

APPENDIX IV
WATER SUPPLY

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF WATERS and
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
WATER SUPPLY PLANS**

These guidelines are divided into four parts. The first three parts, Water Supply System Description and Evaluation, Emergency Response Procedures and Water Conservation Planning apply statewide. Part IV, relates to comprehensive plan requirements that apply only to communities in the Seven-County Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. If you have questions regarding water supply plans, please call (651) 259-5703 or (651) 259-5647 or e-mail your question to wateruse@dnr.state.mn.us. Metro Communities can also direct questions to the Metropolitan Council at watersupply@metc.state.mn.us or (651) 602-1066.

DNR Water Appropriation Permit Number(s)	1975-6216
Name of Water Supplier	City of Robbinsdale
Address	4100 Lakeview Ave. N., Robbinsdale, MN 55422
Contact Person	Richard McCoy
Title	Public Works Director, City Engineer
Phone Number	763-531-1260
E-Mail Address	rmccoy@ci.robbinsdale.mn.us

PART I. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

The first step in any water supply analysis is to assess the current status of demand and supplies. Information in Part I, can be used in the development of Emergency Response Procedures and Conservation Plans.

A. ANALYSIS OF WATER DEMAND.

Fill in Table 1 for the past 10 years water demand. If your customer categories are different than the ones listed in Table 1, please note the changes below.

TABLE 1 Historic Water Demand

Year	Total Population	Population Served	Total Connections	Residential Water Sold (MG)	C/I/I Water Sold (MG)	Wholesale Deliveries (MG)	Total Water Sold (MG)	Total Water Pumped (MG)	Percent Unmetered/Unaccounted	Average Demand (MGD)	Maximum Demand (MGD)	Residential gallons/capita/day	Total gallons/capita/day
2008	14,123	14,123	4,945	350,486	45,818	0	396,304	487,102	18.6%	1.33	2.27	.96	1.08
2007	14,123	14,123	5,046	389,608	40,116	0	429,724	494,733	13.1%	1.35	2.68	1.06	1.17
2006	14,123	14,123	5,052	366,385	44,476	0	410,861	502,385	18.2%	1.37	2.30	1.00	1.12
2005	14,123	14,123	4,942	354,242	46,153	0	400,395	482,612	17.0%	1.32	2.24	.97	1.09
2004	14,123	14,123	4,928	370,570	46,767	0	417,337	503,510	17.1%	1.37	2.20	1.01	1.14
2003	14,123	14,123	4,929	410,204	49,035	0	459,239	591,695	22.3%	1.62	2.73	1.12	1.25
2002	14,123	14,123	4,925	361,528	47,766	0	409,294	535,889	23.6%	1.46	2.42	.99	1.12
2001	14,123	14,123	4,897	406,125	52,454	0	458,579	616,888	25.6%	1.69	3.34	1.11	1.25
2000	14,396	14,396	4,969	433,759	55,307	0	489,066	574,761	14.9%	1.57		1.18	1.33
1999	14,396	14,396	4,936	431,132	70,146	0	501,278	538,737	6.9%	1.47		1.18	1.37

MG – Million Gallons MGD – Million Gallons per Day C/I/I- Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

Residential. Water used for normal household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens.

Institutional. Hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, and other facilities that use water for essential domestic requirements. This includes public facilities and public metered uses. You may want to maintain separate institutional water use records for emergency planning and allocation purposes.

Commercial. Water used by motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, commercial facilities, both civilian and military.

Industrial. Water used for thermoelectric power (electric utility generation) and other industrial uses such as steel, chemical and allied products, food processing, paper and allied products, mining, and petroleum refining.

Wholesale Deliveries. Bulk water sales to other public water suppliers.

Unaccounted. Unaccounted for water is the volume of water withdrawn from all sources minus the volume sold.

Residential Gallons per Capita per Day = total residential sales in gallons/population served/365 days **Total Gallons per Capita per Day** = total water withdrawals/population served/365 days

NOTE: Non-essential water uses defined by Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, include lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other non-essential uses. Some of the above categories also include non-essential uses of water.

Water Use Trends. Discuss factors that influence trends in water demand (i.e. growth, weather, industry, conservation). If appropriate, include a discussion of other factors that affect daily water use, such as use by non-resident commuter employees or large water consuming industry.

Our water use is stable unless there are dry weather patterns

TABLE 2 Large Volume Users - List the top 10 largest users.

Customer	Gallons per year	% of total annual use
Robbinsdale Rehabilitation	10,797,000	2.26
Independent School District 281	7,715,000	1.61
Copperfield Apartments	7,714,000	1.61
Lee Square Cooperative	4,818,000	1.01
Windsor Court Apartments	4,278,000	.89
Robbins Landing Apartments	3,750,000	.78
Bridgeway Apartments	3,337,000	.70
Robin Court Apartments	3,010,000	.63
Chelsea Park Apartments	2,732,000	.57
Robbin Town Center	2,079,000	.43

B. TREATMENT AND STORAGE CAPACITY.

TABLE 3(A) Water Treatment

Water Treatment Plant Capacity	4.37 MGD	Gallons per day
Describe the treatment process used (i.e., softening, chlorination, fluoridation, Fe/Mn removal, reverse osmosis, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, others). Also, describe the annual amount and method of disposal of treatment residuals, if any.		
We use chlorination, fluoridation and Fe/Mn removal. We discharge to sanitary sewer, 767,000 gallons in 2008.		

TABLE 3(B) Storage Capacity - List all storage structures and capacities.

Total Storage Capacity	Average Day Demand (average of last 5 years)	
1.85 M Gallons	1.35 M	Gallons per day
Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Gallons
Elevated Storage	2	625,000
Ground Storage	2	1,250,000
Other:		

C. WATER SOURCES. List all groundwater, surface water and interconnections that supply water to the system. Add or delete lines to the tables as needed.

