Glenwood Formation, St. Peter Sandstone, Prairie Du Chien Group, and Jordan Sandstone. Maps of the surficial geology and bedrock geology from the Ramsey County Geological Atlas can be found on Figure 5 and Figure 6, respectively.

2.4 Land Use and Land Cover

The City of Roseville encompasses an area of 13.8 square miles which today is made up of mixed-land uses including established neighborhoods, parks and open space, and significant retail, commercial and industrial development. Some key aspects of the existing land use pattern are:

- Low-density residential is the dominant land use. This form of housing occupies more than 34% of Roseville's total land area.

- Roadways have been a major factor in shaping the development pattern of Roseville. Business (commercial and industrial) uses are primarily concentrated in the western third of Roseville, along the I-35W and Highway 36 corridors. Commercial areas can also be found along major street corridors (e.g. Rice Street and Snelling Avenue) and at major street intersections.
- Lakes, parks, and open spaces are defining characteristics of Roseville.

Table 2 provides a summary of the existing land use by category. For more detailed information about the future planned land-use refer to the most recent version of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Future land use changes are anticipated to consist primarily of infill and redevelopment compatible with surrounding neighborhoods and business districts.

Table 2
Existing Land Use

Land Use Category	Acres	% Total
Single-Family Detached	2913	32.9%
Single-Family Attached	177	2.0%
Manufactured Home Park	9	0.1%
Multifamily	291	3.3%
Business/Retail	526	5.9%
Office	205	2.3%
Industrial, Railroad, Utility	892	10.1%
Institutional	508	5.7%
Parks and Open Space	882	10.0%
Right of Way	1788	20.2%
Vacant	28	0.3%
Vacant Developable	92	1.0%
Lakes	549	6.2%
Total	**8861**	**100%**

Figure 7 and Figure 8 display the current and planned future land use maps which describe the activities that occur on a piece of land and the function that land serves. In contrast, the land cover is the characterization of the features covering the ground surface which can be either natural or manmade. The Minnesota Land Cover Classification System (MLCCS) is a vegetation oriented classification system designed to identify natural and cultural land cover types using a standardized methodology. Roseville's land cover map is shown in Figure 9 which also includes overlays of regionally significant ecological areas (RSEAs) and metro conservation corridors identified by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The RSEAs are a result of a DNR assessment which identified places where intact native plant communities and/or native animal habitats occur. Metro Conservation Corridors are areas of natural lands identified for protection and restoration to establish habitat corridors, create buffers for existing protected land and increase public access to nature-related recreation.

Closely related to water resources management and land cover is the management of parks and open space throughout the City. Many of the parks and open spaces are located around the City's surface water resources and may provide opportunities for stormwater management. Table 3 lists the parks and open spaces throughout Roseville.

Table 3
Parks and Open Space

Park Name	Area (acres)	% of Parks Area	% of City Area	Address
City Parks – Owned				
Acorn	44.60	6.8	0.5	286 County Road C W
Applewood Overlook	2.42	0.4	0.0	1478 Terrace Drive W
Applewood Park	2.09	0.3	0.0	2838 Arona Street N
Autumn Grove	6.54	1.0	0.1	1365 Lydia Avenue W
B-Dale Fields	7.95	1.2	0.1	2100 Dale Street N
Bruce Russell	1.95	0.3	0.0	1175 Roselawn Avenue W
Central Park-Arboretum	18.97	2.9	0.2	2525 Dale Street N
Central Park-Dale West	16.98	2.6	0.2	2555 Dale Street N
Central Park-Lexington	63.47	9.7	0.7	2540 Lexington Avenue N
Central Park-North	17.47	2.7	0.2	816 Heinel Drive N
Central Park-Nature Center	52.28	8.0	0.6	2520 Dale Street N
Central Park-Victoria Ballfields	37.52	5.7	0.4	2490 Victoria Street N
Central Park-Victoria West	2.31	0.4	0.0	2495 Victoria Street N
Concordia	4.77	0.7	0.1	2394 Dale Street N
Cottontail	6.48	1.0	0.1	1281 County Road C2 W
Howard Johnson	9.56	1.5	0.1	1260 Woodhill Drive W
John Rose Oval	9.76	1.5	0.1	2661 Civic Center Drive N
Keller Mayflower	2.26	0.3	0.0	2070 Fernwood Street N
Ladyslipper	17.48	2.7	0.2	299 S Owasso Boulevard W
Langton Lake	62.72	9.6	0.7	*3 park location/addresses*
Lexington	8.18	1.2	0.1	2131 Lexington Avenue N
Mapleview	3.28	0.5	0.0	2917 Matilda Street N
Materion	8.51	1.3	0.1	225 Minnesota Avenue W
Memorial Park	NA	NA	NA	2660 Civic Center Drive N
Oasis	15.37	2.3	0.2	1700 County Road C2 W
Owasso Hills	8.53	1.3	0.1	593 Owasso Hills Drive W
Pioneer Park	13.52	2.1	0.2	1966 Chatsworth Street N
Pocahontas	5.67	0.9	0.1	2540 Pascal Street N
Rosebrook	8.28	1.3	0.1	2590 Fry Street N
Sandcastle	3.43	0.5	0.0	3060 Patton Road N
Tamarack	6.93	1.1	0.1	1745 Farrington Street N
Valley	10.58	1.6	0.1	3110 Avon Street N
Veterans	3.59	0.5	0.0	1135 Woodhill Drive W
Villa	33.10	5.1	0.4	2055 Cohansey Boulevard
Willow Pond	14.88	2.3	0.2	1283 County Road B2 W
Woodhill	1.33	0.2	0.0	2724 Western Avenue N
Unnamed Parks	4.18	0.6	0.0	
Subtotal	**536.96**	**82.0**	**6.1**	
City Parks - Leased				
Evergreen	3.94	0.6	0.0	1810 County Road B W
Owasso Ballfields	4.40	0.7	0.0	2659 Victoria Street N
Reservoir Woods	109.42	16.7	1.2	1901 Alta Vista Drive N
Subtotal	**117.76**	**18.0**	**1.3**	
Golf Courses				
Cedarholm - City Owned	25.79		0.3	2323 Hamline Avenue N
Midland Hills Country Club	155.45		1.8	
Subtotal	**181.24**		**2.0**	
Ramsey County Parks				
Lake Josephine	75.37		0.9	
McCarrons	8.71		0.1	
Subtotal	**84.08**		**0.9**	

Table 3 (Continued)
Parks and Open Space

Park Name	Area (acres)	% of Parks Area	% of City Area	Address
Open Space				
City Open Space Other	3.57		0.0	
County Open Space	48.50		0.5	
Open Space Ponding	62.61		0.7	
Open Space Cemetery	135.79		1.5	
Subtotal	**250.47**		**2.8**	
Total Parks/Open Space	**1,170.51**		**13.2**	

A map of the parks and open spaces in Roseville is displayed in Figure 10. Parks and open space have historically played an important role in managing stormwater in Roseville. Many of the parks and open space areas are built around ponds and water bodies, with many of these water bodies functioning as flood detention areas as well as providing water quality treatment. The City will continue to explore options for water quality improvement project on public land such as shoreline restorations, buffer establishment, and stormwater BMP retrofits. Parks play an important role in water resources management in the City.

As part of the planning process for the 2013 Plan update, Public Works staff met with the Parks and Recreation Commission to coordinate the problem areas and issues that need to be addressed and to discuss what opportunities city owned parks and open space may provide in the future for stormwater. The following major themes were identified during the 2013 Plan update:

- The Parks and Recreation Commission is supportive of continuing to collaborate with Public Works on incorporating stormwater features into city parks and open space areas where the improvements are feasible and practical and provide an opportunity to more efficiently use City funds to meet the regulator requirements and the goals of this plan.
- There was strong consensus that the City should not convert active park areas (e.g., soccer fields or other active play areas) to stormwater management functions. However, some discussion related to the potential for underground facilities that could serve both purposes. The cost effectiveness of the combined function would be a critical factor in the determining the feasibility of such systems.
- There was strong consensus that the parks and open spaces can and should play a key role in the educational aspects of the CSWMP. For example, a stormwater exhibit or example stormwater treatment features could be created at the Harriet Alexander Nature Center. This would better educate the public on the need for stormwater management throughout the City, and help them understand what their role can be in helping the City achieve its goals to manage stormwater and improve water quality.

2.5 Water Resources

2.5.1 Surface Water

Roseville has a significant number of lakes, ponds, and wetlands within its boundaries. Summary information on each of the priority lakes in the City is displayed inTable 4. Table 5 provides a summary of water quality data and the overall trophic state index (TSI) rating for the 2006 to 2015 growing seasons. The TSI is a number that rates the eutrophic level of the lake. Low TSI values generally correspond to clearer waters with lower nutrient concentrations (good water quality) and higher values correspond with poor clarity and

nutrient rich waters (poor water quality). Due to the varying nature of water quality data, detailed information on surface water assessment data is available through the MPCAs Environmental Data Access tool and may be accessed through the hyperlinks provided in Table 5.

Table 4
Lake Data Summary

Lake Name	DNR Identification Number	Watershed Area (Acres)[1]	Surface Area (Acres)	Maximum Depth (Feet)	Ordinary High Water
Bennett	62-0048	780	28	9	887.6[2]
Little Johanna	62-0058	1774	18	28	NA
Josephine	62-0057	782	116	44	884.4[2]
Little Josephine	62-0201	NA	10	25	NA
Langton (N&S)	62-0049	241	30	5	906.6[3]
McCarron	62-0054	1240	73	57	842.2[2]
Owasso	62-0056	2951	375	37	887.1[2]
Walsh	62-0214		8	NA	NA
Zimmerman	62-0053		12	NA	923.2[3]

Source: DNR Unless otherwise noted
Notes: [1]City of Roseville, [2]MSL 1912 datum, [3]NGVD 29

Table 5
Lake Water Quality Summary

Lake Name	Category	TSI	Transparency (meters)	Chlorophyll-a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
Bennett	Shallow Lake	66	1	**30**	**119**
Little Johanna	Lake	59	**1**	**16**	**58**
Josephine	Lake	53	2	12	30
Little Josephine		NA			
Langton (North)	Shallow Lake	59	1	12	56
Langton (South)	Shallow Lake	60	1	16	**68**
McCarron	Lake	44	3	4	16
Owasso	Lake	57	**1**	**18**	38
Walsh		NA			
Zimmerman		NA			

Source: MPCA
Notes: Values in bold font exceed state water quality standards. For the North Central Hardwood Forest Ecoregion the standard is <40 and <60 µg/L total phosphorus, <14 and <22 µg/L Chlorophyll-a, and >1.4 and >1.0 meters Secchi disk transparency for Lakes and Shallow Lakes, respectively. Exceedance of the total phosphorus and either the chlorophyll-a or Secchi disk transparency standard is required to indicate a polluted condition.

Figure 11 illustrates the Public Water Inventory (PWI) for the City with all water basins and watercourses that meet the criteria set in Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.005, subd. 15. Additionally, Figure 12 illustrates the lake and wetland systems from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) program of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

2.5.2 Public Drainage Systems

There are two county drainage systems within the City, Ramsey County Ditch (RCD) 4 and 5 as shown in Figures 3A-D. Under Minnesota Statute Chapter 103E, Rice Creek Watershed District is granted drainage authority of these systems. As the drainage authority, the RCWD has the legal right to reestablish the drainage system to the as-constructed and subsequently improved condition. RCD 4 drains portions of the City into Oasis pond and then Little Lake Johanna before existing the City jurisdictional boundaries. RCD 5 begins at the outlet of Wilson Lake and drains a portion of northwestern Roseville from Cleveland Ave N across I-35W into New Brighton and Jones Lake. In addition to the topographical drainage areas, Walsh Lake, a known land-locked basin located at the Midland Hills Golf Course is outletted by a storm sewer lift station which discharges to the St. Croix stormwater pond and ultimately flows through a series of open channels and pipes into the RCD 5 system. The lift station pump at Walsh Lake is controlled by floats at three elevations: pump on at the ordinary high water level of 926.07, pump off at the normal water level of 925.5, and high level alarm at 927.07.

2.5.3 Floodplains

Areas of Roseville prone to larger regional flooding near surface water sources have been identified and mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the City of Roseville were published on June 4th, 2010. Figure 14 displays the special flood hazard areas mapped by FEMA.

While the 1 percent chance flood hazard areas (Zones A and AE) are mapped in Figure 14, it is important to recognize that the areas designated as Zone X (the remaining portions of the City) may still have potential for flooding.

2.5.4 Groundwater

Roseville is served by the St. Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS) which supplies drinking water to the City of St. Paul and neighboring communities. The St. Paul Regional Water Service is supplied primarily by surface water from the Mississippi River, but approximately 7% of all the water they provide is groundwater. In Ramsey County, both porous unconsolidated sand and gravel glacial deposits and fractured, weathered limestone or sandstone bedrock formations act as aquifers. The primary public drinking water aquifer is the Prairie du Chien-Jordan (Ramsey County Groundwater Protection Plan, 2009). In order to protect groundwater aquifers and public drinking water sources, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) delineates wellhead protection areas and drinking water supply areas which are shown in Figure 15. Because drinking water in the City is provided by the St. Paul Regional Water Service and the City does not own any public water supply wells, the City has not prepared a Wellhead Protection Plan. The MDH also maintains a database of known existing and abandoned wells available online through the Minnesota Well Index.

2.5.5 Pollution Sources

Information on individual pollutant sources is available from the MPCA's "What's In My Neighborhood?" (WIMN) online tool. This detailed information has not been included here as it is subject to frequent change and may be obtained by calling the MPCA or by visiting the MPCA's website (www.pca.state.mn.us) which has information on various pollutant sources and related regulatory programs. A map identifying site locations (as of 02/28/17) is

displayed in Figure 16. The MPCA WIMN tool identified the following types of sites within the City of Roseville:

- Air Permits
- Hazardous Waste, Large Quantity Generators
- Hazardous Waste, Small to Minimal Quantity Generator
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) sites
- Unpermitted Dump Site
- Voluntary Investigation & Cleanup (VIC) Site
- Solid Waste, Permitted By Rule
- Leak Site
- Petroleum Brownfield
- Tank Site
- Construction Stormwater Permit
- Industrial Stormwater Permit
- Wastewater Dischargers
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Cleanup
- Superfund Projects
- State Assessment Site
- Multiple Activity sites

Besides the aforementioned individual pollutant sources, non-point source pollution also plays a significant role in water quality. This cannot be traced to a single source but is a pollutant load that is attributed to the surface runoff from a watershed which contributes to a surface water or groundwater source. Further information on non-point source pollution can be found in Sections 4.2 and 4.5.

2.6 Recreation, Fish, and Wildlife

The City manages a variety of recreation, leisure and sport facilities and offers more than 1,000 annual recreation and leisure programs and events. Along with many athletic programs, the City also offers recreational opportunities to connect to the nature and wildlife through a sample of the following programs:

- Family fishing clinic
- Minnesota Horticultural Society gardening classes
- Harriet Alexander Nature Center naturalist programs
- Kids Gardening Club

The natural communities that remain in Roseville are largely located in city parks and around lake and wetland edges and buffers. The major natural community types in Roseville are:

- Prairie and Savanna Communities: Sand-Gravel Prairie, Sand-Gravel Oak Savanna, Mesic Prairie and Wet Prairie
- Forest Communities: Dry Oak Forest, Mesic Oak Forest, Oak Woodland-Brushland, and Lowland Hardwood Forest

- Wetland Communities: Deep Marshes, Shallow Marshes, Wet Meadows, Shrub Swamps, Wooded Swamps, and Seasonally flooded basins.

For more information on each of the natural community classifications refer to *Minnesota's Native Vegetation, A Key to Natural Communities* (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1993) and *Wetland Plants and Plant Communities of Minnesota & Wisconsin* (Eggers and Reed, US Army Corps of Engineers, 1997).

Roseville is fortunate to have several lakes within the city that serve as important recreational and habitat resources. Langton Lake features a nature trail, an accessible fishing pier and is great for canoeing. Bennett Lake is great for shore fishing and features a new fishing pier with lowered rail sections making it easier for children to fish. It is stocked with walleye fingerlings, channel catfish yearlings, and large adult bluegills. Lake Josephine has public shoreline access at the Ramsey County park. Fishing at Lake Josephine has been limited to angling for bass, small bluegill and the occasional northern pike but stocking of walleye fingerlings is anticipated to provide additional angling opportunities.

Lake McCarrons has a fishing pier and designated shore fishing area along the south shore of the lake near the intersection of South McCarrons Boulevard and Western Avenue accessed by a flight of stairs. Lake McCarrons also has a public boat access and beach that are operated by Ramsey County. Lake Owasso is accessible by a Ramsey County owned boat ramp on North Owasso Boulevard but shore fishing is limited. Owasso is a managed Muskie lake, however, it is most popular with recreational boaters and water skiers.

3.0 Water Resource Management

This section of the CSWMP presents a synopsis of the current organizational entities whose programs and regulations are relevant to the management of water resources within Roseville. The City is committed to the preservation and enhancement of its water resources through full compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Water Resource management related agreements that the City has entered into are available in Appendix E.

3.1 County, State and Federal Agencies

There are numerous County, State, and Federal agencies which play a role in managing water resources within the City. Among them are:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency – the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) operates the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). To participate in the NFIP and receive federally backed flood insurance, communities must adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.
- Metropolitan Council – the Metropolitan Council is responsible for monitoring the metro area surface water quality, leading watershed planning through the authority provided by state law to review and comment on metro area watershed management organization (WMO) or watershed district (WD) plans and local water resources plans as part of local comprehensive plans, and collecting and treating wastewater for the Twin Cities metro area.
- Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources – the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) relevant core functions include water resource planning with comprehensive land use planning, implementing the comprehensive local water management acts, and administering the Wetland Conservation Act.

- Minnesota Department of Health – the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) is responsible for operating the state's drinking water protection program and implementing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in Minnesota. The MDH produces source water assessments and drinking water supply management areas as well as aid in the development of local wellhead protection plans.
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources – the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for protecting public waters and managing water supply. It regulates activities below the ordinary high water level (OHW) of public waters and public waters wetlands through public water works permits. It also oversees and administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for the State of Minnesota.
- Minnesota Department of Transportation – the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) Metro district is a designated MS4 and is responsible for stormwater pollution prevention within MnDOT right-of-way which included but is not limited to implementing proper erosion and sediment controls on construction sites, street sweeping practices, and analyzing low environmental impact de-icing measures. MnDOT also publishes standard specifications for construction related to erosion prevention and sediment control which many entities utilize.
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency – the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is charged with administering the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) in Minnesota. Functions relevant to this CSWMP include regulating stormwater through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits (MS4, Industrial, and Construction), monitoring and assessing water quality, listing impaired waters, and conducting total maximum daily load studies/reports (TMDLs).
- Ramsey County – the County Public Works Department monitors water quality in several lakes within the City each summer: Bennett, McCarrons, Owasso and Josephine and completes macrophyte surveys on each lake as part of the monitoring program on a 5-year cycle. The County Public Works Department also monitors beach water quality at the County beaches on McCarrons, Owasso and Josephine. The County also operates and maintains Gottfried Pit through a cooperative agreement with Roseville and Falcon Heights.
- Ramsey Conservation District – the Ramsey Conservation District operates a groundwater protection program including observation well monitoring of groundwater levels, an erosion control program, watershed assessment services, and aquatic invasive species prevention programs. The RCD also provides technical support to residents wishing to install raingardens or restoration projects which protect surface waters.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers – the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits all work in, over, or under navigable waters of the US under Section 10 of the federal Rivers and Harbors Act. Under Section 404 of the federal CWA, a Corps permit is also required for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency – the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) enforces the federal CWA and SDWA, provides support for municipal wastewater treatment plants, and takes part in pollution prevention efforts aimed at protecting watersheds and sources of drinking water.

3.2 Watershed Districts

The City of Roseville falls under the jurisdiction of three watershed management agencies. They are the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD), the Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District (RWMWD), and the Capitol Region Watershed District (CRWD). The

geographical extent of each organization's jurisdictional boundaries within the City of Roseville is shown in Figure 17. Note that the jurisdictional boundaries differ slightly from the hydrologic boundaries shown in Figure 2. While hydrologic boundaries represent where the water flows in different directions, jurisdictional boundaries generally follow parcel lines and road alignment to provide a more efficient approach to the administration of the watershed management organization programs.

All three of the Watershed Districts have jurisdictional authority within the City, and therefore each must review and approve the City's Plan to ensure consistency with the respective Watershed District Plan. A generalized overview of the requirements of each organization is presented in Table 6. This is not intended to represent a full analysis of Watershed District rules, each organization should be contacted directly to obtain the most up-to-date information on their goals, policies, and rules. The City requests that all three watershed districts having jurisdictional authority within the City continue implementing its regulations and issuing permits within its jurisdiction in the City.

Table 6
Watershed District Standards Summary

Standard	Rice Creek Watershed District	Capitol Region Watershed District	Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District
Project size applicability	Projects disturbing greater than one acre of land or 10,000 square feet of land if within 300 feet of any lake, stream,wetland, or ditch.	Projects disturbing greater than one acre of land, or 10,000 square feet of land adjacent to a wetland, stream, public water, or public water wetland	Projects disturbing greater than one acre of land.
Water Quality	BMPs sized to treat runoff from 1.1 inches over the new or reconstructed impervious for all project except public linear project which shall treat 0.75 inches over new impervious surface	Stormwater BMPs shall remove 90% of total suspended solids from the runoff generated by a 2.5-inch rainfall event (NURP water quality storm).	Developments shall incorporate effective non-point source pollution reduction BMPs to achieve 90% total suspended solids removal from the runoff generated by a NURP water quality storm (2.5" rainfall).
Volume Control		Stormwater runoff volume reduction shall be achieved onsite in the amount of 1.1 inch of runoff from impervious surfaces.	Stormwater runoff volume retention shall be achieved onsite in the amount equivalent to the runoff generated from a 1.1 inch rainfall over the impervious surfaces of the development.
Rate Control	Peak stormwater runoff rates for the proposed project at the project site boundary, in aggregate, must not exceed existing peak runoff rates for the 2-year, 10-year and 100-year, 24-hour rainfall events. Within the Flood Management Zone the applicant shall provide peak rate control beyond the existing condition by reducing the peak rate to ≤80% of the existing condition.	Runoff rates shall not exceed existing runoff rates for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year critical storm events using Atlas 14 precipitation depths and storm distributions or as approved by the District.	Runoff rates for the proposed activity shall not exceed existing runoff rates for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year critical storm events using Atlas 14 precipitation depths and storm distributions or as approved by the District.
Wetland bounce/ inundation	Permitted bounce and inundation period based on susceptibility classification of wetland (see Rule C paragraph 8).	Wetlands shall not be drained, filled wholly or in part, excavated, or have sustaining hydrology impacted such that there will be a decrease in the inherent (existing) functions and values of the wetland.	All stormwater must be treated to the water quality standard outlined in Rule C.d.3 before discharge to a wetland.

Standard	Rice Creek Watershed District	Capitol Region Watershed District	Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District
Wetland buffer	N/A	A minimum buffer of 25 feet of permanent District approved non-impacted vegetative ground cover abutting and surrounding a wetland is required.	Wetland buffers shall be required for all developments adjacent to a wetland whether or not the wetland is located on the same parcel as the proposed development. See Rule E, Table 4 for average and minimum wetland buffer widths.
Flood control	No person may alter or fill land below the 100-year flood elevation of any public water, public water wetland or other wetlands without first obtaining a permit from the District. New structures and stormwater basins must be constructed so that the lowest floor and lowest entry elevations comply with district Rule C paragraph 9(g). Also see RCWD Rule E.	Placement of fill within the 100-year floodplain is prohibited unless compensatory storage is provided. All habitable buildings, roads, and parking structures on or adjacent to a project site shall comply with flood control and freeboard requirements (see Rule D, Table 3)	Placement of fill within the 100-year floodplain is prohibited unless compensatory storage is provided. All habitable buildings, roads, and parking structures on or adjacent to a project site shall comply with flood control and freeboard requirements (see Rule D, Table 3)
Erosion and Sediment Control	. Required for surface soil disturbance or removal of vegetative on 10,000 sf or more of land or if any part of the disturbed area is within 300 feet of and drains to a lake, stream, wetland or public drainage system. Must conform to the standards of the NPDES construction general permit	Erosion and sediment control measures shall meet the standards for the General Permit Authorization to Discharge Stormwater Associated With Construction Activity Under the NPDES Permit Program except where more specific standards are required.	Erosion and sediment control measures shall meet the standards for the General Permit Authorization to Discharge Stormwater Associated With Construction Activity Under the NPDES Permit Program except where more specific standards are required.
Illicit Discharge and Connection	No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into a public drainage system within the District any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater.	No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system without a District permit is prohibited.	No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system without a District permit is prohibited.

3.3 City of Roseville

One of the primary means for the City to manage surface water is through this plan which is legally enforceable through city ordinances and standards such as Shoreland, Wetland, Stormwater Management and Floodplain Regulations. City code chapters and sections relevant to surface water management have been included in Appendix C. In addition to City ordinances, Roseville enforces stormwater design standards through development review, building permits and erosion control permits. For example, currently, all sites that are greater than 5,000 square feet or land adjacent to a water resource are required to get an Erosion Control Permit. Further detail regarding design standards can be found in Appendix B. Stormwater Management Standards can be updated as needed to keep up with state of the science, code/ordinance updates, and watershed regulations.

Enforcement of the City's ordinances and standards goes hand-in-hand with compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Closely related to surface water management is the NPDES MS4 permit program. As of March 2003, all cities in the Twin Cities metropolitan area are permittees under the NPDES Phase II MS4 Stormwater permit and must therefore meet certain requirements related to stormwater pollution control. The six minimum control measures and associated BMPs of the NPDES MS4 program are included in the City's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) found in Appendix D.

4.0 Goals and Policies

To support a high quality of life for the City's residents, protect the City's water resources, and promote sustainability and resiliency, the City has developed the following goals and policies. A **goal** is the specific end point which is desired and **policies** are guiding principles which altogether form a strategy to attain the goals. Plan standards (or stormwater development criteria) are an extension of the goals and policies that provide detailed criteria on stormwater management practices. This section of the CSWMP outlines goals and policies related specifically to surface water management in the City of Roseville.

4.1 Flood Protection and Runoff Management

Development and the related changes in land use can increase runoff rates and volumes due to additional impervious surface. As areas develop or redevelop at a higher density, stormwater runoff generally increases. In addition, and as discussed briefly in Section 2.1, changes in the characteristics of rainfall events are trending toward more intense rainfall and greater depth storms and the NWS is in the process of updating precipitation frequency estimates. Whatever the cause of more intense and greater depth storms, this increase in runoff rates and volumes can result in localized and/or large scale flooding issues in the downstream system. It is important to manage these increased runoff rates and volumes in order to strive to reduce flooding in the downstream system and to control the potential effects of erosive flows on streams and waterways.

As an established community with a developed environment, Roseville has dealt with and continues to deal with numerous flooding issues as a result of development altering the natural hydrology and infiltration characteristics of the land. These resolved and ongoing issues are further elaborated upon in Section 5.0.

The City of Roseville has policies and standards that require volume reduction and rate control for new and redevelopment projects. The City has also adopted a floodplain ordinance, and has adopted policies that regulate minimum building elevations that comply with Minnesota DNR recommendations for a 1' minimum freeboard between a structures

lowest floor and the 100-yr flood level. Freeboard is the vertical distance above a certain level (often the 100-yr flood level) which provides a factor of safety to compensate for unknown factors such as ice jams or debris clogging culverts. The City has developed the flood protection and runoff management policies listed in Table 7 to support the flood protection and runoff management goals of this Plan.

Table 7
Goal 1 – Flood Protection and Runoff Management

Goal Statement: Provide flood protection to the maximum extent practicable for all residents and structures and to protect the integrity of our drainage and detention systems through stormwater management.	
Policy No.	**Goal 1: Flood Protection and Runoff Management – Policies(1)**
1	The City shall require runoff rate control for land disturbing activities exceeding one-half acre or creating/reconstructing an impervious area of 5,000 square feet or more.
2	The City shall require volume reduction for development and redevelopment projects in accordance with watershed district rules and City standards.
3	For development and redevelopment projects affecting on-going issue areas (see ongoing issues on Figure 19), the City shall require developers to incorporate practices to resolve a proportionate share of the problem through a reduction based on existing runoff volumes.
4	The City shall require structure freeboard elevations in accordance with watershed district rules and City code (Section 1017.17).
5	The City shall enforce its Floodplain regulations (City Code Chapter 1021) which are designed to minimize flood losses and requires no net loss of storage volume.
6	For newly constructed stormwater retention ponds, the City shall require an emergency overflow spillway to safely convey flows in excess of the 200-year (0.5% probability) event to the maximum extent practicable.
7	The City encourages reduction of, or minimizing increases in, the amount of impervious surface created as a result of land development or redevelopment activities through City Code, development review processes, and a stormwater utility fee.
8	The City shall cooperate and collaborate with adjacent municipalities and watershed districts to address intercommunity drainage issues.
9	The City shall seek to enhance or maintain existing drainage facilities in a sustainable manner taking into consideration available personnel, financial resources and system resiliency.
10	The City staff shall provide technical assistance as requested to aid in public understanding and interpretation of local flood protection and runoff management requirements

4.2 Surface Water Protection

The City of Roseville seeks to maintain and improve the water quality in its lakes, ponds and wetlands. Water quality is often directly related to the water clarity (suspended solids) and level of available nutrients in a water body. While nutrients comprise only one category of substances that can affect water quality, nutrients (principally phosphorous) must be controlled to achieve the water quality goals of this Plan. Phosphorous is most often the limiting factor for plant growth, and increases in available phosphorous allow plant species to dominate the lakes, ponds and wetlands.

Many people do not realize that when organic materials, like leaves, grass clippings, fertilizer and pet waste, enter a waterbody, they can disrupt the ecosystem. Once in the water these organic materials decay, releasing phosphorus. Excess phosphorus increases algae growth, inhibiting the growth of other aquatic plants. When algae die and decay, they exert a biological oxygen demand on the lake, depleting available oxygen for fish and other aquatic species. Limiting nutrient loading to surface waters is one of the keys to maintaining and improving water quality.

There are several activities that can be followed to minimize the delivery of suspended solids and phosphorus into the City's water bodies. These activities include better management of construction site erosion control measures, reducing the level of impervious cover, reducing the extent of managed lawn areas and replacing them with native vegetation, reducing bank erosion, and requiring more infiltration and volume control best management practices for stormwater treatment. Residents can also do their part by keeping grass clippings, fertilizer and pet waste out of the streets where it has a direct route into the storm sewer systems and ultimately into lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

To reduce the impacts to shoreland and wetlands the City as adopted a Shoreland, Wetland, and Stormwater Management ordinance. The purpose of the ordinance is to control and guide future development within and surrounding those land areas which are contiguous to designated bodies of public water and areas of natural environmental significance. Any water resource on property to be developed will be subject to these management policies, as well as the rules and requirements of the Wetland Conservation Act, the City and the watershed management organizations.

Table 8
Goal 2 – Surface Water Protection

Goal Statement: Maintain or improve the water quality and ecological integrity of the City's lakes, ponds, and wetlands.	
Policy No.	**Goal 2: Surface Water Protection - Policies**
1	The City shall enforce the Erosion and Sediment Control ordinance (City Code Section 803.04) for all land disturbing activity greater than 5,000 square feet or adjacent to a water resource.
2	The City shall require stormwater treatment through the Shoreland, Wetland, and Stormwater Management ordinance for land disturbing activities exceeding one-half acre or 5,000 square feet new impervious. The level of treatment provided shall comply with the infiltration/volume reduction standards of treating a runoff volume of 1.1 inches for new or reconstructed impervious by infiltration or if infiltration is not feasible remove 90% of total suspended solids and 60% of total phosphorus.

3	The City shall enforce the Shoreland, Wetland, and Stormwater Management ordinance to regulate alterations of shorelands and wetlands and to maintain existing aquatic, vegetation and wildlife conditions to the maximum extent possible.
4	The City delegates administration of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) to the Watershed Districts which will act as the Local Government Units (LGUs) for enforcing the regulations of WCA. The City shall be informed of and provide informal review of all wetland impacts within the City.
5	The City shall cooperate and collaborate with the MPCA and local agencies in conducting and implementing TMDL projects for impaired waters within and downstream of the City.

4.3 Groundwater Protection

Unlike surface water resources, which can be managed within well defined and limited physical boundaries, groundwater is a natural resource feature of large geographic areas. For this reason, groundwater must be managed by a local government agency that has authority outside of the City's jurisdiction. In Ramsey County, the Ramsey Conservation District has been delegated the responsibility to write and administer the Ramsey County Groundwater Protection Plan. Because drinking water in the City is provided by the St. Paul Regional Water Service and the City does not own any public water supply wells, the City has not prepared a Wellhead Protection Plan.

Table 9
Goal 3 – Groundwater Protection

Goal Statement: Protect the quality and quantity of groundwater through collaboration with local and state agencies managing groundwater resources.	
Policy No.	**Goal 3: Groundwater Protection – Policies**
1	The City will follow the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDOH) guidance on evaluation of stormwater infiltration projects in vulnerable wellhead protection areas (WHPAs) and drinking water source management areas (DWSMAs) to determine if infiltration practices are appropriate.
2	The City acknowledges the potential for stormwater infiltration practices to mobilize soil contaminants and shall support alternate volume reduction practices in areas of known or suspected soil contamination.
3	The City will cooperate with Ramsey Conservation District to develop and revise land-use regulations as necessary in DWSMAs to protect drinking water and public health.
4	The City shall encourage Low Impact Development (LID) to minimize imperviousness and promote naturally occurring groundwater recharge.
5	The City shall promote water conservation practices such as installing low-flow toilets, washing only full loads of laundry and dishes, and watering lawns and gardens only when needed and during the early morning or evening. A

	more comprehensive list of water conservation practices can be found on the City's website.

4.4 Public Education and Outreach

Public involvement and outreach is a strategy and an effort that recognizes people want to be involved in decisions that affect any facet of their life. Public involvement creates opportunities for the residents and the general public to participate in the processes that impact them directly which often leads to more informed decision making. Public involvement also allows the City to reach residents that might be looking for educational information on water resources or opportunities to get involved in local improvement projects.

The City's web site is an alternative medium to provide municipal information to both City residents and those people who live outside Roseville. An electronic version of this Plan is accessible on the City's stormwater webpage. Because the Plan has such a wide audience, including engineers, planners, developers, citizens, scientists and educators; electronic access to the text and mapping creates a better understanding of the goals, policies and activities of this Plan, as well as links to previous studies and tools that will help to make better decisions on projects ranging from a development site plan to a backyard landscaping project.

The City will make an ongoing effort on both a City-wide and watershed level toward educating the public by distributing information to its residents on responsible practices they should employ to protect water resources throughout the City. The program can also educate residents on better land use practices such as the benefits of using phosphorus-free fertilizer and keeping grass clipping out of the streets. Educational information will also be provided regarding the proper use of a wide range of lawn chemicals and installing and maintaining rain water gardens.

Table 10
Goal 4 – Public Education and Outreach

Goal Statement: Promote stewardship and increase awareness of land and water resources through public education and outreach.	
Policy No.	**Goal 4: Public Education and Outreach – Policies**
1	The City will continue to implement an education and outreach program using a variety of media, including use of notices, mailings, local cable television, newsletters, articles in Roseville City News, web sites, workshops and/or presentations to inform the community about water resource issues.
2	The City will continue to conduct a public annual stormwater meeting as described in the City's SWPPP for the MS4 NPDES permit.
3	The City shall make this Plan available to the residents of Roseville and general public through the City's stormwater webpage. A hard copy of the plan will be available at the City Hall upon request.
4	The City will use a public involvement process in water resource management decision-making (i.e., through appointed Commissions and public meetings).
5	The City will make an ongoing effort on both a local and regional level by distributing information to residents on responsible practices to protect water

	resources such as alternative landscapes, phosphorus free fertilizer, aquatic plant management, proper use of a wide range of lawn chemicals and proper disposal of hazardous household materials etc.
6	The City will work with existing public and private resources to increase public participation in water resources management and disseminate information regarding each of the local watershed management organizations having jurisdiction within the City.
7	The City will cooperate with other organizations and consider establishment of model interpretative sites for public education.
8	The City will continue to educate elected officials and members of the general public on water resources management needs and issues.

4.5 Pollution Prevention and Maintenance

Housekeeping practices, such as removing leaves from streets and storm drains and limiting the use of phosphorus fertilizers, are examples of simple ways individuals (residents) and the City can prevent pollution and make improvements in water quality. Although suspended solids and nutrients are traditionally what come to mind regarding surface water quality pollutants, there are a number of other pollutants that harm surface waters and aquatic ecosystems. The following list summarizes additional water quality pollutants of concern to regional surface waters:

- **Chloride.** Chloride is a main component of most deicing products such as road salt. Once in the water, it is a conservative pollutant making it difficult to remove. It can be toxic to aquatic plants and organisms and can reduce or delay vertical mixing in lakes. Using properly calibrated equipment to apply deicing products is one of the ways City crews reduce the amount of chlorides applied to City streets.
- **Pathogens.** Pathogens are disease causing organisms such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. They are difficult to identify and thus fecal coliform and *E. coli* bacteria are used to indicate the possible presence of pathogens. Sources are human, pet, livestock, and wildlife excrement.
- **Mercury.** Mercury is naturally occurring element which finds its way to surface waters primarily through atmospheric deposition. The primary regional source of atmospheric mercury is from burning coal. Once in the water, it is converted to methylmercury which bioaccumulates up the food chain and is a known neurotoxin which impacts the central nervous system. Several of the City's lakes are impaired for mercury resulting in fish consumption advisories.
- **Other heavy metals** (e.g. lead, zinc, copper and cadmium). Heavy metals are primarily found bound to suspended solids in stormwater and surface waters although they are also present in dissolved forms. They can be toxic in certain concentrations to animals and humans.
- **Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)**. PAHs are a class of chemicals that harm fish and, with prolonged exposure, pose a risk of cancer in humans. Common sources are coal-tar based sealcoat, petroleum products and oil. A current challenge for many cities, including Roseville, is how to cost-effectively remove sediments from stormwater ponds that have PAH levels that require disposal at a landfill.

- **Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).** PCBs are a class of chemicals manufactured and commonly used from 1930 to 1979 in electrical and hydraulic products. They do not readily break down in the environment and bioaccumulate in organisms, fish, and ultimately humans who ingest the fish. The EPA and other organizations consider PCBs to be probable human carcinogens.
- **Perfluorochemicals (PFCs).** PFCs are a family of chemicals used to make products resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. Examples of PFCs are perfluorooctane sulfate (PFOS) and perfluoroocanic acid (PFOA) which are extremely resistant to breakdown in the environment and bioaccumulate in animals and humans. In animal studies high concentrations of PFCs have been shown to have adverse health effects but he effects in humans are still unclear.
- **Endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs).** EDCs are not a discrete class of chemicals but rather a chemical which mimics or blocks normal hormonal function in animals and humans (a process called endocrine disruption). In animals, exposure to EDCs has been associated with reduced reproductive success, reduced survival, altered sex typing, and developmental abnormalities. Potential EDCs include chemicals such as PCBs, polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), bisphenol A (BPA), phthalates, and many others found in a range of products from pharmaceuticals and personal care products to pesticides.
- **Aquatic nuisance and invasive species.** Aquatic plants such as Eurasian Watermilfoil and Purple Loosestrife have become well established throughout certain areas of the Twin Cities Metropolitan area and can create significant impacts to wetland and water resources if not managed. In addition, aquatic animals such as the Zebra Mussel can create nuisance problems in area lakes and have the potential to significantly alter the character and quality of the resource. The following link provides a thorough overview of some of the more prevalent aquatic invasive species in the region: www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov.

Many of the pollutants listed above are either already in the environment (e.g. PCBs, PFCs) or are found in many commonly used products (e.g. Chloride, PAHs, EDCs) and are difficult to remove from the aquatic environment once introduced with traditional treatment methods. To avoid potentially expensive remediation/treatment costs associated with many of these pollutants, the City will need to take a proactive approach with prevention/reduction through considerable educational efforts and public policies.

Examples of efforts the City has already made towards pollution prevention include reducing road salt usage and prohibiting the use of coal-tar based sealers. The City also has an illicit discharge ordinance which prohibits illicit discharge of non-stormwater into the storm sewer system and intentionally disposing of grass, leaves, dirt, or landscape material into a water resource, natural conveyance, or street/road/alley.

The City can work with contractors to limit the spread of invasive species is through implementing best practices for pumping equipment. For example, where pump systems are used in City water bodies for a pond clean out project or dewatering, the contractor should be aware of the potential presence of Zebra Mussels in the water bodies where they previously used the equipment and take the necessary steps to decontaminate their equipment.

Complementing pollution prevention is performing routine maintenance of existing stormwater treatment and drainage systems. As sediment builds up over time, it reduces the capacity of drainage systems and the pollutant removal capabilities of ponds by reducing

dead storage volume (i.e., the volume below the outlet elevation). Sediment from erosion can also significantly reduce infiltration rates in basins or BMPs designed for volume control and/or groundwater recharge. Extending the life of these facilities involves source control and elimination of material that causes the problem, and maintenance of the systems on a regular basis. Better construction methods and maintenance efforts will control a major portion of the sediment at the source, and an effective street sweeping program will also have a positive impact.

Table 11
Goal 5 – Pollution Prevention and Maintenance

Goal Statement: Protect the quality of the City's water resources through pollution prevention, good housekeeping practices, and routine maintenance.	
Policy No.	**Goal 5: Pollution Prevention and Maintenance – Policies**
1	The City encourages residents to take advantage of the free Ramsey County yard waste collection and prevention sites, Roseville Leaf Recycling Center or backyard composting to prevent these potential sources of TSS and nutrients from reaching the storm sewer system and downstream receiving water bodies.
2	The City encourages residents to properly dispose of household hazardous waste (cleaning products, automotive fluids, lawn and garden chemicals, etc.) at a Ramsey County collection site to prevent these potential sources of pollutants from reaching the storm sewer system and downstream receiving water bodies.
3	The City prohibits non-stormwater discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as described in the Section 803.03 (Stormwater Illicit Discharge and Connection) of the City Code. Illicit discharge of non-stormwater into the storm sewer system includes intentionally disposing of grass, leaves, dirt, or landscape material into a street/road/alley. Not cleaning up pet waste and disposing of it properly in the trash can also lead to illicit discharge.
4	The City shall conduct street sweeping at least three times a year. The first sweep shall be as soon as practical in the spring. Stormwater sensitive areas (as displayed in Figure 20) are priority and swept first throughout the year.
5	The City prohibits the use of coal tar-based sealer on asphalt driveways and parking lots within the City to prevent Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) present in coal tar from contaminated stormwater runoff and downstream receiving water bodies (City Code Chapter 410).
6	Appropriate City staff shall have training and equipment available to deal with small spills of hazardous material on City property. All spills which cause pollution of the air, land, or water resources must be reported immediately to the State Duty Officer at 651.649.5451.
7	Appropriate City staff shall have training on best management practices for the application of road salt and de-icing materials and shall reduce the amount of chlorides to the maximum extent practicable. The City also encourages

	property owners to reduce salt usage and offers tips to cut salt usage on the City website.
8	The City limits phosphate application within the City and prohibits application during certain periods and on impervious surfaces. The fertilizer ordinance (City Code Chapter 408) also includes licensing requirements for commercial applicators.
9	The City shall annually inspect and clean all structural pollution control devices. A minimum of 20 percent of the MS4 outfalls, sediment basins and ponds are inspected annually on a rotating basis in accordance with its SWPPP. Cleaning, sediment and debris removal will be performed as necessary.
10	The City requires private stormwater systems to be maintained in proper conditions consistent with the performance standards for which they were originally designed (City Code Section 1017.26 Subp. B.4). Clean up and removal of settled materials is required every five years.
11	The City will support state and watershed programs to limit the spread of invasive species and will encourage contractors to take the necessary actions to avoid the spread of invasive species.

4.6 Coordination and Collaboration

A successful surface water management program requires extensive coordination with the many regulatory agencies having jurisdiction in the City as well as close collaboration with the local watershed organizations and the developers proposing projects within the City. The best solutions are often found through combined efforts and from building on what others have learned from similar projects and/or similar management activities. Coordination and collaboration will be accomplished through a variety of methods including meetings and discussions with project partners and regulators on a project-specific basis; ongoing posting and updates of this plan on the City's webpage; posting design standards and historical surface water studies and resources on the City's webpage; and participating in organizational programs like the Public Works Forum and the Minnesota Cities Stormwater Coalition.

The three watershed management organizations (Capitol Region, Ramsey-Washington-Metro and Rice Creek) all have very active programs with a wealth of resources and staff to assist

the City towards meeting the goals of this plan. The watersheds have funding programs that can assist the City with its municipal projects as well as residents on their individual projects.

The City will continue to collaborate with residents by providing an opportunity for residents to recycle yard waste and obtain compost and woodchips for landscape projects.

Table 12
Goal 6 – Coordination and Collaboration

Goal Statement: To simplify and streamline processes and draw upon the expertise and resources of other local, state, and federal agencies in water resources management efforts.	
Policy No.	**Goal 6: Coordination and Collaboration – Policies**
1	The City will endeavor to inform developers about Federal, State, and local stormwater management regulations including the NPDES requirements, watershed district rules, floodplain regulations, and WCA rules.
2	The City shall utilize educational materials and activities from watershed districts and other entities to deliver a consistent message regarding water resources and stewardship.
3	City staff will be encouraged to attend watershed district hosted education programs directed at municipal officials and staff.
4	The City shall seek opportunities to leverage limited available funding through project partnerships.
5	The City shall promote existing programs that support plan goals such as the leaf recycling center, which includes compost and woodchips for property owners to use for landscaping practices which promote infiltration.

4.7 Sustainability

Sustainability means many things to many people. For some it is an opportunity, for others it is an obligation, and in many cases, it is an expectation of communities, businesses and citizens. The most basic definition of sustainability is "meeting our current needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." In a very basic sense, this is accomplished by balancing environmental, economic, and social (quality of life) considerations. A sustainable approach inherently achieves efficiencies that balance environmental, economic, and social demands.

An example of a sustainability policy the City has developed is the Complete Streets Policy. By integrating innovative and non-traditional design options and involving the local community and stakeholders, the policy permits flexibility in accommodating different modes of travel on existing streets to balance the needs of all corridor users. Complete street elements to be considered include: pathways, both on-road and off-road, crosswalks and crossings, stormwater drainage, trees and other landscaping options, lake widths, lighting, public transportation facilities, bicycle facilities, on-street parking, and environmental corridors and wildlife movement.

Another way the City of Roseville has incorporated sustainability is through the Parks and Recreation Renewal Program. The Parks Renewal program is a 3-year improvement program guided by the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan that allows community members to

plan for the future of Roseville's Parks and Recreation System. This is done through neighborhood meetings and implementation of park projects throughout the City. The goals of the renewal program include recreation systems management, redevelopment and rehabilitation, space acquisition, trail and pathway connections, recreation programs and services, community facilities, and natural resources management.

As mentioned previously in this Plan, *sustainability* is a thread that is woven throughout the City's Comprehensive Plan, and this CSWMP is an integral component of the City's Comprehensive Plan. As in the Comprehensive Plan, this CSWMP will serve as a guide towards improving sustainability across all aspects of the City's surface water management program and activities. Sustainability represents an approach that strives to achieve the most efficient use of community resources. It is a complicated concept that includes many facets of City government and includes areas such as waste reduction, water conservation, and carbon-emission reduction.

Nature is a good example to follow as it works to reduce runoff volumes by infiltration, reduce soil loss through vegetation, enhance habitat, and reduce pollutants in storm runoff by infiltration and biological uptake. When we develop land, we change the natural system. Often, we increase both the peak runoff rate as well as the volume of runoff. The increase in both developed runoff rate and volume can be harmful to downstream channels, resulting in degradation. This degradation has effects on habitat as well as water quality by increasing sediment loads.

In addition to channel degradation, we also introduce new sediment loads and pollutants into the natural system through the development process. During construction, we can introduce new sediment loads by exposing previously vegetated soil. After development is completed, we often see a whole new set of pollutants in storm runoff.

One example of how during development sustainability could be incorporated unto construction site practices would be to use woodchips as a construction site entrance instead of rock. The woodchips not only help to remove the sediment from construction vehicles, but may also be reused elsewhere onsite at a later stage of construction for final restoration. Furthermore, woodchips could be made on-site from clearing and grubbing operations, thus reducing the energy use and costs associated with transporting rock to and from the site. Another sustainable construction practice example is using trenchless technologies to reduce the construction impacts to the ground surface thus reducing the area exposed to rainfall and the potential for sediment to enter surface waters in runoff.

The primary objectives of stormwater sustainability are to mitigate these changes to the natural system. The City goals and policies for sustainable stormwater management area listed in Table 13.

Table 13
Goal 7 – Sustainability

Goal Statement: Achieve the water quality and water resources needs of the City based on the foundation of efficient use of community resources. In this approach both capital costs and long-term operational costs will be considered as well as the overall costs of a given project towards protection and/or improvement of the City water resources.	
Policy No.	**Goal 7: Sustainability – Policies**
1	The City will use the Fall 2011 version of the Metropolitan Council Stormwater Reuse Guide as a guide in considering water reuse on City projects.
2	The City will strive to incorporate construction, building, and landscape designs and practices that mimic natural systems, and infiltrate, retain, detain rainfall onsite, or can reduce excess flows into our sewers, streets, and waterways on City infrastructure projects.
3	The City shall consider using trenchless technologies to reduce the impact on the ground surface and expose less disturbed area to erosion and runoff when appropriate.
4	The City shall consider using innovative BMPs and green infrastructure for stormwater treatment.
5	The City shall seek to collaborate efforts with the Parks Renewal Program and incorporate multi-use green space.
6	The City shall endeavor to incorporate pretreatment, treatment trains, and maintenance access for new and retrofit public stormwater treatment facility projects.
7	The City shall consider installing flow meters to monitor its water usage.

5.0 Issues Assessment

5.1 Resolved Issues & Past Project Examples

As discussed previously, this Plan builds on the previous Plans adopted by the City in 1990, 2003 and 2013. Each of those previous Plans contained an assessment of problem areas and called for implementation actions to address those issues. The following sections provide descriptions of past example projects and resolved issues. Figure 18 identifies the locations of the following examples.

5.1.1 Upper Villa Park Stormwater Harvesting and Reuse

Capitol Region Watershed District (CRWD), in partnership with the City of Roseville, led this project. The purpose of the project was to treat stormwater and store it for use as irrigation on the softball field at Upper Villa Park. The project protects Lake McCarrons and the Villa Park Wetland System by capturing the pollutants transported in urban stormwater such as Total Phosphorus (TP), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), heavy metals, and petroleum products, among others. The combined system includes a series of underground infiltration pipes that will reduce runoff from the surrounding neighborhood, and a cistern that stores rainwater for irrigation.

The system also uses an emerging technology to actively manage the level of water in the cistern. Software is programmed to communicate with weather forecasts and level sensors within the rainwater cistern. An automated valve will drain the cistern into the underground infiltration pipes prior to a rain storm so it can capture more stormwater. The valve will close after a storm and fills the cistern to provide water for irrigation of the softball field. The system will save up to 1.3 million gallons of drinking water by capturing and using runoff.

5.1.2 Rosewood Neighborhood Drainage Improvements

The existing storm sewer system in the Rosewood neighborhood consists of a network of pipes that lead to a manhole at Draper Avenue and Midland Hills Road. From this manhole, the stormwater runoff flows through a dual pipe system west to Walsh Lake. The existing storm sewer system was built in the 1970's and additional build-out of the neighborhood, which included the filling of wetlands, resulted in an under-sized storm sewer system for today's conditions.

The pipe configuration at Draper Avenue and Midland Hills Road creates a bottleneck on the system, which causes localized street flooding. The streets in this neighborhood are in good condition; upsizing the entire storm sewer system wouldn't have been a cost-effective manner in which to improve the drainage conditions, as it would have required significant pavement removal and excavation. In addition to costs, upsizing the pipe would increase flow rates into Walsh Lake. Since the outlet of Walsh Lake is controlled by a lift station, increased flow to Walsh Lake could cause significant problems downstream and localized flooding

Instead, the City of Roseville installed 19 neighborhood raingardens in the Walsh Lake area to encourage infiltration of stormwater runoff and alleviate frequent local flooding problems. Additionally, a large underground storage/infiltration device was installed and Rosewood Wetland was expanded to provide additional stormwater storage and treatment capacity in this area. Creating additional storage possibilities throughout the existing storm sewer system alleviated the stress on the existing system; reduced the threat of flooding, while also improving water quality. By creating additional storage to reduce the risk of flooding, street flooding has also been reduced.

5.1.3 Aladdin Street Bioinfiltration Basin Retrofit Installation

A long urbanized area along Aladdin Street in Roseville drains to a wetland which is hydraulically connected to Lake Owasso. To provide water quality treatment for this area, the Grass Lake Watershed Management Organization, in cooperation with the Ramsey Conservation District and City of Roseville, installed a bioinfiltration basin with funding provided by the Clean Water Land & Legacy Amendment Fund.

5.1.4 Arona Pond Reconstruction

Arona pond is located within the Applewood Pointe redevelopment area. Prior to development, this pond was a landlocked basin. For years, the normal water level of the pond was governed by infiltration. As the surrounding area developed, the basin became a part of the stormwater system. An outlet was installed around 1979 that enabled the basin to pass runoff from extreme events. Approximately 112 acres contribute runoff to Arona Pond. Over the years, the sandy bottom of this pond became sealed with sediment, eliminating the infiltration capacity of the basin. This resulted in localized flooding of the surrounding properties.

As a part of the Applewood Pointe redevelopment project in 2003, the City reconstructed this pond. The reconstruction project nearly doubled the capacity of the basin. Years of sediment accumulation was excavated, restoring the infiltration capacity that had been sealed. In addition, a lift station was constructed to provide a secondary outlet for extreme events. The new pond serves as a regional stormwater treatment facility for the subwatershed.

5.1.5 South Owasso Boulevard

As a part of the 2006 South Owasso Boulevard Reconstruction project, the City constructed the improvements for the stormwater runoff being discharged into Ladyslipper Park. Between Rice Street and Western Avenue, approximately 160 acres of single family residential property drain into Lake Owasso through a drainage ditch that cuts through Ladyslipper Park in a north south direction. This ditch was constructed in 1971 as a canoe access to Lake Owasso. In the 1991 Lake Owasso Survey report, it was determined that the removal efficiency of this system is very limited. Only 30 to 50% of suspended solids and 9% of the total phosphorus were removed before being discharged into Lake Owasso.

In 2005, the City constructed a two cell pond system north of the road as well as three wetland/ biofiltration basins south of the road. These basins increased the TSS removal to 81% and Phosphorus removal to 52%. This is a significant improvement to this subwatershed area.

5.1.6 William Street Pond

In 2011, a retrofit project on the William Street Pond was completed in partnership with CRWD. The project featured sediment removal, a new baffle device and pond inlet pipe, and two iron-enhanced sand filtration benches. The iron-enhanced sand filtration benches provide for removal of dissolved phosphorus (a fraction of the total phosphorus not removed through sedimentation). The benches, which consist of sand mixed with iron filings, remove the dissolved phosphorus via surface sorption to oxidized iron.

5.1.7 Lake McCarrons Alum Treatment

In October 2004, an aluminum sulfate (alum) treatment was applied to Lake McCarrons in order to improve the poor lake water clarity caused by excessive nutrients available for algae growth. The alum bonds with phosphorus present in the water which forms a non-toxic, white floc which descends to the bottom of the lake. The floc remains chemically stable and keeps the phosphorus unavailable for algae overgrowth. The floc also creates a chemical barrier to phosphorus adhered to the sediment at the bottom of the lake.

5.1.8 Villa Park Wetland Restoration

The Villa Park Wetland System is a constructed wetland located upstream of Lake McCarrons to provide stormwater treatment. Water quality monitoring and data analyses completed for CRWD suggests that the wetlands have become a source of dissolved phosphorus to Lake McCarrons and the sediment removal efficiency of the system has significantly decreased over the past couple decades. In 2013 accumulated sediment was removed to restore the Villa Park Wetland System.

5.1.9 Gottfried’s Pit Pump

The City of Roseville cooperated on a study of downstream flooding and water quality issues with CRWD, Falcon Heights, the City of St. Paul, and Ramsey County in 2003 for the northwestern watershed area to Como Lake. Roseville drains 315 acres to this system. Just east of Gottfried's Pit is a low point in local topography near the intersection of Larpenteur Avenue and Fernwood Avenue which is prone to frequent flooding. Solutions to mitigate the flooding issue on Larpenteur involved increasing the volume stored within Gottfried's Pit countered by a pump upgrade for a faster draw-down time and closing the valve located in the pipe connecting the Ramsey County storm sewer trunk to the lift station.

5.1.10 Corpus Christi and Skillman Biofiltration Basins

The City of Roseville installed two projects along Fairview Ave between Skillman Ave and County Road B to help alleviate local flooding issues. The City collaborated with the Roseville School District in 2012 and the Corpus Christi Church in 2015. Both projects involved the installation of biofiltration basins where stormwater is held for a short period and slowly drained into the city storm sewer. The stormwater is filtered by the soil before it goes into the storm sewer, which helps remove pollutants and helps protect surface water quality of local water resources.

Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) provided cost share funding for both of the projects.

5.2 Ongoing Issues

While the previous section provided just a few of the many project examples and accomplishments the City has made in the 20 plus years since completing its first surface water management plan, there is also more work ahead. Many of the flooding issues of the past have been addressed, but some remain. New water quality issues and concerns are emerging each year, requiring varying levels of effort by the city to address. And, the ongoing maintenance and operation of the stormwater system has grown much more complex over the years due to new regulations and a better understanding of what is necessary to keep the treatment ponds and filtration systems functioning properly.

An example of one of these complex issues is the management of contaminated stormwater sediment dredged from stormwater ponds. This section of the plan provides an overview of some of the more significant of these ongoing issues that will require substantial efforts and resource commitments. Location specific issues such as localized flooding issues and ongoing impairments are identified in Figure 19.

5.2.1 Nuisance Drainage Issues

The City has numerous locations where drainage and wet yard conditions have been reported as an issue. Many times these issues arise in neighborhoods or on private property when there was initial poor drainage design, landscaping and grading was completed which impeded drainage, and/or sump pumps are discharged into landlocked/isolated areas without positive drainage. The City's drainage and flooding issues are prioritized to effectively and efficiently remedy the issue within a given budget. If appropriate remedies to the issues are identified the City will work to coordinate and implement measures to address local drainage issues as budget allows. A list of known local drainage issues is included in Appendix F.

5.2.2 Flooding Issues

The City of Roseville's storm sewer system was designed in the 1950-60's. Now a majority of the system is undersized when comparing it to current design standards and certain areas experience frequent localized flooding. While many of the known flooding areas have been addressed by infrastructure improvements over the past 20 years, some remain and potential project locations that could help alleviate the ongoing issues are identified in the implementation section of the plan. Specific known local flooding issues are presented below in Table 14.

Table 14
Localized Flooding Issues

Subwatershed	Issue	Implementation Item(s)
35W-3	Chronic flooding at the low point of Cleveland Avenue and Long Lake Pond	1
WL-6	The lake utilizes a lift station to control the bounce and high water level. The upstream Rosewood neighborhood is prone to flooding.	2a
WL-1	HWL issue with basin which frequently floods Rose Hill Alliance Church parking lot	2b

OP-1	Skillman Ave. storm sewer capacity and Fairview trunk storm sewer surcharge and backflow flooding 1800-block of Skillman Avenue west of Fairview Avenue.	3a
OP-1	Fairview trunk storm sewer surcharges flooding low area between Gluek Ln N and Gluek Ln S	3b
WP-1	Chronic flooding occurs along the 1200-block of W Sherren St., known capacity issues within the Fernwood-Lexington trunk storm sewer system.	4
GP-1	The intersection of Larpenteur Avenue and Fernwood Avenue is prone to frequent flooding.	5
ML-9	Cohansey Boulevard adjacent to the Villa Park Wetland System has experienced flooding during extreme events.	6
3W-5	Chronic flooding along Cleveland Ave N south of County Rd C2 W	7
MTR-2	Limited downstream capacity of pumped St. Croix outlet leads to flooding	8
LLJ-4	Limited capacity of trunkline along County Road C2 W leads to flooding near Simpson Street intersection	9
ZP-1	Limited capacity of Pascal St trunkline crossing at Highway 36 leads to system surcharging and flooding at upstream Business Center and Har-Mar Mall	10
WP-1	Flooding issue at Rose of Sharon Manor (1000 Lovell Ave W)	11
LO-13	Wetland and trail flooding near ditch north of County Rd C West and east of Victoria St N	12
ML-8	Storm sewer surcharging/flooding north of Bossard Drive and south of Highway 36	13

Additionally, the City recognizes that the trunk storm sewer systems are undersized to move water efficiently during large or intense rain events, and create localized flooding issues. As reaches are identified to be undersized, the City looks at potential locations where projects could be located to reduce the impacts. Below is a list of storm sewers and potential project locations:

- Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer
  - Evergreen Park
  - Corpus Christi
  - Fairview & County Rd B (Redevelopment)
  - Perimeter Drive
  - Rosedale Center
  - Oakcrest Pond
  - Pavement Management Projects
- RDC 5 & Cleveland Avenue
  - Twin Lakes Area redevelopment

  - MTR Pond
  - St. Croix Ditch
  - Wilson Pond
  - Jones Lake (New Brighton)
  - Redevelopment
  - Pavement Management Projects
- RCD 4 (Open Channel Section)
  - Oasis Pond
  - Channel Improvements
- Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer
  - St. Rose of Lima
  - Keller-Mayflower Park
  - Roseville High School
  - Bennett Lake
  - Pavement Management Projects

The City will work closely with state, county, and other municipal agencies to ensure any project can maximize its benefit. The City will look to the watershed districts for grant funding and/or technical assistance, and will apply for other grants that are available.

5.2.3 Intercommunity Flow Issues

Land development and excess runoff has led to increased discharge rates to downstream drainage systems over the previously undeveloped land use discharge rates. Subsequently some of the downstream public drainage and conveyance systems do not have adequate capacity for the increased discharge rates. When these discharges cross municipal boundaries they are referred to as intercommunity flows. A summary of modelled peak discharges for the intercommunity flow locations in Roseville is presented in the following table. These discharges are based upon current land uses and provide a benchmark for evaluating projected flows resulting from land use or conveyance system alterations.

Table 15
Intercommunity Flow Summary

Discharging City	Receiving City	Receiving Drainage System/Waterbody	Peak Flows (cfs)			
			2-year, 24-hour rainfall	10-year, 24-hour rainfall	100-year, 24-hour rainfall	100-year, 10-day snowmelt
Roseville	Arden Hills	RCD 4 Main Trunk	394	531	830	332
Roseville	New Brighton	RCD 5 Main Trunk	51	53	70	49
Roseville	Maplewood	Trout Brook Storm Sewer Interceptor	Refer to CRWD H&H Model			
Roseville	St. Paul	Trout Brook Storm Sewer Interceptor	Refer to CRWD H&H Model			
Roseville	Shoreview	Lake Owasso	Refer to RWMWD H&H Model			

There are known flooding issues along both RCD 4 and RCD 5 drainage systems which have been identified and implementation of discharge reduction strategies are a priority for the

City. A joint water quality project RCWD and Roseville have partnered on will divert flows from RCD 4 in Oasis Park to an Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter before returning stormwater back to RCD 4. Further details on this project are discussed in the following section Water Quality Impairments.

The Cities of New Brighton, Roseville, and Saint Anthony have petitioned RCWD in the matter of the RCD 2, 3 and 5 Basic Water Management Project to develop and implement a comprehensive plan addressing flood risks in the watershed as the drainage issues are multi-jurisdictional. The petition has resulted in the construction of Mirror Lake and Hansen Park projects with funds from a Targeted Watershed Demonstration Grant and RCWD. Further phases of the petition include the identification of other specific capital project elements for implementation including the subwatershed of RCD 5 in Roseville.

5.2.4 Water Quality Impairments

Of the lakes and wetlands within the City, five of them are classified as impaired (not meeting state water quality standards) by the MPCA. Figure 13 displays the impaired waters map and Table 16 summarizes each of the water body impairments. Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that states establish total maximum daily loads
(TMDLs) of pollutants to water bodies that do not meet water quality standards.
TMDLs are the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. TMDL also refers to the process of allocating pollutant loadings among point and nonpoint sources. Each TMDL includes an implementation plan that establishes a list of actions that will be needed to manage the pollutant(s) with the goal of eliminating the impairment. Table 17 lists the impaired waters and waste load allocations the city has been assigned from TMDLs completed for waterbodies within or downstream of the City. For more information about impaired waters and TMDLs see www.pca.state.mn.us/.

Table 16
Impaired Water Bodies Summary

Name	Year Listed as Impaired	Affected Designated Use	Pollutant or Stressor	Year TMDL Approved
Little Johanna	2012	Aquatic Consumption	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in Fish Tissue	Target Start Date – 2012
Little Johanna	2004	Aquatic recreation	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators	2015
Little Johanna	2014	Aquatic Life	Chloride	2016
Bennett	2006	Aquatic recreation	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators	2017
Bennett	2012	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue	2013
McCarron	2006	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue	2010
Owasso	1998	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue	2007
Josephine	1998	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in Fish Tissue	2008

Table 17
Waste Load Allocation Summary

TMDL/WRAP	Waterbody	Pollutant or Stressor	WLA[1]	Percent Reduction
Como Lake	Como Lake	Total Phosphorus (lbs/year)	248.92	60%
Upper Mississippi River Bacteria TMDL	Mississippi River	*Escherichia Coli* (billion org/day)	High 396	0%
			Moist 96.8	4.8%
			Mid-Range 23.6	44%
			Dry 4.93	Insufficient Data
			Low 1.75	Insufficient Data
Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Chloride TMDL	Como Lake	Chloride (lbs/day)	2233	NA
	Little Johanna		2750	
	S. Long Lake		8066	
	Pike Lake		58998	
	Unnamed Stream		2839	
South Metro Mississippi River TSS TMDL	Mississippi River	Total Suspended Solids (metric tons/year)	33950	20%
Rice Creek Watershed District Southwest Urban Lakes TMDL	Little Johanna	Total Phosphorus (kg/yr)	201.6	47%
	Long South		167.4	46%
	Pike		371.1	46%
Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District TMDL	Bennett Lake	Total Phosphorus (lbs/growing season)	20.1	66%

Notes: [1]Categorical WLA

The plan also discussed a few of the emerging water quality issues that have the potential to significantly alter the quality and characteristics of water resources. Much like some localized flooding issues that won't be identified until the next big rainfall, new water quality issues may not be known for years to come. Researchers throughout the country are identifying new issues on a regular basis and regulators and policy makers are developing requirements and guidance to manage these new pollutants. The City's plan is to focus resources on the pollutants that they can best address, such as total suspended solids and total phosphorus and at the same time recognize that new issues may arise that requires adjustment to the current approach.

One such example of how the City plans to make progress in addressing water quality impairments is with an upcoming project for a pump-operated Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter (IESF) in Oasis Park. The City has partnered with RCWD which was awarded a Clean Water Fund Grant for the project for construction of this improvement in 2018. The project is estimated to remove approximately 34 pounds of phosphorus a year to Little Lake Johanna. Other programmatic implementation items such as public outreach and education can help reduce loads such as fecal coliforms (Upper Mississippi River TMDL) by educating pet owners on the City Code which requires them to clean up and properly dispose of pet waste.

The City has committed funding toward the project and will also own and operate the mechanical system for the projected after construction is complete. The City is committed to continuing to work in partnership with watershed districts on projects benefiting water quality and prioritizing projects that make progress toward TMDL load reduction goals (shown in Table 17) as required by the City's MS4 permit.

5.2.5 Operation and Maintenance

With more than 140 public stormwater treatment systems (ponds, infiltration basins, etc.), more than 120 miles of storm pipe and an extensive road system on which to complete street sweeping and deicing, the overall stormwater system operation and maintenance needs of the City is significant. In fact, the resources needed to maintain the system will likely grow due to more treatment devices being installed each year and the need to conduct maintenance on those that have been in service for 20 years or more.

One of the most challenging ongoing maintenance needs will be the pond cleanout work that relates to requirements of the NPDES MS4 Permit Program. The MPCA published Managing Stormwater Sediment Best Management Practice Guidance for Municipalities (June 2012) and describes when the dredged sediment can be used as unregulated clean fill and when it is considered regulated solid waste. The cost difference can be significant depending on the levels of contaminants of concern found in tested sediment samples.

5.2.6 Education, Outreach and Collaboration

Managing stormwater has expanded to beyond just City resources and responsibility. A coordinated approach with residents, local interest groups, developers, City and watershed staff, and elected officials is needed in order to achieve local water quality improvements and meet the goals of this plan. The City is required to complete public education efforts as part of its NPDES MS4 Permit Program. The City has also conducted and supported a number of educational programs such as rain water garden workshops that help residents contribute to community efforts. These efforts will continue to be critical towards improving management of grass clippings, fertilizers, chemicals and yard waste. The efforts will help to reduce the chances of a residential backyard grading project that might change the flow of stormwater, and they will help inform the public of fish consumption advisories on area lakes and invasive species issues.

6.0 Implementation Program and Funding

The Implementation Program intended to provide guidance in carrying out the Plan goals and objectives. The Implementation Program and funding section summarizes capital improvement projects, studies and ongoing maintenance, inspection, monitoring and other management activities. This Plan is intended to serve the City for at least the next ten years and many of the program activities will continue at least out to the year 2030.

Table 18 summarizes the activities and efforts of the overall implementation program. The Implementation Plan should be reviewed on an annual basis. At that time, each proposed improvement is to be reconsidered, City budgets adjusted, and additional improvement projects or management activities added to or removed from the program. Estimated planning-level costs of recommended actions are provided with a cautionary note that they are not intended to set unrealistic expectations of the actual costs of projects and/or activities. The costs provided are intended to serve as an order-of-magnitude look at what the activity may require.

Paying for water management projects and administrative activities has become more complex in recent years. In addition, public improvement and private development projects are seeing a higher percentage of their planning and construction budget being needed for water resources and environmental protection efforts. In the past, special assessments against benefited properties financed most of the necessary improvements. However, the financial options have broadened considerably. The question is which method or methods best suit the needs of the City. The major categories of funding sources are: Ad Valorem Taxes; Special Assessments; Stormwater Utility; and Grants, as summarized below.

- *Ad Valorem Tax*. General taxation is the most common revenue source used to finance government services, including minor maintenance measures for drainage and water quality facilities. Using property tax has the effect of spreading the cost over the entire tax base of a community. A special tax district can also be used to raise revenue. The special tax district is similar to the administrative structure under general taxation except that all or part of the community may be placed in the tax district. The principle is to better correlate improvement costs to benefited or contributing properties.
- *Special Assessments*. Municipalities are familiar with the use of special assessments to finance special services from maintenance to construction of capital improvements. The assessments are levied against properties benefiting from the special services. The philosophy of this method is that the benefited properties pay in relation to benefits received. The benefit is the increase in the market value of the properties.
- *Trunk Storm Sewer/Development Fees.* Fees charged to new development that generates runoff can be charged to finance infrastructure needed to serve the development. This is a useful tool in communities that are rapidly developing.
- *Storm Utility Fee*. A utility is a service charge or fee based on usage, similar to the fees charged for sanitary sewer or potable water supply. The fee is typically charged against improved parcels based on the concept of contributors (or users) pay. The rate structure is based on the land use type, density, and parcel size to reflect the typical runoff contributed by a given parcel. In some cases parcels may be eligible for a credit to reduce their fee.
- *Grants*. State grants are available for surface water management and non-point source pollution. However, it is generally not a good financial practice to rely on grants for a service program. This source of revenue is not dependable and requires constant speculation as to its availability. Grants are useful but should only be used to supplement a planned local revenue source. Some of the agencies and programs that may have available grant funds include:
  - Environmental Protection Agency
  - Watershed Districts
  - U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
  - Metropolitan Council
  - Ramsey Conservation District
  - Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
  - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

The City currently has a storm drainage utility fee in place which funds stormwater management related costs such as educational programs, construction of treatment systems

and maintenance of the overall stormwater treatment and conveyance systems (storm sewer maintenance and street sweeping). The charges and fees will be reviewed and adjusted annually to ensure adequate funding for the activities set forth in this plan and those required by law. The funding source for the implementation program in Table 18 is the stormwater utility.

Table 18
Water Resources Capital Improvement Program

Line	Implementation Project	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Public Outreach Consultants/Educators	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$6,000	$6,000
2	Street Sweeping	$10,000	$10,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
3	BMP Maintenance	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
4	Storm Sewer Televising	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
5	Pavement Mgmt Projects – Water Quality/Sewer upgrades	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
6	Drainage Improvements – Various Storm sewer upgrades	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
7	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer System Analysis	$50,000				
8	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer Underground Project 1		$410,000			
9	Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer: St Rose of Lima Underground			$150,000		
10	St Croix Ditch Maintenance			$65,000	$75,000	$85,000
11	Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer: Keller-Mayflower Underground					
12	Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer: Oakcrest Pond					
13	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer Underground Project 2					
14	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer Underground Project 3					
16	Oasis Pond Iron Enhanced Sand Filter	$10,000				
17	Oakcrest Pond					$250,000
18	I-35W CR C Sanitary Separation		$300,000			
19	Millwood Storm Station Upgrades					
20	Arona Storm Station Upgrades					
21	Owasso Hills Storm Station Upgrades					
22	SCADA Replacement/Upgrades		$75,000			
23	CSWMP Revision/updates					
24	Leaf site water quality improvements				$75,000	
25	Walsh Lift Station	$265,000				
26	Pond Maintenance/Improvements	$75,000	$300,000	$350,000	$350,000	$400,000
27	Valley Park Berm	$200,000				
28	Totals	$865,000	$1,350,000	$835,000	$771,000	$1,006,000

Table 18 (Continued)
Water Resources Capital Improvement Program

Line	Implementation Project	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Public Outreach Consultants/Educators	$6,000	$6,000	$7,000	$7,000	$7,000
2	Street Sweeping	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
3	BMP Maintenance	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
4	Storm Sewer Televising	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
5	Pavement Mgmt Projects – Water Quality/Sewer upgrades	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
6	Drainage Improvements – Various Storm sewer upgrades	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
7	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer System Analysis					
8	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer Underground Project 1					
9	Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer: St Rose of Lima Underground					
10	St Croix Ditch Maintenance					
11	Fernwood Trunk Storm Sewer: Keller-Mayflower Underground	$650,000				
12	Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer: Oakcrest Pond		$250,000			
13	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer Underground Project 2			$500,000		
14	Fairview Trunk Stormsewer Underground Project 3					$500,000
16	Oasis Pond Iron Enhanced Sand Filter					
17	Oakcrest Pond					
18	I-35W CR C Sanitary Separation					
19	Millwood Storm Station Upgrades			$200,000		
20	Arona Storm Station Upgrades		$20,000			
21	Owasso Hills Storm Station Upgrades		$200,000			
22	SCADA Replacement/Upgrades			$20,000		
23	CSWMP Revision/updates					$90,000
24	Leaf site water quality improvements					
25	Walsh Lift Station					
26	Pond Maintenance/Improvements	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$450,000	$450,000
27	Valley Park Berm					
28	Totals	$1,326,000	$1,146,000	$1,397,000	$727,000	$1,317,000

Beyond the activities programed in Table 18, there are numerous projects and activities that the City wishes to pursue but are not programmed into a specific year or allocated funding. For many of the projects in this list, as shown in Table 19, an initial study will be required to determine the most feasible solution(s) for an issue and therefore the recommended implementation activity is unknown. Some of the activities in the Table 19 require the coordination and collaboration with other entities such as watershed districts, neighboring communities and developers and have a yet to be determined schedule for implementation. Other activities are lower priority and/or require additional resources in personnel or funding to implement and therefore have been excluded from the implementation program but should be re-evaluated on an annual basis for inclusion on the implementation program shall resources become available.

Table 19
Implementation Program Activities

Item	Applicable Goal	Activity/Project	Location	Estimated Cost
1	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of Iona Pond drainage system (issue area #1) and identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding	35W-3	$35,000.00
2	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	35W-3	$2,500,000.00
3	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement remaining recommended study improvements in Walsh Lake subwatershed area to address issue area 2a and 2b.	WL-1 & 6	$150,000.00
5	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement additional recommended study improvements from Fairview Trunk Storm Sewer Analysis	OP-1	$5,000,000.00
6	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Fernwood-Lexington drainage system, north of Hwy 36.	WP-1	$35,000.00
7	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	WP-1	$750,000.00
8	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Godfrey Pit subwatershed and identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding near the intersection of Larpenteur Avenue and Fernwood Avenue (issue area #5).	GP-1	$35,000.00
9	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	GP-1	$500,000.00
10	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Cohansey Boulevard system and identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding along Cohansey Boulevard near Villa Park (issue area #6).	ML-9	$15,000.00
11	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	ML-9	$1,000,000.00
12	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Cleveland C2 Pond drainage system (issue area #7) and identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding along Cleveland Ave near County Road C2.	35W-5	$40,000.00
13	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	35W-5	$500,000.00
14	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the pumped St. Croix outlet system (issue area #8) to identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding.	MTR-2	$25,000.00
15	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	MTR-2	$750,000.00
16	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the County Rd C2 W drainage system east of Snelling Ave (issue area #9) and identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding at the on the 1400-block of County Rd C2 W and the intersection of County Rd C2 W and Simpson Street.	LLJ-4	$15,000.00
17	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	LLJ-4	$500,000.00

Table 19 (Continued)
Implementation Program Activities

Item	Applicable Goal	Activity/Project	Location	Estimated Cost
18	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Pascal St trunk line and crossing at Highway 36 (issue area #10) to identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding at the upstream Business Center and Har-Mar Mall.	ZP-1	$25,000.00
19	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	ZP-1	$500,000.00
20	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Lowell Ave W drainage system to identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding at Rose of Sharon Manor (1000 Lovell Ave W) (issue area #11).	WP-1	$15,000.00
21	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	WP-1	$500,000.00
22	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the near ditch north of County Rd C West and east of Victoria St N (issue area #12) discharging to Lake Owasso to identify potential improvements to alleviate wetland and trail flooding.	LO-13	$20,000.00
23	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	LO-13	$500,000.00
24	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of of Bossard Drive drainage system south of Highway 36 (issue area #13) to identify potential improvements to alleviate flooding.	ML-8	$15,000.00
25	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Implement recommended study improvements	ML-8	$500,000.00
26	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study of potential measures to stabilize ditch erosion and mitigate direct discharge to Little Josephine from Millwood Ave storm sewer outlet.	LJ-3	$15,000.00
27	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study improvements	LJ-3	$500,000.00
28	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study of potential measures to stabilize ditch erosion and mitigate direct discharge to Lake Owasso from Victoria St N storm sewer outlet south of Orchard Lane.	LO-13	$15,000.00
29	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study improvements	LO-13	$500,000.00
30	Coordination and Collaboration	Collaborate with the City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, and CRWD to resolve storm sewer capacity issues at Center Street which discharges into the Trout Brook Interceptor storm system.	TB-2	$10,000.00
31	Coordination and Collaboration	Coordinate with RCWD in the implementation of the Southwest Urban Lakes TMDL in achieving the categorical MS4 stormwater waste load allocation reduction goals for Little Lake Johanna (179.0 kg TP/year), Long Lake South (140.1 kg TP/year) and Pike Lake (314.4 kg TP/year).	City area throughout RCWD	$15,000.00
32	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #4-12, 15, and 16 as identified in the Jones Lake Field Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan.	MTR Drainage Areas	$15,000.00

Table 19 (Continued)
Implementation Program Activities

Item	Applicable Goal	Activity/Project	Location	Estimated Cost
33	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	MTR Drainage Areas	$500,000.00
34	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #1 and 2 as identified in the Josephine Lake Field and Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan.	LJ Drainage Areas	$15,000.00
35	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	LJ Drainage Areas	$500,000.00
36	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #1-4 as identified in the Langton Lake Field and Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan.	LL Drainage Areas	$15,000.00
37	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	LL Drainage Areas	$500,000.00
38	Coordination and Collaboration	Continue to coordinate closely with developers of the Twin Lakes Area to ensure that City Standards and RCWD requirements are achieved or exceeded as this area re-develops	LL Drainage Areas	$5,000.00
39	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #4-9 as identified in the Little Johanna Lake Field and Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan	LLJ Drainage Areas	$15,000.00
40	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	LLJ Drainage Areas	$500,000.00
41	Coordination and Collaboration	Cooperate with RCWD efforts to clean RCD 4, repair areas of channel erosion, and manage runoff to RCD 4	LLJ-7	$50,000.00
42	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #6-9 as identified in the Little Josephine Lake Field and Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan	LJ-3	$15,000.00
43	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	LJ-3	$500,000.00
44	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study to further investigate the possibility of daylighting trunk storm sewer along Fernwood St to a potential treatment area within Cottontail Park and/or the open space east of the park	LJ-3	$15,000.00
45	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	LJ-3	$400,000.00
46	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #5 and 6 as identified in the Walsh Lake Field and Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan	WL Drainage Areas	$15,000.00

Table 19 (Continued)
Implementation Program Activities

Item	Applicable Goal	Activity/Project	Location	Estimated Cost
47	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	WL Drainage Areas	$250,000.00
48	Coordination and Collaboration	Coordinate with developers to investigate BMP retrofit opportunities during future re-development processes within the watershed	WL Drainage Areas	$5,000.00
49	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for implementing local BMPs #1-4 as identified in the Zimmerman Lake Field and Reconnaissance Supplement in RCWD Southwest Urban Lakes Action Plan.	ZP-1	$15,000.00
50	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	ZP-1	$600,000.00
51	Surface Water Protection	Coordinate with RWMWD in the implementation of the Ramsey-Washington Metro WD TMDL Study toward achieving the City of Roseville MS4 stormwater waste load allocation reduction goals for Bennett Lake of 35.4 lbs TP/growing season	BL Drainage Areas	$25,000.00
52	Coordination and Collaboration	Coordinate with RWMWD in implementing lakeshore restoration to enhance the Bennett Lake lakeshore native habitat and stabilization	BL-6	$10,000.00
53	Surface Water Protection	Complete a feasibility study for enhanced treatment of Willow Pond outflows, regional stormwater treatment within Central Park and other options identified in previous studies, including the Bennet Lake TMDL.	WP-1 & BL Drainage Areas	$20,000.00
54	Surface Water Protection	Implement feasibility study recommended improvements	WP-1 & BL Drainage Areas	$250,000.00
55	Coordination and Collaboration	Coordinate with RWMWD in the assessment and implementation of natural area restoration along the Owasso Lake area.	LO-13	$15,000.00
56	Coordination and Collaboration	Coordinate with RWMWD in the feasibility study of retrofit opportunities in the Lake Owasso subwatershed including reducing the phosphorus load from the tributary wetland system and implementing a sediment pond at the City of Roseville's compost facility.	LO Drainage Areas	$15,000.00
57	Surface Water Protection	Coordinate with RWMWD in the implementation and construction of projects and potential retrofit BMPs deemed feasible in the Lake Owasso subwatershed feasibility study.	LO Drainage Areas	$500,000.00
58	Public Education and Outreach	Collaborate with Parks and Recreation to create a stormwater exhibit at the Harriet Alexander Nature Center to educate visitors on the impacts non-point sources have on water quality and wildlife.	LO-8	$5,000.00
59	Pollution Prevention and Maintenance	Monitor sedimentation in city storm water ponds. Implement a pond cleanout and dredging program to restore design capacity.	Citywide	$3,000,000.00
60	Public Education and Outreach	Develop education for property owners on how to manage snow removal to minimized water quality and quantity concerns.	NA	$5,000.00

Table 19 (Continued)
Implementation Program Activities

Item	Applicable Goal	Activity/Project	Location	Estimated Cost
61	Public Education and Outreach	Investigate the potential for developing an electronic public photo database of unique features/BMPs and before & after examples of City water resource projects.	NA	$2,000.00
62	Public Education and Outreach	Investigate opportunities to collaborate on developing unique public education opportunities.	NA	$5,000.00
63	Sustainability	Incorporate water resources elements of the Complete Streets Policy into city projects.	NA	$1,000,000.00
64	Coordination and Collaboration	Collaborate with the Parks and Recreation Commission to incorporate stormwater BMPs, above and beyond required levels, concurrent with the parks renewal program while maintaining active park space.	Citywide	$1,000,000.00
65	Sustainability	Monitor the Twin Lakes water reuse system and develop a water reuse policy.	NA	$5,000.00
66	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Conduct analysis to identify vulnerable areas where 100-yr flood protection is not possible and prepare emergency response plan.	Citywide	$500,000.00
67	Public Education and Outreach	Expand the City's website to include this plan, identify citizen involvement opportunities, and provide additional storm water management resources.	NA	$5,000.00
68	Public Education and Outreach	Explore an annual City Council recognition program for environmental projects completed in the City.	NA	$5,000.00
69	Groundwater Protection	Explore the potential for a policy regarding monitoring requirements of underground storage and infiltration BMPs treating large commercial/industrial areas.	NA	$5,000.00
70	Surface Water Protection	Effectively update Shoreland, Wetland, and Stormwater Management ordinance to meet the goals of the CSWMP	NA	$10,000.00
71	Flood Protection and Runoff Management	Establish ordinary high water or boundaries for all waterbodies within the City for purposes of effectively implementing the Shoreland, Wetland, and Stormwater Management ordinance.	NA	$25,000.00
72	Pollution Prevention and Maintenance	Develop a private BMP agreement and incorporate into City asset management system for tracking.	NA	$3,000.00
			Total	**$25,320,000.00**

7.0 Plan Adoption and Amendments

7.1 Formal Plan Review and Adoption

Minnesota Statute 103B.235, Subd. 3 (italics below) describe the required formal review process for local water management plans.

Subd. 3. ***Review.*** *After consideration but before adoption by the governing body, each local unit shall submit its water management plan to the watershed management organization for review for consistency with the watershed plan adopted pursuant to section 103B.231. If the county or counties having territory within the local unit have a state-approved and locally adopted groundwater plan, the local unit shall submit its plan to the county or counties for review. The county or counties have 45 days to review and comment on the plan. The organization shall approve or disapprove the local plan or parts of the plan. The organization shall have 60 days to complete its review; provided, however, that the watershed management organization shall, as part of its review, take into account the comments submitted to it by the Metropolitan Council pursuant to subdivision 3a. If the organization fails to complete its review within the prescribed period, the local plan shall be deemed approved unless an extension is agreed to by the local unit.*

Subd. 3a. ***Review by Metropolitan Council.*** *Concurrently with its submission of its local water management plan to the watershed management organization as provided in subdivision 3, each local unit of government shall submit its water management plan to the Metropolitan Council for review and comment by the council. The council shall have 45 days to review and comment upon the local plan or parts of the plan with respect to consistency with the council's comprehensive development guide for the metropolitan area. The council's 45-day review period shall run concurrently with the 60-day review period by the watershed management organization provided in subdivision 3. The Metropolitan Council shall submit its comments to the watershed management organization and shall send a copy of its comments to the local government unit. If the Metropolitan Council fails to complete its review and make comments to the watershed management organization within the 45-day period, the watershed management organization shall complete its review as provided in subdivision 3.*

The following organizations will receive Agency Review Drafts of this plan for the formal review and comment:

- Rice Creek Watershed District (60-day review period)
- Capitol Region Watershed District (60-day review period)
- Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District (60-day review period)
- Ramsey County (45-day review period)
- Metropolitan Council (45-day review period)

After the City receives formal comments on the Agency Review Draft, the City's consultant will make necessary revisions to the plan to receive agency approval. Upon approval of the plan the City Council must formally consider and adopt the Final Plan through a Council Action.

7.2 Amendment Process

The Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan is intended to extend approximately through the year 2027. In conjunction with this Plan, the NPDES SWPPP activities will be reviewed and evaluated annually in a public meeting and the permit program itself will be updated as required by the MPCA NPDES permit program. For this plan to remain dynamic, an avenue must be available to implement new information, ideas, methods, standards, management practices, and any other changes which may affect the intent and/or results of this Plan. Amendment proposals can be requested at any time by any person or persons either residing or having business within the City.

7.2.1 Request for Amendments

Any individual can complete a written request for a Plan amendment and submit the request to City staff. The request shall outline the specific items or sections of the Plan requested to be amended, describe the basis and need for the amendment and explain the desired result of the amendment towards improving the management of surface water within the City. Following the initial request, staff may request that additional materials be submitted in order for staff to make a fully-informed decision on the request.

The City may also initiate an amendment to respond to amendment to a local watershed organization plan or following the completion and approval of a TMDL implementation plan.

7.2.2 Staff Review

Following a request for Plan amendments, staff will make a decision as to the completeness and validity of the request. If additional information is needed by staff to determine the validity of the request, staff will generally respond to the requestor within 30-60 days of receiving the request.

Following receipt of sufficient information such that validity of the request can be evaluated, there are three options which are described below:

a. Reject the amendment. Staff will reject the amendment if the request reduces, or has the potential to reduce, the Plan's ability to achieve the goals and policies of the Plan, or will result in the Plan no longer being consistent with one or more of the watershed district's plans.

b. Accept the amendment as a minor issue, with minor issues collectively added to the plan at a later date. These changes will generally be clarifications of plan provisions or to incorporate new information available after the adoption of the 2018 Plan. Minor changes will generally be evaluated on the potential of the request to help staff better implement and achieve the goals and policies the Plan. Minor issues will not result in formal amendments but will be tracked and incorporated formally into the Plan at the time any major changes are approved.

c. Accept the amendment as a major issue, with major issues requiring an immediate amendment. In acting on an amendment request, staff should recommend to the City council whether or not a public hearing is warranted. In general, any requests for changes to the goals and policies or the development standards established in the Plan will be considered major amendments.

Staff will make every attempt to respond to the request within 30-60 days of receiving sufficient information from the requestor. The timeframe will allow staff to evaluate the request internally and gather input from the WD/WMOs and other technical resources, as

needed. The response will describe the staff recommendation and which of the three categories the request falls into. The response will also outline the schedule for actions, if actions are needed to complete the requested amendment.

