

**CITY OF SHOREWOOD
PARK COMMISSION MEETING
TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 2022**

**5755 COUNTRY CLUB RD
SHOREWOOD CITY HALL
7:00 PM**

AGENDA

1. CONVENE PARK COMMISSION MEETING

A. Roll Call

Hirner(Sept 26)_____

Gallivan ()_____

Schmid ()_____

Heinz()_____

Council Liaison Johnson(July-Dec)_____

B. Review Agenda

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. Park Commission Minutes from July 12, 2022 – (Att.-#2A)

3. MATTERS FROM THE FLOOR

(This portion of the meeting allows members of the public the opportunity to bring up items that are not on the agenda. Each speaker has a maximum of three minutes to present their topic. Multiple speakers may not bring up the same points. No decisions would be made on the topic at the meeting except that the item may be deferred to staff or the City Council for more information.)

4. NEW BUSINESS

A. Maple Shores Development 20430 Radisson Road - (Att.-#4A)

B, Transmittal/Introduction of Pesticide Audit and Management Plan- (Att.-#4B)

C. Liaisons for City Council Meetings– (Att.-#4C)

5. OLD BUSINESS - NONE

6. STAFF AND LIAISON REPORTS/UPDATES

A. City Council

B. Staff

7. ADJOURN

Liaison for City Council Meeting on August 22 is Commissioner_____

**CITY OF SHOREWOOD
PARK COMMISSION MEETING
TUESDAY, JULY 12, 2022**

**5755 COUNTRY CLUB RD
SHOREWOOD CITY HALL
7:00 P.M.**

MINUTES

1. CONVENE PARK COMMISSION MEETING

Chair Hirner convened the meeting at 7:00 p.m.

A. Roll Call

Present: Chair Hirner, Commissioners Schmid, Heinz, and Cohen; City Council Liaison Johnson; and Parks and Recreation Director Grout

Absent: Commissioner Gallivan

B. Review Agenda

Cohen moved to approve the agenda as written. Heinz seconded the motion. Motion carried 4-0.

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. Park Commission Meeting Minutes of April 12, 2022

Heinz moved to approve the minutes of the April 12, 2022 meeting as written. Cohen seconded the motion. Motion carried 4-0.

B. Park Commission Park Tour Minutes from May 10, 2022

Heinz moved to approve the minutes of the May 10, 2022 Park Tour meeting as written. Cohen seconded the motion. Motion carried 4-0.

C. Park Commission Park Tour Minutes from June 14, 2022

Heinz moved to approve the minutes of the June 14, 2022 Park Tour meeting as written. Hirner seconded the motion. Motion carried 4-0.

3. MATTERS FROM THE FLOOR

There were none.

4. NEW BUSINESS

A. Recap of Park Tours

Chair Hirner expressed his appreciation to City staff because, overall, he thought the parks were in fabulous shape.

The Commission had a general conversation about what they had noticed on the Park Tours, the increased park usage over the last few years, the possibility for installing cameras in some locations in order to deter vandalism, the fee schedule, and the possibility of allowing inflatables.

Commissioner Heinz read aloud from the Shorewood Parks Goals Statement from August of 1996 that he had found. He noted that although the document was old, he felt it was still relevant.

Park and Recreation Director Grout gave an overview of the CIP information for the upcoming years.

Chair Hirner stated that he would like feedback from staff on whether the trailhead project will be shifted to 2024 and if so, whether there was some other project that could be pulled forward into 2023, in its place. He asked if there was a way for the City to track the usage of the park as far as local residents versus people coming from outside the City, for example, individuals using the adaptive playground. He asked about the possibility of signage opportunities to help direct people to some of the City's parks, if they were coming from outside of the City.

Parks and Recreation Director Grout noted that she would be able to see where people that are renting the picnic shelters were coming from and noted that there may be other ways that she can try to determine if the park users are from within the City or from the surrounding areas.

