

CITY OF GEM LAKE Heritage Hall 4200 Otter Lake Road | Gem Lake, MN 55110 651-747-2790/92 | 651-747-2795 (fax) E-mail city@gemlakemn.org



City Council Meeting - November 19, 2024

Call to Order of City Council Meeting

By Mayor Artig-Swomley at 7: _____ p.m.

Call of Roll

Artig-Swomley	Cacioppo	Hynes-Amlee	Johnson	Lindner

Approve Agenda and Minutes

- Accept the Agenda for the November 19, 2024, City Council Meeting
- Approve the Minutes from October 15, 2024, City Council Meeting
- Approve the Minutes from the November 13, 2024, Canvassing Board Meeting
- Accept the Minutes from the November 12, 2024, Planning Commission Meeting

Special Presentations/Public Hearings

• None

Consent Agenda

- Resolution #2024-0026 November 2024 Donation to White Bear Lake Area Food Shelf
- Monthly Financial Report(s)
- Claims

Committee Reports

Planning Commission

Old Business

- Newsletter Updates / Topics / Suggestions
- White Bear Lake Public Safety Contract Discussion
- Invoice Cloud Fee to Customers Discussion
- Code Enforcement Issues Discussion

New Business

- Approve Ordinance No. 67D Individual Septic Systems Updates
- Approve Ordinance No. 111 Solicitors Updates
- Approve Ordinance No. 83 Housing Maintenance Code Updates
- Approve Ordinance No. 91 Administration Updates
- Ramsey County Street Light Transfer
- Ramsey County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Future Charitable Gambling Donations
 - White Bear Lake Emergency Food Shelf

Community Outreach to Other Cities and Government Bodies

Presentations from the Public, 2 minutes maximum

Open Items for Council Members to Bring Up

Future Council Meetings

- Next City Council Meeting, Tuesday, December 17, 2024
- Attendance Inquiry
- Next City Council Workshop, Monday, December 9, 2024 CANCELED

Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at _____

City of Gem Lake City Council Meeting – October 15, 2024 Meeting Minutes

Mayor Gretchen Artig-Swomley called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Councilmembers Len Cacioppo, Jim Lindner, Ben Johnson and Laurel Amlee were present. Also present: City Attorney Stand-In Chad Lemmons, City Treasurer Tom Kelly, City Building Official Mike Johnson, Planning Commission Chair Joshua Patrick, and Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence.

October 15, 2024, Agenda

A motion was introduced by Councilmember Linder to accept the agenda, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

<u>Minutes</u>

A motion was introduced by Councilmember Lindner, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo to approve the September 17, 2024, City Council Meeting Minutes. Motion carried 5-0.

Special Presentations/Public Hearings

None

Consent Agenda

Resolution #2024-0022 October 2024 Donation to White Bear Lake Area Food Shelf Resolution #2024-0023 Certify to Tax Rolls – Utility Billing Resolution #2024-0024 Certify to Tax Rolls – 2023 Annual Septic Maintenance Inspections Corporate Mechanical Annual Maintenance Quote 2025 Rate Monthly Financial Report(s) Claims

All items on the consent agenda were reviewed by the Council. Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to approve all the items listed on the consent agenda as is, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

Committee Reports

None

Old Business

Newsletter Updates / Topics / Suggestions

Mayor Artig-Swomley presented ideas for the next edition of the City Newsletter to include pieces such as the approved 2025 final budget, Gem Lake deer hunts, 2024 annual septic maintenance inspections, 2024 election results and winter parking regulations. Councilmember Johnson shared that he may have and update he can put together regarding the County Road E Corridor Project.

White Bear Lake Public Safety Contract

Mayor Artig-Swomley and a representative of the City of Dellwood and City of Birchwood attended the White Bear Township Executive Board meeting on Friday, September 27, 2024. Among other things, the executive board discussed the 2025 contracts that White Bear Lake sent out to all the cities they service. In 2024, one line item being charged to the cities was categorized as debt service, and in 2025 it is being called depreciation and is showing an increase of roughly 8 to 10 million in charges. This increase is due to the principal and interest being combined into one item instead of separate items. The contract currently states that contracted cities are responsible for paying costs for operation and depreciation, however, it does not state interest or debt service anywhere in the contract. Next steps were discussed on how to tackle the issue at hand, and it was suggested that Gem Lake and White Bear Townships Treasurer Tom Kelly meet with White Bear Lakes Finance Director Kerri Kindsvater to help make sense of the charges. This meeting is set to take place on October 22.

Councilmember Lindner shared that he had reached out to the City of Vadnais Heights a little over a month ago to see if Vadnais Heights would consider taking on Gem Lake for fire services. Vadnais Heights response to the inquiry was that they would need to purchase additional equipment to take on Gem Lake and that Vadnais Heights does not even have its own ambulance service. A couple weeks later Councilmember Lindner heard back from Vadnais Heights again letting him know that the topic of taking on Gem Lake for fire services was discussed at a recent City Council meeting and the Council was not in favor of adding contract cities at this time.

Council Pay Discussion

The Council revisited the ongoing discussion of possibly increasing the pay rate for the Gem Lake City Council members. City Treasurer Tom Kelly reminded the Council that pay scale changes can only be made in election years, and because it is an election year the Council would have the authority to make a change. Councilmember Cacioppo was asked to do some more research on the topic at the September 17 meeting, but did not have a lot of luck finding information to help make the decision easier to make. There is not consistent data out there that could be found to help calculate the pay rate of Councilmembers. Councilmember Johnson stated that it has been a decade since this topic was discussed and he feels that there should be a 25% increase to Councilmember and Mayor pay per month. This would change the rate to \$125.00 per month for Councilmembers and \$250.00 per month for the mayor. The Council discussed this suggestion and found it to be fair and agreed that the topic should be revisited at least every four (4) years.

Councilmember Johnson introduced a motion to increase the monthly payment to the Gem Lake City Council by 25%, seconded by Councilmember Lindner. Motion carried 5-0.

2025 Utility Rate Discussion

City Treasurer Tom Kelly presented his suggested utility rate changes for 2025. The rates for the City of Vadnais Heights are based on current 2024 rates plus an 8% rate increase. The City of Vadnais Heights increased rates from 2023 to 2024 8%, which is why he is suggesting increasing rates 8% for 2025. Also, the City of Vadnais Heights lowered the meter (base) fee to reflect the actual meter size and started subtracting the irrigation meter usage from sewer usage in their bills to the City of Gem Lake. These changes are allowing the City of Gem Lake to lower the charges for water and sewer to those customers serviced by Vadnais Height. While the rates from those that receive water from Vadnais Heights are going down, those that receive water from White Bear Lake are going up. For both the base rate charge is lowered.

New Business

Archery Deer Hunting Application

1270 Goose Lake Road

A permit request for a hunt on private property located at 1270 Goose Lake Road was received. The requested dates of the hunt will be October 25 - 27 and November 8 - 10. The hunting party consists of 5 hunters, all of which have obtained their Bow Hunters Certification and a MN DNR Hunting License. Deer stand locations were given and consent of neighbors is not needed due to distance from property line.

Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to approve the Archery Deer Hunting application at 5 Daniels Farm Road, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

Resolution #2024-0025 – Ramsey County Municipal Concurring (CSAH Designation)

Ramsey County owns and operates over 290 miles of roadway. County Roads are classified as either County State Aid Highways or County Roads. Funding comes from various sources; a large source of funding comes from the gas tax that gets deposited in the County State Aid Highway Fund account. These funds can only be used on County State Aid Highways (CSAH). There are several variables that determine the amount of money that is allocated to each roadway, sometimes referred to as "needs".

Ramsey County recently completed a countywide study to determine if any roadway classifications should be changed from CSAH or County Road (CR) status. The objective of this study was to maximize the needs of Ramsey County's CSAH system to maximize the funding allocated to Ramsey County's CSAH roadway network (which is over 85% of Ramsey County's miles). The study identified several short sections of roadway in Gem Lake that draw higher needs that other CSAH segments elsewhere in the county. The reallocation of Otter Lake Road, Scheuneman Road, and Labore Road from County roads to CSAHs will create more needs, and therefore bring in more annual funding to Ramsey County for roadway construction and maintenance.

The roadway classification does not impact how, or when, Ramsey County programs roadway improvements work happen – instead it simply identifies which pot of money is used to fund these improvements. This action is administrative in nature and requires impacted Cities to pass a resolution supporting/acknowledging the modifications. That is the resolution request that was sent to you along with Ramsey County's board action detailing all of the modifications throughout the county.

Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to approve Resolution #2024-0025, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

Gem Lake Road Construction Information

City Engineer Justin Gese asked that the mayor share during the meeting that Ramsey County is planning construction along Goose Lake Road in the future. The work is not expected to start for at least three (3) years, and it is safe to say Gem Lake would probably not be subject to a pavement experiment again. Ramsey County also suggested the city install a set of blinking crosswalk signs at one of the crossings for the golf course.

Code Enforcement Issues Discussion

Mayor Artig-Swomley shared that a meeting was held last night at Heritage Hall regarding code enforcement issues in Gem Lake. City Building Official Mike Johnson and White Bear Lake Police Chief Dale Hager came and heard from several concerned residents. There have been many complaints received and police calls for one property in general in Gem Lake. The general consensus of concerned residents and staff is that this property may be operating a sort of private homeless shelter due to the apparent number of transient individuals who appear to be coming and going on a regular basis, according to neighbors. City Building Official Mike Johnson has visited the property several times this year regarding ordinance violations and complaints from concerned residents and has recently issued a stop work order, abatement order, citation for nuisance violations and with the help of City Attorney Kevin Beck is requesting an administrative search warrant for the property.

City Building Official Mike Johnson suggested that Gem Lake make some changes to the nuisance ordinance and housing maintenance and occupancy code to tighten up the language on storage limits. Mayor Artig-Swomley would also like to see language allowing the number of code enforcement and police calls to be considered when renewing a rental license. The mayor asked that the Planning Commission review the Ordinances at their November meeting and see if there are any other suggestions to help tighten up the ordinances, especially having to do with camping and other types of trailers.

Laptop/Scanner Quote

Metro-INET supplied Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence with quotes for a laptop and scanner for the office for contractors and residents to use when applying for permits to help the city move towards going paperless. Two (2) quotes for laptops were received, (1) Dell Latitude 5550, 15", 10-key, Core ultra 5 125U processor, 16GB RAM, and 256 GB Hard Drive for \$980.30, and (2) Dell Latitude 5450, 14", Core Ultra 5 125U processor, 16 GB RAM, 256 GB Hard Drive for \$1,087.11. The scanner quote was for a Canon imageFORMULA DR-C230 Office for \$366.10.

Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to approve up to \$1,500 to be spent on a laptop and scanner to help move the city to going paperless, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

City Clerk Vacation

Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence submitted to the Council a list of requested vacation days for the remainder of the year. Also requested was to have four (4) days or 32 hours be added to the carryover limit for just this year so that the time is not lost. This request is necessary because the December requested vacation days will not be paid out until 2025 and will be considered part of 2025 hours worked.

Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to approve the request, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

Future Charitable Gambling Donations

White Bear Lake Emergency Food Shelf

Mayor Artig-Swomley suggested that the Council donate in November in the amount of \$1,500.00 to the White Bear Lake Emergency Food Shelf. Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to request a donation in the amount of \$1,500.00 for the White Bear Lake Emergency Food Shelf, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo. Motion carried 5-0.

Community Outreach to Other Cities and Government Bodies

Mayor Artig-Swomley shared that the Purple Line held a virtual meeting on Monday, September 16 which she attended. The regular monthly meeting was held a few weeks after the city of Maplewood withdrew support for the Purple Line, add to the list of sister cities, such as Gem Lake and White Bear Lake, that have done the same. It is unclear how, or if, this lack of support from all cities except St. Paul will affect the project timeline.

Open Items for Council Members to Bring Up

None

Future Council Meetings

City Council, Tuesday, November 19, 2024. City Council Workshop, Monday, November 11, 2024, is CANCELED. City Council Canvassing, Thursday, November 7, 2024.

Attendance Inquiry

At this time all in attendance will be at the November meeting and canvassing meeting

Adjournment

Being there no further business, following a motion from Councilmember Lindner, seconded by Councilmember Cacioppo, the meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Melissa Lawrence

City of Gem Lake Canvassing Board Meeting – November 13, 2024 Meeting Minutes

Mayor Gretchen Artig-Swomley called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Councilmembers Jim Lindner, Ben Johnson and Laurel Amlee were present. Councilmember Len Cacioppo was not present. Also present: Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence.

November 13, 2024, Agenda

A motion was introduced by Councilmember Linder to accept the agenda, seconded by Councilmember Johnson. Motion carried 4-0.

New Business

Approval of Abstract of Votes Case in the Precincts of the City of Gem Lake November 5, 2024, Election

The Council reviewed the Abstract of Votes Cast in the Precincts of the City of Gem Lake November 5, 2024, Election. There were no questions from the Council.

Councilmember Lindner introduced a motion to accept the abstract, seconded by Mayor Artig-Swomley. Motion carried 5-0.

Adjournment

Being there no further business, following a motion from Councilmember Lindner, seconded by Mayor Artig-Swomley, the meeting adjourned at 7:02 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Melissa Lawrence

City of Gem Lake Planning Commission Meeting – November 12, 2024 Meeting Minutes

Planning Commission Member Don Cummings called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Commission Members Art Pratt and Derek Wippich were present. Not present was Commission Member Stephanie Farrell and Commission Chair Joshua Patrick. Also present: City Planner Evan Monson, City Attorney Kevin Beck, and Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence.

November 12, 2024

A motion was introduced by Commissioner Pratt to accept the agenda, seconded by Commissioner Wippich. Motion carried 3-0.

<u>Minutes</u>

A motion was introduced by Commissioner Pratt, seconded by Commissioner Cummings to approve the September 10, 2024, Planning Commission Meeting minutes. Commissioner Wippich abstained because he was not in attendance at the September meeting. Motion carried 3-0.

Public Hearings

None

Old Business

None

New Business

Interim Chair Discussion

Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence started a discussion with the Commission regarding the open position on the Planning Commission beginning January 1, 2025. With Commission Chair Patrick leaving and joining the City Council, a position needs to be filled. With the Chair leaving, a member needs to be either be assigned as Interim Chair or take on the role. Mrs. Lawrence asked Commissioner Cummings if he would be comfortable taking the role because he has already held the position in the past. With the change from White Bear Township planning staff to a contracted staff through TKDA Commissioner Cummings felt that the current staff in place to help the Planning Commission do its job efficiently is more stable and he was willing to take on the role of Chair again for the 2025 year. Commission Pratt volunteered to hold the position of Vice Chair for the 2025 year in the case that the Chair is not available to attend the meeting.

Planning Commission roles are not permanent and will be discussed during the January meetings each year to elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. Once that has been determined the City Council will then adopt a resolution for all appointments of the City of Gem Lake at their January meeting. Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence will work on getting work out to the residents and businesses in Gem Lake notifying them of an opening on the Planning Commission and to submit applications.

Ordinance No. 67D and 18 Septic Discussion

City Planner Evan Monson summarized the proposed changes to Ordinance No. 67D. The original Ordinance No. 46 was adopted back in August 1983. Since then, several other Ordinances were adopted replacing Ordinance No. 46 with the latest version Ordinance No. 67D that was adopted in 2016. Ordinance No. 67D was reviewed in 2018 with the intention of adopting revisions. These changes were not officially adopted nor published. The MPCA requires all cities in the State to submit their ordinances regulating subsurface sewage treatment systems (SSTS) for review. Their review ensures all elements are included, and no State regulations are contradicted. Upon adoption of the ordinance by the City Council, the MPCA will be sent a copy for their record. In 2018, the City of Gem Lake submitted their Ordinance (67D) for review. The MPCA sent back edits and a list of missing elements; these updates were never adopted. Using the notes from the 2018 review, Staff updated 67D and sent the updated version back to the MPCA. After receiving another round of review, Ord. No. 67D has been revised to comply with current requirements.

Ordinance No. 108 which regulates the annual inspection of septic systems in Gem Lake was incorporated into Ordinance No. 67D. This incorporation was part of the changes in 2018 that never got adopted and published.

Commissioner Pratt introduced a motion to recommend approval of the draft ordinance with the suggested updates to the City Council, seconded by Commissioner Wippich. Motion carried 3-0.

Ordinance No. 111 Solicitors Discussion

City Planner Evan Monson summarized the proposed changes to Ordinance No. 111. Ordinance No. 111 was adopted on October 19, 2009, and has not been amended since. Referencing the League of Minnesota Cities (LMC) model ordinance some definitions were updated. The listed prohibited activities had no suggested changes. The listed requirements for obtaining a city license had no suggested changes. The main changes that took place were regarding the definitions and to consider keeping or removing "**Professional fundraisers not exempt.** A professional fundraiser working on behalf of an otherwise exempt group or person shall not be exempt from the licensing requirements of this ordinance." The fees listed on the fee schedule were also suggested to be looked at for any changes.

Commissioner Wippich introduced a motion to recommend approval of the suggested definition changes to the City Council, seconded by Commissioner Cummings. Motion carried 3-0.

Ordinance No. 83 Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code Discussion

Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence summarized the proposed changes to Ordinance No. 83. The City Council wanted to get language added to the ordinance regarding fees for reinspection, the amount of police calls to a property being taken into consideration when approving a rental license renewal, and the occupancy limit for all properties in Gem Lake. The Commission discussed the changes and Commissioner Wippich wondered if it would be better to have a standalone rental ordinance. City Planner Evan Monson and Acting City Clerk Melissa Lawrence both agreed that it wouldn't make sense to create a standalone ordinance because it would be a lot of repeat information as other items in the ordinance relate to rental licenses.

Commissioner Cummings introduced a motion to recommend approval to the City Council, seconded by Commissioner Pratt. Motion carried 3-0.

Open Items for Commission Members to Bring Up

Commissioner Cummings shared that the Villas was experience a noise disturbance recently. One of the residents went to the City of Vadnais Heights to inform them of what was going on in the middle of the night with an oxygen delivery to a nearby business. The City of Vadnais Heights was very quick with their response to address the situation, and the vendor apologized. Commissioner Cummings just wanted to share a story that ended in a positive way with a surrounding City.

Future Meetings

City Council Meeting, Tuesday, November 19, 2024, at Heritage Hall, and Planning Commission Meeting, Tuesday, December 10, 2024, at Heritage Hall.

Attendance Inquiry

Commissioner Cummings surveyed the Commission to see if any of the members would have any issues attending the December 10, 2024, meeting. At that time Commissioner Wippich is the only one that may not be able to attend.

Adjournment

There being no further business, following a motion from Commissioner Cummings, seconded by Commission Wippich, the meeting adjourned at 7:56 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Melissa Lawrence



City of Gem Lake County of Ramsey State of Minnesota



Resolution No. 2024-0026

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY TREASURER TO DISTRIBUTE A PORTION OF THE CHARITABLE GAMBLING FUNDS TO THE WHITE BEAR LAKE AREA FOOD SHELF.

WHEREAS, the City of Gem Lake participates in the distribution of charitable gambling funds received from the Country Lounge

WHEREAS, the City of Gem Lake distributes these funds to local 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations

WHEREAS, the City of Gem Lake City Council suggested a donation at their October 15, 2024 meeting in support of the White Bear Lake Area Food Shelf.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota, the City Treasurer is authorized to send \$1,500.00 to support the White Bear Lake Area Food Shelf for the month of November 2024.

The motion for adoption of the foregoi	ng Resolution was	duly introduced by C	Councilmember
and supported by Council	member	, and upon vote be	ing taken thereon,
the resolution passed with a vote of	in favor and	against.	

ATTEST

I, Melissa Lawrence, the duly qualified Acting City Clerk of the City of Gem Lake, County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution is a true and accurate representation of action taken by the City Council of the City of Gem Lake on the date first written.

Melissa Lawrence, Acting City Clerk

November 19, 2024

Date

CITY OF GEM LAKE CASH AND INVESTMENT BALANCE STATEMENT

As of 10/31/2024 Fiscal Year: 2024

		Cash and	Investments	
Name of Fund	Balance 10/1/2024	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance 10/31/2024
General Fund Parks and Playgrounds 2004 Debt Service Fund 2006 Debt Service Fund 2007 Capital Improvement Bonds 2018 Inprovement Bonds Improvement Fund City Hall Construction Scheuneman Road Improvemetns Hoffman Road Improvements Sewer Enterprise Fund Water Enterprise Fund	\$512,062.51 \$53,999.96 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$108,198.89 \$84,600.00 \$289,115.05 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$579,870.43 (\$93,043.83)	\$8,603.96 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$8,489.65 \$8,111.16	\$54,684.55 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$12.15 \$930.78	\$465,981.92 \$53,999.96 \$0.00 \$108,198.89 \$84,600.00 \$289,115.05 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$588,347.93 (\$85,863.45)
Investment Trust Fund	\$9,290.89	\$1,976.25	\$0.00	\$11,267.14
	\$1,544,093.90	\$27,181.02	\$55,627.48	\$1,515,647.44

Premier Checking Premier CD's UBS Investments UBS Money Market \$305,283.69 \$0.00 \$1,195,000.00 \$15,363.75 \$1,515,647.44

BALANCE STATEMENT OF GAMBLING FUNDS

	Balance			Balance
<u>.</u>	10/1/2024	Receipts	Disbursements	10/31/2024
Gambling Fund Balance	\$5,610.11	\$2,599.44	\$0.00	\$8,209.55

				OCTOBER CASH & INVESTMENTS					10.05	10001150	NITEDEOT
MATURE	PURCH	DANKARDOKER	TYPE	NAME	Cusin #		INT. RATE	# DAYS	AS OF 10/31/2024	INTEREST	DATE
DATE	DATE	BANK/BRUKER	TTPE		CU3IP #	0.05%	0.05%	30	\$305 283 69	\$12.72	Monthly
		PREMIER BANK	CHK	GENERAL FUND	0003390	0.05%	0.05%	00	¢1,200.00	\$0.04	Monthly
		UBS	MMKT	UBS BANK USA DEP	12669EN93	0.05%	0.05%	30	\$1,022.07	\$0.04	wonthiy
		UBS	MMKT	UBS SELECT PRIME FUND		4.71%	4.71%	30	\$14,341.68	\$57.01	Monthly
2/12/25	2/12/21	UBS	CD	TEXAS EXCHANGE BANK	88241TKD1	0.50%	0.50%	1461	\$245,000.00	\$1,225.00	Monthly
4/14/25	4/13/22	UBS	CD	GOLDMAN SACHS	38149M4U4	2.65%	2.65%	1097	\$85,000.00	\$2,252.50	Monthly
3/15/26	12/29/22	UBS	BOND	NY STATE DORM AUTH	64990FY32	2.92%	2.74%	1172	\$145,000.00	\$3,970.10	3/15 & 9/15
4/1/26	12/29/22	UBS	BOND	HARTFORD CNY CLEAN WTR REV	416498CZ4	4.73%	1.15%	1189	\$155,000.00	\$1,782.50	4/1 & 10/1
12/15/26	12/29/22	UBS	BOND	MADISON BORO SCH BOND	556649KQ3	4.69%	0.98%	1447	\$230,000.00	\$2,254.00	6/15 & 12/15
12/10/20	5/6/24	LIBS	AGENCY	EHLMC	3132XGZX7	4.63%	4.65%	1670	\$190,000.00	\$8,835.00	6/1 & 12/1
8/1/29	11/5/20	UBS	BOND	NY CITY TRANSITIONAL AUTH REV	64971XEN4	2.02%	3.73%	2822	\$145,000.00	\$5,408.50	2/1 & 8/1
0/1120	110/20	000	20,10		ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTS AND	2.69%	2.12%	1,095	\$1,515,647.44	\$25,797.37	

	REVENUE A	ND EXPENDITURE Balance A	REPORT FOR CITY (s of 10/31/2024	JF GEM LAKE		
GL Number	Description	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 100 GENERAL Account Category:	Revenues					
Department: 00000 100-00000-31010	Current Property Taxes	595,946.00	265,981.63	0.00	329,964.37	44.63
100-00000-31020	Deling Property Taxes	0.00	3,040.26 0 184 99	0.00	(3,040.20)	46.91
100-00000-31040	Fiscal Disparity Taxes	7 200-00	300.00	0.00	1,900.00	13.64
100-00000-32100	General Business Licenses On-Sale Liguor License	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
100-00000-32104	other Permits	1,700.00	2,141.52	0.00	(441.52)	125.97 0 00
100-00000-32106	Tobacco License	200.00	0.00	300.00	(303.00)	120.20
100-00000-32201	Contractor Lıcense Ruilding Permits	11,000.00	19,285.90	550.00	(8,285.90)	175.33
100-00000-32211	Plumbing Permits	750.00	669.70	0.00	80.30	89.29 67 60
100-00000-32212	Mechanical Permits	2,000.00 300.00	1,251.95 911.80	202.00	(611.80)	303.93
100-00000-32213	Electrical Permits Fire Marshall Inspection	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
100-00000-32219	Septic Inspection Fee	3,750.00	7,104.95	0.00	(3,354.95)	1.797.23
100-00000-32220	State Permit Charge	00.5/	L, 547.92 88.53	0.00	(88.53)	100.00
100-00000-32231	Administration ree Rental Licensing	400.00	500.00	0.00	(100.00)	125.00
100-00000-32240	Dog Licenses	300.00	330.00	0.00	1_000_00	00.011
100-00000-33601	SCORE Recycling Grant	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00
100-00000-33610	CADIE IV FRANCHISE REES SMALL CITIES AID	0.00	10,719.00	0.00	(10,719.00)	100.00
100-00000-33620	County Grants & Aids	12.00	0.00	0.00	(1 450,00)	390.00
100-00000-34105	Planning Fees	500.00	10.525.62	0.00	(9,525.62)	1,052.56
100-00000-34115	False Alarms	150.00	700.00	400.00	(550.00)	466.67 100 00
100-00000-34123	zoning Charges	0.00	470.84 830 86	0.00	169.14	83.09
100-00000-34132 100-00000-34133	INVESTMENT AAMIN CNARGE CREDIT CARD FEES	0.00	105.89	47.35	(105.89)	100.00
100-00000-35100	Fines	800.00	839.97	135.00	(39.97)	100.00
100-00000-36101	Special Assessments - Current	0.00	00.09	0.00	(00.00)	100.00
100-00000-36103	special Assessments - vernique Penalties & Interest	0.00	8.30	0.00	(8.30)	100.00
100-00000-36210	Interest Earnings	4,261.00	8,057.71	0.00 100.00	(32.556.25)	5,526.04
100-00000-36240 100-00000-36241	Miscellaneous Revenue Insurance Policy Dividends	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
100-00000-36400	Facility Rental	4,500.00	4,168.67	3,853.67	331.33	92.64
Total Dept 0	0000	667,325.00	385,796.26	5,944.52	281,528.74	18.16
Revenues		667,325.00	385,796.26	5,944.52	281,528.74	57.81
Account Category	Expenditures					
100-41100-40101	wages and Salaries	7,725.00	5,400.00	0.00	2,325.00	69.90 100.00
100-41100-40130	Employer Paid Payroll Taxes	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
100-41100-40307	Adminstration	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
100-41100-40310	Conference Registrations Council Contingency	300.00 9,000.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00
Total Dept 4	1100 - CITY COUNCIL	17,325.00	5,813.10	0.00	11,511.90	33.55
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REV	ENUE AND EXPENDITURE	E REPORT FOR CITY (As of 10/31/2024	DF GEM LAKE		
GL Number Description	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 100 GENERAL Account Category: Expenditures Department: 41400 CLERK/GENERAL GOVERNMENT 100-440700 office Supplies	0.00	125.80	0.00	(125.80)	100.00
Total Dept 41400 - CLERK/GENERAL GOVERNMENT	0.00	125.80	0.00	(125.80)	100.00
Department: 41410 ELECTIONS 100-41410-40210 operating Supplies	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00 3.336.00	0.00 58.30
100-41410-40300 Contracted Services 100-41410-40351 Legal Notices 100 11410 10400 Boundire & Maint - Contractual	8,000.00 175.00 2.000.00	1,141.00	0.00	175.00 856.00	0.00
TOTAL DEPT 41410 REPAILS & MAILE CONSTRUCTION -	10,325.00	5,808.00	1,166.00	4,517.00	56.25
Department: 41500 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION 100-41500-40301 Auditing Services	12,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	(2,000.00)	116.67
100-41500-40307 Administration	2 500 00	1,250.00 2 214 75	0.00	(11,230.00) 285.25	88.59
100-41500-40309 Computer Services 100-41500-40329 Financial Services	35,000.00	20,543.00 593.71	11,030.00 55.11	14,457.00 706.29	58.69 45.67
Total Dept 41500 - FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION	50,800.00	38,601.46	11,085.11	12,198.54	75.99
Department: 41600 LEGAL SERVICES 100-41600-40304 Legal	52,000.00	7,748.78	2,152,48	44,251.22 3 500 00	14.90
100-41600-40314 Legal - Land Issues 100-41600-41304 Prosecution	3,500.00 2,000.00	0.00	285.00	1,083.00	45.85
Total Dept 41600 - LEGAL SERVICES	57,500.00	8,665.78	2,437.48	48,834.22	15.07
Department: 41900 OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT	60.000.00	47,054.05	4,508.40	12,945.95	78.42
100-41900-40121 PERA Contributions	4,500.00	4,074.30	390.06	425.70	90.54 90.87
100-41900-40130 Employer Paid Payroll Taxes	4,590.00	4,1/0./3 7.269.15	692.30	3,730.85	66.08
LOU-41900-40151 Health Liburance 100-41900-40151 Workers Compensation	00.00	702.92	0.00	(702.92)	100.00
100-41900-40200 Office Supplies	5,000.00	2,688.06	0.00	2, 311.34	89.25
100-41900-40300 Protessional services 100-41900-40307 Administration	300.00	307.50	0.00	(7.50)	102.50
100-41900-40309 Computer Services	5,000.00	9,882.26	981.00 0.00	(4,882.26)	C0.02
100-41900-40310 Conference Registrations 100-41900-40319 Miscellaneous	3,500.00	9,089.44	9,089.44	(5,589.44)	259.70
100-41900-40322 Postage	1,500.00	1,247.70	560.48 25.39	252.30 (953.64)	83.18 338.41
100-41900-40331 Mileage 100-11000-10351 Legal Notice Publication	700.00	(30.25)	0.00	730.25	(4.32)
100-41900-40352 Newsletter/Public Relations	2,800.00	1,990.00	398.00	810.00 845.25	71.07
100-41900-40361 General Liability Insurance	0.00	3,092.50	0.00	(3,092.50)	100.00
100-41900-40363 Vehicle Insurance	175.00	19.75	0.00	155.25	88.57
100-41900-40365 Public Officials Liablitliy	10.000.00	8,270.08	0.00	1,729.92	82.70
100-41900-40438 Recording Secretary	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00
100-41900-40440 Subscriptions	200.00	0.00	0.00	(1,703.51)	100.00
100-41900-40450 Gampiing vistinutious 100-41900-40570 Office Equip & Furnishings	0.00	43,590.44	0.00	(43,590.44) 700.00	100.00 0.00
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REVEN	UE AND EXPENDITUR Balance	E REPORT FOR CITY As of 10/31/2024	DF GEM LAKE	• •	
GL Number Description	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 100 GENERAL Account Category: Expenditures Department: 41900 OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT 100-41900-41321 Web Site 100-41900-41437 League of MN Cities	2,000.00 1,200.00	1,550.00 917.66 0.00	0.00 288.00 0.00	450.00 282.34 350.00	77.50 76.47 0.00
Total Dept 41900 - OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT	127,590.00	155,318.02	17,330.92	(27,728.02)	121.73
Department: 41910 PLANNING & ZONING 100-41910-40303 Engineering 100-41910-40307 Administration 100-41910-40308 ZONING ADINISTRATION	31,000.00 2,000.00	13,967.90 8,175.24 15,174.92	250.87 0.00 0.00	17,032.10 (6,175.24) (15,174.92) 50.00	45.06 408.76 100.00
100-41910-40313 Building Inspections 100-41910-40315 Special Law Enforcement 100-41910-40325 NPDES Training	50.00 10,000.00 0.00 5.000.00	0.00 20,940.22 52.62 1,398.07	00.00	(10,940.22) (52.62) 3,601.93	209.40 100.00 27.96
Total Dept 41910 - PLANNING & ZONING	48,050.00	59,708.97	250.87	(11,658.97)	124.26
Department: 41940 HERITAGE HALL 100-41940-40210 Operating Supplies 100-41940-40300 Professional Services 100-41940-40319 Contract Services 100-41940-40321 Telephone 100-41940-40367 Property Insurance	200.00 1,000.00 15,500.00 1,000.00 2,000.00	0.00 6,301.19 14,860.85 0.00 393.00	0.00 80.00 7,404.29 0.00	200.00 (5,301.19) 639.15 1,000.00	0.00 630.12 95.88 0.00
100-41940-40381 Electric Service 100-41940-40383 Gas Service	2,000.00	4,275.37	0.00	1,4/4.05 1,253.23	70.34 37.34 70
100-41940-40385 water/Sewer Utilities 100-41940-40400 Repairs & Maint - Contractual 100-41940-40401 Reparis & Maint - Building	1,200.00 2,000.00 8,000.00	681.39 410.00 580.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	218.01 1,590.00 7,420.00	20.00 20.50 7.25 7.43
100-41940-40520 Bullalngs & structures 100-41940-40580 Other Equipment	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	14,000.00 37 361 43	0.00
Total Dept 41940 - HERITAGE HALL	66,650.00	15.288.24	60'TT''		
Department: 42100 POLICE 100-42100-40300 Dispatch Costs 100-42100-40307 Administration 100-42100-40314 Regular Law Enforcement	0.00 13,589.00 115,877.00	1,166.00 0.00 96,933.85	0.00 0.00 3,401.26 3 401 76	(1,166.00) 13,589.00 18,943.15 31 366.15	100.00 0.00 83.65 75.77
Total Dept 42100 - POLICE	TZ9,400.00	10.660,06	23. TOT 60		
Department: 42200 FIRE 100-42200-40311 Fire Services 100-42200-40312 Fire Marshall Service	40,923.00 7,746.00	38,485.95 6,455.00	10,140.72 645.50	2,437.05 1,291.00	94.04 83.33
Total Dept 42200 - FIRE	48,669.00	44,940.95	10,786.22	3,728.05	92.34
Department: 42401 BUILDING INSPECTION 100-42401-40309 Computer Services 100-42401-40313 Building Inspections 100-42401-40316 Building Secretary	2,550.00 8,500.00 2,500.00	0.00 7,030.00 0.00	0.00 3,990.00 0.00	2,550.00 1,470.00 2,500.00	0.00 82.71 0.00
Total Dept 42401 - BUILDING INSPECTION	13,550.00	7,030.00	3,990.00	6,520.00	51.88
Department: 42700 ANIMAL CONTROL 100-42700-40326 Animal Removal 100-42700-41326 Animal Enforcement	300.00 200.00	129.00 0.00	0.00	171.00 200.00	43.00 0.00
Total Dept 42700 - ANIMAL CONTROL	200.00	129.00	0.00	371.00 Daga: 3/1	25.80
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REV	'ENUE AND EXPENDITUR Balance	E REPORT FOR CITY (As of 10/31/2024	JF GEM LAKE		
GL Number Description	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 100 GENERAL					
Account Category: Expenditures					
100-43122-40226 Signs, Sign Repair Materials	500.00	6,848.79	0.00	(6,348.79)	1,369.76 0.00
100-43122-40303 Engineering	T0,000.00	0.0		500.00	0.00
100-43122-40385 ROW Maintenance	00.005 1	0.00	74.79	411.14	68.37
100-43122-40386 Street Lignts 100 12122 10405 stroot Bensirs	20.000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
100-43122-40406 Blvd Tree Trimming	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
100-43122-40433 Dues & Subscriptons	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total Dept 43122 - ROAD MAINTENANCE	42,400.00	7,737.65	74.79	34,662.35	18.25
Department: 43125 ICE & SNOW REMOVAL			00 0	12 000 00	00-00
100-43125-40224 Salt and Sand	1 000 00	640.00	0.00	360.00	64.00
עט-43125-40400 Kepairs מי אמווור - כטורומרנשני 100-43125-40404 Snow Plowing	14,500.00	3,138.00	0.00	11,362.00	21.64
Total Dept 43125 - ICE & SNOW REMOVAL	27,500.00	3,778.00	0.00	23,722.00	13.74
Department: 45000 PARK MAINTENANCE					
100-45000-40210 operating Supplies	1,000.00	0.00		T,000.00 (65.00)	100.00
100-45000-40319 Contract Services 100-45000-40404 Park MAINTENANCE - CONTRACTUAL	6,000.00	3,030.00	0.00	2,970.00	50.50
Total Dept 45000 - PARK MAINTENANCE	7,000.00	3,095.00	0.00	3,905.00	44.21
Department: 48000 OTHER FINANCING USES	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
Total Dept 48000 - OTHER FINANCING USES	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
- Expenditures	667,325.00	468,140.15	58,233.74	199,184.85	70.15
- Fund 100 - GENERAL:					
TOTAL REVENUES	667,325.00 667 375 00	385,796.26 468.140.15	5,944.52 58.233.74	281,528.74 199,184.85	
IUIAL EAPENULIURES		(82 343 80)	(52, 289, 22)	82.343.89	
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENULIURES:	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	~~~~~			

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	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	E REPORT FOR CITY (As of 10/31/2024	OF GEM LAKE		
GL Number Description	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (becrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 225 PARKS AND PLAYGROUND Account Category: Revenues Department: 00000				76 46	, 84
225-00000-36210 Interest Earnings	925.00	849.55	00	C+.C/	10.10
Total Dept 00000	925.00	849.55	0.00	75.45	91.84
Revenues	925.00	849.55	0.00	75.45	91.84
Account Category: Expenditures Department: 48000 OTHER FINANCING USES		1 117 50	00.0	3.882.50	22.35
225-48000-40580 Other Improvements	00.000, c	00.111,1			
Total Dept 48000 - OTHER FINANCING USES	5,000.00	1,117.50	0.00	3,882.50	22.35
Expenditures	5,000.00	1,117.50	0.00	3,882.50	22.35
Fund 225 - Parks and PLAYGROUND:	035 00	840 55	00-0	75.45	
TOTAL REVENUES TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,000.00	1,117.50	0.00	3,882.50	
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES:	(4,075.00)	(267.95)	0.00	(3,807.05)	

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	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURI Balance	E REPORT FOR CITY (As of 10/31/2024	DF GEM LAKE		
GL Number Description	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 304 2007 DEBT SERVICE FUND Account Category: Revenues		,			
Department: 00000 304-00000-31010 Current Property Taxes	76,269.00	38,601.14 404 71	0.00	37,667.86 (404.71)	50.61 100.00
304-00000-31020 Dellnquent Property Taxes 304-00000-31040 Fiscal Disparities	0.00	1,144.46	0.00	(1, 144.46)	100.00
304-00000-36210 Interest Earnings	1,285.00	1,280.99	0.00	4.01	99.69
Total Dept 00000	77,554.00	41,431.30	0.00	36,122.70	53.42
Revenues	77,554.00	41,431.30	0.00	36,122.70	53.42
Account Category: Expenditures Department: 47000 DEBT SERVICE					
304-47000-40600 Principal	65,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
304-47000-40610 Interest	8,401.00	8,401.25 425.00	0.00	775.00	35.42
Total Dept 47000 - DEBT SERVICE	74,601.00	73,826.25	0.00	774.75	98.96
Expenditures	74,601.00	73,826.25	0.00	774.75	98.96
Fund 304 - 2007 DEBT SERVICE FUND:	77 554 00	41_431_30	0.00	36,122.70	
TOTAL EXPENDES TOTAL EXPENDITURES	74,601.00	73,826.25	0.00	774.75	
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES:	2,953.00	(32,394.95)	0.00	35,347.95	

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Ę	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE Balance	E REPORT FOR CITY A	DF GEM LAKE		
	2024 Amended	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
GL NUMDER DESCRIPTION	Buuger				
Fund: 305 2018 DEBT SERVICE FUND Account Category: Revenues					
Department: 00000	20 795 7	51 017 C	00 0	2 574 57	51.29
305-00000-31010 Current Property Taxes	0,000	2,1110,45 34 74	0.00	(34.24)	100.00
305-00000-31020 Delliquent Froperty Taxes	0.00	81.25	0.00	(81.25)	100.00
200-00000-21040 FISCAL VISPACIENCE 206_00000_36101 Current Special Assessments	55.000.00	28.474.67	0.00	26,525.33	51.77
305-00000-36210 Interest Earnings	945.00	1,041.91	0.00	(16.91)	110.26
Total Dept 00000	61,230.00	32,342.50	0.00	28,887.50	52.82
Revenues	61,230.00	32,342.50	0.00	28,887.50	52.82
Account Category: Expenditures Denartment: 47000 DEBT SERVICE					
305-47000-40600 Principal	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
305-47000-40610 Rond Interest	17,900.00	17,900.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
305-47000-40620 Fiscal Agent Fees	1,200.00	425.00	0.00	775.00	35.42
Total Dept 47000 - DEBT SERVICE	59,100.00	58,325.00	0.00	775.00	98.69
Expenditures	59,100.00	58,325.00	0.00	775.00	98.69
Fund 305 - 2018 DEBT SERVICE FUND:					
TOTAL REVENUES	61,230.00	32,342.50	0.00	28,887.50 775.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	00.001, EC	00.020,00			
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES:	2,130.00	(25,982.50)	0.00	28,112.50	

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	REVENUE AND EX	KPENDITURE Balance As	REPORT FOR CITY (of 10/31/2024	OF GEM LAKE		
ci Numbor Description		2024 Amended Budaet	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
		2				
Fund: 401 IMPROVEMENT FUND Account Category: Revenues						
Department: 00000 401-00000-36101 Current Special Assess	nents 28	8,000.00	19,676.19	0.00	8,323.81 (3,500.04)	70.27
401-00000-36102 Deling Special Assessm	ents		4.269.24	0.00	1,630.76	72.36
401-00000-39210 Interest carinings 401-00000-39200 Transfer In	20	0,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
Total Dept 00000	23	3,900.00	27,445.47	0.00	26,454.53	50.92
Revenues	23	3,900.00	27,445.47	00.00	26,454.53	50.92
Account Category: Expenditures Department: 48000 OTHER FINANCING USES						00
401-48000-40303 Engineering 401-48000-40531 Construction	10	0,000.00 0,000.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00
Total Dept 48000 - OTHER FINANCING	USES 130	0,000.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00
Expenditures	130	0,000.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00
Fund 401 - IMPROVEMENT FUND:			74 344 TC		26 454 53	
TOTAL REVENUES TOTAL EXPENDITURES	130	5, 900.00 0,000.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00	
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES:	(76	6,100.00)	27,445.47	0.00	(103, 545.47)	

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		REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE Balance	E REPORT FOR CITY (As of 10/31/2024	DF GEM LAKE		
GL Number De	scription	2024 Amended Budget	YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	Activity For 10/31/2024 Increase (Decrease)	Available Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal)	% Bdgt Used
Fund: 601 WATER UTI Account Category: R	LITY FUND evenues					
601-00000-36200 Co	ntribution Revenue	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00 (152.33)	0.00 88.96
601-00000-36210 IN 601-00000-37100 Re-	terest Earnings sidential Water Revenues	20,000.00	19,278.61	10,250.08	721.39	96.39
601-00000-37160 Wa	mmercial water Revenues ter Late Charges	5,000.00	276.46 34.25	83.71 0.00	4,723.54 (34.25)	5.53 100.00
Total Dept 0000	0	43,620.00	18,361.65	10,333.79	25,258.35	42.09
Revenues		43,620.00	18,361.65	10,333.79	25,258.35	42.09
Account Category: E	Xpendi tures					
601-43200-40301 AU	diting Services	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
601-43200-40303 En	gineering	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
601-43200-40385 Wa	ter/Sewer Utilities	22,000.00	190,262.57	0.00	13.310.00	1.41
601-43200-40400 Ke	parrs & maine preciation	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
Total Dept 4320	0 - SEWER/WATER	63,500.00	10,452.57	0.00	53,047.43	16.46
Expenditures		63,500.00	10,452.57	0.00	53,047.43	16.46
Fund 601 - WATER UT	TILITY FUND:					
TOTAL REVENUES TOTAL EXPENDITURES		43,620.00 63,500.00	18,361.65 10,452.57	10,333.79 0.00	25,258.35 53,047.43	
NET OF REVENUES & E	EXPENDITURES:	(19,880.00)	7,909.08	10,333.79	(27,789.08)	

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	Balance	As of 10/31/2024			
	2024 Amended	YTD Balance 10/31/2024	Activity For 10/31/2024	Available Balance 10/31/2024	% Bdgt
GL Number Description	Buaget	NOFMAI (ADNOFMAI)	Increase (Decrease)		0200
Fund: 602 SEWER UTILITY FUND					
Department: 00000		90 10			
602-00000-34410 Local SAC	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
602-00000-34420 Metro SAC	0.00	12,425.00	0.00	(12,425.00)	100.00
602-00000-36210 Interest Earnings	7,925.00	8,641.65	0.00	(716.65)	109.04
602-00000-37200 Residential Sewer Revenues	24,500.00	19,952.56	6,901.50	4,547.44	81.44
602-00000-37205 Commercial Sewer Revenues	31,500.00	25,312.67	8,713.48	6,187.33	80.36
602-00000-37260 Sewer Late Charges	1,500.00	106.47	0.00	1,393.53	7.10
Total Dept 00000	66,425.00	66,438.35	15,614.98	(13.35)	100.02
Revenues	66,425.00	66,438.35	15,614.98	(13.35)	100.02
Account Category: Expenditures					
Department: 43200 SEWER/WATER				200-00	00.00
602-43200-40200 0TTICE Supplies 603-42200-40201 Auditing Services	3 000 00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
002-43200-40301 Auditing 351 VICS 602-43200-40303 Endineering	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
602-43200-40309 Computer Services	750.00	197.00	0.00	553.00	26.27
602-43200-40318 MCES Charaes	60,470.00	25,192.85	0.00	35,277.15	41.66
602-43200-40319 Locates	250.00	140.45	12.15	109.55	56.18
602-43200-40322 Postage	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
602-43200-40329 Financial Services	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
602-43200-40385 Water/Sewer Utilities	5,000.00	2,234.27	0.00	2,765.73	44.69
602-43200-40400 Repairs & Maint - Contract	ual 5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
602-43200-40420 Depreciation	16,200.00	0.00	0.00	16,200.00	0.00
602-43200-40460 Sewer Inspections	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
602-43200-40461 Sewer Televise/Flushing	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	000
Total Dept 43200 - SEWER/WATER	142,120.00	27,764.57	12.15	114,355.43	19.54
Expenditures	142,120.00	27,764.57	12.15	114,355.43	19.54
Fund 602 - SEWER UTILITY FUND:					
TOTAL REVENUES	66,425.00	66,438.35	15,614.98	(13.35)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	142,120.00	21,164.51	CT.21	C1. 200. 40	
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES:	(75,695.00)	38,673.78	15,602.83	(114,368.78)	

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR CITY OF GEM LAKE

11/14/2024 02:29 PM

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Available & Bdgt L0/31/2024 % Bdgt \bhormal) used	(1,976.25) 100.00	(1,976.25) 100.00	(1,976.25) 100.00	(1,976.25) 0.00	(1,976.25)	96, 337. 67 22, 019. 96 <u>35, 682. 29</u>)
Activity For 10/31/2024 Balance 1 crease (becrease) Normal (A	1,976.25	1,976.25	1,976.25	1,976.25 0.00	1,976.25	33,869.54 39 58,245.89 50 (24,376.35) (10
YTD Balance 10/31/2024 Normal (Abnormal) Inc	1,976.25	1,976.25	1,976.25	1,976.25 0.00	1,976.25	574,641.33 639,626.04 (64,984.71)
2024 Amended Budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	970,979.00 1,141,646.00 (170,667.00)
ber Description	801 INVESTMENT TRUST FUND t Category: Revenues ment: 00000 000-36210 Interest Earnings	tal Dept 00000	nues	01 – INVESTMENT TRUST FUND: REVENUES EXPENDITURES	REVENUES & EXPENDITURES:	Totals: revenues - ALL FUNDS expenditures - ALL FUNDS revenues & expenditures:
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CITY OF GEM LAKE

Claims For I	Payment		Period Ending:	11/19/2024
		Gretchen Artig-Swomley, Mayor Ben Johnson, Council Jim Lindner, Council Len Cacioppo, Council Laurel Amlee, Council Tom Kelly, Treasurer	Signatures Approving Claims	Date of Approval
		Fund Totals		\$ Amount
		General Fund Parks & Playgrounds 2004 Debt Service Fund 2006 Debt Service Fund 2015 Debt Service Fund 2018 Debt Service Fund Improvement Fund Scheuneman Road Improvements Hoffman Road Improvements 602-Sewer Fund 601-Water Fund Investment Trust Fund		19,546.33 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
		Total All Funds		32,675.94

Claims for Payment Check Numbers 12663 through 12686

CHECK REGISTER FOR CITY OF GEM LAKE CHECK DATE 11/19/2024 - 11/19/2024

Check Date	Check	Vendor Name	Amount
Bank GEN GEI	NERAL CHECKING		
11/19/2024	12663	BEN JOHNSON	60.00
11/19/2024	12664	BS&A SOFTWARE	1,870.00
11/19/2024	12665	CINTAS	63.90
11/19/2024	12666	City of Vadnais Heights	7,869.40
11/19/2024	12667	City of White Bear Lake	217.59
11/19/2024	12668	Corporate Mechanical	421.25
11/19/2024	12669	Coverall of the Twin Cities	320.00
11/19/2024	12670	GDO Law	150.00
11/19/2024	12671	Gopher State One Call	4.05
11/19/2024	12672	Gretchen Artig-Swomley	60.00
11/19/2024	12673	Innovative Office Solutions,	28.27
11/19/2024	12674	Kelly & Lemmons, PA	1,087.00
11/19/2024	12675	Melissa Lawrence	6.70
11/19/2024	12676	METRO-INET	1,362.93
11/19/2024	12677	Metropolitan Council	5,038.57
11/19/2024	12678	Nykanen Inspections LCC	361.60
11/19/2024	12679	PRAIRIE RESTORATIONS INC	625.00
11/19/2024	12680	Premier Banks	106.71
11/19/2024	12681	RED LILY	80.00
11/19/2024	12682	REPUBLIC SERVICES	1,033.76
11/19/2024	12683	SEH	3,080.22
11/19/2024	12684	TKDA	3,945.47
11/19/2024	12685	White Bear Lake Emergency Foo	3,000.00
11/19/2024	12686	Xcel Energy	1,883.52
GEN TOTALS:			
Total of 24	Checks:		32,675.94
Less O Void	Checks:		0.00
Total of 24	Disbursements:		32,675.94

CHECK DISBURSEMENT REPORT FOR CITY OF GEM LAKE CHECK DATE 11/19/2024 - 11/19/2024

Check Date	Bank Account	Check #	Рауее	Description	Accoun t	Dept	Amount
Fund: 100 G	ENERAL						
11/19/2024	GEN	12663	BEN JOHNSON	OCTOBER 2024 COMMUNITY MEETING	36400	00000	60.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12664	BS&A SOFTWARE	BS & A TRAINING BS&A TRAINING	40570 40570	41900 41900	870.00 1,000.00
	Check	GEN 12664	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL			_	1,870.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12665	CINTAS	CINTAS RUGS RUGS	40319 40319	41940 41940	31.95 31.95
	Check	GEN 12665	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL				63.90
11/19/2024	GEN	12668	Corporate Mechanical	1ST QTR BILLING 8/1/24-7/31/25	40319	41940	421.25
11/19/2024	GEN	12669	Coverall of the Twin Cities	CLEANING SERVICES 11/1/24-11/30/24	40319	41940	320.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12670	GDO Law	OCTOBER 2024 PROSECUTION FEES	41304	41600	150.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12672	Gretchen Artig-Swomley	OCTOBER 2024 MEETING COVERAGE	36400	00000	60.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12673	Innovative Office Solutions, LLC	INNOVATIVE	40200	41400	28.27
11/19/2024	GEN	12674	Kelly & Lemmons, PA	GENERAL COUNSEL OCTOBER 2024	40304	41600	1,087.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12675	Melissa Lawrence	OCTOBER 10/14/2024-10/31/2024 MILEAGE NOVEMBER 11/4/2024-11/14/2024 MILEAGE	40331 40331	41900 41900	3.35 3.35
	Check	GEN 12675	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL			_	6.70
11/19/2024	GEN	12676#	METRO-INET	NOVEMBER 2024 IT SVCS CANON SCANNER	40309 40570	41900 41940	981.00 381.93
	Check	GEN 12676	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL			_	1,362.93
11/19/2024	GEN	12678	Nykanen Inspections LCC	OCTOBER 2024 INSPECTIONS SEPTEMBER 2024 INSPECTIONS	32213 32213	00000 00000	161.60 200.00
	Check	GEN 12678	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL				361.60
11/19/2024	GEN	12679	PRAIRIE RESTORATIONS INC	2024 COOL SEASON OVERSPRAY	40300	41940	625.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12680	Premier Banks	WALMART WALMART	40200 40200	41400 41400	38.76 67.95
	Check	GEN 12680	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL			_	106.71
11/19/2024	GEN	12681	RED LILY	GEM LAKE WEBSITE MAINTENANCE	40300	41940	80.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12682	REPUBLIC SERVICES	OCTOBER 2024 RECYCLING SVCS	40384	41900	1,033.76
11/19/2024	GEN	12683	SEH	GEM LAKE 2023-2024 GEN ENG. SVCS	40303	41910	3,080.22
11/19/2024	GEN	12684	ТКДА	2024 GEM LAKE PLANNING	40308	41910	3,945.47
11/19/2024	GEN	12685	White Bear Lake Emergency Food Sh	e 2024 NOVEMBER DONATION OCTOBER 2024 DONATION	22001 22001	00000 00000	1,500.00 1,500.00
	Check	GEN 12685	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL			_	3,000.00
11/19/2024	GEN	12686#	Xcel Energy	ELECTRIC SERVICE GAS SERVICE ELECTRIC SERVICE GAS SERVICE STREET LIGHTS	40381 40383 40381 40383 40383	41940 41940 41940 41940 43122	610.43 24.18 1,113.38 60.96 74.57
	Check	GEN 12686	Total for Fund 100 GENERAL			_	1,883.52

CHECK DISBURSEMENT REPORT FOR CITY OF GEM LAKE CHECK DATE 11/19/2024 - 11/19/2024

Check Date Bank Check # Payee Description Accoun Dept Amount Account t Fund: 100 GENERAL Total For Fund: 100 19,546.33 Fund: 601 WATER UTILITY FUND 11/19/2024 12666* City of Vadnais Heights WATER 7/1/24-9/30/24 40385 43200 6,971.73 GEN 40385 43200 11/19/2024 GEN 12667 City of White Bear Lake 2024 3RD QTR 7/1/24-10/1/24 217.59 11/19/2024 GEN 12677 Metropolitan Council DECEMBER 2024 WASTEWATER 11500 00000 5,038.57 12,227.89 Total For Fund: 601 Fund: 602 SEWER UTILITY FUND 11/19/2024 GEN 12666* City of Vadnais Heights SEWER 7/1/24-9/30/24 40385 43200 897.67 40319 43200 11/19/2024 GEN 12671 Gopher State One Call OCTOBER 2024 LOCATES 4.05 901.72 Total For Fund: 602 Report Total: 32,675.94 '*'-INDICATES CHECK DISTRIBUTED TO MORE THAN ONE FUND

'#'-INDICATES CHECK DISTRIBUTED TO MORE THAN ONE DEPARTMENT

Kelly & Lemmons, P.A.

Kevin M. Beck kbeck@kellyandlemmons.com *Licensed in MN and UT

November 4, 2024

David T. Anderson Kennedy & Graven, Chartered 700 Fifth Street Towers 150 South Fifth Street Minneapolis, MN 55402 <u>Sent via email to</u> <u>DAnderson@Kennedy-Graven.com</u>

RE: City of Gem Lake – White Bear Lake Fire Services Dispute *Inadmissible Rule 408 Settlement Communication*

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Please be advised this constitutes an offer of compromise made pursuant to Rule 408 of Minnesota Rules of Evidence.

The City of Gem Lake would agree to pay a mutually agreed upon annual interest payment allocated proportionately amongst the contracting jurisdictions being the Town of White Bear, City of White Bear Lake, City of Gem Lake, City of Dellwood, and City of Birchwood.

Going forward, the annual costs of fire and police services as set pursuant to the budget of the City of White Bear Lake must exclude interest due on bonds issued to finance the cost of constructing the public safety building and acquiring police and fire department vehicles and equipment.

Finally, creation of an advisory committee concerning police and fire department operations consisting of three members: one member appointed by the City of White Bear Lake; one member appointed by the Town of White Bear; and the third member appointed by the City of Gem Lake, City of Birchwood, and City of Dellwood, collectively.

The City of Gem Lake would like to reach a resolution on this matter. If White Bear Lake is interested, the City of Gem Lake is willing to submit this dispute to mediation.

Respectfully,

Kevin M. Beck

cc: Mayor Gretchen Artig-Swomley

3Pricing

EXAMPLE only: Pricing based on 12,000 bills per month and \$56 average credit card payment.

Service Description- Paid by Gem Lake	Fee
Integration, Deployment and Training	\$5000
NOTE: Includes integration with BS&A	Waived
Account Access – monthly access to branded Customer and Biller Portals – includes unlimited	
administrative users	\$550
NOTE: The monthly access fee covers maintenance, support, upgrades, and full access to the Invoice Cloud service for the biller and its customers	
HelpDesk Support and Marketing – access to Invoice Cloud HelpDesk, client services team, and marketing support to help you achieve the industry's highest payment and paperless adoption.	No Charge
Paperless Billing – per paperless bill per cycle	\$0.25
NOTE: Only when paper is suppressed, and a paper invoice is not mailed.	
Electronic Payment Fees – Paid by customers	
Credit / Debit Cards	
Visa, MasterCard and Discover, Paypal, Venmo and American Express – Fee per transaction.	3.25% of
Minimum Payment of \$3.50	transaction
E-Check / ACH– Paid by Gem Lake	\$1.95
Miscellaneous Fees- Paid by Gem Lake	
Credit Card Chargeback	\$15
ACH Reject	\$15
IVR	
Inbound – Surcharge Per Call (Payment Only) – Paid by residents	\$0.95
Online Bank Direct (Optional)	
Per Transaction fee – Paid by Gem Lake	\$0.50
Monthly Access fee	Waived
Point of sale (optional)	
Card reader monthly lease	\$15 each



Memorandum

To:	Gem Lake Ci	ty Council	Project Reference:	Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS) Ordinance Review
Copies To:	Melissa Lawr	ence, City Clerk		
	Kevin Beck, A	Attorney	TKDA Project No.:	21076.000
From:	CJ Sycks, Pla	anner	Client No.:	
Evan Monson, Planner		n, Planner		
Date: November 13		3, 2024		
SUBJECT:		Discussion regarding Ordinance 67D	the Gem Lake Subsurfa	ce Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS)
MEETING DA	TE:	November 12, 2024		
ITEMS REVIE	WED:	Gem Lake Ordinance	e No. 67D, 2018 MPCA D	ocuments, previous versions of the

OVERVIEW

The City Council has tasked the Planning Commission with reviewing Ordinances No. 67D and 108 regarding Septic Systems. The ordinance was reviewed by city Planning staff, the city Building Inspector, and the MPCA, and has been drafted for amending.

History of Ordinance 67D

- Ord. No. 46 was adopted in August 1983 regulating "Seepage Disposal and the Design, Location, Installation, Renovation, Operation, Maintenance and Inspection of Individual Sewage Treatment Systems."
- Ord. No. 61 was adopted in May 1992 defining "bi-annual inspection and maintenance routines for on-site sewage disposal systems".
- Ordinances 46 and 61 were repealed by Ord. No. 67 in December 1997. Ord. No. 67 was replaced by Ord. No 67B in July 2004.
- In July 2009, an amendment was made to 67B revising the annual inspection timeline (Ordinance No. 108).
- Ord. No. 67B was repealed by Ord. No. 67C in April 2014. In August 2016, Ord. No. 67D was adopted to replace 67C.
- Ord. No. 67D was reviewed in 2018 with the intention of adopting revisions. These changes were not officially adopted nor published. Ord. No. 67D as adopted in 2016 is still in effect.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

The MPCA requires all cities in the State to submit their ordinances regulating subsurface sewage treatment systems (SSTS) for review. Their review ensures all elements are included, and no State regulations are contradicted. Upon adoption of the ordinance by the City Council, the MPCA will be sent a copy for their record.

In 2018, the City of Gem Lake submitted their Ordinance (67D) for review. The MPCA sent back edits and a list of missing elements; these updates were never adopted. Using the notes from the 2018 review, Staff updated 67D

and sent the updated version back to the MPCA. After receiving another round of review, Ord. No. 67D has been revised to comply with current requirements.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Section	Action	Details
TITLE	Remove	"to the city of gem lake municipal code"
Definitions	Add	30 Definitions for clarification and consistency with MN State Rules.
	Replace	Flood Plain. changed "the City Floodplain Flood Hazard Ordinance" to "Ordinance No. 114"
	Remove	Per MPCA guidance, the term 'As-Builts' can replace the term "Record Drawings."
Upgrade, Repair, Replacement, and Abandonment.	Add	"Failure to Protect Groundwater. A SSTS that is determined to be failing to protect groundwater in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4B shall by upgraded, repaired, replaced, or abandoned by the owner in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance within three (3) months of receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance. In the event of a system failing to protect groundwater, a mitigation plan will be submitted to the department immediately upon discovery. If the Department determines that extenuating circumstances exist, this timeframe may be extended to ten (10) months from receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance."
Amendments to the Adopted Standards - Setbacks	Add	"Variances to building setbacks included in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080 and 7081 may only be considered through the normal variance process as outlined in the City's Zoning Ordinance (Ordinance No. 131). Variances to shoreland setbacks may be considered through the Shoreland section of the City's Zoning Ordinance"
Amendments to the Adopted Standards	Replace	Replaced "licensed Minnesota Professional Engineer" with "an appropriately licensed business, an appropriately certified qualified employee, or a person exempted under part <u>7083.0700</u> , subpart 1., who is also licensed by the MPCA as an Advanced Designer" in order to comply with MN Rule Chapter 7082.
Multiple	Replace	"licensed inspection business" with "a licensed service provider"
Instances		"service provider or qualified employees" with "inspector"
Abrogation and greater Restrictions	Replace	"It is not intended by this Ordinance to repeal, abrogate, or impair any other existing City Ordinance, easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail" with "This Ordinance Replaces Ordinance No. 67C in its entirety."

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE APPLICATION FORM

For SSTS replacement, sale of property, new construction, a bedroom addition, and/or a holding tank addition, a Septic System Certificate of Compliance (CoC) is required. A CoC is granted administratively to the owner of the system. They must submit property owner identification, the date of inspection, a management plan, a vertical separation distance report, and a certified statement indicating the SSTS is in compliance with the City's Ordinance requirements.

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW

The Planning Commission reviewed the materials at their November meeting, and recommended approval of the proposed amendments to Ordinance Number 67D to the City Council.

RECOMMENDATION

The Council should review the draft ordinance. If the Council desires additional amendments, direction regarding ordinance changes should be provided to staff.

Attachments:

- 1. Ordinance 67D SSTS DRAFT Redlined & Clean
- 2. Gem Lake Septic System CoC Application

CIS:epm

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Individual Septic Systems Ordinance No. 67D

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AN ORDINANCE TO THE CITY OF GEM LAKE MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING SUBSURFACE SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEMS (SSTS).

The City Council of the City of Gem Lake does ordain as follows: The City Council of the City of Gem Lake approves the following addition to the Gem Lake Code of Ordinances. This Ordinance replaces Ordinance No. 67Cin its entirety.

Section 1. Introduction. This is an Ordinance authorizing authorizing and providing providing for sewage treatment and soil dispersal in unsewered areas of the <u>Citycity</u>. It establishes:

- Minimum standards for an regulation of Individual Sewage Treatment Systems (ISTS) and mid-sized Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (MSTS) (collectively referred to as SSTS) in unsewered areas of the City of Gem Lake incorporating by reference minimum standards established by Minnesota Statutes and administrative rules of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA);).
- 2. Requirements for issuing permits for installation, alteration, repairrepair, or expansion of SSTS; SSTS.
- Requirements for all SSTS permitted under the revised Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080 and 7081 to be operated under an approved management plan;
- 4. Standards for upgrade, repair, replacement, or abandonment of SSTS .:
- 5. Penalties for failure to comply with these provisions.;
- 6. Provisions for enforcement of these requirements, and;
- Standards which promote the health, safety and welfare of the public as reflected in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 115.55, 145A.05, the City Comprehensive Plan, and the City Zoning Ordinance.

Section 2. Title, PurposePurpose, and Intent.

- Title. The City ordains the City Code the This ordinance may be referred to as "City of Gem Lake Subsurface Sewage Treatment (SSTS) Ordinance" or "Septic Ordinance..."
- 2. Purpose. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish minimum requirements for regulation of ISTS and MSTS for the treatment and dispersal of sewage within the applicable jurisdiction of the City to protect public health and safety, groundwater quality, and prevent or eliminate the development of public nuisances. It is intended to serve the best interests of the City's citizens by protecting its health, safety, general welfare, and natural resources.
- 3. **Intent.** It is intended by the <u>Citycity</u> that this Ordinance will promote the following:
 - The protection of lakes, rivers and streams, wetlands, and groundwater in the City of Gem Lake essential to the promotion of public health, safety, welfare, socioeconomic growthgrowth, and development of the <u>Citycity</u>.
 - The regulation of proper SSTS construction, reconstruction, repair pair, and maintenance to prevent the entry and migration of contaminants, thereby protecting against the degradation of surface water and groundwater quality.
 - 3. The establishment of minimum standards for SSTS placement, design, construction, reconstruction, repairrepair, and maintenance to prevent contamination and, if contamination is

discovered, the identification and control of its consequences and the abatement of its source and migration.

- 4. The appropriate utilization of privy vaults and other non-water carried sewage collection and storage facilities.
- The provision of technical assistance and education, plan review, inspections, SSTS surveys and complain investigations to prevent or control water-borne diseases, lake degradation, groundwater related hazards, and public nuisance conditions.

Section 23. Authority. This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 115.55; Minnesota Statutes, Section 145A.05; or successor Statutes, and Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080, Chapter 7081, Chapter 7082, or successor rules.

Section <u>34</u>. Effective Date. The provisions set forth in this Ordinance shall become effective on passage by the City Council.

Section 45. Definitions. The following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section. If not specifically defined in this Section, terms used in this Ordinance shall have the same meaning as provided in the standards adopted by reference. Words or phrases that are not defined here or in the standards adopted by reference shall have common usage meaning. For purposes of this Ordinance, the words "must" and "shall" are mandatory and the words "may" and "should" are permissive.

- 1. Absorption Area. The design parameter that is associated with the hydraulic acceptance of effluent. The absorption area for mound systems is the original soil below a mound system that is designed to absorb sewage tank effluent. The absorption area for trenches, seepage beds, and at-grade systems is the soil area in contact with the part of the distribution medium that is designed and loaded to allow absorption of sewage tank effluent. This includes both bottom and sidewall soil contact areas.
- 2. <u>Authorized Representative.</u> An employee or agent of the City of Gem Lake.<u>As-Builts.</u> A set of drawings which to the fullest extent possible document the final as built location, size, and type of all SSTS components including the results of any materials testing performed and a description of conditions during construction of the system.
- 3. At-grade System. A pressurized soil treatment and dispersal system where sewage tank effluent is dosed to an absorption bed that is constructed directly on original soil at the ground surface and covered by loamy soil materials.
- 4. Authorized Representative. An employee or agent of the City of Gem Lake.
- 5. Bedrock. Geologic layers, of which greater than 50 percent by volume consist of unweathered in-place consolidated rock or rock fragments. Bedrock also means weathered in-place rock which cannot be hand augered or penetrated with a knife blade in a soil pit.
- 6. Bedroom. For the sole purpose of estimating design flows from dwellings, an area that is:
 - 1. aA room designed or used for sleeping; or
 - 2. aA room or area of a dwelling that has a minimum floor area of 70 square feet with access gained from the living area or living area hallway. Architectural features that affect the use as a bedroom under this item may be considered in making the bedroom determination.
- 7. Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand or CBOD₅. The measure of the amount of oxygen required by bacteria while stabilizing, digesting, or treating the organic matter under aerobic conditions over a five-day incubation period while in the presence of a chemical inhibitor to block nitrification. CBOD is commonly expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

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- 8. Certificate of Compliance. A document, written after a compliance inspection, certifying that a system is in compliance with applicable requirements at the time of the inspection.
- Certified. aAn individual who is included on the agency's certification list and is qualified to perform appropriate tasks associated with the certification.
- 10. Certified Statement. A statement signed by a certified individual, apprentice, or Qqualified Eemployee under Minnesota Rules, eChapter 7083 certifying that the licensed business or eQualified Eemployee completed work in accordance with applicable requirements.
- 11. Cesspool. An underground pit, receptacle, or seepage tank that receives sewage directly from a building sewer and leaches sewage into the surrounding soil, bedrock, or other soil materials. Cesspools include sewage tanks that were designed to be watertight, but subsequently leak below the designed operating depth.
- 4-12.Class V Injection Well. A shallow well used to place a variety of fluids directly below the land surface, which includes a domestic SSTS serving more than twenty (20) people. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and delegated state groundwater programs permit these wells to inject wastes below the ground surface provided they meet certain requirements and do not endanger underground sources of drinking water. Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells and large-capacity cesspools are specifically prohibited (see 40 CFR Parts 144 & 146).
- 2.13. Cluster System. A SSTS under some form of common ownership that collects wastewater from two or more dwellings or buildings and conveys it to a treatment and dispersal system located on an acceptable site near the dwellings or buildings.
- 3.14. City. City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota.
- 4.15. **City Council.** The City of Gem Lake City Council.
- 5-16. Department. The City of Gem Lake Department designated by the City Council to administer SSTSthis ordinance.
- 6.17. **Design Flow.** The daily volume of wastewater for which a SSTS is designed to treat and discharge.
- 18. Dwelling. Any building with provision for living, sanitary, and sleeping facilities.
- 7.19. Flood Plain. The channel or beds proper and the areas adjoining a wetland, watercoursewatercourse, or lake which a regional flood may have or could hereafter cover. Floodplain areas within the City shall include all areas shown as Zone A or Zone AE on the flood insurance rate map. Refer to the City Floodplain Flood Hazard OrdinanceGem Lake City Ordinance No. 114 for further definitions.
- 8.20. Failure to Protect Groundwater. At a minimum, a SSTS that does not protect groundwater is considered to be a seepage pit, cesspool, drywell, leaching piut, or other putpit; a SSTS with less than the required vertical separation distance, described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500 Subd. 4 D and E; and a system not abandoned in accordance with Chapter 7080.2500. The determination of the threat to groundwater for other conditions must shall be made by a Qualified Employee or an individual_SSTS_licensed inspection business pursuant to Section 40-237 hereof.
- 21. Hazardous Waste. Any substance that, when discarded, meets the definition of hazardous waste in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.06, subdivision 11.
- 22. Holding Tank. A tank for storage of sewage until it can be transported to a point of treatment and dispersal. Holding tanks are considered a septic system tank under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.55.