7.2.3 Watershed District Approval

All proposed major amendments must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate Watershed Districts prior to final adoption of the amendments. Major amendments would include changes to the goals and policies of the Plan. Staff will review the proposed amendments with the WDs to determine if the change is a major amendment and if determined to be major amendment, then will assess the ability of the requested amendment to maintain consistency with WD plans.

7.2.4 Council Consideration

Major amendments and the need for a public hearing will be determined by staff and if identified as a major amendment, the request will be considered at a regular or special Council meeting. Staff recommendations will be considered before decisions on appropriate action(s) are made. The requestor will be given an opportunity to present the basis for, and intended outcomes of, the request at the public hearing and will be notified of the dates of all official actions relating to the request.

7.2.5 Public Hearing and Council Action

The initiation of a public hearing will allow for public input or input based on public interest in the requested amendment. Council, with staff recommendations, will determine when the public hearing should occur in the process. Consistent with other formal Council actions and based on the public hearing, Council would adopt the amendment(s), deny the amendment(s) or take other action.

7.2.6 Council Adoption

Final action on any major amendments, following approval by the Watershed Districts, is Council adoption. Prior to the adoption, an additional public hearing may be held to review the Plan changes and notify the appropriate stakeholders.

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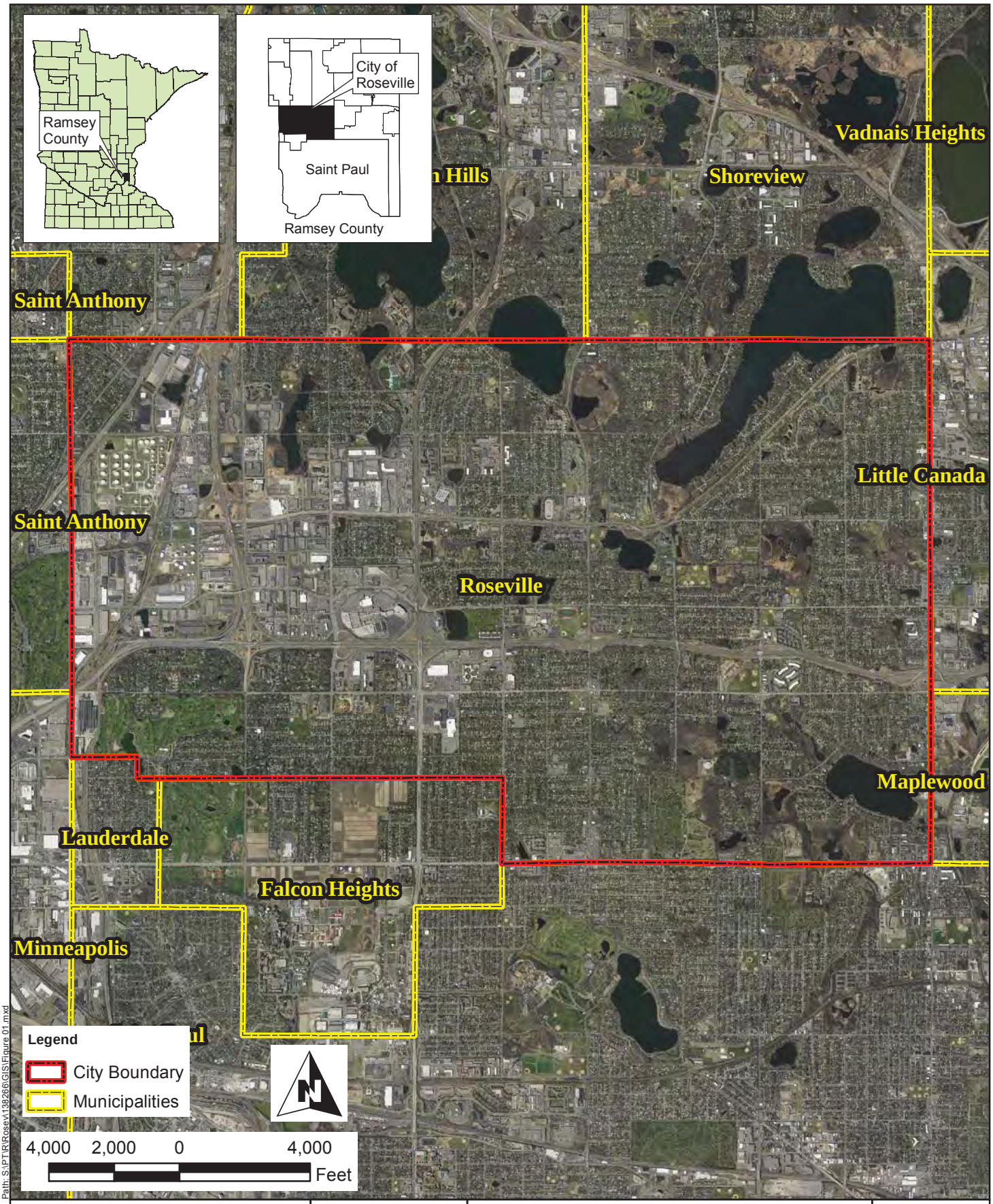

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Project: ROSEV 138266
Print Date: 2/28/2017

Map by: SrH
Projection: UTM, Zone 15, NAD 83, m
Source: USGS 7.5 Min. Topo, MnDOT, and SEH Inc.

Site Location Map

Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan

Roseville, Minnesota

Figure 1

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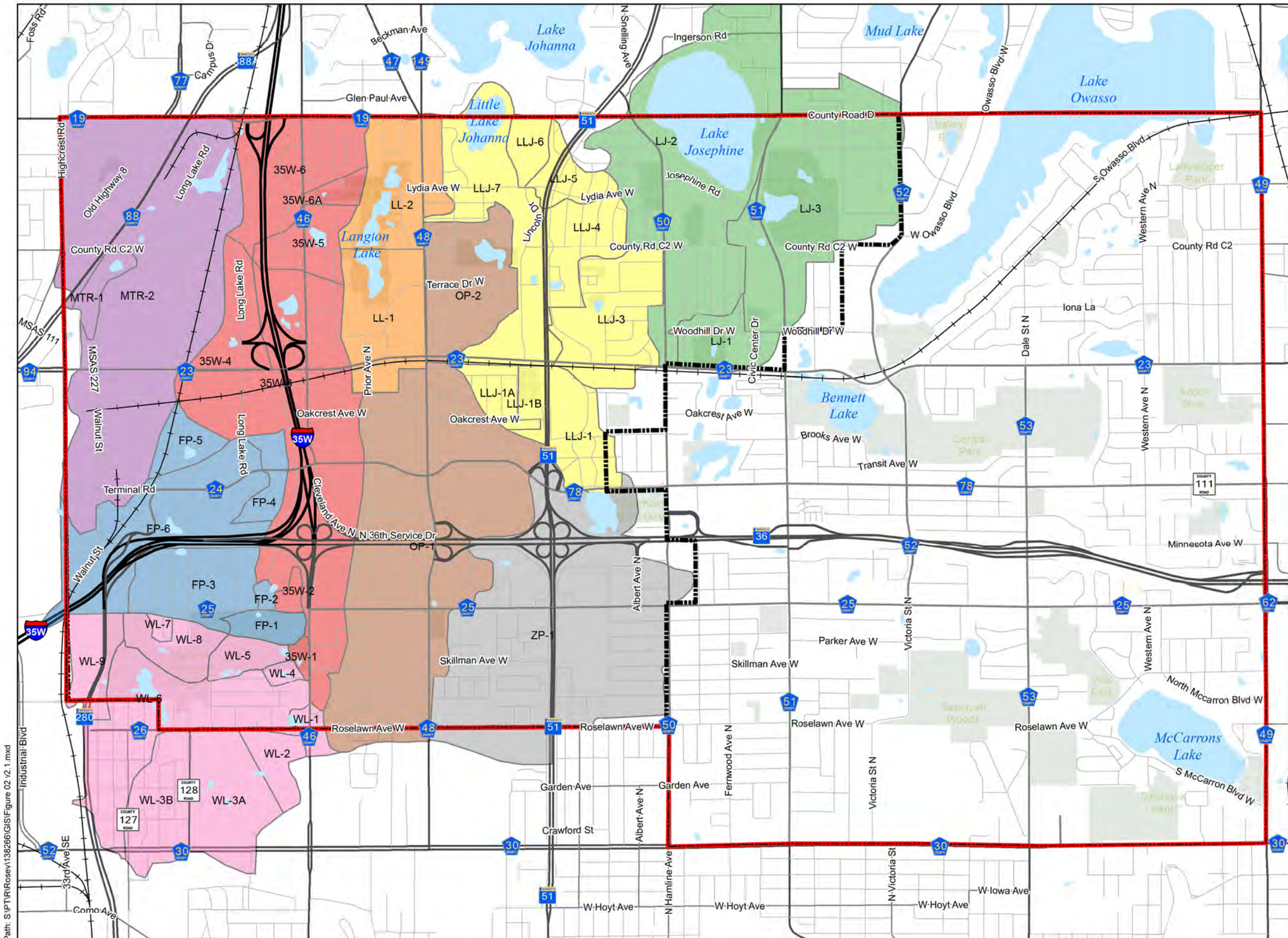

Legend

- City Boundary
- RCWD Administrative Boundary

RCWD Subwatersheds

- 35-W
- FULHAM POND
- LAKE JOSEPHINE
- MTR POND
- LANGTON LAKE
- LITTLE LAKE JOHANNA
- OASIS POND
- WALSH LAKE
- ZIMMERMAN LAKE

0 0.5 1 Miles

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Project: ROSEV 138266
Print Date: 12/12/2017

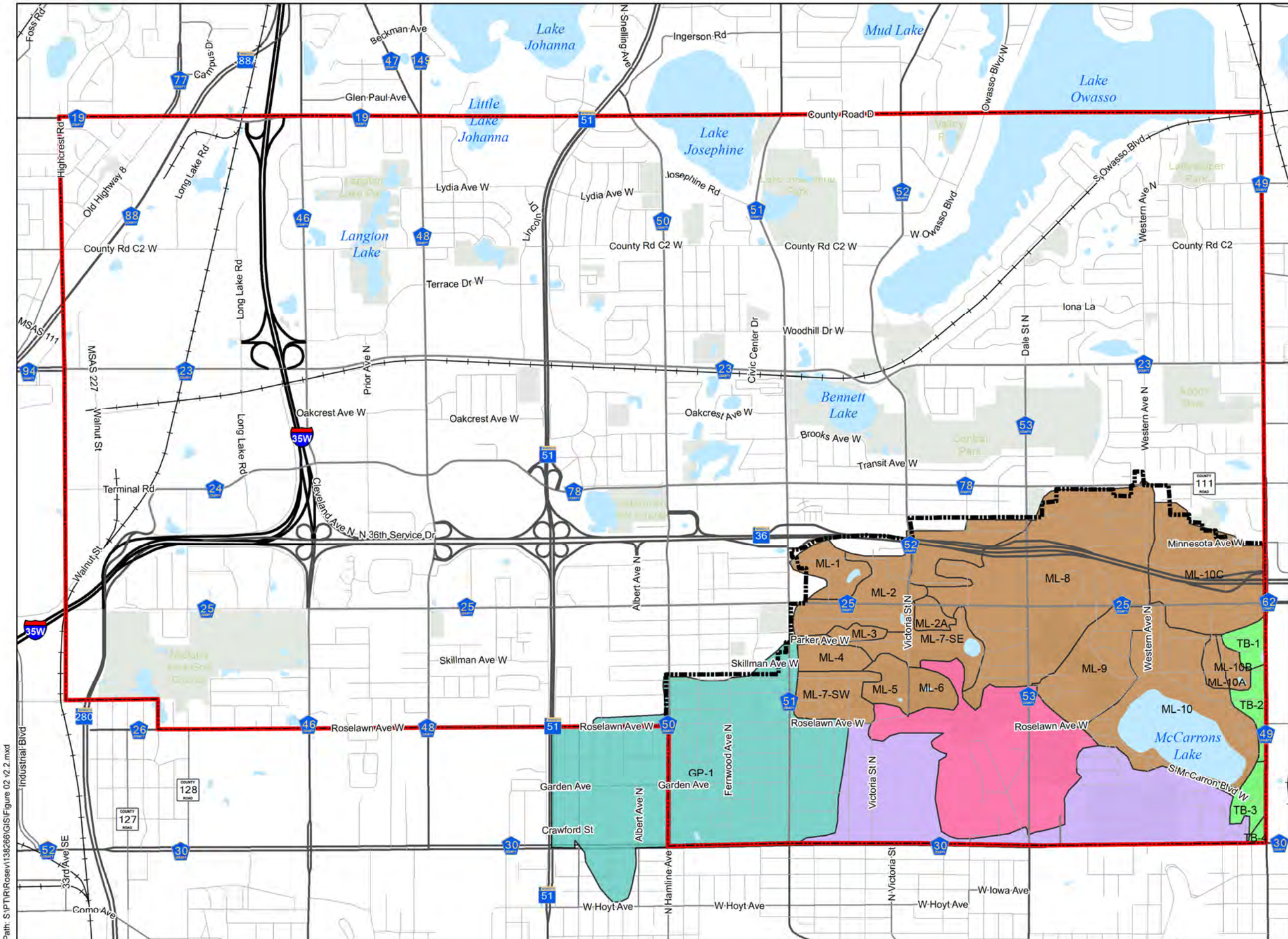
Map by:
Projection:
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

RCWD Subwatershed Map

Figure 2A



Legend

- City Boundary
- CRWD Administrative Boundary

CRWD Subwatersheds

- CO. DITCH NO. 10
- GODFREY PIT
- LANDLOCKED-4
- MCCARRON LAKE
- TROUT BROOK

0 0.5 1 Miles

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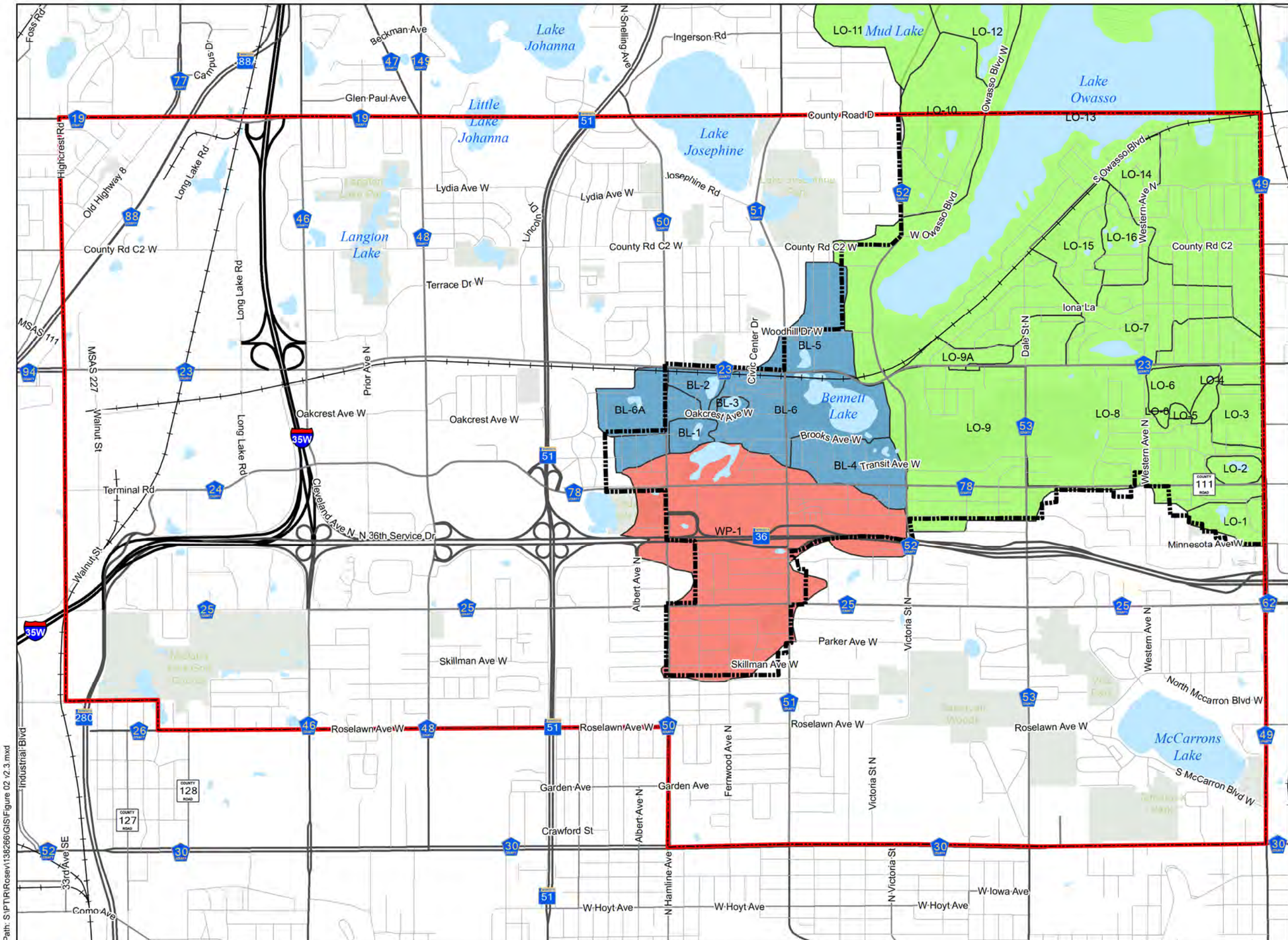
Map by:
Projection:
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

CRWD Subwatershed Map

Figure 2B



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Print Date: 10/23/2017
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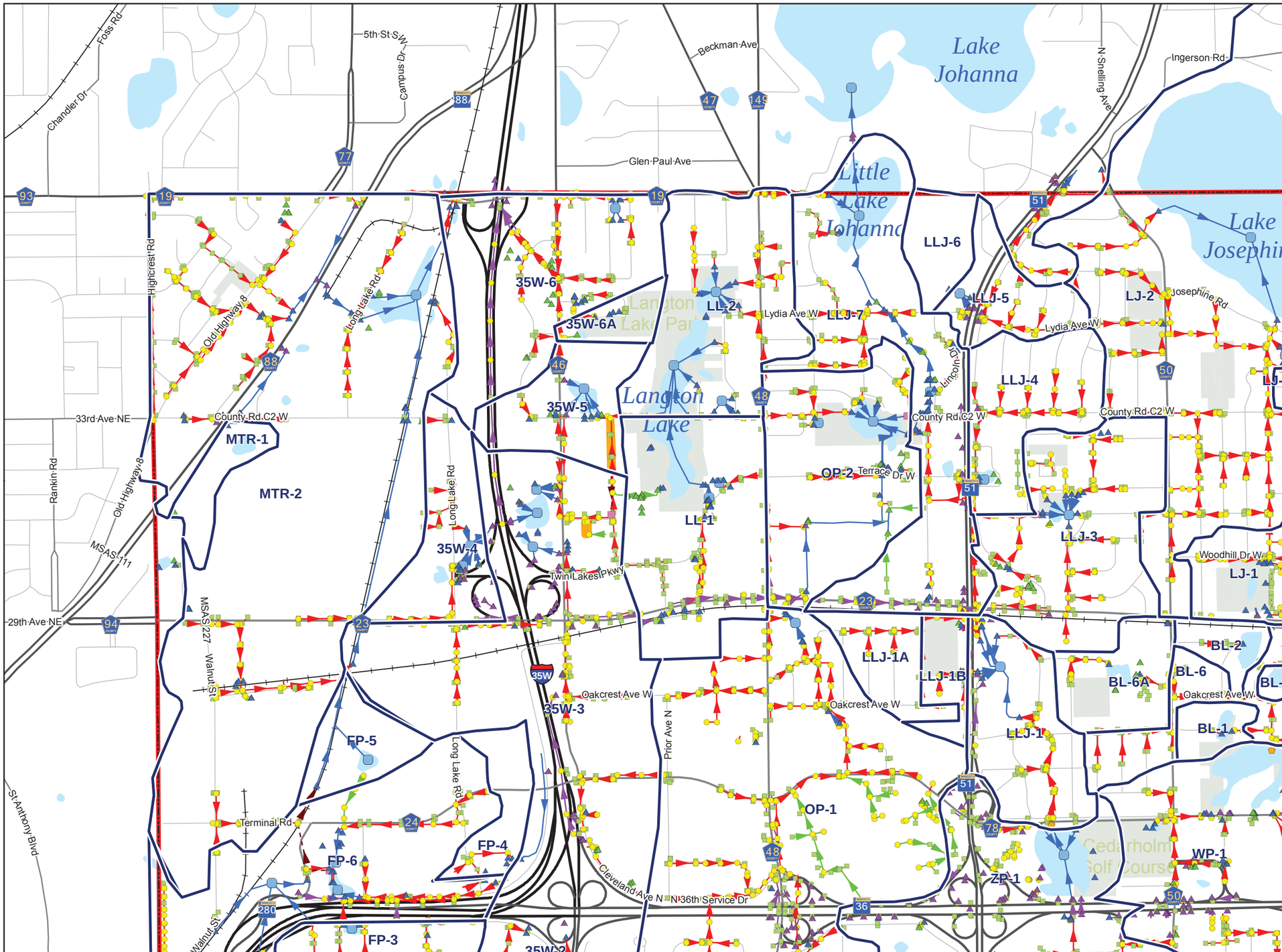
Projection:
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

RWMWD Subwatershed Map

Figure 2C



Legend

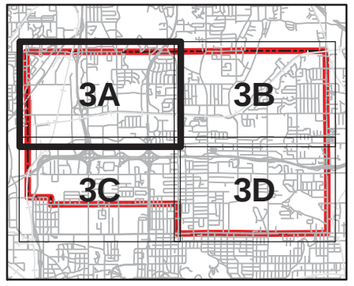
- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure
- Catch Basin
- Control Structure
- Manhole
- Pond
- Lift Station

Inlet/Outlet Structure Jursidiction

- City
- State,County,OtherCity
- Private

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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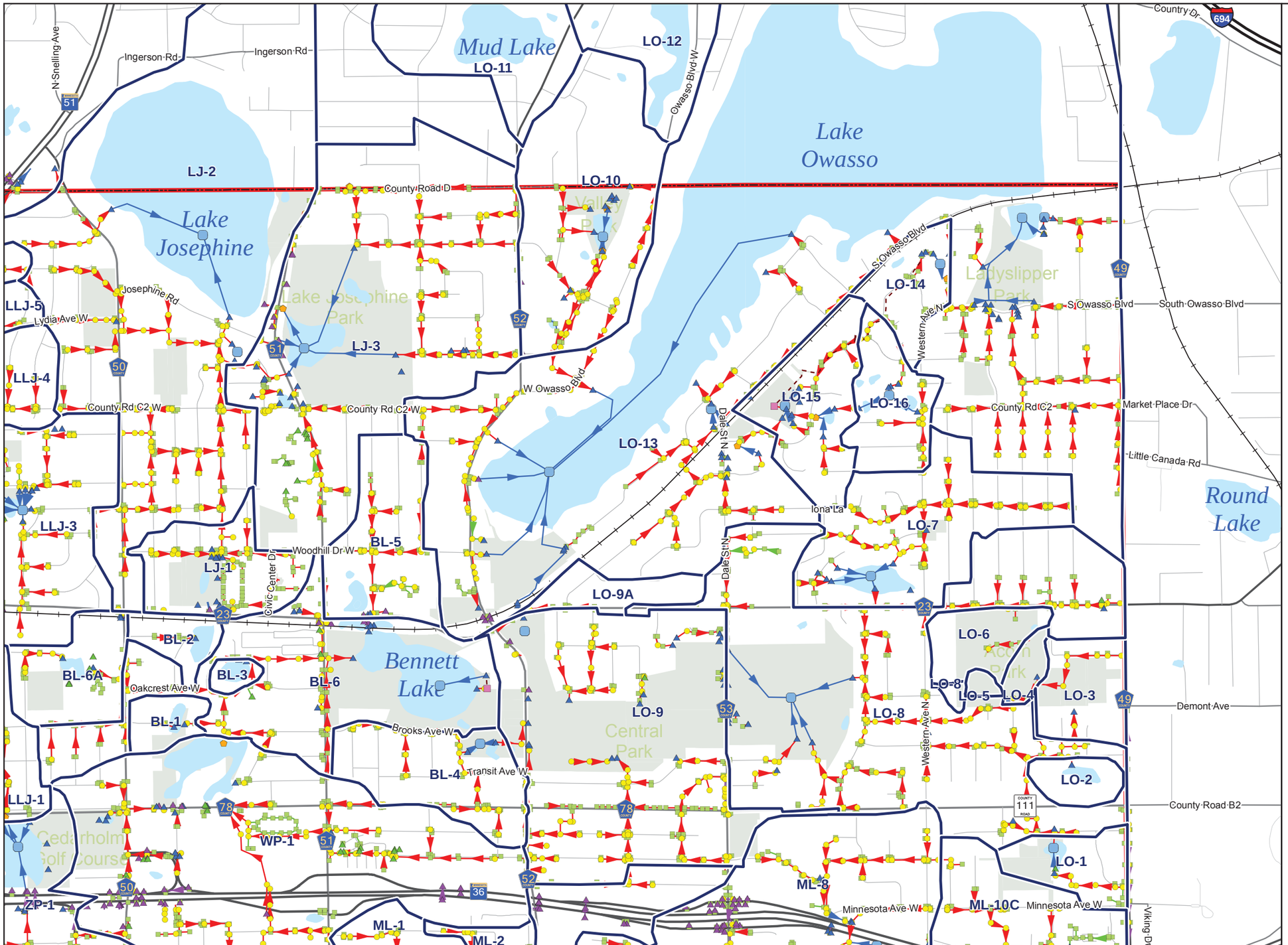
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Storm Sewer and Sub-Watershed Map

Figure 3A



Legend

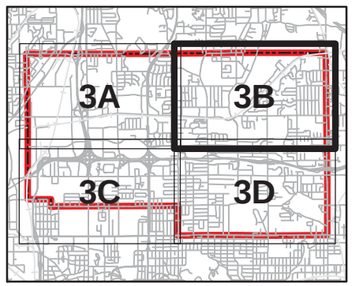
- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure
- Catch Basin
- Control Structure
- Manhole
- Pond
- Lift Station

Inlet/Outlet Structure Jursidiction

- City
- State,County,OtherCity
- Private

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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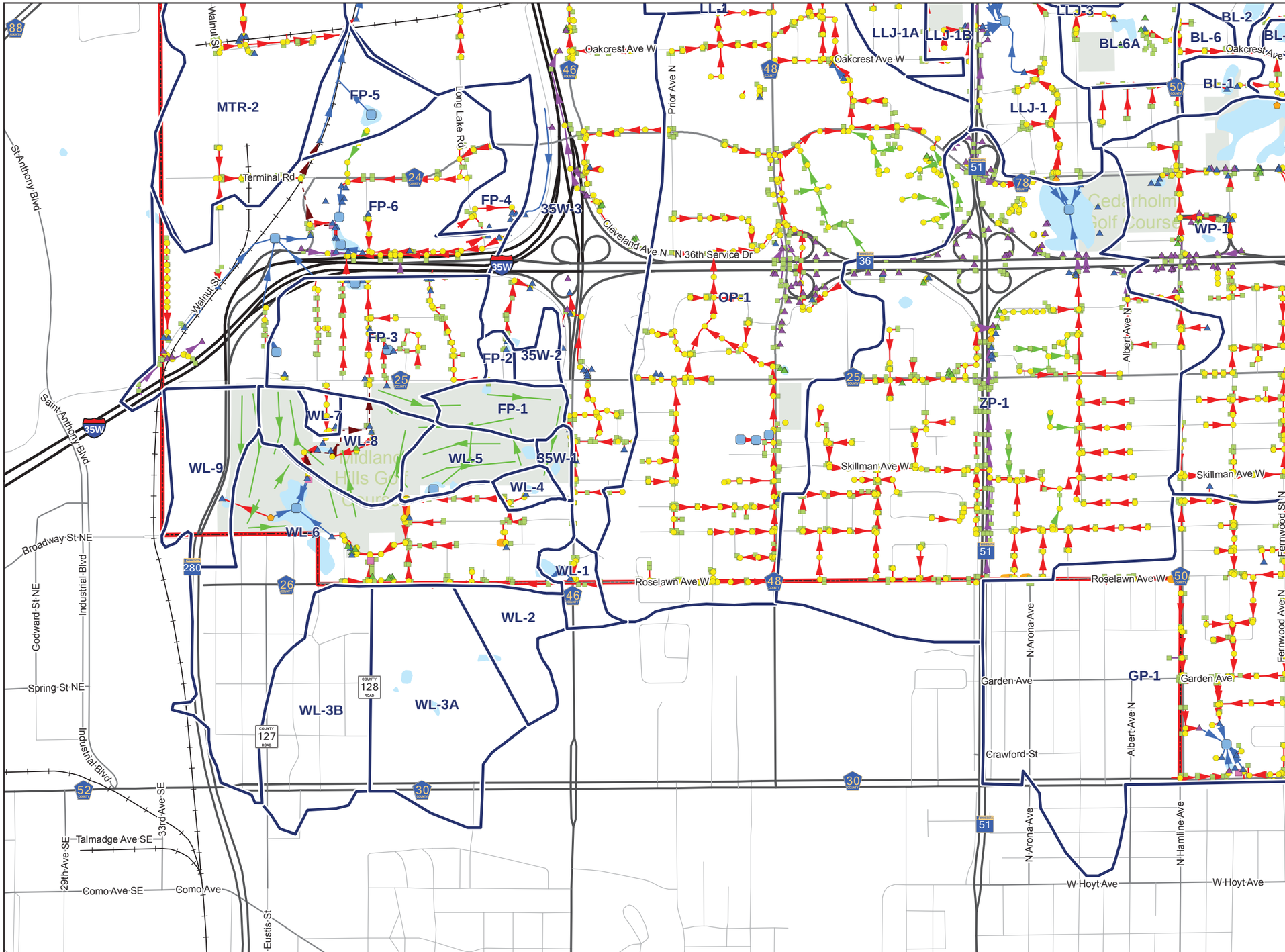
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Storm Sewer and Sub-Watershed Map

Figure 3B



Legend

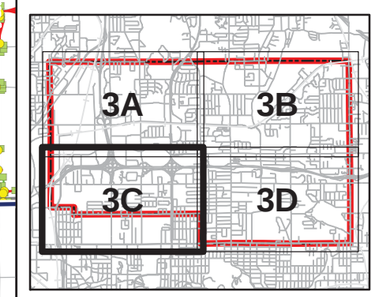
- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure
- Catch Basin
- Control Structure
- Manhole
- Pond
- Lift Station

Inlet/Outlet Structure Jursidiction

- City
- State,County,OtherCity
- Private

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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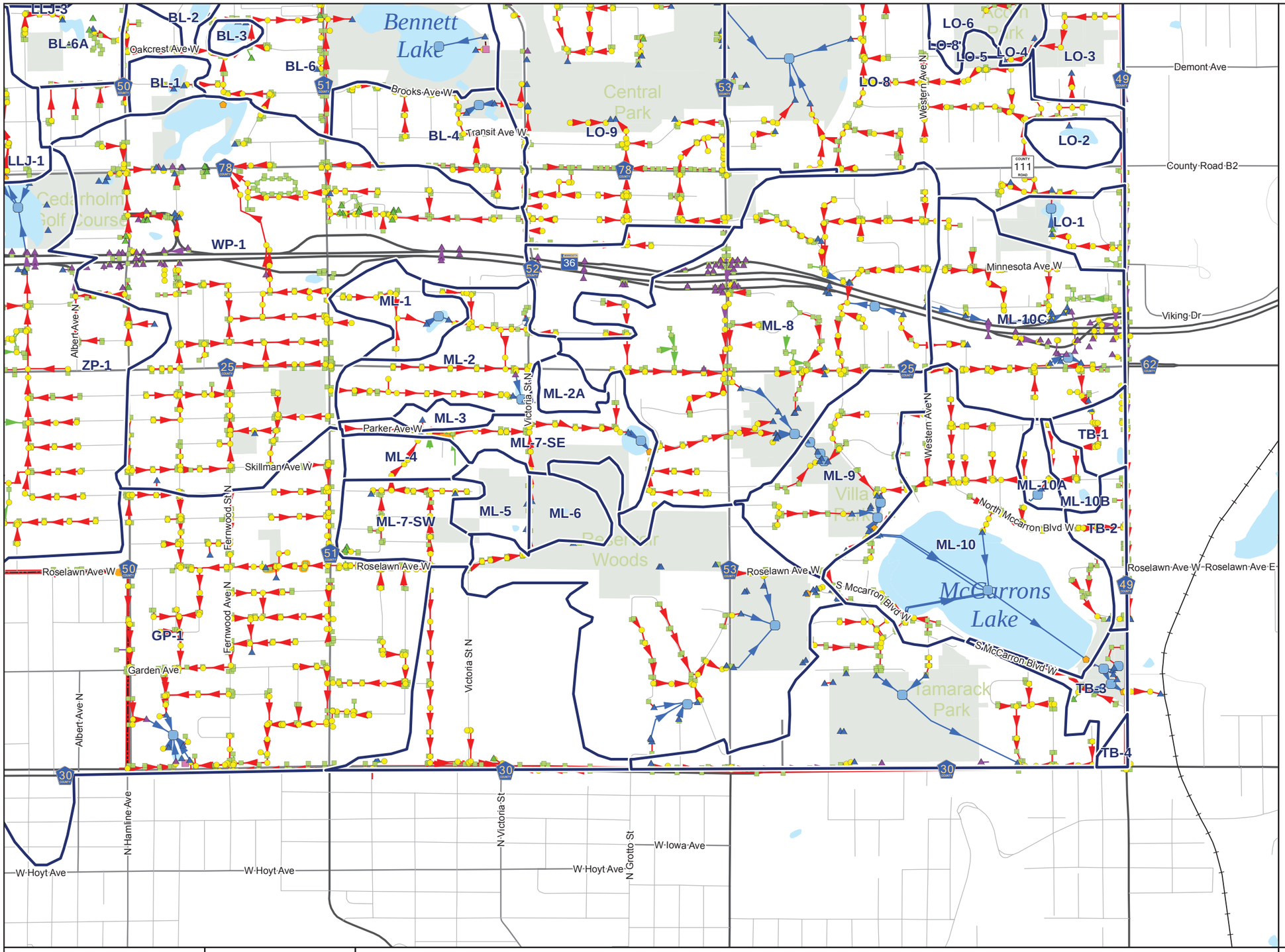
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Storm Sewer and Sub-Watershed Map

Figure 3C



Legend

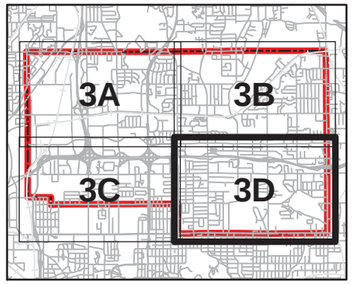
- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure
- Catch Basin
- Control Structure
- Manhole
- Pond
- Lift Station

Inlet/Outlet Structure Jursidiction

- City
- State,County,OtherCity
- Private

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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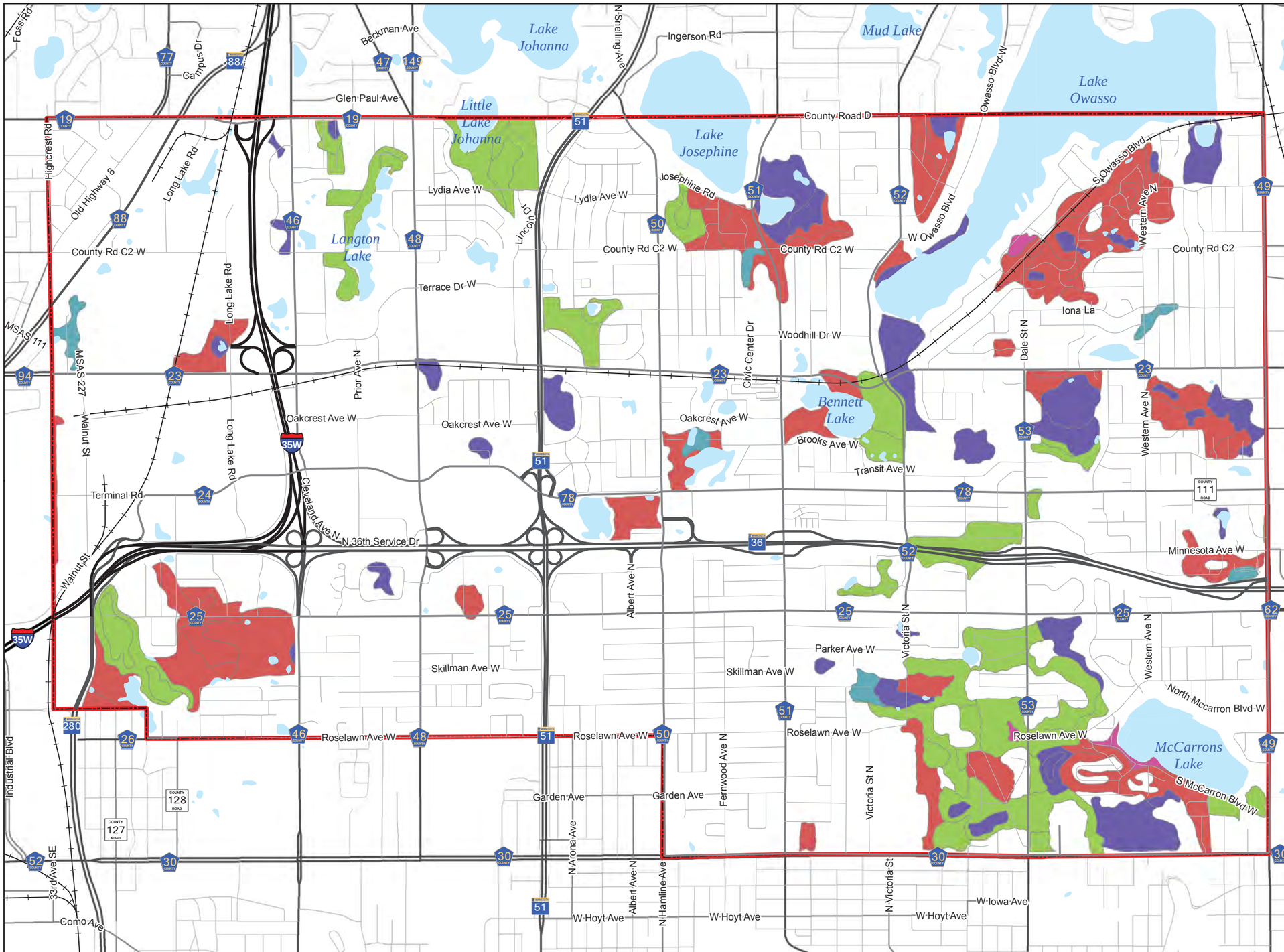
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Storm Sewer and Sub-Watershed Map

Figure 3D



Legend

City Boundary

Hydrologic Soil Group Classification

- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Soil Group	Area (ac)	Portion of Total Area, %	Portion on Non-Urban Area, %
A	503.411	5.7	33.9
B	616.402	7.0	41.5
C	11.818	0.1	0.8
A/D	38.14	0.4	2.6
B/D	313.972	3.5	21.2
Urban	7382.35	83.3	-

0 0.5 1 Miles

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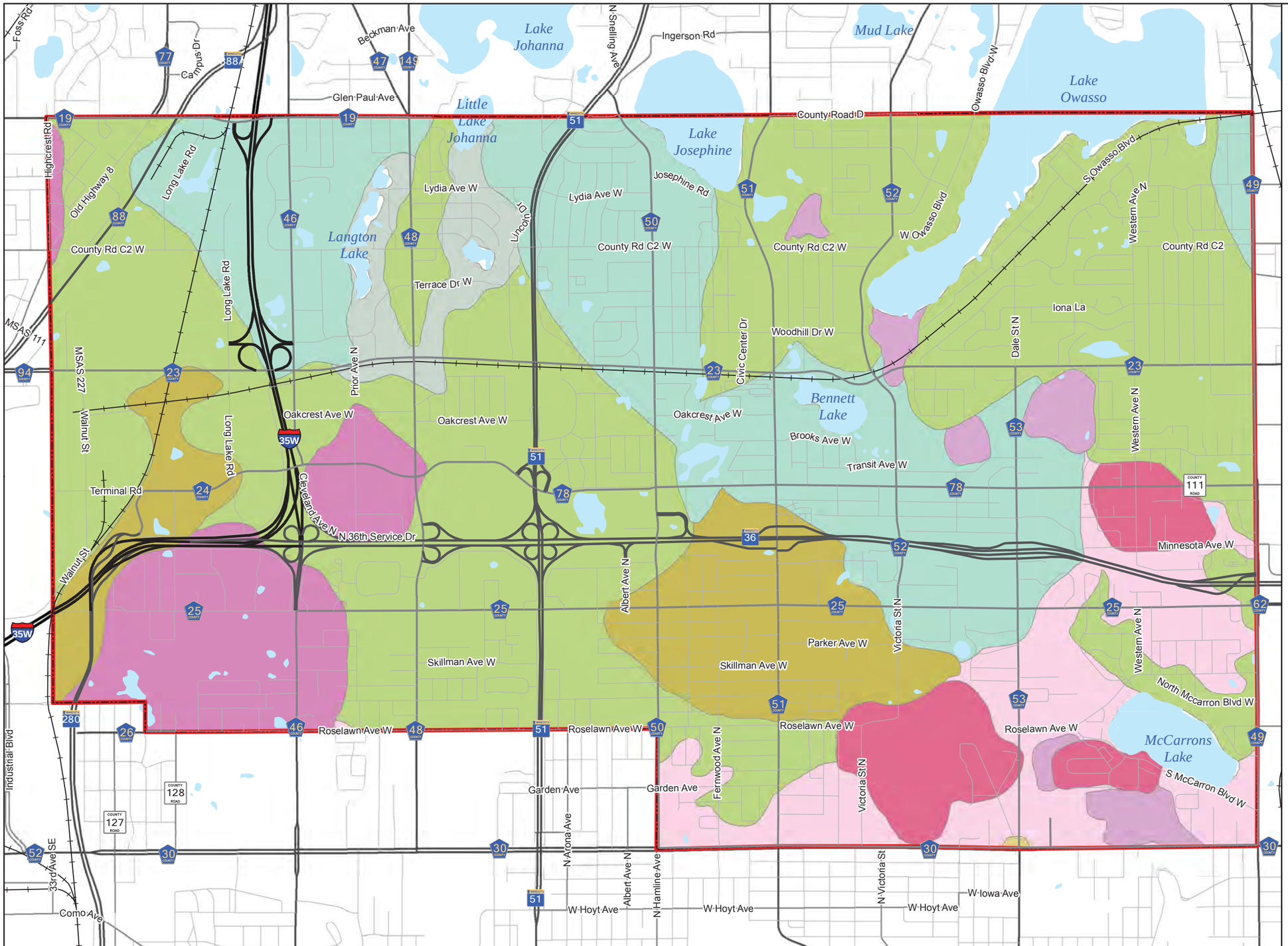
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Hydrologic Soil Group

Figure 4



Legend

- City Boundary

Surficial Geological Classification

- Organic sediment
- Sandy lake sediment
- Meltwater stream sediment
- Till
- Till with stream-modified surface
- Till beneath stream sediment
- Till beneath sandy lake sediment
- Coarse meltwater stream sed.
- Buried, coarse meltwater stream sediment

0 0.5 1 Miles

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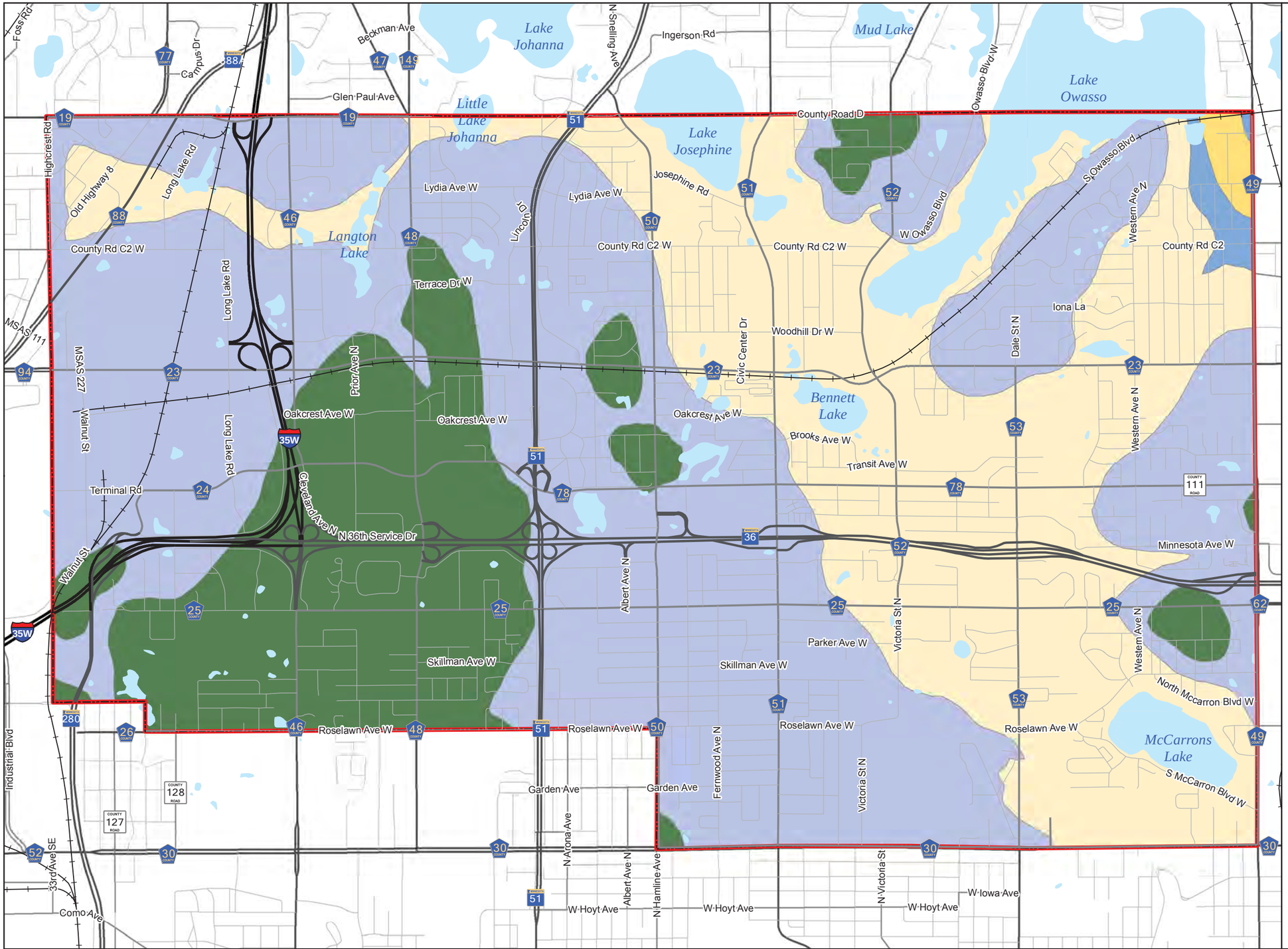
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Surficial Geology

Figure 5



Legend

- City Boundary

Bedrock Classification

- Decorah Shale
- Platteville-Glenwood Formation
- St. Peter Sandstone
- Prairie Du Chien Group
- Jordan Sandstone

0 0.5 1 Miles

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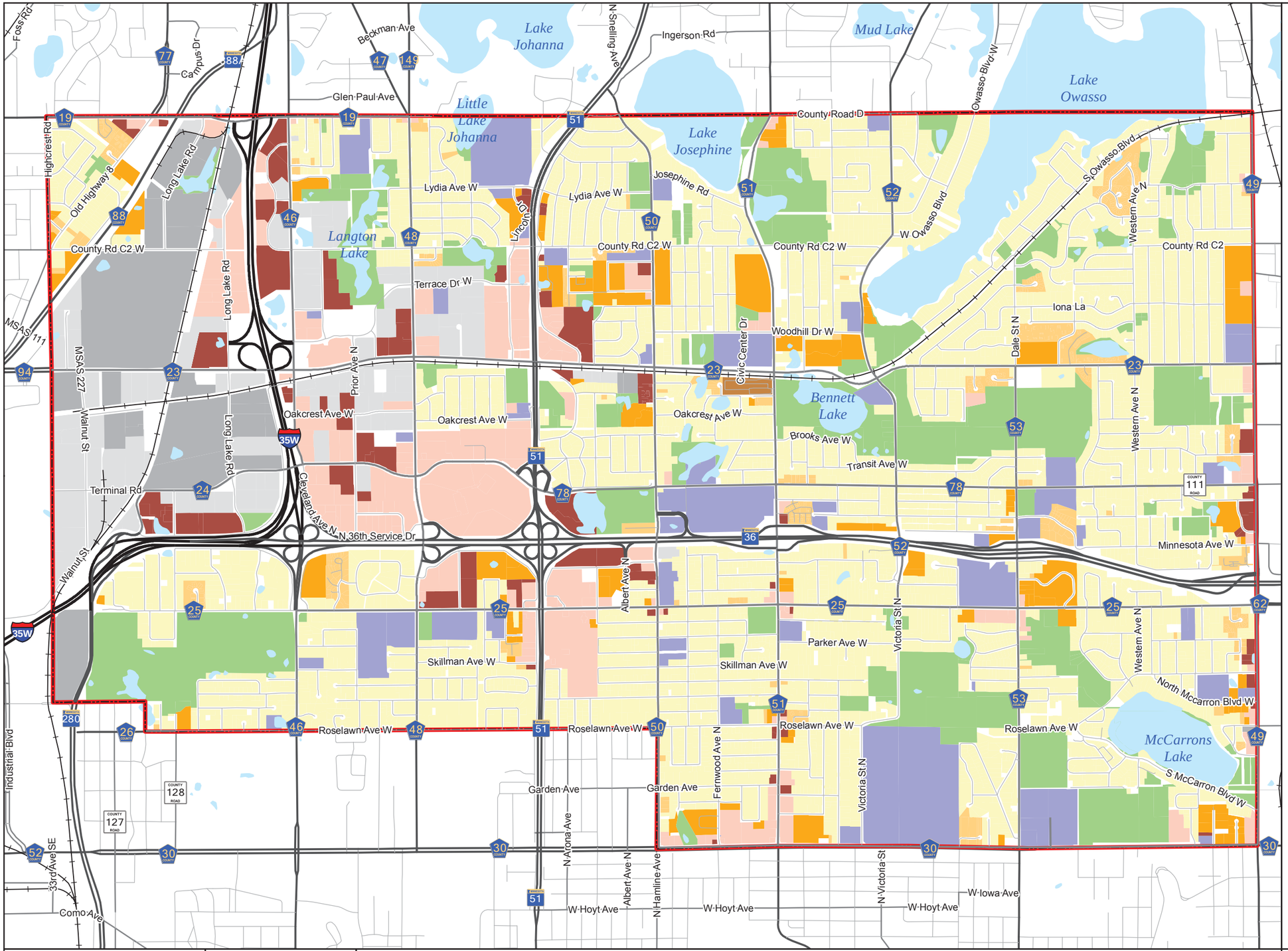
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Bedrock Geology

Figure 6



Legend

- City Boundary

Existing Land Use

- Business/Retail
- Heavy Industrial
- Institutional
- Light Industrial
- Multi Family
- Manufactured Housing Park
- Office
- Parks and Open Space
- Right of Way/Vacant
- Single Family Attached
- Single Family Detached
- Water

0 0.5 1 Miles

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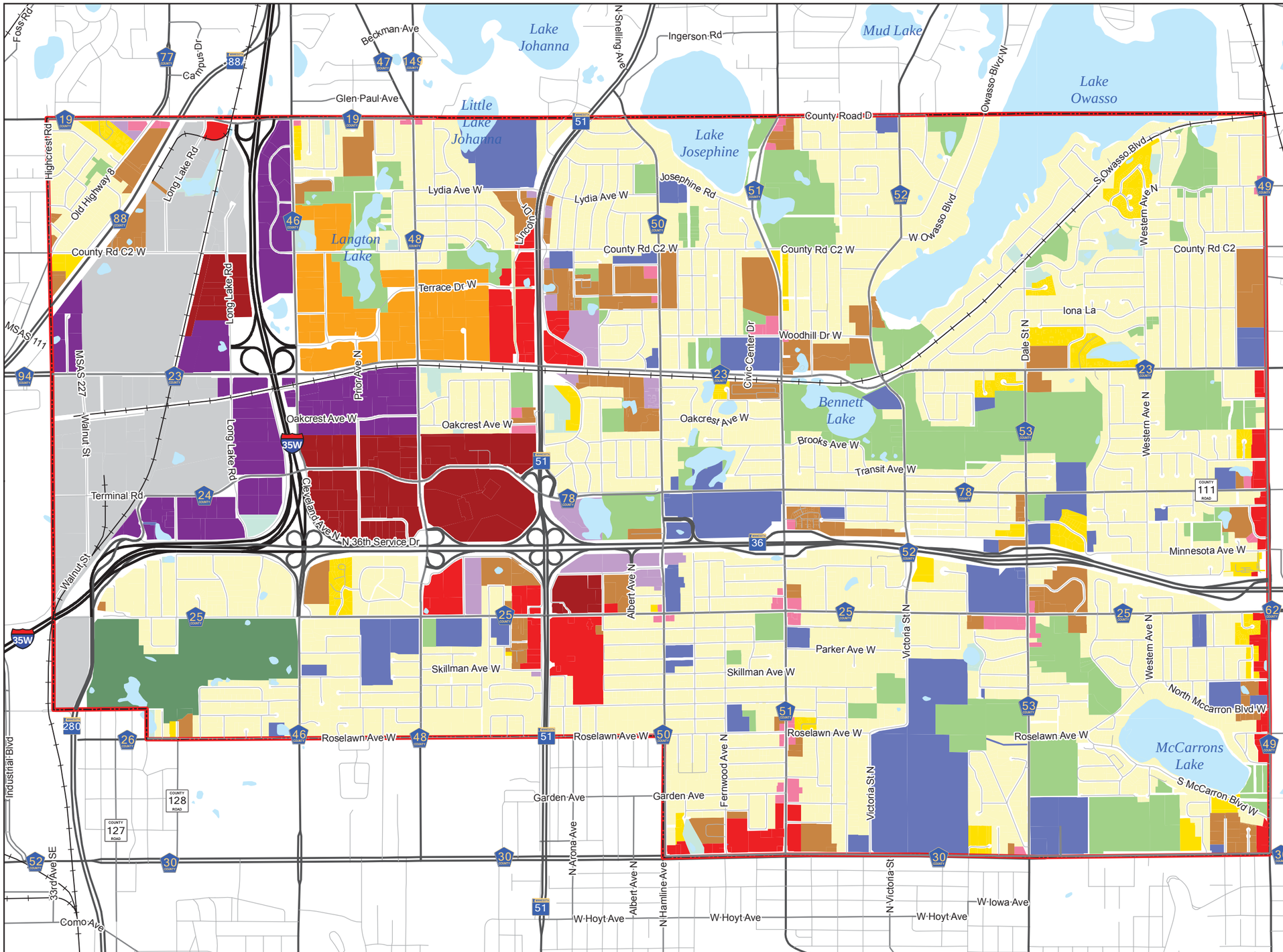
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Current Land Use

Figure 7



Legend

- City Boundary

Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential

Mixed Use
- Community Mixed Use

Commercial
- Neighborhood Business
- Community Business
- Regional Business

Employment
- Office
- Business Park
- Industrial

Public / Institutional
- Institutional
- Park/Open Space
- Golf Course
- Right of Way/Railroad
- Water Ponding
- Lake

0 0.5 1 Miles

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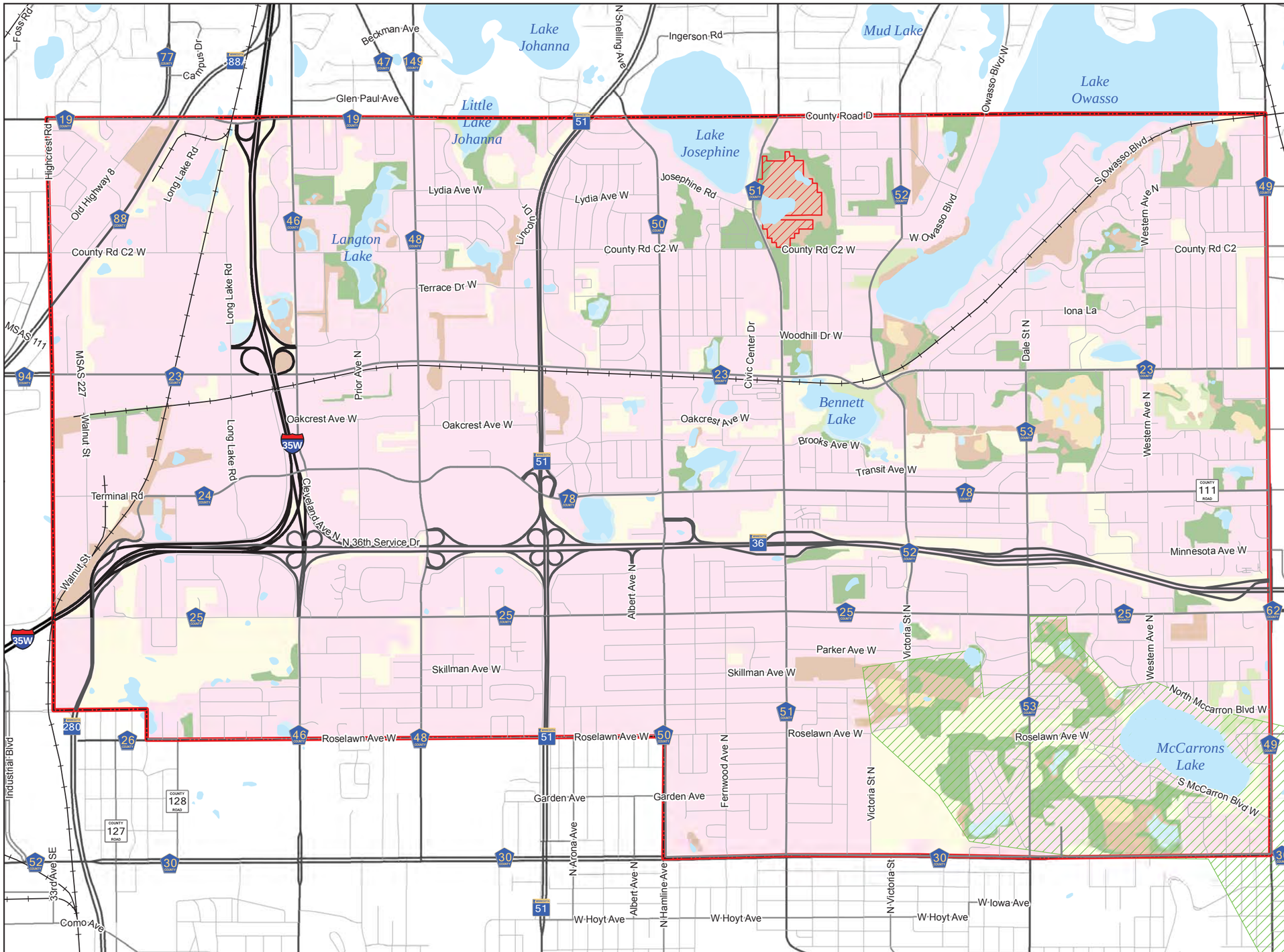
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

2040 Planned Land Use

Figure 8



Legend

- City Boundary
- Regionally Significant Ecological Areas
- Metro Conservation Corridors

Land Cover Classification System

- Undefined
- Impervious surfaces
- Cultural vegetation
- Forests
- Woodlands
- Shrublands
- Herbaceous
- Non-vascular veg.
- Sparse vegetation
- Water

0 0.5 1 Miles

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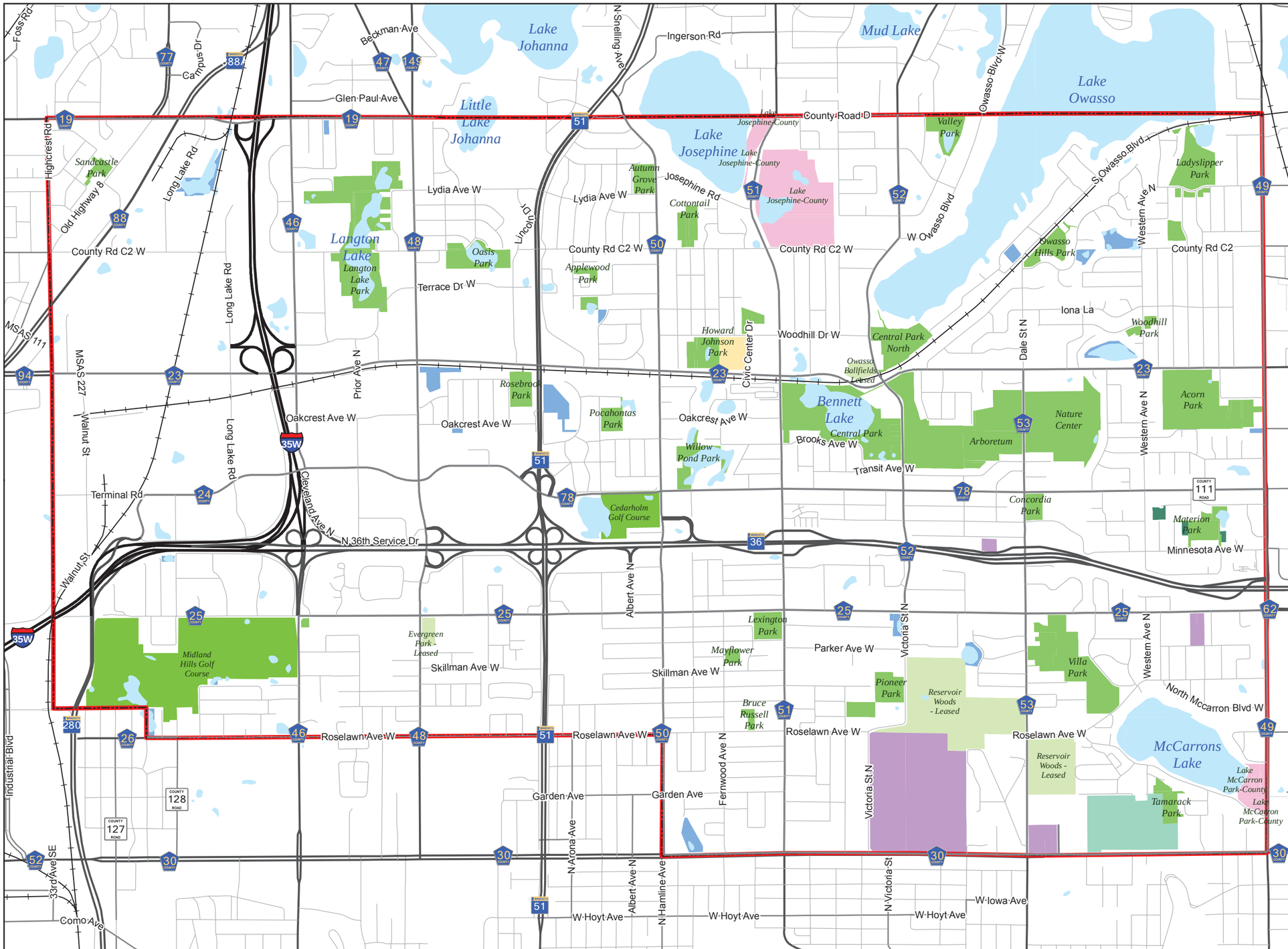
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Land Cover

Figure 9



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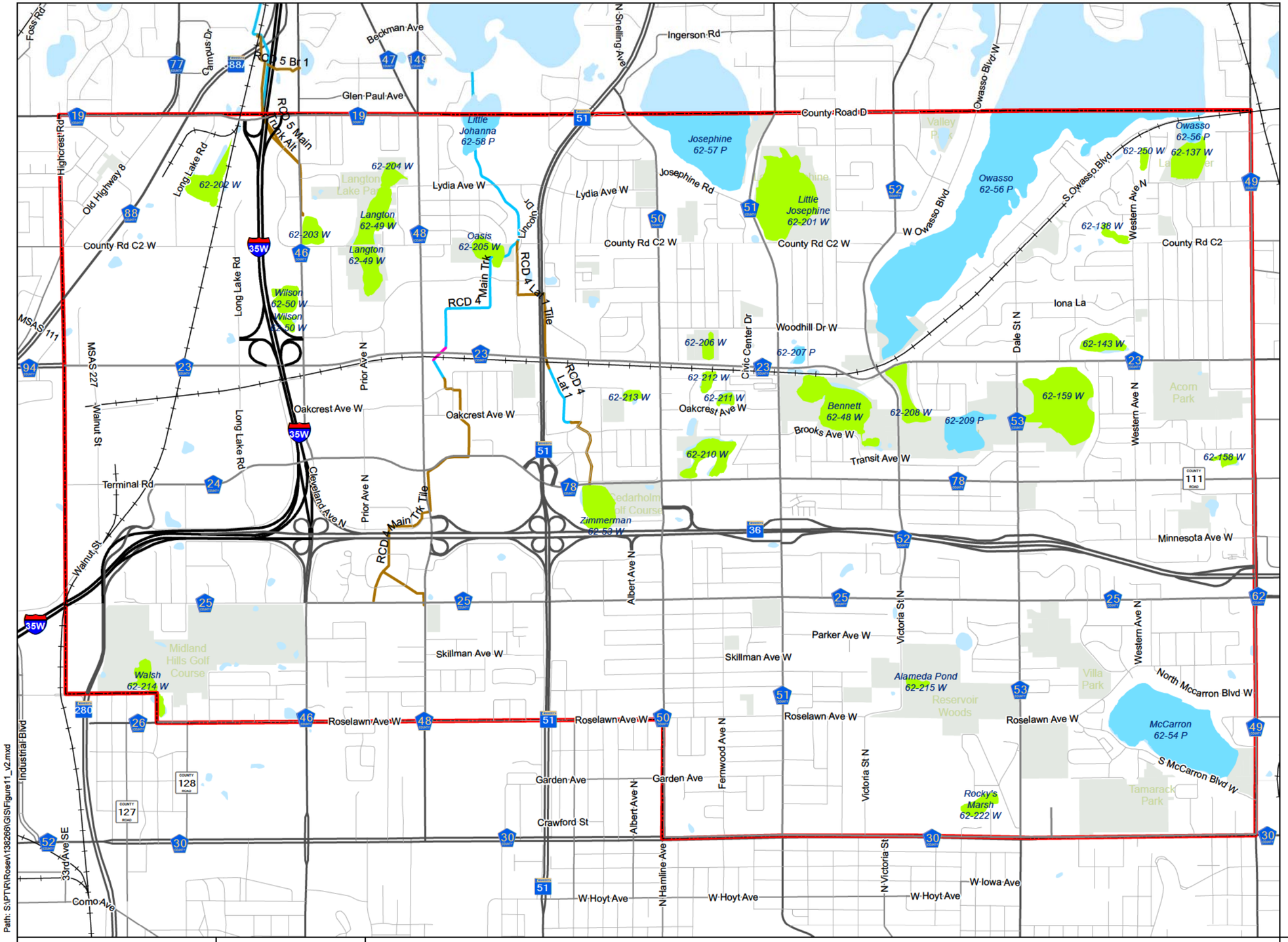
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Parks and Open Space

Figure 10



Legend

- City Boundary

Public Waters Classification

- Public Water Basin
- Public Water Wetland
- Public Ditch - Open Channel
- Public Ditch - Storm Sewer
- Public Ditch - Tile

0 0.5 1 Miles

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Project: ROSEV 138266
Print Date: 12/12/2017

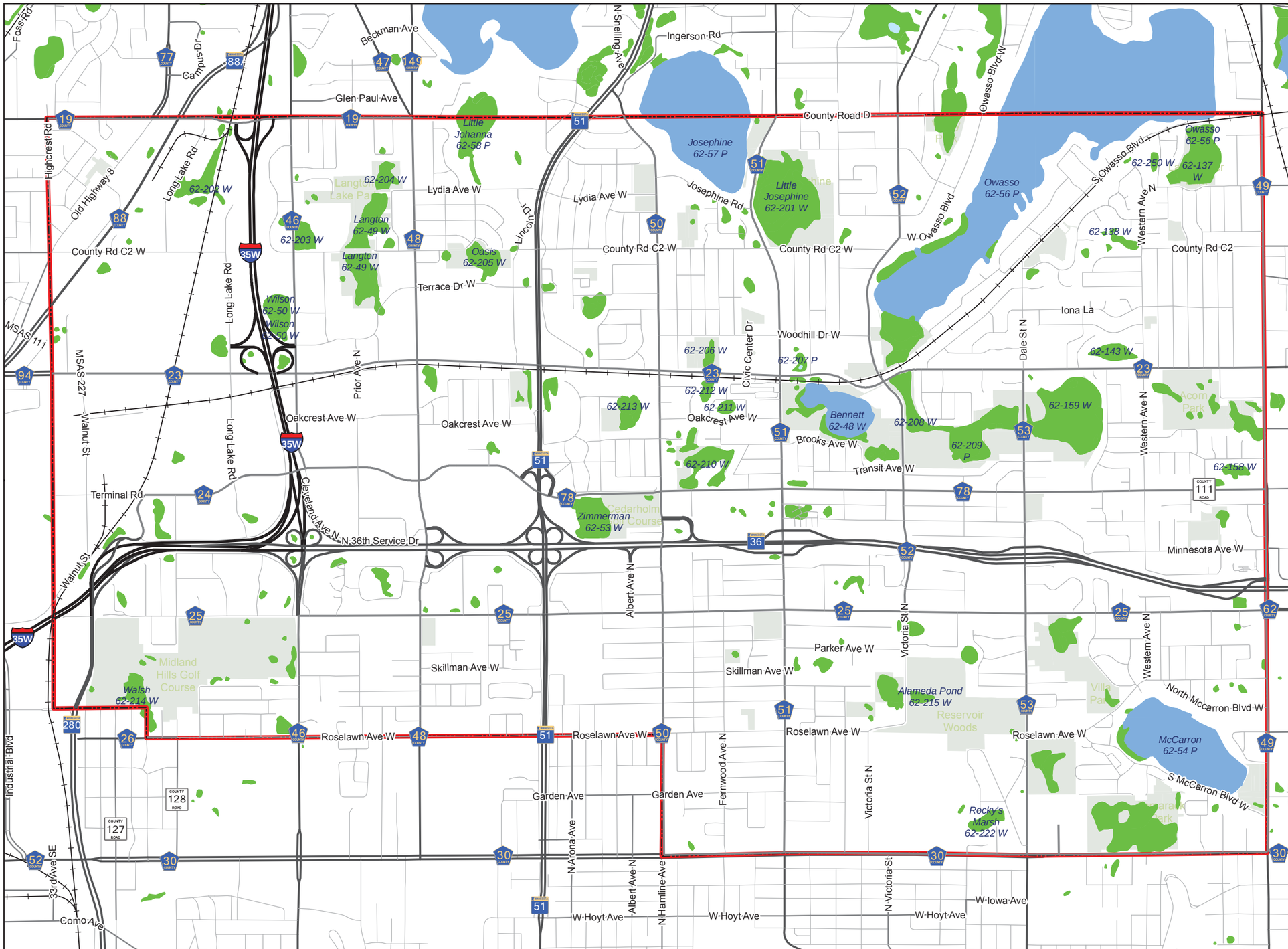
Map by:
Projection:
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Public Waters Inventory

Figure 11



Legend

City Boundary

National Wetlands Inventory Classification

Lacustrine

Palustrine

0 0.5 1 Miles

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Print Date: 4/4/2017

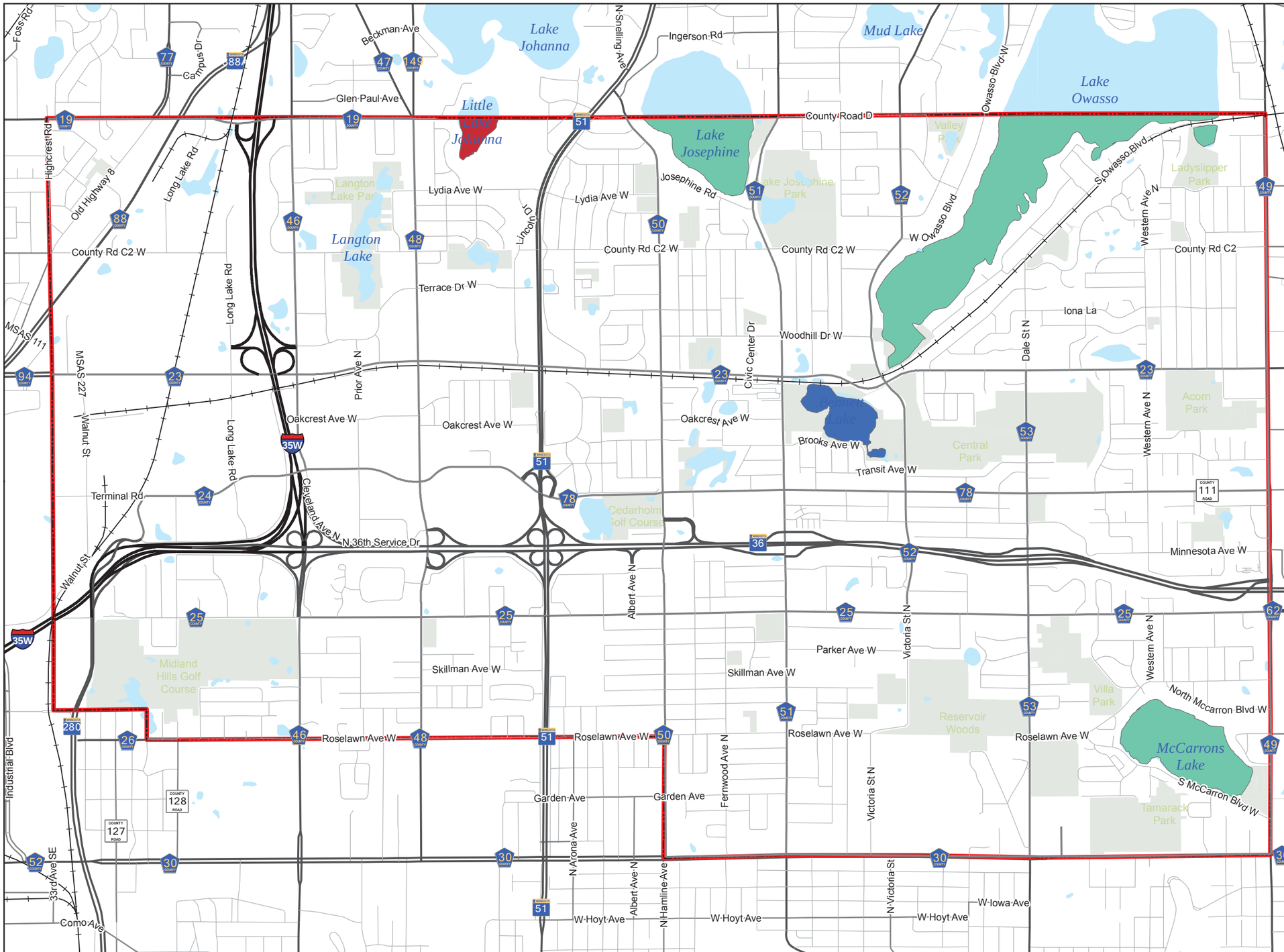
Map by:
Projection:
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

National Wetlands Inventory

Figure 12



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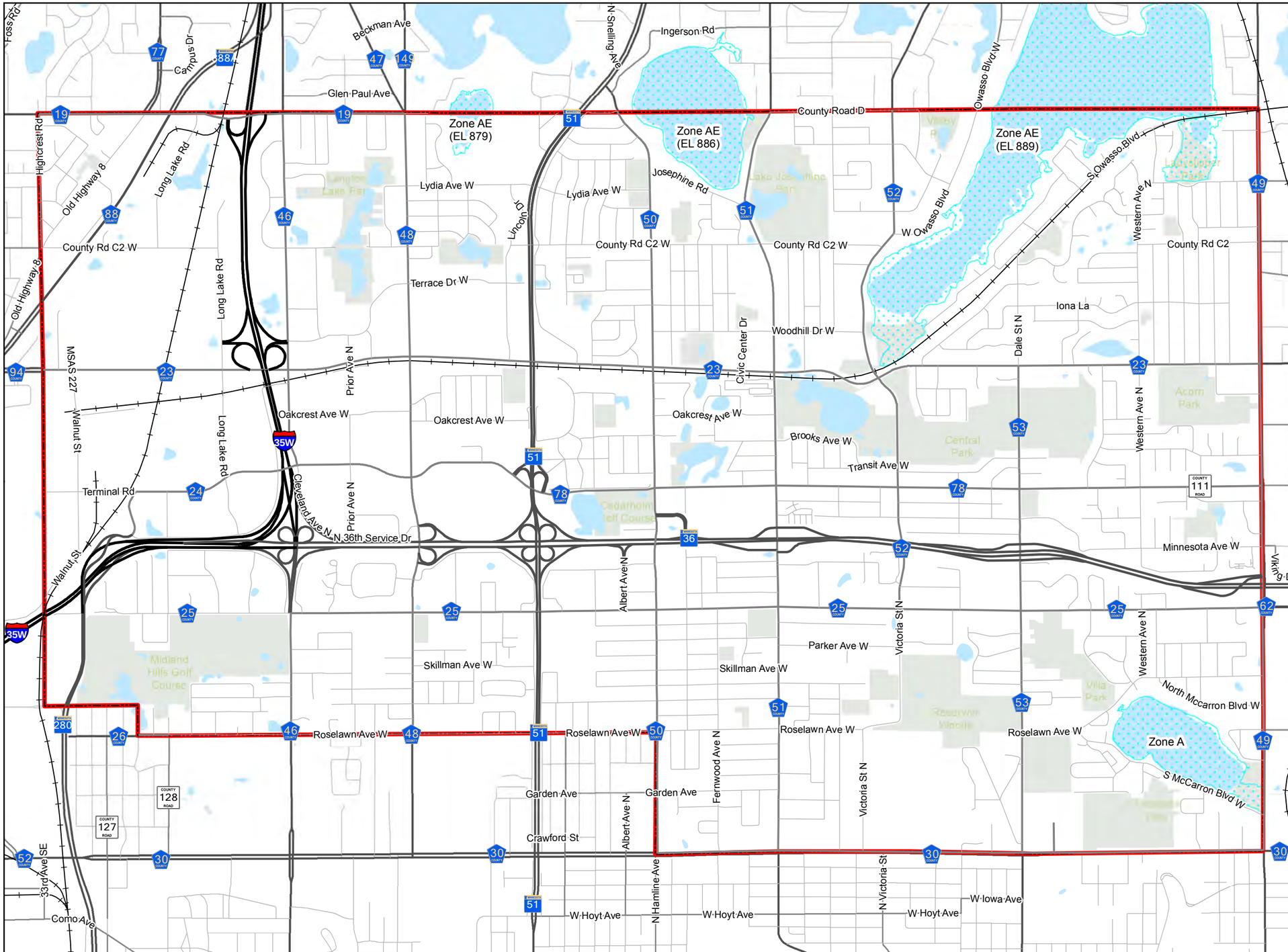
Roseville, Minnesota

Impaired Waters

Figure 13



Legend

City Boundary

Special Flood Hazard Areas

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A and AE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the1% annual chance flood.