TABLE 4(A) Total Water Source Capacity for System (excluding emergency connections)

Total Capacity of Sources	3,045	Gallons per minute
Firm Capacity (largest pump out of service)		Gallons per minute

TABLE 4(B) Groundwater Sources - Copies of water well records and well maintenance information should be included with the public water supplier's copy of the plan in Attachment . If there are more wells than space provided or multiple well fields, please use the List of Wells template (see Resources) and include as Attachment

Well # or name	Unique Well Number	Year Installed	Well & Casing Depth (ft)	Well Diameter (in)	Capacity (GPM)	Geologic Unit	Status
1	00211995	1937	162/376	20	700	St. Peter/Prairie du Chien	Active
2	00211996	1945	270/413	8	470	Prairie du Chien/Jordan	Active
3	00200215	1948	335/478	20	600	Prairie du Chien/Jordan	Active
4	00211997	1953	213/404	16	600	Prairie du Chien/Jordan	Active
5	00211998	1956	280/467	16	675	Prairie du Chien/Jordan	Active

Status: Active use, Emergency, Standby, Seasonal, Peak use, etc. GPM – Gallons per Minute
 Geologic Unit: Name of formation(s), which supplies water to the well

TABLE 4(C) Surface Water Sources

Intake ID	Resource name	Capacity (GPM/MGD)
	None	

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 4(D) Wholesale or Retail Interconnections - List interconnections with neighboring suppliers that are used to supply water on a **regular basis** either wholesale or retail.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Wholesale or retail
None		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 4(E) Emergency Interconnections - List interconnections with neighboring suppliers or private sources that can be used to supply water on an emergency or occasional basis. Suppliers that

serve less than 3,300 people can leave this section blank, but must provide this information in Section II C.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
None		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

D. DEMAND PROJECTIONS.

TABLE 5 Ten Year Demand Projections

Year	Population Served	Average Day Demand (MGD)	Maximum Day Demand (MGD)	Projected Demand (MGY)
2000	14,123	1.35	2.4	487,102
2010	13,558	1.35	2.4	487,102
2020	14,600			503,553
2030	15,000			517,349

MGD – Million Gallons per Day MGY – Million Gallons per Year

Projection Method. Describe how projections were made, (assumptions for per capita, per household, per acre or other methods used).
 Met Council projections - The City is fully developed. All growth will occur as a result of redevelopment including residential uses at increased densities.

E. RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable water use: use of water to provide for the needs of society, now and in the future, without unacceptable social, economic, or environmental consequences.

Monitoring. Records of water levels should be maintained for all production wells and source water reservoirs/basins. Water level readings should be taken monthly for a production well or observation well that is representative of the wells completed in each water source formation. **If water levels are not currently measured each year, a monitoring plan that includes a schedule for water level readings must be submitted as Attachment**

TABLE 6 Monitoring Wells - List all wells being measured.

Unique well number	Type of well (production, observation)	Frequency of Measurement (daily, monthly etc.)	Method of Measurement (steel tape, SCADA etc.)

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Water Level Data. Summarize water level data including seasonal and long-term trends for each ground and/or surface water source. If water levels are not measured and recorded on a routine basis then provide the static water level (SWL) when the well was constructed and a current water level measurement for each production well. Also include all water level data taken during well and pump maintenance.

Attachment : Provide monitoring data (graph or table) for as many years as possible.

Ground Water Level Monitoring – DNR Waters in conjunction with federal and local units of government maintain and measure approximately 750 observation wells around the state. Ground water level data are available online www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters. Information is also available by contacting the Ground Water Level Monitoring Manager, DNR Waters, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4032 or call (651) 259-5700.

Natural Resource Impacts. Indicate any natural resource features such as calcareous fens, wetlands, trout streams, rivers or surface water basins that are or could be influenced by water withdrawals from municipal production wells. Also indicate if resource protection thresholds have been established and if mitigation measures or management plans have been developed.

None known

Sustainability. Evaluate the adequacy of the resource to sustain current and projected demands. Describe any modeling conducted to determine impacts of projected demands on the resource.

Projected demands are not expected to increase substantially as the City is fully developed. The water resource is considered adequate.

Source Water Protection 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.

Date WHP Plan Adopted: Dec. 20, 2005 part 1; April 16, 2007 Part 2

Date for Next WHP Update:

SWP Plan: In Process Completed Not Applicable

F. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

Adequacy of Water Supply System. Are water supply installations, treatment facilities and distribution systems adequate to sustain current and projected demands? Yes No If no, describe any potential capital improvements over the next ten years and state the reasons for the proposed changes (CIP Attachment _____).

Replace aging infrastructure.

Proposed Water Sources. Does your current CIP include the addition of new wells or intakes? Yes No If yes, list the number of new installations and projected water demands from each for the next ten years. Plans for new production wells must include the geologic source formation, well location, and proposed pumping capacity.

Drill 3 new wells, retire 3 highly vulnerable wells

Water Source Alternatives. If new water sources are being proposed, describe alternative sources that were considered and any possibilities of joint efforts with neighboring communities for development of supplies.

Preventative Maintenance. Long-term preventative programs and measures will help reduce the risk of emergency situations. Identify sections of the system that are prone to failure due to age, materials or other problems. This information should be used to prioritize capital improvements, preventative maintenance, and to determine the types of materials (pipes, valves, couplings, etc.) to have in stock to reduce repair time.

The City has an extensive ongoing replacement program. Includes valve replacement, mapped main break data base.

PART II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Water emergencies can occur as a result of vandalism, sabotage, accidental contamination, mechanical problems, power failures, 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. If your community already has written procedures dealing with water emergencies we recommend that you use these guidelines to review and update existing procedures and water supply protection measures.