- 9.23. Imminent Threat to Public Health and Safety. At a minimum a SSTS with a discharge of sewage or sewage effluent to the ground surface, drainage systems, ditches, storm water drains, or directly to surface water; SSTS that cause a reoccurring sewage backup into a dwelling or other establishment; SSTS with electrical hazards; or sewage tanks with unsecured, damaged, or weak maintenance access covers. The determination of protectiveness for other conditions must be made by a Qualified Employee or a SSTS inspection business.
- 40.24. **ISTS.** An individual sewage treatment system having a design flow no more than 5,000 gallons per day.

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SIC Code(s)	Industry Category
753-7549	Automotive Repairs and Services
7231-7241	Beauty Shops, Barber Shops
7211-7219	Laundry Cleaning and Garment Services
4011-4581	Transportation (Maintenance Only)
8062-8069	Hospitals
2000-3999	Manufacturing
2000-2099	Food Products
2100-2199	Tobacco Products
2400-2499	Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture
2500-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
2600-2699	Paper and Allied Products
2700-2799	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
2800-2899	Chemicals and Allied Products
2900-2999	Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
3000-3099	Rubber and miscellaneous Plastics
3100-3199	Leather Tanning and Finishing
3200-3299	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products
3300-3399	Primary Metal Industries
3400-3499	Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery, and Transportation Equipment)
3500-3599	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment
3700-2799	Transportation Equipment
3800-3899	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods;
	Watches and Clocks
3900-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

11.25. Industrial Waste. Sewage containing waste from activities other than sanitary waste from industrial activities including, but not limited to, the following uses defined under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget:

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- 26. Lot. A parcel of land in a plat recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles or a parcel of land created and conveyed, using a specific legal description, for a building site to be served by an ISTS.
- <u>42.27.</u> **Malfunction.** The partial or complete loss of function of a SSTS component, which requires a corrective action to restore its intended function.
- 13.28. Management Plan. A plan that describes necessary and recommended routine operational and maintenance requirements, periodic examination, adjustment, and testing, and the frequency of each to ensure system performance meets the treatment expectations, including a planned course of action to prevent an illegal discharge.
- 14.29. MDH. Minnesota Department of Health.
- 30. Minor Repair. The repair or replacement of an existing damaged or faulty component/part of a SSTS that will return the SSTS to its operable condition. The repair shall not alter the original area, dimensions, design, specificationsspecifications, or concept of the SSTS.
- 15. Mound System. A soil treatment and dispersal system designed and installed such that all of the infiltrative surface is installed above grade, using clean sand between the bottom of the infiltrative surface and the original ground elevation, utilizing pressure distribution distribution, and capped with suitable soil material to stabilize the surface and encourage vegetative growth.
- 31. MPCA. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 16.32. MSTS. A "midsized subsurface sewage treatment system" under single ownership that receives sewage from dwellings or other establishments having a design flow of more than 5,000 gallons per day to a maximum of 10,000 gallons per day.
- 17.33. Notice of Noncompliance. A written document issued by the Department notifying a system owner that the owner's onsite/cluster treatment system has been observed to be noncompliant with the requirements of this Ordinance.
- 18.1. MPCA. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 34. Original Soil. Naturally occurring soil that has not been cut, filled, moved, smeared, compacted, altered, or manipulated to the degree that the loading rate must be reduced from that associated with natural soil conditions.
- 35. Periodically Saturated Soil. The highest elevation in the soil that is in a reduced chemical state due to soil pores filled or nearly filled with water causing anaerobic conditions. Periodically saturated soil is determined by the presence of redoximorphic features in conjunction with other established indicators as specified in part 7080.1720, subpart 5, items E and F, or determined by other scientifically established technical methods or empirical field measurements acceptable to the permitting authority in consultation with the commissioner.
- 36. Pressure Distribution. A network of distribution pipes in which effluent is forced through orifices under pressure.
- 37. **Privy.** An above-ground structure with an underground cavity meeting the requirements of part 7080.2280 that is used for the storage or treatment and dispersal of toilet wastes, excluding water for flushing and gray water. A privy also means a nondwelling structure containing a toilet waste treatment device.
- 19.38. Qualified Employee. An employee of the state or local unit of government, who performs site evaluations or designs, installs, maintains, pumps, or inspects SSTS as part of the individual's employment duties and is registered on the SSTS professional register verifying specialty area 6

endorsements applicable to the work being conducted.

39. **Replacement.** The removal or discontinued use of any major portion of an ISTS and reinstallation of that portion of the system, such as reinstallation of a new sewage tank, holding tank, dosing chamber, privy, or soil dispersal system.

Record Drawings. A set of drawings which to the fullest extent possible document the final as builtlocation, size, and type of all SSTS components including the results of any materials testing performedand a description of conditions during construction of the system.

- 40. Seepage Bed. A soil treatment and dispersal system, the absorption width of which is greater than three feet but no greater than 25 feet.
- <u>41. Seepage Pit. An underground pit that receives sewage tank effluent and from which the liquid seeps into the surrounding soil and that meets the design requirements in part 7080.2550.</u>
- 42. Septage. Solids and liquids removed from an SSTS and includes solids and liquids from cesspools, seepage pits, other pits, or similar systems or devices that receive sewage. Septage also includes solids and liquids that are removed from portable, incinerating, composting, holding, or other toilets. Waste from Type III marine sanitation devices, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 33, section 159.3, and material that has come into contact with untreated sewage within the past 12 months is also considered septage.
- 43. Setback. A separation distance measured horizontally.
- <u>44.</u> Sewage. Waste from toilets, bathing, laundry, or culinary activities or operations or floor drains associated with these sources, including household cleaners and other constituents in amounts normally used for domestic purposes.
- 45. Site. The area required for the proper location of the ISTS.
- 46. Slope. The vertical rise or fall divided by the horizontal distance, expressed as a percentage.
- 20.47. Soil Dispersal System. A system where sewage effluent is dispersed into the soil for treatment by absorption and filtration and includes, but is not limited to, trenches, seepage beds, at-grade systems, mound systems, and drip dispersal systems,

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21.48. SSTS. Subsurface Sewage Treatment System, including an ISTS or MSTS.

22.49. State. The State of Minnesota.e

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50. Toilet Waste. Waste commonly disposed of in toilets, including fecal matter, urine, toilet paper, and water used for flushing.

23.51. Treatment Level. Treatment system performance levels defined in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7083.4030, Table III for testing of proprietary treatment products, which include the following:

Level	Parameters				
	CBOD 5	TSS	O&G	FC	Nutrient
	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(#/100ml)	(mg/l)
Α	15	15	-	1,000	-
A-2	15	15	-	-	-
В	25	30	-	10,000	-
B-2	25	30	-	-	-
С	125	60	-	-	-

52. Trench. A soil treatment and dispersal system, the absorption width of which is 36 inches or less.

- 24.53. Type I System. An ISTS that follows a standard trench, bed, at-grade, mound, or graywater system design in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2200 through 7080.2240.
- 25.54. Type II System. An ISTS on a lot located in a floodplain, a privy or a holding tank in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2250 through 7080.2290.
- 26.55. Type III System. An ISTS having acceptable flow restriction devices to allow its use on a lot that cannot accommodate a standard Type I soil treatment and dispersal system in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2300.
- 27.56. Type IV System. An ISTS, having an approved pretreatment device and incorporating pressure distribution and dosing, that is capable of providing suitable treatment for use where the separation distance to a shallow saturated zone is less than the minimum allowed in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2350
- 28.57. Type V System. An ISTS, which is a custom engineered design to accommodate the site taking into account pretreatment effluent quality, loading rates, loading methods, groundwater mounding, and other soil and other relevant soil, site, and wastewater characteristics such that groundwater contamination by viable fecal organisms is prevented in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2400.
- 58. Unsewered Area. Any area within the <u>Citycity</u> not served by a municipal sanitary sewer collection system permitted by the MPCA.
- 59. Wellhead Protection Area. The surface and subsurface area surrounding a well or well field that supplies a public water system, through which contaminants are likely to move toward and reach the well or well field as regulated under Minnesota Rules, eChapter 4720. For the purposes of this chapter, wellhead protection area is that area bounded by the drinking water supply management area as regulated under eChapter 4720.

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Section 6. Scope. This Ordinance regulates the sitting, design, installation, alterations, operation, maintenance, monitoring, and management of all SSTS within the City's applicable jurisdiction including, but not necessarily limited to individual SSTS and cluster or community SSTS, privy vaults, and other non-water carried SSTS. All sewage generated in unsewered areas of the City shall be treated and dispersed by an approved SSTS that is sited, designed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or connected to municipal sanitary sewer when it is available in accordance with the City Sanitary Sewer Ordinance. The City Engineer, or his or her designee, shall determine if municipal sanitary sewer is available.

Section 7. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of this Ordinance shall include all property within the City limits.

Section 8. Administration.

- City Administration. The department shall administer the SSTS program and all provisions of this Ordinance. At appropriate times, the City shall review or revise or update this Ordinance as necessary. The City shall employ or retain under contract qualified and appropriately licensed professionals to administer and operate the SSTS program.
- 2. State of Minnesota. Where a single SSTS or group of SSTS under single ownership within one-half mile of each other, have a design flow greater than 10,000 gallons per day, the owner or owners shall make application for and obtain a State Disposal System permit from the MPCA. For any SSTS that has a measured daily flow for a consecutive seven-day period which equals or exceeds 10,000 gallons per day, a State Disposal System permit is required. SSTS serving establishments or facilities licensed or otherwise regulated by the State shall conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 9. Liability. Any liability or responsibility shall not be imposed upon the City or any of its officials, employees, or other contract agent, its employees, agents or servants thereof for damage resulting from the defective construction, operation, or abandonment of any SSTS regulated under this rule by reason of standards, requirements, or inspections authorized hereunder.

Section 10. Measurement of Distances. Unless otherwise specified in this division, all distances shall be measured horizontally.

Section 11. Interpretation of Certain Items. For the purposes of this division, certain terms or words shall be interpreted as follows: The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory; the words "should" and "may" are permissive.

Section 12. Retroactivity.

- 1. All SSTS. Except as explicitly set forth in part (2), all provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any SSTS regardless of the date it was originally permitted.
- Existing Permits. Unexpired permits which were issued prior to the effective date shall remain valid under the terms and conditions of the original permit until the original expiration date or until a change in system ownership whichever is earlier.
- 3. Two (2) Soil Treatment and Dispersal Areas. All <u>unsewered</u> lots created after January 23, 1996, must have a minimum of two_(2) soil treatment and dispersal area that can support trenches, seepage beds, mounds, and at-grade systems as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080.2200 through 7080.2230 or site conditions described in Chapter 7081.0270, Subd. 3 through 7. If an additional soil treatment and dispersal area is available on lots created on or before January 23, 1996, it shall be identified in the site evaluation.
- Existing SSTS without Permits. Existing SSTS with no permits of record shall require a permit and be brought into compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance regardless of the date they were originally constructed.

Section 13. Upgrade, Repair, Replacement, and Abandonment.

- SSTS Capacity Expansions. Expansion of an existing SSTS must include any system upgrades that are
 necessary to bring the entire system into compliance with the prevailing provisions of this Ordinance at
 the time of expansion.
- Bedroom Additions. A compliance inspection is required prior to issuance of a permit for a bedroom addition. If the system is found to be non-compliant, the owner shall upgrade, repair, or replace the existing system prior to issuance of the permit for the bedroom addition.
- 3. Imminent Threat to Public Health or Safety. A SSTS that is determined to be an imminent threat to public health or safety in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4A shall by be upgraded, repaired, replaced, or abandoned by the owner in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance within three (3) months of receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance. In the event of an imminent threat to Public Health or Safety, a mitigation plan will shall be submitted to the department immediately upon discovery. The mitigation plan shall immediately abate the Imminent Threat to Public Health and safety. If the Department determines that extenuating circumstances exist, this timeframe may be extended to ten (10) months from receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance.
- 3.4. Failure to Protect Groundwater. A SSTS that is determined to be failing to protect groundwater in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4B shall by upgraded, repaired, replaced, or abandoned by the owner in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance within three (3) months of receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance. In the event of a system failing to protect groundwater, a mitigation plan willshall be submitted to the department immediately upon discovery. If the Department determines that extenuating circumstances exist, this timeframe may be extended to ten (10) months from receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance.
- 4.5. Abandonment. Any SSTS, or any component thereof, which is no longer intended to be used, must be abandoned in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2500.

Section 14. SSTS in Floodplains. SSTS shall not be located in a floodplain.

Section 15. Class V Injection Wells. All owners of new or replacement SSTS that are considered to be class V injection wells, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 144, are required by the Federal Government to submit SSTS inventory information to the Environmental Protection Agency as described in CFR40, Part 144. Further, owners are required to identify all Class V injection wells in property transfer disclosures.

Section 16. SSTS Practitioner Licensing. No person shall engage in sire evaluations, inspection, design, installation, construction, alteration, extension, repair, maintenance, or pumping of SSTS without an appropriate and valid license issued by the MPCA in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7083 except as exempted in 7083.0700.

Section 17. Prohibitions.

- Occupancy or Use of a Building without a Compliant SSTS. It is unlawful for any person to maintain, occupy, or use any building intended for habitation in an unsewered area that is not provided with a wastewater treatment system that disposes of wastewater in a manner that complies with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- 2. Sewage Discharge to Ground Surface or Surface Water. It is unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, or use any SSTS system regulated under this Ordinance that results in raw or partially treated wastewater seeping to the ground surface or flowing into any surface water. Any surface discharging system must be permitted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program by the MPCA.
- Sewage Discharge to a Well or Boring. It is unlawful for any person to discharge raw or treated wastewater into any well or boring as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4725.2050, or any other excavation in the ground that is not in compliance with this Ordinance.
- 4. **Discharge of Hazardous or Deleterious Materials.** It is unlawful for any person to discharge into any 10

treatment system regulated under this Ordinance any Industrial Waste, or hazardous or deleterious material that adversely affects the treatment or dispersal performance of the system or groundwater quality.

Section 18. Standards Adopted by Reference. The City hereby adopts by reference Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080, 7081, 7082 and 7083 in their entirety as now constituted and from time to time amended. This adoption does not supersede the City's right or ability to adopt local standards that are in compliance with Minnesota Statute 115.55.

Section 19. Amendments to the Adopted Standards.

- Determination of Hydraulic Loading Rate and SSTS Sizing. Table IX from Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2150, Subd. 3E entitled "Loading Rates for Determining Bottom Absorption Area for Trenches and Seepage Beds for Effluent Treatment Level C and Absorption Ratios for Determining Mound Absorption Areas Using Detail Soil Descriptions" and Table IXa from Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2150 are herein adopted by reference shall be used to determine the hydraulic loading rate and infiltration area for all SSTS permitted under this Ordinance.
- 2. Compliance Criteria for Existing SSTS. SSTS built after March 31, <u>19961996</u>, or existing SSTS located in a Shoreland area, existing <u>W</u>wellhead Protection area, or serving food, beverage, or lodging establishment as defined under Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1100, Subd. 84 shall have a three (3') foot vertical separation between the bottom soil infiltrative surface and the periodically saturated soil and/or bedrock. Existing systems that have no more than a fifteen (15%) percent reduction in this separation distance (a separation distance no less than 30.6 inches) to account for settling of sand or soil, normal variation of separation distance measurements and interpretation of limiting layer characteristics may be considered compliant under this Ordinance. The vertical separation measurement shall be made outside the area of system influence but in an area of similar soil. Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4.
- 3. Holding Tanks. Sewage holding tanks may be considered for installation on previously developed sites, as a temporary method for periods of up to one (1) year, during which time measures are being taken to provide municipal sewer service or the installation of an approved system as provided in this Ordinance. Holding tanks may be considered on a permanent basis for nonresidential, low waterlow water use establishments generating less than one hundred fifty (150) gallons per day of waste, subject to approval by the department and the issuance of a <u>Ceertificate of Ceompliance</u>. Holding tanks may also be considered for floor drains for vehicle parking area and existing facilities potentially generating hazardous waste.

4. Setbacks.

The following setback requirements are in addition to the setback required in Table VII in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2150.F:

Table VII Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
	privy	privy		
Above-ground Swimming Pools	10	10		
In-ground Swimming Pools	10	20		
Shoreland Bluff Lines (18% slope)	20	20		

The following setback requirements are in addition to the setbacks required in Table II Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7081.0270 Subpart 2:

Table II Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
	privy	privy		
Above-ground Swimming Pools	10	10		
In-ground Swimming Pools	10	20		
Shoreland Bluff Lines (18% slope)	20	20		

Variances to building setbacks included in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080 and 7081 may only be considered through the normal City-variance process as outlined in the City's Zoning Ordinance (Ordinance No. 131). Variances to shoreland setbacks may be considered through the Shoreland section of the City's Zoning Ordinance. Variances to well and water line setbacks are governed by the MDH.

5. Licensed Professional Engineer Required.Designer Requirement. The design of the SSTS regulated under Minnesota Rules, Chapter 70824 shall be completed by a-an appropriately licensed business, an appropriately Ceertified qualified employee, or a person exempted under part 7083.0700, subpart 1.licensed Minnesota Professional Engineer, who is also licensed by the MPCA as an Advanced Designer.

Section 20. Variance Requests.

A property owner may request a variance from the standards as specified in this Ordinance pursuant to the requirements provided in <u>Minnesota Rules</u>, <u>Chapter 7080 and 7081</u>, <u>Minnesota State Statutes</u>. The City shall consider the requirements of Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0300, Subd, 2 and 3 when considering such variances. Variances that pertain to the standards and requirements of the State of Minnesota must be approved by the affected State Agency pursuant to the requirements of the State Agency.

Section 21. Permit Required.

It is unlawful for any person to construct, install, modify, replace, or operate a SSTS without the appropriate permit from the Department. The issuing of any permit, variance, or conditional use under the provision of this Ordinance shall not absolve the applicant of responsibility to obtain any other required permit.

Section 22. Construction Permit.

A construction permit shall be obtained by the property owner or an agent of the property owner from the Department prior to the installation, construction, replacement, modification, alteration, repair, or capacity expansion of a SSTS. The purpose of this permit is to ensure that the proposed construction activity is site, designed, and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance by appropriately certified and/or licensed practitioner(s).

 Activities Requiring a Construction Permit. A construction permit is required for installation of a new SSTS, for replacement of an existing SSTS, or for any repair or replacement of components that will alter the original function of the system, change the treatment capacity of the system, change the location of the system, or otherwise change the original system's design, layout, or function.

- Activities Not Requiring a Permit. A construction permit is not required for minor repairs or replacements of system components that do not alter the original function of the system, change the treatment capacity of the system, change the location of the system, or otherwise change the original system's design, layout, or function.
- Construction Permit Required to Obtain Building Permit. For any property on which a SSTS permit is required, approval and issuance of a valid SSTS Construction Permit must be obtained before a building or land use permit may be issued by the Department.
- 4. **Conformance to Prevailing Requirements.** Any activity involving an existing system that requires a Construction Permit shall require that the entire system be brought into compliance with this Ordinance.
- 5. Permit Application Requirements. Construction Permit applications shall be made on forms provided by the Department and signed by the applicant and appropriately ecertified practitioner including the practitioner's certification number and date of expiration. The applications shall include the documents listed in items 1 through 8 below:
 - 1. The Correct address and legal description of the property where the proposed work is to take place.
 - 2. The name and contact information (mailing address, telephone number, and email address) of the property owner.
 - 3. The name, contact information, and MPCA License Number of the SSTS Designer responsible for the system design.
 - Site Evaluation Report as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1730 and on the Department's permit application.
 - 5. Design Report described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2430 and on the Department's permit application.
 - 6. Site Plan(s) for the existing and proposed system.
 - 7. Management Plan as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0600.
 - 8. Permit Fee.
- 6. Application Review and Response. The Department shall review a permit application and supporting documents. Upon satisfaction that the proposed work will_shall conform to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Department shall issue a written permit authorizing construction of the SSTS as designed. In the event the applicant makes a significant change to the approved application, the applicant must contact the Department prior to initiating or continuing construction, modification, or operation to determine whether and amended application will_shall_be necessary, as determined by the Department. If determined necessary, the applicant shall file an amended application detailing the changed conditions for approval prior to initiating or continuing construction, modification, or operation for approval or denial. If the permit application is incomplete or does not meet the requirements of this Ordinance the Department shall deny that application. A notice of denial shall be provided to the applicant, which must state the reason for denial.
- 7. Permit Expiration. The Construction Permit is valid for a period of no more than one year from its date of issue. Satisfactory completion of construction shall be determined by receipt of final record drawings and a signed certification that the construction or installation of the system was completed in a reasonable conformance with the approved design documents by a qualified employee of the Department and independent of the owner and the SSTS installer.
- Extensions and Renewals. The Department may grant an extension of the Construction Permit if the construction has commenced prior to the original expiration date of the permit. The permit may be extended
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for a period of no more than six (6) months.

- 9. **Transferability.** A construction Permits shall not be transferred to a new owner. The new owner must apply for a new Construction Permit in accordance with this section.
- 10. Suspension or Revocation. The Department may suspend or revoke a Construction Permit issued under this section for any false statements, misrepresentations of facts on which the Construction Permit was issued, or unauthorized changes to the system design that alter the original function of the system as determined by the Department, change the treatment capacity of the system, change the location of the system, or otherwise change the original system's design, layout, or function. A notice of suspension or revocation and the reasons for the suspension or revocation shall be conveyed in writing to the permit holder. If suspended or revoked, installation or modification of a treatment system may not commence or continue until a valid Construction Permit is obtained.
- 11. **Posting.** The Construction Permit shall be posted on the property in such a location and manner so that the permit is visible and available for inspection until construction is completed and certified.

Section 23. Operating Permit.

1. **SSTS Requiring and Operating Permit.** An Operating Permit shall be required of all owners of new holding tanks, Type IV Systems, Type V Systems, MSTS, or any other system deemed by the Department to require operational oversight. Sewage shall not be discharged to these systems until the Department certifies that the system was installed in substantial conformance with the approved plans, receives the final record drawings of the system, and a valid Operating Permit is issued to the owner.

2. Permit Application Requirements.

- 1. Application for an Operating Permit shall be made on a form provided by the Department including:
 - 1. Owner name, mailing address, telephone, and email addressaddress.
 - 2. Construction Permit reference number and date of issue.
 - 3. Final record drawings of the treatment system.
 - Owners of holding tanks must submit a copy of a valid executed monitoring and disposal contract with a <u>service provider unless they are only pumping tanks.licensed</u> maintenance business
- 2. Owners of holding tanks shall provide to the Department a copy of a valid monitoring and disposal contract executed between the owner and a licensed maintenance business, which guarantees the removal of the holding tank contents in a timely manner that prevents an illegal discharge in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0100, Subd. 3G. This requirement is waived if the owner is a farmer who is exempt from licensing under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.56, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (3).
- All SSTS existing prior to the effective date of this Ordinance shall require an operating permit upon transfer of ownership, replacement, any modification or expansion that requires a permit, or following any SSTS enforcement action.
- 3. Department Response. The Department shall review the record drawingsas-builts, site plans, operation and maintenance manual, management plan, maintenance and servicing contract, and any other pertinent documents as appropriate for accuracy and completeness. If any deficiencies are identified, the operating permit shall be denied until the deficiencies are corrected to the satisfaction of the Department.
- 4. Operating Permit Terms and Conditions. The Operating Permit shall include the following:

- 1. System performance requirements.
- 2. System operating requirements.
- 3. Monitoring locations, procedures and recording requirements.
- 4. Maintenance requirements and schedules.
- 5. Compliance limits and boundaries_
- 6. Reporting requirements.
- 7. Department notification requirements for non-compliant conditions.
- 8. Valid contract between the owner and a licensed maintenance business.
- 9. Disclosure, location and condition of acceptable soil treatment and dispersal system site.
- 10. Descriptions of acceptable and prohibited discharges.

5. Permit Expiration and Renewal.

- 1. Operating Permits shall be valid for the specific term stated on the permit as determined by the Department.
- 2. An Operating Permit must be renewed prior to its expiration. If not renewed, the Department may require the system to be removed from service or operated as a holding tank until the permit is renewed. If not renewed within ninety (90) calendar days of the expiration date, the City may require that the system be abandoned.
- 3. Application shall be made on a form provided by the Department including:
 - 1. Applicant name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
 - 2. Reference number of previous owner's Operating Permit.
 - 3. Any and all outstanding Compliance Monitoring Reports as required by the Operating Permit_
 - 4. Certified treatment system inspection signed and/or sealed by a <u>certified Certified</u> designer, maintenance contractor, or operator at the discretion of the <u>c</u>City.
 - 5. Any revisions made to the operation and maintenance manual.
 - 6. Payment of application review fee as determined by the Citycity.
- 6. Amendments to Existing Permits not Allowed. The City may not amend an existing permit to reflect changes in this Ordinance until the permit term has expired and is renewed, unlessrenewed unless an amendment is necessary to eliminate an imminent threat to public health or safety.
- 7. Transfers. The Operating Permit may not be transferred. A new owner shall apply for an Operating Permit. The Department shall not terminate the current permit until sixty (60) calendar days after the date of sale unless an imminent threat to public health and safety exists. To consider the new owner's application, the Department may require a performance inspection of the treatment system certified by a service provider or Qequalified eEmployee.

8. Suspension or Revocation. The Department may suspend or revoke any operating permit issued under this section for any false statements or misrepresentations of facts on which the Operating Permit was issued. Notice of suspension revocation and the reasons for revocation shall be conveyed in writing to the owner. If suspended or revoked, the Department may require that the treatment system be removed from service, operated as a holding tank, or abandoned in accordance with Section 40-276. At the Department's discretion, the operating permit may be reinstated or renewed upon the owner taking appropriate corrective actions.

9. Compliance Monitoring.

- Performance monitoring of a SSTS shall be performed by a licensed inspection business or licensed service provider hired by the holder of the operating permit in accordance with the monitoring frequency and parameters stipulated in the permit.
- 2. A monitoring report shall be prepared and certified by the <u>a licensed inspection business or</u>licensed service provider. The report shall be submitted to the Department on a form provided by the Department on or before the compliance reporting date stipulated in the operating permit. The report shall contain a description of all maintenance and servicing activities performed since the last compliance monitoring report as described below:
 - 1. Owner name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
 - 2. Operating Permit number.
 - 3. Average daily flow since last compliance monitoring report.
 - 4. Description of type of maintenance and date performed.
 - Description of samples taken (if required), analytical laboratory used, and results of analyses.
 - 6. Problems noted with the system, and actions proposed or taken to correct themthem.
 - 7. Name, signature, license and license number of the licensed professional who performed the work.

Section 24. Abandonment Certification.

- Purpose. The purpose of the System Abandonment Certification is to ensure that a treatment system no longer in service is abandoned within a reasonable time following decommissioning and in a manner that protects public health, <u>safetysafety</u>, and water quality. It also terminates all permits associated with the system.
- 2. Abandonment Requirements.
 - Whenever the use of a SSTS or any system component is discontinued as the result of a system repair, modification, replacement or decommissioning following connection to a municipal or private sanitary sewer, or condemnation or demolition of a building served by the system, further use of the system or any system component for any purpose under this Ordinance shall be prohibited.
 - Continued use of a treatment tank where the tank is to become an integral part of a replacement system, or a sanitary sewer system requires the prior written approval of the Department.
 - 3. An owner of a SSTS must retain a licensed installation business to abandon all components of the treatment system within sixty (60) calendar days of discontinued use. Abandonment shall be

completed in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2500. No prior notification to the Department of an owner's intent to abandon a system is necessary.

- 4. A report of abandonment certified by the licensed installation business shall be submitted to the Department. The report shall include:
 - 1. Owner's name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
 - 2. Property address.
 - 3. System construction permit and operating permit.
 - 4. The reason(s) for abandonment.
 - A brief description of the abandonment methods used, description of the system components removed or abandoned in place, and disposition of any materials or residuals.
- 3. Abandonment Certificate. Upon receipt of an abandonment report and its determination that the SSTS has been abandoned according to the requirements of this Ordinance, the Department shall issue an abandonment certificate. If the abandonment is not completed accordingaccording to the requirements of this Ordinance the City shall notify the owner of the SSTS of the deficiencies, which shall be corrected within thirty (30) calendar days of the notice.

Section 25. Management Plans.

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- 1. **Purpose.** The purpose of management plans is to describe how a particular SSTS is intended to be operated and maintained to sustain the performance required. The plan is to be provided by the <u>Ceertified designer to the system owner when the treatment system is commissioned.</u>
- 2. Management Plan Requirements. Management plans are required for all new or replacement SSTS. The management plan shall be submitted to the Department with the construction permit application for review and approval within 30 days of planned start of construction. The Department shall be notified of any system modifications made during construction and the management plan revised and resubmitted at the time of final construction certification.
- 4. Required Contents of a Management Plan. Management plans shall include:

 - 2. Monitoring requirements;
 - Maintenance requirements including maintenance procedures and a schedule for routine maintenance⁺/₂
 - Statement that the owner is required to notify the Department when the management plan requirements are not being met_{x.}
 - Disclosure of the location and condition of the additional soil treatment and dispersal area on the owner's property or a property serving the owner's residence;
 - 6. A description of how the system functions:
 - 7. A site plan of the system;

- 8. Equipment specifications;.
- 9. Emergency operating procedures in the event of a malfunction;
- 10. A troubleshooting guide.
- 5. Requirements for Systems not Operated Under a Management Plan. SSTS that are not operated under a management plan or operating permit must have treatment tanks inspected and provide for the removal of solids if needed every three years. Solids must be removed when their accumulation meets the limit described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2450. System owners shall be required to submit a MPCA Septic Tank Maintenance Reporting Form to the Department every three (3) years.

Section 26. Compliance Inspection Program

- 1. **Department Responsibility.** It is the responsibility of the Department, or its agent, to perform various SSTS compliance inspections periodically to assure that the requirements of this Ordinance are met.
 - 1. SSTS compliance inspections must be performed:
 - 1. To ensure compliance with applicable requirements;
 - To ensure system compliance before issuance of a permit for addition of a bedroom unless the permit application is made during the period of November 1 to April 30, provided a compliance inspection is performed before the following June 1 and the applicant submits a Certificate of Compliance by the following September 30;.
 - 3. For all new SSTS construction or replacement
 - 4. For an evaluation, investigation, inspection, recommendation, or other process used to prepare a disclosure statement if conducted by a party who is not the SSTS owner. Such an inspection constitutes a compliance inspection and shall be conducted in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0700 using the SSTS inspection report forms provided by MPCA.
 - All compliance inspections must be performed and signed by the <u>a Ceertified inspectorservice</u> provider or qualified employees.
 - 3. The Department shall be given access to enter a property at any reasonable time to inspect and/or monitor the SSTS system. As used in this paragraph, "property" does not include a residence or private building. The Department shall notify the owner of the Department's intent to inspect the SSTS least two (2) days in advance of the intended inspection.
 - 4. No person shall hinder or otherwise interfere with the Department's employees in the performance of their duties and responsibilities pursuant to this Ordinance. Refusal to allow reasonable access to the property by the Department shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

2. New Construction or Replacement.

- 1. Compliance inspections must be performed on new or replacement SSTS to determine compliance with Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080 or 7081.
- 2. It is the responsibility of the SSTS owner or the owner's agent to notify the Department two (2) calendar days prior to any permitted work on the SSTS.

- 3. Installation inspections shall be made at each installation, prior to any work having been covered by backfill. Work that is backfilled prior to the required inspection may be ordered to be uncovered whenever necessary to determine compliance.
- The licensed installer shall be responsible for notifying the department a minimum of twentyfourtwenty-four (24) hours before the time the work is ready for inspection or re-inspection.
- 5. When, upon inspection, any part of the system is determined not to be in compliance with this division, written notice shall be provided by the Department indicating the deficiency and the required corrections.
- 6. Noted deficiencies shall be properly corrected and re-inspected before and other work on the project is continued.
- SSTS found not to be in compliance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4A or Chapter 7081.0080, Subd. 3 must be repaired or replaced within ten (<u>4010</u>) months.
- No system shall be placed or replaced in service until final inspection and approval of the installation.
- 9. The contractor, upon completion of the installation, shall file with the department as built drawings indicating the location of system components dimensioned from a permanent reference point.
- 10. A minimum of three construction inspections are required for mounds in accordance with the following:
 - 1. When the original soil under the mound has been roughened, but prior to placement of the sand fill. Enough of the proposed sand fill must be present to be viewed.
 - 2. After placement of rock and piping, but prior to cover.
 - 3. Final inspection, when inspection when the job is completed.
- SSTS that are determined to have operation or monitoring deficiencies must immediately be maintained, monitoredmonitored, or otherwise managed according to the operating permit.
- 12. A Certificate of Compliance for new SSTS construction or replacement shall be issued by the Department if the Department has reasonable assurance that the system was built in accordance with the applicable requirements as specified in the construction permit.
- 13. The Certificate of Compliance must include a certified statement by the <u>qQualified</u> <u>Eemployee</u>-service provider or qualified employee who conducted the inspection that the SSTS is or is not in compliance with the Ordinance requirements. If the SSTS is determined not to be in compliance with the applicable requirements, a Notice of Noncompliance must be issued to the owner which includes a statement specifying those Ordinance provisions with which the SSTS does not comply.
- 14. The Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance must be submitted to the Department no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date the inspection was performed. The Department shall deliver the Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance to the owner or the owner's agent within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt from the <u>qQualified</u> <u>Eemployeeservice provider or qualified employee</u>. No SSTS shall be placed into operation until a valid celtificated of compliance has been issued.
- 15. Certificates of Compliance for new construction or replacement shall remain valid for five (5)

years from the date of issue unless the Department finds evidence of noncompliance.

3. Existing Systems.

- 1. Compliance inspections shall be required when any of the following conditions occur:
 - When a construction permit is required to repair, modify, or upgrade an existing system;system.
 - Any time there is an expansion of use of the building being served by an existing system;system.
 - 3. Any time there is a change in use of the property being served by an existing SSTS which may impact the performance of the system;system.
 - 4. At any time as required by this Ordinance or the Department deems appropriate such as upon receipt of a complaint or other notice of a system malfunction.
- 2. Compliance inspections of existing SSTS shall be reported on the inspection report forms provided by the MPCA. The following conditions must be assessed or verified:
 - 1. Water-tightness assessment of all treatment tanks including a leakage report; report.
 - Vertical separation distance between the bottom of the soil treatment and dispersal system and the periodically saturated soil or bedrock including a vertical separation verification report; report.
 - Sewage backup, surface seepage, or surface discharge including a hydraulic function report;report.
 - 4. Safety assessments of tanks and covers; covers.
 - 5. Any other issues deemed to impact public health and safety or is non-protective of the ground water.
- 3. The Certificate of Compliance must include a certified statement by <u>the licensed SSTS business-a-service provider or qualified employee</u>, indicating whether the SSTS is in compliance with the Ordinance requirements. If the SSTS is determined not to be in compliance with the applicable requirements, a Notice of Noncompliance must include a statement specifying those Ordinance provisions with which the SSTS does not comply. A construction permit application must be submitted to the Department if the required corrective action is not a minor repair.
- 4. The Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance must be submitted to the Department no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date the inspection was performed. The Department shall deliver the Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance to the owner or the owner's agent within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt from the <u>licensed SSTS business-</u> service provider or qualified employee.
- 5. Certificates of Compliance for existing SSTS shall remain valid for three (3) years from the date of issue unless the Department finds evidence of noncompliance.
- Periodically Saturated Soil Disagreements. Disputes involving documented discrepancies on the depth of the periodically saturated soil for SSTS design or compliance purposes shall be resolved according to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0700, subd. 5.
- 5. Cost of.

- The department shall conduct an annual maintenance inspection. The cost of inspection of SSTS in the City shall be the sole responsibility of the Property Owner and shall be as established by the City of Gem Lake Counsel and from time to time amended by resolution. An invoice for fees associated with Annual Inspections will-shall be provided at the time of inspection by the Qualified Employee. Any fees for Annual Inspection which remain unpaid for more than sixty (60) days by the Property Owner to the City may, along with related administrative fees, by certified to Ramsey County for assessment against the real property upon which the SSTS is located.
- 2. On or before the first day of September (September 1st) of each year the City Clerk shall list the total unpaid charges for each Remedial Action taken against each separate lot or parcel to which they are attributable under this Ordinance. The City Council may then charge all or any portion of such charges plus an additional administrative fee of fifty (\$50.00) Dollars against the real property involved as a special assessment under applicable Minnesota Statutes for certification to the County Auditor for collection in the following year with that year's current taxes payable.

6. Transfer of Properties.

- Whenever a conveyance of land including a structure that is required to have a SSTS occurs, which includes property foreclosures and tax forfeited transfers, the following requirements shall be met:
 - A compliance inspection shall have been performed and a Certificate of Compliance shall have been submitted to the Department within three (3) years for SSTS older than five (5) years of within five (5) years if they system is less than five (5) years old, prior to the intended sale or transfer of the property, unless evidence is found identifying the SSTS as an Imminent Threat to Public Health and Safety or Failing to Protect Groundwater.
 - The compliance inspection must have been performed by <u>athe licensed SSTS business</u> service provider orqualified employee following procedures described in Section 26.
 - The seller of the property must disclose in writing information about the status and location of all known SSTS on the property to the buyer on a form acceptable to the Department.
 - 4. If the seller fails to provide a Certificate of Compliance, the seller shall provide the buyer sufficient security in the form of an escrow agreement to assure the installation of a compliant SSTS. The security shall be placed in an escrow with a licensed real estate closer, licensed attorney-at-law, or Federal or State chartered financial institution. The amount escrowed shall be equal to one hundred fifty percent (150%) of a written estimate to install a compliant SSTS as provided by a licensed SSTS installer, or the amount escrowed shall be equal to one hundred ten percent (110%) of the written contract price for the installation of a compliant SSTS provided by a licensed SSTS installer. After a compliant SSTS has been installed and a Certificate of Compliance issued, the Department shall provide the escrow agent a copy of the Certificate of Compliance. The escrow may also be used to connect to a municipal sanitary sewer collection system permitted by the MPCA if the Department determines that an extension of the municipal sanitary sewer collection system to serve the property is feasible.
- 2. A Certificate of Compliance is not required if the sale or transfer involves the following circumstances:
 - The affected tract of land is without buildings or contains no dwellings or other building with plumbing <u>fixtures; fixtures.</u>

- The transfer does not require the filing of a Certificate of Real Estate Value, as described in Minnesota Statutes, Section 272.115, Subdivision 4;1.
- The sale or transfer completes a contract for deed or purchase agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this Ordinance. This subsection applied to the original vendor and vendee on such <u>contract;contract.</u>
- All dwellings or other building are served by a municipal sanitary sewer collection system permitted by the MPCA.
- 3. All property conveyances subject to this ordinance occurring during the period between November 15th and April 15th, when SSTS compliance cannot be determined due to frozen soil conditions, shall require a winter agreement, which includes an application for a SSTS permit and an agreement to complete a compliance inspection by the following June 1st by a licensed inspection business. If upon inspection the SSTS is fow1d to be in compliance, the permit fee will be refunded. If upon inspection the system is found to be non- compliant, an escrow agreement must be established in accordance with paragraph (1) d. above, and a compliant SSTS installed within the timeframe outlined in the Notice of Noncompliance.
- 4. The responsibility for completing the compliance inspection under paragraph (1) a. above, or for upgrading a system found to be non-compliant shall be determined by the buyer and seller. Buyer and seller shall provide the Department with a signed statement indicating responsibility for completion of the compliance inspection and for upgrading a system found to be non-compliant.
- 5. The issuance of permits, Certificates of Compliance, or Notices of Noncompliance shall not be construed to represent a guarantee or warranty of the system's operation or effectiveness. Such permits or certificates only represent that the system has been designed and installed in compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of these standards and regulations.

Section 27. Violations.

- Cause to Issue a Notice of Violation. Any person, firm, agent, or corporation who violates any of the
 provisions of this Ordinance, or who fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the provisions of this
 Ordinance, including violations of conditions and safeguards, or who knowingly makes any material false
 statement or knowing omission in any document required to be submitted under the provisions hereof,
 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable as defined by
 Minnesota State Statutes. Each day that a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
- 2. **Notice of Violation.** The Department shall serve, in person or by mail, a notice of violation to any person determined to be violating provisions of this Ordinance. The notice of violation shall contain:
 - A statement documenting the findings of fact determined through observations, inspections, or investigations; investigations.
 - 2. A list of specific violation(s) of this Ordinance; Ordinance.
 - 3. Specific requirements for correction or removal of the specified violation(s);).
 - 4. A mandatory time scheduled for correction, removal removal, and compliance with this Ordinance.
- 3. **Cease and Desist Orders.** Cease and desist orders may be issued when the Department has probable cause that an activity regulated by <u>thisthis</u>, or any other City Ordinance is being or has been conducted without a permit or in violation of a permit. When work has been stopped by a cease-and-desist order, the work shall not resume until the reason for the work stoppage has been completely satisfied, any administrative fees paid, and the cease-and-desist order lifted.

Section 28. Prosecution. In the event of a violation or threatened violation of this Ordinance, the City may, in 22

addition to other remedies, initiate appropriate civil action or proceedings to prevent, prosecute, restrain, eorrectcorrect, or abate such violations or threatened violations and the City Attorney shall have authority to commence such civil action. The Department and City Attorney may take such actions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

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Section 29. State Notification of Violation. In accordance with state law, the Department shall notify the MPCA of any inspection, installation, design, construction, alterationalteration, or repair of a SSTS by a licensed/ce1iified person or any septage removal by a licensed pumper that is performed in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance. If there is known contamination of groundwater, the Citycity also may notify the MDH for a possible well advisory.

Section 30. Costs and Reimbursements. If the Department is required to remove or abate an imminent threat to public health or safety, the Department may recover all costs incurred in removal or abatement in a civil action, including legal fees; at the discretion of the City Council, the cost of an enforcement action under this Ordinance may be assessed against the real property on which the public health nuisance was located.

Section 31. Record Keeping. The City shall maintain a current record of all permitted systems. The record shall contain all permit applications, issued permits, fees assessed, variance requests, Ceertificates of Ceompliance, notices of noncompliance, enforcement proceedings, site evaluation reports, design reports, record drawings, management plans, maintenance reports, an annual list of all sewage tanks installed in the City sorted by licensed installation businesses, and other records relevant to each system.

Section 32. Annual Report. The Department shall provide an annual report of SSTS permitting activities to MPCA no later than February 1 for the previous calendar year.

Section 33. Fees. From time to time, the City Council shall establish fees for activities undertaken by the Department pursuant to this Ordinance. Fees shall be due and payable at a time and in a manner to be determined by the Department.

Section 34. Interpretation. 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 City and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by Minnesota Statutes.

Section 35. Severability. If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of law, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected and shall remain in full force.

Section 36. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions This Ordinance replaces Ordinance No. 67C in its entirety .- It is not intended by this Ordinance to repeal, abrogate, or impair any other existing City Ordinance, 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.

WHEREUPON, the above ordinance was adopted at the regular City Council Meeting for the City of Gem-Lake, Ramsey County Minnesota, made by Councilmember Lindner and seconded by Councilmember Artig-Swomley.

ATTEST

I, William Short, the duly qualified City Clerk of the City of Gem Lake, County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance is a true and accurate representation of action taken by the City Council of the City of Gem Lake on the date first written.

William Short, City Clerk

Date

Section 37. Enactment. This Ordinance 67D is placed in full force and effect on MONTH, DAY, YEAR by a X-X vote Formatted: Font: 10 pt of the City Council of the City of Gem Lake.

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Adopted by the City Council of the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota on the DAY of MONTH YEAR.

Gretchen Artig-Swomley, Mayor

Melissa Lawrence, Acting City Clerk

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS) Ordinance No. 67D

This ordinance establishing minimum requirements for regulation of ISTS and MSTS for the treatment and dispersal of sewage within the applicable jurisdiction of the City to protect public health and safety, groundwater quality, and prevent or eliminate the development of public nuisances, was originally enacted by the City in August 1983. The City Council has made amendments to the Ordinances in keeping with changes in State law and the wishes of the community. The following table indicates the original Ordinances and the said amendments.

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Ordinance	Description	Enactment
<u>46</u>	Regulating "Seepage Disposal and the Design,	August 1983
	Location, Installation, Renovation, Operation,	
	Maintenance and Inspection of Individual Sewage	
	Treatment Systems"	
<u>61</u>	Defining "bi-annual inspection and maintenance	<u>May 1992</u>
	routines for on-site sewage disposal systems""	
<u>67</u>	An ordinance replacing Ordinances 46 and 61.	December 1997
<u>67B</u>	An ordinance replacing Ordinance 67.	<u>July 2004</u>
<u>67B</u>	An amendment to 67B revising the annual inspection	July 2009
	timeline (Ordinance 108)	
<u>67C</u>	An ordinance replacing Ordinance 67B.	<u>April 2014</u>
<u>67D</u>	An ordinance replacing Ordinance 67C.	August 2016
<u>67D</u>	An amendment to 67D, not officially adopted nor-	<u>2018</u>
	published.	
<u>67D</u>	An amendment to 67D revising definitions, updating	November 2024
	processes and procedures, and incorporating	
	requirements of Ordinance 108 regarding annual	
	inspections.	

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City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Septic Systems Ordinance No. 67D

AN ORDINANCE REGARDING SUBSURFACE SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEMS (SSTS)

The City Council of the City of Gem Lake does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Introduction. This is an Ordinance authorizing and providing for sewage treatment and soil dispersal in unsewered areas of the city. It establishes:

- 1. Minimum standards for regulation of Individual Sewage Treatment Systems (ISTS) and mid-sized Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (MSTS) (collectively referred to as SSTS) in unsewered areas of the City of Gem Lake incorporating by reference minimum standards established by Minnesota Statutes and administrative rules of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).
- 2. Requirements for issuing permits for installation, alteration, repair, or expansion of SSTS.
- 3. Requirements for all SSTS permitted under the revised Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080 and 7081 to be operated under an approved management plan.
- 4. Standards for upgrade, repair, replacement, or abandonment of SSTS.
- 5. Penalties for failure to comply with these provisions.
- 6. Provisions for enforcement of these requirements.
- 7. Standards which promote the health, safety and welfare of the public as reflected in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 115.55, 145A.05, the City Comprehensive Plan, and the City Zoning Ordinance.

Section 2. Title, Purpose, and Intent.

- 1. **Title.** This ordinance may be referred to as "City of Gem Lake Subsurface Sewage Treatment (SSTS) Ordinance" or "Septic Ordinance."
- 2. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish minimum requirements for regulation of ISTS and MSTS for the treatment and dispersal of sewage within the applicable jurisdiction of the City to protect public health and safety, groundwater quality, and prevent or eliminate the development of public nuisances. It is intended to serve the best interests of the City's citizens by protecting its health, safety, general welfare, and natural resources.
- 3. Intent. It is intended by the city that this Ordinance will promote the following:
 - 1. The protection of lakes, rivers and streams, wetlands, and groundwater in the City of Gem Lake essential to the promotion of public health, safety, welfare, socioeconomic growth, and development of the city.
 - 2. The regulation of proper SSTS construction, reconstruction, repair, and maintenance to prevent the entry and migration of contaminants, thereby protecting against the degradation of surface water and groundwater quality.
 - 3. The establishment of minimum standards for SSTS placement, design, construction, reconstruction, repair, and maintenance to prevent contamination and, if contamination is discovered, the identification and control of its consequences and the abatement of its source and migration.

- 4. The appropriate utilization of privy vaults and other non-water carried sewage collection and storage facilities.
- 5. The provision of technical assistance and education, plan review, inspections, SSTS surveys and complain investigations to prevent or control water-borne diseases, lake degradation, groundwater related hazards, and public nuisance conditions.

Section 2. Authority. This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 115.55; Minnesota Statutes, Section 145A.05; or successor Statutes, and Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080, Chapter 7081, Chapter 7082, or successor rules.

Section 3. Effective Date. The provisions set forth in this Ordinance shall become effective on passage by the City Council.

Section 4. Definitions. The following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section. If not specifically defined in this Section, terms used in this Ordinance shall have the same meaning as provided in the standards adopted by reference. Words or phrases that are not defined here or in the standards adopted by reference shall have common usage meaning. For purposes of this Ordinance, the words "must" and "shall" are mandatory and the words "may" and "should" are permissive.

- 1. **Absorption Area.** The design parameter that is associated with the hydraulic acceptance of effluent. The absorption area for mound systems is the original soil below a mound system that is designed to absorb sewage tank effluent. The absorption area for trenches, seepage beds, and at-grade systems is the soil area in contact with the part of the distribution medium that is designed and loaded to allow absorption of sewage tank effluent. This includes both bottom and sidewall soil contact areas.
- 2. **As-Builts.** A set of drawings which to the fullest extent possible document the final as built location, size, and type of all SSTS components including the results of any materials testing performed and a description of conditions during construction of the system.
- 3. At-grade System. A pressurized soil treatment and dispersal system where sewage tank effluent is dosed to an absorption bed that is constructed directly on original soil at the ground surface and covered by loamy soil materials.
- 4. Authorized Representative. An employee or agent of the City of Gem Lake.
- 5. **Bedrock.** Geologic layers, of which greater than 50 percent by volume consist of unweathered in-place consolidated rock or rock fragments. Bedrock also means weathered in-place rock which cannot be hand augered or penetrated with a knife blade in a soil pit.
- 6. Bedroom. For the sole purpose of estimating design flows from dwellings, an area that is:
 - 1. A room designed or used for sleeping; or
 - 2. A room or area of a dwelling that has a minimum floor area of 70 square feet with access gained from the living area or living area hallway. Architectural features that affect the use as a bedroom under this item may be considered in making the bedroom determination.
- 7. **Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand or CBOD5**. The measure of the amount of oxygen required by bacteria while stabilizing, digesting, or treating the organic matter under aerobic conditions over a five-day incubation period while in the presence of a chemical inhibitor to block nitrification. CBOD is commonly expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- 8. **Certificate of Compliance.** A document, written after a compliance inspection, certifying that a system is in compliance with applicable requirements at the time of the inspection.

- 9. **Certified.** An individual who is included on the agency's certification list and is qualified to perform appropriate tasks associated with the certification.
- 10. Certified Statement. A statement signed by a certified individual, apprentice, or Qualified Employee under Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7083 certifying that the licensed business or Qualified Employee completed work in accordance with applicable requirements.
- 11. **Cesspool.** An underground pit, receptacle, or seepage tank that receives sewage directly from a building sewer and leaches sewage into the surrounding soil, bedrock, or other soil materials. Cesspools include sewage tanks that were designed to be watertight, but subsequently leak below the designed operating depth.
- 12. **Class V Injection Well.** A shallow well used to place a variety of fluids directly below the land surface, which includes a domestic SSTS serving more than twenty (20) people. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and delegated state groundwater programs permit these wells to inject wastes below the ground surface provided they meet certain requirements and do not endanger underground sources of drinking water. Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells and large-capacity cesspools are specifically prohibited (see 40 CFR Parts 144 & 146).
- 13. Cluster System. A SSTS under some form of common ownership that collects wastewater from two or more dwellings or buildings and conveys it to a treatment and dispersal system located on an acceptable site near the dwellings or buildings.
- 14. City. City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota.
- 15. City Council. The City of Gem Lake City Council.
- 16. Department. The City of Gem Lake Department designated by the City Council to administer this ordinance.
- 17. Design Flow. The daily volume of wastewater for which a SSTS is designed to treat and discharge.
- 18. Dwelling. Any building with provision for living, sanitary, and sleeping facilities.
- 19. Flood Plain. The channel or beds proper and the areas adjoining a wetland, watercourse, or lake which a regional flood may have or could hereafter cover. Floodplain areas within the City shall include all areas shown as Zone A or Zone AE on the flood insurance rate map. Refer to Gem Lake City Ordinance No. 114 for further definitions.
- 20. Failure to Protect Groundwater. At a minimum, a SSTS that does not protect groundwater is considered to be a seepage pit, cesspool, drywell, leaching pit, or other pit; a SSTS with less than the required vertical separation distance, described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500 Subd. 4 D and E; and a system not abandoned in accordance with Chapter 7080.2500. The determination of the threat to groundwater for other conditions shall be made by a Qualified Employee or SSTS-licensed inspection business.
- 21. **Hazardous Waste.** Any substance that, when discarded, meets the definition of hazardous waste in Minnesota Statutes, section <u>116.06</u>, subdivision 11.
- 22. Holding Tank. A tank for storage of sewage until it can be transported to a point of treatment and dispersal. Holding tanks are considered a septic system tank under Minnesota Statutes, section <u>115.55</u>.
- 23. Imminent Threat to Public Health and Safety. At a minimum a SSTS with a discharge of sewage or sewage effluent to the ground surface, drainage systems, ditches, storm water drains, or directly to surface water; SSTS that cause a reoccurring sewage backup into a dwelling or other establishment; SSTS with electrical hazards; or sewage tanks with unsecured, damaged, or weak maintenance access covers. The determination of protectiveness for other conditions must be made by a Qualified Employee or a SSTS inspection business.

- 24. ISTS. An individual sewage treatment system having a design flow no more than 5,000 gallons per day.
- 25. **Industrial Waste.** Sewage containing waste from activities other than sanitary waste from industrial activities including, but not limited to, the following uses defined under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget:

SIC Code(s)	Industry Category
753-7549	Automotive Repairs and Services
7231-7241	Beauty Shops, Barber Shops
7211-7219	Laundry Cleaning and Garment Services
4011-4581	Transportation (Maintenance Only)
8062-8069	Hospitals
2000-3999	Manufacturing
2000-2099	Food Products
2100-2199	Tobacco Products
2400-2499	Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture
2500-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
2600-2699	Paper and Allied Products
2700-2799	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
2800-2899	Chemicals and Allied Products
2900-2999	Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
3000-3099	Rubber and miscellaneous Plastics
3100-3199	Leather Tanning and Finishing
3200-3299	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products
3300-3399	Primary Metal Industries
3400-3499	Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery, and Transportation Equipment)
3500-3599	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment
3700-2799	Transportation Equipment
3800-3899	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks
3900-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

- 26. Lot. A parcel of land in a plat recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles or a parcel of land created and conveyed, using a specific legal description, for a building site to be served by an ISTS.
- 27. **Malfunction.** The partial or complete loss of function of a SSTS component, which requires a corrective action to restore its intended function.
- 28. **Management Plan.** A plan that describes necessary and recommended routine operational and maintenance requirements, periodic examination, adjustment, and testing, and the frequency of each to ensure system performance meets the treatment expectations, including a planned course of action to prevent an illegal discharge.
- 29. MDH. Minnesota Department of Health.
- 30. **Minor Repair.** The repair or replacement of an existing damaged or faulty component/part of a SSTS that will return the SSTS to its operable condition. The repair shall not alter the original area, dimensions, design, specifications, or concept of the SSTS.
- 31. **Mound System.** A soil treatment and dispersal system designed and installed such that all of the infiltrative surface is installed above grade, using clean sand between the bottom of the infiltrative surface and the original ground elevation, utilizing pressure distribution, and capped with suitable soil material to stabilize the surface and encourage vegetative growth.
- 32. MPCA. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 33. **MSTS.** A midsized subsurface sewage treatment system under single ownership that receives sewage from dwellings or other establishments having a design flow of more than 5,000 gallons per day to a maximum of 10,000 gallons per day.
- 34. **Notice of Noncompliance.** A written document issued by the Department notifying a system owner that the owner's onsite/cluster treatment system has been observed to be noncompliant with the requirements of this Ordinance.
- 35. **Original Soil.** Naturally occurring soil that has not been cut, filled, moved, smeared, compacted, altered, or manipulated to the degree that the loading rate must be reduced from that associated with natural soil conditions.
- 36. **Periodically Saturated Soil.** The highest elevation in the soil that is in a reduced chemical state due to soil pores filled or nearly filled with water causing anaerobic conditions. Periodically saturated soil is determined by the presence of redoximorphic features in conjunction with other established indicators as specified in part <u>7080.1720</u>, subpart 5, items E and F, or determined by other scientifically established technical methods or empirical field measurements acceptable to the permitting authority in consultation with the commissioner.
- 37. **Pressure Distribution.** A network of distribution pipes in which effluent is forced through orifices under pressure.
- 38. **Privy.** An above-ground structure with an underground cavity meeting the requirements of part <u>7080.2280</u> that is used for the storage or treatment and dispersal of toilet wastes, excluding water for flushing and gray water. A privy also means a non-dwelling structure containing a toilet waste treatment device.
- 39. **Qualified Employee.** An employee of the state or local unit of government, who performs site evaluations or designs, installs, maintains, pumps, or inspects SSTS as part of the individual's employment duties and is registered on the SSTS professional register verifying specialty area endorsements applicable to the work being conducted.

- 40. **Replacement.** The removal or discontinued use of any major portion of an ISTS and reinstallation of that portion of the system, such as reinstallation of a new sewage tank, holding tank, dosing chamber, privy, or soil dispersal system.
- 41. **Seepage Bed.** A soil treatment and dispersal system, the absorption width of which is greater than three feet but no greater than 25 feet.
- 42. Seepage Pit. An underground pit that receives sewage tank effluent and from which the liquid seeps into the surrounding soil and that meets the design requirements in part <u>7080.2550</u>.
- 43. **Septage.** Solids and liquids removed from an SSTS and includes solids and liquids from cesspools, seepage pits, other pits, or similar systems or devices that receive sewage. Septage also includes solids and liquids that are removed from portable, incinerating, composting, holding, or other toilets. Waste from Type III marine sanitation devices, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 33, section 159.3, and material that has come into contact with untreated sewage within the past 12 months is also considered septage.
- 44. Setback. A separation distance measured horizontally.
- 45. **Sewage.** Waste from toilets, bathing, laundry, or culinary activities or operations or floor drains associated with these sources, including household cleaners and other constituents in amounts normally used for domestic purposes.
- 46. Site. The area required for the proper location of the ISTS.
- 47. Slope. The vertical rise or fall divided by the horizontal distance, expressed as a percentage.
- 48. **Soil Dispersal System.** A system where sewage effluent is dispersed into the soil for treatment by absorption and filtration and includes, but is not limited to, trenches, seepage beds, at-grade systems, mound systems, and drip dispersal systems.
- 49. SSTS. Subsurface Sewage Treatment System, including an ISTS or MSTS.
- 50. State. The State of Minnesota.
- 51. **Toilet Waste.** Waste commonly disposed of in toilets, including fecal matter, urine, toilet paper, and water used for flushing.

Level	Parameters				
	CBOD 5	TSS	O&G	FC	Nutrient
	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(#/100ml)	(mg/l)
A	15	15	-	1,000	-
A-2	15	15	-	-	-
В	25	30	-	10,000	-
B-2	25	30	-	-	-
С	125	60	-	-	-

52. **Treatment Level.** Treatment system performance levels defined in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7083.4030, Table III for testing of proprietary treatment products, which include the following:

- 53. Trench. A soil treatment and dispersal system, the absorption width of which is 36 inches or less.
- 54. **Type I System.** An ISTS that follows a standard trench, bed, at-grade, mound, or graywater system design in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2200 through 7080.2240.
- 55. **Type II System.** An ISTS on a lot located in a floodplain, a privy or a holding tank in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2250 through 7080.2290.
- 56. **Type III System.** An ISTS having acceptable flow restriction devices to allow its use on a lot that cannot accommodate a standard Type I soil treatment and dispersal system in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2300.
- 57. **Type IV System.** An ISTS, having an approved pretreatment device and incorporating pressure distribution and dosing, that is capable of providing suitable treatment for use where the separation distance to a shallow saturated zone is less than the minimum allowed in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2350
- 58. Type V System. An ISTS, which is a custom engineered design to accommodate the site taking into account pretreatment effluent quality, loading rates, loading methods, groundwater mounding, and other soil and other relevant soil, site, and wastewater characteristics such that groundwater contamination by viable fecal organisms is prevented in accordance with MPCA rules, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2400.
- 59. **Unsewered Area.** Any area within the city not served by a municipal sanitary sewer collection system permitted by the MPCA.
- 60. Wellhead Protection Area. The surface and subsurface area surrounding a well or well field that supplies a public water system, through which contaminants are likely to move toward and reach the well or well field as regulated under Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4720. For the purposes of this chapter, wellhead protection area is that area bounded by the drinking water supply management area as regulated under Chapter 4720.

Section 6. Scope. This Ordinance regulates the sitting, design, installation, alterations, operation, maintenance, monitoring, and management of all SSTS within the City's applicable jurisdiction including, but not necessarily limited to individual SSTS and cluster or community SSTS, privy vaults, and other non-water carried SSTS. All

sewage generated in unsewered areas of the City shall be treated and dispersed by an approved SSTS that is sited, designed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or connected to municipal sanitary sewer when it is available in accordance with the City Sanitary Sewer Ordinance. The City Engineer, or his or her designee, shall determine if municipal sanitary sewer is available.

Section 7. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of this Ordinance shall include all property within the City limits.

Section 8. Administration.

- 1. **City Administration.** The department shall administer the SSTS program and all provisions of this Ordinance. At appropriate times, the City shall review or revise or update this Ordinance as necessary. The City shall employ or retain under contract qualified and appropriately licensed professionals to administer and operate the SSTS program.
- 2. **State of Minnesota.** Where a single SSTS or group of SSTS under single ownership within one-half mile of each other, have a design flow greater than 10,000 gallons per day, the owner or owners shall make application for and obtain a State Disposal System permit from the MPCA. For any SSTS that has a measured daily flow for a consecutive seven-day period which equals or exceeds 10,000 gallons per day, a State Disposal System permit is required. SSTS serving establishments or facilities licensed or otherwise regulated by the State shall conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 9. Liability. Any liability or responsibility shall not be imposed upon the City or any of its officials, employees, or other contract agent, its employees, agents or servants thereof for damage resulting from the defective construction, operation, or abandonment of any SSTS regulated under this rule by reason of standards, requirements, or inspections authorized hereunder.

Section 10. Measurement of Distances. Unless otherwise specified in this division, all distances shall be measured horizontally.

Section 11. Interpretation of Certain Items. For the purposes of this division, certain terms or words shall be interpreted as follows: The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory; the words "should" and "may" are permissive.

Section 12. Retroactivity.

- 1. All SSTS. Except as explicitly set forth in part (2), all provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any SSTS regardless of the date it was originally permitted.
- 2. **Existing Permits.** Unexpired permits which were issued prior to the effective date shall remain valid under the terms and conditions of the original permit until the original expiration date or until a change in system ownership whichever is earlier.
- 3. **Two (2) Soil Treatment and Dispersal Areas.** All unsewered lots created after January 23, 1996, must have a minimum of two (2) soil treatment and dispersal area that can support trenches, seepage beds, mounds, and at-grade systems as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080.2200 through 7080.2230 or site conditions described in Chapter 7081.0270, Subd. 3 through 7. If an additional soil treatment and dispersal area is available on lots created on or before January 23, 1996, it shall be identified in the site evaluation.
- 4. **Existing SSTS without Permits.** Existing SSTS with no permits of record shall require a permit and be brought into compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance regardless of the date they were originally constructed.

Section 13. Upgrade, Repair, Replacement, and Abandonment.

1. **SSTS Capacity Expansions.** Expansion of an existing SSTS must include any system upgrades that are necessary to bring the entire system into compliance with the prevailing provisions of this Ordinance at the time of expansion.

- 2. **Bedroom Additions.** A compliance inspection is required prior to issuance of a permit for a bedroom addition. If the system is found to be non-compliant, the owner shall upgrade, repair, or replace the existing system prior to issuance of the permit for the bedroom addition.
- 3. **Imminent Threat to Public Health or Safety.** A SSTS that is determined to be an imminent threat to public health or safety in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4A shall be upgraded, repaired, replaced, or abandoned by the owner in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance within three (3) months of receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance. In the event of an imminent threat to Public Health or Safety, a mitigation plan shall be submitted to the department immediately upon discovery. The mitigation plan shall immediately abate the Imminent Threat to Public Health and safety. If the Department determines that extenuating circumstances exist, this timeframe may be extended to ten (10) months from receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance.
- 4. **Failure to Protect Groundwater.** A SSTS that is determined to be failing to protect groundwater in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4B shall by upgraded, repaired, replaced, or abandoned by the owner in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance within three (3) months of receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance. In the event of a system failing to protect groundwater, a mitigation plan shall be submitted to the department immediately upon discovery. If the Department determines that extenuating circumstances exist, this timeframe may be extended to ten (10) months from receipt of a Notice of Noncompliance.
- 5. **Abandonment.** Any SSTS, or any component thereof, which is no longer intended to be used, must be abandoned in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2500.

Section 14. SSTS in Floodplains. SSTS shall not be located in a floodplain.

Section 15. Class V Injection Wells. All owners of new or replacement SSTS that are considered to be class V injection wells, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 144, are required by the Federal Government to submit SSTS inventory information to the Environmental Protection Agency as described in CFR40, Part 144. Further, owners are required to identify all Class V injection wells in property transfer disclosures.

Section 16. SSTS Practitioner Licensing. No person shall engage in evaluations, inspection, design, installation, construction, alteration, extension, repair, maintenance, or pumping of SSTS without an appropriate and valid license issued by the MPCA in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7083 except as exempted in 7083.0700.

Section 17. Prohibitions.

- 1. **Occupancy or Use of a Building without a Compliant SSTS.** It is unlawful for any person to maintain, occupy, or use any building intended for habitation in an unsewered area that is not provided with a wastewater treatment system that disposes of wastewater in a manner that complies with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- 2. Sewage Discharge to Ground Surface or Surface Water. It is unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, or use any SSTS system regulated under this Ordinance that results in raw or partially treated wastewater seeping to the ground surface or flowing into any surface water. Any surface discharging system must be permitted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program by the MPCA.
- 3. Sewage Discharge to a Well or Boring. It is unlawful for any person to discharge raw or treated wastewater into any well or boring as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4725.2050, or any other excavation in the ground that is not in compliance with this Ordinance.
- 4. **Discharge of Hazardous or Deleterious Materials.** It is unlawful for any person to discharge into any treatment system regulated under this Ordinance any Industrial Waste, or hazardous or deleterious material that adversely affects the treatment or dispersal performance of the system or groundwater quality.

Section 18. Standards Adopted by Reference. The City hereby adopts by reference Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080, 7081, 7082 and 7083 in their entirety as now constituted and from time to time amended. This adoption does not supersede the City's right or ability to adopt local standards that are in compliance with Minnesota Statute 115.55.

Section 19. Amendments to the Adopted Standards.

- 1. **Determination of Hydraulic Loading Rate and SSTS Sizing.** Table IX from Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2150, Subd. 3E entitled "Loading Rates for Determining Bottom Absorption Area for Trenches and Seepage Beds for Effluent Treatment Level C and Absorption Ratios for Determining Mound Absorption Areas Using Detail Soil Descriptions" and Table IXa from Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2150 are herein adopted by reference shall be used to determine the hydraulic loading rate and infiltration area for all SSTS permitted under this Ordinance.
- 2. Compliance Criteria for Existing SSTS. SSTS built after March 31, 1996, or existing SSTS located in a Shoreland area, existing Wellhead Protection area, or serving food, beverage, or lodging establishment as defined under Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1100, Subd. 84 shall have a three (3') foot vertical separation between the bottom soil infiltrative surface and the periodically saturated soil and/or bedrock. Existing systems that have no more than a fifteen (15%) percent reduction in this separation distance (a separation distance no less than 30.6 inches) to account for settling of sand or soil, normal variation of separation distance measurements and interpretation of limiting layer characteristics may be considered compliant under this Ordinance. The vertical separation measurement shall be made outside the area of system influence but in an area of similar soil. Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4.
- 3. Holding Tanks. Sewage holding tanks may be considered for installation on previously developed sites, as a temporary method for periods of up to one (1) year, during which time measures are being taken to provide municipal sewer service or the installation of an approved system as provided in this Ordinance. Holding tanks may be considered on a permanent basis for nonresidential, low water use establishments generating less than one hundred fifty (150) gallons per day of waste, subject to approval by the department and the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance. Holding tanks may also be considered for floor drains for vehicle parking area and existing facilities potentially generating hazardous waste.

4. Setbacks.

The following setback requirements are in addition to the setback required in Table VII in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2150.F:

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
Feature	Sewage tank, holding tank, or sealed	Absorption area or unsealed		
	privy	privy		
Above-ground Swimming Pools	10	10		
In-ground Swimming Pools	10	20		
Shoreland Bluff Lines (18% slope)	20	20		

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
Feature	Sewage tank, holding tank, or sealed	Absorption area or unsealed		
	privy	privy		
Above-ground Swimming Pools	10	10		
In-ground Swimming Pools	10	20		
Shoreland Bluff Lines (18% slope)	20	20		

The following setback requirements are in addition to the setbacks required in Table II Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7081.0270 Subpart 2:

Variances to building setbacks included in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080 and 7081 may only be considered through the normal variance process as outlined in the City's Zoning Ordinance (Ordinance No. 131). Variances to shoreland setbacks may be considered through the Shoreland section of the City's Zoning Ordinance. Variances to well and water line setbacks are governed by the MDH.

5. **Designer Requirement.** The design of the SSTS regulated under Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082 shall be completed by an appropriately licensed business, an appropriately Certified qualified employee, or a person exempted under part <u>7083.0700</u>, subpart 1., who is also licensed by the MPCA as an Advanced Designer.

Section 20. Variance Requests.

A property owner may request a variance from the standards as specified in this Ordinance pursuant to the requirements provided in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080 and 7081. The City shall consider the requirements of Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0300, Subd, 2 and 3 when considering such variances. Variances that pertain to the standards and requirements of the State of Minnesota must be approved by the affected State Agency pursuant to the requirements of the State Agency.

Section 21. Permit Required.

It is unlawful for any person to construct, install, modify, replace, or operate a SSTS without the appropriate permit from the Department. The issuing of any permit, variance, or conditional use under the provision of this Ordinance shall not absolve the applicant of responsibility to obtain any other required permit.

Section 22. Construction Permit.

A construction permit shall be obtained by the property owner or an agent of the property owner from the Department prior to the installation, construction, replacement, modification, alteration, repair, or capacity expansion of a SSTS. The purpose of this permit is to ensure that the proposed construction activity is site, designed, and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance by appropriately certified and/or licensed practitioner(s).

- 1. Activities Requiring a Construction Permit. A construction permit is required for installation of a new SSTS, for replacement of an existing SSTS, or for any repair or replacement of components that will alter the original function of the system, change the treatment capacity of the system, change the location of the system, or otherwise change the original system's design, layout, or function.
- 2. Activities Not Requiring a Permit. A construction permit is not required for minor repairs or replacements of system components that do not alter the original function of the system, change the treatment capacity of the system, change the location of the system, or otherwise change the original

system's design, layout, or function.