Zone A	No Base Flood Elevations determined
Zone AE	Base Flood Elevations determined
Zone X	Areas outside 0.2% annual chance flood

0 0.5 1 Miles

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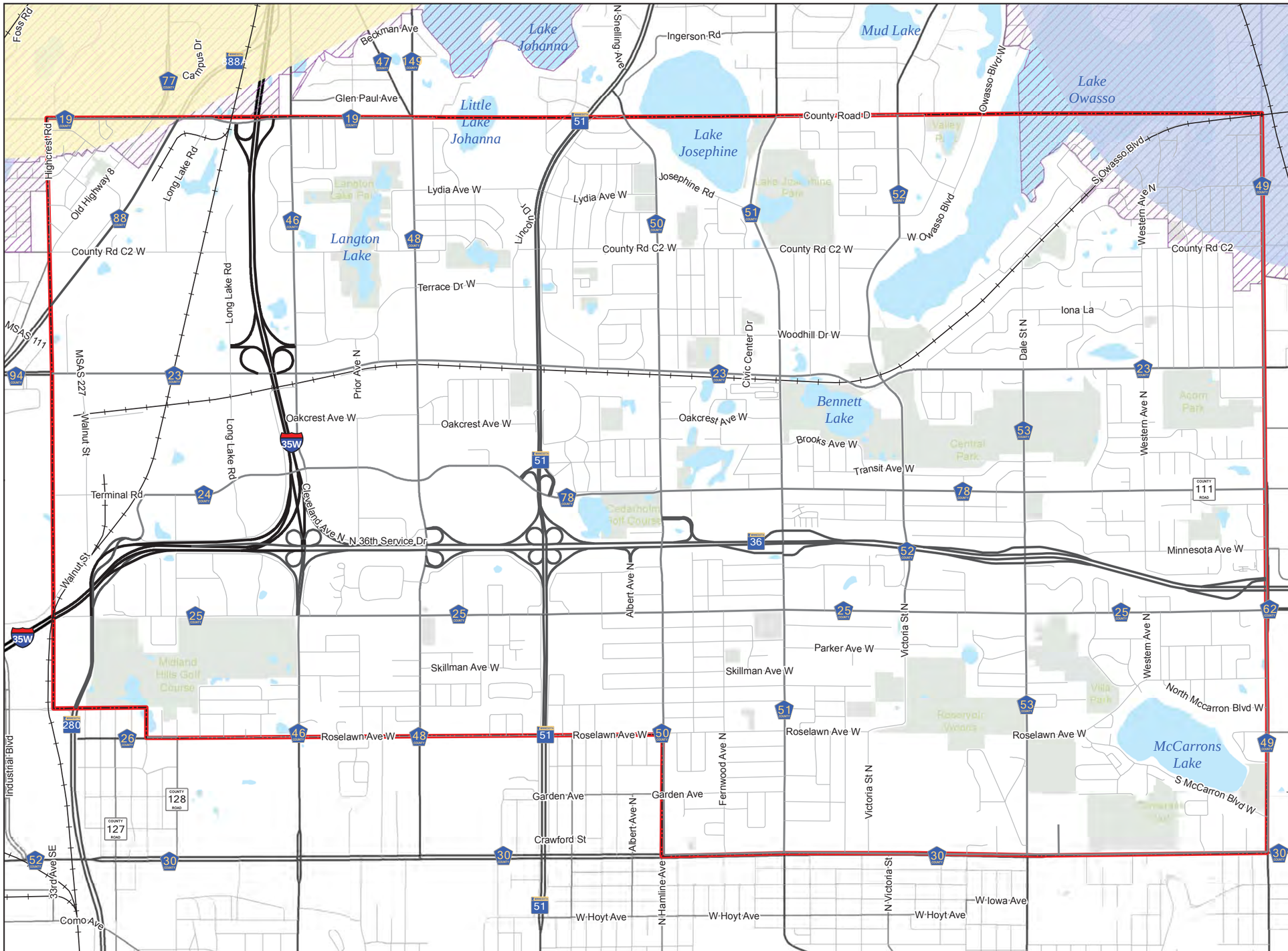
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Special Flood Hazard Areas

Figure 14



Legend

City Boundary

Well Head Protection Area Type

Aquifer

Fractured Rock, Conjunctive

Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (DWSMA)

0 0.5 1 Miles

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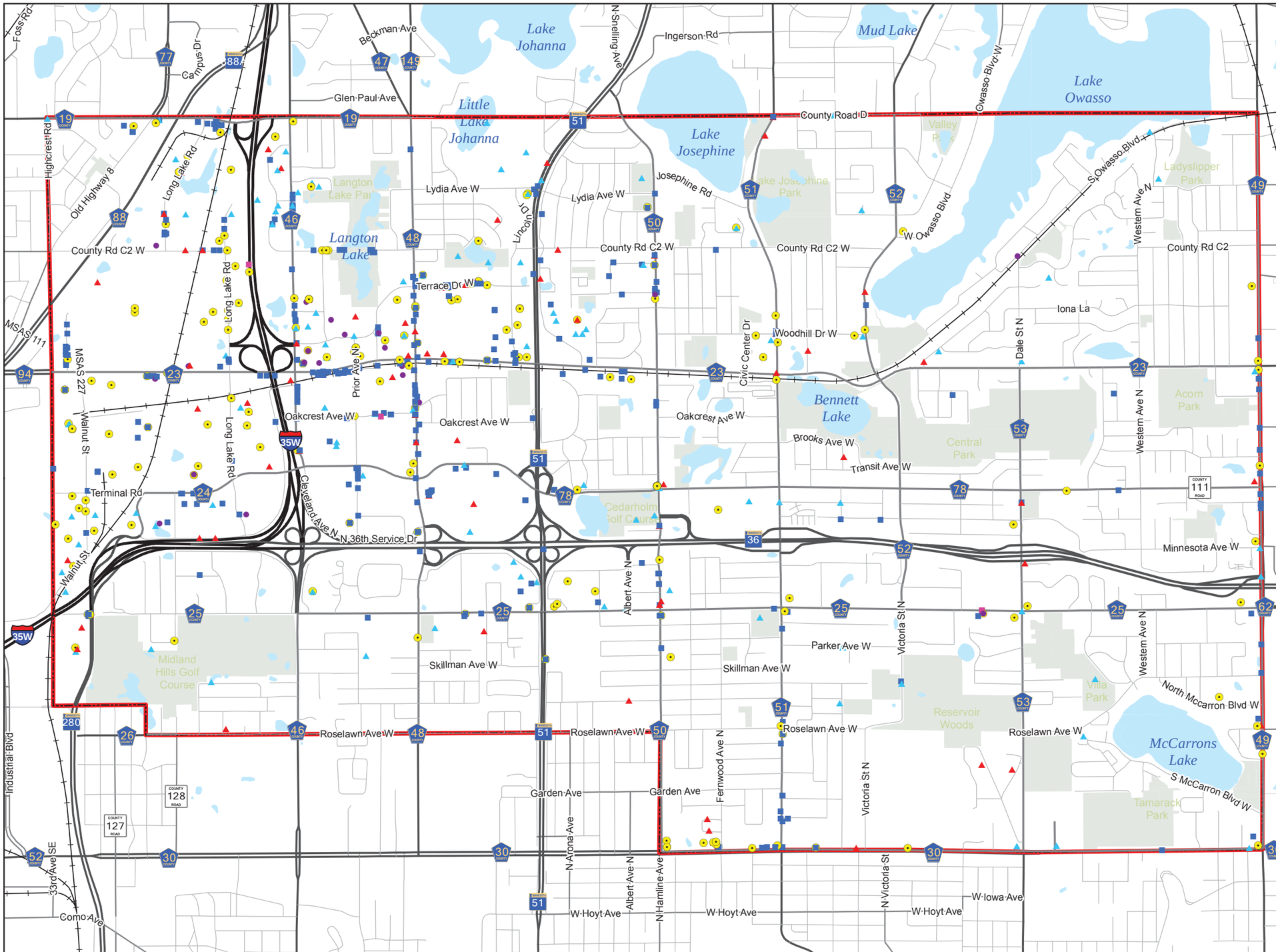
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Groundwater Protection

Figure 15



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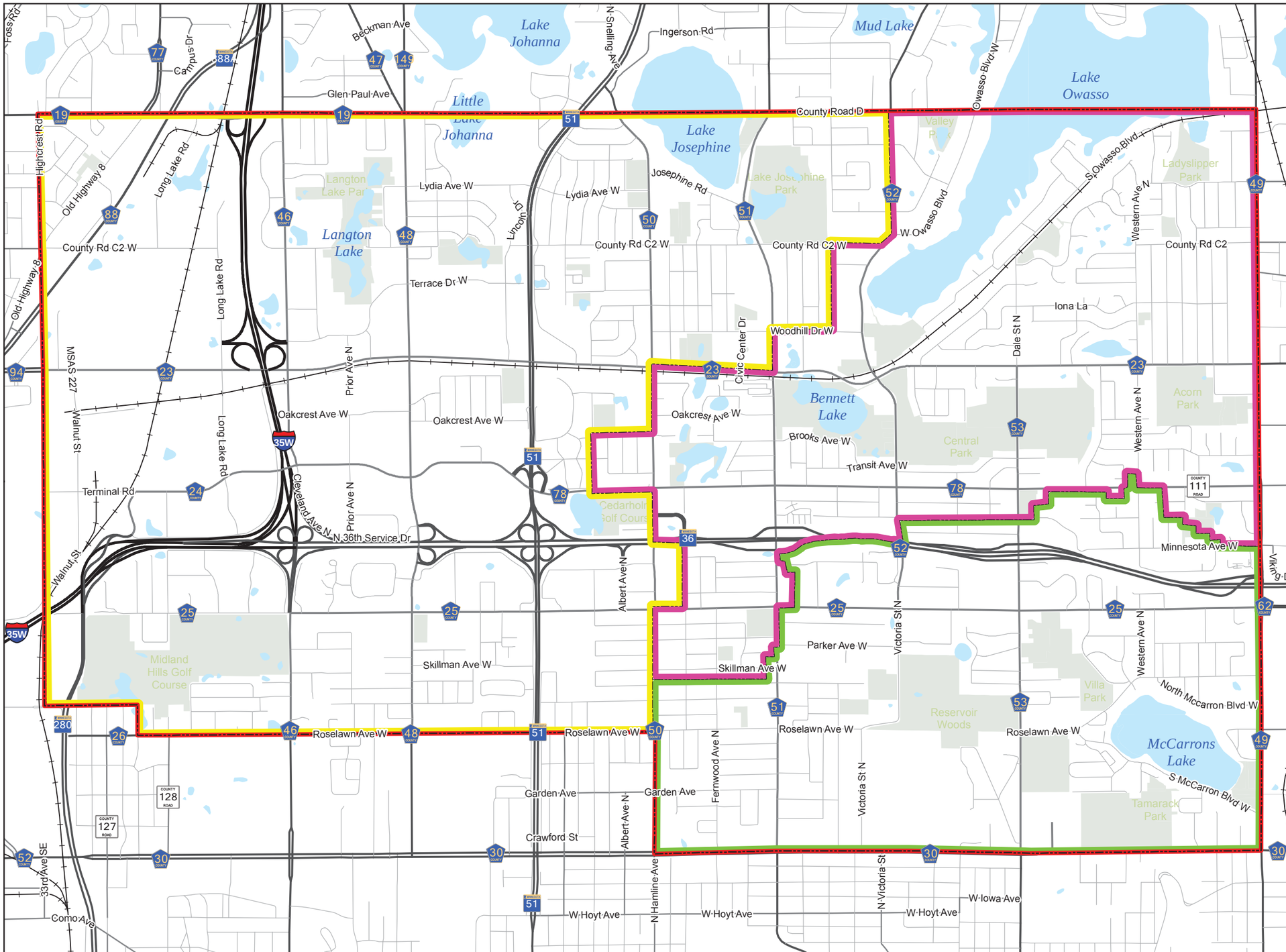
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Pollution Sources

Figure 16



Legend

- City Boundary

Watershed District Jurisdictional Boundary

- CAPITOL REGION
- RAMSEY WASHINGTON METRO
- RICE CREEK

0 0.5 1 Miles

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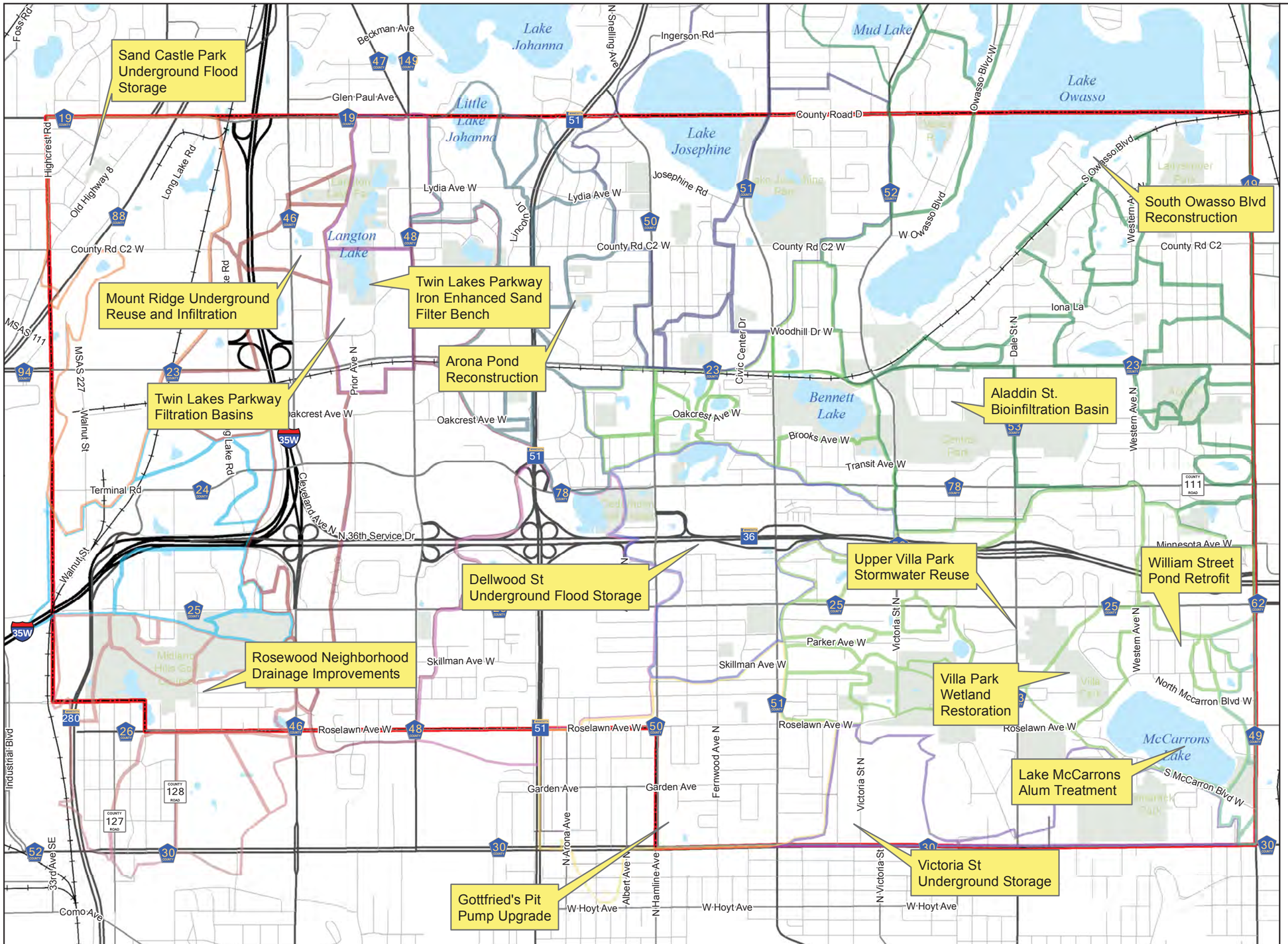
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Watershed District Map

Figure 17



Legend

- City Boundary

SubWatersheds

- 35-W
- Bennett Lake
- Co. Ditch No. 10
- Fulham Pond
- Gottfried's Pit
- Lake Josephine
- Lake Owasso
- Langton Lake
- Little Lake Johanna
- McCarron Lake
- Mtr Pond
- Oasis Pond
- Trout Brook
- Walsh Lake
- Willow Pond
- Zimmerman Lake

0 0.5 1 Miles

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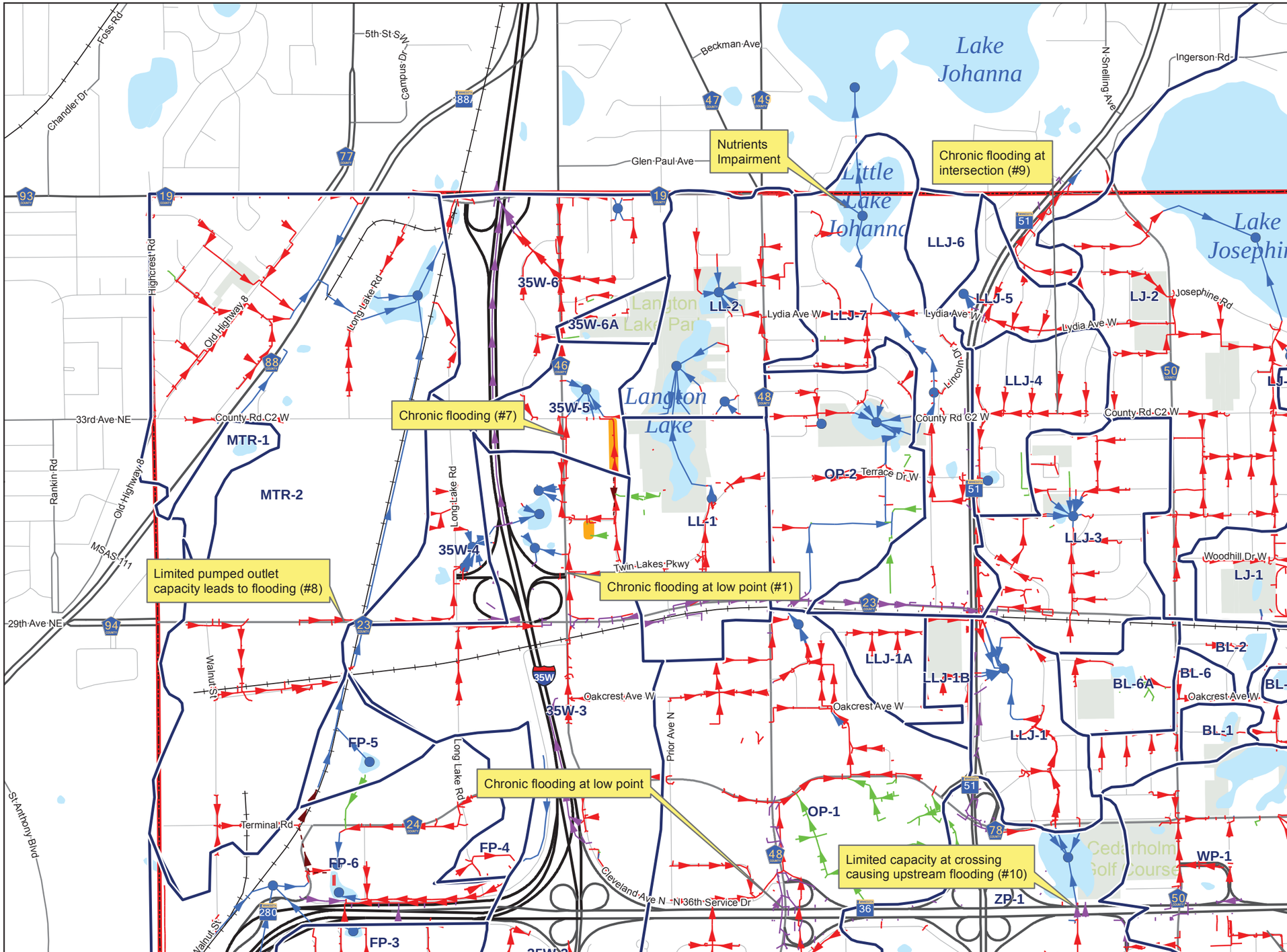
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Past Project Examples Map

Figure 18

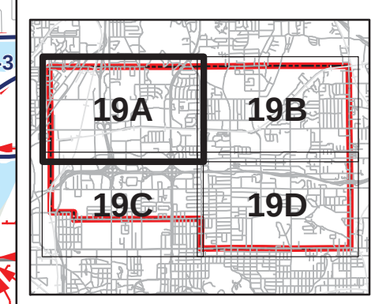


Legend

- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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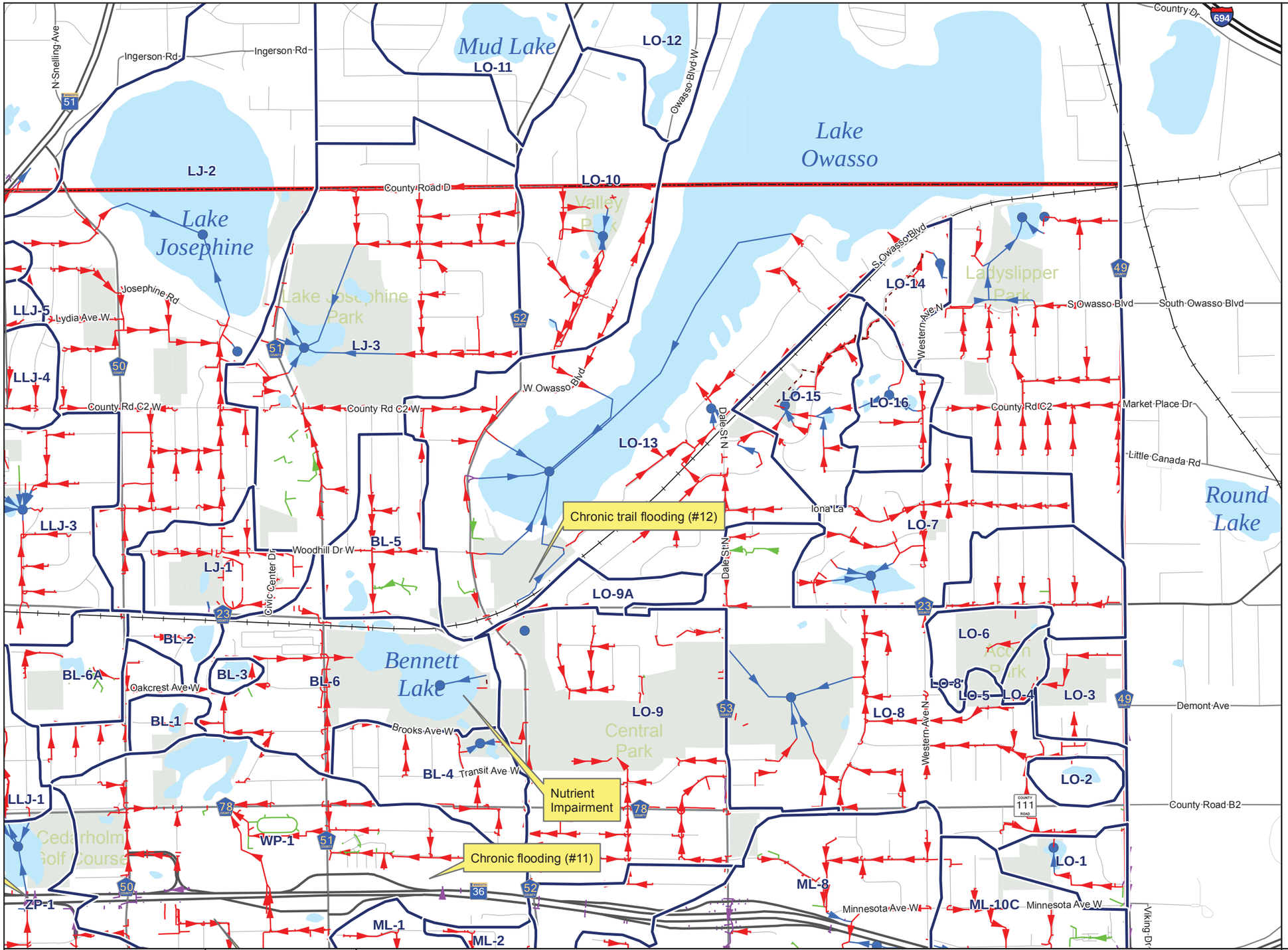
Roseville, Minnesota

Ongoing Issues/ Implementation Plan

Figure 19A

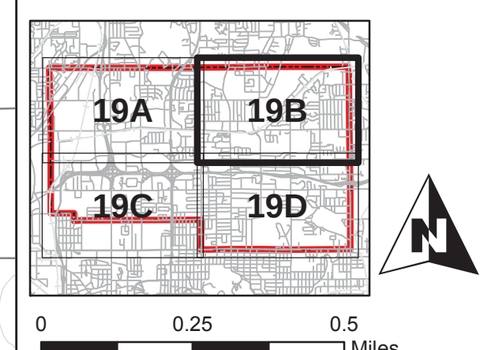


Legend

- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



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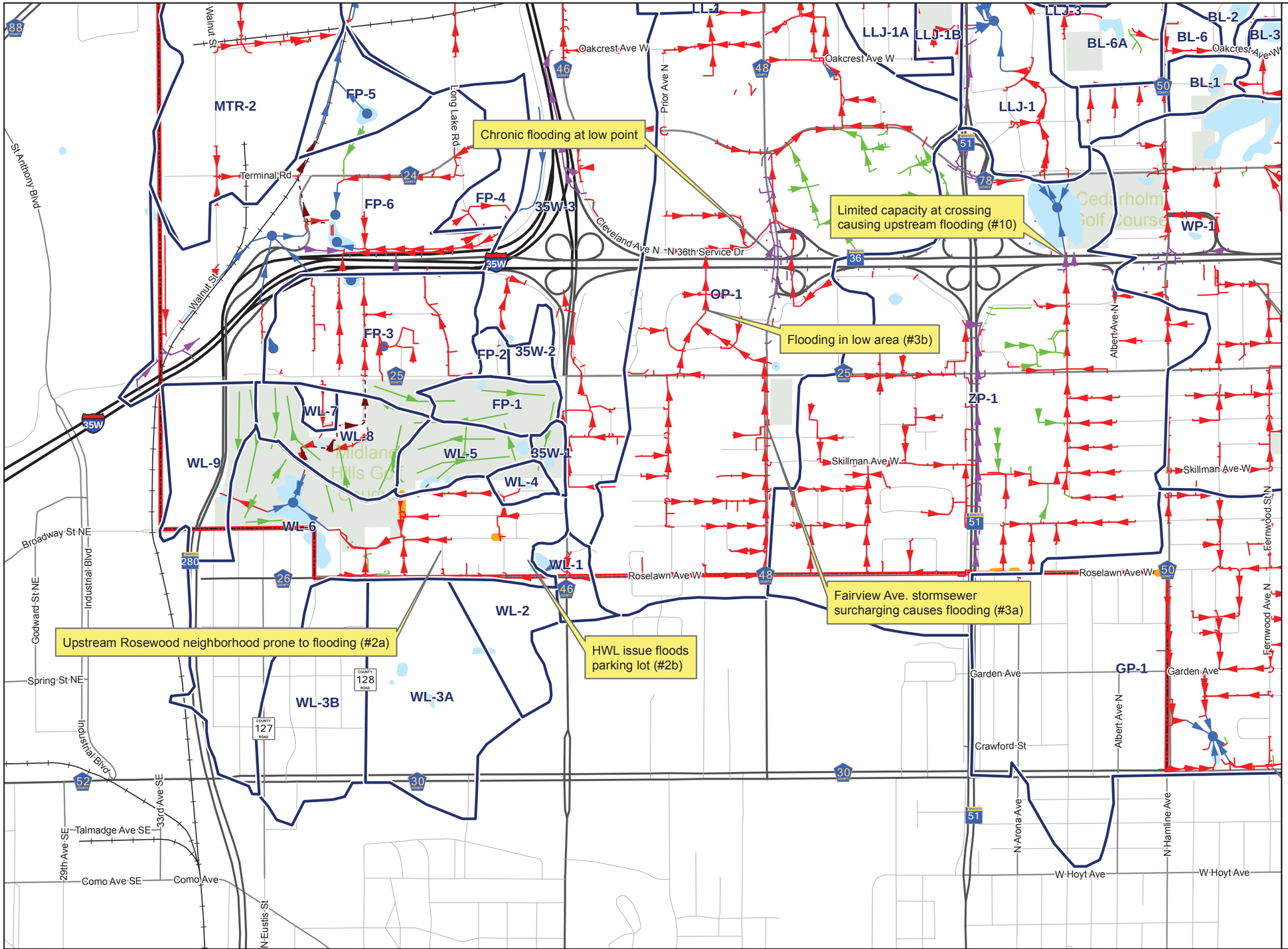
Source:

COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Ongoing Issues/ Implementation Plan

Figure 19B

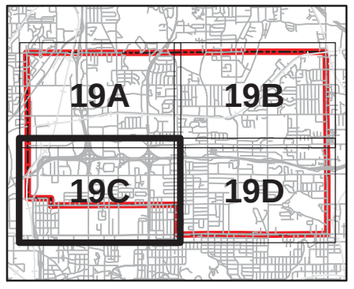


Legend

- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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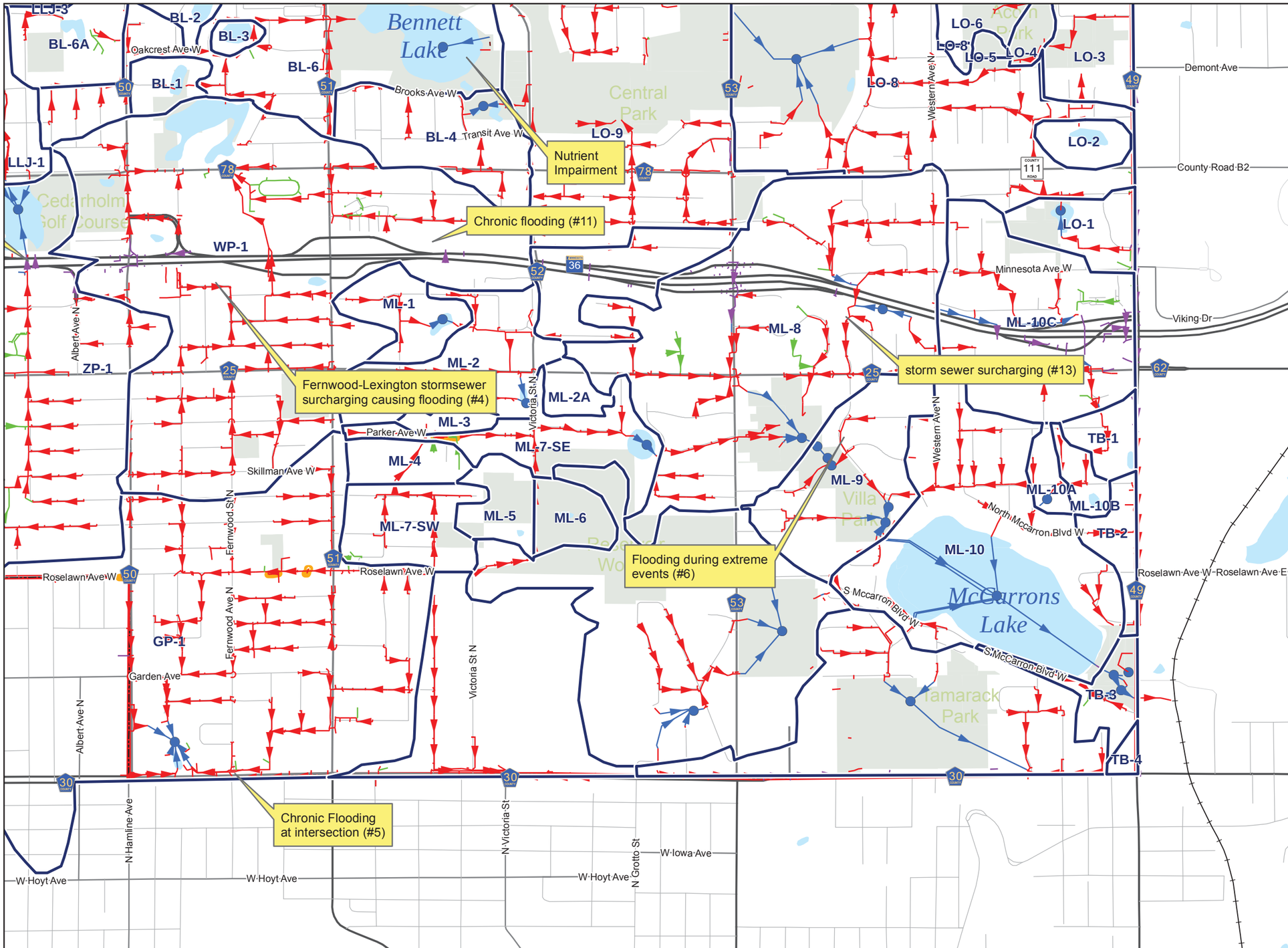
Roseville, Minnesota

Ongoing Issues/ Implementation Plan

Figure 19C

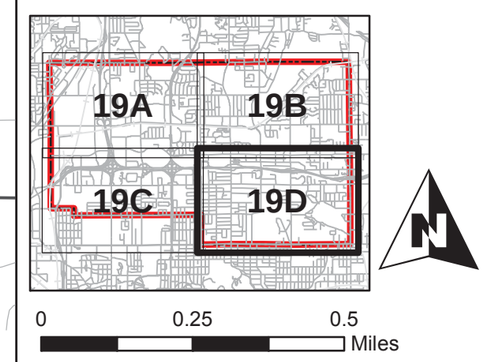


Legend

- City Boundary
- SubWatersheds
- Special Structure

Storm Pipe Type

- City
- City Force
- County; State
- Drainage
- Private
- PrivateForce



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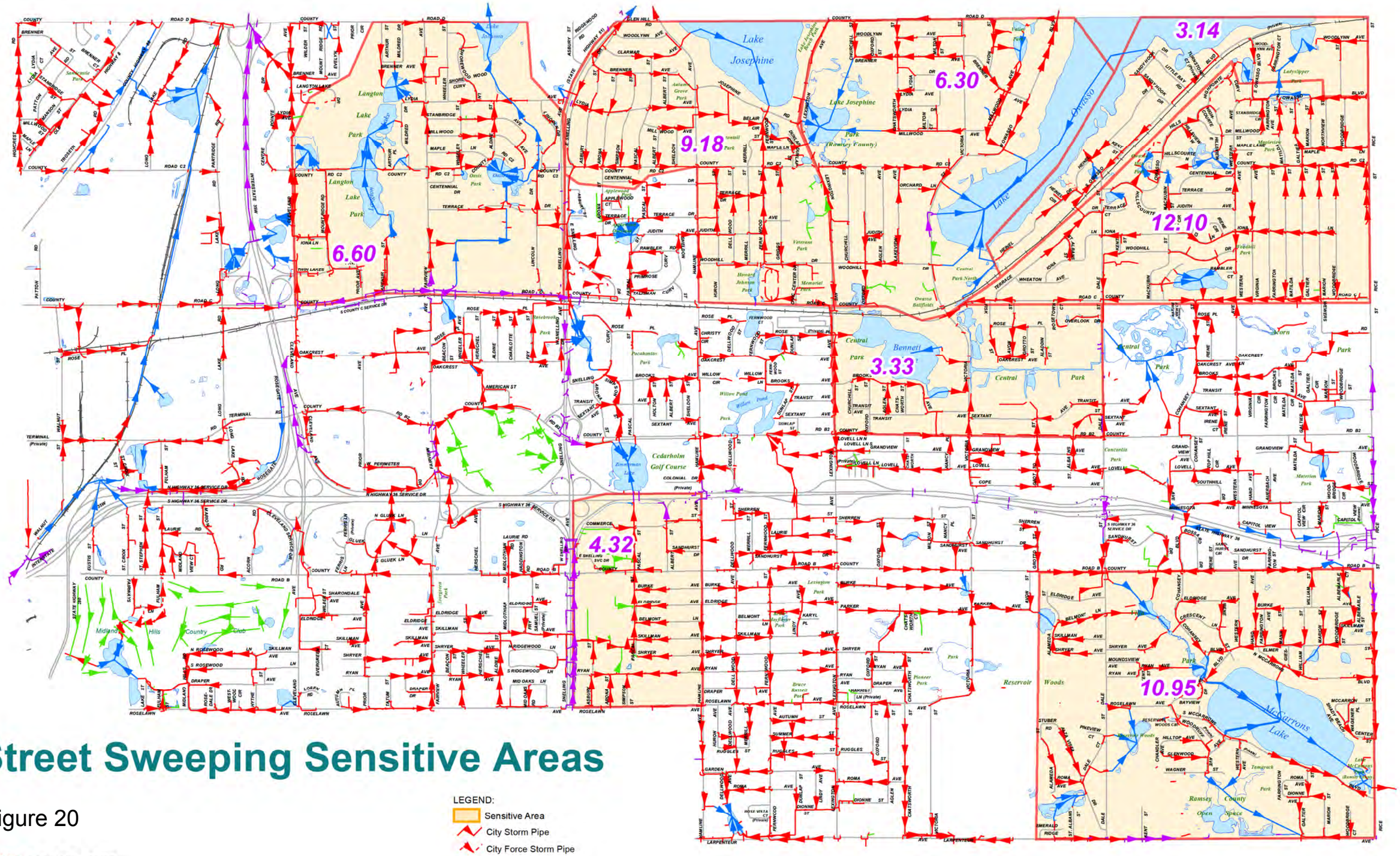
COMPREHENSIVE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roseville, Minnesota

Ongoing Issues/ Implementation Plan

Figure 19D



Street Sweeping Sensitive Areas

Figure 20

LEGEND:

- Sensitive Area
- City Storm Pipe
- City Force Storm Pipe
- County/State Storm Pipe
- Drainage
- Private Storm Pipe

ROSEVILLE

Prepared by:
Engineering Department
March 7, 2016

Data Sources and Contacts:
* Ramsey County GIS Base Map (2/02/16)
* City of Roseville Engineering Department
For further information regarding the contents of this map contact:
City of Roseville, Engineering Department,
2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville MN

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0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet

N

mapdoc: StreetSweepingSensitiveAreas.mxd
map: StreetSweepingSensitiveAreas.pdf

Appendix A

Acronym Dictionary

ACRONYMS

BMP	Best Management Practice
BPA	Bisphenol A
BWSR	Board of Water and Soil Resources
CRWD	Capitol Region Watershed District
CSWMP	Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
EDC	Endocrine Disrupting Compound
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
LGU	Local Government Unit
MDH	Minnesota Department of Health
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NURP	National Urban Runoff Program
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWS	National Weather Service
OHW	Ordinary High Water
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PBB	Polybrominated Biphenyls
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFC	Perfluorochemicals
PFOA	Perfluoroocanic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfate
PWI	Public Water Inventory
RCD	Ramsey Conservation District
RCWD	Rice Creek Watershed District
RWMWD	Ramsey-Washington-Metro Watershed District
SDWA	Source Drinking Water Area
SPRWS	Saint Paul Regional Water Service
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TP	Total Phosphorus
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WCA	Wetland Conservation Act
WD	Watershed District
WIMN	What’s In My Neighborhood
WMO	Watershed Management Organization

Appendix B

Development Standards

Stormwater Management Standards

The City of Roseville has developed specific requirements that apply to development and redevelopment projects. These standards are intended to help achieve the water resource goals of the City's Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) and help the City maintain compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal permit program. These standards highlight important aspects of the requirements for stormwater quality, discharge rate and volume control, erosion control, and illicit discharge.

These standards do not replace or supersede City ordinances, watershed district regulations, state and federal rules or permits required for the project. For a more detailed listing of requirements see the specific policies of the City's SWMP and the applicable City ordinances, or consult with City staff on your specific project.

To accomplish the goals of the SWMP, it is important to the City to have consistent approaches to evaluating proposed development and redevelopment projects. Therefore, all hydrologic, hydraulic and water quality analysis must be prepared and submitted in a format that will allow for a timely and efficient review by City staff.

Project designers and/or applicants are encouraged to schedule and complete a pre-design meeting with the City before any data will be accepted. The purpose of the meeting is to specifically address approvals and permits, pond requirements, trunk storm drain analysis, wetland impacts, water quality treatment, erosion control and discharge to lakes and sensitive wetland resources.

1) General

   a) Erosion control standards apply to all land disturbance activity unless specifically exempted by the definition of the term "land disturbance activity" in the City's Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance (Roseville City Code Chapter 803.04).

   b) The City's water quality treatment requirements apply to projects which result in twenty-one thousand, seven hundred eighty (21,780) square feet or more of disturbed area or five thousand (5,000) square feet or more of new or reconstructed impervious surface, and

   c) The City's rate/ volume control requirements apply to all projects, and

   d) Projects conducting mill and overlay or other surface pavement treatments, where aggregate base is left undisturbed, on existing impervious areas are exempt from the City's water quality treatment and rate control requirements. However, requirements must be met if the project impacts the base and/or sub-base materials for 5,000 square feet or more of disturbed area.

   e) Projects in a Shoreland, Wetland Protection or Stormwater Management Overlay District may have additional requirements which are defined in Roseville City Code Chapter 1017.

   f) Any work within a wetland, surface water, or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated floodplain may require permits to be obtained from, but not limited to the City, watershed district, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Army Corps of Engineers. All applicable permits for the specific project must be obtained prior to commencing land disturbance, construction, grading, clearing, or filling activities.

   g) The Applicant shall submit the information listed in Section 8 of these Standards to the City for review.

2) Water Quality Treatment

a) Infiltration/Volume Control Requirement

1) For all new or reconstructed impervious portions of a project, a runoff volume based on the requirements of the governing Capitol Region (CRWD), Ramsey-Washington Metro (RWMWD), or Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) rules. Within all other Watershed jurisdictions, a runoff volume of 1.1 inches must be treated through infiltration practices.

2) For all redevelopment impervious portions of a project, a runoff volume based on the requirements of the governing Capitol Region (CRWD), Ramsey-Washington Metro (RWMWD), or Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) rules. Within all other Watershed jurisdictions, a runoff volume of 1.1 inches must be treated through infiltration practices.

3) Filtration practices that are designed for partial recharge (e.g., bioretention basin with under drains) shall receive sixty-five percent (65%) credit for infiltration/volume control. Incorporation of trees and shrubs into filtration practices is encouraged.

4) No more than 15% of the new or reconstructed impervious surface may be left untreated.

b) Pollutant Removal Requirements. For projects that have met the infiltration/volume control requirements above, the pollutant removal requirements are considered to be met. For projects where infiltration or filtration is not feasible or is prohibited (see Item 5.a.), the following pollutant removal standards (based on a standard Nationwide Urban Runoff Program, NURP, particle size distribution) apply prior to reaching a downstream receiving water:

1) For new development and redevelopment portions of a site, provide treatment to remove ninety percent (90%) total suspended solids (TSS) and sixty percent (60%) total phosphorus (TP) modeled for an annual average rainfall.

c) For areas that are unable to meet the stormwater standards, the applicant shall pay into the City's Stormwater Impact Fund to cover the cost of implementing equivalent volume reduction elsewhere in the City. The required amount to contribute to the Stormwater Impact Fund will be set annually. Money contributed to the Fund will allocated to volume reduction projects to help offset the volume that was not achieved on the permitted development.

(a) To be eligible to pay into the Stormwater Impact Fund, applicants must prove that stormwater bmp's are not feasible on the site and must complete the Alternative Stormwater Compliance Sequencing:

(i) Alternative Stormwater Compliance Sequencing:
The alternative compliance sequencing process includes three steps that must be followed in order to meet the volume reduction standard. The sequencing steps to be followed are:

a. First, the applicant shall comply or partially comply with the volume reduction standard to the fullest extent practicable on-site through alternative volume reduction methods. See the questions below for more information.

b. Second, the applicant shall meet the volume reduction standard at an offsite location or through the use of qualified banking credit.

c. Third, as a last alternative, the applicant shall pay into the City's Stormwater Impact Fund at a $/CF rate. The dollar amount will be approved by the City Council and will be found within the City's Fee Schedule.

3) Rate/Volume Control.

a) Discharge rates leaving the site must not exceed the current rates for the 2, 10 and 100-year, critical duration (24-hour) storm events, using a Type II storm distribution and antecedent moisture conditions 2 (AMC-2). The runoff from pervious and impervious areas within the model shall be modeled separately (i.e. Weighted Q, SBUH weighting, etc).

b) The City of Roseville shall apply all City standards for developments and redevelopments outside of the City limits which discharge into waterbodies or storm drainage systems within the City limits. All plan submittals shall comply with City of Roseville storm water regulations.

c) For development and redevelopment projects affecting stormwater problem areas identified in the City's SWMP, the City requires the applicant to incorporate such practices to resolve a proportionate share of the problem through a reduction based on existing runoff volumes.

1) The "problem" as defined by the City is that excess volume of water that either causes a downstream storm sewer system to exceed a 10-year/24-hour design capacity or causes a downstream waterbody to exceed its designated 100-year flood elevation at a given point.

2) Within an identified area, the applicant shall provide peak rate control for the 2, 10 and 100 year 24-hour rainfall events beyond the existing condition peak rate of runoff by reducing the peak rate to ≤80% of the existing condition.

4) Design Computations.

a) *Hydrologic Data Format:* All hydrologic data shall be completed using NRCS methodology; i.e. HydroCAD or TR20, XP-SWMM or a comparable, City approved method. The runoff from pervious and impervious areas within the model shall be modeled separately (Weighted Q or SBUH weighting, etc).

b) *Rainfalls:* Rainfall amounts for hydrologic analysis shall be based on the precipitation frequency estimates of NOAA Atlas 14 for the 24-hour return period from 1 to 100 Years. City of Roseville analyses shall use the values in the following table.

Rainfall Frequency	Rainfall (Inches)
2-Year 24-Hour	2.8
10-Year 24-Hour	4.2
100-Year 24-Hour	7.4

c) *Infiltration-Prohibitive Sites:* For projects not meeting the infiltration/volume control requirement as stated in Section 2(a), design engineers and applicants shall determine the pollutant removal efficiency of the best management practices (BMPs) incorporated into the site plan using the available industry standard models, including P8 (using a standard NURP particle size distribution for the analysis), PondNET or a comparable model approved by the City.

d) *Wet-Detention Pond Storm Water Treatment:* As an alternative to preparing a site-specific model, the development may provide a treatment volume (dead storage) of not less than two and one-half (2.5) inches multiplied by the runoff coefficient calculated over the contributing drainage area to the pond. For example, a one (1) acre impervious site with a runoff coefficient of 0.90 that drains to a common treatment pond would be required to provide a dead storage volume of 0.19 acre-feet or eight thousand two hundred (8,200) cubic feet. The Natural Resources Conservation Service Method may also be used upon City approval.

e) *Volume Reduction Calculation:* The volume reduction (in cubic feet) provided by surface infiltration practices shall be computed using the following:

1) For sites required to obtain a watershed permit within CRWD, RWMWD, or RCWD jurisdiction, follow Watershed District Rule C.

2) For sites that do not require a watershed district permit due to project size, provide volume calculations based on the following formula:

$$V = Area \times 1.1\ inch / 12$$

Where V = Required Volume Reduction in cubic feet (cf)

A = New or Reconstructed Impervious Area in square feet (sf)

f) *Storm Sewer Conveyance Design:* Local storm sewer systems shall be designed for the 10-year storm event within the crown of pipe. The Rational Method shall be the preferred methodology for the design of local systems. Culvert crossings or storm systems in County or State right-of-way may have a design frequency which differs from the City's 10-year design storm. The designer shall contact each agency/unit of government to determine the appropriate design frequency for hydrologically-connected systems.

g) *Outfall Energy Dissipation:* For culvert outlet velocities less than or equal to four (4) feet per second (fps), check shear stress to determine if vegetation or riprap will be adequate. If vegetation is used, temporary erosion control during and immediately following construction shall be used until vegetation becomes established. For velocities greater than four (4) fps, energy dissipaters shall be designed in accordance with Mn/DOT Design Criteria.

h) *Landlocked Basin HWL Determination:* High water elevations for landlocked areas (basins where no outlet exists) shall be established by first estimating the normal or initial water surface elevation at the beginning of a rainfall or runoff event using a documented water budget, evidence of mottled soil, and/or an established ordinary high water level. The high water level analysis shall be based on runoff volume resulting from a 100-year/10-day runoff (10.0 inches and saturated or frozen soil conditions [CN=100]) or the runoff resulting from a 100-year back-to-back event (7.4 inches followed by 7.4 inches). The high water elevation shall be the higher of these two conditions.

i) *Building Low Opening:* The lowest floor openings of all buildings shall be set:

1) At least two (2) feet above the 100-year high water elevation and at least one (1) foot above a designated emergency overflow.

2) For landlocked basins, at least two (2) feet above the higher of the elevations determined in Part 4h.

j) *No Net Loss of Storage Capacity:* If encroachments within storm water retention basins are approved by the City Engineer, then calculations indicating the volume of encroachment and plans for volume mitigation must be submitted.

5) <u>Volume Control/Infiltration Practices Design Criteria</u>.

a) Infiltration systems are prohibited:

1) Where the bottom of the infiltration basin is less than three (3) feet to bedrock or the seasonally high water table;

2) Low permeability soils (i.e., Hydrologic Soil Group C& D soils) or where a confining layer exists below the proposed basin;
3) Within fifty (50) feet of a public or private water supply well (Minn. Rules, Chapter 4725);
4) Potential storm water hot spots or contaminated soils (filling stations, industrial, etc.);
5) Within ten (10) feet of a property line or building foundation; and
6) Within thirty-five (35) feet of a septic system tank or drain field.
7) Within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA)
8) Where soil infiltration rates are greater than 8.3”/hr.

b) Infiltration practices must be designed to draw down to the bottom elevation of the practice within forty-eight (48) hours. The pond depth shall be based on the soil infiltration rate determined from site-specific soils investigation data taken from the location of proposed infiltration practices on the site (e.g., double ring infiltrometer test). The maximum pond depth, regardless of infiltration rate shall be two (2) feet unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer. The soils investigation requirement may be waived for residential property practices where the maximum pond depth is one (1) foot or less. The following infiltration rates shall be used for the most restrictive underlying soil unless otherwise supported by an *in-situ* infiltration test:

Soil Group	Rate	Soil Textures	ASTM Unified Soil Class Symbols
A	1.63 in/hr	Gravel, sand, sandy gravel, silty gravel, loamy sand, sandy loam	GW, GP
	0.80 in/hr		GM, SW, SP
B	0.45 in/hr	Loam, silt loam	SM
	0.30 in/hr		ML, OL
C	0.20 in/hr	Sandy clay loam	GC, SC
D	0.06 in/hr	Clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay	CL, CH, OH, MH

Source: *Minnesota Storm water Manual, January 2014.l*

c) Infiltration practices shall have provisions for pretreatment of the runoff. Examples of pretreatment include: a mowed grass strip between a curb-cut and a small rain garden, a sump manhole or manufactured sediment trap prior to an infiltration basin, and a sediment forebay as the first cell of a two-cell treatment system. Where the infiltration system captures only clean runoff (e.g., from a rooftop) pretreatment may not be required.

d) The design shall incorporate a diversion or other method to keep construction site sediment from entering the infiltration system prior to final stabilization of the entire contributing drainage area.

e) The design shall incorporate provisions, where infiltration practices are proposed, that will prohibit the compaction of soils by construction equipment.

f) A plan for maintenance of the system must be submitted that identifies the maintenance activities and frequency of activities for each infiltration practice on the site. A signed maintenance agreement will be required by the City.

6) Pond and Additional Infiltration System Design Criteria. Newly constructed or expanded/modified ponds and basins shall be designed and constructed to meet the following:

a) All ponds or basins shall:

1) Have a 4:1 maximum slope (above the normal water level [NWL] and below the 10:1 bench, if a wet pond);

2) Maximize the separation between inlet and outlet points to prevent short-circuiting of storm flows;

3) Have an emergency overflow spillway identified and designed to convey storm flows from events greater than the 100-year event; and

4) Be made accessible for maintenance and not be entirely surrounded by steep slopes or retaining walls which limit the type of equipment that can be used for maintenance. Vehicle access lane(s) of at least ten (10) feet shall be provided, at a slope less than fifteen percent (15%) from the access point on the street or parking area to the pond, to accommodate maintenance vehicles. Maintenance agreements will be required when the pond is not located on City property.

b) All wet ponds shall:

1) Have an aquatic bench having a 10:1 (H:V) slope for the first ten (10) feet from the NWL into the basin;

2) Have inlets be placed at or below the NWL;

3) Have a skimming device designed to remove oils and floatable materials up to a five (5) year frequency event. The skimmer shall be set a minimum of twelve (12) inches below the normal surface water elevation and shall control the discharge velocity to 0.5 feet per second.

4) Have an average four (4) feet of permanent pool depth (dead storage depth). This constraint may not be feasible for small ponds (less than about three [3] acre-feet in volume or less). In such cases, depths of three to four (3-4) feet may be used. To prevent development of thermal stratification, loss of oxygen, and nutrient recycling from bottom sediments, the maximum depth of the permanent pool should be less than or equal to ten (10) feet.

7) Erosion and Sediment Control (Roseville City Code Chapter 803.04)

a) The City's Erosion Control Ordinance shall be followed for all projects, including those not regulated under the NPDES construction permit.

b) Prior to the start of any excavation or land disturbing activity for the site, the Applicant or contractor must have in place a functional and approved method of erosion and sediment control. The contractor must have received authorization from the City prior to commencing construction activities.

c) Development projects subject to the NPDES Construction Permit shall meet the requirements of the NPDES permit program, including the requirement to prepare and follow a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The Applicant shall submit proof of receipt and approval by Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and/or watershed district of the permit application prior to commencing construction if required. A copy of the SWPPP prepared in accordance with the NPDES permit requirements, shall be submitted to the City if requested by the City Engineer.

8) Storm Water Plan Submittals.

a) Property lines and delineation of lands included in the project application.

b) Delineation of the subwatersheds contributing runoff from off-site, and proposed and existing subwatersheds on-site.

c) Location, alignment and elevation of proposed and existing storm water facilities.

d) Delineation of existing on-site wetlands, shoreland and/or floodplain areas. Removal or disturbance of stream bank and shoreland vegetation should be avoided. The plan shall address how unavoidable disturbances to this vegetation will be mitigated per the City's ordinances.

e) Existing and proposed inlet and outlet elevations

f) The 10-year and 100-year high water elevations on-site. For landlocked basins, the higher of the elevations determined in Part 4h. of these standards shall also be identified.

g) The lowest opening elevation of all buildings and structures.

h) Existing and proposed site contour elevations related to NGVD, 1929 datum.

i) Construction plans and specifications of all proposed storm water management facilities.

j) Storm water runoff volume and rate analyses for existing and proposed conditions.

k) All hydrologic and hydraulic computations completed to design the proposed storm water quality management facilities. Computations shall include a summary of existing and proposed impervious areas.

l) All pollutant removal computations for practices not meeting the volume control/infiltration requirement.

m) Provision of outlots or easements for maintenance access to detention basins, retention basins, constructed wetlands, and/or other storm water management facilities.

n) Maintenance agreement between applicant and City which addresses sweeping, pond inspection, sediment removal and disposal, etc.

o) Inlets to detention basins, wetlands, etc., shown at or below the outlet elevation.

p) Identification of receiving water bodies (lakes, streams, wetlands, etc).

q) Identification of existing and abandoned wells and septic tanks on the development site.

r) Documentation indicating conformance with these standards.

9) Prohibition of Illicit Discharges (Roseville City Code Chapter 803.03). No person shall throw, drain, or otherwise discharge, cause, or allow others under its control to throw, drain, or otherwise discharge into the municipal separate storm sewer system any pollutants or waters containing any pollutants other than stormwater, i.e., swimming pool water which contains pollutants not found in stormwater. The following discharges are exempt from the prohibition provision above:

a) Non-stormwater that is authorized by an NPDES point source permit obtained from the MPCA, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order

and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the (municipal/county) separate storm sewer system.

b) Water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, ground water infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, dechlorinated swimming pools and any other water source not containing pollutants;

c) Discharges or flows from fire fighting, and other discharges as necessary to protect public health and safety;

d) Dye testing discharge, as long as the Public Works Director is provided verbal notification prior to the time of the test.

Appendix C

Applicable City Code

- Chapter 408 Lawn Fertilizer/Pesticides
- Chapter 410 Coal Tar Based Sealer Products
- Chapter 803 Stormwater Drainage
- Chapter 1017 Shoreland, Wetland and Stormwater Management
- Chapter 1021 Floodplain Regulations

CHAPTER 408
LAWN FERTILIZER / PESTICIDES

SECTION:

408.01: Purpose
408.02: Commercial Applicator Regulations
408.03: General Regulations
408.04: Pesticide Application Warning Signs

408.01: PURPOSE:

The City has conducted studies and has reviewed existing data to determine the current and projected water quality of various lakes within its community. The data indicates that lake water quality may be maintained and improved if the City is able to regulate the amount of lawn fertilizer and other chemicals entering the lakes as a result of storm water runoff or other causes. The purpose of this Section is to define regulations which will aid the City in maintaining and improving lake resources which are enjoyed by its residents and other users. (Ord. 1024, 11-23-87)

408.02: COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR REGULATIONS:

A. License Required: No person shall engage in the business of commercial lawn fertilizer applicator within the City unless a license has been obtained from the City Manager, as provided in subsection 408.02B.

B. License Application Procedure: Applications for a commercial lawn applicator license for a calendar year shall be submitted to the City Manager at least 30 days prior to the initial lawn fertilizer application each year within the City. The application shall consist of the following:

1. Application Form: Application forms shall be provided by the City and shall include the following information:

a. Name, address and telephone number of applicant and any individuals authorized to represent the applicant.

b. Description of lawn fertilizer formula proposed to be applied on lawns within the City.

c. A time schedule for application of lawn fertilizer and identification of weather conditions acceptable for lawn fertilizer application.

2. Fertilizer Sample: A chemical analysis of a sample of the lawn fertilizer shall be submitted to the City along with the initial application for a license and at least 30 days before fertilizer composition changes are implemented. Said analysis shall be certified by an independent testing laboratory.

3. License Fee: The annual license fee for a commercial lawn fertilizer applicator shall be as established by the City Fee Schedule in Section 314.05. The license shall expire on December 31. The license fee shall not be prorated. (Ord. 1379A, 11-17-2008)

C. Conditions of License: Commercial lawn fertilizer applicator licenses shall be issued subject to the following conditions which shall be specified on the license form:

1. Random Sampling: Commercial lawn fertilizer applicators shall permit the City to sample any commercial lawn fertilizer application to be applied within the City at any time after issuance of the initial license.

2. Possession of License: The commercial lawn fertilizer application license, or a copy

of such license, shall be in the possession of any party employed by the commercial lawn fertilizer applicator when making lawn fertilizer applications within the City.
3. State Regulations: Licensee shall comply with the provisions of the Minnesota Fertilizer, Soil Amendment, and Plant Amendment Law as contained in Minnesota Statute sections 18C.001, et seq. and amendments thereto. (Ord. 1024, 11-23-87) (Ord 1348, 5-21-2007)

408.03: GENERAL REGULATIONS:

A. Time of Application: Lawn fertilizer applications shall not be applied when the ground is frozen or between January 1 and April 15, and between November 15 and December 31.
B. Sample Analysis Cost: The cost of analyzing fertilizer samples taken from commercial applicators shall be paid by the commercial applicators if the same analysis indicates that the phosphate content exceeds the levels authorized in subsection 408.03C.
C. Phosphorus use restrictions:
1. A person may not apply a fertilizer containing the plant nutrient phosphorus to turf, except under conditions listed in paragraph 2.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply when:
a. a tissue, soil, or other test by a laboratory or method approved by the commissioner and performed within the last three years indicates that the level of available phosphorus in the soil is insufficient to support healthy turf growth;
b. the property owner or an agent of the property owner is first establishing turf via seed or sod procedures, and only during the first growing season; or
c. the fertilizer containing the plant food phosphorus is used on a golf course under the direction of a person licensed, certified, or approved by an organization with an ongoing training program approved by the commissioner.
3. Applications of phosphorous fertilizer authorized under paragraph 2 must not exceed rates recommended by the University of Minnesota and approved by the commissioner. (Ord.1348, 5-21-2007)
D. Impervious Surfaces: No person shall apply fertilizer to impervious surfaces.
E. Buffer Zone: Fertilizer applications shall not be made within 50 feet of any wetland or water resource. (Ord. 1024, 11-23-87) (Ord.1348, 5-21-2007)

408.04: PESTICIDE APPLICATION WARNING SIGNS

A. Warning Signs Required: All commercial applicators who apply pesticides and non-commercial applicators who apply pesticides in parks, golf courses, athletic fields, playgrounds, or other similar recreational property, must post warning signs on the property where the pesticides are applied in accordance with Minnesota Statute Section 18B.09.
B. Sign Requirements:
1. Warning signs must project at least 18 inches above the top of the grass line.
2. Warning signs must be of a material that is rain-resistant for at least a 48-hour period and must remain in place at least 48 hours after the time of initial application.
3. Warning signs must contain the following information printed in contrasting colors and capitalized letters measuring at least one-half inch:
a. The name of the business organization, entity, or person applying the pesticide; and
b. The following language: "This area chemically treated. Keep children and pets off until _____ (date of safe entry)."
4. The warning sign may include the name of the pesticide used.

5. Warning signs must be posted on a lawn or yard between two feet and five feet from the sidewalk or street. For parks, golf courses, athletic fields, playgrounds, or other similar recreational property, the warning signs must be posted immediately adjacent to areas within the property where pesticides have been applied and at or near the entrances to the property.

(Ord. 1348, 5-21-2007)

CHAPTER 410
COAL TAR BASED SEALER PRODUCTS

SECTION:

410.01: Purpose
410.02: Definitions
410.03: Prohibitions
410.04: Exemption
410.05: Asphalt-Based Sealcoat Products
410.06: Penalty
410.07: Severability

410.01: PURPOSE

The City of Roseville understands that lakes, rivers, streams and other bodies of water are natural assets which enhance the environmental, recreational, cultural and economic resources and contribute to the general health and welfare of the community. The City of Roseville Comprehensive Plan supports protection of these resources.

The use of sealers on asphalt driveways is a common practice. However, scientific studies on the use of driveway sealers have demonstrated an adverse relationship between stormwater runoff and certain health and environmental concerns.

The purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the use of sealer products within the City of Roseville, in order to protect, restore, and preserve the quality of its waters.

410.02: DEFINITIONS

Except as otherwise provided or clearly implied by context, all terms shall be given their commonly accepted definitions. For the purpose of this ordinance, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.
ASPHALT-BASED SEALER: A petroleum-based sealer material that is commonly used on driveways, parking lots, and other surfaces and which does not contain coal tar.
COAL TAR SEALER: A coal tar based sealer is a black liquid containing coal tar pitch that is sprayed or painted on asphalt parking lots and driveways.
COAL TAR: A byproduct of the process used to refine coal for the steel industry.
CITY: City of Roseville.
MPCA: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
PAHs: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. A group of organic chemicals formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, or other organic substances. Present in coal tar and believed harmful to humans, fish, and other aquatic life.

410.03: PROHIBITIONS

A. No person shall apply any coal tar-based sealer to any driveway, parking lot, or other surface within the City of Roseville.
B. No person shall contract with any commercial sealer product applicator, residential or commercial developer, or any other person for the application of any coal tar-based sealer to any driveway, parking lot, or other surface within the City.
C. No commercial sealer product applicator, residential or commercial developer, or other similar individual or organization shall direct any employee, independent contractor,

volunteer, or other person to apply any coal tar-based sealer to any driveway, parking lot, or other surface within the City.

D. A person may not sell a coal tar based sealer product within the City, unless:
   1. The sale is to a person who intends to use the coal tar-based sealer outside the City's planning jurisdiction; and
   2. The seller requires the purchaser to complete and sign a form provided by the City that includes:
      a. The name, address, and phone number of the purchaser,
      b. The date of the purchase,
      c. The quantity of coal tar-based sealer purchased,
      d. A statement that the coal tar-based sealer will not be used within the City of Roseville,
      e. An affirmation by the purchaser that the information on the form is correct, and
   3. The seller retains the completed form for a period of not less than two years and allows the City to inspect or copy the form upon request.

410.04: EXEMPTION

Upon the express written approval from both the City and MPCA, a person conducting bona fide research on the effects of coal tar-based sealer products or PHAs on the environment shall be exempt from the prohibitions provided in Section 3.

410.05: ASPHALT-BASED SEALCOAT PRODUCTS

The provisions of this ordinance shall only apply to use of coal tar-based sealer in the City and shall not affect the use of asphalt-based sealer products within the City.

410.06: PENALTY

Any person convicted of violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or both, plus the costs of prosecution in either case.

410.07: SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this ordinance is found to be invalid for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

(Ord. 1409, 6-13-2011)

CHAPTER 803
STORM WATER DRAINAGE

SECTION:

803.01: Storm Water Drainage Utility
803.02: Connection to Storm Sewers
803.03 Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Connections
803.04 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

803.01: STORM WATER DRAINAGE UTILITY:

A. Establishment: The Municipal storm sewer system shall be operated as a public utility pursuant to Minnesota Statute, section 444.075, from which revenues will be derived subject to the provisions of this Section and Minnesota statutes. The storm water drainage utility will be part of the Public Works Department and under the administration of the Public Works Director.

B. Definition: "Residential equivalent factor, (REF)" - One REF is defined as the ratio of the average volume of runoff generated by one acre of a given land use to the average volume of runoff generated by one acre of typical single-family residential land during a standard one year rainfall event.

C. Fees: Storm water drainage fees for parcels of land shall be determined by multiplying the REF for a parcel's land use by the parcel's acreage and then multiplying the REF for a parcel's land use by the parcel's acreage and then multiplying the resulting product by the storm water drainage rate. The REF values for various land uses are as follows[1]: For the purpose of calculating storm water drainage fees, all developed one-family and duplex parcels shall be considered to have an acreage of one-third (1/3) acre. The storm water drainage rate used to calculate the actual charge per property shall be established by City Council Resolution.

D. Credits: The City Council may adopt policies recommended by the Public Works Director, by resolution, for adjustment of the storm water drainage fee for parcels based upon hydrologic data to be supplied by property owners, which data demonstrates a hydrologic response substantially different from the standards. Such adjustments of storm water drainage fees shall not be made retroactively.

E. Exemptions: The following land uses are exempt from storm water drainage fees:
   1. Public rights of way.

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[1]

CLASSIFICATION	LAND USES	REF
1	Cemeteries golf courses	0.25
2	Parks with parking facilities	0.75
3	Single-family and duplex residential	1.00
4	Public & private school, community center	1.25
5	Multiple-family residential, churches & government buildings	2.50
6	Commercial, industrial, warehouse	5.00
7	Improved vacant	As Assigned

2. Vacant, unimproved land with ground cover.

F. Payment of Fee: Statements for storm water drainage fee shall be computed every three months and invoiced by the Finance Officer for each account on or about the fifth day of the month following the quarter. Such statement shall be due on or before the last day of the month in which the statement is mailed. Any prepayment or overpayment of charges shall be retained by the City and applied against subsequent quarterly fees.

G. Recalculation of Fee: If a property owner or person responsible for paying the storm water drainage fee questions the correctness of an invoice for such charge, such person may have the determination of the charge recomputed by written request to the Public Works Director made within twelve months of mailing of the invoice in question by the City.

H. Penalty for Late Payment: Each quarterly billing for storm water drainage fees not paid when due shall incur a penalty charge of ten percent of the amount past due.

I. Certification of Past Due Fees on Taxes: Any past due storm water drainage fees, in excess of 90 days past due, may be certified to the County Auditor for collection with real estate taxes, pursuant to Minnesota Statute, section 444.075, subdivision 3. In addition, the City shall also have the right to bring a civil action or to take other legal remedies to collect unpaid fees. (Ord. 937, 1-9-84; amd. 1995 Code) (Ord. 1383, 6-08-2009)

803.02: CONNECTION TO STORM SEWERS:

A. Permit Required: No person shall connect any drain to a storm sewer of the City without first obtaining a permit to do so.

B. Granting of Permits: The Public Works Director shall grant permits only to applicants who are licensed by the City.

C. Hook Up Permit Fee: The fee for a permit to hook up to a City storm sewer shall be set by City Council resolution. (Ord. 377, 9-10-62; amd. 1995 Code)

D. Additional Fees: Before any hook up permit shall be issued, the following conditions shall be complied with:

1. No permit shall be issued to connect with any storm sewer system to the City directly or indirectly from any lot or tract of land unless the Public Works Director shall have certified:
   a. That such lot or tract of land has been assessed for the cost of construction or the storm sewer main or line with which the connection is made, or
   b. If no assessment has been levied for such construction cost, the proceedings for levying such assessment have been or will be completed in due course, or
   c. If no assessment has been levied and no assessment proceedings will be completed in due course, that a sum equal to the portion of cost of constructing said storm sewer main which would be assessable against said lot or tract has been paid to the City, or
2. If no such certificate can be issued by the Public Works Director no permit to connect to any storm sewer main shall be issued unless the applicant shall pay an additional connection fee which shall be equal to the portion of the cost of construction of the said storm sewer main which would be assessable against said lot or tract to be served by such connection. Said assessable cost is to be determined by the Public Works Director upon the same basis as any assessment previously levied against other property for the said main, including interest at a rate equal to the interest rate of the original assessment from the date of the original assessment and continuing for a period of20 years or the amount of years the assessment was payable, whichever is less. Interest may be waived or decreased, when it is determined by the Public Works Director that the improvement was not subject to

utilization until a later date. If no such assessment has been levied, the assessable cost will be determined upon the basis of the uniform charge which may have been or which shall be charged for similar storm sewer improvements, determined on the basis of the total assessable cost of said main or line, allocated on a frontage basis, acreage basis, or both.

3. No building permit shall be issued for any building where the affected lot or parcel of land has been benefited by an assessed storm sewer improvement unless the provisions of this subsection have been complied with. (Ord. 745, 12-30-74; amd. 1995 Code)

803.03: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND CONNECTIONS:

A. Purpose: The purpose of the ordinance is to promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the City and protect them from adverse effects caused by non-storm water discharge by regulating discharges that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and environmentally sensitive land. This ordinance will provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Roseville through the regulation of non-storm water discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This ordinance establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process. The objectives of this ordinance are:
   1. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by storm water discharges by any person.
   2. To prohibit Illicit Connections and Discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.
   3. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

B. Definitions: For the purposes of this ordinance, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall have the meaning stated below.
   1. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP): Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing, and minimizing the degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions, and other management practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.
      a. Non-structural BMP: Practices that focus on preserving open space, protecting natural systems, and incorporating existing landscape features such as wetlands and stream corridors to manage storm water at its source. Other practices include clustering and concentrating development, minimizing disturbed areas, and reducing the size of impervious areas.
      b. Structural BMP: a physical device that is typically designed and constructed to trap or filter pollutants from runoff, or reduce runoff velocities.
   2. COMMERCIAL: Activity conducted in connection with a business.
   3. DISCHARGE: Adding, introducing, releasing, leaking, spilling, casting, throwing, or emitting any pollutant, or placing any pollutant in a location where it is likely to pollute waters of the state.
   4. EQUIPMENT: Implements used in an operation or activity. Examples include, but are not limited to; lawn mowers, weed whips, shovels, wheelbarrows and construction equipment.

5. EROSION: any process that wears away the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.
6. GROUNDWATER: Water contained below the surface of the earth in the saturated zone including, without limitation, all waters whether under conned, unconfined, or perched conditions, in near surface unconsolidated sediment or regolith, or in rock formations deeper underground.
7. ILLEGAL/ ILLICIT DISCHARGE: Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drainage system, except as exempted in this chapter.
8. ILLICIT CONNECTION: Either of the following:
   a. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system (including any non-storm water discharge) including wastewater, process wastewater, and wash water and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by the City; or,
   b. Any drain or conveyance connected from a residential, commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by the City.
9. IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: A hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the ground. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and storm water runoff.
10. MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (MEP): A standard for water quality that applies to all MS4 operators regulated under the NPDES program. Since no precise definition of MEP exists, it allows for maximum flexibility on the part of MS4 operators as they develop and implement their programs to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of pollutants.
11. MECHANICAL CLEANING TECHNIQUES: Arranging the collision between the substance being removed and some object. Mechanical cleaning techniques include: sweeping, shoveling, or blowing. This does NOT include using water to clean the surface.
12. MPCA: The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
13. MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4): The system of conveyances (including sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, channels, or storm drains) owned and operated by the City and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water, and which is not used for collecting or conveying sewage.
14. NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES): The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, sections 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345.
15. PERSON: Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchise, association or governmental entity.
16. PERVIOUS SURFACE: Pervious areas permit water to enter the ground by virtue of their porous nature or by large voids in the material. Commonly pervious areas

have vegetation growing on them.

17. POLLUTANT: Any substance which, when discharged has potential to or does any of the following:
    a. Interferes with state designated water uses;
    b. Obstructs or causes damage to waters of the state;
    c. Changes water color, odor, or usability as a drinking water source through causes not attributable to natural stream processes affecting surface water or subsurface processes affecting groundwater;
    d. Adds an unnatural surface film on the water;
    e. Adversely changes other chemical, biological, thermal, or physical condition, in any surface water or stream channel;
    f. Degrades the quality of groundwater; or
    g. Harms human life, aquatic life, or terrestrial plant and wildlife; A Pollutant includes but is not limited to dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, garbage, wastewater sludge, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, rock, sand, dust, industrial waste, sediment, nutrients, toxic substance, pesticide, herbicide, trace metal, automotive fluid, petroleum-based substance, wastewater, and oxygen-demanding material.
18. POLLUTE: To discharge pollutants into waters of the state.
19. POLLUTION: The direct or indirect distribution of pollutants into waters of the state.
20. PREMISES: Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips
21. SANITARY SEWER: a pipe, conduit, or sewer owned, operated, and maintained by the City and which is designated by the Public Works Director as one dedicated to the exclusive purpose of carrying sanitary wastewater to the exclusion of other matter
22. STATE DESIGNATED WATER USES: Uses specified in state water quality standards.
23. STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Publicly-owned facilities by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.
24. STORM WATER: Any surface flow, runoff, or drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation.
25. SURFACE WATERS means all waters of the state other than ground waters, which include ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, ditches, , and public drainage systems except those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage.
26. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP): A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to Storm water, Storm water Conveyance Systems, and/or Receiving Waters to the Maximum Extent Practicable.
27. VEHICLE: Any "motor vehicle" as defined in Minnesota Statutes. Also includes watercraft, trailers and bicycles.
28. WATERCOURSE: A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, a running stream of water having a bed and banks; the easement one may have in the flowing of such a stream in its accustomed course. A water course may be dry sometimes.

29. WATERS OF THE STATE: All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.
30. WASTEWATER: Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated storm water, discharged from a facility or the by-product of washing equipment or vehicles

C. Applicability: This ordinance shall apply to all water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands unless explicitly exempted by the City Council.

D. Administration: The Public Works Director is the principal City official responsible for the administration, implementation, and enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance. The Director may delegate any or all of the duties hereunder

E. Exemptions: No person shall cause any illicit discharge to enter the storm sewer system or any surface water unless such discharge:
   1. Consists of non-storm water that is authorized by an NPDES point source permit obtained from the MPCA;
   2. Is associated with fire fighting activities or other activities necessary to protect public health and safety;
   3. Is one of the following exempt discharges: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, dechlorinated swimming pools and any other water source not containing pollutants;
   4. Consists of dye testing discharge, as long as the Public Works Director is provided a verbal notification prior to the time of the test.

F. Illegal Disposal and Dumping
   1. No person shall throw, deposit, place, leave, maintain, or keep any substance upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, or other drainage structure, business place, or upon any public or private land, so that the same might be or become a pollutant, unless the substance is in containers, recycling bags, or any other lawfully established waste disposal device.
   2. No person shall intentionally dispose of grass, leaves, dirt, or landscape material into a water resource, buffer, street, road, alley, catch basin, culvert, curb, gutter, inlet, ditch, natural watercourse, flood control channel, canal, storm drain or any fabricated natural conveyance.

G. Illicit Discharges and Connections
   1. No person shall use any illicit connection to intentionally convey non-storm water to the City's storm sewer system.
   2. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm sewer system is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
   3. A person is considered to be in violation of this ordinance if the person connects a line conveying wastewater to the storm sewer system, or allows such a connection to continue.

H. General Provisions: All owners or occupants of property shall comply with the

following general requirements:

1. No person shall leave, store, deposit, discharge, dump, or otherwise expose any chemical or septic waste in an area where discharge to streets or storm sewer system may occur. This section shall apply to both actual and potential discharges.
    a. Private sanitary sewer connections and appurtenances shall be maintained to prevent failure, which has the potential to pollute surface water.
    b. Recreational vehicle sewage shall be disposed to a proper sanitary waste facility. Waste shall not be discharged in an area where drainage to streets or storm sewer systems may occur.
    c. For pools, the pool's water should be tested before draining to ensure that PH levels are neutral and chlorine levels are not detectable. Pool water should be discharged over a vegetated area before draining into the storm sewer system. Unsealed receptacles containing chemicals or other hazardous materials shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.
2. The washing down of commercial equipment and vehicles shall be conducted in a manner so as to not directly discharge wastewater where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.
3. Removal of pollutants such as grass, leaves, dirt and landscape material from impervious surfaces shall be completed to the maximum extent practicable using mechanical cleaning techniques.
4. Mobile washing companies (carpet cleaning, mobile vehicle washing, etc) shall dispose of wastewater to the sanitary sewer. Wastewater shall not be discharged where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.
5. Storage of materials, machinery and equipment shall comply with the following requirements:
    a. Objects, such as equipment or vehicle parts containing grease, oil or other hazardous substances, and unsealed receptacles containing chemicals or other hazardous materials shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.
    b. Any machinery or equipment that is to be repaired or maintained in areas susceptible to runoff shall be placed in a confined area to contain leaks, spills, or discharges.
6. Debris and residue shall be removed as follows:
    a. All vehicle parking lots and private streets shall be swept at least once a year in the spring to remove debris. Such debris shall be collected and disposed of according to state and federal laws governing solid waste.
    b. Fuel and chemical residue or other types of potentially harmful material, such as animal waste, garbage or batteries shall be contained immediately, removed as soon as possible and disposed of according to state and federal laws governing solid waste.

I. Industrial or Construction Activity Discharges. Any person subject to an industrial activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a manner acceptable to the Public Works Director prior to the allowing of discharges to the storm sewer system. Any person responsible for a property or premise, who is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the storm sewer system. These BMPs shall be part of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit.

J. Access to Facilities

1. When the City has determined that there is a danger to the health, safety or welfare

of the public, city representatives shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under this ordinance to determine compliance with this ordinance. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to city representatives.

2. In lieu of an inspection by a City representative, the property owner shall furnish a certificate from a licensed plumber, in a form acceptable to the City, certifying that the property has not discharged prohibited material into the municipal storm sewer system. Failure to provide such certificate of compliance shall make the property owner immediately subject to the suspension of storm sewer access as provided for in section M of this section until the property is inspected and/or compliance is met, including any penalties and remedies as set forth in section N below.
3. Unreasonable delays in allowing city representatives access to a permitted facility is a violation of a storm water discharge permit and of this ordinance.
4. The City may seek issuance of a search warrant for the following reasons:
   a. If city representatives are refused access to any part of the premises from which storm water is discharged, and there is probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this ordinance; or
   b. there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this ordinance or any order issued hereunder; or
   c. to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community.

K. Watercourse Protection. Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes or is directly adjacent to a watercourse, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse free of trash, debris, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

L. Notification of Spills. Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person has information of release of materials which result or may result in illegal discharges of pollutants into the storm sewer system, or water of the state, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release according to state and federal laws.

M. Suspension of Storm Sewer System Access
   1. Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situation: The City may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, to the heath or welfare of persons, to the storm sewer or waters of the state. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the city may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the storm sewer system or the waters of the state, or to minimize danger to persons.
   2. Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge: All persons discharging to the MS4 in violation of this ordinance may have their access terminated if such termination serves to abate or reduce an illicit discharge. It is a violation of this ordinance to reinstate access to premises that have been terminated pursuant to this section without the prior approval of the City.

N. Enforcement
   1. Notice of Violation: A violation of this ordinance is a Public Nuisance. When it has been determined that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a

requirement of this Ordinance, the Public Works Director may order compliance by written notice of violation to the person(s) responsible for the violation. Such notice may require without limitation:

a. The performance of monitoring, analysis, and reporting;
b. The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
c. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
d. The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
e. Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs;
f. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs;
g. The development of a corrective action plan to prevent repeat discharges; and/ or
h. Any other requirement deemed necessary.

If abatement of a violation and/ or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

2. Appeal of Notice of Violation: Any person receiving a Notice of Violation may appeal the determination of the Public Works Director. The notice of appeal must be received within 7 days from the date of the Notice of Violation. Hearing on the appeal before the City Manager or his/her designee shall take place within 15 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the City Manager or his/ her designee shall be final.
3. Enforcement Measures after Appeal: If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within 7 days of the decision of the City Manager upholding the decision of the Public Works Director, then city representatives shall have the right to enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow city representatives to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.
4. Cost of Abatement of the Violation: Within 15 days after abatement of the violation, the person(s) responsible for the violation will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The person(s) given such notice may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the costs within 7 days. If the amount due is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the City Manager or by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal, the amount due shall constitute a lien upon, and the City shall have the right to assess such cost against the property owned by such violator(s) pursuant to Minnesota Statute § 429.101.
5. Injunctive Relief: It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Ordinance. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this ordinance, the City may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.
6. Compensatory Action: In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this Ordinance, the City may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory action such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.
7. Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance: In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and

is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

8. Criminal Prosecution: A violation of this ordinance is a misdemeanor.
9. Costs and Expenses: The City may recover all attorney's fees, court costs, staff expenses, clean-up costs, and any other expenses associated with enforcement of this ordinance including, but not limited to, sampling and monitoring expenses.
10. Remedies Not Exclusive: The remedies listed in this ordinance are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and it is within the discretion of the City to seek cumulative remedies.

(Ord. 1388, 2-22-2010)

803.04: EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTOL:

A. Purpose: The purpose of this article is to control or eliminate soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from construction activity within the City. This article establishes standards and specifications for conservation practices and planning activities that minimize soil erosion and sedimentation.

B. Scope: Except as exempted by the definition of the term "land disturbance activity" in Section 803.04 C7, any person, entity, state agency, or political subdivision thereof proposing land disturbance activity within the City shall apply to the City for the approval of the erosion and sediment control plan. No land shall be disturbed until the plan is approved by the City and conforms to the standards set forth in this article.

C. Definitions: The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. Best Management Practice (BMP): Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing, and minimizing the degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions, and other management practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.
2. Certificate of Completion: the certificate issued after the final inspection of the site has been completed, temporary erosion control has been removed and the site has been fully restored.
3. City of Roseville Erosion Control Specifications: practices described in, but not limited to, the following manuals:
   - Minnesota Stormwater Manual
   - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas" handbook
   - Ramsey County Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook
4. Erosion: any process that wears away the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.
5. Erosion and sediment control plan: a document containing the requirements of Section 803.04 D that, when implemented, will prevent or minimize soil erosion on a parcel of land and off-site sediment damages.
6. Erosion and sediment control practice specifications and erosion and sediment control practices: the management procedures, techniques, and methods to control soil erosion and sedimentation as officially adopted by the City.
7. Land disturbance activity: land change greater than 10,000 square feet, or land change on a parcel of land located directly adjacent to a water resource or located

within the shoreland overlay district, that may result in soil erosion from water or wind and the movement of sediments into or upon waters or lands of the city, including clearing, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land. Land disturbance activity does not mean the following:

a. Minor land disturbance activities such as home gardens and an individual's home landscaping, repairs, and maintenance work.
b. Tilling, planting, or harvesting or agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural crops.
c. Installation of fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles.
d. Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property and emergency repairs. However, if the land disturbance activity would have required an approved erosion and sediment control plan except for the emergency, the land area disturbed shall be shaped and stabilized in accordance with the requirement of the local plan-approving authority or the city when applicable.

8. Permittee: a person, entity, state agency, corporation, partnership, or political subdivision thereof engaged in a land disturbance activity.
9. Sediment: solid mineral or organic material that, in suspension, is being transported or has been moved from its original site by air, water, gravity, or ice, and has been deposited at another location.
10. Sedimentation: the process or action of depositing sediment that is determined to have been caused by erosion.
11. Water Resource: any stream, channel, wetland, storm pond, or lake within the City.

D. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan:

1. Required: Every Permittee for a building permit, a subdivision approval, or a permit to allow land disturbance activities must submit an erosion and sediment control plan to the City Engineer. No building permit, subdivision approval, or permit to allow land disturbance activities shall be issued and no earth disturbing activity shall commence until approval of the erosion and sediment control plan by the City.

   Projects coordinated by Ramsey County or Mn/DOT do not require a permit; however, the City must be notified of the project and be provided a copy of the erosion and sediment control plan, as well as an estimated schedule for commencement and completion. The City will notify the designated contact if erosion control measures should fail or require maintenance with the expectation that the deficiencies will be corrected.

   If no permit has been obtained, a stop work order shall be issued on the construction and a fine shall be issued in an amount equal to twice the required permit fee. A completed erosion and sediment control plan and permit application shall be submitted before construction will be allowed to resume.

   Obtaining a permit does not exempt the permittee from obtaining permits required by other government regulatory agencies.
2. Criteria addressed: The erosion and sediment control plan shall address the following criteria:

   a. Conform to the natural limitations presented by topography and soil so as to create the least potential for soil erosion.
   b. Stabilize all exposed soils and soil stockpiles
   c. Establish permanent vegetation
   d. Prevent sediment damage to adjacent properties and other designated areas
   e. Schedule of erosion and sediment control practices
   f. Use temporary sedimentation basins

g. Stabilization of steep slopes
h. Control the storm water leaving the site
i. Stabilize all waterways and outlets
j. Protect storm sewers from the entrance of sediment, debris and trash
k. Control waste, such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste that may adversely impact water quality
l. When working in or crossing water resources, take precautions to contain sediment.
m. Restabilize utility construction areas as soon as possible
n. Protect paved roads from sediment and mud brought in from access routes
o. Dispose of temporary erosion and sediment control measures
p. Maintain all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices
q. Removal of sediment from streets at the end of each day

3. Contents of Plan: The erosion and sediment control plan shall include the following:
   a. Contact information for the Permittee
   b. Project description: the nature and purpose of the land disturbance activity and the amount of grading involved
   c. Phasing of construction: the nature and purpose of the land disturbance activity and the amount of grading, utilities, and building construction
   d. Existing and proposed site conditions: existing and proposed topography, vegetation, and drainage
   e. Adjacent areas, neighboring streams, lakes, wetlands, residential areas, roads, etc., which might be affected by the land disturbance activity
   f. Soils: soil names, mapping units, erodibility
   g. Critical erosion areas: areas on the site that have potential for serious erosion problems
   h. Erosion and sediment control measures: methods to be used to control erosion and sedimentation on the site, both during and after the construction process
   i. Temporary and Permanent stabilization: how the site will be stabilized during and after construction is completed, including specifications
   j. Storm water management: how storm runoff will be managed, including methods to be used if the development will result in increased peak rates or volume of runoff
   k. Maintenance: schedule of regular inspections and repair of erosion and sediment control structures
   l. Calculations: any that were made for the design of such items as sediment basins, diversions, waterways, and other applicable practices

E. Plan Review:
1. General: The City appoints the City Engineer to review the erosion and sediment control plan to ensure compliance with the City of Roseville Erosion and Sediment Control Standards.
2. Permit required: If the City determines that the erosion and sediment control plan meets the requirements of this article, the City shall issue a permit, valid for a specified period of time that authorizes the land disturbance activity contingent on the implementation and completion of the erosion and sediment control plan.
3. Denial: If the City determines that the erosion and sediment control plan does not meet the requirements of this article, the City shall not issue a permit for the land disturbance activity. The erosion and sediment control plan must be resubmitted for

approval before the land disturbance activity begins. No land use and building permits may be issued until the Permittee has an approved erosion and sediment control plan.

4. Permit suspension: If the City determines that the approved plan is not being implemented according to the schedule or the control measures are not being properly maintained, all land use and building permits must be suspended and stop work order issued until the Permittee has fully implemented and maintained the control measures identified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan.

F. Plan Implementation And Maintenance:
All storm water pollution controls noted on the approved erosion and sediment control plan shall be installed before commencing the land disturbance activity, and shall not be removed without City approval or issuance of a Certificate of Completion.
The Permittee shall be responsible for proper operation and maintenance of all stormwater pollution controls and soil stabilization measures in conformance with best management practices. The Permittee shall also be responsible for maintenance, clean-up and all damages caused by flooding of the site or surrounding area due to in-place erosion and sediment control. The foregoing responsibilities shall continue until a Certificate of Completion is issued to the Permittee by the City for the land disturbance activity.

G. Modification of Plan:
An approved erosion and sediment control plan may be modified on submission of an application for modification to the City and subsequent approval by the City Engineer. In reviewing such application, the City Engineer may require additional reports and data.

H. Escrow Requirement:
The City shall require the Permittee to escrow a sum of money sufficient to ensure the inspection, installation, maintenance, and completion of the erosion and sediment control plan and practices. Escrow amounts shall be set from time to time by the City Council. Upon project completion and the issuance of a Certificate of Completion any remaining amount held in escrow shall be returned to the Permittee.

I. Enforcement:
If the City determines the erosion and sedimentation control is not being implemented or maintained according to the approved plan, the Permittee will be notified and provided with a list of corrective work to be performed. The corrective work shall be completed by the Permittee within forty-eight (48) hours after notification by the City. Notification may be given by:

a. Personal delivery upon the Permittee, or an officer, partner, manager or designated representative of the Permittee.
b. E-mail or facsimile by sending such notice to the e-mail address or facsimile number provided by the Permittee.

1. Failure to Do Corrective Work: If a Permittee fails to perform any corrective work or otherwise fails to conform to any provision of this ordinance within the time stipulated, the City may take any one or more of the following actions:
   a. Issue a stop work order whereupon the Permittee shall cease all land disturbance activity on the site until such time as the City determines the corrective measures that are necessary to correct the conditions for which the stop work order was issued. Once the necessary corrective actions have been determined the Permittee shall perform the corrective work. All corrective work must be completed before further land disturbance activity will be allowed to resume.
   b. Complete the corrective work using City forces or by separate contract. The issuance of a land disturbance permit constitutes a right-of-entry for the City or

its contractor to enter upon the construction site for the purpose of completing the corrective work.

c. Impose a monetary fine in an amount equal to twice the required permit fee.

d. Charge the Permittee for all staff time expended and costs incurred by the City to:

    i. perform any corrective work required by the City,

    ii. perform such inspections and reinspections of the site on which the land disturbance activity is occurring as the City deems necessary, and/or

    iii. coordinate and communicate with the Permittee regarding any corrective work, inspections, reinspections or other remedial actions which the City deems necessary to implement as a result of the failure of the Permittee to conform to the provisions of this ordinance, and

    iv. remedy any other failure of the Permittee to conform to provisions of this ordinance.

    The cost for staff time shall be determined by multiplying the staff member's hourly rate times 1.9 times the number of hours expended, for all staff members (including administrative employees) involved in such corrective work, communications, coordination of activities, inspections, reinspections and other remedial actions. All amounts charged shall be paid by the Permitee within 30 days of the delivery by the City of a written invoice which describes such charges.

e. Draw on the escrow amount for all staff costs incurred, and payments due to the City as a result of the exercise by the City of any remedy available to the City pursuant to this ordinance.

f. Assess that portion of any unpaid charges which are attributable to the removal or elimination of public health or safety hazards from private property pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section § 429.101.

g. Pursue any other legal equitable remedy which is available to the City.

The remedies listed in this ordinance are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and it is within the discretion of the City to seek cumulative remedies. (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

CHAPTER 1017
SHORELAND, WETLAND AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

SECTION:

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1017.27: Amendment

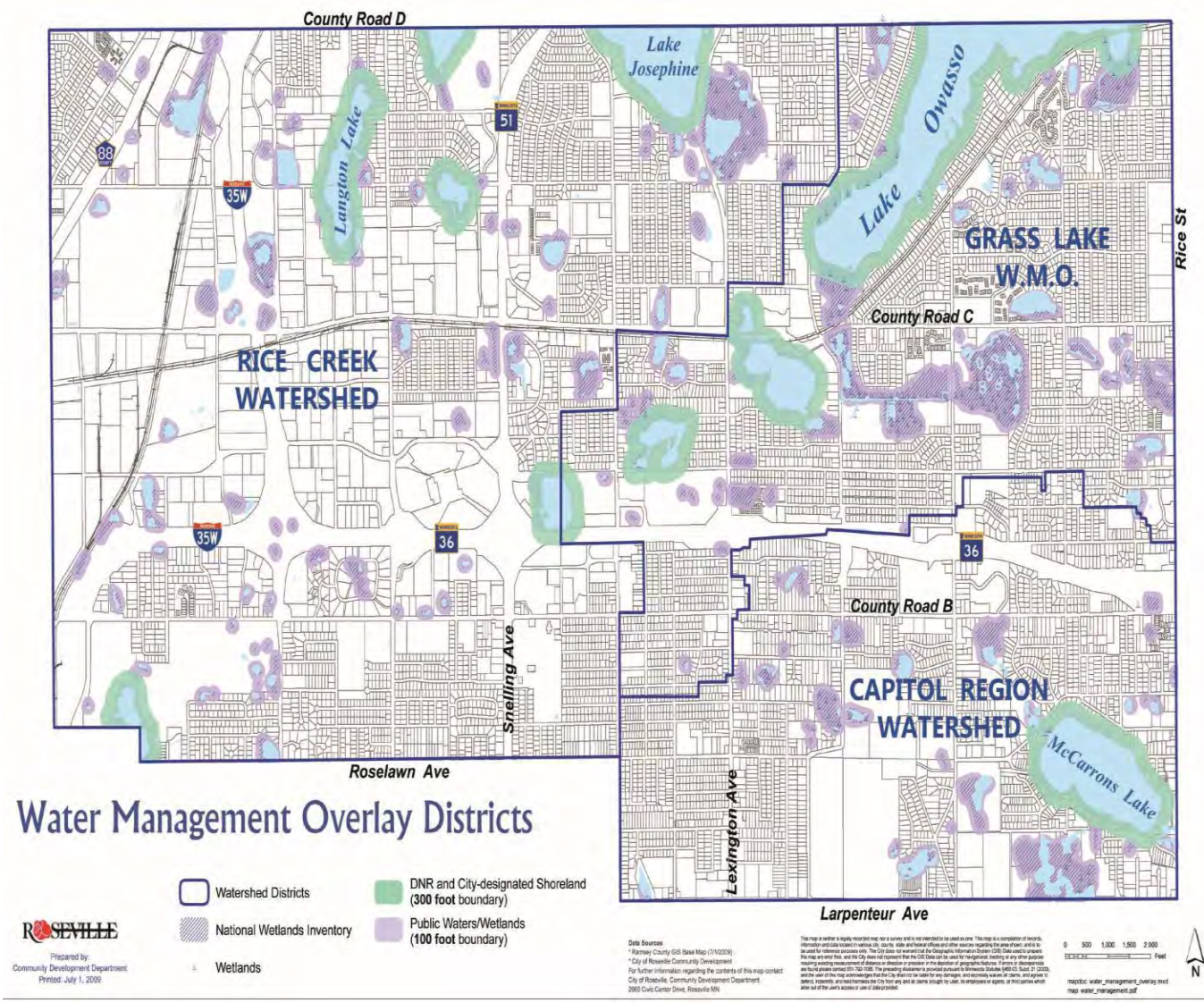
1017.01: SHORT TITLE:

The name of this Chapter shall be *THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE SHORELAND, WETLAND, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE.* (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94)
(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.02: JURISDICTION:

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the shoreland, wetland and storm water

management overlay districts and the City in general as each section specifies. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)



(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.03: STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION:

This Shoreland, Wetland and Storm Water Management Chapter is adopted pursuant to the authorization and policies contained in Minnesota Statutes chapters 103B, 105, 462 and 497; Minnesota Rules, parts 6120.2500 through 6120.3900; Minnesota Rules chapters 8410 and 8420. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94)
(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.04: POLICY; STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

A. Waters and Wetland Policy:

1. The City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan identifies specific goals and policies related to the proper management of its shoreland, lakes, wetlands, water and soil resources.

2. The City recognizes that the uncontrolled use of shorelands, wetlands, and land alteration activities in general in the City affects the public health, safety and general welfare not only by contributing to the pollution of surface and ground waters, but also

by impairing the local tax base.

3. Land development and use impact all receiving waters, especially lakes, by contributing to their impairment through point and nonpoint pollution sources.

4. The City has adopted a Surface Water Management Plan that recognizes that its storm water system is integrated with the management of its natural lakes and wetlands.

5. Therefore, the City has determined that it is in the best interests of the public to manage its Comprehensive Plan and Surface Water Management Plan by a consolidated approach with this Chapter to avoid conflict and duplication to the maximum practical extent.

B. Statement of Purpose: to achieve the policies described in the City Comprehensive Plan, State and Federal policies and statutes, the City intends to determine, control and guide future development within and surrounding those land areas which are contiguous to designated bodies of public water and areas of "natural environmental significance" as herein defined and regulated. Specifically, this Chapter purports to:

1. Regulate the placement of sanitary and storm water disposal facilities on lots;

2. Regulate the area of a lot and the length of water frontage suitable for a building site;

3. Regulate alteration of the shorelands and wetlands of public waters;

4. Control natural environment areas of ecological value to maintain existing aquatic, vegetation and wildlife conditions to the maximum extent possible;

5. Regulate the use and subdivision of land within the corporate limits as it relates to public waters, shorelands and storm water;

6. Provide variances from the minimum standards and criteria. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.05: DEFINITIONS:

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the same meaning as they have in common usage and to give this Chapter its most reasonable application. For the purpose of this Chapter, the words "must" and "shall" are mandatory and not permissive. All distances, unless otherwise specified, shall be measured horizontally.

As used in this Chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section:

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE OR FACILITY: Any building or improvement subordinate to a principal use which, because of the nature of its use, can reasonably be located at or greater than normal structure setbacks (such as a detached garage).

BLUFF: A topographic feature such as a hill, cliff, or embankment having the following characteristics (an area with an average slope of less than 18 percent over a distance for 50 feet or more shall not be considered part of the bluff):

A. Part or all of the feature is located in a shoreland area;

B. The slope rises at least twenty five (25) feet above the ordinary high water level of the waterbody;

C. The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to a point twenty five (25) feet or more above the ordinary high water level averages thirty percent (30%) or greater; and

D. The slope must drain toward the waterbody.

BLUFF IMPACT ZONE: A bluff, and, only in shoreland districts, land located thirty (30) feet landward from the top of a bluff.

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT AND APPEAL: The Roseville City Council and Mayor.

BOATHOUSE: A structure designed and used solely for the storage of water crafts, boats, boating or water craft equipment.

