12/01/2011

Rice Creek West Regional Trail

Master Plan Amendment

Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department
550 Bunker Lake Blvd. NW, Andover, MN 55304

Committee Report

C Community Development Committee

Item: 2012-68

For the Metropolitan Council meeting of March 14, 2012

Date Prepared: February 21, 2012

Subject: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment, Anoka County

Proposed Action:

That the Metropolitan Council:

1. Approve the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment (Referral No. 50020-1)

2. Inform Anoka County that cost sharing of the ¾ acre parcel acquisition with the entity that operates the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts should be done so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes.

Summary of Committee Discussion / Questions:

The Community Development Committee asked questions about the proposed acquisition of the ¾ acre parcel as part of the trailhead. Council staff replied that the narrow strip of land on the east half of the parcel was the driveway access to it, and that Anoka County owned the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts and a non-profit organization ran the art center. The house on the ¾ acre parcel would be used as office space for the art center. Consequently, the recommendation to share the cost of the parcel's acquisition that operates the art center was proposed so that park funds are used for outdoor recreation purposes and non-park funds are used for the house that benefits the art center.

The Committee unanimously approved the recommendation.

Business Item
Item: 2012-68

C Community Development Committee
Meeting date: February 21, 2012
For the Metropolitan Council meeting of March 14, 2012

ADVISORY INFORMATION	
Date:	February 13, 2012
Subject:	Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment, Anoka County
District(s), Member(s):	Metropolitan Council District 2, Lona Schreiber
Policy/Legal Reference:	MN Statute 473.313
Staff Prepared/Presented:	Arne Stefferud, Planning Analyst-Parks (651-602-1360)
Division/Department:	Community Development Division, Parks

Proposed Action

That the Metropolitan Council:

1. Approve the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment (Referral No. 50020-1)

2. Inform Anoka County that cost sharing of the ¾ acre parcel acquisition with the entity that operates the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts should be done so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes.

Background

Anoka County has submitted an amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail master plan. The amendment incorporates the 15 acre Manomin County Park as part of the Rice Creek West Regional Trail as proposed in the *Updated 2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan.* The park would be a trailhead/ access to the Rice Creek West and Mississippi River Regional Trails.

Rationale

The master plan amendment is consistent with the *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan* and does not impact other Council systems.

Funding

The plan proposes acquisition of a ¾ acre parcel at an estimated cost of $281,000. The parcel is proposed for acquisition because it would provide addition riverfront for the park, would provide additional space for the parking lot and entrance drives to the park and the house would be converted to office space for the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts located in the park. Cost sharing of the acquisition with the entity that operates the art center should be done so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes. The plan also proposes rehabilitation of existing facilities in the park (parking, trail/paths, restroom, fishing pier and picnic area) at an estimated cost of $655,000. Approval of the master plan makes the proposed acquisition and rehabilitation eligible for regional funding, although it does not commit the Council to any funding at this time.

Known Support / Opposition

The Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission (MPOSC) considered the master plan amendment on February 7, 2012 and unanimously recommended its approval.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
390 North Robert Street, St. Paul, MN 55101
Phone (651) 602-1000 TDD (651) 291-0904

DATE: January 30, 2012

TO: Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission

FROM: Arne Stefferud, Planning Analyst-Parks (651-602-1360)

SUBJECT: (2012-68) Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment, Anoka County

INTRODUCTION

Anoka County has submitted an amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail master plan. The amendment incorporates the 15 acre Manomin County Park as part of the Rice Creek West Regional Trail as proposed in the *Updated 2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan.* The park would be a trailhead/ access to the Rice Creek West and Mississippi River Regional Trails. The plan proposes acquisition of a ¾ acre parcel at an estimated cost of $281,000 and rehabilitation of existing facilities in the park (parking, trail/paths, restroom, fishing pier and picnic area) at an estimated cost of $655,000. This memorandum analyzes the master plan against the criteria for reviewing regional park master plans. It recommends approving the master plan amendment because it is consistent with applicable portions of the *Updated 2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan.* It also recommends cost sharing of the ¾ acre parcel acquisition with the entity that operates the Banfill Center for the Arts so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes.

AUTHORITY TO REVIEW

Minnesota Statute 473.313, Subdivision 1 requires Regional Park Implementing Agencies to, "…prepare, after consultation with all affected municipalities, and submit to the Metropolitan Council, and from time to time revise and resubmit to the council, a master plan and annual budget for the acquisition and development of regional recreation open space located within the district or county, consistent with the council's policy plan." (i.e., the *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan)*

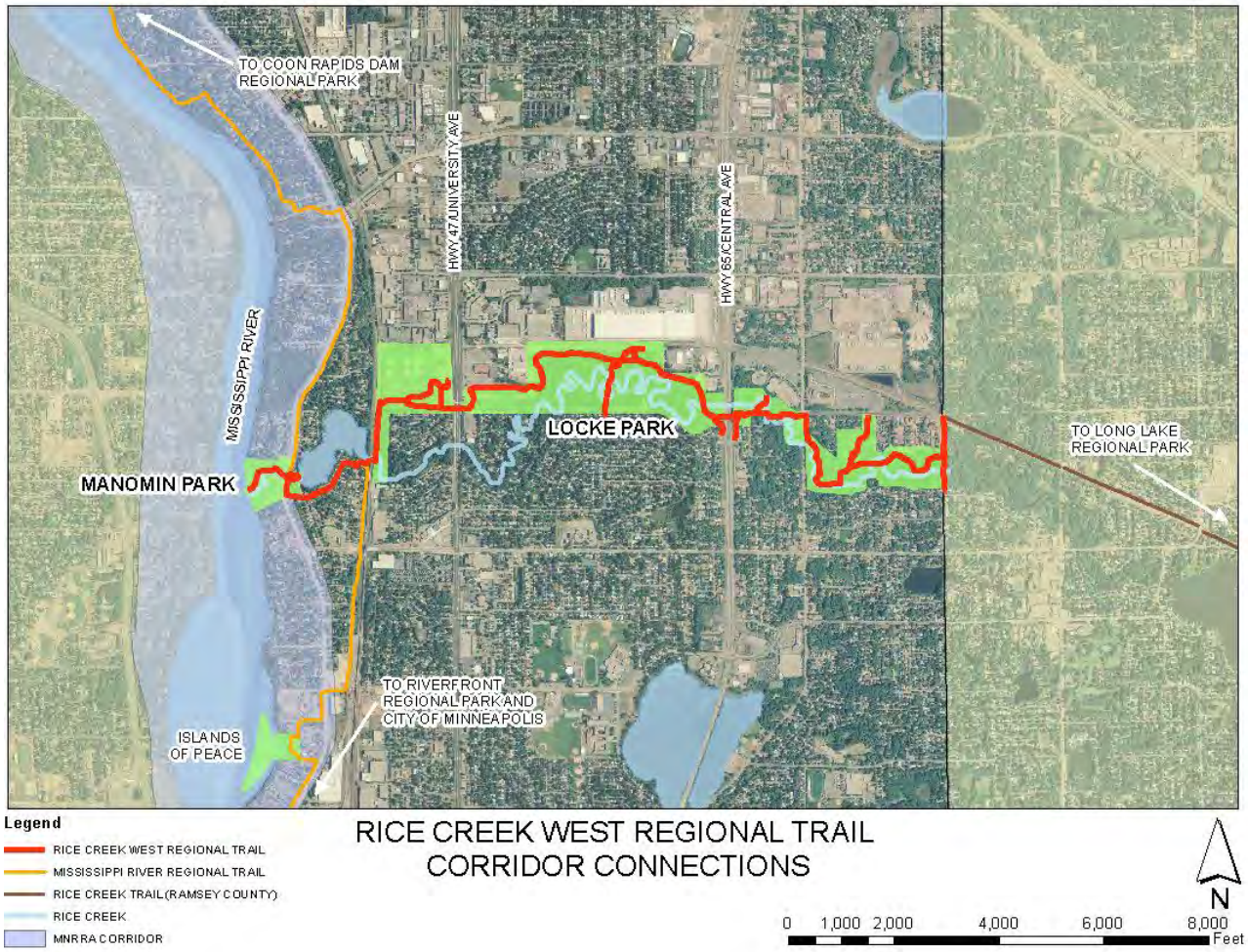
Minnesota Statute 473.313, Subdivision 2 authorizes the Metropolitan Council to review, with the advice of the Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission, master plans for the regional park system. Plans are reviewed for their consistency with the *2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan.* If a master plan is not consistent with Council policy, the Council should return the plan to the implementing agency with its comments for revision and resubmittal.

MASTER PLAN ANALYSIS

1. Boundaries and Acquisition Costs

A regional trail along portions of Rice Creek is managed by Anoka County (two sections) and Ramsey County (one section). This master plan amendment focuses on the four mile segment from the Anoka/Ramsey County border to the Mississippi River which encompasses 222 acres of trail land and Locke Park which served as the only access to the trail. The trail is shown on **Figure 1: Map of Rice Creek West Regional Trail**.

Figure 1: Map of Rice Creek West Regional Trail



In conformance with the *Updated 2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan*, this plan amendment proposes the inclusion of the 15 acre Manomin Park as a trailhead/access point to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail (shown in red above) and the Mississippi River Regional Trail (shown in tan above). Manomin Park is at the west end of the trail.

An aerial map of Manomin Park depicting its current boundary and existing recreational facilities is shown in **Figure 2: Manomin Trailhead Facility Access and Structures**

Figure 2: Manomin Trailhead Facility Access and Structures

The plan amendment proposes the acquisition of a ¾ acre parcel at the southwest corner of the park. Acquisition of the parcel would occur on a willing seller transaction basis. The parcel's estimated market value in 2011 was $160,000. The residence on the parcel had an estimated market value of $121,000 based on tax records. However the master plan amendment estimates the total cost of acquisition which includes a negotiated purchase price and costs related to acquiring the land (appraisal, property tax equivalency payment, etc.) to be $281,000. The parcel is outlined in red in **Figure 3: Manomin Trailhead Facility Boundaries and Proposed Acquisition**

Figure 3: Manomin Trailhead Facility Boundaries and Proposed Acquisition

The parcel is proposed for acquisition because it would provide addition riverfront for the park, would provide additional space for the parking lot and entrance drives to the park and the house would be converted to office space for the Banfill Center for the Arts located in the park. Cost sharing of the acquisition with the entity that operates the art center should be done so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes.

2. Stewardship Plan

The stewardship plan proposes continued monitoring and when necessary removal of trees that become hazardous to park visitors. Anoka County will work with the Rice Creek Watershed District on removal of downed trees that impede the flow of Rice Creek. And the County will remove invasive Common Buckthorn and replace it with native plant materials.

The park is fully developed for outdoor recreation and consequently no interim non-park uses occur there.

3. Demand Forecast

The estimated annual visits to Rice Creek West Regional Trail from 2006 to 2010 have been over 300,000 but have varied on an annual basis due to weather and trail construction as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Annual Estimated Visits to Rice Creek West Regional Trail (2006-2010)

Year	Annual Visit Estimate
2006	335,200
2007	389,900
2008	304,400
2009	364,500
2010	390,500

The trail is the most heavily visited of all Anoka County regional trails.

The master plan amendment notes that Anoka County's population is forecasted to grow 38% in the next 25 years, but that the City of Fridley's population, where the trail is located, is forecasted to remain steady between 2010 and 2030.

The plan cites the MN Dept. of Natural Resources report, *Ten Year Forecasts—Of Minnesota Adult Outdoor Recreation Activities 2004-2014* which states that trail activities such as walking, hiking and bicycling will remain steady or increase over this time period.

4. Development Concept

The plan proposes rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities in the park at an estimated total cost of $655,000 in 2011 dollars as described below.

Table 2: Rehabilitation and Natural Resource Restoration Costs for Manomin Park

Item	Total Cost (2011)
Design/Engineering	$ 20,000
Archaeological Survey	$ 15,000
Wetland Delineation	$ 5,000
Topographic Survey/Construction Staking	$ 10,000
Geotechnical Survey	$ 5,000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct parking lots/drives	$ 180,000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct trails	$ 75,000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct restroom building	$ 125,000
Rehabilitate picnic gazebo	$ 5,000
Natural Resource Management	$ 75,000
Fishing location development	$ 15,000
Lighting	$ 50,000
Signs/Site Furnishings	$ 10,000
Permits	$ 5,000
Sub-Total	$ 595,000
Contingency and Fees	$ 60,000
Total	**$ 655,000**

A map depicting the location of facilities and the areas of natural resource restoration is shown in **Figure 4: Manomin Trailhead Facility Development Concept**

Figure 4: Manomin Trailhead Facility Development Concept

5. Conflicts

The plan amendment noted that since this is an existing park adjacent to a residential area, concerns from adjacent residents at open house meetings on the plan focused on increased usage of the park and any effect it would have on their safety, security and privacy. A specific concern was vandalism and damage to vehicles. Anoka County Parks Dept. provides ranger patrols and works with local police and the Anoka County Sheriff's Office on patrolling park and trail properties.

Privacy concerns are common with nearby residents. The plan states that Anoka County staff work with affected residents to minimize impacts. Since the park and trail facilities are currently developed and used, and no additional facilities are proposed, no conflicts with area residents are anticipated. If any arise, a variety of mitigation methods are utilized with the best methods determined by the County.

6. Public Services

The plan amendment notes that no additional public utilities are necessary since existing restroom and visitor facilities are served now.

7. Operations

Anoka County operates and maintains Manomin Park. The annual estimated costs of operations and maintenance is $40,000. This will be financed with a variety of revenue sources including the Anoka County General Fund, picnic shelter and room rentals, program fees, and park entrance fees, plus the State appropriations passed through the Metropolitan Council to each of the 10 regional park implementing agencies.

8. Citizen Participation

There was extensive inter-agency and citizen participation in drafting and reviewing the master plan, which included:

- Reviews of the plan by the National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, MN Dept. of Natural Resources, Rice Creek Watershed District and the City of Fridley
- A community open house on November 22, 2011 to review and comment on the draft plan. Based on those comments revisions to the plan were considered. A summary of public comments is an appendix to the plan.
- Review and approval of the master plan by the Anoka County Parks Commission and Anoka County Board of Commissioners.

9. Public Awareness

The plan notes that Anoka County would work with the Metropolitan Council and the National Park Service on increasing the public's awareness of Rice Creek West Regional Trail and its associated access points including Manomin Park. The County also publishes printed and web-based information materials on its regional parks and trails.

10. Accessibility

All facilities proposed in the master plan will be developed in accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. Other local guidelines such as the Minnesota Dept. of Transportation's Bicycle Transportation Planning and Design Guidelines publication will be utilized when developing pedestrian and bicycle trails.

Rice Creek West Regional Trail and the Mississippi River Regional Trail are located near public transportation routes. Plus the Anoka County "Traveler" transit system provides rides to specific locations for a minimal fee.

11. Natural Resources

The master plan includes an extensive inventory of the natural resource features in the park. Restoration of natural vegetation is in progress and includes non-native plant removal and replacement with native species. The estimated natural resource restoration cost is $75,000 and was included in the development cost estimate.

Water resource management will be coordinated with the Rice Creek Watershed District, City of Fridley, National Park Service, MN Dept. of Natural Resources and the Metropolitan Council's Environmental Services Division.

REVIEW BY OTHER COUNCIL DIVISIONS:

Environmental Services (Anna Bessel)

We are finished reviewing the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment. Due to the fact that we do not have any facilities within the general vicinity of this project, we have no objections to the Plan Amendment.

Environmental Services (Jim Larsen)

The plan is complete. I have no comments.

Metropolitan Council Transportation (Ann Braden)

The plan is complete. I have no comments.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. In conformance with the *Updated 2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan,* the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment (Referral No. 50020-1) provides details on estimated costs related to land acquisition and development of Manomin County Park as a trailhead access to Rice Creek West Regional Trail and Mississippi River Regional Trail. The master plan amendment is complete and consistent with the requirements for master plans in the *Updated 2030 Regional Parks Policy Plan.*

2. Acquisition of a ¾ acre parcel as part of the Manomin Park trailhead is estimated to cost $281,000. The parcel is proposed for acquisition because it would provide addition riverfront for the park, would provide additional space for the parking lot and entrance drives to the park and the house would be converted to office space for the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts located in the park. Cost sharing of the acquisition with the entity that operates the art center should be done so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes.

3. Rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities and natural resource restoration at Manomin Park is estimated to cost $655,000 in 2011 dollars. These costs, plus a portion of the acquisition described in point 2 are eligible for Metropolitan Council Regional Park Capital Improvement Program (CIP) funding consideration if the master plan is approved by the Metropolitan Council. However, Council approval of the master plan does not obligate future funding from the Regional Parks CIP to finance those costs. Plan approval only allows Anoka County to seek funding for projects in the plan through the Regional Parks CIP.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Metropolitan Council:

1. Approve the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment (Referral No. 50020-1)

2. Inform Anoka County that cost sharing of the ¾ acre parcel acquisition with the entity that operates the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts should be done so that park funds are spent on outdoor recreation purposes.

Table of Contents

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

BACKGROUND 6

Trail History 6

EXISTING CONDITIONS 8

Topography 9

Soils 10

Wetlands 11

Land Cover 12

Access and Structures 13

BOUNDARIES AND ACQUISITION COSTS 15

STEWARDSHIP PLAN 16

DEMAND FORECAST 16

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT 17

CONFLICTS 19

PUBLIC SERVICES 19

OPERATIONS 20

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION 20

PUBLIC AWARENESS 21

ACCESSIBILITY 21

NATURAL RESOURCES 21

APPENDICES 24

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

ANOKA COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

John VonDeLinde, Director

Karen Blaska, Park Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rice Creek

Rice Creek West Regional Trail is a four mile long trail corridor that follows the Rice Creek from Ramsey County, through the City of Fridley and Anoka County's Locke and Manomin Parks to the Mississippi River.