- 3. **Construction Permit Required to Obtain Building Permit.** For any property on which a SSTS permit is required, approval and issuance of a valid SSTS Construction Permit must be obtained before a building or land use permit may be issued by the Department.
- 4. **Conformance to Prevailing Requirements.** Any activity involving an existing system that requires a Construction Permit shall require that the entire system be brought into compliance with this Ordinance.
- 5. **Permit Application Requirements.** Construction Permit applications shall be made on forms provided by the Department and signed by the applicant and appropriately Certified practitioner including the practitioner's certification number and date of expiration. The applications shall include the documents listed in items 1 through 8 below:
 - 1. The Correct address and legal description of the property where the proposed work is to take place.
 - 2. The name and contact information (mailing address, telephone number, and email address) of the property owner.
 - 3. The name, contact information, and MPCA License Number of the SSTS Designer responsible for the system design.
 - 4. Site Evaluation Report as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1730 and on the Department's permit application.
 - 5. Design Report described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2430 and on the Department's permit application.
 - 6. Site Plan(s) for the proposed system.
 - 7. Management Plan as described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0600.
 - 8. Permit Fee.
- 6. **Application Review and Response.** The Department shall review a permit application and supporting documents. Upon satisfaction that the proposed work shall conform to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Department shall issue a written permit authorizing construction of the SSTS as designed. In the event the applicant makes a significant change to the approved application, the applicant must contact the Department prior to initiating or continuing construction, modification, or operation to determine whether and amended application shall be necessary, as determined by the Department. If determined necessary, the applicant shall file an amended application detailing the changed conditions for approval prior to initiating or continuing construction, or operation for approval or denial. If the permit application is incomplete or does not meet the requirements of this Ordinance the Department shall deny that application. A notice of denial shall be provided to the applicant, which must state the reason for denial.
- 7. **Permit Expiration.** The Construction Permit is valid for a period of no more than one year from its date of issue. Satisfactory completion of construction shall be determined by receipt of final record drawings and a signed certification that the construction or installation of the system was completed in a reasonable conformance with the approved design documents by a qualified employee of the Department and independent of the owner and the SSTS installer.
- 8. **Extensions and Renewals.** The Department may grant an extension of the Construction Permit if the construction has commenced prior to the original expiration date of the permit. The permit may be extended for a period of no more than six (6) months.
- 9. Transferability. A construction Permits shall not be transferred to a new owner. The new owner must

apply for a new Construction Permit in accordance with this section.

- 10. **Suspension or Revocation.** The Department may suspend or revoke a Construction Permit issued under this section for any false statements, misrepresentations of facts on which the Construction Permit was issued, or unauthorized changes to the system design that alter the original function of the system as determined by the Department, change the treatment capacity of the system, change the location of the system, or otherwise change the original system's design, layout, or function. A notice of suspension or revocation and the reasons for the suspension or revocation shall be conveyed in writing to the permit holder. If suspended or revoked, installation or modification of a treatment system may not commence or continue until a valid Construction Permit is obtained.
- 11. **Posting.** The Construction Permit shall be posted on the property in such a location and manner so that the permit is visible and available for inspection until construction is completed and certified.

Section 23. Operating Permit.

1. **SSTS Requiring and Operating Permit.** An Operating Permit shall be required of all owners of new holding tanks, Type IV Systems, Type V Systems, MSTS, or any other system deemed by the Department to require operational oversight. Sewage shall not be discharged to these systems until the Department certifies that the system was installed in substantial conformance with the approved plans, receives the final record drawings of the system, and a valid Operating Permit is issued to the owner.

2. Permit Application Requirements.

- 1. Application for an Operating Permit shall be made on a form provided by the Department including:
 - 1. Owner name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
 - 2. Construction Permit reference number and date of issue.
 - 3. Final record drawings of the treatment system.
 - 4. Owners of holding tanks must submit a copy of a valid executed monitoring and disposal contract with a service provider unless they are only pumping tanks.
- 2. Owners of holding tanks shall provide to the Department a copy of a valid monitoring and disposal contract executed between the owner and a licensed maintenance business, which guarantees the removal of the holding tank contents in a timely manner that prevents an illegal discharge in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0100, Subd. 3G. This requirement is waived if the owner is a farmer who is exempt from licensing under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.56, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (3).
- 3. All SSTS existing prior to the effective date of this Ordinance shall require an operating permit upon transfer of ownership, replacement, any modification or expansion that requires a permit, or following any SSTS enforcement action.
- 3. **Department Response.** The Department shall review the as-builts, site plans, operation and maintenance manual, management plan, maintenance and servicing contract, and any other pertinent documents as appropriate for accuracy and completeness. If any deficiencies are identified, the operating permit shall be denied until the deficiencies are corrected to the satisfaction of the Department.
- 4. **Operating Permit Terms and Conditions.** The Operating Permit shall include the following:
 - 1. System performance requirements.
 - 2. System operating requirements.

- 3. Monitoring locations, procedures and recording requirements.
- 4. Maintenance requirements and schedules.
- 5. Compliance limits and boundaries.
- 6. Reporting requirements.
- 7. Department notification requirements for non-compliant conditions.
- 8. Valid contract between the owner and a licensed maintenance business.
- 9. Disclosure, location and condition of acceptable soil treatment and dispersal system site.
- 10. Descriptions of acceptable and prohibited discharges.

5. Permit Expiration and Renewal.

- 1. Operating Permits shall be valid for the specific term stated on the permit as determined by the Department.
- 2. An Operating Permit must be renewed prior to its expiration. If not renewed, the Department may require the system to be removed from service or operated as a holding tank until the permit is renewed. If not renewed within ninety (90) calendar days of the expiration date, the City may require that the system be abandoned.
- 3. Application shall be made on a form provided by the Department including:
 - 1. Applicant name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
 - 2. Reference number of previous owner's Operating Permit.
 - 3. Any and all outstanding Compliance Monitoring Reports as required by the Operating Permit.
 - 4. Certified treatment system inspection signed and/or sealed by a Certified designer, maintenance contractor, or operator at the discretion of the city.
 - 5. Any revisions made to the operation and maintenance manual.
 - 6. Payment of application review fee as determined by the city.
- 6. Amendments to Existing Permits not Allowed. The City may not amend an existing permit to reflect changes in this Ordinance until the permit term has expired and is renewed unless an amendment is necessary to eliminate an imminent threat to public health or safety.
- 7. **Transfers.** The Operating Permit may not be transferred. A new owner shall apply for an Operating Permit. The Department shall not terminate the current permit until sixty (60) calendar days after the date of sale unless an imminent threat to public health and safety exists. To consider the new owner's application, the Department may require a performance inspection of the treatment system certified by a service provider or Qualified Employee.
- 8. **Suspension or Revocation.** The Department may suspend or revoke any operating permit issued under this section for any false statements or misrepresentations of facts on which the Operating Permit was issued. Notice of suspension revocation and the reasons for revocation shall be conveyed in writing to the owner. If suspended or revoked, the Department may require that the treatment system be removed from

service, operated as a holding tank, or abandoned in accordance with Section 40-276. At the Department's discretion, the operating permit may be reinstated or renewed upon the owner taking appropriate corrective actions.

9. Compliance Monitoring.

- 1. Performance monitoring of a SSTS shall be performed by a licensed inspection business or licensed service provider hired by the holder of the operating permit in accordance with the monitoring frequency and parameters stipulated in the permit.
- 2. A monitoring report shall be prepared and certified by a licensed service provider. The report shall be submitted to the Department on a form provided by the Department on or before the compliance reporting date stipulated in the operating permit. The report shall contain a description of all maintenance and servicing activities performed since the last compliance monitoring report as described below:
 - 1. Owner name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
 - 2. Operating Permit number.
 - 3. Average daily flow since last compliance monitoring report.
 - 4. Description of type of maintenance and date performed.
 - 5. Description of samples taken (if required), analytical laboratory used, and results of analyses.
 - 6. Problems noted with the system, and actions proposed or taken to correct them.
 - 7. Name, signature, license and license number of the licensed professional who performed the work.

Section 24. Abandonment Certification.

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of the System Abandonment Certification is to ensure that a treatment system no longer in service is abandoned within a reasonable time following decommissioning and in a manner that protects public health, safety, and water quality. It also terminates all permits associated with the system.

2. Abandonment Requirements.

- 1. Whenever the use of a SSTS or any system component is discontinued as the result of a system repair, modification, replacement or decommissioning following connection to a municipal or private sanitary sewer, or condemnation or demolition of a building served by the system, further use of the system or any system component for any purpose under this Ordinance shall be prohibited.
- 2. Continued use of a treatment tank where the tank is to become an integral part of a replacement system, or a sanitary sewer system requires the prior written approval of the Department.
- 3. An owner of a SSTS must retain a licensed installation business to abandon all components of the treatment system within sixty (60) calendar days of discontinued use. Abandonment shall be completed in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2500. No prior notification to the Department of an owner's intent to abandon a system is necessary.
- 4. A report of abandonment certified by the licensed installation business shall be submitted to the Department. The report shall include:
- 1. Owner's name, mailing address, telephone, and email address.
- 2. Property address.
- 3. System construction permit and operating permit.
- 4. The reason(s) for abandonment.
- 5. A brief description of the abandonment methods used, description of the system components removed or abandoned in place, and disposition of any materials or residuals.
- 3. Abandonment Certificate. Upon receipt of an abandonment report and its determination that the SSTS has been abandoned according to the requirements of this Ordinance, the Department shall issue an abandonment certificate. If the abandonment is not completed according to the requirements of this Ordinance the City shall notify the owner of the SSTS of the deficiencies, which shall be corrected within thirty (30) calendar days of the notice.

Section 25. Management Plans.

- 1. **Purpose.** The purpose of management plans is to describe how a particular SSTS is intended to be operated and maintained to sustain the performance required. The plan is to be provided by the Certified designer to the system owner when the treatment system is commissioned.
- 2. **Management Plan Requirements.** Management plans are required for all new or replacement SSTS. The management plan shall be submitted to the Department with the construction permit application for review and approval within 30 days of planned start of construction. The Department shall be notified of any system modifications made during construction and the management plan revised and resubmitted at the time of final construction certification.
- 4. Required Contents of a Management Plan. Management plans shall include:
 - 1. Operating requirements describing tasks that the owner can perform and tasks that a licensed service provider or maintainer must perform.
 - 2. Monitoring requirements.
 - 3. Maintenance requirements including maintenance procedures and a schedule for routine maintenance.
 - 4. Statement that the owner is required to notify the Department when the management plan requirements are not being met.
 - 5. Disclosure of the location and condition of the additional soil treatment and dispersal area on the owner's property or a property serving the owner's residence.
 - 6. A description of how the system functions.
 - 7. A site plan of the system.
 - 8. Equipment specifications.
 - 9. Emergency operating procedures in the event of a malfunction.
 - 10. A troubleshooting guide.

5. **Requirements for Systems not Operated Under a Management Plan.** SSTS that are not operated under a management plan or operating permit must have treatment tanks inspected and provide for the removal of solids if needed every three years. Solids must be removed when their accumulation meets the limit described in Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.2450. System owners shall be required to submit a MPCA Septic Tank Maintenance Reporting Form to the Department every three (3) years.

Section 26. Compliance Inspection Program

- 1. **Department Responsibility.** It is the responsibility of the Department, or its agent, to perform various SSTS compliance inspections periodically to assure that the requirements of this Ordinance are met.
 - 1. SSTS compliance inspections must be performed:
 - 1. To ensure compliance with applicable requirements.
 - 2. To ensure system compliance before issuance of a permit for addition of a bedroom unless the permit application is made during the period of November 1 to April 30, provided a compliance inspection is performed before the following June 1 and the applicant submits a Certificate of Compliance by the following September 30.
 - 3. For all new SSTS construction or replacement.
 - 4. For an evaluation, investigation, inspection, recommendation, or other process used to prepare a disclosure statement if conducted by a party who is not the SSTS owner. Such an inspection constitutes a compliance inspection and shall be conducted in accordance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0700 using the SSTS inspection report forms provided by MPCA.
 - 2. All compliance inspections must be performed and signed by a Certified inspector.
 - 3. The Department shall be given access to enter a property at any reasonable time to inspect and/or monitor the SSTS system. As used in this paragraph, "property" does not include a residence or private building. The Department shall notify the owner of the Department's intent to inspect the SSTS least two (2) days in advance of the intended inspection.
 - 4. No person shall hinder or otherwise interfere with the Department's employees in the performance of their duties and responsibilities pursuant to this Ordinance. Refusal to allow reasonable access to the property by the Department shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

2. New Construction or Replacement.

- 1. Compliance inspections must be performed on new or replacement SSTS to determine compliance with Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080 or 7081.
- 2. It is the responsibility of the SSTS owner or the owner's agent to notify the Department two (2) calendar days prior to any permitted work on the SSTS.
- 3. Installation inspections shall be made at each installation, prior to any work having been covered by backfill. Work that is backfilled prior to the required inspection may be ordered to be uncovered whenever necessary to determine compliance.
- 4. The licensed installer shall be responsible for notifying the department a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours before the time the work is ready for inspection or re-inspection.

- 5. When, upon inspection, any part of the system is determined not to be in compliance with this division, written notice shall be provided by the Department indicating the deficiency and the required corrections.
- 6. Noted deficiencies shall be properly corrected and re-inspected before and other work on the project is continued.
- 7. SSTS found not to be in compliance with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7080.1500, Subd. 4A or Chapter 7081.0080, Subd. 3 must be repaired or replaced within ten (10) months.
- 8. No system shall be placed or replaced in service until final inspection and approval of the installation.
- 9. The contractor, upon completion of the installation, shall file with the department as built drawings indicating the location of system components dimensioned from a permanent reference point.
- 10. A minimum of three construction inspections are required for mounds in accordance with the following:
 - 1. When the original soil under the mound has been roughened, but prior to placement of the sand fill. Enough of the proposed sand fill must be present to be viewed.
 - 2. After placement of rock and piping, but prior to cover.
 - 3. Final inspection when the job is completed.
- 11. SSTS that are determined to have operation or monitoring deficiencies must immediately be maintained, monitored, or otherwise managed according to the operating permit.
- 12. A Certificate of Compliance for new SSTS construction or replacement shall be issued by the Department if the Department has reasonable assurance that the system was built in accordance with the applicable requirements as specified in the construction permit.
- 13. The Certificate of Compliance must include a certified statement by the Qualified Employee who conducted the inspection that the SSTS is or is not in compliance with the Ordinance requirements. If the SSTS is determined not to be in compliance with the applicable requirements, a Notice of Noncompliance must be issued to the owner which includes a statement specifying those Ordinance provisions with which the SSTS does not comply.
- 14. The Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance must be submitted to the Department no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date the inspection was performed. The Department shall deliver the Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance to the owner or the owner's agent within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt from the Qualified Employee. No SSTS shall be placed into operation until a valid celtificated of compliance has been issued.
- 15. Certificates of Compliance for new construction or replacement shall remain valid for five (5) years from the date of issue unless the Department finds evidence of noncompliance.

3. Existing Systems.

- 1. Compliance inspections shall be required when any of the following conditions occur:
 - 1. When a construction permit is required to repair, modify, or upgrade an existing system.

- 2. Any time there is an expansion of use of the building being served by an existing system.
- 3. Any time there is a change in use of the property being served by an existing SSTS which may impact the performance of the system.
- 4. At any time as required by this Ordinance or the Department deems appropriate such as upon receipt of a complaint or other notice of a system malfunction.
- 2. Compliance inspections of existing SSTS shall be reported on the inspection report forms provided by the MPCA. The following conditions must be assessed or verified:
 - 1. Water-tightness assessment of all treatment tanks including a leakage report.
 - 2. Vertical separation distance between the bottom of the soil treatment and dispersal system and the periodically saturated soil or bedrock including a vertical separation verification report.
 - 3. Sewage backup, surface seepage, or surface discharge including a hydraulic function report.
 - 4. Safety assessments of tanks and covers.
 - 5. Any other issues deemed to impact public health and safety or is non-protective of the ground water.
- 3. The Certificate of Compliance must include a certified statement by the licensed SSTS business, indicating whether the SSTS is in compliance with the Ordinance requirements. If the SSTS is determined not to be in compliance with the applicable requirements, a Notice of Noncompliance must include a statement specifying those Ordinance provisions with which the SSTS does not comply. A construction permit application must be submitted to the Department if the required corrective action is not a minor repair.
- 4. The Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance must be submitted to the Department no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date the inspection was performed. The Department shall deliver the Certificate of Compliance or Notice of Noncompliance to the owner or the owner's agent within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt from the licensed SSTS business.
- 5. Certificates of Compliance for existing SSTS shall remain valid for three (3) years from the date of issue unless the Department finds evidence of noncompliance.
- 4. **Periodically Saturated Soil Disagreements.** Disputes involving documented discrepancies on the depth of the periodically saturated soil for SSTS design or compliance purposes shall be resolved according to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7082.0700, subd. 5.

5. Cost of.

- 1. The department shall conduct an annual maintenance inspection. The cost of inspection of SSTS in the City shall be the sole responsibility of the Property Owner and shall be as established by the City of Gem Lake and from time to time amended by resolution. An invoice for fees associated with Annual Inspections shall be provided at the time of inspection by the Qualified Employee. Any fees for Annual Inspection which remain unpaid for more than sixty (60) days by the Property Owner to the City may, along with related administrative fees, by certified to Ramsey County for assessment against the real property upon which the SSTS is located.
- 2. On or before the first day of September (September 1st) of each year the City Clerk shall list the total unpaid charges for each Remedial Action taken against each separate lot or parcel to which

they are attributable under this Ordinance. The City Council may then charge all or any portion of such charges plus an additional administrative fee of fifty (\$50.00) Dollars against the real property involved as a special assessment under applicable Minnesota Statutes for certification to the County Auditor for collection in the following year with that year's current taxes payable.

6. Transfer of Properties.

- 1. Whenever a conveyance of land including a structure that is required to have a SSTS occurs, which includes property foreclosures and tax forfeited transfers, the following requirements shall be met:
 - 1. A compliance inspection shall have been performed and a Certificate of Compliance shall have been submitted to the Department within three (3) years for SSTS older than five (5) years of within five (5) years if they system is less than five (5) years old, prior to the intended sale or transfer of the property, unless evidence is found identifying the SSTS as an Imminent Threat to Public Health and Safety or Failing to Protect Groundwater.
 - 2. The compliance inspection must have been performed by the licensed SSTS business following procedures described in Section 26.
 - 3. The seller of the property must disclose in writing information about the status and location of all known SSTS on the property to the buyer on a form acceptable to the Department.
 - 4. If the seller fails to provide a Certificate of Compliance, the seller shall provide the buyer sufficient security in the form of an escrow agreement to assure the installation of a compliant SSTS. The security shall be placed in an escrow with a licensed real estate closer, licensed attorney-at-law, or Federal or State chartered financial institution. The amount escrowed shall be equal to one hundred fifty percent (150%) of a written estimate to install a compliant SSTS as provided by a licensed SSTS installer, or the amount escrowed shall be equal to one hundred ten percent (110%) of the written contract price for the installation of a compliant SSTS provided by a licensed SSTS installer. After a compliant SSTS has been installed and a Certificate of Compliance issued, the Department shall provide the escrow agent a copy of the Certificate of Compliance. The escrow may also be used to connect to a municipal sanitary sewer collection system permitted by the MPCA if the Department determines that an extension of the municipal sanitary sewer collection system to serve the property is feasible.
- 2. A Certificate of Compliance is not required if the sale or transfer involves the following circumstances:
 - 1. The affected tract of land is without buildings or contains no dwellings or other building with plumbing fixtures.
 - 2. The transfer does not require the filing of a Certificate of Real Estate Value, as described in Minnesota Statutes, Section 272.115, Subdivision 1.
 - 3. The sale or transfer completes a contract for deed or purchase agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this Ordinance. This subsection applied to the original vendor and vendee on such contract.
 - 4. All dwellings or other building are served by a municipal sanitary sewer collection system permitted by the MPCA.
- 3. All property conveyances subject to this ordinance occurring during the period between

November 15th and April 15th, when SSTS compliance cannot be determined due to frozen soil conditions, shall require a winter agreement, which includes an application for a SSTS permit and an agreement to complete a compliance inspection by the following June 1st by a licensed inspection business. If upon inspection the SSTS is fow1d to be in compliance, the permit fee will be refunded. If upon inspection the system is found to be non- compliant, an escrow agreement must be established in accordance with paragraph (1) d. above, and a compliant SSTS installed within the timeframe outlined in the Notice of Noncompliance.

- 4. The responsibility for completing the compliance inspection under paragraph (1) a. above, or for upgrading a system found to be non-compliant shall be determined by the buyer and seller. Buyer and seller shall provide the Department with a signed statement indicating responsibility for completion of the compliance inspection and for upgrading a system found to be non-compliant.
- 5. The issuance of permits, Certificates of Compliance, or Notices of Noncompliance shall not be construed to represent a guarantee or warranty of the system's operation or effectiveness. Such permits or certificates only represent that the system has been designed and installed in compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of these standards and regulations.

Section 27. Violations.

- Cause to Issue a Notice of Violation. Any person, firm, agent, or corporation who violates any of the
 provisions of this Ordinance, or who fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the provisions of this
 Ordinance, including violations of conditions and safeguards, or who knowingly makes any material false
 statement or knowing omission in any document required to be submitted under the provisions hereof,
 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable as defined by
 Minnesota State Statutes. Each day that a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
- 2. **Notice of Violation.** The Department shall serve, in person or by mail, a notice of violation to any person determined to be violating provisions of this Ordinance. The notice of violation shall contain:
 - 1. A statement documenting the findings of fact determined through observations, inspections, or investigations.
 - 2. A list of specific violation(s) of this Ordinance.
 - 3. Specific requirements for correction or removal of the specified violation(s).
 - 4. A mandatory time scheduled for correction, removal, and compliance with this Ordinance.
- 3. **Cease and Desist Orders.** Cease and desist orders may be issued when the Department has probable cause that an activity regulated by this, or any other City Ordinance is being or has been conducted without a permit or in violation of a permit. When work has been stopped by a cease-and-desist order, the work shall not resume until the reason for the work stoppage has been completely satisfied, any administrative fees paid, and the cease-and-desist order lifted.

Section 28. Prosecution. In the event of a violation or threatened violation of this Ordinance, the City may, in addition to other remedies, initiate appropriate civil action or proceedings to prevent, prosecute, restrain, correct, or abate such violations or threatened violations and the City Attorney shall have authority to commence such civil action. The Department and City Attorney may take such actions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 29. State Notification of Violation. In accordance with state law, the Department shall notify the MPCA of any inspection, installation, design, construction, alteration, or repair of a SSTS by a licensed/celiified person or any septage removal by a licensed pumper that is performed in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance. If there is known contamination of groundwater, the city also may notify the MDH for a possible well advisory.

Section 30. Costs and Reimbursements. If the Department is required to remove or abate an imminent threat to

public health or safety, the Department may recover all costs incurred in removal or abatement in a civil action, including legal fees; at the discretion of the City Council, the cost of an enforcement action under this Ordinance may be assessed against the real property on which the public health nuisance was located.

Section 31. Record Keeping. The City shall maintain a current record of all permitted systems. The record shall contain all permit applications, issued permits, fees assessed, variance requests, Certificates of Compliance, notices of noncompliance, enforcement proceedings, site evaluation reports, design reports, record drawings, management plans, maintenance reports, an annual list of all sewage tanks installed in the City sorted by licensed installation businesses, and other records relevant to each system.

Section 32. Annual Report. The Department shall provide an annual report of SSTS permitting activities to MPCA no later than February 1 for the previous calendar year.

Section 33. Fees. From time to time, the City Council shall establish fees for activities undertaken by the Department pursuant to this Ordinance. Fees shall be due and payable at a time and in a manner to be determined by the Department.

Section 34. Interpretation. 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 City and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by Minnesota Statutes.

Section 35. Severability. If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of law, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected and shall remain in full force.

Section 36. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions This Ordinance replaces Ordinance No. 67C in its entirety. All other Ordinances inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

Section 37. Enactment. This Ordinance 67D is placed in full force and effect on November 19, 2024, by a _-_ vote of the City Council of the City of Gem Lake.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota on the 19th of November 2024.

Gretchen Artig-Swomley, Mayor

Melissa Lawrence, Acting City Clerk

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS) Ordinance No. 67D

This ordinance establishing minimum requirements for regulation of ISTS and MSTS for the treatment and dispersal of sewage within the applicable jurisdiction of the City to protect public health and safety, groundwater quality, and prevent or eliminate the development of public nuisances, was originally enacted by the City in August 1983. The City Council has made amendments to the Ordinances in keeping with changes in State law and the wishes of the community. The following table indicates the original Ordinances and the said amendments.

Ordinance	Description	Enactment
46	Regulating "Seepage Disposal and the Design,	August 1983
	Location, Installation, Renovation, Operation,	
	Maintenance and Inspection of Individual Sewage	
	Treatment Systems"	
61	Defining "bi-annual inspection and maintenance	May 1992
	routines for on-site sewage disposal systems."	
67	An ordinance replacing Ordinances 46 and 61.	December 1997
67B	An ordinance replacing Ordinance 67.	July 2004
67B	An amendment to 67B revising the annual inspection	July 2009
	timeline (Ordinance 108)	
67C	An ordinance replacing Ordinance 67B.	April 2014
67D	An ordinance replacing Ordinance 67C.	August 2016
67D	An amendment to 67D revising definitions, updating	November 2024
	processes and procedures, and incorporating	
	requirements of Ordinance 108 regarding annual	
	inspections.	



City of Gem Lake Heritage Hall 4200 Otter Lake Road | Gem Lake, MN 55110 651-747-2790/92 | 651-747-2795 (fax) E-mail city@gemlakemn.org

Septic System Certificate of Compliance

Applicant: Owner C	ontractor		
Reason for Certificate of Co	mpliance		
Holding Tank Bedroom Ad	Idition New Construction	ion Replacement	Sale/Transfer of Property
Property Information			
Commercial Public/Institu	tional Single-Family Hor	ne Two-Family Home	Townhouse Accessory Structure
Property Owner:		Phone:	
Address:		Email:	
City:	State:	Zip:	
Contractor Information			
Contractor:			
State License #:	Lea	ad Certification #:	
Contact Person:		Phone:	
Address:		Email:	
City:	State:	Zip:	
Inspector Information			
Inspector:		Phone:	
Date of Inspection:		Email:	
Additional Project Details			
		.	
Applicant Signature:		Date:	
For Office Use Only			
Approved by:		Date:	
Permit No.:			

Requirements	Notes	Complete? For Office Use Only
Property and property owner identification		
Date of inspection		
A management plan, complete and included with application		
A vertical separation distance report, complete and included with application		
A certified statement from a certified individual or qualified employee, to include on the Certificate of Compliance indicating the SSTS is in compliance with Gem Lake ordinance requirements.		



Memorandum

To:	Gem Lake Planning Commission	Project Reference:	Solicitors Ordinance Review
Copies To:	Melissa Lawrence, City Clerk		
	Kevin Beck, Attorney	TKDA Project No.:	21076.000
From:	CJ Sycks, Planner	Client No.:	
	Evan Monson, Planner		
Date:	November 13, 2024		
SUBJECT:	Discussion regarding	the Gem Lake Solicitors	Ordinance No. 111
MEETING DA	FING DATE: November 12, 2024		

ITEMS REVIEWED: Gem Lake Ordinance No. 111, League of Minnesota Cities Model Ordinance, and Information Memo

OVERVIEW

The City Council has tasked the Planning Commission with reviewing Ordinance No. 111 regarding peddlers, solicitors, and transient merchants. Ord. No. 111 was adopted on October 19, 2009, and has not been amended since.

The League of Minnesota Cities (LMC) model ordinance defines each as follows:

- A peddler is "A person who goes door-to-door for the purpose of offering for sale, displaying for sale, selling or attempting to sell the goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other property that the person is carrying or otherwise transporting for delivery immediately upon sale. For purposes of this ordinance, the term peddler shall have the same common meaning as the term "hawker."
- A solicitor is "A person who goes from house-to-house, door-to-door, business-to-business, street-tostreet, or any other type of place-to-place movement, for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to obtain orders for goods, wares, products, merchandise, other personal property, or services of which he or she may be carrying or transporting samples, or that may be described in a catalog or by other means, and for which delivery or performance shall occur at a later time. The absence of samples or catalogs shall not remove a person from the scope of this provision if the actual purpose of the person's activity is to obtain or attempt to obtain orders as discussed above. For purposes of this ordinance, the term solicitor shall have the same meaning as the term canvasser."
- A transient merchant is "A person who temporarily sets up business out of a vehicle, trailer, boxcar, tent, other portable shelter, or empty store front for the purpose of exposing or displaying for sale, selling or attempting to sell, and delivering goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other personal property and who does not remain in any one location for more than fourteen (14) consecutive days"

CURRENT ORDINANCE

There are nine prohibited activities listed in the Ordinance. There are no suggested amendments to these prohibited activities:

- 1. Calling attention to his or her activities or the items to be sold by means of blowing any horn or whistle, ringing any bell, crying out, or by any other noise, so as to be unreasonably audible within an enclosed structure.
- 2. Obstructing the free flow of traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian, on any street, sidewalk, alleyway, or other public right-of-way.

- 3. Conducting themselves or their business in a way as to create a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of any specific individual or the general public.
- 4. Conducting business before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
- 5. Failing to provide proof of license, or registration, and identification when requested.
- 6. Using the license or registration of another person.
- 7. Alleging false or misleading statements about the products or services being sold, including untrue statements of endorsement. No peddler, solicitor, or transient merchant shall claim to have the endorsement of the city solely based on the city having issued a license or certificate of registration to that person.
- 8. Remaining on the property of another when requested to leave.
- 9. Otherwise conducting themselves or operating their business in any manner that a reasonable person would find obscene, threatening, intimidating or abusive.

The current ordinance requires that all peddlers receive a county AND a city license. All transient merchants must obtain a city license. All solicitors must register with the city. Below are the requirements for license/registration applicants. There are no suggested amendments to these requirements:

- a) The applicant's full legal name.
- b) Any and all other names under which the applicant has or does conduct business, or to which the applicant will officially answer to.
- c) A physical description of the applicant (hair color, eye color, height, weight, any distinguishing marks or features, and the like).
- d) Full address of applicant's permanent residence.
- e) Telephone number of applicant's permanent residence.
- f) Full legal name of any and all business operations owned, managed, or operated by applicant, or for which the applicant is an employee or an agent.
- g) Full address of applicant's regular place of business if any exists.
- h) Any and all business-related telephone numbers of the applicant, including cellular phones and facsimile (fax) machines.
- i) The type of business for which the applicant is applying for a license.
- j) Whether the applicant is applying for an annual or daily license.
- k) The dates during which the applicant intends to conduct business. If the applicant is applying for a daily license, the number of days he or she will be conducting business within the city, with a maximum of fourteen (14) consecutive days.
- Any and all addresses and telephone numbers where the applicant can be reached while conducting business within the city, including the location where a transient merchant intends to set up his or her business.
- m) A statement as to whether or not the applicant has been convicted with the last five (5) years of any felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor for violating any state or federal statute or any local ordinance, other than minor traffic offenses.
- n) A list of the three (3) most recent locations where the applicant has conducted business as a peddler or transient merchant.
- o) Proof of any required county license.
- p) Written permission of the property owner or the property owner's agent for any location to be used by a transient merchant.
- q) A general description of the items to be sold or services to be provided.
- r) Any and all additional information as may be deemed necessary by the City Council.
- s) The applicant's driver's license number or other acceptable form of identification.
- t) The license plate number, registration information, vehicle identification number (VIN) and physical description for any vehicle to be used in conjunction with the licensed business operation.

ORDINANCE UPDATES

The following updates have been proposed to align with the LMC's model ordinance, and to follow the City's typical Ordinance formatting.

Section	Action	Content
	Remove	Canvasser (incorporated into the definition of "Solicitor")
	Add	"For the purpose of this ordinance, the term door-to-door advocate shall
		fall under the term solicitor and include door-to-door canvassing and
		pamphleteering intended for non-commercial purposes"
		to the Non-Commercial Door-to-Door Advocate definition
	Remove	"Engaged in for profit business with no fixed place of business"
		from the definition of Peddler.
	Remove	Professional Fundraiser is not included in the LMC model ordinance.
		Review this definition and Section 8.3; could remove.
	Update	The definition of Solicitor to "A person who goes from house-to-house,
		door-to-door, business-to-business, street-to-street, or any other type of
Section 2.		place-to-place movement, for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to
Definitions		obtain orders for goods, wares, products, merchandise, other personal
2 0		property, or services of which he or she may be carrying or transporting
		samples, or that may be described in a catalog or by other means, and
		for which delivery or performance shall occur at a later time. The absence
		of samples or catalogs shall not remove a person from the scope of this
		provision if the actual purpose of the person's activity is to obtain or
		attempt to obtain orders as discussed above. For purposes of this
		ordinance, the term solicitor shall have the same meaning as the term
	Update	The definition of Transient Merchant to "A person who temporarily sets up
		business out of a vehicle, trailer, boxcar, tent, other portable shelter, or
		empty store front for the purpose of exposing or displaying for sale,
		selling or attempting to sell, and delivering goods, wares, products,
		merchandise, or other personal property and who does not remain in any
	5	one location for more than fourteen (14) consecutive days"
.	Remove	8.3 is a variation from the model ordinance. Consider keeping or
Section 8.		removing "Professional fundraisers not exempt. A professional
Registration		fundraiser working on behalf of an otherwise exempt group or person
_		shall not be exempt from the licensing requirements of this ordinance."
Section 13.	Update	Formatting to match that of recent City Ordinances.
Enactment		
History of the	Add	A table describing the history of the ordinance.
Ordinance		

CITY FEE SCHEDULE

The City Fee Schedule outlines fees in Section 13. The city charges \$100.00 for an annual license, \$50.00 for a 1–14-day license, and \$50.00 for a background check for up to two people. For additional background checks, there is a \$20.00 fee for each additional person. The Commission should discuss these fees and consider keeping or changing the fee(s).

i awnoroker Electise investigation i ee	\$500.00/m	winningin i nou
Peddlers, Solicitors and Transient Merchants Annual	\$100.00	
Peddlers, Solicitors and Transient Merchants 1-14 Days	\$50.00	
Peddlers, Solicitors and Transient Merchants Background	\$50.00	Up to two people, then \$20 each additional person

An excerpt from the adopted City Fee Schedule, Section 13

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW

The Planning Commission reviewed the materials at their November meeting. The commissioners recommended approval of the amendments.

RECOMMENDATION

The Council should review the draft ordinance and consider any additional amendments. If the Council desires additional changes, direction regarding additional ordinance changes should be provided to staff.

Attachments:

1. Ordinance No. 111 Solicitors - Redlined & Clean

CIS:epm

CITY OF GEM LAKE, RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA

ORDINANCE NO. 111

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF PEDDLERS, SOLICIT**H**ORS, AND TRANSIENT MERCHANTS WITHIN THE CITY OF GEM LAKE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GEM LAKE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1.-__PURPOSE AND INTENT. -The purpose of this Ordinance is to ensure citizens' privacy rights in their homes and protect residents from fraud and other crimes. -This regulation ordinance is intended to regulate the appropriate time, place and manner of door-to-door or transient business methods employed within the City. <u>In doing so, theThis</u> Ordinance shall be applied without regard to the affiliations or messages of any person engaged in these practices. -It is not the intent of this ordinance to prohibit or place any prior restraint on a person's freedom of speech, religion or association, and any conflict between this Ordinance and those interests shall be resolved in favor of the speech, religion or associative interest.

SECTION 2.—._DEFINITIONS. -Except as may otherwise be 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.

CANVASSER. A person who goes door to door for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to further advocacy of a religious, social or political organization or cause through collection of signatures, donations, memberships, other financial support, or taking orders for goods to be delivered at a later date in order to raise money for the supported not forprofit organization or cause.

DOOR-TO-DOOR—. Where used, this term refers to the act of going from house to house, business to business, street to street, or any other type of place-to-place movement within the City of Gem Lake in furtherance of activity described within this Ordinance, without prior invitation by the owner or occupant of each of the places visited for that purpose.

NON-COMMERICAL DOOR-TO-DOOR ADVOCATE. A person who goes door-todoor for the primary purpose of disseminating religious, political, social, or other ideological beliefs, through personal interaction, distribution of written materials, or both. For purpose of this ordinance, the term door-to-door advocate shall fall under the term solicitor and include door-to-door canvassing and pamphleteering intended for noncommercial purposes.

PEDDLER. A person whoengaged in for profit business with no fixed place of business, but goes door-to-door for the purpose of offering for sale, displaying for sale, selling or attempting to sell the goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other property that the person is carrying or otherwise transporting for delivery immediately upon sale. For purposes of **Commented [EM1]:** Removed; adding edits to 'noncommercial door-to-door advocate' and 'solicitor' per the LMC Model ordinance

Commented [EM2]: From LMC model ordinance

Commented [EM3]: This highlighted is not in the LMC model ordinance, could remove from ours

this ordinance, the term peddler shall have the same common meaning as the term "hawker."

PERSON. Any natural individual, group, organization, corporation, partnership, or similar association.

PROFESSIONAL FUNDRAISER. Any person, including a corporation or other entity, who, for compensation, performs any solicitations or other services for a religious, politician, social, or other charitable organization.

REGULAR BUSINESS DAY. Any day during which the city hall is normally open for the purpose of conducting public business. Holidays defined by state law shall not be considered regular business days.

SOLICITOR. A person who goes from house-to-house, door-to-door, business-tobusiness, street-to-street, or any other type of place-to-place movement, for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to obtain orders for goods, wares, products, merchandise, other personal property, or services of which he or she may be carrying or transporting samples, or that may be described in a catalog or by other means, and for which delivery or performance shall occur at a later time. The absence of samples or catalogs shall not remove a person from the scope of this provision if the actual purpose of the person's activity is to obtain or attempt to obtain orders as discussed above. For purposes of this ordinance, the term solicitor shall have the same meaning as the term canvasser. A person engaged in forprofit business who goes door to door for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to obtain orders for goods, wares, products, merchandise, other personal property, or services for which delivery or performance shall occur at a later time.

TRANSIENT MERCHANT. A person who temporarily sets up business out of a vehicle, trailer, boxcar, tent, other portable shelter, or empty store front for the purpose of exposing or displaying for sale, selling or attempting to sell, and delivering goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other personal property and who does not remain in any one location for more than fourteen (14) consecutive days. A person who engages in temporary or transient for profit business in the city selling or attempting to sell goods, wares, products, merchandise or other property, and who for the purpose of carrying on such business hires, leases, occupies or uses a vehicle, trailer, boxcar, tent, portable shelter, or vacant lot for the exhibition and sale of such items, or who leases or intends to occupy a building or portion thereof for fewer than four (4) months for the exhibition and sale of such items.

3.1 Non-commercial door-to-door advocates and canvassers. Nothing within this ordinance shall be interpreted to prohibit or restrict non-commercial door-to-door advocates and canvassers. Person engaging in such activity shall not be required to register as a solicitor under Section 7.

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3.2 Any person selling or attempting to sell at wholesale any goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other personal property to a retail seller of the items being sold by the wholesaler.

3.3 Any person who makes initial contacts with other people for the purpose of establishing or trying to establish a regular customer delivery route for the delivery of perishable food and dairy products, such as baked goods or milk.

3.4 Any person selling products of a farm or garden which that person occupies and cultivates.

3.5 Any person making deliveries of newspapers, newsletters, or other similar publications on an established customer delivery route, or when publications are delivered to the community at large, even if the publications contain advertising or solicitations for a for-profit business.

3.6 Any person conducting the type of sale commonly known as garage sales, rummage sales, or estate sales.

- 3.7 Any person participating in an organized multi-person bazaar or flea market.
- 3.8 Any person conducting an auction as a properly licensed auctioneer.
- 3.9 Any officer of the court conducting a court-ordered sale.

Exemption from these definitions shall not, for the scope of this chapter, excuse any person from complying with any other applicable statutory provision or requirement provided by another city ordinance. A person exempt from these definitions must still obey a placard posted by a property owner or tenant as described in Section 10.

SECTION 4. LICENSING; EXEMPTIONS.

4.1 *County license required*. No person shall conduct business as a transient merchant within the city limits without first having obtained a Transient Merchant License from Ramsey County.

4.2 *City license required*. Except as otherwise provided for by this Ordinance, no person shall conduct business within the City of Gem Lake as a peddler or a transient merchant without first obtaining a license from the City—Solicitors need not be licensed, butlicensed but are required to register with the city pursuant to Section 8.

4.3 *Application*. An application for a city license to conduct business as a peddler or transient merchant shall be made at least fourteen (14) regular business days before the applicant desires to begin conducting a business operation within the city. Application for a license shall be made on a form approved by the City Council and available from the

office of the city clerk. All applications shall be signed by the applicant. All applications shall include the following information:

(a) The applicant's full legal name.

(b) Any and all other names under which the applicant has or does conduct business, or to which the applicant will officially answer to.

(c) A physical description of the applicant (hair color, eye color, height, weight, any distinguishing marks or features, and the like).

(d) Full address of applicant's permanent residence.

(e) Telephone number of applicant's permanent residence.

(f) Full legal name of any and all business operations owned, managed, or operated by applicant, or for which the applicant is an employee or an agent.

(g) Full address of applicant's regular place of business, if business if any exists.

(h) Any and all business-related telephone numbers of the applicant, including cellular phones and facsimile (fax) machines.

(i) The type of business for which the applicant is applying for a license.

(j) Whether the applicant is applying for an annual or daily license.

(k) The dates during which the applicant intends to conduct business. If the applicant is applying for a daily license, the number of days he or she will be conducting business within the city, with a maximum of fourteen (14) consecutive days.

(1) Any and all addresses and telephone numbers where the applicant can be reached while conducting business within the city, including the location where a transient merchant intends to set up his or her business.

(m)A statement as to whether or not the applicant has been convicted with the last five (5) years of any felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor for violating any state or federal statute or any local ordinance, other than minor traffic offenses.

(n) A list of the three (3) most recent locations where the applicant has conducted business as a peddler or transient merchant.

(o) Proof of any required county license.

(p) Written permission of the property owner or the property owner's agent for any location to be used by a transient merchant.

(q) A general description of the items to be sold or services to be provided.

(r) Any and all additional information as may be deemed necessary by the City Council.

(s) The applicant's driver's license number or other acceptable form of identification.

(t) The license plate number, registration information, vehicle identification number (VIN) and physical description for any vehicle to be used in conjunction with the licensed business operation.

4.4 *Fee*. All applications for a license under this chapter shall be accompanied by the fee established in the city licensing fee schedule as it may be amended from time to time.

4.5 *Procedure*. Upon receipt of the application and payment of the license fee, the city clerk will, within two (2) regular business days, determine if the application is complete.

An application will be considered complete if all required information is provided. If the city clerk determines that the application is incomplete, the city clerk must inform the applicant of the required, necessary information that is missing. If the application is complete, the city clerk must order any investigation, including background checks, necessary to verify the information provided with the application. Within ten (10) regular business days of receiving a complete application the city clerk must issue the license unless grounds exist for denying the license application under Section 4, in which case the clerk must deny the request for a city peddler or transient merchant license. If the city clerk denies the license application, the applicant must be notified in writing of the decision, the reason for denial and the applicant's right to appeal the denial by requesting, within twenty (20) days of receiving notice of rejection, a public hearing before the City Council. The City Council shall hear the appeal with twenty (20) days of the date of the request for a hearing. The decision of the City Council following the public hearing can be appealed by petitioning the Minnesota Court of Appeals for a writ of certiorari.

4.6 *Duration*. An annual license granted under this ordinance shall be valid for one calendar year from the date of issuance. All other licenses granted to peddlers and transient merchants under this ordinance shall be valid only during the time period indicated on the license.

SECTION 5. LICENSE INELIGIBILITY.—. The following shall be grounds for denying a peddler or transient merchant license:

5.1 The failure of an applicant to obtain and demonstrate proof of having obtained any required county license.

5.2 The failure of an applicant to truthfully provide any information requested by the city as part of the application process.

5.3 The failure of an applicant to sign the license application.

5.4 The failure of an applicant to pay the required fee at the time of application.

5.5 A conviction with the past five (5) years of the date of application for any violation of any federal or state statute or regulation, or of any local ordinance, which adversely reflects upon the person's ability to conduct the business for which the license is being sought in a professional, honest and legal manner. Such violations shall include, but are not limited to, burglary, theft, larceny, swindling, fraud, unlawful business practices, and any form of actual or threatened physical harm against another person.

5.6 The revocation with the past five (5) years of any license issued to an applicant for the purpose of conducting business as a peddler, solicitor, or transient merchant.

5.7 Established bad business reputation. Evidence of a bad business reputation shall include, but is not limited to, the existence of more than three (3) complaints against an applicant with the Better Business Bureau, the Office of the Minnesota Attorney General

or other state attorney general's office, or other similar business or consumer rights office or agency, within the preceding twelve (12) months, or three (3) complaints filed with the City against an applicant within the preceding five (5) years.

SECTION 6. LICENSE SUPENSION AND REVOCATION

6.1 *Generally*. Any license issued under this section may be suspended or revoked at the discretion of the City Council for violation of any of the following:

(a) Subsequent knowledge by the city of fraud, misrepresentation or incorrect statements provided by an applicant on the application form.

(b) Fraud, misrepresentationmisrepresentation, or false statements made during the course of the licensed activity.

(c) Subsequent conviction of any offense to which the granting of the license could have been denied under Section 4.

(d) Engaging in any prohibited activity as provided under Section 8 of this ordinance.

(e) Violation of any other provision of this ordinance.

6.2 *Multiple persons under one license*. The suspension or revocation of any license issued for the purpose of authorizing multiple persons to conduct business as peddlers or transient merchants on behalf of the licensee shall serve as a suspension or revocation of each authorized person's authority to conduct business as a peddler or transient merchant on behalf of the licensee is suspended or revoked.

6.3 *Notice*. Prior to revoking or suspending any license issued under this chapter, the city shall provide a license holder with written notice of the alleged violations and inform the licensee of his or her right to a hearing on the alleged violation. Notice shall be delivered in person or by mail to the permanent residential address listed on the license application, of if no residential address is listed, to the business address provided on the license application.

6.4 *Public Hearing*. Upon receiving the notice provided in section 6.3, the licensee shall have the right to request a public hearing. If no request for a hearing is received by the city clerk within ten (10) days following the service of the notice, the city may proceed with the suspension or revocation. For the purpose of a mailed notice, service shall be considered complete as of the date the notice is placed in the mail. If a public hearing is requested within the stated time frame, a hearing shall be scheduled within twenty (20) days from the date of the request for the public hearing. Within three (3) regular business days of the hearing, the City Council shall notify the licensee of its decision.

6.5 *Emergency*. If, in the discretion of the City Council, imminent harm to the health or safety of the public may occur because of the actions of a peddler or transient merchant licensed under this ordinance, the City Council may immediately suspend the person's license and provide notice of the right to hold a subsequent public hearing as prescribed in section 6.4.

6.6 *Appeal*. Any person whose license is suspended or revoked under this section shall have the right to appeal that decision in court.

SECTION 7. LICENSE TRANSFERABILITY—. No license issued under this chapter shall be transferred to any person other than the person to whom the license was issued.

SECTION 8. REGISTRATION.

8.1 All solicitors shall be required to register with the city prior to engaging in those activities. Registration shall be made on the same form required for a license application, but no fee shall be required. Immediately upon completion of the registration form, the city clerk shall issue to the registrant a certificate of registration as proof of the registration. Certificates of registration shall be non-transferrable.

8.2 Individuals that will be engaging in canvassing or non-commercial door-to-door advocacy shall not be required to register.

8.3 *Professional fundraisers not exempt*. A professional fundraiser working on behalf of an otherwise exempt group or person shall not be exempt from the licensing requirements of this ordinance.

SECTION 9. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES. No peddler, solicitor, canvasser, transient merchant, non-commercial door-to-door advocate, or other person engaged in other similar activities shall conduct business in any of the following manner:

9.1 Calling attention to his or her activities or the items to be sold by means of blowing any horn or whistle, ringing any bell, crying out, or by any other noise, so as to be unreasonably audible within an enclosed structure.

9.2 Obstructing the free flow of traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian, on any street, sidewalk, alleyway, or other public right-of-way.

9.3 Conducting themselves or their business in a way as to create a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of any specific individual or the general public.

9.4 Conducting business before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.

9.5 Failing to provide proof of license, or registration, and identification when requested.

9.6 Using the license or registration of another person.

9.7 Alleging false or misleading statements about the products or services being sold, including untrue statements of endorsement. No peddler, solicitor, or transient merchant shall claim to have the endorsement of the city solely based on the city having issued a license or certificate of registration to that person.

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9.8 Remaining on the property of another when requested to leave.

9.9 Otherwise conducting themselves or operating their business in any manner that a reasonable person would find obscene, threatening, intimidating or abusive.

SECTION 10. EXCLUSION BY PLACARD. Unless specifically invited by the property owner or tenant, no peddler, solicitor, transient merchant, canvasser, non-commercial door-to-door advocate, or other person engaged in other similar activities shall enter onto the property of another for the purpose of conducting such business when the property is marked with a sign or placard that is:

(1) At least four inches long;

(2) At least four inches wide;

(3) With print of at least 48 point in size;

(4) Which states "No Peddlers, Solicitors or Transient Merchants," "Peddlers, Solicitors, and Transient Merchants Prohibited," or other comparable statement.

No person other than the property owner or tenant shall remove, deface, or otherwise tamper with any sign or placard under this section.

SECTION 11. PENALTY—. Any individual found in violation of any provision of this ordinance, including disobedience of a property placard, shall be a guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 12. 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.

SECTION 13. ENACTMENT. EFFECTIVE DATE. _ This Ordinance <u>111 is placed in full force</u> and effect on <u>MONTH, DAY, YEAR by a X-X</u> vote of the City Council of the City of Gem Lake. shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota on the DAY of MONTH YEAR.

Dated: _____, 2009

Robert UzpenGretchen Artig-Swomley, – Mayor Lawrence, – Acting City Clerk William ShortMelissa

Summary of Ordinance 111 approved by City Council and published in the White Bear Press on ______. 2009.

<u>City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota</u> <u>Peddlers, Solicitors, and Transient Merchants</u> <u>Ordinance No. 111</u>

This ordinance regulating the conduct of peddlers, solicitors, and transient merchants within the City of Gem Lake was originally enacted by the City on October 19,-2009. Since that time, the City Council has made amendments to the Ordinances in keeping with changes in State law and the wishes of the community. The following table indicates the original Ordinances and the said amendments.

Ordinance	Description	Enactment
<u>111</u>	An ordinance regulating the conduct of	<u>19 October 2009</u>
	peddlers, solicitors, and transient merchants	
	within the City of Gem Lake.	
<u>111</u>	Amending to update and revise definitions,	November 2024
	grammar, and formatting.	

CITY OF GEM LAKE, RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA

ORDINANCE NO. 111

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, AND TRANSIENT MERCHANTS WITHIN THE CITY OF GEM LAKE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GEM LAKE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT. The purpose of this Ordinance is to ensure citizens' privacy rights in their homes and protect residents from fraud and other crimes. This ordinance is intended to regulate the appropriate time, place and manner of door-to-door or transient business methods employed within the city. This Ordinance shall be applied without regard to the affiliations or messages of any person engaged in these practices. It is not the intent of this ordinance to prohibit or place any prior restraint on a person's freedom of speech, religion or association, and any conflict between this Ordinance and those interests shall be resolved in favor of the speech, religion, or associative interest.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. Except as may otherwise be 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.

DOOR-TO-DOOR. Where used, this term refers to the act of going from house to house, business to business, street to street, or any other type of place-to-place movement within the City of Gem Lake in furtherance of activity described within this Ordinance, without prior invitation by the owner or occupant of each of the places visited for that purpose.

NON-COMMERICAL DOOR-TO-DOOR ADVOCATE. A person who goes door-to-door for the primary purpose of disseminating religious, political, social, or other ideological beliefs, through personal interaction, distribution of written materials, or both. For purpose of this ordinance, the term door-to-door advocate shall fall under the term solicitor and include door-to-door canvassing and pamphleteering intended for non-commercial purposes.

PEDDLER. A person who goes door-to-door for the purpose of offering for sale, displaying for sale, selling, or attempting to sell the goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other property that the person is carrying or otherwise transporting for delivery immediately upon sale. For purposes of this ordinance, the term peddler shall have the same common meaning as the term "hawker."

PERSON. Any natural individual, group, organization, corporation, partnership, or similar association.

REGULAR BUSINESS DAY. Any day during which the city hall is normally open for the purpose of conducting public business. Holidays defined by state law shall not be considered regular business days.

SOLICITOR. A person who goes from house-to-house, door-to-door, business-to-business, streetto-street, or any other type of place-to-place movement, for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to obtain orders for goods, wares, products, merchandise, other personal property, or services of which he or she may be carrying or transporting samples, or that may be described in a catalog or by other means, and for which delivery or performance shall occur at a later time. The absence of samples or catalogs shall not remove a person from the scope of this provision if the actual purpose of the person's activity is to obtain or attempt to obtain orders as discussed above. For purposes of this ordinance, the term solicitor shall have the same meaning as the term canvasser.

TRANSIENT MERCHANT. A person who temporarily sets up business out of a vehicle, trailer, boxcar, tent, other portable shelter, or empty store front for the purpose of exposing or displaying for sale, selling or attempting to sell, and delivering goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other personal property and who does not remain in any one location for more than fourteen (14) consecutive days.

SECTION 3. EXCEPTIONS TO DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, the terms *PEDDLER*, *SOLICITOR*, and *TRANSIENT MERCHANT* shall not apply to:

3.1 Non-commercial door-to-door advocates and canvassers. Nothing within this ordinance shall be interpreted to prohibit or restrict non-commercial door-to-door advocates and canvassers. Person engaging in such activity shall not be required to register as a solicitor under Section 7.

3.2 Any person selling or attempting to sell at wholesale any goods, wares, products, merchandise, or other personal property to a retail seller of the items being sold by the wholesaler.

3.3 Any person who makes initial contacts with other people for the purpose of establishing or trying to establish a regular customer delivery route for the delivery of perishable food and dairy products, such as baked goods or milk.

3.4 Any person selling products of a farm or garden which that person occupies and cultivates.

3.5 Any person making deliveries of newspapers, newsletters, or other similar publications on an established customer delivery route, or when publications are delivered to the community at large, even if the publications contain advertising or solicitations for a for-profit business.

3.6 Any person conducting the type of sale commonly known as garage sales, rummage sales, or estate sales.

- 3.7 Any person participating in an organized multi-person bazaar or flea market.
- 3.8 Any person conducting an auction as a properly licensed auctioneer.
- 3.9 Any officer of the court conducting a court-ordered sale.

Exemption from these definitions shall not, for the scope of this chapter, excuse any person from complying with any other applicable statutory provision or requirement provided by another city ordinance. A person exempt from these definitions must still obey a placard posted by a property owner or tenant as described in Section 10.

SECTION 4. LICENSING; EXEMPTIONS.

4.1 *County license required*. No person shall conduct business as a transient merchant within the city limits without first having obtained a Transient Merchant License from Ramsey County.

4.2 *City license required*. Except as otherwise provided for by this Ordinance, no person shall conduct business within the City of Gem Lake as a peddler or a transient merchant without first

obtaining a license from the City. Solicitors need not be licensed but are required to register with the city pursuant to Section 8.

4.3 *Application*. An application for a city license to conduct business as a peddler or transient merchant shall be made at least fourteen (14) regular business days before the applicant desires to begin conducting a business operation within the city. Application for a license shall be made on a form approved by the City Council and available from the office of the city clerk. All applications shall be signed by the applicant. All applications shall include the following information:

(a) The applicant's full legal name.

(b) Any and all other names under which the applicant has or does conduct business, or to which the applicant will officially answer to.

(c) A physical description of the applicant (hair color, eye color, height, weight, any distinguishing marks or features, and the like).

(d) Full address of applicant's permanent residence.

(e) Telephone number of applicant's permanent residence.

(f) Full legal name of any and all business operations owned, managed, or operated by applicant, or for which the applicant is an employee or an agent.

(g) Full address of applicant's regular place of business if any exists.

(h) Any and all business-related telephone numbers of the applicant, including cellular phones and facsimile (fax) machines.

(i) The type of business for which the applicant is applying for a license.

(j) Whether the applicant is applying for an annual or daily license.

(k) The dates during which the applicant intends to conduct business. If the applicant is applying for a daily license, the number of days he or she will be conducting business within the city, with a maximum of fourteen (14) consecutive days.

(1) Any and all addresses and telephone numbers where the applicant can be reached while conducting business within the city, including the location where a transient merchant intends to set up his or her business.

(m) A statement as to whether or not the applicant has been convicted with the last five (5) years of any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor for violating any state or federal statute or any local ordinance, other than minor traffic offenses.

(n) A list of the three (3) most recent locations where the applicant has conducted business as a peddler or transient merchant.

(o) Proof of any required county license.

(p) Written permission of the property owner or the property owner's agent for any location to be used by a transient merchant.

(q) A general description of the items to be sold or services to be provided.

(r) Any and all additional information as may be deemed necessary by the City Council.

(s) The applicant's driver's license number or other acceptable form of identification.

(t) The license plate number, registration information, vehicle identification number (VIN) and physical description for any vehicle to be used in conjunction with the licensed business operation.

4.4 *Fee*. All applications for a license under this chapter shall be accompanied by the fee established in the city licensing fee schedule as it may be amended from time to time.

4.5 *Procedure*. Upon receipt of the application and payment of the license fee, the city clerk will, within two (2) regular business days, determine if the application is complete. An application will be considered complete if all required information is provided. If the city clerk determines that the application is incomplete, the city clerk must inform the applicant of the required, necessary

information that is missing. If the application is complete, the city clerk must order any investigation, including background checks, necessary to verify the information provided with the application. Within ten (10) regular business days of receiving a complete application the city clerk must issue the license unless grounds exist for denying the license application under Section 4, in which case the clerk must deny the request for a city peddler or transient merchant license. If the city clerk denies the license application, the applicant must be notified in writing of the decision, the reason for denial and the applicant's right to appeal the denial by requesting, within twenty (20) days of receiving notice of rejection, a public hearing before the City Council. The City Council shall hear the appeal with twenty (20) days of the date of the request for a hearing. The decision of the City Council following the public hearing can be appealed by petitioning the Minnesota Court of Appeals for a writ of certiorari.

4.6 *Duration*. An annual license granted under this ordinance shall be valid for one calendar year from the date of issuance. All other licenses granted to peddlers and transient merchants under this ordinance shall be valid only during the time period indicated on the license.

SECTION 5. LICENSE INELIGIBILITY. The following shall be grounds for denying a peddler or transient merchant license:

5.1 The failure of an applicant to obtain and demonstrate proof of having obtained any required county license.

5.2 The failure of an applicant to truthfully provide any information requested by the city as part of the application process.

5.3 The failure of an applicant to sign the license application.

5.4 The failure of an applicant to pay the required fee at the time of application.

5.5 A conviction with the past five (5) years of the date of application for any violation of any federal or state statute or regulation, or of any local ordinance, which adversely reflects upon the person's ability to conduct the business for which the license is being sought in a professional, honest and legal manner. Such violations shall include, but are not limited to, burglary, theft, larceny, swindling, fraud, unlawful business practices, and any form of actual or threatened physical harm against another person.

5.6 The revocation with the past five (5) years of any license issued to an applicant for the purpose of conducting business as a peddler, solicitor, or transient merchant.

5.7 Established bad business reputation. Evidence of a bad business reputation shall include, but is not limited to, the existence of more than three (3) complaints against an applicant with the Better Business Bureau, the Office of the Minnesota Attorney General or other state attorney general's office, or other similar business or consumer rights office or agency, within the preceding twelve (12) months, or three (3) complaints filed with the City against an applicant within the preceding five (5) years.

SECTION 6. LICENSE SUPENSION AND REVOCATION

6.1 *Generally*. Any license issued under this section may be suspended or revoked at the discretion of the City Council for violation of any of the following:

(a) Subsequent knowledge by the city of fraud, misrepresentation or incorrect statements provided by an applicant on the application form.

(b) Fraud, misrepresentation, or false statements made during the course of the licensed activity.

(c) Subsequent conviction of any offense to which the granting of the license could have been denied under Section 4.

- (d) Engaging in any prohibited activity as provided under Section 8 of this ordinance.
- (e) Violation of any other provision of this ordinance.

6.2 *Multiple persons under one license*. The suspension or revocation of any license issued for the purpose of authorizing multiple persons to conduct business as peddlers or transient merchants on behalf of the licensee shall serve as a suspension or revocation of each authorized person's authority to conduct business as a peddler or transient merchant on behalf of the licensee whose license is suspended or revoked.

6.3 *Notice*. Prior to revoking or suspending any license issued under this chapter, the city shall provide a license holder with written notice of the alleged violations and inform the licensee of his or her right to a hearing on the alleged violation. Notice shall be delivered in person or by mail to the permanent residential address listed on the license application, of if no residential address is listed, to the business address provided on the license application.

6.4 *Public Hearing*. Upon receiving the notice provided in section 6.3, the licensee shall have the right to request a public hearing. If no request for a hearing is received by the city clerk within ten (10) days following the service of the notice, the city may proceed with the suspension or revocation. For the purpose of a mailed notice, service shall be considered complete as of the date the notice is placed in the mail. If a public hearing is requested within the stated timeframe, a hearing shall be scheduled within twenty (20) days from the date of the request for the public hearing. Within three (3) regular business days of the hearing, the City Council shall notify the licensee of its decision.

6.5 *Emergency*. If, in the discretion of the City Council, imminent harm to the health or safety of the public may occur because of the actions of a peddler or transient merchant licensed under this ordinance, the City Council may immediately suspend the person's license and provide notice of the right to hold a subsequent public hearing as prescribed in section 6.4.

6.6 *Appeal*. Any person whose license is suspended or revoked under this section shall have the right to appeal that decision in court.

SECTION 7. LICENSE TRANSFERABILITY. No license issued under this chapter shall be transferred to any person other than the person to whom the license was issued.

SECTION 8. REGISTRATION.

8.1 All solicitors shall be required to register with the city prior to engaging in those activities. Registration shall be made on the same form required for a license application, but no fee shall be required. Immediately upon completion of the registration form, the city clerk shall issue to the registrant a certificate of registration as proof of the registration. Certificates of registration shall be non-transferrable.

8.2 Individuals that will be engaging in canvassing or non-commercial door-to-door advocacy shall not be required to register.

SECTION 9. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES. No peddler, solicitor, canvasser, transient merchant, noncommercial door-to-door advocate, or other person engaged in other similar activities shall conduct business in any of the following manner:

9.1 Calling attention to his or her activities or the items to be sold by means of blowing any horn or whistle, ringing any bell, crying out, or by any other noise, so as to be unreasonably audible within an enclosed structure.

9.2 Obstructing the free flow of traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian, on any street, sidewalk, alleyway, or other public right-of-way.

9.3 Conducting themselves or their business in a way as to create a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of any specific individual or the general public.

9.4 Conducting business before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.

9.5 Failing to provide proof of license, or registration, and identification when requested.

9.6 Using the license or registration of another person.

9.7 Alleging false or misleading statements about the products or services being sold, including untrue statements of endorsement. No peddler, solicitor, or transient merchant shall claim to have the endorsement of the city solely based on the city having issued a license or certificate of registration to that person.

9.8 Remaining on the property of another when requested to leave.

9.9 Otherwise conducting themselves or operating their business in any manner that a reasonable person would find obscene, threatening, intimidating or abusive.

SECTION 10. EXCLUSION BY PLACARD. Unless specifically invited by the property owner or tenant, no peddler, solicitor, transient merchant, canvasser, non-commercial door-to-door advocate, or other person engaged in other similar activities shall enter onto the property of another for the purpose of conducting such business when the property is marked with a sign or placard that is:

- (1) At least four inches long;
- (2) At least four inches wide;

(3) With print of at least 48 point in size;

(4) Which states "No Peddlers, Solicitors or Transient Merchants," "Peddlers, Solicitors, and Transient Merchants Prohibited," or other comparable statement.

No person other than the property owner or tenant shall remove, deface, or otherwise tamper with any sign or placard under this section.

SECTION 11. PENALTY. Any individual found in violation of any provision of this ordinance, including disobedience of a property placard, shall be a guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 12. 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.

SECTION 13. ENACTMENT. This Ordinance 111 is placed in full force and effect on November 19, 2024, by a _-_ vote of the City Council of the City of Gem Lake.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota on the 19th of November 2024.

Gretchen Artig-Swomley, Mayor

Melissa Lawrence, Acting City Clerk

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Peddlers, Solicitors, and Transient Merchants Ordinance No. 111

This ordinance regulating the conduct of peddlers, solicitors, and transient merchants within the City of Gem Lake was originally enacted by the City on October 19, 2009. Since that time, the City Council has made amendments to the Ordinances in keeping with changes in State law and the wishes of the community. The following table indicates the original Ordinances and the said amendments.

Ordinance	Description	Enactment
111	An ordinance regulating the conduct of peddlers,	19 October 2009
	solicitors, and transient merchants within the City	
	of Gem Lake.	
111	Amending to update and revise definitions,	19 November 2024
	grammar, and formatting.	

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code Ordinance No. 83

AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE GEM LAKE CITY HOUSING CODE

The Gem Lake City Council ordains as follows:

Section 1. Title and Purpose. This Ordinance may be cited as the "GEM LAKE HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND OCCUPANCY CODE". The purpose of this Ordinance is to protect the public health, safety and general welfare of the people of the City. These general objectives include, among others, the following:

- 1. To protect the character and stability of residential areas within the City.
- 2. To correct and prevent housing conditions that adversely affect or are likely to adversely affect the life, safety, general welfare and health, including the physical, mental and social well-being of persons occupying dwellings within the City of Gem Lake.
- 3. To provide minimum standards for the maintenance and conservation of existing residential buildings, the rehabilitation of existing substandard residential buildings, thus to prevent slums and blight.
- 4. To provide minimum standards for cooking, heating and sanitary equipment necessary to the health and safety of occupants of buildings.
- 5. To provide minimum standards for light and ventilation, necessary to health and safety.
- 6. To prevent overcrowding of dwellings by providing minimum space standards per occupant for each dwelling unit.
- 7. To provide a diversity of housing choice and reasonable amount of low and moderate income housing in the City.
- 8. With respect to rental disputes, and except as otherwise specifically provided by the terms of this Ordinance, it is not the intention of the City Council to intrude upon the fair and accepted contractual relationship between tenant and landlord. The City Council does not intend to intervene as an advocate of either party, nor to act as an arbiter, nor to be receptive to complaints from tenant or landlord which are not specifically and clearly relevant to the provisions of this ordinance. In the absence of such relevance with regard to rental disputes, it is intended that the contracting parties exercise such legal sanctions as are available to them without the intervention of City government. Neither in enacting this Ordinance is it the intention of the City Council to interfere or permit interference with legal rights to personal privacy.
- 9. Any minimum standards shall not exceed the minimum standards provided for new construction by the Minnesota Building Code, and in the event any minimum standards herein do exceed said Building Code, the standards of the Minnesota State Building Code shall govern.

Section 2. Applicability of Ordinance. Every building and its premises used in whole or in part as a home or residence, or as an accessory structure thereof, for a single family or person, and every building used in whole or in part as a home or residence of two or more persons or families living in separate units shall conform to the requirements of this Ordinance, irrespective of when such building may have been constructed, altered, or repaired. This Ordinance establishes minimum standards for erected dwelling units, accessory structures, and related premises.

Section 3. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to the interpretation and enforcement of this Ordinance.

- 1. Accessory Structure. A structure subordinate to the main or principal dwelling or dwellings and which is not used nor authorized to be used for living or sleeping by human occupants and which is located on or partially on the premises.
- 2. **Building.** Any structure erected for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or movable property of any kind.
- 3. Compliance Official. The City Clerk and his designated agents authorized to administer and enforce this Ordinance.
- 4. **Dwelling.** A building, or portion thereof, designed or used predominantly for residential occupancy of a continued nature, including 1-family dwelling, 2- family dwellings, and multiple family dwellings; but not including hotels and motels.

- 5. **Dwelling Unit.** A single residential accommodation which is arranged, designed, used or, if vacant, intended for use exclusively as a domicile for one family. Where a private garage is structurally attached, it shall be considered as part of the building in which the dwelling unit is located.
- 6. **Family.** Any of the following definitions shall apply:
 - 1. A person or persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, together with his or their domestic servants or gratuitous guests, all maintaining a common household in a dwelling unit approved and certified by the appropriate public agency.
 - 2. Group or foster care of not more than six (6) wards of clients by an authorized person or persons, related by blood, marriage, or adoption, together with his or their domestic servants or gratuitous guests, all maintaining a common household in a dwelling unit approved and certified by the appropriate public agency.
 - 3. A group of not more than five (5) persons not related by blood, marriage or adoption maintaining a common household in a dwelling unit.
- 7. Flush Water Closet. A toilet, with a bowl and trap made in one piece, which is connected to the City water system and sewer system or other approved water supply and sewer system.
- 8. Garbage. Putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food.
- 9. Habitable Building. Any building or part thereof that meets minimum standards for use as a home or place of abode by one or more persons.
- 10. Habitable Room. A room or enclosed floor space used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, or eating purposes, including bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundries, furnace rooms, unfinished basements, (those without required ventilation, required electric outlets and required exit facilities), pantries, utility rooms of less than 50 square feet of floor space, foyers, communicating corridors, stairways, closets, storage spaces and workshops, hobby and recreation areas in parts of the structure below ground level or in attics.
- 11. Heated Water. Water heated to a temperature of not less than 120° Fahrenheit, or such lesser temperature required by government authority, measured at faucet outlet.
- 12. **Kitchen.** A space which contains a sink with counter working space, adequate space for installing cooking and refrigeration equipment, and adequate space for the storage of cooking utensils.
- 13. Multiple Family Dwelling. A dwelling or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units.
- 14. **Occupant.** Any person (including owner or operator) living, sleeping, cooking and eating in a dwelling unit or living and sleeping in a rooming unit.
- 15. **Operator.** The owner or agent who has charge, care, control, or management of a building, or part thereof, in which dwelling units or rooming units are let.
- 16. **Owner.** Any person, firm or corporation who, alone, jointly, or severally with others, shall be in actual possession of, or have charge, care or control of, any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit within the City as owner, employee or agent of the owner, or as trustee or guardian of the estate or person of the title holder. Any such person representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance to the same extent as the owner.
- 17. Permissible Occupancy. The maximum number of persons permitted to reside in dwelling unit or rooming unit.
- 18. Person. An individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation or joint venture or organization of any kind.
- 19. **Plumbing.** All of the following supplied facilities and equipment in a dwelling: gas pipes, gas burning equipment, water pipes, steam pipes, garbage disposal units, waste pipes, water closets, sinks, installed dishwashers, lavatories, bathtubs, shower baths, installed clothes washing machines, catch basins, drains, vents, and any other similar

fixtures and the installation thereof, together with all connections to water, sewer and gas lines.