BUILDING LINE: A line parallel to a lot line or the ordinary high water level at the

required setback beyond which a structure may not extend.
COMMERCIAL USE: The principal use of land or buildings for the sale, lease, rental, or trade of products, goods, and services.
COMMISSIONER: The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.
CONDITIONAL USE: A "land use" or "development" as defined by City Code that may not be appropriate generally, but may be approved by the City Council with appropriate restrictions as provided by the City Code upon a finding that certain conditions as detailed in the Zoning Ordinance exist, the use or development conforms to the comprehensive land use plan of the community, and the use, through the imposition of conditions, is compatible with the existing neighborhoods.
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT: A permit specially and individually granted in accordance with this Code, by the City Council after review thereof by the Planning Commission as a flexibility device to enable the City Council to assign dimensions or conditions to a proposed use, after consideration of the impacts on or functions of adjacent and nearby properties and the special problems that the proposed use presents.
DECK: A horizontal, unenclosed platform with or without attached railings, seats, trellises, or other features, attached or functionally related to a principal use or site and at any point extending more than three (3) feet above ground.
DOCK: A seasonal water-oriented accessory structure or walkway extended from the ordinary high water level into the bed of public waters for access to open water and anchorage of water craft.
DUPLEX, TRIPLEX AND QUAD: A dwelling structure on a single lot, having two (2), three (3), and four (4) units, respectively, being attached by common walls and each unit equipped with separate sleeping, cooking, eating, living, and sanitation facilities.
DWELLING SITE: A designated location for residential use by one or more persons using temporary or movable shelter, including camping and recreational vehicle sites.
DWELLING UNIT: Any structure or portion of a structure, or other shelter designed as short- or long-term living quarters for one or more persons, including rental or timeshare accommodations such as hotel, and resort rooms and cabins.
EXTRACTIVE USE: The use of land for surface or subsurface removal of sand, gravel, rock, industrial minerals, other nonmetallic minerals, and peat not regulated under Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51.
GAZEBO: A seasonal water-oriented accessory structure used as a detached nonheated shelter. It may have a roof, floor, screen walls, but has no sewer or water service.
GUEST COTTAGE: A structure used as a dwelling unit that may contain sleeping spaces and kitchens and bathroom facilities in addition to those provided in the primary dwelling unit on a lot.
HARDSHIP: The same as that term is defined in Minnesota Statutes chapter 462 (for municipalities).
HEIGHT OF BUILDING: "Height of building" shall be as defined in the Minnesota State Building Code. It means the vertical distance between the highest adjoining ground level at the building or ten (10) feet above the lowest ground level, whichever is lower, and the highest point of a flat roof or average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof.
INDUSTRIAL USE: The use of land or buildings for the production, manufacture, warehousing, storage, or transfer of goods, products, commodities, or other wholesale items.
INTENSIVE VEGETATION CLEARING: The complete removal of trees or shrubs in a contiguous patch, strip, row, or block.
LIFT: A mechanical device used to lift a boat from the water.
LOT: A parcel of land designated by plat, metes and bounds, registered land survey,

auditors plot, or other accepted means and separated from other parcels or portions by said description for the purpose of sale, lease, or separation.
LOT WIDTH: The shortest distance between lot lines measured at the midpoint of the building line.
NONCONFORMING USE: A nonconforming use is any use or arrangement of land or structures legally existing prior to the enactment of a Code provision prohibiting such use.
NONCONFORMING USES: Any use of a building or premises which, on the effective date of this Chapter, does not, even though lawfully established, comply with all of the applicable use regulations of the zoning district in which such building or premises is located (also see definition of Substandard Use).
ORDINARY HIGH WATER LEVEL: The boundary of public waters and wetlands, and shall be an elevation delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the ordinary high water level is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the ordinary high water level is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.
PATIO: An inground surface of paving or wood materials, not attached to the main structure.
PORCH, SCREENED: A seasonal habitable addition to a residential structure, considered part of the structure.
PUBLIC WATERS: Any "waters" as defined in Minnesota statutes, section 103G.005, subdivisions 15 and 18.
SEMIPUBLIC USE: The use of land by a private, nonprofit organization to provide a public service that is ordinarily open to some persons outside the regular constituency of the organization.
SENSITIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: The preservation and management of areas unsuitable for development in their natural state due to constraints such as shallow soils over ground water or bedrock, highly erosive or expansive soils, steep slopes, susceptibility to flooding, or occurrence of flora or fauna in need of special protection.
SETBACK: The minimum horizontal distance between a structure, sewage treatment system, or other facility and an ordinary high water level, sewage treatment system, top of a bluff, road, highway, property line, or other facility.
SEWER SYSTEM: The combination of public and private pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force main, and all other construction, devices, appliances, or appurtenances used for conducting sewage or industrial waste or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal in a public sewage treatment facility.
SHORE IMPACT ZONE: Land located between the ordinary high water level of public water and a line parallel to it at a setback of fifty percent (50%) of the structure setback.
SHORELAND: Land located within 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water level of the lakes classified in section 1017.13 of this chapter. The limits of the shorelands may be reduced whenever the waters involved are bounded by topographic divides which extend landward from the waters for lesser distances and when approved by the MnDNR commissioner. (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)
SHORELAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT: Land located within three hundred (300) feet from the ordinary high water level; or the first tier of riparian lots or the first tier of lots beyond a public street when the street is adjacent to a public water body, whichever is greater, of certain public waters as established by the City Council as established by this code. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)
SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC SITE: Any archaeological site, standing structure, or other

property that meets the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, is listed in the State Register of Historic Sites, or is determined to be an unplatted cemetery that falls under the provisions of Minnesota statutes, section 307.08. An historic site meets these criteria if it is presently listed on either register or if it is determined to meet the qualifications for listing after review by the Minnesota state archaeologist or the director of the Minnesota Historical Society. All unplatted cemeteries are automatically considered to be significant historic sites.

STEEP SLOPE: Land where agricultural activity or development is either not recommended or described as poorly suited due to slope steepness and the site's soil characteristics, as mapped and described in available county soil surveys or other technical reports, unless appropriate design and construction techniques and farming practices are used in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Where specific information is not available, steep slopes are lands having average slopes over twelve percent (12%), as measured over horizontal distances of fifty (50) feet or more, that are not bluffs.

STORM WATER POND: A manmade pond capable of holding water seasonally or permanently, the purpose of which is to collect runoff, nutrients, and sediment prior to releasing water into wetlands and natural water bodies.

STRUCTURE: Any building or appurtenance, including attached or detached decks and fences. "Structure" does not include aerial or underground utility lines, such as sewer, electric, telephone, telegraph, gas lines, towers, poles, seasonal docks, and other supporting facilities such as at grade driveways and patios.

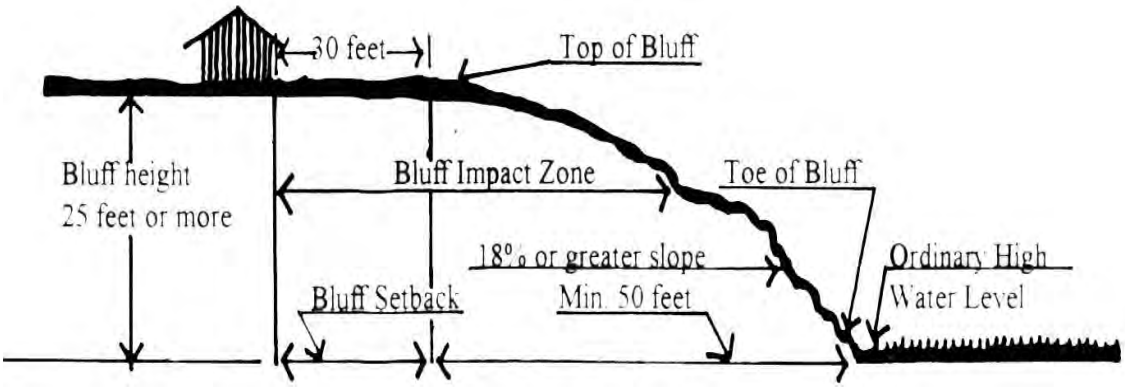
SUBDIVISION: Land that is divided for the purpose of sale, rent, or lease. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

SUBSTANDARD USE: Any use of shorelands existing prior to the date of enactment of any city ordinance which is permitted within the applicable zoning district, but does not meet the minimum lot area and length of water frontage, structure setbacks, or other dimensional standards of the ordinance.

SURFACE WATER ORIENTED COMMERCIAL USE: The use of land for commercial purposes, where access to and use of surface water feature is an integral part of the normal conductance of business. Marinas, resorts, and restaurants with transient docking facilities are examples of such use.

TOE OF THE BLUFF: The lower point of a fifty (50) foot segment with an average slope exceeding eighteen percent (18%) located in bluff impact zone. See illustration following definition of Top of The Bluff.

TOP OF THE BLUFF: The higher point of a fifty (50) foot segment with an average slope exceeding eighteen percent (18%) located in bluff impact zone. See illustration below.



VARIANCE: The same as that term is defined or described in Minnesota statutes, chapter 462 (for municipalities).

WATER ORIENTED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE OR FACILITY: A small, aboveground building or other improvement, (except stairways, fences, docks, and retaining walls), which, because of the relationship of its use to a surface water feature, reasonably needs to be located closer to public waters than the normal structure setback. Examples of such structures and facilities include boathouses, gazebos, screen houses, fish houses, pump houses, and detached decks.

WETLAND: A land form that is transitional between "terrestrial" and "aquatic systems" as defined in Minnesota statutes, section 103G.005, subdivision 19.

WETLAND BOUNDARY: The boundary line between what is considered to be upland and wetland using the methodology for delineating wetlands as prescribed in Minnesota statutes, section 103G.2242, subdivision 2. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994; amd. Ord. 1270, 9-23-2002)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.06: ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE:

The use of any shoreland of public waters, the size and shape of lots, the use, size, type and location of structures on lots; the installation and maintenance of water supply and waste disposal facilities; the filling, grading, lagooning, or dredging of any shoreland area; the cutting of shoreland vegetation and the subdivision of lots shall be in full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Construction of buildings, water supply and city utility service systems and erection of signs shall require a permit, unless otherwise expressly excluded by the requirements of this chapter. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.07: DISCLAIMER:

This chapter does not imply that areas outside of the shoreland, wetland and storm water management overland district or land uses permitted within that district will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter does not create liability on the part of the city or its officers or employees for any flood damage that may result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decisions made under it. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)
(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.08: INTERPRETATION:

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by state statutes.
(Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)
(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.09: SEVERABILITY:

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this chapter is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected thereby. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.10: ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS:

It is not intended by this chapter to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this chapter shall prevail. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.11: ADMINISTRATION:

A. Enforcement: The Community Development Department is responsible for the overall administration and enforcement of this chapter. Any violation of the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of any permit issued in accordance with this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or conditional uses) shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be "punishable" as defined by law or as otherwise provided in this code.

B. Permits Required:

1. In addition to any permit requirements of an underlying district or specific shoreland or waterfront improvements, permits are required for the construction of retaining walls, driveways, parking lots, patios, fences, water related accessory structures, watercraft accessory devices and signs within the building setback area from the ordinary high water mark. Application for a permit shall be made to the Community Development Department on the forms provided. The application shall include the necessary information including visual displays, soil, slope and vegetation protection plans so that city staff can determine the site's suitability for the intended use.

2. All permits within this chapter must specify a termination date, not to exceed 12 months from the date of issuance. A permit may be determined to be null and void by the Community Development Department if it is determined after issuance that false supporting information was filed with the permit application. As part of any such determination, the Director may issue a stop work order, post the same on site, send a copy by certified mail to the permittee and determine what other enforcement action is necessary.

C. Certificate of Zoning Compliance: The Community Development Department shall issue a certificate of zoning compliance for each activity requiring a permit as specified in this chapter. This certificate shall specify that the use of land conforms to the requirements of this Chapter. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)
(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.12: WATER MANAGEMENT OVERLAY DISTRICTS:

A. Creation: The Water Management Overlay District hereby created and is divided into the following subdistricts as shown on the Official Zoning Map or an attachment thereto: the Shoreland District, the Wetland Protection District, and the Storm Water District.

1. Shoreland District: All land meeting the definition of shoreland adjacent to the public waters listed in Section 1017.13 of this Chapter. (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

2. Wetland Protection District: All upland within one hundred (100) feet of the wetland boundary of wetlands and those public waters not specifically listed as shoreland.

3. Storm Water District: All land either within one hundred (100) feet of the normal water level of constructed storm water ponds or wetlands managed for storm water quantity and quality management purposes, or all land below the 100-year flood elevation of such ponds or wetlands, whichever is most restrictive.

B. Official Zoning Map: The amended Official Zoning Map, with Water Management Overlay Districts, is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Chapter.

C. Maintenance of Records: Said Official Zoning Map shall be on file in the office of the Community Development Department. The Community Development Department shall maintain the necessary records to maintain and display the Official Zoning Map as amended. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

D. Boundaries: The boundaries of the overlay districts as shown on the Official Zoning Map are considered to be approximate and must be established on the ground at the time of any application for permit, variance, conditional use or subdivision of land. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

E. Allowable Land Uses: The existing zoning on the site shall specify the allowable land uses but all such uses must additionally comply with any more restrictive standards and criteria of this Chapter.

F. Private Sewer Systems Prohibited: Individual on-site sewage treatment systems are prohibited in all Water Management Overlay Districts. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.13: SHORELAND CLASSIFICATIONS:

The following public waters of the City have been classified either consistent with the criteria found in Minnesota Regulations, part 6120.3300, and the Protected Waters Inventory Map for Ramsey County, Minnesota, or classified by the City when no classification was available from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The "shoreland area" for the water bodies listed in the table below shall be as defined in this Chapter and shown on the Official Zoning Map. "Wetland protection areas" shall be as defined in subsection 1017.12A2 of this Chapter. "Storm water protection areas" shall be as defined in subsection 1017.12A3 of this Chapter. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)

Shoreland Classification Table			
	Lake Name	**MnDNR ID#**	**Classification**
MnDNR Designated Shoreland:	Lake Josephine	57P	GD
	Lake Owasso	56P	GD
	Little Lake Johanna	58P	RD
	North Bennett	207P	GD
	McCarrons	54P	
City Designate Shoreland:	Langton Lake	49P	GD
	Zimmerman Lake	53W	GD
	Bennett Lake	48W	GD
	Walsh Lake	214W	GD
	Willow Lake	210W	GD
	Oasis Pond	205W	GD
GD=General Development RD=Recreational Development			

(Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994; amd. Ord. 1216, 12-14-1998) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.14: WATER MANAGEMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT LOT STANDARDS:

A. Additional Standards: The following development standards are in addition to any standards that apply specifically to the underlying zoning district. Where there is conflict between the underlying and overlying district standards, the most restrictive shall apply.

B. Lot Area and Width Standards: The lot area (in square feet) and lot width standards (in feet) for single and duplex housing on residential lots created after the date of enactment

of this Chapter for the lake classifications are the following:

1. Shoreland Overlay District Lot Standards:

	Recreation Development Lakes				General Development Lakes			
Underlying Zones	Riparian Lots		Nonriparian Lots		Riparian Lots		Nonriparian Lots	
	Area*	Width*	Area*	Width*	Area*	Width*	Area*	Width*
R-1 (Single Family)	15,000	100	11,000	85	15,000	100	11,000	85
R-2 (Duplex)	35,000	135	26,000	135	26,000	135	17,500	135

* Area means land above the normal ordinary high water level.

(Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

2. Wetland Overlay District Lot Standards: The minimum lot area, width and depth requirements of the underlying land use zoning district within this code shall apply provided that not more than 25% of the lot area may be included in any wetland area to meet the minimum lot area dimension.

3. Storm Water Overlay District Lot Standards: The minimum lot area, width and depth requirements of the underlying land use zoning district within this code shall apply provided that not more than 25% of the lot area may be included in any storm pond or wetland area (which is below the normal level of the adjacent storm water pond) to meet the minimum lot area dimension. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.15: ADDITIONAL LOT DIMENSION REQUIREMENTS:

A. Dwelling Unit Densities: Only land above the ordinary high water level of public waters may be used to meet lot area standards. Lot width standards shall be met at both the ordinary high water level and at the building line. Not more than 25% of the lot area of each lot may be included in any wetland, which is below the normal ordinary high water level. (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

B. Controlled Accesses: Lots intended as controlled accesses to public waters or as recreation areas for use by owners of nonriparian lots within subdivisions shall be allowed only a conditional use and shall meet or exceed the following standards: (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1. They shall be suitable in terms of physical access and potential slope erosion and vegetation damage for the intended uses of controlled access lots;

2. They shall have a specific lot size not less than 170 feet (two 85-foot wide lots combined);

3. They shall be jointly owned by all purchasers of lots in the subdivision or by all purchasers of nonriparian lots in the subdivision who are provided riparian access rights on the access lot; and

4. Covenants or other equally effective legal instruments shall be developed that specify which lot owners have authority to use the access lot and what activities are allowed. The activities may include watercraft launching, loading, storage, beaching, mooring, or docking. They may also include other outdoor recreational activities that do not significantly conflict with general public use of the public water or the enjoyment of

normal property rights by adjacent property owners. Examples of the nonsignificant conflict activities include swimming, sunbathing, or picnicking. The covenants shall limit the total number of vehicles allowed to be parked and the total number of watercraft allowed to be continuously moored, docked, or stored over water, and shall require centralization of all common facilities and activities in the most suitable locations on the lot to minimize topographic and vegetation alterations. They shall also require all parking areas, storage buildings, and other facilities to be screened by vegetation or topography as much as practical from view from the public water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)

1017.16: STRUCTURE DESIGN STANDARDS:

A. Placement of Structures on Lots: When more than one setback applies to a site, structures and facilities shall be located to meet the most restrictive setbacks. Where structures exist on the adjoining lots on both sides of a proposed building site, structure setbacks may be altered without a variance to conform to the average setback of adjoining structures from the ordinary high water level, provided the proposed building site is not located in a shore impact zone or in a bluff impact zone. Structures shall be located as follows:

STRUCTURE SETBACKS FROM WATER BODY				
Type of Water Body	Structure Setback from Water Body	Structure Setback from Bluff	Roads, Driveway, Parking and Other Impervious Surface or Setback	Maximum Bldg/Structure Height [4]
MnDNR and City Public Waters	75 Ft [1, 3]	30 Ft.	30 Ft.[5]	30 Ft.
Wetland	50 Ft. [2, 3]	Not Applicable	30 Ft. [5]	30 Ft.
Storm Pond	10 Ft. [2, 3]	Not Applicable	10 Ft.	30 Ft.

1. Setback is measured from the normal ordinary high water level.

2. Setback is measured from the wetland or pond boundary.

3. One water- oriented accessory structure designed in accordance with subsection1017.17C of this chapter may be set back a minimum distance of 10 feet from the ordinary high water level.

4. See subsection1017.17G of this chapter.

5. A 30 foot setback from road or parking surfaces may include a combination of land within rights of way and adjacent to the right of way, as well as curb and gutter controlling runoff and sediment to a storm pond. Pedestrian trails shall be exempt from setback requirements.

All other structure setback requirements shall be as stated in the underlying zoning district for each parcel.
(Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

B. Additional Structure Standards for All Districts:

1. Bluff Impact Zones: Structures and accessory facilities, except stairways and landings, shall not be placed within bluff impact zones.
2. Commercial Or Industrial Land Uses: Commercial or industrial land uses without water oriented uses shall be located on lots or parcels without public waters frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public waters frontage, the principal structure, accessory buildings and parking areas, shall either be set back 150 feet from the ordinary high water level or be set back one hundred (100) feet and be 50% screened by opaque vegetation from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)
3. Fences: In bluff impact, shoreland, and wetland zones, fences shall be set back the same distance from the shoreline as required for the principal structure or attached deck on the lot, except that a fence on a lot with a preexisting principal structure and attached deck may extend to the same setback as the deck or the structure. Fences shall be of similar design, texture, and color as the principal structure or shall be of an earth tone or color and material.

Fences used for safety or containment may be set within 25 feet of the OHWL. Such fences shall be a maximum of 25% opaque, and no more than 42 inches in height. Such fences shall be clad in earth tone coatings.

With the exception of regulations in this subsection, fences in bluff impact, shoreland, and wetland zones shall meet all height and setback requirements of section 1011.08 of this title. Fences placed on the road side of a lot with water or wetland frontage shall comply with front yard fence requirements of section 1011.08 of this title. (Ord. 1270, 9-23-2002) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.17: GENERAL DESIGN CRITERIA FOR STRUCTURES:

A. Low Floor Elevations: All habitable structures constructed within the overlay district shall be built with their lowest floor, including basement, no lower than the following elevation criteria, whichever provides the greater degree of protection as determined by the city engineer:
1. Two feet above the 100-year flood elevation, if known; or
2. At least three feet above the highest known water level, or three 3 feet above the ordinary high water level, whichever is higher; or
3. At least three 3 feet above the "wetland boundary" as defined in Section 1017.05 of this Chapter.
The City Engineer shall develop and maintain a list of elevations of known 100-year flood levels, ordinary high water levels, highest known water levels and wetland boundary levels as they become available through special studies or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

B. Low Floor Elevations Exceptions: A variance may be granted from the elevation requirements specified in subsection A above only where a hardship is determined and provided the structure is flood-proofed according to State and Federal standards for floodplain areas.
Water-oriented accessory structures may have the lowest floor placed lower than the elevation determined in subsection A if the structure is constructed of flood-resistant materials to the elevation, electrical and mechanical equipment is placed above the elevation and, if long duration flooding is anticipated, the structure is built to withstand ice action and wind-driven waves and debris.

C. Permitted Water-Oriented Accessory Structures: Each lot may have one water-oriented non-habitable accessory structure not meeting the normal structure setback in subsection 1017.16A of this Chapter if this water-oriented accessory structure complies

with the following provisions:
1. Water oriented accessory structure dimensional requirements:

a.	Maximum floor area:	250 square feet
b.	Maximum width as viewed from water:	12 feet
c.	Maximum height:	10 feet
d.	Setback from ordinary high water:	*
e.	Boathouse setback from ordinary high water level:	10 feet**
f.	Side yard setback from property line:	20 feet
g.	Detached deck height above grade:	8 feet

* 50% of distance between ordinary high water mark and the structure setback from the water.

** Also permitted for docks, and off-season storage of ice fishing houses and docks.

2. The structure or facility shall be constructed of material architecturally similar in design, texture, and color to the principal structure on the lot; the design shall be reviewed by the City Planner prior to issuance of building permits.
3. The structure shall be screened a minimum of 50% by opaque vegetation or topography on the three walls seen from the lake with ecologically suited landscaping landward of the ordinary high water level from the lake.
4. The roof shall not be used as a deck or used as a storage area.
5. The structure or facility shall not be designed or used for human habitation and shall not contain utility systems.

D. Stairways, Chair Lifts, and Stair and Deck Landings: Stairways and chair lifts shall be used for achieving access up and down bluffs and steep slopes to shore areas. Stairways and lifts shall meet the following design requirements:
1. Stairways and chair lifts shall not exceed four feet in width on residential lots. Wider stairways may be used for commercial properties, and public open-space recreational properties; (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)
2. Stair and deck landings for stairways and chair lifts on residential lots shall not exceed 48 square feet in area. Landings larger than 48 square feet may be used for commercial properties, and public open-space recreational properties; (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)
3. Canopies or roofs shall not be permitted on stairways, chair lifts, or stair or deck landings;
4. Stairways, chair lifts, and stair or deck landings shall be either constructed above the ground on posts or pilings, or placed into the ground, provided they are designed and built in a manner that ensures control of soil erosion;
5. Stairways, chair lifts, and stair or deck landings shall be located in the most visually inconspicuous portions of lots, as viewed from the surface of the public water assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, whenever practical; and
6. Facilities such as ramps, chair lifts, or mobility paths for physically handicapped persons shall be permitted for achieving access to shore areas, provided that the dimensional and performance standards of subsections 1 through 5 are complied with in addition to the requirements of Minnesota Rules, Chapter 1340.

E. Significant Historic Sites: No structure may be placed on a significant historic site in a manner that affects the values of the site unless adequate information about the site has been removed and documented in a public repository.

F. Steep Slopes, Visibility and Erosion: The Public Works and Community Development Directors shall evaluate possible soil erosion impacts and development visibility from public waters prior to issuance of a permit for construction of roads, driveways, structures, or other improvements on steep slopes. An erosion and sedimentation control plan shall be prepared as required by Section 803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control. When necessary, conditions shall be attached to the permit to preserve existing vegetation, screening of structures, vehicles, and other facilities as viewed from the surface of public waters, assuming summer, leaf-on vegetation. (Ord. 1342, 11-13-2006) (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

G. Height of Structures: All structures in residential districts, except steeples and chimneys from churches and institutional uses, shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

H. Placement and Design of Roads, Driveways, and Parking Areas:

1. Public and private roads and parking areas shall be designed to utilize natural vegetation and topography to achieve maximum screening from view of public waters. The Public Works Director shall review all roads and parking areas to ensure they are designed and constructed to minimize and control erosion, consistent with Section 803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (Ord. 1342, 11-13-2006) (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

2. Roads, driveways, and parking areas shall meet structure setbacks outlined in subsection 1017.16A and shall not be placed within bluff and shore impact zones, when other reasonable and feasible placement alternatives exist. If no alternatives exist, they may be placed within these areas, and shall be designed to minimize adverse impacts.

3. Public and private watercraft, canoe rack storage, access ramps, approach roads, and access-related parking areas may be placed within shore impact zones provided the vegetative screening and erosion control conditions of this subsection are met. For private facilities, the grading and filling provisions of Section1017.25 of this Chapter shall be met. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.18: DESIGN CRITERIA FOR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC USES:

A. Uses With Water-Oriented Needs: Surface water-oriented commercial uses and industrial, public, or semi-public uses with similar needs to have access to and use of public waters may be located on parcels or lots with frontage on public waters. Those uses with water-oriented needs must meet impervious coverage limits, setbacks, and other zoning standards in this Chapter. The uses shall also be designed to incorporate topographic and vegetative screening of parking areas and structures.

B. Uses Without Water-Oriented Needs: Uses and surface parking without water-oriented needs shall be located on lots or parcels without public waters frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public waters frontage, must be set back double the normal ordinary high water level setback and shall be screened by fifty percent (50%) opaque or more screen from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.19: NOTIFICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

A. Notice of Public Hearings: Copies of all notices of any public hearings to consider

variances, ordinance amendments, or conditional uses affecting a MnDNR designated shoreland district shall be sent to the MnDNR, Division of Waters Regional Hydrologist and postmarked at least ten days before the hearings. Notices of hearings to consider proposed subdivisions/plats shall include copies of the subdivision/plat.

B. Notice of Approval: A copy of approved amendments and subdivisions/plats, and final decisions granting variances, or conditional uses in a MnDNR designated shoreland district shall be sent to the MnDNR, Division of Waters Regional Hydrologist and postmarked within ten (10) days of final action. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

(Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.20: VARIANCES:

A. Procedure: Variances in these overlay districts may only be granted in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 462 and Section 1009.04 of this Title. A variance shall not circumvent the general purposes and intent of this Chapter. No variance shall be granted for a use that is prohibited within the zoning district in which the subject property is located. Conditions may be imposed in the granting of a variance to ensure compliance and to protect adjacent properties and the public interest.

B. Notice of Approval: When a variance is approved in a MnDNR designated shoreland district after the Department of Natural Resources has formally recommended denial in the hearing record, the notification of the approved variance required in subsection 1017.19B shall also include the official summary of the public record/testimony, the findings of facts, and conclusions which supported the issuance of the variance. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

(Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.21: CONDITIONAL USES:

Conditional uses allowable within shoreland areas shall be subject to all of the review and approval procedures of this Section 1009.02 of this Title. The following additional evaluation criteria and conditions apply within shoreland areas:

A. Evaluation Criteria: A thorough evaluation of the waterbody and the topographic, vegetation, and soil conditions on the site shall be made to ensure:

1. The prevention of soil erosion or other possible pollution of public waters, both during and after construction;
2. The visibility of structures and other facilities as viewed from public waters is limited;
3. The types, uses, and numbers of watercraft that the project will generate can be safely accommodated on the site;
4. The impact the proposed use may have on the water quality of the water body is not excessive.

B. Conditions Attached to Conditional Use Approvals: The City Council, upon consideration of the criteria listed above and the purposes of this Chapter may attach such conditions to Conditional Use approvals as it deems necessary. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Increased setbacks from the ordinary high water level;
2. Limitations on the natural vegetation to be removed or the requirement that additional vegetation be planted; and
3. Special provisions for the location, design, and use of structures, watercraft launching and docking areas, and vehicle parking areas. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.22: NONCONFORMITIES:

All legally established nonconformities as of the date of this Code amendment may continue, but they shall be managed according to applicable State statutes and the requirements of Section 1002.04 of this Title for the subjects of alterations and additions, repair after damage, discontinuance of use and intensification of use. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011) The following standards apply to nonconforming lots and uses in the shoreland management areas:

A. Construction on Nonconforming Lots of Record:

1. Lots of record in the office on the County Recorder on the date of enactment of the City shoreland controls (March 27, 1974) that do not meet the requirements of this Chapter may be allowed as building sites without variances from lot size requirements provided; the use is permitted in the zoning district; all sanitary requirements of the City Code are complied with insofar as practical; and the minimum lot size and length of water frontage shall be not less than seventy percent (70%) of standard lot water frontage requirements; the lot has been in separate ownership from abutting lands since the original adoption of the City shoreland controls (March 27, 1974).

2. A variance from setback requirements shall be obtained before any use or building permit is issued for a lot. In evaluating the variance, the Board of Adjustment shall consider, in addition to the requirements of Section 1017.20, public utilities available to the lot and shall deny the variance if adequate facilities cannot be provided. (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

3. If, in a group of two or more contiguous lots under one ownership since the original adoption of the City shoreland controls (March 27, 1974), any individual lot does not meet the requirements of Section 1017.17, the lot shall not be considered as a separate parcel of land for the purposes of development. The lot shall be combined with the one or more contiguous lots so they equal one or more parcels of land, each meeting the requirements of Sections 1017.14 through 1017.16 of this Chapter. (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

B. Additions/Expansions to Nonconforming Structures: All additions or expansions to the outside dimensions of an existing nonconforming structure must meet the setback, height, and other requirements of Sections 1017.14 through 1017.16. Any deviation from these requirements may only be authorized by a variance pursuant to Section 1017.20.

C. Deck Additions: Deck additions may be allowed, without a variance, to a structure which does not meet the required setback from the ordinary high water level, if all of the following criteria and standards are met:

1. The structure existed prior to the date the City's original shoreland structure setbacks were established on March 27, 1974.

2. A thorough evaluation of the property and structure reveals no reasonable location for a deck meeting or exceeding the existing ordinary high water level setback of the structure.

3. The new deck encroachment toward the ordinary high water level does not exceed 15% of the existing setback of the structure from the ordinary high water level or does not encroach closer than 30 feet, whichever is more restrictive; and the deck shall be constructed of materials similar to the materials of the principal structure, wood, or earth tone; and the new deck shall not be roofed or screened.

D. Existing Decks: Existing decks, at the date of adoption of this Chapter, which meet the required setbacks and have had valid building permits, may be enclosed as part of the structure. Deck extensions beyond and from a nonconforming, enclosed deck which would increase the nonconforming setback, shall not be permitted. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-

94) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.23: SUBDIVISION/PLATTING PROVISIONS:

A. Land Suitability: Each lot created through subdivision shall be suitable for the proposed use as defined by the suitability analysis. Suitability analysis shall consider susceptibility to flooding, existence of wetlands, soil and rock formations with severe limitations for development, severe erosion potential, steep topography, availability of City sewer and water, near-shore aquatic conditions unsuitable for water-based recreation, important fish and wildlife habitat, presence of significant historic sites, or any other feature of the natural land likely to be harmful to the health, safety, or welfare of future residents of the proposed subdivision or of the community. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

B. Consistency With Other Controls: Subdivisions shall conform to all official controls of this community. A subdivision shall not be approved where a later variance from one or more standards in official controls would be needed to use the lots for their intended purpose. Each lot shall meet the minimum lot size and dimensional requirements of Sections 1017.14 through 1017.16.

C. Information Requirements: Sufficient information shall be submitted by the applicant for the community to make a determination of land suitability. The information shall include at least the following:
1. Topographic contours at two (2) foot intervals or less from City public works maps or more accurate sources, showing limiting site characteristics;
2. The surface water features required in Minnesota Statutes, section 505.02, subdivision 1, to be shown on plats, obtained from United States Geological Survey quadrangle topographic maps or more accurate sources;
3. Adequate soil information to determine suitability for building and public utilities for every lot from the most current existing sources or from field investigations such as soil borings or other methods;
4. Information regarding adequacy of domestic City water supply; extent of anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations; near-shore aquatic conditions, including depths, types of bottom sediments, and aquatic vegetation; and proposed methods for controlling storm water runoff and erosion, both during and after construction activities;
5. Location of 100-year flood plain areas and floodway districts from existing adopted maps or data; and
6. A line or contour representing ordinary high water level, the toe and the top of bluffs, and the minimum building setback distances from the top of the bluff and the lake or stream.

D. Dedications: When an on-site storm water ponding area is required by a project to store surface water runoff, the City may require easements over natural drainage or ponding areas for future maintenance of storm water and significant wetlands.

E. Platting: All subdivisions that create three or more lots or parcels that are two and one-half acres or less in size shall be processed as a plat in accordance with City Subdivision Regulations[1]. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-94) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.24: PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS-

REPEALED (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

1017.25: GRADING, FILLING AND LAND ALTERATION:

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[1] Title 11 of this Code.

A. Permit Required: No person, firm or corporation may engage in any excavation, grading, surfacing or filling of land in the City without first securing a permit as set forth in this Section.

1. Permit from City Engineer/Public Works Director: A permit is required from the City Engineer/Public Works Director or designee, for any of the following activities:

a. Placement of or grading of more than ten cubic yards of material on steep slopes adjacent to lakes and wetlands or within the shore or bluff impact zones.

b. Placement of or grading of more than 50 cubic yards of earthen material anywhere in the City.

c. Where filling or grading occurs within ten feet of a property line or when such activity alters the drainage patterns of adjacent properties.

2. Permit from City Council: A permit from the City Council is required for any projects meeting the following criteria:

a. Any fill, grading, or drainage of a public water or a wetland, provided the City Council first determines that the project is either exempt from the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act or certifies the replacement of any loss of wetland area, values and functions in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 8420 as amended. Questions relating to wetland type, location, area, functions and values must be referred to the technical advisory panel established by Minnesota Statutes section 103G.2242 as amended.

b. For any filling or excavating on developed land zoned LDR-1 or LDR-2 where the site is less than one acre and the fill or excavation exceeds 500 cubic yards. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

c. For any filling or excavating on developed land zoned LDR-1 or LDR-2 where the site is one acre or greater and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 1,000 cubic yards. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

d. For any filling or excavating on undeveloped land zoned LDR-1 or LDR-2 where the site is less than one acre and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 2,000 cubic yards. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

e. For any filling or excavating on undeveloped land zoned LDR-1 or LDR-2 where the site is greater than one acre and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 4,000 cubic yards. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

f. For any filling or excavating on developed commercial/industrial property where the site is less than two and one-half acres and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 2,500 cubic yards.

g. For any filling or excavating on developed commercial/industrial property where the site is greater than two and one-half acres and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 5,000 cubic yards.

h. For any filling or excavating on undeveloped commercial/industrial property where the site is less than two and one-half acres and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 5,000 cubic yards.

i. For any filling or excavating on undeveloped commercial/industrial property where the site is greater than two and one-half acres and the proposed fill/excavation exceeds 10,000 cubic yards.

B. Applications For Permits, Additional Information: All applications for permits for grading and filling activities or land disturbances within the overlay district shall be accompanied by plans, specifications, and completion schedules in conformance with Section 803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (Ord. 1342, 11-13-2006) (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

C. Building Permits, Special Provisions: All building permits involving any excavation, fill or grading shall contain special provisions that specify:

1. That the permittee is responsible for the cleanup and any damages resulting from soil eroded from the building site onto public streets, into the storm sewer system and onto any adjoining private property as required in Section 803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control; and(Ord. 1342, 11-13-2006)

2. That the permittee shall install and maintain erosion control as required in Section 803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (Ord. 1342, 11-13-2006) (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

D. Shoreland Alterations: Alterations of vegetation and topography shall be regulated to prevent erosion into public waters, fix nutrients, preserve shoreland aesthetics, preserve historic values, prevent bank slumping, and protect fish and wildlife habitat. Fill and grading activities within shoreland shall comply with subsections 1017.24A2a through A2i and 1017.24B. Erosion control measures shall comply with Section 803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (Ord. 1342, 11-13-2006) (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011) (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

E. Vegetation Alterations in Shoreland Areas:

1. Exemption: Vegetation alteration necessary for the construction of structures and roads and parking areas regulated by Sections 1017.14 through 1017.16 of this Chapter are exempt from the vegetation alteration standards that follow.

2. Vegetation Alteration Standards: Removal or alteration of vegetation is allowed subject to the following standards:

a. Intensive vegetation clearing within the shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes is not allowed. Intensive vegetation clearing outside of the impact zones is allowable as a conditional use if an erosion control and sedimentation plan is developed per the requirements of Section803.04: Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (Ord.1342, 11-13-2006) (Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

b. In shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes, limited clearing of trees and shrubs and cutting, pruning, and trimming of trees may be allowed to provide a view to the water from the principal dwelling site and to accommodate the placement of lawns and new vegetation, stairways and landings, picnic areas, access paths, beach and watercraft access areas, and permitted water-oriented accessory structures or facilities, provided that the screening of structures, vehicles, or other facilities as viewed from the water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, is not substantially reduced; and

c. The above provisions are not applicable to the removal of trees, limbs, or branches that are dead, diseased, or pose safety hazards.

3. Connections to Public Waters: Excavations where the intended purpose is connection to a public water, such as boat slips, canals, lagoons, and harbors, shall be controlled by subsections A through D of this section. Permission for excavations may be given only after the commissioner has approved the proposed connection to public waters and other needed approvals have been obtained. (Ord. 1156, 12-12-1994)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008) 1416, 9-26-2011)

1017.26: STORM WATER MANAGEMENT:

The following general and specific standards shall apply to all developments within the city:

A. General Standards:

1. Existing Natural Drainageways: When possible, existing natural drainageways, and vegetated soil surfaces shall be used to convey, store, filter, and retain storm water runoff before discharge to public waters.

2. Minimum Disturbance: Development shall be planned and conducted in a manner that will minimize the extent of disturbed areas, runoff velocities, erosion potential, and reduce and delay runoff volumes. Disturbed areas shall be stabilized and protected as

soon as possible and facilities or methods used to retain sediment on the site.

3. Constructed Facilities: When development density, topographic features, and soil and vegetation conditions are not sufficient to adequately handle storm water runoff using natural features and vegetation, various types of constructed facilities such as diversions, settling basins, skimming devices, dikes, waterways, and ponds may be used. Preference shall be given to designs using surface drainage, vegetation, and infiltration rather than buried pipes and manmade materials and facilities.

B. Specific Standards:

1. Impervious Surface Coverage: Impervious surface coverage of a site shall not exceed 25% of the site area in a shoreland or wetland overlay district unless storm water is conveyed to an approved, on-site or regional storm water ponding/retention facility designed to accommodate the increased runoff prior to discharge from the site into public waters or wetlands.

2. Review by City Engineer: All proposed storm water facilities shall be reviewed by the city engineer and certified for compliance with the city's surface water management plan, National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) standards, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) Urban Best Management Practices, and any established standards of the water management organization having jurisdiction in the project area.

3. Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development Affectation: All commercial and industrial developments and redevelopments affecting more than five acres of land and all residential developments affecting more than five 5 acres of land shall:

a. Be served by storm water ponding facilities, on- or off-site, designed to remove a minimum of 90% of total suspended solids resulting from the runoff from a one inch rainfall event, and

b. Within the development, provide for settling chambers, sumps, dry ponds or other devices to provide for the filtering or settling of fine sands prior to discharge into the city's storm water system.

4. Private Storm Water Facilities: All private storm water facilities shall be maintained in proper condition consistent with the performance standards for which they were originally designed. All settled materials from ponds, sumps, grit chambers, and other devices, including settled solids, shall be removed and properly disposed of on a five year interval. One to five year waivers from this requirement may be granted by the city engineer when the owner presents evidence that the facility has additional capacity to remove settled solids in accordance with the original design capacity.

5. Inventory of Private Storm Water Facilities: Upon adoption of this chapter, the city engineer shall inventory and maintain a data base for all private storm water facilities requiring maintenance to assure compliance with this section. (Ord. 1239, 4-24-2000)

(Ord. 1359, 1-28-2008)

1017.27: AMENDMENT:

This chapter may be amended whenever the public necessity and the general welfare require such amendment by following the procedure specified in Section 1009.06 of this Code. (Ord. 1405, 2-28-2011)

CHAPTER 1021
FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

SECTION:

1021.01: Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact and Purpose
1021.02: General Provisions
1021.03: Establishment of Zoning Districts
1021.04: Floodway District (FW)
1021.05: Floodfringe District (FF)
1021.06: Procedures for Determining 1% Annual Chance Flood Elevations (100-YR flood elevations) in Zone A
1021.07: Subdivisions
1021.08: Public Utilities, Railroads, and Bridges
1021.09: Placement of Recreation Vehicles
1021.10: Administration
1021.11: Nonconformities
1021.12: Penalties for Violation
1021.13: Amendments

1021.01: STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT AND PURPOSE

A. Statutory Authorization: The legislature of the State of Minnesota has, in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103F and Chapter 462 delegated the responsibility to local government units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of the City of Roseville, Minnesota does ordain as follows:

B. Findings of Fact:

1. The flood hazard areas of the City of Roseville, Minnesota, are subject to periodic inundation which results in potential loss of life, loss of property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures or flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
2. Methods Used to Analyze Flood Hazards. This Ordinance is based upon a reasonable method of analyzing flood hazards which is consistent with the standards established by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
3. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance. This Ordinance is adopted to comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program codified as 44 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 59 -78, as amended, so as to maintain the community's eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program.

C. Statement of Purpose: It is the purpose of this Ordinance to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize those losses described in Section B-1 by provisions contained herein.

1021.02: GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Lands to Which Ordinance Applies: This Ordinance shall apply to all lands within the

jurisdiction of the City of Roseville shown on the Official Zoning Map and/or the attachments thereto as being located within the boundaries of the Floodway, Flood Fringe, or General Flood Plain Districts.

B. Establishment of Official Zoning Map: The Official Zoning Map together with all materials attached thereto is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance. The attached material shall include the Flood Insurance Study for the Ramsey County, Minnesota (All Jurisdictions); Flood Insurance Rate Map panels therein numbered 27123C0012G, 27123C0015G, 27123C0016G, 27123C0020G, 27123C0036G, 27123C0038G, 27123C0080G, 27123C0085G and 27123C0101G; and the Flood Insurance Rate Map Index (Map Number 27123CIND0B), all dated June 4, 2010 and prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Official Zoning Map shall be on file in the Office of Community Development

C. Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation: The regulatory flood protection elevation shall be an elevation no lower than one foot above the elevation of the regional flood plus any increases in flood elevation caused by encroachments on the flood plain that result from designation of a floodway.

D. Interpretation:

1. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the Governing Body and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by state statutes.
2. The boundaries of the zoning districts shall be determined by scaling distances on the Official Zoning Map. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the district as shown on the Official Zoning Map, as for example where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions and there is a formal appeal of the decision of the Zoning Administrator, the Board of Adjustment shall make the necessary interpretation. All decisions will be based on elevations on the regional (100-year) flood profile, the ground elevations that existed on the site at the time the Community adopted its initial floodplain ordinance or on the date of the first National Flood Insurance Program map showing the area within the 100-year floodplain if earlier, and other available technical data. Persons contesting the location of the district boundaries shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present their case to the Board of Adjustment and to submit technical evidence.

E. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions: It is not intended by this Ordinance to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail. All other ordinances inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

F. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability: This Ordinance does not imply that areas outside the flood plain districts or land uses permitted within such districts will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City of Roseville or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

G. Severability: If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

H. Definitions: Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the same meaning as they have in common usage and so as to give this Ordinance its most reasonable application.

1. Accessory Use or Structure - a use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure.
2. Basement - means any area of a structure, including crawl spaces, having its floor or base subgrade (below ground level) on all four sides, regardless of the depth of excavation below ground level.
3. Conditional Use - means a specific type of structure or land use listed in the official control that may be allowed but only after an in-depth review procedure and with appropriate conditions or restrictions as provided in the official zoning controls or building codes and upon a finding that:
   a. Certain conditions as detailed in the zoning ordinance exist.
   b. The structure and/or land use conform to the comprehensive land use plan if one exists and are compatible with the existing neighborhood.
4. Equal Degree of Encroachment - a method of determining the location of floodway boundaries so that flood plain lands on both sides of a stream are capable of conveying a proportionate share of flood flows.
5. Flood - a temporary increase in the flow or stage of a stream or in the stage of a wetland or lake that results in the inundation of normally dry areas.
6. Flood Frequency - the frequency for which it is expected that a specific flood stage or discharge may be equaled or exceeded.
7. Flood Fringe - that portion of the flood plain outside of the floodway. Flood fringe is synonymous with the term "floodway fringe" used in the Flood Insurance Study for Ramsey County, Minnesota (All Jurisdictions).
8. Flood Plain - the beds proper and the areas adjoining a wetland, lake or watercourse which have been or hereafter may be covered by the regional flood.
9. Flood Proofing - a combination of structural provisions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures subject to flooding, primarily for the reduction or elimination of flood damages.
10. Floodway - the bed of a wetland or lake and the channel of a watercourse and those portions of the adjoining flood plain which are reasonably required to carry or store the regional flood discharge.
11. Lowest Floor - the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor.
12. Manufactured Home - a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include the term "recreational vehicle."
13. Obstruction - any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, projection, excavation, channel modification, culvert, building, wire, fence, stockpile, refuse, fill, structure, or matter in, along, across, or projecting into any channel, watercourse, or regulatory flood plain which may impede, retard, or change the direction of the flow of water, either in itself or by catching or collecting debris carried by such water.
14. Principal Use or Structure - means all uses or structures that are not accessory uses or structures.
15. Reach - a hydraulic engineering term to describe a longitudinal segment of a stream or river influenced by a natural or man-made obstruction. In an urban area, the segment of a stream or river between two consecutive bridge crossings would most typically constitute a reach.
16. Recreational Vehicle - a vehicle that is built on a single chassis, is 400 square feet or

less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, is designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck, and is designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the term recreational vehicle shall be synonymous with the term travel trailer/travel vehicle.

17. 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", 1-percent annual chance flood or 100-year flood elevation.
18. Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation - The regulatory flood protection elevation shall be an elevation no lower than one foot above the elevation of the regional flood plus any increases in flood elevation caused by encroachments on the flood plain that result from designation of a floodway.
19. Structure - anything constructed or erected on the ground or attached to the ground or on-site utilities, including, but not limited to, buildings, factories, sheds, detached garages, cabins, manufactured homes, recreational vehicles not meeting the exemption criteria specified in Section 1021.09A1 of this Ordinance and other similar items.
20. Substantial Damage - means damage of any origin sustained by a structure where the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
21. Substantial Improvement - within any consecutive 365-day period, any reconstruction, rehabilitation (including normal maintenance and repair), repair after damage, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred “substantial damage,” regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:
    a. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
    b. Any alteration of an “historic structure,” provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as an “historic structure.” For the purpose of this Ordinance, “historic structure” shall be as defined in 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 59.1.
22. Variance - means a modification of a specific permitted development standard required in an official control including this Ordinance to allow an alternative development standard not stated as acceptable in the official control, but only as applied to a particular property for the purpose of alleviating a hardship, practical difficulty or unique circumstance as defined and elaborated upon in a community's respective planning and zoning enabling legislation.

I. Annexations: The Flood Insurance Rate Map panels adopted by reference into Section B above may include floodplain areas that lie outside of the corporate boundaries of the City of Roseville at the time of adoption of this ordinance. If any of these floodplain land area are annexed into the City of Roseville after the date of adoption of this ordinance, the newly annexed floodplain lands shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance immediately upon the date of annexation into the City of Roseville.

1021.03: ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONING DISTRICTS

A. Districts:
   1. Floodway District: The Floodway District shall include those areas designated as Zone AE and Zone A on the Flood Insurance Rate Map panels adopted in Section B that are below the ordinary high water level as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.005, subdivision 14.
   2. Flood Fringe District: The Flood Fringe District shall include those areas designated as Zone AE and Zone A on the Flood Insurance Rate Map panels adopted in Section B that are below the 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-year flood elevation) but above the ordinary high water level as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.005, subdivision 14. See Section 1021.06 for procedures to determine the 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-year flood elevation).

B. Compliance: No new structure or land shall hereafter be used and no structure shall be constructed, located, extended, converted, or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this Ordinance. Within the Floodway, Flood Fringe and General Flood Plain Districts, all uses not listed as permitted uses or conditional uses in Sections 1021.04 and 1021.05 that follow, respectively, shall be prohibited. In addition, a caution is provided here that:
   1. Modifications, additions, structural alterations, normal maintenance and repair, or repair after damage to existing nonconforming structures and nonconforming uses of structures or land are regulated by the general provisions of this Ordinance and specifically Section 1021.11.
   2. As-built elevations for elevated or flood proofed structures must be certified by ground surveys and flood proofing techniques must be designed and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect as specified in the general provisions of this Ordinance and specifically as stated in Section 1021.10 of this Ordinance.

1021.04: FLOODWAY DISTRICT (FW)

The permitted and conditional uses listed below are only allowable in the floodway if not prohibited by any other underlying zoning district classifications of the City of Roseville and if not prohibited by any applicable state or federal law.

A. Permitted Uses:
   1. General farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, and wild crop harvesting.
   2. Boat launching ramps, swimming areas, parks, wildlife and nature preserves, and fishing areas.
   3. Residential lawns, gardens and play areas.

B. Standards for Floodway Permitted Uses:
   1. The use shall have a low flood damage potential.
   2. The use shall be permissible in the underlying zoning district if one exists.
   3. The use shall not obstruct flood flows or increase flood elevations and shall not involve structures, fill, obstructions, excavations or storage of materials or equipment.

C. Conditional Uses:
   1. Extraction and storage of sand, gravel, and other materials.
   2. Marinas, boat rentals, docks, piers, wharves, and water control structures.
   3. Railroads, streets, bridges, utility transmission lines, and pipelines.
   4. Placement of fill.

D. Standards for Floodway Conditional Uses:
   1. All Uses. No fill (including fill for roads and levees), deposit, obstruction, or other

use may be allowed as a conditional use that will cause any increase in the stage of the 100-year or regional flood or cause an increase in flood damages in the reach or reaches affected.

2. All floodway conditional uses shall be subject to the procedures and standards contained in Section 1021.10D of this Ordinance.
3. The conditional use shall be permissible in the underlying zoning district if one exists.
4. Fill:
   a. Fill, dredge spoil, and all other similar materials deposited or stored in the flood plain shall be protected from erosion by vegetative cover, mulching, riprap or other acceptable method.
   b. Dredge spoil sites and sand and gravel operations shall not be allowed in the floodway unless a long-term site development plan is submitted which includes an erosion/sedimentation prevention element to the plan.
   c. As an alternative, and consistent with Subsection (b) immediately above, dredge spoil disposal and sand and gravel operations may allow temporary, on-site storage of fill or other materials which would have caused an increase to the stage of the 100-year or regional flood but only after the Governing Body has received an appropriate plan which assures the removal of the materials from the floodway based upon the flood warning time available. The conditional use must be title registered with the property in the Office of the County Recorder.
5. Storage of Materials and Equipment. Storage of other materials or equipment may be allowed if readily removable from the area within the time available after a flood warning and in accordance with a plan approved by the Governing Body. The storage or processing of materials that are, in time of flooding, flammable, explosive, or potentially injurious to human, animal, or plant life is prohibited.
6. Community-wide structural works for flood control intended to remove areas from the regulatory flood plain shall not be allowed in the floodway.

1021.05: FLOOD FRINGE DISTRICT (FF)

A. Permitted Uses: Permitted uses shall be those uses of land or structures listed as permitted uses in the underlying zoning use district(s). If no pre-existing, underlying zoning use districts exist, then any residential or non residential structure or use of a structure or land shall be a permitted use in the Flood Fringe District provided such use does not constitute a public nuisance. All permitted uses shall comply with the standards for Flood Fringe District "Permitted Uses" listed in Section 1021.05B.

B. Standards for Flood Fringe Permitted Uses:
   1. All structures, including accessory structures, must be elevated on fill so that the lowest floor including basement floor is at or above the regulatory flood protection elevation. The finished fill elevation for structures shall be no lower than one (1) foot below the regulatory flood protection elevation and the fill shall extend at such elevation at least fifteen (15) feet beyond the outside limits of the structure erected thereon.
   2. As an alternative to elevation on fill, accessory structures that constitute a minimal investment and that do not exceed 500 square feet at its largest projection may be flood proofed in accordance with the following standards:
      a. Accessory structures shall not be designed for human habitation.
      b. Accessory structures shall be elevated on fill or structurally dry flood proofed in accordance with the FP-1 or FP-2 flood proofing classifications in the State Building Code. As an alternative, an accessory structure may be flood proofed to

the FP-3 or FP-4 flood proofing classification in the State Building Code and, for a detached garage, the detached garage must be used solely for parking of vehicles and limited storage. Flood proofed accessory structures must meet the following additional standards:

(1) The structure must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure and shall be designed to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls;

(2) Any mechanical and utility equipment in a structure must be elevated to or above the regulatory flood protection elevation or properly flood proofed; and

(3) To allow for the equalization of hydrostatic pressure, there must be a minimum of two "automatic" openings in the outside walls of the structure having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding. There must be openings on at least two sides of the structure and the bottom of all openings must be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent grade to the structure. Using human intervention to open a garage door prior to flooding will not satisfy this requirement for automatic openings.

3. The storage of any materials or equipment shall be elevated on fill to the regulatory flood protection elevation.

C. Conditional Uses: Any structure that is not elevated on fill or flood proofed in accordance with Section 1021.05B1-B2 and or any use of land that does not comply with the standards in Section 1021.05B3 shall only be allowable as a conditional use. An application for a conditional use shall be subject to the standards and criteria and evaluation procedures specified in Sections 1021.05D-E and 1021.10D of this Ordinance.

1. Standards for Flood Fringe Conditional Uses:

a. Alternative elevation methods other than the use of fill may be utilized to elevate a structure's lowest floor above the regulatory flood protection elevation. These alternative methods may include the use of stilts, pilings, parallel walls, etc., or above-grade, enclosed areas such as crawl spaces or tuck under garages. The base or floor of an enclosed area shall be considered above-grade and not a structure's basement or lowest floor if: 1) the enclosed area is above-grade on at least one side of the structure; 2) it is designed to internally flood and is constructed with flood resistant materials; and 3) it is used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. The above-noted alternative elevation methods are subject to the following additional standards:

(1) Design and Certification - The structure's design and as-built condition must be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect as being in compliance with the general design standards of the State Building Code and, specifically, that all electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities must be at or above the regulatory flood protection elevation or be designed to prevent flood water from entering or accumulating within these components during times of flooding.

(2) Specific Standards for Above-grade, Enclosed Areas - Above-grade, fully enclosed areas such as crawl spaces or tuck under garages must be designed to internally flood and the design plans must stipulate:

(a) A minimum area of openings in the walls where internal flooding is to be used as a flood proofing technique. There shall be a minimum of two openings on at least two sides of the structure and the bottom of all

openings shall be no higher than one-foot above grade. The automatic openings shall have a minimum net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding unless a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that a smaller net area would suffice. The automatic openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of flood waters without any form of human intervention; and

(b) That the enclosed area will be designed of flood resistant materials in accordance with the FP-3 or FP-4 classifications in the State Building Code and shall be used solely for building access, parking of vehicles or storage.

b. Basements, as defined by Section 1021.02H2 of this Ordinance, shall be subject to the following:

(1) Residential basement construction shall not be allowed below the regulatory flood protection elevation.

(2) Non-residential basements may be allowed below the regulatory flood protection elevation provided the basement is structurally dry flood proofed in accordance with Section 1021.05C1c of this Ordinance.

c. All areas of non residential structures including basements to be placed below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall be flood proofed in accordance with the structurally dry flood proofing classifications in the State Building Code. Structurally dry flood proofing must meet the FP-1 or FP-2 flood proofing classification in the State Building Code and this shall require making the structure watertight with the walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. Structures flood proofed to the FP-3 or FP-4 classification shall not be permitted.

d. Storage of Materials and Equipment:

(1) The storage or processing of materials that are, in time of flooding, flammable, explosive, or potentially injurious to human, animal, or plant life is prohibited.

(2) Storage of other materials or equipment may be allowed if readily removable from the area within the time available after a flood warning and in accordance with a plan approved by the Governing Body.

e. The provisions of Section 1021.05C2 of this Ordinance shall also apply.

2. Standards for All Flood Fringe Uses:

a. Commercial Uses - accessory land uses, such as yards, railroad tracks, and parking lots may be at elevations lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation. However, a permit for such facilities to be used by the employees or the general public shall not be granted in the absence of a flood warning system that provides adequate time for evacuation if the area would be inundated to a depth and velocity such that when multiplying the depth (in feet) times velocity (in feet per second) the product number exceeds four (4) upon occurrence of the regional flood.

b. Manufacturing and Industrial Uses - measures shall be taken to minimize interference with normal plant operations especially along streams having protracted flood durations. Certain accessory land uses such as yards and parking lots may be at lower elevations subject to requirements set out in Section 1021.05C2a above. In considering permit applications, due consideration shall be given to needs of an industry whose business requires

that it be located in flood plain areas.

c. Fill shall be properly compacted and the slopes shall be properly protected by the use of riprap, vegetative cover or other acceptable method. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established criteria for removing the special flood hazard area designation for certain structures properly elevated on fill above the 100-year flood elevation - FEMA's requirements incorporate specific fill compaction and side slope protection standards for multi-structure or multi-lot developments. These standards should be investigated prior to the initiation of site preparation if a change of special flood hazard area designation will be requested.

d. Flood plain developments shall not adversely affect the hydraulic capacity of the channel and adjoining flood plain of any tributary watercourse or drainage system where a floodway or other encroachment limit has not been specified on the Official Zoning Map.

e. Standards for recreational vehicles are contained in Section 1021.09A.

f. All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system that resists flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state or local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

1021.06: Procedures for determining 1% annual chance flood elevations (100-YR flood elevations) in Zone A

A. Reserved for Future Use

B. Procedures for determining 1% annual chance flood elevations (100-YR flood elevations) in Zone A:

1. Upon receipt of an application for a permit or other approval within a Zone A, the Zoning Administrator will use the 1% annual chance flood elevation for that basin that has previously been determined in accordance with approved FEMA methods, if available. If the 1% annual chance flood elevation has not been previously determined, the applicant shall be required to furnish all necessary information as deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator for the determination for the 1% annual chance flood elevation in accordance with approved FEMA methods.
2. The applicant shall be responsible to submit one copy of the above information to a designated engineer or other expert person or agency for technical assistance in determining whether the proposed use is in the Floodway or Flood Fringe District and to determine the 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-year flood elevation). Procedures consistent with Minnesota Regulations 1983, Parts 6120.5000 - 6120.6200 and 44 Code of Federal Regulations Part 65 shall be followed in this expert evaluation. The designated engineer or expert is strongly encouraged to discuss the proposed technical evaluation methodology with the respective Department of Natural Resources' Area Hydrologist prior to commencing the analysis.
3. Once the 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-year flood elevation) has been determined, the Zoning Administrator shall process the permit application consistent with the applicable provisions of Section 1021.04 and 1021.05 of this Ordinance.

1021.07: SUBDIVISIONS

A. Review Criteria: No land shall be subdivided which is unsuitable for the reason of

flooding, inadequate drainage, water supply or sewage treatment facilities. All lots within the flood plain districts shall be able to contain a building site outside of the Floodway District at or above the regulatory flood protection elevation. All subdivisions shall have water and sewage treatment facilities that comply with the provisions of this Ordinance and have road access both to the subdivision and to the individual building sites no lower than two feet below the regulatory flood protection elevation. For all subdivisions in the flood plain, the Floodway and Flood Fringe District boundaries, the regulatory flood protection elevation and the required elevation of all access roads shall be clearly labeled on all required subdivision drawings and platting documents.

B. Procedures for determining 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-YR flood elevation) in Zone A: In a designated Zone-A area, applicants shall provide the information required in Section 1021.06B of this Ordinance to determine the 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-year flood elevation) and the regulatory flood protection elevation for the subdivision site.

C. Removal of Special Flood Hazard Area Designation: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established criteria for removing the special flood hazard area designation for certain structures properly elevated on fill above the 1% annual chance flood elevation (100-year flood elevation). FEMA's requirements incorporate specific fill compaction and side slope protection standards for multi-structure or multi-lot developments. These standards should be investigated prior to the initiation of site preparation if a change of special flood hazard area designation will be requested.

1021.08: PUBLIC UTILITIES, RAILROADS, ROADS, AND BRIDGES

A. Public Utilities: All public utilities and facilities such as gas, electrical, sewer, and water supply systems to be located in the flood plain shall be flood proofed in accordance with the State Building Code or elevated to above the regulatory flood protection elevation.

B. Public Transportation Facilities: Railroad tracks, roads, and bridges to be located within the flood plain shall comply with Sections 1021.04 and 1021.05 of this Ordinance. Elevation to the regulatory flood protection elevation shall be provided where failure or interruption of these transportation facilities would result in danger to the public health or safety or where such facilities are essential to the orderly functioning of the area. Minor or auxiliary roads or railroads may be constructed at a lower elevation where failure or interruption of transportation services would not endanger the public health or safety.

C. On-Site Sewage Treatment and Water Supply Systems: Where public utilities are not provided: 1) On-site water supply systems must be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems; and 2) New or replacement on-site sewage treatment systems must be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters and they shall not be subject to impairment or contamination during times of flooding. Any sewage treatment system designed in accordance with the State's current statewide standards for on-site sewage treatment systems shall be determined to be in compliance with this Section.

1021.09: PLACEMENT OF RECREATIONAL VEHICLES.

A. Recreational vehicles that do not meet the exemption criteria specified in Section 1021.09A1 below shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and as specifically

spelled out in Sections 1021.09A3 and A4 below.

1. Exemption - Recreational vehicles are exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance if they are placed in any of the areas listed in Section 1021.09A2 below and further they meet the following criteria:
   a. Have current licenses required for highway use.
   b. Are highway ready meaning on wheels or the internal jacking system, are attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities commonly used in campgrounds and recreational vehicle parks and the recreational vehicle has no permanent structural type additions attached to it.
   c. The recreational vehicle and associated use must be permissible in any pre-existing, underlying zoning use district.
2. Areas Exempted For Placement of Recreational Vehicles:
   a. Individual lots or parcels of record.
   b. Existing commercial recreational vehicle parks or campgrounds.
   c. Existing condominium type associations.
3. Recreational vehicles exempted in Section 1021.09A1 lose this exemption when development occurs on the parcel exceeding $500 for a structural addition to the recreational vehicle or exceeding $500 for an accessory structure such as a garage or storage building. The recreational vehicle and all additions and accessory structures will then be treated as a new structure and shall be subject to the elevation/flood proofing requirements and the use of land restrictions specified in Sections 1021.04 and 1021.05 of this Ordinance. There shall be no development or improvement on the parcel or attachment to the recreational vehicle that hinders the removal of the recreational vehicle to a flood free location should flooding occur.
4. New commercial recreational vehicle parks or campgrounds and new residential type subdivisions and condominium associations and the expansion of any existing similar use exceeding five (5) units or dwelling sites shall be subject to the following:
   a. All new or replacement vehicles and related contents that are not elevated above the regulatory flood protection elevation or are not placed over properly elevated road access in the Floodway or Flood Fringe District, as an alternative, be allowed as a conditional use if in accordance with the following provisions and the provisions of 1021.10D of the Ordinance. The applicant must submit an emergency plan for the safe evacuation of all vehicles and people during the 100 year flood. Said plan shall be prepared by a registered engineer or other qualified individual, shall demonstrate that adequate time and personnel exist to carry out the evacuation, and shall demonstrate the provisions of Section 1021.09A1 (a) and (b) of this Ordinance will be met. All attendant sewage and water facilities for new or replacement recreational vehicles must be protected or constructed so as to not be impaired or contaminated during times of flooding in accordance with Section 1021.08C of this Ordinance.

1021.10: ADMINISTRATION

A. Community Development Department: The Community Development Department shall administer and enforce this Ordinance. If the Community Development Department finds a violation of the provisions of this Ordinance the Community Development Department shall notify the person responsible for such violation in accordance with the procedures stated in Section 1021.12 of the Ordinance.

B. Permit Requirements:

1. Permit Required. A Permit issued by the Community Development Department in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be secured prior to the erection, addition, modification, rehabilitation (including normal maintenance and repair), or alteration of any building, structure, or portion thereof; prior to the use or change of use of a building, structure, or land; prior to the construction of a dam, fence, or on-site septic system; prior to the change or extension of a nonconforming use; prior to the repair of a structure that has been damaged by flood, fire, tornado, or any other source; and prior to the placement of fill, excavation of materials, or the storage of materials or equipment within the flood plain.
2. Application for Permit. Application for a permit shall be made in duplicate to the Community Development Department and shall include the following where applicable: plans in duplicate drawn to scale, showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the lot; existing or proposed structures, fill, or storage of materials; and the location of the foregoing in relation to the stream channel.
3. State and Federal Permits. Prior to granting a permit or processing an application for a conditional use permit or variance, the Community Development Department shall determine that the applicant has obtained all necessary state and federal permits.
4. Certificate of Zoning Compliance for a New, Altered, or Nonconforming Use. It shall be unlawful to use, occupy, or permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted, altered, or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of zoning compliance shall have been issued by the Community Development Department stating that the use of the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance.
5. Construction and Use to be as Provided on Applications, Plans, Permits, Variances and Certificates of Zoning Compliance. Permits, conditional use permits, or certificates of zoning compliance issued on the basis of approved plans and applications authorize only the use, arrangement, and construction set forth in such approved plans and applications, and no other use, arrangement, or construction. Any use, arrangement, or construction at variance with that authorized shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance, and punishable as provided by Section 1021.12 of this Ordinance.
6. Certification. The applicant shall be required to submit certification by a registered professional engineer, registered architect, or registered land surveyor that the finished fill and building elevations were accomplished in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Flood proofing measures shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or registered architect.
7. Record of First Floor Elevation. The Community Development Department shall maintain a record of the elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new structures and alterations or additions to existing structures in the flood plain. The Community Development Department shall also maintain a record of the elevation to which structures or alterations and additions to structures are flood proofed.
8. Notifications for Watercourse Alterations. The Community Development Department shall notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources prior to the community authorizing any alteration or relocation of a watercourse. If the applicant has applied for a permit to work in the beds of public waters pursuant to Minnesota Statute, Chapter 103G, this shall suffice as adequate notice to the Commissioner of Natural Resources. A copy of said notification shall also be submitted to the Chicago Regional Office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

9. Notification to FEMA When Physical Changes Increase or Decrease the 100-year Flood Elevation. As soon as is practicable, but not later than six (6) months after the date such supporting information becomes available, the Community Development Department shall notify the Chicago Regional Office of FEMA of the changes by submitting a copy of said technical or scientific data.

C. Variance Board:
   1. Overview: Variance applications will be reviewed by City staff and discussed in a public hearing by the Variance Board, which meets on the first Wednesday of each month, as necessary. Minnesota State Law requires that a decision be issued for each application within 60 days of the application submission date. Sixty-day extensions may be obtained if more time is needed to resolve outstanding issues.
   2. Application Deadline: Applications must be received by the close-of-business on the first Friday of each month; applications received after this date cannot be heard at the Variance Board meeting of the following month. The Variance process takes about 6 weeks from the application deadline.
   3. Submission Requirements: The attached application form must be completed and submitted with all requested materials. Failure to submit all application materials may delay the review process described below.
   4. Initial Review: Applications will be reviewed for completeness by Community Development Department staff, and a determination of completeness will be provided to the applicant in the form of a letter within about 10 days of the application submittal date. A letter in response to an *incomplete* application will identify the materials that are needed in order to complete the application; once all of the outstanding application materials are received, the 60-day action timeline will restart. A letter in response to a complete application will outline the schedule for the formal review and approval process described below.
   5. Formal Review: Variance applications may be discussed by a panel of City staff representing various departments. The members of this panel will address points of concern based on their respective professional experience; a summary of these comments will be provided to the applicant and will be reflected in the staff report presented to the Variance Board.
   6. Staff Report: Community Development staff will prepare a report summarizing the application, reviewing it against the City's Codes, Ordinances, and policies, and providing a recommendation for the Variance Board. A copy of this report, along with the relevant meeting agenda, will be provided to the applicant prior to the public hearing at the Variance Board meeting.
   7. Notice of Public Hearing:
      a. Published and Mailed Notices: Minnesota State Law requires published notice in a City's legal newspaper a minimum of ten (10) days prior to a public hearing. City policy further requires that notices be mailed to property owners within 500 feet of the affected property. Both of these notices are prepared and sent by the City of Roseville. A copy of the proposed variance application shall be mailed sufficiently in advance so that the Commissioner of Natural Resources will receive at least 10-days notice of the public hearing.
      b. Posted Signs: Variance applications also require a "Notice of Land Use Application" sign to be posted on the subject property by the applicant/property owner at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the public hearing; larger sites may require additional signs. These signs may be obtained at the Community Development counter in City Hall; to ensure that it is ready, please call 651-792-7005 to arrange a time to pick up the sign.
   8. Variance Board Meeting: Applicants are encouraged to attend and participate in the

public hearing in order to respond to questions from the Variance Board and/or members of the public. The public hearing will be held in the City Hall Council Chambers, which is equipped to display drawings, photographs, video, or other proposed variance application. Because the hearing will be televised and recorded, applicants should be prepared to speak into the microphone at the presentation table.

9. At the Public Hearing: The Variance Board Chairperson will call the meeting to order at the appointed time, Commissioners and representatives of the City in attendance will be introduced, and the minutes of the previous meeting will be reviewed. Items requiring public hearings are next. The Chairperson will introduce the application and City staff will review the issues and recommendations detailed in the staff report. Members of the Variance Board may ask questions about the application to be answered by City staff and the applicant. Then members of the public will be invited to ask questions about the application and to make comments about the proposal. Once the public comment period has concluded, the Chairperson will close the public hearing, and the Board Members will discuss the application and take action.
10. Variance Board Action: The Variance Board has the authority to approve or deny an application and its decision is final. The Variance Board will provide the rationale for its decision and adopt a motion approving or denying the variance request. If the decision is not appealed within the time allowed, the variance becomes effective, and any necessary building permits may be issued; at this time the Variance Board resolution will be sent to Ramsey County to be recorded against the property. The Variance Board decision shall not be contrary to the public interest and only for those circumstances such as hardship, practical difficulties or circumstances unique to the property under consideration, as provided for in the respective enabling legislation for planning and zoning for cities or counties as appropriate. A copy of all decisions granting variances shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Natural Resources, within 10-days of such action. No variance shall have the effect of allowing in any district uses prohibited in that district, permit a lower degree of flood protection than the regulatory flood protection elevation for the particular area, or permit standards lower than those required by state law. The following additional variance criteria of the Federal Emergency Management Agency must be satisfied:
    a. Variances shall not be issued by a community within any designated regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
    b. Variances shall only be issued by a community upon (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
    c. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
11. Appeals: The decision of the Variance Board may be appealed by the applicant or by any other Roseville property owner within 10 days of the decision. Appeals are heard by the City Council which acts as the Board of Zoning Adjustments and Appeals. An appeal is a matter of public record, but it does not require a public hearing and no new information will be reviewed as part of the appeal; the Board of Zoning Adjustments and Appeals will simply review the Variance Board's

decision-making process to determine whether it complied with City Ordinances and State Statutes.

12. Flood Insurance Notice and Record Keeping. The Community Development Department shall notify the applicant for a variance that: 1) The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as $25 for $100 of insurance coverage and 2) Such construction below the 100-year or regional flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions. A community shall maintain a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and report such variances issued in its annual or biennial report submitted to the Administrator of the National Flood Insurance Program.

D. Conditional Use:

1. Overview: Conditional Use applications will be reviewed by City staff and discussed in a public hearing by the Planning Commission, which meets on the first Wednesday of each month, before a decision to approve or deny the application is made by the City Council at its regular meeting on the fourth Monday later that month.
2. Application Deadline: Applications must be received by the close-of-business on the first Friday of each month; applications received after this date cannot be heard at the Planning Commission meeting of the following month. Minnesota State Law requires that a decision be issued for each application within 60 days of the submission of a complete application.
3. Submission Requirements: The attached application form must be completed and submitted with all requested materials. Failure to submit all application materials may delay the review process described below.
4. Escrow Deposit: Because commercial uses can involve a significant amount of research and analysis by staff and/or outside consultants, the applicant must deposit $1,000 in escrow in addition to the commercial application fee for a Conditional Use. If the escrow is drawn down to $500, the applicant will be required to replenish the account; unused escrow funds will be returned to the applicant at the conclusion of the Conditional Use process.
5. Formal Review: Conditional Use applications may be discussed by a panel of City staff representing various departments. The members of this panel will address points of concern based on their respective professional experience; a summary of these comments will be provided to the applicant and will be reflected in the staff report presented to the Planning Commission.
6. Staff Report: Community Development staff will prepare a report summarizing the application, reviewing it against the City's Codes, Ordinances, and policies, and providing a recommendation for the Planning Commission. A copy of this report, along with the relevant meeting agenda, will be provided to the applicant prior to the public hearing at the Planning Commission meeting.
7. Notice of Public Hearing:
   a. Published and Mailed Notices: Minnesota State Law requires published notice in a City's legal newspaper a minimum of ten (10) days prior to a public hearing. City policy further requires that notices be mailed to property owners within 500 feet of the affected property. Both of these notices are prepared and sent by the City of Roseville. A copy of the proposed conditional use application shall be mailed sufficiently in advance so that the Commissioner of Natural Resources will receive at least 10-days notice of the public hearing.
   b. Posted Signs: Conditional Use applications also require a "Notice of Land Use

Application" sign to be posted on the subject property by the applicant/property owner at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the public hearing; larger sites may require additional signs. These signs may be obtained at the Community Development counter in City Hall; to ensure that it is ready, please call 651-792-7005 to arrange a time to pick up the sign.

8. Planning Commission Meeting: Applicants are encouraged to attend and participate in the public hearing in order to respond to questions from the Planning Commission and/or members of the public. The public hearing will be held in the City Hall Council Chambers, which is equipped to display drawings, photographs, video, or other materials. Because the hearing will be televised and recorded, applicants should be prepared to speak into the microphone at the presentation table.
9. At the Public Hearing: The Planning Commission Chairperson will call the meeting to order at the appointed time, Commissioners and representatives of the City in attendance will be introduced, and the minutes of the previous meeting will be reviewed. Items requiring public hearings are next. The Chairperson will introduce the application and City staff will review the issues and recommendations detailed in the staff report. Members of the Planning Commission may ask questions about the application to be answered by City staff and the applicant. Then members of the public will be invited to ask questions about the application and to make comments about the proposal. Once the public comment period has concluded, the Chairperson will close the public hearing, and the Commissioners will discuss the application and take action.
10. Planning Commission Action: The Planning Commission does not approve or deny an application; instead, it makes a recommendation of approval or denial to the City Council and provides the rationale for its recommendation. The application, along with the recommendation of the Planning Commission, is then brought to the City Council which has authority to approve or deny the application.
11. City Council: At the scheduled time, the Mayor will call the meeting to order and it will progress similar to the Planning Commission meeting. Based on the recommendation from the Planning Commission in addition to its own review, the City Council will approve or deny the proposed Conditional Use as an item on the "Consent Agenda". At their discretion, however, the City Council may choose to review the application in greater detail and take public comment, similar to the public hearing, before ultimately approving or denying the request. A copy of all decisions granting conditional use permits shall be forwarded by mail to the Commissioner of Natural Resources within ten (10) days of such action.
12. Procedures for Approving a Conditional Use: The following procedures shall be followed when considering/approving a Conditional Use within all Flood Plain Districts.
    a. Require the applicant to furnish such of the following information and additional information as deemed necessary by the Roseville Community Development Department for determining the suitability of the particular site for the proposed use:
        (1) Plans in triplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevation of the lot, existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, flood proofing measures, and the relationship of the above to the location of the stream channel; and
        (2) Specifications for building construction and materials, flood proofing, filling, dredging, grading, channel improvement, storage of materials, water supply and sanitary facilities.
    b. Transmit one copy of the information described in subsection "a" to a

designated engineer or other expert person or agency for technical assistance, where necessary, in evaluating the proposed project in relation to flood heights and velocities, the seriousness of flood damage to the use, the adequacy of the plans for protection, and other technical matters.

c. Based upon the technical evaluation of the designated engineer or expert, the Community Development Department shall determine the specific flood hazard at the site and evaluate the suitability of the proposed use in relation to the flood hazard.

13. Factors upon which the Conditional Use shall be based: In approving a Conditional Use the City shall consider all relevant factors specified in other sections of this Ordinance, and:
    a. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.
    b. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands or downstream to the injury of others or they may block bridges, culverts or other hydraulic structures.
    c. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
    d. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
    e. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
    f. The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
    g. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
    h. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
    i. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for the area.
    j. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
    k. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters expected at the site.
    l. Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this Ordinance.
14. Conditions Attached to Conditional Use Permits. Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purpose of this Ordinance, the City shall attach such conditions to the granting of conditional use permits as it deems necessary to fulfill the purposes of this Ordinance. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
    a. Modification of waste treatment and water supply facilities.
    b. Limitations on period of use, occupancy, and operation.
    c. Imposition of operational controls, sureties, and deed restrictions.
    d. Requirements for construction of channel modifications, compensatory storage, dikes, levees, and other protective measures.
    e. Flood proofing measures, in accordance with the State Building Code and this Ordinance. The applicant shall submit a plan or document certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood proofing measures are consistent with the regulatory flood protection elevation and associated flood factors for the particular area.

1021.11: NONCONFORMITIES

A. A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of this Ordinance but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance may be continued subject to the following conditions. Historic structures, as defined in Section 1021.02H21 of this Ordinance, shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1021.11A1 – A5 of this Ordinance.
   1. No such use shall be expanded, changed, enlarged, or altered in a way that increases its nonconformity.
   2. Any structural alteration or addition to a nonconforming structure or nonconforming use which would result in increasing the flood damage potential of that structure or use shall be protected to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in accordance with any of the elevation on fill or flood proofing techniques (i.e., FP-1 thru FP-4 floodproofing classifications) allowable in the State Building Code, except as further restricted in 1021.11A3-A6 below.
   3. The cost of all structural alterations or additions to any nonconforming structure over the life of the structure shall not exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure unless the conditions of this Section are satisfied. The cost of all structural alterations and additions must include all costs such as construction materials and a reasonable cost placed on all manpower or labor. If the cost of all previous and proposed alterations and additions exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure, then the structure must meet the standards of Section 1021.04 or 1021.05 of this Ordinance for new structures depending upon whether the structure is in the Floodway or Flood Fringe District, respectively.
   4. If any nonconforming use is discontinued for l2 consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this Ordinance. The Assessor shall notify the Zoning Administrator in writing of instances of nonconforming uses that have been discontinued for a period of l2 months.
   5. If any nonconforming use or structure is substantially damaged, as defined in Section 1021.02H20 of this Ordinance, it shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance. The applicable provisions for establishing new uses or new structures in Sections 1021.04 and 1021.05 will apply depending upon whether the use or structure is in the Floodway, Flood Fringe or General Flood Plain District, respectively.
   6. If a substantial improvement occurs, as defined in Section 1021.02H21 of this Ordinance, from any combination of a building addition to the outside dimensions of the existing building or a rehabilitation, reconstruction, alteration, or other improvement to the inside dimensions of an existing nonconforming building, then the building addition and the existing nonconforming building must meet the requirements of Section 1021.04 or 1021.05 of this Ordinance for new structures, depending upon whether the structure is in the Floodway or Flood Fringe District, respectively.

1021.12: PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

A. Violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or conditional uses) shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as defined by law.
B. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Roseville from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. Such actions may include but are not limited to:
   1. In responding to a suspected Ordinance violation, the Zoning Administrator and

Local Government may utilize the full array of enforcement actions available to it including but not limited to prosecution and fines, injunctions, after-the-fact permits, orders for corrective measures or a request to the National Flood Insurance Program for denial of flood insurance availability to the guilty party. The Community must act in good faith to enforce these official controls and to correct Ordinance violations to the extent possible so as not to jeopardize its eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program.

2. When an Ordinance violation is either discovered by or brought to the attention of the Zoning Administrator, the Zoning Administrator shall immediately investigate the situation and document the nature and extent of the violation of the official control. As soon as is reasonably possible, this information will be submitted to the appropriate Department of Natural Resources' and Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional Office along with the Community's plan of action to correct the violation to the degree possible.
3. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the suspected party of the requirements of this Ordinance and all other official controls and the nature and extent of the suspected violation of these controls. If the structure and/or use is under construction or development, the Zoning Administrator may order the construction or development immediately halted until a proper permit or approval is granted by the Community. If the construction or development is already completed, then the Zoning Administrator may either: (1) issue an order identifying the corrective actions that must be made within a specified time period to bring the use or structure into compliance with the official controls; or (2) notify the responsible party to apply for an after-the-fact permit/development approval within a specified period of time not to exceed 30-days.
4. If the responsible party does not appropriately respond to the Zoning Administrator within the specified period of time, each additional day that lapses shall constitute an additional violation of this Ordinance and shall be prosecuted accordingly. The Zoning Administrator shall also upon the lapse of the specified response period notify the landowner to restore the land to the condition which existed prior to the violation of this Ordinance.

1021.13: AMENDMENTS

A. The flood plain designation on the Official Zoning Map shall not be removed from flood plain areas unless it can be shown that the designation is in error or that the area has been filled to or above the elevation of the regulatory flood protection elevation and is contiguous to lands outside the flood plain. Special exceptions to this rule may be permitted by the Commissioner of Natural Resources if he determines that, through other measures, lands are adequately protected for the intended use.
B. All amendments to this Ordinance, including amendments to the Official Zoning Map, must be submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Natural Resources prior to adoption. Changes in the Official Zoning Map must meet the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Technical Conditions and Criteria and must receive prior FEMA approval before adoption. The Commissioner of Natural Resources must be given 10-days written notice of all hearings to consider an amendment to this Ordinance and said notice shall include a draft of the Ordinance amendment or technical study under consideration.

(Ord. 1394, 5-17-2010)

Appendix D

SWPPP

City of Roseville, Minnesota

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
(SWPPP)

City of Roseville, MN

Roseville CSWMP 2017

2016 (January 01, 2016 to December 31, 2016)

This program consists of the following 9 Minimum Control Measure(s).

1. MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach
2. MCM 2: Public Participation/ Involvement
3. MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
4. MCM 4: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
5. MCM 5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management
6. MCM 6: Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
7. Compliance Schedule for an Approved TMDL with an Applicable WLA
8. SOP's & ERP's
9. Completed MPCA Annual Report Form

1 MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:

New permittees shall develop and implement, and **existing permittees** shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement, a public education program to distribute educational materials or equivalent outreach that informs the public of the impact **stormwater** discharges have on water bodies and that includes actions citizens, businesses, and other local organizations can take to **reduce** the discharge of pollutants to **stormwater.** The program shall also include:

a. Distribution of educational materials or equivalent outreach focused on:

(1) Specifically selected **stormwater-**related issue(s) of high priority to the **permittee** to be emphasized during this permit term (e.g., specific **TMDL** reduction targets, changing local business practices, promoting adoption of residential **BMPs,** lake improvements through lake associations, responsible management of pet waste, household chemicals; yard waste, deicing materials, etc.)

(2) Illicit discharge recognition and reporting **illicit discharges** to the **permittee**

b. An implementation plan that consists of the following:

(1) Target audience(s}, including measurable goals for each audience

(2) Responsible **Person(**s) in charge of overall plan implementation

(3) Specific activities and schedules to reach measurable goals for each target audience

(4) A description of any coordination with and/or use of other **stormwater** education and outreach programs being conducted by other entities, if applicable

(5) Annual evaluation to measure the extent to which measurable goals for each target audience are attained
c. Documentation of the following information:

(1) A description of any specific **stormwater-**related issues identified by the **permittee** under Part III.D.1.a(1)

(2) All information required under Part III.D.1.b

(3) Any modifications made to the program as a result of the annual evaluation under Part III.D.1.b(5)

(4) Activities held, including dates, to reach measurable goals

(5) Quantities and descriptions of educational materials distributed, including dates distributed

Best Management Practices

1.1 Educational Information Distribution and Outreach Program

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop and maintain a public education program to distribute educational materials or equivalent outreach to inform the public of the impact stormwater discharges have on water bodies. The program will advise the public of actions citizens, businesses and other local organizations can take to reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater.

Include educational materials that focus on specifically selected stormwater issues of high priority to the permittee, such as specific TMDL reduction targets, changing local business practices, promoting adoption of residential BMPs, lake improvements through lake associations, and responsible management of pet waste, household chemicals, yard waste, deicing materials, etc. Include efforts to educate the public to recognize illicit discharges in the MS4 and to report illicit discharges to the permittee.

Address the following elements in the program:

1. Identify target audiences with measurable stormwater education goals specific to each audience.
2. Identify the person or persons in charge of overall plan implementation.
3. Describe specific activities and schedules planned to meet measurable goals for each target audience.
4. Describe coordination with or use of other stormwater education and outreach programs being conducted by other entities as applicable.
5. Complete an annual evaluation to measure the extent to which measurable goals for each target audience are attained.
6. Describe each completed activity by date, including quantities and descriptions of educational materials distributed.

Goals

1.1.1 Develop and Maintain an Implementation Plan

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City shall develop a written public education and outreach implementation plan. This plan shall:

1. Identify high priority stormwater related issues to be emphasized during the permit term.
2. Cover illicit discharge recognition and reporting of illicit discharges to the city.
   For each identified stormwater related issue the written plan shall document the following:

1. Target audiences with measurable stormwater education goals specific to each audience.
2. Specific activities and schedules planned to meet measurable goals for each target audience.
3. Describe coordination with or use of other stormwater education and outreach programs being conducted by other entities as applicable.
4. Describe each completed activity by date, including quantities and descriptions of educational materials distributed.

Planned: 2016 2017

Complete: 2016 2017

Activity Date	Name	Description
02/01/2016	2016 - Education Plan	For 2016 the City choose to cover a variety of topics related to stormwater management, water quality, and illicit discharge.
12/31/2016	2017 - Education Plan	The Education Plan for 2017 is attached.

1.1.2 Conduct Annual Review

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The public education and outreach implementation plan shall be reviewed annually. This review the work done throughout the year to measure the extent to which the measurable goals for each target audience were attained.

Modification will be made to the implementation plan as a result of the annual evaluation review.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
12/31/2016	2016 - Conduct annual review of Education Plan	For 2016 the City choose to cover a variety of topics related to stormwater management, water quality, deicing materials, and illicit discharge. At the end of 2016 as part of the annual review it was decided to focus on Stormwater Management for 2017.

1.2 Conduct Public Education and Outreach Activities

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Conduct the activities described in the stormwater Public Education and Outreach program for the identified target audiences.

Goals

1.2.1 Stormwater Brochures

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Prepare and maintain brochures for distribution or publication to address the specific stormwater related issues as identified in the plan. Review the materials annually and update as needed to support program goals and permit requirements.

Upload or link to copies of stormwater related brochures available and distributed each reporting period to document activity in support of this goal.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
12/31/2016	2016 - Distribute stormwater literature	The City distributes stormwater literature to residents, businesses, developers, contractors, churches, and schools. A list of brochures available at information kiosks at City Hall and the Nature Center. An Illicit Discharge brochure was created in 2015/6 and is available at City Hall, along with a brochure for deicing materials.

1.2.2 Stormwater Education Website

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Develop and maintain relevant stormwater education information on the MS4's public website, including information on general stormwater management topics and information specific to stormwater management issues within the MS4.

Provide a list of information published on the website as described above through each reporting period and a link to the current website URL.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
12/31/2016	2016 - Stormwater education website	The city's stormwater webpage is at: http://www.cityofroseville.com/752/Storm water. It includes sections on: • MS4 & SWPPP • Cost Share & Grants for property owners • Water Quality • Ordinance and Standards The city's Illicit Discharge webpage is at: http://www.cityofroseville.com/2924/Illicit-Discharge. It includes sections on: • Illicit Discharge Overview • Sources of Illicit Discharge • Illicit Discharge Brochure

1.2.3 Newsletter Articles

Responsible Staff / Position: Carolyn Curti
Communication Specialist
651-792-7026

Description

Provide seasonally relevant stormwater education information in newsletter format for periodic publication to address the specific stormwater related issues as identified in the plan.

Upload a copy of each article published in the MS4's newsletter, including the date of publication and general distribution.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
12/01/2016	2016 - Newsletter articles	The Roseville City Newsletter is distributed to all residents every two months. It includes information on a variety of subjects that are of interest to the local population, including lawn care, recycling, fall litter pickup schedules, street sweeping schedules, ordinance changes, volunteer opportunities, phone number to call in for complaints and other storm water related information.

1.2.4 Public Works Environment and Transportation Commission

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description
Conduct and televise regular public meeting of the PWETC. For each reporting period document the total number of PWETC meetings, the number of meetings that were related to stormwater issues, and include attachments as necessary.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
04/26/2016	Stormwater Topic	MS4 Updates
05/24/2016		MS4 & SWPPP Annual Meeting
06/28/2016		Stormwater Impact Fund
08/23/2016		CSWMP Update
10/25/2016		CSWMP Update

1.2.5 Programs, Advents, & Projects

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description
Conduct stormwater related programs, advents, and projects as identified in the public education and outreach implementation plan. This also include collaborative projects with outside agencies or groups such as activities conducted by/with watershed districts.

For each activity conducted during each reporting period document the date, name or type of activity, topic presented, and approximate number of participants. Include a copy of presentations or other documents available.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
12/31/2016	2016 - Present programs	The City annually holds Roseville U Every year the City has a series of classes where City residents are invited to take tours of the facility, meet staff and ask questions. These classes include presentations and special displays related to matters of interest to residents, including storm water issues. On occasion the City may invite a storm water professional to make a presentation.

1.2.6 Collaborative Support

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Collaborate with other entities to meet the SWPPP's stormwater education and outreach goals, including local and regional non-profit/ environmental/ community groups.

Report collaboration efforts each reporting period, including the name and description of each group, and collaborative efforts completed including a summary of educational materials or information provided, date conducted and estimated number of participants for each activity.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
12/31/2016	2016 - Collaborative support	Roseville partnered with Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District (RWMWD) on education and outreach for schools, families and adults. Programs included: • 6/2/16 – Waterfest, 590+ participants, RWMWD's community event to educate people about watershed issues and enjoy water activities

2 MCM 2: Public Participation/ Involvement

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:

a. **New permittees** shall develop and implement, and **existing permittees** shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement, a Public Participation/Involvement program to solicit public input on the **SWPPP.** The **permittee** shall:

(1) Provide a minimum of one (1) opportunity annually for the public to provide input on the adequacy of the **SWPPP.** Public meetings can be conducted to satisfy this requirement provided appropriate local public notice requirements are followed and opportunity to review and comment on the **SWPPP** is provided.

(2) Provide access to the **SWPPP** document, Annual Reports, and other documentation that supports or describes the **SWPPP (**e.g., Regulatory Mechanism(s), etc.) for public review, upon refluest. All public data requests are subject to the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minn. Stat. 13.

(3) Consider public input, oral and written, submitted by the public to the **permittee,** regarding.the **SWPPP.**

b. Document the following information:

(1) All relevant written input submitted by **persons** regarding the **SWPPP.**

(2) All responses from the **permittee** to written input received regarding the **SWPPP,** including any modifications made to the **SWPPP** as a result of the written input received

(3) Date(s) and location(s) of events held for purposes of compliance with this requirement

(4) Notices provided to the public of any events scheduled to meet this requirement, including any electronic correspondence (e.g., website, e-mail distribution lists, notices, etc.)