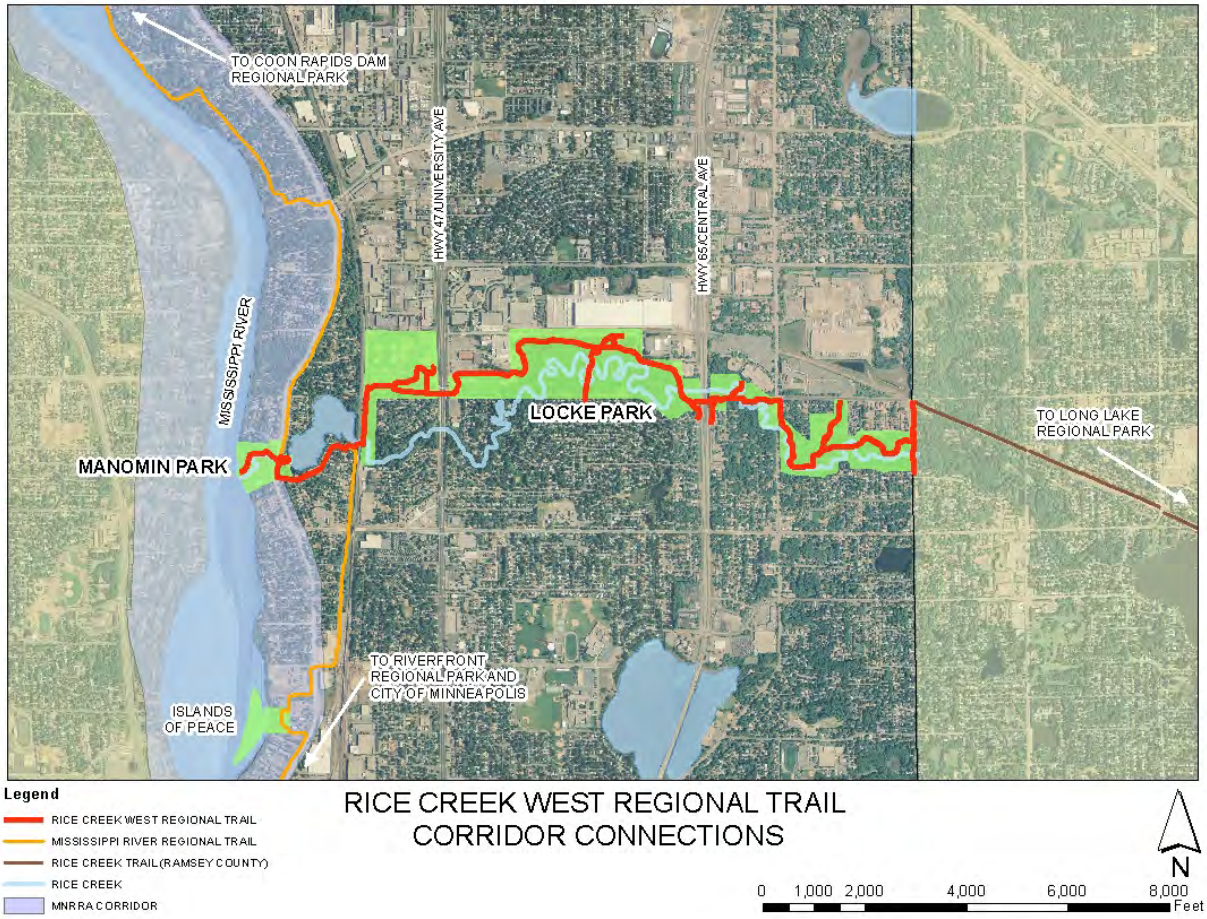
RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL LOCATION

Locke Park, located between University Avenue and Central Avenue has served as a trailhead facility for the Rice Creek West Regional Trail since the original master plan was completed in 1980. This amendment proposes to add the 15-acre Manomin County Park as a trailhead and recreation node to the regional trail. The park is located at the confluence of the Mississippi River and Rice Creek; existing recreational amenities include the historic Banfill Tavern, a picnic gazebo, benches, tables, an observation/wildlife viewing platform and fishing deck as well as a canoe/kayak landing. It is a popular site for shoreline fishing and nature viewing.

Manomin Park offers ample parking for visitors accessing the Rice Creek West Regional Trail at its western most terminus. Internal paved trails provide connections to park amenities and to the popular historic 1847 Banfill Tavern, the oldest Greek Revival style architecture in Minnesota. The building is home to the regionally popular Banfill Locke Center for the Arts and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Manomin Park Trail and Pedestrian Bridge

Banfill Locke Center for the



The trailhead facility will also provide a direct link to the Mississippi River Regional Trail corridor which traverses Anoka County along the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to the City of Anoka with a future connection to Elk River. The Mississippi River Regional Trail links Manomin Park to the Anoka County Riverfront/Islands of Peace Regional Park, Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park and Mississippi West Regional Park.

The park also connects to the Mississippi River and the Rice Creek Water Trails. The Mississippi River is part of the National Park Service's Mississippi National River Recreation Area, and the Rice Creek Water Trail was developed through a partnership between Anoka and Ramsey Counties, the Rice Creek Watershed District and the National Parks Service.

In developing this master plan amendment, the Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department is considering the expansion of the park boundary to include one .75 acres of privately owned land. This parcel is located south of the existing park and should be considered for acquisition

to the trailhead facility when a willing seller and funding allows. The estimated cost for the acquisition is $281,000 in 2011 dollars.

The development concept for the park does not include an expansion to facilities, but instead includes the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure and amenities within the park. Costs for redevelopment are as follows:

RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL - MANOMIN PARK
DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Item	Total Cost (2011)
Design/Engineering	$ 20,000
Archaeological Survey	$ 15,000
Wetland Delineation	$ 5,000
Topographic Survey/Construction Staking	$ 10,000
Geotechnical Survey	$ 5,000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct parking lots/drives	$ 180,000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct trails	$ 75,000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct restroom building	$ 125,000
Rehabilitate picnic gazebo	$ 5,000
Natural Resource Management	$ 75,000
Fishing location development	$ 15,000
Lighting	$ 50,000
Signs/Site Furnishings	$ 10,000
Permits	$ 5,000
Sub-Total	$ 595,000
Contingency and Fees	$ 60,000
Total	**$ 655,000**

This addition to the regional trail system will provide an excellent access point and recreational node on the Rice Creek and Mississippi River regional trails for generations to come.

BACKGROUND

Trail History

Rice Creek originates at Clear Lake in Washington County and flows southwest through the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes Park Reserve in Anoka County. It flows through Ramsey County's Long Lake Regional Park and back through Anoka County to the Mississippi River. The corridor is divided into three sections. Two are owned by Anoka County and one by Ramsey County. This master plan amendment addresses the westernmost four mile section of trail between Ramsey County and the Mississippi River.

RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL LOCATION

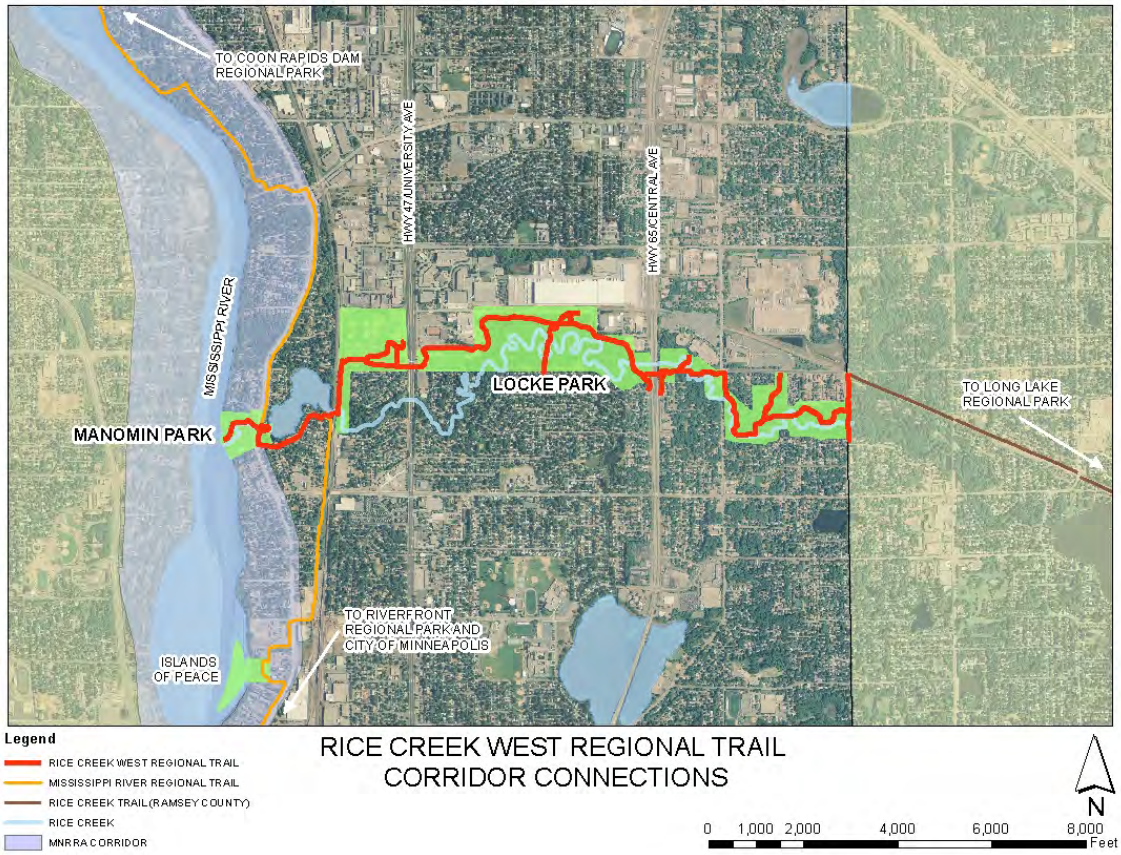
The Rice Creek West Regional Trail is a four mile long trail corridor that follows the Rice Creek from the Ramsey County border, through Locke and Manomin Parks to the Mississippi River. The majority of this 222 acre regional trail corridor was acquired in the 1970's. The original master plan for the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor was developed in the early 1980's which included acquisitions and development along the trail corridor. The trail is widely used and is the county's most popular trail with nearly 400,000 visits per year. Since the original master plan, Locke Park has served as the only functional trailhead facility for the trail. In 2010, the Metropolitan Council approved the incorporation of Manomin County Park into the Rice

Creek West Regional Trail corridor as a trailhead facility and recreation node as part of an update to the *2030 Regional Park Policy Plan*.

This master plan amendment provides the detail for incorporating the 15-acre Manomin County Park into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail. The park is located at the confluence of the Mississippi River and Rice Creek and provides existing recreational amenities including the historic Banfill Tavern, a picnic gazebo, benches, tables, an observation/wildlife viewing platform, and a canoe/kayak landing. It is a popular site for shoreline fishing, canoeing and kayaking as well as wildlife observation.

This location offers ample parking for persons accessing the Rice Creek West Regional Trail at its western most terminus. Internal paved trails provide connections to park amenities and to the popular historic 1847 Banfill Tavern, the oldest Greek Revival style architecture in Minnesota. The building is home to the regionally popular Banfill Locke Center for the Arts and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This new trailhead facility will also provide a direct link to the Mississippi River Regional Trail corridor which traverses Anoka County along the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to the City of Anoka with a future connection to Elk River. The Mississippi River Regional Trail links Manomin Park to the Anoka County Riverfront/Islands of Peace Regional Park, Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park and Mississippi West Regional Park.



The park also connects to the Mississippi River and the Rice Creek Water Trails. The Mississippi River is part of the National Park Service MNRRA Corridor, and the Rice Creek Water Trail was developed through a partnership between Anoka and Ramsey Counties, the Rice Creek Watershed District and the National Parks Service.

This addition to the regional trail system will provide an excellent access point and recreational node on the Rice Creek and Mississippi River regional trails for generations to come.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

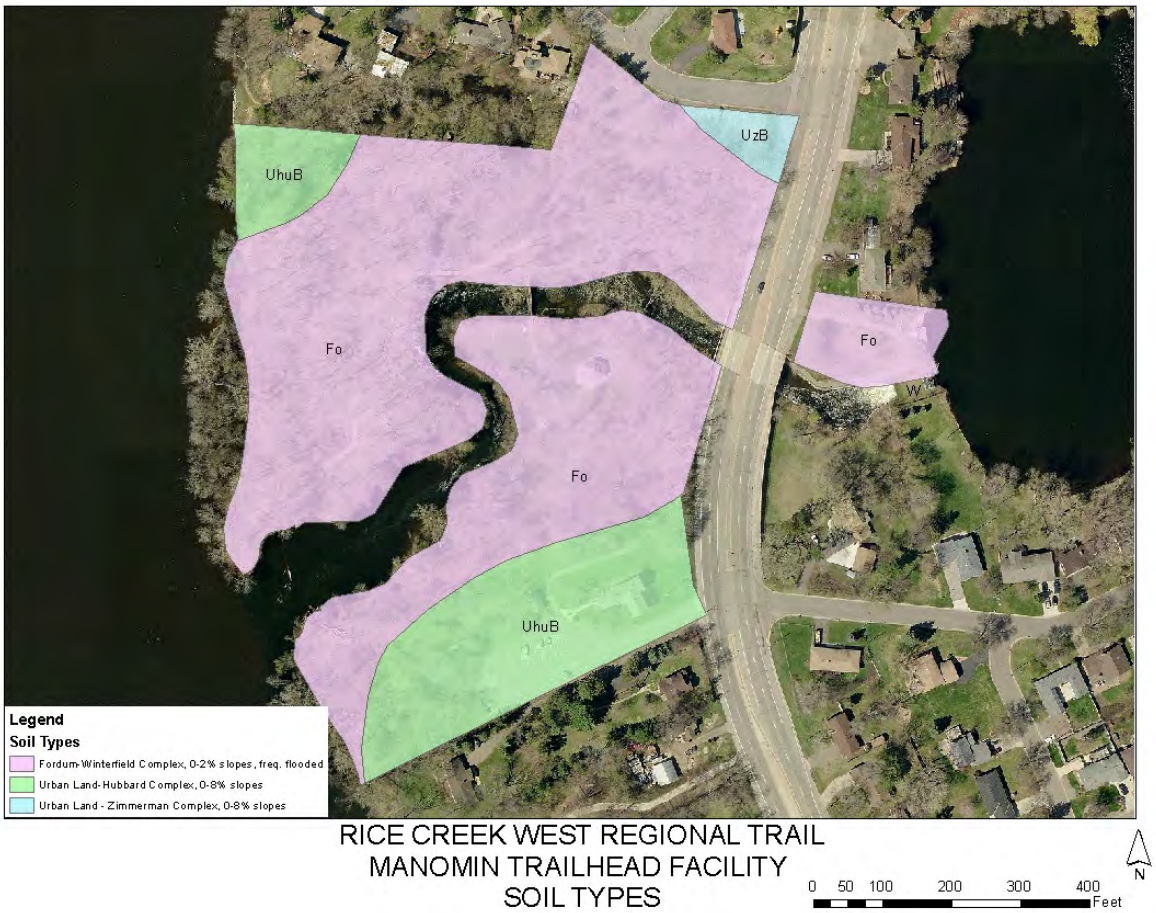
The Rice Creek provides a beautiful backdrop for the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Corridor. Many portions of the trail are immediately adjacent to the Rice Creek within the steep valleys of the floodplain, creating some of the most interesting terrain and natural communities along the creek. The Rice Creek also provides a natural habitat corridor and is part of the metropolitan conservation corridor.

RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL
AERIAL VIEW

Topography

The trail provides a wide variety of topography throughout its four mile length. At Manomin County Park, the trail's terminus, the topography is just as varied. Entrance into the park is located on the uplands or bluffs of the Rice Creek. Once in the park, access to the creek and trail is located down in the valley of the creek.