Federal Emergency Response Plan

Section 1433(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (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. **Community water suppliers that have completed the Federal Emergency Response Plan and submitted the required certification to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have satisfied Part II, Sections A, B, and C of these guidelines and need only provide the information below regarding the emergency response plan and source water protection plan and complete Sections D (Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures), and E (Enforcement).**

Provide the following information regarding your completed Federal Emergency Response Plan:

Emergency Response Plan	Contact Person	Contact Number
Emergency Response Lead	Jay Morgan, Utilities Supervisor	763-531-1201
Alternate Emergency Response Lead	Richard McCoy, Pub. Wks Dr.	763-531-1260
Emergency Response Plan Certification Date		

Operational Contingency Plan. An operational contingency plan that describes measures to be taken for water supply mainline breaks and other common system failures as well as routine maintenance is recommended for all utilities. Check here if the utility has an operational contingency plan. At a minimum a contact list for contractors and supplies should be included in a water emergency telephone list.

Communities that have completed Federal Emergency Response Plans should skip to Section D.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

- A. Emergency Telephone List.** A telephone list of emergency contacts must be included as Attachment _____ to the plan (complete template or use your own list). The list should include key utility and community personnel, contacts in adjacent communities, and appropriate local, state and federal emergency contacts. Please be sure to verify and update the contacts on the emergency telephone list on a regular basis (once each year recommended). 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. Responsibilities and services for each contact should be defined.
- B. 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, water well and maintenance records should be maintained in a central secured location so that the records are accessible for emergency purposes and preventative maintenance. 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. Check here if these records and maps exist and staff can access the documents in the event of an emergency.
- C. Procedure for Augmenting Water Supplies.** List all available sources of water that can be used to augment or replace existing sources in an emergency. 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. Copies of cooperative agreements should be maintained with your copy of the plan and include in Attachment _____. Be sure to include information on any physical or chemical problems that may limit interconnections to other sources of water. Approvals from the MN Department of Health are required for interconnections and reuse of water.

TABLE 7 (A) Public Water Supply Systems – List interconnections with other public water supply systems that can supply water in an emergency.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
None		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 7 (B) - Private Water Sources – List other sources of water available in an emergency.

Name	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
None		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

- D. Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures.** The plan must include procedures to

address gradual decreases in water supply as well as emergencies and the sudden loss of water due to line breaks, power failures, sabotage, etc. During periods of limited water supplies public water suppliers are required to allocate water based on the priorities established in Minnesota Statutes 103G.261.

Water Use Priorities (Minnesota Statutes 103G.261)	
First Priority.	Domestic water supply, excluding industrial and commercial uses of municipal water supply, and use for power production that meets contingency requirements.
<i>NOTE:</i> Domestic use is defined (MN Rules 6115.0630, Subp. 9), as use for general household purposes for human needs such as cooking, cleaning, drinking, washing, and waste disposal, and uses for on-farm livestock watering excluding commercial livestock operations which use more than 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.	
Second Priority.	Water uses involving consumption of less than 10,000 gallons per day.
Third Priority.	Agricultural irrigation and processing of agricultural products.
Fourth Priority.	Power production in excess of the use provided for in the contingency plan under first priority.
Fifth Priority.	Uses, other than agricultural irrigation, processing of agricultural products, and power production.
Sixth Priority.	Non-essential uses. These uses are defined by Minnesota Statutes 103G.291 as lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation, and other non-essential uses.

List the statutory water use priorities along with any local priorities (hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) in Table 8. 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. Local allocation priorities 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. In Table 8, list the priority ranking, average day demand and demand reduction potential for each customer category (modify customer categories if necessary).

Table 8 Water Use Priorities

Customer Category	Allocation Priority	Average Day Demand (GPD)	Demand Reduction Potential (GPD)
Residential	First 1	946,000	
Institutional	Second	< 10,000	
Commercial	Second	147,000	
Industrial	Second	< 10,000	
Irrigation	Not applicable		
Wholesale	Not applicable		
Non-essential	6	489,000	
	TOTALS	1,582,000	

GPD – Gallons per Day

Demand Reduction Potential. The demand reduction potential for residential use will typically be the base

demand during the winter months when water use for non-essential uses such as lawn watering do not occur. The difference between summer and winter demands typically defines the demand reduction that can be achieved by eliminating non-essential uses. In extreme emergency situations lower priority water uses must be restricted or eliminated to protect first priority domestic water requirements. Short-term demand reduction potential should be based on average day demands for customer categories within each priority class.

Triggers for Allocation and Demand Reduction Actions. Triggering levels must be defined for implementing emergency responses, including supply augmentation, demand reduction, and water allocation. Examples of triggers include: water demand >100% of storage, water level in well(s) below a certain elevation, treatment capacity reduced 10% etc. Each trigger should have a quantifiable indicator and actions can have multiple stages such as mild, moderate and severe responses. Check each trigger below that is used for implementing emergency responses and for each trigger indicate the actions to be taken at various levels or stages of severity in Table 9.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water Demand | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water Main Break |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Treatment Capacity | <input type="checkbox"/> | Loss of Production |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage Capacity | <input type="checkbox"/> | Security Breach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Groundwater Levels | <input type="checkbox"/> | Contamination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Surface Water Flows or Levels | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (list in Table 9) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pump, Booster Station or Well Out of Service | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Governor's Executive Order – Critical Water Deficiency (required by statute) | | |

Table 9 Demand Reduction Procedures

Condition	Trigger(s)	Actions
Stage 1 (Mild)	Well/pump supply capacity or Pumpage demand exceeds 100% of well firm capacity or 5.554 MGD.	Sprinkling restrictions are in place - 11 am to 6 pm April 15-Sept. 15
Stage 2 (Moderate)	Pumpage Demand exceeds 111% of well firm capacity or 6.165 MGD.	Total Sprinkling Ban
Stage 3 (Severe)	Pumpage demand exceeds 145% of well firm capacity or 8.053 MGD.	Constrain 5 th through 2 nd priority allocation
Critical Water Deficiency (M.S. 103G.291)	Executive Order by Governor & as provided in above triggers	Stage 1: Restrict lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other nonessential uses Stage 2: Suspend lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other nonessential uses

Note: The potential for water availability problems during the onset of a drought are almost impossible to predict. Significant increases in demand should be balanced with preventative measures to conserve supplies in the event of prolonged drought conditions.