Best Management Practices

2.1 Public Meeting - SWPPP Input

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Conduct an annual public meeting for the public to provide input on the adequacy of the SWPPP. Follow local public notice requirements and provide an opportunity to review and comment on the SWPPP. Review all input received through the meeting for consideration of modification of the SWPPP.

Goals

2.1.1 Annual Public Meeting Notice

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Provide notice to the public of any events scheduled to provide an opportunity for public to provide input on the adequacy of the SWPPP.

Provide a copy or records of each type of notice published or distributed for public meetings held as required for each reporting period.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

2.1.2 Conduct Public Meeting

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Conduct (at least) one public meeting annually as an opportunity for the public to provide input on the adequacy of the SWPPP.

Document all public meetings each reporting period, including the date and venue of the meeting, a copy of the agenda and description of any distributed materials and posted exhibits, the number of participants. Also include a copy or summary of verbal input and copies of written feedback submitted by the public.

Activity Date	Name	Description
05/24/2016	Annual Meeting	Hold annual Public Meeting for MS4/SWPPP

2.2 Public Access to SWPPP Documents

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Provide access to the SWPPP document, Annual Reports, and other documentation that supports or describes the SWPPP for public review, upon request. All public data requests are subject to the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minn. Statute Section 13.

Goals

2.2.1 Access to SWPPP Documents

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Provide public access to the SWPPP and related documents including the SWPPP document, Annual Reports and related documents (regulatory mechanism, annual budgets, etc.) through the MS4 website. Printed copies will be provided as requested and will be available for pickup at the Engineering office.

Provide a copy or hyperlinks to the SWPPP and related documents described above for each reporting period.

http://www.cityofroseville.com/674/SWPPP-Stormwater-Pollution-Prevent-Plan

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

2.3 Public Input Review and Consideration

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Consider public input, oral and written, submitted by the public to the permittee, regarding the SWPPP. Evaluate the input and consider any modifications to the SWPPP as a result of the written input received.

Goals

2.3.1 Consider Public Input

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Collect and review all public input for consideration of potential modification of the SWPPP, including written input and records of verbal feedback submitted by the public regarding the SWPPP. Identify any modification of the SWPPP resulting from the public input.

Provide a summary of all public input regarding the SWPPP collected each reporting period, including description of any resulting SWPPP modifications.

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

3 MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:

New permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce, and **existing permittees** shall revise their current program as necessary, and continue to implement and enforce, a program to detect and eliminate **illicit discharges** into the **small MS4.** The IDDE program shall consist of the following:

a. Map of the **small MS4** as required by Part III.C.1.

b. Regulatory Mechanism(s) that effectively prohibits **non-stormwater discharges** into the **small MS4,** except those **non-stormwater discharges** authorized under Part I.B.1.

c. Incorporation of **illicit discharge** detection into all inspection and maintenance activities' conducted under Part III.D.6.e and f. Where feasible, **illicit discharge** inspections shall be conducted during dry-weather conditions (e.g., periods of 72 or more hours of no precipitation).

d. Detecting and tracking the source of **illicit discharges** using visual inspections. The **permittee** may als'o include the use of mobile cameras, collecting and analyzing water samples, and/or other detailed inspection procedures that may be effective investigative tools.

e. Training of all field staff, in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.6.g(2), in **illicit discharge** recognition (including conditions which could cause **illicit discharges**), and reporting **illicit discharges** for further investigation.

f. Identification of priority areas likely to have **illicit discharges,** including at a minimum, evaluating land uses associated with business/industrial activities, areas where **illicit discharges** have been identified in the past, and areas with storage of large quantities of **significant materials** that could result in an **illicit discharge.** Based on this evaluation, the **permittee** shall conduct additional **illicit discharge** inspections in those areas identified as having a higher likelihood for **illicit discharges.**

g. For timely response to known, suspected, and reported **illicit discharges:**
(1) Procedures for investigating, locating, and eliminating the source of **illicit discharges.**
(2) Procedures.for responding to spills, including emergency response procedures to prevent spills from entering the **small MS4.** The procedures shall also include the immediate notification of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Duty Officer at 1-800-422-0798 (toll free) or 651-649-5451 (Metro area), if the source of the **illicit discharge** is a spill or leak as defined in Minn. Stat. 115.061.
(3) When the source of the **illicit discharge** is found, ERPs required by Part III.B (if necessary) to eliminate the **illicit discharge** and require any needed corrective action(s).

h. Documentation of the following information:

(1) Date(s) and location(s) of IDDE inspections conducted in accordance with Part III.D.3.c and f
(2) Reports of alleged **illicit discharges** received, including date(s) of the report(s), and any follow-up action(s) taken by the **permittee**

(3) Date(s) of discovery of all **illicit discharges**
(4) Identification of **outfalls,** or other areas, where **illicit discharges** have been discovered
(5) Sources (including a description and the responsible party) of **illicit discharges (**if known)
(6) Action(s) taken by the **permittee,** including date(s), to address discovered **illicit discharges**

Best Management Practices

3.1 Regulatory Mechanism - IDDE Responsible

Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description
Develop, maintain and enforce a regulatory mechanism that effectively prohibits non-stormwater discharges into the small MS4, except those non-stormwater discharges authorized under part I.B.1 of the NPDES permit.

Goals

3.1.1 IDDE Regulatory Mechanism
Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description
The City of Roseville has developed and adopted a regulatory mechanism to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges into the small MS4 as required by the NPDES permit. The following link will direct you to Roseville's City Code that contains adopted IDDE regulatory mechanism 803.03:

http://www.cityofroseville.com/DocumentCenter/View/20307

Conduct an annual review of the IDDE regulatory mechanism and related policies and procedures. Identify any need for revisions to improve the regulatory mechanism effectiveness.

Summarize the results of the review and described any necessary changes, including specific revisions required.

Planned: 2016
Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

3.2 Storm Sewer System Map

Responsible Staff / Position: Jolinda Stapleton
GIS Coordinator
651-792-7044

Required: Yes

Description

Develop and maintain a storm sewer system map of the **small MS4 (**as required by Part III.C.1) that depicts the following:
a. The permittee's entire small MS4 as a goal, but at a minimum, all pipes 12 inches or greater in diameter, including stormwater flow direction in those pipes
b. Outfalls, including a unique identification (ID) number assigned by the permittee, and an associated geographic coordinate
c. Structural stormwater BMPs that are part of the permittee's small MS4
d. All receiving waters
The City shall maintain the storm sewer system map and review it on annual basis for each reporting period.

Goals

3.2.1 Annual Update Storm - Sewer System Map

Responsible Staff / Position: Jolinda Stapleton
GIS Coordinator
651-792-7044

Description

Review and update the storm sewer system map annually to reflect changes in the storm sewer system, outfalls, structural stormwater BMPs and receiving waters.

Provide a narrative summary of storm sewer system map updates by listing the projects with a general description of changes.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

3.3 Illicit Discharge Inspection and Reporting

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Incorporate illicit discharge detection into all inspection and maintenance activities conducted under Part III.D.6.e and f. (Where feasible) Conduct illicit discharge inspections during dry-weather conditions.

Investigate and document all reported cases of illicit discharge reported to the City of Roseville. Documention

shall include the following information:

(1) Date(s) and location(s) of IDDE inspections conducted in accordance with Part III.D.3.c and f

(2) Reports of alleged **illicit discharges** received, including date(s) of the report(s), and any follow-up action(s) taken by the **permittee**

(3) Date(s) of discovery of all **illicit discharges**

(4) Identification of **outfalls,** or other areas, where **illicit discharges** have been discovered

(5) Sources (including a description and the responsible party) of **illicit discharges (**if known)

(6) Action(s) taken by the **permittee,** including date(s), to address discovered **illicit discharges**

Goals

3.3.1 Illicit Discharge Inspection and Reporting

Responsible Staff / Position: Josh Dix
Street Maintenance Foreman
651-792-7058

Description

City staff are instructed to include identification of potential illicit discharges in all routine inspections of structural stormwater BMPs, ponds, outfalls, stockpiles, storage and material handling areas conducted during periods of dry weather.

The City shall investigate, report, document, and enforce all illicit discharges reported to the City by following the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs.

Documentation of all potential and confirmed illicit discharges identified as part of routine inspections and all cases reported to the City by following the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs shall include the following:

1. Name of the person responsible for violating the terms and conditions of the permittee's Regulatory Mechanism(s)
2. Date(s) and location(s) of the observed violation(s)
3. Description of the violation(s), including reference(s) to relevant Regulatory Mechanism(s)
4. Corrective action(s) (including completion schedule) issued by the permittee
5. Date(s) and type(s) of enforcement used to compel compliance (e.g., written notice, citation, stop work order, withholding of local authorizations, etc.)
6. Referrals to other regulatory organizations (if any)
7. Date(s) violation(s) resolved

Attach spread sheet showing the above data for Illicit Discharge event that takes place during each report period.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

3.4 Field Staff Training - Illicit Discharge Recognition and Reporting

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description
Provide training for all field staff in illicit discharge recognition and reporting for further investigation. See Part III.D.6.g(2).

Goals

3.4.1 Municipal Employee Training - Illicit Discharge Identification

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description
Provide illicit discharge identification and elimination training for municipal employees including instruction on what illicit discharge is, why it is important to watch for, proper notification procedures, and discharge response procedures.

Provide a summary of IDDE training provided each reporting period, including a summary of training program content, training dates and locations, list of participants and training program source.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
01/20/2016	2016 Illicit Discharge Training	The 2016 Illicit Discharge Training was conducted as part of the city's Mandatory AWARE Training held in the Fire Station. Employees were given a general introduction to what is an illicit discharge, adopted Standard Operation Procedures (SOPS) & Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPS), and main point of contact if they witness or are contacted about a reported illicit discharge.

3.5 Identify and Inspect Priority Areas for Potential Illicit Discharge

Responsible Staff / Position: Josh Dix
Streets Foreman
651-792-7058

Required: Yes

Description

Identify priority areas likely to have illicit discharges through evaluation of past and present land uses associated with business/ industrial activity, areas where illicit discharges have been identified in the past and areas with past or present storage of large quantities of significant or hazardous materials.

Conduct additional illicit discharge inspections in those areas identified as described above.

Goals

3.5.1 Illicit Discharge Inspection Priority Areas

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Develop and maintain a list of priority areas likely to have illicit discharges based on past illicit discharge information and local municipal employee knowledge. Review and update the list annually.

Provide a copy of or link to a list of identified priority area list each reporting period.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

3.5.2 Inspect Priority Areas for Illicit Discharge

Responsible Staff / Position: Josh Dix
Streets Foreman
651-792-7058

Description

Inspect priority areas identified as likely to have illicit discharges.

For areas identified as priority areas provide a summary of inspections completed and the results for each reporting period. Include a list of any illicit discharges identified in the priority areas with the status of resolution of the discharge.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

3.6 Illicit Discharge SOPs & ERPs Responsible

Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop, implement and maintain standard operating procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERPs) for known, suspected and reported illicit discharges as described by the NPDES permit.

Goals

3.6.1 Review Illicit Discharge Procedures

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed standard operation procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERPs) for suspected and reported illicit discharges as described in the NPDES permit. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document. This document shall be reviewed annual and updated with an identified changes.

Provide a summary of any identified changes to the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document related to illicit discharges.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

4 MCM 4: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:

New permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce, and **existing permittees** shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement and enforce, a Construction Site **Stormwater** Runoff Control program that **reduces** pollutants in stormwater runoff to the **small MS4** from **construction activity** with a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger **common plan of development or sale,** that occurs within the **permittee's** jurisdiction. The program shall incorporate the following components:

a. Regulatory Mechanism(s)

A Regulatory Mechanism(s) that establishes requirements for erosion and sediment controls and waste controls that is at least as stringent as the ***Agency's general permit*** *to Discharge Storm water Associated with Construction Activity NO. MN R100001* (as of the **effective date** of this permit). The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism(s) shall require that owners and operators of **construction activity** develop site plans that must be submitted to the **permittee** for review and approval, prior to the start of **construction activity.** Site plans must be kept up-to-date by the owners and operators of **construction activity** with regard to **stormwater** runoff controls. The Regulatory Mechanism(s) must require that site plans incorporate the following erosion and sediment controls and waste controls as described in the above referenced permit:

(1) **BMPs** to minimize erosion
(2) **BMPs** to minimize the discharge of sediment and other pollutants
(3) **BMPs** for dewatering activities
(4) Site inspections and records of rainfall events
(5) **BMP** maintenance
(6) Management of solid and hazardous wastes on each project site
(7) Final stabilization upon the completion of **construction activity,** including the use of perennial vegetative cover on all exposed soils or other equivalent means
(8) Criteria for the use of temporary sediment basins
b. Site plan review

The program shall include written procedures for site plan reviews conducted by the **permittee** prior to the start of **construction activity,** to ensure compliance with requirements of the Regulatory Mechanism(s). The site plan review procedure shall include notification to owners and operators proposing **construction activity** of the need to apply for and obtain coverage under the **Agency's** ***general permit*** *to Discharge Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity NO. MN R100001.*

c. Public input

The program shall include written procedures for receipt and consideration of reports of noncompliance or other **stormwater** related information on **construction activity** submitted by the public to the **permittee.**

d. Site inspections

The program shall include written procedures for conducting site inspections, to determine compliance with the **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism(s). The written procedures shall:

(1) Include procedures for identifying priority sites for inspection. Prioritization can be based on such parameters as topography, soil characteristics, type of **receiving water**(s), stage of construction, compliance history, weather conditions, or other local characteristics and issues.
(2) Identify frequency at which site inspections will be conducted
(3) Identify name(s) of individual(s) or position titles responsible for conducting site inspections
(4) Include a checklist or other written means to document site inspections when determining compliance.

e. Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPs) required by Part III.B of this permit

f. Documentation of the following information:
(1) For each site plan review - The project name, location, total acreage to be disturbed, owner and operator of the proposed **construction activity,** and any **stormwater** related comments and supporting documentation used by the" **permittee** to determine project approval or denial.
(2) For each site inspection - Inspection checklists or other written means used to document site inspections

Best Management Practices

4.1 Regulatory Mechanism - Erosion, Sediment and Waste Controls

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop, implement and enforce a regulatory mechanism that establishes requirements for erosion and sediment control and waste control from construction activity as described by NPDES permit.

Goals

4.1.1 ESC Regulatory Mechanism

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed and adopted a regulatory mechanism to establish requirements for erosion and sediment controls and waste controls from construction activity as described by the NPDES permit. The following link will direct you to Roseville's City Code that contains adopted construction activity regulatory mechanisms:

http://www.cityofroseville.com/2538/Stormwater-Ordinance-Standards

Conduct an annual review of the construction site stormwater runoff control mechanisms and related policies and procedures. Identify any need for revisions to improve the regulatory mechanism effectiveness.

Summarize the results of the review and described any necessary changes, including specific revisions required.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

4.2 Site Plan Review - ESC

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop, maintain and implement written site plan review procedures for construction site erosion and sediment control practices prior to the start of construction activity to ensure compliance with requirements of the Regulatory Mechanism(s). Include notification to owners and operators proposing construction activity of the need to apply for and obtain coverage under the Agency's general permit.

Goals

4.2.1 Annual Review - Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Procedures

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed procedures for review of construction site erosion and sediment control practices as described, including notification procedures as required. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document. This document shall be reviewed annually and updated with any identified changes.

Provide a summary of any identified changes to the the City of Maplwood MS4 SOPs and ERPs related to review of construction site erosion and sediment control practices.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

4.2.3 ESC Site Plan Reviews

Responsible Staff / Position: Dan Turner
Project Coordinator
651-792-7045

Description

Erosion control site plans shall be submitted for all grading and construction activities as detailed in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document. The review process shall follow steps as laid out in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document.

For each reporting period provide a summary of projects requiring an erosion control site plan review. The summary shall include the following information:

- Project name and number
- Location
- Total acreage disturbed
- Owner and operator of the proposed construction activity

All storm water related comments and supporting documentation used by the permittee to determine project approval or denial shall be stored in the City's project files.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

4.3 Site Inspections - Construction

Responsible Staff / Position: Dana Stevens
Right-of-Way Coordinator
651-792-7047

Required: Yes

Description

The City of Roseville has developed written procedures for site inspections for construction site erosion and sediment control practices, including notification procedures as required. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPs) document. This document shall be reviewed annually and updated with any identified changes.

The City shall follow the site inspection procedures as detailed in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document for all public reported issues relative to noncompliance with stormwater management during construction activities.

Goals

4.3.1 Annual Review - Construction Site Inspection Procedures

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Review construction site inspection procedures annually and update as necessary to maintain an effective program in compliance with permit requirements. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document.

Summarize any planned or completed revisions to the written construction site inspection procedures each reporting period and provide a copy of or link to the current procedures.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

4.3.2 Conduct Construction Site ESC Inspections

Responsible Staff / Position: Dana Stevens
Right-of-Way Coordinator
651-792-7047

Description

Conduct construction site erosion and sediment control and waste control inspections in accordance with the written program procedures and documentation.

On an annual basis provide a summary report on the number of inspections completed each reporting period, including inspection checklists or other written means used to document site inspections.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

4.4 Construction Activity SOPs & ERPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERP) for construction site stormwater runoff control as described in the NPDES permit.

Goals

4.4.1 Annual Review - ERP for Construction Activity

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed standard operation procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERPs) for construction site stormwater runoff control as described in the NPDES permit. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document. This document shall be reviewed annual and updated with an identified changes.

Provide a summary of any identified changes to the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document related to construction site stormwater runoff control.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

5 MCM 5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Responsible Staff / Position:

Description:

New permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce, and **existing permittees** shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement and enforce, a Post-Construction **Stormwater** Management program that prevents or **reduces water pollution** after **construction activity** is completed, related to **new development** and **redevelopment** projects with land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger **common plan of development or sale,** within the permittee's jurisdiction and that discharge to the **permittee's small MS4.** The program shall consist, at a minimum, of the following:

a. A Regulatory Mechanism(s) that incorporates:
(1) A requirement that owners and/or operators of **construction activity** submit site plans with post-construction **stormwater** management **BMPs** to the **permittee** for review and approval, prior to start of **construction activity**
(2) Conditions for Post-Construction **Stormwater** Management:
The **permittee** shall develop and implement a Post-Construction **Stormwater** Management program that requires the use of any combination of **BMPs,** with highest preference given to **Green Infrastructure** techniques and practices (e.g., infiltration, evapotranspiration, reuse/harvesting, conservation design, urban forestry, green roofs, etc.), necessary to meet the following conditions on the site of a **construction activity** to the **MEP:**
(a) For **new development** projects - no net increase from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of:
1) **Stormwater** discharge Volume, unless precluded by the **stormwater** management limitations in Part 111.D.5.a(3)(a)
2) **Stormwater** discharges of Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
3) **Stormwater** discharges of Total Phosphorus (TP)
(b) For **redevelopment** projects - a net reduction from pre-project conditions (on an annual average basis) of:
1) **Stormwater** discharge Volume, unless precluded by the **stormwater** management limitations in Part 111.D.5.a(3)(a)
2) **Stormwater** discharges of TSS
3) **Stormwater** discharges of TP
(3) **Stormwater** management limitations and exceptions
(a) Limitations
1) The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism(s) shall prohibit the use of infiltration techniques to achieve the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management in Part III.D.5.a(2) when the infiltration **structural stormwater BMP** will receive discharges from, or be constructed in areas:
a) Where industrial facilities are not authorized to infiltrate industrial **stormwater** under an **NPDES/SDS** Industrial **Stormwater** Permit issued by the **Agency**
b) Where vehicle fueling and maintenance occur
c) With less than three (3) feet of separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of the seasonally **saturated soils** or the top of bedrock
d) Where high levels of contaminants in soil or groundwater will be mobilized by the infiltrating **stormwater**
2) The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism{s) shall restrict the use of infiltration techniques to achieve the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management, without higher engineering review, sufficient to provide a functioning treatment system and prevent adverse impacts to groundwater, when the infiltration device will be constructed in areas:
a) With predominately Hydrologic Soil Group D (clay) soils
b) Within 1,000 feet up-gradient, or 100 feet down-gradient of **active karst** features
c) Within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) as defined in Minn. R. 4720.5100, subp. 13
d) Where soil infiltration rates are more than 8.3 inches per hour

3) For linear projects where the lack of right-of-way precludes the installation of volume control practices that meet the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management in Part.III.D.5.a(2), the **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism{s) may allow exceptions as described in Part III.D.5.a(3)(b). The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism(s) shall ensure that a reasonable attempt be made to obtain right-of-way during the project planning process.
(b) Exceptions for stormwater discharge volume

The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism{s) may allow for lesser volume control on the site of the original **construction activity** than that in Part III.D.5.a(2) only under the following circumstances:
1) The owner and/or operator of a **construction activity** is precluded from infiltrating **stormwater** through a designed system due to any of the infiltration related limitations described above, and
2) The owner and/or operator of the **construction activity** implements, to the **MEP,** volume reduction techniques, other than infiltration, (e.g., evapotranspiration, reuse/harvesting, conservation design, green roofs, etc.) on the site of the original **construction activity** that **reduces stormwater** discharge volume, but may not meet the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management in Part III.D.5.a(2).
(4) Mitigation provisions
There may be circumstances where the **permittee** or other owners and operators of a **construction activity** cannot cost effectively meet the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management for TSS and/or TP in Part III.D.5.a(2) on the site of the original **construction activity.** For this purpose, the **permittee** shall identify, or may require owners or operators of a **construction activity** to identify, locations where mitigation projects can be completed. The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism(s) shall ensure that any **stormwater** discharges of TSS and/or TP not addressed on the site of the original **construction activity** are addressed through mitigation and, at a minimum, shall ensure the following requirements are met:
(a) Mitigation project areas are selected in the following order of preference:
1) Locations that yield benefits to the same **receiving water** that receives runoff from the original **construction activity**
2) Locations within the same Department of Natural Resource **(DNR) catchment area** as the original **construction activity**
3) Locations in the next adjacent **DNR catchment area** up-stream
4) Locations anywhere within the **permittee's** jurisdiction
(b) Mitigation projects must involve the creation of new **structural stormwater BMPs** or the retrofit of existing **structural stormwater BMPs,** or the use of a \ properly designed regional **structural stormwater BMP.**
(c) Routine maintenance of **structural stormwater BMPs** already required by this permit cannot be used to meet mitigation requirements of this Part.
(d) Mitigation projects shall be completed within 24 months after the start of the original **construction activity.**
(e) The **permittee** shall determine, and document, who is responsible for long-term maintenance on all mitigation projects of this Part.
(f) If the **permittee** receives payment from the owner and/or operator of a **construction activity** for mitigation purposes in lieu of the owner or operator of that **construction activity** meeting the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management in Part III.D.5.a(2), the **permittee** shall apply any such payment received to a public **stormwater** project, and all projects must be in compliance with Part III.D.5.a(4)(a)-(e).
(5) Long-term maintenance of structural stormwater BMPs
The **permittee's** Regulatory Mechanism(s) shall provide for the establishment of legal mechanism(s) between the **permittee** and owners or operators responsible for I the long-term maintenance of **structural stormwater BMPs** not owned or operated by the **permittee,** that have been implemented to meet the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management in Part III.D.5.a(2). This only includes **structural stormwater BMPs** constructed after the **effective date** of this permit, that are directly connected to the **permittee's MS4,** and that are in the **permittee's** jurisdiction. The legal mechanism shall include provisions that, at a minimum:
(a) Allow the **permittee** to conduct inspections of **structural stormwater BMPs** not owned or operated by the **permittee,** perform necessary maintenance, and assess costs for those

structural stormwater BMPs when the **permittee** determines that the owner and/or operator of that **structural stormwater BMP** has not conducted maintenance.
(b) Include conditions that are designed to preserve the **permittee's** right to ensure maintenance responsibility, for **structural stormwater BMPs** not owned or operated by the **permittee,** when those responsibilities are legally transferred to another party.
(c) Include conditions that are designed to protect/preserve **structural stormwater BMPs** and site features that are implemented to comply with Part III.D.5.a(2). If site configurations or **structural stormwater BMPs** change, causing decreased **structural stormwater BMP** effectiveness, new or improved **structural stormwater BMPs** must be implemented to ensure the conditions for post-construction **stormwater** management in Part III.D.5.a(2) continue to be met.

b. Site plan review
The program shall include written procedures for site plan reviews conducted by the **permittee** prior to the start of **construction activity,** to ensure compliance with requirements of the Regulatory Mechanism(s).

c. Documentation of the following information:
(1) Any supporting documentation used by the **permittee** to determine compliance with Part III.D.5.a, including the project name, location, owner and operator of the **construction activity,** any checklists used for conducting site plan reviews, and any calculations used to determine compliance
(2) All supporting documentation associated with mitigation projects authorized by the **permittee**
(3) Payments received and used in accordance with Part III.D.5.a(4)(f)
(4) All legal mechanisms drafted in accordance with Part III.D.5.a(5), including date(s) of the agreement(s) and name(s) of all responsible parties involved

Best Management Practices

5.1 Regulatory Mechanism - Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop, implement and enforce a regulatory mechanism that establishes requirements for post-construction stormwater management as described by NPDES permit.

Goals

5.1.1 Post-Construction Regulatory Mechanism Responsible Staff / Position:

Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description
The City of Roseville has developed and adopted a regulatory mechanism to establish requirements for post-construction stormwater management as described by the NPDES permit. The following link will direct you to Roseville's City Code that contains adopted construction activity regulatory mechanisms:

http://www.cityofroseville.com/2538/Stormwater-Ordinance-Standards

Conduct an annual review of the post-construction stormwater management regulatory mechanism and related policies and procedures. Identify any need for revisions to improve the regulatory mechanism effectiveness.

Summarize the results of the review and described any necessary changes, including specific revisions required.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

5.2 Post-Construction BMPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

The City of Roseville has several ordinances and standards that must be followed to meet post construction runoff rates and water quality infiltration volume requirements. There are a variety of both structural and non- structural BMPs that can be used to meet the City's requirements. The type of BMPs can vary from raingardens, underground infiltration systems, underground rate control facilities, structural water quality facilities, and ponding systems.

These BMPs require various levels of maintenance to maintain their effectiveness. Therefore, it is important that the City maintains a system for tracking the locations and types of BMPs installed within the city, require a maintenance agreements on all new private BMPs, and to maintain a system for tracking the private stormwater maintenance agreements.

Goals

5.2.1 Maintain City Database and GIS Map for Private Maintenance Agreements

Responsible Staff / Position: Jolinda Stapleton
GIS Coordinator
651-792-7044

Description

Throughout each reporting cycle, the City's database and GIS map for Private Maintenance Agreements Map be updated with each new maintenance agreement. A copy of the fully executed agreements shall be scanned and entered into the system along with updating the GIS map.

For each reporting year review completed projects to verify that all fully executed agreements have been added. Report the number of new private maintenance agreements for each reporting year.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

5.3 Post-Construction Stormwater Management SOPs and ERPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop, maintain, and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERP) related to post-construction stormwater management as described in the NPDES permit.

Goals

5.3.1 Post-Construction Stormwater Management SOPs & ERPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed standard operation procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERPs) for construction site stormwater runoff control as described in the NPDES permit. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document. This document shall be reviewed annually and updated with an identified changes.

Provide a summary of any identified changes to the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document related to post-construction stormwater management.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6 MCM 6: Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Responsible Staff / Position:

Description:

New permittees shall develop and implement, and **existing permittees** shall revise their current program, as necessary, and continue to implement, an operations and maintenance program that prevents or **reduces** the discharge of pollutants from **permittee** owned/operated facilities and operations to the **small MS4.** The operations and maintenance program shall include, at a minimum, the following:

a. Facilities Inventory
The **permittee** shall develop and maintain an inventory of **permittee** owned/operated facilities that contribute pollutants to **stormwater** discharges. Facilities to be inventoried may include, but is not limited to: composting, equipment storage and maintenance, hazardous waste disposal, hazardous waste handling and transfer; landfills, solid waste handling and transfer, parks, pesticide storage, public parking lots, public golf courses; public swimming pools, public works yards, recycling, salt storage, vehicle storage and maintenance (e.g., fueling and washing) yards, and materials storage yards.

b. Development and Implementation of BMPs for inventoried facilities and municipal operations

Considering the source of pollutants and sensitivity of **receiving waters (**e.g., Outstanding Resource Value Waters (ORVWs), **impaired waters,** trout streams, etc.), the **permittee** shall develop and implement **BMPs** that prevent or **reduce** pollutants in **stormwater** discharges from the **small MS4** and from:
(1) All inventoried facilities that discharge to the **MS4**, and
(2) The following municipal operations that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, where applicable:
(a) Waste disposal and storage, including dumpsters
(b) Management of temporary and permanent stockpiles of materials such as street sweepings, snow, deicing materials (e.g., salt), sand and sediment removal piles
(c) Vehicle fueling, washing and maintenance
(d) Routine street and parking lot sweeping
(e) Emergency response, including spill prevention plans
(f) Cleaning of maintenance equipment, building exteriors, dumpsters, and the disposal of associated waste, and wastewater
(g) Use, storage, and disposal of **significant materials**
(h) Landscaping, park, and lawn maintenance
(i) Road maintenance, including pothole repair, road shoulder maintenance, pavement marking, sealing, and repaving
(j) Right-of-way maintenance, including mowing
(k) Application of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers
(l) Cold-weather operations, including plowing or other snow removal practices, sand use, and application of deicing compounds

c. Development and implementation of **BMPs** for **MS4** discharges that may affect Source Water Protection Areas (Minn. R. 4720.5100-4720.5590)

The **permittee** shall incorporate **BMPs** into the **SWPPP** to protect any of the following drinking water sources that the **MS4** discharge may affect, and the **permittee** shall include the map of these sources with the **SWPPP** if they have been mapped:
(1) Wells and source waters for DWSMAs identified as vulnerable under Minn. R. 4720.5205, 4720.5210, and 4720.5330

(2) Source water protection areas for surface intakes identified in the source water assessments conducted by or for the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, U.S.C. SubSection 300j - 13
d. Pond Assessment Procedures and Schedule

The **permittee** shall develop procedures and a schedule for the purpose of determining the TSS and TP treatment effectiveness of all **permittee** owned/operated ponds constructed and used for the collection and treatment of **stormwater.** The schedule (which may exceed this permit term) shall be based on measureable goals and priorities established by the **permittee.**
e. Inspections

(1) Unless inspection frequency is adjusted as described below, the **permittee** shall conduct annual inspections of **structural stormwater BMPs (**excluding **stormwater** ponds which are under a separate schedule below) to determine structural integrity, proper function and maintenance needs.

Inspections of **structural stormwater BMPs** shall be conducted annually unless the **permittee** determines if either of the following conditions apply: 1) Complaints received or patterns of maintenance indicate a greater frequency is necessary, or 2) Maintenance or sediment removal is not required after completion of the first two annual inspections; in which case the **permittee** may reduce the frequency of inspections to once every two (2) years. However, **existing permittees** are authorized under this permit to continue using inspection frequency adjustments, previously determined under the *general **stormwater** permit/or **small MS4s** No. MNR040000,* effective June 1, 2006, provided that documentation requirements in Part III.D.6.h(2) are satisfied.
(2) Prior to the expiration date of this permit, the **permittee** shall conduct at least one inspection of all ponds and **outfalls** (excluding underground **outfalls**) in order to determine structural integrity, proper function, and maintenance needs.
(3) The **permittee** shall conduct quarterly inspections of stockpiles, and storage and material handling areas as inventoried in Part III.D.6.a, to determine maintenance needs and proper function of **BMPs.**

f. Maintenance
Based on inspection findings, the **permittee** shall determine if repair, replacement, or maintenance measures are necessary in order to ensure the structural integrity, proper function, and treatment effectiveness of **structural stormwater BMPs.** Necessary maintenance shall be completed as soon as possible to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater.

g. Employee Training

The **permittee** shall develop and implement a **stormwater** management training program commensurate with employee's job-duties as they relate to the **permittee's SWPPP,** including reporting and assessment activities. The **permittee** may use training materials from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), state and regional agencies, or other organizations as appropriate to meet this requirement. The employee training program shall:
(1) Address the importance of protecting water quality
(2) Cover the requirements of the permit relevant to the job duties of the employee
(3) Include a schedule that establishes initial training for new and/or seasonal employees, and recurring training intervals for existing employees to address changes in procedures, practices, techniques, or requirements

h. Documentation of the following information:

(1) Date(s) and description of findings of all inspections conducted in accordance with Part III.D.6.e

(2) Any adjustments to inspection frequency as authorized under Part III.D.6.e(1)
(3) A description of maintenance conducted, including dates, as a result of inspection findings
(4) Pond sediment excavation and removal activities, including:
(a) The unique ID number (consistent with that required in Part III.C.2.a) of each **stormwater** pond from which sediment is removed
(b) The volume (e.g., cubic yards) of sediment removed from each **stormwater** pond
(c) Results from any testing of sediment from each removal activity
(d) Location(s) of final disposal of sediment from each **stormwater** pond
(5) Employee **stormwater** management training events, including a list of topics covered, names of employees in attendance, and date of each event

Best Management Practices

6.1 Facilities Inventory List

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop and maintain an inventory of permittee owned/ operated facilities that contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

Facilities to be inventoried may include, but are not limited to: composting, equipment storage and maintenance, hazardous waste disposal, hazardous waste handling and transfer; landfills, solid waste handling and transfer, parks, pesticide storage, public parking lots, public golf courses; public swimming pools, public works yards, recycling, salt storage, vehicle storage and maintenance (e.g., fueling and washing) yards, and materials storage yards.

Goals

6.1.1 MS4 Facilities Inventory

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed facilities inventory list as describe in the NPDES permit. The City has also developed a GIS map that shows the location and information of each facility.

Conduct an annual review of the facilities inventory list. Identify any need for revisions to list or the GIS map. Summarize the results of the review and described any necessary changes required.

Provide a copy of or link to the completed and updated inventory each reporting period.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.2 Street Sweeping

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Required: Yes

Description

The City will continue the current street sweeping program for vehicle safety, pedestrian safety, and water quality and environmental reasons. Street sweeping will be done as weather permits once during spring and once during the fall of each year. The City also prioritizes sweeping to target key areas of the City as needed and in environmentally sensitive areas.

Goals

6.2.1 Annual Street Sweeping

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

On an annual basis the streets in Roseville will sweep at least once in the spring and once in the fall. Additional sweeping in targeted or environmental sensitive areas will be done as weather permits.

For each reporting cycle attach the sweeping records and include a summary of estimated miles of roads swept, volume of material collected, and weight of material collected.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.3 Employee Training

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop and implement a stormwater management training program commensurate with employee's job-duties as they relate to the permittee's SWPPP, including reporting and assessment activities. The permittee may use training materials from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), state and regional agencies, or other organizations as appropriate to meet this requirement. The employee training program shall:

1. Address the importance of protecting water quality
2. Cover the requirements of the permit relevant to the job duties of the employee
3. Include a schedule that establishes initial training for new and/or seasonal employees, and recurring training intervals for existing employees to address changes in procedures, practices, techniques, or requirements

Goals

6.3.1 Annual Employee Training

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Conduct a staff training event on stormwater related topic at a **minimum of one time each year**. The training will be provided, in accordance with the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document, to ensure the following:

1) Staff understands the importance of protecting water quality
2) Cover what requirements of the city's MS4 permit are relevant to the job duties of the employees
3) Provide continuing education opportunities through seminars, MnDot certification classes, educational material, and various other methods

For each reporting cycle attach a summary of the various training help/attended through out the year and include the following information:

1) Date(s)
2) List of topics covered
3) Number of employees in attendance

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
01/13 & 19/2016	Staff training	Annual MS4 All Staff training- Salt Use

6.4 Inspections - Stormwater BMPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

(1) Conduct annual inspections of structural stormwater BMPs (excluding stormwater ponds which are under a separate schedule below) to determine structural integrity, proper function and maintenance needs.

Inspections of structural stormwater BMPs shall be conducted annually unless the permittee determines if either of the following conditions apply:

1) Complaints received or patterns of maintenance indicate a greater frequency is necessary, or
2) Maintenance or sediment removal is not required after completion of the first two annual inspections; in which case the permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to once every two (2) years.
However, existing permittees are authorized under this permit to continue using inspection frequency adjustments, previously determined under the general storm water permit/or small MS4s NO.MNR040000, effective June 1, 2006, provided that documentation requirements in Part III.D.6.h(2) are satisfied.

(2) Conduct at least one inspection of all ponds and outfalls (excluding underground outfalls) in order to determine structural integrity, proper function, and maintenance needs prior to the expiration date of this permit

(3) Conduct quarterly inspections of stockpiles, and storage and material handling areas as inventoried in Part III.D.6.a, to determine maintenance needs and proper function of BMPs.

Goals

6.4.1 Annual Inspections - Structural Stormwater BMPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

Conduct annual inspections of structural stormwater BMPs (i.e. trap manholes, sumps, floatable skimmers, separators, and other small settling or filtering devices) to determine structural integrity, proper function and maintenance needs. Adjust the inspection frequency per existing permit terms and conditions.

For each reporting cycle attach a summary of inspections documenting the dates of and findings of all inspections. Include a description of required maintenance and any adjustments to the inspection frequency.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.4.2 Inspections 20% Per Year - Ponds and Outfalls

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

Inspect at least 20% of system ponds and outfalls each year to determine structural integrity, proper function and maintenance needs.

For each reporting cycle attach a summary of inspections documenting the dates of and findings of all inspections. Include a description of required maintenance and any adjustments to the inspection frequency.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.4.3 Quarterly Inspections - Stockpiles & Material Handling Areas

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

Conduct quarterly inspections of stockpiles, inventoried storage areas and material handling areas to determine maintenance needs and proper function of BMPs.

For each reporting cycle attach a summary of inspections documenting the dates of and findings of all inspections. Include a description of required maintenance and any adjustments to the inspection frequency.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.5 Maintenance Activities

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Required: Yes

Description

Determine if repair, replacement, or maintenance measures are necessary based on inspection findings to ensure the structural integrity, proper function, and treatment effectiveness of the following items:

1) Stormwater System
2) Ponds & Outfalls
3) Stockpiles & Material Handling Areas

Complete necessary maintenance as soon as possible to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater.

Goals

6.5.1 Maintenance - Stormwater System

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Street Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

Repair, replace or maintain structural the City's stormwater system based on inspection findings to ensure structural integrity, proper function and treatment effectiveness.

For each reporting period attach a summary of maintenance activities performed on the City's stormwater system including a description of maintenance conducted and dates.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.5.2 Maintenance - Ponds & Outfalls

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

Repair, replace or maintain ponds and outfalls based on inspection findings to ensure structural integrity, proper function and treatment effectiveness.

For each reporting period attach a summary of maintenance activities performed on the ponds and outfalls including a description of maintenance conducted and dates.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.5.3 Maintenance - Stockpiles & Material Handling Areas

Responsible Staff / Position: Steve Zweber
Streets Superintendent
651-792-7052

Description

Repair, replace or maintain stockpiles and material handling areas based on inspection findings to ensure structural integrity, proper function and treatment effectiveness.

For each reporting period attach a summary of maintenance activities performed on the stockpiles and material handling areas including a description of maintenance conducted and dates.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.6 Pond Assessment Procedures and Schedule

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop procedures and a schedule to determine the TSS and TP treatment effectiveness of all permittee owned/ operated ponds constructed and used for the collection and treatment of stormwater. The schedule shall be based on measurable goals and priorities established by the permittee.

Goals

6.6.1 Pond Assessments

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed procedures and a schedule to determine the TSS and TP treatment effectiveness of all permittee owned/ operated ponds constructed and used for the collection and treatment of stormwater. These procedures and schedule are outlined in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document.

Conduct pond assessments to determine TSS and TP treatment effectiveness in accordance with the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document.

Provide a summary of pond assessments completed including a list of inspected ponds.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

6.7 Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations SOPs & ERPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Develop, maintain, and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERP) related to pollution prevention / good housekeeping for municipal operations as described in the NPDES permit.

Goals

6.7.1 Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations SOPs & ERPs

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

The City of Roseville has developed standard operation procedures (SOPs) and enforcement response procedures (ERPs) for pollution prevention / good housekeeping for municipal operations as described in the NPDES permit. These procedures are included in the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document. This document shall be reviewed annually and updated with an identified changes.

Provide a summary of any identified changes to the City of Roseville MS4 SOPs and ERPs document related to pollution prevention/ good housekeeping for municipal operations.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

7 Compliance Schedule for an Approved TMDL with an Applicable WLA

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:
Discharges to **Impaired Waters** with a USEPA-Approved **TMDL** that includes and **Applicable WLA**

For each **applicable WLA** approved prior to the **effective date** of this permit, the **BMPs** included in the compliance schedule at application constitute a discharge requirement for the **permittee.** The **permittee** shall demonstrate continuing progress toward meeting each discharge requirement, on a form provided by the **Commissioner,** by submitting the following:

1. An assessment of progress toward meeting each discharge requirement, including a list of all **BMPs** being applied to achieve each **applicable WLA.** For each **structural stormwater BMP,** the **permittee** shall provide a unique identification (ID) number and **geographic coordinate.** If the listed **structural stormwater BMP** is also inventoried as required by Part III.C.2, the same ID number shall be used.
2. A list of all **BMPs** the **permittee** submitted at the time of application in the **SWPPP** document compliance schedule(s) and the stage of implementation for each **BMP,** including any **BMPs** specifically identified for the **small MS4** in the **TMDL** report that the **permittee** plans to implement
3. An up-dated estimate of the cumulative reductions in loading achieved for each **pollutant of concern** associated with each **applicable WLA**
4. An up-dated narrative describing any adaptive management strategies used (including projected dates) for making progress toward achieving each **applicable WLA**

Best Management Practices

7.1 Annual Review of TMDL's with an Applicable WLA

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

On an annual basis the City will conduct a review of all approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs) with an applicable Waste Load Allocation (WALs).

The review will provide an assessment of progress toward meeting each discharge requirement, including a list of all BMPs being applied to achieve each applicable WLA.

Goals

7.1.1 Annual Review of Current TMDL's

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

For each reporting cycle the City will conduct a review of all active approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with an applicable Waste Load Allocations (WAL).

For each reporting cycle attach a list of all active approved TMDL's with applicable WAL's. Document the name of the water body with the approved TMDL's and type of WAL.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

7.1.2 Annual WAL Progress and BMP's

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Assess progress toward meeting the identified discharge requirement each reporting period.

For each reporting period attach the results of the assessments including a list of all BMPs applied to the applicable WLA.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

8 SOP's & ERP's

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:
Store most current version of the City of Roseville MS4 Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPs). This document will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Best Management Practices

8.1 Current SOPs & ERPs Document Responsible

Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Provide the most current version of the City of Roseville MS4 Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) and Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPs).

Goals

8.1.1 Annually Updated SOPs & ERPs Document

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Attached is the most current version of the City of Roseville MS4 Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) and Enforcement Response Procedures (ERPs). Each year the latest version will be attached in order to provide a secure and accessible location for this document.

Planned: 2016

Complete: 2016

Activity Date	Name	Description
None		

9 Completed MPCA Annual Report Form

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description:
The MPCA requires each city to submit an annual report for the NPDES permit. This form is distributed by the MPCA and is required to be submitted by June 30th following each reporting cycle.

Best Management Practices

9.1 MPCA Annual Report Form

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Required: Yes

Description

Complete and submit the MPCA's annual report for each reporting cycle. This report is required to be submitted to the MPCA by June 30th of the following year.

Goals

9.1.1 Annual Report Form

Responsible Staff / Position: Ryan Johnson
Environmental Specialist
651-792-7049

Description

Attach a copy of the MPCA's annual report form for each reporting cycle.

Planned: 2017

Complete: 2017

Activity Date	Name	Description
May-June 2017	Annual Report	Complete 2016 Annual Report by June 30, 2017

Appendix E

Water Resource Related Agreements

PROGRAMMATIC STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

RECEIVED
JUL 14 2015
Rice Creek Watershed District

Rice Creek Watershed District and the City of Roseville

This Agreement is by and between the Rice Creek Watershed District, a special purpose unit of government with powers set forth in Minnesota Statutes Chapters 103B and 103D (RCWD), and the City of Roseville, a Public Municipal Corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota (CITY).

Recitals

WHEREAS pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 103D.345, the RCWD has adopted and implements Rule C, Stormwater Management Plans;

WHEREAS under Rule C, certain land development activity requires a landowner to record a declaration establishing the landowner's perpetual obligation to inspect and maintain stormwater management facilities;

WHEREAS a public landowner may memorialize its obligations in an unrecorded written agreement with the RCWD instead of a recorded instrument;

WHEREAS from time to time CITY is subject to stormwater facility maintenance requirements pursuant to the terms of an RCWD permit;

WHEREAS CITY, as a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), is obligated to inspect and maintain its stormwater management facilities in accordance with the terms of a Clean Water Act permit administered by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and the parties desire to promote consistency in facility management requirements consistent with RCWD authority to set requirements necessary to meet its rules; and

WHEREAS the RCWD and CITY concur that it is more effective and procedurally more efficient for the RCWD and CITY to agree on standard requirements for stormwater facility inspection and maintenance, and to memorialize these requirements in this Agreement for incorporation into future permits.

THEREFORE:

1. CITY agrees to inspect and maintain all stormwater best management practices (BMPs), owned by the City or maintained by the City under another intergovernmental agreement, that have been permitted by the RCWD under Rule C as follows:

a. Outfalls, sediment basins, retention/detention ponds will be inspected at least once every five years. If warranted by required sediment removal or maintenance needs, inspections will be conducted at a greater frequency.
b. Structural stormwater management facilities including, but not limited to, grit chambers, sump catch basins, sump manholes and appurtenant conveyances, as well as infiltration and

biofiltration BMPs including, but not limited to, vegetated swales, rain gardens and filtration features, will be inspected annually to ensure structural integrity, proper function and treatment effectiveness. If, after the first two annual inspections, maintenance or sediment removal is not required then the frequency will be reduced to once every two (2) years. Should a subsequent inspection indicate the need for sediment removal or maintenance, the inspection schedule will revert to annual inspections following the completion of the maintenance work. If, after the first two post-maintenance annual inspections, no additional maintenance or sediment removal is required, then the inspection frequency will be reduced to once every two (2) years.

c. Proprietary devices will be inspected per manufacturer/installer recommendations, and at least annually.

d. All inspections will occur at a time that allows CITY to determine if the facility is functioning as designed.

e. In addition, CITY will respond promptly to notice from the RCWD that a facility may require inspection or maintenance. Within one month of notice, CITY will inspect and advise the RCWD on the results of the inspection.

2. CITY will maintain, repair and replace BMPs when inspection indicates this is necessary to restore design performance. Maintenance necessity will be as recommended in Minnesota Stormwater Manual guidance. CITY will complete work within six (6) months of inspection, except that periodic sediment removal from basins will be completed within eighteen (18) months of inspection. Alternatively, an RCWD-approved maintenance schedule may be used as a work timeline.

3. CITY will submit a copy of its MS4 permit annual report to the RCWD at the same time that it is required to be submitted to the MPCA, with any supplement as needed to briefly describe dates, locations and descriptions of inspection and maintenance activities.

4. RCWD permits for specific projects may contain additional inspection and maintenance conditions as the RCWD may find warranted under the circumstances of a specific permit.

5. If CITY conveys into private ownership a fee interest in any property that has become subject to this Agreement, it shall require as a condition of sale, and enforce: (a) that the purchaser record a declaration on the property incorporating the stormwater management facility maintenance requirements of this Agreement; and (b) that recordation occur either before any encumbrance is recorded on the property or, if after, only as accompanied by a subordination and consent executed by the encumbrance holder ensuring that the declaration will run with the land in perpetuity. If CITY conveys into public ownership a fee interest in any property that has become subject to this Agreement, it shall require as a condition of the purchase and sale agreement that before closing, the purchaser execute an agreement with the RCWD assuming the obligations of this agreement and releasing CITY from same.

6. This Agreement may be amended only in a writing signed by the parties.

7. This Agreement is in force for five years from the date on which it is fully executed and will renew automatically for five-year terms unless terminated. Either party may terminate the

Agreement on 30 days' written notice to the other. The terms of this Agreement are incorporated into any future permit issued to the CITY by explicit reference to this Agreement under the maintenance conditions of that permit. Any obligations vested in CITY through incorporation into an issued permit before the effective date of termination of this Agreement will survive expiration.

8. The recitals above are incorporated as a part of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement.

RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

By Phil Belfiori Date: 7/16/15
(Print name:)
Its Administrator

Approved as to form and execution

By _____
Its Attorney

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

BY: _____
Daniel J. Roe, Mayor

AND: _____
Patrick J. Trudgeon, City Manager

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS
COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledge before me this 6th day of July, 2015, by Daniel J. Roe and by Patrick J. Trudgeon, respectively the Mayor and City Manager of the City of Roseville, a Minnesota municipal corporation, on behalf of the corporation and pursuant to the authority granted by its City Council.

_____
Notary Public

KARI L. EGERSTROM COLLINS
Notary Public-Minnesota
My Commission Expires Jan 31, 2017

KARI L. EGERSTROM COLLINS
Notary Public-Minnesota
My Commission Expires Jan 31, 2017

KARI L. EGERSTROM COLLINS
Notary Public-Minnesota
My Commission Expires Jan 31, 2017

CONTRACT NO. _____

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
for
MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

AN AGREEMENT, dated this 23 of June, 2014, by and between the **CAPITOL REGION WATERSHED DISTRICT** hereinafter called the "DISTRICT", and the **CITY OF ROSEVILLE,** Minnesota hereinafter called the "CITY".

WHEREAS, the DISTRICT requires the installation and maintenance of new stormwater management facilities for projects disturbing over one acre in its DISTRICT Rules; and

WHEREAS, the CITY Public Works Department is required to construct new stormwater management facilities according to the DISTRICT Rules for CITY Public Works' projects, including street reconstruction projects; and

WHEREAS, the CITY is required to enter into an agreement to maintain the newly constructed stormwater management facilities under Rule C Section 3.(e) of the DISTRICT Rules; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the DISTRICT and the CITY agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Definitions

a) Stormwater Management Facilities means the devices constructed as a part of Public Work's projects to meet the DISTRICT's rules.

SECTION 2. City Obligations The CITY shall maintain the stormwater management facilities in working condition and in accordance with the schedule of long term maintenance activities agreed to, as follows:

a) Establish an inventory of stormwater management facilities, which will be updated annually.
b) Inspect stormwater management facilities annually or according to manufacturer's specification where appropriate.
c) Maintain all stormwater management facilities as necessary to preserve the integrity and intended function of the facility, and where applicable in accordance with the recommendations of the State of Minnesota Stormwater Manual, or as amended.

SECTION 3. Entire Agreement It is understood and agreed that this Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties, and that it supersedes all oral agreements and negotiations between the parties relating to the subject matters hereof. This Agreement may be amended only by written agreement of the parties.

SECTION 4. Termination This Agreement may be terminated by either party may terminate by 60 days written notice to the other party. Termination of this agreement, however, would be prospective only, and would not relieve the CITY of its obligation to maintain the stormwater facilities in the manner provided in this Agreement if permits for the facilities were granted during the period when this Agreement is in effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement, the day and year first above written.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE, MINNESOTA

By _____
Dan Roe, Mayor

By _____
Duane Schwartz,
Public Works Director

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

CAPITOL REGION WATERSHED DISTRICT

By _____
Mark Doneux, Administrator

By _____
Joe Collins, President

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant Ramsey County Attorney
Legal Counsel for Capitol Region
Watershed District

STATE OF MINNESOTA

RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

The matter of Watershed Basic Water Management Project 2013-01(upon the petition of the Cities of New Brighton and Saint Anthony)	**Amended Petition, adding the City of Roseville and directing further proceedings**

Petitioners Cities of New Brighton, Roseville and Saint Anthony, for this amended petition to the Board of Managers of the Rice Creek Watershed District state and request the following:

1. On August 19, 2013, the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD) Board of Managers received the Joint Petition of the Cities of New Brighton and Saint Anthony for the establishment of a phased basic water management project to develop a comprehensive and integrated strategy for stormwater management, flood damage reduction, and water quality enhancement within the Cities that implements a series of project components to achieve reasonable stormwater management and flood damage reduction objectives.

2. On August 28, 2013, by Resolution 2013-23, the Watershed District Board of Managers initiated the project, assigning Project Number 2013-01, and appointed Houston Engineering as the project engineer to make surveys, maps, analyses and reports for the project as necessary and consistent with the project phasing, coordination and implementation proposals contained within the Petition.

3. The original petition and the terms and processes contained therein remain valid, except to the extent amended herein.

4. Phase 1 of the project phasing, coordination and implementation proposals contained within the original Petition is complete and the project engineer has submitted a draft Phase 1 Report dated March 31, 2014.

5. Staff members from the Cities of New Brighton, Roseville and Saint Anthony have participated in the phase 1 process. In addition to the areas previously identified within the City of New Brighton and St. Anthony, the City of Roseville staff has identified areas within the sub-watershed of Ramsey County Ditch 5 in the City where project components could be developed and implemented to provide both local and regional stormwater management and flood damage reduction benefit.

6. The draft Phase 1 Report leaves open the opportunity to develop project components in phases 2 and 3 to address issues within the City of Roseville and conveyance issues downstream of Long Lake.

7. The draft Phase 1 Report identifies two project components, Mirror Lake and Hansen Park, as key features in the overall project objectives and as ready for immediate implementation while other project components are being developed and analyzed.

8. Both the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components are identified in July 2011 Flood Investigation and Stormwater Modeling Reports of the Cities of New Brighton and St. Anthony.

9. During the phase 1 proceedings, the Watershed District submitted a Targeted Watershed Demonstration Grant proposal to the Board of Water and Soil Resources which included the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components.

10. The Watershed District was successful in its proposal and has received a grant to be used to pay the cost of various projects, including implementation of the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components of the petitioned Basic Water Management Project.

11. The engineer has issued a preliminary opinion of cost to implement the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components of the petitioned Basic Water Management Project. The grant funding is not sufficient to pay 100% of the cost to implement the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components of the petitioned Basic Water Management Project. However, the Watershed District Board of Managers has determined that implementation of the project components creates both water quality benefits and regional stormwater and flood management benefits. Therefore, the Watershed District will fund implementation of the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components of the petitioned Basic Water Management Project from District derived funds without allocation of costs to the project petitioners. Implementation final funding is subject to further proceedings pursuant to this petition.

12. The petitioners agree that phase 1 of the project phasing, coordination and implementation proposals contained within the original Petition is complete and concur in the content of the draft Phase 1 Report dated March 31, 2014.

13. Based on the foregoing, the petitioners amend the original petition as follows:

a. to allow implementation of Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components without delay.

b. to allow proceeding to project phases 2 & 3 concurrently, with the inclusion of project components within the sub-watershed of Ramsey County Ditch 5.

c. to allow the addition of the City of Roseville as an additional petitioner for the Basic Water Management Project, as if a party to the original petition.

14. The Cities, therefore, amend the original petition to the Rice Creek Watershed District initiating Basic Water Management Project 2013-01 for the following purposes:

a. Phase 1: Identifying and analyzing current conditions, challenges and opportunities related to stormwater management and flood damage within the

Cities and making recommendations of actions likely to address comprehensive stormwater management and flood damage issues within the Cities and those downstream areas affected by stormwater runoff including Pike and Long Lake;

b. Phase 2: Developing a regional, comprehensive stormwater management and flood damage reduction plan, to include water quality features, which identifies capital improvements and other actions to be undertaken by the Cities and the Rice Creek Watershed District;
c. Phase 3: Developing implementation timelines and priorities, costs allocations and revenue generation methods for both implementation and long term maintenance of capital improvements and water quality features;
d. Phase 4: Implementing one or more of the project components identified in Phase 2 as a coordinated series of capital improvements by the Cities and the Rice Creek Watershed District;

15. This amended petition allows the Watershed District, in cooperation with the petitioners, to take actions set forth in paragraphs 14.b.-c. above until such time as the petitioners, individually or jointly, amend this petition to proceed with subsequent actions contained in paragraph 14. d.

16. This amended petition allows the Watershed District, in cooperation with the petitioners, to take actions set forth in paragraph 14.d. above for the implementation of the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components.

17. The costs of the Mirror Lake and Hansen Park project components, based on the engineer's opinion of cost, shall be allocated between proceeds from the Targeted Watershed Demonstration Grant and District derived funds based on the identification of regional benefit from implementation of the project components.

18. Subject to the provisions of Statutes Section 103D.705, Subdivisions 3 & 4, the Petitioners may dismiss this petition or any amendment hereof. Failure to amend the petition to authorize a subsequent phase of the project shall be deemed a dismissal of the petition.

19. This petition is conditioned upon the following process to be followed by the Rice Creek Watershed District in implementing project phases:

a. Pre-coordination: The Cities and the Rice Creek Watershed District shall meet at the initiation of any project phase to establish a scope of work and anticipated cost.
b. Study/Component Development: The Rice Creek Watershed District, in consultation with City staff shall prepare all studies and develop project features consistent with project phases and purposes described in paragraph 14. Project study and component development shall culminate with a joint presentation to the City Councils of the outcomes and recommendations of the Rice Creek Watershed District.
c. Concurrence/Petition Amendment: The City Councils, considering the information and recommendations presented by the Rice Creek Watershed

District, shall concur or not concur with one or more of the recommendations and either authorize petition amendment to proceed with a subsequent phase of the project or dismiss the petition.

20. This petition is authorized by separate resolution of the City Councils authorizing their respective Mayors and City Managers to sign and submit this petition as the action of each City.

21. The proposed Basic Water Management Project will be conducive to the public health, safety, convenience and welfare of the Cities and their residents as well as regional providers and consumers of goods and services within the Cities.

22. The Cities, by action of their individual Councils, concur in the Rice Creek Watershed District's exercise of alternative authority to maintain and improve public drainage systems within the Cities as provided in Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.621, subd. 4.

23. The Cities request, as part of their petition, that the Rice Creek Watershed District exercise it full authorities for generating revenues for the implementation of the petitioned project.

24. All actions described in this Petition are intended to support and be implemented as part of a petitioned Basic Water Management Project of the Rice Creek Watershed District.

25. This petition may be executed in counterparts.

SIGNATURE PAGES TO FOLLOW

SIGNATURE PAGE OF THE CITY OF NEW BRIGHTON TO THE AMENDED PETITION TO THE RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT INITIATING BASIC WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT 2013-01 TO ADDRESS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND FLOOING WITHIN THE CITIES OF NEW BRIGHTON, ROSEVILLE AND SAINT ANTHONY, MINNESOTA

Respectfully Submitted:

City of New Brighton Dated: 5/27/14

By _____
Its Mayor

Attest:

By: _____
Its City Manager

SIGNATURE PAGE OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE TO THE AMENDED PETITION TO THE RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT INITIATING BASIC WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT 2013-01 TO ADDRESS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND FLOOING WITHIN THE CITIES OF NEW BRIGHTON, ROSEVILLE AND SAINT ANTHONY, MINNESOTA

Respectfully Submitted:

City of Roseville Dated: June 9, 2014

By _____
Its Mayor

Attest:

By: _____
Its City Manager

SIGNATURE PAGE OF THE CITY OF SAINT ANTHONY TO THE AMENDED PETITION TO THE RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT INITIATING BASIC WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT 2013-01 TO ADDRESS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND FLOOING WITHIN THE CITIES OF NEW BRIGHTON, ROSEVILLE AND SAINT ANTHONY, MINNESOTA

Respectfully Submitted:

City of Saint Anthony Dated: June 10, 2014

By _____
Its Mayor

Attest:

By: _____
Its City Manager

[Maintain 3" top margin for recording]

DECLARATION FOR MAINTENANCE
of
STORMWATER FACILITIES

THIS DECLARATION is made this _____ day of _____, 20__, by _____, ("Declarant"), **[address]**, in favor of the City of Roseville, a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota (hereinafter referred to as the "City"),

WHEREAS, Declarant(s) **[marital status if an individual]** hold(s) fee interest in real property within the **[City/Township]** of _____, _____ County, Minnesota, platted and legally described as:

[insert legal description]

WHEREAS, no one other than Declarant(s) **[insert name(s) of any other parties holding interest in the property]** possess(es) any right, title or interest in the Property; **[If any person or entity other than Declarant possesses a right, title or interest, a Consent & Subordination must be executed by that person or entity and included with the declaration.]**

WHEREAS, the facilities on or to be located on the Property to which the maintenance requirements in the Declaration apply as **[delineated and]** labeled on the scaled site plan Attachment A and legally described on attachment B, each incorporated herein, are as follows (the Facilities):

[list stormwater facilities as labeled on Attachment A]

[Note: A legal description is required only for swales, buffers or other non-structural features that cannot be clearly delineated on Attachment A.]

WHEREAS, Declarant desires to subject the Property to certain conditions and restrictions imposed by the City as a condition to issuance of City Project # _____ for the mutual benefit of the City and Declarant.

NOW THEREFORE, Declarant makes this declaration and hereby declares that this declaration shall constitute covenants to run with the Property, and further declares that the Property shall be owned, used, occupied, and conveyed subject to the covenants and restrictions set forth in this declaration, all of which shall be binding in perpetuity on all persons owning or acquiring any right, title or interest in the Property, and their heirs, successors, personal representatives and assigns, but only during the period of ownership of that right, title or interest.

1. Declarant will inspect the Facilities at least annually.

2. Declarant will maintain and repair the facilities:

    a. In the case of basins and other facilities where sediment collects, to preserve live storage or capacity at or above the design volume or, where no design live storage volume or capacity is incorporated into the permit, the volume or capacity recommended by the manufacturer.

    b. In the case of conveyances and other structures, to preserve design hydraulic capacity.

    c. In the case of facilities relying on soils and vegetation for stormwater management or treatment, to preserve healthy vegetation and design soil permeability.

    d. In the case of all facilities, as necessary to preserve the integrity and intended function of the facility.

3. Declarant will submit to the City annually, within 30 days of the anniversary of permit issuance, a report listing inspection dates, facilities inspected, facility conditions and actions taken, and dates of actions taken.

4. If Declarant is not maintaining the stormwater treatment system in accordance with this declaration, then the City may give written notice to Declarant detailing the deficiency. If the deficiency has not been corrected within twenty (20) days after receipt of this notice, or Declarant has not within that period made arrangements deemed adequate by the City for the deficiency to be corrected, then the City without further notice may take steps that it deems reasonable to correct the deficiency, and may have access to the property during reasonable times for that purpose. Provided, that the City shall provide notice before entry and exercise due care to avoid unnecessary disturbance or damage to the property. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of invoice Declarant will reimburse the City for all costs incurred, including Administrative overhead and attorneys' fees, by the City in correcting the deficiency

5. Any notice under this declaration shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered to the following address:

   [insert Declarant's name & address]

   Declarant may change this address by a certified letter to the City referencing the permit number.

6. An executed copy of this declaration shall be filed with the _____ County **[Recorder's Office/Registrar]**, filing cost to be borne by the Declarant. This declaration will be unlimited in duration without being re-recorded.

[INDIVIDUAL DECLARANT]
DECLARANT

_____

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF **[County]**)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 20__ by _____.

_____ (stamp)
Notary

[CORPORATE OR PARTNERSHIP DECLARANT]
DECLARANT

By: _____

Its: _____

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss.

COUNTY OF **[County]**)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 20__ by _____ the _____ of _____, a **[business entity]** under the Laws of Minnesota, on behalf of Declarant.

_____ (stamp)
Notary

This instrument was drafted by:

Name: _____
Address: _____

CONSENT AND SUBORDINATION

_____, a Minnesota corporation, the holder of a mortgage dated _____, _____, [filed for record with the County Recorder] _____ County, Minnesota on _____, as Document No. _____, hereby consents to the recording of the attached Declaration and agrees that its rights in the property affected by the Declaration shall be subordinated thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, _____, a Minnesota corporation, has caused this Consent and Subordination to be executed this _____ day of _____, 200__.

_____
a Minnesota corporation

By:_____

Its:_____

[notary acknowledgement]

DATE:_____ CITY OF ROSEVILLE

By:_____

Its _____

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF **[County]**)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____ , 20__ by _____, a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota, on behalf of said municipal corporation.

_____
Notary Public

Appendix F

Local Drainage Issues

Location	Issue
Acron Rd, 0-2195	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Aglen St, 1806	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Asbury St, 3000	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Bossard Dr, 2241	Public manhole surcharges in large/intense rainfalls
Bossard Dr, 2225-2214	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Brooks Ave, 1033	Drainage from street overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Brooks Ave, 380-350 & Transit 375-345	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
County Rd C2, 1474	Street floods into yard during large/intense rainfalls
Dellwood Ave, 2271-2179	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Eldridge Ave, 1803-1789 & Fairview Ave, 2100	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Eldridge Ave, 1996	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Eldridge Ave, 2042	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Fairview Ave, 2891	Drainage from street overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Fernwood Ave, 2744	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Fisk St, 2560	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Gluek Lane, All	Trunk line storm sewer is undersized and surcharging happens in the neighborhood.
Hamline Ave, 2048	Parking lot drainage issue
Heinel Dr, 837-825	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Josephine Rd, 1281	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Laurie Rd, 2292 & Fulham St, 2216	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Loren Rd, 2043-2045	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Marion Rd, 2196	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
McCarrons Blvd N, 316	Drainage from public property overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Mid Oaks Ln, 89	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Millwood Ave, 1658	Drainage from public property overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Millwood Ln, 899-905	Overland flow from adjacent properties flowing through private property
Minnesota Ave, 302	Public manhole surcharges in large/intense rainfalls
Minnesota Ave, 312	Drainage from street overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Old Highway 8, 2922-2994 & Troseth Rd, 2917-2995	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Owasso Hills Dr: 534, 536, 538, 542 & Hillscourte S: 2800, 2820, 2830, 2840	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Sherren St, 1215	Drainage from street overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Shorewood Ln, 3014	Street floods into yard during large/intense rainfalls
Shorewood Ln, 3065	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Shorewood Ln, 3070-3076	Public pipe causes bank erosion
Shryer Ave, 1260	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Shryer Ave, 1835	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Skillman Ave, 1253	Street floods into yard during large/intense rainfalls
Skillman Ave, 2000	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
South Owasso Blvd, 340	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
South Owasso Blvd, 345-317	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion
Victoria St, 2800	Drainage from street overtopping curb and flowing through private property
Woodlyn Ave, 1480 & Clarmar, 1479	Poor surface water management resulting in persistent wet yard condition and/or erosion

APPENDIX D:

WATER SUPPLY PLAN

ROSEVILLE

Public Works Department/Engineering

Memo

To: Joe Richter, District Appropriations Hydrologist

From: Marc Culver, Public Works Director

Date: January 13, 2020

Re: City of Roseville Water Supply Plan Update

At the time that the Roseville 2040 Plan was submitted on December 28, 2018, the Local Water Supply Plan (LWSP) was complete and consistent with WRPP policies related to water supply, including the policy on sustainable water supplies, the policy on assessing and protecting regional water resources, and the policy on water conservation and reuse. The MN Department of Natural Resources (DNR) had also reviewed the LWSP and approved it in a letter to the City on November 21, 2018. However, since the DNR approval of the City's LWSP, the City's forecasts have been revised. The revised 2040 Plan forecasts have not yet been incorporated into the LWSP.

Attached with this memo is copy of Table 7 of the LWSP, which describes the projected water demand for the City of Roseville. The attachment is an updated version of that table, reflecting the most current population forecast projections provided to the City by the Metropolitan Council. This update will be added as an amendment to the City of Roseville's LWSP effective December 26, 2019. These proposed changes do not exceed the City's current appropriation permit limit and are still well within the City's capacity to deliver.

Table 7. Projected annual water demand

Year	Projected Total Population	Projected Population Served	Projected Total Per Capita Water Demand (GPCD)	Projected Average Daily Demand (MGD)	Projected Maximum Daily Demand (MGD)
2016	33,660	33,660	144.09	4.85	13.60
2017	33,706	33,706	144.19	4.86	13.62
2018	33,752	33,752	144.29	4.87	13.64
2019	33,795	33,795	144.10	4.87	13.65
2020	36,000	36,000	144.16	5.19	14.53
2021	36,020	36,020	144.08	5.19	14.53
2022	36,040	36,040	144.00	5.19	14.54
2023	36,060	36,060	144.20	5.20	14.55
2024	36,080	36,080	144.12	5.20	14.56
2025	36,100	36,100	144.04	5.20	14.57
2030	36,200	36,200	144.20	5.22	14.61
2040	36,700	36,700	144.41	5.30	14.81

GPCD – Gallons per Capita per Day **MGD** – Million Gallons per Day

Bryan Lloyd

From: Luke Sandstrom
Sent: Saturday, February 1, 2020 8:37 AM
To: richard.rowland@ci.stpaul.mn.us
Cc: Bryan Lloyd
Subject: City of Roseville WSP update
Attachments: 1578937155_Water_Supply_Plan_Update_Memo_DNR.pdf; 1579270184_WSP__Roseville_1-17-2020.pdf

Rich,

Attached in this email is a technical memo and the current version of the City of Roseville's Water Supply Plan. After going through our Comprehensive Plan approval process it was determined that some of our population forecasts were incorrect and need to be changed. This change is outlined in the memo and has been updated in the Water Supply Plan.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Luke Sandstrom, P.E.
Assistant City Engineer
651-792-7048
2660 Civic Center Drive
Roseville, MN 55113

MPARS

Communication was successfully created.

Individual Permit: 1975-6227

Status: Active

Actions

Communicate with DNR

Request a change to permit

Overview | Parties | Attachments | History | Financial | Water Use | Water Conservation | Communication

Communication

New Message to DNR Permit Lead

Communications sent through MPARS are listed below.

From	Subject	Date	Primary Recipient	Attachments	Action
Luke sandstrom	City of Roseville Water Supply Plan Update Memo	01/13/2020 11:39 AM	Joe Richter	Water_Supply_Plan_Update_Memo_DNR.pdf	Show / Reply
Richard Rowland	Water Supply Plan Approval	04/13/2018 06:58 AM	Joe Richter		Show / Reply
James Bode	Permit Invoicing	01/11/2018 10:04 AM	Joe Richter		Show / Reply
Raymond Theiler	Water Supply Plan	09/27/2017 03:34 PM	Joe Richter		Show / Reply
Luke sandstrom	City of Roseville Water Supply Plan	08/16/2017 08:07 AM	Joe Richter		Show / Reply
Richard Rowland	Water Supply Plan Revisions	03/23/2017 10:53 AM	Joe Richter	WSP_Saint Paul_1975-6227_03-23-2017.pdf	Show / Reply

From	Subject	Date	Primary Recipient	Attachments	Action
Bill Dircks	Water Supply Plan	01/04/2017 03:07 PM	Joe Richter		Show / Reply
Luke sandstrom	City of Roseville Water Supply Plan	12/27/2016 10:29 AM	Joe Richter	WSP_Roseville_1975-6227_12-27-2016.pdf	Show / Reply
Richard Rowland	Water Supply Plan	12/15/2016 11:34 AM	Joe Richter	WSP_Saint Paul_1975-6227_12-15-2016.pdf	Show / Reply

Questions? Contact Joe Richter at joe.richter@state.mn.us or 651-259-5877, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1200 Warner Road, St. Paul, MN 55106.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION
WATER SUPPLY PLAN

City or Water System Name: **City of Roseville**

Name of Person Authorized to Sign
Certificate on Behalf of the System: **Marc Culver**

Title: **Public Works Director**

Address: **2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville, MN 55113**

Telephone: **651-792-7041**

E-mail: **Marc.Culver@cityofroseville.com**

I certify that the Water Supply Plan approved by the Department of Natural Resources has been adopted by the city council or utility board that has authority over water supply services.

Signed: Date: 1/15/19

Submit Certificate of Adoption through MPARS

Or mail this certificate to: DNR Waters
Water Permit Program Supervisor
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4032

City of Roseville Water Supply Plan

Formerly called Water Emergency & Water Conservation Plan

For more information on this Water Supply Plan Template, please contact the DNR Division of Ecological and Water Resources at (651) 259-5034 or (651) 259-5100.

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This information is available in an alternative format upon request.

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Appendix 6: Cooperative Agreements for Emergency Services – see Part 2C 51

Appendix 7: Municipal Critical Water Deficiency Ordinance – see Part 2C 51

Appendix 8: Graph showing annual per capita water demand for each customer category during the last ten-years – see Part 3 Objective 4 51

Appendix 9: Water Rate Structure – see Part 3 Objective 6 51

Appendix 10: Adopted or proposed regulations to reduce demand or improve water efficiency – see Part 3 Objective 7 51

Appendix 11: Implementation Checklist – summary of all the actions that a community is doing, or proposes to do, including estimated implementation dates – see www.mndnr.gov/watersupplyplans 51

Table 1. General information regarding this WSP

Requested Information	Description
DNR Water Appropriation Permit Number(s)	**See SPRWS Water Appropriation Permit**
Ownership	☒ Public or ☐ Private
Metropolitan Council Area	☒ Yes or ☐ No (and county name)
Street Address	**2660 Civic Center Drive**
City, State, Zip	**Roseville, MN 55113**
Contact Person Name	Marc Culver
Title	Public Works Director
Phone Number	651-792-7041
MDH Supplier Classification	Municipal

PART 1. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

The first step in any water supply analysis is to assess the current status of demand and availability. Information summarized in Part 1 can be used to develop Emergency Preparedness Procedures (Part 2) and the Water Conservation Plan (Part 3). This data is also needed to track progress for water efficiency measures.

A. Analysis of Water Demand

Complete Table 2 showing the past 10 years of water demand data.

- Some of this information may be in your Wellhead Protection Plan.
- If you do not have this information, do your best, call your engineer for assistance or if necessary leave blank.

If your customer categories are different than the ones listed in Table 2, please describe the differences below:

Table 2. Historic water demand (see definitions in the glossary after Part 4 of this template)

Year	Pop. Served	Total Connections	Residential Water Delivered (MG)	C/I/I Water Delivered (MG)	Water used for Non-essential (MG)	Wholesale Deliveries (MG)	Total Water Delivered (MG)	Total Water Pumped (MG)	Water Supplier Services	Percent Unmetered/ Unaccounted	Average Daily Demand (MGD)	Max. Daily Demand (MGD)	Date of Max. Demand	Residential Per Capita Demand (GPCD)	Total per capita Demand (GPCD)
2005	33,882	10,115	505.4	1,469	Not Metered	423.36	1,975.5	2,021.5	No Data	2.33%	5.538	14.7	Unavailable	41	160
2006	33,969	10,083	486.5	1,582.7	Not Metered	447.82	2,069.2	2,115.2	No Data	2.22%	5.795	13.4	Unavailable	39	167
2007	33,969	10,199	495.8	1,607.3	Not Metered	464.83	2,103	2,156	No Data	2.52%	5.907	15.6	Unavailable	40	170
2008	34,099	10,271	598.1	1,389.5	Not Metered	454.19	1,987.60	2,066.70	No Data	3.83%	5.662	15.03	9/10/08	48	160
2009	34,115	10,300	610.9	1,438.5	Not Metered	483.04	2,049.40	2,081.90	No Data	1.56%	5.704	15.14	7/19/09	49	165
2010	34,178	10,261	597.2	1,199.8	Not Metered	424.24	1,797.00	1,807.90	No Data	0.60%	4.953	13.14	7/31/10	48	144
2011	33,660	10,273	578.6	1,196.3	Not Metered	414.39	1,774.90	1,857.40	0.02	4.44%	5.089	13.51	9/11/11	47	144
2012	33,807	10,279	579.3	1,357.4	Not Metered	451.27	1,936.70	1,996.70	0.01	3.00%	5.470	14.52	7/7/12	47	157
2013	34,486	10,287	534.2	1,254.4	Not Metered	418.99	1,788.60	1,826.50	0.01	2.08%	5.004	13.28	8/26/13	42	142
2014	34,476	10,303	485.4	1,112.5	Not Metered	353.28	1,597.90	1,699.01	0.01	5.95%	4.655	12.35	7/14/14	39	127
2015	35,306	10,311	544	1,050.4	Not Metered	316.17	1,594.40	1,645.60	0.01	3.11%	4.508	11.96	9/1/15	42	124
Avg. 2010 - 2015	34,319	10,286	553	1,195	Not Metered	422.87	1,748	1,806	0.01	3.20%	4.95	13.87	8/9	44	140

MG – Million Gallons **MGD –** Million Gallons per Day **GPCD** – Gallons per Capita per Day

See Glossary for definitions

Complete Table 3 by listing the top 10 water users by volume, from largest to smallest. For each user, include information about the category of use (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or wholesale), the amount of water used in gallons per year, the percent of total water delivered, and the status of water conservation measures.

Table 3. Large volume users

Customer	Use Category (Residential, Industrial, Commercial, Institutional, Wholesale)	Amount Used (Gallons per Year)	Percent of Total Annual Water Delivered	Implementing Water Conservation Measures? (Yes/No/Unknown)
1) AGROPUR, INC. 2080 RICE ST	INDUSTRIAL	57,519,000	3.61%	UKNOWN
2) ROSEDALE CENTER 10 ROSEDALE DRIVE	COMMERCIAL	13,658,000	0.86%	UKNOWN
3) NATH MIDWEST LODGING (RADISSON) 2540 CLEVELAND AVE	COMMERCIAL	10,978,000	0.69%	UKNOWN
4) AX ROSEVILLE LP 2305 WALNUT	COMMERCIAL	10,363,000	0.65%	UKNOWN
5) EVOQUA WATER TECH 2430 ROSE PL	COMMERCIAL	10,214,000	0.64%	UKNOWN
6) OLD DUTCH FOODS 2375 TERMINAL ROAD	INDUSTRIAL	8,569,000	0.54%	UKNOWN
7) WAL MART STORES INC 1960 TWIN LKS PKWY	COMMERCIAL	8,022,000	0.50%	UKNOWN
8) HAMLINE HOUSE ASSN 2800 HAMLINE AVE	RESIDENTIAL	7,490,000	0.47%	UKNOWN
9) ROSEVILLE ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK 2599 LEXINGTON	RESIDENTIAL	7,457,000	0.47%	UKNOWN
10) UNIVERSITY OF NORTHWESTERN 3003 SNELLING	INSTITUTIONAL	6,093,000	0.38%	UKNOWN

B. Treatment and Storage Capacity

Complete Table 4 with a description of where water is treated, the year treatment facilities were constructed, water treatment capacity, the treatment methods (i.e. chemical addition, reverse osmosis, coagulation, sedimentation, etc.) and treatment types used (i.e. fluoridation, softening, chlorination, Fe/MN removal, coagulation, etc.). Also describe the annual amount and method of disposal of treatment residuals. Add rows to the table as needed.

Table 4. Water treatment capacity and treatment processes

Treatment Site ID (Plant Name or Well ID)	Year Constructed	Treatment Capacity (GPD)	Treatment Method	Treatment Type	Annual Amount of Residuals	Disposal Process for Residuals	Do You Reclaim Filter Backwash Water?
See Saint Paul Regional Water Service							
Total	NA		NA	NA		NA	

Complete Table 5 with information about storage structures. Describe the type (i.e. elevated, ground, etc.), the storage capacity of each type of structure, the year each structure was constructed, and the primary material for each structure. Add rows to the table as needed.

Table 5. Storage capacity, as of the end of the last calendar year

Structure Name	Type of Storage Structure	Year Constructed	Primary Material	Storage Capacity (Gallons)
1	Elevated storage	1963	Steel	1,500,000
2	Ground storage	See SPRWS	See SPRWS	30,000,000
3	Other -			
Total	NA	NA	NA	

Treatment and storage capacity versus demand

It is recommended that total storage equal or exceed the average daily demand.

Discuss the difference between current storage and treatment capacity versus the water supplier's projected average water demand over the next 10 years (see Table 7 for projected water demand):

There should be no demand concerns with our current storage.

C. Water Sources

Complete Table 6 by listing all types of water sources that supply water to the system, including groundwater, surface water, interconnections with other water suppliers, or others. Provide the name of each source (aquifer name, river or lake name, name of interconnecting water supplier) and the Minnesota unique well number or intake ID, as appropriate. Report the year the source was installed or established and the current capacity. Provide information about the depth of all wells. Describe the status of the source (active, inactive, emergency only, retail/wholesale interconnection) and if the source facilities have a dedicated emergency power source. Add rows to the table as needed for each installation.

Include copies of well records and maintenance summary for each well that has occurred since your last approved plan in **Appendix 1.**

Table 6. Water sources and status

Resource Type (Groundwater, Surface water, Interconnection)	Resource Name	MN Unique Well # or Intake ID	Year Installed	Capacity (Gallons per Minute)	Well Depth (Feet)	Status of Normal and Emergency Operations (active, inactive, emergency only, retail/wholesale interconnection))	Does this Source have a Dedicated Emergency Power Source? (Yes or No)
See Saint Paul Regional Water Service							

Limits on Emergency Interconnections

Discuss any limitations on the use of the water sources (e.g. not to be operated simultaneously, limitations due to blending, aquifer recovery issues etc.) and the use of interconnections, including

capacity limits or timing constraints (i.e. only 200 gallons per minute are available from the City of Prior Lake, and it is estimated to take 6 hours to establish the emergency connection). If there are no limitations, list none.

The City has a number of emergency interconnections, but each one has a limit on the capacity it can provide:

Source	Capacity
City of Shoreview	Approximately 500 GPM
City of New Brighton	Approximately 500 GPM
City of St. Anthony	Approximately 500 GPM
City of Lauderdale	Approximately 300 GPM
City of St. Paul	Approximately 500 GPM
City of Little Canada	Approximately 1300 GPM

D. Future Demand Projections – *Key Metropolitan Council Benchmark*

Water Use Trends

Use the data in Table 2 to describe trends in 1) population served; 2) total per capita water demand; 3) average daily demand; 4) maximum daily demand. Then explain the causes for upward or downward trends. For example, over the ten years has the average daily demand trended up or down? Why is this occurring?

Over the last 10 years the population served has remained somewhat constant and the overall water demand has been trending down. This would mean that the average user is decreasing their water usage in the City.

Use the water use trend information discussed above to complete Table 7 with projected annual demand for the next ten years. Communities in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area must also include projections for 2030 and 2040 as part of their local comprehensive planning.

Projected demand should be consistent with trends evident in the historical data in Table 2, as discussed above. Projected demand should also reflect state demographer population projections and/or other planning projections.

Table 7. Projected annual water demand

Year	Projected Total Population	Projected Population Served	Projected Total Per Capita Water Demand (GPCD)	Projected Average Daily Demand (MGD)	Projected Maximum Daily Demand (MGD)
2016	33,660	33,660	144.09	4.85	13.60
2017	33,706	33,706	144.19	4.86	13.62
2018	33,752	33,752	144.29	4.87	13.64
2019	33,795	33,795	144.10	4.87	13.65
2020	33,800	33,800	144.08	4.87	13.66
2021	33,833	33,833	144.24	4.88	13.67
2022	33,866	33,866	144.10	4.88	13.68
2023	33,899	33,899	144.25	4.89	13.70
2024	33,932	33,932	144.11	4.89	13.71
2025	33,965	33,965	144.27	4.90	13.72
2030	34,000	34,000	144.12	4.90	13.74
2040	34,500	34,500	144.35	4.98	13.94

GPCD – Gallons per Capita per Day **MGD** – Million Gallons per Day

Projection Method

Describe the method used to project water demand, including assumptions for population and business growth and how water conservation and efficiency programs affect projected water demand:

Population projections were obtained from the Metropolitan Council. An average rate per person was determined based upon past data and the water demand was calculated from that. We are confident in our water demand projections due to the fact that the population in the City of Roseville is not projected to increase by very much and our overall city-wide water usage is trending down. The City of Roseville does provide water to the City of Arden Hills but their total and projected population are not included in the table above.

E. Resource Sustainability

Monitoring – *Key DNR Benchmark*

Complete Table 8 by inserting information about source water quality and quantity monitoring efforts. List should include all production wells, observation wells, and source water intakes or reservoirs. Add rows to the table as needed. Find information on groundwater level monitoring program at: http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/groundwater_section/obwell/index.html

Table 8. Information about source water quality and quantity monitoring

MN Unique Well # or Surface Water ID	Type of monitoring point	Monitoring program	Frequency of monitoring	Monitoring Method
See SPRWS	☐ production well ☐ observation well ☐ source water intake ☐ source water reservoir	☐ routine MDH sampling ☐ routine water utility sampling ☐ other	☐ continuous ☐ hourly ☐ daily ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually	☐ SCADA ☐ grab sampling ☐ steel tape ☐ stream gauge
	☐ production well ☐ observation well ☐ source water intake ☐ source water reservoir	☐ routine MDH sampling ☐ routine water utility sampling ☐ other	☐ continuous ☐ hourly ☐ daily ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually	☐ SCADA ☐ grab sampling ☐ steel tape ☐ stream gauge
	☐ production well ☐ observation well ☐ source water intake ☐ source water reservoir	☐ routine MDH sampling ☐ routine water utility sampling ☐ other	☐ continuous ☐ hourly ☐ daily ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually	☐ SCADA ☐ grab sampling ☐ steel tape ☐ stream gauge
	☐ production well ☐ observation well ☐ source water intake ☐ source water reservoir	☐ routine MDH sampling ☐ routine water utility sampling ☐ other	☐ continuous ☐ hourly ☐ daily ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually	☐ SCADA ☐ grab sampling ☐ steel tape ☐ stream gauge
	☐ production well ☐ observation well	☐ routine MDH sampling	☐ continuous ☐ hourly	☐ SCADA ☐ grab sampling

MN Unique Well # or Surface Water ID	Type of monitoring point	Monitoring program	Frequency of monitoring	Monitoring Method
	☐ source water intake ☐ source water reservoir	☐ routine water utility sampling ☐ other	☐ daily ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually	☐ steel tape ☐ stream gauge

Water Level Data

A water level monitoring plan that includes monitoring locations and a schedule for water level readings must be submitted as **Appendix 2**. If one does not already exist, it needs to be prepared and submitted with the WSP. Ideally, all production and observation wells are monitored at least monthly.

Complete Table 9 to summarize water level data for each well being monitored. Provide the name of the aquifer and a brief description of how much water levels vary over the season (the difference between the highest and lowest water levels measured during the year) and the long-term trends for each well. If water levels are not measured and recorded on a routine basis, then provide the static water level when each well was constructed and the most recent water level measured during the same season the well was constructed. Also include all water level data taken during any well and pump maintenance. Add rows to the table as needed.

Provide water level data graphs for each well in **Appendix 3** for the life of the well, or for as many years as water levels have been measured. See DNR website for Date Time Water Level http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/groundwater_section/obwell/waterleveldata.html

Table 9. Water level data

Unique Well Number or Well ID	Aquifer Name	Seasonal Variation (Feet)	Long-term Trend in water level data	Water level measured during well/pumping maintenance
See SPRWS			☐ Falling ☐ Stable ☐ Rising	MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____
			☐ Falling ☐ Stable ☐ Rising	MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____
			☐ Falling ☐ Stable ☐ Rising	MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____
			☐ Falling ☐ Stable ☐ Rising	MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____
			☐ Falling ☐ Stable ☐ Rising	MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____ MM/DD/YY:____

Potential Water Supply Issues & Natural Resource Impacts – *Key DNR & Metropolitan Council Benchmark*

Complete Table 10 by listing the types of natural resources that are or could be impacted by permitted water withdrawals. If known, provide the name of specific resources that may be impacted. Identify what the greatest risks to the resource are and how the risks are being assessed. Identify any resource protection thresholds – formal or informal – that have been established to identify when actions should be taken to mitigate impacts. Provide information about the potential mitigation actions that may be taken, if a resource protection threshold is crossed. Add additional rows to the table as needed. See glossary at the end of the template for definitions.

Some of this baseline data should have been in your earlier water supply plans or county comprehensive water plans. When filling out this table, think of what are the water supply risks, identify the resources, determine the threshold and then determine what your community will do to mitigate the impacts.

Your DNR area hydrologist is available to assist with this table.

For communities in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, the *Master Water Supply Plan Appendix 1 (Water Supply Profiles*, provides information about potential water supply issues and natural resource impacts for your community.

Table 10. Natural resource impacts

Resource Type	Resource Name	Risk	Risk Assessed Through	Describe Resource Protection Threshold*	Mitigation Measure or Management Plan	Describe How Changes to Thresholds are Monitored
☒ River or stream		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered, threatened, or special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	**See SPRWS**
☐ Calcareous fen		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered,	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	

Resource Type	Resource Name	Risk	Risk Assessed Through	Describe Resource Protection Threshold*	Mitigation Measure or Management Plan	Describe How Changes to Thresholds are Monitored
		threatened, or special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____				
☐ Lake		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered, threatened, or special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	
☐ Wetland		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered, threatened, or special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	
☐ Trout stream		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered, threatened, or	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	

Resource Type	Resource Name	Risk	Risk Assessed Through	Describe Resource Protection Threshold*	Mitigation Measure or Management Plan	Describe How Changes to Thresholds are Monitored
		special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____				
☐ Aquifer		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered, threatened, or special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	
☐ Endangered, threatened, or special concern species habitat, other natural resource impacts		☐ Flow/water level decline ☐ Degrading water quality trends and/or MCLs exceeded ☐ Impacts on endangered, threatened, or special concern species habitat or other natural resource impacts ☐ Other: _____	☐ GIS analysis ☐ Modeling ☐ Mapping ☐ Monitoring ☐ Aquifer testing ☐ Other: ___		☐ Revise permit ☐ Change groundwater pumping ☐ Increase conservation ☐ Other	

* Examples of thresholds: a lower limit on acceptable flow in a river or stream; water quality outside of an accepted range; a lower limit on acceptable aquifer level decline at one or more monitoring wells; withdrawals that exceed some percent of the total amount available from a source; or a lower limit on acceptable changes to a protected habitat.

Wellhead Protection (WHP) and Surface Water Protection (SWP) Plans

Complete Table 11 to provide status information about WHP and SWP plans.

The emergency procedures in this plan are intended to comply with the contingency plan provisions required in the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDH) Wellhead Protection (WHP) Plan and Surface Water Protection (SWP) Plan.

Table 11. Status of Wellhead Protection and Surface Water Protection Plans

Plan Type	Status	Date Adopted	Date for Update
WHP	☐ In Process ☐ Completed ☒ Not Applicable		
SWP	☒ In Process ☐ Completed ☐ Not Applicable	May 2013	March 2017

F. Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Please note that any wells that received approval under a ten-year permit, but that were not built, are now expired and must submit a water appropriations permit.