5. OLD BUSINESS

6. STAFF AND LIAISON REPORTS / UPDATES

A. City Council

Councilmember Johnson reported on recent Council activities, including the City's donation to the Excelsior Area Chamber of Commerce fireworks.

B. Staff

- a. Reminder August Park Meeting – August 23, 2022**
- b. Update on Silverwood Park**

Park and Recreation Director Grout stated that Planning Director Darling heard today that the installation at Silverwood Park should be finished up by the end of the week. She noted that it rained during the Music in the Park event, but she felt it still went very well.

Councilmember Liaison Johnson stated that he felt this was the first time that he had seen people with beer bottles in the park and was very happy that he did not see that kind of any leftover rubbish following the event. He stated that he wanted to commend Park and Recreation Director Grout and Communications Director Moore for doing such a fantastic job putting this event together. He stated that the band, brought down the house with an epic encore performance of the *Devil Went Down to Georgia*.

Park and Recreation Director Grout stated that this was also the first time that they have had a food truck at the event which was very well received.

7. ADJOURN

Cohen moved to adjourn the Park Commission Meeting of July 12, 2022 at 7:41 p.m.
Hirner seconded the motion. Motion carried 4-0.



CITY OF SHOREWOOD

4A

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To: Park Commission

From: Marie Darling, Planning Director

Meeting Date: August 16, 2021

Re: Maple Shores: Review of the Rezoning, PUD Concept and Development Plan, Preliminary Plat for a development of seven new homes

Attachments: Planning Commission Report (Reduced)

Attached is the staff report for the Planning Commission meeting dated August 2, 2022 related to the proposed development and provided for you for additional background information, including specific information about the property like lot size, topography, wetlands, etc.

Background:

Related Code Sections:

Section 1201.25 Subd 6 of the zoning regulations requires the PUD concept plans to be referred to the Parks Commission for review and comment. Although not stated, the Commissions input would be most applicable to the 1) type of park dedication proposed (land versus cash) and 2) ownership and maintenance of the open space proposed.

Section 202.04 Subd. 5 of City Code requires the park commission to review any proposed subdivision to determine its effect on the City's park and playground requirements.

Comprehensive Plan Direction for Parks:

The 2040 Comprehensive Plan indicates that the City of Shorewood is well served by its existing parks, with almost all neighborhoods within ½ to 1 mile of a park, with the exception of the islands and the area south of Galpin Lake. As a result, the Comprehensive Plan directs that the City should concentrate more on developing (and redeveloping) existing parks, with the exception of acquiring more land directly adjacent to Freeman Park. Land may also be acquired through other means as it becomes available through tax forfeiture, vacation of public rights-of-way, donations or other means.

Impact for this development:

Park Dedication:

Park dedication would be required either in the form of land or fees. Assuming a development of 7 lots, with one credit for the existing home, that would be \$39,000 for parks-related capital projects (assuming the current fee of \$6,500). The Comprehensive Plan doesn't indicate any needed land that is separate from Freeman Park in this area and consequently, staff support the applicant providing park dedication in the form of fees. Should the commission recommend that

land be dedicated, credit towards the cash payments would need to be given and negotiated prior to the PUD approval.

This is also consistent with the Capital Improvements Program which projects funding deficiencies for park improvements in coming years.

Preservation of Open Space:

The applicant is requesting PUD flexibility to cluster 7 dwellings around a private street near Radisson Road leaving much of the property to be owned as common open space. The common open space would include the shoreland, wetland and wetland buffers, stormwater features, yard space, etc.

In the past, the City has acquired some wetlands and wetland buffers and other open space lots to protect them from development. As time has passed, the City has acquired many such lots.