- 20. **Premises.** A plated lot or part thereof or unplatted parcel of land, either occupied or unoccupied by any dwelling or non-dwelling structure, including such building, accessory structure or other structure thereon.
- 21. **Public Hall.** A hall, corridor or passageway for providing egress from a dwelling unit to a public way and not within the exclusive control of one family.
- 22. Refuse. All putrescible and non-putrescible waste solids including garbage and rubbish.
- 23. Rental Dwelling or Dwelling Unit. A dwelling or dwelling unit let for rent or lease.
- 24. Repair. To restore to a sound and acceptable state of operation, serviceability or appearance.
- 25. Rodent Harborage. Any place where rodents can live, nest, or seek shelter.
- 26. **Rooming Unit.** Any room or group of rooms forming a single habitable unit used or intended to be used for living and sleeping, but not for cooking and eating purposes.
- 27. **Rubbish.** Nonputrescible solid wastes consisting of both combustible and noncombustible wastes, such as paper, cardboard, tin cans, grass and shrubbery clippings, wood, glass, brick, plaster, bedding, crockery and similar materials.
- 28. Safety. The condition of being reasonably free from danger and hazards which may cause accidents or diseases.
- 29. **Substandard Dwelling.** Any dwelling which does not conform to the minimum standards established by City Ordinance.
- 30. Supplied. Paid for, furnished by, provided by or under the control of the owner, operator, or agent of a dwelling.
- 31. **Meaning of Certain Words.** Whenever the words "dwelling", "dwelling unit", "premises", or "structure" are used in this Ordinance they shall be construed as though they were followed by the words "or any part thereof".

Section 4. Responsibilities of Owners and Occupants. No owner or other person shall occupy or let to another person any dwelling, dwelling unit or rooming unit unless it and the premises are clean, sanitary, fit for human occupancy, and comply with all applicable legal requirements of the State of Minnesota, and the City of Gem Lake, including the following requirements:

- 1. **Maintenance of Shared or Public Areas.** Every owner of a dwelling containing more than two dwelling units shall maintain in a clean and sanitary condition the shared or public areas of the dwelling and premises thereof.
- 2. **Maintenance of Occupied Areas.** Every occupant of a dwelling, dwelling unit or rooming unit shall maintain in a clean and sanitary condition that part or those parts of the dwelling, dwelling unit and premises thereof that he occupies and controls.
- 3. **Storage and Disposal of Rubbish.** Every occupant of a dwelling, dwelling unit or rooming unit shall store and dispose of all his rubbish in a clean, sanitary, and safe manner as prescribed by the City Ordinances.
- 4. **Storage and Disposal of Garbage.** Every occupant of a dwelling, dwelling unit or rooming unit shall store and dispose of all his garbage and any other organic waste which might provide food for insects and/or rodents in a clean, sanitary, and safe manner as prescribed by the City Ordinances.
- 5. **Responsibility for Storage and Disposal of Garbage and Rubbish.** Every owner of a multiple family dwelling shall supply facilities for the sanitary and safe storage and/or disposal of rubbish and garbage. In the case of single or two-family dwellings, it shall be the responsibility of the occupant to furnish such facilities.
- 6. **Responsibility for Storm and Screen Doors and Windows.** The owner of a rental dwelling containing more than two dwelling units shall be responsible for providing and hanging all screens and storm doors and storm windows whenever the same are required under the provisions of this Ordinance, except where there is written agreement otherwise

between the owner and occupant.

- 7. Responsibility for Pest Extermination. Every occupant of a dwelling containing a single dwelling unit shall be responsible for the extermination of vermin infestations and/or rodents on the premises. Every occupant of a dwelling unit in a dwelling containing more than one dwelling unit shall be responsible for such extermination whenever his dwelling unit is the only one infested. Notwithstanding, however, whenever infestation is caused by the failure of the owner to maintain a dwelling in a reasonable rodent-proof or reasonable vermin-proof condition, extermination shall be the responsibility of the owner. Whenever infestation exists in two or more of the dwelling units in any dwelling, or in the shared or public parts of any dwelling containing two or more dwelling units, extermination thereof shall be the responsibility of the owner.
- 8. Rodent Harborages Prohibited in Occupied Areas. No occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall accumulate boxes, lumber, scrap metal, or any other similar materials in such a manner that may provide a rodent harborage in or about any dwelling or dwelling unit. Stored materials shall be stacked neatly in piles.
- 9. Rodent Harborages Prohibited in Public Areas. No owner of a dwelling containing two or more dwelling units shall accumulate or permit the accumulation of boxes, lumber, scrap metal, or any other similar materials in such a manner that may provide a rodent harborage in or about shared or public areas of a dwelling or its premises. Materials stored by the owner or permitted to be stored by the owner shall be stacked neatly in piles.
- 10. **Prevention of Food for Rodents.** No owner or occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall store, place, or allow to accumulate any materials that may serve as food for rodents in a site accessible to rodents.
- 11. **Sanitary Maintenance of Fixtures and Facilities.** Every occupant of a dwelling unit shall keep all supplied fixtures and facilities therein in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be responsible for the exercise of reasonable care in the proper use and operation thereof.
- 12. **Minimum Heating Capability and Maintenance.** In every dwelling unit or rooming unit when the control of the supplied heat is the responsibility of a person other than the occupant, a temperature of at least 68° Fahrenheit or such lesser temperature required by government authority shall be maintained at a distance of three feet above the floor and three feet from exterior walls in all habitable rooms, bathrooms, and water closet compartments from September through May.
- 13. **Removal of Snow and Ice.** The owner of a multiple family dwelling or dwelling containing more than two dwelling units shall be responsible for the removal of snow and ice from parking lots, driveways, steps and walkways on the premises. Individual snowfalls of three inches or more, or successive snowfalls accumulating to a depth of three inches, shall be removed from parking lots and driveways within 24 hours after cessation of the snowfall. Individual snowfalls of one inch or more, or successive snowfalls accumulating to a depth of snow falls of one inch or more, or successive snowfalls accumulating to a depth of one inch, shall be removed from steps and walkways within eight hours after cessation of the snowfall.
- 14. **Minimum Exterior Lighting.** The owner of a multiple family dwelling or dwelling containing more than two dwelling units shall be responsible for providing and maintaining effective illumination in all exterior parking lots and walkways.
- 15. **Maintenance of Driving and Parking Areas.** The owner of a multiple family dwelling containing more than two dwelling units shall be responsible for providing and maintaining in good condition paved and delineated parking areas and driveways for tenants.
- 16. **Maintenance of Yards.** The owner of a multiple family dwelling or dwellings containing more than two dwelling units shall be responsible for providing and maintaining premises yards.

Section 5. Minimum Standards for Basic Equipment and Facilities. No person shall occupy as owner, occupant, or let to another for occupancy and dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purposes of living, sleeping, cooking and eating therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:

- 1. **Kitchen Facilities.** Every dwelling unit shall have a room or portion of a room in which food may be prepared and/or cooked and which shall have adequate circulation area, and which shall be equipped with the following:
 - 1. A kitchen sink in good working condition and properly connected to an approved water supply system and which provides at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated running water under pressure, and which is connected to an approved sewer system.
 - 2. Cabinets and/or shelves for the storage of eating, drinking, and cooking equipment and utensils and of food that

does not require refrigeration for safekeeping, and a counter or table for food preparation. Said cabinets and/or shelves and counter or table shall be adequate for the permissible occupancy of the dwelling unit and shall be of sound construction furnished with surfaces that are easily cleanable and that will not impart any toxic or deleterious effect to food.

- 3. A stove or similar device for cooking food, and a refrigerator or similar device for the safe storage of food, which are properly installed with all necessary connections for safe, sanitary and efficient operation. Provided that such stove, refrigerator, or similar devices need not be installed when a dwelling unit is not occupied and when the occupant is expected to provide same on occupancy, in which case sufficient space and adequate connections for the installation and operation of said stove, refrigerator or similar device must be provided.
- 2. **Toilet Facilities.** Within every dwelling unit there shall be an uninhabitable room which is equipped with a flush water closet in good working condition. In a rental dwelling unit, such room shall have an entrance door which affords privacy. Said flush water closet shall be equipped with easily cleanable surfaces, shall be connected to an approved water system that at all times provides an adequate amount of running water under pressure to cause water closet to be operated properly, and shall be connected to an approved sewer system.
- 3. Lavatory Sink. Within every dwelling unit there shall be a lavatory sink. Said lavatory sink may be in the same room as the flush water closet, or if located in another room, the lavatory sink shall be located in close proximity to the door leading directly into the room in which said water closet is located. The lavatory sink shall be in good working condition and shall be properly connected to an approved water supply system and shall provide at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated water under pressure, and shall be connected to an approved sewer system.
- 4. **Bathtub or Shower.** Within every dwelling unit there shall be an uninhabitable room which is equipped with a bathtub or shower in good working condition. In a rental dwelling unit, such room shall have an entrance door which affords privacy. Said bathtub or shower may be in the same room as the flush water closet, or in another room, and shall be properly connected to an approved water supply system and shall provide at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated water under pressure, and shall be connected to an approved sewer system.
- 5. Stairways, Porches and Balconies. Every stairway, inside or outside of a dwelling, and every porch or balcony, shall be kept in safe condition and sound repair. Every flight of stairs and every porch and balcony floor shall be free of deterioration. Every stairwell and every flight of stairs which is more than four risers high shall have handrails not less than 30 inches high nor more than 34 inches from the nose of the stair tread to the top of the handrail. Every porch which is more than four risers high and every balcony shall have handrails 30 inches high and every balcony and landing shall have guardrails not less than 36 inches in height and intermediate rails each 9 inches. Every handrail and balustrade shall be firmly fastened and maintained in good condition. No flight of stairs shall have settled out of its intended position or have pulled away from the supporting or adjacent structures enough to cause a hazard. No flight of stairs shall have rotting, loose, or deteriorating supports. Excepting spiral and winding stairways, the treads and risers of every flight of stair shall be uniform in width and height. Stairways shall be capable of supporting a live load of 100 pounds per square foot of horizontal projection.
- 6. Access to Dwelling Unit. Access to or egress from each dwelling unit shall be provided without passing through any other dwelling unit.
- 7. **Door Locks.** No owner shall occupy nor let to another for occupancy and dwelling or dwelling unit unless all exterior doors of the dwelling or dwelling unit are equipped with safe, functioning locking devices. Multiple family dwellings shall be furnished with door locks as follows:
 - 1. For the purpose of providing a reasonable amount of safety and general welfare for persons occupying multiple family dwellings constructed after May 5, 1969, an approved security system shall be maintained for each multiple family building to control access. The security system shall consist of locked building entrance or foyer doors and locked doors leading from hallways into individual dwelling units. Dead-latch type door locks shall be provided with lever knobs (or doorknobs) on the inside of building entrance doors and with key cylinders on the outside of building entrance doors. Building entrance door latches shall be of a type that are permanently locked from the outside and permanently unlocked from the inside.
 - 2. Every door that is designed to provide ingress or egress for a dwelling unit within a multiple family building shall be equipped with an approved lock that has a deadlocking bolt that cannot be retracted by end pressure, provided, however, that such door shall be open able from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.
Section 6. Minimum Standards for Light and Ventilation. No person shall occupy as owner, occupant or let to another for occupancy any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:

- 1. **Habitable Room Ventilation.** Except where there is supplied some other device affording adequate ventilation and approved by the Compliance Official, every habitable room shall have at least one window facing directly outdoors which can be opened easily with an area of not less than 10% of the floor area with a minimum of 10 square feet.
- 2. Nonhabitable Room Ventilation. Every bathroom and water closet compartment, and every laundry and utility room shall contain at least the ventilation requirement for habitable rooms contained in Section 7-1, except that no windows shall be required if such rooms are equipped with a ventilation system capable of providing for five air changes per hour.
- 3. Electric Service, Outlets and Fixtures. Every dwelling unit and all public and common areas shall be supplied with electric service, functioning over current protection devices, electric outlets, and electric fixtures which are properly installed, which shall be maintained in good and safe working condition, and shall be connected to a source of electric power in a manner prescribed by the Ordinance, rules and regulations of the City of Gem Lake and by the laws of the State of Minnesota. The minimum electric outlets and fixtures shall be as follows:
 - 1. Dwelling containing one or two dwelling units shall have at least the equivalent of 60-ampere, three-wire electric service per dwelling unit as a condition of sale.
 - 2. Dwelling units shall have at least one branch electric circuit for each 600 square feet of dwelling unit floor space.
 - 3. Every habitable room shall have at least one floor or wall- type electric convenience outlet for each 60 square feet or fraction thereof of the total floor space, and in no case less than two such electric outlets, provided, however, that one ceiling or wall-type light fixture may be supplied in lieu of one required electric outlet.
 - 4. Every water closet compartment, bathroom, kitchen, laundry room, and furnace-room, shall contain at least one supplied ceiling or wall-type electric light fixture and every bathroom, kitchen, and laundry room shall contain at least one electric convenience outlet.
 - 5. Every public hall and stairway in every multiple family dwelling shall be adequately lighted by natural or electric light at all times, so as to provide effective illumination in all parts thereof. Every public hall and stairway in structures containing not more than two dwelling units may be supplied with conveniently located light switches controlling an adequate lighting system which may be turned on when needed, instead of full-time lighting.
 - 6. A convenient switch or equivalent device for turning on a light in each dwelling unit shall be located near the point of entrance to such unit.

Section 7. Minimum Thermal Standards. No person shall occupy as owner, occupant or let to another for occupancy any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not have heating facilities which are properly installed, and which are maintained in safe and good working condition, and which are capable of safely and adequately heating all habitable rooms, bathrooms and water closet compartments in every dwelling unit located therein to a temperature of at least 68° Fahrenheit at a distance of three feet above floor level and three feet from exterior walls at an outside temperature of -25° Fahrenheit. Gas or electric appliances designed primarily for cooking or water heating purposes shall not be considered as heating facilities within the meaning of this section. Portable heating equipment employing flame and the use of liquid fuel does not meet the requirements of this section and is prohibited. No owner or occupant shall install, operate or use a space heater employing a flame that is not vented outside the structure in an approved manner.

Section 8. General Regulations. No person shall occupy as owner, occupant or let to another for occupancy any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purposes of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:

1. **Foundations, Exterior Walls and Roofs.** The foundation, exterior walls and exterior roof shall be substantially water tight and protected against vermin and rodents and shall be kept in sound condition and repair. The foundation element shall adequately support the building at all points. Every exterior wall shall be free of deterioration, holes, breaks, loose or rotting Councils or timbers, and any other condition which might emit rain or dampness to the interior portion of the walls or to the exterior spaces of the dwelling. The roof shall be tight and have no defects which admit rain, and roof drainage shall be adequate to prevent rain water from causing dampness in the walls. All exterior wood surfaces, other than decay resistant woods, shall be protected from the elements and decay by paint or

other protective covering or treatment. If 25% or more of the exterior surface of such wood surface is unpainted or determined by the Compliance Official to be paint blistered, the surface shall be painted. If 25% or more of the exterior surface of the pointing of any brick, block or tone wall is loose or has fallen out, the surface shall be repaired.

- 2. Windows, Doors and Screens. Every window, exterior door, and hatchway shall be substantially tight and shall be kept in sound condition and repair. Every window, other than a fixed window or storm window, shall be capable of being easily opened. Every window, door and frame shall be constructed and maintained in such relation to the adjacent wall construction as to completely exclude rain, wind, vermin and rodents from entering the building. Every open able window or other device required by Section 7-1, shall be supplied with 16-mesh screens during the insect season.
- 3. Floors, Interior Walls and Ceilings. Every floor, interior wall, and ceiling shall be adequately protected against the passage and harborage of vermin and rodents, and shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Every floor shall be free of loose, warped, protruding or rotted flooring materials. Every interior wall and ceiling shall be free of holes and large cracks and loose plaster and shall be maintained in a tight weatherproof condition. Toxic paint and materials with a lasting toxic effect shall not be used. Every toilet room and bathroom floor surface shall be capable of being easily maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
- 4. Rodent Proof. Every dwelling and accessory structure and the premises upon which located shall be maintained in a rodent-free and rodent-proof condition. All openings in the exterior walls, foundations, basements, ground or first floors, and roofs which have a ½" diameter or larger opening shall be rodent- proofed in an approved manner. Interior floors or basements, cellars and other areas in contact with the soil shall be paved with concrete or other rodent impervious material.
- 5. Fence Maintenance. All fences supplied by the owner or agent on the premises and all fences erected by an occupant on the premises shall consist of metal, wood, masonry, or other decay resistant material. Fences shall be maintained in good condition both in appearance and in structure. Wood materials, other than decay resistant varieties, shall be protected against decay by use of paint or other preservatives.
- 6. Accessory Structure Maintenance. Accessory structures supplied by the owner, agent or tenant occupant on the premises of a dwelling shall be structurally sound, and be maintained in good repair and appearance. The exterior of such structures shall be made weather resistant through the use of decay-resistant materials such as paint or other preservatives.
- 7. **Safe Building Elements.** Every foundation, roof, floor, exterior and interior wall, ceilings, inside and outside stair, every porch and balcony, and every appurtenance thereto, shall be safe to use and capable of supporting loads that normal use may cause to be placed thereon.
- 8. **Facilities to Function.** Every supplied facility piece of equipment of utility required under City Ordinances and every chimney and flue shall be installed and maintained and shall function effectively in a safe, sound and working condition.
- 9. **Grading and Drainage.** During the period May through October, every yard, court, passageway, and other portions in the premises on which a dwelling stands shall be graded and drained so as to be free of standing water that constitutes a detriment to health and safety.
- 10. **Yard Cover.** Every yard of a premises on which a dwelling stands shall be provided with lawn or combined ground cover of vegetation, garden, hedges, shrubbery, and related decorative materials and such yard shall be maintained consistent with prevailing community standards.
- 11. **Discontinuance of Service or Facilities.** No owner, operator, or occupant shall cause any service, facility, equipment or utility which is required under this Ordinance, to be removed from or shut off from or discontinued for any occupied dwelling or dwelling unit let or occupied by him, except for such temporary interruptions as may be necessary while actual repairs or alterations are in process, or during temporary emergencies.

Section 9. Maximum Density, Minimum Space, Use and Location Requirements. No person shall occupy nor permit or let to be occupied any dwelling or dwelling unit for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:

1. **Permissible Occupancy of Dwelling Unit.** With the exception of owners occupying a respective dwelling unit prior to June 1, 1975, the maximum permissible occupancy of any dwelling unit shall be determined as follows:

- 1. For the first occupant, 150 square feet of habitable room floor space and for every additional occupant thereof, at least 100 square feet of habitable room floor space.
- 2. In no event shall the total number of occupants exceed 2 times the number of habitable rooms, less kitchen, in the dwelling unit.
- One Family per Dwelling Unit. Maximum Occupancy. Not more than one family, except for temporary guests, shall occupy a dwelling unit. The maximum occupancy of any house in Gem Lake is determined by the number of bedrooms. Each bedroom can be occupied by two adults or three children.
- 3. **Minimum Ceiling Height.** In order to qualify as habitable, rooms shall have a clear ceiling height of not less than 7 feet, 6 inches, except that in attics or top-half-stores used for sleeping, study, or similar activities, the ceiling height shall be not less than 7 feet, 6 inches over at least 40% of the floor area. In calculating the floor area of such rooms in attics or top-half-stores, only those portions of the floor area in the room having a clear ceiling height of 5 feet or more may be included.
- 4. Access through Sleeping Rooms and Bathrooms. No dwelling unit built after 1940 and containing two or more sleeping rooms shall have a room arrangement such that access to a bathroom or water closet compartment intended for use by occupants of more than one sleeping room can be gained only by going through another sleeping room, nor shall the room arrangement be such that access to a sleeping room can be gained only by going through another sleeping room. A bathroom or water closet compartment shall not be used as the only passageway to any habitable room, hall, basement or cellar or to the exterior of any dwelling unit.

Section 10. Licensing of Rental Units. From and after January 1, 2008, no person shall operate a rental dwelling without first having obtained a license to do so from the City of Gem Lake as hereinafter provided. The license shall be issued for a period of one (1) calendar year. Licenses which have less than one (1) year remaining on this term shall pay one half of the license fee.

- 1. License Fees. Fees for rental unit licenses shall be as set forth by the City Council in a fee schedule, which the Council shall pass by ordinance from time to time. The fees shall be due 60 days prior to the license expiration date; in the cases of new unlicensed dwellings, license fees shall be due upon issuance of the certificate of occupancy; in the cases of licensing periods of less than one (1) year, license fees shall be prorated monthly:
 - 1. A delinquency penalty of 5% of the license fee for each day of operation without a valid license shall be charged operators of rental dwellings. Once issued, a license is nontransferable and the licensee shall not be entitled to a refund of any license fee upon revocation or suspension.
- 2. License Renewals. Every operating license up for renewal will be subject to a police call report of the last twelve (12) months. The city receives police report information from the White Bear Lake Police Department monthly. This information will be a factor when reviewing for approval of the renewal of a rental operating license.
 - 1. More than one police call or more than one code violation(s) at a rental address can be considered when determining whether a rental license should be issued, renewed or revoked.
- 3. **Owner or Agent to Apply.** License application or renewal shall be made by the owner of rental units or his legally constituted agent. Application forms may be acquired from and subsequently filed with the Compliance Official. The applicant shall supply:
 - 1. Name, address, and telephone number of dwelling owner, owning partners if a partnership, corporate officers if a corporation.
 - 2. Name, address, and telephone number of designated resident agent, if any.
 - 3. Name, address and telephone number of vendee, if the dwelling is being sold through a contract for deed.
 - 4. Legal address of the dwelling.
 - 5. Number of dwelling units within the dwelling.
 - 6. Description of procedure through which tenant inquiries and complaints are to be processed.
- 4. Resident Agent Required. No operating license shall be issued or renewed for a non-resident owner of rental dwelling

units (one who does not reside in any of the following Minnesota Counties: Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Scott, or Washington) unless such owner designates in writing to the Compliance Official the name of his resident agent (one who does reside in any of the following Minnesota Counties: Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Scott, or Washington) who is responsible for maintenance and upkeep and who is legally constituted and empowered to receive service of notice of violation of the provisions of the City Ordinance, to receive orders and to institute remedial action to effect such orders and to accept all service or process pursuant to law. The Compliance Official shall be notified in writing of any change of resident agent.

- 5. **Conformance to Laws.** No operating license shall be issued or renewed unless the rental dwelling and its premises conform to the Ordinances of the City of Gem Lake and the laws of the State of Minnesota.
- 6. **Inspection Condition.** No operating license shall be issued or renewed unless the owner of rental units agrees in his application to permit inspections pursuant to Section 10.
 - 1. The initial inspection and first re-inspection will not incur an additional fee; however, if the city has to conduct additional inspections to bring a rental property into compliance, the additional fees will apply:
 - 1. 2nd re-inspection \$200.00 fee;
 - 2. 3rd or more re-inspections \$500.00 fee
 - 2. If your rental property has already been identified as being contingent upon passing a required monthly inspections / monthly grounds inspection, monthly inspections will not incur an additional fee; however, if the city has to conduct additional inspections between the required monthly inspections to bring a rental property into compliance, the additional fees will apply:
 - 1. 2nd re-inspection \$200.00 fee;
 - 2. 3rd or more re-inspections \$500.00 fee
- 7. **Posting Of License.** Every licensee of a multiple dwelling shall cause to be conspicuously posted in the main entry way or other conspicuous location therein the current license for the respective multiple dwelling.
- 8. License Not Transferable. No operating license shall be transferable to another person or to another rental dwelling. Every person holding an operating license shall give notice in writing to the Compliance Official within 72 hours after having legally transferred or otherwise disposed of the legal control of any licensed rental dwelling. Such notice shall include the name and address of the person succeeding to the ownership or control of such rental dwelling or dwellings.
- 9. Occupancy Register Required. Every owner of a licensed rental dwelling containing three or more dwelling units shall keep, or cause to be kept, a current register of occupancy for each dwelling unit which provides the following information:
 - 1. Dwelling unit address.
 - 2. Number of bedrooms in dwelling unit.
 - 3. Names of adult occupants and number of adults and children (under 18 years of age) currently occupying the dwelling units.
 - 4. Dates renters occupied and vacated dwelling units.
 - 5. A chronological list of complaints and request for repair by dwelling unit occupants, which complaints and requests are related to the provisions of this Ordinance, and
 - 6. A similar chronological list of all corrections made in response to such requests and complaints.

Such register shall be made available for viewing or copying by the Compliance Official at all reasonable times.

10. License Suspension or Revocation. Every operating license issued under the provisions of this Ordinance is subject to suspension or revocation by the City Council should the licensed owner or his duly authorized resident agent fail to operate or maintain licensed rental dwellings and units therein consistent with the provisions of the Ordinances of the City of Gem Lake and the laws of the State of Minnesota. In the event that an operating license is suspended or revoked by the City Council for just cause, it shall be unlawful for the owner of his duly authorized agent to thereafter permit any new occupancies of vacant or thereafter vacated rental units until such time as valid operating license may be restored by the City Council. Any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a violation of this Ordinance.

Section 11. Enforcement and Inspection Authority. The City Clerk and his designated agents shall be the Compliance Official who shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and who are hereby authorized to cause inspections on a scheduled basis for rental units, or otherwise when reason exists to believe that a violation of this Ordinance has been or is being committed. Inspections shall be conducted during reasonable daylight hours and the Compliance Official shall present evidence of official capacity to the occupant in charge of a respective dwelling unit.

- Inspection Access. Any owner, occupant, or other person in charge of a dwelling or dwelling unit may refuse to permitfree access and entry to the structure or premise under his control for inspection pursuant to this Ordinance, whereuponthe Compliance Official may seek a court order or administrative search warrant authorizing such inspection. Anycosts incurred by the City in obtaining said order or warrant shall be charged to the owner or occupant refusing access. Right of Entry. Where it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this code, or whenever the code official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a structure or upon a premises a condition in violation of this ordinance, the code official is authorized to enter the structure or premises at reasonable times to inspect or perform the duties imposed by this ordinance, provided that if such structure or premises is occupied the code official shall present credentials to the occupant and request entry. If such structure or premises is unoccupied, the code official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner, owner's authorized agent or other person having charge or control of the structure or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, the code official may seek a court order authorizing such inspections.
- 2. **Identification.** The code official shall carry proper identification when inspecting structures or premises in the performance of duties under this ordinance.

Section 12. Unfit for Human Habitation. Any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit which is damaged, decayed, dilapidated, unsanitary, unsafe, vermin or rodent infested, or other which lacks provision for basic illumination, ventilation or sanitary facilities to the extent that the defects create a hazard to the health, safety or welfare of the occupants or of the public may be declared unfit for human habitation. Whenever any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit has been declared unfit for human habitation, the Compliance Official shall order same vacated within a reasonable time and shall post a placard on same indicating that it is unfit for human habitation, and any operating license previously issued for such dwelling shall be revoked.

It shall be unlawful for such dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit to be used for human habitation until the defective conditions have been corrected and written approval has been issued by the Compliance Official. It shall be unlawful for any person to deface or remove the declaration placard from any such dwelling, dwelling unit or rooming unit.

- 1. Secure Unfit and Vacated Dwellings. The owner of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit which has been declared unfit for human habitation, or which is otherwise vacant for a period of 60 days or more, shall make same safe and secure so that it is not hazardous to the health, safety and welfare of the public and does not constitute a public nuisance. Any vacant dwelling open at doors or windows, if unguarded, shall be deemed to be a hazard to the health, safety and welfare of the public and a public nuisance within the meaning of this Ordinance.
- 2. **Hazardous Building Declaration.** In the event that a dwelling has been declared unfit for human habitation and the owner has not remedied the defects within a prescribed reasonable time, the dwelling may be declared a hazardous building and treated constant with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes.

Section 13. Compliance Order.

- 1. Whenever the Compliance Official determines that any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit, or the premises surrounding any of these, fails to meet the provisions of this Ordinance, he may issue a Compliance Order setting forth the violations of the Ordinance and ordering the owner, occupant, operator, or agent to correct such violations. This Compliance Order shall:
 - 1. Be in writing.
 - 2. Describe the location and nature of the violations of this Ordinance.

- 3. Establish a reasonable time for the correction of such violation and notify of appeal recourse.
- 4. Be served upon the owner or his agent or the occupant, as the case may require. Such notice shall be deemed to be properly served upon such owner or agent, or upon any such occupant, if a copy thereof is:
 - 1. Served upon him personally, or
 - 2. Sent by registered mail to his last known address, or
 - 3. Upon failure to effect notice through (1) and (2) as set out in this Section, posted at a conspicuous place in or about the dwelling which is affected by the notice.
- 2. **Right of Appeal.** When it is alleged by any person to whom a compliance order is directed that such compliance order is based upon erroneous interpretation of this Ordinance, such person may appeal the compliance order to the City Council sitting as a Board of Appeals and Adjustments. Such appeals must be in writing, must specify the grounds for the appeal, must be accompanied by a filing fee as established by the City Council in cash or cashier's check, and must be filed with the City Clerk within five (5) business days after service of the compliance order. The filing of an appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless such a stay would cause imminent peril to life, health, or property.
- 3. **Board of Appeals Decision.** Upon at least five (5) business days' notice to the appellant of the time and place for hearing the appeal, and within thirty (30) days after said appeal is filed, the Board of Appeals and Adjustments shall hold a hearing thereon. The Board of Appeals and Adjustments may reverse, modify, or affirm, in whole or in part, the compliance order and may order return of all or part of the filing fee if the appeal is upheld.
- 4. **Restrictions on Transfer of Ownership.** It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit upon whom a pending compliance order has been served to sell, transfer, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose thereof to another person until the provision of the tag or compliance order have been complied with unless such owner shall furnish to the grantee, lessee, or mortgagee a true copy of any notice of violation or compliance order and shall obtain and possess a receipt of acknowledgement. Anyone securing an interest in the dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit who has received notice of the existence of a violation tag or compliance order shall be bound by same without further service of notice upon him and shall be liable to all penalties and procedures provided by this Ordinance.
- 5. **Penalties.** Any person who fails to comply with a compliance order after right of appeal has expired, and any person who fails to comply with a modified compliance order within the time set therein, upon conviction therefore shall be punished as hereinafter provided for conviction of violation of this Ordinance.
- 6. **Execution of Compliance Orders by Public Authority.** Upon failure to comply with a compliance order within the time set therein and no appeal having been taken, or upon failure to comply with a modified compliance order within the time set therein, the criminal penalty established hereunder notwithstanding, the City Council may by resolution cause the cited deficiency to be remedied as set forth in the compliance order. The cost of such remedy shall be a lien against the subject real estate and may be levied and collected as a special assessment in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 429, but the assessment shall be payable in a single installment.

Section 14. Alternative Sanctions. Notwithstanding the availability of the foregoing compliance procedures and the penalties, whenever the Compliance Official determines that any dwelling, dwelling unit, or rooming unit or the premises surrounding any of these fails to meet the requirements set forth in this Ordinance, the Compliance Official may issue a violation tag summoning the responsible person into court or request the issuance of a criminal complaint and arrest warrant.

Section 15. Penalties. In addition to any fines, costs, or assessments provided for by this Ordinance or other City Ordinances, the City may prosecute a violation of any provision of this Ordinance as a misdemeanor, and a person, if convicted, may be punished by the maximum fine and term of imprisonment provided by Minnesota Statutes § 609.02, subd. 3, as that statute may be amended from time to time.

Section 16. Severability. Should any section, subdivision, clause or other provision of this Ordinance be held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or of any part thereof, other than the part held to be invalid.

Section 17. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Dated: July 18, 2023

APPROVED:

Gretchen Artig-Swomley Gretchen Artig-Swomley, Mayor

ATTEST:

Melissa Lawrence

Melissa Lawrence, Acting City Clerk

Updated: July 18, 2023 - Section 10, changed the licensing period for rental properties from 2 years to 1 year. Updated: November 19, 2024 - Section 9, changed the language for occupancy limits. Section 10, added language on license renewals and inspection conditions. Section 11, changed language regarding the right of entry

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Administration Ordinance No. 91

AN ORDINANCE DEFINING THE OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURES TO BE USED IN THE CITY OF GEM LAKE.

Section 1. In General. The City of Gem Lake is a statutory city and a municipal corporation organized and created under the laws of the State of Minnesota. Gem Lake is organized as an Optional Plan A city as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, § 412.572 to § 412.591. The City shall have the powers and rights and be subject to the duties of municipal corporations at common law. The City shall also exercise the powers granted it by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 412 and other legislative enactments granting powers to cities.

Section 2. Open Meeting Law and Data Practices Act. All meetings and matters of the City Council, Committees, or Planning Commission shall be subject to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law and the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act.

Section 3. Conflict of Interest. No member of the City Council, Committees, or Planning Commission may vote on a matter in which the member has a direct or indirect financial interest or other substantial interest.

Section 4. Vacancies and Removal of Members.

- 1. **Vacancies.** Except as otherwise specified in this Ordinance, a member's position shall become vacant upon the occurrence of any of the following:
 - 1. The death of a member.
 - 2. A determination by the Council that the member's physical or mental disability renders the member incapable of service.
 - 3. The member's resignation in writing.
 - 4. A member's absence from 3 consecutive meetings, unless excused by action of the Council
 - 5. Termination of a member's residence in the City.
- 2. **Removal from Office.** Except as otherwise specified in this Ordinance, a member may be removed:
 - 1. **Upon petition of a commission or committee.** The commission or committee by a three-fifths vote of its members, may petition to the Council to remove any member when it believes the best interest of the City would be served thereby. The removal of the member is not accomplished unless and until the Council passes a motion removing the member.
 - 2. **By the Council.** The Council shall have the authority, in its discretion, to remove any member without a petition from the board, commission or task force.

Section 25. City Council and Mayor.

- 1. The City of Gem Lake shall operate through its City Council, whose voting membership is composed of the Mayor and four elected members, which shall exercise all legislative and administrative powers of the city.
- 2. The term of office for the Mayor shall be four (4) years.
- 3. Ordinances, notices and other acts of the Council required to be posted for public viewing shall be posted in a public place to be designated by the City Council each year. Adopted ordinances and other public notices shall also be published in the official newspaper, to be selected by the Council in January of each year.

Section **36**. Boards, Commissions and Committees.

- 1. The Council may create such departments and advisory boards and appoint such officers, employees and agents for the city as may be deemed necessary for the proper management and operation of municipal affairs.
- 2. All actions of the advisory boards, commissions and committees shall be in the nature of recommendations to the City Council, and the commission shall have no final authority about any matters, except as the Council may lawfully delegate to it.
- 3. Each appointed body shall elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson in January of each year. The commission may elect other officers, establish meeting times, and adopt its own rules of procedure to be reviewed and approved by the City Council.
- 4. All meetings of the City's boards, commissions and committees shall be open to the public.
- 5. All members of boards, commissions and committees shall serve without compensation. However, approved expenses of these bodies shall be paid from available city funds.

Section 47. Planning Commission.

- 1. **Establishment.** The City Council establishes for the City a Planning Commission as an advisory board to the City Council, as provided in Minnesota Statute § 462.354.
- 2. **Composition.** The planning commission shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the City Council. Alternate members may also be appointed who will take the place of regular members who cannot make a specified meeting. The members shall be residents of the City and may not hold an elected City public office. When possible, the council shall select commission members to represent various areas of the city and to help meet the needs of residents.
- 3. Terms and Compensation. The appointments of members to the planning commission shall be for three (3) year terms. Upon initial appointment, the council shall appoint one (1) member to a one (1) year term, two (2) members to a two (2) year term, and two (2) members to a three (3) year term. Later appointments to fill vacancies shall be to finish the unexpired part of the vacated term. All terms shall expire on December 31 of the year in which the appointment ends. The appointments of members to the Planning Commission shall have no limit on the number of successive terms. Appointments are identified at the January City Council meeting for the period of 01 January to 31 December of each year. Members hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Gem Lake Planning Commission is an unpaid position
- 4. The planning commission shall have the duty to:
 - 1. Prepare and recommend a comprehensive plan for development for the city.
 - 2. Conduct hearings and make recommendations to the City Council about the adoption of the city comprehensive plan and any amendments thereto.
 - 3. Study and make recommendations to the City Council about implementing the comprehensive plan and any land use regulations.
 - 4. Study and make recommendations to the City Council about zoning code amendments.
 - Review and make recommendations to the City Council on development applications, such as rezonings, conditional use permits, variances, vacations, preliminary plats and home occupation licenses.

6. Accept such other and further duties as may, from time to time, be directed by the City Council, including conducting hearings.

5. Organization and Meetings.

- 1. **Election of Officers.** At the January meeting, the Planning Commission shall elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson from its membership for an annual term to end on December 31.
- 2. **Chairperson.** The chairperson shall preside at all meetings, appoint committees and perform other such duties as may be ordered by the Planning Commission.
- 3. Vice Chairperson. The vice chairperson shall act in the capacity of the chairperson in the absence of the chairperson. In the event the office of the chairperson becomes vacant, the vice chairperson shall succeed to the office of the chairperson for the unexpired term and the Planning Commission shall elect a successor to the officer of vice chairperson for the unexpired term.
- 4. Meetings. The planning commission shall hold at least one regular meeting each month, unless cancelation has been approved by the Mayor or City Council.
- 5. **Special Meetings.** The Chairperson or any two members of the Planning Commission may call a special meeting of the Planning Commission. Notice of a special meeting shall be by writing filed with the Clerk who shall then notify all Planning Commission members of the time and place of the meeting at least 1 day before the meeting. Where all Planning Commission members are present at a special meeting and take part in the proceedings, failure to give notice in the manner provided shall not invalidate the proceedings nor any action taken at the special meeting.
- 6. **Record/Reporting.** Planning Commission minutes will be reviewed and approved at the following month's meeting. If no meeting is held the following month, minutes are approved at the next scheduled Planning Commission meeting. Planning Commission minutes shall be submitted to the City Council monthly as a report of its work.
- 7. Attendance. Planning commission members are required to attend at least half of the planning commission's regular and special meetings in each calendar year, unless specifically excused by the planning commission chairperson because of unforeseeable circumstances. A Commission member may be excused from an individual meeting for reasons of illness, work, out of town trip, or other justifiable reason. Commission members shall notify the Clerk of expected absences from the meeting. Excused absences shall be so noted in the minutes of the applicable meeting. Failure to meet this attendance requirement in a given calendar year, shall result in automatic removal from the Planning Commission as of December 31 of that calendar year.
- 6. The City Council hereby adopts and ratifies all previous actions of the citizen committees who have served as the City's planning commission prior to the adoption of this Ordinance.

Section 58. Severability. Should any section, subdivision, clause or other provisions of this Ordinance be held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or of any part thereof, other than the part held to be invalid.

Section 69. Enactment. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and publication.

Dated: August 20, 2024

Gretchen Artig-Swomley Gretchen Artig-Swomley, Mayor

Melissa Lawrence Melissa Lawrence, Acting City Clerk

City of Gem Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota Planning Commission Ordinance No. 91

The following table indicates the original ordinance(s) and the same amendment(s).

Ordinance	Description	Enactment
01	An Ordinance defining the operations and administration procedures to be	10 February 2008
91	used in the City of Gem Lake.	19 rebluary 2008
91	An Ordinance No. 91 amendment. The ordinance title was updated from Administration to Planning Commission. Section 4 part 2 was updated from three (3) to five (5) members. Section 4 part 5 was added to give more information regarding meeting requirements. Section 5 was removed because	20 August 2024
	the City does not have a Parks and Recreation Committee.	



Department of Public Works

Brian Isaacson Director of Public Works 1425 Paul Kirkwold Drive Arden Hills, MN 55112-3933 (651)266-7100

- DATE: October 22, 2024
- TO: City of Gem Lake Justin Gese Consultant City Engineer (SEH) jgese@sehinc.com 612-209-0731

FROM: Luis C. Flores, PE, PTOE

SUBJECT: Notice of Streetlight on Wood Pole Street Light Transfer

Ramsey County is requesting that the City take over the power cost of wood pole streetlights on the City leg or intersection with a city leg. Please see attached list of the pole locations we are requesting that your municipality take over. The City will work with Xcel Energy in getting billing responsibility for these locations transferred to your City. When completed please send an email back to me or Nancy Swanson – <u>Nancy.a.swanson@co.ramsey.mn.us</u>, once email confirmation has been received, Nancy will confirm transfer. You can use Gena Roland as your contact with Xcel to get lights transferred. Her email is: Gena.E.Roland@xcelenergy.com.

Sincerely,

Luis C. Flores, P.E., PTOE Engineer III 651-266-7119 Luis.Flores@co.ramsey.mn.us

LOCATION	CROSS ST.	Unit	Address	Location	Legs	Installation #
		number		S		
OTTER LAKE RD	Scheuneman Rd	35723924 2	4140 Scheuneman Rd	SEC	City	228817
Co Rd E	Scheuneman Rd	55025952 2	3601 Scheuneman Rd	NWC	City	228797

Committee Review Draft – NOT FINAL





RAMSEY

COUNTY

Minnesota

Local Planning Team Review Draft

Committee Review Draft – NOT FINAL

RAMSEY COUNTY, MN HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

LOCAL PLANNING TEAM REVIEW DRAFT

2025

Ramsey County | Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan

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1. Introduction and Planning Process

1.1 Introduction

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken before, during, or after a disaster to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property. Hazard mitigation is crucial to a comprehensive emergency management program, working alongside preparedness, response and recovery efforts. This plan will help participating jurisdictions lower their risk to natural hazards and enhance their resilience by identifying local policies and actions to reduce losses.

The 2025 Ramsey County Hazard Mitigation Plan update provides a framework to enhance the general well-being, safety and resilience of residents and communities across Ramsey County. This plan considers the impact of natural hazards across the planning area, reviews current levels of capability relevant to hazard mitigation, and identifies a comprehensive hazard mitigation strategy to buy down levels of risk.

1.2 Plan Goals and Objectives

The planning process included a review and update of the prior mitigation goals and objectives as a basis for the planning process and selection of appropriate mitigation actions addressing all hazards of concern. Upon consideration, participating jurisdictions identified the follow goals for the plan update:

Goal 1. Mitigate impacts to life, property, the economy and the environment from natural, technological and human-caused hazards.

Goal 2. Build and support local capacity to create resiliency from natural, technological and humancaused hazards.

Goal 3. Build resilience for critical infrastructure and systems against impacts of natural, technological and human-caused hazards.

Goal 4. Increase education, outreach and awareness to the whole community to build resiliency.

1.3 Plan Organization

The Ramsey County HMP update is organized as follows:

Section 1. Introduction and Planning Process. Overview of participants, planning process and information regarding adoption of the HMP by Ramsey County and each participating jurisdiction. Description of the HMP methodology and development process; Local Planning Team and stakeholder involvement efforts; and a description of how this HMP will be incorporated into existing programs.

Section 2. Profile and Capability Assessment. Overview of Ramsey County, including: (1) physical setting, (2) land use, (3) land use trends, (4) population and demographics, (5) general building stock and (6) critical facilities and lifelines. A summary and description of the existing plans, programs and regulatory mechanisms at all levels of government (federal, state, county, local) that support hazard mitigation within the County.

Section 3. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. Documentation of the hazard identification and hazard risk ranking process, hazard profiles, and findings of the vulnerability assessment (estimates of the impact of hazard events on life, safety, health, general building stock, critical facilities, the economy); description of the status of local data; and planned steps to improve local data to support mitigation planning.

Section 4. Mitigation Strategy. Information regarding the mitigation goals and objectives in response to priority hazards of concern and the process by which Ramsey County and local mitigation strategies have been developed or updated.

Section 5. Plan Maintenance Procedures. System established to continue to monitor, evaluate, maintain, and update the HMP.

Plan appendices include the following:

Appendix A. Plan Adoption: Resolutions from the County and each jurisdiction included as each formally adopts the HMP update.

Appendix B. Process Documentation: Matrix to give a broad overview of who attended meetings and when input was provided to the HMP update, as well as Letters of Intent to Participate described in Section 2 (Planning Process), annex sign-off sheets discussed in Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) and additional worksheets submitted during workshops conducted throughout the planning process. Agendas, attendance sheets, minutes, and other documentation (as available and applicable) of planning meetings convened during the development of the plan. Documentation of the public and stakeholder outreach effort including webpages, informational materials, public and stakeholder meetings and presentations, surveys, and other methods used to receive and incorporate public and stakeholder comment and input to the plan process.

Appendix C. Plan Maintenance Tools: Examples of plan review tools and templates available to support annual plan review.

Appendix D. Community Capability Assessments: a roll-up of community capabilities.

1.4 Planning Process

1.4.1 PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

Table 1 shows all jurisdictions that were participants in the plan update.

Table 1. Participating Jurisdictions in the 2025 Update

Participating Jurisdictions				
Arden Hills	Falcon Heights	Gem Lake		
Lauderdale	Little Canada	Maplewood		
Mounds View	New Brighton	North Oaks		
North Saint Paul	Roseville	Saint Anthony		
Saint Paul	Shoreview	Vadnais Heights		
White Bear Lake	White Bear Township	Ramsey County		

Each participating jurisdiction was asked to do the following:

- Attend at least one planning meeting.
- Provide an update on the status of mitigation actions identified for that community in the 2019 plan.
- Provide an update on community capabilities.
- Identify at least one new or continuing hazard mitigation action in the updated 2025 hazard mitigation strategy.
- Provide input throughout the process on plan elements.
- Support public participation in the process.

1.4.2 LOCAL PLANNING TEAM

To assist in the development of the plan update and provide guidance and community input on the process, a Local Planning Team (LPT) was convened to serve as community representatives in the process. A full list of LPT members is included in the Planning Process Appendix to this document.

1.4.3 PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH

Public engagement is a key component to the HMP's success. Public outreach was accomplished both at the beginning and the end of the process. An electronic survey regarding hazard mitigation was released on June 24, 2024, utilizing the web-based Microsoft Forms survey tool. The survey was advertised by the county and jurisdictions within. A full accounting of advertising for the public survey is included in the Planning Process Appendix to this plan.

Efforts were made by Ramsey County and participating jurisdictions to focus on including traditionally underserved populations (TUP) into the planning effort. Partnerships between the county, the communities and TUPs were explored. Ramsey County is currently building in-roads with TUPs to ensure that they can be a part of future planning processes. The plan was reviewed by a subject matter expert in TUPs to identify ways in which the plan could be developed in a more inclusive manner, resulting in substantive changes to the plan.

After completing the draft plan, it was opened for public review from DATE through DATE. The plan was posted for online access, and a survey was developed to collect comments. Proofs of publication are located in the Planning Process Appendix. Comments received were reviewed and integrated as appropriate.

Stakeholders are the individuals, agencies, and jurisdictions that have a vested interest in the recommendations of the HMP, including all planning partners. The planning process prioritized extensive representation from regional, county and local areas. A detailed list of stakeholders was compiled with the LPT's assistance to ensure diverse perspectives.

1.4.4 PLANNING MEETINGS

Three large-group LPT planning meetings were held to support the planning process. All meetings were held virtually, via Microsoft Teams.

Meeting #1 focused on introducing the planning process to the LPT and discussing reporting for community capabilities and progress on 2019 HMP mitigation actions.

Meeting #2 focused on the initial results of the hazard identification and risk assessment process.

Meeting #3 focused on community hazard mitigation strategy development.

Additionally, a series of mitigation strategy update support meetings were held with communities upon request to discuss potential ideas for hazard mitigation actions. Supporting documentation for all planning meetings is found in the Planning Process Appendix.

1.4.5 COMMUNITY CAPABILITIES

Participating jurisdictions were provided the opportunity to identify community capabilities identified in the previous plan; these capabilities were used as a baseline to identify areas upon which to build for the hazard mitigation strategy. Communities reported on capabilities in the following target areas:

- Planning and Regulatory
- Administrative and Technical
- Financial
- Education and Outreach

The outcome of the capability assessment surveys can be found in summarized in Section 2.

1.4.6 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

A risk assessment is a calculation of the threat, vulnerability, and consequence of natural hazards that impact the participating jurisdictions in the planning area. The following hazards were identified and assessed during the plan update process:

- Dam/Levee Failure
- Drought
- Floods
- Geological Hazards (landslide, subsidence, and sinkholes)
- Hazardous Materials (Fixed Sites and In Transit)
- Summer Weather Hazards
- Tornado and Windstorm
- Winter Weather Hazards
- Human-Caused Hazards
- Infrastructure Failure

Following an initial evaluation of hazard risk, the LPT discussed the results during the second planning meeting and added comment and context to the final assessment. Further information on the risk assessment process can be found in Section 3.

1.4.7 HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY

The hazard mitigation strategy was structured in two phases. Initially, communities were provided a list of the hazard mitigation actions from the 2019 HMP. Communities were asked to assess their progress, employing a four-option status indicator to report updates:

- Not started
- In progress

- Completed
- Cancelled

Communities were also asked to provide background information on each action where applicable, identifying:

- If an action was completed, when was it completed? Has the community seen any benefits from the project?
- If an action has not been started, why not?
- If an action is in progress, how much progress has been made? When is the project slated for completion?
- If an action is deleted, why?

This evaluation process enabled communities to establish a foundation of ongoing initiatives for the revised hazard mitigation strategy. After completing the HIRA, the LPC focus shifted to developing new hazard mitigation actions to enhance the 2025 strategy. Communities received instructions on creating these new actions, and what supporting information would be necessary for each action included in the plan. Customized planning support meetings were available for communities that requested additional engagement in developing mitigation strategies. These efforts are reflected in Section 4.

1.4.8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

The LPT developed a plan for HMP implementation and maintenance, including annual review and evaluation, integration with other planning mechanisms and continued public involvement. This information can be found in Section 5.

2. Community Profile and Capabilities

2.1 Introduction

Established in 1849, Ramsey County is the second-most populous county in the state and the smallest by land area in Minnesota, covering approximately 170 square miles. Its dense urban core gives it a vibrant economy and diverse population, estimated at 536,075 in 2023.

The county encompasses several cities, including Arden Hills, Blaine, Falcon Heights, Gem Lake, Lauderdale, Little Canada, Maplewood, Mounds View, New Brighton, North Oaks, North Saint Paul, Roseville, St. Anthony, St. Paul, Shoreview, Spring Lake Park, Vadnais Heights, and White Bear Lake. White Bear Township is the only township in Ramsey County. Ramsey County's economy is diverse, with a mix of public sector, healthcare, education, and service industries forming the backbone. Major employers include state government, major healthcare systems, and higher education institutions. Unemployment rates in the county have remained relatively low in recent years, though like many urban areas, some neighborhoods experience higher rates due to economic disparities.

2.2 Geography and Topography

Ramsey County is anchored by its largest city and the state capital, Saint Paul, which forms part of the Twin Cities along with neighboring Minneapolis. The Mississippi River runs along the western boundary of the county, significantly shaping its topography and land use. Despite its urban nature, Ramsey County boasts an extensive park system, with over 6,500 acres of parkland, including lakes, trails, and natural reserves. It is bordered by four counties: Hennepin to the west, Dakota to the south, Washington to the east, and Anoka to the north.

Ramsey County, Minnesota, has a relatively flat to gently rolling topography, typical of much of the Upper Midwest. Key features of the county's landscape include:

- Low Elevation: The county sits at an average elevation of around 700-1,000 feet above sea level. The terrain is generally flat to gently undulating, with no significant mountain ranges or dramatic elevation changes.
- Lakes and Waterways: Ramsey County is home to several lakes, wetlands, and rivers. The Mississippi River forms part of the county's western boundary and is a major geographical feature. Other notable bodies of water include Lake Phalen, Lake Como, and White Bear Lake (partly located in Ramsey County). These water features are integrated into the local landscape, providing natural beauty and recreation.
- **Glacial Influence**: The topography of Ramsey County, like much of Minnesota, was shaped by glacial activity during the last Ice Age. The landscape includes remnants of glacial drift and moraine, resulting in the formation of lakes, wetlands, and gently rolling hills.
- **Urban Development**: As the county is heavily urbanized, particularly in Saint Paul and surrounding areas, much of the natural topography has been altered by development. Parks, green spaces, and lakes offer glimpses of the region's natural terrain.

2.2.1 GEOGRAPHY

Ramsey County is largely characterized by gently rolling terrain typical of the central lowland region, with areas of flat plains and gradual elevation changes.

- **Elevation:** The elevation in Ramsey County ranges from around 690 feet above sea level near the Mississippi River to approximately 1,100 feet in some of the county's highest points.
- **Highest Point:** The highest natural point in Ramsey County is located near Indian Mounds Park in Saint Paul, offering scenic views of the Mississippi River Valley.
- **River Valleys:** The Mississippi River Valley provides some of the most dramatic changes in elevation in the county. Bluffs and steep slopes are found along the riverbanks, particularly in the western portion of the county.

2.2.2 HYDROLOGY

Despite being an urban county, Ramsey County has numerous water features that play an important role in its geography and landscape, with approximately 10% of the county's total area being surface water.

- Groundwater: Groundwater is the water found beneath the earth's surface, stored in and moving through small spaces within soil, rocks, and geologic formations. In Ramsey County, a section of a large geologic basin, made up of several aquifer units, lies underground and supplies much of the water used for daily needs. Wells are used to extract groundwater from these aquifers, which is then utilized for drinking, heating and cooling, irrigation, manufacturing, and other purposes. Groundwater quality is influenced by its natural properties and any contaminants introduced into the aquifers, either naturally or through human activity. Approximately 15-20% of Ramsey County residents rely exclusively on groundwater for their drinking water.
- Rivers:
 - The **Mississippi River** forms part of the western boundary and is the most significant water feature. Historically, it has been a key transportation route and continues to play a major role in commerce and recreation.
 - The **Minnesota River** joins the Mississippi just south of Ramsey County.
- Lakes: There are over 80 lakes in Ramsey County. Prominent lakes include:
 - **Lake Phalen**: One of the largest lakes in the county and a popular recreational destination.
 - **Como Lake**: Located in Saint Paul's Como Park, this is an urban lake with surrounding parkland.
 - White Bear Lake: Part of this large lake lies within Ramsey County, although most of it is in neighboring Washington County. It is a recreational hub and supports suburban communities.

- Wetlands: The county has numerous wetlands that contribute to its diverse ecology, including areas near Battle Creek Regional Park and Rice Creek. Wetland areas are critical for stormwater management, wildlife habitats, and maintaining biodiversity in this urban landscape.
- Watershed Districts: There are five watershed districts and three water management organizations within the county. The five districts are Capitol Region Watershed District, Lower Minnesota River Watershed District, Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District, Rice Creek Watershed District, and Valley Branch Watershed District. The water management organizations are Lower Mississippi River Water Management Organization, Mississippi Water Management Organization, and Vadnais Lake Area Water Management Organization.

2.2.3 GEOLOGY

Ramsey County has a diverse geological history shaped by both glacial and ancient marine processes. The landscape was heavily influenced by the Wisconsin Glaciation, which left behind glacial deposits, moraines, and outwash plains, forming the county's rolling terrain and contributing to the development of the Mississippi River. Beneath the glacial sediments, the bedrock consists primarily of sedimentary rocks like limestone, dolostone, and sandstone, deposited when the area was covered by shallow seas around 500 million years ago. The Mississippi River has carved valleys into these rock layers, exposing bluffs, while fertile soils from glacial deposits historically supported agriculture. Additionally, karst features are present in some areas due to the soluble limestone bedrock, although these are less common than in southeastern Minnesota.

2.3 Population and Demographics

Demographic Overview

Ramsey County is home to a diverse population that reflects a rich tapestry of racial, ethnic, and cultural groups. Understanding the demographic makeup of the county is critical to ensuring that hazard mitigation efforts are equitable and address the needs of all community members.

Population Composition

As of the most recent data, Ramsey County has a population of approximately 552,352 residents. Figure 1 shows Ramsey population density by U.S. Census block.

Figure 1. Ramsey County Population by Census Block



The racial and ethnic composition of the county is as follows:

- White: 59.6%
- Black or African American: 12.9%
- Hispanic or Latino: 8.2%
- Asian: 15.6%
- Native American or Alaska Native: 0.8%
- Other: 2.9%

Minnesota is a designated refugee settlement area, and the county's diverse population includes significant immigrant communities. In 2018, the largest groups of foreign-born Minnesotans were born in Mexico (about 64,500); Somalia (33,500); India (30,200); Laos, including Hmong (24,400); Vietnam (18,600); China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan (18,600); Ethiopia (21,900); and Thailand, including Hmong (18,500). These estimates do not include U.S.-born children of these immigrants. They also likely underestimate the size of our immigrant populations because trust and language issues reduce response rates to Census surveys. Fifty-one percent of Minnesota's foreign-born population are naturalized U.S. citizens.

Age Distribution

The age distribution in Ramsey County reflects both a growing youth population and an aging community, with a median age of 36.4, slightly younger than the state median age of 39.1:

- 17 years and younger: 23.1%
- 18-24 years: 9.6%
- 25-34 years: 16.2%
- 35-44 years: 13.1%
- 45-54 years: 10.9%
- 55-64 years: 11.9%
- 65 years and older: 15.1%

Understanding the distribution of children and elderly residents is essential, as these groups may have heightened vulnerabilities during hazard events.

2.4 Social Vulnerability

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a critical tool used to assess the resilience of communities in the face of hazards. The SVI measures various factors that influence a community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. In Ramsey County, these factors are essential for identifying populations that may be disproportionately affected by natural and human-made hazards.

According to the latest SVI data, Ramsey County has an overall SVI score of 0.9419 (from a range of 0 to 1), indicating that the county's vulnerability level is high compared to other counties across the country. Higher SVI scores reflect greater social vulnerability, which can increase the risks associated with hazard events.

There are four key themes that contribute to overall social vulnerability:

2.4.1 SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Socioeconomic status affects hazard vulnerability because lower-income populations often have limited access to resources, such as safe housing, insurance, and emergency services, making them less resilient to disasters. Additionally, they may face greater challenges in recovery, prolonging the impacts of hazards.

- The percentage of residents living below the poverty line in Ramsey County is 12.9 %.
- Unemployment rates stand at 4.6%, with certain areas of the county experiencing even higher levels of joblessness.

- Household income in more vulnerable areas of the county is significantly lower than the countywide average, with 20.5% of countywide households reporting incomes of \$35,000 or less.
- Housing cost-burdened occupied units (30%+ of income spent on housing costs) equal approximately 26.4% of the available housing stock.
- Data shows that educational attainment also plays a role, with 8.8% of residents over age 25 lacking a high school diploma.
- In the metro area, 4 of every 5 Areas of Concentrated Poverty are also census tracts where at least half of residents are people of color.

Areas with lower income, more poverty and unemployment, and fewer adults with high school diplomas have a higher vulnerability score. Areas of moderate to high vulnerability are found along and north of I-94, Saint Paul's East and West Sides, and in areas in Roseville and Mounds View .

2.4.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DISABILITY

Household composition and disability affect hazard vulnerability as families with young children, elderly members, or individuals with disabilities may face greater difficulties in evacuating, accessing emergency information, and receiving appropriate care during disasters. These groups often require additional support and tailored resources to ensure safety and resilience.

- Vulnerability is also shaped by the composition of households in the county. Individuals under the age of 18 make up 23.1% of the population, while individuals over the age of 65 represent 15.1%.
- Additionally, 12.0% of individuals in Ramsey County report having a disability, which can affect the ability to respond to and recover from disasters.
- Single-parent households account for 5.7% of all households in Ramsey County, a group that may face heightened vulnerability due to resource constraints.

Areas with more elderly, youth, people with disabilities and single parent households with young children have a higher vulnerability score. Areas of moderate to high vulnerability are found along & north of I-94, Saint Paul's East and West Sides, and in areas in Mounds View, New Brighton, Maplewood, White Bear Lake, Roseville and Little Canada.

2.4.3 MINORITY STATUS AND LANGUAGE

Minority status and language barriers increase hazard vulnerability as marginalized communities may face systemic discrimination, limited access to resources, and reduced trust in authorities. Language barriers can hinder the ability to receive critical emergency information and access services, exacerbating the risks during disasters.

- Ramsey County is home to a diverse population, with 40.4% of residents identifying as a racial or ethnic minority. These groups often face barriers to accessing resources and services during emergencies.
- Language proficiency is a significant factor in vulnerability. Ramsey County has a significant portion of the population with limited English proficiency. 23.5% of residents speak a language other than English at home, with the most common languages being Asian and Pacific Island

languages (10.6%) and Spanish (5.3%). This may indicate potential communication challenges in the event of an emergency.

Areas with more minorities and people age 5+ who speak English "less than well" have a higher vulnerability score. Areas of moderate to high vulnerability are shown in areas along and north of I-94, Saint Paul's East and West sides, and in areas in Mounds View, Saint Anthony, Maplewood, Lauderdale, Falcon Heights, and Little Canada.

2.4.4 HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

Housing and transportation affect hazard vulnerability because individuals in substandard housing or densely populated areas are more likely to experience severe damage during disasters. Limited access to reliable transportation can hinder evacuation efforts and reduce the ability to access emergency services or resources.

- Housing instability is a concern in Ramsey County, with 41.0% of residents living in renteroccupied units. Renters may have fewer resources to recover from hazard events and are often more vulnerable to displacement.
- In terms of transportation, 9.7% of households do not have access to a vehicle, making evacuation and accessing services more difficult in an emergency.
- The percentage of residents living in housing units with more than one occupant per room (overcrowded conditions) is 4.0%, which may increase the spread of illness and reduce resilience.
- The percentage of residents living in housing built in 1939 or earlier is 27.5%, increasing the likelihood of damage during hazard events.

Areas with more multi-unit housing, mobile homes, crowded homes, homes with no vehicle access, and institutionalized group quarters have a higher vulnerability score. Areas of moderate to high vulnerability are found along and north of I-94, Saint Paul's East and West sides, and in areas in Mounds View, New Brighton, Saint Anthony, Maplewood, North Saint Paul, Lauderdale, Falcon Heights, Blaine, White Bear Lake, Roseville, Vadnais Heights and Little Canada.

2.4.5 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF VULNERABILITY

SVI data shows that social vulnerability is not evenly distributed across Ramsey County. Certain areas have notably higher SVI scores. These areas are more likely to experience compounded challenges during disasters due to the concentration of vulnerable populations and limited resources.

An interactive, visual, spatial distribution by census tract of Ramsey County's SVI by each of the four key themes can be viewed at

https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=2bd18bc999dd452db6c680eba697f916.

2.4.6 HEALTH DISPARITIES

Health disparities play a significant role in shaping a community's vulnerability to hazards, as underlying health conditions and unequal access to healthcare can hinder the ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. In Ramsey County, understanding these disparities is critical to ensuring that mitigation strategies address the unique needs of all residents.

2.4.6.1 Chronic Health Conditions

Chronic health issues such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and respiratory conditions can exacerbate the impacts of disasters, especially for populations with limited access to healthcare. In Ramsey County:

- The hospitalization rate for asthma among residents is 7.7 per 10,000, but among youth ages 5 to 19, the asthma hospitalization rate is much higher at 15.4 per 10,000. Asthma hospitalization rates for children living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area are 67% higher than for children living in Greater Minnesota.
- In 2016, the rate of death from diabetes in the county was 20.8 per 100,000. . In a 2014 metro survey, 13.9 percent of those from lower income households were diagnosed with diabetes, compared to 5.4 percent of those from higher income households. That's an 8.5 percentage point gap between the two income groups. The same survey found that 15.8 percent of those with only a high school education reported being told they had diabetes compared to 4.3 percent of those with bachelor's degrees. That's an 11.5 percentage point gap between the groups.
- For 2012-2016, the five-year age adjusted rates for stroke deaths in Minnesota was 32.7 per 100,000 compared to a Ramsey rate of 39.6 per 100,000. During that same period, the five-year age adjusted rates for heart disease deaths in Minnesota was 116.6 per 100,000 compared to a Ramsey rate of 110. According to a 2014 survey in the Metro area, those with less education or lower income have a much higher risk of coronary heart disease, strokes and heart attacks. Among those with high school education, 12.1% report being diagnosed with heart disease compared to 3.1% of those with a bachelor's degree.

These chronic health conditions can increase the severity of harm experienced during events such as poor air quality from wildfires, extreme heat, or power outages.

2.4.6.2 Healthcare Access and Insurance Coverage

Access to healthcare is a critical factor in resilience, as individuals without adequate healthcare are less likely to receive the care they need during and after disasters. In Ramsey County:

- 5.1% of the population is uninsured.
- In Ramsey County in 2014, among adults 25 years or older that take prescription medications, about 10 percent could not afford their prescriptions.

2.5 Economy

Overall, the county has a stable and diverse economy with public administration, education, healthcare, and manufacturing as foundational pillars. According to the 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate, the median household income in Ramsey County is \$77,812, and the employment rate 67%, with 63.6% working for private sector businesses. In comparison, the median household income for Minnesota is \$85,086.

2.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

The following section offers an overview of community services and infrastructure in Ramsey County. Community services include essential functions such as healthcare, public safety, and emergency services. In terms of infrastructure, examples include the county's power utilities, water and sewer systems, and its transportation network, which supports both public and private transit options.

2.6.1 HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Ramsey County has a robust healthcare system with a variety of providers, including major hospitals like Regions Hospital, United Hospital, and M Health Fairview St. John's Hospital. These facilities offer services ranging from emergency care and surgery to mental health and specialized treatments. In addition to large healthcare networks like HealthPartners and Allina Health, there are numerous clinics providing primary and specialty care. The county also has an extensive network of long-term care facilities, skilled nursing centers, and hospice services, supporting the elderly and those with chronic health conditions or end-of-life care needs.

2.6.2 PUBLIC SAFETY

Ramsey County is served by a comprehensive network of public safety agencies, including police, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS), to ensure the safety and well-being of its residents.

- **Police Services**: The primary law enforcement agency in the county is the Ramsey County Sheriff's Office, which provides patrol, investigative services, and emergency response for unincorporated areas and supports municipal police departments. Cities like St. Paul and Maplewood have their own police departments, with the St. Paul Police Department being the largest in the county, offering full-service law enforcement, including specialized units like homicide, narcotics, and SWAT.
- Fire Services: Ramsey County's fire protection is provided by municipal fire departments, including the St. Paul Fire Department, one of the largest and most comprehensive in the region. These departments handle fire suppression, fire prevention, rescue operations, and hazardous materials response. Many fire departments are integrated with EMS to provide rapid emergency medical assistance.
- EMS: Emergency Medical Services in Ramsey County are primarily provided by agencies like Allina Health EMS, St. Paul Fire Department EMS, and other local first responders. These services provide advanced life support (ALS) and basic life support (BLS) care in emergencies, handling medical crises, accidents, and disasters.

2.6.3 UTILITIES

Ramsey County provides its residents with a comprehensive array of utility services, including water, sewer, natural gas, and electricity, managed by various public and private entities.

2.6.3.1 Water and Sewer Services

Water services in Ramsey County are primarily managed by local municipalities. The City of St. Paul operates its own water utility, providing safe drinking water sourced from the Mississippi River and treated at the St. Paul Regional Water Services facility. The water system is regularly monitored to ensure compliance with federal and state safety standards. Similarly, wastewater treatment is handled by the Metropolitan Council, which manages a regional sewer system that collects and treats sewage from multiple municipalities in the area, including St. Paul and surrounding suburbs.

2.6.3.2 Natural Gas

Natural gas services in Ramsey County are primarily provided by Xcel Energy, which supplies natural gas to homes and businesses throughout the region. Xcel Energy is responsible for the maintenance and operation of gas pipelines, ensuring reliable delivery and adherence to safety regulations. The company also offers programs aimed at energy efficiency and conservation.

2.6.3.3 Electricity

Electricity in Ramsey County is also provided by Xcel Energy, which serves a significant portion of the county. The company offers various programs, including renewable energy options, rebates for energy-efficient appliances, and initiatives to help customers reduce their energy usage. Other utility providers in the area include Dakota Electric Association and the City of St. Paul, which offers electricity services to some residents.

2.6.3.4 Transportation

Comprehensive transportation infrastructure that encompasses an extensive network of roads, highways, and public transit systems, which are crucial for the mobility of residents and the efficiency of local commerce. The county manages approximately 250 miles of roads. Major highways such as I-94, I-35W, and Highway 36 serve as key corridors for both local and regional traffic.

Public transit services in Ramsey County are provided by Metro Transit, which operates various bus routes and light rail lines, including the upcoming Riverview Corridor streetcar line aimed at enhancing connectivity between major areas like Downtown Saint Paul and the Mall of America. Additionally, several Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) projects, such as the Rush Line and Gold Line, are planned to improve access to surrounding communities.

Planned activities include expanding the capacity of major highways to accommodate growing traffic, implementing the "All Abilities Transportation Network" to promote inclusivity in transportation, and coordinating bike and pedestrian trails across the county. These initiatives align with the county's strategic goal of developing a sustainable, efficient, and multimodal transportation system that meets the needs of all residents.

2.7 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are interspersed throughout Ramsey County. Figure 2 shows all fire stations, post offices, schools, hospitals and airports in the county.
Figure 2. Critical Facilities in Ramsey County



2.8 Land Use and Ownership

Ramsey County features a mix of urban, suburban, and natural land uses, reflecting its role as the core of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. The county is heavily urbanized, particularly in St. Paul,

which occupies much of the county's land. Residential, commercial, and industrial zones dominate, with neighborhoods of single-family homes and high-density apartments, along with business districts and manufacturing centers.

In terms of ownership, a significant portion of the land is privately owned, especially residential and commercial properties. Public lands, managed by county and city authorities, include parks, government buildings, and protected areas. The county has been actively balancing development with conservation efforts, particularly in managing urban sprawl and preserving green spaces. There are approximately 229,000 housing units, with close to 60% as owner-occupied. Almost 90% of the housing units were built prior to 2000.

2.9 Climate Change and Trends

Climate trends in Ramsey County, Minnesota, are reflective of broader regional patterns in the Upper Midwest, which has been experiencing noticeable shifts due to climate change. Key trends, as reported by the University of Minnesota's Climate Adaptation Partnership and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources include:

- **Rising Temperatures**: Over the past few decades, Ramsey County has experienced a steady increase in average annual temperatures. Warmer winters, with fewer extreme cold days, are a prominent feature, though summers are also seeing more frequent heat waves. Ramsey County has already observed an average annual temperature increase of 3.5 degrees F, with much of this warming occurring during the coldest months of the year.
- Increased Precipitation: There has been a rise in annual precipitation, with heavier rainfall events becoming more common. This trend is contributing to localized flooding and increased stormwater management challenges in urban areas like St. Paul. The region has experienced an increase in annual precipitation of 4.1 inches, while statewide an increase of 3.3 inches annually has been observed. By the end of the century, winter and spring precipitation are expected to increase by 30%, as projected by the University of Minnesota's Climate Adaptation Partnership.
- Seasonal Shifts: Winters are becoming shorter and less severe, while springs and autumns are extending. Snowfall patterns are shifting, with less frequent but more intense snowstorms, followed by quicker melts. It has been observed that winters in Minnesota are warming dramatically and spring weather is arriving up to two weeks earlier than in the early 1900s. Climate change is expected to continue altering the timing of the seasons in the future. Winters are predicted to become shorter, warmer, and wetter, with an increase in both spring and heavy precipitation. Summers are likely to grow longer and hotter, beginning earlier and extending later into the year. The last freeze of spring is projected to occur increasingly earlier, while the first freeze of fall will likely be delayed, further lengthening the growing season.
- More Extreme Weather Events: The region, including Ramsey County, has seen more intense storms, such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, and flash flooding events. This is consistent with a broader trend toward more frequent and severe extreme weather across the Midwest. For example, the term "mega-rain" is used to describe when at least six inches of rain fall over an area of at least 1,000 square miles. Since 1973, Minnesota has experienced 16 mega-rains, 11 of

those events have occurred since 2000, indicating a trend toward an increase in frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events.