Notification Procedures. List methods that will be used to inform customers regarding conservation requests, water use restrictions, and suspensions. Customers should be aware of emergency procedures and responses that they may need to implement.

Water bill inserts, City Web page

E. Enforcement. Minnesota Statutes require public water supply authorities to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions during periods of critical water shortages.

**Public Water Supply Appropriation During Deficiency.
Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, Subdivision 1.**

Declaration and conservation.

(a) If the governor determines and declares by executive order that there is a critical water deficiency, public water supply authorities appropriating water must adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions within their jurisdiction that are consistent with rules adopted by the commissioner.

(b) The restrictions must limit lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation, and other nonessential uses, and have appropriate penalties for failure to comply with the restrictions.

An ordinance that has been adopted or a draft ordinance that can be quickly adopted to comply with the critical water deficiency declaration must be included in the plan (include with other ordinances in Attachment 7 for Part III, Item 4). Enforcement responsibilities and penalties for non-compliance should be addressed in the critical water deficiency ordinance.

Sample regulations are available at www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters

Authority to Implement Water Emergency Responses. Emergency responses could be delayed if city council or utility board actions are required. Standing authority for utility or city managers to implement water restrictions can improve response times for dealing with emergencies. Who has authority to implement water use restrictions in an emergency?

- Utility Manager City Manager City Council or Utility Board
 Other (describe):

Emergency Preparedness. If city or utility managers do not have standing authority to implement water emergency responses, please indicate any intentions to delegate that authority. Also indicate any other measures that are being considered to reduce delays for implementing emergency responses.

PART III. WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Water conservation programs are intended to reduce demand for water, improve the efficiency in use and reduce losses and waste of water. Long-term conservation measures that improve overall water use efficiencies can help reduce the need for short-term conservation measures. Water conservation is an important part of water resource management and can also help utility managers satisfy the ever-increasing demands being placed on water resources.

Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, requires public water suppliers to implement demand reduction measures before seeking approvals to construct new wells or increases in authorized volumes of water. Minnesota Rules 6115.0770, require water users to employ the best available means and practices to promote the efficient use of water. Conservation programs can be cost effective when compared to the generally higher costs of developing new sources of supply or expanding water and/or wastewater treatment plant capacities.

A. Conservation Goals. The following section establishes goals for various measures of water demand. The programs necessary to achieve the goals will be described in the following section.

Unaccounted Water (calculate five year averages with data from Table 1)		
Average annual volume unaccounted water for the last 5 years	83.1 M	gallons
Average percent unaccounted water for the last 5 years	16.8	percent
AWWA recommends that unaccounted water not exceed 10%. Describe goals to reduce unaccounted water if the average of the last 5 years exceeds 10%.		
Reduce leaks in distribution system, account for unmetered water, and replacing aged infrastructure.		

Residential Gallons Per Capita Demand (GPCD)		
Average residential GPCD use for the last 5 years (use data from Table 1)	25.9	GPCD
In 2002, average residential GPCD use in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area was 75 GPCD. Describe goals to reduce residential demand if the average for the last 5 years exceeds 75 GPCD.		

Total Per Capita Demand: From Table 1, is the trend in overall per capita demand over the past 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> increasing or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing? If total GPCD is increasing, describe the goals to lower overall per capita demand or explain the reasons for the increase.	

Peak Demands (calculate average ratio for last five years using data from Table 1)	
Average maximum day to average day ratio	2.33
If peak demands exceed a ratio of 2.6, describe the goals for lowering peak demands.	

B. Water Conservation Programs. Describe all short-term conservation measures that are available for use in an emergency and long-term measures to improve water use efficiencies for each of the six conservation program elements listed below. Short-term demand reduction measures must be included in the emergency response procedures and must be in support of, and part of, a community all-hazard emergency operation plan.

1. **Metering.** The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that every water utility meter all water taken into its system and all water distributed from its system at its customer's point of service. An effective metering program relies upon periodic performance testing, repair, repair and maintenance of all meters. AWWA also recommends that utilities conduct regular water audits to ensure accountability. Complete Table 10 (A) regarding the number and maintenance of customer meters.

TABLE 10 (A) Customer Meters

	Number of Connections	Number of Metered Connections	Meter testing schedule (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years)
Residential	4,781	4,781		10 / 20
Institutional	6	6		10 / 20
Commercial	158	158		10 / 20
Industrial				/
Public Facilities				/
Other				/
TOTALS	4,945	4,945		

Unmetered Systems. Provide an estimate of the cost to install meters and the projected water savings from metering water use. Also indicate any plans to install meters.

We have no unmetered systems

TABLE 10 (B) Water Source Meters

	Number of Meters	Meter testing schedule (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years)
Water Source (wells/intakes)	5		10 / 20
Treatment Plant	3		10 / 20

2. **Unaccounted Water.** 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 AWWA recommends a goal of ten percent or less for unaccounted-for water. Water audit procedures are available from the AWWA and MN Rural Water Association.

Frequency of water audits: each billing cycle yearly other:

Leak detection and survey: every year every years periodic as needed
Year last leak detection survey completed:

Reducing Unaccounted Water. List potential sources and efforts being taken to reduce unaccounted water. If unaccounted water exceeds 10% of total withdrawals, include the timeframe for completing work to reduce unaccounted water to 10% or less.
Annual leak detection. Continuing infrastructure replacement.

3. **Conservation Water Rates.** Plans must include the current rate structure for all customers and provide information on any proposed rate changes. Discuss the basis for current price levels and rates, including cost of service data, and the impact current rates have on conservation.