However, there are alternatives that do not require public management or maintenance. Wetlands and buffers may be protected with conservation easements that can be placed over them at the same time a subdivision is recorded. In this case, the entirety of the common space would be within a drainage and utility easement and the wetlands and wetland buffers would be further protected by a conservation easement. Additionally, the common open space would be protected using homeowner association restrictions and PUD restrictions. These options would protect the wetlands and open spaces as well, without requiring the liability for public expense for maintenance of items like storm damage, tree disease, noxious weeds, illegal dumping, etc.

As a result, staff recommends the open space should be left under the ownership and management of the HOA.

Action Requested:

Staff requests that the Commission review the information and determine if they agree or disagree with staff conclusions on the following staff recommendations:

- Park dedication as fee rather than land dedication
- Wetlands and open spaces to remain restricted, but privately owned.

Commission recommendations would be forwarded to the City Council at their meeting on August 22, 2020.



CITY OF SHOREWOOD

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Planning Commission, Mayor and City Council

FROM: Marie Darling, Planning Director

MEETING DATE: August 2, 2022

RE: Rezoning, PUD Concept and Development Plan, and Preliminary Plat for “Maple Shores”

APPLICANT: Chamberlain Capital, LLC.

LOCATION: 20430 Radisson Road and four adjacent unaddressed parcels, all on the south side of Highway 7

REVIEW DEADLINE: September 16, 2022

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Low Density Residential (2-3 units per acre)

ZONING: R-1A

FILE NO.: 22.01

REQUEST

The applicant proposes to subdivide the subject properties into 7 lots for new single and two-family homes and one openspace outlot. The request includes the following approvals:

- A rezoning from R-1A to Planned Unit Development (PUD)
- A PUD concept and development plan (the 1st and 2nd steps of the three-step process)
- A preliminary plat (the 1st of 2 steps in the subdivision process)



Notice of the application was published in the official newspaper at least 10 days prior to the meeting and mailed notice was sent to all property owners within 750 feet of the subject property. A second public hearing will be held at the City Council meeting on August 22, 2022. The applicant held a neighborhood meeting prior to submission. The Parks Commission will also be reviewing the application for park impacts.

BACKGROUND

Property Information: The lots were created as part of two separate subdivisions. 20430 Radisson Road was part of the Radisson Inn Addition (recorded in 1939) and the other lots were part of Registered Land Survey No. 730 (recorded in 1957).

The property at 20430 Radisson Road has an existing single-family home that has stood vacant for several years. The other four properties are vacant. The subject property contains about six acres, of which about 3.5 acres are outside the lake and wetland. Como Lake and its associated wetland lies to the south and west. The site is within the shoreland overlay district for both Como and Christmas Lakes. The property is not within a 100-year floodplain. The site contains mature trees and is subject to the City's tree preservation regulations and policy. A bluff exists on the north side of the site between Highway 7 and Lake Como; no development is proposed in this area.

The use of the surrounding properties is summarized below:

	Use	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning District
North (across Highway 7)	Two-Family Dwellings	Low to Medium Density Residential	R-2A and PUD
East	Right-of-Way		
South (across Radisson Rd)	Single-Family Homes	Minimum Density Residential	R-1A
South and West	Single Family Homes	Low Density Residential	R-1A

Application Discretion: Reviewing requests to rezone and the creation of planned unit developments are legislative roles for the Planning Commission and City Council. These types of requests have rules that apply broadly and have the most discretionary review. Reviewing applications for subdivisions are quasi-judicial roles for the Planning Commission and City Council. These types of applications have rules that already exist, and the review is to determine if an application meets the rules.

APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL

The applicant is proposing to subdivide the property to create seven dwellings, one is a single-family home and six are separate halves of three twin-homes. All site construction would be in one phase, with building permits issued as the structures are sold. The applicant's narrative is attached and indicates that they would like to develop the property with shared maintenance and a homeowner's association.