2.10 Community Capabilities Assessment

Participating jurisdictions completed assessments of community capabilities, focusing on the following capability areas:

- Planning and Regulatory
- Administrative and Technical
- Financial
- Education and Outreach

Assessment results were utilized by communities to identify both capability gaps and existing capabilities that could be used to mitigate hazards. Community capability assessments can be found the appendices.

3. Risk Assessment

3.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, and economic and property damage resulting from identified hazards. It allows planning personnel to address and reduce hazard impacts and emergency management personnel to establish early response priorities by identifying potential hazards and vulnerable assets. Results of the risk assessment are used to inform mitigation planning processes, including determining and prioritizing mitigation actions that reduce a community's risk to a specified hazard. Past, present, and future conditions must be evaluated to assess risk most accurately for each jurisdiction. The Ramsey County risk assessment includes the following:

- Identification of hazards of concern that impact Morris County
- Methodology and tools used to conduct the risk assessment
- Hazard ranking
- Hazards of concern profiles and vulnerability assessment

3.2 Hazard Summary

3.2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

Ramsey County considered a full range of natural hazards that could impact the planning area. Hazard identification began with a review of the hazards assessed in the 2019 Ramsey County plan, the City of Saint Paul Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the State of Minnesota Hazard Mitigation Plan. A total of eight natural hazards and three human-caused hazards of concern were identified as significant hazards affecting the entire planning area, to be addressed in this plan:

- Dam/Levee Failure
- Drought
- Floods
- Geologic Hazards
- Hazardous Materials
- Summer Weather Hazards
- Tornado and Windstorm
- Winter Weather Hazards
- Human-Caused Hazards
- Infrastructure Failure

3.2.2 RAMSEY COUNTY DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Table 2 lists FEMA declarations in Ramsey County.

Table 2. Disaster Declarations in Ramsey County

		Rams	ey County l	Disaster Dec	larations	
Declaration	Туре	Date	Year Declared	Incident Type	Declaration Title	Designated Area
DR-80-MN	DR	1957-06-22	1957	Flood	Floods	Statewide
DR-188-MN	DR	1965-04-11	1965	Flood	Flooding	Ramsey (County)
DR-255-MN	DR	1969-04-18	1969	Flood	Flooding	Ramsey (County)
EM-3013-MN	EM	1976-06-17	1976	Drought	Drought	Ramsey (County)
FM-2018-MN	FM	1976-09-08	1976	Fire	Huntersville	Statewide
FM-2023-MN	FM	1976-09-11	1976	Fire	Galvin Line	Statewide
FM-2022-MN	FM	1976-09-11	1976	Fire	Little Swan	Statewide
FM-2021-MN	FM	1976-09-11	1976	Fire	Tate	Statewide
FM-2020-MN	FM	1976-09-11	1976	Fire	Tamarack	Statewide
FM-2019-MN	FM	1976-09-11	1976	Fire	Tower	Statewide
FM-2024-MN	FM	1976-10-01	1977	Fire	McGregor Fire	Statewide
DR-560-MN	DR	1978-07-08	1978	Severe Storm	Severe Storms, Flooding, Hail & Tornadoes	Ramsey
DR-797-MN	DR	1987-08-06	1987	Severe Storm	Severe Storms, Tornadoes & Flooding	Ramsey
DR-993-MN	DR	1993-06-11	1993	Severe Storm	Severe Storms, Tornadoes & Flooding	Ramsey
DR-1175-MN	DR	1997-04-08	1997	Flood	Severe Flooding, High Winds, Severe Storms	Ramsey
DR-1187-MN	DR	1997-08-25	1997	Severe Storm	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, High Winds, Flooding	Ramsey
DR-1225-MN	DB	1998-06-23	1998	Tornado	Severe Storms, Straight Line Winds, & Tornadoes	Bamsey
DR-1333-MN	DR	2000-06-27	2000	Severe	Severe Storms and Flooding	Ramsey
DR-1370-MN	DR	2001-05-16	2001	Flood	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, & Tornadoes	Ramsev
					Hurricane Katrina	······································
EM-3242-MN	EM	2005-09-13	2005	Hurricane	Evacuation	Ramsey
EM-3310-MN	EM	2010-03-19	2010	Flood	Flooding	Ramsey
DR-1900-MN	DR	2010-04-19	2010	Flood	Flooding	Ramsey

	Ramsey County Disaster Declarations						
DR-1982-MN	DR	2011-05-10	2011	Flood	Severe Storms and Flooding	Ramsey	
DR-4182-MN	DR	2014-07-21	2014	Flood	Severe Storms, Straight- Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, & Mudslides	Ramsey	
DR-4442-MN	DR	2019-06-12	2019	Flood	Severe Winter Storm, Straight-Line Winds, & Flooding	Ramsey	
EM-3453-MN	EM	2020-03-13	2020	Biological	Covid-19	Ramsey	
DR-4531-MN	DR	2020-04-07	2020	Biological	Covid-19 Pandemic	Ramsey	

3.3 Assessment Methodology

The LPT utilized a risk-based formula for assessing hazards in Ramsey County, where Risk = Threat x Vulnerability x Consequence. Specific sections of the hazard assessment are tied to each of these variables, giving a well-rounded and thorough examination of each hazard and its relation to Ramsey County and its communities.

3.3.1 THREAT

Hazards were first assessed for the threat they pose to the county and communities. Elements of threat were assessed in the following sections in each hazard chapter:

- Hazard Profile
- Location
- Extent
- History
- Probability
- Climate Change Impacts

3.3.2 VULNERABILITY

Ramsey County and its communities were also assessed for vulnerabilities to each disaster. The following vulnerabilities were assessed in each hazard chapter:

- Vulnerability of People
- Vulnerability of Property
- Vulnerability of the Environment
- Vulnerability of County and Community Operations

3.3.3 CONSEQUENCE

Finally, hazards were assessed for the consequences Ramsey County and its communities could reasonably expect from an instance of the hazard. While a full scenario wasn't used for each hazard, general impacts were reasonable extrapolated for each hazard.

- Impact on the Public
- Impact on Responders
- Impact on Continuity of Operations
- Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure
- Impact on the Environment
- Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction
- Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

3.4 Hazard Rankings

Each hazard was given a ranking based on three key elements of risk – threat, vulnerability and consequence.

Hazard	Threat	Vulnerability	Consequence	Score	Hazard Rank
Dam/Levee Failure	Rare – 1	Localized - 2	Limited – 2	5	Medium
Drought	Occasional – 2	Extensive – 4	Limited – 2	8	Medium
Floods	Frequent – 3	Localized – 2	Critical – 3	8	Medium
Geologic Hazards	Occasional – 2	Limited – 1	Negligible – 1	4	Low
Hazardous Materials	Occasional – 2	Limited – 1	Limited - 2	5	Medium
Summer Weather Hazards	Likely – 4	Widespread – 3	Limited – 2	9	High
Tornado and Windstorm	Frequent – 3	Widespread – 3	Catastrophic – 4	10	High
Winter Weather Hazards	Likely – 4	Widespread – 3	Limited – 2	9	High
Human-Caused Hazards	Rare – 1	Limited – 1	Catastrophic – 4	6	Medium
Infrastructure Failure	Rare – 1	Limited – 1	Catastrophic - 4	6	Medium

3.5 Dam/Levee Failure

3.5.1 PROFILE

Dams are structures built across a river, stream, or other body of water designed to control and manage water flow. Dams create reservoirs, which can supply water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use, manage water resources, and provide recreational opportunities. Levees are an embankment or natural ridge constructed along the edges of a river or other body of water to prevent flooding of the adjacent land. Levees serve to protect populated areas, agricultural lands, and infrastructure from

floodwaters. Failures of dams and levees can result in sudden and severe flooding. The causes of such failures include natural hazards (earthquakes, flooding severe weather conditions), human-made threats (terrorism, human error) or other key factors such as structural deficiencies or improper maintenance, leading to compromise the integrity of the dam/levee. When a dam/levee fails, the rapid release of water can inundate downstream areas, leading to loss of life, extensive property damage, and environmental destruction. Populated areas, agricultural lands, and infrastructure located downstream are particularly vulnerable to impacts. The cascading effects can also include disruption of utilities, transportation networks, and other critical infrastructure. There are X number of dams, and no levees, located in Ramsey County.

3.5.2 LOCATION

Figure 35 Dams Located in Ramsey County illustrates the dams that are located within the Ramsey County geographical boundaries. There are also three additional dams outside the county's borders that have been identified as potential risks to the county - Coon Rapids Dam in Anoka County and St. Anthony Falls Upper and Lower Lock and Dams in Hennepin County.

Name	Owner	River	Primary Purpose	Year Built	NID Height	Dam Type	Classification
Arlington Detention	City of St. Paul	Phalen Creek tributary	Flood Risk Reduction	1989	15'	Earth	Significant
Battle Creek	WD of Ramsey- Washington Metro	Battle Creek	Flood Risk Reduction	1982	30'	Earth	High
Battle Creek Middle	WD of Ramsey- Washington Metro	Battle Creek	Flood Risk Reduction	1983	16'	unk	High
Battle Creek Upper	WD of Ramsey- Washington Metro	Battle Creek	Flood Risk Reduction	1983	18'	unk	High
Hansen Park	City of New Brighton	Rice Creek tributary	Recreation		7'		Low
Keller Lake	RWMWD	Keller Creek	Recreation	1938	12'	Gravity	Low
Round Lake	USFWS	Rice Creek tributary	Water Supply	1960	10'	Other, Earth	Low

Figure 3 Dams Located in Ramsey County

Source: National Inventory of Dams, Minnesota DNR

3.5.3 EXTENT

In the U.S., a common practice among federal and state dam safety officials is to classify dams according to the potential impact a dam failure or breach would have on upstream or downstream areas or

locations remote from the dam. Three classification levels are used: Low, Significant, and High. Table 3 explains these classifications.

Table 3. Dam Hazard Potential Classification System

	Dam Hazard Potential Classification S	ystem	
Classification	Summary	Potential Loss of Life	Economic, Environmental, and Lifeline Losses
Low Hazard	Dams assigned the Low Hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.	None expected	Low; generally limited to owner
Significant Hazard	Dams assigned the Significant Hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant Hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.	None Expected	Yes
High Hazard	Dams assigned the High Hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.	Probable; one or more expected	Yes (but not necessary for this classification)

Source: National Inventory of Dams

Any owner of a dam with a hazard potential classification of High is required to develop an emergency action plan (EAP). An EAP is a formal document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies preplanned actions to be followed to minimize potential property damage and loss of life. Every EAP must be tailored to site-specific conditions but generally contains six basic elements:

- Notification flowchart
- Emergency detection, evaluation, and classification
- Roles and responsibilities
- Preparedness activities

- Inundation maps
- Appendices

Dam failure is the collapse or failure of an impoundment that causes significant downstream flooding. The principal consequences of dam failure are injury, loss of life, and significant downstream property damage. The energy of water stored behind even a small dam is capable of causing loss of life and great property damage to people living downstream. The collapse or structural failure of a dam may be caused by severe storm, earthquake, improper maintenance, erosion, or acts of terrorism. A failure in a dam upstream can cause additional strain and failure risk to dams further downstream. The Battle Creek dams are the only dams located within Ramsey County that are classified as High and have developed EAPs for review. The Coon Rapids Dam and the St. Anthony Falls Upper and Lower Locks and Dams are classified as significant and have also written EAPs.

3.5.4 HISTORY

There have been no dam failures in Ramsey County in the past, though there have been a number of dam failures within the State of Minnesota. Most reported failures have been in low hazard dams, with at least one exception; the Thomson Dam in northeastern Minnesota overtopped in 2012 due to heavy rains, causing significant damage to its hydroelectric station and contributing to flooding downstream. There have been no known deaths, injuries, or property damage from dam or levee failures in the County. The effects on life and property in the area could be significant if a dam were to fail because of the nature of the built environment underneath it.

3.5.5 PROBABILITY

The probability of a specific dam failing in any given year is extremely low. Some common causes of dam failures include overtopping, foundation defects, cracking, inadequate maintenance, or piping and seepage. According to the Association of State Dam Safety Officials, the primary cause of reported dam failures between 2010 – 2019 was overtopping, most often due to flooding events.

3.5.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change can significantly affect the risk and severity of dam and levee failures. The changes most likely to impact Ramsey County are:

- Changes in seasonal patterns and increased precipitation intensity more frequent and intense
 rainfall events or earlier spring snowmelt can result in higher risk of flooding, putting additional
 stress on dams and levees. According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
 Climate Change Information website, heavy rains are now more common in Minnesota and
 more intense than at any time on record. Climate projections indicate these big rains will
 continue increasing into the future.
- Increased extreme weather events more frequent and severe storms can cause a higher risk for dam or levee overtopping.
- Temperature changes, including increased freeze-thaw cycles this could impact the integrity of dam and levee foundations.
- Increased demand on water resources increased demand has the potential for more frequent drawdowns of reservoirs and added stress on dam operations and structures.

3.5.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.5.7.1 People

All individuals who live, work, and recreate in areas downstream of the dams are at risk if they are unable to escape the inundation zone following a failure. Inadequate warning from public warning systems, such as those provided through Everbridge, local radio stations, and other means can increase the number of people at risk.

Rising water from a dam failure can cause the same type of impacts as riverine and/or flash flooding, including injuries and fatalities from drowning, blunt force trauma, or exposure. If inundation is expected, populations will likely need to be evacuated and may lose access temporarily or long-term to housing, workplace, and other facilities. Not only can this have immediate physical impacts on people, it can also have longer-term mental health impacts as people work through the process of having their lives drastically altered.

3.5.7.2 Property

Inundation from dam failure can cause minor damage up to total loss of structures, utilities, and roadways. In addition, inundation is likely to impact phone lines, potable water, cable, and electricity; wastewater and recovery time for these lifelines may be extended. The one high hazard dam located in Ramsey County, Battle Creek Dam, is situated within Battle Creek Regional Park. Battle Creek runs through the central eastern metropolitan area of the county. It primarily flows through wooded parks before emptying into Pigs Eye Lake and eventually discharging to the Mississippi River. Neighborhoods and public spaces adjacent to the creek, particularly near Pigs Eye Lake could be inundated by a sudden release of water if the Battle Creek Dam were to fail.

3.5.7.3 Environment

The natural environment is also at risk for impacts caused by dam failure. River habitats, and nearby wetlands, meadows, and wooded areas may suffer from sedimentation and pollution caused by hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, fuel, sewage). Floodwaters may cause significant erosion and can harm wildlife through drowning, disease, and disruption of habitat. A sudden release of water could erode stream banks, damage wetlands, and disrupt the ecosystems and wildlife habitats of Battle Creek Park. A failure of Battle Creek Dam could also send sediment, debris, and pollutants into Pigs Eye Lake and, eventually, into the Mississippi River, impacting water quality and aquatic life.

3.5.7.4 County and Community Operations

Of the dams located in Ramsey County, the Battle Creek dams (Battle Creek, Battle Creek Middle, and Battle Creek Upper) are classified as High. These are located within the Battle Creek Regional Park which should limit the impact to county and community operations if there is a failure.

3.5.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Loss of life and injury due to sudden flooding.
- Displacement of residents from inundated areas, leading to temporary or long-term evacuation.

- Contamination of water systems, leading to public health impacts.
- Disruption of daily life and access to essential services (e.g., healthcare, education).

Impact on Responders

- Increased risk and operational challenges to emergency responders due to rapid onset of flooding and compromised access to affected areas, complicating rescue and relief efforts.
- Strain on emergency services, including search and rescue operations and medical response.
- Potential exposure to hazardous materials released during the flood.

Continuity of Operations

- Disruption of governmental and critical services (e.g., water treatment, power supply).
- Long-term impacts on the ability to resume normal operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Destruction or severe damage to homes, businesses, and public buildings.
- Short- and long-term structural damage to affected infrastructure, requiring extensive repair or rebuilding.
- Potential for cascading failures in other infrastructure (e.g., electrical grid, transportation systems).

Impact on the Environment

- Extensive erosion and sedimentation, altering waterways and landscapes.
- Long-term damage to ecosystems, including loss of habitat and biodiversity.
- Contamination of soil and water, affecting agriculture and drinking water sources.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Immediate and long-term economic losses due to damage to businesses and property.
- Costs associated with emergency response, recovery, and reconstruction.
- Loss of income and employment in affected areas.
- Decreased property values and potential long-term economic decline in the region.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Erosion of public trust in local and regional authorities if the dam failure is perceived as preventable or if the response is inadequate.
- Increased scrutiny and criticism of regulatory and oversight bodies responsible for dam safety.

3.6 Drought

3.6.1 PROFILE

Drought is a prolonged period of significant below-average precipitation in a given location. It is a normal phase in the climate cycle of most regions, originating from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. Drought can lead to water shortages.

Droughts are climate patterns that occur over long periods of time as the result of many causes. These patterns are often exacerbated by climatic patterns such as La Nina, human activities such as over-extraction of groundwater, and inefficient water use practices. Anomalies of precipitation and temperature may last from several months to several decades. How long they last depend on interactions between the atmosphere and the oceans, soil moisture and land surface processes, topography, internal dynamics, and the accumulated influence of global weather systems.

3.6.2 LOCATION

Drought is a regional hazard, impacting large areas of land at once. The entire planning area is susceptible to drought conditions. Figure 4 shows an example of drought conditions from August 2024. Drought condition maps are updated weekly.



Source: United States Drought Monitor

3.6.3 EXTENT

The entirety of the county is susceptible to any of the classifications of drought, up to and including D4 drought as outlined in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Drought Classification Categories

Class	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slows growth of crops/pastures. Coming out ∳f drought: some lingering water deficits; drops/pastures not fully recovered.
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops/pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells are low with some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested.
D2	Severe Drought	Crop/pasture losses are likely; water shortages are common and water retrictions are imposed.
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions.
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies.

Source: United States Drought Monitor

3.6.4 HISTORY

Minnesota typically experiences some degree of drought each year. Throughout the years, these droughts have varied in severity and duration. Major droughts were recorded in the 1930s, peaking between 1934 and 1936, in 1950s, peaking in 1956, and one of the driest winters on record, the winter of 1976-1977. More recently, notable droughts were recorded in 1988, 2006-2009, and 2012-2013. One of the most severe droughts in recent years, the 2021 drought affected much of Minnesota. Extremely low precipitation and high temperatures led to water shortages, record-low lake levels, and significant impacts on agriculture and ecosystems. Wildfires were also a major concern, with several large fires occurring in the state.

Figure 6 illustrates the proportion of land area within the county that has been affected by different levels of drought severity since 2000, and the slight trend toward more frequent and severe drought activity in recent years. Monitoring drought trends provides critical data to assess risk, enhance preparedness, and make informed policy decisions.

Figure 6. Historical Drought Conditions in Ramsey County



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Source: United States Drought Monitor

Members of the LPT noted that most jurisdictions in Ramsey County have instituted water restrictions, mostly focusing on lawn watering on even/odd days. The LPT also noted that only the Governor of Minnesota can completely restrict water usage.

3.6.5 PROBABILITY

The probability of a drought in Ramsey County depends on various climatic factors, which vary from year to year. The United States Drought Monitor tracks drought impacts weekly at a variety of jurisdiction levels, including at the county level. Drought conditions were reviewed for a total of 1,257 weeks between the first week of January 2000 and the week of August 20, 2024. Ramsey County experienced some level of drought condition in 44% of the recorded weeks, with the vast majority of those drought conditions spent in the lower echelon of drought severity.

FEMA's National Risk Index tool notes that Ramsey County is at a very low risk of drought, although this is based on agricultural impacts only.

3.6.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change is expected to alter precipitation patterns, temperatures, and extreme weather events, which could all contribute to the frequency, severity, and duration of droughts.

Changes in precipitation patterns. It is anticipated that there will be increased variability in precipitation including irregular rainfall and seasonal shifts which could impact the availability of water throughout the year. For Ramsey County, warmer winter temperatures could lead to a shift from snow to more rainfall, resulting in reduced snowpack and less water stored for spring thaw. This could impact the availability of water for critical growing seasons. Since 1866, the MN Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has identified 19 historical "mega-rain" events, in which six inches of rain fall over more than 1,000 square miles. More than half of these events occurred in the past 10 years. These mega-rain events have become four times more frequent since the year 2000 as compared to the previous 30

years. According to the University of Minnesota Climate Change Partnership, future Minnesotans will likely see longer dry periods and more flash droughts with heavier rain events in between.

Temperature increases. Higher temperatures will likely lead to increased evaporation rates and soil moisture depletion, both have the potential to significantly impact plants, crops, and vegetation. More frequent and prolonged heatwaves, which can stress water resources and increase the likelihood of drought conditions, are also a potential impact. According to DNR, the average temperatures in Minnesota have increased by almost 3 degrees (F) since 1895, and the 10 warmest years on record for Minnesota have occurred in the past 20 years. Increases in temperature are expected to continue.

Extreme weather events. Droughts are expected to increase in severity and lead to persistent dry conditions. Additionally, it is also predicted that intense rainfall events will increase, leading to flash floods. This will not ease drought conditions and could, in fact, lead to intensified flood-drought cycles.

3.6.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.6.7.1 People

According to the National Drought Mitigation Center, droughts have both direct and indirect impacts on people. All individuals who live, work, and recreate within the county are at risk from the impacts of drought. Drought can lead to impacts on the water supply, and agriculture impacts. Health effects such as an increased risk of respiratory issues due to dry, dusty conditions can also impact residents of Ramsey County.

3.6.7.2 Property

Structures, utilities, and transportation are minimally impacted by drought. Drought's impacts on soils can impact home and building foundations; according to the Drought Impact Reporter (DIR), the Mankato Free Press reported on some Twin Cities homes having developed cracks in foundations and interior walls due to drought conditions in 2022. All property in the county is vulnerable to the impacts of drought.

Drought can also create water supply challenges by reducing groundwater availability for domestic and government uses. The DIR notes multiple instances since the year 2000 of water usage restrictions.

3.6.7.3 Environment

Drought is significantly impactful to the environment and natural resources. Long-term drought can impact lake and river levels. It impacts agriculture through crop loss, insect infestations, plant diseases, and wind erosion. Algae blooms occur in the river, and streams may be cut off. Environmental losses also include plants and wildlife, because air and water quality can plummet with associated dust, wildland fires, and habitat loss. Extreme heat alongside drought may amplify these impacts.

3.6.7.4 County and Community Operations

The impact of a drought on a community can be profound, impacting water supply, agriculture, economy, public health, and the environment. Drought can strain on water systems and infrastructure – increased demand and decreased supply can stress the water infrastructure, possibly leading to failure and the need to invest in costly maintenance and/or new infrastructure to ensure a reliable water supply. Drought can impact operation that requires water to function; a key example is the fire service.

Drought can also reduce the availability of potable water, leading to water rationing and restrictions, for residential areas and agriculture.

3.6.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Water scarcity, leading to restricted access to potable water for drinking, hygiene, and sanitation.
- Increased health risks, including dehydration, malnutrition, and respiratory issues from poor air quality due to dust.
- Rising food prices and potential food shortages due to reduced agricultural output.
- Mental health impacts from prolonged stress, uncertainty, and potential displacement.

Impact on Responders

- Strain on emergency services to manage water distribution, firefighting, and health services. Increased demand for medical services due to heat-related illnesses and poor air quality.
- Challenges in managing public order, particularly if water shortages lead to unrest or conflicts over resources.

Continuity of Operations

- Disruption of water-dependent operations, including agriculture, industry, and public utilities.
- Need for water rationing or prioritizing critical services, such as healthcare and firefighting.
- Challenges in maintaining normal government operations due to resource scarcity and increased demands on infrastructure.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Damage to infrastructure such as water treatment plants, reservoirs, and pipelines due to overuse or drying up.
- Increased wear and tear on buildings and roads due to heat stress and lack of moisture.
- Potential for increased fire hazards, leading to property loss and infrastructure damage.

Impact on the Environment

- Degradation of ecosystems, including loss of wetlands, forests, and wildlife habitats.
- Reduced water levels in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, impacting aquatic life and biodiversity.
- Increased soil erosion and desertification, leading to long-term land degradation.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Decreased river levels impacting movement of goods in/out of the county.
- Significant economic losses in agriculture, particularly in crop and livestock production.
- Reduced industrial productivity due to water shortages, impacting sectors like manufacturing, energy, and mining.
- Long-term economic downturn from loss of revenue, increased unemployment, and higher costs for water and food imports.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

• Criticism of water management policies, including allocation, conservation, and infrastructure investment. Potential for social unrest or political challenges if the public perceives inequities or failures in drought response efforts.

3.7 Floods

3.7.1 PROFILE

Floods occur when water inundates land that is typically dry. This can occur during periods of intense rainfall, high tides coupled with storm surges, rapid snowmelt, or the failure of dams or levees. Damaging floods may happen with only a few inches of water, or it may cover a house to the rooftop. Flood events can develop in a matter of minutes or evolve over an extended timeframe, persisting for days, weeks, or more. Among all natural disasters related to weather, floods are the most frequent and have the broadest impact, often being the primary type of weather-related calamity affecting reservations.

Flash or urban flooding occurs when storm sewers and other drainage systems are overwhelmed by the amount of rain falling in a short period of time. The United States National Weather Service give the advice "Turn Around, Don't Drown" for flash floods. What makes flash floods dangerous is their sudden nature and fast-moving water.

Flooding is a hazard that can strike in any U.S. state or territory, as well as any global location prone to rainfall. In the United States, floods claim more lives annually than tornadoes, hurricanes, or lightning strikes. High-risk areas for flash floods include densely populated regions, vicinities adjacent to rivers, and locales near dams. Intense downpours have the potential to induce floods even on parched ground; areas recently affected by wildfires in mountainous regions are particularly vulnerable, and ice jams along with snowmelt are additional factors that can contribute to flash floods.

3.7.2 LOCATION

Those communities along the banks of the Mississippi, including the City of St. Paul, are particularly vulnerable to riverine flooding.





Source: 2019 MHMP Ramsey County

3.7.3 EXTENT

In hazard analysis, the 100-year and 500-year floodplains maps are utilized for understanding flood risk and informing land-use planning, emergency response, and infrastructure development. These designations represent areas that have a 1% (100-year) and 0.2% (500-year) chance of flooding in any given year. These maps help identify areas most at risk of flooding, which is vital for minimizing damage and ensuring public safety.

100-Year Floodplain: This area is commonly used as the baseline for regulatory and insurance purposes. It is the standard by which flood insurance requirements are determined, and it guides zoning regulations, construction codes, and infrastructure projects. Because these areas are more likely to experience flooding, they are most often prioritized for flood prevention and mitigation measures.

500-Year Floodplain: Although the likelihood of flooding in these areas is lower, the 500-year floodplain helps to identify areas that could be affected by more extreme events, including critical infrastructure, such as hospitals, emergency facilities, and power plants, where the consequences of flooding would be severe.

3.7.4 HISTORY

The National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database was consulted for records of historical floods and flash flooding. The earliest records occurred in 1997. Since 1997, Ramsey County has experienced six major flood events, causing \$4.3 million in property damage and no injuries or fatalities. The county has also experienced fifteen major flash flood events causing over \$700k in property damage, one fatality and one injury. Figure 8 shows flood and flash flood history in Ramsey County.

Location or County	Date	Туре	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Federally Declared Disaster
Saint Paul	7/5/2020	Flash Flood	0	0	Unknown	
Ramsey County	March – April 2019	Flood	0	0	unknown	Yes
Saint Paul	9/17/2015	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Saint Paul	6/18/2014	Flood	0	0	\$1,900,000	Yes
Falcon Heights	6/21/2013	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Saint Paul	6/21/2013	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
New Brighton	8/16/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
White Bear Lake	7/16/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	\$500,000	
Ramsey County	3/16/2011	Flash Flood	Unk	Unk	Unknown	Yes
Little Canada	8/10/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	

Figure 8. Ramsey County Historical Floods, 1997 - August 2024

Location or County	Date	Туре	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Federally Declared Disaster
Saint Paul	6/26/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Saint Paul	3/20/2010	Flood	0	0	\$2,400,000	Yes
Saint Paul	9/20/2007	Flash Flood	1	0	\$200,000	
Countywide	10/4/2005	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Ramsey County	10/4/2005	Flood	0	0	unknown	
North Portion	9/21/2005	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Ramsey Co.	6/20/2005	Flash Flood	0	0	\$2,000	
Saint Paul	6/25/2003	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Vadnais Heights	7/28/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Ramsey County	5/1/2001	Flood	0	0	unknown	Yes
Ramsey County	4/1/2001	Flood	0	0	unknown	
Roseville	9/2/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	unknown	
Saint Paul	7/1/1997	Flash Flood	0	1	unknown	
Ramsey County	4/4/1997	Flood	0	0	unknown	

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

Flooding in 2010 was caused by accumulating snowfall across the Upper Midwest and Northern Plains, with snowfall water equivalent amounts as high as six inches. Freezing temperatures broke in March of that year, accelerating melting and unleashing 3-6 inches of liquid water on the surface. Ice jams exacerbated flooding problems. The flooding caused \$2.4 million in property damages, and no deaths or injuries.

Flooding in 2014 directly impacted Saint Paul. Parts of Minnesota received 10-12 inches of rain over a week in June, which was anywhere from 400-600% above normal amounts. The Twin Cities had their wettest start of the year since 1871. St. Paul Airport deployed a flood wall which closed two of their shorter runways. Due to floodwaters affecting downtown Saint Paul and covering Harriet Island, the Taste of Minnesota and 4th of July fireworks show were moved to different locations. High water on the Mississippi also forced the Minnesota Centennial Showboard to postpone a week of shows. This flooding caused \$1.9 million in property damages, and no deaths or injuries.

A flood's crest is the level at which a river peaks before it starts to recede. Figure 9 shows historical flood crests for flooding in the Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, as well as historical flood crests for Rice Creek in Mounds View.

Figure 9. Historical Flood Crests

Historical Flood Crests for ississippi River at St. Paul, MN		or , MN	Historical Flood Crests for Mississippi River at South St. Paul, MN			Paul,	Historical Flood Crests for Ri Creek in Mounds View, MN		
Date	Height (Feet)			Date	Height		Date	Height (Feet)	
4/16/1965	26.01			Date	(Feet)		6/19/2014	12.25	
4/15/1969	24.52			4/29/2001	703.04		8/16/2011	11.17	
4/18/2001	23.76			4/18/2001	703.03		5/24/2012	10.49	
4/30/2001	23.20			4/13/1997	702.90		5/19/2013	10.43	
4/13/1997	22.37			6/26/2014	700.94		3/22/2010	9.55	
4/16/1952	22.02			6/25/1993	699.98		7/6/2015	9.45	
3/31/2013	20.19			3/30/2011	698.95				
	20.17			3/24/2010	698.56				
6/29/2024	(P)			7/02/2013	694.84				
6/26/2014	20.13			6/03/2012	694.02				
		'		4/01/2009	693.87				

Source: NOAA Water Prediction Service

3.7.5 PROBABILITY

Minor flooding is an annual occurrence in Ramsey County. According to the Storm Events Database, six major flood events occurred over the 32-year period presented, with a probability of a major flood event every 5 years. Fifteen flash/urban flooding events occurred in the same time period, presenting a probability of almost one major flash flood every two years. As storms become more severe and rainfall becomes heavier, these probabilities may increase.

3.7.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate changes could significantly impact riverine flooding through changes in seasonal and increased precipitation and intensity, changes in snowmelt and runoff patterns, increased stress on flood management infrastructure, such as dams, levees, and stormwater systems, and altered river and watershed dynamics. These changes may result in rising river levels, increased risk of flood-related damage, and more intense and frequent flooding events.

Similarly to potential changes to riverine flooding, climate change could also impact flash flooding through increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall, altered seasonal precipitation patterns, and stress on stormwater infrastructure. In addition, increased urbanization and expanded impervious surfaces, changes in land use and vegetation, and changing soil and drought cycles may lead to more frequent and severe flash floods, with higher runoff and rapid onset, particularly in urban areas of the county.

3.7.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.7.7.1 People

Flash floods and river flooding can lead to injury or loss of life. In urban areas, rapidly rising water levels can trap residents in their homes, vehicles, or other spaces, often in immediate danger and requiring rescue.

3.7.7.2 Property

Homes and businesses in low-lying areas and in flood-prone areas are at significant risk of flooding and damage. It is common for these structures to suffer structural damage, water in lower levels, and loss of personal property. Facilities in these areas can also see declines in property values and increased insurance costs.

Hazus estimates from the 2019 plan estimate the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that may require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 2,015 households may be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, the model estimates 342 people (out of a total population of 508,640) may seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

3.7.7.3 Environment

Detrimental environmental effects of flooding can include soil and bank erosion, bed erosion, siltation or landslides. It can damage vegetation and pollutants carried by flood water can impact on water quality, habitats and flora and fauna. Flooding can however play a beneficial role in natural habitats.

3.7.7.4 County and Community Operations

Essential facilities encounter the same impacts as other buildings within the flood boundary: structural failure, extensive water damage to the facility, and loss of facility functionality (i.e. a damaged police station will no longer be able to serve the community). However, none of Ramsey County's essential facilities (care facilities, fire stations, police stations and schools) included in the 2019 Hazus analysis are located within the flood boundary.

3.7.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Risk of drowning, injury, or death due to sudden and fast-moving floodwaters.
- Displacement of residents, leading to temporary or permanent relocation and the loss of personal property.
- Health risks from contaminated water, including waterborne diseases and hazardous materials.
- Disruption of daily life, including access to transportation, healthcare, and basic services.

Impact on Responders

- Increased danger to emergency responders operating in hazardous conditions, including swift water, debris, and unstable structures.
- Overextension of resources and personnel due to the immediate and widespread nature of the response required.
- Challenges in coordinating rescue and relief efforts, particularly in rapidly changing flood conditions and possible damage to roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure.

Continuity of Operations

- Disruption of essential services, including power outages, water supply interruption, and communication failures.
- Challenges in maintaining public safety and order, particularly if critical infrastructure is compromised.
- Delays in recovery efforts due to damage to roads, bridges, and other transportation networks.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Extensive damage or destruction of homes, businesses, and public buildings due to inundation and debris impact.
- Severe damage to critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, sewage systems, healthcare, and electrical grids.
- High costs for repairs, reconstruction, and mitigation efforts, potentially overwhelming local resources.

Impact on the Environment

- Erosion of soil, riverbanks, and landscapes, leading to long-term ecological changes.
- Pollution of rivers, lakes, and groundwater with debris, chemicals, and sewage from floodwaters.
- Destruction of natural habitats, negatively affecting wildlife and biodiversity.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

• Immediate economic losses from damage to commercial properties, agricultural lands, and infrastructure.

- Long-term economic challenges due to the cost of rebuilding and the potential for reduced investment and tourism.
- Potential loss of jobs and income.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Erosion of public trust if the flooding is perceived as preventable or if the response is inadequate.
- Increased scrutiny of floodplain management, land-use planning, and emergency preparedness policies.

3.8 Geologic Hazards

3.8.1 PROFILE

A geologic hazard is an adverse geological condition causing damage or loss of property or life. These hazards only become hazards when they impact life or property and are very much a normal part of environmental processes. Ramsey County is at risk of a variety of geologic hazards, the most common of which are:

- Landslide: The downward movement of a mass of rock, soil, and debris along a slope or cliff face. This movement can range from gradual, slow displacement to rapid, catastrophic events. Landslides are typically triggered by factors such as heavy rainfall, earthquakes, volcanic activity, or human activities that destabilize slopes. Examples of landslides include rock falls and debris flows. According to the United States Geological Survey, the most common type of landslides in Minnesota are shallow slope failures that occur during heavy rain.
- Land subsidence: The gradual sinking or settling of the earth's surface, often due to the compaction of underground layers of soil, sediment, or rock. This phenomenon can occur naturally or be exacerbated by human activities such as groundwater extraction, oil and gas extraction, mining, or the drainage of organic soils. Examples of land subsidence include sinkholes and soil compaction. According to the USGS, more than 80% of the identified subsidence in the United States is a consequence of human impact on subsurface water and is an often-overlooked environmental consequence of land and water-use practices. Increasing development can exacerbate subsidence problems and initiate new ones.

3.8.2 LOCATION

Parts of Ramsey County sit on a thick layer of limestone rock that is riddled with small holes and caves, known as karst topography. Its large rivers and hills also create many slopes and cliffs. Heavy surface rains may cause karst landscapes to fail causing landslides or sinkholes. Figure 10 shows karst distribution throughout Minnesota.





Source: www.ramseycounty.us

Figure 11 displays unstable soils and bedrock in south Ramsey County.

Figure 11. Unstable Soils and Bedrock in South Ramsey County



Source: Ramsey 2040 Comprehensive Land Use Plan

3.8.3 EXTENT

3.8.3.1 Landslide

To determine the extent of a landslide hazard, it is essential to identify affected areas and assess the probability of a landslide occurring within a specified period. Key natural variables that influence landslide activity include soil properties, topographic position and slope, and historical occurrences. Predicting landslides remains challenging, even with ideal conditions and reliable data. Consequently, landslide hazards are often represented by landslide incidence and/or susceptibility, as defined below:

- Landslide incidence refers to the number of landslides occurring in a specific geographic area. A high incidence indicates that over 15% of the area has experienced landslides. Medium incidence means that 1.5% to 15% of the area has been affected, while low incidence indicates that less than 1.5% of the area has experienced landslides.
- Landslide susceptibility refers to the likelihood of geologic formations responding to natural or artificial alterations, such as slope cutting, loading, or unusually high precipitation. Areas with a history of numerous landslides are particularly vulnerable to new movements under these conditions. Susceptibility is influenced by slope angle and the underlying geologic material. It identifies potential landslide-prone areas but does not specify a time frame for when a landslide

might occur. High, medium, and low susceptibility are categorized using the same percentages as landslide incidence: over 15% for high, 1.5% to 15% for medium, and less than 1.5% for low.

Common techniques for measuring and monitoring the extent of landslides include field surveys (e.g., geological mapping, slope measurements), remote sensing (e.g., satellite imagery, aerial photography), ground-based monitoring (e.g., GPS, inclinometers, extensometers), and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR).

3.8.3.2 Land Subsidence

Subsidence can develop gradually or suddenly due to natural processes, such as karst sinkholes in areas with soluble bedrock, or due to human activities. In the U.S., subsidence has affected over 17,000 square miles across 45 states, with annual costs estimated at \$125 million. The primary causes include aquifer-system compaction, organic soil drainage, underground mining, hydro compaction, natural compaction, sinkholes, and thawing permafrost.

Common techniques for measuring and monitoring the extent of land subsidence include geodetic surveys (e.g., leveling surveys, GPS/GNSS monitoring), remote sensing (e.g., Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar [InSAR], satellite imagery), borehole measurements (e.g., extensometers, piezometers), and LiDAR.

3.8.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has a moderate history of impactful geologic incidents. The MN Department of Natural Resources (DNR) paper *Historical Landslide Inventory for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area* was consulted for incident records.

Est. Date	Туре	Location	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
May 13, 1879	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Rock and sediment
July 28, 1892	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Unknown
Winter 1969	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Sediment
July 24, 1987	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Glacial sediment. This was a late-night event associated with a slow- moving thunderstorm.
April 8, 2011	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Rock. A boulder the size of two minivans struck and demolished a local bakery.
May 1, 2011	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Glacial sediment and fill
May 22, 2013	Landslide	St. Paul	2/4	u/k	Rock and sediment. A rockslide killed two and injured two fourth graders

Table 4. Significant Geological Hazard Events in Ramsey County, MN

					at Lilydale Regional Park. Two firefighters were also injured in the response.
June 19, 2014	Landslide	St. Paul	u/k	u/k	Sediment. Heavy rainfall caused a landslide beneath a hospital at the University of Minnesota.
April 28, 2018	Landslide	St. Paul	0/0	\$766k	An estimated 400,000 pounds of rock and soil came loose on the bluff to cover Wabasha Street between Plato Boulevard and Cesar Chavez Street.
9 Significant Incidents			2/4	\$766,000 total claimed	

C	N 4 N I		ام م، م	2010	Demes		4.0
sources:	IVIIN	DINK	and	2013	Ramsey	/ IVIHI	VIP

During Planning Meeting #2, members of the LPT noted a landslide in Gem Lake that caused disruption to nearby railroad tracks, although further research didn't find any written record of it.

3.8.5 PROBABILITY

Geologic hazard incidents are an occasional occurrence within Ramsey County. Six significant incidents have occurred since 1970, giving a probability of approximately an 11% chance of a significant geologic hazard incident occurring within any given year. During Planning Meeting #2, the LPT noted that mitigation of geologic hazard risks has been implemented across the county; as mitigation continues, probability of incidents will decrease.

3.8.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change can significantly influence geologic hazards in Rasmey County through various mechanisms. Here are some key impacts:

- Increased Frequency of Heavy Rainfall: More intense and frequent heavy rainfall can saturate soils, increasing the likelihood of landslides, especially in areas with steep slopes or unstable terrain. It can also lead to more frequent and severe flooding, which can erode riverbanks and destabilize the ground, potentially triggering landslides and soil erosion. Heavy rains in Minnesota are now more frequent and intense than ever recorded. Long-term observation sites have shown significant increases in 1-inch and 3-inch rainfalls, as well as the heaviest annual rainfall events. Since 2000, the state has also experienced a notable rise in widespread extreme rainstorms. Rainfalls that historically ranked in the top 2% are becoming more common. Climate projections suggest that these heavy rains will continue to increase in the future.
- **Temperature Extremes:** Increased variability in temperatures can lead to more frequent freezethaw cycles, which can cause soil and rock to expand and contract. This process can weaken slopes and contribute to landslides and rockfalls. Minnesota has warmed by 3.0°F between 1895 and 2020, with the most dramatic changes occurring in recent decades. Since 1970, nearly every

year has been warmer than the 20th-century average. Each of the top 10 warmest years on record occurred between 1998 and 2020. These warming trends are expected to continue through the 21st century.

- **Drought:** Extended periods of drought can dry out soils, making them more susceptible to erosion when rains do return. This can lead to a loss of fertile topsoil and increased sediment in waterways. Groundwater depletion during droughts can cause land subsidence, particularly in areas where groundwater is heavily relied upon for agriculture and other uses.
- **Changes in Vegetation:** Vegetation helps to stabilize slopes by binding soil with roots. Changes in vegetation patterns due to climate change, such as increased prevalence of invasive species or loss of native plants, can reduce slope stability and increase landslide risk. Northern tree species in Minnesota, such as paper birch, quaking aspen, balsam fir, and black spruce, may begin to decline and shift further north. In their place, warmer-climate species like maples, oaks, and hickories could become more prevalent. These shifts in tree cover will also bring changes to soil habitats.

By understanding these impacts, communities in the Ramsey County can develop more effective strategies for mitigating the risks associated with geologic hazards in the context of a changing climate.

3.8.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.8.7.1 People

People living in areas with steep terrain are at greater risk of landslides, and those living in floodplains and river valleys may experience greater incidences of flooding and erosion, leading to increased risk of land subsidence and landslides. Additionally, populations in older cities and towns with aging infrastructure are more susceptible to damage from geologic hazards. Similarly, those living in affordable housing may be located in areas more prone to geologic hazards and may be less structurally resilient.

3.8.7.2 Property

In residential and commercial areas, houses and critical infrastructure built on or near steep slopes are vulnerable to landslides, especially during periods of heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Subdivisions built on filled land or areas with unstable soils may be prone to over time. Infrastructure like roads and highways traversing hilly or unstable terrain are susceptible to landslides and slope failures, as are structures spanning rivers or valleys which can be impacted by erosion and subsidence, affecting stability and safety. Geologic hazards can threaten underground infrastructure such as pipelines for water, wastewater, gas, and electricity, as well as communication cables.

3.8.7.3 Environment

Landslides and subsidence can fragment habitats and disrupt ecosystems, affecting wildlife and plant communities. Sedimentation from landslides can degrade water quality in rivers, lakes, and streams, impacting aquatic ecosystems and drinking water sources. Finally, erosion and sedimentation can reduce soil fertility and agricultural productivity, affecting food security and livelihoods.

3.8.7.4 County and Community Operations

Roads, bridges, and railways are essential for transporting goods and people. Landslides and land subsidence can block roads or damage bridges, disrupting transportation and emergency response efforts. Utility and communication system grids can be damaged, leading to service interruptions and potentially affecting public health and safety.

3.8.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Consequence assessment is the process of identifying and evaluating the potential outcomes of hazard events. The consequence assessment for geologic hazards is as follows:

Impact on the Public

- Risk of injuries or fatalities from sudden landslides or gradual subsidence leading to ground collapse.
- Evacuation and temporary relocation of residents from affected areas.
- Mental health impacts from displacement and trauma; physical health risks from injuries or exposure to hazardous conditions.

Impact on Responders

- Difficult terrain and unstable ground conditions hindering emergency response efforts.
- Increased risk to responders working in unstable areas prone to further landslides or subsidence.
- Need for specialized equipment and training to safely conduct rescue and recovery operations.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

- Disruption to government services and operations located in or near affected areas.
- Potential interruption of critical infrastructure systems, including utilities and transportation networks, if located in landslide or subsidence zones.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Structural damage or total destruction of buildings located in landslide or subsidence zones.
- Damage to schools, hospitals, and other public facilities, necessitating repairs or reconstruction.
- Road closures, rail line disruptions, and damage to bridges affecting mobility and logistics.
- Damage to water, gas, and electricity lines, leading to service outages and potential hazards.

Impact on the Environment

- Disruption to local ecosystems and wildlife habitats due to ground movement and landscape alteration.
- Increased erosion, sedimentation of water bodies, and potential contamination from disrupted underground utilities.

• Loss of vegetation cover contributing to further erosion and destabilization of slopes.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Decrease in property values in high-risk areas, impacting homeowners and local tax revenue.
- Disruption to local businesses, leading to financial losses, job displacement, and reduced economic activity.
- Significant expenses for rebuilding and repairing damaged infrastructure and properties.
- Increased insurance premiums and potential difficulty in obtaining coverage for properties in high-risk zones.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Public perception of the government's ability to manage and mitigate geologic hazards effectively.
- Importance of clear and timely communication with the public regarding risks, mitigation measures, and response efforts.
- Potential for increased scrutiny of government officials and policies, leading to political challenges or changes in leadership.

3.9 Hazardous Materials

3.9.1 PROFILE

Materials considered hazardous are commonly and safely used across communities on a daily basis. When a chemical or other substance that may harm health or the environment has been released into the air, water or ground, it is considered a hazardous materials incident. Incidents can occur when materials are being produced, stored, transported, used, or disposed of. Most hazardous incidents are quickly, easily and safely contained; however, potential exists for longer-lasting and harmful incidents. This chapter focuses on the following types of incidents:

- **Spills**: Accidental release of hazardous substances can lead to contamination of soil, water, and air.
- **Pipelines**: Leaks or ruptures in pipelines can release hazardous materials into the environment.
- **Trucking**: Transportation accidents involving trucks can result in the release of hazardous cargoes.
- Railways: Train derailments or collisions can lead to significant spills of hazardous materials.

3.9.2 LOCATION

Due to the unexpected nature of a hazardous materials event, the entirety of Ramsey County would be considered at risk for these types of events. Hazardous materials incidents are classified as either fixed incidents or mobile incidents. Approximately 80%-90% of incidents occur at fixed sites, such as factories and storage facilities. Impacts are typically limited to the site itself, and the immediate surrounding area. Ramsey County is home to a number of chemical plants and facilities, ranging from manufacturing to

processing and distribution of chemicals, including 3M Company Headquarters in Maplewood, Ecolab Inc. in St. Paul, and HB Fuller, located in Vadnais Heights. There are also several large waste and recycling facilities in the county which handle various types of waste, including hazardous materials. The notable facilities include the Ramsey County Recycling and Energy Center and the Ramsey County Household Hazardous Waste Facility. Other adjacent facilities and private waste management companies also pose hazardous materials risks. Ramsey County is home to several major including on the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, 3M Company, MN Department of Public Health Laboratory, and EcoLab. Hospitals and healthcare facilities can also be sites for hazardous materials incidents. A number of hospitals and health care facilities located within Ramsey County handle materials as part of their regular operations.

The remainder of incidents occur while a material is in transit. These incidents can occur on major roadways, railways, or in pipelines. The following are the most likely locations for mobile accidents to occur within the county:

- Transportation Routes
 - Roadways Ramsey County is served by a number of major roadways including Interstates 94 (I-94), 35E (I35E), and 694 (I-694); US Highways 52 and 61; and MN State Highways 36 (MN-36), 51 (MN-51), and 280 (MN-280). Additionally, there are a number of major county roads that transverse the region as well.
 - Intersections/Interchanges Major intersections/interchanges in Ramsey County include I-94 and I-35E, I-94 and MN-280, and I-694 and I-35E. Other significant urban and suburban intersections are located across the county as well.
 - Bridges and Overpasses Ramsey County has a number of key bridges and overpasses including a number that span the Mississippi River and interstate and highway overpasses.
 - Railroads Ramsey County is a significant hub for rail transportation in the region, with BNSF Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Amtrak providing freight and passenger services with the county.
 - Airports While the major airport that services Ramsey County (Minneapolis Saint Paul International Airport (MSP)) is located in adjacent Hennepin County, portions of Ramsey County will be in the flight path for MSP. In addition, there are two smaller airports located within the County: Saint Paul Downtown Airport (STP) and Lake Elmo Airport.
- Pipelines
 - Oil and Gas Pipelines Oil and gas pipelines are present in Ramsey County, including natural gas and petroleum products, such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel.

3.9.3 EXTENT

The extent of a hazardous material event can vary widely depending on several factors including physical area affected, environmental impact, population affected, duration, severity of health risks, economic impact, infrastructure affected, response required, and legal and regulatory implications.

Hazardous materials are organized into nine classes:

• Class 1: Explosives

- Class 2: Gases
- Class 3: Flammable Liquids
- Class 4: Flammable Solids
- Class 5: Oxidizer
- Class 6: Poisonous Materials
- Class 7: Radioactive Materials
- Class 8: Corrosive Materials
- Class 9: Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials

Figure 12. Hazardous Materials Classes



Source: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

3.9.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has experienced several notable hazardous materials incidents in recent years, including:

- University Avenue Chemical Spill. Occurring in Saint Paul in November 1992. A tanker truck carrying hazardous chemicals overturned on University Avenue, causing a significant spill of industrial solvents. This led to an evacuation of nearby businesses and residents, traffic disruption, and road closures for several hours. The spill was contained and cleaned but did pose a risk to public health and the environment.
- H.B. Fuller Plant Fire (2002). Occurring in June 2002 at the H.B. Fuller Company plant in Vadnais Heights. A fire broke out at the H.B. Fuller adhesive manufacturing plant, causing the release of hazardous fumes and chemicals. This led to the evacuation of employees and nearby residents due to the risk of toxic smoke inhalation, resulting in significant property damage and concerns about air quality.
- Saint Paul Riverfront Chemical Leak. Occurring in May 2007 in the riverfront industrial area in Saint Paul. A leak of anhydrous ammonia occurred at an industrial facility near the Mississippi

River. This release led to the evacuation of nearby residents and workers and raised concerns about industrial safety and environmental protection along the riverfront.

- **BNSF Railway Chemical Spill.** Occurring in September 2010 at the BNSF Railway yard, Saint Paul. A derailment of a train carrying hazardous materials occurred at the BNSF Railway yard, causing a spill of chemicals, including sulfuric acid. This spill required the evacuation of the immediate area and the deployment of hazmat teams to contain and clean up the hazardous substances. The incident disrupted rail operations and posed a risk to public health and the environment, prompting concerns about potential groundwater contamination and air quality.
- Energy Park Drive Industrial Fire. Occurring in July 2015, in the industrial area along Energy Park Drive, Saint Paul. A fire at an industrial facility led to the release of hazardous smoke and chemicals, prompting the evacuation of workers and nearby residents. The incident caused significant property damage and raised concerns about industrial safety and emergency preparedness.

A search was run for incidents recorded by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). Between 1980 and August 2024, the PHMSA database records 1,828 separate mobile hazardous materials incidents both large and small occurring in the county. Of these, 1,692 occurred on a highway, 95 occurred on rail lines, 39 occurred in the air, and one occurred on the water.

3.9.5 PROBABILITY

Determining the exact probability of a hazardous materials incident is challenging due to the variability of factors involved. Smaller hazardous materials incidents are likely to occur frequently due to the large volume of hazardous materials in the county, but a widespread event is less likely to occur due to the controls and regulations in place at larger facilities. The following considerations may influence the likelihood of such incidents:

- Presence of industrial facilities, including chemical plants and refineries
- Major transportation routes, such as highways, railways, and waterways
- Population density in urban areas

It is safe to say that minor hazardous materials incidents are a relatively routine occurrence across the county. Large-scale hazardous materials incidents are much rarer.

3.9.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change has the potential to increase the number of hazardous materials incidents, due to changes in population, environment, and production capacity. It is also expected that climate change impacts may exacerbate the impacts of the incidents themselves, depending on the weather, location and type of material.

3.9.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Vulnerability in a hazardous materials incident is highly contingent on the location of the incident and the substance released.
3.9.7.1 People

- Health Risks Hazardous materials can be toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive, posing immediate and long-term health risks. Hazardous materials vary greatly in the types of health risks they pose to humans, including the following potential health risks from hazardous materials: thermal, radiological, asphyxiation, chemical, etiological, or mechanical (TRACEM).
- Population Density Areas with high population density, including much of Ramsey County, can increase the number of people potentially impacted by a hazardous material incident.
- Proximity to Facilities Communities located near industrial plants, chemical storage facilities, transportation routes, or waste disposal sites are at a greater risk of exposure. There are a significant number of transportation routes (both rail and road) that traverse the county, on which hazardous materials are carried every day. The City of Roseville has several fuel tank facilities, with approximately 370 semi-trucks, carrying hazardous materials, entering and exiting on a daily basis.

3.9.7.2 Property

- Damage to infrastructure Hazardous materials can cause significant damage to buildings, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. Corrosive chemicals can degrade materials, and explosions and fires can cause widespread damage.
- Economic Costs the economic impact of hazardous materials incidents can be substantial, including cleanup, property devaluation, and business interruptions.
- Long-term contamination Contamination can persist in buildings and infrastructure, rendering them unusable or requiring costs decontamination or demolition efforts.

3.9.7.3 Environment

- Water contamination Hazardous materials can seep into groundwater or run off into rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, contaminating drinking water and impacting aquatic ecosystems. Jurisdictions, such as Gem Lake, utilize a well water infrastructure, and spills impacting groundwater could have significant impacts to drinking water.
- Soil degradation Hazardous material incidents can lead to soil contamination which can affect plant growth and soil health. Contaminants can persist in the soil for long periods of time which can make land unsuitable for habitation and/or agriculture.
- Air pollution Hazardous gases or particulates can be released into the air. These can impact air quality and pose respiratory risks for humans and animals.
- Ecosystem disruption Toxic substances can disrupt ecosystems, reduce biodiversity, and affect food chain, possibly causing long-term ecological imbalances.

3.9.7.4 County and Community Operations

A hazardous materials incident can have a significant impact on a community. The impacts can be immediate, short-term, and long-term, affecting various aspects of the community including health, environmental, economy, and social well-being.

3.9.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Immediate and long-term health risks, including exposure to toxic substances, chemical burns, respiratory issues, or poisoning.
- Potential for widespread panic or fear due to the nature of the hazardous material.
- Evacuation of affected areas, leading to temporary displacement and disruption of daily life.

Impact on Responders

- High risk of exposure to hazardous materials, requiring specialized protective equipment and training.
- Challenges in managing the scene, including containment, decontamination, and medical treatment.
- Potential injuries or fatalities among responders due to the dangerous nature of the incident.
- Strain on emergency response resources, including medical facilities, hazmat teams, and fire services.

Continuity of Operations

- Disruption of critical services, including transportation, healthcare, and public utilities, due to contamination or evacuation.
- Potential shutdown of government buildings or facilities in the affected area, delaying administrative functions.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Contamination of buildings, public spaces, and infrastructure, leading to costly cleanup and decontamination efforts.
- Potential destruction or long-term damage to property due to explosions, fires, or chemical corrosion.
- Temporary or permanent closure of affected facilities, impacting businesses, schools, and public services.
- Long-term implications for infrastructure integrity if materials seep into soil, groundwater, or air systems.

Impact on the Environment

- Contamination of air, water, and soil, potentially affecting large areas and leading to short- and long-term ecological damage.
- Destruction of natural habitats, with harmful effects on wildlife and plant life.
- Challenges in restoring affected environments, with potential for lasting degradation of ecosystems.
- Risk of bioaccumulation of hazardous substances in the food chain, affecting both wildlife and human populations.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Significant economic losses due to business closures, property damage, and costs associated with cleanup and decontamination.
- Potential long-term economic downturn if the incident affects key industries in the region.
- Increased healthcare costs due to treatment of affected individuals and long-term health monitoring.
- Potential decrease in property values and attractiveness of the area for investment or development.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Erosion of public trust if the incident is perceived as preventable or if the response is seen as inadequate.
- Increased scrutiny and criticism of regulatory and oversight agencies responsible for hazardous materials management.
- Pressure to improve safety regulations, emergency response capabilities, and communication strategies to prevent future incidents.

3.10 Summer Weather Hazards

3.10.1 PROFILE

The summer weather hazards chapter encompasses natural weather hazards most likely to occur in the spring and summer months. The most common types of summer weather hazards experienced in Ramsey County are described below.

• Extreme heat: The National Weather Service (NWS) does not have a set definition for extreme heat, but instead calibrates the point at which forecasters warn residents based on the region's climate. For central states, including Minnesota, Heat Advisories are issued when the heat index

exceeds 100 degrees. Excessive Heat Warnings are issued when the heat index exceeds 105 degrees.

- **Heatwave**: Heatwaves are periods of abnormally hot weather generally lasting more than two days. Heat waves can occur with or without high humidity.
- Hail: Hail forms inside a thunderstorm or other storms with strong updrafts of warm air and downdrafts of cold water. If a water droplet is picked up by the updrafts, it can be carried well above the freezing level. Water droplets freeze when temperatures reach 32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or colder. As the frozen droplet begins to fall, it may thaw as it moves into warmer air toward the bottom of the thunderstorm. However, the droplet may be picked up again by another updraft and carried back into the cold air and refreeze. With each trip above and below the freezing level, the frozen droplet adds another layer of ice. The frozen droplet, with many layers of ice, falls to the ground as hail. Most hail is small and typically less than two inches in diameter.
- Lightning: Lightning is a bright flash of electrical energy produced by a thunderstorm. All thunderstorms produce lightning and are very dangerous. Lightning ranks as one of the top weather killers in the U.S., where an average of 300 people are injured and 80 are killed each year. Lightning can occur anywhere there is a thunderstorm, often strikes outside the heavy rain in a thunderstorm, and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

Note that a single summer weather event may include one or more of these hazards.

3.10.2 LOCATION

All communities within Ramsey County are vulnerable to summer weather.

3.10.3 EXTENT

3.10.3.1 Extreme Heat and Heatwaves

Each NWS Forecast Office issues heat-related alerts as needed. Local offices often work with partners to decide when to issue an alert for a specific area. The Heat Index is a measure of how hot it feels when factoring in the relative humidity at a given location. This can be used as a decision-making tool when issuing heat-related products. The Heat Index is provided as Figure 13 and heat-related products are described in Table 5.

Figure 13. Heat Index

	NWS	Не	at Ir	ndex			Те	empe	rature	e (°F)							
		80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
	40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
	45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
(%)	50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
Ň	55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
idit	60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
Ę	65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
Ŧ	70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
ive	75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
lat	80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
Re	85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135							100	
	90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131								no	AR
	95	86	93	100	108	117	127										- X
	100	87	95	103	112	121	132										and the
	Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure or Strenuous Activity																
		_									_						
			Cautio	n		Ex	treme	Cautio	n			Danger		E)	ktreme	Dange	er

Source: <u>www.weather.gov</u>

Table 5. NWS Heat-Related Products

Product	Description
Excessive Heat Warning—Take Action!	An Excessive Heat Warning is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. The general rule of thumb for this Warning is when the maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 105° or higher for at least 2 days and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75°; however, these criteria vary across the country, especially for areas not used to extreme heat conditions. If you don't take precautions immediately when conditions are extreme, you may become seriously ill or even die.
Excessive Heat Watches—Be Prepared!	Heat watches are issued when conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 24 to 72 hours. A Watch is used when the risk of a heat wave has increased but its occurrence and timing is still uncertain.
Heat Advisory—Take Action!	A Heat Advisory is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. The general rule of thumb for this Advisory is when the maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 100° or higher for at least 2 days, and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75°; however, these criteria vary across the country, especially for areas that are not used to dangerous heat conditions. Take precautions to avoid heat illness. If you

	don't take precautions, you may become seriously ill or even die.
Excessive Heat Outlooks—Be Aware!	The outlooks are issued when the potential exists for an excessive heat event in the next 3-7 days. An Outlook provides information to those who need considerable lead time to prepare for the event.
	Source: www.weather.gov

3.10.3.2 Hail

Hail size typically refers to the diameter of the hailstones. Warnings and reports may report hail size through comparisons with real-world objects that correspond to certain diameters. To be considered severe, hail stones must be at least 1 inch in diameter. Hail naming convention, damage estimate, description, and size are provided in Table 6.

Table 6. Hail Descriptions and Damage Estimates

Hail Name	Damage	Description	Diameter (in.)
Small Hail	Unlikely	Pea	0.25
		Marble or Mothball	0.50
		Penny or Dime	0.75
		Nickel	0.88
Large Hail	Minor damage	Quarter	1.00
		Half Dollar	1.25
		Walnut or Ping Pong Ball	1.50
		Golf ball	1.75
Very Large Hail	Moderate damage	Hen's Egg	2.00
		Tennis Ball	2.50
		Baseball	2.75
Giant Hail	Major damage	Teacup	3.00
		Grapefruit	4.00
		Softball	4.50

Source: www.weather.gov

3.10.3.3 Lightning

The threat of lightning is largely based on the likelihood that cloud-to-ground lightning (CG) from thunderstorms will occur combined with the anticipated flash rate. With CG lightning, every strike is potentially lethal and has the potential to contribute to other hazards such as wildfire. Flash rate is defined in Table 7.

Table 7. CG Lightning Flash Rate

Term	Description
Occasional	CG lightning at the rate of 1 to 3 flashes per minute (about 5 to 15 flashes per 5 minutes) associated with a given lightning storm.
Frequent	CG lightning at the rate of 4 to 11 flashes per minute (about 20 to 55 flashes per 5 minutes) associated with a given lightning storm.
Excessive	CG lightning rate of 12 flashes or more per minute (about 60 flashes or more per 5 minutes) and is nearly continuous associated with a given lightning storm.

Source: <u>www.weather.gov</u>

Lightning risk is also defined as low, moderate, or high as shown in Table 84.

Table 8. Lightning Risk

Level	Definition
Low Risk	Atmospheric conditions do not support frequent cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.
Moderate Risk	Thunderstorms are forecast to be scattered in coverage (30-50% chance). Atmospheric conditions support frequent cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.
High Risk	Thunderstorms are forecast to be numerous or widespread in coverage (60-100% chance). Atmospheric conditions support continuous and intense cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.

Source: <u>www.weather.gov</u>

3.10.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has a significant history of damaging windstorms and tornadoes. The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database was consulted for incident records.

According to NCEI records, there have been 243 significant summer weather incidents reported between 1950 and July 2024. This dataset recorded five deaths and two injuries since 1950. Notable summer weather hazard incidents since 1950 are displayed in Table 9.

Table 9. Notable Summer	Weather Hazard Incidents in	n Ramsey County, MN
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Date	Туре	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
August 9, 1998	Lightning	1/0	None reported	One man died because of a lightning strike while under a tree.
May 1, 2001	Hail	0/0	\$2M	Numerous vehicles and buildings were damaged.
June 7, 2005	Lightning	0/0	None reported	Lightning struck a home on Timberline Trail. The northwest corner of the home caught fire and sheetrock fell on a person lying in bed.

Date	Туре	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
August 8, 2005	Lightning	0/0	None reported	Lightning struck a home and a nearby tree on Whitaker Street. The bolt that struck the home damaged the electrical equipment inside. The bolt that struck the tree caused the tree to split in two, and one of the pieces fell through a window.
July 24, 2009	Hail	0/0	\$15k	A strong cold front moved through the region Friday morning and generated a line of strong to severe thunderstorms that affected areas from far east central Minnesota, into west central Wisconsin. Several reports of golf ball size hail were observed in the east metro of the Twin Cities.
September 21, 2010	Hail	0/0	\$5M	Several reports of large hail, up to the size of half dollars, occurred from the Highland Park area of St. Paul, northeast across the north side of the city.
August 25, 2013	Excessive Heat	0/216	None reported	Heat indices of 105° F occurred during the Minnesota State Fair. 216 people were treated at State Fair medical aid stations for heat-related illnesses. Of those 216, 10 were transported to area hospitals. Minneapolis schools also canceled outdoor athletic practices during this period of extreme heat.
July 2015	Extreme Heat	0/0	None reported	Several observations across Ramsey County measured heat indices over 105° F for two days in a row. The highest heat index value was 116° F.
8 Significant Incidents	-	1/216	\$7,015,000 total claimed	

Sources: <u>www.ncdc.noaa.gov</u> and 2019 Ramsey MHMP

3.10.5 PROBABILITY

Summer weather hazards are an annual occurrence and are likely to occur each year. Eight significant summer weather incidents have occurred since 1970, giving a probability of approximately a 14.5% chance of a significant summer weather incident occurring within any given year.

3.10.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change is expected to have dramatic impacts on weather patterns in Minnesota. These include more extreme weather patterns, including increased periods of extreme heat, enhanced lightning activity, changes in hail patterns and more intense storms. Climate change could have the following impacts:

- Increased Extreme Heat: This includes more frequent and severe heatwaves, higher average summer temperatures, and longer duration of hot spells. Minnesota is getting warmer, especially winter nights in the northern parts of the state. Daily average minimum temperatures during winter (Dec-Feb) have increased 4.9 degrees in southern Minnesota.
- Enhanced Lightning Activity: Increased atmospheric instability may lead to more thunderstorms, with higher temperatures and humidity levels contributing to more frequent lightning strikes.
- **Changes in Hail Patterns:** There is the potential for increase in the size and frequency of hail due to more intense thunderstorms, as well as shifts in the geographic distribution of hailstorms.
- More Intense Storms: Greater frequency of severe thunderstorms with high winds and heavy rainfall and subsequent increased risk of flash flooding.
- Health Risks: Extreme heat can lead to increased heat-related illnesses and mortality and a higher risk of respiratory problems due to poor air quality. Higher temperatures can exacerbate air quality issues, leading to more smog and ground-level ozone.
- Economic Costs: Rising temperatures create a greater demand for energy to cool homes and businesses, and there may be increased costs for repairing damage from severe weather incidents. Ecosystem impacts can have trickle down effects on related industries such as fishing and tourism. Likewise, agricultural impacts affect the agricultural and farming sectors.
- Ecosystem Disruptions: Increased heat, along with more frequent, intense, and prolonged storms, may alter plant and animal behavior and distribution by stressing native species and ecosystems. Over the past 50 years, Minnesota lakes have lost an average of 10 to 14 days of ice cover, and July-August water temperatures have risen by 3.0 to 3.9°F, impacting lake and fish health. Algae blooms, exacerbated by warmer water, can deplete oxygen levels, suffocating fish, even those species like bass that typically thrive in warmer conditions. Northern tree species such as paper birch, quaking aspen, balsam fir, and black spruce may decline and migrate further north, while warmer-climate species like maples, oaks, and hickories could take their place. These shifts in tree cover will also lead to changes in wildlife and soil habitats.

While the exact relationship between climate change and summer weather is complex and still under active research, the evidence suggests that climate change is likely to impact the frequency, intensity, and distribution of summer weather hazards in the Midwest. Improved understanding and modeling of these changes are essential for developing effective mitigation and adaptation strategies.

3.10.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.10.7.1 People

Extreme heat poses serious health risks, particularly for the elderly, children, and those with pre-existing health conditions, as well as people without access to air conditioning. Extreme heat is the leading weather-related killer in the United States, killing more people than other types of extreme weather. Prolonged heatwaves can lead to heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and increased mortality rates. During the second planning meeting, attendees noted that in Ramsey County, many of the recent immigrants are not used to hotter weather and often live many people to a home, often without air conditioning.

Hailstorms, often accompanying severe thunderstorms, can cause significant injury to individuals caught outside and disrupt daily activities. Lightning presents another serious threat, with the potential to cause direct injuries or fatalities and ignite fires, posing additional risks to both urban and rural communities.

3.10.7.2 Property

Extreme heat can cause asphalt and concrete to buckle, strain power grids due to increased air conditioning usage, and degrade building materials, leading to higher maintenance and repair costs. Hailstorms pose a significant threat to homes, vehicles, and agricultural assets, often resulting in shattered windows, damaged roofs, and destroyed crops. These storms can also disrupt transportation networks and necessitate costly repairs. Lightning strikes can cause power outages, fires, and severe damage to electrical and communication systems.

3.10.7.3 Environment

The environment in the Midwest is particularly vulnerable to summer weather hazards such as extreme heat, hail, and lightning. Extreme heat can lead to drought conditions, stressing water resources, and reducing soil moisture, which negatively impacts plant and animal life. Prolonged high temperatures can also alter ecosystems, driving some species to migrate while threatening others that cannot adapt quickly enough. Hailstorms can cause significant physical damage to vegetation, strip leaves from trees, and destroy crops, disrupting local ecosystems and agricultural productivity. Lightning, besides posing a direct threat to wildlife, can ignite wildfires, which rapidly spread and devastate large areas of forest and grassland, leading to habitat loss and long-term ecological shifts. These summer weather hazards collectively strain the resilience of the Midwest's natural environment, disrupt the balance of local ecosystems, and contribute to biodiversity loss.

3.10.7.4 County and Community Operations

Government and community operations in the Midwest are significantly vulnerable to summer weather hazards such as extreme heat, hail, and lightning. Extreme heat can overwhelm public health systems with heat-related illnesses and fatalities, strain energy resources due to increased air conditioning use, and disrupt daily operations in schools, government buildings, and public transportation. Hailstorms can cause extensive damage to public infrastructure necessitating costly repairs and diverting funds from other essential services. Lightning can disrupt power and communication networks, leading to outages that hinder emergency response efforts and critical services. These disruptions can impede the delivery of essential services, compromise public safety, and place a significant financial burden on local governments. The number of languages spoken in the county makes public messaging difficult.