Soils

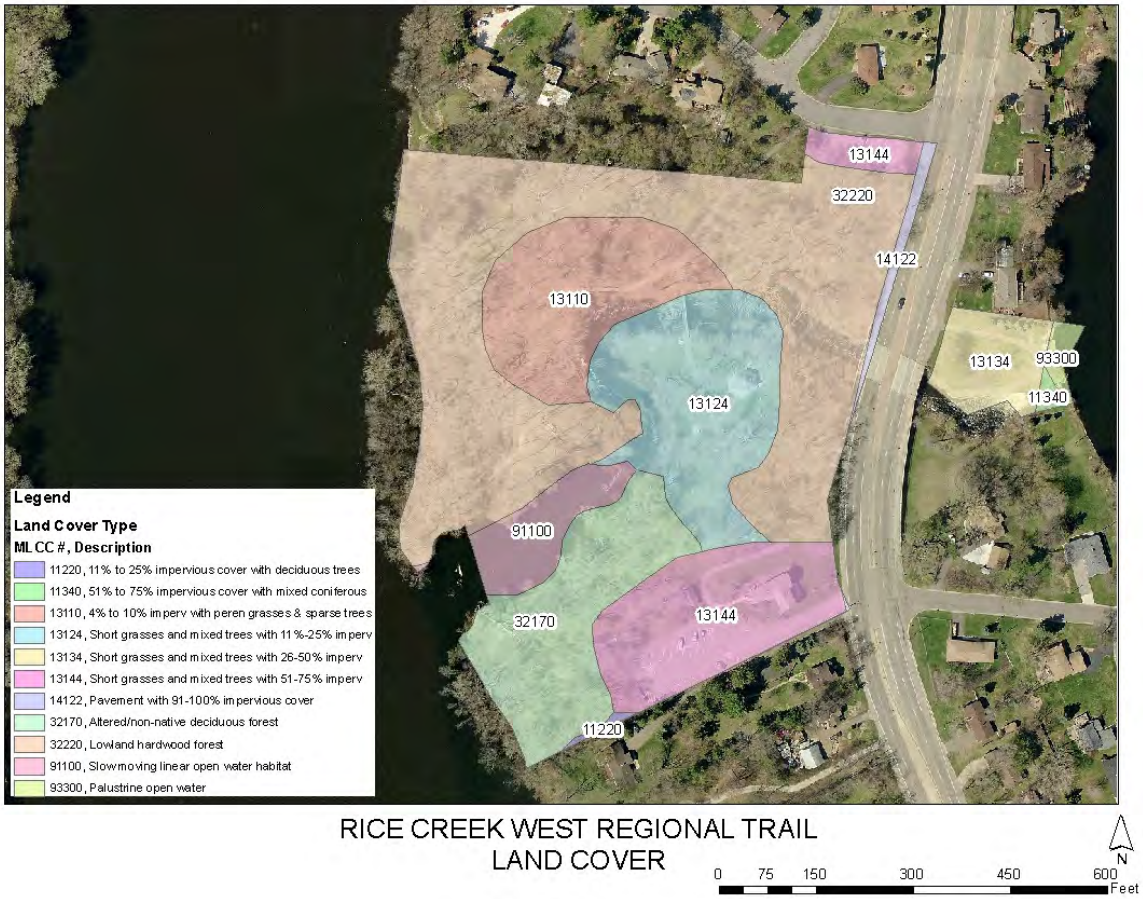


The majority of the soil types within Manomin Park are Fordum-Winterfield complex with 0-2% slopes, representing the valley of Rice Creek. Other soils are Urban Land - Hubbard complex and Urban Land – Zimmerman complex. These areas are typically in upland and more disturbed areas. See Appendix for additional soils information.

Wetlands

Anoka County Soil Survey and the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) were referenced as well as conducting an onsite review. A formal wetland review has not performed to date, but would be conducted prior to any redevelopment. The main palustrine identified wetlands are associated with an oxbow in the river. See Appendix for more information on wetlands.

Land Cover



The existing land cover information was taken from the Minnesota Land Cover Classification data and revised by Anoka County's Natural Resource Technician in August of 2011. The park consists mainly of grasses and mixed trees throughout the majority of the site. Some areas contain more impervious surfaces directly related to the heavily developed areas in the park. The majority of the creek valley, which is less disturbed, consists of lowland hardwood forest. There are no recorded native plant communities in the area due to the high level of development in the area.

Access and Structures

The County Highway Department is currently conducting an East River Road Corridor Study in conjunction with the City of Fridley and the City of Coon Rapids. This study will contain findings, recommendations and draft concept plans for the CSAH 1 corridor.

Current vehicular access to the park is obtained from CSAH 1/East River Road. The Parks and Recreation Department will continue to work closely with the County Highway Department to ensure easy, but safe access to the trailhead facility.

Parking is available in two locations. One lot is located on the south side of the park adjacent to the Banfill Center for the Arts. The other parking area is located on the north side of the park and provides access to Rice Creek West Regional Trail and the Mississippi River Regional Trail, as well as the existing park trails.

Pedestrian and bicycle access is gained by using the East River Road trail underpass to and from the park. This underpass provides safe passage for pedestrians and bicyclists under CSAH 1. See appendix for additional information on the CSAH 1 Corridor Study.

Other structures include the historic Banfill Tavern, a picnic gazebo , restroom building, two pedestrian bridges, an underpass, a fishing pier and a canoe/kayak launch on Locke Lake.

Banfill Locke Center for the Arts

Picnic Gazebo

Existing Restroom Building

BOUNDARIES AND ACQUISITION COSTS

Currently, all parcels within the park boundary are under County ownership. The County proposes one additional parcel be included within the trail corridor. This parcel is directly south of the park and includes additional riverfront. The proposed parcel is currently privately owned. The parcel is approximately .75 acres and the total market value for the land is estimated at $160,000; the home is valued at $121,000 according to the 2011 Anoka County Property Tax Record. See Appendix for more information.

RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL
MANOMIN TRAILHEAD FACILITY
BOUNDARIES AND PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS

N

0 80 160 320 480 640 Feet

STEWARDSHIP PLAN

Future management and stewardship of the park will continue as currently managed. Currently, the area is managed as a park and will continue to be managed as a park and trailhead facility. There are picnic and restroom facilities as well as trail, fishing and canoe facilities. Incorporation of the park into the regional trail master plan will allow the County to supplement the current operations and maintenance costs of the park.

Through this Master Plan Amendment, the County will incorporate plans for natural resource restoration throughout the park. The park contains many oversized trees and poor structure trees. These trees will be monitored and maintained on a regular basis to prevent them from becoming hazards. There are also several trees down on the island and in the creek, impeding its flow. Anoka County will work in partnership with the Rice Creek Watershed District on the removal of trees in the creek. The downed trees on the island will be cleaned up as best they can be and then left for habitat as access to the island for maintenance is limited to small maintenance vehicles only. Rhamnus cathartica or Common Buckthorn, is common throughout the park. Proposed plans call for this to be managed and eventually eliminated, while replanting the area with native species.

DEMAND FORECAST

Regional parks and trails have been increasing in popularity and as the population grows, the need for additional recreation sources and amenities grow as well. The population in Anoka County has been growing steadily and is predicted to grow 38% in the next 25 years, although the City of Fridley's population is expected to remain steady between 2010 and 2030.

The outdoor recreational use patterns in the metropolitan area have been growing steadily. Recreational visits to Anoka County regional parks and trails have increased steadily over the last ten years to approximately 3.2 million visits per year.

According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources *Ten year forecasts of Minnesota adult outdoor recreation participation, 2004 – 2014,* the majority of non-programmed outdoor recreation activities are expected to see a decline in the percent of the population participating. Although, activities related to trails, such as walking, hiking and biking will remain steady or will increase; providing support for incorporation of the park into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Corridor.

In addition, the Statewide Health Initiative Program (SHIP) is promoting living longer, healthier lives through the reduction in obesity and increased physical activity. In previous years, Anoka County has received SHIP grants to increase access to parks and trails as well as increase education regarding health, wellness and outdoor recreation and will continue to pursue grants for this purpose.

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The proposed development concept does not change the existing facilities or add any new facilities. Proposed plans call for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of most of the park facilities. The current entrance drives and parking lots are in disrepair and should be reconstructed, as well as, the paved trails. The existing restroom building is old and not ADA

compliant; this structure should be rehabilitated or reconstructed to allow for ADA access.

Signing, site furnishings and lighting will be upgraded throughout the park. Additional fishing locations will be incorporated into the plan. This work is expected to occur within the next five years, provided funding is available.

Natural resource management will include managing for invasive species, replanting native species, managing the existing tree canopy, understory trees and shrubs and ground cover, and monitoring and repairing erosion along the Rice Creek, Mississippi River, Locke Lake and any outlet structures. Natural resource management at the park will occur on an on-going basis.

RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL - MANOMIN PARK
DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Item	Total Cost (2011)
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Total	**$ 655,000**

CONFLICTS

Conflicts related to park or trail redevelopment will be kept to a minimum through proper planning and community involvement. With any new development or redevelopment in an existing residential area, there are common concerns among the area residents that are adjacent to the park or trail.

One of these concerns is the effect the increased usage of the park or trail will have on their safety, security and privacy. Generally, regional parks and trails in the metropolitan area do not have a high number of criminal activities related to use. A concern voiced at the Open House was vandalism and damage to vehicles. The County will continue to provide Park Ranger patrols and will work with the City of Fridley's Police Department and the Anoka County Sheriff's Office to ensure patrol of the park.

Privacy is always a concern with nearby residents and Anoka County typically works with the affected residents to minimize the perceived impacts. Because the park, trail and facilities are existing and no new development is planned, Anoka County does not anticipate there to be any conflicts with the area residents. If there are, a variety of methods for mitigation will be utilized, with the best methods being determined by Anoka County.

Conflicts between pedestrians and vehicular traffic will be kept to a minimum through the use of the CSAH 1 trail underpass and improved signing. Future plans for CSAH 1 proposes a trail on the west side of the roadway. If and when this occurs, the Parks and Recreation Department will work with the County Highway Department and the City of Fridley to ensure safe crossings of driveways for pedestrians and bicyclists.

In addition, new proposed signing throughout the park will alert users of potential conflict areas, i.e. street crossings, driveway crossings, pedestrian cross-traffic, etc., and will provide wayfinding and interpretive information.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The proposed master plan amendment to include Manomin Park into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Corridor will not require any additional non-recreational public services. There are a variety of existing services, such as restroom facilities, drinking fountains, and parking already available to users along the trail and at Manomin Park.

OPERATIONS

Anoka County will be responsible to provide the on-going daily and general routine maintenance of the park. This will include such maintenance as mowing, sweeping, plowing, clearing, debris removal, etc. Solid waste will be collected from trash and recycling receptacles located at high use areas and at regular intervals along the park trails. Anoka County will inspect the park and trails regularly and will provide any capital improvements the park requires, such as bituminous overlays, reroofing, etc. Park signs will be provided and maintained by the County.

Annual operations and maintenance costs for the park are estimated to be about $40,000.

Revenue for the operation and maintenance of the park will come from the Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department's annual operations and maintenance budget, which includes revenues from picnic shelter rentals, room rentals, programs, parks entrance fees and the County general fund. Supplementary funding is provided through the Regional Park Operations and Maintenance Grant Program.

The County will research the most energy efficient models in sustainable construction methods when redeveloping the park. Currently, Anoka County employs remote building automation systems that save the department $5,000-$10,000 per year compared to traditional energy monitoring systems.

Anoka County, through the Environmental Services Department, has a refuse and recycling policy that requires recycling of paper, plastics, etc. In the past, Anoka County has typically used recycled materials as much as possible for buildings and furnishing for the low maintenance these materials require.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Anoka County works with regulatory agencies and local units of government in the master planning process. The National Parks Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Rice Creek Watershed District were invited to comment on this Master Plan. The City of Fridley was also invited to comment on the plan as well.

In addition, an open house was held on November 22, 2011. A notice was published in the local weekly newspaper and on the Anoka County website a few weeks prior to the meeting. Post card invitations were also mailed out to nearby residents and local city and county officials.

Comments received have been incorporated into this master plan amendment.

Refer to Appendix for the public notices, letters requesting comments, comments received from the public and comments received from the municipal and regulatory agencies that responded.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Public awareness is an important component to regional park and trail systems. The County will provide public education efforts through the Metropolitan Council's regional-wide awareness program, as well as, public information maps, websites (www.anokacountyparks.com) and publications and brochures provided by Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department. Since the park is located in the Mississippi National River Recreation Area, Anoka County will also work with National Park Service staff to provide information regarding the park and trail.

ACCESSIBILITY

Anoka County continually strives to provide equal access to all residents of Anoka County. Park and trail use is open to any and all citizens. There is not a fee for parking or trail use which eliminates any economic barriers for Rice Creek West Regional Trail users. The trail corridor is located along several public transportation routes and in addition, the Anoka County "Traveler" provides transportation services to the citizens of Anoka County for a minimal fee. This service offers rides to specific locations and is available to those in need.

The facilities and amenities along the trail will conform to the standards mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Anoka County has maintained a strong commitment to preserving and restoring natural resources within its park, trails and open space system. The expansive 10,500 acre park system contains a diverse system of wildlife species and natural areas including upland forests, deciduous woodlands, upland prairies, forested wetlands, shrub wetlands and open wetlands.

To manage the natural resources and maintain parks and trails identity and natural connection to the river, Anoka County will provide for:

- The protection, restoration and enhancement of native plant and animal habitats throughout the park and along the trail corridor;
- Protection and improvement of water and soil resources;
- Increase public awareness regarding the diverse natural resources in the area;
- Sustainable practices related to park development, operations and maintenance.

General natural resources management strategies include identifying and assessing remnant plant and animal communities, monitoring rare species, controlling invasive species, ecologically restoring native plant and animal habitat, controlling detrimental insects and disease, wildlife management, enhancing water quality, erosion control and cooperative land stewardship.

A sustainable development framework is utilized in all new park and trail development and redevelopment to ensure ecologically sound land stewardship with an emphasis on maintaining the longevity of the facilities for public benefit.

The following natural resource management components are an integral part of Anoka County's planning efforts associated with the redevelopment of Manomin Park and the incorporation into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Corridor:

1. Anoka County's Natural Resources Unit will be directly involved with the design, construction and monitoring of the proposed park redevelopment. A concerted emphasis will be placed on avoiding and minimizing any adverse impacts to the plant and animal habitat, as well as to the creek and river. In addition, Anoka County will focus on incorporating local native seed and plant material that will compliment the ecology and function of the surrounding native plant communities.

2. Protection of surface water resources will be a top priority for this project. Anoka County will work very closely with the City of Fridley, the Rice Creek Watershed District, the National Park Service's Mississippi National River Recreation Area, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the Metropolitan Council to ensure the standards and requirements for resource protection are consistent with the Council's model ordinance for storm water management.

3. The overall vegetation management goal for Anoka County is to identify restoration needs and to define and implement adaptive management strategies that will sustain the biological diversity, production, and function of native plant communities. Vegetation management within Manomin Park will focus on preserving native plants, introducing local native plants, eradicating invasive species, maintaining water quality within the watershed and providing for linear plant and wildlife corridor connections.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources reference *"Guidelines for Managing and Restoring Natural Plant Communities Along Trails and Waterways"* will be used as part of the long term management plan for this park.

Considering that ecosystems are dynamic and continually changing over time and space, an adaptive management approach and framework fits very well with the County's practice of ecological restoration and stewardship. In the context of ecological restoration, the following adaptive management principles will guide the stewardship plan the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Corridor:

1. Problem Assessment:
   Define the scope of degradation to the site, synthesize the existing knowledge about it, and explore the potential outcomes of alternative restoration actions.

2. Design:
   Design a restoration plan and monitoring program that will provide reliable feedback and information about the effectiveness of restoration methods.

3. Implementation:
   Effective restoration is usually a multi-step process, requiring not only installation, but many years of maintenance and monitoring.

4. Monitoring:
   Biological indicators are monitored to determine how effective the restoration methods are in meeting the project objectives.

5. Evaluation:
   The actual outcomes are compared to the anticipated outcomes. In addition, the reasons for the underlying differences are interpreted.

6. Adjustment:
   Practices, objectives, and models used during the restoration process may lead to reassessment of the problem, new questions, and new options to try in a continual cycle of improvement for a given project.

Management and stewardship practices for maintenance in the park and the trail corridor will include periodic mowing, invasive species surveys, hazard tree assessments, seed collection and propagation, invasive species removal, turf management, brush and tree maintenance, erosion control, forest health assessments and maintenance, wildlife surveys and management as needed, and interpretive signage. Maintenance and stewardship practices also include regular trimming of trees and vegetation along roadways, trail corridors, park facilities and structures.

A review of the Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) conducted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources revealed that there are no known occurrences of rare features within Manomin Park. Redevelopment will not be affected by rare features, but the following should be considered:

- Blanding Turtles (Emydoidea blandingii) have been reported in the vicinity of the park. If encountered, turtles should be moved by hand if in imminent danger or left undisturbed.
- Black sandshell (Ligumia recta) a state-listed mussel of special concern has been reported in the vicinity of the park and are vulnerable to degradations in water quality. Effective erosion prevention and sediment control practices should be implemented.