The applicant has provided elevation drawings and concept floor plans for the homes showing they would be between 3,400-3,900 square feet. The majority of the living area would be on the main level. The lots that back up to the lake would have additional bedrooms and gathering spaces in a walk-out basement and the lots that back up to the storm water pond would be slab on grade homes with some additional bedrooms and gathering spaces on an upper level. The garages are two stalls wide with extra space that could be used for a tandem parking stall or extra storage space. The anticipated market price for each of the homes is about \$950,000.

The applicant proposes smaller individually owned lots for each dwelling with most of the land within common space. This common area would be primarily used for the shore area, wetland, wetland buffers, storm water pond and open spaces.

Each home would be accessed along a shared private street and each unit would be addressed from Radisson Road.

The applicant is specifically requesting flexibility to allow:

1. The ability to construct single and two-family homes where the R-1A zoning district would restrict development to single-family homes.
2. A private street serving all seven homes where the subdivision regulations allow for a maximum of three homes to be served by a private street.
3. Reduced setbacks to cluster the homesites along the private street and to be closer to Radisson Road. The garages are proposed 22-25 feet from the private street instead of 65 feet as required in the R-1A district and a 35-foot setback from the property line abutting the Radisson Road where the R-1A zoning district requires 50 feet.
4. The ability to remove (export) 5,840 cubic yards of material from the site where a conditional use permit would otherwise be required (same review standards, regardless).
5. The ability to construct a model home prior to installing utilities and paving the private street.

ANALYSIS

Rezoning:

The applicant is proposing to rezone the property to Planned Unit Development (PUD). A PUD is a custom zoning district that would allow innovations in design, higher standards of site and building design, preservation and enhancement of desirable site characteristics, and allow for variations in setbacks, lot area and yards within the project.

Rezoning requests are reviewed with the following standards:

○ *Consistency with the City's Comprehensive Plan:*

Density: the applicant is proposing to develop the property with about two units per acre, using the net acres (total area less the land within the lake and wetland). This area is classified as Low Density Residential (1-2 units per acre) and the proposed density at two units per acre is consistent.

Objectives and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan: Shorewood's Comprehensive Plan includes several land use objectives and policies regarding land use patterns and the following would support the applicant's proposal:

- A creative approach to the use of land and related residential development is to be encouraged
- Housing styles and development techniques that conserve land shall be encouraged
- Innovation in subdivision design and housing development shall be considered through the use of devices such as cluster and planned unit development concepts
- Maintain the present variety of housing options and provide sufficient housing types, sizes and values to meet the needs of varying segments of the population.
- Integration of housing types or styles within a development shall be allowed when applicable provided the total number of units conforms to the prescribed density for the total development.

- ***The proposed use is compatible with present and future land uses in the area***
Two-family dwellings are not located on any of the directly abutting properties. However, the development meets the density indicated on the Comprehensive Plan land use map and the development is located at the entrance to the neighborhood. It will act as a transition between the noise and activity of Highway 7 with the lower density homes to the south. This area of Shorewood has a wide variety of home and lot sizes due to the historic nature of the area. As a result, the development would not be notably out of character with the area.
- ***The proposed use would not tend to depreciate the area in which it is proposed***
Property values in Shorewood are highly resilient to impact from new development. The applicant proposes to use a homeowner association to control the negative impacts of residential uses, such as outdoor storage of personal items, and visible storage of recreational vehicles. The property had become a dump site in recent years and the previous property owner had to clean it up several times. Redevelopment of the site would improve property values by reducing the nuisances common with a vacant property, like dumping and uncut grass.
- **The proposed use can be accommodated with existing public services and would not overburden the city's service capacity**
Access to the Units (Streets): The developer proposes to access each of the homes using a new private street which would be designed to fire lane standards (26 feet wide, with an approved turnaround at the end. The private street would have one entrance to Radisson Road. Although narrow, Radisson Road would be able to accommodate the additional trips per day for each dwelling, estimated at 9.43 for the single-family home and 7.2 for each of the two-family homes (total of about 53 anticipated trips per day, half in/half out).