Adequacy of Water Supply System

Complete Table 12 with information about the adequacy of wells and/or intakes, storage facilities, treatment facilities, and distribution systems to sustain current and projected demands. List planned capital improvements for any system components, in chronological order. Communities in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area should also include information about plans through 2040.

The assessment can be the general status by category; it is not necessary to identify every single well, storage facility, treatment facility, lift station, and mile of pipe.

Please attach your latest Capital Improvement Plan as **Appendix 4**.

Table 12. Adequacy of Water Supply System

System Component	Planned action	Anticipated Construction Year	Notes
Wells/Intakes	☒ No action planned - adequate ☐ Repair/replacement ☐ Expansion/addition		
Water Storage Facilities	☒ No action planned - adequate ☐ Repair/replacement ☐ Expansion/addition		
Water Treatment Facilities	☒ No action planned - adequate ☐ Repair/replacement ☐ Expansion/addition		
Distribution Systems (pipes, valves, etc.)	☐ No action planned - adequate ☒ Repair/replacement ☐ Expansion/addition	2017-18 Annually	Booster Station Annual watermain replacement
Pressure Zones	☐ No action planned - adequate ☐ Repair/replacement ☐ Expansion/addition		

System Component	Planned action	Anticipated Construction Year	Notes
Other:	☐ No action planned - adequate ☐ Repair/replacement ☐ Expansion/addition		

Proposed Future Water Sources

Complete Table 13 to identify new water source installation planned over the next ten years. Add rows to the table as needed.

Table 13. Proposed future installations/sources

Source	Installation Location (approximate)	Resource Name	Proposed Pumping Capacity (gpm)	Planned Installation Year	Planned Partnerships
Groundwater	**See SPRWS**				
Surface Water					
Interconnection to another supplier					

Water Source Alternatives - *Key Metropolitan Council Benchmark*

Do you anticipate the need for alternative water sources in the next 10 years? Yes ☐ No ☒

For metro communities, will you need alternative water sources by the year 2040? Yes ☐ No ☒

If you answered yes for either question, then complete table 14. If no, insert NA.

Complete Table 14 by checking the box next to alternative approaches that your community is considering, including approximate locations (if known), the estimated amount of future demand that could be met through the approach, the estimated timeframe to implement the approach, potential partnerships, and the major benefits and challenges of the approach. Add rows to the table as needed.

For communities in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, these alternatives should include approaches the community is considering to meet projected 2040 water demand.

Table 14. Alternative water sources

Alternative Source Considered	Source and/or Installation Location (approximate)	Estimated Amount of Future Demand (%)	Timeframe to Implement (YYYY)	Potential Partners	Benefits	Challenges
☐ Groundwater	NA					
☐ Surface Water	NA					
☐ Reclaimed stormwater	NA					
☐ Reclaimed wastewater	NA					
☐ Interconnection to another supplier	NA					

Part 2. Emergency Preparedness Procedures

The emergency preparedness procedures outlined in this plan are intended to comply with the contingency plan provisions required by MDH in the WHP and SWP. Water emergencies can occur as a result of vandalism, sabotage, accidental contamination, mechanical problems, power failings, drought, flooding, and other natural disasters. The purpose of emergency planning is to develop emergency response procedures and to identify actions needed to improve emergency preparedness. In the case of a municipality, these procedures should be in support of, and part of, an all-hazard emergency operations plan. Municipalities that already have written procedures dealing with water emergencies should review the following information and update existing procedures to address these water supply protection measures.

A. Federal Emergency Response Plan

Section 1433(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, (Public Law 107-188, Title IV- Drinking Water Security and Safety) requires community water suppliers serving over 3,300 people to prepare an Emergency Response Plan.

Do you have a federal emergency response plan? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, what was the date it was certified? 2004

Complete Table 15 by inserting the noted information regarding your completed Federal Emergency Response Plan.

Table 15. Emergency Preparedness Plan contact information

Emergency Response Plan Role	Contact Person	Contact Phone Number	Contact Email
Emergency Response Lead	PAUL COONE	651-792-7053	PAUL.COONE@CITYOFROSEVILLE.COM
Alternate Emergency Response Lead	MARC CULVER	651-792-7041	MARC.CULVER@CITYOFROSEVILLE.COM

B. Operational Contingency Plan

All utilities should have a written operational contingency plan that describes measures to be taken for water supply mainline breaks and other common system failures as well as routine maintenance.

Do you have a written operational contingency plan? Yes ☒ No ☐

At a minimum, a water supplier should prepare and maintain an emergency contact list of contractors and suppliers.

C. Emergency Response Procedures

Water suppliers must meet the requirements of MN Rules 4720.5280 . Accordingly, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requires public water suppliers serving more than 1,000 people to submit Emergency and Conservation Plans. Water emergency and conservation plans that have been approved by the DNR, under provisions of Minnesota Statute 186 and Minnesota Rules, part 6115.0770, will be considered equivalent to an approved WHP contingency plan.

Emergency Telephone List

Prepare and attach a list of emergency contacts, including the MN Duty Officer (1-800-422-0798), as **Appendix 5**. A template is available at www.mndnr.gov/watersupplyplans

The list should include key utility and community personnel, contacts in adjacent water suppliers, and appropriate local, state and federal emergency contacts. Please be sure to verify and update the contacts on the emergency telephone list and date it. Thereafter, update on a regular basis (once a year is recommended). In the case of a municipality, this information should be contained in a notification and warning standard operating procedure maintained by the Emergency Manager for that community. Responsibilities and services for each contact should be defined.

Current Water Sources and Service Area

Quick access to concise and detailed information on water sources, water treatment, and the distribution system may be needed in an emergency. System operation and maintenance records should be maintained in secured central and back-up locations so that the records are accessible for emergency purposes. A detailed map of the system showing the treatment plants, water sources, storage facilities, supply lines, interconnections, and other information that would be useful in an emergency should also be readily available. It is critical that public water supplier representatives and emergency response personnel communicate about the response procedures and be able to easily obtain this kind of information both in electronic and hard copy formats (in case of a power outage).

Do records and maps exist? Yes ☒ No ☐

Can staff access records and maps from a central secured location in the event of an emergency?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Does the appropriate staff know where the materials are located?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Procedure for Augmenting Water Supplies

Complete Tables 16 – 17 by listing all available sources of water that can be used to augment or replace existing sources in an emergency. Add rows to the tables as needed.

In the case of a municipality, this information should be contained in a notification and warning standard operating procedure maintained by the warning point for that community. Municipalities are encouraged to execute cooperative agreements for potential emergency water services and copies should be included in **Appendix 6**. Outstate Communities may consider using nearby high capacity wells (industry, golf course) as emergency water sources.

WSP should include information on any physical or chemical problems that may limit interconnections to other sources of water. Approvals from the MDH are required for interconnections or the reuse of water.

Table 16. Interconnections with other water supply systems to supply water in an emergency

Other Water Supply System Owner	Capacity (GPM)	Note Any Limitations On Use	List of services, equipment, supplies available to respond
CITY OF SHOREVIEW	500	NONE KNOWN	
CITY OF NEW BRIGHTON	500	NONE KNOWN	
CITY OF LITTLE CANADA	1300	NONE KNOWN	
CITY OF LAUDERDALE	300	NONE KNOWN	
CITY OF ST. ANTHONY	500	NONE KNOWN	

GPM – Gallons per minute MGD – million gallons per day

Table 17. Utilizing surface water as an alternative source

Surface Water Source Name	Capacity (GPM)	Capacity (MGD)	Treatment Needs	Note Any Limitations On Use
SEE SPRWS				

If not covered above, describe additional emergency measures for providing water (obtaining bottled water, or steps to obtain National Guard services, etc.)

SEE SPRWS

Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures

Complete Table 18 by adding information about how decisions will be made to allocate water and reduce demand during an emergency. Provide information for each customer category, including its priority ranking, average day demand, and demand reduction potential for each customer category. Modify the customer categories as needed, and add additional lines if necessary.

Water use categories should be prioritized in a way that is consistent with Minnesota Statutes 103G.261 (#1 is highest priority) as follows:

1. Water use for human needs such as cooking, cleaning, drinking, washing and waste disposal; use for on-farm livestock watering; and use for power production that meets contingency requirements.
2. Water use involving consumption of less than 10,000 gallons per day (usually from private wells or surface water intakes)

3. Water use for agricultural irrigation and processing of agricultural products involving consumption of more than 10,000 gallons per day (usually from private high-capacity wells or surface water intakes)
4. Water use for power production above the use provided for in the contingency plan.
5. All other water use involving consumption of more than 10,000 gallons per day.
6. Nonessential uses – car washes, golf courses, etc.

Water used for human needs at hospitals, nursing homes and similar types of facilities should be designated as a high priority to be maintained in an emergency. Lower priority uses will need to address water used for human needs at other types of facilities such as hotels, office buildings, and manufacturing plants. The volume of water and other types of water uses at these facilities must be carefully considered. After reviewing the data, common sense should dictate local allocation priorities to protect domestic requirements over certain types of economic needs. Water use for lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf courses, and recreation are legislatively considered non-essential.

Table 18. Water use priorities

Customer Category	Allocation Priority	Average Daily Demand (MGPD)	Short-Term Emergency Demand Reduction Potential (GPD)
Residential	1	1.48	444,000
Institutional	2		
Commercial	3	1.92	480,000
Industrial	4		
Irrigation	5		
Wholesale	7	.866	216,500
Non-Essential	6	NA	
TOTAL	NA	4.266	1,140,500

GPD – Gallons per Day

Tip: Calculating Emergency Demand Reduction Potential

The emergency demand reduction potential for all uses will typically equal the difference between maximum use (summer demand) and base use (winter demand). In extreme emergency situations, lower priority water uses must be restricted or eliminated to protect priority domestic water requirements. Emergency demand reduction potential should be based on average day demands for customer categories within each priority class. Use the tables in Part 3 on water conservation to help you determine strategies.

Complete Table 19 by selecting the triggers and actions during water supply disruption conditions.

Table 19. Emergency demand reduction conditions, triggers and actions (Select all that may apply and describe)

Emergency Triggers	Short-term Actions	Long-term Actions
☒ Contamination ☐ Loss of production ☒ Infrastructure failure ☒ Executive order by Governor ☐ Other: _____	☐ Supply augmentation through ____ ☐ Adopt (if not already) and enforce a critical water deficiency ordinance to penalize lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation & other nonessential uses. ☒ Water allocation through Table 18 ☒ Meet with large water users to discuss their contingency plan.	☐ Supply augmentation through ____ ☒ Adopt (if not already) and enforce a critical water deficiency ordinance to penalize lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation & other nonessential uses. ☒ Water allocation through Table 18 ☒ Meet with large water users to discuss their contingency plan.

Notification Procedures

Complete Table 20 by selecting trigger for informing customers regarding conservation requests, water use restrictions, and suspensions; notification frequencies; and partners that may assist in the notification process. Add rows to the table as needed.

Table 20. Plan to inform customers regarding conservation requests, water use restrictions, and suspensions

Notification Trigger(s)	Methods (select all that apply)	Update Frequency	Partners
☒ Short-term demand reduction declared (< 1 year)	☒ Website ☒ Email list serve ☒ Social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook) ☒ Direct customer mailing, ☒ Press release (TV, radio, newspaper), ☒ Meeting with large water users (> 10% of total city use) ☐ Other: _____	☐ Daily ☒ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Annually	
☒ Long-term Ongoing demand reduction declared	☒ Website ☒ Email list serve ☒ Social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook) ☒ Direct customer mailing, ☒ Press release (TV, radio, newspaper), ☐ Meeting with large water users (> 10% of total city use) ☐ Other: _____	☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☒ Monthly ☐ Annually	
☒ Governor's critical water deficiency declared	☒ Website ☒ Email list serve ☒ Social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook)	☐ Daily ☒ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Annually	

Notification Trigger(s)	Methods (select all that apply)	Update Frequency	Partners
	☐ Direct customer mailing, ☒ Press release (TV, radio, newspaper), ☐ Meeting with large water users (> 10% of total city use) ☐ Other: _____		

Enforcement

Prior to a water emergency, municipal water suppliers must adopt regulations that restrict water use and outline the enforcement response plan. The enforcement response plan must outline how conditions will be monitored to know when enforcement actions are triggered, what enforcement tools will be used, who will be responsible for enforcement, and what timelines for corrective actions will be expected.

Affected operations, communications, and enforcement staff must then be trained to rapidly implement those provisions during emergency conditions.

Important Note:

Disregard of critical water deficiency orders, even though total appropriation remains less than permitted, is adequate grounds for immediate modification of a public water supply authority's water use permit (2013 MN Statutes 103G.291)

Does the city have a critical water deficiency restriction/official control in place that includes provisions to restrict water use and enforce the restrictions? (This restriction may be an ordinance, rule, regulation, policy under a council directive, or other official control) Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, attach the official control document to this WSP as **Appendix 7**.

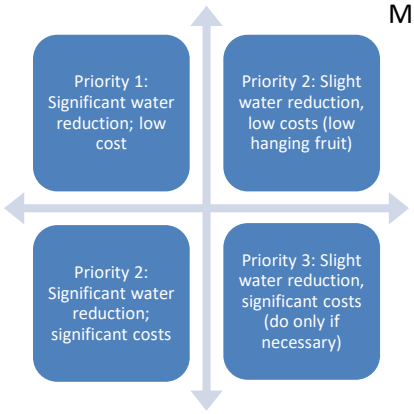
If no, the municipality must adopt such an official control within 6 months of submitting this WSP and submit it to the DNR as an amendment to this WSP.

Irrespective of whether a critical water deficiency control is in place, does the public water supply utility, city manager, mayor, or emergency manager have standing authority to implement water restrictions? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, cite the regulatory authority reference: City Manager.

If no, who has authority to implement water use restrictions in an emergency?

PART 3. WATER CONSERVATION PLAN



Minnesotans have historically benefited from the state's abundant water supplies, reducing the need for conservation. There are however, limits to the available supplies of water and increasing threats to the quality of our drinking water. Causes of water supply limitation may include: population increases, economic trends, uneven statewide availability of groundwater, climatic changes, and degraded water quality. Examples of threats to drinking water quality include: the presence of contaminant plumes from past land use activities, exceedances of water quality standards from natural and human sources, contaminants of emerging concern, and increasing pollutant trends from nonpoint sources.

There are many incentives for conserving water; conservation:

- reduces the potential for pumping-induced transfer of contaminants into the deeper aquifers, which can add treatment costs
- reduces the need for capital projects to expand system capacity
- reduces the likelihood of water use conflicts, like well interference, aquatic habitat loss, and declining lake levels
- conserves energy, because less energy is needed to extract, treat and distribute water (and less energy production also conserves water since water is use to produce energy)
- maintains water supplies that can then be available during times of drought

It is therefore imperative that water suppliers implement water conservation plans. The first step in water conservation is identifying opportunities for behavioral or engineering changes that could be made to reduce water use by conducting a thorough analysis of:

- Water use by customer
- Extraction, treatment, distribution and irrigation system efficiencies
- Industrial processing system efficiencies
- Regulatory and barriers to conservation
- Cultural barriers to conservation
- Water reuse opportunities

Once accurate data is compiled, water suppliers can set achievable goals for reducing water use. A successful water conservation plan follows a logical sequence of events. The plan should address both conservation on the supply side (leak detection and repairs, metering), as well as on the demand side (reductions in usage). Implementation should be conducted in phases, starting with the most obvious and lowest-cost options. In some cases one of the early steps will be reviewing regulatory constraints to water conservation, such as lawn irrigation requirements. Outside funding and grants may be available for implementation of projects. Engage water system operators and maintenance staff and customers in brainstorming opportunities to reduce water use. Ask the question: "How can I help save water?"

Progress since 2006

Is this your community's first Water Supply Plan? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe conservation practices that you are already implementing, such as: pricing, system improvements, education, regulation, appliance retrofitting, enforcement, etc.

If no, complete Table 21 to summarize conservation actions taken since the adoption of the 2006 water supply plan.

Table 21. Implementation of previous ten-year Conservation Plan

2006 Plan Commitments	Action Taken?
Change water rates structure to provide conservation pricing	☒ Yes ☐ No
Water supply system improvements (e.g. leak repairs, valve replacements, etc.)	☒ Yes ☐ No
Educational efforts	☒ Yes ☐ No
New water conservation ordinances	☐ Yes ☒ No
Rebate or retrofitting Program (e.g. for toilet, faucets, appliances, showerheads, dish washers, washing machines, irrigation systems, rain barrels, water softeners, etc.	☐ Yes ☒ No
Enforcement	☐ Yes ☒ No
Describe other	☐ Yes ☐ No

What are the results you have seen from the actions in Table 21 and how were results measured?

Based on utility billing Citywide water usage has been trending down over the last 8 years.

A. Triggers for Allocation and Demand Reduction Actions

Complete table 22 by checking each trigger below, as appropriate, and the actions to be taken at various levels or stages of severity. Add in additional rows to the table as needed.

Table 22. Short and long-term demand reduction conditions, triggers and actions

Objective	Triggers	Actions
Protect surface water flows	☐ Low stream flow conditions ☐ Reports of declining wetland and lake levels ☐ Other: _____	☐ Increase promotion of conservation measures ☐ Other: _____

Objective	Triggers	Actions
Short-term demand reduction (less than 1 year	☐ Extremely high seasonal water demand (more than double winter demand) ☐ Loss of treatment capacity ☒ Lack of water in storage ☒ State drought plan ☐ Well interference ☐ Other: _____	☐ Adopt (if not already) and enforce the critical water deficiency ordinance to restrict or prohibit lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation & other nonessential uses. ☐ Supply augmentation through ____ ☐ Water allocation through____ ☒ Meet with large water users to discuss user's contingency plan.
Long-term demand reduction (>1 year)	☒ Per capita demand increasing ☐ Total demand increase (higher population or more industry)Water level in well(s) below elevation of _____ ☐ Other: _____	☐ Develop a critical water deficiency ordinance that is or can be quickly adopted to penalize lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation & other nonessential uses. ☐ Enact a water waste ordinance that targets overwatering (causing water to flow off the landscape into streets, parking lots, or similar), watering impervious surfaces (streets, driveways or other hardscape areas), and negligence of known leaks, breaks, or malfunctions. ☒ Meet with large water users to discuss user's contingency plan. ☒ Enhanced monitoring and reporting: audits, meters, billing, etc.
Governor's "Critical Water Deficiency Order" declared	☒ Critical Water Deficiency Order	☒ Adopt (if not already) and enforce the critical water deficiency ordinance to restrict or prohibit lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation & other nonessential uses.

B. Conservation Objectives and Strategies – *Key benchmark for DNR*

This section establishes water conservation objectives and strategies for eight major areas of water use.

Objective 1: Reduce Unaccounted (Non-Revenue) Water loss to Less than 10%

The Minnesota Rural Waters Association, the Metropolitan Council and the Department of Natural Resources recommend that all water uses be metered. Metering can help identify high use locations and times, along with leaks within buildings that have multiple meters.

It is difficult to quantify specific unmetered water use such as that associated with firefighting and system flushing or system leaks. Typically, water suppliers subtract metered water use from total water pumped to calculate unaccounted or non-revenue water loss.

Is your five-year average (2005-2014) unaccounted Water Use in Table 2 higher than 10%?

Yes ☐ No ☒

What is your leak detection monitoring schedule? (e.g. monitor 1/3rd of the city lines per year)

The City will conduct leak detection on one fourth of the city annually for a four year cycle

Water Audits - are intended to identify, quantify and verify water and revenue losses. The volume of unaccounted-for water should be evaluated each billing cycle. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that ten percent or less of pumped water is unaccounted-for water. Water audit procedures are available from the AWWA and MN Rural Water Association www.mrwa.com . Drinking Water Revolving Loan Funds are available for purchase of new meters when new plants are built.

What is the date of your most recent water audit? 2015

Frequency of water audits: ☒ **yearly** ☐ **other (specify frequency) _____**
Leak detection and survey: ☐ **every year** ☐ **every other year** ☒ **periodic as needed**
Year last leak detection survey completed: 2003

If Table 2 shows annual water losses over 10% or an increasing trend over time, describe what actions will be taken to reach the <10% loss objective and within what timeframe

NA

Metering -AWWA recommends that every water supplier install meters to account for all water taken into its system, along with all water distributed from its system at each customer's point of service. An effective metering program relies upon periodic performance testing, repair, maintenance or replacement of all meters. AWWA also recommends that water suppliers conduct regular water audits to ensure accountability. Some cities install separate meters for interior and exterior water use, but some research suggests that this may not result in water conservation.

Complete Table 23 by adding the requested information regarding the number, types, testing and maintenance of customer meters.

Table 23. Information about customer meters

Customer Category	Number of Customers	Number of Metered Connections	Number of Automated Meter Readers	Meter testing intervals (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years
Residential	9,042	9,042	9,022	5	2 /20
Irrigation meters					___ / ___
Institutional	70	70	70	5	2 / 20
Commercial	960	960	960	5	___ / ___
Industrial					___ / ___
Public facilities	30	2	2	5	2 /20
Other	364	364	364	5	2 /20
TOTALS	10,466	10,438	10,438	NA	NA

For unmetered systems, describe any plans to install meters or replace current meters with advanced technology meters. Provide an estimate of the cost to implement the plan and the projected water savings from implementing the plan.

City will conduct water audits on all its publically owned buildings and park facilities over the next 5 years by installing meters on any existing unmetered areas.

Table 24. Water source meters

	Number of Meters	Meter testing schedule (years)	Number of Automated Meter Readers	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years
Water source (wells/intakes)	1	Semi Annual	1	5 /20
Treatment plant	NA	NA	NA	___ / ___

Objective 2: Achieve Less than 75 Residential Gallons per Capita Demand (GPCD)

The 2002 average residential per capita demand in the Twin Cities Metropolitan area was 75 gallons per capita per day.

Is your average 2010-2015 residential per capita water demand in Table 2 more than 75? Yes ☐ No ☒

What was your 2010 – 2015 five-year average residential per capita water demand? 41.18 **g/person/day**

Describe the water use trend over that timeframe:

Water use on average has decreased over this time.

Complete Table 25 by checking which strategies you will use to continue reducing residential per capita demand and project a likely timeframe for completing each checked strategy (Select all that apply and add rows for additional strategies):

Table 25. Strategies and timeframe to reduce residential per capita demand

Strategy to reduce residential per capita demand	Timeframe for completing work
☐ Revise city ordinances/codes to encourage or require water efficient landscaping.	
☐ Revise city ordinance/codes to permit water reuse options, especially for non-potable purposes like irrigation, groundwater recharge, and industrial use. Check with plumbing authority to see if internal buildings reuse is permitted	

Strategy to reduce residential per capita demand	Timeframe for completing work
☐ Revise ordinances to limit irrigation. Describe the restricted irrigation plan:	
☐ Revise outdoor irrigation installations codes to require high efficiency systems (e.g. those with soil moisture sensors or programmable watering areas) in new installations or system replacements.	
☒ Make water system infrastructure improvements	Annually
☐ Offer free or reduced cost water use audits) for residential customers.	
☐ Implement a notification system to inform customers when water availability conditions change.	
☐ Provide rebates or incentives for installing water efficient appliances and/or fixtures indoors (e.g., low flow toilets, high efficiency dish washers and washing machines, showerhead and faucet aerators, water softeners, etc.)	
☐ Provide rebates or incentives to reduce outdoor water use (e.g., turf replacement/reduction, rain gardens, rain barrels, smart irrigation, outdoor water use meters, etc.)	
☐ Identify supplemental Water Resources	
☒ Conduct audience-appropriate water conservation education and outreach.	
☐ Describe other plans	

Objective 3: Achieve at least a 1.5% per year water reduction for Institutional, Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural GPCD over the next 10 years or a 15% reduction in ten years.
Complete Table 26 by checking which strategies you will used to continue reducing non-residential customer use demand and project a likely timeframe for completing each checked strategy (add rows for additional strategies).

Where possible, substitute recycled water used in one process for reuse in another. (For example, spent rinse water can often be reused in a cooling tower.) Keep in mind the true cost of water is the amount on the water bill PLUS the expenses to heat, cool, treat, pump, and dispose of/discharge the water. Don't just calculate the initial investment. Many conservation retrofits that appear to be prohibitively expensive are actually very cost-effective when amortized over the life of the equipment. Often reducing water use also saves electrical and other utility costs. Note: as of 2015, water reuse, and is not allowed by the state plumbing code, M.R. 4715 (a variance is needed). However several state agencies are addressing this issue.

Table 26. Strategies and timeframe to reduce institutional, commercial industrial, and agricultural and non-revenue use demand

Strategy to reduce total business, industry, agricultural demand	Timeframe for completing work
☒ Conduct a facility water use audit for both indoor and outdoor use, including system components	City will conduct water audits on all its Publically owned buildings and park facilities over the next 5 years.
☒ Install enhanced meters capable of automated readings to detect spikes in consumption	City will conduct water audits on all its Publically owned buildings and park facilities over the next 5 years.

Strategy to reduce total business, industry, agricultural demand	Timeframe for completing work
☐ Compare facility water use to related industry benchmarks, if available (e.g., meat processing, dairy, fruit and vegetable, beverage, textiles, paper/pulp, metals, technology, petroleum refining etc.)	
☐ Install water conservation fixtures and appliances or change processes to conserve water	
☒ Repair leaking system components (e.g., pipes, valves)	Pipes and valves are replaced annually in conjunction with street improvement projects.
☒ Investigate the reuse of reclaimed water (e.g., stormwater, wastewater effluent, process wastewater, etc.)	The City currently has 2 stormwater reuse system online. Both systems harvest rainwater and reuse it for irrigation.
☐ Reduce outdoor water use (e.g., turf replacement/reduction, rain gardens, rain barrels, smart irrigation, outdoor water use meters, etc.)	
☒ Train employees how to conserve water	Annually
☐ Implement a notification system to inform non-residential customers when water availability conditions change.	
☐ Rainwater catchment systems intended to supply uses such as water closets, urinals, trap primers for floor drains and floor sinks, industrial processes, water features, vehicle washing facilities, cooling tower makeup, and similar uses shall be approved by the commissioner. Proposed plumbing code 4714.1702.1 http://www.dli.mn.gov/PDF/docket/4714rule.pdf	
☐ Describe other plans:	

Objective 4: Achieve a Decreasing Trend in Total Per Capita Demand

Include as **Appendix 8** one graph showing total per capita water demand for each customer category (i.e., residential, institutional, commercial, industrial) from 2005-2014 and add the calculated/estimated linear trend for the next 10 years.

Describe the trend for each customer category; explain the reason(s) for the trends, and where trends are increasing.

Over the last 8 years each customer category has a decreasing trend.

Objective 5: Reduce Peak Day Demand so that the Ratio of Average Maximum day to the Average Day is less than 2.6

Is the ratio of average 2005-2014 maximum day demand to average 2005-2014 average day demand reported in Table 2 more than 2.6? Yes ☒ No ☐

Calculate a ten year average (2005 – 2014) of the ratio of maximum day demand to average day demand: 2.61

The position of the DNR has been that a peak day/average day ratio that is above 2.6 for in summer indicates that the water being used for irrigation by the residents in a community is too large and that efforts should be made to reduce the peak day use by the community.

It should be noted that by reducing the peak day use, communities can also reduce the amount of infrastructure that is required to meet the peak day use. This infrastructure includes new wells, new water towers which can be costly items.

Objective 6: Implement a Conservation Water Rate Structure and/or a Uniform Rate Structure with a Water Conservation Program

Water Conservation Program

Municipal water suppliers serving over 1,000 people are required to adopt demand reduction measures that include a conservation rate structure, or a uniform rate structure with a conservation program that achieves demand reduction. These measures must achieve demand reduction in ways that reduce water demand, water losses, peak water demands, and nonessential water uses. These measures must be approved before a community may request well construction approval from the Department of Health or before requesting an increase in water appropriations permit volume (*Minnesota Statutes*, section 103G.291, subd. 3 and 4). Rates should be adjusted on a regular basis to ensure that revenue of the system is adequate under reduced demand scenarios. If a municipal water supplier intends to use a Uniform Rate Structure, a community-wide Water Conservation Program that will achieve demand reduction must be provided.

Current Water Rates

Include a copy of the actual rate structure in **Appendix 9** or list current water rates including base/service fees and volume charges below.

Volume included in base rate or service charge: 0 gallons or ____ cubic feet ___ other

Frequency of billing: ☐ Monthly ☐ Bimonthly ☒ Quarterly ☐ Other: _____

Water Rate Evaluation Frequency: ☒ every year ☐ every ___ years ☐ no schedule

Date of last rate change: 2016

Table 27. Rate structures for each customer category (Select all that apply and add additional rows as needed)

Customer Category	Conservation Billing Strategies in Use *	Conservation Neutral Billing Strategies in Use **	Non-Conserving Billing Strategies in Use ***
Residential	☐ Monthly billing ☐ Increasing block rates (volume tiered rates) ☒ Seasonal rates ☐ Time of use rates ☐ Water bills reported in gallons ☐ Individualized goal rates ☐ Excess use rates ☐ Drought surcharge ☐ Use water bill to provide comparisons	☐ Uniform ☐ Odd/even day watering	☐ Service charge based on water volume ☐ Declining block ☐ Flat ☐ Other (describe)

Customer Category	Conservation Billing Strategies in Use *	Conservation Neutral Billing Strategies in Use **	Non-Conserving Billing Strategies in Use ***
	☒ Service charge not based on water volume ☐ Other (describe)		
Commercial/ Industrial/ Institutional	☐ Monthly billing ☐ Increasing block rates (volume tiered rates) ☒ Seasonal rates ☐ Time of use rates ☐ Water bills reported in gallons ☐ Individualized goal rates ☐ Excess use rates ☐ Drought surcharge ☐ Use water bill to provide comparisons ☒ Service charge not based on water volume ☐ Other (describe)	☐ Uniform	☐ Service charge based on water volume ☐ Declining block ☐ Flat ☐ Other (describe)
☐ Other			

*** Rate Structures components that may promote water conservation:**

- **Monthly billing:** is encouraged to help people see their water usage so they can consider changing behavior.
- **Increasing block rates (also known as a tiered residential rate structure):** Typically, these have at least three tiers: should have at least three tiers.
    - The first tier is for the winter average water use.
    - The second tier is the year-round average use, which is lower than typical summer use. This rate should be set to cover the full cost of service.
    - The third tier should be above the average annual use and should be priced high enough to encourage conservation, as should any higher tiers. For this to be effective, the difference in block rates should be significant.
- **Seasonal rate:** higher rates in summer to reduce peak demands
- **Time of Use rates:** lower rates for off peak water use
- **Bill water use in gallons:** this allows customers to compare their use to average rates
- **Individualized goal rates:** typically used for industry, business or other large water users to promote water conservation if they keep within agreed upon goals. **Excess Use rates**: if water use goes above an agreed upon amount this higher rate is charged
- **Drought surcharge:** an extra fee is charged for guaranteed water use during drought
- **Use water bill to provide comparisons**: simple graphics comparing individual use over time or compare individual use to others.
- **Service charge or base fee that does not include a water volume** – a base charge or fee to cover universal city expenses that are not customer dependent and/or to provide minimal water at a lower rate (e.g., an amount less than the average residential per capita demand for the water supplier for the last 5 years)
- **Emergency rates** -A community may have a separate conservation rate that only goes into effect when the community or governor declares a drought emergency. These higher rates can help to protect the city budgets during times of significantly less water usage.

****Conservation Neutral****

- **Uniform rate**: rate per unit used is the same regardless of the volume used

- **Odd/even day watering** –This approach reduces peak demand on a daily basis for system operation, but it does not reduce overall water use.

***** Non-Conserving *****

- **Service charge or base fee with water volume:** an amount of water larger than the average residential per capita demand for the water supplier for the last 5 years
- **Declining block rate:** the rate per unit used decreases as water use increases.
- **Flat rate:** one fee regardless of how much water is used (usually unmetered).

Provide justification for any conservation neutral or non-conserving rate structures. If intending to adopt a conservation rate structure, include the timeframe to do so:

Objective 7: Additional strategies to Reduce Water Use and Support Wellhead Protection Planning

Development and redevelopment projects can provide additional water conservation opportunities, such as the actions listed below. If a Uniform Rate Structure is in place, the water supplier must provide a Water Conservation Program that includes at least two of the actions listed below. Check those actions that you intent to implement within the next 10 years.

Table 28. Additional strategies to Reduce Water Use & Support Wellhead Protection

☒	Participate in the GreenStep Cities Program, including implementation of at least one of the 20 "Best Practices" for water
☐	Prepare a master plan for smart growth (compact urban growth that avoids sprawl)
☒	Prepare a comprehensive open space plan (areas for parks, green spaces, natural areas)
☐	Adopt a water use restriction ordinance (lawn irrigation, car washing, pools, etc.)
☐	Adopt an outdoor lawn irrigation ordinance
☒	Adopt a private well ordinance (private wells in a city must comply with water restrictions)
☒	Implement a stormwater management program
☒	Adopt non-zoning wetlands ordinance (can further protect wetlands beyond state/federal laws- for vernal pools, buffer areas, restrictions on filling or alterations)
☐	Adopt a water offset program (primarily for new development or expansion)
☐	Implement a water conservation outreach program
☐	Hire a water conservation coordinator (part-time)
☐	Implement a rebate program for water efficient appliances, fixtures, or outdoor water management
☒	Other

Objective 8: Tracking Success: How will you track or measure success through the next ten years?

Track our water usage and compare it to previous years.

Tip: The process to monitor demand reduction and/or a rate structure includes:

a) The DNR Hydrologist will call or visit the community the first 1-3 years after the water supply plan is completed.
b) They will discuss what activities the community is doing to conserve water and if they feel their actions are successful. The Water Supply Plan, Part 3 tables and responses will guide the discussion. For example, they will discuss efforts to reduce unaccounted for water loss if that is a problem, or go through Tables 33, 34 and 35 to discuss new initiatives.
c) The city representative and the hydrologist will discuss total per capita water use, residential per capita water use, and business/industry use. They will note trends.
d) They will also discuss options for improvement and/or collect case studies of success stories to share with other communities. One option may be to change the rate structure, but there are many other paths to successful water conservation.
e) If appropriate, they will cooperatively develop a simple work plan for the next few years, targeting a couple areas where the city might focus efforts.

A. Regulation

Complete Table 29 by selecting which regulations are used to reduce demand and improve water efficiencies. Add additional rows as needed.

Copies of adopted regulations or proposed restrictions or should be included in **Appendix 10** (a list with hyperlinks is acceptable).

Table 29. Regulations for short-term reductions in demand and long-term improvements in water efficiencies

Regulations Utilized	When is it applied (in effect)?
☐ Rainfall sensors required on landscape irrigation systems	☐ Ongoing ☐ Seasonal ☐ Only during declared Emergencies
☐ Water efficient plumbing fixtures required	☐ New development ☐ Replacement ☐ Rebate Programs
☐ Critical/Emergency Water Deficiency ordinance	☐ Only during declared Emergencies
☐ Watering restriction requirements (time of day, allowable days, etc.)	☐ Odd/even ☐ 2 days/week ☐ Only during declared Emergencies
☐ Water waste prohibited (for example, having a fine for irrigators spraying on the street)	☐ Ongoing ☐ Seasonal ☐ Only during declared Emergencies
☒ Limitations on turf areas (requiring lots to have 10% - 25% of the space in natural areas)	☒ New development ☐ Shoreland/zoning ☐ Other
☒ Soil preparation requirement s (after construction, requiring topsoil to be applied to promote good root growth)	☒ New Development ☒ Construction Projects ☐ Other
☐ Tree ratios (requiring a certain number of trees per square foot of lawn)	☐ New development ☐ Shoreland/zoning ☐ Other
☐ Permit to fill swimming pool and/or requiring pools to be covered (to prevent evaporation)	☐ Ongoing ☐ Seasonal

Regulations Utilized	When is it applied (in effect)?
	☐ Only during declared Emergencies
☐ Ordinances that permit stormwater irrigation, reuse of water, or other alternative water use (Note: be sure to check current plumbing codes for updates)	☐ Describe

B. Retrofitting Programs

Education and incentive programs aimed at replacing inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances can help reduce per capita water use, as well as energy costs. It is recommended that municipal water suppliers develop a long-term plan to retrofit public buildings with water efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances. Some water suppliers have developed partnerships with organizations having similar conservation goals, such as electric or gas suppliers, to develop cooperative rebate and retrofit programs.

A study by the AWWA Research Foundation (Residential End Uses of Water, 1999) found that the average indoor water use for a non-conserving home is 69.3 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). The average indoor water use in a conserving home is 45.2 gpcd and most of the decrease in water use is related to water efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances that can reduce water, sewer and energy costs. In Minnesota, certain electric and gas providers are required (Minnesota Statute 216B.241) to fund programs that will conserve energy resources and some utilities have distributed water efficient showerheads to customers to help reduce energy demands required to supply hot water.

Retrofitting Programs

Complete Table 30 by checking which water uses are targeted, the outreach methods used, the measures used to identify success, and any participating partners.

Table 30. Retrofitting programs (Select all that apply)

Water Use Targets	Outreach Methods	Partners
☐ Low flush toilets, ☐ Toilet leak tablets, ☐ Low flow showerheads, ☐ Faucet aerators;	☐ Education about ☐ Free distribution of ☐ Rebate for ☐ Other	☐ Gas company ☐ Electric company ☐ Watershed organization
☐ Water conserving washing machines, ☐ Dish washers, ☐ Water softeners;	☐Education about ☐Free distribution of ☐Rebate for ☐Other	☐ Gas company ☐ Electric company ☐ Watershed organization
☒ Rain gardens, ☒ Rain barrels, ☐ Native/drought tolerant landscaping, etc.	☒ Education about ☐Free distribution of ☐Rebate for ☒ Other	☐ Gas company ☐ Electric company ☒ Watershed organization

Briefly discuss measures of success from the above table (e.g. number of items distributed, dollar value of rebates, gallons of water conserved, etc.):

From 2013-16 the City has distributed 25 rain barrels at an annual event held at City hall.
The City also has a partnership with the watersheds as well as residents to help with costs for the installation of rain gardens and bio-retention ponds. To date there has been 86 rain gardens and 69 bio-retention ponds installed in the City of Roseville.

C. Education and Information Programs

Customer education should take place in three different circumstances. First, customers should be provided information on how to conserve water and improve water use efficiencies. Second, information should be provided at appropriate times to address peak demands. Third, emergency notices and educational materials about how to reduce water use should be available for quick distribution during an emergency.

Proposed Education Programs

Complete Table 31 by selecting which methods are used to provide water conservation and information, including the frequency of program components. Select all that apply and add additional lines as needed.

Table 31. Current and Proposed Education Programs

Education Methods	General summary of topics	#/Year	Frequency
Billing inserts or tips printed on the actual bill			☒ Ongoing ☐ Seasonal ☐ Only during declared emergencies
Consumer Confidence Reports			☒ Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Press releases to traditional local news outlets (e.g., newspapers, radio and TV)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☒ Only during declared emergencies
Social media distribution (e.g., emails, Facebook, Twitter)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☒ Only during declared emergencies
Paid advertisements (e.g., billboards, print media, TV, radio, web sites, etc.)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Presentations to community groups			☒ Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Staff training			☒ Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Facility tours			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Displays and exhibits			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Marketing rebate programs (e.g., indoor fixtures & appliances and outdoor practices)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal

Education Methods	General summary of topics	#/Year	Frequency
			☐Only during declared emergencies
Community news letters			☐Ongoing ☒ Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Direct mailings (water audit/retrofit kits, showerheads, brochures)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Information kiosk at utility and public buildings			☒ Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Public service announcements			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Cable TV Programs			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Demonstration projects (landscaping or plumbing)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
K-12 education programs (Project Wet, Drinking Water Institute, presentations)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Community events (children's water festivals, environmental fairs)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Community education classes			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies

Education Methods	General summary of topics	#/Year	Frequency
Water week promotions			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Website (include address:)			☒ Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Targeted efforts (large volume users, users with large increases)			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Notices of ordinances			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐Only during declared emergencies
Emergency conservation notices			☐Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☒ Only during declared emergencies
Other:	Pilot Program		☒ Ongoing ☐Seasonal ☐ Only during declared emergencies

Briefly discuss what future education and information activities your community is considering in the future:

We are considering incorporating education into some of our public meetings. The City is also implementing a pilot program of smart irrigation controllers at City-owned facilities to determine any changes in water usage and share this data with our residents.

Part 4. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA COMMUNITIES

Minnesota Statute 473.859 requires WSPs to be completed for all local units of government in the seven-county Metropolitan Area as part of the local comprehensive planning process.

Much of the information in Parts 1-3 addresses water demand for the next 10 years. However, additional information is needed to address water demand through 2040, which will make the WSP consistent with the Metropolitan Land Use Planning Act, upon which the local comprehensive plans are based.

This Part 4 provides guidance to complete the WSP in a way that addresses plans for water supply through 2040.

A. Water Demand Projections through 2040

Complete Table 7 in Part 1D by filling in information about long-term water demand projections through 2040. Total Community Population projections should be consistent with the community's system statement, which can be found on the Metropolitan Council's website and which was sent to the community in September 2015.

Projected Average Day, Maximum Day, and Annual Water Demands may either be calculated using the method outlined in *Appendix 2* of the *2015 Master Water Supply Plan* or by a method developed by the individual water supplier.

B. Potential Water Supply Issues

Complete Table 10 in Part 1E by providing information about the potential water supply issues in your community, including those that might occur due to 2040 projected water use.

The *Master Water Supply Plan* provides information about potential issues for your community in *Appendix 1 (Water Supply Profiles).* This resource may be useful in completing Table 10.

You may document results of local work done to evaluate impact of planned uses by attaching a feasibility assessment or providing a citation and link to where the plan is available electronically.

C. Proposed Alternative Approaches to Meet Extended Water Demand Projections

Complete Table 12 in Part 1F with information about potential water supply infrastructure impacts (such as replacements, expansions or additions to wells/intakes, water storage and treatment capacity, distribution systems, and emergency interconnections) of extended plans for development and redevelopment, in 10-year increments through 2040. It may be useful to refer to information in the community's local Land Use Plan, if available.

Complete Table 14 in Part 1F by checking each approach your community is considering to meet future demand. For each approach your community is considering, provide information about the amount of

future water demand to be met using that approach, the timeframe to implement the approach, potential partners, and current understanding of the key benefits and challenges of the approach.

As challenges are being discussed, consider the need for: evaluation of geologic conditions (mapping, aquifer tests, modeling), identification of areas where domestic wells could be impacted, measurement and analysis of water levels & pumping rates, triggers & associated actions to protect water levels, etc.

D. Value-Added Water Supply Planning Efforts (Optional)

The following information is not required to be completed as part of the local water supply plan, but completing this can help strengthen source water protection throughout the region and help Metropolitan Council and partners in the region to better support local efforts.

Source Water Protection Strategies

Does a Drinking Water Supply Management Area for a neighboring public water supplier overlap your community? Yes ☐ No ☒

If you answered no, skip this section. If you answered yes, please complete Table 32 with information about new water demand or land use planning-related local controls that are being considered to provide additional protection in this area.

Table 32. Local controls and schedule to protect Drinking Water Supply Management Areas

Local Control	Schedule to Implement	Potential Partners
☒ None at this time		
☐ Comprehensive planning that guides development in vulnerable drinking water supply management areas		
☐ Zoning overlay		
☐ Other:		

Technical assistance

From your community's perspective, what are the most important topics for the Metropolitan Council to address, guided by the region's Metropolitan Area Water Supply Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Committee, as part of its ongoing water supply planning role?

☐ Coordination of state, regional and local water supply planning roles
☒ Regional water use goals
☐ Water use reporting standards
☐ Regional and sub-regional partnership opportunities
☐ Identifying and prioritizing data gaps and input for regional and sub-regional analyses
☐ Others: _____

GLOSSARY

Agricultural/Irrigation Water Use - Water used for crop and non-crop irrigation, livestock watering, chemigation, golf course irrigation, landscape and athletic field irrigation.

Average Daily Demand - The total water pumped during the year divided by 365 days.

Calcareous Fen - Calcareous fens are rare and distinctive wetlands dependent on a constant supply of cold groundwater. Because they are dependent on groundwater and are one of the rarest natural communities in the United States, they are a protected resource in MN. Approximately 200 have been located in Minnesota. They may not be filled, drained or otherwise degraded.

Commercial/Institutional Water Use - Water used by motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, commercial facilities and institutions (both civilian and military). Consider maintaining separate institutional water use records for emergency planning and allocation purposes. Water used by multi-family dwellings, apartment buildings, senior housing complexes, and mobile home parks should be reported as Residential Water Use.

Commercial/Institutional/Industrial (C/I/I) Water Sold - The sum of water delivered for commercial/institutional or industrial purposes.

Conservation Rate Structure - A rate structure that encourages conservation and may include increasing block rates, seasonal rates, time of use rates, individualized goal rates, or excess use rates. If a conservation rate is applied to multifamily dwellings, the rate structure must consider each residential unit as an individual user. A community may have a separate conservation rate that only goes into effect when the community or governor declares a drought emergency. These higher rates can help to protect the city budgets during times of significantly less water usage.

Date of Maximum Daily Demand - The date of the maximum (highest) water demand. Typically this is a day in July or August.

Declining Rate Structure - Under a declining block rate structure, a consumer pays less per additional unit of water as usage increases. This rate structure does not promote water conservation.

Distribution System - Water distribution systems consist of an interconnected series of pipes, valves, storage facilities (water tanks, water towers, reservoirs), water purification facilities, pumping stations, flushing hydrants, and components that convey drinking water and meeting fire protection needs for cities, homes, schools, hospitals, businesses, industries and other facilities.

Flat Rate Structure - Flat fee rates do not vary by customer characteristics or water usage. This rate structure does not promote water conservation.

Industrial Water Use - Water used for thermonuclear power (electric utility generation) and other industrial use such as steel, chemical and allied products, paper and allied products, mining, and petroleum refining.

Low Flow Fixtures/Appliances - Plumbing fixtures and appliances that significantly reduce the amount of water released per use are labeled "low flow". These fixtures and appliances use just enough water to be effective, saving excess, clean drinking water that usually goes down the drain.

Maximum Daily Demand - The maximum (highest) amount of water used in one day.

Metered Residential Connections - The number of residential connections to the water system that have meters. For multifamily dwellings, report each residential unit as an individual user.

Percent Unmetered/Unaccounted For - Unaccounted for water use is the volume of water withdrawn from all sources minus the volume of water delivered. This value represents water "lost" by miscalculated water use due to inaccurate meters, water lost through leaks, or water that is used but unmetered or otherwise undocumented. Water used for public services such as hydrant flushing, ice skating rinks, and public swimming pools should be reported under the category "Water Supplier Services".

Population Served - The number of people who are served by the community's public water supply system. This includes the number of people in the community who are connected to the public water supply system, as well as people in neighboring communities who use water supplied by the community's public water supply system. It should not include residents in the community who have private wells or get their water from neighboring water supply.

Residential Connections - The total number of residential connections to the water system. For multifamily dwellings, report each residential unit as an individual user.

Residential Per Capita Demand - The total residential water delivered during the year divided by the population served divided by 365 days.

Residential Water Use - Water used for normal household purposes such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens. Should include all water delivered to single family private residences, multi-family dwellings, apartment buildings, senior housing complexes, mobile home parks, etc.

Smart Meter - Smart meters can be used by municipalities or by individual homeowners. Smart metering generally indicates the presence of one or more of the following:

- Smart irrigation water meters are controllers that look at factors such as weather, soil, slope, etc. and adjust watering time up or down based on data. Smart controllers in a typical summer will reduce water use by 30%-50%. Just changing the spray nozzle to new efficient models can reduce water use by 40%.
- Smart Meters on customer premises that measure consumption during specific time periods and communicate it to the utility, often on a daily basis.
- A communication channel that permits the utility, at a minimum, to obtain meter reads on demand, to ascertain whether water has recently been flowing through the meter and onto the

premises, and to issue commands to the meter to perform specific tasks such as disconnecting or restricting water flow.

Total Connections - The number of connections to the public water supply system.

Total Per Capita Demand - The total amount of water withdrawn from all water supply sources during the year divided by the population served divided by 365 days.

Total Water Pumped - The cumulative amount of water withdrawn from all water supply sources during the year.

Total Water Delivered - The sum of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, water supplier services, wholesale and other water delivered.

Ultimate (Full Build-Out) - Time period representing the community's estimated total amount and location of potential development, or when the community is fully built out at the final planned density.

Unaccounted (Non-revenue) Loss - See definitions for "percent unmetered/unaccounted for loss".

Uniform Rate Structure - A uniform rate structure charges the same price-per-unit for water usage beyond the fixed customer charge, which covers some fixed costs. The rate sends a price signal to the customer because the water bill will vary by usage. Uniform rates by class charge the same price-per-unit for all customers within a customer class (e.g. residential or non-residential). This price structure is generally considered less effective in encouraging water conservation.

Water Supplier Services - Water used for public services such as hydrant flushing, ice skating rinks, public swimming pools, city park irrigation, back-flushing at water treatment facilities, and/or other uses.

Water Used for Nonessential Purposes - Water used for lawn irrigation, golf course and park irrigation, car washes, ornamental fountains, and other non-essential uses.

Wholesale Deliveries - The amount of water delivered in bulk to other public water suppliers.

Acronyms and Initialisms

AWWA – American Water Works Association

C/I/I – Commercial/Institutional/Industrial

CIP – Capital Improvement Plan

GIS – Geographic Information System

GPCD – Gallons per capita per day

GWMA – Groundwater Management Area – North and East Metro, Straight River, Bonanza,

MDH – Minnesota Department of Health

MGD – Million gallons per day

MG – Million gallons

MGL – Maximum Contaminant Level

MnTAP – Minnesota Technical Assistance Program (University of Minnesota)

MPARS – MN/DNR Permitting and Reporting System (new electronic permitting system)

MRWA – Minnesota Rural Waters Association

SWP – Source Water Protection

WHP – Wellhead Protection

APPENDICES TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE WATER SUPPLIER

Appendix 1: Well records and maintenance summaries – see Part 1C

Appendix 2: Water level monitoring plan – see Part 1E

Appendix 3: Water level graphs for each water supply well - see Part 1E

Appendix 4: Capital Improvement Plan - see Part 1E

Appendix 5: Emergency Telephone List – see Part 2C

Appendix 6: Cooperative Agreements for Emergency Services – see Part 2C

Appendix 7: Municipal Critical Water Deficiency Ordinance – see Part 2C

Appendix 8: Graph showing annual per capita water demand for each customer category during the last ten-years – see Part 3 Objective 4

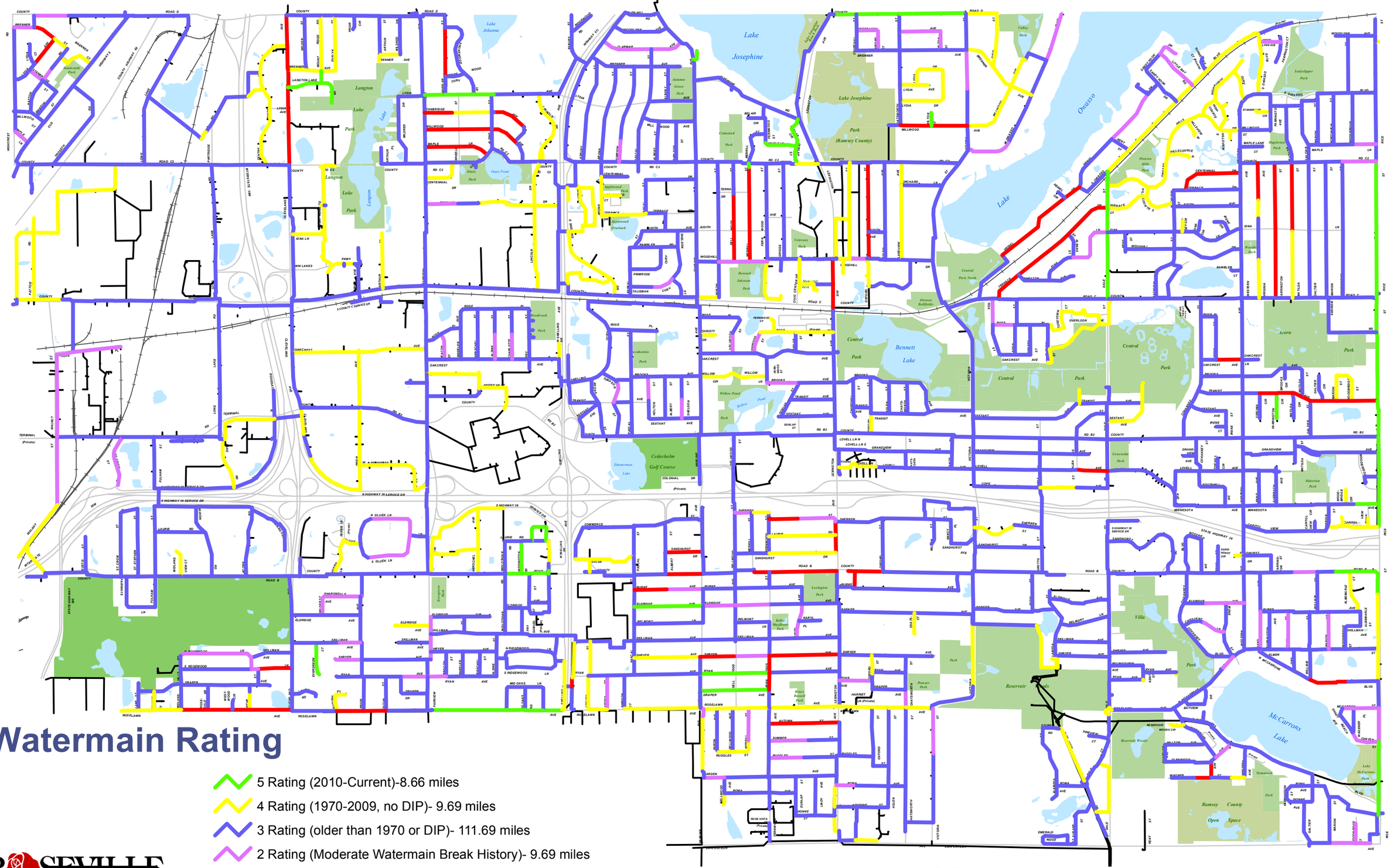
Appendix 9: Water Rate Structure – see Part 3 Objective 6

Appendix 10: Adopted or proposed regulations to reduce demand or improve water efficiency – see Part 3 Objective 7

Appendix 11: Implementation Checklist – summary of all the actions that a community is doing, or proposes to do, including estimated implementation dates – see www.mndnr.gov/watersupplyplans

Appendices

Appendix 4


Lake Josephine
Lake Johanna
Langton Lake Park
Oasis Pond
Lake Josephine Park (Ramsey County)
Owasso
Bennett Lake
Central Park
Cedarholm Golf Course
Zimmerman Lake
Willow Pond
McCarrons Lake
Reservoir Woods
Villa Park
Ramsey County Open Space
Acorn Park
Ladyslipper Park
Materion Park
Lexington Park
Evergreen Park
Autumn Grove Park
Applewood Park
Applewood Overlook
Veterans Park
Howard Johnson Park
Memorial Park
Owasso Bluffsides
Central Park North
Owasso Hills Park
Maplewood Park
Reeslake Park
Sandcastle Park
Pioneer Park
Keller Mayflower Park
Bruce Russell Park
Lake McCarrons Park
Tamarack Park
Concordia Park
Cottonwood Park
Valley Park
Wheelhouse Park
Lake Johanna Park
Rosevilla Park
Rice
Lexington
Snelling
Fairview
Victoria
Dale
Cleveland
Hamline
Pascal
Raymond
Terminal
Highway 36
Highway 51
Highway 88
County Highway 30
County Highway 50
Highway 280
Highway 35W
Highway 35E
Highway 35
Highway 36
Highway 36 Service Dr
Highway 36 Service Dr
Highway 36 Service Dr

City of Roseville
Public Works - Water
Budget Worksheet - Schedule D

	Vehicles	Meters	Other	Other	Total Capital Outlay
Water meters, supplies & connections	-	$40,000	$0	$0	$40,000
Water main replacement/PMP	-	$0	$900,000	$0	$900,000
Replace Trench Box	-	$0	$30,000	$0	$30,000
	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
	-	$40,000	$930,000	$0	**$970,000**

Schedule D

City of Roseville

Capital Improvement Plan: **Water Vehicle & Equipment Fund (610)**

2017-2036

Expenditure Detail

Key	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	
V	#207 Pickup	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 70,000
V	#208 Meter van	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
V	#210 4x4 pickup	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
V	#211 360 Backhoe (3-way split)	-	-	-	.	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	120,000
V	#230 Ford 1/2-ton	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
V	#234 4x4 Pickup	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
E	VFD's, HE Motor's, & Pump Seals,	-	-	-	-	-	-		25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
E	Water AMR meter system replacem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	2,100,000
E	Replace/Upgrade SCADA system (	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	40,000
E	GPS Unit (1/3 share)	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
E	Field Computer Replacement/add	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	29,000
E	Replace Air Compressor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
E	#236 Trailer	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	10,000
E	#237 Wacker Compacter	50,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
E	Electronic message board-attenuat	7,500										7,500										
E	Compactor for 360 Backhoe (1/3)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Replace VFD's & HE motor for Pur	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
E	Replace VFD for Pump 4	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
E	Replace VFD for Pump 3	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
E	Replace Veturie Meter	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
E	Replace Trench Box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Elevated storage tank repainting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	-	700,000
B	Booster station building maintenan	40,000	-	-	-	-	.	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		50,000	140,000
B	Booster station/ElectricMCC replac	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
B	Replace genset & trsfr switch @ bo	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
B	Replace Water Tower Fence	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			20,000
I	Water main replacement	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$ 1,187,500	$ 1,480,000	$ 1,030,000	$ 1,034,000	$ 1,047,000	$ 1,077,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,045,000	$ 1,160,000	$ 1,105,000	$ 1,177,500	$ 1,100,000	$ 1,075,000	$ 1,134,000	$ 1,057,000	$1,100,000	$1,535,000	$2,200,000	$ 1,507,000	$ 1,135,000	$ 24,186,000

Appendix 5

Appendix 5
City of Roseville
Emergency Telephone List

Emergency Response Team	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
Emergency Response Lead	Paul Coone	651-792-7053	651-775-3511
Alternate Emergency Response Lead	Ted Fish	651-792-7055	651-775-6268
Water Operator	NA	NA	NA
Alternate Water Operator	NA	NA	NA
Public Communications	Gary Bowman	651-792-7027	

State and Local Emergency Response Contacts	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
State Incident Duty Officer	Minnesota Duty Officer	800/422-0798 Out State	651-649-5451 Metro
County Emergency Director	Judson Freed	651-266-1014	651-325-5760
National Guard	Minnesota Duty Officer	800/422-0798 Out State	651-649-5451 Metro
Mayor/Board Chair	Dan Roe	651-487-9654	
Fire Chief	Tim O'Neill	651-792-7305	
Sheriff		651-767-0640	
Police Chief	Rick Mathwig	651-792-7203	
Ambulance		911	
Hospital		911	
Doctor or Medical Facility		911	

State and Local Agencies	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
MDH District Engineer	Lucas Martin	651-201-4144	
MDH	Drinking Water Protection	651-201-4700	
State Testing Laboratory	Minnesota Duty Officer	800/422-0798 Out State	651-649-5451 Metro
MPCA	MPCA	651-296-6300	
DNR Area Hydrologist	Jenifer Sorensen	651-259-5754	
County Water Planner	Ann WhiteEagle	651-266-7271	

Utilities	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
Electric Company	Xcel Energy	1-800-895-1999	
Gas Company	Xcel Energy	1-800-895-2999	
Telephone Company	Various	NA	NA
Gopher State One Call	Utility Locations	800-252-1166	651-454-0002
Highway Department	MnDOT	651-296-3000	

Mutual Aid Agreements	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
Neighboring Water System	SPRWS	651-266-6350	
Emergency Water Connection	SPRWS	651-266-6350	
Materials			

Technical/Contracted Services/Supplies	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
MRWA Technical Services	MN Rural Water Association	800-367-6792	
Well Driller/Repair	NA	NA	NA
Pump Repair	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Electrician	NA	NA	NA
Plumber	NA	NA	NA
Backhoe	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Chemical Feed	City Staff	651-775-3513	

Meter Repair	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Generator	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Valves	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Pipe & Fittings	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Water Storage	City Staff	651-775-3513	
Laboratory			
Engineering firm	NA	NA	

Communications	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
News Paper	Roseville Review	651-748-7800	
Radio Station			
School Superintendent	Aldo Sicoli	651-635-1600	
Property & Casualty Insurance			

Critical Water Users	Name	Work Telephone	Alternate Telephone
Hospital Critical Use:			
Nursing Home Critical Use:			
Public Shelter Critical Use:			

Appendix 6

CONTRACT FOR WATER SERVICES
Between the
CITY OF ROSEVILLE
and the
CITY OF ARDEN HILLS

This **CONTRACT**, made and entered into this 14th day of August 2006, is entered into by and between the **CITY OF ROSEVILLE** ("Roseville"), a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and the **CITY OF ARDEN HILLS** ("Arden Hills"), a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the parties that Roseville shall sell water to Arden Hills; and

WHEREAS, Roseville is a party to a certain contract for water services with the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Paul ("St. Paul"), a copy of said contract is attached as Exhibit "A", and made a part hereof by reference; and

WHEREAS, Roseville has been providing water to Arden Hills continuously since 1963; and

WHEREAS, Roseville and Arden Hills desire to continue this relationship.

NOW, THEREFORE be it agreed by and between the parties hereto:

SECTION I **Period of Contract**

A) This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until December 31, 2024, unless terminated earlier pursuant to Section II of this contract. The date of commencement of this contract shall be on the day that it is finally approved by Roseville, Arden Hills and St. Paul, as required under the terms of the contract between Roseville and St. Paul, a copy of which is attached.

SECTION II **Termination**

A) Roseville shall have the right to terminate this contract in the event Arden Hills fails to pay charges to which Roseville is entitled under this contract; Roseville gives written notice to Arden Hills setting forth the default; and Arden Hills, within sixty days, fails to redeem or demand arbitration pursuant to Section XI if the amount is disputed.

B) Either party shall have the right to terminate this contract upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

1) If federal or state laws are enacted which substantially and adversely affect rights, duties or obligations of either party under this contract, but in the cancellation for such cause either party shall give the other party at least one year's written notice of cancellation, unless the giving of such notice by a party is prevented by the superior law referred to herein.

2) One party fails to comply with any obligation of this contract and the other party gives written notice setting forth the default; the defaulting party fails, within ninety days, to correct the default or demand arbitration pursuant to Section XI, if the default is disputed.

3) Either party fails to comply with an award pursuant to Section XI.

4) If the aforesaid contract, marked Exhibit "A" is terminated by either St. Paul or Roseville and in such event, a party seeking termination to the contract agrees to transmit to the other, any and all notices pertaining to such proposed termination.

C) The right to terminate by either party shall not be an exclusive remedy and either party retains all remedies regardless of its decision to terminate.

SECTION III **Water Service**

A) Roseville agrees to furnish and deliver to Arden Hills its water requirement on a demand basis. Demand basis is defined as a continuous supply of water for 24 hours a day at the Roseville line pressure. Arden Hills shall provide supplemental pumpage to meet pressure requirements for the Arden Hills system.

B) Roseville agrees to supply Arden Hills with the water which shall be the same treated water supplied by St. Paul, and Roseville undertakes no responsibility for the quality of said water other than transmitting it to Arden Hills with reasonable care to prevent contamination and pollution.

C) Roseville's obligation to supply water on a demand basis is qualified by the requirement that Arden Hills maintain peak hour storage with the necessary regulatory apparatus to permit each city to temporarily operate off the other's water tower during periods when one tower is out of service for painting, repairing, or similar reasons. Arden Hills shall maintain the construction requirement herein by submitting to Roseville any plans for modifications of the pump control system within Arden Hills which can be used to operate Roseville's booster pump control system. Such plans and specifications shall be deemed approved by Roseville unless written objection hereto is made by Roseville within 20 days after receipt of the same.

D) During such periods that the meters measuring water flow to and from Arden Hills are inoperable or out of service for repair, the volume of water for which Arden Hills must pay Roseville shall be determined from an equal period just preceding and just following the temporary period.

SECTION IV **Financial Obligation of Arden Hills**

A) Arden Hills agrees to indemnify Roseville for all costs Roseville is obligated to pay for increasing the capacity of supply lines resulting from Arden Hills' needs.

B) Arden Hills shall have the same option payment plan to pay Roseville that Roseville has to pay St. Paul according to the attached exhibit A. Roseville agrees to use its best efforts to notify Arden Hills of all communications it receives from the City of St. Paul bearing upon this financial obligation.

SECTION V **Service by Roseville to Other Municipalities**

A) Roseville agrees it will not sell water to any municipality until the other municipality agrees as follows: In the event Roseville is required to increase water capacity as provided in Section IV and the water requirement of Roseville and Arden Hills at all pertinent times is less than 28 million gallons per day, then the new municipality shall have the same obligation of indemnification of Roseville as is assumed by Arden Hills in Section IV hereof, which obligation of the new municipality shall be a primary obligation as between Arden Hills and the new municipality, and the new municipality shall indemnify Arden Hills against any cost or claim, including attorney's fees, incurred by Arden Hills under said Section IV.

B) In the event Roseville is required to increase water capacity pursuant to Section IV hereof under circumstances other than as set forth in the preceding paragraph, then the cost assumed by Arden Hills and the new municipality shall be on the basis of peak potential usage of water by Arden Hills and the new municipality.

SECTION VI **Water Rates and Time of Payment**

A) Roseville shall, monthly or quarterly, at its option, submit a statement of charges to Arden Hills. Arden Hills shall pay same within thirty days of receipt.

B) Roseville shall determine the amount of the statement by adding the following items only:

1) The average cost per 100 cubic feet or per 1,000 gallons of water per month charged to Roseville by St. Paul.

2) All additional costs incurred by Roseville for the administration of this contract or transmitting water to Arden Hills, including but not limited to, costs of reading and maintaining meters, cost of billing Arden Hills any legal or engineering cost in administering or enforcing this contract. Such costs shall be detailed and submitted along with an invoice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Arden Hills shall not be required to pay for any legal or engineering expenses incurred by Roseville in litigation or arbitration or judicial determination in favor of Arden Hills, nor shall Arden Hills be billed for legal or engineering costs incurred by Roseville insofar as they related to differences between Roseville and St. Paul or between Roseville and any third municipality receiving water from Roseville.

3) The costs of maintaining and depreciation on jointly used pumping and control equipment, the apportionment of such costs to be calculated on the use basis.

4) Costs as set forth in Section IX

5) Arden Hills shall pay Roseville $55.00 per year for each fire hydrant in Arden Hills on an unmetered supply.

SECTION VII **Meter Reading and Billing**

A) Monthly reading of the master meter or meters at the point or points of delivery to Arden Hills shall be made by Roseville on the last working day of the month.

B) Arden Hills shall supply a master meter at each point of connection other than covered in Section IX of this contract. These master meters shall be of a size, type, and design approved by Roseville. Roseville will undertake all reading and maintenance of these meters. Costs therefore shall be borne by Arden Hills as provided by Section VI.

SECTION VIII **Capital Costs**

A) All additional capital costs incurred in Roseville or Arden Hills by reason of service to Arden Hills shall be borne by Arden Hills. Any capital costs which will benefit both Arden Hills and Roseville shall be shared on a basis determined by the proportionate design capacity available to each municipality.

SECTION IX **Arden Hills Water System Which is not Subject to the Master Meters**

A) It is anticipated that some residents of Arden Hills will receive water service directly from Roseville without going through the master meters of Arden Hills. Each of these customers shall have a meter supplied by Arden Hills and said meter shall be maintained and read by Roseville personnel.

B) Roseville shall then calculate the water usage of each customer and add this amount to that on the master meters.

C) All costs of maintaining, installing, and reading of these meters shall be paid by Arden Hills to Roseville and added to the bills rendered to Arden Hills pursuant to Section VI.

D) Arden Hills shall not draw water out of any fire hydrants in Arden Hills which hydrants are on that part of the Arden Hills water system which does not go through the master meter of Arden Hills except on the following basis:

1) For fire fighting purposes

2) For flushing the Arden Hills water system

3) Until permission is obtained from Roseville and Roseville shall grant permission only when the water draw-off is metered

SECTION X **Regulations**

A) It is agreed by and between the parties that Exhibit "A" contains a series of regulations which are required to be imposed upon Arden Hills pursuant to this contract. Arden Hills also agrees to be bound by all those regulations as set forth in Exhibit "A".

B) Arden Hills agrees to do no act which will jeopardize Roseville's contractual relationship with St. Paul and to take all reasonable affirmative acts to protect Roseville's contractual rights with St. Paul.

C) Arden Hills agrees to adopt any reasonable ordinance requested by Roseville to protect the water facilities and water in Arden Hills.

D) Arden Hills will not sell any water to any other municipality without first receiving permission from Roseville.

SECTION XI **Arbitration**

A) In the event there is any dispute by the parties over the terms of this contract, both agree to be bound by arbitration, pursuant to Minnesota Statute, Chapter 572, and any subsequent amendments.

SECTION XII **Force Majeure**

A) Neither party shall be held responsible for performance of this Agreement if the party's performance is prevented by acts or events beyond the party's reasonable control including, but not limited to: several weather and storms, earthquakes, tornados or other natural occurrences, strikes and other labor unrest, power failures, electrical power surges or current fluctuations, nuclear or other civil or military emergencies, or acts of legislative, judicial, executive or administrative authorities.

SECTION XIII **Interruption in Service**

A) Arden Hills acknowledges that water service can be interrupted due to, among other things, main breaks, equipment failures, weather conditions, maintenance, repairs or improvements. Therefore, Roseville cannot guarantee that there will be no interruptions in service, or that any specific pressures or fluctuations in pressure will or will not occur. Arden Hills agrees that Roseville shall not be liable or responsible for any losses or damages, consequential or otherwise, resulting from any such interruptions in service or fluctuations in pressure.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed on the dates listed below.

CITY OF ARDEN HILLS

Beverly Aplikowski
Mayor

Michelle Wolfe
City Administrator

8/1/06
Date

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

Craig Klausing
Mayor

Christopher K. Miller
Interim City Manager

8/14/06
Date

Agreement No. 02-13496-I

AMENDMENT NO. 1 to CONTRACT FOR WATER SERVICES
between
BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS
and
CITY OF ROSEVILLE, MINNESOTA

This **AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO CONTRACT FOR WATER SERVICES** is entered into this 10th day of September, 2013, by and between the **BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL**, a municipal corporation of the State of Minnesota (the "Board"), and the **CITY OF ROSEVILLE, MINNESOTA**, a municipal corporation of the State of Minnesota ("Roseville").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Roseville and the Board entered into a Contract For Water Services dated May 10, 2005 to furnish and provide water to Roseville (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the parties desire at this time to amend the Agreement to provide for revised water charges and rates for such water; and

WHEREAS, Section 10.04 of the Agreement provides for amendments to the Agreement by a written instrument executed by the parties, and this Amendment No. 1 to Contract For Water Services is intended by the parties to be such an instrument.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, the parties mutually agree to amend the Agreement according to the following:

1. Section 6.01 is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

SECTION 6.01 **<u>Charges</u>**

A. The charges for water sold by the Board to Roseville under this Agreement ("Charges") shall consist of two components:

1) Water Service Base Fee
The Water Service Base Fee is intended to recover the fixed costs incurred by the Board for its provision of water to Roseville. The Water Service Base Fee shall be $46,000 per month and shall be charged monthly.

2) Water Volume Charge
The Water Volume Charge is the product of a rate equal to 70% of the lowest seasonal rate per one hundred (100) cubic feet charged to retail water customers in the City of Saint Paul and the volume of water provided to Roseville at the Point of Delivery. The Water Volume Charge

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shall be charged at the same time and frequency as the Water Service Base Fee.

B. The parties agree to review the Charges every five (5) years or if a significant change to the Board's retail billing structure is implemented. This review shall include a cost of service study, which shall review the return on Board assets, asset allocations and other economic factors. All costs for this review shall be shared equally by the Board and Roseville.

C. Notwithstanding the above, if, whether as a result of such review or otherwise, the Board changes its retail billing structure in any way, either of its own accord or at the requirement of other governmental entities, both parties agree that the Charges will be adjusted. All reasonable effort shall be taken to make sure this adjustment shall not harm Roseville by increasing Roseville's overall cost or harm the Board by decreasing the Board's overall revenue under the contract.

2. The effective date of this Amendment shall be January 1, 2013.

3. All provisions of the original Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

[The remainder of this page left intentionally blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment No. 1 to Contract For Water Services to be executed as of the day and year first above written.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE, MINNESOTA

By _____
Daniel J. Roe, Mayor

By _____
Patrick Trudgeon, Interim City Manager

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL

Approved:

By _____
Stephen P. Schneider, General Manager
Saint Paul Regional Water Services

By _____
Matt Anfang, President

Approved as to form:

By _____
Lisa Veith, Assistant City Attorney

By _____
Mollie Gagnelius, Secretary

By _____
Todd Hurley, Director
Office of Financial Services

City Council

City Council Meeting Minutes
September 19, 2013

1. Roll Call

Mayor Roe called to order the Roseville City Council regular meeting at approximately 6:00 pm, and welcomed everyone. Voting and Seating Order: Laliberte; McGehee; Willmus; Etten; and Roe. City Attorney Mark Gaughan was also present.

2. Approve Agenda

Mayor Roe noted that a member of the public had requested removal of Consent Item 7.c entitled, "Consider Interim Use for Corpus Christi Church."

Councilmember McGehee requested removal of Consent Item 7.e entitled," Set Public Hearing to Consider Approving an On-Sale Intoxicating Liquor License for Fantasy Flight Game Center at 1975 W County Road B-2, Suite 1, Roseville, MN."

Laliberte moved, Etten seconded, approval of the agenda as amended.

Roll Call

Ayes: Laliberte; McGehee; Willmus; Etten; and Roe.
Nays: None.

3. Public Comment

Mayor Roe called for public comment by members of the audience on any non-agenda items. No one appeared to speak at this time.

4. Council Communications, Reports and Announcements

Councilmember Laliberte announced that she would be attending the second of four planning meetings for the Snelling Avenue Bus Rapid Transit on Wednesday of this week, and would report on that meeting at next week's City Council meeting.

5. Recognitions, Donations, Communications

6. Approve Minutes

Comments and corrections to draft minutes had been submitted by the City Council prior to tonight's meeting and those revisions were incorporated into the draft presented in the Council packet.

a. Approve Minutes of August 12, 2013 Meeting

McGehee moved, Etten seconded, approval of the August 12, 2013 Meeting Minutes as presented.

Roll Call

Ayes: Laliberte; McGehee; Willmus; Etten; and Roe.
Nays: None.

7. Approve Consent Agenda

Ayes: Laliberte; McGehee; Willmus; Etten; and Roe.
Nays: None.

f. Approve St. Paul Board of Water Commissioner's Wholesale Water Contract Revisions

Willmus moved, Etten seconded, approval of Agreement No. 02-13496-1 Amendment No. 1 (Attachment B) to Contract for Water Services between the Board of Water Commissioners and the City of Roseville (Attachment B); and authorizing the Mayor and Interim City Manager to execute the documents.

Roll Call

Ayes: Laliberte; McGehee; Willmus; Etten; and Roe.
Nays: None.

8. Consider Items Removed from Consent

c. Consider Interim Use for Corpus Christi Church

At the request of Mayor Roe, Interim City Manager Trudgeon briefly summarized the request as detailed in the RCA dated August 19, 2013; with concurrence by City Planner Thomas Paschke.

Mr. Paschke further advised that the best location for the temporary structure was determined to be as close as allowable under Building Code regulations to allow restroom access from the temporary building to the main (church) facility via ADA ramping and fire code stipulations as outlined by the City's Building Official. While plans remained pending as to the actual location of the temporary structure as plans become finalized, Mr. Paschke advised that the preliminary review by the Building Official had indicated that it should be located up to 30' from the main structure. Until final building plans are submitted to the City by the applicant's architect, Mr. Paschke advised that the actual location remained an unknown, but was anticipated as close as 20', but at a maximum of 30' from the main structure. Mr. Paschke advised that the greatest distance would still provide for an approximate 110' setback from adjacent residential properties.

A brief discussion among Councilmembers and staff included differing fire rating standards for free-standards and those attached to existing structures, whether temporary or permanent in nature.

Mr. Paschke advised that a representative of the applicant was available at tonight's meeting for any questions of the City Council or public.

Public Comment

Ed Cunningham, 1857 W Eldridge (south of Corpus Christi Church)

Mr. Cunningham noted that while one of his concerns with drainage from this temporary structure had been discussed at the recent Planning Commission meeting, he also had issues with the proposed location of the structure. As he had stepped off the distance from his property line to the school, Mr. Cunningham stated that it will only be a setback of 106' if placed 30' from the main structure. As noted at the Planning Commission meeting, Mr. Cunningham opined that the student roster was pushing closer to 300 students, with the area for outside play located directly to the south, and with the slope of the ground, it would look directly into his backyard. Mr. Cunningham opined that the structure was too high, too close to neighbors to the south, and would result in too many kids playing on the slope adjacent to residential properties, especially during winter months; and therefore

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS
RESOLUTION

PRESENTED BY
COMMISSIONER Lantry

No. 7235
DATE September 10, 2013

WHEREAS, the Board of Water Commissioners does possess title to real property situated in the Southern Half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 14, Township 29 North, Range 23 West, in Ramsey County, Minnesota, such property commonly referred to as the Board's Dale Street Reservoir property (the "Premises"); and

WHEREAS, the City of Roseville has requested permission to construct and maintain a hard-surface trail over portions of the Premises as part of the Trout Creek Trail mostly situated within the City's Reservoir Woods Park; and

WHEREAS, staff has prepared a Permit Agreement which grants permission for said trail and which includes provisions necessary to protect the Board's rights, interests and works; and

WHEREAS, the assistant city attorney has reviewed and approved said Permit Agreement as to form and staff does recommend approval of said Permit Agreement; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Water Commissioners hereby approves the Permit Agreement with the City of Roseville allowing construction and maintenance of a hard-surface trail over portions of the Board's Dale Street Reservoir property, and that the proper officers are hereby authorized and directed to execute said Permit Agreement on behalf of the Board.

Water Commissioners

Yeas Bykowski
Lantry
Rossbach
Vice President Brendmoen
President Anfang

Nays

In favor 5

Opposed 0

Adopted by the Board of Water Commissioners

September 10, 2013

Mollie Lynch
Secretary

9-2005-G-05

Appendix 7

TITLE 8
PUBLIC WORKS

CHAPTER 801
MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

SECTION:

801.01: General Operation
801.02: Compliance with Chapter Required
801.03: Supply from One Service
801.04: Use Confined to Premises
801.05: Tapping of Mains
801.06: Application for Water Connection
801.07: Location and Inspection of Shutoff Box Prior to Excavation
801.08: Excavation and Construction Requirements
801.09: Supervision by Plumber
801.10: Location of Curb Stop Boxes
801.11: Notice of Connection
801.12: Connection Fees
801.13: Property Assessments
801.14: Turning on Water
801.15: Water Meters
801.16: Water Rates and Collection of Charges
801.17: Repair of Leaks
801.18: Use of Water for Air Conditioners
801.19: Restrictions against Sprinkling and Other Limitations
801.20: Liability for Deficiency or Shutoffs
801.21: Willful Damage to System
801.22: Discontinuance for Violations
801.23: Abandoned Services
801.24: Fire Hydrants
801.25: Connections Beyond City Boundaries
801.26: Private Water Supplies
801.27: Private use of Water Towers

801.01: GENERAL OPERATION:

The City Municipal water system ("the water system") shall be operated as a public utility and convenience from which revenue will be derived, subject to the provisions of this Chapter. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63)

801.02: COMPLIANCE WITH CHAPTER REQUIRED:

No person shall make, construct or install any water service installation or make use of any water service which is connected to the water system except in the manner provided in this Chapter. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63)

801.03: SUPPLY FROM ONE SERVICE:

A. No more than one housing unit or building shall be supplied from one service connection except by special permission of the Public Works Director.
B. A separate connection shall be required for each dwelling unit constructed on or after September 19, 1979, in R-1 or R-2 Districts as defined in Title 10 of this Code. A separate connection shall be required in R-2 Districts for all dwelling units if there are separate parcels. (Ord. 883, 7-13-81)

801.04: USE CONFINED TO PREMISES:

No person shall permit water from the water system to be used for any purpose except upon their own premises unless written consent is obtained from the Public Works Director. (Ord. 288, 4-22-63)

801.05: TAPPING OF MAINS:

No person except persons employed by the City shall tap any distributing main or pipe of the water supply system, or insert stopcock or ferrules. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63)

801.06: APPLICATION FOR WATER CONNECTION:

A. Application: All applications for service installations and for water service shall be made to the Chief Code Enforcement Officer on printed forms furnished by the City.
B. Information Required and Fee: All applications for service installation shall be made by the owner or agent of the property to be served and shall state the size and location of service connection required. The applicant shall, at the time of making application, pay to the City the amount of fees or deposit required for the installation of the service connection as provided in this Chapter.
C. Application after Installation: When service connections have been installed, application for water service may be made to the Chief Code Enforcement Officer either by the owner, agent, tenant or occupant of the premises.
D. Size of Connection and Meters: The size of water service connection and meters shall be subject to approval of the Public Works Director upon review of submitted engineering calculations for flow requirements. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; amd. 1995 Code)
E. Meter Spacer: A meter spacer with tailpiece couplings will be furnished to the contractor or plumber at the time a connection permit is issued. Meter spacers will be picked up when Department of Public Works installs meter after completion of water service installation.
F. Notification: The plumber shall notify the Chief Code Enforcement Officer within twenty four (24) hours after piping is complete and ready for meter installation giving street address and permit number. (Ord. 409, 12-23-63)
G. Water Billings: Water billings shall start at the time of installation of the water meter or, in the event the meter is not installed, seven days after completion of outside piping, and shall be calculated upon the minimum quarterly rate prorated on a monthly basis. (Ord. 455, 2-8-65; amd. 1990 Code)

801.07: LOCATION AND INSPECTION OF SHUTOFF BOX PRIOR TO EXCAVATION:

Before any grading or excavation is started, the water shutoff box shall be located and checked for damage by the contractor. Location ties will be furnished by the Chief Code Enforcement Officer at the time connection permit is issued. If the shutoff box cannot be

located or is found bent or in a damaged condition, the Public Works Director is to be called at once. The contractor assumes all responsibility for damage to shutoff box unless the Public Works Director certifies that damage existed before excavation or grading started. (1990 Code; amd. 1995 Code)

801.08: EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS:

A. Permit Required: No excavation shall be made until a permit for the connection has been issued.
B. Separate Trenches; Exception: No water service pipe or water connection shall be installed in the same trench or closer than ten feet horizontally to a sewer trench or drain laid, or to be laid, either in the street or in private property, except that the water pipe on private property may be in a common trench with a sewer drain approved by the Public Works Director. The horizontal distances between the sewer pipe and the water service is at least ten feet at the property line and that the water service pipe approaches the sewer trench at an angle with the property line of not less than 45 degrees and having bends with not less than three foot radius.
C. Conditions for Single Trench: Where it is desired to lay the water service pipe and the building drain or building sewer pipe less than ten feet apart, the water service pipe shall be above the sewer pipe and, unless impractical, it shall be placed at least two feet above the sewer and on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the trench.
D. Sewer Pipe: The sewer pipe shall be constructed of substantial material which is corrosion-resistant and installed so as to remain watertight as approved by the Public Works Director.
E. Water Service Pipe: The water service pipe shall be watertight and corrosion resistant of a material approved by the Public Works Director.
F. Foundation and Backfill: In all cases precautions shall be taken to assure a firm foundation for the pipes. The intervening space between the pipes shall be backfilled with compact earth. (Ord. 530, 3-20-67).

801.09: SUPERVISION BY PLUMBER:

All piping connections from curb box to house supply piping shall be made under the supervision of a plumber licensed by the City. (Ord. 399, 8-12-63; amd. 1995 Code)

801.10: LOCATION OF CURB STOP BOXES:

Curb stop boxes will be installed at a point on the property line most suitable to the property and shall be left in an accurate vertical position when backfilling is completed. Curb stop boxes will be installed at an approximate depth of seven (7) feet below the grade established by the City Engineer. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; amd. 1995 Code)

801.11: NOTICE OF CONNECTION:

If, from any cause, the plumber or contractor laying the service pipe should fail to have the connection made at the time specified in the application, notice must be given the Chief Code Enforcement Officer fixing another day on which the plumber or contractor wishes to make connection. The notice must be given at least two (2) days previous to the excavation for laying of the service pipe and the connection must be made before 4:30 P.M., except in special cases, and then the work shall be done only upon a written order from the Chief Code Enforcement Officer. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; amd. 1995 Code)

801.12: CONNECTION FEES:

A. Connection Permit: A permit must be obtained to connect to the existing water service leads at the curb box, and interior plumbing. The fee for the permit shall be established by City Council resolution. No permit shall be issued except to a plumber licensed by the City. (Ord. 1009, 3-23-87; amd. 1995 Code)

B. Additional Charges: Additional charges shall be paid at the time of making application for tapping of water. Taps from three-fourths inch to two inches shall be performed by the City. Each tap will include the physical tapping of the watermain, the installation of the corporation stop and the supplying of a curb box, riser pipe and cap to be installed by a licensed plumber. The costs for the tap shall be set by City Council resolution. Installation of service line, installation of curb stop and box and restoration of street surface where a curb box and service lead is not installed, which charges shall be as follows:

1. Installation on Unsurfaced Street: Where the installation is to be on an unsurfaced street, the amount to be charged shall be fixed by the Public Works Director based upon the estimated cost of installing the service.

2. Installation on Surfaced Street: Where the installation is upon a surfaced street, there shall be a fee established by the City Council for restoration of a typical road mix bituminous street. For the restoration of a higher type street, such fee as will be set by the Public Works Director. All backfill materials shall be mechanically compacted in 12 inch layers to the density of the adjacent material in the roadway area, in accordance with the Minnesota Highway Department standard specifications, to the existing street grade. (Ord. 548, 8-14-67; amd. 1995 Code)

801.13: PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS:

The permit fee for water main tapping shall be paid for each connection in the amount specified in Section 801.12 of this Chapter. In addition, before any permit shall be issued, the following conditions shall be complied with:

A. Certification by Public Works Director: No permit shall be issued to tap or connect with any water main of the City directly or indirectly from any lot or tract of land unless the Public Works Director shall have certified:

1. That such lot or tract of land has been assessed for the cost of construction of the water main with which the connection is made; or

2. If no assessment has been levied for such construction cost, the proceedings for levying such assessment have been or will be completed in due course; or

3. If no assessment has been levied and no assessment proceedings will be completed in due course, that a sum equal to the portion of cost of constructing said water main would be assessable against said lot or tract has been paid to the City. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; amd. 1995 Code)

B. Additional Connection Fee:

1. If no such certificate can be issued by the Public Works Director, no permit to tap or connect to any water main shall be issued unless the applicant shall pay an additional connection fee which shall be equal to the portion of the cost of construction of the said main which would be assessable against said lot or tract to be served by such tapping connection, including interest at a rate equal to the interest rate of the original assessment and continuing for a period of 20 years or the amount of years the assessment was payable, whichever is less. Interest may be waived or decreased when it is determined by the Public Works Director that the improvement was not subject to utilization until a later date.

2. The assessable cost is to be determined by the Public Works Director upon the same basis as any assessment previously levied against other property for the said main. If no such assessment has been levied, the assessable cost will be determined upon the basis

of the uniform charge which may have been or which shall be charged for similar tapping or connection with such main, determined on the basis of the total assessable cost of the main, allocated on a frontage basis, acreage basis, or both. (Ord. 745, 12-30-74; amd. 1995 Code)

801.14: TURNING ON WATER:

No person except an authorized City employee shall turn on or off any water supply at the stop box without permission from the Public Works Director. Authorized City employees shall be allowed access to stop boxes at all times. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; amd. 1995 Code)

801.15: WATER METERS:

A. Meters Required: Except for extinguishment of fires, no person, except authorized City employees, shall use water from the water system or permit water to be drawn from the water system unless the same be metered by passing through a meter supplied or approved by the City. No person not authorized by the Public Works Director shall connect, disconnect, take apart or in any manner change, cause to be changed or interfere with any such meter or the action of such meter. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63)
   1. Master Meter: Commercial or industrial buildings shall be metered with one master meter of adequate size as approved by the Director of Public Works.
   2. Auxiliary Meters: If additional or auxiliary meters are desired for recording the subdivision of such supply, they must be furnished and set up by the owner or consumer at the owner or consumer's expense and the owner or consumer must assume all responsibility of reading, billing and maintaining the auxiliary meters. (Ord. 662, 3-13-72)
B. Installation: All water meters shall be installed in accordance with the standards set by the Public Works Director. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; amd. 1995 Code)
C. Security Deposit: A security deposit to be made by customers for water meters and payment for the water meter shall be made in advance of installation for all meters in an amount established by City Council resolution. This deposit will be refunded when the property ownership is transferred. Remote reading devices on water meters will be required except where otherwise determined by the Public Works Director. (Ord. 733, 8-12-74; amd. 1995 Code)
D. Maintenance and Repair: The City shall maintain and repair all meters when rendered unserviceable through ordinary wear and tear and shall replace them if necessary. However, where replacement, repair or adjustment of any meter is rendered necessary by the act, neglect, including damage from hot water backup or carelessness of the owner or occupant of the premises, any expense caused the City shall be charged against and collected from the water consumer. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63)
E. Rereading Meter: A consumer may, by written request, have their meter reread by depositing the amount stated below with the Finance Officer. In case a test should show an error of over five percent (5%) of the water consumed, the deposit will be refunded to the consumer, a correctly registering meter will be installed and the bill will be adjusted accordingly if the meter erred in favor of the City. Such adjustment shall not extend back more than one billing period from the date of the written request. The deposit charges for meter testing shall be an amount equal to the City's cost. (Ord. 733, 8-12-74; amd. 1995 Code)
F. Meters City Property: All water meters shall be and remain the property of the City.
G. Employees Granted Free Access: Authorized City employees shall have free access at reasonable hours of the day to all parts of every building and premises connected with the water system for reading of meters and inspections. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63)

H. Rental Fee: A rental fee equal to the interest rate paid on customer security deposits, will be charged the customer for the use of City water meters. The rental fee may be set off or credited against any interest due the customer on the security deposit. (Ord. 733, 8-12-74)

801.16: WATER RATES AND COLLECTION OF CHARGES:

A. Accounts, How Kept: All accounts shall be kept on the books of the Finance Officer by the house and street number, under the account number assigned and by the name of the owner or of the person signing the application for service. All bills and notices sent out by the Finance Officer shall be sent to the house or street number of the property. If nonresident owners or agents desire personal notice sent to a different address, they shall file an application with the Finance Officer. Any error in address shall be promptly reported to the Finance Officer. (Ord. 388, 4-22-63; 1995 Code)

B. Water Rates:

1. Regular Rate; Minimum Rate: The rate due and payable by each water user within the City for water taken from the water system shall be payable quarterly in an amount set by the Council and kept on file in the City Manager's office in the form of a rate schedule. (1990 Code)

2. Faulty Meter: In case the meter is found to have stopped or to be operating in a faulty manner, the amount of water used will be estimated in accordance with the amount used previously in comparable periods of the year.