See Appendix G for more information on rare features, other considerations and recommendations.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Soils Information

Appendix B – Wetlands Information

Appendix C – Access Information

Appendix D – Boundary/Acquisition Information

Appendix E – Demand Forecast Information

Appendix F – Citizen Participation/Public Notice Information

Appendix G – Natural Heritage Information

Appendix A – Soils Information

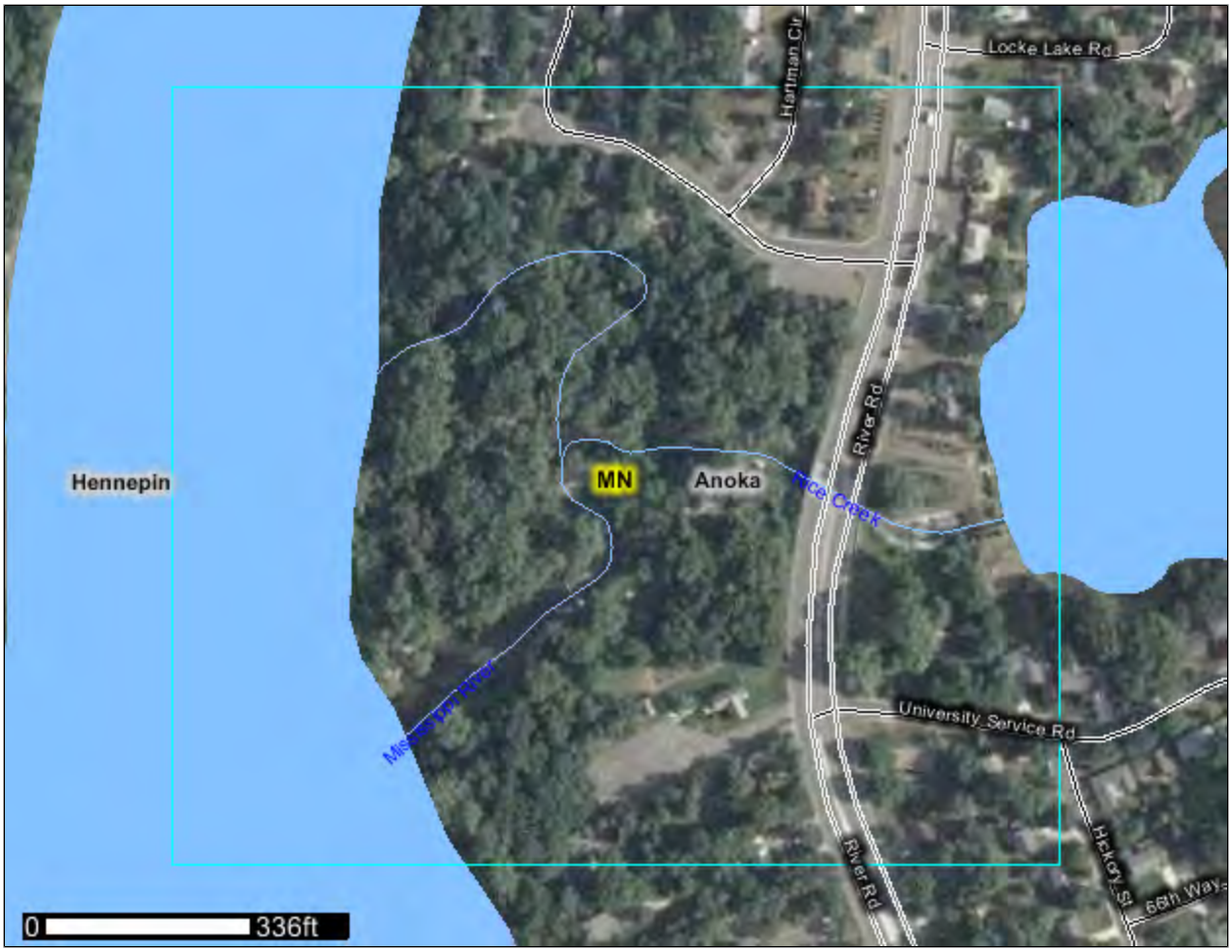
United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Anoka County, Minnesota, and Hennepin County, Minnesota

Manomin Park



October 12, 2011

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

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Contents

Preface.....2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....5
Soil Map.....7
Soil Map.....8
Legend.....9
Map Unit Legend.....10
Map Unit Descriptions.....10
Anoka County, Minnesota.....12
Fo—Fordum-Winterfield complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded.....12
UhuB—Urban land-Hubbard complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes.....13
UzB—Urban land-Zimmerman complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes.....14
W—Water.....15
Hennepin County, Minnesota.....16
W—Water.....16
References.....17

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:3,360 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 45 90 180 270

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other

Special Line Features

- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features

- Cities

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:3,360 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:12,000 to 1:15,840.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Anoka County, Minnesota
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Dec 14, 2009

Soil Survey Area: Hennepin County, Minnesota
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Aug 2, 2010

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/7/2003

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Anoka County, Minnesota (MN003)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
Fo	Fordum-Winterfield complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	11.9	28.7%
UhuB	Urban land-Hubbard complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	12.1	29.0%
UzB	Urban land-Zimmerman complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	4.9	11.9%
W	Water	11.6	28.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**40.6**	**97.6%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**41.6**	**100.0%**

Hennepin County, Minnesota (MN053)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
W	Water	1.0	2.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**1.0**	**2.4%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**41.6**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified

by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Anoka County, Minnesota

Fo—Fordum-Winterfield complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 34 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition

Fordum, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 65 percent
Winterfield, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent

Description of Fordum, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Alluvial flats on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sandy loam
7 to 28 inches: Sandy loam
28 to 80 inches: Sand

Description of Winterfield, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Rises on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

Typical profile
0 to 8 inches: Loamy fine sand
8 to 20 inches: Sand
20 to 80 inches: Sand

UhuB—Urban land-Hubbard complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 34 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 75 percent
Hubbard and similar soils: 20 percent

Description of Urban Land

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Parent material: Variable sandy material

Description of Hubbard

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical profile

0 to 18 inches: Loamy sand
18 to 23 inches: Loamy sand
23 to 80 inches: Sand

UzB—Urban land-Zimmerman complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 34 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 85 percent
Zimmerman and similar soils: 15 percent

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Variable sandy material

Description of Zimmerman

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Fine sand
10 to 60 inches: Fine sand

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Hennepin County, Minnesota

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 1,640 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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Appendix B – Wetlands Information

Technical definition of wetland types in Minnesota

Two wetland classification methods are commonly used in Minnesota. The mapping method used for the initial wetland protection program and the DNR-regulated waters inventory (public waters inventory) legislation of 1976 and 1979 was identified in "Wetlands of the United States," published as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39 Document by Shaw and Fredine in 1956 (reprinted 1971). Eight wetland types are recognized in Minnesota, but none are assigned to rivers and lakes.

In 1979, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published the Cowardin et al. method, "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats in the United States." This comprehensive representation of all wetland habitats is used on the **National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Maps** EXT. For more information on associated plant types, see **Wetland Plants and Plant Communities of Minnesota and Wisconsin** EXT. For information on where to obtain wetland plants, see the **Directory of Wetland Plant Vendors in the U.S.** EXT

- Type 1 - Seasonally Flooded Basin or Flat
- Type 2 - Wet Meadow
- Type 3 - Shallow Marsh
- Type 4 - Deep Marsh
- Type 5 - Shallow Open Water
- Type 6 - Shrub Swamp
- Type 7 - Wooded Swamp
- Type 8 - Bogs

Minnesota Wetlands Acreage for Types 1-8 by County (.pdf 20k)

Type 1 - Seasonally flooded basin or flat

- **Soil:** Usually well-drained during much of the growing season
- **Hydrology:** Covered with water or waterlogged during variable seasonal periods
- **Vegetation:** Varies greatly according to season and duration of flooding from bottomland hardwoods to herbaceous plants
- **Common sites:** Upland depressions, bottomland hardwoods (floodplain forests)
- **NWI Symbols:** PEMA, PFOA, PUS

Seasonally flooded.

Floodplain forest in May.

Floodplain forest in August.

Back to wetland types >

Type 3 - Shallow Marsh

- **Soil:** Usually waterlogged early during growing season
- **Hydrology:** Often covered with 6 inches or more of water
- **Vegetation:** Grasses; bulrush; spikerush; and various other marsh plants, such as cattail, arrowhead, pickerelweed, and smartweed
- **Common sites:** May nearly fill shallow lake basins or sloughs; may border deep marshes on landward side, commonly as seep areas near irrigated lands
- **NWI Symbols:** PEMC and F, PSSH, PUBA and C

Back to wetland types >

Type 4 - Deep Marsh

- **Soil:** Inundated
- **Hydrology:** Usually covered with 6 inches to 3 feet or more of water during growing season
- **Vegetation:** Cattail, reed, bulrush, spikerush, and wild rice; open areas may have pondweed, naiad, coontail, watermilfoil, waterweed, duckweed, waterlily, and spatterdock
- **Common sites:** May completely fill shallow lake basins, potholes, limestone sinks, and sloughs; may border open water in such depressions
- **NWI Symbols:** L2ABF, L2EMF and G, L2US, PABF and G, PEMG and H, PUBB and F

Back to wetland types >

Appendix C – Access Information

Legend

- RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL
- MISSISSIPPI RIVER REGIONAL TRAIL
- MANOMIN PARK TRAILS

RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL
MANOMIN TRAILHEAD FACILITY
ACCESS AND STRUCTURES

N

0 75 150 300 450 600 Feet

Legend

- MNRRA BOUNDARY
- FULL WIDTH MEDIANS
- NEIGHBORHOOD ACCESS ANALYSIS
- TOD
- CITY LIMITS
- MUNICIPAL TRAIL/SIDEWALK
- COUNTY TRAIL
- MRRT/FUTURE MRT
- FIRE STATION
- POLICE STATION
- WATER BODY - LAKE OR STREAM
- PUBLIC/NON-PROFIT
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- 106 FT / 220 FT — RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTHS

NORTH

0 100 200 Feet

FULL ACCESS INTERSECTIONS

	UNSIGNALIZED FULL ACCESS INTERSECTIONS	
	EXISTING MEDIAN OPENING, MEETS SPACING GUIDELINES, REMAIN OPEN	4
	EXISTING MEDIAN OPENING, DOES NOT MEET SPACING GUIDELINES, CONSIDER CLOSING MEDIAN AND CONVERTING TO RIGHT-IN, RIGHT-OUT	17
	EXISTING MEDIAN OPENING, DOES NOT MEET SPACING GUIDELINES, RECOMMEND CLOSING MEDIAN AND CONVERTING TO RIGHT-IN, RIGHT-OUT	2
	TOTAL UNSIGNALIZED FULL ACCESS INTERSECTIONS	**23**
	SIGNALIZED FULL ACCESS INTERSECTIONS	**11**
	TOTAL FULL ACCESS INTERSECTIONS	**34**

LIMITED ACCESS INTERSECTIONS

EXISTING RIGHT-IN/RIGHT-OUT INTERSECTION	**24**

Appendix D – Boundary/Acquisition Information

Welcome to the Web site of
Anoka County
Minnesota

Property Account Summary

Current General Information	
Property ID	15-30-24-13-0005
Situs Address	6668 E RIVER RD NE , FRIDLEY, MN 55432-0000
Property Description	THAT PRT OF LOT 8 REV AUD SUB NO 23 ALSO BEING PRT OF GOVT LOT 2 SEC 15 TWP 30 RGE 24 DESC AS FOL: BEG AT PT OF INTER OF S LINE OF N1/2 OF SD SEC WITH SWLY R/W LINE OF EAST RIVER RD, WHICH PT IS 1633.8 FT W OF E1/4 COR THEREOF, TH NWLY ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE 701 FT, TH CONT NWLY ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE 386.65 FT TO POB AKA PT "A", TH SWLY ALG A LINE AKA LINE "B" AT AN INCLUDED SWLY ANG OF 87 DEG 45 MINTO SHORE LINE OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, TH SELY ALG SD SHORE LINE 121.4 FT +OR- TO INTER/W A LINE 120 FT SWLY OF SD LINE "B", AS MEAS ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE FROM POB, TH NELY PRLL/W SD LINE "B" 550.9 FT +OR- TO SD SWLY R/W LINE, TH NWLY ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE 120 FT TO POB, EX THAT PRT THEREOF DESC AS FOL: COM AT SD PT "A", TH SELY ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE 13.21 FT TO POB, TH SWLY AT AN INCLUDED ANG OF 87 DEG 45 MIN 312.48 FT TH SELY AT RT ANG TO LAST DESC COURSE 106.71 FT +OR- TO A PT ON A LINE BEING 120 FT SELY ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE FROM POB, TH SWLY AT AN INCLUDED SWLY ANG 87 DEG 45 MIN 308.29 FT, TH NELY ALG LAST DESC COURSE 308.29 FT TO SD SWLY R/W LINE, TH NWLY ALG SD SWLY R/W LINE 106.79 FT TO POB, ALSO EX THAT PRT THEREOF DESC AS FOL: BEG AT SD PT "A", TH SWLY AT AN INCLUDED SWLY ANG OF 87 DEG45 MIN 402 FT, TH NELY 237 FT TO A PT 1.2 FT MEAS AT RT ANG SELY FROM LAST DESC COURSE, TH NELY PRLL/W BEFORE MENTIONED COURSE 165 FT +OR- TO A PT ON THEREFOR MENTIONED LINE DESC AS NWLY ALG SD SWLYR/W LINE 386.65 FT, TH NWLY ALG SD LINE 1.2 FT TO POB, SUBJ TO EASE OF REC
Last Sale Price	240,000.00
Last Sale Date	06/21/2010
Last Sale Document Type	WDEE WARRANTY DEED
Linked Property Group Position	
Status	Active
Abstract/Torrens	All Torrens

Parties	
Role	Name
Owner	RYAN LILLION

Document Recording Process Dates	
Abstract Documents Have Been Recorded Through	10/06/2011
Abstract Documents Have Been Mailed Through	10/06/2011
Torrens Documents Have Been Recorded Through	10/06/2011
Torrens Documents Have Been Mailed Through	10/06/2011

Active Certificates Of Title		
Type	Certificate Number	Certificate Date
CRTST CERTIFICATE OF TITLE - STANDARD	118106	09/29/2010
CRTST CERTIFICATE OF TITLE - STANDARD	71575	07/31/1992

Documents Recorded Within 30 Days Of "Recorded Through" Dates Above			
Type	Abstract/Torrens	Recorded Number	Recorded Date
No Documents Found			

Property Characteristics	
Lot Size	N310*107*215*122
Year Built	1959

* Lot Size: Approximate lot size in feet, clockwise beginning with the direction the lot faces

Tax District Information	
School District Number and Name	FRIDLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
City Name	FRIDLEY
Watershed	RICE CREEK WATERSHED

Property Classification	
Tax Year	Classification
2011	1A-Residential Homestead
2010	1A-Residential Homestead

Property Values		
Tax Year	Description	Amount
2012	Est Market Improvement (MKIMP)	121,600
2012	Est Market Land (MKLND)	160,000
2012	Est Market (MKTTL)	281,600
2011	Est Market (MKTTL)	283,800
2011	Taxable Market (TMTV)	283,800
2010	Est Market (MKTTL)	312,100
2010	Taxable Market (TMTV)	312,100

Tax Amounts for M1PR		
Tax Year	Description	Amount
2011	Qualifying Tax Amount (Tax Bill Line 1)	4,217.41
2011	Prior Year Qualifying Tax Amount (Tax Bill Line 2)	4,277.58
2011	Total Tax Amounts - Before Payments	4,253.50
2011	Special Assessments (Included in Total)	36.09

Payment History for Past Three Years				
Date Paid	Tax Year	Principal	Interests, Penalties and Costs	Amount Paid
10/04/2011	2011	2,126.75	0.00	2,126.75
05/04/2011	2011	2,126.75	0.00	2,126.75
10/05/2010	2010	2,156.84	0.00	2,156.84
05/27/2010	2010	1,656.83	33.14	1,689.97
05/14/2010	2010	500.00	0.00	500.00
10/07/2009	2009	2,029.47	0.00	2,029.47
05/06/2009	2009	2,029.47	0.00	2,029.47

No Charges are currently due.

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Version 1.0.3824.25426

Appendix E – Demand Forecast Information

Metropolitan Council

2030 Regional Development Framework - Revised Forecasts as of December 31, 2010

(pt) denotes part of a city; remainder of city is in neighboring county.
* = Forecasts revised by Council action in 2006-2009
** = Forecasts revised by Council action in 2010
All other forecasts approved by Council actions, January 14, 2004, and August 24, 2005

= SMSC forecasts, 2010-30 are accounted separate from the balance of Prior Lake and Shakopee.
◊ = Elko and New Market merged in 2007; forecasts have been combined.
† = Laketown Twp will be fully annexed before 2030; 2030 forecast has been reassigned to neighboring cities.
Hassan Twp will be fully annexed in 2012; 2020 and 2030 forecasts have been reassigned to Rogers.