The applicant has studied the site distances at the intersection of the new private street and Radisson Road to make sure there is adequate visibility looking northeast along Radisson Road. Neighbors in the area have mentioned to staff that this is a fun hill for area children for biking and playing because of the grades and the low traffic volume. The applicant has proposed some additional tree removal in the public right-of-way adjacent to their development to make sure that bikers and pedestrians are seen before vehicles enter Radisson Road. They are proposing new trees and shrubs within their property to maintain the site visibility at the intersection.

Utilities. The applicant is required to provide municipal water and sewer to all the homes in the subdivision and to extend those mains to provide for future extensions along Radisson Road.

Water: The applicant would extend a watermain from the north side of Highway 7 to the site and extend it through the site for future extensions. The watermain would be stubbed near the private drive for future southerly extension of the watermain and to the north end of the subdivision on Radisson Road for a future extension to the water tower area and the ability to provide a future looped main.

Sanitary Sewer: Sewer is provided in Radisson Road. The mains and area lift station are adequately sized to accommodate the new homes.

PUD Concept and Development Plan/Preliminary Plat:

A PUD concept plan provides the highest level of policy review over a development and the development stage provides the detail of a development. The purpose of the concept level review is to analyze the development core issues and provide the developer with higher level comments so that they can continue to

refine their plan to implement the City's goals, policies and objectives while a development stage plan depicts and outlines the proposed implementation of the concept stage. The zoning ordinance regulations allow for the combination of the concept and development stages when a development is proposed in one phase, as with this development.

Relationship to the Comprehensive Plan/Zoning Ordinance: If the rezoning is not approved, the PUD concept and development stage plans may not be approved. Section 1201.25 subd. 4. directs that the PUD shall be consistent with the Shorewood Comprehensive Plan and its consistency was discussed above. If neither the rezoning nor the PUD are approved, the plat must also be denied.

Proposed Lot Area, Widths, and Dimensions:

As previously stated, the applicant's proposal would be for small unit lots with the majority of the land owned in common. The breakdown of land per unit is as follows:

ADDRESS	Area per Dwelling	Lot Width	Lot Depth
Minimum in R-1A	40,000 sq. ft.	120 ft.	150 ft.
Proposed	21,887 sq. ft.	±300 ft.	Varies, 240 ft. near the back of the proposed units

Outlot: The applicant proposes common area within an outlot that would be owned communally. The outlot would include the shoreland, wetland and wetland buffers, storm water treatment features, and open space. The ordinance requires conservation easements over wetlands and wetland buffers and the conservation easement areas would also be protected by a drainage and utility easement in the outlot.

Proposed Setbacks: (All measured from property lines unless noted otherwise)

ADDRESS	Front (Radisson Rd.)	Side	Highway 7	Private Street	From the OHWL
Minimum in R-1A	50 ft.	10 ft.	50 ft.	65 ft.	75 ft.
Proposed	35 ft.	20 ft. between structures	35 ft.	Min. 20 to curb	85 ft.

The applicant has proposed reduced setbacks to Radisson Road to provide more distance between the new homes and Highway 7. The right-of-way for Radisson Road is wider than typical at 70 feet and the distance between the property line and the street is about 20 feet. The result is that the reduced setback will not be apparent to most passersby.

Although the setback to the private street is narrower than the ordinance requires, it is not out of character for two-family or townhouse developments. The homes in the Barrington, Seasons and Tingewood developments are similarly situated to the private streets. The distance is adequate to park a car in front of the garage without blocking other homeowner's access. Due to the reduction in this setback, staff would recommend a condition that each homeowner maintain two spaces within the garages for parking of passenger vehicles (and include this requirement in the HOA documents) and prohibiting the storage of recreational vehicles in the development. The applicant has provided some additional guest parking which is important as no parking is permitted on Radisson Road.