3. Proration: Where service is for less than a quarterly period, the quarterly charge will be prorated on a monthly basis. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

4. Automatic Sprinkler System: Where a connection is made to an automatic sprinkler system for standby service only, on either Municipal or private water mains, a charge for such service shall be made on an annual basis in an amount set by the Council, and kept on file in the City Manager's office, in the form of a rate schedule. (1990 Code) These rates shall apply in all cases where automatic sprinklers are installed and where fire gates and other outlets are sealed. Meters or detector check valves must be installed on such services as required by the Public Works Director. An additional charge for volume used based on subsection B1 of this Section shall be due and payable by the user for usage over 1,000 gallons per year. (Ord. 936, 12-19-1983)

5. Rates Outside City Limits: Rates due and payable by each water user located beyond the territorial boundaries of the City shall be determined by special contract. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963) (Ord. 1463, 10-03-2014)

6. Unconnected Service Pipe:

a. Where a service pipe is connected to the stop box and laid into the building with no intention of connecting to the building piping for use immediately, there shall be the same minimum rates charged as in subsection B1 of this Section. (Ord. 496, 7-18-1966)

b. A meter shall be installed on the street valve in the house and a remote register outside regardless of whether inside piping is connected. (1990 Code)

7. Discontinued Use: In the event the water customer elects to discontinue the use of the Municipal water, the regular or minimum charge shall continue until such date as the service pipe is excavated and disconnected at the stop box. (Ord. 496, 7-18-1966)

8. Utility Rate Discount: The City Council may establish reduced water and sewer rates for owner-occupied homes that meet financially need-based criteria as established by the City Council from time to time. (Ord. 620, 4-27-1970; 1995 Code) (Ord. 1463, 3-10-2014)

C. Payment of Charges: Any prepayment or overpayment of charges may be retained by the City and applied on subsequent quarterly statements. (Ord. 407, 11-18-1963; 1990

Code)

D. Action to Collect Charges: Any amount due for water charges in excess of 90 days past due shall be certified to the County Auditor for collection with real estate taxes. This certification shall take place regardless of who applied for water services, whether it was the owner, tenant or other person. All applications for water service shall contain an explanation in clear language that unpaid water bills will be collected in real estate taxes in the following year. The City shall also have the right to bring a civil action or other remedies to collect unpaid charges. (Ord. 661, 3-13-1972) (Ord. 1383, 6-08-2009)

E. Penalty For Late Payment: Each quarterly billing for water service not paid when due shall incur a penalty charge of ten percent of the amount past due. (1990 Code, per letter dated 1-31-1997)

801.17: REPAIR OF LEAKS:

It shall be the responsibility of the consumer or owner to maintain the service pipe from the water main into the house or building. In case of failure upon the part of any consumer or owner to repair any leak occurring in such pipe within twenty four (24) hours after verbal or written notice, the water will be shut off and will not be turned on until the leak is repaired. When the waste of water is great, or when damage is likely to result from the leak, the water may be turned off immediately pending repairs. A water shutoff charge shall be made in an amount set by City Council resolution. (Ord. 530, 3-20-1967; 1995 Code)

801.18: USE OF WATER FOR AIR CONDITIONERS:

A. Permit Required: Permits shall be required for the installation of all new air conditioning systems to the public water system. Said permit shall be on forms as provided by the City.

B. Water Conserving and Regulating Devices: All air conditioning systems which are connected directly or indirectly with the public water system must be equipped with water conserving and water regulating devices as approved by the Public Works Director. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

801.19: RESTRICTIONS AGAINST SPRINKLING AND OTHER LIMITATIONS:

All water customers and consumers shall be governed by the applicable regulations promulgated by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Saint Paul as to limitations in the time and manner of using water and such other applicable regulations promulgated by the City Council affecting the preservation, regulation and protection of the water supply. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

801.20: LIABILITY FOR DEFICIENCY OR SHUTOFFS:

The City shall not be liable for any deficiency or failure in the supply of water to consumers, whether occasioned by shutting the water off for the purpose of making repairs or connections or from any other cause whatever. In case of fire, or alarm of fire, or in making repairs or construction of new works, water may be shut off at any time and kept shut off as long as necessary. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

801.21: WILLFUL DAMAGE TO SYSTEM:

No person shall remove or damage any structure, appurtenance or property of the water system, fill or partially fill any excavation or raise or open any gate constructed or maintained for the water system. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

801.22: DISCONTINUANCE FOR VIOLATIONS:

Water service may be shut off at any stop box connection whenever:

A. Violation: The owner or occupant of the premises serviced or any person working on any pipes or equipment which are connected with the water system, has violated or threatens to violate any of the provisions of this Chapter.
B. Nonpayment of Charges: Any charge for water, service, meter or any other financial obligation imposed on the present or former owner or occupant of the premises served is unpaid.
C. Fraud or Misrepresentation: Fraud or misrepresentation by the owner or occupant of the premises served in connection with an application for service. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

801.23: ABANDONED SERVICES:

A. Abandoned Service Installations: All service installations that have been abandoned or have not been used for three years shall be disconnected at the main by the City and all pipe and appurtenances removed shall be the property of the City. Any expense of the City shall be charged to the property.
B. New Building/Increased Service: When new buildings are erected on the site of old ones and it is desired to increase or change the old water service, no connections with the mains shall be made until all the old service shall have been removed and the main plugged by the City. Any expense of the City shall be charged to the property. (Ord. 394, 3-27-1963)

801.24: FIRE HYDRANTS:

All publicly owned hydrants shall remain visible and accessible from the roadway for maintenance and emergency use. All sides, including top, shall have a minimum three foot clear zone. No person other than authorized City employees shall operate fire hydrants or interfere in any way with the water system without first obtaining a permit to do so from the Public Works Director as follows:

A. Permit: Permit to use a fire hydrant shall be issued for each individual job or contract and for a minimum of 30 days and for such additional30 day periods as the Public Works Director shall determine. The permit shall state the location of the hydrant and shall be for the use of that hydrant and none other. (Ord. 409, 12-23-1963; 1995 Code)
B. Deposit: The user shall make an advance cash deposit set by City Council resolution to guarantee payment for water used and to cover breakage and damage to hydrant, which shall be refunded upon expiration of the permit, less applicable charges for use. (Ord. 733, 8-12-1974; 1995 Code)
C. Rental Charge: The user shall pay a rental charge set by City Council resolution. (Ord. 936, 12-19-1983; 1995 Code)
D. Hydrant Rentals: There shall be a rental fee for fire hydrants, set by City Council resolution, payable by each owner (including the City) upon whose property such hydrant is situated. (Ord. 394, 5-27-1963; 1995 Code)
E. Temporary Connection to Fire Hydrants: An owner of a private water system may make a temporary aboveground connection to a fire hydrant, subject to the time periods, conditions and payment as specified in subsection C of this Section. In addition, the method of connection to the private system shall conform to all existing requirements of the City Code and the type of meter used shall meet the approval of the Public Works Director. (Ord. 523, 1-9-1967; 1995 Code)

801.25: CONNECTIONS BEYOND CITY BOUNDARIES:

Where water mains of the City are in any street or alley adjacent to or outside the corporate limits of the City, the City Council may issue permits to the owners or occupants of properties adjacent or accessible to such water mains to make proper water service pipe connections with such water mains of the City and to be supplied with water in conformity with the applicable provisions of this Chapter and subject to the contract between the City and the City of Saint Paul for supply of water. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

801.26: PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

A. Connection to Water System Prohibited: No water pipe of the water system shall be connected with any pump, well, tank or piping that is connected with any other source of water supply. (Ord. 388, 4-22-1963)

B. Continued Use after Connection to System: Private wells may be maintained and continued in use after connection is made to the water system, provided there is no means of cross-connection between the private well and Municipal supply at any time. Hose bibbs that will enable the cross-connection of the two systems are prohibited on internal piping of the well supply system. The threads on the boiler drain of the well volume tank shall be removed or the boiler drain bibb replaced with a sink faucet. Where both private and City systems are in use, outside hose bibbs shall not be installed on both systems.

C. New Construction:
1. Water Main Available: All new homes or buildings shall connect to the Municipal water system if a water main is available to the property unless the City Council approves a private well where unusual circumstances exist.
2. Water Main Unavailable: Where new homes or buildings do not have a water main available to the property, the City Council shall determine whether and under what conditions the Municipal water system will be extended to serve the property or a private well allowed. (Ord. 530, 3-20-1967)

D. Existing Private Water System: Existing private water systems may be continued and maintained. Private wells serving such systems may not be drilled without a permit from the Director of Public Works or the City Council. (Ord. 891, 12-14-1981)

E. Permit Required: No person shall drill any well without first obtaining a permit. Application for such permit shall state the character, location and size of the proposed well. The permit fee shall be set by City Council resolution. (Ord. 891, 12-14-1981)

F. Requirements For Issuance: The Director of Public Works shall issue such permits only if one of the following exists:
1. The well will only serve one single-family residence, and the use of the Municipal system would create a health problem for the occupants of such single-family dwelling.
2. The well is to be used for monitoring purposes only and will be abandoned in accordance with State regulations at a set future date.
3. All other wells shall require a permit from the City Council. The City Council will issue such permits only after a determination that the private well will not interfere with the Municipal system and that the property cannot be served by the existing Municipal system. (Ord. 891, 12-14-1981; 1995 Code)
4. Upon the completion of the drilling of each and every well, the well driller shall notify the Chief Code Enforcement Officer and shall furnish the Chief Code Enforcement Officer with a visual pumping test of sufficient duration to determine the yield which shall be of a minimum rate of ten (10) gallons per minute. Within ten days after such a test of a well, the well driller shall file an affidavit with the Chief Code Enforcement Officer setting forth the results of the test, the capacity of the well, the pumping level, the depth of casing from grade and a description of the screen or rock formation. (Ord. 276, 5-19-1959; 1995 Code)

G. Well Pumps: No person shall install or replace a pump without first obtaining a permit to do so. Application for a permit to install or replace a pump for a well shall be made in writing to the Chief Code Enforcement Officer and shall state the manufacturer, type, horsepower and rating of the proposed pump to be installed or replaced. The permit fee shall be set by City Council resolution. (Ord. 873, 12-22-1980; 1995 Code)

801.27: PRIVATE USE OF WATER TOWERS:

A. Permit Required: No person shall in any way use any Municipal water tower for private use without first obtaining a permit from the City Council to do so.
B. Fee: If the permit is issued by the City Council, it shall be valid only as long as the applicant pays to the City the fee as set by City Council resolution. The permit must be renewed annually.
C. Cancelling Permits: The City Council may at any time cancel any permit issued to a private person to in any way use any City Municipal water tower by returning to the person the unused portion of the annual fee. (Ord. 419, 4-20-1964; 1995 Code)

CHAPTER 803
STORM WATER DRAINAGE

SECTION:

803.01: Storm Water Drainage Utility
803.02: Connection to Storm Sewers
803.03 Storm Water Illicit Discharge and Connections
803.04 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

803.01: STORM WATER DRAINAGE UTILITY:

A. Establishment: The Municipal storm sewer system shall be operated as a public utility pursuant to Minnesota Statute, section 444.075, from which revenues will be derived subject to the provisions of this Section and Minnesota statutes. The storm water drainage utility will be part of the Public Works Department and under the administration of the Public Works Director.

B. Definition: "Residential equivalent factor, (REF)" - One REF is defined as the ratio of the average volume of runoff generated by one acre of a given land use to the average volume of runoff generated by one acre of typical single-family residential land during a standard one year rainfall event.

C. Fees: Storm water drainage fees for parcels of land shall be determined by multiplying the REF for a parcel's land use by the parcel's acreage and then multiplying the REF for a parcel's land use by the parcel's acreage and then multiplying the resulting product by the storm water drainage rate. The REF values for various land uses are as follows[1]: For the purpose of calculating storm water drainage fees, all developed one-family and duplex parcels shall be considered to have an acreage of one-third (1/3) acre. The storm water drainage rate used to calculate the actual charge per property shall be established by City Council Resolution.

D. Credits: The City Council may adopt policies recommended by the Public Works Director, by resolution, for adjustment of the storm water drainage fee for parcels based upon hydrologic data to be supplied by property owners, which data demonstrates a hydrologic response substantially different from the standards. Such adjustments of storm water drainage fees shall not be made retroactively.

E. Exemptions: The following land uses are exempt from storm water drainage fees:
   1. Public rights of way.

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[1]

CLASSIFICATION	LAND USES	REF
1	Cemeteries golf courses	0.25
2	Parks with parking facilities	0.75
3	Single-family and duplex residential	1.00
4	Public & private school, community center	1.25
5	Multiple-family residential, churches & government buildings	2.50
6	Commercial, industrial, warehouse	5.00
7	Improved vacant	As Assigned

2. Vacant, unimproved land with ground cover.

F. Payment of Fee: Statements for storm water drainage fee shall be computed every three months and invoiced by the Finance Officer for each account on or about the fifth day of the month following the quarter. Such statement shall be due on or before the last day of the month in which the statement is mailed. Any prepayment or overpayment of charges shall be retained by the City and applied against subsequent quarterly fees.

G. Recalculation of Fee: If a property owner or person responsible for paying the storm water drainage fee questions the correctness of an invoice for such charge, such person may have the determination of the charge recomputed by written request to the Public Works Director made within twelve months of mailing of the invoice in question by the City.

H. Penalty for Late Payment: Each quarterly billing for storm water drainage fees not paid when due shall incur a penalty charge of ten percent of the amount past due.

I. Certification of Past Due Fees on Taxes: Any past due storm water drainage fees, in excess of 90 days past due, may be certified to the County Auditor for collection with real estate taxes, pursuant to Minnesota Statute, section 444.075, subdivision 3. In addition, the City shall also have the right to bring a civil action or to take other legal remedies to collect unpaid fees. (Ord. 937, 1-9-84; amd. 1995 Code) (Ord. 1383, 6-08-2009)

803.02: CONNECTION TO STORM SEWERS:

A. Permit Required: No person shall connect any drain to a storm sewer of the City without first obtaining a permit to do so.

B. Granting of Permits: The Public Works Director shall grant permits only to applicants who are licensed by the City.

C. Hook Up Permit Fee: The fee for a permit to hook up to a City storm sewer shall be set by City Council resolution. (Ord. 377, 9-10-62; amd. 1995 Code)

D. Additional Fees: Before any hook up permit shall be issued, the following conditions shall be complied with:

1. No permit shall be issued to connect with any storm sewer system to the City directly or indirectly from any lot or tract of land unless the Public Works Director shall have certified:
   a. That such lot or tract of land has been assessed for the cost of construction or the storm sewer main or line with which the connection is made, or
   b. If no assessment has been levied for such construction cost, the proceedings for levying such assessment have been or will be completed in due course, or
   c. If no assessment has been levied and no assessment proceedings will be completed in due course, that a sum equal to the portion of cost of constructing said storm sewer main which would be assessable against said lot or tract has been paid to the City, or
2. If no such certificate can be issued by the Public Works Director no permit to connect to any storm sewer main shall be issued unless the applicant shall pay an additional connection fee which shall be equal to the portion of the cost of construction of the said storm sewer main which would be assessable against said lot or tract to be served by such connection. Said assessable cost is to be determined by the Public Works Director upon the same basis as any assessment previously levied against other property for the said main, including interest at a rate equal to the interest rate of the original assessment from the date of the original assessment and continuing for a period of20 years or the amount of years the assessment was payable, whichever is less. Interest may be waived or decreased, when it is determined by the Public Works Director that the improvement was not subject to

utilization until a later date. If no such assessment has been levied, the assessable cost will be determined upon the basis of the uniform charge which may have been or which shall be charged for similar storm sewer improvements, determined on the basis of the total assessable cost of said main or line, allocated on a frontage basis, acreage basis, or both.

3. No building permit shall be issued for any building where the affected lot or parcel of land has been benefited by an assessed storm sewer improvement unless the provisions of this subsection have been complied with. (Ord. 745, 12-30-74; amd. 1995 Code)

803.03: STORM WATER ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND CONNECTIONS:

A. Purpose: The purpose of the ordinance is to promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the City and protect them from adverse effects caused by non-storm water discharge by regulating discharges that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and environmentally sensitive land. This ordinance will provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Roseville through the regulation of non-storm water discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This ordinance establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process. The objectives of this ordinance are:
   1. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by storm water discharges by any person.
   2. To prohibit Illicit Connections and Discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.
   3. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

B. Definitions: For the purposes of this ordinance, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall have the meaning stated below.
   1. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP): Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing, and minimizing the degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions, and other management practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.
      a. Non-structural BMP: Practices that focus on preserving open space, protecting natural systems, and incorporating existing landscape features such as wetlands and stream corridors to manage storm water at its source. Other practices include clustering and concentrating development, minimizing disturbed areas, and reducing the size of impervious areas.
      b. Structural BMP: a physical device that is typically designed and constructed to trap or filter pollutants from runoff, or reduce runoff velocities.
   2. COMMERCIAL: Activity conducted in connection with a business.
   3. DISCHARGE: Adding, introducing, releasing, leaking, spilling, casting, throwing, or emitting any pollutant, or placing any pollutant in a location where it is likely to pollute waters of the state.
   4. EQUIPMENT: Implements used in an operation or activity. Examples include, but are not limited to; lawn mowers, weed whips, shovels, wheelbarrows and construction equipment.

5. EROSION: any process that wears away the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.
6. GROUNDWATER: Water contained below the surface of the earth in the saturated zone including, without limitation, all waters whether under conned, unconfined, or perched conditions, in near surface unconsolidated sediment or regolith, or in rock formations deeper underground.
7. ILLEGAL/ ILLICIT DISCHARGE: Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drainage system, except as exempted in this chapter.
8. ILLICIT CONNECTION: Either of the following:
   a. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system (including any non-storm water discharge) including wastewater, process wastewater, and wash water and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by the City; or,
   b. Any drain or conveyance connected from a residential, commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by the City.
9. IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: A hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the ground. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and storm water runoff.
10. MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (MEP): A standard for water quality that applies to all MS4 operators regulated under the NPDES program. Since no precise definition of MEP exists, it allows for maximum flexibility on the part of MS4 operators as they develop and implement their programs to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of pollutants.
11. MECHANICAL CLEANING TECHNIQUES: Arranging the collision between the substance being removed and some object. Mechanical cleaning techniques include: sweeping, shoveling, or blowing. This does NOT include using water to clean the surface.
12. MPCA: The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
13. MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4): The system of conveyances (including sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, channels, or storm drains) owned and operated by the City and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water, and which is not used for collecting or conveying sewage.
14. NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES): The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, sections 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345.
15. PERSON: Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchise, association or governmental entity.
16. PERVIOUS SURFACE: Pervious areas permit water to enter the ground by virtue of their porous nature or by large voids in the material. Commonly pervious areas

have vegetation growing on them.

17. POLLUTANT: Any substance which, when discharged has potential to or does any of the following:
    a. Interferes with state designated water uses;
    b. Obstructs or causes damage to waters of the state;
    c. Changes water color, odor, or usability as a drinking water source through causes not attributable to natural stream processes affecting surface water or subsurface processes affecting groundwater;
    d. Adds an unnatural surface film on the water;
    e. Adversely changes other chemical, biological, thermal, or physical condition, in any surface water or stream channel;
    f. Degrades the quality of groundwater; or
    g. Harms human life, aquatic life, or terrestrial plant and wildlife; A Pollutant includes but is not limited to dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, garbage, wastewater sludge, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, rock, sand, dust, industrial waste, sediment, nutrients, toxic substance, pesticide, herbicide, trace metal, automotive fluid, petroleum-based substance, wastewater, and oxygen-demanding material.
18. POLLUTE: To discharge pollutants into waters of the state.
19. POLLUTION: The direct or indirect distribution of pollutants into waters of the state.
20. PREMISES: Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips
21. SANITARY SEWER: a pipe, conduit, or sewer owned, operated, and maintained by the City and which is designated by the Public Works Director as one dedicated to the exclusive purpose of carrying sanitary wastewater to the exclusion of other matter
22. STATE DESIGNATED WATER USES: Uses specified in state water quality standards.
23. STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Publicly-owned facilities by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.
24. STORM WATER: Any surface flow, runoff, or drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation.
25. SURFACE WATERS means all waters of the state other than ground waters, which include ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, ditches, , and public drainage systems except those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage.
26. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP): A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to Storm water, Storm water Conveyance Systems, and/or Receiving Waters to the Maximum Extent Practicable.
27. VEHICLE: Any "motor vehicle" as defined in Minnesota Statutes. Also includes watercraft, trailers and bicycles.
28. WATERCOURSE: A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, a running stream of water having a bed and banks; the easement one may have in the flowing of such a stream in its accustomed course. A water course may be dry sometimes.

29. WATERS OF THE STATE: All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.
30. WASTEWATER: Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated storm water, discharged from a facility or the by-product of washing equipment or vehicles

C. Applicability: This ordinance shall apply to all water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands unless explicitly exempted by the City Council.

D. Administration: The Public Works Director is the principal City official responsible for the administration, implementation, and enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance. The Director may delegate any or all of the duties hereunder

E. Exemptions: No person shall cause any illicit discharge to enter the storm sewer system or any surface water unless such discharge:
   1. Consists of non-storm water that is authorized by an NPDES point source permit obtained from the MPCA;
   2. Is associated with fire fighting activities or other activities necessary to protect public health and safety;
   3. Is one of the following exempt discharges: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, dechlorinated swimming pools and any other water source not containing pollutants;
   4. Consists of dye testing discharge, as long as the Public Works Director is provided a verbal notification prior to the time of the test.

F. Illegal Disposal and Dumping
   1. No person shall throw, deposit, place, leave, maintain, or keep any substance upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, or other drainage structure, business place, or upon any public or private land, so that the same might be or become a pollutant, unless the substance is in containers, recycling bags, or any other lawfully established waste disposal device.
   2. No person shall intentionally dispose of grass, leaves, dirt, or landscape material into a water resource, buffer, street, road, alley, catch basin, culvert, curb, gutter, inlet, ditch, natural watercourse, flood control channel, canal, storm drain or any fabricated natural conveyance.

G. Illicit Discharges and Connections
   1. No person shall use any illicit connection to intentionally convey non-storm water to the City's storm sewer system.
   2. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm sewer system is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
   3. A person is considered to be in violation of this ordinance if the person connects a line conveying wastewater to the storm sewer system, or allows such a connection to continue.

H. General Provisions: All owners or occupants of property shall comply with the

following general requirements:

1. No person shall leave, store, deposit, discharge, dump, or otherwise expose any chemical or septic waste in an area where discharge to streets or storm sewer system may occur. This section shall apply to both actual and potential discharges.
    a. Private sanitary sewer connections and appurtenances shall be maintained to prevent failure, which has the potential to pollute surface water.
    b. Recreational vehicle sewage shall be disposed to a proper sanitary waste facility. Waste shall not be discharged in an area where drainage to streets or storm sewer systems may occur.
    c. For pools, the pool's water should be tested before draining to ensure that PH levels are neutral and chlorine levels are not detectable. Pool water should be discharged over a vegetated area before draining into the storm sewer system. Unsealed receptacles containing chemicals or other hazardous materials shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.
2. The washing down of commercial equipment and vehicles shall be conducted in a manner so as to not directly discharge wastewater where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.
3. Removal of pollutants such as grass, leaves, dirt and landscape material from impervious surfaces shall be completed to the maximum extent practicable using mechanical cleaning techniques.
4. Mobile washing companies (carpet cleaning, mobile vehicle washing, etc) shall dispose of wastewater to the sanitary sewer. Wastewater shall not be discharged where drainage to streets or storm sewer system may occur.
5. Storage of materials, machinery and equipment shall comply with the following requirements:
    a. Objects, such as equipment or vehicle parts containing grease, oil or other hazardous substances, and unsealed receptacles containing chemicals or other hazardous materials shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.
    b. Any machinery or equipment that is to be repaired or maintained in areas susceptible to runoff shall be placed in a confined area to contain leaks, spills, or discharges.
6. Debris and residue shall be removed as follows:
    a. All vehicle parking lots and private streets shall be swept at least once a year in the spring to remove debris. Such debris shall be collected and disposed of according to state and federal laws governing solid waste.
    b. Fuel and chemical residue or other types of potentially harmful material, such as animal waste, garbage or batteries shall be contained immediately, removed as soon as possible and disposed of according to state and federal laws governing solid waste.

I. Industrial or Construction Activity Discharges. Any person subject to an industrial activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a manner acceptable to the Public Works Director prior to the allowing of discharges to the storm sewer system. Any person responsible for a property or premise, who is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the storm sewer system. These BMPs shall be part of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit.

J. Access to Facilities

1. When the City has determined that there is a danger to the health, safety or welfare

of the public, city representatives shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under this ordinance to determine compliance with this ordinance. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to city representatives.

2. In lieu of an inspection by a City representative, the property owner shall furnish a certificate from a licensed plumber, in a form acceptable to the City, certifying that the property has not discharged prohibited material into the municipal storm sewer system. Failure to provide such certificate of compliance shall make the property owner immediately subject to the suspension of storm sewer access as provided for in section M of this section until the property is inspected and/or compliance is met, including any penalties and remedies as set forth in section N below.
3. Unreasonable delays in allowing city representatives access to a permitted facility is a violation of a storm water discharge permit and of this ordinance.
4. The City may seek issuance of a search warrant for the following reasons:
   a. If city representatives are refused access to any part of the premises from which storm water is discharged, and there is probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this ordinance; or
   b. there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this ordinance or any order issued hereunder; or
   c. to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community.

K. Watercourse Protection. Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes or is directly adjacent to a watercourse, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse free of trash, debris, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

L. Notification of Spills. Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person has information of release of materials which result or may result in illegal discharges of pollutants into the storm sewer system, or water of the state, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release according to state and federal laws.

M. Suspension of Storm Sewer System Access
1. Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situation: The City may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, to the heath or welfare of persons, to the storm sewer or waters of the state. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the city may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the storm sewer system or the waters of the state, or to minimize danger to persons.
2. Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge: All persons discharging to the MS4 in violation of this ordinance may have their access terminated if such termination serves to abate or reduce an illicit discharge. It is a violation of this ordinance to reinstate access to premises that have been terminated pursuant to this section without the prior approval of the City.

N. Enforcement
1. Notice of Violation: A violation of this ordinance is a Public Nuisance. When it has been determined that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a

requirement of this Ordinance, the Public Works Director may order compliance by written notice of violation to the person(s) responsible for the violation. Such notice may require without limitation:

a. The performance of monitoring, analysis, and reporting;
b. The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
c. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
d. The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
e. Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs;
f. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs;
g. The development of a corrective action plan to prevent repeat discharges; and/ or
h. Any other requirement deemed necessary.

If abatement of a violation and/ or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

2. Appeal of Notice of Violation: Any person receiving a Notice of Violation may appeal the determination of the Public Works Director. The notice of appeal must be received within 7 days from the date of the Notice of Violation. Hearing on the appeal before the City Manager or his/her designee shall take place within 15 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the City Manager or his/ her designee shall be final.
3. Enforcement Measures after Appeal: If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within 7 days of the decision of the City Manager upholding the decision of the Public Works Director, then city representatives shall have the right to enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow city representatives to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.
4. Cost of Abatement of the Violation: Within 15 days after abatement of the violation, the person(s) responsible for the violation will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The person(s) given such notice may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the costs within 7 days. If the amount due is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the City Manager or by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal, the amount due shall constitute a lien upon, and the City shall have the right to assess such cost against the property owned by such violator(s) pursuant to Minnesota Statute § 429.101.
5. Injunctive Relief: It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Ordinance. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this ordinance, the City may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.
6. Compensatory Action: In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this Ordinance, the City may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory action such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.
7. Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance: In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and

is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

8. Criminal Prosecution: A violation of this ordinance is a misdemeanor.
9. Costs and Expenses: The City may recover all attorney's fees, court costs, staff expenses, clean-up costs, and any other expenses associated with enforcement of this ordinance including, but not limited to, sampling and monitoring expenses.
10. Remedies Not Exclusive: The remedies listed in this ordinance are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and it is within the discretion of the City to seek cumulative remedies.

(Ord. 1388, 2-22-2010)

803.04: EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTOL:

A. Purpose: The purpose of this article is to control or eliminate soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from construction activity within the City. This article establishes standards and specifications for conservation practices and planning activities that minimize soil erosion and sedimentation.

B. Scope: Except as exempted by the definition of the term "land disturbance activity" in Section 803.04 C7, any person, entity, state agency, or political subdivision thereof proposing land disturbance activity within the City shall apply to the City for the approval of the erosion and sediment control plan. No land shall be disturbed until the plan is approved by the City and conforms to the standards set forth in this article.

C. Definitions: The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. Best Management Practice (BMP): Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing, and minimizing the degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions, and other management practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.
2. Certificate of Completion: the certificate issued after the final inspection of the site has been completed, temporary erosion control has been removed and the site has been fully restored.
3. City of Roseville Erosion Control Specifications: practices described in, but not limited to, the following manuals:
   - Minnesota Stormwater Manual
   - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas" handbook
   - Ramsey County Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook
4. Erosion: any process that wears away the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.
5. Erosion and sediment control plan: a document containing the requirements of Section 803.04 D that, when implemented, will prevent or minimize soil erosion on a parcel of land and off-site sediment damages.
6. Erosion and sediment control practice specifications and erosion and sediment control practices: the management procedures, techniques, and methods to control soil erosion and sedimentation as officially adopted by the City.
7. Land disturbance activity: land change greater than 10,000 square feet, or land change on a parcel of land located directly adjacent to a water resource or located

within the shoreland overlay district, that may result in soil erosion from water or wind and the movement of sediments into or upon waters or lands of the city, including clearing, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land. Land disturbance activity does not mean the following:

a. Minor land disturbance activities such as home gardens and an individual's home landscaping, repairs, and maintenance work.
b. Tilling, planting, or harvesting or agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural crops.
c. Installation of fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles.
d. Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property and emergency repairs. However, if the land disturbance activity would have required an approved erosion and sediment control plan except for the emergency, the land area disturbed shall be shaped and stabilized in accordance with the requirement of the local plan-approving authority or the city when applicable.

8. Permittee: a person, entity, state agency, corporation, partnership, or political subdivision thereof engaged in a land disturbance activity.
9. Sediment: solid mineral or organic material that, in suspension, is being transported or has been moved from its original site by air, water, gravity, or ice, and has been deposited at another location.
10. Sedimentation: the process or action of depositing sediment that is determined to have been caused by erosion.
11. Water Resource: any stream, channel, wetland, storm pond, or lake within the City.

D. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan:

1. Required: Every Permittee for a building permit, a subdivision approval, or a permit to allow land disturbance activities must submit an erosion and sediment control plan to the City Engineer. No building permit, subdivision approval, or permit to allow land disturbance activities shall be issued and no earth disturbing activity shall commence until approval of the erosion and sediment control plan by the City.

   Projects coordinated by Ramsey County or Mn/DOT do not require a permit; however, the City must be notified of the project and be provided a copy of the erosion and sediment control plan, as well as an estimated schedule for commencement and completion. The City will notify the designated contact if erosion control measures should fail or require maintenance with the expectation that the deficiencies will be corrected.

   If no permit has been obtained, a stop work order shall be issued on the construction and a fine shall be issued in an amount equal to twice the required permit fee. A completed erosion and sediment control plan and permit application shall be submitted before construction will be allowed to resume.

   Obtaining a permit does not exempt the permittee from obtaining permits required by other government regulatory agencies.
2. Criteria addressed: The erosion and sediment control plan shall address the following criteria:

   a. Conform to the natural limitations presented by topography and soil so as to create the least potential for soil erosion.
   b. Stabilize all exposed soils and soil stockpiles
   c. Establish permanent vegetation
   d. Prevent sediment damage to adjacent properties and other designated areas
   e. Schedule of erosion and sediment control practices
   f. Use temporary sedimentation basins

g. Stabilization of steep slopes
h. Control the storm water leaving the site
i. Stabilize all waterways and outlets
j. Protect storm sewers from the entrance of sediment, debris and trash
k. Control waste, such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste that may adversely impact water quality
l. When working in or crossing water resources, take precautions to contain sediment.
m. Restabilize utility construction areas as soon as possible
n. Protect paved roads from sediment and mud brought in from access routes
o. Dispose of temporary erosion and sediment control measures
p. Maintain all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices
q. Removal of sediment from streets at the end of each day

3. Contents of Plan: The erosion and sediment control plan shall include the following:
   a. Contact information for the Permittee
   b. Project description: the nature and purpose of the land disturbance activity and the amount of grading involved
   c. Phasing of construction: the nature and purpose of the land disturbance activity and the amount of grading, utilities, and building construction
   d. Existing and proposed site conditions: existing and proposed topography, vegetation, and drainage
   e. Adjacent areas, neighboring streams, lakes, wetlands, residential areas, roads, etc., which might be affected by the land disturbance activity
   f. Soils: soil names, mapping units, erodibility
   g. Critical erosion areas: areas on the site that have potential for serious erosion problems
   h. Erosion and sediment control measures: methods to be used to control erosion and sedimentation on the site, both during and after the construction process
   i. Temporary and Permanent stabilization: how the site will be stabilized during and after construction is completed, including specifications
   j. Storm water management: how storm runoff will be managed, including methods to be used if the development will result in increased peak rates or volume of runoff
   k. Maintenance: schedule of regular inspections and repair of erosion and sediment control structures
   l. Calculations: any that were made for the design of such items as sediment basins, diversions, waterways, and other applicable practices

E. Plan Review:
1. General: The City appoints the City Engineer to review the erosion and sediment control plan to ensure compliance with the City of Roseville Erosion and Sediment Control Standards.
2. Permit required: If the City determines that the erosion and sediment control plan meets the requirements of this article, the City shall issue a permit, valid for a specified period of time that authorizes the land disturbance activity contingent on the implementation and completion of the erosion and sediment control plan.
3. Denial: If the City determines that the erosion and sediment control plan does not meet the requirements of this article, the City shall not issue a permit for the land disturbance activity. The erosion and sediment control plan must be resubmitted for

approval before the land disturbance activity begins. No land use and building permits may be issued until the Permittee has an approved erosion and sediment control plan.

4. Permit suspension: If the City determines that the approved plan is not being implemented according to the schedule or the control measures are not being properly maintained, all land use and building permits must be suspended and stop work order issued until the Permittee has fully implemented and maintained the control measures identified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan.

F. Plan Implementation And Maintenance:

All storm water pollution controls noted on the approved erosion and sediment control plan shall be installed before commencing the land disturbance activity, and shall not be removed without City approval or issuance of a Certificate of Completion.

The Permittee shall be responsible for proper operation and maintenance of all stormwater pollution controls and soil stabilization measures in conformance with best management practices. The Permittee shall also be responsible for maintenance, clean-up and all damages caused by flooding of the site or surrounding area due to in-place erosion and sediment control. The foregoing responsibilities shall continue until a Certificate of Completion is issued to the Permittee by the City for the land disturbance activity.

G. Modification of Plan:

An approved erosion and sediment control plan may be modified on submission of an application for modification to the City and subsequent approval by the City Engineer. In reviewing such application, the City Engineer may require additional reports and data.

H. Escrow Requirement:

The City shall require the Permittee to escrow a sum of money sufficient to ensure the inspection, installation, maintenance, and completion of the erosion and sediment control plan and practices. Escrow amounts shall be set from time to time by the City Council. Upon project completion and the issuance of a Certificate of Completion any remaining amount held in escrow shall be returned to the Permittee.

I. Enforcement:

If the City determines the erosion and sedimentation control is not being implemented or maintained according to the approved plan, the Permittee will be notified and provided with a list of corrective work to be performed. The corrective work shall be completed by the Permittee within forty-eight (48) hours after notification by the City. Notification may be given by:

a. Personal delivery upon the Permittee, or an officer, partner, manager or designated representative of the Permittee.
b. E-mail or facsimile by sending such notice to the e-mail address or facsimile number provided by the Permittee.

1. Failure to Do Corrective Work: If a Permittee fails to perform any corrective work or otherwise fails to conform to any provision of this ordinance within the time stipulated, the City may take any one or more of the following actions:
   a. Issue a stop work order whereupon the Permittee shall cease all land disturbance activity on the site until such time as the City determines the corrective measures that are necessary to correct the conditions for which the stop work order was issued. Once the necessary corrective actions have been determined the Permittee shall perform the corrective work. All corrective work must be completed before further land disturbance activity will be allowed to resume.
   b. Complete the corrective work using City forces or by separate contract. The issuance of a land disturbance permit constitutes a right-of-entry for the City or

its contractor to enter upon the construction site for the purpose of completing the corrective work.

c. Impose a monetary fine in an amount equal to twice the required permit fee.

d. Charge the Permittee for all staff time expended and costs incurred by the City to:

    i. perform any corrective work required by the City,

    ii. perform such inspections and reinspections of the site on which the land disturbance activity is occurring as the City deems necessary, and/or

    iii. coordinate and communicate with the Permittee regarding any corrective work, inspections, reinspections or other remedial actions which the City deems necessary to implement as a result of the failure of the Permittee to conform to the provisions of this ordinance, and

    iv. remedy any other failure of the Permittee to conform to provisions of this ordinance.

    The cost for staff time shall be determined by multiplying the staff member's hourly rate times 1.9 times the number of hours expended, for all staff members (including administrative employees) involved in such corrective work, communications, coordination of activities, inspections, reinspections and other remedial actions. All amounts charged shall be paid by the Permitee within 30 days of the delivery by the City of a written invoice which describes such charges.

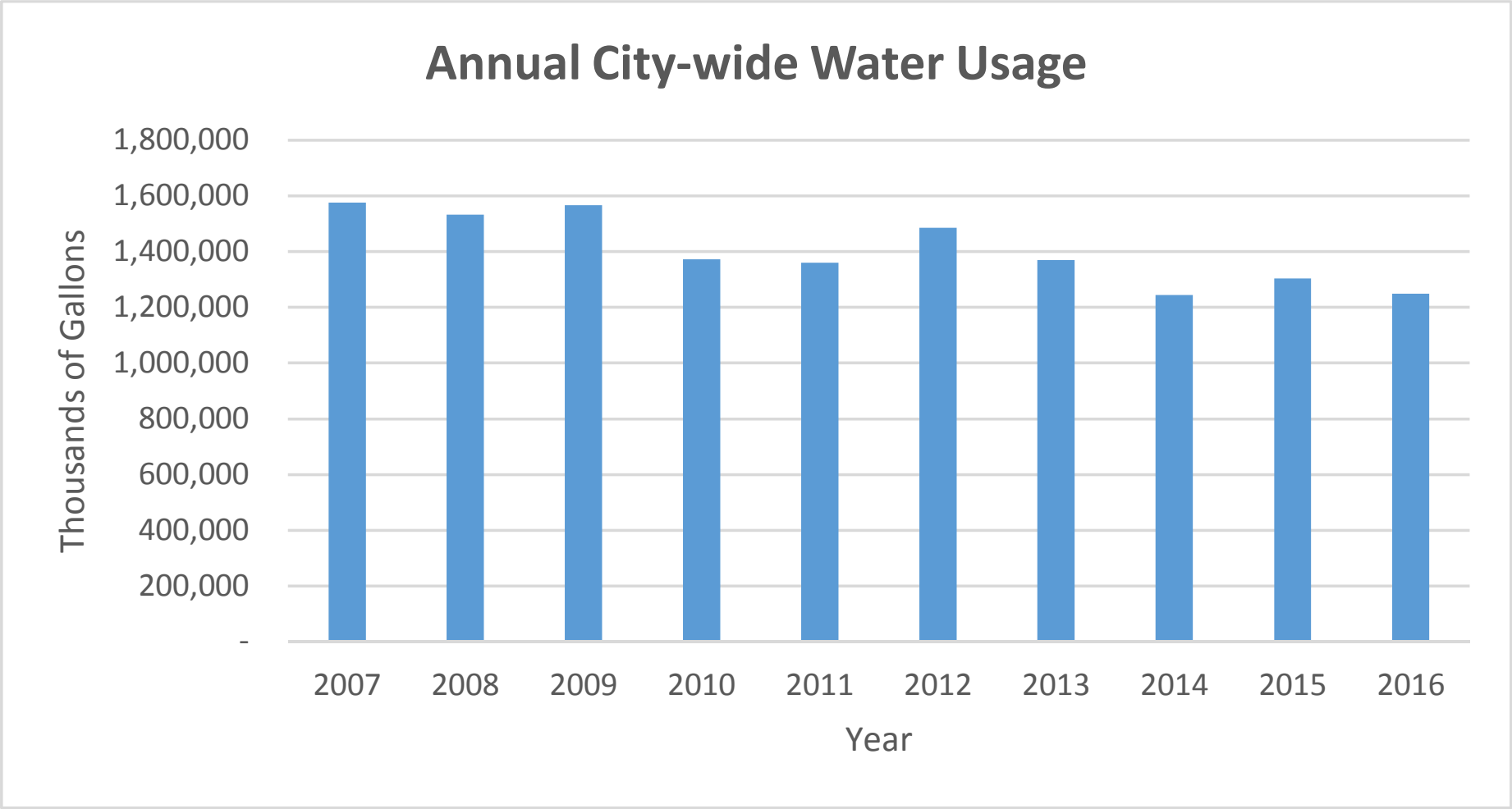
e. Draw on the escrow amount for all staff costs incurred, and payments due to the City as a result of the exercise by the City of any remedy available to the City pursuant to this ordinance.

f. Assess that portion of any unpaid charges which are attributable to the removal or elimination of public health or safety hazards from private property pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section § 429.101.

g. Pursue any other legal equitable remedy which is available to the City.

The remedies listed in this ordinance are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and it is within the discretion of the City to seek cumulative remedies. (Ord. 1416, 9-26-2011)

Appendix 8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1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
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Thousands of Gallons
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
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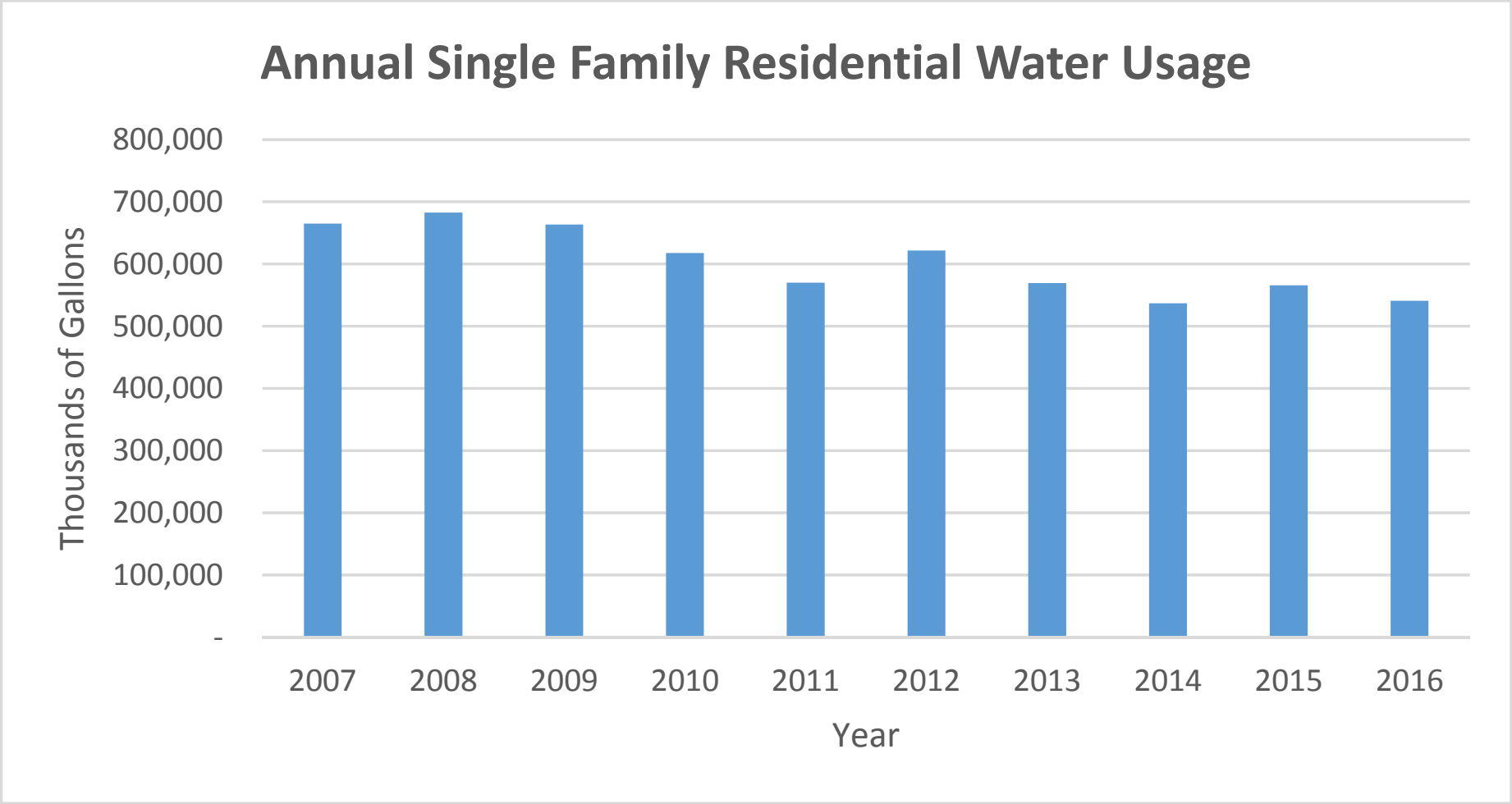
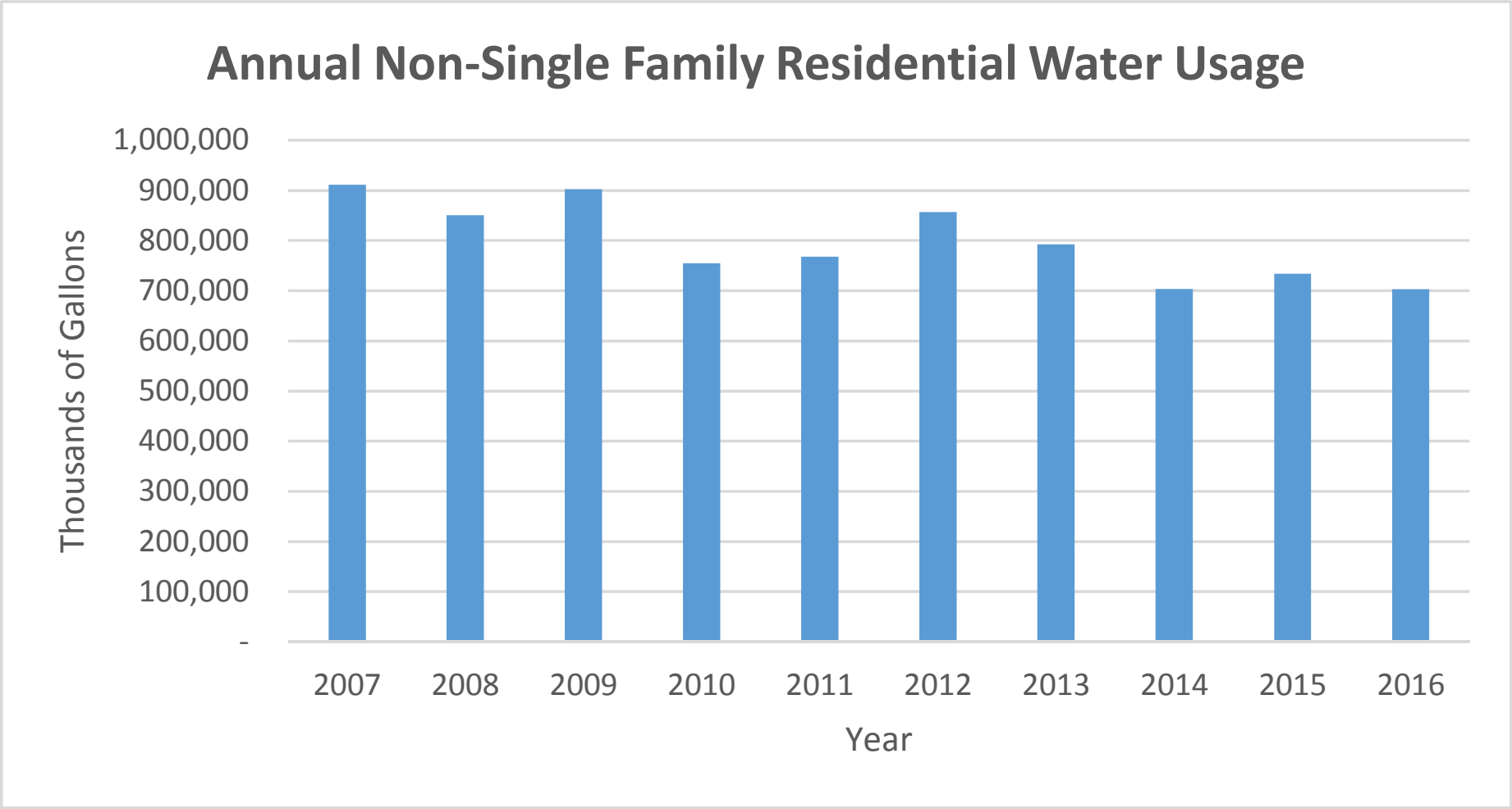
2013
2014
2015
2016
Year


Annual Single Family Residential Water Usage
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
-
Thousands of Gallons
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Year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900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
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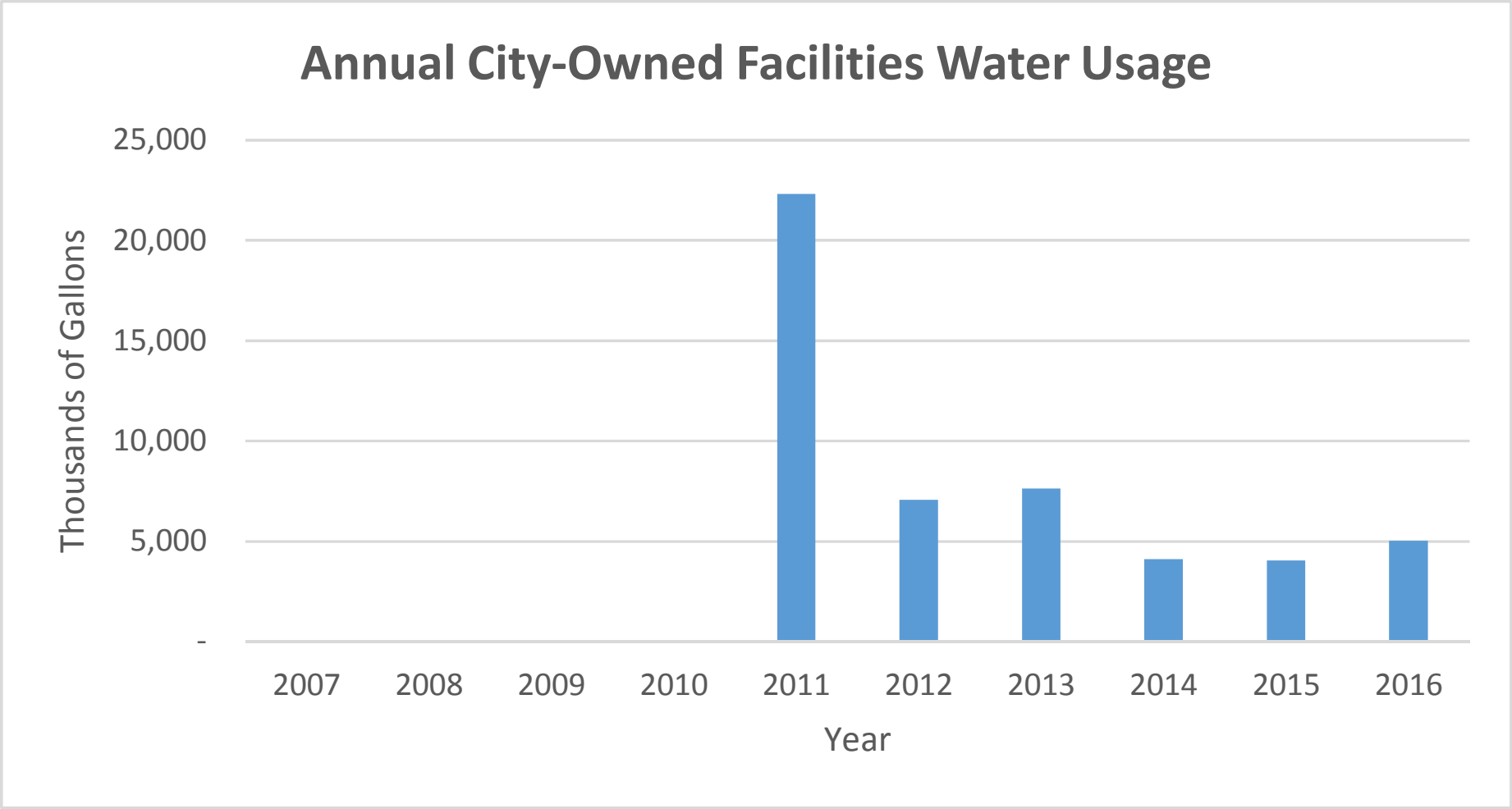
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Year


Annual City-Owned Facilities Water Usage
Thousands of Gallons
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
-
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Year

Appendix 9

Billing Rates

Residential Rates

All residential customers are billed quarterly standard service charges for water, sewer, storm water, recycling, and state assessment, in addition to the usage charges for the actual water and sewer used. If you are connected to the city water and sewer system, but don't use any water for a particular billing period, you will still receive a billing for the standard service charges. The only way to not have to pay these charges is to have the city actually dig up the water connection to the home at your own expense.

Calculate Water Usage

To calculate your usage for water and sewer, we measure the flow of water to your home through the water meter. During the winter months we bill the usage for both water and sewer according to your meter reading.

In the summer months, in recognition of the extra water usage outside that doesn't flow through the sewer, we use your winter average water usage to calculate your sewer maximum. This maximum is applied to your account so that when you reach your sewer maximum, you are not charged for usage beyond that amount for the sewer portion of your billing.

2016 Residential Utility Rates

Service	Standard Service Fee*	Consumption Fee*** 1-30,000 Gallons	Consumption Fee*** Winter Over 30,000	Consumption Fee*** Summer Over 30,000**
Water	51.60	2.25	2.50	2.70
Sewer	35.40	1.80	1.80	1.80
Storm Drainage	12.35	N/A		
Recycling	5.60	N/A		
State Assessment	1.59	N/A		

*per quarter standard service charge
**Summer consists of June, July, August
***Consumption fee is billed per thousand gallons

For more information regarding utility billing rates, contact the utility billing department.

Commercial Rates

All non-residential customers are billed quarterly standard service charges for water, sewer,

storm water, and state assessment, in addition to the usage charges for the actual water and sewer used. In addition, multi-unit properties are billed for recycling by the number of units on the property.

For commercial accounts, the quarterly standard service charge for both water and sewer is dependent on the size of the meter at the property. Below is a list of the standard charges for different meter sizes by service for non-residential accounts.

2016 Commercial Standard Service Charge

Water		Sewer	
Meter Size	Flat Rate	Meter Size	Flat Rate
5/8 inches	51.60	5/8 inches	26.50
1 inch	64.50	1 inch	53.00
1.5 inches	103.00	1.5 inches	79.50
2 inches	193.50	2 inches	124.00
3 inches	387.00	3 inches	260.00
4 inches	774.00	4 inches	515.00
6 inches	1548.00	6 inches	1025.00

2016 Commercial Utility Rates

Service	Standard Service Fee*	Consumption Fee*** Winter Rate	Consumption Fee*** Summer Rate**
Water	See Table Above	2.95	3.15
Sewer	See Table Above	4.20	4.20
Sewer - Multi Unit	24.90 Per Unit	N/A	
Storm Drainage	See Table Below	N/A	
Recycling - Multi Units Only	5.60 Per Unit	N/A	
State Assessment	1.59	N/A	

*per quarter standard service charge
**Summer consists of June, July, August
***Consumption fee is billed per thousand gallons

2016 Non-Residential Storm Drainage Rate

Category	Rate Per Acre
Commercial and Industrial	191.00
Multi Family and Churches	95.55
Schools and Community Centers	46.45
Parks	28.75
Cemeteries and Golf Courses	9.30

To find out the size of your property, go to our online mapping system. For more information regarding utility billing rates, contact the utility billing department.

Appendix 10

Regular City Council Meeting Minutes
City Hall Council Chambers, 2660 Civic Center Drive
Monday, November 14, 2016

1. Roll Call

Mayor Roe called the meeting to order at approximately 6:00 p.m. Voting and Seating Order: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe. City Manager Patrick Trudgeon and City Attorney Mark Gaughan were also present.

2. Pledge of Allegiance

3. Approve Agenda

Council member Willmus requested removal of Item 8.d from the Consent Agenda for separate consideration.

McGehee moved, Etten seconded, approval of the agenda as amended.

Roll Call

Ayes: Laliberte, McGehee, Willmus, Etten and Roe.
Nays: None.

4. Public Comment

a. Receive Update on Rice Street Garden Project

Sherry Sanders and Ron Peterson, representing the Garden Leadership Council provided the 2016 Rice Street Gardens Final Report and a short video presentation on this first year. Ms. Sanders thanked supporters of this effort as detailed in the final report provided as a bench handout, ***attached hereto and made a part hereof.***

In turn, Mayor Roe thanked the volunteers and community supporters, noting this was an amazing testimony of what can happen when a community gets together – without government involvement – in doing for each other and their neighbors. On behalf of the community, City Council, and personally, Mayor Roe stated he looked forward to the 2017 growing season.

b. Sherry Sanders, Co-Founder of "Do Good Roseville"

Ms. Sanders, representing "Do Good Roseville," provided a bench handout entitled "Race in Society, Science and History" inviting area residents to join in viding and discussing a three-part series revealing how the myth of race took hold and had retained is power. Ms. Sanders provided logistical information for the three episodes; with the information available online at DoGoodRoseville.com/Racism.

5. Council and City Manager Communications, Reports, and Announcements

Mayor Roe announced several upcoming events, including the upcoming SE Roseville Community meeting regarding the best use of the former National Guard Armory building and property, following the City of Roseville and Ramsey County not exercising their rights-of-first refusal to acquire the site; and now seeking community input on future zoning of the property as it most likely goes on the market in the near future.

Further announcements made by Mayor Roe included the Fourth Annual Ovalumination; volunteer opportunity to stack and drag precut Buckthorn at Cottontail Park; and the Third Annual Roseville Area Business Exchange; along with logistics and contact information for each event.

As City of Roseville representative to the Ramsey County League of Local Governments (RCLLG), Councilmember Laliberte reported that city membership dues for 2017 would remain unchanged.

6. Recognitions, Donations and Communications

7. Approve Minutes

8. Approve Consent Agenda

At the request of Mayor Roe, City Manager Trudgeon briefly reviewed those items being considered under the Consent Agenda; and as detailed in specific Requests for Council Action (RCA) dated November 14, 2016 and related attachments.

a. Canvass Results of City Council Election

City Manager Trudgeon referenced the updated final tally received from Ramsey County after dissemination of the meeting packets, and provided as a bench handout tonight.

Etten moved, Laliberte seconded, declaring the candidates elected to the office of the Roseville City Council as follows:

Name	Total Votes
Jason Etten	10,683
Lisa Laliberte	10,173
Wayne Groff	6,964

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

b. Approve a Resolution to Accept the Work Completed, Authorize Final Payment, and Commence One-Year Warranty Period on the 2016 Sanitary Sewer Lining Project

Mayor Roe noted that, while the final amount for this project was over the original contract due to additions, it only resulted in an approximate 1% increase; and thanked the Public Works staff for their efforts in keeping the project costs in line.

Etten moved, Laliberte seconded, adoption of Resolution No. 11373 (Attachment) entitled, "Final Contract Acceptance – 2016 Sanitary Sewer Lining Project;" initiating the one-year warranty and authorizing final payment in an amount not to exceed $47,473.85.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

c. Twin Lakes East PIK Parcels Registered Land Survey

At the request of Councilmember McGehee, City Manager Trudgeon clarified the tracts and specific ownership of the various tracts related to this survey.

Etten moved, Laliberte seconded, adoption of Resolution No. 11374 (Attachment A) entitled, "A Resolution Approving the Registered Land Survey for Parcels of Land within the Twin Lakes Area;" known as the Twin Lakes East PIK Parcels.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

e. Issuance of Two 1-4 Day Temporary On-Sale Liquor Licenses

Etten moved, Laliberte seconded, approval of two 1-4 day Temporary Liquor License applications for Bent Brewstillery as it hosts two events entailing the selling of spirits on site at 1744 Terrace Drive; as detailed in the RCA dated today's date.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

9. Consider Items Removed from Consent

d. Consider a Conditional Use pursuant to Table 1005-1 and Section 1009 of Roseville City Code to Allow a Yoga Studio at 1940 – 1844 Lexington Avenue (PF16-028)

City Manager Trudgeon briefly reviewed this item as detailed in the RCA dated November 14, 2016 and related attachments. Mr. Trudgeon noted the revised draft resolution (Attachment C) provided as a bench handout tonight.

Given parking concerns in this area, Councilmember Willmus asked staff if there was an existing parking agreement in place for the adjacent hardware store and this parcel.

City Planner Thomas Paschke responded that there was not an agreement in place.

Etten moved, McGehee seconded, adoption of Resolution No. 11375 (***Attachment C, as revised***) entitled, "A Resolution Approving a Yoga Studio/Fitness Center as a CONDITIONAL USE at 1940-1944 Lexington Avenue."

Roll Call
Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

10. General Ordinances for Adoption

a. Consider Text Amendments to Employment Districts, Chapter 1006 and Section 1009, Procedures, to include Motor Freight Terminal as a Conditional Use (PROJ 0017-Amdt. 30)

City Planner Thomas Paschke briefly summarized this request for text amendments as detailed in the RCA dated November 14, 2016.

Mayor Roe clarified, with confirmation by Mr. Paschke that the request was for general text amendments allowing for future applications for such a Conditional Use, and not related to a specific application for a Conditional Use on any particular site at this time.

Councilmember McGehee referenced the truck terminals currently operating in Roseville, and stated that while she had no opposition to this text amendment in particular she was concerned about the deterioration with long-term storage of the semi-trailers. Councilmember McGehee asked if there was any way to condition that the trailers had to be maintained to some degree versus resulting in rusting hulks.

Mr. Paschke advised that once a Conditional Use is reviewed for a specific applicant and property such a condition for approval could be considered along with other site-specific use. Mr. Paschke noted that any reasonable condition that was germane to a use could be added (e.g. screening, additional setbacks, and site issues related to adjacent property uses).

Councilmember Etten asked if there was any provision for an approved access plan for semi-trailer parking from the Fire Marshal.

Mr. Paschke responded that staff looked at sites and uses differently depending on whether they were analyzed and recommended for approval under a Conditional Use or Interim Use and their respective parameters, such as specific plans and spacing that had been addressed for the last three Interim Use permits vetted by the city. Mr. Paschke noted that current uses for those zoning areas did not allow

semi-trailer storage, thus the application for an Interim Use. Mr. Paschke reviewed the differences for the outdoor storage of trailers under an Interim Use in designated zoning areas where they would not typically be allowed and those considered more "active" sites with semi-trailers stored outdoors storage under a Conditional Use, such as would be applicable if this text amendment was approved for Motor Freight Terminal uses.

At the request of Councilmember Willmus, Mr. Paschke distinguished between the already-permitted Warehousing use and this proposed addition of Motor Freight Terminal as a Conditional Use, with Warehousing generally involving storage for longer terms versus simply trans loading merchandise from one truck to another in the Motor Freight Terminal use.

Mayor Roe noted the reference in the RCA (page 2) consisting of an excerpt from the 2010 Zoning Code update that defined "Motor Freight Terminals" with staff determining that the use had been inadvertently omitted from the table of uses in that update.

Councilmember Willmus stated he wasn't sure he agreed that it was an oversight, but actually a desire to limit this type of use.

Based on staff's research and available information, and based on the definitions for "Industrial District" and Zoning Code definition of "Motor Freight Terminal," Mr. Paschke reported that to the best of staff's knowledge it was simply an oversight in not listing that particular use. Mr. Paschke stated this was supported more given the number of such uses and their preferred location on the west side versus the east side of I-35W.

Specific to the narrative related to a principle use or structure, Councilmember Willmus asked how it was determined if there was more than one on a site.

Mr. Paschke responded that there could actually be two or more primary buildings on one site, and two or more separate uses. Mr. Paschke opined this was true on a number of sites in Roseville that would be no different than the narrative from the one applicant referenced by Councilmember Willmus at 2600 County Road C.

Mayor Roe noted that the City Council was cognizant of the discussions held at the Planning Commission meetings.

Public Comment

Ann Steingraeber of Winthrop & Weinstine on behalf of a Roseville property owner, Koch Trucking

Ms. Steingraeber reiterated comments on record from the Public Hearing held at the Planning Commission in October and November, along with their request related to Section 37.a. Ms. Steingraeber noted their request was to remove the text

for a blanket prohibition for parking between a building and street, and consider that on a case by case basis under a Conditional Use and then conditioned accordingly. Ms. Steingraeber opined that this would serve the city and future applicants as well and allow for a one-step application process versus a two-step approach for a Conditional Use and Variance process.

While asking for the City Council's consideration of her client's request, Ms. Steingraeber advised that they would accept the City Council's decision; and due to timing concerns, had already taken steps for consideration of their Conditional Use and Variance at the December Planning Commission meeting.

Robert K. Buss, Stan Koch & Sons Trucking, Inc., 42000 Vahlberg Drive, Minneapolis, MN (looking to purchase 2500 County Road C)

Mr. Buss asked for a decision by the City Council tonight, noting that there was a timing conflict to the degree that the next Planning Commission meeting was scheduled for December 7 and the last City Council meeting of 2016 was prior to that on December 5, 2016.

Council Deliberation

At the request of Councilmember McGehee, Mr. Paschke clarified that staff's rationale for including the language in Item 37.a for locations of outdoor semi-trailer storage was tied to how they are considered in city code, specific to "outdoor storage." Mr. Paschke advised that this language was consistent with other city code regulations on all sites, including Industrial sites. While recognizing the merits brought forward during public comment and their desire that this be considered on a case by case basis, Mr. Paschke advised that staff's intent was to address outdoor storage and how it relates to buildings with more than one public street to remain consistent. However, Mr. Paschke advised that staff wasn't necessarily opposed to the City Council deleting it.

Councilmember Etten clarified, with confirmation by Mr. Paschke that a review of other parts of city code would consistently list that "no outdoor storage was allowed between a principle building and street." Councilmember Etten asked if an applicant could receive approval for such outdoor storage as a condition under a Conditional Use without the added Variance process.

Mr. Paschke reviewed how staff analyzed outdoor storage, including but not limited to semi-trailers parked anywhere in the yard," that would be taken into consideration under a Conditional Use application and specific mitigation efforts by the city and others addressed on any given site. With each site reviewed individually, including how many principle uses were involved and how many streets were adjacent to the use(s), Mr. Paschke advised that part of the analysis would include whether or not an upgraded site plan for a project and potential screening or appropriate placement of outdoor storage (e.g. semi-trailers) were appropriate as related to a public street and adjacent properties and uses. Mr. Paschke noted

this allowed a review for each individual property and use versus a blanket condition saying "No Parking" on the site at all.

Mayor Roe asked if there were exceptions to Section 37.a from staff's perspective.

Mr. Paschke responded that there could be, but this particular section dealt specifically with outdoor semi-trailer storage, and other "outdoor storage" could involve numerous things. Mr. Paschke opined that this particular section took that "outdoor storage" to a different level in the process.

Through application of city code to future situations, Mayor Roe asked if there may be problems if a given site and situation where outdoor storage might be allowed between a building and adjacent street if some type of mitigation was done. If recognizing the proposed language as the default – no storage between a building and any street – Mayor Roe questioned if this set the city up for unintended consequences or served to preserve more flexibility on a site.

Mr. Paschke noted he couldn't respond either one way or the other, but reiterated the preference for review on a case by case basis.

Based on his understanding of Mayor Roe's question, City Attorney Mark Gaughan advised if the language was retained as recommended by staff for Section 37.a (lines 78-84 of the RCA), the city could attach a condition permitting semi-trailer storage between a principle building and adjacent public street if applicable to a given site and use.

In trying to understand the language and future uses, Mayor Roe advised he was trying to ensure the process going forward for a Conditional Use and/or Variance to facilitate similar applications.

Councilmember Willmus noted this discussion and staff's responses were consistent with the discussions held at the Planning Commission as well.

Councilmember Laliberte stated she would err on the side of consistency with language found elsewhere in city code; and also spoke in support of utilizing the Variance process for unique situations that may arise. Since the City of Roseville is so developed, Councilmember Laliberte opined that there may be many properties with unique situations, and that language could not be developed tonight that would address each of those issues going forward. Councilmember Laliberte stated that she recognized the scheduling issue brought forward by one applicant's legal counsel speaking tonight and at previous Planning Commission meetings and their situation, but stated the City Council should also not be making general citywide decisions under that rationale.

Councilmember McGehee voiced a different perspective based on a Conditional Use addressing screening for an entire site and the role of the City Council and Planning Commission in reviewing those applications. Councilmember McGehee noted that a condition could be imposed by either body for no trailer storage on whatever side is chosen and a determination made at that time. Councilmember McGehee questioned if she was supportive of that being part of the Variance process, but instead supported it as part of an overall site plan review that would not only provide more flexibility for conditioning a Conditional Use, but allow the City Council some control over those conditions as well versus consideration by only the Variance Board.

Councilmember Willmus referenced the meeting minutes from the October 5, 2016 Planning Commission and their reference to different definitions related to principle uses and things to be vetted by the City Council subsequent to that meeting; and the Commission's tabling any action after concerns had been expressed by them that this additional language change had not yet been properly vetted by staff, nor had it received any public feedback as it hadn't been part of the initial staff request for text amendments. Councilmember Willmus asked if staff was aware of any other text amendments potentially yet to be addressed; with Mr. Paschke responding that he was not aware of any others at this point.

Mayor Roe reviewed the options available for the City Council to consider tonight. Mayor Roe stated his concern in removing the language altogether as requested by the applicant's legal counsel speaking tonight was there was then no reminder that it was an important point to consider. Therefore, Mayor Roe stated that he would not be supportive of removing that reference completely.

Councilmember Willmus stated his reluctance as well to taking the language out completely, depending on what the city preferred and what direction they wanted to move forward with related to outdoor storage. When reviewing this issue, Councilmember Willmus stated that he got a sense that some of the controls in place for the city and future land use were no longer available if the language was struck; noting his concerns with that ramification.

From the other perspective, Councilmember McGehee asked what would be amenable if there was a selected primary street by definition that would serve as a flag for staff to address with any other abutting streets.

Mayor Roe clarified that he also preferred to err on the side of leaving the language as recommended by staff, allowing the City Council to retain some flexibility if they so desired.

McGehee moved, Etten seconded, enactment of Ordinance No. 1514 (Attachment C) entitled, "An Ordinance Amending Roseville City Code, Table 1005-1 and Section 1009.02.D of Title 10 (Zoning Ordinance);" ***amended as follows:***

"All outdoor semi-trailer storage shall occur on paved surfaces consistent with the parking area requirements of Section 1019.11 of this Title, and shall adhere to the parking area setback requirements in the applicable zoning district except that no outdoor semi-trailer storage shall be allowed between a principle building and the adjacent [primary] public street [as determined by Planning staff]. Areas of outdoor semi-trailer storage shall not obstruct required drive aisles or parking stalls."

Councilmember Etten opined that revised language to staff's recommendation made it clearer in addition to identifying any additional conditions if and when needed. Councilmember Etten further opined that it could serve to protect other adjacent uses to a site with screening provisions as well; along with keeping the primary street more easily identified when adjacent to other uses accordingly.

Councilmember McGehee agreed with Councilmember Etten's comments, opining this created a sufficient flag for Planning staff as well as future City Councils.

While having supported the language as recommended by staff, Councilmember Laliberte stated she was not bothered by this minor change as proposed in the motion, and would support it.

Roll Call

Ayes: Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: Willmus.
Motion carried.

11. Presentations

a. Receive Update on Roseville A/D

Ms. Lori LaBay, representing the Roseville Alzheimer's & Dementia Community Action Team (RSVL A/D), provided an update on the team's most recent efforts and initiatives. Ms. LaBay commended City Manager Trudgeon for his leadership, noting to the team's knowledge Roseville was the first city with a page on its website devoted to A/D, with that city leadership garnering nationwide attention. Ms. LaBay thanked the city for allowing direct access by the team to city staff and departments, along with space for information racks with city backing, adding to their outreach and education efforts. In addition to the city and other partnerships, Ms. LaBay also recognized the Roseville Area Senior Program (RASP) and Ramsey County Library – Roseville Branch for their major partnering efforts.

Ms. LaBay noted receipt of an ACT grant to further these grass roots efforts, and also acknowledged the support of the Community Health Awareness Team (CHAT), and their overlapping goals and support of and for each other.

Ms. LaBay reported on and provided information materials as a bench handout, ~~***attached hereto and made a part hereof***~~, related to their outreach efforts, with additional information available on the city website at www.cityofroseville.com/dementiainfo. Ms. LaBay reported on some of the resent coping sessions, attendance and topics covered, and reviewed future plans going forward, including development of a guideline in conjunction with the City's Police and Fire Departments to serve as a model for other cities. Ms. LaBay advised that the plan was to research and develop, and then incorporate a basic resource information form for use by the 9-1-1 system and subsequent staff training.

Councilmember McGehee thanked Ms. LaBay for the team's use of C-TV and not just the city's website for their outreach. Councilmember McGehee also referenced the availability of various tracking devices that could be expanded in the future for developmentally disabled and/or autistic residents.

Ms. LaBay noted the variety of resources and types of bracelets currently available, but also noted the cost of some of those options was prohibitive but continued to be considered as options, depending on funding available or subsidized resources found.

Sara Barsel

Ms. Barsel reported that the Roseville Fire Department had been working on some of those tracking options, with their research involving units that were easier to wear. Given the number of bright, tech-savvy people in Roseville, Ms. Barsel suggested the city sponsor a contest enticing them to develop something that would function similarly but be smaller than those currently available on the market.

With various options being discussed, and while there was a wide range to choose from, Ms. LaBay advised that there was an initial cost to purchase a bracelet (e.g. $200 - $300), along with a monthly maintenance fee (e.g. $30).

Councilmember Laliberte opined that it was fantastic that Ms. LaBay was thanking the city and making viewers aware of what was available; but also noted the city's need to thank Ms. LaBay and the A/D team, who's passion and dedication in promoting ideas received from residents and volunteers, this effort would not be happening in Roseville.

Ms. LaBay also referenced a recent caregiver's survey done in conjunction with the U of MN, and available online, and being utilized nationwide and worldwide.

Mayor Roe recognized the amount of work that went into that survey.

City Manager Trudgeon echoed the comments of Councilmember Laliberte in thanking the team for their work day in and day out, and thanked Councilmember Laliberte for her work in creating the materials. Mr. Trudgeon expressed his appreciation to be a part of the huge group effort, including those reporting and also in attendance in tonight's audience.

Ms. LaBay agreed it was a collaborative effort and had aligned people of passion and proven results.

Mayor Roe thanked the team and encouraged them to forge ahead.

12. Public Hearings and Action Consideration

13. Budget Items

14. Business Items (Action Items)

a. Revisit Long-Term Facility Options for the Roseville License Center

Mayor Roe recognized License Center supervisory staff in tonight's audience.

Finance Director Chris Miller introduced this discussion and reviewed staff's in-house research and discussion since the March 2016 discussion with the City Council based on previous direction.

Finance Director Miller reviewed three options (lines 12-15) identified by staff and financial considerations if the City Council wanted to pursue a city-owned facility (lines 26 – 29 of the RCA). Mr. Miller reported on his preliminary conversations with the owners of two properties identified last spring and early summer. Mr. Miller stated his personal support for this operation being located in a city-owned facility having now been in operation for several decades and continuing to serve as a vibrant operation with other city functions. Mr. Miller opined that given the added traffic from the License Center averaging 500 vehicles/day and the synergy with other government services, it made sense to have that function in proximity to the city campus.

Over the last eight months or research, Mr. Miller reported that the most viable option found for a city-owned facility, but obviously the most costly as well, is to concentrate efforts on exploring existing city-owned land near the general campus area, including potential space at Veteran's Park and the north skating center parking lot. Mr. Miller reviewed the options discussed in-house to repurpose an existing building on the city campus, but noted each brought their own set of conflicts, most significantly that of adequate parking.

Mr. Miller displayed a map of the area being proposed city-owned Veteran's Park. Mr. Miller noted this parcel could facilitate a 6,500 square foot footprint

with the License Center currently using approximately 3,300 square feet, but to expand and streamline operations in a more customer-friendly atmosphere, suggested an additional 2,000 square feet. Mr. Miller noted that any additional square footage could be considered for other city needs, including storage that was deemed to be currently lacking.

Finance Director Miller reviewed various opportunities and challenges with the proposed repurposing of Veteran's Park; use of existing green space; additional pressures on existing parking and sharing existing available parking; screening of the athletic field among a few considerations. Mr. Miller noted that a substitute park space elsewhere in the city had yet to be identified. Mr. Miller reviewed some of the parking options and challenges with use of adjacent ballfields and hours of operation for the License Center in the early evening and on Saturdays, and possible overflow parking into the skating center lot. Mr. Miller concluded by stating that as now understood, it appears physically that a building of that size footprint on that site would be feasible without repurposing current activities and buildings on the campus. Mr. Miller expressed staff's confidence that the building could be positioned to preserve options to the north and east for future grander ideas and pursuits in this general area as time and development opportunities came forward.

Finance Director Miller reported that staff had also considered new construction on the NEW corner of the skating center lot that could provide space to tuck it in without impacting geothermal wells on the south. However, Mr. Miller noted this option created parking issues with hockey and ice time, spilling over in the opposite direction and on neighborhood streets, already utilized during highly-attended events. Mr. Miller also noted the current park & ride facility using part of the south lot, and if considering this site, perhaps that would need to be removed entirely. Mr. Miller estimated the need for a minimum of forty parking spaces during the day for the License Center operation to facilitate employees and customers during their busiest times, and sometimes perhaps more.

Finance Director Miller reported that considerable time had been spent on this issue over many years, and based on the most recent City Council direction, staff had accelerated some of those conversations. While there are some other appealing sites near the city campus, Mr. Miller advised there were no willing sellers yet identified. However, if so directed, Mr. Miller expressed staff's willingness to seek appraisals as applicable in preparation of a formal, bona-fide offer to more strongly convey the city's commitment in acquiring new space.

At this point, Finance Director Miller advised that staff was seeking a direction from the City Council. Mr. Miller noted that the city's lease was up for renewal the end of January of 2017, with the owner of that site willing to negotiate a new lease, once the proposed term was identified, and anticipating a 3% to 4% increase annually. Mr. Miller advised that staff's negotiations for this leased space

would be predicated on how aggressive the City Council wanted to be in defining a new space for this function.

Councilmember Willmus sought additional context on the other city needs (e.g. storage).

City Manager Trudgeon advised that, independent but also related to this discussion, was storage needs for the maintenance facility, currently woefully inadequate with nothing likely available on site. While that additional space could be constructed elsewhere in the city and independent of the city campus, Mr. Trudgeon also noted the significant cost of doing so. Regarding short-term storage needs, Mr. Trudgeon reported that the city was currently renting storage space; and since some of the storage was specific to heavy equipment that needed access in the early morning and/or weekend hours, he questioned whether or not it was compatible as part of the License Center, especially if for a new facility at Veteran's Park adjacent to residential properties. While the existing maintenance facility on the city campus could be repurposed for the License Center and other city needs, Mr. Trudgeon noted that it would cost many millions of dollars to move the maintenance facility off-site, with bonds for the facility still being paid off. At this point, Mr. Trudgeon noted staff had been able to cobble together storage space short-term, but admitted it didn't serve to address the bigger and longer-term issues.

Councilmember Willmus stated his desire for a more in-depth discussion on citywide needs versus taking a piecemeal approach. While recognizing that the current lease for the License Center needed to be renewed in the very near future, Councilmember Willmus suggested reviewing facilities on the current city campus, as well as taking a more proactive approach to the issue to see if there was additional acreage around City Hall that could be more seriously looked at.

Councilmember Laliberte agreed that, with the City Council was continuing its efforts to not think or perform in a silo mentality, if this involved a bigger facility conversation, now was the time to have that broader discussion. Councilmember Laliberte stated that she was fine in ramping up that discussion to consider all city needs, including possibly repurposing the maintenance building with the License Center located on the main floor, depending on options. However, Councilmember Laliberte suggested considering going "up" versus just limiting the conversation to building "out."

Mayor Roe noted the large equipment storage involved in the maintenance facility versus personnel that could be more amenable for a second story.

In general, Councilmember Etten supported looking at the big picture versus constructing a 6,500 square foot building only to find that more space was needed. If the need was to accelerate the conversation now, Councilmember Etten supported

that process. Councilmember Etten asked staff to report on how many square feet were involved in the License Center and Passport Office operations.

Finance Director Miller reported that the current operations took up approximately 3,300 square feet, but based on current growth over the last decade, opined it wasn't worth doing anything less than 5,000 square feet minimum. Mr. Miller clarified that the footprint shown on the displayed map was provided only to show the potential impact to the site and adjacent properties with a 6,500 square foot building, and had not taken into consideration a second story or smaller or larger building on that same parcel.

Councilmember Etten referenced staff's identification of the need for an additional 2,000 square feet of leased space in the RCA (lines 28 – 29) . While seeing the need, Councilmember Etten opined that one way or another, the city would be looking to lease more space in the short-term.

Finance Director Miller agreed that, if the viability of getting into a city-owned facility was three or more years out, he would recommend a significant investment to the leased space, in addition to additional square footage, to provide a warmer and more inviting customer service look like the License Center used to have. Mr. Miller noted the current space and operations were cramped with many physical limitations as to how many customers could be processed; with many having to wait outside in all kinds of weather, or try to time their visits during less busy hours. Mr. Miller reported that it was a frequent observation to see customers walking away from the License Center. However, Mr. Miller noted there was no way to determine if those customers would return or simply have the incentive to go to another license center in the immediate area. Mr. Miller noted the importance as part of that concern with 80% of those customers visiting the License Center being other than Roseville residents.

Councilmember Etten referenced his discussions with Parks & Recreation Director Brokke regarding space needs of that Department, shared space opportunities, and impacts to investing functions, as well as the Parks Master Plan concept for no net loss to available park space and acquisition of replacement square footage for any current park or open space that was eliminated.

Councilmember McGehee stated that she echoed most of the comments of her colleagues, and the need to look at the big picture as part of this space need. However, Councilmember McGehee also noted the considerable amount of time discussing this with no action taken, and building up reserves to address space needs, but then frequent use of those reserves for other needs over the years. With the License Center being a good revenue generator for the city, Councilmember McGehee recognized the need to make it a good experience for customers using it. While addressing several options for the License Center, including repurposing the Public Works Maintenance Facility with a second story and

installation of an elevator, Councilmember McGehee noted the need to remain in this area to retain the familiarity for repeat customers to the License Center and other government services nearby. Councilmember McGehee offered her support of working with property owners as suggested by staff to determine if a purchase price could be negotiated for existing buildings as the most cost-effective option for the city, and potential to rent out any additional space to leverage city costs for their space.

Mayor Roe stated his interest in understanding more about the Public Works Maintenance Facility opportunities and challenges, and how that works with the remainder of the city campus. While agreeing that adjacent properties are also favorable options, and could address future possibilities to meet the desire of the community for other facilities down the road (e.g. community center), Mayor Roe noted that property adjacent to the city campus obviously made the most sense. Mayor Roe expressed interest in a win-win-win for all three parties if such an option could be pursued. Mayor Roe suggested staff negotiating a short-term lease for the current License Center space, entering into a dialogue with that property owner to see if more long-term solutions were available, even an option that might involve them as partners in the process if they were interested.

Councilmember Willmus agreed with Councilmember McGehee's comments that various City Councils had been talking about this for a number of years, in addition to the additional storage needs of the Public Works and Parks Departments. Councilmember Willmus opined that it was time that we compiled more detailed information on parcels adjacent to the city campus seriously begin that conversation.

Without objection, the City Council agreed that part of that process would be to initiate appraisal information on adjacent properties as applicable for a better understanding.

Councilmember Laliberte suggested another part of the conversation, not specifically related to the License Center but also applicable, should be a solution to the city's current use of the former Fairview Fire Station for storage, and the potential to relocate that storage as a prelude to the potential sale of that site. Councilmember Laliberte noted that the sale of the parcel could assist in the acquisition of property closer to the city campus. Councilmember Laliberte asked that staff provide an update as part of this consideration as to what was being proposed for that site.

City Manager Trudgeon reported that staff had delayed further conversations on the former Fire Station site understanding that its future was ultimately tied into making other facility decisions. Mr. Trudgeon noted that the facility is fully used for city storage and hat of the Roseville Historical Society, and needed a solution.

Mayor Roe stated his appreciation for the reminder about the Historical Society needs in case a solution didn't work out with a future golf course clubhouse facility.

Councilmember McGehee opined that displays by the Roseville Historical Society at City Hall was most appropriate. However, Councilmember McGehee suggested storage for Park & Recreation equipment belonged somewhere more relative to park spaces to avoid hauling it around during off season, suggesting consideration may be given to storage as part of some of the new park buildings constructed or as additions to them as appropriate as should have been planned in the first place.

From a timing standpoint, Mayor Roe suggested, without objection from his colleagues, looking seriously at this facility issue in early 2017, especially given the need to extend the current lease term.

Specific to the leased facility, and involving the Public Works Maintenance Facility in the discussion, as well as continuing efforts to avoid thinking in a "silo" format, City Manager Trudgeon suggested starting initial discussion in December of this year, then in January of 2017 get appraisals updated. However, Mr. Trudgeon noted the need to sort out and direct staff on the current short-term lease solution tonight

<u>Lease-specific Discussion and Direction to Staff</u>
For a lease term extension, Councilmember McGehee opined that the city couldn't make much progress on a new facility in less than two years; and that one year would suffice to review the big picture, find property, and construct a building. Therefore, Councilmember McGehee spoke in support of a minimum two-year lease.

Councilmember Willmus spoke in support of a one year lease with an annual option to renew.

Councilmember Etten spoke in support of a minimum two-year lease, opining that not only finding a site, planning a building design, and then funding it, all while addressing different needs within the community could not be accomplished any sooner.

Finance Director Miller, from his perspective and in all reality, if the City Council directed staff tonight to pursue a new facility on an identified site, staff could not accomplish that in two years for planning, design and construction. Mr. Miller opined that just the process itself and actual construction was staggering to consider in less than two years. While appreciating the City Council's sensitivity to a shorter lease term providing more options, Mr. Miller also noted that the shorter lease term the less favorable options staff could negotiate with the current lease-

holder. Therefore, Mr. Miller stated he would strongly suggest that the City Council consider something slightly different than a one-year lease.

Adding to that timing scenario, Councilmember Laliberte noted that everyone was of mind in expressing dissatisfaction with the current condition of the License Center. Therefore, Councilmember Laliberte opined that to just renew the lease and stay in the tight confines in the unwelcoming conditions at the Center was as equally undesirable. Councilmember Laliberte suggested that whether or not the city was amenable to staying in those same circumstances or what improvements it would consider with a short-term lease renewal also needed to be part of this conversation.

Regarding the lease term, Councilmember Willmus stated he didn't have strong feelings, but if the city was serious about property acquisition, the lease term would become moot at some point. Councilmember Willmus stated that he hoped that wouldn't be as long as three years from now.

Councilmember McGehee stated her agreement, but noted the need to balance the additional space needed at the current leased space and potential acquisition of a new site. Councilmember McGehee suggested that staff advise the City Council about what a two-year versus a three-year lease would lease and costs entailed.

Finance Director Miller noted the good relationship between the city and building owners at the current leased site, with that relationship continuing over the last sixteen years. Mr. Miller clarified that while the relationship remained good between the parties and they continued to be willing to work with the city on a short-term solution, at the end of the day the property owner was also a business person, and if the city pursues extending their space further south in the facility, it would displace the current tenant, with the city potentially liable for those relocation costs for that tenant. Mr. Miller also noted there is room on the property to expand the facility north, with the city currently occupying the end cap of the facility. However, Mr. Miller also noted that the potential expansion on the north end had been marketed by the property owner for over fifteen years, without serious interest shown. If the city was to consider an expansion to the north, Mr. Miller opined that he doubted the property owner would be interested in doing so for a two-year lease, since it would not provide them much incentive to speculate as to whether it could market the space to future tenants after the city's two-year lease terminated and they moved to another facility. Therefore, Mr. Miller noted that the longer lease term, the more options and leverage staff could negotiate.

Finance Director Miller recommended a minimum three year lease with an option to renew for an additional two years. Mr. Miller opined that this provided the city with a short-term solution, while providing significant motivation to get a long-term solution done within three years, with the two year option available to buy more time if and as needed.

