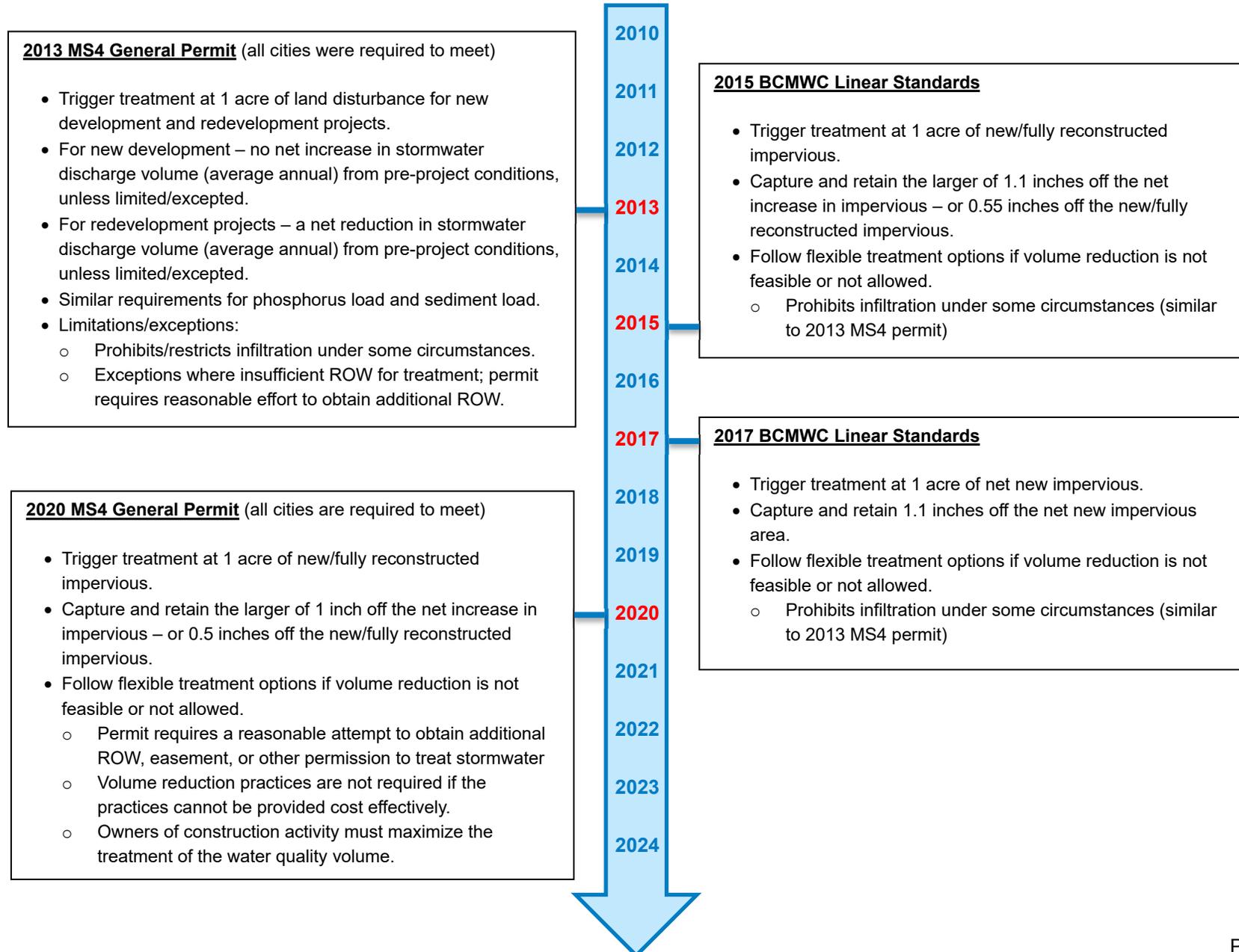


Linear Project Standards of Various Entities (October 31, 2024, updated December 12, 2024)

1. Comparison of MPCA MS4 General Stormwater Permit and BCWMC Requirements



Linear Project Standards of Various Entities (October 31, 2024, updated December 12, 2024)