Wetland buffers/Conservation Area: The zoning ordinance requires a 35-foot wetland buffer and a 15-foot structure setback. The MCWD also requires a buffer, but their requirement is 40-feet for this specific type

of wetland, they do allow for some flexible averaging. The city requires a conservation easement over the 35-foot wetland buffer and require permanent buffer monuments. Staff recommend a condition requiring the applicant to identify where the required buffer monuments would be placed consistent with Section 1102.06.

Shoreland Regulations: Section 1201.26 Subd. 9 of the zoning regulations lists additional requirements for PUDs in the shoreland district. Staff finds the development has meet the requirements due to the amount of land within the shoreland overlay district that would be preserved as open/common space and within conservation easements. The DNR reviewed the proposed development as well and requires a conservation easement over at least 50 percent of the project area. The reviewer indicated that providing the easement over the wetland and entire 40-foot buffer required by the MCWD would satisfy this requirement. As a result, staff recommend requiring a condition to this effect.

Grading/Export of Fill. The applicant is proposing to lower and level the middle section of the site to provide a private street with about two percent grade and flat areas for building pads as well as provide a storm water pond. The applicant would export about 5,800 cubic yards of material from the site. Although Section 1201.03 Subd. 8 of the zoning regulations require a conditional use permit to export more than 400 cubic yards of material to the site, with a PUD application, review would be part of the overall development application.

Staff (including the City Engineer and the Building Official) recommend the following conditions for exporting in the amount of fill proposed:

- The applicant shall submit a soils/geotechnical report from a licensed professional engineer prior to issuance of any permits that indicates the soils are adequate to support the construction of the structures (homes, streets, private street, etc.)
- The applicant shall restore all disturbed portions of the property with slopes no steeper than 3:1.
- The applicant shall install a double row of silt fence to protect the wetlands and must show the double fencing on the plans.
- The applicant shall restore ground cover within seven days after grading is completed.
- The applicant shall submit a construction management plan to control the negative impacts of the site including the general maintenance like street sweeping as well as dust control.
- The truck route shall be determined with the final plat application, although the route proposed (from Old Market Road to Radisson Road and back the same way) is the logical route to and from the site.

Storm Water Run-Off: The site generally drains to Lake Como. The applicant has proposed a storm water pond in the northeast corner of the property. Storm sewer pipes would direct front yard, driveway, and private street storm water run-off to the pond for the required treatment, rate and volume control before release to Lake Como. The applicant's preliminary design is conceptually consistent with the requirements, but they would need to provide final design and full specifications for the design with later phases of the development. The engineer's memo includes several comments for them to incorporate into their final design. The Minnehaha Creek Watershed District will also be reviewing the storm water run-off plan and will likely have comments on the design to incorporate.

The City and the MCWD both require the HOA to maintain the ponds and would require the applicant to execute a maintenance agreement on the HOA's behalf that be recorded against the property. Staff recommends a condition to this effect.

Impervious Surface Coverage: The applicant indicates that they would have 22 percent impervious surface coverage where a maximum of 25 percent is allowed. The applicant's plans also assign a specific amount of impervious surface coverage to each lot permanently so that the amount of impervious surface coverage does not exceed the design capacity of the pond.

Tree Preservation/Landscaping: The site has 204 significant trees on the site, the majority of which are ash. The applicant proposes to remove 163 healthy trees for their development. Based on the site acreage, the applicant must plant 28 replacement trees at the minimum size required by the City's policy and the applicant has proposed 35.

Based on the extent of tree removal and the amount of common areas, staff recommends additional trees to be planted on the site. Planting more trees along the property boundary with Highway 7 would provide an enhanced visual buffer from the activity of Highway 7 as they grow.

The inventory also indicates there may be emerald ash borer on the property. Staff recommends a condition that the applicant get the questionable trees assessed by a certified arborist and document the disease prior to completing any tree removal or disposing of any of the waste wood.