	POPULATION				HOUSEHOLDS				EMPLOYMENT			
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030
ANOKA COUNTY												
Andover*	26,588	37,400	42,000	44,600	8,107	11,400	14,000	15,900	3,583	4,490	5,040	5,500
Anoka	18,076	19,000	19,800	20,800	7,262	7,900	8,500	9,000	13,489	14,400	15,200	16,200
Bethel*	443	550	570	650	149	200	220	260	229	330	380	440
Blaine (pt)*	45,014	59,100	76,100	78,000	15,926	21,500	29,300	31,200	16,757	21,900	26,200	27,400
Centerville*	3,202	3,730	4,860	6,200	1,077	1,350	1,900	2,450	363	600	1,000	1,210
Circle Pines	4,663	5,400	5,300	5,400	1,697	2,050	2,100	2,200	2,150	2,250	2,400	2,450
Columbia Heights	18,520	20,000	21,400	21,700	8,033	8,600	9,200	9,300	6,397	6,600	6,800	7,000
Columbus*	3,957	4,200	5,150	5,850	1,328	1,450	1,880	2,180	507	1,200	1,600	2,000
Coon Rapids	61,607	65,700	66,000	65,000	22,578	25,600	26,500	27,000	21,682	24,200	26,000	27,800
East Bethel*	10,941	12,600	18,400	23,500	3,607	4,500	6,800	9,000	1,374	2,000	3,300	4,500
Fridley*	27,449	27,000	26,900	27,500	11,328	11,600	11,900	12,300	26,257	24,500	26,000	26,600
Ham Lake*	12,710	16,200	18,000	19,600	4,139	5,400	6,300	7,100	3,194	3,050	3,200	3,450
Hilltop**	766	770	1,150	1,150	400	410	600	600	257	350	420	470
Lexington	2,142	2,250	2,250	2,300	819	910	950	1,000	634	880	1,050	1,120
Lino Lakes*	16,791	22,500	26,300	30,700	4,857	7,500	9,100	10,600	2,671	4,100	6,200	8,000
Linwood Twp.	4,668	4,920	5,000	5,400	1,578	1,820	1,950	2,090	154	140	150	160
Nowthen	3,557	4,480	4,990	5,800	1,123	1,530	1,820	2,120	337	350	400	450
Oak Grove*	6,903	9,200	10,300	11,300	2,200	3,000	3,600	4,100	359	520	680	820
Ramsey**	18,510	28,100	36,200	43,500	5,906	9,800	13,000	16,300	4,008	6,700	9,100	11,900
St. Francis	4,910	7,700	10,400	12,800	1,638	2,800	4,000	5,000	1,247	1,630	1,900	2,220
Spring Lake Park (pt)	6,667	6,600	6,600	6,800	2,676	2,700	2,750	2,950	4,401	4,600	4,800	4,850
Anoka County Total	298,084	357,400	407,670	438,550	106,428	132,020	156,370	172,650	110,050	124,790	141,820	154,540
CARVER COUNTY												
Benton Twp.	939	940	940	940	307	320	330	340	282	310	320	330
Camden Twp.	955	960	980	1,030	316	340	370	400	15	30	40	50
Carver**	1,266	4,680	16,130	19,560	458	1,800	6,160	7,550	176	700	2,200	3,030
Chanhassen (pt)*	20,321	27,500	34,500	38,000	6,914	10,200	12,800	14,800	8,366	11,940	14,050	14,450
Chaska**	17,603	24,800	33,000	35,700	6,169	9,000	12,500	14,000	10,955	13,500	15,100	16,600
Cologne*	1,012	3,060	5,500	9,440	385	1,180	2,200	3,840	294	300	400	450
Dahlgren Twp.**	1,453	1,500	1,550	1,600	479	500	550	600	203	100	150	200
Hamburg	538	600	750	1,000	206	240	300	400	117	110	120	170
Hancock Twp.	367	390	420	440	121	140	160	170	35	40	40	50
Hollywood Twp.	1,102	1,100	1,150	1,300	371	410	450	500	100	150	160	170
Laketown Twp.* †	2,331	1,800	830	0	637	600	300	0	355	750	650	0
Mayer*	554	3,900	7,000	9,600	199	1,500	2,700	3,700	92	250	370	400
New Germany*	346	620	1,100	1,500	143	250	450	650	50	70	200	300
Norwood Young America*	3,108	4,630	7,800	11,900	1,171	1,870	3,530	5,400	1,559	2,100	2,450	2,670
San Francisco Twp.	888	980	1,100	1,200	293	350	410	460	61	40	50	60
Victoria*	4,025	10,700	19,600	28,000	1,367	4,000	7,200	10,200	932	2,000	3,600	5,100
Waconia*	6,814	10,600	20,000	25,000	2,568	4,500	8,000	10,000	4,082	7,000	9,900	13,000
Waconia Twp.	1,284	1,340	1,460	1,590	429	490	550	620	72	300	400	450
Watertown*	3,029	4,800	6,500	7,700	1,078	1,800	2,500	3,000	682	1,200	1,550	1,770
Watertown Twp.	1,432	1,470	1,620	1,800	478	540	620	700	207	220	250	280
Young America Twp.	838	870	950	1,200	267	300	350	450	105	90	90	100
Carver County Total	70,205	107,240	162,880	198,500	24,356	40,330	62,430	77,780	28,740	41,200	52,090	59,630

	POPULATION				HOUSEHOLDS				EMPLOYMENT			
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030
DAKOTA COUNTY												
Apple Valley	45,527	61,700	69,100	71,200	16,344	22,400	26,100	27,500	12,106	16,800	20,100	22,000
Burnsville	60,220	61,400	63,000	65,000	23,687	25,200	27,000	28,700	31,765	37,700	41,200	43,300
Castle Rock Twp.	1,495	1,500	1,550	1,650	514	550	600	650	344	230	250	270
Coates	163	170	190	200	64	70	80	90	252	280	300	320
Douglas Twp.	760	820	850	880	235	270	300	320	96	80	90	100
Eagan**	63,557	67,600	71,250	70,800	23,773	26,000	28,500	29,500	42,750	52,000	59,000	65,800
Empire Twp.*	1,638	2,500	5,600	8,500	515	850	1,930	3,000	217	300	390	480
Eureka Twp.	1,490	1,500	1,650	1,800	496	550	630	700	196	100	120	140
Farmington*	12,365	20,500	27,500	32,700	4,169	7,500	10,500	12,500	3,986	6,600	8,400	9,900
Greenvale Twp.	684	730	790	880	227	260	300	340	68	160	170	190
Hampton*	434	770	850	930	156	260	290	330	178	200	250	300
Hampton Twp.	986	1,000	1,050	1,200	320	360	400	450	186	90	100	110
Hastings (pt)**	18,201	23,000	24,400	24,700	6,640	8,800	9,700	10,300	8,872	8,700	9,400	10,200
Inver Grove Heights**	29,751	33,900	40,500	47,300	11,257	14,000	17,000	19,250	8,168	12,000	14,700	17,900
Lakeville*	43,128	59,500	78,400	88,800	13,609	20,200	28,400	33,500	10,966	18,500	22,900	27,400
Lilydale**	552	930	1,100	1,100	338	580	650	650	354	480	500	550
Marshan Twp.	1,263	1,300	1,350	1,400	404	450	490	520	220	230	250	270
Mendota	197	210	230	270	80	90	100	120	266	130	150	170
Mendota Heights**	11,434	11,700	11,700	11,800	4,178	4,500	4,600	4,700	8,549	9,100	9,800	10,300
Miesville	135	150	150	150	52	60	60	60	97	130	140	160
New Trier	116	120	120	120	31	30	30	30	30	50	50	60
Nininger Twp.	865	940	990	1,050	280	330	370	400	165	220	310	400
Northfield (pt)	557	740	940	1,150	216	300	400	500	79	0	0	0
Randolph**	318	390	425	485	117	145	155	175	123	110	120	140
Randolph Twp.	536	620	630	670	192	240	260	280	130	90	100	110
Ravenna Twp.	2,355	2,500	2,600	2,800	734	840	920	1,000	115	120	130	140
Rosemount*	14,619	23,750	33,050	42,000	4,742	8,050	11,800	15,500	6,356	8,400	10,100	12,200
Sciota Twp.	285	370	430	500	92	130	160	190	21	60	70	80
South St. Paul	20,167	19,900	20,000	20,700	8,123	8,300	8,600	9,000	7,697	8,100	8,300	8,500
Sunfish Lake	504	510	520	530	173	190	200	210	23	0	0	0
Vermillion*	437	450	450	440	160	170	170	170	221	210	210	220
Vermillion Twp.	1,243	1,250	1,350	1,500	395	430	500	550	280	80	90	100
Waterford Twp.	517	540	560	570	193	210	230	240	461	320	350	370
West St. Paul	19,405	20,100	21,100	21,700	8,645	9,000	9,300	9,600	8,905	10,700	12,000	13,000
Dakota County Total	355,904	423,060	484,375	525,475	131,151	161,315	190,725	211,025	154,242	192,270	220,040	245,180
HENNEPIN COUNTY												
Bloomington*	85,172	86,800	90,500	92,500	36,400	37,100	39,400	40,500	104,548	108,100	124,700	135,200
Brooklyn Center	29,172	29,500	30,500	29,500	11,430	11,800	12,200	12,100	16,698	18,200	18,600	19,000
Brooklyn Park	67,388	74,500	80,500	85,000	24,432	28,400	32,000	35,000	23,692	26,900	29,100	32,000
Champlin**	22,193	24,700	25,800	27,100	7,425	8,500	9,200	10,000	2,734	3,700	5,100	6,200
Chanhassen (pt)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	979	1,060	1,150	1,150
Corcoran**	5,630	5,800	8,600	17,600	1,784	1,900	2,900	6,100	1,792	1,500	3,500	5,500
Crystal	22,698	22,700	22,800	23,500	9,389	9,700	10,100	10,500	5,638	6,600	7,300	8,100
Dayton (pt)*	4,693	8,400	26,200	35,100	1,546	2,900	10,900	14,600	1,057	2,100	8,000	12,500
Deephaven**	3,853	3,900	3,900	3,900	1,373	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,021	750	750	750
Eden Prairie*	54,901	65,500	69,900	77,100	20,457	25,000	28,500	33,000	51,006	55,000	62,000	65,500
Edina*	47,425	48,500	49,100	50,000	20,996	21,600	22,000	22,500	52,991	52,100	55,000	57,400
Excelsior**	2,393	2,420	2,480	2,540	1,199	1,220	1,240	1,270	1,823	2,000	2,170	2,330
Fort Snelling (unorg.)	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,526	36,400	37,200	37,900
Golden Valley	20,281	22,700	23,000	24,000	8,449	9,000	9,200	9,600	30,142	31,700	33,100	34,500
Greenfield	2,544	3,190	4,050	4,300	817	1,000	1,300	1,600	337	1,240	2,000	2,700
Greenwood*	729	820	790	760	285	330	330	330	161	170	170	170
Hanover (pt)	332	410	510	630	113	150	200	250	86	60	70	80
Hassan Twp.**†	2,463	2,600	0	0	778	900	0	0	721	1,050	0	0
Hopkins	17,367	17,900	18,600	18,900	8,359	8,500	8,800	9,000	11,979	13,600	14,800	16,300

	POPULATION				HOUSEHOLDS				EMPLOYMENT			
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030
Independence**	3,236	3,880	4,570	5,500	1,088	1,340	1,690	2,290	169	160	560	970
Long Lake	1,842	2,100	2,250	2,450	756	900	1,000	1,100	2,510	2,600	2,700	2,700
Loretto	570	690	700	700	225	280	290	300	661	280	300	350
Maple Grove*	50,365	64,500	75,700	84,000	17,532	24,900	30,300	34,000	18,309	32,500	42,900	63,500
Maple Plain*	2,088	2,050	2,280	2,510	770	820	910	1,000	1,792	1,750	1,900	2,200
Medicine Lake**	368	400	395	390	159	170	170	170	10	60	70	70
Medina*	4,005	5,200	9,100	11,200	1,309	1,760	3,270	4,360	3,254	5,100	6,200	7,200
Minneapolis*	382,747	405,300	425,800	441,100	162,352	172,700	182,000	189,400	308,127	317,000	332,500	346,500
Minnetonka	51,102	51,500	51,500	53,500	21,267	22,300	23,100	24,000	51,276	53,800	56,000	58,600
Minnetonka Beach**	614	610	650	650	215	230	230	240	201	110	110	110
Minnetrista*	4,358	6,600	9,400	13,300	1,505	2,450	3,750	5,300	379	820	1,150	1,330
Mound	9,435	10,400	11,000	11,400	3,982	4,350	4,600	4,800	1,811	1,860	2,020	2,170
New Hope**	20,873	21,500	22,000	22,500	8,665	9,100	9,600	9,800	13,565	13,900	14,500	15,100
Orono	7,538	8,300	9,500	9,800	2,766	3,200	3,950	4,100	1,110	1,230	1,420	1,500
Osseo	2,434	2,600	2,850	3,300	1,035	1,100	1,200	1,400	2,312	2,700	2,950	3,050
Plymouth	65,894	73,000	76,000	78,500	24,820	29,000	31,500	33,500	53,491	59,900	63,400	64,500
Richfield*	34,310	37,700	41,300	45,000	15,073	16,500	18,000	19,500	11,762	17,100	17,600	18,100
Robbinsdale**	14,123	14,100	14,600	15,000	6,097	6,200	6,500	6,700	7,109	7,100	7,600	8,100
Rockford (pt)	144	240	470	700	57	100	200	300	384	680	740	840
Rogers**†	3,588	8,500	15,000	21,200	1,195	2,940	5,500	8,200	4,693	8,100	12,000	15,500
St. Anthony (pt)*	5,664	5,700	7,600	7,600	2,402	2,400	3,200	3,200	1,992	2,650	3,100	3,400
St. Bonifacius**	1,873	2,350	2,260	2,370	681	890	890	980	436	640	670	700
St. Louis Park	44,102	47,000	49,300	51,500	20,773	22,000	23,000	24,000	40,696	46,200	50,500	52,500
Shorewood*	7,400	7,850	8,000	8,100	2,529	2,750	2,870	2,960	782	990	1,160	1,180
Spring Park	1,717	1,850	2,000	2,100	930	1,000	1,080	1,130	1,028	1,330	1,690	1,800
Tonka Bay**	1,547	1,620	1,650	1,650	614	640	660	680	266	300	340	380
Wayzata*	4,113	4,300	4,800	5,700	1,929	2,100	2,350	2,650	6,268	6,200	6,400	6,600
Woodland*	480	500	510	510	173	180	185	185	22	0	0	0
Hennepin County Total	1,116,206	1,210,680	1,308,415	1,394,660	456,131	501,750	551,715	594,045	877,346	947,290	1,035,190	1,116,230
RAMSEY COUNTY												
Arden Hills*	9,652	11,200	12,900	12,900	2,959	3,800	4,600	4,600	12,326	15,200	17,100	17,100
Blaine (pt)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	677	800	1,000	1,100
Falcon Heights	5,572	6,100	6,100	6,100	2,103	2,350	2,400	2,500	4,190	3,900	4,050	4,200
Gem Lake	419	440	450	490	139	160	170	190	586	720	840	870
Lauderdale	2,364	2,400	2,600	2,600	1,150	1,160	1,250	1,250	360	730	750	800
Little Canada**	9,771	10,200	10,800	11,300	4,375	4,600	4,810	5,020	5,960	6,400	6,900	7,300
Maplewood*	35,258	37,500	38,500	40,900	13,758	15,600	16,650	18,150	29,259	36,600	41,000	44,500
Mounds View*	12,738	12,900	13,000	13,400	5,018	5,400	5,600	6,000	4,170	7,400	8,900	9,400
New Brighton	22,206	22,700	22,500	22,800	9,013	9,400	9,800	10,000	11,007	12,900	14,400	15,600
North Oaks**	3,883	5,220	5,740	6,000	1,300	1,850	2,030	2,130	1,091	1,180	1,230	1,280
North St. Paul	11,929	12,600	12,700	13,400	4,703	5,100	5,400	6,000	3,499	5,900	7,500	8,500
Roseville	33,690	36,000	37,000	38,300	14,598	15,500	16,000	16,500	39,211	42,500	44,700	46,100
St. Anthony (pt)*	2,348	3,400	3,400	3,400	1,295	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,390	1,700	1,900	2,050
St. Paul	286,840	305,000	320,000	331,000	112,109	120,000	127,000	133,000	188,124	196,600	210,000	220,600
Shoreview	25,924	28,500	29,000	29,000	10,125	11,000	11,300	11,300	9,938	14,200	15,800	16,800
Spring Lake Park (pt)	105	110	110	110	48	50	50	50	202	0	0	0
Vadnais Heights	13,069	13,800	14,300	16,800	5,064	5,600	6,100	7,400	7,164	8,000	8,500	9,100
White Bear Twp.**	11,293	12,300	12,800	12,700	4,010	4,450	4,800	4,850	2,131	4,150	5,900	6,800
White Bear Lake (pt)*	23,974	26,580	26,380	26,180	9,469	10,790	10,990	11,190	12,020	12,460	13,150	13,530
Ramsey County Total	511,035	546,950	568,280	587,380	201,236	218,710	230,850	242,030	333,305	371,340	403,620	425,630