2. Linear Project Standards for Other Watershed Organizations

2023 Capitol Region WD and Ramsey-Washington Metro WD Linear Standards

- Trigger treatment at 1 acre of **disturbance**.
- Capture and retain 1.1 inches off the new/fully reconstructed impervious area.
- Follow flexible treatment options if volume reduction is not feasible or not allowed.
- Allow for a 'cost cap' associated with linear projects. Here are some details from the Capitol Region WD rules:
Costs specific to satisfying the onsite volume reduction and water quality requirements on linear projects need not exceed a cost cap which will be set by the Board. The cap shall apply to costs directly associated with the design, testing, land acquisition, and construction of the volume reduction and water quality stormwater BMPs only. These unit costs for construction shall be used to determine the cost of the volume reduction and water quality BMPs and must be reviewed and approved by the District. The District may contribute an amount above the cap in order to meet the volume reduction and water quality requirements or it may allow the applicant to partially comply with the requirements when the cap is met. Volume constructed greater than the required volume to meet the linear cost cap may be deposited into the District's volume reduction bank.

2023 Nine Mile Creek WD

- Trigger treatment at 1 acre of new/fully reconstructed impervious.
- Capture and retain the larger of 1 inch off the net increase in impervious – or 0.5 inch off the the new/fully reconstructed impervious.
- Follow flexible treatment options if volume reduction is not feasible or not allowed.

2021 Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek WD

- Trigger treatment at 10,000 sq feet (0.23 acres) of new or 25,000 square feet (0.57 acres) of fully reconstructed impervious area.
- For projects creating between 10,000 square feet and 1 acre of new and/or fully reconstructed impervious surface: provide for the abstraction onsite of 1.1 inches off the net increase in impervious surface area;
- For projects creating more than 1 acre of new and/or fully reconstructed impervious surface: provide for the abstraction onsite of the larger of 1.1 inches off the net increase in impervious – or 0.55 inches off the the new/fully reconstructed impervious.
- Follow flexible treatment options if volume reduction is not feasible or not allowed.

Linear Project Standards of Various Entities (October 31, 2024, updated December 12, 2024)

2024 Minnehaha Creek WD

- Trigger treatment at as little as 10,000 square feet of new impervious.
- Amount of treatment required varies dependin on size of project (see below).
- Follow flexible treatment options if volume reduction is not feasible or not allowed.

New and Reconstructed Impervious Area	Net Increase in Impervious Area	Requirement
< 1 acre	10,000 sf - 1 acre	Volume from net added impervious surface, Rate
≥ 1 acre	< 10,000 sf	Volume equal to the larger of: one inch of volume from new impervious surface OR 0.5 inches of volume from new impervious and reconstructed impervious surface
	≥ 10,000 sf	Volume equal to the larger of: one inch of volume from new impervious surface OR 0.5 inches of volume from new impervious and reconstructed impervious surface, Rate

Linear Project Standards of Various Entities (October 31, 2024, updated December 12, 2024)

2023 Shingle Creek WMO

- Trigger treatment at 1 acre of **new/fully reconstructed impervious**.
- Capture and retain the larger of 1 inch off the net increase in impervious – or 0.5 inch off the new/fully reconstructed impervious.
- Follow flexible treatment options if volume reduction is not feasible or not allowed.
- ***Shingle Creek WMO reviews projects that create >1 acre of new impervious; otherwise, cities provide review for compliance.***

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

- (1) For **Linear** projects that are *able* to meet the 1.0- or 0.5-inch water quality requirement, the applicant does not need to provide any further volume control or water quality analysis.
- (2) For **Linear** projects that are *unable* to meet the 1.0- or 0.5-inch water quality requirement, the applicant needs to provide the following:
 - (i) Show that a reasonable attempt was made to meet the water quality requirement by providing:
 - (a) A summary of additional easements that could be acquired, if space and right-of-way is limiting the feasibility of constructing BMPs.
 - (b) A detailed summary of alternatives that were considered.
 - (ii) Maximize the treatment of the water quality volume
 - (a) At a minimum, the project needs to provide BMPs that provide rate control and limit TSS/TP Loads to existing conditions.