3.10.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Increased risk of heat-related illnesses and fatalities, especially among vulnerable populations (elderly, children, and those with pre-existing health conditions).
- Potential overburdening of healthcare facilities due to heat-related emergencies.

- Disruption of daily activities and potential evacuation of individuals from areas without adequate cooling facilities.
- Injuries from hailstones or lightning, particularly if individuals are caught outdoors.
- Damage to personal vehicles and homes leading to financial strain on households.
- Risk of lightning strikes causing injuries or fatalities to individuals outdoors.
- Potential for lightning-induced fires affecting residential areas and leading to evacuations.

Impact on Responders

- Increased risk of heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and hail or lightning strikes among emergency responders.
- Need for additional resources and protocols to ensure responder safety in high temperatures.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

- Potential for power outages due to increased demand for electricity (air conditioning).
- Need for implementation of heat emergency plans and continuity strategies.
- Possible damage to government buildings, vehicles, and communication systems.
- Disruption of essential services and potential delays in government response and recovery efforts.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Strain on power grids and potential infrastructure failures due to high heat.
- Significant damage to buildings, vehicles, and outdoor infrastructure (e.g., traffic signals, power lines) duet to hail or lightning.
- Damage to electrical systems, communication networks, and buildings due to lightning.

Impact on the Environment

- Stress on local ecosystems and wildlife, particularly aquatic systems due to higher water temperatures.
- Damage to crops and natural vegetation due to hail.
- Forest and grass fires due leading to habitat destruction and air quality issues due to lightning.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Potential impacts on agriculture and tourism sectors.
- Potential disruptions to businesses, leading to loss of revenue and jobs.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

• Public dissatisfaction if government response is perceived as inadequate, particularly in providing cooling centers and emergency services.

3.11 Tornado and Windstorm

3.11.1 PROFILE

High winds can be produced during severe thunderstorms, with other strong weather systems, or by flow down a mountain. There are several types of damaging winds possible in Minnesota:

- **Straight-line winds** describe any thunderstorm wind that is not associated with rotation and is used mainly to differentiate from tornadic winds.
 - A **downdraft** is a small-scale column of air that rapidly sinks toward the ground.
 - A downburst is the general term used to broadly describe macro and microbursts. Downburst is the general term for all localized strong wind events that are caused by a strong downdraft within a thunderstorm, while microburst simply refers to an especially small downburst that is less than 4 km across.
 - A gust front is the leading edge of rain-cooled air that clashes with warmer thunderstorm inflow. Gust fronts are characterized by a wind shift, temperature drop, and gusty winds out ahead of a thunderstorm. Sometimes the winds push up air above them, forming a shelf cloud or detached roll cloud.
 - A derecho is a widespread, long-lived windstorm that is associated with a band of rapidly moving showers or thunderstorms. A typical derecho consists of numerous microbursts, downbursts, and downburst clusters. By definition, if the wind damage swath extends more than 240 miles (about 400 kilometers) and includes wind gusts of at least 58 mph (93 km/h) or greater along most of its length, then the event may be classified as a derecho.
 - A **haboob** is a wall of dust that is pushed out along the ground from a thunderstorm downdraft at high speeds.
- **Tornadoes** are defined as violently rotating columns of air extending from thunderstorms to the ground, with wind speeds between 40-300 mph. They develop under 3 scenarios: (1) along a squall line; (2) in connection with thunderstorm squall lines during hot, humid weather; and (3) in the outer portion of a tropical cyclone. Funnel clouds are rotating columns of air not in contact with the ground; however, the column of air can reach the ground very quickly and become a tornado.

3.11.2 LOCATION

All communities within Ramsey County are vulnerable to windstorms and tornadoes. Minnesota lies along the northern border of Tornado Alley, a loosely defined area first described in 1952 in the central United States where tornadoes are more likely to occur than in other parts of the continent. Interestingly, tornado activity has been shifting away from the Great Plains and toward the Midwestern and Southeast U.S. according to a report published in the April 2024 issue of the Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology.



3.11.3 EXTENT

Winds are classified by the National Weather Service (NWS) using the categories shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Wind Speed Classifications

Description	Speed
Strong Wind Gusts	Between 39 mph and 57 mph
Damaging Wind Gusts	Between 58 mph and 74 mph causing minor damage
Very Damaging Wind Gusts	Between 75 mph and 91 mph causing moderate damage
Violent Wind Gusts	Greater than 92 mph causing major damage

Source: www.weather.gov

Since 2007, tornado strength in the United States has been ranked based on the Enhanced Fujita scale (EF scale), replacing the Fujita scale introduced in 1971. The EF scale, shown in Table 11 uses similar principles to the Fujita scale, with 6 categories from 0-5, based on wind estimates and damage caused by the tornado. The EF Scale is used extensively by the NWS in investigating tornadoes (all tornadoes are now assigned an EF Scale number), and by engineers in correlating damage to buildings and techniques

with different wind speeds caused by tornadoes. It uses three-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of damage.

When tornado-related damage is surveyed, it is compared to a list of Damage Indicators (DIs) and Degrees of Damage (DoD) which help estimate better the range of wind speeds the tornado likely produced. Each damage indicator is rated on a scale of 1-8 DoD. From that, a rating (from EF0 to EF5) is assigned.

EF Rating	3 Second Gust (mph)	Description
0	65-85	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
1	86-110	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
2	111-135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
3	136-165	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well- constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
4	166-200	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
5	200+	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yds); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

Table 11. Enhanced Fujita Scale

Source: <u>www.weather.gov</u>

3.11.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has a significant history of damaging windstorms and tornadoes. The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database was consulted for incident records.

3.11.4.1 Windstorm History

According to NCEI records, there have been 168 significant non-tornadic windstorm incidents reported between 1950 and July 2024, with wind speeds of up to 99 mph. These winds can inflict damage to buildings and in some cases, overturn high-profile vehicles. This dataset recorded zero deaths, 11 injuries, and over \$25 million in property damage since 1950. Notable non-tornadic windstorm incidents since 1950 are displayed in Table 12.

Table 12	Notable	Non-Tornadi	c Windstorm	Incidents in	Ramsey	County,	ΜN
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Date	Location	Magnitude (mph)	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
April 26, 1984	u/k	u/k	0/6	u/k	
May 1998	St. Paul	100	0/0	\$48M	A derecho damaged 2,000 homes and fell thousands of trees.
May 9, 2004	St. Paul	72	0/0	\$330k	Many reports of tree and structure damages.
September 21, 2005	Countywide	75	0/1	\$25M	Many homes were destroyed by falling trees, and the roof of a mobile home in Mounds View was blown off. Roads were blocked throughout the county.
August 2007	St. Paul	69	0/1		One home was destroyed when a tree fell on it, and one man was injured by a window crashing in on him. Part of the grandstand's roof at the State Fair was blown off, and dozens of vendor booths were damaged. XCEL Energy reported 250,000 outages in the metro region.
June 10, 2012	St. Paul	70	0/0	\$50k	Blew down a large swath of trees from the Highland Park area toward Randolph Avenue.
November 10, 2012	St. Paul	64	0/0	\$50k	Most of the damage was the result of trees landing on cars, houses and sheds.
July 5, 2016	Lauderdale	60	0/0	\$25k	138,000 people were without power during the storm.
June 11, 2017	St. Paul	58	0/2	u/k	
August 2, 2022	Little Canada, St. Paul, Vadnais Heights	60	0/0	\$30k	

Date	Location	Magnitude (mph)	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
10 Significant Incidents			0/10	\$73,485,000 total claimed	

Sources: www.ncdc.noaa.gov and 2019 Ramsey MHMP

3.11.4.2 Tornado History

According to NCEI records, eight tornadoes were reported in Ramsey County between 1950 and July 2024, causing one death, 168 injuries, and over \$151 million in reported property damage. Tornado classification ranged from F0/EF0 to F4. Notable tornadic incidents since 1950 are displayed in Table 13.

Table 13. Notabl	e Tornadic	Incidents	in	Ramsey	County,	ΜN
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Date	Location	Magnitude	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
May 6, 1965	u/k	F4	0/108	\$25M	Part of one of the worst tornado outbreaks in Minnesota history. Six tornadoes affected six counties around the Twin Cities with 13 fatalities and over 500 injured.
June 28, 1979	u/k	F1	0/0	\$250k	Part of another large outbreak of 16 tornadoes.
June 14, 1981	Roseville	F3	1/60	\$25M	The Lt. Governor activated 120 National Guard military police to prevent the looting of damaged businesses and homes.
April 26, 1984	St. Anthony	F3	1/53	\$25M	Four churches and a mall were among the damages.
May 15, 1998	Roseville	F1	0/0	\$150M	Seven houses were destroyed, and 102 severely damaged. Along with the tornado there was widespread hail.
May 22, 2011	Mounds View	EF-0	0/0	\$20k	Most of the damage was due to sporadic trees being blown down.
July 18, 2015	Shoreview (North Oaks)	EF-0	0/0	\$500k	The highest numbers of toppled and snapped trees occurred at Deep Lake. Some trees fell on houses, vehicles, and other structures.

Date	Location	Magnitude	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
August 27, 2022	St. Paul	EF-0	0/0	\$150k	Several homes had damage (mainly roof damage) which occurred as multiple large trees were either uprooted or blown down along the tornado's path. The maximum width was 100 yards with a peak wind of 75 mph.

Sources: National Climate Data Center; 2019 Ramsey MHMP

3.11.5 PROBABILITY

Windstorms are an annual occurrence and are likely to occur each year. Seven significant tornadoes have occurred since 1970, giving a probability of approximately a 13% chance of a significant tornado occurring within any given year.

3.11.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

While the exact relationship between climate change and tornadoes is complex and still under active research, the evidence suggests that climate change is likely to impact the frequency, intensity, and distribution of severe windstorms and tornadoes in the Midwest.

3.11.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.11.7.1 People

All individuals who live, work, and recreate within Ramsey County are at risk of impact from windstorms and tornadoes. The most likely impacts are from electrical outages (which affects heating/cooling, food storage, communications, and use of durable medical equipment), although individuals may also suffer transportation disruptions from downed trees, medical conditions from debris cleanup, auto accidents, and injuries or fatalities from downed trees or blown objects. Taking cover during inclement weather reduces many of these impacts.

3.11.7.2 Property

In "strong wind" conditions, small branches break off trees, and loose objects are blown about. Isolated occurrences of wind damage to porches, carports, awnings, or pool enclosures may take place. Power outages are common, especially in winter months.

In "damaging wind" conditions, wind damage occurs to unanchored mobile homes, porches, carports, awnings, and pool enclosures, with some shingles blown from roofs. Large branches break off trees, with weak or diseased trees blown down. Loose objects are easily blown about and can become dangerous projectiles. Power outages are likely to be more extensive. Other utility outages, such as communication, may also occur. Damaging high winds are considered extremely dangerous for high-profile vehicles.

In "very damaging" and "violent wind" conditions, including tornadic winds, a wide range of impacts on property may occur, depending on intensity, duration, and the vulnerability of the structures in their

path. This may include but is not limited to, uplifting of roofs; severe damage up to the complete destruction of walls, windows, and doors; larger projectiles including vehicles; and widespread and long-lasting power outages.

3.11.7.3 Environment

The environment is at high exposure to windstorms and tornadoes. Common types of environmental damage include severe damage to trees that can lead to habitat loss and soil erosion, wind erosion in agricultural areas leading to reduction of soil fertility and dust storms, wildlife displacement including the destruction of nesting sites, increased debris in water bodies leading to disruption of aquatic habitats, and the introduction of invasive species.

3.11.7.4 County and Community Operations

Damaging windstorms and tornadic incidents can have significant impacts on County and community operations. Emergency services may be overwhelmed and communication, including 911, may be damaged leading to difficulties in coordinating response efforts. Utility and transportation infrastructure may be compromised, delaying assistance. Public health may also be impaired by disruptions to sanitation and crowded shelters. Public services may also be disrupted, including schools, libraries, parks, and community centers, affecting community resources and recreation.

3.11.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Significant risk of injuries and fatalities, especially for individuals caught in the path of tornadoes or in structures unable to withstand high winds.
- Displacement of residents due to destroyed or severely damaged homes.
- Mental health impacts, including trauma and stress, particularly among children and those who experience severe losses.

Impact on Responders

- High risk of injury or death for responders during rescue and recovery operations in hazardous conditions.
- Strain on emergency services due to increased demand for rescue, medical, and logistical support.
- Potential for responder fatigue and mental health challenges due to prolonged and intense operations.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

- Disruption of government operations due to damage to administrative buildings, communication networks, and essential infrastructure.
- Potential delays in providing public services, impacting community support and recovery efforts.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Extensive damage or destruction of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings, including critical infrastructure, including power lines, water supply systems, and transportation networks.
- High repair and reconstruction costs, leading to prolonged recovery periods.

Impact on the Environment

- Uprooting of trees and destruction of natural habitats, impacting local wildlife.
- Potential for hazardous material spills from damaged industrial sites, contaminating soil and water sources.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Economic losses due to business closures, property damage, and interruption of commercial activities.
- Significant financial burden on local government and residents for recovery and rebuilding efforts.
- Potential decline in property values and loss of tax revenue.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

• Public scrutiny and potential dissatisfaction with the government's preparedness and response efforts.

3.12 Winter Weather Hazards

3.12.1 PROFILE

According to the National Weather Service (NWS), a winter weather event is "a winter weather phenomenon (such as snow, sleet, ice, wind chill) that impacts public safety, transportation, and/or commerce". The most common types of winter weather phenomena experienced in Ramsey County are described below.

- **Blizzard:** A dangerous winter storm that contains large amounts of snow or blowing snow, coupled with winds above 35mph and visibility less than a quarter of a mile.
- Extreme cold: The NWS doesn't have a set definition for extreme cold, but instead calibrates the point at which forecasters warn residents based on the region's climate. In Ramsey County, the NWS issues "extreme cold" warnings when it feels like -25° F or colder across a wide area for several hours.
- Ice storm: A storm that deposits at least .25" of ice on exposed surfaces.

Note that a single winter weather incident may include one or more of these, or other, winter phenomena.

3.12.2 LOCATION

All communities within Ramsey County are vulnerable to winter weather.

3.12.3 EXTENT

Winter weather is typically forecasted three to seven days in advance and can lead to the issuance of a winter weather watch, warning, or advisory in a Hazardous Weather Outlook bulletin. There are several types of these notices depending on conditions. Forecast certainty increases as the time for storm onset decreases.

3.12.3.1 Winter Weather Watch

A watch is issued 24 to 72 hours in advance when there is a 50 to 80% chance of hazardous winter weather meeting warning thresholds. It aims to give enough lead time for people to prepare and take necessary actions.

Watch Type	Description
Winter Storm Watch	Conditions are favorable for a winter storm event (heavy sleet, heavy snow, ice storm, heavy snow and blowing snow or a combination of events) to meet or exceed local winter storm warning criteria in the next 24 to 72 hours. Criteria for snow is 7 inches or more in 12 hours or less; or 9 inches or more in 24 hours covering at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population. Use "mid-point" of snowfall range to trigger a watch (i.e. 5 to 8 inches of snow = watch). Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more over at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population. This includes lake-effect snow.
Wind Chill Watch	Conditions are favorable for wind chill temperatures to meet or exceed local wind chill warning criteria in the next 24 to 72 hours. Wind chill temperatures may reach or exceed - 25°F.

Table 14. Winter Weather Watch Types

Source: www.weather.gov

3.12.3.2 Winter Weather Warning

These products are issued when hazardous winter weather is occurring, imminent, or highly likely (over 80% probability). A warning indicates conditions that threaten life or property.

	Table	15.	Winter	Weather	Warning	Types
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Warning Type	Description
Blizzard Warning	Blizzard event is imminent or expected in the next 12 to 36 hours. Sustained wind or frequent gusts greater than or equal to 35 mph will accompany falling and/or blowing snow to frequently reduce visibility to less than 1/4 mile for three or more hours.
Ice Storm Warning	An ice storm event is expected to meet or exceed local ice storm warning criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more over at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population.

Warning Type	Description
Winter Storm Warning	A winter storm event (heavy sleet, heavy snow, ice storm, heavy snow and blowing snow or a combination of events) is expected to meet or exceed local winter storm warning criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Criteria for snow is 7 inches or more in 12 hours or less; or 9 inches or more in 24 hours covering at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population. Use "mid-point" of snowfall range to trigger warning (i.e 5 to 8 inches of snow = warning). Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more over at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population.
Wind Chill Warning	Wind chill temperatures are expected to meet or exceed local wind chill warning criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Wind chill temperatures may reach or exceed -25°F.

Source: <u>www.weather.gov</u>

3.12.3.3 Winter Weather Advisory

These products are issued when hazardous winter weather is occurring, imminent, or highly likely (over 80% probability). An advisory is for less serious conditions that cause significant inconvenience and could become life-threatening if caution is not exercised.

Table 16. Winter Weather Advisory Types

Winter Weather Advisory	A winter storm event (sleet, snow, freezing rain, snow and blowing snow, or a combination of events) is expected to meet or exceed local winter weather advisory criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours but stay below warning criteria. Criteria for snow is 4 inches or more in 12 hours or less covering at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population. Use "mid-point" of snowfall range to trigger advisory (i.e 2 to 5 inches of snow = advisory). Criteria for ice is any ice accumulation less than 1/2 inch over at least 50 percent of the zone or encompassing most of the population. Winter Weather Advisory can also be issued for black ice. This is optional.
Wind Chill Advisory	Wind chill temperatures are expected to meet or exceed local wind chill advisory criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Wind chill temperatures may reach or exceed -15°F.

3.12.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has a significant history of damaging windstorms and tornadoes. The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database was consulted for incident records.

According to NCEI records, there have been 109 significant winter weather incidents reported between 1950 and July 2024. This dataset recorded five deaths and two injuries since 1950. Notable winter weather incidents since 1950 are displayed in Table 17.

Date	Туре	Deaths/ Injuries	Description
January 17, 1996	Ice storm	0/0	Up to 1" of ice accumulated over much of the Minneapolis/St. Paul region, resulting in significant tree damage and power outages. More than 180,000 metro residents were without power, and 5 Red Cross shelters were open to assist people who were forced from their homes due to lack of heat.
February 2, 1996	Extreme cold/ wind chill	0/0	A new record low temperature for Minnesota was set in the town of Tower at -60° F. Numerous record low temperatures were set during the period at St. Cloud, Rochester and the Twin Cities. Minneapolis/St. Paul set 3 new record low temperatures as well as recording the 2nd coldest day on record. A mean temperature of -25° F was measured that day with a high of -17° F and a low of -32° F in the Twin Cities. This was within 2 degrees of tying the all-time record low temperature set in the Twin Cities and the coldest temperature recorded this century. Many central and southern Minnesota locations set new record low temperatures. The Governor closed all schools that day.
January 12, 2000	Heavy snow	0/0	9" of snow fell at the Twin Cities International Airport, and the Minnesota Highway Patrol responded to over 325 crashes in the Twin Cities – however, most were minor without injuries.
January 19, 2001	Heavy snow	0/0	8" of snow was recorded at the Twin Cities International Airport.
January 15, 2005	Cold/ wind chill	1/0	A disabled woman was found dead of exposure outside of Como Park Conservatory. The low temperature during the night that she was missing was 9 degrees below zero.
January 15, 2009	Cold / wind chill	2/0	Wind chill fell below -35° F.
December 10, 2010	Winter storm	0/0	This was the biggest snowstorm since the Halloween Blizzard of 1991, and the average snowfall in Ramsey County was 18".
February 20, 2011	Winter storm	0/0	Lightning was observed by several people, amidst a storm that brought 12-16" of snow.
December 31, 2011	Winter weather	0/0	Heavy, wet snow fell during the holiday, resulting in numerous accidents across the county.

Table 17. Notable Winter Weather Incidents in Ramsey County, MN

Date	Туре	Deaths/ Injuries	Description
December 9, 2012	Winter storm	0/0	12-16" of snow were reported across the county.
January 2014	Extreme cold/ wind chill	0/0	Wind chill values dropped below -35° F for several hours, during a prolonged period of cold. Propane supplies in the region became very low, leading to the Governor declaring a Peacetime State of Emergency. Earlier in the month the Governor canceled all public-school classes in the state due to extreme wind chills. It was the first such closing in 17 years.
February 2, 2016	Winter storm	0/0	10-13" of snow fell, resulting in 175 flights canceled or delayed at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.
December 12, 2016	Extreme cold/ wind chill	1/1	A woman froze to death in St. Paul, outside of her apartment building when the wind chill dropped to - 19° F.
January 1, 2018	Extreme cold/ wind chill	1/1	A man was found in St. Paul who had died from exposure.
January 22, 2018	Winter storm	0/0	8-12" of snow fell across the county.
April 13, 2018	Winter storm	0/0	Multiple waves of winter precipitation occurred, including sleet and snow, resulted in total snowfall amounts of 16-20".
16 Significant Incidents		5/2	

Sources: www.ncdc.noaa.gov and 2019 Ramsey MHMP

3.12.5 PROBABILITY

Winter storms affect Ramsey County each year, so there is a nearly 100% probability of winter weather in a single year. Extreme cold temperatures also affect the county nearly every year. The amount of snow and ice, the number of blizzards, and days of sub-zero temperatures each year are unpredictable.

3.12.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change may affect winter storms in the Midwest United States in several ways:

• **Temperature Fluctuations:** Temperature fluctuations are increasingly causing cycles of melting and refreezing, which heightens the risk of ice storms and hazardous driving conditions. In Minnesota, most of the observed warming has occurred during the coldest periods. Since records began in January 1895, average daily low temperatures have increased at more than twice the rate of high temperatures. The winter season (December through February) has warmed 2-3 times faster than summer (June through August).

This winter warming has accelerated in recent decades. From 1970 to 2021, average daily winter low temperatures rose over 15 times faster than summer high temperatures. The frequency of

extreme cold temperatures, such as -35°F in northern Minnesota and -25°F in the southern region, has decreased by up to 90%. While Minnesota will continue to experience periodic severe cold spells, the long-term decline in extreme cold is almost certain to persist.

- **Increased Intensity:** Warmer temperatures can lead to more moisture in the atmosphere, potentially resulting in heavier snowfall and more intense winter storms.
- **Frequency of Extreme Events:** While overall winter precipitation might decrease in some areas, the frequency of extreme winter weather events could increase.
- Shift in Snowfall Patterns: Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns could shift where and when snow falls, affecting traditional snowfall regions and potentially leading to unexpected snowstorms in areas that usually receive less snow.
- **More Rain than Snow:** Warmer winter temperatures might lead to more winter precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, increasing the risk of flooding and reducing snowpack.
- **Prolonged Storm Duration:** Changes in atmospheric circulation patterns could lead to slowermoving storms, resulting in longer-lasting and potentially more damaging winter weather events.
- **Changes in Storm Tracks:** Alterations in the jet stream and other atmospheric patterns may change the paths that winter storms take, affecting which areas are most impacted.
- Increased Energy Costs: More intense and frequent storms could lead to higher energy demands for heating and storm response, impacting infrastructure and increasing costs for residents.
- **Public Health Impacts:** Greater variability and intensity in winter storms can lead to increased risks to public health, such as hypothermia, frostbite, and accidents related to icy conditions.

While the exact relationship between climate change and tornadoes is complex and still under active research, the evidence suggests that climate change is likely to impact the frequency, intensity, and distribution of winter weather in the Midwest. Improved understanding and modeling of these changes are essential for developing effective mitigation and adaptation strategies.

3.12.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.12.7.1 People

Blizzards can cause whiteout conditions, making travel dangerous and leading to numerous accidents. They can also disrupt transportation and supply chains, leaving people stranded and unable to access essential services. Extreme cold poses serious health risks such as hypothermia and frostbite, particularly for the elderly, young children, and those without adequate heating. Unhoused individuals and those living in poorly insulated homes are especially at risk. Ice storms create hazardous conditions by coating roads, power lines, and trees with ice, often resulting in widespread power outages and dangerous driving conditions. The loss of power can leave people without heat, light, and communication, exacerbating the risks, especially for those dependent on electricity for medical devices. Additionally, ice can make walkways treacherous, increasing the risk of falls.

3.12.7.2 Property

Blizzards can lead to significant snow accumulation, causing roofs to collapse under the weight. Extreme cold can cause pipes to freeze and burst, resulting in extensive water damage and costly repairs for homes and businesses. It can also strain heating systems, leading to potential failures during peak demand periods. Ice storms are particularly damaging as they coat power lines, trees, and structures with a heavy layer of ice. This can cause trees to fall and power lines to snap, leading to widespread power outages that may take days or even weeks to repair. The combined effects of these winter weather events pose significant challenges to maintaining the safety and functionality of property and infrastructure.

3.12.7.3 Environment

Winter weather can alter habitats and potentially disrupt the food sources and migratory patterns of wildlife. Heavy snow cover and ice accumulation can damage vegetation, particularly trees and shrubs that are not adapted to withstand such weight, leading to long-term ecological impacts. Extreme cold spells can be detrimental to both flora and fauna, with prolonged exposure to freezing temperatures causing frost damage to plants and endangering animals that lack sufficient shelter or are unable to find adequate food. Additionally, ice buildup on rivers and lakes can impact aquatic ecosystems by altering water flow and potentially causing fish kills due to reduced oxygen levels. The cumulative effect of these winter weather events can lead to significant disruptions in the natural environment, affecting biodiversity and the overall health of ecosystems.

3.12.7.4 County and Community Operations

Government and community operations can be greatly impacted by winter weather. Blizzards and ice storms can cripple transportation systems, making roads impassable and hindering the movement of emergency vehicles, public transportation, and supply chains. Extreme cold can strain public infrastructure, leading to increased demand for heating and energy, which can overwhelm utilities and cause power outages. Ice storms are particularly devastating as they can lead to widespread power outages by bringing down power lines and damaging infrastructure. The result of any of these can halt government operations, disrupt communication networks, and impede the delivery of critical services. Additionally, the cleanup and repair efforts following such events can place a significant financial burden on local governments and communities, diverting resources from other important projects and services.

3.12.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Risk of injuries and fatalities due to exposure, traffic accidents, and falls on icy surfaces, and exacerbation of existing health conditions, such as cardiovascular and respiratory issues.
- Isolation due to impassable roads, leading to shortages of food, water, and medical supplies.
- Increased demand on healthcare facilities due to weather-related injuries and illnesses.
- Power outages caused by ice accumulation on power lines and trees, leading to heating issues and potential carbon monoxide poisoning from alternative heating sources.

Impact on Responders

- Difficult and hazardous conditions for emergency responders, increasing the risk of injuries during response efforts.
- Delayed response times due to impassable roads and treacherous conditions.
- Increased demand for emergency services, leading to responder fatigue and resource depletion.

Continuity of Operations

- Disruption of government operations due to office closures and staff inability to commute.
- Strain on infrastructure, such as heating systems and power grids, impacting the ability to maintain essential services.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Structural damage to buildings and homes due to heavy snow loads and wind.
- Risk of burst pipes and water damage in homes and public facilities.
- Increased wear and tear on heating systems, potentially leading to failures and costly repairs.
- Damage to power lines, trees, and structures from ice accumulation.

Impact on the Environment

- Potential for water contamination from road salt and chemical de-icers.
- Damage to trees and vegetation from heavy snow and ice accumulation.
- Stress on local wildlife and ecosystems, particularly aquatic systems that may freeze over.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Economic losses from business closures, supply chain disruptions, and increased costs for snow and ice removal.
- Increased energy costs for heating, impacting household budgets and business operations.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Public dissatisfaction if government response is perceived as inadequate or slow, particularly in terms of snow and ice removal, power restoration, and emergency services.
- Potential erosion of trust if communication is not clear, timely, and effective during and after the event.

3.13 Human-Caused Hazards

3.13.1 PROFILE

Many human-caused hazards may affect Ramsey County. These include, but are not limited to:

• Active shooter/hostile incident: A situation in which one or more individuals are actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area, typically using firearms. These

incidents are characterized by their unpredictability and rapid evolution, often involving multiple victims and posing significant threats to public safety.

- **Civil Unrest:** A situation in which one or more individuals are actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area, typically using firearms. These incidents are characterized by their unpredictability and rapid evolution, often involving multiple victims and posing significant threats to public safety.
- **Cyberattack:** A deliberate and malicious attempt by an individual or group to breach the information systems of another individual, organization, or government. These attacks aim to steal, alter, or destroy data, disrupt operations, or cause harm in various other ways. Cyberattacks can take many forms, including malware, phishing, Denial-of-Service (DoS), ransomware, Man-in-the-Middle (MitM), SQL injection, and zero-day exploits. Cyberattacks can cause significant financial, operational, and reputational damage.
- **Terrorism:** The unlawful use of violence or threats of violence, especially against civilians, to create fear and achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives. Terrorism can be perpetrated by individuals, groups, or state-sponsored actors and often aims to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. Examples of terrorism include bombings, shootings, hijackings, kidnappings, and cyberattacks that are intended to cause widespread disruption or fear.

Although not natural hazards, these hazards have been included to address and reduce the risks they pose to public safety, infrastructure, and essential services.

3.13.2 LOCATION

Active shooter events are most likely to take place in locations with high concentrations of people, such as schools, workplaces, shopping centers, places of worship, and public events. These settings are often targeted due to the presence of numerous potential victims and the ability to create widespread fear and disruption.

Civil unrest is most likely to take place in urban areas and locations where large groups of people can gather, such as city centers, public squares, government buildings, and university campuses. These areas are often chosen for protests and demonstrations due to their visibility, accessibility, and symbolic significance.

Cyberattacks are most likely to target critical infrastructure, financial institutions, government agencies, healthcare systems, large corporations, and any organizations that handle sensitive or valuable data. Additionally, cyberattacks can affect individual users through personal devices, social media accounts, and online services. These targets are chosen due to the potential for significant disruption, financial gain, or access to sensitive information.

Terrorism is most likely to take place in high-profile public spaces, government buildings, transportation hubs, tourist attractions, and large gatherings or events such as concerts, festivals, or sports arenas. These locations are targeted for their potential to cause maximum casualties, widespread fear, and significant media attention.

3.13.3 EXTENT

The extent of a human-caused hazard can be defined by several key factors:

- **Geographic Scope:** The specific geographical area affected by the hazard, which could range from a single location (e.g., a building or city block) to a broader region or even global impact in the case of cyberattacks.
- **Intensity and severity:** The level of violence, disruption, or damage caused by the hazard, including casualties, injuries, property damage, and economic impact.
- **Duration:** The period over which the hazard persists, from the initial incident to the resolution or containment by authorities.
- **Psychological and social impact:** The emotional and psychological effects on individuals and communities, including fear, trauma, and social unrest.
- **Response and recovery efforts:** The effectiveness and timeliness of emergency response, law enforcement actions, and recovery efforts to mitigate the hazard's effects and restore normalcy.
- **Broader implications:** The potential for the hazard to impact societal norms, public policy, international relations, and the overall sense of security and resilience within affected communities.

Defining the extent of a human-caused hazard involves assessing these dimensions to understand its full impact and implications for preparedness, response, and mitigation efforts.

3.13.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has several notable human-caused hazard incidents in its history. News archives and local government agencies were consulted to obtain this information. According to these records and accounts, there have been at least 5 significant human-caused hazard incidents reported between 1950 and July 2024. This dataset recorded at least 3 deaths and an indeterminable number injuries since 1950; at least \$354M in damages were recorded from these incidents. Notable incidents since 1950 are displayed in Table 18.

Date	Туре	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Description
July 20, 1967	Civil unrest	0/24	\$4.2M	In response to a pre-meditated plot by Black Panther leader Stokely Carmichael. Widespread violence, including rock and bottle-throwing at law enforcement and fires set to businesses along Plymouth Avenue, quickly engulfed the area and lasted three days.
April 4, 1968	Civil unrest – Active shooter	1/0	u/k	Following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, a wave of protesters marched in the streets but remained non-violent. One individual, stating anger at King's death, vowed to avenge it by killing the first white man he saw

Table 18. Notable Human-Caused Hazard Incidents in Ramsey County, MN

				and did so using a .45 caliber weapon.
September 1, 2008	Civil unrest	0/0	u/k	In a crowd of 10,000 protesters at the Republican National Convention, a group of approximately 300 turned to civil unrest and broke windows, slashed tires, and harassed delegates. Arrests led to the discovery of additional weapons including Maltov cocktails.
May 26, 2020	Civil unrest	2/0	\$350M	In response to the death of George Floyd, public outrage developed into the second-most destructive period of civil unrest in U.S. history, after the 1992 Los Angeles riots.
December 2, 2020	Cyber attack	0/0	None reported	A vendor that provides technology services to Ramsey County advised the county that its security had been breached by a hacker seeking to extort payment through a ransomware scheme. Information of up to 8,700 clients of the Family Health Division may have been compromised.
July 19, 2024	Cyber outage	0/0	None reported	A technical problem of global cybersecurity firm CrowdStrike caused software failures across the country, including Ramsey County. Of most significance, hospitals and airports were impacted, disrupting operations.

3.13.5 PROBABILITY

Human-caused hazards are relatively rare compared to other hazards but have the potential for significant impacts.

3.13.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change may influence human-caused hazards in several ways:

- **Incident catalyst:** Protests and incidents may be caused be a person or persons concerned about the future impacts of climate change.
- **Resource scarcity:** Climate change can exacerbate competition for resources such as water and food, potentially leading to social unrest and conflicts that could escalate into human-caused hazards like civil unrest or terrorism.
- Migration and displacement: Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and other climaterelated factors can force populations to migrate or become displaced. Displaced populations may face social, economic, and political challenges that contribute to instability and increase the likelihood of human-caused hazards.
- Infrastructure vulnerability: Climate change can increase the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to damage from extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, or wildfires.

This damage can disrupt essential services and create conditions that are conducive to humancaused hazards.

• **Changing patterns of disease:** Climate change can alter the geographic distribution and prevalence of diseases, potentially leading to public health crises that strain healthcare systems and social stability, contributing to human-caused hazards.

While climate change itself is not a direct cause of human-caused hazards, its complex interactions with socio-economic and environmental factors can create conditions that increase the likelihood or severity of such hazards.

3.13.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.13.7.1 People

Children and youth may lack the awareness, experience, or physical capabilities to respond effectively during emergencies such as active shooter incidents or civil unrest. They are also at increased risk of physical injury, psychological trauma, disrupted education, and long-term emotional effects due to exposure to violence or dangerous situations. Elderly individuals and those with disabilities may have limited mobility, sensory impairments, or chronic health conditions that hinder their ability to evacuate or seek safety during emergencies. This population also has a higher likelihood of physical harm, exacerbation of existing health conditions, and increased dependency on caregivers or emergency services during and after human-caused hazards. Minority and immigrant communities may face an increased risk of being targeted in hate crimes, limited access to timely and accurate information, and challenges in accessing support services or legal protection.

3.13.7.2 Property

Critical infrastructure such as power plants, water treatment facilities, transportation hubs (airports, train stations), and communication networks essential for societal functioning may be targeted as disruption to these systems can have cascading effects on public safety, health, and economic stability. Government buildings such as courthouses, legislative centers, and civic centers represent symbols of authority, governance, and democracy and attacks on these can lead to physical damage, loss of critical records, disruption of government services, and psychological impact on the community and workforce. Locations where large numbers of people gather, such as stadiums, concert halls, shopping malls, and cultural venues are also vulnerable as a result of those seeking maximum casualties and media attention.

3.13.7.3 Environment

The environment tends to be less vulnerable to human-caused hazards than natural hazards, but terrorist activities, particularly those involving sabotage or arson, can target natural resources such as forests, wildlife reserves, and water bodies. Destruction of these resources can lead to ecological damage, loss of biodiversity, and long-term environmental degradation. Contamination from chemical attacks, biological agents, or radioactive materials can also have severe and long-lasting environmental consequences.

3.13.7.4 County and Community Operations

Attacks on government facilities or critical infrastructure can disrupt essential services such as law enforcement, emergency response, public utilities, and healthcare systems. This can compromise public safety and hinder effective response to emergencies. They can also erode public trust in the government's ability to provide security and protect citizens, leading to increased fear, anxiety, and uncertainty. In addition, attacks on economic targets or disruptions to business operations can lead to financial losses, reduced investor confidence, and economic instability within the community. Lastly, human-caused hazard incidents can create fear, trauma, and social unrest within communities, impacting mental health, social cohesion, and community resilience.

3.13.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Risk of injuries and fatalities among civilians caught in the incident. Risk of mass casualties and widespread injuries.
- Psychological trauma and long-term mental health issues for survivors and witnesses.
- Increased fear and anxiety within the community, potentially leading to changes in daily behavior and routines.
- Heightened community tensions and divisions, potentially leading to long-term social unrest.
- Personal data breaches, leading to identity theft and financial losses.
- Disruption of access to essential online services, impacting communication, banking, and healthcare.
- Increased anxiety and mistrust regarding digital security and privacy.

Impact on Responders

- High-risk conditions for law enforcement and emergency medical responders, with potential for responder injuries and fatalities.
- Psychological impact on responders, including stress and trauma from witnessing or experiencing violence.
- Strain on resources and personnel, leading to fatigue and reduced effectiveness over time.
- Negative public perception and backlash against responders.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

- Immediate disruption of operations in affected areas, including lockdowns and evacuations.
- Disruption of government operations and essential services, especially if including government operations, healthcare, banking, and utilities are targeted.
- Long-term impacts on service delivery due to damaged infrastructure and ongoing security concerns.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Significant risk of property damage, including vandalism, arson, looting, explosions, fires, or other destructive methods.
- Damage to digital infrastructure, including servers, networks, and databases.
- High repair and replacement costs for damaged infrastructure and facilities and strengthening of cybersecurity measures.

Impact on the Environment

- Damage from fires, chemical spills, or other destructive actions.
- Long-term impacts from contamination, structural damage, and delayed environmental remediation.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Economic losses from business closures, decreased tourism, and reduced consumer confidence.
- Costs associated with increased security measures and mental health support services.
- Long-term impacts on economic growth and stability due to ongoing social tensions and security concerns.
- Economic losses from disrupted business operations, data breaches, and decreased consumer confidence in digital services.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Erosion of public trust if response is perceived as inadequate or slow.
- Increased public dissatisfaction and mistrust in government if response is perceived as heavyhanded or ineffective.
- Erosion of public trust in digital services and government cybersecurity measures.
- Erosion of confidence in government's ability to ensure safety and security.

3.14 Infrastructure Failure

3.14.1 PROFILE

Infrastructure failure encompasses a range of events that disrupt the normal functioning of essential systems and services in the community, and can have widespread and severe consequences for communities, economies, and the environment. Failures may include:

- **Transportation Accidents**: These are incidents that disrupt the transportation system, such as vehicle collisions, train derailments, or aircraft crashes, which can lead to significant delays, injuries, or fatalities.
- **Electrical/Fuel Shortages**: These occur when the supply of electricity or fuel is insufficient to meet demand, often due to infrastructure damage, supply chain issues, or increased

consumption. This can result in power outages and hinder transportation and other critical services.

- **Supply Chain Disruption**: This refers to interruptions in the flow of goods and services, which can be caused by natural disasters, manufacturing problems, or transportation failures. Such disruptions can lead to shortages of essential items and economic losses.
- Water Contamination: This involves the pollution of water supplies with harmful substances, which can occur due to infrastructure breakdowns, such as leaks or breaches in containment systems. Contaminated water poses serious health risks and can affect a wide range of activities, from drinking water provision to agriculture.

Although not natural hazards, these hazards have been included to address and reduce the risks they pose to public safety, infrastructure, and essential services.

3.14.2 LOCATION

Infrastructure failures have significant impacts on a given community. Below are the likely locations for infrastructure failures within Ramsey County:

Transportation

- Roadways Ramsey County is served by a number of major roadways including Interstates 94 (I-94), 35E (I35E), and 694 (I-694); US Highways 52 and 61; and MN State Highways 36 (MN-36), 51 (MN-51), and 280 (MN-280). Additionally, there are a number of major county roads that transverse the region as well.
- Intersections/Interchanges Major intersections/interchanges in Ramsey County include I-94 and I-35E, I-94 and MN-280, and I-694 and I-35E. Other significant urban and suburban intersections are located across the county as well.
- Bridges and Overpasses Ramsey County has a number of key bridges and overpasses including a number that span the Mississippi River and interstate and highway overpasses.
- Railroads Ramsey County is a significant hub for rail transportation in the region, with BNSF Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Amtrak providing freight and passenger services with the county.
- Airports While the major airport that services Ramsey County, Minneapolis Saint Paul International Airport (MSP) is located in adjacent Hennepin County, portions of Ramsey County will be in the flight path for MSP. In addition, there are two smaller airports located within the County: Saint Paul Downtown Airport (STP) and Lake Elmo Airport.

Electrical/Fuel Shortages

- Power plants The county has a number of power generation facilities that provide service to local and regional energy supply. Two significant stations include Xcel Energy High Bridge and District Energy St. Paul.
- Transmission Lines The exact location of electrical transmission lines can vary, and are typically mapped by utility companies, such as Xcel Energy. They are usually strategically located along major transportation routes, utility corridors, and near industrial zones.

- Substations In Ramsey County, several substations are operated by utility companies to manage and distribute electrical power. Some of the key locations include Riverside Substation, Rice Street Substation, Dale Street Substation, Midway Substation, Downtown Substation, and Roseville Substation. Exact locations can be identified by the electrical companies.
- Fuel Storage Facilities Fuel storage facilities are distributed across the region to support residential, commercial, and industrial fuel needs.
- Distribution Networks Distribution networks consist of a combination of overhead and underground power lines, transformers, and substations. These networks are typically managed by utility companies.
- Pipelines Ramsey County is intersected by several major pipelines that transport various types of products, including oil, natural gas, and refined products.

Supply Chain Disruption

- Warehouses and distribution centers Ramsey County has several significant warehouses and distribution centers that support a range of industries. They are typically located in close proximity to major highways, transportation hubs, and industrial zones.
- Transportation Hubs There are a number of transportation hubs that facilitate the movement of goods throughout the region including MSP, rail lines, and key interstate interchanges such as I-94 and I-35E and I-694 and I-35E.
- Manufacturing Plants Ramsey County is home to a number of notable manufacturers that support a diverse range of industries including machinery, food production, and consumer goods. Key industrial areas include Maplewood Industrial Area, Midway Industrial Area, and Roseville Industrial Area.

Water Contamination

- Water Treatment Plants the key water treatment facilities in Ramsey are St. Paul Regional Water Services, Metro Wastewater Reclamation Point, St. Paul Water Treatment Plant, all located within St. Paul. There are also a number of facilities located across the county, operated by Ramsey County Regional Water, which service specific communities and townships.
- Industrial Sites There are a number of industrial sites within the county that have the potential to release pollutants into water sources due to chemical runoff, wastewater discharges, accidental spills/leaks, stormwater runoff, airborne contaminants, and poor waste disposal practices.
- Landfills In addition to the Ramsey County Household Hazardous Waste Facility and the Ramsey/Washington Recycling & Energy Center, a number of landfills and waste management facilities handle municipal solid waste, construction debris, and other types of waste. Some former sites are now currently closed but continue to be monitored.

3.14.3 EXTENT

The extent of infrastructure failure can vary widely due to several factors including the scale of the incident, the affected location, and the resilience of the infrastructure.

• Transportation Accidents – can cause localized disruptions, safety risks, and economic impacts.

- Electrical/Fuel Shortages widespread outages can affect homes, businesses, and critical services, creating economic impacts and public health and safety concerns.
- Supply chain disruptions can have cascading effects across any number of industries, leading to shortages of goods, increased prices, and economic instability. Delays in the delivery of raw materials can affect manufacturing processes and operations.
- Water contamination can have significant health risks, short- and long-term environmental impacts, and costly economic impacts.

3.14.4 HISTORY

Ramsey County has experienced various infrastructure failures over the years, significantly impacting the community, local economy, and the environment.

- Transportation Accidents the most notable transportation accident in Minnesota history was the I-35W Bridge Collapse in 2007. While the event occurred in Minneapolis, it significantly impacted the broader Twin Cities area, including Ramsey County.
- Electrical/Fuel Shortages Severe winter storms have caused widespread power outages over the year, impacting homes, business, and critical infrastructure.
- Supply chain disruptions COVID-19 caused global and local supply chain disruptions, including in Ramsey County. Additionally, significant floods in the 1960, and most recently 2024, disrupted transportation routes and logistics.
- Water contamination In 2017, elevated levels of lead were detected in drinking water in sections of St. Paul, prompting a response to improve water safety measures.

3.14.5 PROBABILITY

The overall probability of infrastructure failures in Ramsey County is likely moderate, with some high risk during extreme weather events. The most likely causes of such failures include severe winter weather, flooding, and other weather-related events. Aging transportation infrastructure, such as road and bridges, and human caused impacts to communication systems and power grids can also increase the probability of failure.

3.14.6 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change may have profound impacts on infrastructure, leading to failures in the identified systems. Extreme weather events, specifically temperature extremes, are most likely to impact Ramsey County.

Possible impacts include:

- Transportation Damaged roads, bridges, and railways from buckling road washouts, landslides, and structural failures.
- Electrical and Fuel Shortages Damage to power lines, substations, and power plants, leading to outages. Extreme temperatures can also lead to increased demand, putting additional strain on electrical grids.
- Supply Chain Disruption temperature changes can affect transportation infrastructure, delaying or restricting the delivery of goods and raw materials, as well as affecting the storage

and preservation of goods. Climate change can also lead to resource scarcity, affecting the availability of raw materials.

• Water Contamination – Flooding and increased runoff can overwhelm sewage and wastewater systems, introducing pollutants into water supplies

3.14.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Communities, including Ramsey County, are increasingly vulnerable to various types of infrastructure failures, which can significantly impact daily life, economic stability, and public health.

3.14.7.1 People

Infrastructure failure can have immediate and long-term health consequences, including injuries and fatalities, disease outbreaks, and limited access to healthcare and emergency services. The community can also suffer economic impacts from job losses, increased costs for basic needed, and economic instability.

3.14.7.2 Property

Residents and businesses can suffer damages from accidents, power surges, and structural failures. Supply chain disruptions can impact property development and ongoing maintenance.

3.14.7.3 Environment

Transportation accidents and proximity to industrial areas can impact the environment by contaminating soil and water, harming aquatic life, soil quality, and broader ecosystems from pollutants and toxins. Increased reliance on non-renewable energy sources can lead to higher emissions and environmental degradation as well.

3.14.7.4 County and Community Operations

Infrastructure failures can stress the community's ability to respond quickly and effectively, disrupting public services and increasing costs for repairs and recovery. Increased public health responsibilities, delays in procurement, and long-term environmental remediation and management can also result from any number of infrastructure failures.

3.14.8 CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Impact on the Public

- Transportation Failure:
 - Restricted mobility and access to essential services (e.g., hospitals, grocery stores).
 - Increased risk of accidents and injuries due to unsafe road conditions or lack of public transportation.
 - Potential isolation of communities, especially in rural or remote areas
- Electrical and Fuel Shortages:
 - Loss of heating, cooling, and lighting in homes, leading to discomfort or health risks. This could be particularly consequential for vulnerable populations, particularly those who rely on power for medical equipment.
 - Disruption of communication channels (e.g., internet, phone) that rely on electricity.
- Fuel shortages affecting transportation, emergency services, and daily commuting.
- Supply Chain Disruption:
 - Shortages of essential goods, including food, medicine, and other critical supplies.
 - Panic buying, leading to further scarcity and possible civil unrest.
 - Increased prices due to scarcity, disproportionately affecting low-income households.

• Water Contamination:

- Health risks from consuming or using contaminated water, leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases.
- Need for boil water advisories or reliance on bottled water, adding to public stress and expense.
- Disruption of daily hygiene practices and sanitation, exacerbating public health issues.

Impact on Responders

- Transportation Failure:
 - Delayed response times due to blocked or damaged roads and bridges.
 - Limited access to affected areas, hampering rescue and relief efforts.
- Electrical and Fuel Shortages:
 - Compromised communication systems and reduced operational capacity.
 - Difficulty maintaining emergency power in critical facilities, including public safety, hospitals, and shelters.
 - Fuel shortages affecting transportation and emergency services.
- Supply Chain Disruption:
 - Shortages of necessary equipment and supplies for responders (e.g., medical supplies, fuel).
 - Increased operational strain due to the need to source and transport scarce resources.
- Water Contamination:
 - o Increased demand on emergency medical services to address waterborne illnesses.
 - Challenges in ensuring safe water supply for responders and affected populations.

Continuity of Operations

- Transportation Failure:
 - Inability to maintain essential services and logistics, affecting government operations.
 - Delays in implementing recovery and rebuilding efforts.
- Electrical and Fuel Shortages:
 - Disruption of critical infrastructure operations, including communication, healthcare, and public safety systems.
 - \circ $\;$ Reduced capacity to maintain order and provide public services.
- Supply Chain Disruption:
 - Delays or failures in delivering essential goods and services, including food, medicine, and emergency supplies.
 - Increased pressure on government resources to manage and mitigate shortages.
- Water Contamination:
 - Interruptions in water-dependent services, such as sanitation, healthcare, and firefighting, and manufacturing.

o Increased need for emergency water distribution and purification efforts.

Impact on Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure

- Transportation Failure:
 - Damage to roads, bridges, and public transit systems, requiring costly repairs.
 - Potential secondary impacts, such as flooding or erosion, due to compromised transportation infrastructure.

• Electrical and Fuel Shortages:

- Damage to electrical grids and fuel supply systems, leading to prolonged outages.
- Increased wear and tear on backup systems, requiring additional maintenance and replacement.

• Supply Chain Disruption:

- Increased demand on storage and distribution facilities, possibly leading to infrastructure strain.
- Water Contamination:
 - Damage to water treatment plants and distribution systems, requiring extensive repairs.
 - Short- and long-term degradation of water quality, affecting property values and infrastructure resilience.

Impact on the Environment

- Transportation Failure:
 - Increased environmental damage from alternative routes or modes of transportation (e.g., off-road driving, increased air travel).
 - Potential for environmental contamination from damaged transport vehicles or infrastructure.
- Electrical and Fuel Shortages:
 - Increased reliance on backup generators, leading to higher emissions and environmental degradation.
 - Potential for fuel spills or leaks, contaminating soil and water sources.
- Supply Chain Disruption:
 - Increased waste from spoiled goods and unused inventory, leading to environmental pollution.
 - Potential for illegal dumping or improper disposal of hazardous materials.
- Water Contamination:
 - Harm to aquatic ecosystems and wildlife due to polluted water sources.
 - Long-term soil and water degradation, affecting agriculture and natural habitats.

Impact on the Economy of the Jurisdiction

- Transportation Failure:
 - Economic losses due to costs to repair and replace transportation systems, reduced productivity, disrupted trade, and increased transportation costs.
 - Long-term impacts on tourism, commerce, and investment due to damaged infrastructure.

- Electrical and Fuel Shortages:
 - Increased operational costs for businesses and households due to reliance on alternative power sources.
 - Potential business closures or relocations due to unreliable power and fuel supply.

• Supply Chain Disruption:

- Loss of revenue for both public and private sectors due to inventory shortages and delayed deliveries.
- o Increased inflation due to scarcity of goods and rising transportation costs.
- Water Contamination:
 - Economic impact on agriculture, fisheries, and industries dependent on clean water.
 - Increased healthcare costs due to illness and long-term water treatment expenses.

Impact on Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Transportation Failure:
 - Public dissatisfaction with government preparedness and response to infrastructure failures.
 - Perception of government incompetence in maintaining essential services.
- Electrical and Fuel Shortages:
 - Loss of public trust in the government's ability to ensure reliable energy and fuel supplies.
 - Increased public pressure on leadership to address energy infrastructure vulnerabilities.

• Supply Chain Disruption:

- Erosion of confidence in government oversight and regulation of supply chains.
- Potential for civil unrest or protest due to perceived government inaction or mismanagement.

• Water Contamination:

- Significant loss of public trust in the government's ability to protect public health and safety.
- Heightened scrutiny of water management policies and possible legal or political repercussions.

4. Hazard Mitigation Strategy

4.1 Plan Goals

The planning process included a review and update of the prior mitigation goals and objectives as a basis for the planning process and selection of appropriate mitigation actions addressing all hazards of concern. Upon consideration, participating jurisdictions opted to change the goals from the 2019 plan update to better align with county and community mitigation efforts. The 2025 goals are:

Goal 1. Mitigate impacts to life, property, the economy and the environment from natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.

Goal 2. Build and support local capacity to create resiliency from natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.

Goal 3. Build resilience for critical infrastructure and systems against impacts of natural, technological and human-caused hazards.

Goal 4. Increase education, outreach and awareness to the whole community to build resiliency.

Communities were encouraged to use these goals as guideposts when reviewing, updating and adding new hazard mitigation actions.

4.2 Strategy Development

Using the updated goals as a planning tool to guide mitigation planning efforts, the LPT collaborated to identify a 2025 hazard mitigation strategy that is both effective and feasible for the county and participating communities. As part of the process, communities reviewed the mitigation strategy from the previous plan and reported on the status of specific hazard mitigation actions, and then reviewed capabilities and risks to identify new hazard mitigation actions as appropriate.

At the beginning of the planning process, the planning team set out participation requirements for jurisdictions to be considered full participants in the hazard mitigation plan. Among these requirements, each participating jurisdiction was required to identify at least one new or continuing hazard mitigation action to reduce risk in their community.

4.3 2019 Mitigation Action Reporting

Communities were asked to review and update the hazard mitigation actions that were identified in the 2019 plan to better understand the progress that they had made, and to identify actions that they wanted to keep for the 2025 plan update. Communities reviewed each action and identified it in one of four categories:

- **Completed.** The action has been completed.
- Not started. The action has not been started but should be included in the updated strategy.
- In progress. The action has been started but should still be included in the updated strategy.
- **Cancelled.** The action is no longer relevant and should be cancelled.

4.4 Completed Actions

Information to be input once finalized.

4.5 Cancelled Actions

Information to be input once finalized.

4.6 2025 Mitigation Strategy Elements

For all new and continuing actions, communities were asked to provide background information on the action. Each action includes:

- Mitigation action name
- What is the problem the action is solving?
- How does the action solve the problem?
- Action status
- Hazards the action helps mitigate
- Plan goal(s) the action helps implement
- Lead and support agencies for each action
- Potential funding sources to support each action
- Benefits of implementing the action
- Estimated cost of the action
- Estimated timeline for the action

4.7 Action Prioritization

Communities were asked to score each action on a set of metrics. These metrics were:

- Potential for lives saved
- Potential for reduced property damages
- Potential for reduced response actions
- Whether the benefits of the action exceed the costs
- Internal community action priority ranking

Each metric was scored on a scale of 1 - 3, and the total scores were tallied up to identify a final priority ranking. Final rankings were based on a minimum score of 5 and a maximum score of 15.

- 5 8 Low Priority
- 9 12 Medium Priority
- 13 15 High Priority

Once scoring was tallied, they were presented to the LPT and communities during the internal plan review process, along with the invitation to review and edit scores and prioritization as warranted based on specific community needs. Committee members were invited to review the scoring further during the committee plan review period and provide any additional comments or concerns on action prioritization; any comments received were reviewed and incorporated.

4.8 2025 Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Information to be input once finalized.

5. Plan Implementation and Maintenance

Maintaining and ensuring the plan is kept up to date are integral components of the hazard mitigation plan life cycle. A structured process for these updates keeps the HMP current, informs any changes in risk, and maintains eligibility to applicable funding sources for Ramsey County and its communities. Plan maintenance will be coordinated by:

- The Ramsey County Emergency Management Coordinator.
- The Ramsey County Hazard Mitigation Plan Coordinator, as assigned.
- The Ramsey County Local Planning Team, made up of representatives from each participating jurisdiction in Ramsey County.

5.1 Plan Implementation

5.1.1 FORMAL ADOPTION

Formally adopting the Ramsey County HMP secures buy-in, raises awareness of the HMP, and formalizes the HMP's implementation. Each jurisdiction participating in this plan will adopt it following all jurisdictional procedures. A copy of the generic resolution and the executed copies are included in the appendices.

5.1.2 IMPLEMENTATION

Once the plan is adopted, each participating community may begin implementing the hazard mitigation strategy in Section 4 of this document. The mitigation strategy identifies responsible agencies and entities, general timelines, prioritization, and potential funding sources to assist in strategy implementation.

5.1.3 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

During the HMP annual review process, each participating municipality will be asked to document how they are utilizing and incorporating the Ramsey County HMP in tandem to their day-to-day operations and planning and regulatory processes. Additionally, each municipality will identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be modified to accommodate hazard mitigation actions.

5.1.4 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Ramsey County and participating jurisdictions are committed to the continued involvement of the public in the hazard mitigation process. Public outreach and dissemination of the HMP will include:

- Links to the plan on municipal websites of each jurisdiction with that capability.
- Continued utilization of existing social media outlets to inform the public of natural hazard events. Educate the public via jurisdictional websites on how these applications can be used in an emergency.
- Development of annual articles or workshops on flood hazards to educate the public and keep them aware of the dangers of flooding.

5.2 Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

RCEMHS will manage the maintenance and update of the plan during its performance period.

5.2.1 MONITORING

Each year, beginning one year after plan development, Ramsey County and local community representatives will collect and process information from the departments, agencies and organizations involved in implementing mitigation projects or activities identified in their jurisdictional annexes by contacting persons responsible for initiating and/or overseeing the mitigation projects.

In addition to progress on the implementation of mitigation actions, including efforts to obtain outside funding; and obstacles or impediments to implementation of actions, the information that Planning Partnership representatives shall be expected to document, as needed and appropriate include:

- Any grant applications filed on behalf of any of the participating jurisdictions.
- Hazard events and losses occurring in their jurisdiction.
- Additional mitigation actions believed to be appropriate and feasible.
- Public and stakeholder input.

5.2.2 EVALUATION

The evaluation of the mitigation plan is an assessment of whether the planning process and actions have been effective, if the HMP goals are being achieved, and whether changes are needed. The HMP will be evaluated on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of the programs, and to reflect changes that could affect mitigation priorities or available funding.

The status of the HMP will be discussed and documented at an annual plan review meeting of the Planning Partnership, to be held either in person or via teleconference approximately one year from the date of local adoption of this update, and successively thereafter. At least two weeks before the annual plan review meeting, the Morris County HMP Coordinator will advise the Planning Partnership of the meeting date, agenda and expectations of the members.

The Morris County HMP Coordinator will be responsible for calling and coordinating the annual plan review meeting and soliciting input regarding progress toward meeting plan goals and objectives. Plan evaluation will focus on four key areas:

- Changes in capabilities
- Changes in hazard threat, vulnerability and consequences
- Progress on achieving plan goals
- Monitoring the implementation of the mitigation strategy, including project closeout

Ramsey County will utilize an Annual Review Tool to assist in this process. This reporting tool allows for continual tracking of evolving risks to Ramsey County as well as progress toward the mitigation of the risks and impacts.

The HMP will also be evaluated and revised following any major disasters, to determine if the recommended actions remain relevant and appropriate.

5.2.3 PLAN UPDATES

Local hazard mitigation plans must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits awarded under the DMA 2000. It is the intent of Ramsey County to update this plan on a five-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption.

Jurisdiction	Action Mitigation Action Name	What is the problem the action is solving?	How does the action solve the problem?	Is this a continuing action from 2019 plan?	Action Status	What is the main hazard from the 2025 update that the action mitigates?	List any additional hazards from the 2025 mitigation plan update that the	What is the main goal that the action addresses?	List any additional goals that the action addresses.	What agencies will What are potential support the sources of funding th implementation of can support this mitigation action?	at What benefits does this action provide?	What is the estimated cost of this action?	What is the estimated timeline for this action to be	Potential for Lives Saved 1-Little Potential 2-Some Potential	Potential for Reduced Property Damages 1-Little Potential	Potential for Reduced Response Actions 1 - Little Potential	umber of Hazards the Action Addresses - Addresses One Hazard	Benefits Exceed Costs 1-BCA equal 2-Minor Exceedence	Community Action Priority Ranking 1-LowPriority 2-MediumPriority	Total	
Arden Hills	Ramsey Everbridg e	Public Notification during	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge	Yes/No Yes	In Progress	mitigates? All Hazards	action mitigates.	Goal #4	Ramsey County Emergency Managemen & Homeland Security (RCEMHS) & Municipa	this action? mitigation action?	Allows for actionable information to be passed to	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	2-Some Potential 3-Major Potential	2-Some Potential 3-Major Potential	2-Some Potential 3-Major Potential T	Hazaro Addresses More Than One Hazard	Exceedence 3-Major Exceedence	2-Mealum Priority 3-High Priority	13	Is there any additional information we should know about this mitigation action?
Arden Hills	Comprehensive Plan Updates	Emergency Planning	Emergency Notification System. Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards		Goal #1	(RCEMHS) & Municipal Emergency Managemen Agencies (EMAs) RCEMHS in coordination with Ramse County Community and Economic Development and local municipal	y County funding	those in need of it Zoning ordinance updates facilitate coordinated development to mitig ate	Under \$50k	4-5 years	1	2	2	2	3	2	12	
Arden Hills			help inform updates. Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the	Yes	Canceled	All Hazards			administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	risk g									0	
Arden Hills	All Hazards Education and Awareness	Public Empowerment	event of a disaster. Continue to promote education & awareness on all- hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards		Goal #2	RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	g Providing public information makes them more resilient to disasters and less impacted by unplanned events	Under \$50k	4-5 years	2	2	2	2	3	2	13	
Arden Hills	Weather Awareness	Public alerts of potential hazardous conditions	Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1	RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	g Providing public information makes them more resilient to disasters and less impacted by unplanned events	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	2	1	1	2	3	2	11	
Arden Hills	Overhead Powerlines	Reduction in power outages	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1	RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility	Coop / Electric Compan funding, Possible FEM/ HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	A Reduction of power outages increases business profitability, and physical infrastructure for	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	
			Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not have generator backup power in the event of a major						company.		Identification of critical										
Arden Hills	Critial Infrastructure Identification	Life safety	storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3	Management & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	g planning to address expected impacts and mitigating events	Under \$50k	4-5 years	2	1	2	1	1	1	8	
Arden Hills	Generator Backups	Provide backkup power to critical facilities	Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3	RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators	g, Additional power sources to be utilized during commerical power outages	\$501k - \$750k	Over 5 years	2	1	2	1	1	1	8	
Arden Hills			Continue to provide for public safety on roads through anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways.	Yes	Canceled	Winter Weather Hazards	;		RC Public Works & Municipal Public Works	County, municipal fundin	g									0	
Arden Hills	Community Vulnerability Assessment	Life safety	Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	ls	Goal #1	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	County, municipal fundin	Vulnerability analysis allows for the planning of responses	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Arden Hills	Storm Shelter	Life safety Provides a safe space for	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations. Work to ensure Minnesota Department of Health	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	s	Goal #3	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs Municipal EMAs in	County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms	g, Provide emergency public sheltering for residents and vistors during severe weather	\$501k - \$750k	Over 5 years	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Arden Hills	Manufactured home park sheltering	manufactured home park residents to evacuate to during severe weather	(MDH) Evacuation Plan & Storm Shelter Requirements are met in municipalities with manufactured home parks. Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3	Coordination with RCEMHS and MHP Operators RC Public Works and municipal	County, municipal fundin MHP Owner County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible	g, Public safety	Under \$50k	2-3 years	3	1	2	1	3	3	13	
Arden Hills	Stormwater Management	Property Damage Mitigation	management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	Completed	Flooding			Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations	MPCA/PFA grant fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Floo Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	g. d									0	
Arden Hills	Flood Technical Assistance	Property Damage Mitigation	Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal #1	Goal #4 RC Public Works, RC Conservation District, and municipal planning/public works	County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocatio	Building codes and technical assistance including grading plan reviews reduces impacts of unintended stormwater runoff	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	1	2	1	1	3	1	9	
Arden Hills	Flooding Risk Assessment	Identifying infrastucture prone to flooding for future mitigation projects	Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitigation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal #1	RCEMHS, RC Public Works, RC Property Management, RC Conservation District, municipal EMA	County, municipal fundin DNR Flood Mitigation Grant, US Army Corps o Engineers (USACE), Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property	g, of Reduce reoccurring recovery costs of flood- prone areas	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	
Arden Hills	NFIP Participation	Property Damag e	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to	Yes	In Progress	Elooding		Goal #1	RCEMHS, Municipal	Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocatio	NFIP provides insurance	Linder \$50k	2-3 years	1	3	2	1	3	1	11	
Arden Hills	Flood Reduction	Mitigation Property Damage Mitigation	ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation. Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal #1	RC Public Works, City Public Works, MnDOT,	County/City Budgets, MnDOT, Possible MN DNR Floo Hazard Grants or FEM/	 d Flood reduction measures mitig ate impacts on private 	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	
Arden Hills			Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection.	Yes	Canceled				Watershed Districts, Municipal fire districts	HMA grant for Localize Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit Local fire department funding	and public property									0	
Arden Hills			Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions.	Yes	Canceled				Municipal fire districts	Municipal or fire district funding	t Ensuring a health water									0	
Arden Hills	Water Conservation Measures	Groundwater conservation	Continue to ensure that all Dec	Yes	In Progress	Drought		Goal #1	Conservation District & Local City planning depts. Ramsey County Emergency Managemen	County, municipal fundin	g source reduces the impacts of water conservation measures.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	
Falcon Heights	Everbridge	The ability to notify FH residents	are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards		Goal 4	Goal 1 Goal 1 Goal 1 Goal 1 Goal 1 CEMHS) & Municipa Emergency Managemen Agencies (EMAs) RCEMHS in	City communications County, municipal funding	g Increased participation in notification	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	1	2	2	2	2	11	New Comment: Continued growth of our newsletter. Promotion of Everbridge took place, but could be renewed focus.
Falcon Heights	Comp Plan	Cohesive Planning	Opuate County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards		Goal 2	Goal 1 Goal 1 County Community and Economic Development and local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	City County funding	Cohesive Planning	Under \$50k	4-5 years	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	New Comment: FH Comp Plan 2040 Environmental Goals: #2 To protect people and property from excessive noise, pollution and natural hazard.
Falcon Heights Falcon Heights	AHMP Community Prep	Planning Education	 COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the event of a disaster. Continue to promote education & awareness on all-hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals of ensure 	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards All Hazards		Goal 2 Goal 4	Goal 1 RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs Goal 1 RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	RCEMHS County, municipal funding RCEMHS, City, Local County, municipal funding	g Preparedness	Under \$50k Under \$50k	Under 1 year 2-3 years	3	1	3	2	2	3	14	
Falcon Heights	Weather Radio	Emergency Alerts	Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 4	Goal 2 RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	RCEMHS, National Weather Service County, municipal fundin	g Access to alerts for all	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	
Falcon Heights	Underground Lines	Line Fires	winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 3	Goal 1 RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	Xcel, Utilities Kcel, Utilities Coop / Electric Company funding, Possible FEM HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	y A Reduced line fires, more resiliency	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	3	2	1	1	1	9	
Falcon Heights	Critical Facilities	Providing resiliency	Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not have generator backup power in the event of a major power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 3	Goal 2 Goal 2 Management & Municipal EMAs	/ County, municipal fundin	g Identify critical infrastructure	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	2	1	2	2	10	
Falcon Heights	Generators	Backup Power	Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 3	Goal 2 RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	Third party facilities County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators	g, Provide power backup	\$251k to \$500k	Over 5 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Ramsey County and its municipalities complete the snow
Falcon Heights Falcon Heights	Salting Storm Shelter Readiness Identification	Emergency Response	event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways. Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm	Yes	In Progress	Winter Weather Hazards	s	Goal 2	Goal 1 Goal 1 Goal 1 Goal 1 Goal 1 RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	County, municipal fundin	g Prepares public facilities for storms	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	2	2	1	2	1	9	removal from all county and municipal roads. MNDO1 will remove the snow from Interstate and State Highways as well as disperse salt/sand as needed. Municipalities have snow emergency plans and ordinances in place.
Falcon Heights	Storm Shelter Retrofitting	Tornados	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	is	Goal 2	Goal 1 RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	Owner Agency County, municipal fundin Owner Agency County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms County/City funding, County/City funding,	g, Structures can withstand storm events	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	3	2	1	1	1	9	
Falcon Heights	Stormwater Planning	Flooding	ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Summer Weather Hazard:	Goal 2	Goal 3 Goal 3 Goal 3 FRC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations	SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Floo Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	g. Preparation for stormwater systesm	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	1	1	2	2	9	
Falcon Heights	Stormwater Support	Flooding	Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).	Yes	Not Started	Flooding		Goal 3	Goal 2 RC Public Works, RC Conservation District, and municipal planning/public works	County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocatio	Reduced flooding impacts	\$251k to \$500k	4-5 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	
Falcon Heights	Flood Insurance	Property owners response to a flood event	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Summer Weather Hazard	Goal 1	Goal 3 RCEMHS, Municipal EMAs local city planning depts. RC Public Works, City	County, municipal fundin County/City Budgets, MnDOT, Possible MN DNR Floo	d Reduces flooding on	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	3	1	1	2	2	10	
Falcon Heights Falcon Heights	Storm Sewer Improvements	Roadway Flooding	reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads. Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions.	Yes	In Progress In Progress	Flooding	Summer Weather Hazard	Goal 2	Goal 3 Public Works, MnDOT, Watershed Districts Municipal fire districts RCEMHS, RC	Hazard Grants or FEM/ HMA grant for Localize Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit Municipal or fire district funding	A roadways t Increases potential water	\$501k - \$750k	Over 5 years 2-3 years	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	
Falcon Heights	Water Conservation	Increasing water capacity during peak periods Public Notification during	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge	Yes	In Progress	Drought All Hazards	Summer Weather Hazard	Goal 4	Goal 1 Goal 1 Conservation District & Local City planning depts. Ramsey County Emergency Managemen & Homeland Security	County, municipal fundin	Allows for actionable	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	1	2	1	3	2	10	New Comment: Falcon Heights is a fully-owned water customer of St. Paul Regional Water Services. We share their water restriction notices and help enforce them.
		emergencies	Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning						(RCEMHS) & Municipa Emergency Managemen Agencies (EMAs) RCEMHS in coordination with Ramse	t y	Zoning ordinance updates						-		-		
Gem Lake	Comprehensive Plan Updates	Emergency Planning	Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and	Yes	Not Started	All Hazards		Goal #1	Economic Development and local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	County funding	facilitate coordinated development to mitigate risk	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	3	2		
Gem Lake Gem Lake	All Hazards Education and Awareness	Public Empowerment	COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the event of a disaster. Continue to promote education & awareness on all- hazards and emergency preparedness for schools,	Yes	Not Started	All Hazards All Hazards		Goal #2	RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin County, municipal fundin	g Providing public information makes them more resilient to disasters	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	3	2	0 13	
Gem Lake	Weather Awareness	Public alerts of potential hazardous conditions	Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1	RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	and less impacted by unplanned events Providing public information makes them more resilient to disasters and less impacted by unplanned events	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	3	2	13	
Gem Lake	Overhead Powerlines	Reduction in power outages	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1	RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	Coop / Electric Compan funding, Possible FEM/ HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	3	3	2	1	2	12	
GemLake	Critial Infrastructure Identification	Life safety	Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not have generator backup power in the event of a major power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3	RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	Identification of critical infrastruture facilitates planning to address expected impacts and mitigating events	\$51k to \$250k	Over 5 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	
Gem Lake	Generator Backups	Provide backkup power to critical facilities	deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities). Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power.	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3	RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators	g, Additional power sources to be utilized during commerical power outages	\$751k - \$1M	Over 5 years	1	1	2	2	2	1	9	
Gem Lake			Continue to provide for public safety on roads through anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways.	Yes	In Progress	Winter Weather Hazards			RC Public Works & Municipal Public Works	County, municipal fundin	g										Ramsey County and its municipalities complete the snow removal from all county and municipal roads. MNDOT will remove the snow from Interstate and State Highways as well as disperse salt/sand as needed. Municipalities have snow emergency plans and ordinances in place.
Gem Lake Gem Lake	Community Vulnerability Assessment Storm Shelter	Life safety	schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	is	Goal #1 Goal #3	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks &	County, municipal fundin County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA	 Vulnerability analysis allows for the planning of responses Provide emergency public sheltering for residents and vistors during severe 	Under \$50k Over \$1M	4-5 years Over 5 years	2	2	2	1	3	1	11	
GemLake	Stormwater Management	Property Damage Mitigation	Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal #1	RC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination	grant for Safe Rooms County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Floor	g. Stormwater management plans reduce the impact of overland flooding	Under \$50k	4-5 years	2	3	2	1	2	1	11	
GemLake	Flood Technical Assister	Property Damage	Address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	Not Started	Flooding		Goal #1	Goal #4 with local watershed organizations RC Public Works, RC Conservation District,	County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA	Building codes and technical assistance including grading plan	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	3	1	1	1	2	9	
		Identifying infrastructure	Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and workst						and municipal planning/public works RCEMHS, RC Public Works RC Present	Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation County, municipal fundin DNR Flood Mitigation Grant, US Army Corps of	g, Reduce reoccurries										
Gem Lake	⊢looding Risk Assessment	Property Dome	Implement appropriate mitig ation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations. Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain and	Yes	Not Started	Flooding		Goal #1	Management, RC Conservation District, municipal EMA RCEMHS, Municipal	Engineers (USACE), Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocatio	NFIP provides insurance	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	2	3	2	2	2	2	13	
Gem Lake Gem Lake	NFIP Participation	Property Damage Mitigation	ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation. Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal	Yes	In Progress Not Started	Flooding		Goal #1 Goal #1	Goal #4 EMAs local city planning depts. RC Public Works, City Public Works, MnDOT,	County, municipal fundin County/City Budgets, MnDOT, Possible MN DNR Floo Hazard Grants or FEM/	d Flood reduction measures mitigate impacts on private and public re	Under \$50k Over \$1M	Under 1 year Over 5 years	2	3	2	1	3	2	13	
Gem Lake			roads. Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection.	Yes	In Progress				Municipal fire districts	Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit Local fire department funding	s/									0	There are 12 fire departments located in Ramsey County. All the municipal fire departments have mutual aid agreements with each contiguous department that borders their respective fire district, including those in adjoining count
GemLake			Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions.	Yes	In Progress				Municipal fire districts RCEMHS. RC	Municipal or fire distriction	t Ensuring a health water									0	aid agreements are on file with each city. Burn permits are regulated by the fire departments in Ramsey County. An actual permit may or may not be required, however, each jurisdiction has rules/regulations available to all residents online.
Gem Lake	Water Conservation Measures	Groundwater conservation	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and size as for the target of tar	Yes	In Progress	Drought		Goal #1	Conservation District & Local City planning depts. Ramsey County Emergency Managemen & Homeland Security	County, municipal fundin	g source reduces the impacts of water conservation measures.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	
Lauuerdale	Notification System	auring emergencies.	Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning	res	rogress	, ar ⊓azards		Juai #4	(RCEMHS) & Municipa Emergency Managemen Agencies (EMAs) RCEMHS in coordination with Ramse	t y	emergencies	Jinder \$50k	Jinder 1 year		1		L		I	U	New Comment: We haven't put in newsletter recently but would need to if we want it to get more residents to sign up.
Lauderdale	Zoning Update	Improve location of structures.	of gammences to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards		Goal #1	County Community and Economic Development and local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	County funding, muicipa funding	al long-term changes to built environment	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	New Comment: We will be adopting new zoning rules in 2024.
Lauderdale	COOP	Improve continuity planning	Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards			RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	g									0	Ramsey County EMHS maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Ramsey County Continuity of Operations (COOP)/Continuity of Government (COG) plans as guides for- emergency and/or recovery operations. These plans are intended to assist key county/city officials and emergency organizations to carry out their responsibilities for the protection of life and property under a wide range of emergency conditions
			Continue to promote a tractice																		City Comment: The City is working towards contracting with an Emergency Manager to help with response coordination. New Comment: City has not updated in some time. Would need additional guidance/retraining from county if this were to be accomplished. New Comment:
Lauderdale	Education and Awareness NOAA	Improve communication during emergencies. Improve communication during emergencies.	 Continue to promote education & awareness on all-hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses. Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs. 	Yes	Not Started	All Hazards Summer Weather Hazards	ls Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #2 Goal #1	RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	County, municipal fundin	g wide spread notification of emergencies g wide spread notification of emergencies	Under \$50k Under \$50k	2-3 years 2-3 years	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	New Comment: If you send us the materials when they need to be diseminated, we would send them out. New Comment: If you send us the materials when they need to be diseminated, we would send them out.
			Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines						RC Public Works	This should be done in collaboration with the Suburban Rate Authority (SRA) that many cities are members of. It is a long-standing issue the group is working with	y										U
Lauderdale	Electrical Power	Reduce storm damage.	that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1	Municipal Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	Stoup is working with Xcel Energy on. Right now, cities/counties have to pay for undergrounding. I assume anything different would have to be negotiated and goCoop / Electric Compan funding, Possible FEM/ Infrastructure Retrofit	A Resilient Power Grid	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	3	3	2	1	3	13	New Comment: The Suburban Rate Authority (SRA) has worked on this for years. I would suggest you connect with them
Lauderdale			Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not have generator backup power in the event of a major power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/							through the PUC when rates are set.											on the issue. Right now, cities/counties have to pay for undergrounding. I assume anything different would have to be negotiated and go through the PUC when rates are set.
Lauuerdale			Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities).																		I don't believe we have any facilities that would require back up power.
Lauderdale	Storm shelters	ID locations for community safe rooms.	Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or parks for f	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	s	Goal #1	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks &	County, municipal fundin	yulnerability analysis allows for the planning of	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	I don't believe we have any facilities that would require back up power.
Lauderdale	Storm shelters	Build community safe rooms.	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe locations.	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	s	Goal #3	rec, and EMAs RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	County, municipal fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms	responses Provide emergency public sheltering for residents and vistors during severe weather	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	New Comment: Lauderdale does not have any shelters. Would be good to evaluate whether we should. New Comment: Lauderdale does not have any shelters. Would be good to evaluate whether we should.
Lauderdale	Publlic flooding mitigation	Flooding	Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal #1	RC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations	County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant fundin Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Floo Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	g. Stormwater management plans reduce the impact of overland flooding	\$51k to \$250k	Over 5 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	New Comment: Lauderdale, Falcon Heights, the U of M, and Capitol Region Watershed District supported the rehabilitation of one pond in Lauderdale to prevent flooding and reduce
Lauderdale	Private flooding mitigation	Flooding	Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).	Yes	Not Started	Flooding		Goal #1	Goal #4 RC Public Works, RC Conservation District, and municipal planning/public works	County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocatio	Building codes and technical assistance including grading plan reviews reduces impacts of unintended stormwater runoff	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	New Comment: We would direct homeowners to work with water
Lauderdale			Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitigation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition																		snea aistricts on this.
Lauderdale	NFIP	Flooding	 or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations. Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to another that new construction is built above regulatory. 	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal #1	Goal #4 RCEMHS, Municipal EMAs local city planning	County, municipal fundin	g NFIP provides insurance as well as mapping of	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Does not seem necessary in Lauderdale. We are not in a floodplain area.