	POPULATION				HOUSEHOLDS				EMPLOYMENT			
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000	2010	2020	2030
SCOTT COUNTY												
Belle Plaine*	3,789	7,300	11,800	16,300	1,396	2,900	4,700	6,500	1,428	2,200	3,100	4,000
Belle Plaine Twp.	806	770	790	1,300	266	280	300	500	77	70	80	90
Blakeley Twp.	496	600	730	800	166	220	280	310	70	50	70	80
Cedar Lake Twp.	2,197	2,660	3,070	3,700	719	950	1,150	1,400	91	60	70	80
Credit River Twp.	3,895	4,610	4,880	5,200	1,242	1,610	1,780	1,940	265	270	300	340
Elko New Market ◊	804	5,700	13,100	20,800	286	2,120	4,850	8,000	248	400	900	1,250
Helena Twp.	1,440	1,600	1,800	2,200	450	550	650	800	473	100	100	110
Jackson Twp.	1,361	1,420	1,500	1,670	461	510	580	650	92	500	750	870
Jordan*	3,833	5,900	9,700	13,500	1,349	2,150	3,700	5,200	1,321	2,000	2,700	3,400
Louisville Twp.	1,359	1,390	1,500	1,700	410	450	520	600	476	420	440	460
New Market Twp.	3,057	3,970	4,800	5,700	956	1,300	1,630	1,950	262	300	300	400
New Prague (pt)	3,157	4,700	6,200	7,200	1,160	1,800	2,500	3,000	2,282	2,800	2,950	3,150
Prior Lake* #	15,917	26,500	33,300	40,000	5,645	10,000	13,000	16,000	7,972	9,500	11,000	12,500
St. Lawrence Twp.	472	600	800	1,400	144	200	280	500	145	200	210	220
Sand Creek Twp.	1,551	1,650	1,850	2,100	478	550	650	750	249	220	250	270
Savage*	21,115	27,000	32,900	39,200	6,807	9,300	12,200	13,900	5,366	8,100	9,000	10,000
Shakopee* #	20,568	39,500	48,500	52,000	7,540	15,000	19,500	21,500	13,938	17,800	21,300	31,000
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux #	0	430	520	600	0	220	340	420	0	4,000	4,500	4,800
Spring Lake Twp.	3,681	4,270	4,880	5,500	1,217	1,470	1,730	1,990	176	210	260	300
Scott County Total	89,498	140,570	182,620	220,870	30,692	51,580	70,340	85,910	34,931	49,200	58,280	73,320
WASHINGTON CO.												
Afton*	2,839	3,250	3,650	4,050	996	1,150	1,350	1,550	351	450	560	630
Bayport**	3,162	4,250	4,650	5,150	763	1,140	1,300	1,500	4,900	5,200	5,700	6,300
Baytown Twp.*	1,533	1,820	1,960	2,160	492	600	680	760	154	130	160	180
Birchwood Village	968	950	930	930	357	370	370	370	20	0	0	0
Cottage Grove*	30,582	36,000	45,400	53,000	9,932	12,600	16,500	20,000	6,263	8,500	10,000	11,500
Dellwood	1,033	1,060	990	970	353	380	390	390	282	150	170	180
Denmark Twp.	1,348	1,750	2,150	2,550	481	650	820	990	386	360	400	440
Forest Lake*	14,440	22,200	33,300	38,300	5,433	8,500	13,000	15,000	6,636	7,800	10,300	11,900
Grant	4,026	4,400	4,450	4,500	1,374	1,540	1,570	1,600	750	620	620	630
Grey Cloud Island Twp.*	307	350	300	280	117	120	110	100	50	100	100	100
Hastings (pt)**	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	224	100	100	100
Hugo*	6,363	19,100	29,000	40,000	2,125	7,200	11,100	15,600	1,917	2,600	3,600	4,500
Lake Elmo	6,863	9,952	18,403	24,000	2,347	3,619	6,324	8,727	1,682	2,250	7,200	14,000
Lakeland	1,917	1,880	1,790	1,760	691	700	710	710	374	420	500	600
Lakeland Shores*	355	370	370	370	116	130	130	130	20	50	50	50
Lake St. Croix Beach**	1,140	1,140	1,100	1,080	462	480	480	480	50	75	80	80
Landfall	700	700	700	700	292	300	300	300	50	60	70	90
Mahtomedi*	7,563	8,100	8,000	8,000	2,503	2,900	3,000	3,100	1,252	1,870	2,350	2,500
Marine on St. Croix	602	760	880	1,000	254	320	370	430	235	290	330	380
May Twp.	2,928	3,200	3,600	4,000	1,007	1,200	1,400	1,600	40	40	50	50
Newport	3,715	3,800	4,400	4,890	1,418	1,580	1,850	2,130	2,480	3,900	5,200	6,500
Oakdale	26,653	28,000	28,400	30,000	10,243	11,300	12,000	13,000	7,812	9,300	10,600	11,900
Oak Park Heights*	3,777	5,100	5,400	5,700	1,528	2,180	2,300	2,500	2,713	3,600	4,100	4,600
Pine Springs	421	400	380	360	140	140	140	140	10	0	0	0
St. Marys Point	344	370	350	340	132	150	150	150	10	10	10	10
St. Paul Park**	5,070	5,320	9,800	10,800	1,829	2,020	3,690	4,320	1,399	1,450	1,800	1,900
Scandia*	3,692	4,370	5,000	5,400	1,294	1,590	1,890	2,100	272	420	520	610
Stillwater**	15,323	18,400	21,300	19,900	5,797	7,200	8,100	8,600	10,719	11,600	12,500	13,600
Stillwater Twp.	2,553	2,690	2,940	3,350	833	960	1,110	1,260	120	120	120	120
West Lakeland Twp.**	3,547	3,860	3,950	4,190	1,101	1,290	1,400	1,510	313	300	300	300
White Bear Lake (pt)*	351	420	420	420	149	210	210	210	131	140	150	170
Willernie*	549	590	590	590	225	250	260	260	135	140	140	150
Woodbury*	46,463	60,000	73,500	84,000	16,676	23,500	30,500	35,000	15,899	26,000	34,200	37,000
Washington Co. Total	201,130	254,552	318,053	362,740	71,462	96,269	123,504	144,517	67,649	88,045	111,980	131,070
METRO AREA	2,642,062	3,005,000	3,334,000	3,608,000	1,021,456	1,198,000	1,362,000	1,492,000	1,606,263	1,816,000	1,990,000	2,126,000

Table S-1

Ten-year projections of annual outdoor recreation participation by Minnesotans, 2004 to 2014

(population 20 years old and older participating in Minnesota and elsewhere; the 2004 estimates are derived from expanding the 2004 survey sample by the 2000 U.S. Census counts for MN, and the 2014 estimates by the 2010 population projections for MN; the projected population rise is 15% over the 10-year period)

		Percent of population participating annually			*Number of annual participants (000's)*			*Number of annual hours of participation (000's)*		
Category	Activity	2004	2014	Change	2004	2014	Change	2004	2014	Change
A. Projections based on MN-specific activity trend data										
	Boating of all types, excluding fishing from a boat	35.5%	31.4%	-11.5%	1,237.3	1,258.9	1.8%	58,099.7	59,118.5	1.8%
	Fishing of all types	30.2%	24.7%	-18.4%	1,053.9	988.3	-6.2%	76,239.8	71,497.6	-6.2%
	Visiting outdoor zoos	27.5%	20.7%	-24.7%	956.6	828.1	-13.4%	5,822.6	5,040.9	-13.4%
	Visiting historic or archaeological sites	20.7%	16.2%	-21.6%	721.1	649.8	-9.9%	6,198.6	5,585.5	-9.9%
	Viewing, identifying or photographing birds and other wildlife	20.4%	15.9%	-22.0%	711.9	638.5	-10.3%	41,266.8	37,010.1	-10.3%
	Hunting of all types	16.0%	14.2%	-11.2%	556.0	567.8	2.1%	48,187.7	49,212.3	2.1%
	Offroad ATV driving	10.3%	36.1%	251.9%	357.3	1,446.0	304.7%	15,262.4	61,762.0	304.7%
	Snowmobiling	9.8%	8.2%	-16.8%	341.8	327.0	-4.3%	10,259.9	9,817.0	-4.3%
B. Projections based on U.S. trend data closely related to target activity										
	Biking (bicycling outdoors of all types, including mountain biking)	29.0%	17.8%	-38.5%	1,010.5	714.6	-29.3%	31,889.8	22,551.6	-29.3%
	Camping of all types	25.8%	29.9%	15.8%	898.5	1,196.1	33.1%	34,060.0	45,339.6	33.1%
	Golfing	23.5%	23.5%	0.0%	819.9	942.7	15.0%	37,063.2	42,615.8	15.0%
	Outdoor field sports (e.g., soccer, softball/baseball football)	21.1%	16.0%	-24.5%	736.6	639.3	-13.2%	21,185.3	18,388.2	-13.2%
	Inline skating, rollerblading, roller skating, roller skiing	11.3%	6.2%	-44.8%	393.8	250.1	-36.5%	11,384.3	7,228.5	-36.5%
	Downhill skiing/snowboarding	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	313.4	360.3	15.0%	8,657.5	9,954.5	15.0%
	Cross country skiing	6.5%	3.2%	-51.4%	227.0	127.0	-44.1%	3,669.1	2,052.3	-44.1%
C. Projections based on U.S. trend data somewhat related to target activity										
	Walking/hiking (walking or hiking outdoors for exercise or pleasure)	54.4%	54.4%	0.0%	1,896.4	2,180.5	15.0%	129,654.7	149,078.8	15.0%
	Swimming or wading (all places)	40.8%	30.7%	-24.8%	1,422.7	1,230.4	-13.5%	53,475.5	46,247.8	-13.5%
	Outdoor court sports (e.g., volleyball, basketball tennis, horseshoes)	17.6%	12.0%	-31.6%	611.8	481.3	-21.3%	11,669.9	9,180.9	-21.3%
	Running or jogging	14.2%	15.2%	6.8%	496.5	609.6	22.8%	24,331.5	29,869.7	22.8%
	Ice skating/hockey outdoors	11.5%	6.8%	-40.9%	401.5	272.9	-32.0%	4,918.7	3,343.1	-32.0%
D. No projections due to lack of any trend data										
	Driving for pleasure on scenic roads or in a park	37.3%	---	---	1,300.0	---	---	33,472.8	---	---
	Picnicking	35.7%	---	---	1,245.3	---	---	35,914.0	---	---
	Visiting nature centers	25.4%	---	---	883.6	---	---	8,440.1	---	---
	Sledding and snow tubing	18.4%	---	---	642.1	---	---	4,998.7	---	---
	Viewing, identifying or photographing wildflowers, trees, natural vegetation	18.0%	---	---	628.9	---	---	35,988.8	---	---
	Gather mushrooms, berries, or other wild foods	8.7%	---	---	302.1	---	---	5,090.1	---	---
	Horseback riding	4.5%	---	---	157.1	---	---	2,567.3	---	---
	Snowshoeing	4.2%	---	---	146.2	---	---	974.3	---	---

Appendix F – Citizen Participation/Public Notice Information

Anoka County Parks and Recreation

550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW, Andover, MN 55304

November 1, 2011

Scott Hickok, Community Development Director
City of Fridley
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432

RE: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Dear Scott:

The Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department would like to invite the City of Fridley to review and comment on a proposed amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan.

Recently, the Metropolitan Council conducted an update to their 2030 Regional Park Policy Plan. As part of the update, Anoka County requested that Manomin County Park be incorporated into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor. The request was granted and the change was noted in the plan update.

With this change, the Parks and Recreation Department must now submit an amendment to the Rice Creek West Master Plan which incorporates Manomin County Park into the trail corridor. A draft copy of the master plan is enclosed for reference.

Anoka County Parks and Recreation staff will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill-Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, in Fridley on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5:00pm – 7:00pm. Post card invitations will be mailed to residents within 1000 feet of the park. Any comments received will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

Please provide any comments regarding the amendment in written form to my attention at the address listed above or via e-mail at karen.blaska@co.anoka.mn.us, by November 23rd, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 763-767-2865.

Thank you and regards,

Karen Blaska
Park Planner

cc: John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation

Anoka County Parks and Recreation

550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW, Andover, MN 55304

November 1, 2011

Phil Belfiori, District Administrator
Rice Creek Watershed District
4325 Pheasant Ridge Drive, NE #611
Blaine, MN 55449-4539

RE: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Dear Mr. Belfiori:

The Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department would like to invite you to review and comment on a proposed amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan.

Recently, the Metropolitan Council conducted an update to their 2030 Regional Park Policy Plan. As part of the update, Anoka County requested that Manomin County Park be incorporated into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor. The request was granted and the change was noted in the plan update.

With this change, the Parks and Recreation Department must now submit an amendment to the Rice Creek West Master Plan which incorporates Manomin County Park into the trail corridor. A draft copy of the master plan is enclosed for reference.

Anoka County Parks and Recreation staff will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill-Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, in Fridley on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5:00pm – 7:00pm. Post card invitations will be mailed to residents within 1000 feet of the park. Any comments received will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

Please provide any comments regarding the amendment in written form to my attention at the address listed above or via e-mail at karen.blaska@co.anoka.mn.us, by November 23rd, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 763-767-2865.

Thank you and regards,

Karen Blaska
Park Planner

cc: John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation

Anoka County Parks and Recreation

550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW, Andover, MN 55304

November 1, 2011

Kate Drewry, Area Hydrologist
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
1200 Warner Road
St. Paul, MN 55106

RE: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Dear Kate:

The Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department would like to invite you to review and comment on a proposed amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan.

Recently, the Metropolitan Council conducted an update to their 2030 Regional Park Policy Plan. As part of the update, Anoka County requested that Manomin County Park be incorporated into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor. The request was granted and the change was noted in the plan update.

With this change, the Parks and Recreation Department must now submit an amendment to the Rice Creek West Master Plan which incorporates Manomin County Park into the trail corridor. As you are aware, Manomin County Park is within the Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area. A draft copy of the master plan is enclosed for reference.

Anoka County Parks and Recreation staff will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill-Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, in Fridley on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5:00pm – 7:00pm. Post card invitations will be mailed to residents within 1000 feet of the park. Any comments received will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

Please provide any comments regarding the amendment in written form to my attention at the address listed above or via e-mail at karen.blaska@co.anoka.mn.us, by November 23rd, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 763-767-2865.

Thank you and regards,

Karen Blaska
Park Planner

cc: John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation

Anoka County Parks and Recreation

550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW, Andover, MN 55304

November 1, 2011

Timothy Fell
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
180 East Fifth Street, Suite 700
St. Paul, MN 55101-1678

RE: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Dear Tim:

The Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department would like to invite you to review and comment on a proposed amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan.

Recently, the Metropolitan Council conducted an update to their 2030 Regional Park Policy Plan. As part of the update, Anoka County requested that Manomin County Park be incorporated into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor. The request was granted and the change was noted in the plan update.

With this change, the Parks and Recreation Department must now submit an amendment to the Rice Creek West Master Plan which incorporates Manomin County Park into the trail corridor. A draft copy of the master plan is enclosed for reference.

Anoka County Parks and Recreation staff will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill-Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, in Fridley on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5:00pm – 7:00pm. Post card invitations will be mailed to residents within 1000 feet of the park. Any comments received will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

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Thank you and regards,

Karen Blaska
Park Planner

cc: John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation

Anoka County Parks and Recreation

550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW, Andover, MN 55304

November 1, 2011

Jack Kirk, Parks and Recreation Director
City of Fridley
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432

RE: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Dear Jack:

The Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department would like to invite the City of Fridley to review and comment on a proposed amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan.

Recently, the Metropolitan Council conducted an update to their 2030 Regional Park Policy Plan. As part of the update, Anoka County requested that Manomin County Park be incorporated into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor. The request was granted and the change was noted in the plan update.

With this change, the Parks and Recreation Department must now submit an amendment to the Rice Creek West Master Plan which incorporates Manomin County Park into the trail corridor. A draft copy of the master plan is enclosed for reference.

Anoka County Parks and Recreation staff will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill-Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, in Fridley on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5:00pm – 7:00pm. Post card invitations will be mailed to residents within 1000 feet of the park. Any comments received will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

Please provide any comments regarding the amendment in written form to my attention at the address listed above or via e-mail at karen.blaska@co.anoka.mn.us, by November 23rd, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 763-767-2865.

Thank you and regards,

Karen Blaska
Park Planner

cc: John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation

Anoka County Parks and Recreation

550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW, Andover, MN 55304

November 1, 2011

Susan Overson, Landscape Architect/Park Planner
National Parks Service – MISS
111 E. Kellogg Blvd, Suite 105
St. Paul, MN 55101

RE: Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Dear Susan:

The Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department would like to invite you to review and comment on a proposed amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan.

Recently, the Metropolitan Council conducted an update to their 2030 Regional Park Policy Plan. As part of the update, Anoka County requested that Manomin County Park be incorporated into the Rice Creek West Regional Trail corridor. The request was granted and the change was noted in the plan update.

With this change, the Parks and Recreation Department must now submit an amendment to the Rice Creek West Master Plan which incorporates Manomin County Park into the trail corridor. As you know, Manomin County Park is within the Mississippi National River Recreation Area (MISS) and will provide an excellent trail and river access point. A draft copy of the master plan is enclosed for reference.

Anoka County Parks and Recreation staff will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill-Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, in Fridley on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5:00pm – 7:00pm. Post card invitations will be mailed to residents within 1000 feet of the park. Any comments received will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

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Thank you and regards,

Karen Blaska
Park Planner

cc: John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

Rice Creek West Regional Trail
Master Plan Amendment

The County of Anoka will hold a public meeting on November 22, 2011, from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, Fridley, MN 55432, to receive public comments on the master plan amendment for Rice Creek West Regional Trail. The amendment proposes to add Manomin County Park as a trailhead facility for the trail.

Anyone interested in learning more about the trail or wanting to offer comments is invited to attend the meeting. Copies of the proposed amendment can be attained by contacting Karen Blaska, Park Planner. Written comments to the proposed amendment may be submitted to Karen Blaska. Those who have questions or comments, but are unable to attend, may contact Karen Blaska, Park Planner, Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department, 550 Bunker Lake Blvd. NW, Andover, MN 55304, or via telephone at 763-767-2865, or e-mail at karen.blaska@co.anoka.mn.us.

(Do not publish below this line)

Dan Klint
Assistant County Attorney

Jerry Soma
County Administrator

Publish:

Anoka County Union: Friday, November 4 and November 11, 2011

The County of Anoka, will hold a public meeting on November 22nd, 2011 from 5:00pm to 7:00pm at the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts, 6666 East River Road, Fridley, MN 55432 to receive public comments on the master plan amendment for Rice Creek West Regional Trail. The amendment proposes to add Manomin County Park as a trailhead facility for the trail.

Anyone interested in learning more about the trail or wanting to offer comments is invited to attend the meeting. Copies of the proposed amendment can be obtained by contacting the project manager. Written comments to the proposed amendment may be submitted to the project manager. Those who have questions or comments, but are unable to attend the meeting, may contact the Project Manager: Karen Blaska, Park Planner, Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department, 550 Bunker Lake Blvd. NW, Andover, MN 55304 or via telephone at 763-767-2865 or e-mail at karen.blaska@co.anoka.mn.us.