Billing Frequency: Monthly Bimonthly Quarterly
 Other (describe):

Volume included in base rate or service charge: X gallons or cubic feet

Conservation Rate Structures

- Increasing block rate: rate per unit increases as water use increases
 Seasonal rate: higher rates in summer to reduce peak demands
 Service charge or base fee that does not include a water volume

Conservation Neutral Rate Structure

- Uniform rate: rate per unit is the same regardless of volume

Non-conserving Rate Structures

- Service charge or base fee that includes a large volume of water
 Declining block rate: rate per unit decreases as water use increases
 Flat rate: one fee regardless of how much water is used (unmetered)

Other (describe):

Water Rates Evaluated: every year every years no schedule
Date of last rate change:

Declining block (the more water used, the cheaper the rate) and flat (one fee for an unlimited volume of water) rates should be phased out and replaced with conservation rates. Incorporating a seasonal rate structure and the benefits of a monthly billing cycle should also be considered along with the development of an emergency rate structure that could be quickly implemented to encourage conservation in an emergency.

Current Water Rates. Include a copy of the actual rate structure in Attachment _____ or list current water rates including base/service fees and volume charges below.

\$2.12 per 1000 gallons plus a Capital surcharge of \$0.37 per 1,000 gallons, and a fixed charge of \$3.48 per month, per dwelling unit, residential apartment, or commercial unit per month.

Non-conserving Rate Structures. Provide justification for the rate structure and its impact on reducing demands or indicate intentions including the timeframe for adopting a conservation rate structure.

4. **Regulation.** Plans should include regulations for short-term reductions in demand and long-term improvements in water efficiencies. Sample regulations are available from DNR Waters. Copies of adopted regulations or proposed restrictions should be included in Attachment _____ of the plan. Indicate any of the items below that are required by local regulations and also indicate if the requirement is applied each year or just in emergencies.

- Time of Day: no watering between 11:00 am/pm and 6:00 am/pm (reduces evaporation) year around seasonal emergency only
- Odd/Even: (helps reduce peak demand) year around seasonal emergency only
- Water waste prohibited (no runoff from irrigation systems)
Describe ordinance:
- Limitations on turf areas for landscaping (reduces high water use turf areas)
Describe ordinance:
- Soil preparation (such as 4"-6" of organic soil on new turf areas with sandy soil)
Describe ordinance:
- Tree ratios (plant one tree for every _____ square feet to reduce turf evapotranspiration)
Describe ordinance:
- Prohibit irrigation of medians or areas less than 8 feet wide
Describe ordinance:
- Permit required to fill swimming pool every year emergency only
- Other (describe):

State and Federal Regulations (mandated)

Rainfall sensors on landscape irrigation systems. Minnesota Statute 103G.298 requires "All automatically operated landscape irrigation systems shall have furnished and installed technology that inhibits or interrupts operation of the landscape irrigation system during periods of sufficient moisture. The technology must be adjustable either by the end user or the professional practitioner of landscape irrigation services."

Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures. The 1992 Federal Energy Policy Act established manufacturing standards for water efficient plumbing fixtures, including toilets, urinals, faucets, and aerators.

Enforcement. Are ordinances enforced? Yes No If yes, indicate how ordinances are enforced along with any penalties for non-compliance.

Observation and complaints identify violations. Unheeded warnings may result in citations for misdemeanor offence(s).

5. **Education and Information Programs.** Customers should be provided information on how to improve water use efficiencies a minimum of two times per year. Information should be provided at appropriate times to address peak demands. Emergency notices and educational materials on how to reduce water use should be available for quick distribution during an emergency. If any of the methods listed in the table below are used to provide water conservation tips, indicate the number of times that information is provided each year and attach a list of education efforts used for the last three years.

Current Education Programs	Times/Year
Billing inserts or tips printed on the actual bill	
Consumer Confidence Reports	included in billing and posted on website
Local news papers	
Community news letters	
Direct mailings (water audit/retrofit kits, showerheads, brochures)	1/year
Information at utility and public buildings	Year-round
Public Service Announcements	
Cable TV Programs	
Demonstration projects (landscaping or plumbing)	
K-12 Education programs (Project Wet, Drinking Water Institute)	
School presentations	
Events (children's water festivals, environmental fairs)	
Community education	
Water Week promotions	
Information provided to groups that tour the water treatment plant	
Website (include address: www.ci.robbinssdale.mn.us)	year-round under Public Works, conservation tips
Targeted efforts (large volume users, users with large increases)	
Notices of ordinances (include tips with notices)	
Emergency conservation notices (recommended)	
Other: Flyers at City Hall regarding conservation tips	Year round

List education efforts for the last three years in Attachment _____ of the plan. Be sure to indicate whether educational efforts are on-going and which efforts were initiated as an emergency or drought management effort.

Proposed Education Programs. Describe any additional efforts planned to provide conservation information to customers a minimum of twice per year (required if there are no current efforts).

A packet of conservation tips and information can be obtained by contacting DNR Waters or the Minnesota Rural Water Association (MRWA). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) www.awwa.org or www.waterwiser.org also has excellent materials on water conservation that are available in a number of formats. You can contact the MRWA 800/367-6792, the AWWA bookstore 800/926-7337 or DNR Waters 651/259-5703 for information regarding educational materials and formats that are available.

6. **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 communities develop a long-term plan to retrofit public buildings with water efficient plumbing fixtures and that the benefits of retrofitting be included in public education programs. You may also want to contact local electric or gas suppliers to see if they are interested in developing a showerhead distribution program for customers in your service area.

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. Describe any education or incentive programs to encourage the retrofitting of inefficient plumbing fixtures (toilets, showerheads, faucets, and aerators) or appliances (washing machines).

None

Plan Approval. Water Supply Plans must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) every ten years. Please submit plans for approval to the following address:

DNR Waters
Water Permit Programs Supervisor
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4032

or Submit electronically to
wateruse@dnr.state.mn.us.

Adoption of Plan. All DNR plan approvals are contingent on the formal adoption of the plan by the city council or utility board. Please submit a certificate of adoption (example available) or other action adopting the plan.

Metropolitan Area communities are also required to submit these plans to the Metropolitan Council. Please see PART IV. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA PUBLIC SUPPLIERS.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

PART IV. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA PUBLIC SUPPLIERS

Minnesota Statute 473.859 requires water supply plans 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 required information is contained in Parts I-III of these guidelines.