| | Public flooding mitigation Flooding

 | Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood
reduction measures to improve drainage systems and
reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal
roads.
 | d Yes
 | Not Started
 | Flooding
 | | Goal #1
 | F
 | RC Public Works, City
Public Works, MnDOT,
Watershed Districts
 | County/City Budgets,
MnDOT,
Possible MN DNR Flood
Hazard Grants or FEMA
HMA grant for Localized
Flood Reduction Projects /
Infrastructure Retrofit
 | Flood reduction measures
mitigate impacts on private
and public property | Under \$50k | 2-3 years
 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1
 | 6 | New Comment: Lauderdale does not have areas prone to localized flooding. |
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| Lauderdale |

 | Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 |
 | |
 | A
 | Municipal fire districts
 | Local fire department funding
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | There are 12 fire departments located in Ramsey County. All
the municipal fire departments have mutual aid agreements with
each contiguous department that borders their respective fire
district, including those in adjoining counties. Written mutual
aid agreements are on file with each city. |
| Lauderdale |

 | Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions.
 | - Yes
 | Not Started
 |
 | |
 | N
 | Municipal fire districts
 | Municipal or fire district -
funding-
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | 0 | New Comment: Lauderdale fire services provided by the City of
St. Paul.
Burn permits are regulated by the fire departments in Ramsey
County. An actual permit may or may not be required, however,
each jurisdiction has rules/regulations available to all residents
online. |
| Lauderdale | Water conservation Preserve water

 | • supply Promote water conservation measures to residents during periods of drought and enforce water conservation ordinances when needed.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | Drought
 | | Goal #1
 | c
 | RCEMHS, RC
Conservation District &
Local City planning
depts.
 | County, municipal funding
 | Ensuring a health water
source reduces the
impacts of water
conservation measures. | Under \$50k | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1
 | 6 | New Comment: Lauderdale fire services provided by the City of
St. Paul.
New Comment: St. Paul Regional Water owns water system in
Lauderdale. We support their conservation efforts when asked. |
| Little Canada | Public Notification Public aware

 | eness Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents
are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge
Emergency Notification System.
 | e Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
 | | Goal #4
 | En
(R
En
 | Ramsey County
Emergency Management
& Homeland Security
RCEMHS) & Municipal
Emergency Management
Agencies (EMAs)
 | City of Little Canada County, municipal funding
 | Public awareness | Under \$50k | Under 1 year
 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2
 | 14 | |
| Little Canada | Plan Update Risk reduc

 | Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning
Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that
help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data
 | yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
 | | Goal #1
 | C0
C
 | RCEMHS in
oordination with Ramsey
County Community and
Economic Development
 | City of Little Canada County funding
 | Riskreduction | \$501k - \$750k | Over 5 years
 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2
 | | |
| |

 | of past hazard events and future climate projections to
help inform updates.
 | р
 |
 |
 | |
 | ac
E
 | and local municipal
administrators, Planning
& Zoning Committees
 |
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | Ramsey County EMHS maintains an Emergency Operations |
| Little Canada |

 | detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and
ensure continuity of key government functions in the
event of a disaster.
 | l Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
 | |
 | R
 | RCEMHS & Municipal
EMAs
 | County, municipal funding
 | | \$751k - \$1M | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | 0 | Plan (EOP) and the Ramsey County Continuity of Operations
(COOP)/Continuity of Government (COG) plans as guides for
emergency and/or recovery operations. These plans are
intended to assist key county/city officials and emergency
organizations to carry out their responsibilities for the
protection of life and property under a wide range of emergency
conditions. |
| Little Canada
Little Canada | Public Education Education and an of potential haza of potential haza community Weather awareness Alerts the puppotential haza community

 | wareness
rds to the
tyContinue to promote education & awareness on all-
hazards and emergency preparedness for schools,
individuals, families, and businesses.blic of
ardousContinue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios
by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that
 | Yes
Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
Summer Weather Hazards
 | ublic on the hazards that
Winter Weather Hazards | Goal #2
Goal #1
 | R
R
 | RCEMHS & Municipal
EMAs
RCEMHS & Municipal
FMAs
 | County, municipal funding
County, municipal funding
 | Educates the public
Warns the public | Under \$50k
Under \$50k | Over 5 years
4-5 years
 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2
 | 14 | |
| Little Canada | Powerline relocation Reduced power
after weather

 | outages events Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heaver
 | s
y Yes
 | Not Started
 | Summer Weather Hazards
 | Winter Weather Hazards | s Goal #1
 | M
 | RC Public Works,
Municipal Public Works
in cooperation the
 | Coop / Electric Company
funding, Possible FEMA
HMA grant for
 | Descreased power
outages | Over \$1M | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1
 | 10 | |
| |

 | snow). Replace overhead power lines with
underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure
(i.e. high tree concentration areas). Continue to provide for public safety on roads through
anti-icing (application of brine solution before an
 | 1
 |
 |
 | |
 |
 | appropriate utility
company.
RC Public Works &-
 |
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | Ramsey County and its municipalities complete the snow |
| Little Canada
Little Canada | Storm Shelters providig storm s large outdoor le

 | event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize
the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways.
helters at
pocations Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe
rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable
locations.
 | e Yes
Yes
 | In Progress
 | Winter Weather Hazards
 | | Goal #3
 | R
R
 | Municipal Public Works
RCEMHS, RC Parks &
Rec, Municipal parks &
rec, and EMAs
 | County, municipal funding
County, municipal funding,
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Safe Rooms
 | Shelter from storms | \$251k to \$500k | Over 5 years
 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1
 | 7 | removal from an county and municipal roads. MNDOT with
remove the snow from Interstate and State Highways as well as
disperse salt/sand as needed. Municipalities have snow
emergency plans and ordinances in place. |
| Little Canada | Manufactured home park
sheltering Provides a safe s
manufactured home
residents to eva
during severe v

 | space for
bome park
incuate to
weather
Work to ensure Minnesota Department of Health
(MDH) Evacuation Plan & Storm Shelter
Requirements are met in municipalities with
manufactured home parks.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | Summer Weather Hazards
 | | Goal #3
 |
 | Municipal EMAs in
coordination with
RCEMHS and MHP
Operators
 | County, municipal funding,
MHP Owner
 | Public safety | \$51k to \$250k | 4-5 years
 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1
 | | |
| Little Canada | Flooding mitigation Flooding

 | Enhance stormwater management plans and
ordinances that require improvement of stormwater
management systems, including for areas of new
development and installation of infrastructure capable
of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and
address where stormwater run-off capacity
 | e Yes
d
 | In Progress
 | Flooding
 | | Goal #1
 | F
P
 | RC Public Works and
municipal
Planning/Public Works
depts. in coordination
with local watershed
 | County/City funding,
SWCD, and Possible
MPCA/PFA grant funding.
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Localized Flood
Reduction Projects or
 | Flood loss | \$501k - \$750k | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1
 | 6 | |
| Little Canada | Flooding mitigation Flooding

 | Provide information & technical assistance to property
owners to help mitigate against localized flooding
 | y
Yes
 | In Progress
 | Flooding
 | | Goal #1
 | Goal #4
 | RC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
 | County/City Funding,
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
 | | Under \$50k | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1
 | 6 | |
| |

 | Identify residential, commercial, government facilities,
and/or critical infrastructure properties that may
 | ,
 |
 |
 | |
 | F
 | planning/public works
 | Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or Relocation
County, municipal funding,
DNR Flood Mitigation
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | |
| Little Canada | Flood mitigation Flooding

 | experience damage from future flooding and work to
implement appropriate mitigation measures (including
buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition
or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously
unidentified flooding locations.
 | g Yes
 | In Progress
 | Flooding
 | | Goal #1
 |
 | Works, RC Property
Management, RC
Conservation District,
municipal EMA
 | Grant, US Army Corps of
Engineers (USACE),
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or Relocation
 | | Over \$1M | 4-5 years
 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1
 | | |
| Little Canada | Flood mitigation Flooding

 | Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program
(NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to
ensure that new construction is built above regulatory
flood protection elevation.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | Flooding
 | | Goal #1
 | Goal #4
 | RCEMHS, Municipal
EMAs local cityplanning
depts.
 | County, municipal funding
County/City Budgets,
MnDOT,
 | | Under \$50k | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1
 | 7 | |
| Little Canada | Flood mitigation Flooding

 | Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood
reduction measures to improve drainage systems and
reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal
roads.
 | d Yes
 | In Progress
 | Flooding
 | | Goal #1
 | F
 | RC Public Works, City
Public Works, MnDOT,
Watershed Districts
 | Possible MN DNR Flood
Hazard Grants or FEMA
HMA grant for Localized
Flood Reduction Projects /
Infrastructure Retrofit
 | Help eliminate major road
closurs | \$251k to \$500k | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1
 | 6 | |
| Little Canada |

 | Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 |
 | |
 | N
 | Municipal fire districts
 | Local fire department
funding
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | There are 12 fire departments located in Ramsey County. All
the municipal fire departments have mutual aid agreements with
each contiguous department that borders their respective fire
district, including those in adjoining counties. Written mutual
aid agreements are on file with each city. |
| Little Canada | Water conservation

 | er during
during periods of drought and enforce water
 | - Yes
 | In Progress
 | Drought
 | | Goal #1
 | м
С
 | Municipal fire districts
RCEMHS, RC
Conservation District &
 | Municipal or fire district
funding
County, municipal funding
 | Allows water to be available
during severe drought | Under \$50k | Under 1 year
 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1
 | 0 | Burn permits are regulated by the fire departments in Ramsey
County. An actual permit may or may not be required, however,
each jurisdiction has rules/regulations available to all residents
online. |
| |

 | Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents
 |
 |
 |
 | |
 | En
 | Ramsey County
 |
 | conditions | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | This is a new effort of Ramsey County EMHS being rolled out
in 2018. A link for the Everbridge for community sign up is
provided on the Ramsey County EMHS website, and reminders
are also posted using the Ramsey County EMHS Eacebook |
| Maplewood | Everbridge Emergency Delayed emer
Notification System notification to re

 | gency
are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge
Emergency Notification System.
 | e Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
 | N/A | Goal #4
 | N/A (R
En
 | & Homeland Security
RCEMHS) & Municipal
mergency Management
Agencies (EMAs)
 | N/A County, municipal funding
 | Enhances communication. | Under \$50k | 2-3 years
 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2
 | 11 | Page. In addition to Everbridge, the County EMHS Facebook
Page. In addition to Everbridge, the County has IPAWS
capabilities for targeted and countywide emergency
notifications. All city jurisdictions within the County are
encouraged to promote sign up for the Everbridge system
using their means of public outreach (websites, social media,
local media). |
| Maplewood | Emergency Preparedness
Education Comportunties
Communi

 | gency
ducation
ess
in the
ty.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
 | N/A | Goal #2
 | N/A
 | RCEMHS & Municipal
EMAs
 | N/A County, municipal funding
 | Increases education and awareness. | \$51k to \$250k | 4-5 years
 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3
 | 14 | City Comment: The City participates in the National Weather
Service's annual Severe Winter/Spring Weather Awareness
Week. Our schools also practice tornado drills on annual basis. |
| Maplewood | Critical Facility Backup Loss of power to
Power facilities or infras

 | based as critical facilities of finites of
 | r
Yes
 | Not Started | Summer Weather Hazards

 | Winter Weather Hazards | s Goal #3 | N/A R

 | RCEMHS, RC Property
Management &
Municipal EMAs
 | N/A County, municipal funding | Provides for continued
operations during a power
outage.
 | Under \$50k | 2-3 years | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2
 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
 |
| Maplewood | Tornado Vulnerability Public safety in c
areas, parks, and
due to tornad

 | facilities).
Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e.,
schools, government buildings, manufactured home
parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for
potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storn
sholters
 | or Yes
 | Not Started
 | Summer Weather Hazards
 | N/A | Goal #1
 | N/A R
 | RCEMHS, RC Parks &
Rec, Municipal parks &
rec, and EMAs
 | N/A County, municipal funding
 | Increases safety during tornadoes. | Under \$50k | 2-3 years
 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3
 | 13 | RCEMHS and RC Parks & Rec will work to identify priority
areas for evaluation for safe room construction or retrofit.
Municipal EMAs will also work to evaluate areas of need for
storm shelters or safe rooms, such as for local parks or
manufactured home parks |
| Maplewood | Manufactured Home
Evacuation Plan & Storm
Shelter Requirements
Public safe
manufactured
communities due
weather

 | ty in
home (MDH) Evacuation Plan & Storm Shelter
Requirements are met in municipalities with
manufactured home parks.
 | Yes
 | Not Started
 | Summer Weather Hazards
 | N/A | Goal #1
 | N/A
 | Municipal EMAs in
coordination with
RCEMHS and MHP
Operators
 | N/A County, municipal funding,
MHP Owner
 | Increases safety during severe weather. | Under \$50k | Under 1 year
 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3
 | 13 | |
| Maplewood | Localized Flooding
Guidance
Localized flooding
Guidance
Lack of inform
regarding the mi
localized floodin
high-rain ev

 | nation
tigation of
g during
ents.
door
Provide information & technical assistance to property
owners to help mitigate against localized flooding
during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green
infrastructure applications).
 | y
Yes
 | Not Started
 | Flooding
 | N/A | Goal #1
 | Goal #4
 | RC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
and municipal
planning/public works
 | N/A County/City Funding,
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or Relocation
 | Reduced impacts of flooding. | Under \$50k | 2-3 years
 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1
 | 10 | This is an ongoing effort of Ramsey County in conjunction with local jurisdictions that have experienced flooding due to high rain events. |
| Maplewood | Outdoor Warning Siren
Coverage notification to co
members for
weather
Addresses all pro

 | boliem and Continue to ensure that all Ramsev County residents
 | 9 No
 | Not Started
 | Tornado and Windstorm
 | Summer Weather Hazard | e Goal #1
 | N/A
En
 | Municipal EMAs
Ramsey County
mergency Management
 | RCEMHS County, municipal funding Ramsey County Emergency Management
 | notification to community
members for severe
weather. | Under \$50k | Under 1 year
 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3
 | 13 | A strategy is needed to initiate the plan. |
| Mounds View | Community Communication communication the communication

 | nroughout are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge
nity Emergency Notification System.
 | e Yes
 | Not Started
 | All Hazards
 | All Hazards | Goal #4
 | Community relations (R
En
 | & Homeland Security
RCEMHS) & Municipal
Emergency Management
Agencies (EMAs)
RCEMHS in
 | County, municipal funding
(RCEMHS) & Municipal
Emergency Management
Agencies (EMAs)
RCEMHS in coordination
 | Community interaction and outreach | Under \$50k | Over 5 years
 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2
 | 12 | |
| Mounds View | Addresses all
Planning and Zoning
problems they m

 | natural
Is and the
ay cause Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning
Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that
help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data
of past hazard events and future climate projections to
help inform updates.
 | y
Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
 | All Hazards | Goal #1
 | None E
 | oordination with Ramsey
County Community and
Economic Development
and local municipal
administrators, Planning
& Zoning Committees
 | with Ramsey County
Community and Economic
Development and local
municipal administrators,
Planning & Zoning
Committees
 | Information to the
community and inpacts on
future development | Under \$50k | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2
 | 9 | |
| Mounds View |

 | Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and
COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately
detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and
ensure continuity of key government functions in the
event of a disaster.
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 |
 | |
 |
 |
 |
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | 0 | |
| Mounds View
Mounds View | Safety programs Information shares and the emergency site Emergency Communication community notified

 | aring on
uationsContinue to promote education & awareness on all-
hazards and emergency preparedness for schools,
individuals, families, and businesses.ficationContinue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios
by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that
 | Yes
Yes
 | In Progress
 | All Hazards
Summer Weather
Hazards
 | All Hazards
Winter Weather
Hazards | Goal #2
Goal #1
 | Communication R
None R
 | RCEMHS & Municipal
EMAs
RCEMHS & Municipal
EMAs
 | PD and Fire County, municipal funding None County, municipal funding
 | community communication | Under \$50k
\$51k to \$250k | Over 5 years Over 5 years
 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2
 | 12
9 | |
| Mounds View | Infrastructure updates aging equip

 | house persons with functional and access needs. Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heav
 | s
y Yes
 | Not Started
 | Summer Weather
Hazards
 | Winter Weather
Hazards | Goal #1
 | upgrade equipment
 | RC Public Works,
Municipal Public Works
in cooperation the
 | RC Public Works,
Municipal Public Works
in cooperation the
HMA grant for
 | improved services and
reduced hazards | Over \$1M | Over 5 years
 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2
 | 9 | |
| |

 | snow). Replace overhead power lines with
underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure
(i.e. high tree concentration areas).
Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not
have generator backup power in the event of a major
power outage resulting from severe winter or summer
 | r
 |
 |
 | |
 |
 | appropriate utility
company.
 | appropriate utility
company. Infrastructure Retrofit
 | | | | | |
 | | | | | |
 | | |
| Mounds View | Backup Generator Power continuity of s

 | ervice storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police,
Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water
& sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities
deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering
facilities).
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | Summer Weather
Hazards
 | Winter Weather
Hazards | Goal #3
 | None
 | RCEMHS, RC Property
Management &
Municipal EMAs
 | PD and Fire County, municipal funding
 | Uninterupted service to our community | \$251k to \$500k | Over 5 years
 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2
 | 12 | |
| Mounds View
Mounds View | Backup Generator Power continuity of s

 | ervice encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power.
Continue to provide for public safety on roads through anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize
 | Yes
P
e Yes
 | In Progress In Progress
 | Summer Weather
Hazards
Winter Weather Hazards
 | Winter Weather
Hazards | Goal #3
Goal #4
 | None
 | RC Property
Management &
Municipal EMAs
RC Public Works &
Municipal Public Works
 | PD and Fire Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators County, municipal funding, Possible FEMA HMA Grant for Generators
 | Uninterupted service to our community | \$51k to \$250k | 2-3 years
 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2
 | 12
0 | |
| Mounds View | Safe Spaces Shelter locations
variety of even
incidents

 | during a during a schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storn shelters.
 | or Yes
 | In Progress
 | Summer Weather
Hazards
 | Human Caused
Hazards | Goal #5
 | None R
 | RCEMHS, RC Parks &
Rec, Municipal parks &
rec, and EMAs
 | Community Services,
Inspections, MN SFM,
City, Fire, PD
 | Safe locations for our community | Over \$1M | Over 5 years
 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2
 | 11 | |
| Mounds View | Safe Shelters Shelter locations Variety of even incidents Shelter locations Community Home Manufactured home

 | Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations. Work to ensure Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Evacuation Plan & Storm Shelter
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | Summer Weather
Hazards
Summer Weather
 | Human Caused
Hazards
Human Caused | Goal #3
 | None R Creates a location for
 | RCEMHS, RC Parks &
Rec, Municipal parks &
rec, and EMAs
Municipal EMAs in
coordination with
 | Community Services,
Inspections, MN SFM,
City, Fire, PD County, municipal funding,
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Safe Rooms Community Services,
Inspections MN SFM, County, municipal funding,
 | Safe locations for our community | Over \$1M | Over 5 years
 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2
 | 12 | |
| | Inspections shelters

 | Requirements are met in municipalities with manufactured home parks. Enhance stormwater management plans and
 | Yes
 | In Progress
 | Hazards
 | Hazards | Goal #1
 | sneiter for multiple
emergencies
 | RCEMHS and MHP
Operators
RC Public Works and
municipal
 | Inspections, MIN SFM,
City, Fire, PD MHP Owner RC Public Works and
municipal Countl/City funding,
SWCD, and Possible Diapping (Public Works) MPCA/PFA grant funding.
 | Develops a system that our city can use during needed | Under \$50k |
 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2
 | 10 | |
| | Stormuster Management

 | ordinances that require improvement of stormwater
management systems, including for areas of new
 |
 |
 |
 | |
 |
 | Planning / Public Works
 |
 | times to bandle the influx of | Under \$50k | | | |
 | | 2 | 0 | | |
 | 10 | |
| Mounds View | Stormwater Management
Plan Managing Stor

 | ordinances that require improvement of stormwater
management systems, including for areas of new
development and installation of infrastructure capable
of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and
address where stormwater run-off capacity
improvement projects are needed.
 | e Yes
d
 | In Progress
 | Flooding
 | natural disaster events | Goal #1
 | natural disaster
preparedness
 | Planning/Public Works
depts. in coordination
with local watershed
organizations
 | Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Localized Flood
Reduction Projects or
Infrastructure Retrofit
 | water or runoff without
impacting residents | | Over 5 years
 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2
 | | |
| Mounds View
Mounds View | Stormwater Management
Plan Managing Stor Flood Assistancxe Flooding infor

 | ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed. mation Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).
 | e Yes
d
y
Yes
 | In Progress In Progress
 | Flooding
 | None | Goal #1
Goal #1
 | natural disaster P preparedness Goal #4
 | Planning/Public Works
depts. in coordination
with local watershed
organizations
RC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
and municipal
planning/public works
 | Plaining/Public Works Possible FEMA HMA depts. in coordination with local watershed local watershed organizations organizations Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit Infrastructure Retrofit RC Public Works, RC County/City Funding, Conservation District, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure planning/public works Emolition or Relocation
 | Communication to residents about flooding | Under \$50k | Under 1 year
 | 2
2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1
2 | 2
 | 10 | |
| Mounds View
Mounds View
Mounds View | Stormwater Management
Plan Managing Stor Flood Assistancxe Flooding infor Safety Inspections Community safety element
development

 | ordinances that require improvement of stormwater
management systems, including for areas of new
development and installation of infrastructure capable
of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and
address where stormwater run-off capacity
improvement projects are needed.mationProvide information & technical assistance to property
owners to help mitigate against localized flooding
during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green
infrastructure applications).infrastructure applications).itety and
entitety and
ent
 | e Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
 | In Progress In Progress In Progress In Progress
 | Flooding Flooding Flooding Flooding
 | None None | Goal #1 Goal #1 Goal #1
 | natural disaster
preparedness P Goal #4 F Overall community needs F Overall community needs C
 | Planning/Public Works
depts. in coordination
with local watershed
organizations
RC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
and municipal
planning/public works
RCEMHS, RC Public
Works, RC Property
Management, RC
Conservation District,
municipal EMA
 | Praining/Public Works
depts. in coordination with
local watershed
organizationsPossible FEMA HMA
grant for Localized Flood
Reduction Projects or
Infrastructure RetrofitRC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
and municipal
planning/public worksCounty/City Funding,
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, RC Public
Works, RC Property
Management, RC
Conservation District,
municipal EMACounty, municipal funding,
DNR Flood Mitigation
Grant, US Army Corps of
Engineers (USACE),
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Down and the property
Acquisition of Relocation
 | Communication to
residents about flooding
Numerous benefits from
flooding, zoning, safety and
overall community needs | Under \$50k
Over \$1M | Under 1 years Over 5 years
 | 2
2
1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1
2
1 | 2
 | 10 | |
| Mounds View Mounds View Mounds View | Stormwater Management
Plan Managing Stor Flood Assistancxe Flooding infor Safety Inspections Community sat
development Floodplan Mapping Flooding in and a
city

 | ordinances that require improvement of stormwater
management systems, including for areas of new
development and installation of infrastructure capable
of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and
address where stormwater run-off capacity
improvement projects are needed.mationProvide information & technical assistance to property
owners to help mitigate against localized flooding
during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green
infrastructure applications).rety and
entIdentify residential, commercial, government facilities,
and/or critical infrastructure properties that may
experience damage from future flooding and work to
implement appropriate mitigation measures (including
buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition
or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously
unidentified flooding locations.around theParticipate in the National Flood Insurance Program
(NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to
ensure that new construction is built above regulatory
flood protection elevation
 | e Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
 | In Progress In Pro | Flooding Flooding Flooding Flooding Flooding Flooding

 | None None None | Goal #1 Goal #1 Goal #1 Goal #1 Goal #1 | natural disaster
preparedness P Goal #4 F Overall community needs F Overall community needs F Goal #4 F Description <

 | Planning/Public Works
depts. in coordination
with local watershed
organizations
RC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
and municipal
planning/public works
RCEMHS, RC Public
Works, RC Property
Management, RC
Conservation District,
municipal EMA
 | Plaining/Public Works
depts. in coordination with
local watershed
organizationsPossible FEMA HMA
grant for Localized Flood
Reduction Projects or
Infrastructure RetrofitRC Public Works, RC
Conservation District,
and municipal
planning/public worksCounty/City Funding,
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, RC Public
Works, RC Property
Management, RC
Conservation District,
municipal EMACounty, municipal funding,
DNR Flood Mitigation
Grant, US Army Corps of
Engineers (USACE),
Possible FEMA HMA
grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, Municipal
EMAs local city planning
depts.County, municipal funding,
County, municipal funding,
DNR Flood Mitigation
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Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, Municipal
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Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, Municipal
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Watershed DistrictsCounty/City Budgets,
MnDOT,
Possible MN DNR Flood
Hazard Grants or FEMA
HMA grant for Localized
Flood Reduction Projects /
Infrastructure RetrofitRC Public Works, MND
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for wellhead improvement
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| Mounds View | Stormwater Management
Plan Managing Stor Flood Assistancxe Flooding infor Safety Inspections Community sat
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unidentified flooding locations. around the Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program
(NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to
ensure that new construction is built above regulatory
flood protection elevation. around the Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood
reduction measures to improve drainage systems and
reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal
roads. Water Ensure that wellhead protection plans are in place to
address flooding that may lead to contaminated
drinking water. Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions Promote water conservation measures to residents
during periods of drought and enforce water
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grant for Localized Flood
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grant for Property
Acquisition & Structure
Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, RC Public
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Engineers (USACE),
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grant for Property
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Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, Municipal
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Watershed DistrictsCounty/City Budgets,
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Possible MN DNR Flood
Hazard Grants or FEMA
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Flood Reduction Projects /
Infrastructure RetrofitRC Public Works, MND
Dept. of Health and local
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Protection grant funding
for wellhead improvement
projectsCity of Mounds ViewCounty, municipal funding
fundingCity of Mounds ViewCounty, municipal funding | Intest to handle the minux of water or runoff without impacting residents Communication to residents about flooding Numerous benefits from flooding, zoning, safety and overall community needs Floodplain mapping Up to date flood plain mapping to inform and update our community Ensures that plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water. Water Conservation | Under \$50k
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| Mounds View New Brighton | Stormwater Management
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 | ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed. mation Provide information & technical assistance to properly owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications). rety and ant Identify residential, commercial, government facilities and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitig ation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolitor or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations. around the Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation. around the Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood around the Ensure that wellhead protection plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water. Water Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.
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Watershed DistrictsCounty/City Budgets,
MnDOT,
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Flood Reduction Projects /
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| Mounds View | Stormwater Management
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(NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to
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reduction measures to improve drainage systems and
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Public Works, MnDOT,
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Demolition or RelocationRCEMHS, RC Public
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North Oaks	Storm Shelter Life safety	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations. Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Goal #3		RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs RC Public Works and municipal Planning /Public Works	County, municipal funding. Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant funding.	Provide emergency public sheltering for residents and vistors during severe weather Stormwater management	\$501k - \$750k	Over 5 years	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	
North Oaks	Stormwater Management Property Damage Flood Technical Assistance Property Damage	 development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed. Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding 	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal #1 Goal #1	Goal #4	RC Public Works, RC Conservation District,	Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property	plans reduce the impact of overland flooding Building codes and technical assistance including grading plan	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	
North Oaks	Flooding Risk Assessment prone to flooding for future	 during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications). Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitigation measures (including 	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal #1		and municipal planning/public works RCEMHS, RC Public Works, RC Property Management, RC	County, municipal funding DNR Flood Mitigation Grant, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE),	Reduce reoccurring recovery costs of flood-	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	
North Oaks	Property Damage	 Implement appropriate mitigation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations. Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and 	Yes	in Progress		Goal #1		RC Public Works, City	Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation County/City Budgets, MnDOT, Possible MN DNR Flood	Flood reduction measures	Over \$11vi	Over 5 years	1	2	2		1	1	8	
North Oaks North Oaks North Oaks	Flood Reduction Mitigation	 reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads. Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection. Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions. 	Yes Yes Yes	Canceled Canceled	Flooding	Goal #1		Public Works, MnDOT, Watershed Districts, Municipal fire districts Municipal fire districts	Hazard Grants or FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit Local fire department funding Municipal or fire district funding	mitigate impacts on private and public property	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8 0 0	
North Oaks	Water Conservation Measures Groundwater conservation Residents that are unaware of the Everbridge Emergency Notification	Promote water conservation measures to residents during periods of drought and enforce water conservation ordinances when needed.	Yes	In Progress	Drought	Goal #1		RCEMHS, RC Conservation District & Local City planning depts. Ramsey County Emergency Management Paul's Communication	County, municipal funding	Ensuring a health water source reduces the impacts of water conservation measures.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	
North St. Paul	Emergency Notification Emergency Notification System through Ramsey County are able to learn how to sign-up for the notification system.	are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a	Goal 4	Goal 1	& Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) Coordinator will assist with getting the message out Out	e County/municipal	residents regarding city/county emergencies	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	2	3	2	3	3	16	City Comment: In addition to promoting the County's Everbridge system, the City utilizes Social Media and the City Website to notify residents of emergencies.
North St. Paul	Comprehensive Plan Update Outdated data is revised.	Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a	Goal 3	Goal 2	County Community and Economic Development, Local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning CommitteesThe City of North St. Pau Community Development DepartmentRamsey CountyThe NSP Fire	Il t County	Streng htens the Comprehensive Plan with current data.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	(adopted in 2009) that is designed to plan physical growth of the city and appropriate land uses. We are currently in the planning phase for developing the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update. We feel that global climate change has affected severe weather in our community and will work to have our Comp Plan update take this into consideration as we plan of our city.
North St. Paul	COOP Plan Update Contacts and information that is outdated is revised.	Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the event of a disaster.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a	Goal 2	Goal 4	Emergency Management & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)	County/municipal	Ensures the departments are able to conduct their essential functions.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	3	3	14	City Comment: The City works with our apartment buildings (>5 units) for emergency evacuation and shelter planning. The City further works with our 6 elementary schools and 1 high school for emergency evacuation and sheltering in place (severe weather) planning.
North St. Paul	Emergency Awareness Educating the community on emergency preparedness.	Continue to promote education & awareness on all- hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a	Goal 4	Goal 2	The City of North St.Paul's CommunicationRamsey CountyEmergency Management& Homeland Security(RCEMHS), MunicipalEmergency ManagementAgencies (EMAs)County to use informatio	, it & County/municipal n	Increases hazard awareness.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	2	2	2	3	12	
	Directing the community to							Ramsey County Emergency Management												City Comment: The City utilizes Social Media and the City Website to notify residents of emergencies. The City's Fire Dept. also has a Haven program that educates homeowners on fire safety and severe weather safety (i.e., tornadoes, heat waves, winter weather). Ramsey County EMHS regularly promotes the use of NOAA
North St. Paul	Weather Radio Notification utilize NOAA weather Weather Radio Notification radios to stay updated with severe weather notifications. Reduces dangerous road Reduces dangerous road	Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards	Goal 4	Goal 2	& Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)	County/municipal	Increase severe weather awareness	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	2	2	2	3	12	weather radios by critical facilities and the public to receive information broadcast from the National Weather Service. NOAA weather radios are recommended as an important way to receive emergency weather alerts from the NWS. Local city Emergency Managers are encouraged to ensure the placement of NOAA radios in key facilities within their communities. Ramsey County and its municipalities complete the snow
North St. Paul	Snow and Ice Control conditions caused by snow and ice. The City of North St. Paul can develop a floodplain	 anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways. Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to 	Yes	In Progress	Winter Weather Hazards n/a	Goal 1	Goal 2	RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works Public Works Departmer Ramsey County Emergency Management & Homeland Security (ROPENHIO) Management	Il County/municipal	An ordinance that will help	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	3	3	2	1	3	3	15	removal from all county and municipal roads. MNDOT will remove the snow from Interstate and State Highways as well as disperse salt/sand as needed. Municipalities have snow emergency plans and ordinances in place.
North St. Paul	Fire Mutual Aid Ensuring there are adequate resources to help protect the community.	 ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation. Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection. 	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a	Goal 1	Goal 2	Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs); Municipal Planning Department. Municipal fire districts The North St. Paul Fire Department.	Local FD funding	Ensures adequate resources.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	3	1	1	3	3	14	City Comment: We have a City Planning Commission that has established a Floodplain Ordinance. The City participates in the NFIP.
North St. Paul North St. Paul	Burning Permits Controls when applicants can conduct a vegetative burn. Water Conservation Conserves water during drought conditions.	Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions. Promote water conservation measures to residents during periods of drought and enforce water conservation ordinances when needed.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards n/a Drought n/a	Goal 1 Goal 2	Goal 4 Goal 4	Municipal fire districtsThe North St. Paul Fire Department.RCEMHS, RC Conservation District, Municipal planning departmentsThe North St. Paul Public Works Department and Communications Coordinator.	C County/municipal	Controls burning conditions Controls water usage to ensure adequate water supply during drought conditions.	Under \$50k Under \$50k	Under 1 year Under 1 year	3	3	3	1	3	1	14	Promoting water conservation during periods of drought is a standing effort of the County and local governments. The State of MN has a stateside drought response plan prepared by the MN DNR that the County move for prepared for guidance.
North St. Paul	Line Clearing Line Clearing Kemove tree branches that would come into contact with power lines during high winds and severe storms.	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas). (<i>New</i>)	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards	Goal 3	Goal 1	RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	Coop / Electric Company funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	This project limits the danger that trees can do to power lines, helping to provide continuous power/electricity to the communiy.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	2	3	2	3	3	15	RC EMHS County and all cities will work as needed with their appropriate utility providers as needed to evaluate areas of concern. Service providers for Ramsey County include: • Xcel Energy • Connexus Energy • North Saint Paul Utility Department Areas of concern will be evaluated to see where putting lines
		Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not								City Departments can pre-										The Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center (jail, admin.), Emergency Communications Center, Medical Examiner's Office, Public Works Facility (maintenance areas, admin and primary EOC backup power), and Nursing Home have generator backup power.
North St. Paul	Power for Critical Facilities backup power.	have generator backup power in the event of a major power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities). (New)	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards Winter weather hazards	Goal 3	Goal 2	RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs The North St. Paul Fire Department with the North St. Paul Electric Department.	County/municipal	plan potential critical facilities that would not be able to operate during a power loss. This action would also direct the facilities to have a backup plan in place.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	3	1	3	3	13	Ramsey County's current priorities for generator backup power include: •Plato Building •Public Health and Emergency Management's Department Operations Center (DOC's) •Rec Centers and libraries that serve as cooling centers •Eacilities designated for Mass Care Sheltering •Traffic Signal Systems
North St. Paul	Generator Connections Provides generator connections to critical facilities and encourages generator purchases.	Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power.	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards	Goal 2	Goal 4	RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAsThe North St. Paul Electric Department	County, municipal funding Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators	Assist critical facilities having a backup power solution during a power loss.	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	2	2	3	1	2	3	13	Ramsey County and municipalities continue to assess what critical facilities need backup power. Working to mitigate against power outages also helps to mitigate other hazards. Ramsey County, local municipal governments, and schools will evaluate feasibility to purchase and install generators for key facilities and will do so as funding allows.
North St. Paul	Vulnerability Assessment Identifies facilities that need improvement in order to provide adequate protection.	Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm Winter weather hazards	Goal 2	Goal 1	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, The North St. Paul Fire Municipal parks & rec, Department and North St. and EMAs Department	t. County/municipal	Can be used to plan/budget for improvements to facilities to withstand damage during severe weather.	\$251k to \$500k	Over 5 years	3	3	3	2	2	2	15	RCEMHS and RC Parks & Rec will work to identify priority areas for evaluation for safe room construction or retrofit. Municipal EMAs will also work to evaluate areas of need for storm shelters or safe rooms, such as for local parks or manufactured home parks. Ramsey County EMHS will seek to work with municipalities and
North St. Paul	Safe Room Projects Identifies vulnerable locations.	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm n/a	Goal 2	Goal 1	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs The North St. Paul Fire Department, Public Works Department, & Community Developmen Department.	County, municipal funding. Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms	This project adds storm shelters and safe rooms in vulnerable locations	\$51k to \$250k	Over 5 years	3	3	3	2	2	2	15	schools to build community safe rooms where needed. Outreach should be conducted to the schools to make sure they are aware of a possible inclusion of a community safe room to their facility when they are planning. Any community safe room projects that the County is involved in will be part of the Ramsey County Emergency Management program. FEMA grant funding may be sought to support an eligible safe room project.
North St. Paul	Identifies areas within Current stormwater Stormwater Management Improvement and looks for Current areas that are problematic to be addresses as well.	Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding n/a	Goal 1	Goal 2	RC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations	County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant funding. t Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	This project improves the stormwater management systems to prevent damage from flooding.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	3	2	1	2	2	12	City Comment: The City has worked to improve storm sewer work in various areas of the City, especially those undergoing road reconstruction. Additionally, we have improved our sewer cleaning schedule.
North St. Paul	How To Prevent Localized Flooding Educates property owners on how to prevent localized flooding.	Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).	Yes	In Progress	Flooding n/a	Goal 2	Goal 4	RC Public Works, RC Conservation District, and municipal planning/public works	L County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation	This project will help property owners identify areas where they can prevent localized flooding.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	2	1	2	2	10	City Comment: The City has encouraged homeowners to make improvements / renovations to their property to reduce damage from flooding (i.e., install drain tile and/or sump pump) while promoting Housing and Redevelopment Authority funding resources.
North St. Paul	Future Property Mitigation Measeures Identifies properties that experience flooding issues	Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitigation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations.	Yes	Not Started	Flooding n/a	Goal 2	Goal 4	RCEMHS, RC Public Works, RC Property Management, RC Conservation District, municipal EMA	DNR Flood Mitigation Grant, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation	This project will identify properties that will experience flooding issues to prevent future problems.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	1	1	2	1	8	City Comment: The City needs additional funding to buy out properties to create holding ponds which assist with flood control
North St. Paul	Reduce Road Flooding	Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and	Yes	In Progress	Flooding n/a	Goal 2	Goal 1	RC Public Works, City Public Works, MnDOT, Public Works	County/City Budgets, MnDOT, I Possible MN DNR Flood Hazard Grants or FEMA	This project will identify current road flooding	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	2	1	2	3	11	City Comment: The City has a contract City Engineer and a Public Works Director that address road maintenance issues for flooding. The City has an annual transportation plan to address road improvement projects that include culvert and drainage improvements. Current Areas of Concern for flood mitigation in the City of
	that have flooding issues.	reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads.						Watershed Districts, Department.	HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit	issues to prevent future problems.										North St. Paul include: •Hwy 36 and McKnight Rd, then North on McKnight from Hwy 36 to 14th Ave E •1st Street, Between 7th Ave and 1st Ave •2nd Ave, Between 1st St and Helen St N •North St. Paul Drive, between 2nd St and 7th Ave •Zth Ave, between 1st St and Margaret St •4th Ave, Between 1st St and Margaret St
North St. Paul	Wellhead Protection Prevents contaminated drinking water.	Ensure that wellhead protection plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding Infrastructure Failure	Goal 2	Goal 4	RC Public Works, MN Dept. of Health and local city public works depts. Department.	MDH Source Water Protection grant funding for wellhead improvement projects	This project will protect drinking water from contamination.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	3	1	3	1	3	3	14	Municipalities that use well water have and maintain a Wellhead Protection Plan. This plan presents the actions that will be taken to manage potential contamination sources that may present a risk to the quality of the community's drinking water. MDH assists public water suppliers with preparing and implementing
Ramsey County	County-wide Everbridge	Ramsey County will conduct outreach annually to ensure Ramsey County residents, including those who those who use a language other than English, or may	No	New Action	All Hazards	Goal 4	Goal 1, Goal 2	Saint Paul-Ramsey County Public Health (SPRCPH) in partnership with Twin Cities Public Televisior (TPT), Ramsey County	County, Twin Cities Public	This mitigation strategy ensures the ability to warn residents, including those who use a language other than English, or may have other special needs such	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	1	3	2	3	3	15	wellhead protection plans. This mitigation strategy is a combination of two older mitigation strategies from previous plans. In 2016, Ramsey County became IPAWS capable, allowing the Emergency Communications Center to do targeted (geofenced) and county-wide emergency notifications to reach residents and visitors.
	as vision or hearing impairment, of impending or on-going hazards that may affect them or their property.	impairment, are aware of and can sign up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.						Emergency Communications Cente (ECC); Ramsey County Communications & Publi Relations (CPR)	r / C	impairment, about impending or ongoing hazards will allow them to better prepare themselves, even if it is short notice.										Everbridge. Ramsey County EMHS also participates on the Integrated Warning Team that partners with Twin Cities Public Television (TPT) to provide emergency messaging over cable, broadcast television and social media in 3 alternative languages (Spanish, Somali, and Hmong).
	This mitigation action									This mitigation strategy ensures mitigation considerations are current, relevant, and informed by both past hazard events and future climate projections. This proactive approach enhances										
Ramsey County	County and municipal planning programs County and municipal planning programs addresses planning for long-term future growth in Ramseywithin a community and ensuring communities are using standard, up-to- date zoning, floodplain management, buidling, and other codes	Ramsey County will, every five years, review and update comprehensive plans to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards and utilize data from past hazard events as well as future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 3	Ramsey County Community and Economic Development	County funding	Ramsey County's ability to anticipate and reduce risks from natural hazards by integrating the latest data and strategies into planning efforts. It increases resilience by ensuring that land use, infrastructure, and	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Ramsey County has the 2040 Comprehensive Plan that is prepared to meet the requirements of the Metropolitan Land Planning Act and the Metropolitan Council's 2040 Regional Development Framework. Ramsey County also has a Climate Change Adaptation Plan that discusses mitigation efforts.
										community development decisions are aligned with evolving hazard risks, helping to minimize future vulnerabilities and improve long-term sustainability.										
Ramsey County	Outdoor warning sirens Outdoor sirens	Ramsey County will continue to maintain the three base Federal Signal siren systems and three repeater sites for Ramsey County's outdoor warning siren system. Ramsey County also encourages the addition of new outdoor warning sirens in areas where sound propagation is limited or does not exist.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County EMHS Communications Cente (ECC), municipal EMAs	County funding	This mitigation strategy ensures residents of and visitors to Ramsey County will be warned of impending hazards while outdoors.	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	3	1	3	2	3	3	15	There are 93 outdoor warning sirens located throughout Ramsey County. Ramsey County ECC upgraded the transmission side of Federal Signal's Commander One siren system. This same system now transmits signals over both the ARMER (800MHz) and VHF radio systems for all of Ramsey County. Federal Signal completed a sound- propagation study in 2016 and completed a full inventory of siren systems. This
	This mitigation action addresses the problem of vulnerabilities in the cyber security and physical	This mitigation strategy aims to strengthen the cybersecurity measures and physical infrastructure resilience of municipal and county operations to								This mitigation strategy ensures protections for Ramsey County's computer										Ramsey County Information Services protects County information and technology resources through its information security program which is designed to minimize information system vulnerabilities and threats and meet legal and regulatory requirements for protecting data and systems. Ramsey County
Ramsey County	Cyber security infrastructure of Ramsey County's operations, which can be exposed to disruption from various hazards.	reduce vulnerability to potential hazards, ensuring continuous service delivery and protection of critical systems against both natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 3	Goal 1, Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County IS	County funding	and physical infrastructure systems allowing for continuous delivery of critical services.	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	3	3	1	2	2	12	employs a Chief Information Officer and a Chief Information Security Officer. Ramsey County IS participates in the Secure360 program, which promotes comprehensive security and risk management education in Information Security. Ramsey County EMHS led an effort to develop countywide COOP/COG plan that includes IS/IT services.
Ramsey County	CIKR exposure assessments CIKR exposure assessments CIKR exposure assessments CIKR exposure assessments COUNTY's need to identify and evaluate Ramsey County's critical infrastructure and key resources to exposure to risk and vulnerability, then identify potential mitigation	This mitigation strategy, over the next two to three years, aims to identify Ramsey County's facilities that are the most vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards, such as flooding, severe storms, or cyber- attacks, and evaluate their current protective measures. Based on this evaluation, the county can develop targeted mitigation efforts such as infrastructure upgrades, enhanced physical security, and redundant systems to reduce exposure and	Yes	Not Started	All Hazards	Goal 3	Goal 1, Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS departments and agencies	County funding	This mitigation strategy solves the identification and reduction of vulnerabilities in Ramsey County's critical facilities to natural and man made hazards.	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	2	2	1	2	2	1	10	By assessing which facilities are most at risk and evaluating their current protective measures, the county can prioritize resources and efforts to strengthen resilience. Targeted mitigation, such as infrastructure upgrades, enhanced security, and redundant systems, will help minimize the impact of hazards, ensuring the continued functionality of essential services during and after disruptive events. This approach increases the county's overall preparedness and capamunicipal
	This mitigation action addresses the problem of limited or delayed access to timely warnings for	This mitigation strategy aims to promote annually at fire department open houses, the use of NOAA								This mitigation action ensures timely alerts enhancing Ramsey County's ability to respond quickly to imminent threats,										Ramsey County EMHS regularly promotes the use of NOAA
Ramsey County	NOAA weather radios severe weather and other hazards, particularly for vulnerable populations such as those with functional and access needs.	weather radios, ensuring Ramsey County's residents, schools, businesses, and facilities receive immediate alerts, enabling faster response and protective actions thereby reducing the risk of injury, loss of life, and property damage during hazardous events.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 4	Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County CPR	County funding	reducing the risk of injury, loss of life, and property damage. It also improves access to critical information, strengthening overall preparedness and resilience during hazardous events.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	1	3	2	3	3	15	Weather radios to residents, businesses, schools, and facilities where persons with access and functional needs reside so they may receive information broadcasts from the National Weather Service for severe weather and IPAWS broadcasts.
	This mitigation action addresses the potential for damages to public or	This mitigation strategy aims to promote annually at fire department open houses, retrofitting homes, buildings, schools, or public facilities with building			Summer Weather			Ramsey County Propert Management, Parks &	y	This mitigation action increases the potential for structural resilience, making homes, buildings, public facilities more capable of withstanding severe weather events.										Ramsey County Property Management and Ramsey County Parks & Rec will evaluate buildings and facilities for potential retrofit projects that will help to minimize future risk to buildings or recreational facilities. Residents, businesses, schools, and
Ramsey County	Building retro-fits private property from severe spring, summer, and winter storms due to poor construction practices or construction materials.	materials such as wind resistant film for windows or installing lighnin grounding systems, which will reduce the impacts of tornados, windstorms, or summer and winter storm events that can cause damage to property, personal injury or loss of life.	Yes	In Progress	Tornado and Windstorm Hazards, Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County EMHS Public Health, municipa EMAs, school districts	y County funding	This proactive approach helps to minimize repair costs, enhance safety, and reduce the strain on emergency services, ultimately fostering a more disaster-resilient community.	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	facilities where persons with access and functional needs reside are also encouraged to evauate their buildings and incorporate retofits and upgrades where feasible as well. Ramsey County EMHS promotes wind resistant building measures during Severe Weather Awareness Week and at fire department open houses.
	This mitigation action addresses the potential for	This mitigation strategy aims to promote annually at fire department open houses and after			Summer Weather				Countyfunding	This mitigation action increases the potential for structural resilience, making manufactured homes capable of withstanding severe										Manufactured homes are capable of being easily flipped or damaged during windstorms, requiring tie-downs to remain stable. Manufactured homes that are elevated are vulnerable to the forces of windstorms.
Ramsey County	Manufactured home tie- down straps down straps down straps down straps summer, and winter storms.	manufactured homes with tie-down straps and skirting to reduce the impacts of severe spring, summer, and winter storms or tornadoes.	Yes	In Progress	Tornado and Windstorm Hazards, Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS manufactured home park owners	funding, MHP owner funding	weather events. This proactive approach helps to minimize repair costs, enhance safety, and reduce the strain on emergency services, ultimately fostering a more disaster- resilient community.	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	the forces of wind uplift if they are not equipped with skirting. Ramsey County EMHS will work with municipal emergency managers and manufactured park owners to encourage owners of manufactured homes to incorporate the use of tie-down straps and skirting.
										This mitigation action addresses the problem of insufficient early warning for lightning, which poses a significant safety risk to										
Ramsey County	Lightning detection systems Lightning detection systems In parks, beaches, and other open spaces due to insufficient warning from lightning strikes in outdoor	This mitigation strategy, over the next two to three years, aims to identify and prioritize the installation of lightning detection systems in Ramsey County beaches, waterparks, picnic areas, and other open spaces providing an additional means of warning for	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	Goal 1		Ramsey County EMHS & amsey County Parks & R	e County funding	individuals in Ramsey County's outdoor recreational areas. By prioritizing county- operated beaches, waterparks, picnic shelters, and golf courses, this action helps protect	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	3	1	3	1	3	3	14	Ramsey County EMHS will work with Ramsey County Parks and Rec to evaluate and prioritize installation of lighting detection systems. Additional systems could be installed along trails in open spaces as funding permits.
	recreational areas, where users are particularly vulnerable.	County's parks.								residents and visitors from lightning-related injuries or fatalities by providing timely alerts. It enhances the safety of public spaces, reducing the risk of harm during storms and improving overall public safety in Ramsey County's										
										outdoor environments. This mitigation action ensures increased awareness of the specific										Ramsey County EMHS posts preparedness information
Ramsey County	Community outreach and public education public education addresses the problem of insufficient knowledge or preparedness among residents, businesses, schools, and facilities housing persons with	This mitigation strategy aims to provide annually at fire department open houses, education and awareness of the natural, technological, and human-caused hazards Ramsey County is exposed to and may impact the residents, visitors, businesses, schools, and facilities housing persons with access and functional needs,	No	New Action	Drought Flooding Summer Weather Hazards Geologic hazards Tornado and windstorms Winter weather hazards	Goal 4	Goal 1, Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County EMHS Public Health, municipa EMAs, school districts	County funding	hazards Ramsey County is at risk of, and offers actionable steps to lessen the impacts. This initiative helps reduce the vulnerability of the community by empowering individuals and	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	applicable to the time of the year through various social media platforms. EMHS also promotes the National Weather Service's severe weather awareness weeks in March and November. On our EMHS YouTube Channel, "Get Ready Gopher" educational videos on preparedness and severe weather training are posted. These videos are promoted to schools as well as the larger public for viewing. In addition, Ramsey County EMHS staff provide education information,
	access and functional needs.	and actions they can take to lessen those impacts.								organizations to take proactive measures, strengthening overall resilience and minimizing the potential for damage and disruption during hazard events.										Instruction and outreach to employees and residents of Ramsey County through training sessions or classes as requested. Futher opportunities for outreach includes providing information at community events such as police and fire department open houses.
										This mitigation action provides the critical benefit of enabling Ramsey County's residents, businesses, schools, and local governments to accurately identify areas in										
Ramsey County	FEMA flood map updates FEMA flood map updates FEMA flood map updates	Working with Ramsey County GIS over the next two to three years, this mitigation strategy aims to update flood maps potentially identifying structures in the floodplain thereby allowing residents, businesses, schools, and local and county governments to identify structures not previously set in the floodplain and make	No	New Action	Flooding	Goal 1	Goal 3	Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County GIS	County funding	accurately identify areas in a floodplain, allowing for informed decision-making regarding risk mitigation. This ensures that structures at risk of flooding are recognized, facilitating proactive measures such as flood-	\$251k to \$500k	2-3 years	3	3	3	1	3	1	14	FEMA established new floodplain maps for Ramsey County effective June 4, 2010. Ramsey County EMHS will review these maps and work with Ramsey County GIS to identify any additional new structures within floodplain boundaries.
	newly vulnerable structures or areas.	developments.								proofing, elevation, or relocation. Additionally, it supports safer land-use planning and development practices, reducing future vulnerability to flood hazards and increasing overall community resilience to flood relat										
	Enrollment in the NFIP	Working with the municipal EMA over the next two to three years, Ramsey County EMHS will work to enroll this municipality in the National Flood Insurance Program (NED)	v		Flooding			Ramsey County Ft 1110	County funding municipation	This mitigation action provides access to affordable flood insured										Ramsey County and sixteen municipalities currently participate in the NFIP program, the municipal of North Oaks does not. Without NFIP participation, residents are at greater financial risk during flood events and may face higher recovery costs. But
Ramsey County	program County that is currently not enrolled in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	t residents are at greater financial risk during flood events and may face higher recovery costs.cts of flooding.	Yes	In Progress	riouaing	Goal 4	Goal 2, Goal 3	Municipal EMA	funding	due to the lack of incentives for effective floodplain management in that area.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	3	1	1	3	1	11	encouraging the community to join NFIP, this action promotes better flood risk management practices, enhances resilience, and ensures residents have access to insurance options that help mitigate the economic impacts of flooding.
Ramsey County	Enrollment in the CRS program Community Rating System (CRS) program.	y y y y y y y y y y y y three years, Ramsey County EMHS will explore participation in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS). The Community Rating System is essential for enhancing Ramsey County's resilience by incentivizing proactive floodplain management and hazard mitigation activities.	Yes	Not Started	Flooding	Goal 4	Goal 2, Goal 3	Ramsey County EMHS Municipal EMAs	County funding , municipal funding	Rating System (CRS) solves the benefit of reducing flood risk through more effective floodplain management while providing financial incentives for the community.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	3	3	1	3	2	14	municipalities lower flood insurance premiums for residents, encouraging broader compliance with flood mitigation measures. This action also promotes long-term resilience by fostering improved planning, reducing the impact of flood events, and enhancing the community's overall ability to prevent and recover from flood-related hazards.
Ramsey County	Natural systems This mitigation action preservation addresses the effects of wind and water erosion in natural systems such as lake shores, stream and	This mitigation strategy aims to mitigate the effects of wind and water erosion by implementing targeted restoration and preservation strategies for impacted natural systems, such as wetlands. This involves activities such as reestablishing native vegetation, reinforcing soil stability and oncomparison	No	New Action	Flooding Geologic hazards	Goal 1		Ramsey County Soil & Water Conservation	Ramsey County Soil & Water Conservation funding, other watershed funding, private funding	By implementing this mitigation strategy, it will help reduce erosion, improve natural resilience, and safeguard these critical habitats from future environmental hazards	\$251k to \$500k	4-5 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	The Ramsey Soil & Water Conservation District works with community & agency partners to identify and implement projects that help to conserve and enhance natural resources in Ramsey County through providing technical, financial, and educational assistance. Example projects include localized stormwater management through green infrastructure longers.
	river banks, and wetlands.	functions to restore ecological balance.								thereby contributing to overall hazard mitigation goals.										By stabilizing these areas, the Ramsey County mitigates potential damage to essential transportation routes and utilities, safeguarding public safety and maintaining access to vital
Ramsey County	This mitigation action addresses the problem of erosion and slope failure, Slope stabilization which can threaten critical infrastructure, roads.	Working with Ramsey County Public Works, Parks & Recreation, and the Soil & Water Conservation District, municipal, and watershed districts over the next three to five years, Ramsey County EMHS will identify and prioritize areas where hillsides, banks or bluffs can be stabilized thereby reducing to	Yes	In Progress	Geological Hazards	Goal 1		Ramsey County EMHS Ramsey County EMHS	County funding, municipal funding, SWCD State Cos Share Program, FEMA HMA grants, USDA	This mitigation action addresses reducing risks associated with erosion and slope failure, which can threaten critical infrastructure rect	Over \$1M	4-5 years	2	2	2	1	3	1	11	The Ramsey County Soil & Water Conservation District, as well as five other watershed districts that coordinate erosion control efforts in their respective comprehensive planning areas. Ramsey County Public Works also works to identify erosion issue areas along roads maintained by the County Parsatt
	recreation areas.	recreation areas from erosion and slope failure.						watersheds	, water sned funding	, natural resources, and recreation areas.										County Property Management owns critical infrastructure along the southern slope of the Mississippi River bluffs. Both Ramsey County EMHS and Saint Paul/Ramsey County Public Health have Departmental Operations Centers located within this building. Tax collection and election services are also coordinated or managed in this building. Local municipalities work to address erosion/slope stabilization within their communities.