Model Home: The applicant proposes to construct their model home prior to installation of utilities and the storm water system. Because that would mean that multiple contractors are on the site at the same time and traffic to the home on the unpaved private street and significant grading would still be occurring, staff do not recommend approving this concept. Staff would be willing to support the issuance of a model home permit after mass grading has been completed, the public utilities are installed, and the gravel base of the private street is complete. To resolve parking concerns and to protect the unpaved street against damage, staff recommend the applicant provide a second access into the development, which accesses a parking lot for all the contractors and material storage area with their final plat/plat application. Staff also recommends that the parking area for contractors and the material storage area be used until the permit is issued for the last structure and the alternative drive be used until the private drive is paved.

Staff also recommend conditions be applied to use of the model home, as follows:

- a. The home may be used as a model/sales office until permits are issued for the first 4 structures, at that point the model home must be converted back to a home and the parking area removed.
- b. An off-street parking area with gravel or asphalt surface shall be constructed with a pathway leading to the model home, with one handicapped accessible spot.
- c. A handicapped accessible port-a-potty be provided adjacent to the model home unless handicapped accessible facilities are provided within the unit.
- d. Any lighting for the home shall be limited by the lighting regulations and shall be turned off one hour after the real estate office closes or 8 p.m. whichever occurs first.
- e. Temporary signage for the model is limited to 30 square feet in area, which may be allocated to a maximum of two signs.
- f. No flags (except for one US flag) or pennants shall be installed on the model home property.

Construction Management Plan: Prior to grading or any construction on the site or recording the plat, staff recommends the applicant submit a construction management plan, which must identify on-site contractor parking site, where construction materials will be stored, how deliveries of material and equipment will be accomplished, dust control, street sweeping, hours of operation (consistent with the City's permitted construction hours), the approved truck route and reference the erosion control plan. Due to the width of the street, contractor parking cannot occur on the private drive without blocking emergency access.

Easements: City Code requires drainage and utility easements to protect public utilities, wetlands and wetland buffers and ensure that the city can maintain the improvements in the future. These easements should be shown on the final plat. The applicant is currently proposing to include a drainage and utility easement over the entire common area, which satisfies the requirements. As mentioned previously, conservation easements are required over the wetlands and wetland buffers.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds the applicant has shown the request for rezoning is consistent with the intent of comprehensive plan. The staff also recommends approval of the PUD concept and development plan and the preliminary plat. The recommendations are subject to the applicant meeting the following conditions:

- The PUD is limited to one- and two-story, single-family and two-family homes as shown on the plans. The homes must be separated by minimum of 20 feet, except for overhangs. No homes or other private improvements may be closer than 35 feet to a the front property line (along Radisson Road), 50 feet to the north property line (along Highway 7) and 20 feet between private street curb and the garage doors. No dwelling unit may extend beyond the unit lot lines into the common area and the HOA documents should be drafted to include the restriction.
- Prior to submission of a final plan/plat application and prior to removal of any trees or waste wood from the site, the applicant shall have the questionable ash trees evaluated by a certified arborist and document the presence of any disease.
- With the final plat application, the applicant shall submit all information required for the PUD final plan/final plat in the zoning and subdivision regulations, as well as the following, consistent with City Code, the engineering guidelines and specifications:
 - a. Submit the homeowner association documents, which must include disclosures on the maximum impervious surface coverage per lot and language addressing maintenance of the storm water features, conservation areas, proposed signage and all other common elements as well as restrict the garage area to be reserved for parking two passenger vehicles, prohibit accessory buildings, recreational vehicles and trailers, and outdoor storage of personal items, etc.
 - b. Submit the legal descriptions and exhibits for the conservation easement and the maintenance agreement. The legal descriptions must include the entirety of the parcel within the lake, wetland and the farther extent of either the city's or MCWD's wetland buffer.
 - c. Submit the construction management plan including the final haul route for the material to be exported, the location of the contractor parking, construction material storage, how deliveries would be accomplished, dust control, street sweeping, hours of operation (consistent with Chapter 500 of City Code), and reference the erosion control plan. The applicant shall also indicate a second access that will be used for contractor parking and deliveries until the street is paved. The off-street parking area must be available until the permit for the last structure is issued. The city reserves the right to prohibit construction parking on the private drive to ensure adequate access of emergency vehicles.
 - d. Submit the assignment of impervious surface coverage for each lot not to exceed 25 percent for the total development or the design of the storm water management plan for the subdivision.
 - e. Revise the plans as indicated in the engineer's memo dated July 11, 2022 and as follows:
 - 1. Revise the tree preservation plan to show the location of tree preservation fencing. To be considered saved, no activity is permitted within the drip line of tree.
 - 2. Revise the landscaping plan to 1) add additional trees in the common areas where they wouldn't obstruct the storm water; 2) provide a plant schedule with the size of all trees at planting