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Anoka County Parks and
Recreation Department
550 Bunker Lake Blvd NW
Andover, MN 55304

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Comments received at Open House, November 22, 2011:

- Security is a concern
- There is vandalism to cars
- Need more lights in the parking lots
- Improve signing in park
- Provide additional fishing opportunities below the dam
- Provide directional signing to direct users to underpass
- Is it possible to create a vehicular load/unload area next to the fishing pier?
- Provide more historical and cultural resource information
- More bike racks
- More lighting needed at the building

Karen Blaska

From: Phil Belfiori <PBelfiori@ricecreek.org>
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 1:31 PM
To: Karen Blaska
Cc: Matthew Kocian; Theresa Stasica; Tom Schmidt
Subject: Rice creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Hi Karen-
Thank you for the opportunity to review the above mentioned document. RCWD staff commends the Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department for a visionary plan and comprehensive approach to the West regional trail area. We hope to continue dialogue about possible partnerships as the actions identities in this plan move to implementation.

An important District program to consider as this Plan Amendment moves to implementation is the RCWD Urban Storm water Remediation cost-share Competitive Grant Program which could provide cost-share funds for water quality related components to the proposed projects that are not associated with RCWD permit requirements.

As related to the tree removal language as identified on page 16, the RCWD Board has reach consensus on a policy which states that maintenance on natural channels as part of the Rice Creek Water Trail will occur in partnership with other Rice Creek Water Trail management agencies (Anoka County Parks, Ramsey County Parks, the National Park Service, and the Friends of the Mississippi) and as funding is available from other Rice Creek Water Trail management agencies.

Thank you again,

Phil Belfiori
Administrator
Rice Creek Watershed District
phone (763) 398- 3071
pbelfiori@ricecreek.org

Click here to report this email as spam.

CITY OF FRIDLEY
PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION MEETING – NOVEMBER 7, 2011

CALL TO ORDER:
Chairperson Solberg called the November 7, 2011 Parks & Recreation Commission Meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL:
Members Present: Tim Solberg, Michele Barrett, Mike Heintz, and Dave Kondrick

Others Present: Jack Kirk, Director of Parks and Recreation
Jim Kosluchar, Director of Public Works

APPROVAL OF October 3, 2011 PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION MINUTES

MOTION by Mr. Kondrick, seconded by Mr. Heintz, to approve the minutes of the October 3, 2011 Parks and Recreation Commission meeting.

UPON A VOICE VOTE, ALL MEMBERS VOTING AYE, CHAIRPERSON SOLBERG DECLARED THE MOTION CARRIED.

APPROVAL OF PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION AGENDA FOR NOVEMBER 7, 2011

MOTION by Mr. Kondrick, seconded by Ms. Barrett, to approve the agenda for the November 7, 2011 meeting.

UPON A VOICE VOTE, ALL MEMBERS VOTING AYE, CHAIRPERSON SOLBERG DECLARED THE MOTION CARRIED.

1. STAFF REPORT

a. Program Update

Mr. Kirk stated that the program Update gives an overview of some of the activities and events that have occurred during the past month. There was a senior program kickoff event to welcome the seniors back from the summer break and it attracted over 130 people. The many opportunities for seniors to be active in our program were promoted at this event.

Mr. Kirk further stated that the middle school ZONE program has been going rather well this fall, with particularly good attendance on Fridays. The elementary after school opportunities are also off and running for the year. The Springbrook Nature Center staff are once again working with the students at the Fridley elementary schools and the middle school with the environmental education curriculum. As part of this program, the students get to make a field trip visit to the nature center.

Mr. Kirk stated that the Pumpkin Night in the Park event had a new record attendance this year. There were 3,521 people that attended this special event at the Nature Center. Volunteers carved over 600 pumpkins for the lighted trail.

Mr. Heintz asked Mr. Kirk to tell SNC staff congratulations on the success of this event.

b. Park Maintenance Report

Mr. Kirk stated that Mr. Lindquist could not be at the meeting this evening, but has provided a written report of park maintenance activities over the past month. The workers have been busy mowing grass this past month with the unseasonably warm weather. They have also been winterizing the irrigations systems and drinking fountains. They are working on preparing skating sites and getting the winter equipment ready.

c. Springbrook Nature Center Report

Mr. Kirk stated that on October 6th, the Raptor Center of Minnesota released a Merlin falcon at Springbrook. The bird had recovered from an injury and was healthy enough to be on its own. On October 12th, the Manager of the Medtronic Foundation toured Springbrook to discuss possible grant funding opportunities.

Mr. Kirk further stated that the Nature Center is being considered for some Lessard Sams Outdoor Heritage funding. A $190,000 grant for Springbrook to help manage the ecosystem still needs approval next year by the State Legislature. The funds would be used for prairie management, invasive species removal and water/ pond management.

2. NEW BUSINESS

a. Showmobile Rental Request – City of St. Anthony

Mr. Kirk stated that the City of St. Anthony has requested use of the Showmobile for a concert on August 4, 2012. Staff would recommend approval of this request at the regular rental rate of $800 per day, plus staff costs for transportation and set up.

Mr. Kondrick asked if we had rented to them in the past and if there were any problems.

Mr. Kirk stated that we have rented to the City of St. Anthony and there have not been problems.

Mr. Heintz suggested that we consider requiring the renters of the Showmobile to provide an insurance policy in the name of the City of Fridley to cover any repairs or possible replacement of the vehicle if it were damaged.

Mr. Kirk stated that we do require a damage deposit of $800 per use, but that is a relatively small amount if there was considerable damage to the unit.

Mr. Kondrick suggested that we notify the major businesses in our community that we have a Showmobile that is available for rent for concerts and events. The City may be able to make a few dollars on these rentals.

Mr. Kirk stated that we could certainly look at doing that.

MOTION by Mr. Kondrick, seconded by Ms. Barrett, to approve the Showmobile rental request by the City of St. Anthony for August 4, 2012.

UPON A VOICE VOTE, ALL MEMBERS VOTING AYE, CHAIRPERSON SOLBERG DECLARED THE MOTION CARRIED

DRAFT

b. Draft Review of Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan Amendment

Mr. Kirk stated that he recently received some information from Anoka County about adding Manomin Park to the official regional trail corridor. To complete this process the County must file an amendment to the Rice Creek Regional Trail Master Plan including this park. They are asking the City of Fridley to review this draft amendment and to make comments if desired.

Mr. Kirk further stated that as part of the regional park system, the park would be eligible for funding through the Metropolitan Council.

Mr. Kirk stated that Anoka County Parks will be conducting an open house meeting to receive comments from the public on the proposed amendment. The meeting will be held at the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts on Tuesday, November 22nd between 5pm and 7pm. Residents near the park will be notified of the meeting by mail. Any comments received at the meeting will be incorporated into the final Master Plan Amendment.

Mr. Kirk stated that he has read through the proposed master plan amendment and it looked good to him. He is supportive of the park being part of the regional trail corridor.

Mr. Kondrick stated that he sees no problem with the draft amendment. He read through this and it is fine with him. The improvements planned for this park will be an asset for the City of Fridley and the park system available for our residents.

Mr. Kirk invited the Commission members to attend the open house if they are interested.

c. Rain Garden at Sand Dunes Park

Mr. Kosluchar stated that the Rice Creek Watershed District has been working on a rain garden project with School District #14. This a demonstration project that the Watershed District had applied to the State of Minnesota for funding. The idea behind the project is to establish a series of rain gardens so the students at the schools can learn about storm water infiltration. At the same time, the rain gardens will help with management of the storm water in the area.

Mr. Kosluchar stated that this project is taking place near the Fridley Middle School, located just off West Moore Lake Drive, across from the Sand Dunes West Moore Lake Park. The section of West Moore Lake Drive near this project is susceptible to standing water during periods of intense rain. This project should help alleviate some problems with this street flooding.

Mr. Kosluchar further stated that there is an existing rain garden near the Fridley Middle School just off of 61st Avenue. It is situated to the south of the gymnasium/swimming pool area of the school. This is a good sized depression that will allow for a significant amount of volume during rain events. That rain garden was constructed with a recent street project.

Mr. Kosluchar stated that the additional parts of the demonstration project were going to require state funding and the Rice Creek Watershed District has applied several times without success. The Watershed District asked if the City wanted to make any improvements that would help with the water concerns on the roadway. The Rice Creek Watershed designer came up with a new concept that would include a couple of rain gardens in the Sand Dunes Park. As the City and Watershed District were still going through the concept and getting approvals, the Watershed District was notified that they had been approved for grant funding.

DRAFT

Mr. Kosluchar stated that they did not know that the Watershed District was planning on constructing the rain gardens this year. The Watershed District called the City and said they wanted to get the project going. They were requesting expedited approvals, so they could get the work done in this fiscal year. They had already lined up a contractor and they were ready to go. They asked the City if there was any way we could give them approval without a delay.

Mr. Kosluchar stated that he had visited the site with Mr. Kirk and agreed there would be minimal impact upon the Sand Dunes park. They talked with the City Manager who said there was City Council support for this project and he felt it was a good project for the City. The normal process for a project affecting park land would be to go the Parks and Recreation Commission prior to commencing work. Because of the time constraint, the Watershed District was given approval to start and he is here tonight to explain this to the Commission.

Mr. Kondrick stated he understood the time constraint and had no problem with this. He did have a question related to the project. Since this rain garden in the park is going to be retention area, is the water table in the area at an appropriate level to allow for the water to percolate through the soils.

Mr. Kosluchar stated that the water should percolate properly. They are estimating that there will be about a foot and a half above the water table at the lowest point.

Mr. Kondrick asked if the students at the middle school will be involved in this project, since it is being designed to help educate them.

Mr. Kosluchar stated that the students will be involved in helping to maintain the rain gardens. After two years, the plan would call for the City to maintain the rain gardens in the park. However, those rain gardens are being designed to require minimal maintenance. He is also contacting the Director of Grounds and Maintenance at the school district to see if the maintenance of the rain gardens can be included in the school maintenance program.

Mr. Heintz stated that we have a number of seniors that walk in that area. Could we look at having the seniors maintain these rain gardens?

Mr. Kosluchar stated that is a good idea as well. He said that he has talked to the Rice Creek Watershed District about the plant material to be used in the rain gardens. The City would like those materials to be naturally looking and similar to other plants already existing in the park now. The City would also like the plant materials to require little or no regular maintenance.

Mr. Kondrick asked how much money is involved in this project.

Mr. Kosluchar stated that he recalled around $180,000.

Mr. Heintz asked if we should have any concern about safety and the possibility of children getting too close to the ponding water. Is there a need for fencing?

Mr. Kosluchar stated there are gentle slopes and the ponding should be shallow enough with the rain gardens, so there should not be a concern.

Mr. Solberg asked if there will be a follow up meeting with the Commission to discuss the plant materials that are decided upon for the rain gardens in the Sand Dunes park.

Mr. Kosluchar responded that he will get this information to a future Commission meeting, possibly as early as the next meeting in December.

DRAFT

MOTION by Mr. Heintz, seconded by Ms. Barrett, to support the Rice Creek Watershed Project in the West Moore Lake Sand Dunes Park and look forward to providing input into the selection of plant materials for the rain gardens.

UPON A VOICE VOTE, ALL MEMBERS VOTING AYE, CHAIRPERSON SOLBERG DECLARED THE MOTION CARRIED.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION by Ms. Barrett, seconded by Mr. Kondrick, to adjourn the November 7, 2011 meeting at 7:55 p.m.

UPON A VOICE VOTE, ALL MEMBERS VOTING AYE, CHAIRPERSON SOLBERG DECLARED THE MOTION CARRIED AND THE NOVEMBER 7, 2011 MEETING ADJOURNED.

DRAFT

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Anoka County, Minnesota

DATE: December 13, 2011 **RESOLUTION #2011-161**

OFFERED BY COMMISSIONER: Kordiak

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE APPROVAL OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE RICE CREEK WEST REGIONAL TRAIL MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest of Anoka County to provide open space recreational facilities within the county; and,

WHEREAS, Anoka County has developed through studies and evaluations a park and trail development program which has been approved by the Metropolitan Council; and,

WHEREAS, Anoka County and the Metropolitan Council have designated a regional trail corridor following Rice Creek through the city of Fridley; and,

WHEREAS, Anoka County desires to amend the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan by adding a trailhead facility, referred to Manomin Park, to this regional trail corridor; and,

WHEREAS, local agencies and the City of Fridley have reviewed and commented on the plan; and,

WHEREAS, a public meeting was held to gather input from the public and other stakeholders.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Anoka County Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the amendment to the Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan and authorizes its submission to the Metropolitan Council for its approval so that the Manomin Park Trailhead facility will be eligible for Metropolitan Council grant funding.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Metropolitan Council, the City of Fridley, and the Rice Creek Watershed District.

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
COUNTY OF ANOKA) *ss*

I, Jerry Soma, County Administrator, Anoka County, Minnesota, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of the resolution of the county board of said county with the original record thereof on file in the Administration Office, Anoka County, Minnesota, as stated in the minutes of the proceedings of said board at a meeting duly held on December 13, 2011, and that the same is a true and correct copy of said original record and of the whole thereof, and that said resolution was duly passed by said board at said meeting.

Witness my hand and seal this 13th day of December 2011

JERRY SOMA
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

	YES	NO
DISTRICT #1 – LOOK	X	
DISTRICT #2 – WESTERBERG	X	
DISTRICT #3 – WEST	X	
DISTRICT #4 – KORDIAK	X	
DISTRICT #5 – LEDOUX	X	
DISTRICT #6 – SIVARAJAH	X	
DISTRICT #7 – ERHART	X	

Appendix G – Natural Heritage Information

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Box 25
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4025
Phone: (651) 259-5109 E-mail: lisa.joyal@state.mn.us

December 9, 2011 **Correspondence # ERDB 20120131**

Ms. Karen Blaska
Anoka County Parks and Recreation
550 Bunker Lake Boulevard NW
Andover, MN 55304

RE: Natural Heritage Review of the proposed Amendment to Rice Creek West Regional Trail Master Plan, T30N R24W Section 15, Anoka County

Dear Ms. Blaska,

As requested, the Minnesota Natural Heritage Information System has been queried to determine if any rare species or other significant natural features are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the proposed project. Although there are several rare features in the search area (see the enclosed database reports; please visit the Rare Species Guide at http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/index.html for more information on the biology, habitat use, and conservation measures of these rare species), there are no known occurrences of rare features within the property of interest. Eventual redevelopment of the park facilities is unlikely to adversely affect any rare features, but please note the following considerations:

- Blanding's turtles (*Emydoidea blandingii)*, a state-listed threatened species, have been reported from the vicinity of the proposed project and may be encountered on site. If Blanding's turtles are found on the site, please remember that state law and rules prohibit the destruction of threatened or endangered species, except under certain prescribed conditions. If turtles are in imminent danger they should be moved by hand out of harm's way, otherwise they should be left undisturbed.

  For your information, I have attached a Blanding's turtle fact sheet that describes the habitat use and life history of this species. The fact sheet also provides two lists of recommendations for avoiding and minimizing impacts to this rare turtle. **Please refer to the first list of recommendations for your project.** If greater protection for turtles is desired, the second list of additional recommendations can also be implemented. The attached flyer should be given to all contractors working in the area.

- The black sandshell (*Ligumia recta*), a state-listed mussel of special concern, has been documented in the vicinity of the project. Mussels are particularly vulnerable to deterioration in water quality, especially increased siltation. If there will be work in or near the river, effective erosion prevention and sediment control practices should be implemented.

The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS), a collection of databases that contains information about Minnesota's rare natural features, is maintained by the Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources. The NHIS is continually updated as new information becomes available, and is the most complete source of data on Minnesota's rare or otherwise significant species, native plant communities, and other natural features. However, the NHIS is not an exhaustive inventory and thus does not

represent all of the occurrences of rare features within the state. Therefore, ecologically significant features for which we have no records may exist within the project area.

The enclosed results include an Index Report of records in the Rare Features Database, the main database of the NHIS. To control the release of specific location data, the report is copyrighted and only provides rare features locations to the nearest section. The Index Report may be reprinted, unaltered, in any environmental review document (e.g., EAW or EIS), municipal natural resource plan, or report compiled by your company for the project listed above. If you wish to reproduce the Index Report for any other purpose, please contact me to request written permission.

For environmental review purposes, the Natural Heritage letter and database reports are valid for one year; they are only valid for the project location (noted above) and the project description provided on the NHIS Data Request Form. Please contact me if project details change or if an updated review is needed.

Please note that locations of the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), federally-listed as threatened and state-listed as special concern, and the Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), federally-listed as threatened, are not currently tracked in the NHIS. As such, the Natural Heritage Review does not address these species.

Furthermore, the Natural Heritage Review does not constitute review or approval by the Department of Natural Resources as a whole. Instead, it identifies issues regarding known occurrences of rare features and potential effects to these rare features. Additional rare features for which we have no data may be present in the project area, or there may be other natural resource concerns associated with the proposed project. For these concerns, please contact your DNR Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist (contact information available at http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/ereview/erp_regioncontacts.html). Please be aware that additional site assessments or review may be required.