RamseyCounty	Water conservation	This mitigation action addresses potential water shortages during periods of drought.	This mitigation strategy aims, during times of drought, to promote water conservation measures to the residents of Ramsey County through social media during periods of drought.	Yes	Not Started	Drought	Goal 4		Ramsey County EMHS	Ramsey County Soil & Water, local watersheds	County funding, watershea	This mitigation action addresses the benefit of reducing strain on local water resources and ensuring sustainable water availability. By encouraging residents to conserve water, this strategy helps prevent water shortages, reduces the risk of infrastructure damage due to overuse, and minimizes the environmental impacts associated with drought conditions. It also raises community awareness about responsible water usage, enhancing resilience to prolonged droughts and preserving critical resources for future use.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Promoting water conservation during periods of drought is a standing effort of both the County and municipalities. The State of Minnesota has a statewide drought response plan prepared by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that Ramsey County and municipalities may reference for guidance.
Ramsey County	Underground utility construction	This mitigation action addresses the vulnerability of overhead utility lines in high winds or from ice and snow.	This mitigation strategy aims to encourage placing power and other utilities underground to reduce overhead exposure of power and cable lines that may be vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazardser weather hazards; Torn	Goal 3	Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS	Ramsey County Public Works, Municipal Public Works, utility companies	Utility company funding, FEMA HMA grants	This mitigation action addresses the benefits of having power and other utility infrastructure buried to prevent or reduce utility loss from windstorms or	Over \$1M	4-5 years	1	3	1	2	3	1	11	Ramsey County EMHS and municipal EMAs will work with the appropriate utility providers to evaluate areas of concern. Service providers for Ramsey County include Xcel Energy, Connexus Energy, North Saint Paul Electric Department. Areas of concern will be evaluated to see where putting lines underground may be feasible and appropriate.
Ramsey County	Backup generator needs	This mitigation action addresses the problem of power outages impacting critical infrastructure, such as emergency services, healthcare facilities, and communication systems, which rely on continuous power to function effectively.	This mitigation strategy aims to obtain generators and install generator hookups for critical infrastructure that does not have access to backup power in the event of power outages.	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazardser weather hazards; Torn	Goal 3	Goal 2	Ramsey County EMHS	Ramsey County Property Management	County funding	ice buildup. By obtaining generators and installing generator hookups, the strategy ensures that these essential services remain operational during power outages caused by natural hazards or other emergencies. This enhances community resilience by minimizing disruptions to critical functions, protecting public safety, and ensuring a faster and more efficient response to disasters.	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	2	2	2	3	3	13	The Ramsey County's priority for generator backup power is the Plato Building which houses both public health's and emergency management's departmental operations centers (DOCs). Additional needs are Ramsey County liibraries that serve as cooling and warming centers, facilities designated for sheltering, and traffic signal systems.
Ramsey County	Safe rooms or storm shelter identification	This mitigation action addresses the problem of insufficient protection for residents and visitors in Ramsey County's community areas, parks, and facilities that are vulnerable to tornados, windstorms, and summer weather hazards.	This mitigation action aims to identify and prioritize Ramsey County's community areas, parks, and facilities that are vulnerable to the impacts of tornados, windstorms, and summer weather hazards and evaluate the need for the construction of a safe room or storm shelter.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm Summer Weather Hazard	Goal 1		Ramsey County EMHS	Ramsey County Parks & Rec, Ramsey County Property Management	County funding	By identifying and prioritizing these locations and evaluating the need for safe rooms or storm shelters, this mitigation action reduces the risk of injury and fatalities during severe weather events. It ensures that high-risk areas have adequate shelter options, enhancing the safety and resilience of the community during hazardous conditions.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	3	1	1	2	3	2	12	Ramsey County EMHS and Ramsey County Parks & Rec will work to identify and evaluate locations where the construction of a safe room or storm shelter is appropriate.
Ramsey County	Climate-based construction	This mitigation action aims to address the problems of increased risks to public health, infrastructure, and environmental degradation caused by extreme heat events in Ramsey County.	This mitigation strategy aims to reduce the effects of extreme heat by implementing measures that enhance urban cooling and reduce heat absorption. Key initiatives include installing permeable paving to improve stormwater management and reduce surface temperatures, creating greenways and planting trees to provide natural shade and lower ambient air temperatures. Additionally, the use of white or reflective roofs on buildings will help minimize heat absorption and reduce energy consumption for	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 2, Goal 3	Ramsey County EMHS	Ramsey County Public Works, Ramsey County Property Management	County funding	These measures will collectively enhance community resilience by reducing the urban heat island effect and improving public health during extreme heat events.	\$751k- \$1M	4-5 years	2	1	3	1	2	3	12	Ramsey County EMHS will work with Ramsey County Public Works and Ramsey County Property Management to identify potential areas for constuction of permeable paving surfaces, creation of greenways, planting trees, or installation of white or reflective roof surfaces.
Ramsey County	Stormwater management plans	This mitigation action addresses the problem of inadequate stormwater infrastructure that is unable to handle the increased runoff from ten to twenty- year rain events, particularly in areas of new development.	Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances to require the improvement of stormwater systems, particularly in areas of new development, ensuring infrastructure can handle ten to twenty-year rain events. Prioritize and implement projects in areas where stormwater runoff capamunicipal improvements are most needed to reduce flood risks and enhance resilience to future storm events.	Yes	Not Started	Flooding	Goal 1	Goal 3	Ramsey County Public Works	Municipal public works, local watershed organizations	County funding, municipal funding, SWCD, MPCA/PFA grant funding FEMA HMA grants	By enhancing stormwater management plans and ordinances, it ensures that infrastructure improvements are made to reduce the risk of localized flooding, property damage, and disruption. Prioritizing areas most in need of stormwater capamunicipal upgrades mitigates flood risks, improves community resilience to future storm events, and helps manage the effects of more intense rainfall driven by climate change.	\$751k- \$1M	4-5 years	2	3	3	1	3	2	14	Ramsey County and local cities maintain stormwater management plans and work to identify, prioritize, and address highest risk areas. Mitigation examples may include to construct, retrofit, or maintain drainage systems to include sewage and water retention and detention systems. Outside funding to support stormwater improvement projects may be available through avenues such as the MN DNR Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants, MPCA, and FEMA HMA funding for flood reduction projects.
Ramsey County	Technical assistance to property owners	This mitigation action addresses the problem of localized flooding during high-rain events, which can lead to property damage, disrupted infrastructure, and safety risks.	Provide information and technical assistance to property owners on strategies to mitigate localized flooding during high-rain events. This includes promoting the use of green infrastructure practices such as rain gardens, permeable pavements, and appropriate landscaping to enhance water absorption and reduce surface runoff. These efforts will help decrease flood risks and improve resilience at the property level.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal 1	Goal 3	Ramsey County EMHS	Ramsey County Public Works, Ramsey County Conservation District, municipal public works	County funding, municipal funding, FEMA HMA grants	By providing information and technical assistance to property owners on green infrastructure practices such as rain gardens, permeable pavements, and appropriate landscaping, it empowers individuals to take proactive steps to enhance water absorption and reduce surface runoff. These efforts decrease flood risks at the property level, improving overall community resilience to flooding and reducing the burden on public stormwater systems.	\$251k to \$500k	Under 1 year	2	2	3	1	2	2	12	Ramsey County EMHS maintains this as an ongoing effort in conjunction with local jurisdictions and watersheds that are experiencing flooding due to snowmelt or high rain events.
Ramsey County	County and municipal road flooding mitigation	This mitigation action addresses the problem of frequent flooding on County and municipal roads, which can cause unsafe transportation conditions, damage infrastructure, and disrupt emergency response and daily life.	Identify, prioritize, and implement targeted flood reduction measures to enhance drainage systems and reduce instances of over-the-road flooding on County and municipal roads. These efforts will help ensure safer transportation routes during flood events, mitig ate damage to infrastructure, and improve community resilience to localized flooding.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal 1	Goal 3	Ramsey County Public Works	Municipal public works, local watersheds	County funding, municipal funding, DNR flood grants, FEMA HMA grants	By identifying, prioritizing, and implementing targeted flood reduction measures to enhance drainage systems, the action reduces instances of over- the-road flooding. This leads to safer transportation routes during flood events, minimizes infrastructure damage, and enhances the community's resilience to localized flooding, ensuring more reliable access for residents and emergency services.	Over \$1M	2-3 years	1	3	1	1	3	3	12	Ramsey County Public Works and local municipal Public Works work to identity and address localized flood risk reduction projects.
Ramsey County	Schools and higher education participation	This mitigation action addresses the problem of insufficient disaster preparedness and resilience within educational institutions, which are often vulnerable to disruptions from natural hazards.	This mitigation strategy aims to collaborate with local public and private school districts, as well as institutes of higher learning, to enhance their disaster preparedness and resilience through tailored risk assessments, emergency response plans, and structural mitigation measures. By integrating educational institutions into community-wide hazard mitigation strategies, the project aims to safeguard lives, protect critical infrastructure, and ensure continuity of education during and after disasters.	No	New Action	All Hazards	Goal 1	Goal 2, Goal 3	Ramsey County EMHS	5	County funding	By collaborating with schools and institutes of higher learning to conduct risk assessments, develop emergency response plans, and implement structural mitigation measures, the project enhances their ability to withstand and respond to disasters.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	3	3	3	2	3	2	16	Ramsey County EMHS will work to incorporate local school districts, private schools, colleges, and universities into mitigation plans to help protect students, staff, and critical infrastructure, ensuring that education can continue with minimal disruption during or after hazard events, while contributing to broader community resilience efforts.
Roseville	Evebridge Mass Notification	Mass notifications for major events	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a	Goal 1 Notification		Ramsey County Emergency Managemer & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Managemer Agencies (EMAs), Ramsey County Emergency Communication Center (RCECC)	nt I nt RCECC and City of Roseville	County/municipal		Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	CityComment: The City of Roseville is working with our dispatch center to improve citizen notification with the County's new Everbridge system for text/cell phone alerts. The City has also improved our social media presence when it comes to weather warnings. The City has also made significant upgrades to multiple tornado sirens, purchasing 3 new severe weather sirens in the last four years. This process is on-going. We will continue to work with RCECC on notification process and programs.
Roseville	Zoning Mitigation	Using ordinances to help reduce hazards	Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	Not Started	All Hazards n/a	1 Mitigation through ordinance	es —	RCEMHS in coordination with Ramse County Community and Economic Development Local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	ey d t, City of Roseville g	County	Improved mitigation through local and county ordinances for plannign and zoning.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	3	2	2	3	2	14	Ramsey County has a "2030 Comprehensive Plan" prepared to meet the requirements of the Metropolitan Land Planning Act and the Metropolitan Council's 2030 Regional Development Framework Ramsey County will encourage municipalities to update their local Comprehensive Plans to include considerations for mitigation in land use planning to reduce future risk to due to natural hazards (i.e., flooding).
Roseville	Public Education	Better promotion and education to the public	Continue to promote education & awareness on all- hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards n/a p	al 4 Education and awarness		Ramsey County Emergency Managemer & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Managemer Agencies (EMAs) Ramsey County	nt I nt	County/municipal	Increased emergency management and preparedness awarenss of the public, businesses, and schools	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	CityComment: The City participates in the National Weather Service's annual Severe Winter/Spring Weather Awareness Week Our schools also practice tornado drills on an annual basis.
Roseville	Weather Radios	Mass notifications for weather-related emergencies	Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards	Weather awarenss and notifica	ation—	Emergency Managemer & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Managemer Agencies (EMAs) Ramsey County Emergency Managemer	nt I nt	County/municipal	Awarness and readiness with weather emergencies	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	1	2	2	11	Ramsey County EMHS regularly promotes the use of NOAA weather radios by critical facilities and the public to receive information broadcast from the National Weather Service. NOAA weather radios are recommended as an important way to receive emergency weather alerts from the NWS. Local city Emergency Managers are encouraged to ensure the placement of NOAA radios in key facilities within their communities.
Roseville	NFIP Participation	Mitigation of losses due to flooding Conserving water during	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding n/a	Goal 2	Public Education	Emergency Managemer & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Managemer Agencies (EMAs); Municipal Planning RCEMHS, RC Conservation District,		County/municipal	Potential conservation of	Under \$50k	Under 1 vear	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	CityComment: We have a CityPlanning & Zoning Commission that has established a Floodplain Ordinance. The City participates in the NFIP. Promoting water conservation during periods of drought is a
Roseville	Underground Electrical Power	droughts Reducing overhead lines	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards Winter weather hazards	duce electrical outages ar1air	ntain power for resider	Municipal planning departments RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	s Xcel Energy, Center Point Energy	Coop / Electric Company funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	water during a drought Less fire hazard, electrical outages, on-going repairs, etc.	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	2	3	2	2	3	2	14	standing effort of the County and local governments. The State of MN has a stateside drought response plan prepared by the <u>MN DNR that the County may reference for guidance</u> . CityComment: I am not as familiar with this initiative but am willing to start this project in 2024-2025.
Roseville	Storm Shelter Construction	Safer sheltering for vulnerable areas	(i.e. high tree concentration areas). Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm	Goal 1 Safer sheltering cus	on vulnerable populati	RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	\$,	County/municipal	Saving lives due to severe storms	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	3	1	3	1	3	2	13	RCEMHS and RC Parks & Rec will work to identify priority areas for evaluation for safe room construction or retrofit. Municipal EMAs will also work to evaluate areas of need for storm shelters or safe rooms, such as for local parks or manufactured home parks.
Roseville	Same as above	Same as above	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm	Goal 1		RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	\$x ,	County, municipal funding Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms										0	Ramsey County EMHS will seek to work with municipalities and schools to build community safe rooms where needed. Outreach should be conducted to the schools to make sure they are aware of a possible inclusion of a community safe room to their facility when they are planning. Any community safe room projects that the County is involved in will be part of the Ramsey County Emergency Management program. FEMA grant funding may be sought to support an eligible safe room project.
Roseville	Stormwater Management Ordinances	Improving stormwater management	Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	Not Started	Flooding Goal 3 Improv	re flooding potential through o	rdinances—	RC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations		County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant funding Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	Improve the overall stormwater plan through zoning and ordinances	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	2	1	2	2	10	Ramsey County and local cities maintain stormwater management plans and work to identify, prioritize, and address highest risk areas. Mitigation examples may include to construct, retrofit, or maintain drainage systems to include sewage and water retention and detention systems. Outside funding to support stormwater improvement projects may be available throug h avenues such as the MN DNR Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants, MPCA, and FEMA HMA funding for flood reduction projects.
Roseville	Property Owner Flood Outreach	Lack of education and capacity for property owners to mitigation floods	Provide information & technical assistance to property owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).	Yes	Not Started	Flooding	Goal 4		RC Public Works, RC Conservation District, and municipal planning/public works		County/City Funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation County, municipal funding DNR Flood Mitigation	,	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	This is an ongoing effort of Ramsey County in conjunction with local jurisdictions that have experienced flooding due to high rain events.
Roseville	Flooding Threat Assessment	Identifying critical infrastructure for flooding risk and mitigation	experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitigation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding Goal 2	Mitigation through assessme	ent	Works, RC Property Management, RC Conservation District, municipal EMA		Grant, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Possible FEMA HMA grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation	Mitigate flooding risk	Over \$1M	4-5 years	1	3	1	1	2	1	9	CityComment: We have identified critical infrastructure that is impacted by flash flooding. It is a critical road way that intersects with Highway 36. We do not have any identified buildings or property. But it should be noted that the flash flooding in this specific spot can be life-threatening. CityComment: The City has made some drainage improvements in areas that experience localized flooding. One of the highest risk areas is Fairview Ave. under Hwy. 36 which
Roseville	Improved drainag e systems	Flooding	Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding Goal 3 Better	drainage, reduction in flooding	g damage	RC Public Works, City Public Works, MnDOT, Watershed Districts,	/ , ,	Possible MN DNR Flood Hazard Grants or FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit	Reduced potential for wash outs and flooding on streets and roads	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	2	3	1	1	2	1	10	 is prone to flooding during downpour events, resulting in significant damages to vehicles as well as injuries. Following are some current priority areas to be addressed where flooding is an issue in the City: Fairview Ave & Hwy 36 and Cleveland Ave & Cty Rd C-2. This area is critical infrastructure roadway in Roseville. But is a life safety hazard in flash flooding instances. While improvements have been made, it is still a risk. CityComment: I have been in communication with management and ownership at the manufactured home park in
Roseville	Shetler Requirements Ramsey Everbridge	manufactured home parks Public Notification during emergencies	Requirements are met in municipalities with manufactured home parks. Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Winter weather hazards All Hazards	Goal 2 Goal #4		RCEMHS and MHP Operators Ramsey County Emergency Managemer & Homeland Security (RCEMHS) & Municipa Emergency Managemer Agencies (EMAs)	nt al nt	MHP Owner	Allows for actionable information to be passed to those in need of it	\$51k to \$250k Under \$50k	2-3 years Over 5 years	2	2	2	2	2 3	2 3	12	Roseville to work with them on improving storm shelter capacity at their site. We would like to pursue grant funding or donation support to make this work.
Shoreview	Comprehensive Plan Updates	Emergency Planning	Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal #1		RCEMHS in coordination with Ramse County Community and Economic Developmen and local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	ey d tt g	County funding	Zoning ordinance updates facilitate coordinated development to mitig ate risk	Under \$50k	4-5 years	1	2	2	2	3	2	12	
Shoreview	All Hazards Education and		Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the event of a disaster. Continue to promote education & awareness on all-	Yes	Canceled	All Hazards			RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs RCEMHS & Municipal		County, municipal funding	Providing public information makes them									0	
Shoreview	Air nazards Education and Awareness Weather Awareness	Public Empowerment Public alerts of potential hazardous conditions	 hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses. Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs. 	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards Summer Weather Hazards Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #2 Goal #1		EMAs RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs		County, municipal funding County, municipal funding	more resilient to disasters and less impacted by unplanned eventsProviding public information makes them more resilient to disasters and less impacted by unplanned events	Under \$50k Under \$50k	4-5 years Over 5 years	2	2	2	2	3 3	2	13	
Shoreview	Overhead Powerlines	Reduction in power outages	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1		RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	5	Coop / Electric Company funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	Reduction of power outages increases business profitability, and physical infrastructure for vulnerable populations	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	
Shoreview	Critial Infrastructure Identification	Life safety	have generator backup power in the event of a major power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3		RCEMHS, RC Propert Management & Municipal EMAs	ty	County, municipal funding	Identification of critical infrastruture facilitates planning to address expected impacts and mitigating events	Under \$50k	4-5 years	2	1	2	1	1	1	8	
Shoreview	Generator Backups	Provide backkup power to critical facilities	Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power. Continue to provide for public safety on roads through anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways.	Yes Yes	In Progress Canceled	Summer Weather Hazards Winter Weather Hazards Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #3		RCEMHS, RC Propert Management & Municipal EMAs RC Public Works & Municipal Public Works	s	County, municipal funding Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators County, municipal funding	Additional power sources to be utilized during commerical power outages	\$501k - \$750k	Over 5 years	2	1	2	1	1	1	8	
Shoreview Shoreview	Community Vulnerability Assessment Storm Shelter	Life safety Life safety	Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters. Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable	Yes Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Goal #1 Goal #3		RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal park	34 34 34	County, municipal funding County, municipal funding Possible FEMA HMA	Vulnerability analysis allows for the planning of responses Provide emergency public sheltering for residents and vistors during	Under \$50k \$501k - \$750k	2-3 years Over 5 years	2	1	1	1	1	1	7 7 7	
Shoreview	Manufactured Home Evacuation Plan & Storm Shelter Requirements	Public safety in manufactured home communities due to severe weather.	Work to ensure Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Evacuation Plan & Storm Shelter Requirements are met in municipalities with manufactured home parks. Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormuster	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Winter Weather Hazards	Goal #1		and EMAs Municipal EMAs in coordination with RCEMHS and MHP Operators		County, municipal funding MHP Owner County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible	weather Increases safety during severe weather.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	3	1	2	1	3	3	13	
Shoreview	Stormwater Management	Property Damage Mitigation	management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal #1		RC Public Works, RC		MPCA/PFA grant funding Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	Stormwater management plans reduce the impact of overland flooding Building codes and technical assistance inclusion									0	
Shoreview	Flood Technical Assistance	Identifying infrastucture	Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal #1	Goal #4	RCEMHS, RC Public Works, RC Property		Grant for Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition or Relocation County, municipal funding DNR Flood Mitigation Grant, US Army Corps of Engineers (115	Reduce reoccurring	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	1	2	1	1	3	1	9	
Shoreview	Flooding Risk Assessment	Property Damage Mitigation	Implement appropriate mitig ation measures (including buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding Flooding	Goal #1 Goal #1	Goal #4	RCEMHS, Municipal EMAs local city planning	g	County, municipal funding	recovery costs of flood- prone areas NFIP provides insurance as well as mapping of zones present to the second s	Over \$1M Under \$50k	Over 5 years 2-3 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	
Shoreview	Flood Reduction	Property Damage Mitig ation	Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Goal #1		RC Public Works, City Public Works, MnDOT, Watershed Districts,	/	County/City Budgets, MnDOT, Possible MN DNR Flood Hazard Grants or FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects Infrastructure Retrofit	Flood reduction measures mitig ate impacts on private and public property	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	
Shoreview Shoreview Shoreview	Wellhead Protection Plan	Safe Drinking Water	Ensure that wellhead protection plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water. Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection. Continue to enforce burning permits/ restriction	Yes Yes Yes	In Progress Canceled Canceled	Flooding	Goal #1		RC Public Works, MN Dept. of Health and loca city public works depts. Municipal fire districts		MDH Source Water Protection grant funding for wellhead improvement projects Local fire department funding Municipal or fire district	Linear es that plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water.	\$501k - \$750k	4-5 years	1	1	3	1	2	1	9 0 0	
Shoreview	Water Conservation Measures	Groundwater conservation	Promote water conservation measures to residents during periods of drought and enforce water conservation ordinances when needed.	Yes	In Progress	Drought	Goal #1		RCEMHS, RC Conservation District & Local City planning depts.	x	County, municipal funding	Ensuring a health water source reduces the impacts of water conservation measures.	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	This is a new effort of Ramsey County EMHS being rolled out in 2018. A link for the Everbridge for community sign up is provided on the Ramsey County EMHS website, and reminders are also posted using the Roman County EMHS website.
St. Anthony	Everbridge Onboarding	The need for timely notification of threats to the general public.	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 1		Emergency Managemer & Homeland Security (RCEMHS) & Municipa Emergency Managemer Agencies (EMAs)	nt al nt	County/municipal funding	Ability to reach residents quickly to provide actionable measures to protect themselves	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	3	3	2		2	13	Page. In addition to Everbridge, the County HMHS Facebook capabilities for targeted and countywide emergency notifications. All city jurisdictions within the County are encouraged to promote sign up for the Everbridge system using their means of public outreach (websites, social media, local media). Ramsey County has a "2030 Comprehensive Plan" prepared to
St. Anthony	Preparedness Planning	The need to have plans in place to support response and recovery actions.	Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 2		Coordination with Ramse County Community and Economic Developmen and local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	ey i g	County/municipal funding	A plan to ensure everyone understands roles, responsibilities, and resources.	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	2	2	3	2		1	10	meet the requirements of the Metropolitan Land Planning Act and the Metropolitan Council's 2030 Regional Development Framework Ramsey County will encourage municipalities to update their local Comprehensive Plans to include considerations for mitigation in land use planning to reduce future risk to due to natural hazards (i.e., flooding). Ramsey County EMHS maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Remove County County County
St. Anthony	Continuity Planning	The need to maintain essential functions during disaster response.	Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the event of a disaster.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 2		RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs		County/municipal funding	A plan to ensure everyone understands roles, responsibilities, and resources.	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	2	2	3	2	2	2	13	(COOP)/Continuity of Government (COG) plans as guides for emergency and/or recovery operations. These plans are intended to assist key county/city officials and emergency organizations to carry out their responsibilities for the protection of life and property under a wide range of emergency conditions.
St. Anthony	All-Hazards Public Preparedness Outreach	The need to educate the public about all-hazards and their responsibilities related to preparedness.	Continue to promote education & awareness on all- hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Goal 4		RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs		County/municipal funding	Increased education and awareness	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	I wrtter and subscription-based programs (GovDelivery) on a regular basis. Additional information is provided during the NWS severe weather awareness weeks in spring and winter. RCEMHS also has a YouTube Channel where <i>"Get Ready Gopher"</i> educational videos on preparedness and severe weather training are posted. These are promoted to the schools as well as the larger public for viewing. Cities are encouraged to share information through their own existing channels (i.e., websites, social media, and local media).
St. Anthony	NOAA Radio Implementation	The need for timely notification of threats to the general public.	Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards Summer Weather Hazards tornadoes and high winds	Goal 4		RCEMHS & Municipal EMAs	1	County/municipal funding	Increased education and awareness	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	Ramsey County EMHS regularly promotes the use of NOAA weather radios by critical facilities and the public to receive information broadcast from the National Weather Service. NOAA weather radios are recommended as an important way to receive emergency weather alerts from the NWS. Local city Emergency Managers are encouraged to ensure the placement of NOAA radios in key facilities within their communities.
St. Anthony	Utility Undergrounding	Ongoing damage to power lines during severe storms and subsequent power outages.	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards tornadoes and high winds	Goal 3		RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	5	Utility fees	Reduced power outages, reduced need for response operations	Over \$1M	4-5 years	2	2	1	2	3	2	12	 RC EMHS County and all cities will work as needed with their appropriate utility providers as needed to evaluate areas of concern. Service providers for Ramsey County include: Xcel Energy Connexus Energy North Saint Paul Utility Department Areas of concern will be evaluated to see where putting lines underground may be feasible and make sense.
St. Anthony	Generator Need Identification	Lack of backup power at CIKR facilities.	Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not have generator backup power in the event of a major power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards winds	Goal 2		RCEMHS, RC Propert Management & Municipal EMAs	ty	County/municipal funding	Reduced impacts from power outages	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	3	2	13	The Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center (jail, admin.), Emergency Communications Center, Medical Examiner's Office, Public Works Facility (maintenance areas, admin and primary EOC backup power), and Nursing Home have generator backup power. Ramsey County's current priorities for generator backup power include: •Plato Building •Public Health and Emergency Management's Department Operations Center (DOC's) •Rec Centers and libraries that serve as cooling centers •Eacilities designated for Mass Care Sheltering •Traffic Signal Systems Ramsey County and municipalities continue to assess what critical facilities need backup power. Working to mitigate against power outages also helps to mitigate other hazards.
St. Anthony St. Anthony	Generator Deployment Road De-Icing	Lack of backup power at CIKR facilities. Ice accumulation on roads adds to winter storm hazards.	Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power. Continue to provide for public safety on roads through anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways.	Yes	Not Started	Summer Weather Hazards Winter weather hazards, tornadoes and high winds Winter Weather Hazards	Goal 2 Goal 1		RCEMHS, RC Propert Management & Municipal EMAs RC Public Works & Municipal Public Works	s	County/municipal funding Grants	Reduced impacts from power outages Reduced risk to life during winter weather	\$251k to \$500k Under \$50k	2-3 years Under 1 year	2 3	2 3	2	2 2	3	2	13	Ramsey County, local municipal governments, and schools will evaluate feasibility to purchase and install generators for key facilities and will do so as funding allows. Ramsey County and its municipalities complete the snow removal from all county and municipal roads. MNDOT will remove the snow from Interstate and State Highways as well as disperse salt/sand as needed. Municipalities have snow emergency plans and ordinances in place.

St. Anthony	Tornado Risk Analysis ident	nfrastructure nerable to has not been tified.	Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm		Goal 2	R	CEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs		County/municipal funding	Reduced risk to life during multiple hazards	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	RCEMHS and RC Parks & Rec will work to identify priority areas for evaluation for safe room construction or retrofit. Municipal EMAs will also work to evaluate areas of need for storm shelters or safe rooms, such as for local parks or manufactured home parks.
St. Anthony	Storm Shelter Implementation	rulnerable to ns do not have orm shelters.	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations.	Yes	Not Started S	Summer Weather Hazards	5	Goal 2	R	CEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Junicipal parks & rec, and EMAs		Grants	Reduced risk to life during multiple hazards	\$751k- \$1M	4-5 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Ramsey County EMHS will seek to work with municipalities and schools to build community safe rooms where needed. Outreach should be conducted to the schools to make sure they are aware of a possible inclusion of a community safe room to their facility when they are planning. Any community safe room projects that the County is involved in will be part of the Ramsey County Emergency Management program. FEMA grant funding may
			Enhance stormwater management plans and							PC Public Works and													be sought to support an eligible safe room project. Ramsey County and local cities maintain stormwater management plans and work to identify, prioritize, and address highest risk areas. Mitigation examples may include to
St. Anthony	Stormwater Management Planning Capacity	identify and mwater run off shortfalls.	ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes		Flooding		Goal 3	F	RC Public Works and municipal Panning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations		County/municipal funding	Strategy to reduce future flood impacts	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	construct, retrofit, or maintain drainage systems to include sewage and water retention and detention systems. Outside funding to support stormwater improvement projects may be available through avenues such as the MN DNR Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants, MPCA, and FEMA HMA funding for flood reduction projects.
	A peed to su	nnort property	Provide information & technical assistance to property						F	RC Public Works, RC			Self-empowerment of										This is an ongoing effort of Ramsey County in conjunction with
St. Anthony	Flood Impact Mitigation ([Private] Property)	h mitigating	owners to help mitigate against localized flooding during high-rain events (i.e., landscaping / green infrastructure applications).	Yes		Flooding		Goal 4	, (Conservation District, and municipal planning/public works		County/municipal funding	individuals to mitigate hazard impacts	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	local jurisdictions that have experienced flooding due to high rain events.
St. Anthony	Flood Impact Mitigation ([Public] Property)	pport property h mitigating	Identify residential, commercial, government facilities, and/or critical infrastructure properties that may experience damage from future flooding and work to implement appropriate mitigation measures (including buy out for property acquisition & structure demolition	Yes		Flooding		Goal 2	F	RCEMHS, RC Public Works, RC Property Management, RC		Grants	Decrease vulnerability to flooding	Over \$1M	4-5 years	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	In 2015, Ramsey County removed seven buildings, including critical infrastructure, from the Mississippi River floodplain. A permanent retaining wall along the bluff was completed in November 2017. Ramsey County remains owners of these properties and will work with the new developers and Saint Paul Emergency Management to provide technical assistance and support on flood protection systems and measures in the future.
	localized	flooding.	buy-out for property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation). Areas of focus may include previously unidentified flooding locations.							Conservation District, municipal EMA													Ramsey County and its municipalities will continue to evaluate properties that may be at risk of flooding and work with property owners to identify mitigation measure to reduce or eliminate future damages.
St. Anthony	NFIP Participation A need to en constuction the regulator	isure that new is built above ory floodplain.	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation.	Yes		Flooding		Goal 2	E	RCEMHS, Municipal MAs local city planning depts.		County/municipal funding	Increase ability to recover from flood disasters	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	Ramsey County promotes, and all municipalities participate in the NFIP (except the City of North Oaks). Each city develops and enforces local floodplain ordinances. Ramsey County Public Works and local city Public Works work to identity and address localized flood risk reduction projects.
St. Anthony	Flood Impact Mitigation (Roadways) A need to mit road flooding transpo	tigate over the g that impacts prtation.	Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads.	Yes		Flooding		Goal 3	F P	RC Public Works, City ublic Works, MnDOT, Watershed Districts,		County/municipal funding	Mitigation against flooding	\$501k - \$750k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	Following is a list of current priority areas to be addressed where flooding is an issue: •Roseville - Fairview Ave and Hwy 36 •Shoreview - Gramsie Road north of Grass Lake •Vadnais Heights - Rice Street east of Grass Lake •Vadnais Heights - Edgerton and Centerville Rd
																							 Maplewood & Little Canada - Cty Rd B at 35-E Mounds View - Mounds View Blvd between Silver Lake Rd and Cty Rd I Roseville - Cleveland Ave and Cty Rd C-2 New Brighton - Silver Lake Rd south of Silver Lane
St. Anthony St. Anthony	Drought Conservation Outreach A need to pro and enforcement ordina Law Enforcement Protections LE staff require from hazard	wide education nent of drought ances. uire protection dous working	Promote water conservation measures to residents during periods of drought and enforce water conservation ordinances when needed. Working in Hazardous Environment: Allow our Police Officers functional capabilities in a hazardous or	Yes	In Progress Not Started	Drought All Hazards		Goal 4 Goal 1	с 	Saint Anthony Police, Fire Departments		County/municipal funding	Increased education and awareness Safety of LE; ability to continue response actions	Under \$50k \$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year 2-3 years	1	1	1	1	2	1	7 12	Standing effort of the County and local governments. The State of MN has a stateside drought response plan prepared by the MN DNR that the County may reference for guidance. Obtain 20 PAPRS/TYVEK suits; train personnel in donning, doffing and working in suits
St. Anthony	CIKR Access A need to require prop	gulate access ent offices and erties.	Connect all city facilities to City Hall along with security system cameras and access key cards: develop the ability to provide a secure environment both from an entry access and visual standpoint of all city facilities from a central location. Facilities include water treatment plant, well houses, city hall, fire	Yes		All Hazards		Goal 1		Saint Anthony Public Works		Grants	Prevention of civil unrest/terrorist actions	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Complete fiber optic connections to all city facilities; purchase card system able to be controlled through one central secure location; purchase camera system able to be controlled through one central secure location.
St. Anthony	Traffic Control Signage Need to pr control du failure (e.g., outa	ovide traffic iring signal during power ages)	station, public works, park shelters/ warming houses and storage garage. Provide traffic control upon signal failure by obtaining 50 temporary, portable stop signs	Yes		All Hazards		Goal 1		Saint Anthony Public Works		Grants	Reduce risk by reducing access	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Place reflective roll-up temporary stop signs with portable sign bases at all intersections with traffic signals as needed during a power outage; Provide neighboring municipalities with temporary stop signs by request during a power outage
St. Anthony	Severe Weather Protocols	e policies and during severe ather	Develop safe policies, procedures and facilities to reduce injuries and losses resulting from severe weather	Yes	S	Summer Weather Hazards	Winter weather hazards, s tornadoes and high winds	Goal 2		Saint Anthony Fire Department		County/municipal funding	Strategy to reduce weather impacts	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Annually review severe weather protocols and procedures with students, faculty and staff, Publish and publicize procedures and plans for orderly and safe shelter of the community as a distribution center and resource, develop facilities to serve community for emergency access for both summer and winter protection
St. Anthony	School Threat Protocols Lack of safe procedures of threat in	e policies and during school ncidents.	Develop safe policies, procedures and facilities to protect students, faculty and staff in situations with dangerous intruders have entered the campus	Yes		All Hazards		Goal 2		Saint Anthony Police Department		County/municipal funding	Strategy to reduce active threat impacts	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Annually review emergency evacuation and protection protocols with faculty, staff and emergency responders, identify safe gathering and retreat locations protected as against intruders and unwanted campus entry, develop facilities to serve as retreat locations for safety and security of students, faculty and staff.
St. Anthony	Command Facility Continuity A lack of planning command Sanitary Sewer Inflow and ir continuity	continuity related to facilities.	Develop contingency plans to ensure secure remote command center for local emergency responders in case of destruction or incapacity of primary facilities or infrastructure Prevent inflow and infiltration into sanitary sewer,	Yes		All Hazards		Goal 2		Saint Anthony Fire Department Saint Anthony Public		County/municipal funding	Strategy to ensure continutiy	Under \$50k	2-3 years	3	2	2	2	2	2	13	infrastructure fails with local stakeholders at school, city, county, state and federal levels as necessary, identify and construct contingency facilities capable of serving and supporting critical infrastructure upon failure of primary facilities Replace sanitary sewer pipe, manholes, and service pipe. This allows the City to previde service primer as situated
St. Anthony St. Anthony St. Anthony	Inflow/Infiltration Mitigation sanitary sever Fire Flow Capacity Lack of su Expansion capacity of Surface Stormwater Stormwater Mitigation Stormwater Mitigation Stormwater	ers, leading to tem backups ifficient flow water mains er overflows pacity to carry	prevent sanitary sewer system backups Increase fire flow capacity of water main, provide sufficient water to the public Increase the amount of storm water removed from	Yes		Flooding		Goal 3 Goal 2 Goal 3		Works Saint Anthony Public Works Saint Anthony Public Works		County/municipal funding County/municipal funding County/municipal funding	impact Ability to quickly address fire hazards Reduced flooding impact	\$751k - \$1M \$751k - \$1M \$751k - \$1M	4-5 years 4-5 years 4-5 years	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	12	Replacement of undersized storm sewer piping; this action allows the city to increase the amount of rainwater removed that
St. Anthony	Water Supply Protection Water Supply Protection A lack of un	e water. main water ot sufficiently ted from nination.	Protect the City's municipal water supply from contamination	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Goal 3		Saint Anthony Public Works		Utility fees	Protection of community water supply	\$251k to \$500k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	 may cause flooding and aids in prevention of structural damage Continue implementation of wellhead protection plan document, public education and outreach, and implement projects identified in wellhead protection plan. Annually review procedures with interested persons including police, fire, medical regarding enhanced risks and concerns;
St. Anthony	Threat Identification and Risk Assessment (Property) Threat Identification and Threat Identification and Threat Identification and	ne vulnerabilty c spaces.	and spaces (schools, parks, etc.) and identify critical infrastructure	Yes		All Hazards All Hazards		Goal 3 Goal 2		Saint Anthony Fire		County/municipal funding	Strategy to reduce risk	Under \$50k Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	promulgate plans and contingencies to protect and support critical infrastructure and facilities; identify and develop backup and support facilities and infrastructure in case of failure or emergency use Annually review emergency protocols with emergency responders and critical school stakeholders; identify and develop safe gathering and retreat locations protected as
St. Anthony-		e in LGUs.	school district and city (LGUs). Identify risks and issues preserving safety and security to users in parks and associated facilities shared by- school district and city (LGUs)	Yes		All Hazards				District Saint Anthony Fire— Department; School— District												0	against hazards including natural disasters or man-made emergencies Annually review emergency protocols with emergency responders and critical school stakeholders; identify and develop safe gathering and retreat locations protected as against hazards including natural disasters or man-made
St Anthony	A lack of s	safe spaces	Locate and create facilities capable of providing protection against likely hazards Identify and construct	Yes		All Hazards		Goal 2		Saint Anthony Fire		Grants	Reduced threat to lives	\$251k to \$500k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Identify and prioritize hazards likely to occur with police, fire, medical, and other interested parties for access, safety, and protection; Construct a shared, multi-season, multiple-use shelter to maximize safety from and resulting after severe weather, unwanted intruders, or other emergency situations affecting the community and school facilities, that will serve
J. Anthony	popul	ations.	opumal safe structures to protect against probable hazards	100		ucai US				District		St at ILS	en eat to lives	Αυτοφουυκ	- v yedi S	L					2	12	for use by local cities and the general public community in case of emergency situations occurring either inside or outside Central Park including as a remote operations center for emergency services in case of failure of primary critical infrastructure
St. Anthony	Control System Hardening Control System Hardening vulnerabilities weaters	n/protection es against s of municipal systems.	Prevent failure of control systems for water treatment facilities and municipal wells 3, 4, & 5	Yes		All Hazards		Goal 3		Saint Anthony Public Works		Utilityfees	Reduced threat to CIKR	\$251k to \$500k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	1	11	Upgrade SCADA system
Saint Paul	Extreme Temperature Sheltering	related to ty to extreme tres, lack of as, health and uncoordinated ocation, gaps access, and	Extreme Temperature Shelters - Coordinate with the Department of Parks & Recreation (P & R) to identify, procure, supplies and plans for implementation	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	s Winter Weather Hazards ^p	protect public health and safety	Ma	Emergency anagement, VOAD and Parks & Recreation	DSI, Public Health, HART	Annual Operating Budget various grant programs, public and private	Enhances public safety, emergency preparedness, shelter accessibility, community resilience, and resource coordination, providing essential support	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	1	2	2	1	1	9	Continue the identification of supply lists compiled in 2012; continue to procure and stock supplies. Coordinate with the county seasonly. Be sure on-going efforts continue as conditions dictate
	strain on e services, er and healthic during extre eve	emergency nsuring safer er outcomes eme weather ents.										partnerships	to the community during extreme weather conditions.										conditions dictate
	Emergencyp public safe resilience awareness emergencyp	oreparedness, ety, weather e, terrorism s, community planning, and	Promote the use of Family Emergency Plans, NOAA Weather radios, and Severe Weather Awareness activities Winter; Promote use of home and auto survival kits and urge public to heed winter weather warnings Summer; Coordinate with Libraries and Parks & Rec for cooling							EM & topic			Public safety, disaster preparedness, emergency response coordination,										
Saint Paul	Public Outreach & Education Educatio	planning, and evelopment by the public with th, tools, and the protect ves, their s, and their s from a wide	coordinate with Libraries and Parks & Rec for cooling sites, and urge public to heed winter weather warnings Terrorism; Educate and disseminate info on "See Something, Say Something campaign, common sense terrorism & CBRNE awareness EOP and ESF's; Community Outreach Education, Planning Discussions Economic Development: Educate citizens on low	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards		Public outreach and public education		EM & topic related departments and organizations	Department PIOs	Annual Operating Budget	community security, and economic resilience, while providing practical resources and education to reduce the impact of disasters and emergencies.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	2	2	1	2	1	2	10	Continue to implement in 2019 and beyond. Continue public outreach and education through community events such as SPPD's Safe Summer Nights events utilizing information tables, social media and website updates.
	range of	f hazards.	interest loans for improving structural ability of homes & businesses										Increased preparedness,										
Saint Paul	Disaster Exercises Improves pr response, r mitigation ef disasters b real-world s disaster o	reparedness, recovery, and forts for flood by simulating scenarios in exercises.	Disaster Exercise Development - Develop flood recovery and mitigation scenarios and integrate into disaster exercises	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		Preparedness	Er	nergency Management & Public Works	Parks	Annual Operating Budget	improved coordination, gap identification, faster recovery, enhanced public safety, greater resilience, and cost savings, all of which contribute to more effective flood management and disaster response	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	2	2	1	2	10	Continue to implement in 2019 and beyond. Pre- and Postflooding, continue public outreach and education in coordination with the Department of Safety & Inspections. Also utilizing community events such as SPPD's Safe Summer Nights, etc.
	This action in risk of infr failures due natural disas	mitigates the rastructure to terrorism, sters, or other	Infrastructure Hardening - Conduct study to identify					Security and		Emergency		Annual Operating Budgets and Law Enforcement	Infrastructure resilience, public safety, service continuity, economic stability, and emergency										Development initiated in 2012-2013: continue to implement as
Sant Fau	Continuity services an public saf ecor	disruptions	infrastructure nodes to harden against terrorism and other hazards		In Progress	riooding		Preparedness	Pu	iblic Works & Regional Water	Fairs	Prevention (LETPP) grants	ensuring a community's long-term security against terrorism and other hazards.	\$3 TK 10 \$230K	Over 5 years	5	3	2	2		5	14	each plan becomes available.
	during and a by ensu busines - Maintain during an	after a hazard aring that eses can: operations emergency																					
Saint Paul	- Minimize fir - Protect cr Business Continuity Planning - Reduce	nancial losses itical assets sources downtime	Business Continuity Plan Development - Assist businesses in developing plans and resources to minimize hazard impacts.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards			l M	Emergency Management, Police, NDoT & Public Works	PED	Annual Operating Budget public- private partnerships; grants	Improves operational resilience, financial protection, recovery speed, ; employee and customer confidence, and regulatory compliance, helping businesses withstand and	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	Establish partnership with business organizations to assist in developing continuity plans and resources. Continue to work with PED, BOMA, and others to imrpove business continuity.
	- Enhance This action disaster prep risk reduct enabling org operate th	a resilience n aligns with paredness and tion efforts, ganizations to prough and											minimal impact.										
	Improves pr public sat	wittly from ve events. reparedness, fety, traffic	Bridge Infrastructure Failure Plans - Assist in										Emergency preparedness, public safety, traffic management, quick recovery interagency										
Saint Paul	Infrastructure Failure manager Planning interagency of response infrastructu	ment, and coordination in e to bridge ure failures.	development of response plans of MnDOT owned bridges	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	Infrastructure			EM, MnDOT and Public Works		Annual Operating Budg et	coordination, economic stability, and long-term infrastructure resilience during and after a bridge failure.	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	2	1	2	2	1	1	9	Continue to implement as resources become available. PW continually looks at new ways to reduce impacts and mitigate.
Saint Paul	Emergency Evacuation Diagnizer	n solves the f having no and effective strategy for areas during s, ensuring a	Assist in development	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards			E	M, SPPD, SPFD, PW,		Annual Operating Budget	Uncoordinated emergency response, public safety, traffic congestion, vulnerable populations, economic disruptions, public awareness, and	\$51k to \$250k	Under 1 year	3	1	2	2	1	3	12	Develop project criteria and implement. Completed 2023 study to review traffic signals and roads to move people from the city
	Planning well-coordina that priorit traffic mana rapid emerge acc	ated response tizes safety, ig ement, and ency services tess.	Downtown Evacuation Plan		Ĵ					Parks		grants	emergency response delays, ensuring a safer and more efficient evacuation process during emergencies.										expeditiously.
Saint Paul	Emergency Evacuation Diagoniag	ion solves related to on disruption, cy response nomic impact, ifety, traffic	Develop alternate transportation plan for post-failure	Yes	Not Started	Infrastructure Failure				PW		Annual Operating Budget	Transportation continuity, emergency response, traffic management, economic stability, public safety, resilience, and effective communication,	\$51k to \$250k	Over 5 years	3	1	1	2	1	2	10	Develop & complete plans to identify resource needs for public safety and rescue response, environmental response, detour plans, river response, public communication, debris
	Planning congestion, a accessibili continued m safety after a fail	and commuter ty, ensuring novement and critical bridge ure.	City-owned river or critical bridge failure or damage									various grant programs,	ensuring the city can handle the failure of critical transportation infrastructure with minimal disruption.										management, failure investigation, and bridge replacement needs resulting from a river or critical bridge failure or damage.
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation Flood Mitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation Flood fitigation	s flooding, public safety, sruptions, and enance costs, long-term · Water Street.	Water Street – Due to persistent flooding events, elevate the street in numerous low areas. Finalize plans and complete	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				PW		Annual Operating Budget transportation funding	Improves flood resilience, traffic flow, public safety, economic stability, cost savings, and infrastructure durability, creating a more reliable and accessible roadway in flood-prone	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	3	2	1	2	11	Conduct feasibility study and implement mitigation action to prevent future flood impact. Much progress has been made on elevating the roadway in particular areas. This has assisted in mitigating flood impacts. Other sections of Water Street continue to be evaluated.
	Addresse related to structura navigation	s problems o erosion, Il damage, n hazards,	Raspberry Island - Bridge Deflector Project needed.									Annual Operating Budget	This project provides benefits related to bridge protection, structural long evity, public safety, reduced maintenance										Identify fund decign and construct infrastructure. Evaluate
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation safety, and e protection, o long-term res bridge and ar	environmental ensuring the silience of the surrounding rea.	Develop plan and complete programming and construction	Yes	Not Started	Flooding				P&R and PW		grant funding, transportation funding	costs, improved navigation, and flood risk mitigation, ensuring the bridge remains functional and safe for both land and water traffic	\$251k to \$500k	4-5 years	1	2	2	2	1	1	9	function.
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation Flood Mitigation	resilience ding, prevents ues, protects mizes service	City House Building - Utility Protection & Sewage Ejector Relocation	Yes	Not Started	Flooding				P&R	PW	Annual Operating Budget grant funding (FMA)	Flood protection, system reliability, public health, cost savings, resilience, regulatory compliance, and environmental protection, ensuring the City House	\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	1	2	2	2	1	1	9	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project.
	disruptions, a public healt	and enhances th and safety.											Building remains safe and operational during potential flood events.										
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Chestnut Plaza Solves proble flooding risks costs, op disruptions, s and lor infrast	ems related to s, maintenance perational safety hazards, ng-term tructure nability.	Chestnut Plaza - Feature Fountain Pump Pit Relocation	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				P&R	PW	Annual Operating Budget grant funding (FMA)	put provides benefits related to flood protection, cost saving s, system reliability, public safety, equipment long evity, and maintained aesthetic value, ensuring the fountain remains a functioned	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project. met with engineers on site too look at options. Hope to start construction in 2025
	Relocating to for the Upp	the pump pits per Landing											This action provides benefits related to flood										
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Upper Landing Gisruptions, s and extended ensuring	s related to naintenance perational safety hazards, ed downtime, long-term	Upper Landing Feature Fountains (4) - Pump Pit Relocation	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				P&R		Annual Operating Budget grant funding (FMA)	system reliability, public safety, equipment long evity, and enhanced aesthetic value, ensuring the fountains at Upper Landing remain a functional and appealing feature of th	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project. met with engineers on site too look at options. Hope to start construction in 2025
	This acti problems	on solves related to osion, public											area. This action provides benefits related to flood and erosion prevention, public safety, cost savings, improved										
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Hidden safety, high Falls Park costs, env degrada accessibili Hidden F	maintenance ironmental ation, and ity issues in Falls Park.	Hidden Falls Park - Pathway Removal/Realignment near low spots along river	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				P&R		Annual Operating Budget grant funding (HMA)	environmental protection, and long-term sustainability, making Hidden Falls Park safer and more resilient to flooding.	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project.
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Harriet	n addresses ated to debris ment, hig h e costs, dock operational ons, and	Harriet Island Public Dock - Add more structural support related to debris entanglement to reduce repetitive costs for	Yes	Not Started	Flooding				P&R		Annual Operating Budget	This action provides benefits related to cost saving s, dock durability, operational continuity, boating safety, environmental protection, and root	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project
	environmer ultimately ir long-term fur sustainability Island Pu	ntal impacts, mproving the nctionality and of the Harriet ublic Dock	dredging			- 9						. an sportation funding	enu reduced risk of structural damage, ensuring the Harriet Island Public Dock remains functional and safe for long- term use.	τ ∠υυ Λ	,ar 3								с р. сусот.
Saint Paul	This action problems flooding w operational high mainte Flood Mitigation - safety rive Watergate Marina environment	s related to ulnerability, disruptions, enance costs, isks, and ntal hazards, ne long	Watergate Marina - Define and develop new facility electrical and fueling station systems to protect against annual floodind	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				P&R	PW	Annual Operating Budget grant funding (FMA)	This action provides benefits related to flood protection, cost savings, operational continuity, safety improvements, environmental protection, and long-term resilience	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	2	2	2	1	1	9	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project. Parks staff will be meeting with tennant to discuss engineering study.
	ensuring the resilience a Watergate electrical syst	and safety of e Marina's and fueling tems.	Э										ensuring that Watergate Marina remains safe and functional during flood events.										
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Crosby Park Park Repositionin pier during events addres related to structural da safety, acce maintena	y high water sses problems o flooding, amage, public essibility, and ince costs, pontinued soft	Crosby Bog Walk – Fishing Pier needs to be repositioned during high water events	Yes	Not Started	Flooding				P&R	PW	Annual Operating Budget grant funding	structural integrity, accessibility, cost efficiency, environmental protection, and resilience to climate change, ensuring the fishing pier remains functional and resi	Under \$50k	2-3 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project.
	This project problems re	the pier.	Flood Plain Structure Inventory Project - Inventory all										during high water events. This project enhances flood risk awareness, targeted mitigation.										
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Flood Plain Review Flood plain Review Flood plain Review Flood plain an Paul, helpin	es, emergency coordination, ompliance, and haking in the reas of Saint og reduce the cooding on ct	River flood plain at Saint Paul. Determine individual Risk Assessments for existing structures. Includes: inventorying (marrying-up with Conditional Use Permits), developing Key Contacts Lists, facilitate accomplishment of Flood Response Plans and the creation of maps.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				DSI	EM, Parks, PW	Annual Operating Budget Federal USACE funding grant funding (FMA)	response planning, communication, regulatory compliance, and long-term cost savings, ultimately improving the overall resilience of the community to flood risks in the	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project. Consider getting copies of individualized floods plans.
	The CR addresses	S Project s problems											This project offers benefits related to lower insurance										
Saint Paul	Flood Mitigation - Flood Plain Review Flood Mitigation - Flood Plain Review Flood Mitigation - Flood Plain Review Flood Mitigation - Flood Plain Review	nanagement, ce costs, flood y, community ent, and non- ce with best , ultimately bood resili	Community Rating System Project – This voluntary program recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities exceeding the minimum National Flood Insurance Program standards. This action tailors Saint Paul's own particular hazards, character, and goals. The city implementing standards in turn ultimately leads to	Yes	Not Started	Flooding				DSI	EM	Annual Operating Budget Federal grant funding	premiums, improved flood management, enhanced public safety, community resilience, sustainable development, recognition, and long-term financial savings, making Saint Paul	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Identify and implement eligible mitigation project.
	enhancing flo in Saint Paul insurance pro resid	and reducing emiums for its dents.	discounted premiums rates.										better equipped to handle flood risks while reducing costs for its residents.										
0-117	This proj problems outdated inaccurate boundaries	ect solves s related to flood data, e floodplain s, ineffective	Localized NOAA Atlas 14 Map Assessment Update Project - Utilize current data	ν.	Not Star	Floor				הפי	F 14	Annual Operating Budget	improved flood risk accuracy, better flood mitigation planning, informed development decisions, potential	Inde- A-	l Indo- 1	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	Identify and implement eligible mitigation
Saint Paul	Data Update mitigation regulatory no and higher costs, impro- manage resilience in	, բianning, n-compliance, r insurance ving flood risk ement and n Saint Paul.	assessment for Saint Paul flood plain.	Yes	Not Started	⊢looding				DSI	EM	صری ایسی Dudget Federal grant funding	awareness, regulatory compliance, and long-term climate resilience, ensuring Saint Paul is better prepared for current and future flood	∪nder \$50k	Under 1 year	1		1	1	1	1	6	And mplement eligible mitigation project.
	This proj problems outdated dat flood risk as	ect solves related to ta, inaccurate ssessments,	West Levee - Determine FEMA rol continue		At							Annual Operating Budget	Flood protection, compliance, insurance cost savings, public safety, clear risk communication.										Identify and implementations
Saint Paul	Levee ineffective insurance improving or resilience in	e planning, mpliance, and e pricing, overall flood n Saint Paul.	PAL status	Yes	Not Started	Flooding		Mitigation		DSI	PW	grant funding (FMA)	and long-term community resilience, ensuring the levee continues to provide effective flood defense for the area.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	identity and implement eligible mitigation project.
Quint D	This initiative inadequate fi fire-related deaths, rapid property loss	ve addresses ire protection, l injuries and d fire spread, s, inconsistent irds in putti	Enact Combined Enhanced Fire Safety Ordinances - Automatic Fire Sprinkler Mitigation Initiatives a.DSI and Mayor's Intergovernmental Relations personnel should continue to push for the adoption of the most current International Residential Code without any redactions of fire sprinkler requirements	V~	In Process	All Haza'	Fire Safet	Mitigation	Safetv	FD יסת		Grant funding, Annual	Improved fire safety, compliance with national standards, protection for vulnerable populations, long-term cost savings, enhanced fire response, reduced fire co	Under ^{oro}	2-3100	2	3	3	ŋ	1	ŋ	14	
Saint Paul	Safety standa funded pro outdated f ultimately in safety and residentia	publicly ojects, and fire codes, nproving fire resilience in I buildings.	D.UFS, PED, and elected officials should pass an ordinance and make it standard practice that any housing renovations or construction of residential buildings funded in part or in total by city funding or tax incentives include the requirement to install fire sprinkler systems	res	rugress	, ⊓a∠ards	e oarety	syauUH		וסע , <i>ש</i> .		Operating Budget	increased property value, and stronger community resilience, ensuring that residential buildings are safer and better protected against fire hazards.	Under \$50k	∠-उ years	3	э	Э	2		2	14	
			Incorporating Fire Sprinkler Technology in New and Existing Buildings - Automatic Fire Sprinkler Mitigation Initiatives a. FD, DSI, and EM officials should make use of State and Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) to retrofit municipal buildings and states																				
	This initia problems inadequate fi high fire ri buildings	ative solves s related to ire protection, isk in public imited public	owned housing with automatic fire sprinklers. DSI and FD could make a prioritized list of these buildings based on risk, difficulties anticipated in fire/rescue operations, and at-risk occupants, and remove them off the list as funding becomes available. b.PED, DSI, and FD should conduct Public Education and outreach efforts that include information										Enhanced fire safety, risk reduction, financial savings, efficient fire										
Saint Paul	Fire Safety Initiative awareness, p rebuilding barriers, a constraints improving reducing t damage, ar	, legislative and financial s, ultimately fire safety, fire-related ad promoting	 tax relief of up to \$1 million for small business owners who retrofit their buildings with fire sprinklers. (Ref: Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Section 179 of Public Law 115-97). c. FD should ensure that follow up discussions occur with every home and business owner or any property manager where find the section is a section of the section of the section is a section of the section is a section of the s	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Fire Safety	Mitigation	Safety	FD, DSI	MN VOADs	Grant funding, Annual Operating Budget	response, public awareness, long-term protection, legislative support, and community resilience, ensuring safer buildings and communities.	\$251k to \$500k	4-5 years	3	3	3	2	1	2	14	
	community	rot.	efforts/restoration incorporating fire sprinkler technology. d. The Mayor's Intergovernmental Relations personnel should adopt a pro- sprinkler stance in the state and national legislative arenas and fight any efforts to ban local jurisdictions from adopting more stringent fire code and fire sprinkler																				

Saint Paul	Fire Safety Initiative safety comr enhan	program addresses ems related to lack of e detectors, low public ireness, fire-related juries and deaths, oper installation and intenance, and fire ty gaps in vulnerable munities, ultimately incing fire safety and saving lives.	Smoke Detector Education Program - Continue to implement smoke detector education and giveaway program	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	Fire Safety	Mitigation	Safety	FD	DSI, Red Cross	Grant funding, partnership with Red Cross	Increased fire safety awareness, early fire detection, improved protection for vulnerable populations, reduced fire- related injuries and fatalities, cost saving s, and community resilience, making homes safer and better equipped to handle fire emergencies.	Under \$50k	Under 1 year	3	1	1	2	1	2	10	This is a partnership program working with the Red Cross to get smoke alarms in homes and an important program to the Fire Department.
Saint Paul	Flood Mitig ation - Mechanical Gate The pre redu exp repa effort ga contin preven	a solution addresses roblems related to ling of infrastructure, property damage, rational disruptions, lic safety risks, and gh recovery costs, ing the protection and inued functioning of ical systems during flood events. The mechanical gate events water entry, ducing the need for pensive post-flood pairs and clean-up rts. The mechanical pate helps ensure inuous operations by enting water intrusion.	Mechanical gate used as a levee system to block water from infrastructure	No	Not Started	Flooding	Infrastructure	Prevent Flooding	Protect Infrastructure	PW		Grant funding	Reduce costs for repeated flooding damage, as well as the cost of renting, installing, and implementing temporary levees, recovering, and cleaning up debris and damage mess afterwards. Flood protection, infrastructure preservation, operational continuity, public safety, cost savings, resilience, and environmental protection, ensuring long-term protection and functionality of critical infrastructure during flood events.	Over \$1M	2-3 years	1	3	3	2	3	2	14	This plan is a key wish list item Public Works wants to get funding for to implement, which will help protect infrastructure during yearly flooding and reduce costs/damage
Vadnais Heights	Everbridge Publ awar	olic not being made are of emergencies	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	n/a	Goal 4	Goal 1	Ramsey County Emergency Management & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)	City of VH	County/municipal	Immediate notification to residents	\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	2	2	1	2	1	2	10	This is a new effort of Ramsey County EMHS being rolled out in 2018. A link for the Everbridge for community sign up is provided on the Ramsey County EMHS website, and reminders are also posted using the Ramsey County EMHS Facebook Page. In addition to Everbridge, the County has IPAWS capabilities for targeted and countywide emergency notifications. All city jurisdictions within the County are encouraged to promote sign up for the Everbridge system using their means of public outreach (websites, social media, local media). CityComment: Community education and outreach is ongoing. Will continue to push Everbridge information to residents.
Vadnais Heights-	Not a mitigation plan / strike from HMP		Continue to update Emergency Operation Plans and COOP/COG plans to ensure that they adequately detail the needed steps to respond to all-hazards and ensure continuity of key government functions in the event of a disaster.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	n/a			Ramsey County Emergency Management & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)		County/municipal–										0	Ramsey County EMHS maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Ramsey County Continuity of Operations (COOP)/Continuity of Government (COG) plans as guides for emergency and/or recovery operations. These plans are intended to assist key county/city officials and emergency organizations to carry out their responsibilities for the protection of life and property under a wide range of emergency conditions.
Vadnais Heights	Pub Ed pro	nmunity is not being roperly informed.	Continue to promote education & awareness on all- hazards and emergency preparedness for schools, individuals, families, and businesses.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	n/a	4	1	Ramsey County Emergency Management & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)	City of VH	County/municipal	Continuing education	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	Information is distributed to the public via RCEMHS Facebook/ Twitter and subscription-based programs (GovDelivery) on a regular basis. Additional information is provided during the NWS severe weather awareness weeks in spring and winter. RCEMHS also has a YouTube Channel where "Get Ready Gopher" educational videos on preparedness and severe weather training are posted. These are promoted to the schools as well as the larger public for viewing. Cities are encouraged to share information through their own existing channels (i.e., websites, social media, and local media). CityComment: Community outreach and education is always ongoing.
Vadnais Heights	strike from HMP-		Continue to promote the use of NOAA weather radios by residents, schools, businesses, and facilities that house persons with functional and access needs.	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards			Ramsey County— Emergency Management & Homeland Security— (RCEMHS), Municipal– Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)		County/municipal–										0	Ramsey County EMHS regularly promotes the use of NOAA weather radios by critical facilities and the public to receive information broadcast from the National Weather Service. NOAA weather radios are recommended as an important way to receive emergency weather alerts from the NWS. Local city Emergency Managers are encouraged to ensure the placement of NOAA radios in key facilities within their communities.
Vadnais Heights	Not a mitigation plan / strike from HMP		Continue to provide for public safety on roads through anti-icing (application of brine solution before an event), snow removal, salting and sanding to minimize the impacts of snow/ice accumulations on roadways.	Yes	In Progress	Winter Weather Hazards	n/a			RC Public Works,- Municipal Public Works		County/municipal–										0	Ramsey County and its municipalities complete the snow removal from all county and municipal roads. MNDOT will remove the snow from Interstate and State Highways as well as disperse salt/sand as needed. Municipalities have snow emergency plans and ordinances in place. CityComment: City/County continue to evaluate and implement best practices.
Vadnais Heights	NFIP Participation Ensure	re construction above flood plain(s)	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforce local floodplain ordinances to ensure that new construction is built above regulatory flood protection elevation.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding	n/a	1	3	Emergency Management & Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs); Municipal Planning	city/county/state/federal	County/municipal	prevent flood damage(s)	Under \$50k	Over 5 years	1	3	1	1	3	2	11	Ramsey County promotes, and all municipalities participate in the NFIP (except the City of North Oaks). Each city develops and enforces local floodplain ordinances. CityComment: The City participates in the NFIP.
Vadnais Heights	Not a mitigation plan / strike from HMP		Promote water conservation measures to residents during periods of drought and enforce water conservation ordinances when needed.	Yes	In Progress	Drought				RCEMHS, RC Conservation District, – Municipal planning – departments –		County/municipal–										0	Promoting water conservation during periods of drought is a standing effort of the County and local governments. The State of MN has a stateside drought response plan prepared by the MN DNR that the County may reference for guidance. City Comment: City has codes and ordinances in place for water conservation. The City has hired a Natural Resource Specialist to implement and evaluate water conservation efforts. Continue to monitor and adjust as needed.
Vadnais Heights	Overhead power line mitigation	ed powerlines, power utages, damage to electrical grid	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards	3	2	RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	Vadnais Heights, Xcel Energy, Connexus Energy	Coop / Electric Company funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit	Durable grid providing reliabe power to end-users	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	3	2	3	2	13	 RC EMHS County and all cities will work as needed with their appropriate utility providers as needed to evaluate areas of concern. Service providers for Ramsey County include: Xcel Energy Connexus Energy North Saint Paul Utility Department Areas of concern will be evaluated to see where putting lines underground may be feasible and make sense. City Comment: Utilities are being updated and placed
Vadnais Heights	Generator back-up	ards created due to power outages	Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power. Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e.,	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards	3		RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	local businesses	County, municipal funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators	reliable power	\$501k - \$750k	Over 5 years	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	Ramsey County, local municipal governments, and schools will evaluate feasibility to purchase and install generators for key facilities and will do so as funding allows. CityComment: City/County will continue to evaluate as funds are available.
Vadnais Heights	Safe Rooms provide ha	le safe shelter during azardous weather	schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	In Progress	Tornado and Windstorm		1		RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	city and local businesses; public & private entities	County/municipal	shelter	\$501k- \$750k	Over 5 years	3	1	2	2	3	2	13	areas for evaluation for safe room construction or retrofit. Municipal EMAs will also work to evaluate areas of need for storm shelters or safe rooms, such as for local parks or manufactured home parks. CityComment: Continuing to be evaluated as new projects and funding is available.
Vadnais Heights-	strike from HMP - same as line 15 (safe rooms)		Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations.	Yes	In Progress	Tornado and Windstorm				RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs		County, municipal funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms										0	Ramsey County EMHS will seek to work with municipalities and schools to build community safe rooms where needed. Outreach should be conducted to the schools to make sure they are aware of a possible inclusion of a community safe room to their facility- when they are planning. Any community safe room projects that the County is involved in will be part of the Ramsey County Emergency Management program. FEMA grant funding may be sought to support an eligible safe room project. City Comment: Continuing to be evaluated as new projects and funding is available.
Vadnais Heights	Flood Prevention improv	we stormwater run-off capacity(ies)	Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		1	3	RC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations	county	County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant funding. Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit	reduce flood damage	Over \$1M	Over 5 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	Ramsey County and local cities maintain stormwater management plans and work to identify, prioritize, and address highest risk areas. Mitigation examples may include to construct, retrofit, or maintain drainage systems to include sewage and water retention and detention systems. Outside funding to support stormwater improvement projects may be available through avenues such as the MN DNR Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants, MPCA, and FEMA HMA funding for flood reduction projects. CityComment: Always managing and will continue to improve and update as needed.
Vadnais Heights	strike from HMP - include this verbiage into #17 (flood- prevention)-		Identify, prioritize, and implement localized flood reduction measures to improve drainage systems and reduce over-the-road flooding to County or municipal roads.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				RC Public Works, City Public Works, MnDOT, Watershed Districts,		County/City Budgets, MnDOT, Possible MN-DNR-Flood Hazard Grants or FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects / Infrastructure Retrofit										0	Ramsey County Public Works and local city Public Works work- to identity and address localized flood risk reduction projects. City Comment: City / County currently working on improving these areas. Ongoing efforts for future areas are being monitored.
Vadnais Heights	Red Safe drinking water cont	ducing potential of taminated drinking water	Ensure that wellhead protection plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding		1	3	RC Public Works, MN Dept. of Health and local city public works depts.	County / City	MDH Source Water Protection grant funding for wellhead improvement projects	Clean drinking water	Over \$1M	4-5 years	2	1	1	1	3	3	11	Municipalities that use well water have and maintain a Wellhead Protection Plan. This plan presents the actions that will be taken to manage potential contamination sources that may present a risk to the quality of the community's drinking water. MDH assists public water suppliers with preparing and implementing wellhead protection plans. CityComment: Residents that still use wells are being monitored. Efforts are made to connect these residents to City water and sewer.
Vadnais Heights	Completed / remove from HMP Completed / remove from HMP Mass Shelter	oviding safe space	Continue to ensure the strong coordination between local fire departments to provide fire protection. Continue to enforce burning permits/ restrictions. Identify and prioritize an acceptable area(s) to house	Yes Yes No	In Progress In Progress New Action	Winter Weather Hazards		1	4	City and County	city / county	county & city budgets	safe haven(s)	Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	1	1	1	1	1	0 0 7	
LACEHOLDER WHITE BEAR LAN	E du	luring evacuation	victims during a natural wintertime disaster							Ramsey County													This is a new effort of Ramsey County EMHS being rolled out in 2018. A link for the Everbridge for community sign up is provided on the Ramsey County EMHS website, and reminders
White Bear Township	Residential Emergency Notification	ack of emergency reparedness and communication	Continue to ensure that all Ramsey County residents are aware of and sign-up for the County's Everbridge Emergency Notification System.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	n/a			& Homeland Security (RCEMHS), Municipal Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) RCEMHS in	Township Staff/RCSO	County/municipal		Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	3	2	2	2	2	13	are also posted using the Ramsey County EMHS Facebook Page. In addition to Everbridge, the County has IPAWS capabilities for targeted and countywide emergency notifications. All city jurisdictions within the County are encouraged to promote sign up for the Everbridge system using their means of public outreach (websites, social media, local media).
White Bear Township	Comprehensive Plan update	tigation of Natural Hazards	Update County/City Comprehensive Plans and Zoning Ordinances to include mitigation considerations that help to reduce risk from natural hazards. Utilize data of past hazard events and future climate projections to help inform updates.	Yes	In Progress	All Hazards	n/a			coordination with Ramsey County Community and Economic Development, Local municipal administrators, Planning & Zoning Committees	Township Staff/Consultants	County		Under \$50k	2-3 years	2	3	1	2	1	3	12	Ramsey County has a "2030 Comprehensive Plan" prepared to meet the requirements of the Metropolitan Land Planning Act and the Metropolitan Council's 2030 Regional Development Framework Ramsey County will encourage municipalities to update their local Comprehensive Plans to include considerations for mitigation in land use planning to reduce future risk to due to natural hazards (i.e., flooding). RC EMHS County and all cities will work as needed with their
White Bear Township	Power Grid Vulnerability expos	tential damage to bsed electrical lines	Work with municipal electrical cooperative and power companies to reduce overhead exposure of power lines that are vulnerable to damage from severe winter/summer storms (i.e., high winds, ice, and heavy snow). Replace overhead power lines with underground lines in areas with high-risk exposure (i.e. high tree concentration areas).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards			RC Public Works, Municipal Public Works in cooperation the appropriate utility company.	Township Staff/Consultants	Coop / Electric Company funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Infrastructure Retrofit		Over \$1M	Over 5 years	2	3	2	2	2	2	13	 appropriate utility providers as needed to evaluate areas of concern. Service providers for Ramsey County include: Xcel Energy Connexus Energy North Saint Paul Utility Department Areas of concern will be evaluated to see where putting lines underground may be feasible and make sense. Township Comment: The Township wishes to work with Xcel Energy and Connexus Energy (Electric Co-op) to convert overhead power lines to underground, where feasible, to reduce vulnerability of power outages in the Township due to downed lines.
			Identify critical facilities or infrastructure that do not have generator backup power in the event of a major																				The Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center (jail, admin.), Emergency Communications Center, Medical Examiner's Office, Public Works Facility (maintenance areas, admin and primary EOC backup power), and Nursing Home have generator backup power. Ramsey County's current priorities for generator backup power include: •Plato Building •Public Health and Emergency Management's Department Operations Center (DOC's)
White Bear Township	Critical Facilities non-g	generator protected assets	power outage resulting from severe winter or summer storms. (Examples of critical facilities include Police/ Fire departments, EOC's, health care facilities, water & sewer treatment facilities, and other facilities deemed as critical, i.e. public schools and sheltering facilities).	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards			RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	Township Staff	County/municipal		\$251k to \$500k	2-3 years	1	2	3	2	3	3	14	 Eace Centers and Ilbraries that serve as cooling centers Eacilities designated for Mass Care Sheltering Traffic Signal Systems Ramsey County and municipalities continue to assess what critical facilities need backup power. Working to mitigate against power outages also helps to mitigate other hazards. Township Comment: White Bear Township manages 25 lift stations and 4 wells. Public Works would like to obtain at least 1 generator for the in-house well station for the northern wells of the township, and at least 2 more portable generators for the lift stations. The township current has 2 separate power generators at the public works station and the WB Township
White Bear Township	Back up facility power		Purchase and install generator hook-ups and encourage local generator purchases for identified critical facilities that should have backup power	Yes	In Progress	Summer Weather Hazards	Tornado and windstorm; Winter weather hazards			RCEMHS, RC Property Management & Municipal EMAs	Township Staff	County, municipal funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Generators		\$51k to \$250k	2-3 years	1	2	2	2	3	2	12	Ramsey County, local municipal governments, and schools will evaluate feasibility to purchase and install generators for key facilities and will do so go function all uses.
White Bear Township	Storm Shelters	k of protective safe areas	Identify community areas, parks, and facilities (i.e., schools, government buildings, manufactured home parks) that are vulnerable to tornadoes and evaluate for potential construction or retrofit of safe rooms or storm shelters.	Yes	Not Started	Tornado and Windstorm				RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	Township Staff	County/municipal		Under \$50k	4-5 years	1	2	2	2	2	2	11	RCEMHS and RC Parks & Rec will work to identify priority areas for evaluation for safe room construction or retrofit. Municipal EMAs will also work to evaluate areas of need for storm shelters or safe rooms, such as for local parks or manufactured home parks. Township Comment: We would like to install a weather shelter in Polar Lakes Park.
White Bear Township	New Storm Shelters	rease storm shelter inventory	Implement construction or retrofit projects for safe rooms or storm shelters in identified vulnerable locations.	Yes	In Progress	Tornado and Windstorm				RCEMHS, RC Parks & Rec, Municipal parks & rec, and EMAs	Township Staff	County, municipal funding, Possible FEMA HMA grant for Safe Rooms		\$251k to \$500k	Over 5 years	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	Ramsey County EMHS will seek to work with municipalities and schools to build community safe rooms where needed. Outreach should be conducted to the schools to make sure they are aware of a possible inclusion of a community safe room to their facility when they are planning. Any community safe room projects that the County is involved in will be part of the Ramsey County Emergency Management program. FEMA grant funding may be sought to support an eligible safe room project.
White Bear Township	Stormwater Management		Enhance stormwater management plans and ordinances that require improvement of stormwater management systems, including for areas of new development and installation of infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty-year rain event. Identify and address where stormwater run-off capacity improvement projects are needed.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				RC Public Works and municipal Planning/Public Works depts. in coordination with local watershed organizations	Township Staff/Consultants	County/City funding, SWCD, and Possible MPCA/PFA grant funding. Possible FEMA HMA grant for Localized Flood Reduction Projects or Infrastructure Retrofit		\$751k - \$1M	Over 5 years	1	3	1	1	2	3	11	Ramsey County and local cities maintain stormwater management plans and work to identify, prioritize, and address highest risk areas. Mitigation examples may include to construct, retrofit, or maintain drainage systems to include sewage and water retention and detention systems. Outside funding to support stormwater improvement projects may be available through avenues such as the MN DNR Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants, MPCA, and FEMA HMA funding for flood reduction projects.
White Bear Township	Water Protection Plan		Ensure that wellhead protection plans are in place to address flooding that may lead to contaminated drinking water.	Yes	In Progress	Flooding				RC Public Works, MN Dept. of Health and local city public works depts.	Township Staff/Consultant	MDH Source Water Protection grant funding for wellhead improvement projects		\$51k to \$250k	4-5 years	2	1	1	1	2	3	10	Municipalities that use well water have and maintain a Wellhead Protection Plan. This plan presents the actions that will be taken to manage potential contamination sources that may present a risk to the quality of the community's drinking water. MDH assists public water suppliers with preparing and implementing

Midland - WR120B - NOAA Emergency Weather Alert Radio - S.A.M.E. Localized Programming, Trilingual Display, 60+ Emergency Alerts, & Alarm Clock (WR120B - Box Packaging)

\$39.99





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City Council Meeting – December 17, 2024

Call to Order of City Council Meeting

By Mayor Artig-Swomley at 7: _____ p.m.

Call of Roll

Artig-Swomley _____ Cacioppo _____ Hynes-Amlee _____ Johnson _____ Lindner _____

Approve Agenda and Minutes

- Accept the Agenda for the December 17, 2024, City Council Meeting
- Approve the Minutes from November 19, 2024, City Council Meeting
- Accept the Minutes from the December 10, 2024, Planning Commission Meeting

Special Presentations/Public Hearings

• Truth-in-Taxation Public Hearing

Consent Agenda

- Resolution #2024-0027 December 2024 Donation to White Bear Lake Area Food Shelf
- Resolution #2024-0028 Accepting 2025 Budget & Levy
- Resolution #2024-0029 Approving Operating Transfers for 2024
- Resolution #2024-0030 SCORE Grant Funding 2025
- Tobacco Licenses
 - Resolution #2024-0031 Country Lounge Tobacco License 2025
 - Resolution #2024-0032 Smoke Den Tobacco & Vape Tobacco License 2025
- Edible Cannabinoid Products License
 - o Resolution #2024-0033 Smoke Den Tobacco & Vape Edible Cannabinoid Products License 2025

Liquor Licenses

- Resolution #2024-0034 Country Lounge Liquor Licenses 2025
- o Resolution #2024-0035 Gem Lake Hills Golf Course Liquor Licenses 2025
- 2025 Annual Designation of City Official Depository
- 2025 LMCIT Liability Coverage Waiver Form
- Monthly Financial Report(s)
- Claims

Committee Reports

Planning Commission

Old Business

- Newsletter Updates / Topics / Suggestions
- Website Rebuild Quote
- White Bear Lake Public Safety Contract Discussion
- Code Enforcement Issues Discussion

New Business

- 2025 Fee Schedule Updates Approval
- 2025 Meeting Schedule
- 2025 COLA Discussion



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- Clerk Training
 - University of Minnesota Annual Institute of Building Officials Permit Technicians 1/13/2025
- Future Charitable Gambling Donations
 - White Bear Lake Emergency Food Shelf

Community Outreach to Other Cities and Government Bodies

Presentations from the Public, 2 minutes maximum

Open Items for Council Members to Bring Up

Future Council Meetings

- Next City Council Meeting, Tuesday, January 21, 2025
 - o Attendance Inquiry
- Next City Council Workshop, Monday, January 13, 2025 CANCELED

Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at ____