Councilmember Willmus questioned if the timeline was being looked at properly; and if the focus is property acquisition, the build date was irrelevant. Therefore, Councilmember Willmus stated he wouldn't enter into a long-term lease if the City Council consensus was to pursue acquisition that should remain the focus. Councilmember Willmus suggested serious consideration should be given to relocation expenses versus adding onto the existing infrastructure already in place at the leased License Center facility.

Mayor Roe agreed with the short-term nature of a lease, stated his interest in short-term leasehold improvements to address how to use the expanded space and process customers with better flow and as economically as possible.

Mayor Roe suggested, that the direction to staff was for a shorter term lease, and to consider inexpensive leasehold improvements based on further discussion and decisions on how the city wanted to move long-term and going forward.

Councilmember McGehee agreed, but noted the additional cost to buy out the lessee to the south and necessary agreement to do so by the property owner. Councilmember McGehee stated she wasn't sure she agreed with Councilmember Willmus on his version of a short-term lease, opining it didn't allow sufficient time for the city to perform its due diligence to ensure all the cohesive pieces fit together, noting there were a number of moving parts and various complexities involved. Councilmember McGehee with Finance Director Miller's suggestion that the city could get a better lease if it was for a longer term; and stated her preference not to be rushed in making this decision based on an unrealistic short-term lease.

Mayor Roe asked that staff return to the City Council with more information on the options noted in the RCA, along with numbers associated with them. Mayor Roe clarified that this didn't mean an appraisal that need to be discussed in Closed Executive Session, but to just provide options versus stipulating only one path for staff direction at tonight's meeting. Mayor Roe questioned if further discussion on this was feasible in December given other agenda items, but suggested that staff provide at a minimum numbers and lease costs, and leasehold costs involved, in order to make a more informed decision.

Councilmember Willmus clarified that he wasn't suggesting a short-term lease, but could agree to a two-year lease term, with his main concern being that the lease term should not run longer than the acquisition date for acquiring property. If the City Council had no intention of agreeing on property acquisition within five years, Councilmember Willmus agreed that then by all means, staff should be directed to negotiate a five-year lease term.

Mayor Roe noted that his observation was that the remainder of the body was not considering a 4-5 year timeframe.

Councilmember McGehee stated her preference for a three year with two-year option; and Councilmember Etten stated his preference for a two- to three-year lease term.

If possible, Mayor Roe asked staff to bring this discussion forward, with options and associated numbers at the December meeting; with Councilmember Laliberte reminding staff to include other city needs already identified as part of that conversation.

b. Agreement for Comprehensive Recycling Services

Public Works Director Marc Culver and Environmental Specialist Ryan Johnson provided an update on negotiations since their last presentation and further direction from the City Council in October. Mr. Culver noted this update was detailed in the RCA of today's date.

Mr. Culver reported on further discussions internally at Eureka and with city staff including floor prices related to revenue sharing and a termination clause. The options presented through negotiations were compared to the original Eureka proposal and additional costs to the base rate higher than the 2016 base rate. Representatives of Eureka were present in the audience for questions or comments at the discretion of the City Council. Mr. Culver directed the City Council to the chart on page 3, line 45 of the RCA for a quick comparison of the proposed option compared to the existing Eureka agreement. Mr. Culver also directed attention to revenue sharing results from the current three-year contract from 2014 through 2016. Mr. Culver concluded his presentation by reviewing the risks with either option, seeking direction from the City Council for staff on either of two proposals as outlined.

At the request of Mayor Roe, Mr. Culver referenced a draft contract prepared for either option, with the original proposal represented in Attachment C and Option 2 provided in Attachment E.

Discussion ensued regarding current Recycling Fund reserves (estimated by staff at $90,000); total possible annual loss in revenue sharing, with 2015 used as an example showing an additional cost to the city would have been approximately $22,000; and the length of the contract proposed under Option 2.

Councilmember McGehee stated her preference for Option 1 or the original proposal, opining there was obviously some risk but based on the last five years' experience, it would balance out.

Councilmember Willmus noted where the disclaimer came into play, whether relying on past performance or not, stating his concern was with the length of the contract at five years versus the current three year contract. Councilmember Willmus noted his discomfort in not knowing the city's costs going forward and being able to fix those costs. However, Councilmember Willmus noted that the Eureka proposal without revenue share was still under the proposals received from other firms responding.

Mr. Culver concurred, noting Attachment B provided those other prices for the same term, with the next lowest proposal at $3.62 per unit, still over $1.00 higher and not including revenue sharing in their models. In his research of metropolitan peer communities, Mr. Culver opined that $2.56 per unit as proposed by Eureka was still a very good price.

At the request of Councilmember Etten, Mr. Culver reviewed annual service costs shown on Attachment B under Options 2 and 2 based on last minute negotiations over the last few weeks, with some of those numbers continuing to fluctuate to a small degree. Mr. Culver assured the City Council that those minor differences would be refined with final negotiations and adjusted accordingly in the final contract agreement.

While understanding Councilmember Willmus' concerns, Councilmember McGehee noted the need to finalize this contract, and wasn't sure an additional $40,000 cost to the city was called for to avoid the risk if the recycling market completely declined. Councilmember McGehee referenced the good and fair relationship to-date between Eureka and the city; and expressed hope that the final details could be worked out accordingly.

At the request of Councilmember McGehee as to what other communities did in terms of revenue sharing, Mr. Culver reported that his research had found many still working on the older model with the floor . Mr. Culver reported that the City of St. Paul had just recently negotiated a contract with Eureka without a floor. Mr. Culver noted that the Walter's proposal did not have a floor either; and opined that this new model appeared to recognize the risk involved in the recycling commodity market in today's world.

Referencing Councilmember Etten's question related to impacts to utility rates for Roseville residential customers, Mr. Culver reported that his in-house discussions tonight indicated the need for further refinement in curbside recycling rates that will be presented later on tonight's agenda depending on the City Council's chosen option tonight. If the City Council chose the no revenue sharing model, Mr. Culver advised that staff would recommend a $7/quarter fee versus the $6.50 quarterly fee proposed on the fee schedule at this time for 2017; both up from the current $5.60 quarterly fee.

At the request of Mayor Roe, Mr. Culver agreed that not all providers offered a revenue sharing option, and that given changes in the market, it appeared to be more the exception than the rule.

Councilmember Laliberte sought additional clarification on negotiations on a three- versus five-year contract term related to whether or not revenue sharing was an option.

Mr. Culver reported that the original proposal was for a three-year term but prices were higher with the shorter term. In response to Councilmember Willmus' point, Mr. Culver noted that the city had generally operated on a three-year cycle, but staff had recommended a five-year term based on previous City Council discussions and seeking a lower pricing model by setting the price for a longer term.

Further discussion ensued regarding pricing accuracy on the RCA and attachments; and relevancy of and comparables with the colored sections at the table on Exhibit D between three- and five-year terms.

<u>Option 2</u>
Willmus moved, Laliberte seconded, approval of a revised, no revenue sharing model, Agreement (Attachment D) for Comprehensive Recycling Services with Neighborhood Recycling Corporation, d/b/a Eureka Recycling as presented.

Councilmember Willmus stated that it was important to note that a revenue sharing floor had been included in past contracts. Therefore, Councilmember Willmus reiterated his concern was with rates fifty cents per unit over the current contract, the city needed to be frugal based on what could be a downside in the commodities market.

Councilmember Laliberte admitted she saw benefits and drawbacks with either option; and while not being a fan of taking risks on behalf of the city, based on what she was seeing in the recovering commodities market, it could prove to work in the city's favor, but there was no guarantee at this point.

Councilmember Etten stated he could not support the motion, opining that a difference of $37,000 and $40,000 represented a significant amount of money over time. While admitting there may be some losses in revenue sharing for the city in some years, Councilmember Etten noted the potential for the city to make money in other years as well, such as the unexpected revenue this year compared to 2015.

Even though not being much of a risk taker, Councilmember McGehee stated that she was inclined to take the risk in this case. With a combined expense of $40,000 but potential of revenue of $20,000, Councilmember McGehee opined that, with the sufficient cushion in the Recycling Fund to cover short-term setbacks, she couldn't support this motion.

Mayor Roe stated that he understood risk avoidance, but based on a five-year contract term and worst case scenario projections versus annual costs, he opined there could be both negative and positive years. While having supported the notion of getting rid of revenue sharing, Mayor Roe stated he was inclined, based on the additional information presented tonight to support not eliminating it completely at this time, and therefore would be voting in opposition to this motion at this time.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus.
Nays: Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Motion failed.

Option 1

Etten moved, McGehee seconded, approval of the original Agreement for Comprehensive Recycling Services (Attachment C) with Neighborhood Recycling Corporation, d/b/a Eureka Recycling as presented.

Roll Call

Ayes: Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: Willmus.
Motion carried

Recess

Mayor Roe recessed the meeting at approximately 8:12 p.m., and reconvened at approximately 8:19 p.m.

c. City Campus Solar Installation Project

Public Works Director Marc Culver provided an update on solar installation o the city campus, as detailed in the RCA and attachments. Mr. Culver referenced a bench handout providing a short- and long-term comparison of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) rates, buyout and Xcel Energy rates for the City Hall and Public Works buildings.

Representing Sundial Solar, Mr. Culver introduced Mr. Art Kroll and Mr. Paul Christianson, both having worked with the city over the last eighteen months to develop this project.

With assistance as needed by Mr. Kroll, Mr. Culver provided a quick review of the proposal, and updates to consider these two buildings rather than the original proposal for the Skating Center roof due to the age and condition of the roof, and potential capital improvements intended before the solar project's investment end at twenty-five years. Mr. Culver also noted that, during the detailed engineering of the Skating Center roof, it was found that the arena and roof supports and substructure would need shoring up to meet current building codes and support a solar array. Mr. Culver noted this would also involve gaining access to the beams

and over the ice surface, taking it out of commission for several months and during heavy usage months. According to the current capital improvement program (CIP) schedule, Mr. Culver noted the roof would be considered for major rehabilitation five years from now. Therefore, Mr. Culver reported that Sundial and staff had looked to other available roofs on the city campus, resulting in the new proposal for two smaller arrays on the newer roof portions of the City Hall/Fire Department and Public Works Maintenance facilities as shown on the display.

Mr. Culver reviewed and defined what would be involved in the installation as detailed in the various draft attachments to the RCA. Mr. Culver advised that staff and Sundial were seeking City Council action for a non-binding Letter of Intent as identified in the RCA based on the draft agreements; and emphasized that once final documents and engineering had been completed, the documents would return for approval by the City Council.

Discussion ensued regarding charts provided and displayed (Attachment D)p provisions of the PPA and annual purchases and energy savings projected; initial investment and actual city costs; vested interests of the city and investor in keeping the system operational; and payoff term under a standard solar financing scenario.

Councilmember McGehee noted previous presentations and arrangements for a different program and shorter period of time.

Mr. Culver clarified that the city had applied for Made in Minnesota Grants for the last three years involving agreements with different solar developers who had submitted applications for the city, and if successful would have installed panels on roofs with the city receiving up to 40 K2H based on the grant provisions and an annual payment of $13,000 for ten years until the system had been paid in full. However, Mr. Culver further clarified that the city would have no money invested in those systems, financed by a developer and reimbursed through grant awards. Mr. Culver noted that only a small percentage of those applications are actually awarded; while this installation is financed independently, and not relying on a lottery or grant system.

At the request of Councilmember Laliberte, Mr. Culver reviewed language in the second paragraph of the PPA with the Letter of Intent not binding, but was basically a mutual agreement for the city and Sundial to work together in good faith while Sundial puts more money into exploring the engineering of the system. Councilmember Laliberte referenced earlier conversations tonight regarding a review of existing buildings on the city campus that might be repurposed; and questioned how that might impact this installation.

Mayor Roe noted the discussion involved the Public Works Maintenance facility, its repurposing and/or relocation, in addition to other pending City Council discussions. Mayor Roe noted that he had wondered if the new Fire Station roof

may make more sense as a better option for the city given those pending issues, and asked for staff's feedback on that.

Mr. Culver advised that the Fire Station roof had been reviewed and what could be installed, but noted that it would be a much smaller installation. Even with an installation on the City Hall/Police Department and Public Works Maintenance facilities, Mr. Culver advised that those sizes of installations were considered "small potatoes" for Kenyon to work on; therefore the attempt was to make the installation as large as possible. Mr. Culver reported that the only reason the city was able have Kenyon consider this smaller project was that they were seeing it as an extension of a larger system in the area. While it would not be impossible to bring the Fire Station into the equation, Mr. Culver noted it would change the economics. While not having gotten into much detail at this point, Mr. Culver further reported that in initial discussions with City Manager Trudgeon, even if the existing Public Works Maintenance facility was repurposed and the maintenance function moved elsewhere, the shell of the building wouldn't change and simply involve walls and interior space reconfiguration and repurposing. Without having talked to an architect on-site, Mr. Culver opined that adding a second floor to the Public Works Maintenance facility as it is designed would be difficult and expensive.

While agreeing that the Maintenance facility is basically a large garage, and also agreeing that it probably wasn't feasible to add a second floor, Mayor Roe noted one outcome of the pending facilities study may be that the shell of the building is no longer there; thus addressing the city's risk level.

Mr. Culver agreed that may be a possibility; but opined it would be more cost-effective to repurpose the existing building, after formal discussions with an architect about that feasibility. Mr. Culver noted part of that could involve lowering the tall ceilings of installing a false ceiling lower and repurposing the open space into a License Center or some other use. However, Mr. Culver noted the intent was that repurposing the building wasn't necessarily exclusive for installation of solar panels and keeping them operational for the twenty-five year term of the installation.

At the notice of Councilmember McGehee and previous discussions earlier today, Mr. Culver advised that the preliminary financial analysis predictions of the twenty-five years of the long-term PPA program shown as $105,000 (RCA, page 2, line 39) was inaccurate, and was actually $242,000.

Councilmember McGehee further noted the exit clause detailed in line 98 of the RCA and the projected $242,000 didn't appeal to her; opining she liked the previous lottery program as a smaller experiment to begin with.

Mr. Culver apologized for not providing more detail for the city's risk in his presentation tonight, advising that after distribution of the meeting packets, city staff and Sundial representatives had a breakthrough in negotiations for that item, with an energy performance guarantee agreement with Sundial that would eliminate that risk factor with Xcel Energy rates that may fluctuate and be lower than the initial contractual energy purchase rates. Mr. Culver noted this had been a concern he shared as well until these most recent negotiations.

Councilmember McGehee stated there were many things concerning her related to the city's potential risk.

Mr. Culver noted that, the only significant risk he saw to the city was if there was an unexpected but major maintenance on a roof with a solar array, if for more than 72-hour in a 60-day period, the city would be liable to pay the power provider for that lost power, since they were depending on that power production to help pay for the system and their financing of it.

At the prompting of Councilmember McGehee, Mr. Culver addressed natural disasters (e.g. fire, storm, or collapse) if the system could not be salvaged or returned to that roof, noting the force Majeure clause (lines 100-104 of the RCA) that covered a longer period of time to restore operations, allowing that the power provider can abandon the system at which time the city would be stuck with it. If it still works and can still generate power, Mr. Culver advised it would not be an issue, but otherwise the city would need to deal with the salvage and removal of the equipment from the site.

Councilmember Willmus opined that this was similar to his concerns with the Recycling contract and term. When he considered the Made in Minnesota proposals, with a shorter horizon, Councilmember Willmus stated that he found those agreements more attractive. Given the pending city campus discussions and related issues, Councilmember Willmus stated that he wasn't sure he was ready to proceed at this point with a Letter of Intent with Sundial Solar as presented.

Willmus moved, McGehee seconded, WITHHOLDING entering into a Letter of Intent with Sundial Solar for installation of a 450 kW Photovoltaic System proposed for the roofs of City Hall and the Maintenance Facility, until completion of the analysis of buildings on the city hall campus was completed.

Councilmember McGehee agreed that a variety of concerns for her included the duration of the agreement, ultimate payback for the city, disposal of panels should the city end up purchasing them and how to manage them, and other contract details as she had addressed to Mr. Culver earlier today and some tonight. With so many questions still unanswered for her, Councilmember McGehee agreed with the delay until city campus discussions and facilities had been reviewed.

Mayor Roe offered an opportunity for public comment, with no one appearing to speak.

Councilmember Etten asked if this motion pauses the process for possibly up to six month and no Letter of Intent was in place, would something similar be considered in the future or would the process need to start all over again.

Mr. Kroll responded that he thought the discussions could generally pick-up where it was currently, and even if Kenyon didn't share those sentiments, there were other investors willing to look at projects of this nature. Mr. Kroll noted that economics continued to change with solar rates, resulting in the savings spread for the city being better or worse. While those factors could change, Mr. Kroll advised that as far as Sundial's willingness to work with the City of Roseville, their interest would remain intact.

Councilmember Etten spoke in opposition to the motion, opining he wasn't sure the existing buildings identified for these solar installations would be taken off line to the extent it would involve the solar panels. Councilmember Etten further opined that if the city built additional facility space, he didn't see the city taking down existing buildings to construct new ones. Therefore, Councilmember Etten stated his preference to move forward with this project that would provide some benefit to the city.

Councilmember Laliberte spoke in support of the motion to take a pause; along with fast tracking discussions on additional city needs first before making a decision on this project.

As stated, Mayor Roe recognized that the market place for solar continued to evolve; and whether six months or longer from now, there may be other factors in the marketplace that may or may not work to the city's benefit. Therefore, Mayor Roe spoke in support of the motion.

Councilmember Etten noted there may be fewer solar credits available at that time as well.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: Etten.
Motion carried.

d. Consider Adopting the 2017 Utility Rate Adjustments

Finance Director Chris Miller provided a presentation that was complimentary to the detail provided in the RCA of today's date; along with the bench handout incorporated into the RCA, providing a projected analysis of the water, sanitary sewer and recycling utility funds and their current and proposed rate structures.

Finance Director Miller provided a rate overview, incorporating updated figures for the twenty-year CIP, and rate increases and/or decreases in each utility fund, along with including the net change as projected in Recycling Revenue Sharing under the recycling contract as approved earlier tonight.

Finance Director Miler advised that staff had prepared a draft resolution establishing the 2017 utility rates for City Council consideration tonight. However, Mr. Miller suggested the resolution could await adoption at a future meeting.

On page 4 of the RCA, Councilmember Etten noted expenses for stormwater-related capital and "other services and charges," asking if that could be brought down further.

Based on Mr. Culver's comments earlier tonight, Finance Director Miller advised that was a possibility to shave off further money for the Stormwater Fund that hadn't been factored into the rates yet, but extracted during staff's rate analysis. However, Mr. Miller noted this plan only occurs every ten years, and therefore was not considered part of the revenue stream. Based on City Council direction for using reserves for one-time costs versus applying them to base rates, Mr. Miller advised this was the recommendation in this case.

Councilmember Etten noted comments he'd heard from residents and their frustrations in losing the senior discount, not based on federal income guidelines through Ramsey County records. Councilmember Etten asked staff is there was any way to include more households or another barometer that could be used to tie a higher income threshold into that used by Ramsey County.

Finance Director Miller advised that, as of now, there were 3-4 programs tied to income at the 160% of federal income guidelines; with other energy companies offering financial assistance programs for residents as well. Mr. Miller noted the city might have more local control with its rate structure, but if identifying the demographic group and requested financial relief, it would simply make the rate structure more favorable for another segment and less favorable for the remaining segments. Mr. Miller stated the question for the City Council was where it wanted to provide the relief; and since the city doesn't verify incomes and relied on applications for other programs through Ramsey County, in order to revise the program or demographic, it would involve additional city administrative costs to implement. Mr. Miller noted this was part of the discussion several years ago when the City Council changed the discount program from age to income verified. Mr. Miller advised that one year ago, the city had nineteen households involved in the discount program, and now it had twenty-nine households. Mr. Miller opined that he was confident there were more that qualified in Roseville, but for one reason or another, chose not to apply for reduced rates via an income verification process.

At the request of Mayor Roe, Finance Director Miller clarified that the increase of 5.4% in the CIP was a result of updated assumptions and projections, including some not identified before. Mr. Miller reported that each department had been challenged to seriously review those assumptions, which they had done, providing for a recalibration and more accuracy in the numbers, part of what was driving an increase in base fees for 2017.

Mayor Roe thanked staff for the bench handout providing the analysis of how rates were achieved, allowing him to see cost inputs and rate needs in various categories, along with the capital areas. Mayor Roe encouraged staff to incorporate this information with the RCA on the website for public information, duly noted by City Manager Trudgeon.

Councilmember McGehee referenced, and displayed, her previous calculations and considerations entitled, "Utility Rate Facts and Questions," ~~***attached hereto and made a part hereof***~~**.** Councilmember McGehee noted this involved her preference of a different funding structure for utility rates, opining the current system was unfair and impacts of the fee were burdensome for homeowners, especially those living in lower prices homes with the link to their home's value. Councilmember McGehee suggested increasing the city's tax levy by 15% that would actually result in saving money for all single-family homeowners and in the long run make the system more equitable citywide. Councilmember McGehee noted that the city could then pay for its fire station, parks public safety services, and infrastructure through that levy increase while providing utility rate relief to almost every homeowner in Roseville without reducing upkeep and maintenance on the city's infrastructure system. Councilmember McGehee asked her colleagues to reconsider her proposal rather than continuing to penalize residents through its current utility fee and rate structure.

Mayor Roe opined this involved a philosophical decision as to how the city chose to pay for its infrastructure. Mayor Roe stated a question he'd want to understand better was a correlation between a home's value and the ability to pay. Under Councilmember McGehee's suggested revenue source, Mayor Roe noted that by basically using the property tax system, a resident was paying for water provision based on the value of their home through the tax system. Mayor Roe stated his question was whether that made sense or not that may result in a higher rate based on that value than the current flat fee used. Mayor Roe also noted the tax exempt properties that would no longer pay utility rates under Councilmember McGehee's proposal, and impacts for businesses that already pay significantly more in property taxes.

As suggested by Finance Director Miller, Councilmember Willmus suggested this 2017 utility rate proposal not be adopted tonight, but at the December 5, 2016 meeting to allow the community to review, digest and provide feedback on it.

Public Comment

Roger Hess, Jr. 1906 Wagner Place

Mr. Hess noted comparisons with other communities; but suggested a comparison if the City of St. Paul was to take over the Roseville water system, as it did for other suburbs. Mr. Hess opined that there must be a reason they use that system, and asked staff to compare the current system versus St. Paul taking over the system. Mr. Hess thanked Councilmember McGehee for out-of-the-box ideas brought forward for consideration. Mr. Hess opined that it would be nice if other Councilmembers brought forward similar ideas for consideration.

15. Business Items – Presentations/Discussions

a. Consider Changes to City Code, Chapter 314.05: the 2017 Fee Schedule

Finance Director Miller referenced an updated copy of the proposed 2017 Fee Schedule, provided as a bench handout and replacing the schedule included as an attachment to the RCA of today's date. Mr. Miller noted the revised schedule included some fees inadvertently omitted in the previous draft, along with additional corrections upon further staff review. Mr. Miller noted that most fees are grouped by department, and included more recommended changes this year given staff's detailed review line by line. Mr. Miller advised that the fees were intended to be representative of actual city costs in providing a particular service.

Mayor Roe asked that staff go through the document with the items highlighted as new and/or revised fees. Finance Director Miller deferred to Departments Head available and related rationale for the proposed fee changes. Individual Councilmembers asked questions of Department Heads as applicable during the presentation.

Public Works Department (page 2)

Mr. Culver noted a new fee for **curb stop turn-on/off** fees, shown as a trip fee; estimating approximately 30-40 annually at this time, but unsure of how that may increase without an identified way to recoup city staff and equipment resources involved.

Mr. Culver noted this **erosion control escrow fee** had been brought to the City Council's attention earlier this fall for clarification, with staff putting numbers to ideas and establishing new thresholds involving the need for erosion control permits at an amount less than the current fee and involving smaller things in the city's shoreline district. Mr. Culver advised the intent was to ensure that staff was able to monitor these areas without charging the full fee for residents and smaller projects and of less than one-quarter acre (e.g. minor grading, etc.).

Fire Department (page 3 & 4)

Fire Chief O'Neill addressed the increase in **commercial vent hood inspections, stand-alone temporary fireworks sales**, and **inspections of underground fuel**

storage tank removals. Chief O'Neill also noted a proposed increase in **open burning permit fees** and for the cost of required notices to area properties.

Public Works Department (page 4)
Mr. Culver addressed another earlier City Council discussion and new for **private hydrant inspection** costs depending on the number.

Community Development Department (page 5)
Community Development Director Collins advised that some of these fees were a result of many changes within the department as work flow was tracked more accurately with the integration of the new Accela software program.

Ms. Collins addressed an **additional fee for rentals failing to submit renewals within 60-days** of expiration of the current registrations. Ms. Collins advised that this was inadvertently omitted in previous fee scheduled. Ms. Collins also noted the addition of a **late renewal fee for rental registrations**. Building Codes Coordinator Dave Englund confirmed that this was a follow-up defined on new rental license application forms.

Public Works Department (page 5)
Mr. Culver addressed a new fee for **stormwater impact fees**, also discussed by the City Council earlier this year; and **adjustments for street patching** based on actual costs.

Mr. Culver further addressed new **sump pump waiver fees** and **monthly surcharge fees.**

Mr. Culver advised that the s**ump pump waiver and surcharge fees** were intended to allow the city enforcement capabilities under current city code to encourage property owners to separate their direct discharges of sump pumps into the sanitary sewer system to avoid the city being charged by the Metropolitan Council for treating that water. Mr. Culver noted the waiver would apply if disconnecting the sump pump would result in safety or property issues, and allow a property owner temporary reprieve to discharge into the sanitary sewer system until the problem had been resolved. Mr. Culver clarified that this would involve a one year annual renewal.

Regarding the new stormwater impact fee, Councilmember Laliberte asked if that one-time fee of $22.50 would be sufficient. Mr. Culver stated that remained an unknown until put into play and after a year's experience.

Community Development Department (page 5)
Ms. Collins reviewed the current 2% technology fee applied, and the new fee for the **building permit technology fee** on the Planning Division side. Ms. Collins noted that this fee is essentially embedded into current fees, but the Accela soft-

ware calculated it as a separate fee based on valuations and were incorporated into building permit feet.

At the request of Councilmember Willmus, Ms. Collins advised that it was difficult to project the revenue at this point other than based on past numbers of building permits issued and their valuation. Ms. Collins noted that, when staff had initially proposed the Accela program, the cost of the software had been programmed into fees to offset the cost of the program, along with implementation and maintenance of the software built into 2017 fees. Ms. Collins advised that staff would review the numbers after the first year using the new software program and make adjustments accordingly. At the further request of Councilmember Willmus, Ms. Collins advised that the 2% technology fee had been used in the past with previous permit software, and was typical of most other communities.

On page 7, Councilmember Willmus noted a **reduction in administrative fines for city code and property use violations**, with Ms. Collins advising that this was an effort by staff to clarify the two and distinguish them from another for easier tracking. City Manager Trudgeon noted that the Nuisance Fee was listed elsewhere at $100.00.

Fire Chief O'Neill reviewed **building permit and plan review fees** (page 10) for new construction and existing building remodels. While these inspections had been performed in the past, Chief O'Neill noted they had not been identified as a cost of doing business, and now were mirrored after the building department's valuation, typically involving smaller jobs however. Chief O'Neill noted that most renovations were under $20,000 in value, and therefore while attempting to keep the fees small, the department was seeking to break even at a $93/hour fee. If the inspections involved re-inspections, Chief O'Neill admitted these fees would come nowhere near covering expenses or breaking even. However, Chief O'Neill opined that this will take the steps necessary to get closer to the staff resources required.

Councilmember Willmus asked if both commercial and residential inspections were lumped together.

Chief O'Neill clarified that the department typically didn't perform residential inspections unless installing a sprinkler system; and would typically review building permit data and conduct a plan review, with those costs currently included in residential building permit fees.

If the plan review fee is 65% of the commercial permit fee, Councilmember McGehee asked if there was a cap, noting $93/hour didn't allow very long for review versus the time for a more complex plan and related review.

Chief O'Neill responded that staff didn't foresee extensive fees, since most plans are pretty straight forward, and the average existing permit pulled took about one hour.

Building Permit and Plan Review Fees (continued – page 12)
Ms. Collins addressed **new fees for residential driveway permits and expansions,** and **shed permits**. At the request of Mayor Roe, Ms. Collins and Mr. Englund clarified that a residential driveway permit was $55, but expansion was set at $75 as more staff time was required to review impervious calculations.

Councilmember Willmus suggested looking at the area being expanded and how to base the fee depending on the actual square footage of the expansion to justify the cost of the fee for that expansion.

After a brief discussion, staff was directed by the City Council to review and clarify language for better public understanding of whether or not driveways were included as part of an overall building permit for a new home. Ms. Collins duly noted these requests.

Councilmember McGehee thanked staff for **reducing the fee for backflow preventers** to encourage people to have them installed.

(Page 14)
Ms. Collins noted the new fee for **Certificates of Occupancy**, noting it took staff time to process and prepare them.

After a brief discussion, staff clarified that they include the fee as part of a building permit application, but list it as part of that itemization of administrative costs involved.

Ms. Collins noted the **new parking lot repair fee** was to address staff time involved in reviewing the plan and reviewing impervious area.

Community Development Department Misc. Fees (Page 15)
Ms. Collins reviewed the **new landscape improvement permit fee** for staff's review of impervious coverage on a site seeking improvement on residential lots (e.g. patios, accessory structures, etc.). Ms. Collins noted that many of these things appear on lots without a building permit being pulled or staff's knowledge, but sometimes significantly increasing impervious coverage on a site and impacting those parcels and adjacent policies, as was recently realized with a land use application on Gluek Lane.

Councilmember Willmus asked staff to clarify a minimum type of project, with Ms. Collins advising the intent could be addressing the addition of patios on

smaller lots, forcing staff to look at the percentage of existing impervious surface coverage.

Mayor Roe noted it would be essentially a hardscape or impervious surface improvement permit.

Councilmember McGehee spoke in favor of that, opining that erosion problems are one of the biggest problems in the community due to increasing impervious surfaces, even though there are regulations in place, no one seems to adhere to them.

The other new fees, including **Planned Unit Developments,** and **Public Assistance fees for applications and escrow,** Ms. Collins noted were previously reviewed and approved by the City Council based on the newly adopted Public Assistance Policy.

Mayor Roe asked that staff clarify and consider a name other than "public assistance" to avoid misunderstandings by the public based on other connotations of the term.

Specific to the Public Assistance application fee set at $1,500, City Attorney Gaughan suggested staff denote that as the initial or minimum amount for escrow versus giving the impression it was capped at that amount. Mr. Gaughan noted this would allow for additional funds should a project prove highly complex and allow the escrow account to city to replenished.

Ms. Collins agreed that should apply to any escrow account, and if addressed here it should be done consistently throughout.

Mr. Culver noted that the existing footnote D in the Subdivision area indicated that and could be extended to include public assistance applications accordingly; with Ms. Collins duly noting that suggestion.

<u>Landscape Plan Escrow (page 16)</u>
Ms. Collins clarified that staff estimated the escrow amount needed for **'landscape plans"** based on the scale of a project and to incorporated the time for the arborist to review tree preservation and restoration plans as applicable.

<u>Park Dedication Fees (Page 4)</u>
Parks & Recreation Director Brokke advised that the Parks & Recreation Commission had closely tracked this over the last fifteen years, and based on that data was recommending the increase in residential fees, and increase for non-residential fees as noted. Mr. Brokke advised that this was done largely because of its correlation of the quality of the park system, past and future substantial investments made to the system, and future investments identified in the CIP yet to

be done. Mr. Brokke opined that this provided another funding resource for the system, with residents consistently indicating their interest in maintaining a high quality park system. Mr. Brokke advised these fees were being recommended using comparative data in terms of other communities and was consistent, as noted in the matrix displayed of those comparisons by city for residential and commercial park dedication fees in 2015 and in 2016 to-date, averaging $3,900 per unit for residential properties.

Councilmember McGehee noted some of the commercial properties having a considerable portion of their site as a parking lot, very low in terms of cost and assessed value, but at the same price per acre based on the proposed percentages. Councilmember McGehee asked how staff figured in that trade-off.

Mr. Brokke advised that it proved more financially positive for Roseville to use the percentage route.

Mayor Roe noted it was interesting to see the various and different approaches used among other cities.

As with the proposed 2017 utility fees, Mayor Roe asked that residents and individual Councilmembers provide any questions and their feedback to staff between now and the December 5, 2016 meeting at which time those schedules will be considered for adoption.

<u>Motion to Extend Meeting Curfew</u>

Etten moved, McGehee seconded, to extend the meeting curfew to complete item 15b.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

b. Water Supply Plan

Mr. Culver introduced Roseville Civil Engineer Luke Sandstrom who presented a brief review summarizing the Local Water Supply Plan Template – Third Generation for 2016 – 2018 (Attachment A). Mr. Sandstrom advised that the Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission (PWETC) had seen the same presentation at their meeting for their feedback.

Mr. Sandstrom provided a background of the plan done every ten years, and outlined the three parts of the plan: inventory, emergency planning, and water conservation. Mr. Sandstrom advised that tonight's presentation and discussion would focus on water conservation, as per recent adoption of a state statute mandating it.

Mr. Sandstrom's presentation included those items being mandated, and those items already being done by the City of Roseville, including a tiered and seasonal

rate structure, CIP, system improvements and stormwater re-use projects, and remote read meters.

After this same presentation, Mr. Sandstrom reviewed the recommendations made by the PWETC, including: continue the annual CIP; identify all unmetered city-owned facilities and install meters; install smart irrigation meters at city-owned facilities as a pilot program and subsequent results; educate the public on water conservation options; and pursue grant funding for rebate programs.

Mr. Culver asked the City Council for their additional input on what to include in the Water Plan for conservation-related efforts; and what the city was willing to commit to as the Plan goes out for agency review by year-end.

Regarding smart irrigation, Mayor Roe asked if the Park Renewal Program irrigation systems were installed as smart systems as part of that effort.

Mr. Culver responded that he wasn't sure, other than for the Upper Villa Park improvements with that stormwater management system based on weather forecasts and would pump out storage capacity to make itself ready for an upcoming storm. Mr. Culver further noted that there were some sensors and a wireless system controlled from City Hall based on weather and other steps with the purpose to reduce total water usages.

Mayor Roe noted it was nice to see some credits already applied for Roseville efforts to-date.

Councilmember McGehee opined that the city could improved its tiered rates system; and suggested offering the public some rebates for low flow toilets or energy efficient appliances given the broad selection available and as utilized by other communities. Councilmember McGehee suggested advertising such rebates should be part of the broader education program to show how much a household could save.

Mayor Roe noted some communities were funding these rebates through grant programs.

Mr. Sandstrom noted the Metropolitan Council had awarded grants, using Clean Water Funds, to nineteen communities, which they had used to fund those rebate programs. Mr. Sandstrom opined that the city may be able to apply for funds in the fall of 2017 during the next grant cycle.

Councilmember Etten spoke in favor of pursuing grant applications as appropriate; opining that many efforts are outdoor-related and reimbursed by other agencies. Using lawn watering as an example, Councilmember Etten suggested encouraging residents to install smart irrigation systems or turf reduction programs,

perhaps by offering an incentive program through education and resulting in a huge impact. Councilmember Etten suggested concentrating on outdoor water usage where the greatest amount seemed to be used in the community. Councilmember Etten expressed his interest in pursuing a water use restriction ordinance, noting the need to educate the public on the best time of day for irrigating to avoid excessive water loss in the afternoon; and to address those times of great drought in the community.

Mr. Culver noted a lot of communities have ongoing odd/even regulations and others that kick in when water demand is high or during extended drought periods. While odd/even regulations don't necessarily conserve water, Mr. Culver advised that it did allow a city to have a ready supply of water by reducing peaks and spreading it out for maximum demands.

Mayor Roe suggested looking at an irrigation-based surcharge based on usage comparisons if exceeding a certain amount depending on how it was calculated. If a significant increase in usage was seen over the average for irrigation purposes, Mayor Roe suggested a financial penalty be applied. Also, Mayor Roe suggested addressing usage on the commercial side beyond meter sizes; and perhaps not encouraging high commercial water uses to develop in the community, or at least not incentivize them.

Without objection, Mayor Roe directed staff to take this additional City Council feedback to the PWETC for their further vetting and discussion.

Councilmember McGehee reported anecdotally on her experience with rain barrels and heavy rainfalls this year; and her favorable impression with how easy they were to use and their efficiencies.

Mayor Roe noted there were products available to meter rain barrels to control when to release stored water or for a drip irrigation system at lower pressures.

At the request of Councilmember Willmus, Mr. Culver reported that the city did not currently have a separate irrigation meter in most city facilities. If residential and commercial irrigation systems were on a separate meter, Mr. Culver advised that the city could charge a higher rate for those irrigation purposes only. At the further request of Councilmember Willmus, Mr. Culver advised that there was a code application for new systems accordingly, with residential applications needing city code revisions beyond the current base fee per meter.

Councilmember Laliberte opined that education, education, education should be the focus as it was the easiest and least expensive thing to do. While recognizing the things Roseville was already doing as noted in staff's presentation, Councilmember Laliberte opined that more could be done.

Councilmember McGehee suggested encouraging the public to use less grass, and more shrubs or mulch versus the typical lawn.

Councilmember noted the report provided a list of top commercial water users in Roseville or on the Roseville system.

Mr. Culver noted there were several Maplewood commercial users on the Roseville water system, as the City of Maplewood had no water main along Rice Street, with all east side properties on Rice Street getting their water form Roseville.

Councilmember Etten noted that Walmart was shown as #7 in the list of high users at 8 million gallons, while the much larger Rosedale Center complex using 13.6 million gallons. Given the considerable difference in size of the two properties, Councilmember Etten asked why there wasn't more of a differential in their water usage.

Discussion ensued as to how much was associated with the outside sprinkler system; suggestions for the Department of Natural Resources or Department of Health to audit Roseville businesses and their water usage to help them not only save water but also money for the benefit of the city and the business.

Councilmember Willmus noted the Walmart parking lot was the first commercial property required to include green areas in their parking lot; opining that the sea of asphalt surrounding those areas and the intense heat radiating from them may impact the amount of water required to keep them green.

Since that outside irrigation system was already on a separate meter, Mayor Roe suggested a smart irrigation system might be a good fit for them.

16. City Manager Future Agenda Review

17. Councilmember-Initiated Items for Future Meetings

18. Adjourn Meeting

Etten moved, Laliberte seconded, adjournment of the meeting at approximately 10:18 p.m.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

_____
Daniel J. Roe, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Patrick T. Trudgeon, City Manager

1

Appendix 11

Minnesota Water Supply Plan Instructions & Checklist 2016-2018

Public Water Suppliers

All public water suppliers in Minnesota that operate a public water distribution system, serve more than 1,000 people and/or all cities in the seven-county metropolitan area, must have a water supply plan approved by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Water supply plans must be updated and submitted to the DNR for approval every ten years. This requirement, in place since the 1990s, is designed to encourage communities to deal proactively with providing sustainable drinking water for citizens, businesses, and industry.[1]

These plan updates will be due between 2016 and 2018; the DNR will be notifying communities of the due date for each specific city water plan. All sections of the water supply plan must be completed in order for the plan to be approved. A checklist is included with these instructions on pages 4 and 5.

What is New?

- Plans can be submitted through Minnesota DNR Permitting and Reporting System (MPARS).
- DNR Hydrologists will be meeting with clusters of communities rather than individually. In the Twin Cities metropolitan area, Metropolitan Council staff will also provide technical assistance and in Greater MN, staff from MN Rural Waters Association will join us.
- There is a greater emphasis on water conservation/demand reduction and on developing rate structures that encourage conservation.
- Simplified reporting: More tables with check boxes; less writing required.
- Part 4 of the plan, required for communities in the seven-county metropolitan area, now reflects the Twin Cities metropolitan area Master Water Supply Plan
- Resources - can be found at www.mndnr.gov/watersupplyplans including copies of sample rate structures, conservation ordinances, education programs, water level recording forms, certificate of adoption, and other items as well as links to useful conservation web pages.

Submitting a Plan for DNR Approval

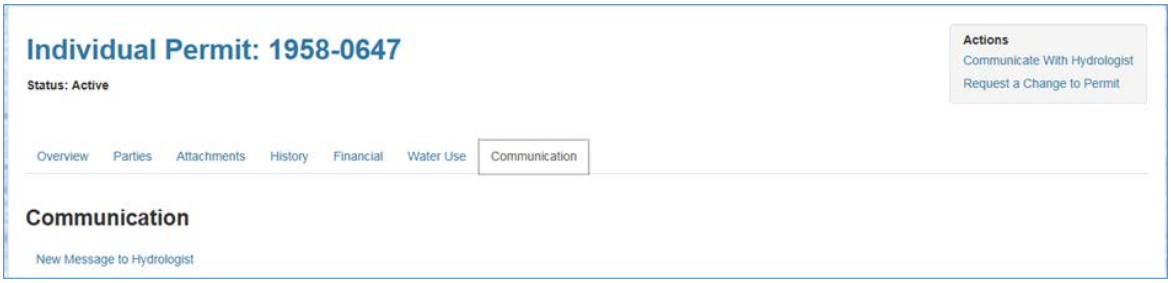
Preferably, please submit plans electronically to:

https://webapps11.dnr.state.mn.us/mpars/public/authentication/login

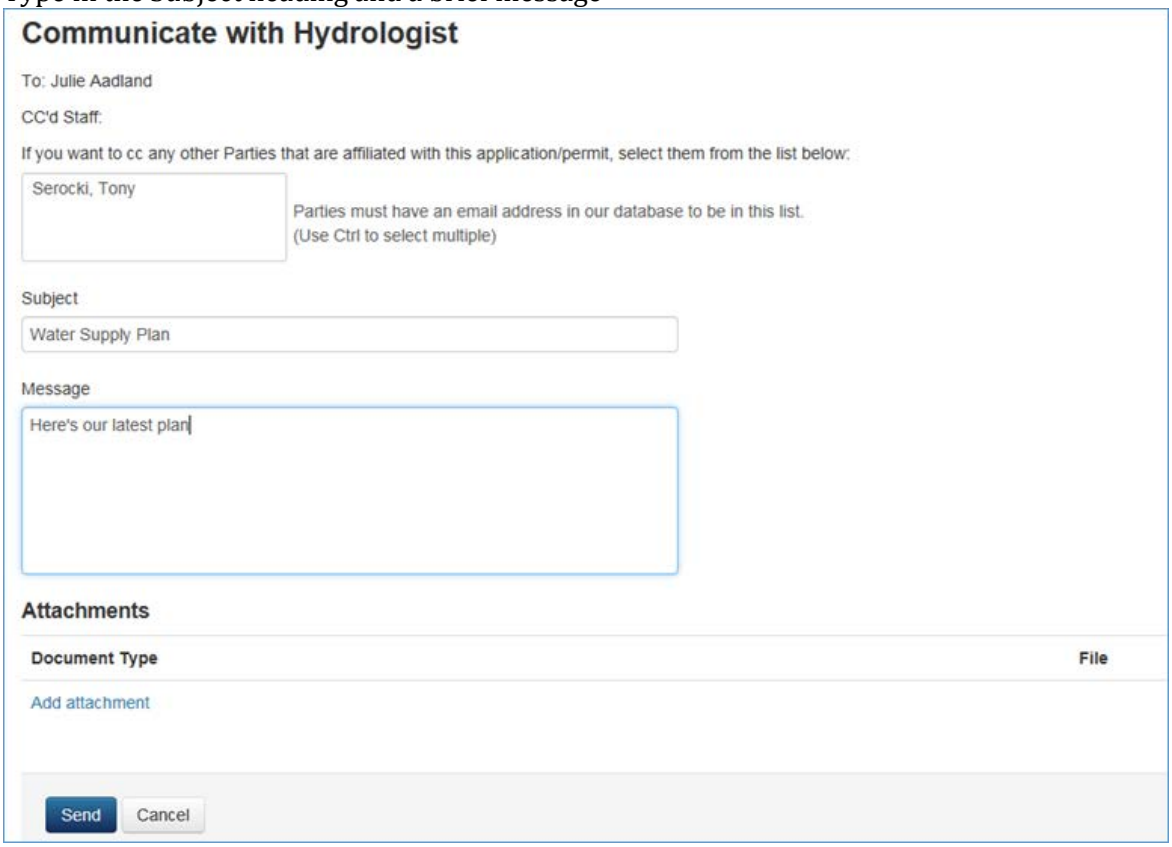
Steps for electronic submission:

1. Follow the above link and log into MPARS.
2. From your Account Overview Permits Tab, click on your primary Water Supply Permit Number.
3. Then click on Communication Tab.
4. Click New Message to Hydrologist (under Communication heading)

[1] see Minn. Stat. 103G.291



5. Type in the Subject heading and a brief message



6. Click Add Attachment
7. Under Document Type drop down, select Water Supply Plan
8. Click choose file and attach your Water Supply Plan - Naming convention: WSP_cityname_permitnumber_date.doc
   Please include list of all permit numbers associated with this Water Supply in the message field
9. Hit Send at the bottom of the page

Or submit completed plans to:

DNR Waters
Water Permit Programs Supervisor
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4025

Plans for communities in the seven-county metropolitan area will be automatically shared with the Metropolitan Council.

If you have questions regarding water supply plans, please call (651) 259-5034 or e-mail questions to wateruse.dnr@state.mn.us

Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Requirements

All communities that operate a public water supply system within the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area, even those with fewer than 1,000 people, must complete a local water supply plan and submit it to the Metropolitan Council, adjacent communities, and the county for review and comment. These plans include completion of Part 4 of the local water supply plan template.

Please submit plans to DNR Ecological and Water Resources Division as described above. Plans for communities in the seven-county metropolitan area will be shared with the Metropolitan Council.

Final Plan Adoption by City or Board

Communities give the plan preliminary approval subject to DNR review and, for communities in the seven-county metropolitan area, by Metropolitan Council review.

If the DNR or Metropolitan Council have recommended changes, the community should incorporate them into the plan or respond before the plan is finally adopted.

Communities and utility boards must officially adopt the plan after it is approved by the DNR and, for metro communities, reviewed by Metropolitan Council.

A template of a city certification of adoption is found at www.mndnr.gov/watersupplyplans

Water Supply Plan Checklist

All sections of the plan must be completed in order for the plan to be approved. The following checklist can be used to make sure all elements of the plan have been completed.

Part 1. Water Supply System Description and Evaluation

☑	Table 1. DNR Water Appropriation Permit Number & Utility Contact Information
☑	Table 2. Historic Water Demand (Part 1, A)
☑	Table 1. Large volume users (Part 1, A)
☑	Table 2. Water treatment capacity and treatment processes (Part 1, B
☑	Table 3. Storage capacity, as of the end of the last calendar year (Part 1, B)) & discussion of current and future storage capacity needs
☑	Table 4. Water sources & status (Part 1, C) & discussion of limitations
☑	Table 5. Projected annual water demand (Part 1, D) & discussion of water use trends & projection method
☑	Table 6. Source water quality monitoring (Part 1, E)
☑	Table 9. Water level data (Part 1, E)
☑	Table 10. Natural resource impacts (Part 1, E)
☑	Table 11. Status of Wellhead Protection and Source Water Protection Plans (Part 1, E)
☑	Table 12. Adequacy of Water Supply System (Part 1, F)
☑	Table 13. Proposed future installations/sources (Part 1, F)
☑	Table14. Alternative water sources (Part 1, F)
☑	Appendix 1: Well records and maintenance summaries
☑	Appendix 2: Water level monitoring plan
☑	Appendix 3: Water level graphs for each water supply well
☑	Appendix 4: Capital Improvement Plan

Part 2. Emergency Planning and Response Procedures

☑	Table 15. Emergency response plan contact information (Part 2, A) & Y/N questions
☑	Table 16. Interconnections with other water supply systems to supply water in an emergency (Part 2, C) & Y/N questions
☑	Table 17. Utilizing Surface Water as an Alternative Source (Part 2, C) & discussion of additional emergency water provisions
☑	Table 18. Water use priorities (Part 2, C)
☑	Table 19. Emergency demand reduction conditions, triggers and actions (Part 2, C)
☑	Table 20. Plan to Inform Customers Regarding Conservation Requests, Water Use Restrictions, and Suspensions (Part 2, C) & discussion of restriction authority
☑	Appendix 5: Emergency Telephone List
☑	Appendix 6: Cooperative Agreements for Emergency Services
☑	Appendix 7: Municipal Critical Water Deficiency Ordinance

Part 3. Water Conservation Plan

☑	Table 21. Implementation of previous ten-year Conservation Plan (Part 3, A) & discussion of progress and results
☑	Table 22. Short and long-term demand reduction conditions, triggers & actions (Part 3, A)
☑	Y/N & discussion of leak detection monitoring , water audits & water loss (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 23. Customer Meters (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 24. Water Source Meters (Part 3, B)
☑	Y/N & discussion of water use trends in residential GPCD (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 25. Strategies and timeframe to reduce residential per capita demand (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 26. Strategies and timeframe to reduce institutional, commercial, industrial, and agricultural and non-revenue use demand (Part 3, B)
☑	Describe trends in customer use categories (Part 3, B)
☑	Calculate ratio of maximum day demand to average day demand (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 27. Rate structures for each customer category (add additional rows as needed)
☑	Table 28. Additional strategies to Reduce Water Use & Support Wellhead Protection (Part 3, B)
☑	Discuss how you will track success (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 29. Regulations for short-term reductions in demand and long-term improvements in water efficiencies (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 30. Retrofitting programs (Part 3, B)
☑	Table 31. Current and Proposed Education Programs (Part 3, C) and discussion of future education plans
☑	Appendix 8: Graph showing annual per capita water demand for each customer category during the last ten-years
☑	Appendix 9: Water Rate Structure
☑	Appendix 10: Adopted or proposed regulations to reduce demand/improve water efficiency
☑	Appendix 11: Implementation Checklist

Part 4. Items Metropolitan Area Water Suppliers

☑	Table 32. Alternative Approaches (Part IV, D)
☑	Complete Technical Assistance question

Plan Submittal and Adoption

☑ Follow MPARS submission guidelines on page 1 of this document (preferred) or
Mail to: DNR Ecological & Water Resources
Water Permit Programs Supervisor
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4032 Or e-mail to http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mpars/index.html

☐ *(Metro communities with less than 1,000 people only)*
Follow MPARS submission guidelines on page 1 of this document (preferred) or
Mail to: Metropolitan Council
Reviews Coordinator
390 N Robert St
St. Paul, MN 55101 Or e-mail to ReviewsCoordinator@metc.state.mn.us

Certification of Plan Adoption Date:

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Ecological and Water Resources
1200 Warner Road
St. Paul, MN 55106

November 21, 2018

Marc Culver, Public Works Director
City of Roseville
2660 Civic Center Drive
Roseville, MN 55113

RE: Water Supply Plan Approval, City of Roseville, Appropriation Permit No. 1975-6227

Dear Mr. Culver:

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Metropolitan Council have completed our review of the revised City of Roseville Water Supply Plan for the public water supply system that is authorized under DNR Water Appropriation Permit #1975-6227. I am pleased to advise you that in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.291, Subdivision 3, and on behalf of the Commissioner of the DNR, I hereby **approve your Water Supply Plan.** We encourage the City to complete the attached "Certification of Adoption" form. Please upload the form to the MPARS-Water Supply Plan tab as soon as the City officially adopts the Plan.

Attached to this letter is a copy of a Water Supply Plan Review checklist containing comments by both the DNR and the Metropolitan Council. These comments should be used to improve the City of Roseville Water Supply Plan and improve the management of the City of Roseville Water Supply System. Please note that the City of Roseville is required to adopt a Critical Water Deficiency Ordinance within 6 months of this approval. A Critical Water Deficiency Model Ordinance is available on the website of the Minnesota Rural Water Association at: http://www.mrwa.com/ordinances.html.

The Metropolitan Council has requested tha the following cvomments be given to the City of Roseville:

- The Metropolitan Council encourages the City of Roseville to expand its water conservation and efficiency program to help achieve the goals in the Master Water Supply Plan. Council staff are available to support these on-going efforts.
- If changes are made to this water supply plan .
- Within 30 days following the adoption of the City of Roseville Water Comprehensive Plan, of which the Water Supply Plan is a part, please adopt and submit copies of the local controls identified in the Water Supply Plan to the Metropolitan Council, as required by Minnesota Statutes 473.865.
- If changes are made to the Water Supply Plan from changes during the full comprehensive plan update – such as changes to forecasts - Roseville will need to submit the updated information to the DNR and Metropolitan Council.

- If Roseville has any questions about the Council's review cooments or process, please feel free to contact Alli Elhassan at (651) 602-1066.

Thank you for your efforts in planning for the future of the City of Roseville water supply and for conserving the water resources of the State of Minnesota. If you have any questions or need additional assistance with the City's water appropriation permit, please contact DNR Hydrologist Sara Mielke at (651) 259-5879, Sara.Mielke@state.mn.us or me at (651) 259 - 5877.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Richter

Joe Richter
District Appropriations Hydrologist
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

cc: Raya Esmaeili, Metropolitan Council Reviews Coordinator
David Brown, Metropolitan Council
Carmelita Nelson, DNR Water Supply Plan Coordinator
Jeanne Daniels, EWR South District Manager
Jen Sorensen, EWR Area Hydrologist

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

PUBLIC WORKS, ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

EXCERPTS OF MINUTES

SEPTEMBER 27, 2016 MEETING

5. Water Supply Plan

Public Works Director Culver reintroduced Civil Engineer Luke Sandstrom, advising he had been working on the water supply plan, with the end product due the end of 2016.

At the request of Chair Cihacek, Mr. Culver contrasted the duties of Mr. Sandstrom with that of City Engineer Jesse Freihammer. Mr. Culver advised that Mr. Freihammer served directly under Mr. Culver and served as the City's Assistant Public Works Director and as a senior engineer in charge of the overall engineering division, while Mr. Sandstrom serves under Mr. Freihammer, doing the detailed, day-to-day engineering work for the city.

In his presentation, Mr. Sandstrom provided an overview of the Water Supply Plan focusing on water conservation options, including examples used in other municipalities. Mr. Sandstrom reviewed the purpose of the plan in outlining water sources, water usage, emergency plans, and water conservation measures that pertain to the city. Mr. Sandstrom noted this Plan is required for water suppliers serving over 1,000 people; and was closely related with the St. Paul Regional Water Services Plan. Mr. Sandstrom advised that this Plan is required for updating every ten years, and was broken into three segments: Inventory, Emergency Planning, and Water Conservation. As a side note, Mr. Sandstrom reminded the PWETC that the City of Roseville also supplied water to the City of Arden Hills; with total annual water supply billing at 1.6 billion gallons, of which approximately 306 million gallons was used by Arden Hills.

Mr. Sandstrom reviewed recent updates to Minnesota State Statutes, and those mandates incorporated into this updated Plan, specifically related to water conservation. Mr. Sandstrom noted this included mandated conservation programs, ideas of plan options that would impact rates. As part of the most recent conservation efforts by the City of Roseville, Mr. Sandstrom noted they included rate structures for initial conservation efforts by citizens, with other ideas or plan options always sought. Mr. Sandstrom noted other efforts to achieve better water conservation could include a rebate program, irrigation restrictions or adjustments, education, capital improvements, and remote read meters.

Mr. Sandstrom advised that Roseville uses seasonal rates, continues educational efforts via several tools, and its capital improvements to the infrastructure continued to provide system improvements, along with the city encouraging and participating in stormwater res-use projects, and using remote read meters. Specific to the use of water rate usage tiers that had been discussed off and on in the

past, and was now used in a limited way, Mr. Sandstrom referenced tiers used in other metropolitan communities, provided as a bench handout, ***attached hereto and made a part hereof.*** In Roseville, Mr. Sandstrom reported that the majority of Roseville residents would fall within the first tier, using 30,000 plus gallons.

Discussion ensued regarding tiers and usage history; potential formation of an additional tier threshold; how to make the system equitable for households with only 1 person in the home versus average households with more residents in the home who were making a concerted effort to conserve water without penalizing them due to their higher usage due to the number in the home; or profiling users for actual use versus lumping them into a pricing structure.

Mr. Culver advised that the intent of tonight's presentation was to seek PWETC assistance before going to the City Council at their October 2016 Worksession to discuss the components of the Plan update. Since the state mandate requires that the city talk about water conservation and how it was promoting it, Mr. Culver advised that staff would be seeking feedback from the City Council on what they would be comfortable pursuing or committing to and directing staff on what options they should explore, such as those outlined by Mr. Sandstrom. Mr. Culver stated that staff was seeking feedback from the PWETC to present or recommend to the City Council for possible implementation. As an example, Mr. Culver asked if the city should focus on education or explore a rebate program, funded either through grant or through the water utility rate structure to promote conservation.

Further discussion included identifying the target residential household or commercial user; focus on residential users if appliance rebates; focus on commercial or higher density residential users; restrictions on lawn watering or rebates for water sense technology for irrigation systems.

Specific to commercial water users, Chair Cihacek opined they could and would do a much better job in using their irrigation systems if there was a cost for them not using an irrigation management plan, including taking weather and precipitation into consideration. However, Chair Cihacek noted the need to review their management plans before offering any subsidization.

Specific to residential users, Chair Cihacek expressed his interest in a rebate program once the cost was better defined; opining it was hard to consider a recommendation without knowing what specific rebate was considered and its long-term impact to the city's asset management program.

From an infrastructure standpoint, Mr. Culver responded that it was difficult to realistically correlate water conservation and the use of less water with infrastructure savings. With the exception of less wear and tear on the pumps in booster stations or use of smaller pumps with reduced water usage, Mr. Culver reported it would require a significant reduction in water use to make any significant impacts to the cost of the city's infrastructure and its ongoing maintenance.

Mr. Culver noted the city was still required to distribute water to every household and business within the community, with all pipes already in the ground and sized for a certain amount of use. Mr. Culver noted the only infrastructure savings would therefore be at the booster stations if the city wasn't pumping as much water daily, also impacting energy savings realized by the city for pumping a certain amount of water.

Mr. Culver suggested while there may be some potential usage savings for residents long-term, the overall cost of water would only continue going up as it becomes a more valuable resource in the future and exponentially more restrictions are mandated on groundwater pumping. Obviously, Mr. Culver noted the less water a community used, the less money was spent, but with the current pricing structure, the city paid for the water it used and that cost was passed on by the city to its customers. However, Mr. Culver noted the interest in promoting long-term savings for residents on their utility bills to reduce reliance as a whole, serving as a sustainability issue.

Chair Cihacek noted an option could be for the city to purchase in bulk number water saving showerheads for distribution with a possible credit on customer utility bills accordingly. However, Chair Cihacek questioned if the nominal cost of the purchase and limited savings along with time for staff to administer such a program was worth the effort, even though it addressed education and met multiple points in the Plan.

Member Seigler suggested getting more bang for the buck by using less water over the summer versus shower heads. Member Seigler suggested focusing that effort during the spring to address irrigation or lawn/garden watering as an educational effort and addressing frequency, etc. opining that would have a much more significant impact for the city's water usage.

Mr. Culver referenced a program used by the City of Woodbury last summer, and researched further by Mr. Sandstrom, for a pilot program using smarter irrigation controllers that monitored actual soil moisture in the ground and adjusted irrigation systems accordingly. Mr. Culver admitted they were expensive to install and difficult to maintain, yet could provide a quick benefit. Mr. Culver noted a less costly and easier to maintain system would be irrigation sensors or controls that could be managed via the Internet as weather forecasts were viewed, including future rain projections and a history of rain to-date compared to programmed data for yard needs depending on type and amount of lawn, and/or vegetable/flower gardens. Mr. Culver advised that the system automatically adjusted how much water the irrigation system received and constantly adjusted the system accordingly.

If the City of Roseville considered a similar pilot program, Mr. Culver suggested it could first focus on townhome associations to use controllers and see what kinds of savings were realized before moving forward. However, Mr. Culver noted the need to determine whether to do so from an educational standpoint or apply for grants for rebates from other agencies interested in reducing water usage across the metropolitan area.

Discussion ensued related to kinds of programs or rebate options available, with Mr. Sandstrom providing various examples (e.g. City of Eden Prairie); comparables with other metropolitan communities operating their own treatment plants and having their own wells and pumping water out of the ground and their more significant and direct correlations than the City of Roseville using surface water through St. Paul Regional Water Services. However, Mr. Culver noted there was the big picture component simply dollars saved, which could provide incentive for spending money out of their annual budget.

Specific to a rebate program, Chair Cihacek stated he was supportive of it unless it cost the city too much to implement compared to the benefits received; and if amortized on water bills, asked if it could be paid back over time unless receiving grant funds. Chair Cihacek stated he was fine applying for a grant as a pilot program, but only if the customer was interested in purchasing and paying back the city's initial cost over time.

Member Seigler stated that the city should monitor itself on irrigation systems on city-owned property. Member Seigler opined there was nothing more disconcerting than observing irrigation systems running on city property when it was raining out. Member Seigler suggested as an educational point, the city show cost savings realized for taxpayers by monitoring those systems.

Mr. Culver agreed that the city should certainly lead by example. Mr. Culver noted the city also had a lot of city water usage not currently metered; and advised that was one recommendation staff would make for the city to expend money to install meters on its own sprinkler systems in city parks and other city-owned properties if not currently metered to allow a record of how much water was being used and to hold the city more accountable. Mr. Culver admitted this was a good point and a reality for the city to spend funds to lead by example and better manage city water usage.

Member Wozniak concurred, noting that was a great idea and served as a good starting point for the city's educational program for residents in talking about the steps taken by the city to restrict or limit irrigation use and landscaping; and set the stage for the long-term view of the cost of water historically from 1980, 1990 and what it may look like in 2030. Member Wozniak suggested this would incentivize residents to take steps now before water usage reaches that higher cost; and noting this is the city is doing – as well as other municipalities. Member Wozniak suggested the city also solicit feedback from residents.

Member Heimerl also suggested that city staff review city code related to applying code to minimize irrigation people are currently doing, and ways through landscaping technologies and types of plantings that could further minimize water usages. Member Heimerl suggested the city take the lead, through example and education, through code changes and changing community views of what is good vegetation for yards beyond weed overgrowth but as an alternative to typical lawns, moving away from the 1950's pristine yard. Member Heimerl opined the education process

could include what needs to be cut and/or irrigated, and the opportunities for plantings to reduce the need to sprinkler.

In conclusion, Mr. Culver duly noted the PWETC's recommendation to the City Council the use of emerging technologies and educational opportunities to reduce watering in the community, utilizing some of the ideas brought forward during tonight's discussion.

Member Seigler emphasized the city's initiative to save money through addressing non-metered usage.

As the city begins metering that usage, Chair Cihacek suggested staff track the usage and savings as a demonstration to residents the improvements being undertaken by the city, especially focusing on larger public facilities with larger land areas. Chair Cihacek noted this would exemplify a bigger return, and whether code or usage issues, provide information on those larger use profiles, as case studies to use in rolling out the education process.

Member Wozniak suggested, if possible, incorporating stormwater management into that educational piece as well (e.g. Upper Villa Park and baseball field irrigation system), and then look at Fairview Avenue and stormwater issues in that area and if there was a way to capture or redirect that drainage. Member Wozniak noted this would allow that stormwater to be used in a positive way if used for irrigation purposes in place of using fresh water.

Mr. Culver noted watershed districts were huge proponents of re-use; but noted the difficulty with those large projects in the long-term economic payback for those re-use systems. Therefore, Mr. Culver noted the goal is to incorporate other reasons beyond financial to pursue those projects. Mr. Culver reported that discussion was underway to consider another re-use system by Fairview at Evergreen Park, that, with grant application. Mr. Culver noted code items would need to be addressed by the Planning Commission and/or City Council, and perhaps considered for larger developments of a certain size, that they be required or encouraged – if doing irrigation on site – to build a re-use system into their development. Mr. Culver advised that staff would look into that further.

be done. Mr. Brokke opined that this provided another funding resource for the system, with residents consistently indicating their interest in maintaining a high quality park system. Mr. Brokke advised these fees were being recommended using comparative data in terms of other communities and was consistent, as noted in the matrix displayed of those comparisons by city for residential and commercial park dedication fees in 2015 and in 2016 to-date, averaging $3,900 per unit for residential properties.

Councilmember McGehee noted some of the commercial properties having a considerable portion of their site as a parking lot, very low in terms of cost and assessed value, but at the same price per acre based on the proposed percentages. Councilmember McGehee asked how staff figured in that trade-off.

Mr. Brokke advised that it proved more financially positive for Roseville to use the percentage route.

Mayor Roe noted it was interesting to see the various and different approaches used among other cities.

As with the proposed 2017 utility fees, Mayor Roe asked that residents and individual Councilmembers provide any questions and their feedback to staff between now and the December 5, 2016 meeting at which time those schedules will be considered for adoption.

<u>Motion to Extend Meeting Curfew</u>
Etten moved, McGehee seconded, to extend the meeting curfew to complete item 15b.

Roll Call
Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

b. Water Supply Plan

Mr. Culver introduced Roseville Civil Engineer Luke Sandstrom who presented a brief review summarizing the Local Water Supply Plan Template – Third Generation for 2016 – 2018 (Attachment A). Mr. Sandstrom advised that the Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission (PWETC) had seen the same presentation at their meeting for their feedback.

Mr. Sandstrom provided a background of the plan done every ten years, and outlined the three parts of the plan: inventory, emergency planning, and water conservation. Mr. Sandstrom advised that tonight's presentation and discussion would focus on water conservation, as per recent adoption of a state statute mandating it.

Mr. Sandstrom's presentation included those items being mandated, and those items already being done by the City of Roseville, including a tiered and seasonal

rate structure, CIP, system improvements and stormwater re-use projects, and remote read meters.

After this same presentation, Mr. Sandstrom reviewed the recommendations made by the PWETC, including: continue the annual CIP; identify all unmetered city-owned facilities and install meters; install smart irrigation meters at city-owned facilities as a pilot program and subsequent results; educate the public on water conservation options; and pursue grant funding for rebate programs.

Mr. Culver asked the City Council for their additional input on what to include in the Water Plan for conservation-related efforts; and what the city was willing to commit to as the Plan goes out for agency review by year-end.

Regarding smart irrigation, Mayor Roe asked if the Park Renewal Program irrigation systems were installed as smart systems as part of that effort.

Mr. Culver responded that he wasn't sure, other than for the Upper Villa Park improvements with that stormwater management system based on weather forecasts and would pump out storage capacity to make itself ready for an upcoming storm. Mr. Culver further noted that there were some sensors and a wireless system controlled from City Hall based on weather and other steps with the purpose to reduce total water usages.

Mayor Roe noted it was nice to see some credits already applied for Roseville efforts to-date.

Councilmember McGehee opined that the city could improved its tiered rates system; and suggested offering the public some rebates for low flow toilets or energy efficient appliances given the broad selection available and as utilized by other communities. Councilmember McGehee suggested advertising such rebates should be part of the broader education program to show how much a household could save.

Mayor Roe noted some communities were funding these rebates through grant programs.

Mr. Sandstrom noted the Metropolitan Council had awarded grants, using Clean Water Funds, to nineteen communities, which they had used to fund those rebate programs. Mr. Sandstrom opined that the city may be able to apply for funds in the fall of 2017 during the next grant cycle.

Councilmember Etten spoke in favor of pursuing grant applications as appropriate; opining that many efforts are outdoor-related and reimbursed by other agencies. Using lawn watering as an example, Councilmember Etten suggested encouraging residents to install smart irrigation systems or turf reduction programs,

perhaps by offering an incentive program through education and resulting in a huge impact. Councilmember Etten suggested concentrating on outdoor water usage where the greatest amount seemed to be used in the community. Councilmember Etten expressed his interest in pursuing a water use restriction ordinance, noting the need to educate the public on the best time of day for irrigating to avoid excessive water loss in the afternoon; and to address those times of great drought in the community.

Mr. Culver noted a lot of communities have ongoing odd/even regulations and others that kick in when water demand is high or during extended drought periods. While odd/even regulations don't necessarily conserve water, Mr. Culver advised that it did allow a city to have a ready supply of water by reducing peaks and spreading it out for maximum demands.

Mayor Roe suggested looking at an irrigation-based surcharge based on usage comparisons if exceeding a certain amount depending on how it was calculated. If a significant increase in usage was seen over the average for irrigation purposes, Mayor Roe suggested a financial penalty be applied. Also, Mayor Roe suggested addressing usage on the commercial side beyond meter sizes; and perhaps not encouraging high commercial water uses to develop in the community, or at least not incentivize them.

Without objection, Mayor Roe directed staff to take this additional City Council feedback to the PWETC for their further vetting and discussion.

Councilmember McGehee reported anecdotally on her experience with rain barrels and heavy rainfalls this year; and her favorable impression with how easy they were to use and their efficiencies.

Mayor Roe noted there were products available to meter rain barrels to control when to release stored water or for a drip irrigation system at lower pressures.

At the request of Councilmember Willmus, Mr. Culver reported that the city did not currently have a separate irrigation meter in most city facilities. If residential and commercial irrigation systems were on a separate meter, Mr. Culver advised that the city could charge a higher rate for those irrigation purposes only. At the further request of Councilmember Willmus, Mr. Culver advised that there was a code application for new systems accordingly, with residential applications needing city code revisions beyond the current base fee per meter.

Councilmember Laliberte opined that education, education, education should be the focus as it was the easiest and least expensive thing to do. While recognizing the things Roseville was already doing as noted in staff's presentation, Councilmember Laliberte opined that more could be done.

Councilmember McGehee suggested encouraging the public to use less grass, and more shrubs or mulch versus the typical lawn.

Councilmember noted the report provided a list of top commercial water users in Roseville or on the Roseville system.

Mr. Culver noted there were several Maplewood commercial users on the Roseville water system, as the City of Maplewood had no water main along Rice Street, with all east side properties on Rice Street getting their water form Roseville.

Councilmember Etten noted that Walmart was shown as #7 in the list of high users at 8 million gallons, while the much larger Rosedale Center complex using 13.6 million gallons. Given the considerable difference in size of the two properties, Councilmember Etten asked why there wasn't more of a differential in their water usage.

Discussion ensued as to how much was associated with the outside sprinkler system; suggestions for the Department of Natural Resources or Department of Health to audit Roseville businesses and their water usage to help them not only save water but also money for the benefit of the city and the business.

Councilmember Willmus noted the Walmart parking lot was the first commercial property required to include green areas in their parking lot; opining that the sea of asphalt surrounding those areas and the intense heat radiating from them may impact the amount of water required to keep them green.

Since that outside irrigation system was already on a separate meter, Mayor Roe suggested a smart irrigation system might be a good fit for them.

16. City Manager Future Agenda Review

17. Councilmember-Initiated Items for Future Meetings

18. Adjourn Meeting

Etten moved, Laliberte seconded, adjournment of the meeting at approximately 10:18 p.m.

Roll Call

Ayes: Willmus, Laliberte, Etten, McGehee and Roe.
Nays: None.

_____
Daniel J. Roe, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Patrick T. Trudgeon, City Manager

APPENDIX E:

LIFT STATION STARTS AND RUNTIMES

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Brenner Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	1.0	8	0.9	9
08/02/2019	1.0	8	0.9	8
08/03/2019	0.9	7	0.8	7
08/04/2019	1.1	8	0.8	7
08/05/2019	0.9	7	0.7	7
08/06/2019	0.7	6	0.7	7
08/07/2019	1.1	9	1.0	9
08/08/2019	1.0	8	0.8	7
08/09/2019	1.0	8	1.0	9
08/10/2019	0.8	6	0.6	6
08/11/2019	1.0	8	0.9	8
08/12/2019	1.1	9	0.9	9
08/13/2019	1.2	9	0.9	8
08/14/2019	1.0	8	0.9	9
08/15/2019	1.0	8	0.7	7
08/16/2019	1.0	8	0.8	8
08/17/2019	1.3	10	1.2	11
08/18/2019	1.4	10	1.0	9
08/19/2019	1.0	8	0.8	8
08/20/2019	1.0	8	0.9	9
08/21/2019	1.3	10	1.1	10
08/22/2019	1.1	9	0.9	9
08/23/2019	0.8	7	0.7	7
08/24/2019	0.9	8	0.7	7
08/25/2019	0.7	6	0.7	7
08/26/2019	1.0	8	0.7	7
08/27/2019	0.8	7	0.8	8
08/28/2019	1.1	9	1.0	9
08/29/2019	0.8	7	0.6	6
08/30/2019	0.9	7	0.7	7
08/31/2019	0.9	7	0.8	8
TOTAL	**30.8**	**246**	**26.0**	**247**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Center Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	1.6	27	0.7	27
08/02/2019	1.4	24	0.6	24
08/03/2019	1.3	23	0.6	22
08/04/2019	1.2	23	0.6	23
08/05/2019	1.1	23	0.6	23
08/06/2019	1.0	21	0.6	22
08/07/2019	1.0	20	0.6	20
08/08/2019	0.9	19	0.5	19
08/09/2019	0.9	19	0.6	18
08/10/2019	1.1	22	0.6	23
08/11/2019	1.1	23	0.6	24
08/12/2019	1.0	21	0.6	20
08/13/2019	0.9	19	0.6	20
08/14/2019	1.1	21	0.6	21
08/15/2019	1.1	22	0.5	19
08/16/2019	1.1	23	0.6	23
08/17/2019	1.3	22	0.6	22
08/18/2019	1.5	29	0.8	29
08/19/2019	1.1	24	0.7	24
08/20/2019	1.2	28	0.8	29
08/21/2019	1.1	27	0.8	27
08/22/2019	1.0	26	0.7	26
08/23/2019	1.1	24	0.7	25
08/24/2019	1.6	27	0.7	26
08/25/2019	1.4	24	0.7	25
08/26/2019	1.4	24	0.7	23
08/27/2019	1.5	24	0.7	25
08/28/2019	1.4	23	0.6	22
08/29/2019	1.5	23	0.7	23
08/30/2019	1.5	23	0.6	23
08/31/2019	1.3	21	0.6	22
TOTAL	**37.8**	**719**	**19.8**	**719**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Cleveland Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	2.2	53	2.4	53
08/02/2019	2.1	53	2.5	53
08/03/2019	2.1	50	2.5	51
08/04/2019	0.0	1	0.0	0
08/05/2019	0.8	21	1.2	21
08/06/2019	2.2	51	2.7	50
08/07/2019	2.1	48	2.5	49
08/08/2019	1.9	47	2.4	47
08/09/2019	2.1	49	2.7	49
08/10/2019	2.2	50	2.7	49
08/11/2019	1.8	44	2.3	45
08/12/2019	2.2	50	2.4	49
08/13/2019	2.2	49	2.8	50
08/14/2019	2.0	47	2.6	47
08/15/2019	2.0	47	2.3	46
08/16/2019	1.8	45	2.3	46
08/17/2019	1.7	44	2.3	43
08/18/2019	2.0	47	2.6	47
08/19/2019	2.0	47	2.5	47
08/20/2019	2.0	48	2.7	48
08/21/2019	3.4	50	7.5	51
08/22/2019	3.1	53	4.0	53
08/23/2019	2.3	52	2.5	51
08/24/2019	2.0	48	2.2	48
08/25/2019	1.9	47	2.6	48
08/26/2019	2.2	51	2.9	50
08/27/2019	3.0	54	3.4	54
08/28/2019	2.2	49	2.7	49
08/29/2019	2.1	48	2.4	47
08/30/2019	1.9	45	2.6	46
08/31/2019	1.7	42	2.5	42
TOTAL	**63.5**	**1,430**	**81.7**	**1,429**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Cohansey Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	1.0	55	1.2	55
08/02/2019	1.1	53	1.1	53
08/03/2019	1.0	52	1.1	53
08/04/2019	1.1	57	1.2	56
08/05/2019	1.2	63	1.4	63
08/06/2019	1.0	56	1.2	56
08/07/2019	1.2	58	1.2	58
08/08/2019	1.0	48	1.1	48
08/09/2019	1.1	49	0.9	48
08/10/2019	1.1	50	1.1	51
08/11/2019	1.1	54	1.1	53
08/12/2019	1.2	55	1.1	55
08/13/2019	1.0	51	1.1	51
08/14/2019	1.1	51	1.1	51
08/15/2019	1.2	46	1.0	46
08/16/2019	1.2	48	1.0	47
08/17/2019	1.0	45	1.0	46
08/18/2019	1.4	58	1.3	58
08/19/2019	1.2	52	1.2	51
08/20/2019	1.2	51	1.2	51
08/21/2019	1.2	51	1.2	50
08/22/2019	1.1	49	1.2	50
08/23/2019	1.2	51	1.2	51
08/24/2019	1.2	51	1.3	52
08/25/2019	1.2	50	1.2	50
08/26/2019	1.2	52	1.2	51
08/27/2019	1.1	48	1.2	49
08/28/2019	1.1	51	1.2	50
08/29/2019	1.1	49	1.1	49
08/30/2019	1.1	48	1.1	49
08/31/2019	1.1	48	1.1	48
TOTAL	**35.3**	**1,600**	**35.3**	**1,599**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Dale/Owaso Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	2.0	25	2.3	25
08/02/2019	2.1	26	2.2	25
08/03/2019	2.1	26	2.1	27
08/04/2019	2.2	27	2.2	27
08/05/2019	1.7	28	1.9	27
08/06/2019	1.9	26	1.9	26
08/07/2019	2.1	27	1.9	27
08/08/2019	1.8	25	1.7	25
08/09/2019	1.8	24	2.0	23
08/10/2019	2.0	25	2.3	26
08/11/2019	2.1	27	1.9	27
08/12/2019	2.1	27	1.9	26
08/13/2019	2.0	27	2.1	27
08/14/2019	1.9	26	2.1	25
08/15/2019	1.9	25	2.1	26
08/16/2019	2.0	26	2.2	27
08/17/2019	2.0	26	2.2	26
08/18/2019	2.7	33	3.0	33
08/19/2019	2.4	30	2.7	30
08/20/2019	2.3	29	2.5	28
08/21/2019	2.3	28	2.5	28
08/22/2019	2.2	27	2.5	28
08/23/2019	2.3	28	2.4	27
08/24/2019	2.2	27	2.5	27
08/25/2019	2.3	28	2.7	28
08/26/2019	2.1	24	2.1	24
08/27/2019	2.1	28	2.3	29
08/28/2019	1.9	28	2.6	29
08/29/2019	2.3	29	2.6	28
08/30/2019	2.2	27	2.5	27
08/31/2019	2.2	27	2.5	27
TOTAL	**65.3**	**836**	**70.4**	**835**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Fernwood Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts	Pump No. 3 Hours	Pump No. 3 Starts	Generator Hours
08/01/2019	1.7	22	0.0	0	2.4	39	0.0
08/02/2019	1.4	19	0.0	0	2.5	39	0.0
08/03/2019	1.6	21	0.0	0	2.5	40	0.0
08/04/2019	1.5	20	0.0	0	2.7	42	0.0
08/05/2019	1.4	19	0.0	0	2.3	37	0.0
08/06/2019	1.4	19	0.0	0	2.3	37	0.3
08/07/2019	1.5	19	0.0	0	2.6	39	0.0
08/08/2019	1.3	18	0.0	0	2.5	37	0.0
08/09/2019	1.5	19	0.0	0	2.4	36	0.0
08/10/2019	1.6	19	0.0	0	2.7	39	0.0
08/11/2019	1.6	20	0.0	0	2.8	39	0.0
08/12/2019	1.5	19	0.2	2	2.9	39	0.0
08/13/2019	1.4	19	0.0	0	2.6	38	0.3
08/14/2019	1.5	19	0.0	0	2.5	37	0.0
08/15/2019	1.5	17	0.0	0	2.7	37	0.0
08/16/2019	1.5	20	0.0	0	2.8	41	0.0
08/17/2019	1.5	19	0.0	0	2.8	37	0.0
08/18/2019	1.9	22	0.0	0	3.2	45	0.0
08/19/2019	1.4	19	0.0	0	2.8	37	0.0
08/20/2019	1.4	18	0.0	0	2.7	37	0.3
08/21/2019	1.3	18	0.0	0	2.9	36	0.0
08/22/2019	1.4	19	0.0	0	2.7	38	0.0
08/23/2019	1.5	19	0.0	0	2.6	37	0.0
08/24/2019	1.4	18	0.0	0	2.9	37	0.0
08/25/2019	1.5	19	0.0	0	2.8	37	0.0
08/26/2019	2.9	21	0.3	4	4.2	39	0.0
08/27/2019	1.7	23	0.0	0	3.0	46	0.3
08/28/2019	1.5	21	0.0	0	2.9	43	0.0
08/29/2019	1.3	19	0.0	0	2.4	39	0.0
08/30/2019	1.6	21	0.0	0	2.5	41	0.0
08/31/2019	3.5	43	0.0	0	1.1	19	0.0
TOTAL	**49.6**	**628**	**0.5**	**6**	**82.7**	**1,184**	**1.3**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Fulham Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	0.5	12	0.5	13
08/02/2019	0.5	12	0.5	12
08/03/2019	0.5	13	0.4	12
08/04/2019	0.5	13	0.6	14
08/05/2019	0.5	13	0.5	13
08/06/2019	0.5	13	0.4	12
08/07/2019	0.5	12	0.4	12
08/08/2019	0.6	15	0.6	15
08/09/2019	0.5	12	0.4	12
08/10/2019	0.5	11	0.4	12
08/11/2019	0.6	14	0.5	13
08/12/2019	0.7	15	0.6	15
08/13/2019	0.8	18	0.7	18
08/14/2019	0.7	17	0.6	18
08/15/2019	0.6	15	0.6	15
08/16/2019	0.7	16	0.7	15
08/17/2019	0.6	13	0.6	14
08/18/2019	1.1	23	1.0	23
08/19/2019	0.7	15	0.6	14
08/20/2019	0.8	16	0.7	17
08/21/2019	0.6	14	0.6	13
08/22/2019	0.6	15	0.6	14
08/23/2019	0.7	16	0.6	16
08/24/2019	0.6	13	0.5	14
08/25/2019	0.6	14	0.5	13
08/26/2019	0.8	18	0.8	18
08/27/2019	0.6	14	0.6	15
08/28/2019	0.6	14	0.6	14
08/29/2019	0.7	14	0.5	13
08/30/2019	0.6	14	0.5	14
08/31/2019	0.6	14	0.6	14
TOTAL	**19.7**	**448**	**17.6**	**447**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Galtier Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	1.1	33	1.5	34
08/02/2019	1.2	35	1.5	34
08/03/2019	1.2	35	1.5	36
08/04/2019	1.3	37	1.6	37
08/05/2019	1.1	35	1.4	34
08/06/2019	1.1	34	1.4	34
08/07/2019	1.1	32	1.4	33
08/08/2019	1.1	33	1.4	33
08/09/2019	1.1	32	1.3	32
08/10/2019	1.3	36	1.6	36
08/11/2019	1.2	36	1.6	36
08/12/2019	1.2	35	1.5	35
08/13/2019	1.2	36	1.6	36
08/14/2019	1.2	36	1.6	36
08/15/2019	1.2	36	1.6	36
08/16/2019	1.2	36	1.6	37
08/17/2019	1.2	36	1.5	35
08/18/2019	1.9	53	2.6	53
08/19/2019	1.4	40	1.9	41
08/20/2019	1.4	41	1.9	41
08/21/2019	1.4	39	1.6	38
08/22/2019	1.3	38	1.7	38
08/23/2019	1.2	36	1.6	36
08/24/2019	1.2	35	1.6	36
08/25/2019	1.4	40	1.9	39
08/26/2019	1.5	41	1.9	41
08/27/2019	1.2	36	1.7	37
08/28/2019	1.2	36	1.6	36
08/29/2019	1.3	35	1.5	34
08/30/2019	1.3	35	1.5	35
08/31/2019	1.2	35	1.6	35
TOTAL	**39.0**	**1,133**	**49.9**	**1,134**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Josephine Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	1.1	24	1.0	24
08/02/2019	1.1	23	0.9	22
08/03/2019	1.1	24	1.0	24
08/04/2019	1.3	27	1.2	27
08/05/2019	1.1	23	1.0	24
08/06/2019	1.1	24	0.9	23
08/07/2019	1.1	23	0.9	23
08/08/2019	1.0	22	0.9	23
08/09/2019	1.0	23	0.8	23
08/10/2019	1.0	22	0.8	23
08/11/2019	1.2	26	1.0	25
08/12/2019	1.1	25	1.0	25
08/13/2019	1.2	26	1.0	25
08/14/2019	1.1	24	1.0	24
08/15/2019	1.2	25	1.0	24
08/16/2019	1.2	24	1.0	24
08/17/2019	1.1	23	0.9	24
08/18/2019	1.6	31	1.3	31
08/19/2019	1.3	28	1.1	27
08/20/2019	1.4	27	1.0	27
08/21/2019	1.4	28	1.2	28
08/22/2019	1.2	26	1.1	25
08/23/2019	1.2	25	1.1	25
08/24/2019	1.1	24	1.0	24
08/25/2019	1.3	27	1.2	27
08/26/2019	1.3	26	1.1	26
08/27/2019	2.0	27	1.2	27
08/28/2019	1.2	26	0.9	25
08/29/2019	1.1	25	0.8	24
08/30/2019	1.1	23	0.8	23
08/31/2019	1.1	24	0.8	25
TOTAL	**37.7**	**775**	**31.2**	**771**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Long Lake Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	0.5	47	0.5	45
08/02/2019	0.6	56	0.6	52
08/03/2019	0.5	44	0.5	46
08/04/2019	0.4	29	0.5	30
08/05/2019	0.5	35	0.6	42
08/06/2019	0.4	38	0.5	40
08/07/2019	0.5	39	0.4	38
08/08/2019	0.4	36	0.4	35
08/09/2019	0.5	43	0.5	39
08/10/2019	0.4	36	0.5	38
08/11/2019	0.3	25	0.3	30
08/12/2019	0.4	36	0.5	43
08/13/2019	0.5	46	0.5	45
08/14/2019	0.5	42	0.6	47
08/15/2019	0.5	43	0.6	46
08/16/2019	0.2	20	0.2	20
08/17/2019	0.2	18	0.2	19
08/18/2019	0.4	33	0.4	35
08/19/2019	0.5	42	0.4	40
08/20/2019	0.5	44	0.5	41
08/21/2019	0.5	43	0.5	43
08/22/2019	0.4	37	0.4	38
08/23/2019	0.5	44	0.5	43
08/24/2019	0.4	33	0.4	35
08/25/2019	0.4	30	0.3	30
08/26/2019	0.5	42	0.5	42
08/27/2019	0.5	39	0.5	39
08/28/2019	0.5	39	0.5	41
08/29/2019	0.5	40	0.5	45
08/30/2019	0.5	45	0.5	45
08/31/2019	0.5	43	0.5	45
TOTAL	**14.0**	**1,187**	**14.4**	**1,217**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Lounge Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	0.6	26	0.7	26
08/02/2019	0.6	24	0.6	24
08/03/2019	0.6	23	0.6	23
08/04/2019	0.6	23	0.6	24
08/05/2019	0.6	26	0.6	25
08/06/2019	0.6	24	0.6	25
08/07/2019	0.6	26	0.6	25
08/08/2019	0.6	25	0.6	26
08/09/2019	0.6	24	0.6	23
08/10/2019	0.6	23	0.6	24
08/11/2019	0.6	25	0.7	25
08/12/2019	0.7	26	0.7	25
08/13/2019	0.7	27	0.7	27
08/14/2019	0.7	28	0.7	29
08/15/2019	0.7	29	0.7	28
08/16/2019	0.7	27	0.7	28
08/17/2019	0.8	29	0.8	29
08/18/2019	1.3	46	1.2	47
08/19/2019	1.0	36	0.9	35
08/20/2019	0.9	35	0.9	36
08/21/2019	0.9	35	0.9	34
08/22/2019	0.9	35	0.9	36
08/23/2019	1.0	41	1.0	41
08/24/2019	1.1	42	1.1	42
08/25/2019	1.1	43	1.1	43
08/26/2019	1.2	46	1.2	46
08/27/2019	1.2	44	1.2	43
08/28/2019	1.4	48	1.4	49
08/29/2019	1.4	48	1.3	47
08/30/2019	1.3	47	1.3	48
08/31/2019	1.2	43	1.1	43
TOTAL	**26.9**	**1,024**	**26.7**	**1,026**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Paper Cal Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/02/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/03/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/04/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/05/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/06/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/07/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/08/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/09/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/10/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/11/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/12/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/13/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/14/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/15/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/16/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/17/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/18/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/19/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/20/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/21/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/22/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/23/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/24/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/25/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/26/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/27/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/28/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/29/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/30/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
08/31/2019	0.0	0	0.0	0
TOTAL	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**

City of Roseville, MN

Monthly Report

August 2019

Wagner Lift Station

Date	Pump No. 1 Hours	Pump No. 1 Starts	Pump No. 2 Hours	Pump No. 2 Starts
08/01/2019	0.7	12	0.8	13
08/02/2019	0.8	13	0.7	12
08/03/2019	0.7	12	0.7	12
08/04/2019	0.7	13	0.8	14
08/05/2019	0.8	13	0.8	13
08/06/2019	0.8	13	0.7	12
08/07/2019	0.8	13	0.8	13
08/08/2019	0.7	12	0.8	12
08/09/2019	0.6	11	0.7	12
08/10/2019	0.8	13	0.7	13
08/11/2019	0.7	12	0.8	13
08/12/2019	0.8	13	0.8	13
08/13/2019	0.8	14	0.8	13
08/14/2019	0.7	12	0.8	13
08/15/2019	0.8	13	0.7	12
08/16/2019	0.8	13	0.8	13
08/17/2019	0.7	13	0.8	13
08/18/2019	1.0	16	0.9	15
08/19/2019	0.9	15	0.9	16
08/20/2019	1.0	16	1.0	16
08/21/2019	0.9	16	1.0	16
08/22/2019	1.0	16	0.9	15
08/23/2019	0.9	15	0.9	15
08/24/2019	0.8	14	0.9	15
08/25/2019	0.9	15	0.9	15
08/26/2019	0.9	15	0.9	15
08/27/2019	0.9	15	0.9	15
08/28/2019	0.9	15	0.9	15
08/29/2019	0.9	15	0.9	15
08/30/2019	0.9	14	0.9	14
08/31/2019	0.8	14	0.8	14
TOTAL	**25.4**	**426**	**25.5**	**427**