Thank you for consulting us on this matter, and for your interest in preserving Minnesota's rare natural resources. An invoice will be mailed to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Lisa Joyal

Lisa Joyal
Endangered Species Environmental Review Coordinator

enc. Rare Features Database: Index Report
Blanding's Turtle Fact Sheet and Flyer

Printed November 2011
Data valid for one year

Minnesota Natural Heritage Information System
Index Report of records within 1 mile radius of:
ERDB #20120131 - Amendment to Rice Creek West Regional Tral Plan
T30N R24W S15
Anoka County

Rare Features Database:

Element Name and Occurrence Number	Federal Status	MN Status	State Rank	Global Rank	Last Observed Date	EO ID #
Vertebrate Animal						
Emydoidea blandingii (Blanding's Turtle) #733 T30N R24W S11; Anoka County		THR	S2	G4	1994-08-26	19108
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Bald Eagle) #1547 T119N R21W S25; Hennepin County		SPC	S3B,S3N	G5	2007-05-16	21934
Heterodon platirhinos (Eastern Hognose Snake) #11 T30N R24W S22, T30N R24W S14, T30N R24W S26, T30N R24W S24, T [...]; Anoka County		NON	S4	G5	1930s?	8109
Invertebrate Animal						
Cicindela lepida (Little White Tiger Beetle) #3 T30N R24W S24, T30N R24W S22, T119N R21W S25, T30N R24W S14, T [...]; Anoka, Hennepin County		THR	S2	G3G4	1932-06-30	26807
Ligumia recta (Black Sandshell) #337 T32N R25W S29, T28N R23W S28, T33N R26W S26, T28N R23W S20, T [...]; Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, [...] County		SPC	S3	G5	2007-09-26	30421
Animal Assemblage						
Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area (Colonial Waterbird Nesting Site) #809 T119N R21W S36, T30N R24W S22; Anoka, Hennepin County		N/A	SNR	GNR	1991-07-12	12137
Vascular Plant						
Scleria triglomerata (Tall Nut-rush) #3 T30N R24W S14, T30N R24W S24, T30N R24W S23, T30N R24W S13; Anoka County		END	S1	G5	1933-08-11	5559
Native Plant Community (This may not represent a complete list. Also see MCBS Native Plant Communities at http://deli.dnr.state.mn.us.)						
Silver Maple - (Virginia Creeper) Floodplain Forest Type #1588 (NPC Code: FFs68a) T30N R24W S22, T30N R24W S15, T119N R21W S25, T119N R21W S36; Anoka, Hennepin County		N/A	S3	GNR	1973-08	1105

Records Printed = 8

Minnesota's endangered species law (*Minnesota Statutes*, section 84.0895) and associated rules (*Minnesota Rules*, part 6212.1800 to 6212.2300 and 6134) prohibit the taking of threatened or endangered species without a permit. For plants, taking includes digging or destroying. For animals, taking includes pursuing, capturing, or killing.

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Printed November 2011
Data valid for one year

Minnesota Natural Heritage Information System
Index Report of records within 1 mile radius of:
ERDB #20120131 - Amendment to Rice Creek West Regional Tral Plan
T30N R24W S15
Anoka County

An Explanation of Fields:

Element Name and Occurrence Number: The Element is the name of the rare feature. For plant and animal species records, this field holds the scientific name followed by the common name in parentheses; for all other elements it is solely the element name. Native plant community names correspond to Minnesota's Native Plant Community Classification (Version 2.0). The Occurrence Number, in combination with the Element Name, uniquely identifies each record.

Federal Status: The status of the species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act: LE = endangered; LT = threatened; LE,LT = listed endangered in part of its range, listed threatened in another part of its range; LT,PDL = listed threatened, proposed for delisting; C = candidate for listing. If null or 'No Status,' the species has no federal status.

MN Status: Legal status of plant and animal species under the Minnesota Endangered Species Law: END = endangered; THR = threatened; SPC = special concern; NON = tracked, but no legal status. Native plant communities, geological features, and colonial waterbird nesting sites do not have any legal status under the Endangered Species Law and are represented by a N/A.

State Rank: Rank that best characterizes the relative rarity or endangerment of the taxon or plant community in Minnesota. The ranks do not represent a legal status. They are used by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to set priorities for research, inventory and conservation planning. The state ranks are updated as inventory information becomes available. S1 = Critically imperiled in Minnesota because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state. S2 = Imperiled in Minnesota because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state. S3 = Vulnerable in Minnesota either because rare or uncommon, or found in a restricted range, or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation. S4 = Apparently secure in Minnesota, usually widespread. S5 = Demonstrably secure in Minnesota, essentially ineradicable under present conditions. SH = Of historical occurrence in the state, perhaps having not been verified in the past 20 years, but suspected to be still extant. An element would become SH without the 20-year delay if the only known occurrences in the state were destroyed or if it had been extensively and unsuccessfully looked for. SNR = Rank not yet assessed. SU = Unable to rank. SX = Presumed extinct in Minnesota. SNA = Rank not applicable. S#S# = Range Rank: a numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate the range of uncertainty about the exact status of the element. S#B, S#N = Used only for migratory animals, whereby B refers to the breeding population of the element in Minnesota and N refers to the non-breeding population of the element in Minnesota.

Global Rank: The global (i.e., range-wide) assessment of the relative rarity or imperilment of the species or community. Ranges from G1 (critically imperiled due to extreme rarity on a world-wide basis) to G5 (demonstrably secure, though perhaps rare in parts of its range). Global ranks are determined by NatureServe, an international network of natural heritage programs and conservation data centers.

Last Observed Date: Date that the Element Occurrence was last observed to be extant at the site in format YYY-MM-DD.

EO ID #: Unique identifier for each Element Occurrence record.

Element Occurrence: An area of land and/or water in which an Element (i.e., a rare species or community) is, or was, present, and which has practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location. Specifications for each species determine whether multiple observations should be considered 1 Element Occurrence or 2, based on minimum separation distance and barriers to movement.

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CAUTION

BLANDING'S TURTLES

MAY BE ENCOUNTERED IN THIS AREA

The unique and rare Blanding's turtle has been found in this area. Blanding's turtles are state-listed as Threatened and are protected under Minnesota Statute 84.095, Protection of Threatened and Endangered Species. Please be careful of turtles on roads and in construction sites. For additional information on turtles, or to report a Blanding's turtle sighting, contact the DNR Nongame Specialist nearest you: Bemidji (218-308-2641); Grand Rapids (218-327-4518); New Ulm (507-359-6033); Rochester (507-280-5070); or St. Paul (651-259-5764).

DESCRIPTION: The Blanding's turtle is a medium to large turtle (5 to 10 inches) with a black or dark blue, dome-shaped shell with muted yellow spots and bars. The bottom of the shell is hinged across the front third, enabling the turtle to pull the front edge of the lower shell firmly against the top shell to provide additional protection when threatened. The head, legs, and tail are dark brown or blue-gray with small dots of light brown or yellow. A distinctive field mark is the bright yellow chin and neck.

BLANDING'S TURTLES DO NOT MAKE GOOD PETS
IT IS ILLEGAL TO KEEP THIS THREATENED SPECIES IN CAPTIVITY

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AVOIDING AND MINIMIZING IMPACTS TO BLANDING'S TURTLE POPULATIONS

(see Blanding's Turtle Fact Sheet for full recommendations)

- This flyer should be given to all contractors working in the area. Homeowners should also be informed of the presence of Blanding's turtles in the area.
- Turtles that are in imminent danger should be moved, by hand, out of harms way. Turtles that are not in imminent danger should be left undisturbed to continue their travel among wetlands and/or nest sites.
- If a Blanding's turtle nests in your yard, do not disturb the nest and do not allow pets near the nest.
- Silt fencing should be set up to keep turtles out of construction areas. It is critical that silt fencing be removed after the area has been revegetated.
- Small, vegetated temporary wetlands should not be dredged, deepened, or filled.
- All wetlands should be protected from pollution; use of fertilizers and pesticides should be avoided, and run-off from lawns and streets should be controlled. Erosion should be prevented to keep sediment from reaching wetlands and lakes.
- Roads should be kept to minimum standards on widths and lanes.
- Roads should be ditched, not curbed or below grade. If curbs must be used, 4" high curbs at a 3:1 slope are preferred.
- Culverts under roads crossing wetland areas, between wetland areas, or between wetland and nesting areas should be at least 36 in. diameter and flat-bottomed or elliptical.
- Culverts under roads crossing streams should be oversized (at least twice as wide as the normal width of open water) and flat-bottomed or elliptical.
- Utility access and maintenance roads should be kept to a minimum.
- Because trenches can trap turtles, trenches should be checked for turtles prior to being backfilled and the sites should be returned to original grade.
- Terrain should be left with as much natural contour as possible.
- Graded areas should be revegetated with native grasses and forbs.
- Vegetation management in infrequently mowed areas -- such as in ditches, along utility access roads, and under power lines -- should be done mechanically (chemicals should not be used). Work should occur fall through spring (after October 1st and before June 1st).

Environmental Review Fact Sheet Series

Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species of Minnesota

Blanding's Turtle

(*Emydoidea blandingii*)

Minnesota Status:	Threatened	State Rank[1]:	S2
Federal Status:	none	Global Rank[1]:	G4

HABITAT USE

Blanding's turtles need both wetland and upland habitats to complete their life cycle. The types of wetlands used include ponds, marshes, shrub swamps, bogs, and ditches and streams with slow-moving water. In Minnesota, Blanding's turtles are primarily marsh and pond inhabitants. Calm, shallow water bodies (Type 1-3 wetlands) with mud bottoms and abundant aquatic vegetation (e.g., cattails, water lilies) are preferred, and extensive marshes bordering rivers provide excellent habitat. Small temporary wetlands (those that dry up in the late summer or fall) are frequently used in spring and summer -- these fishless pools are amphibian and invertebrate breeding habitat, which provides an important food source for Blanding's turtles. Also, the warmer water of these shallower areas probably aids in the development of eggs within the female turtle. Nesting occurs in open (grassy or brushy) sandy uplands, often some distance from water bodies. Frequently, nesting occurs in traditional nesting grounds on undeveloped land. Blanding's turtles have also been known to nest successfully on residential property (especially in low density housing situations), and to utilize disturbed areas such as farm fields, gardens, under power lines, and road shoulders (especially of dirt roads). Although Blanding's turtles may travel through woodlots during their seasonal movements, shady areas (including forests and lawns with shade trees) are not used for nesting. Wetlands with deeper water are needed in times of drought, and during the winter. Blanding's turtles overwinter in the muddy bottoms of deeper marshes and ponds, or other water bodies where they are protected from freezing.

LIFE HISTORY

Individuals emerge from overwintering and begin basking in late March or early April on warm, sunny days. The increase in body temperature which occurs during basking is necessary for egg development within the female turtle. Nesting in Minnesota typically occurs during June, and females are most active in late afternoon and at dusk. Nesting can occur as much as a mile from wetlands. The nest is dug by the female in an open sandy area and 6-15 eggs are laid. The female turtle returns to the marsh within 24 hours of laying eggs. After a development period of approximately two months, hatchlings leave the nest from mid-August through early-October. Nesting females and hatchlings are often at risk of being killed while crossing roads between wetlands and nesting areas. In addition to movements associated with nesting, all ages and both sexes move between wetlands from April through November. These movements peak in June and July and again in September and October as turtles move to and from overwintering sites. In late autumn (typically November), Blanding′s turtles bury themselves in the substrate (the mud at the bottom) of deeper wetlands to overwinter.

IMPACTS / THREATS / CAUSES OF DECLINE

- loss of wetland habitat through drainage or flooding (converting wetlands into ponds or lakes)
- loss of upland habitat through development or conversion to agriculture
- human disturbance, including collection for the pet trade* and road kills during seasonal movements
- increase in predator populations (skunks, raccoons, etc.) which prey on nests and young

*It is illegal to possess this threatened species.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AVOIDING AND MINIMIZING IMPACTS

These recommendations apply to typical construction projects and general land use within Blanding's turtle habitat, and are provided to help local governments, developers, contractors, and homeowners minimize or avoid detrimental impacts to Blanding's turtle populations. **List 1** describes minimum measures which we recommend to prevent harm to Blanding's turtles during construction or other work within Blanding's turtle habitat. **List 2** contains recommendations which offer even greater protection for Blanding's turtles populations; this list should be used *in addition to the first list* in areas which are known to be of state-wide importance to Blanding's turtles (contact the DNR's Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program if you wish to determine if your project or home is in one of these areas), or in any other area where greater protection for Blanding's turtles is desired.

List 1. Recommendations for all areas inhabited by Blanding's turtles.	**List 2. *Additional* recommendations for areas known to be of state-wide importance to Blanding's turtles.**
GENERAL	
A flyer with an illustration of a Blanding's turtle should be given to all contractors working in the area. Homeowners should also be informed of the presence of Blanding's turtles in the area.	Turtle crossing signs can be installed adjacent to road-crossing areas used by Blanding's turtles to increase public awareness and reduce road kills.
Turtles which are in imminent danger should be moved, by hand, out of harms way. Turtles which are not in imminent danger should be left undisturbed.	Workers in the area should be aware that Blanding's turtles nest in June, generally after 4pm, and should be advised to minimize disturbance if turtles are seen.
If a Blanding's turtle nests in your yard, do not disturb the nest.	If you would like to provide more protection for a Blanding's turtle nest on your property, see "Protecting Blanding's Turtle Nests" on page 3 of this fact sheet.
Silt fencing should be set up to keep turtles out of construction areas. It is critical that silt fencing be removed after the area has been revegetated.	Construction in potential nesting areas should be limited to the period between September 15 and June 1 (this is the time when activity of adults and hatchlings in upland areas is at a minimum).
WETLANDS	
Small, vegetated temporary wetlands (Types 2 & 3) should not be dredged, deepened, filled, or converted to storm water retention basins (these wetlands provide important habitat during spring and summer).	Shallow portions of wetlands should not be disturbed during prime basking time (mid morning to mid- afternoon in May and June). A wide buffer should be left along the shore to minimize human activity near wetlands (basking Blanding's turtles are more easily disturbed than other turtle species).
Wetlands should be protected from pollution; use of fertilizers and pesticides should be avoided, and run-off from lawns and streets should be controlled. Erosion should be prevented to keep sediment from reaching wetlands and lakes.	Wetlands should be protected from road, lawn, and other chemical run-off by a vegetated buffer strip at least 50' wide. This area should be left unmowed and in a natural condition.
ROADS	
Roads should be kept to minimum standards on widths and lanes (this reduces road kills by slowing traffic and reducing the distance turtles need to cross).	Tunnels should be considered in areas with concentrations of turtle crossings (more than 10 turtles per year per 100 meters of road), and in areas of lower density if the level of road use would make a safe crossing impossible for turtles. Contact your DNR Regional Nongame Specialist for further information on wildlife tunnels.
Roads should be ditched, not curbed or below grade. If curbs must be used, 4 inch high curbs at a 3:1 slope are preferred (Blanding's turtles have great difficulty climbing traditional curbs; curbs and below grade roads trap turtles on the road and can cause road kills).	Roads should be ditched, not curbed or below grade.

ROADS cont.	
Culverts between wetland areas, or between wetland areas and nesting areas, should be 36 inches or greater in diameter, and elliptical or flat-bottomed.	Road placement should avoid separating wetlands from adjacent upland nesting sites, or these roads should be fenced to prevent turtles from attempting to cross them (contact your DNR Nongame Specialist for details).
Wetland crossings should be bridged, or include raised roadways with culverts which are 36 in or greater in diameter and flat-bottomed or elliptical (raised roadways discourage turtles from leaving the wetland to bask on roads).	Road placement should avoid bisecting wetlands, or these roads should be fenced to prevent turtles from attempting to cross them (contact your DNR Nongame Specialist for details). This is especially important for roads with more than 2 lanes.
Culverts under roads crossing streams should be oversized (at least twice as wide as the normal width of open water) and flat-bottomed or elliptical.	Roads crossing streams should be bridged.
UTILITIES	
Utility access and maintenance roads should be kept to a minimum (this reduces road-kill potential).	
Because trenches can trap turtles, trenches should be checked for turtles prior to being backfilled and the sites should be returned to original grade.	
LANDSCAPING AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	
Terrain should be left with as much natural contour as possible.	As much natural landscape as possible should be preserved (installation of sod or wood chips, paving, and planting of trees within nesting habitat can make that habitat unusable to nesting Blanding's turtles).
Graded areas should be revegetated with native grasses and forbs (some non-natives form dense patches through which it is difficult for turtles to travel).	Open space should include some areas at higher elevations for nesting. These areas should be retained in native vegetation, and should be connected to wetlands by a wide corridor of native vegetation.
Vegetation management in infrequently mowed areas -- such as in ditches, along utility access roads, and under power lines -- should be done mechanically (chemicals should not be used). Work should occur fall through spring (after October 1st and before June 1st).	Ditches and utility access roads should not be mowed or managed through use of chemicals. If vegetation management is required, it should be done mechanically, as infrequently as possible, and fall through spring (mowing can kill turtles present during mowing, and makes it easier for predators to locate turtles crossing roads).

Protecting Blanding's Turtle Nests: Most predation on turtle nests occurs within 48 hours after the eggs are laid. After this time, the scent is gone from the nest and it is more difficult for predators to locate the nest. Nests more than a week old probably do not need additional protection, unless they are in a particularly vulnerable spot, such as a yard where pets may disturb the nest. Turtle nests can be protected from predators and other disturbance by covering them with a piece of wire fencing (such as chicken wire), secured to the ground with stakes or rocks. The piece of fencing should measure at least 2 ft. x 2 ft., and should be of medium sized mesh (openings should be about 2 in. x 2 in.). It is ***very important*** that the fencing be **removed <u>before August 1st</u>** so the young turtles can escape from the nest when they hatch!

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[1]Association for Biodiversity Information. "Heritage Status: Global, National, and Subnational Conservation Status Ranks." NatureServe. Version 1.3 (9 April 2001). http://www.natureserve.org/ranking.htm (15 April 2001).

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