However, the following additional information is necessary to make the water supply plans consistent with the Metropolitan Land Use Planning Act upon which local comprehensive plans are based. Communities should use the information collected in the development of their plans to evaluate whether or not their water supplies are being developed consistent with the Council's Water Resources Management Policy Plan.

Policies. Provide a statement(s) on the principles that will dictate operation of the water supply utility: for example, "It is the policy of the city to provide good quality water at an affordable rate, while assuring this use does not have a long-term negative resource impact."

Impact on the Local Comprehensive Plan. Identify the impact that the adoption of this water supply plan has on the rest of the local comprehensive plan, including implications for future growth of the community, economic impact on the community and changes to the comprehensive plan that might result.

Demand Projections

Year	Total Community Population	Population Served	Average Day Demand (MGD)	Maximum Day Demand (MGD)	Projected Demand (MGY)
2010	14,100	14,100			
2020	14,600	14,600			
2030	15,000	15,000			
Ultimate	15,000	15,000			

Population projections should be consistent with those in the Metropolitan Council's *2030 Regional Development Framework* or the Communities 2008 Comprehensive Plan update. If population served differs from total population, explain in detail why the difference (i.e., service to other communities, not complete service within community etc.).

PLAN SUBMITTAL AND REVIEW OF THE PLAN

The plan will be reviewed by the Council according to the sequence outlined in Minnesota Statutes 473.175. **Prior to submittal to the Council, the plan must be submitted to adjacent governmental units for a 60-day review period.** Following submittal, the Council determines

if the plan is complete for review within 15 days. If incomplete, the Council will notify the community and request the necessary information. When complete the Council will complete its review within 60 days or a mutually agreed upon extension. The community officially adopts the plan after the Council provides its comments.

Plans can be submitted electronically to the Council; however, the review process will not begin until the Council receives a paper copy of the materials. Electronic submissions can be via a CD, 3 ½" floppy disk or to the email address below. Metropolitan communities should submit their plans to:

Reviews Coordinator
Metropolitan Council
390 Robert St,
St. Paul, MN 55101

electronically to:
watersupply@metc.state.mn.us

Member Selman moved and Member Blonigan seconded a motion that the following resolution be read and adopted this 5th day of May 2009.

RESOLUTION NO. 6899

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CITY OF ROBBINSDALE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030 SUBJECT TO METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
APPROVAL**

WHEREAS, the City is required to update its Comprehensive Plan for 2030 and submit the Comprehensive Plan to the Metropolitan Council and to applicable and surrounding governmental agencies for review; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing regarding the Comprehensive Plan update on May 15, 2008 and unanimously recommended its adoption; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan has incorporated additional information requested by the Metropolitan Council and will include an updated Surface Water Management Plan when completed by a third party consultant; and


WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed the Comprehensive Plan and accepts the Planning Commission recommendation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Robbinsdale that the Comprehensive Plan Update for 2030 be adopted and submitted to the Metropolitan Council for approval.

The question was on adoption of the resolution and upon a vote being taken thereon, the following voted in favor thereof: Blonigan, Rogan, Selman, Mathias, Mayor Holtz

and the following voted against the same: None

WHEREUPON SAID RESOLUTION WAS DECLARED DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 5th DAY OF MAY 2009.



Tom Marshall, City Clerk
(SEAL)



Michael A. Holtz, Mayor

Brad Hoffman
Planning Director
City of Brooklyn Center
6301 Shingle Creek Parkway
Brooklyn Center, MN 55430

Barbara Sporlein
Planning Director
City of Minneapolis
350 S. 5th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Cheryl Olsen
Metropolitan Council
Mears Park Center
390 N. Robert St.
St. Paul, MN 55101

Todd Sherman, Planning Supv.
Minnesota DOT
Metro Division Waters Edge
1500 West County Road B2
Roseville, MN 55113

Mark Grimes
Comm. Dev. Director
City of Golden Valley
7800 Golden Valley Road
Golden Valley, MN 55427

Patrick Peters
Comm. Dev. Director
City of Crystal
4141 Douglas Drive
Crystal, MN 55422

Judie Anderson
Bassett Creek Watershed MC
3235 Fernbrook Lane N
Plymouth, MN 55447

Brian Klaver, Planner
Hennepin County
Development Planning Unit
10709 Wayzata Blvd., Suite 260
Minnetonka, MN 55305

Curtis Jacobsen
Comm. Dev. Director
City of New Hope
4401 Xylon Ave N
New Hope, MN 55428

Kelly Grissman, Planner
Three Rivers Park District
3000 Xenium Lane North
Plymouth, MN 55441-1299

Amy Herbert
Shingle Creek Watershed MC
c/o Barr Engineering Co.
4700 West 77th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55435-4803

Andrew Gillette
Hennepin County CWT
417 North Fifth Street
Suite 320
Minneapolis, MN 55401



www.ci.golden-valley.mn.us

City of Robbinsdale
Received

DEC 15 2008

December 12, 2008

Community Development

City Hall

7800 Golden Valley Road
Golden Valley, MN 55427-4588
763-593-8000
763-593-8109 (fax)
763-593-3968 (TTY)

Mayor and Council

763-593-8006

City Manager

763-593-8002

Public Safety

Police: 763-593-8079
Fire: 763-593-8055
763-593-8098 (fax)

Public Works

763-593-8030
763-593-3988 (fax)

Inspections

763-593-8090
763-593-3997 (fax)

Motor Vehicle Licensing

763-593-6101

Planning and Zoning

763-593-8095

Finance

763-593-8013

Assessing

763-593-8020

Park and Recreation

200 Brookview Parkway
Golden Valley, MN 55426-1364
763-512-2345
763-512-2344 (fax)
763-593-3968 (TTY)

Mr. Rick Pearson
City Planner
City of Robbinsdale
4100 Lakeview Avenue North
Robbinsdale, MN 55422-2280

Subject: City of Robbinsdale Comprehensive Plan

Dear Mr. Pearson:

The Golden Valley Public Works Department has reviewed Chapter 5: Public Facilities – Water, Sewer and Solid Waste, of the draft City of Robbinsdale Comprehensive Plan. The City of Golden Valley has the following comments based on this review.

Sanitary Sewer

The Robbinsdale plan identifies 239 homes that are tributary to the City of Golden Valley's sanitary sewer system. In addition, six homes are served by the Robbinsdale sanitary sewer system. This situation has been in existence for many years, but the City of Golden Valley has no evidence of an inter-community agreement regarding this matter.

The City of Golden Valley would suggest that the cities of Robbinsdale and Golden Valley develop an agreement to address the existing practices associated with this wastewater flow issue. This agreement should address billing practices and should consider the possibility of flow monitoring.

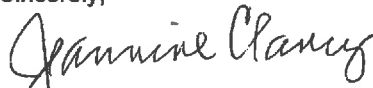
Inflow and Infiltration

The unmetered wastewater flow from Robbinsdale into Golden Valley is monitored periodically (once every three to four years). Depending on the time of year and storm events during the metering period, there is a likelihood that flow generated by inflow and infiltration (I/I) in Robbinsdale is being attributed to Golden Valley by the Metropolitan Council.

Golden Valley staff would like information from Robbinsdale regarding its I&I reduction efforts within the tributary drainage area. This information is needed in order to minimize the likelihood that Golden Valley's MCES surcharge is being impacted by peak flow generated in Robbinsdale.

Please review the above comments as Robbinsdale completes its Comprehensive Plan. Golden Valley staff looks forward to discussing these issues in the near future, and a continuation of our positive working relationship.

Sincerely,



Jeannine Clancy
Director of Public Works

C: Richard McCoy, Robbinsdale City Engineer
Tom Burt, City Manager
Mark Grimes, Director of Planning and Development
Jeff Oliver, City Engineer
Bert Tracy, Maintenance Manager



November 26, 2008

Three Rivers
Park District
Board of
Commissioners

Mr. Rick Pearson, City Planner
City of Robbinsdale
4100 Lakeview Avenue North
Robbinsdale, MN 55422

Sara Wyatt
District 1

RE: City of Robbinsdale 2008 Draft Comprehensive Plan Update

Dear Mr. Pearson:

Marilyn Corcoran,
Vice Chair
District 2

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 2008 Draft Comprehensive Plan Update. Three Rivers Park District (Park District) does not currently own or operate any regional parks or trails within the City of Robbinsdale (City). However, the Park District's Parks and Trail System Plan includes the future regional trails entitled Crystal Lake Regional Trail along County Road 81 (CR 81) and Twin Lakes Regional Trail running northeast from CR 81 to Brooklyn Center within the City.

Mark Haggerty
District 3

Park District staff prepared the following comments for consideration in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Dale Woodbeck
District 4

Crystal Lake Regional Trail

The Park District's Parks and Trails System Plan includes the future Crystal Lake Regional Trail along CR 81 and within the City. The regional trail is intended to connect Elm Creek Park Reserve, the future Twin Lakes Regional Trail, and the Minneapolis Grand Rounds Park System. When complete, the regional trail will also connect the cities of Maple Grove, Osseo, Brooklyn Park, Crystal, Robbinsdale, and Minneapolis.

Rosemary Franzese
District 5

The alignment of the Crystal Lake Regional Trail is dependent on the final transit plans along CR 81. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) or Light Rail Transit (LRT) are under consideration for this route. Implementation of BRT or LRT may affect the entire corridor and selection of a safe location for the regional trail. The Park District will continue to monitor the development plans of CR 81 and will work to maintain the regional trail as part of the overall solution for the regional transit design of this corridor.

Larry Blackstad, Chair
Appointed

The City may consider updating all maps and text referencing the proposed regional trail to reflect the Crystal Lake Regional Trail name and general location along CR 81.

Joan Peters,
Appointed

Cris Gears
Superintendent

Twin Lake Regional Trail

As summarized in the 2008 Draft Comprehensive Plan Update, the Twin Lakes Regional Trail is still in the planning phases. The Park District is currently working with City of Brooklyn Center to determine the alignment through its boundaries and will continue to work with the City of Robbinsdale to confirm the alignment between CR 81 and the City of Brooklyn Center.

The City may consider updating all maps and text referencing the proposed regional trail to reflect the Twin Lakes Regional Trail name and general location as depicted on page 6-14.

Future Road Improvements

In the event the City has plans to improve or reclassify the roads in which may affect the development or safety of the regional trails, the Park District requests that the City take necessary measures to preserve the regional trail opportunity and safety of the regional trail and associated trail crossing locations. The Park District further requests the opportunity to review the City's plans for any road improvement projects or reclassifications which may impact the proposed regional trails.


Public Facilities Transportation

The objectives and goals within the Public Facilities Chapter (page 4-6) include the City's desire to accommodate bicycling and walking as a means of alternative transportation. The City may consider additional bullet indicating the City's willingness and desire to work with the Park District on the planning and implementation of the regional trails planned within the City.

The City may also consider adding text within this chapter discussing the planned regional trails within the City as regional trails often serve as a form of alternative transportations and link areas of residential uses with employment centers.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the 2008 Draft Comprehensive Plan Update. Please continue to include the Park District in future comprehensive plan meetings and correspondences as they relate to the items outlined above.

Sincerely,



Kelly Grissman, Planner
Department of Planning and Development



Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission

3235 Fembrook Lane N • Plymouth, MN 55447
Phone (763) 553-1144 • Fax (763) 553-9326

www.shinglecreek.org

November 7, 2008

Richard McCoy
City of Robbinsdale
4100 Lakeview Ave
Robbinsdale, MN 55422

Re: Review of City of Robbinsdale Comprehensive Plan 2030.

Dear Mr. McCoy:

The Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commissions has considered the Comprehensive Plan 2030 submitted by the City of Robbinsdale. The following comments (in *italics*) were provided by Commission Staff and approved by the Commission at its October 9, 2008 meeting.

1. As a fully developed community, Robbinsdale does not anticipate significant change in land use, although the Plan does identify several locations where redevelopment may lead to intensification of land use. One of those areas is the northeast shore of Lower Twin Lake, currently the site of office condominiums and townhouses. The Plan does note the City's commitment to protecting its water resources and regulating development to minimize adverse impacts to those resources. *The Local Water Management Plan should address any proposed intensification of land use and identify policies and actions the City will take to prevent or mitigate any resulting increases in runoff volume and pollutant loading*

2. The Plan includes a Capital Improvement Program that includes an unspecified water quality project for Crystal Lake, as well as continued installation of sump manholes and in-line treatment devices known as gross pollutant traps. The Plan noted that the City is committed to installing water quality and erosion control BMPs with street and utility projects. *The Capital Improvement Program is consistent with lake and stream TMDL Implementation Plans. The Local Water Management Plan should include details of these proposed improvements and how they work toward pollutant load reductions identified in the TMDLs.*

3. The Comprehensive Plan is consistent with the Commission's Second Generation Water Resources Management Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to review this Plan. We look forward to reviewing the City's Local Water Management Plan Update when it is submitted to the Commissions for review.

Please contact Diane Spector at Wenck Associates, 763.479.4280, or dspector@wenck.com to discuss your response to the Commission's comments.

Sincerely,



Judie A. Anderson
Administrator

JAA:tim

Cc: Diane Spector, Wenck Associates/via email

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RECEIVED

NOV 13 2008

City of Robbinsdale



City of Robbinsdale

4100 Lakeview Avenue North
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422-2280
Phone: (763) 537-4534
Fax: (763) 537-7344
www.robbinsdalemn.com

January 16, 2009

Ms Jeannine Clancy
Director of Public Works
City of Golden Valley
7800 Golden Valley Road
GOLDEN VALLEY MN 55427-4588

Dear Jeannine,

City of Robbinsdale Comprehensive Plan Comments

I refer to your comments relating to Chapter 5 (Public Facilities – Water, Sewer & Solid Waste) of our Comprehensive Plan. Rick Pearson has asked that I respond to you directly and address the issues you have raised.

Thank you for reviewing our Draft Plan and providing us with valuable feedback and relevant comment.

Our records indicate 235 properties within our City that are serviced by Golden Valley sanitary sewer. My staff was able to find an agreement between our cities from 1954 that permits this flow arrangement. I have included a copy of this agreement for your records.

If you wish to review the current billing practices and discuss flow monitoring with us, I would be happy to meet with you.

Our City is cognizant of the flow issues inflow and infiltration can cause. We have been undertaking I/I inspections of properties within our City since 1999. The area that drains to Golden Valley was inspected in 2004. Following initial inspection, 69 properties were deemed to have failed. Consequent repairs and amendments by home owners have been undertaken such that only 7 remain unresolved.

Further, since 2005, the City has undertaken extensive Capital Works improvements in the tributary area draining to Golden Valley. These works have included replacement of 3200 feet of old VC sanitary sewer mains generally installed in the 1940's with new PVC mains. Individual service replacements within the Right-of-Way have also been undertaken.

I believe the action our City has already undertaken has significantly reduced the opportunity for clear water to be generated within Robbinsdale and be conveyed to Golden Valley.

Thank you again for your review and comments relating to our Comprehensive Plan. If you would like to discuss these issues with me further, I would welcome your call. I can be contacted at ☎ 763-531-1260.

Yours sincerely



Richard McCoy, P.E.
Public Works Director / City Engineer

cc: Rick Pearson, City Planner
Marcia Glick, City Manager

Member Selman moved and Member Rogan seconded a motion that the following resolution be read and adopted this 4th day of June 2013.

RESOLUTION NO. 7235

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING AND PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE FINAL ROBBINSDALE 2030 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, pursuant to Minnesota Statute 462.355 and 473.864, the City shall adopt and amend from time to time a comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Robbinsdale authorized the updating of its Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing by the Planning Commission was held on May 15, 2008 and the Planning Commission unanimously recommended its adoption; and

WHEREAS, at their regular meeting on May 5, 2009, the City Council of the City of Robbinsdale reviewed the Comprehensive Plan which included additional information requested by the Metropolitan Council and committed to the preparation of an updated Surface Water Management Plan that would be completed by a third party consultant; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Robbinsdale adopted Resolution 6899 on May 5, 2009 adopting the Comprehensive Plan subject to Metropolitan Council Approval; and

WHEREAS, on June 23, 2010 the Metropolitan Council adopted the recommendation of the Metropolitan Council Community Development and Environmental Committees and

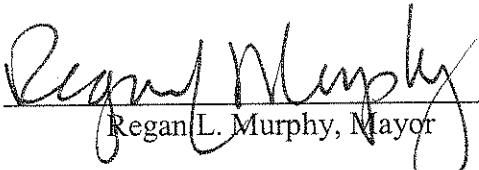
1. Authorized the City of Robbinsdale to put its 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update into effect;
2. Advised the City to:
 - a. Adopt the revised forecasts for population, households and employment;
 - b. Participate in Metropolitan Council activities to monitor redevelopment and infill in developed communities;
 - c. Address the advisory comments for Surface Water Management;
3. Approved the City of Robbinsdale's Tier II Comprehensive Sewer Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Robbinsdale that the Final Robbinsdale 2030 Comprehensive Plan is hereby adopted and put into effect.

The question was on adoption of the resolution and upon a vote being taken thereon, the following voted in favor thereof: Selman, Backen, Blonigan, Rogan, Mayor Murphy

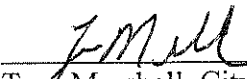
and the following voted against the same: None

WHEREUPON SAID RESOLUTION WAS DECLARED DULY PASSED AND
ADOPTED THIS 4TH DAY OF JUNE 2013.



Regan L. Murphy, Mayor

ATTEST:



Tom Marshall, City Clerk
(SEAL)