consistent with the tree preservation policy; 3) ground cover through the development and the public right-of-way; and 4) any proposed plantings that would be used to reestablish the disturbed portions of wetland buffers, if applicable.

3. Revise the grading plan to indicate the location of wetland buffer monuments at each lot line and as the buffer changes direction.
- Prior to the release of the final plat for recording, the applicant shall submit the following:
 - a. Executed conservation easements, executed development and maintenance agreements, financial guarantees as required by the development agreement, and the final draft of the HOA documents.
 - b. Payment of fees for local sanitary sewer access, watermain connection, and park dedication in the amounts required at the time of final plat approval.
- Prior to grading or construction, the applicant shall submit:
 - a. Applicable permits required by other jurisdictions.
 - b. Install silt and tree preservation fencing and request inspections.
- Prior to the issuance of any building permits:
 - a. The applicant shall submit a soils/geotechnical report from a licensed professional engineer permits that indicates the soils present on the site and brought in are adequate to support the construction of the buildings and other improvements.
 - b. The applicant shall submit recorded copies of all documents, such as the plat, development agreement, maintenance agreement, separate easements, HOA documents, etc.
- The applicant shall restore all disturbed portions of the property with slopes no steeper than 3:1.
- The applicant shall restore ground cover within seven days after grading is completed.
- The permit for the model home shall not be issued until the water, sewer and storm sewer mains are installed and the curbs and gravel base of the street is complete and is subject to review of the Excelsior Fire District Fire Marshall. One home may be used as a model/sales office until permits are issued for all 4 structures. At that point the model home must be converted back to a home and the parking area removed. Use of the model home is further restricted as follows:
 - a. An off-street parking area with gravel or asphalt surface shall be constructed with a pathway leading to the model home, with one handicapped accessible parking spot identified.
 - c. A handicapped accessible port-a-potty shall be provided adjacent to the model home unless handicapped accessible facilities are provided within the unit.
 - d. Any lighting for the home shall be limited by the lighting regulations in the zoning regulations and shall be turned off one hour after the real estate office closes or 8 p.m. whichever occurs first.
 - e. Temporary signage for the model is limited to a combined total of 30 square feet in area in no more than two signs.
 - f. No flags (except for the US flag) or pennants shall be installed on the property.

The Planning Commission may elect to alter, remove or add to the above recommendations (should they recommend approval of the application).

If the application is approved, the applicant would need to apply for the following:

- a PUD final stage plan
- a final plat

ATTACHMENTS:

Location map

Engineer's memo

DNR review letter

Applicant's narrative and plans

Location Map





MEMORANDUM

Date: July 11, 2022
To: Marie Darling, Planning Director
From: Matt Bauman, PE
Subject: 20430 Radisson Road/Maple Shores Revised Preliminary Plat
City of Shorewood
Project No.: 0C1.123603

The following documents were submitted for review of compliance with the City of Shorewood's Local Surface Water Management Plan and Engineering Standards:

- Certificate of Survey dated 12/19/2021
- Civil Plans revised dated 6/29/2022
- Stormwater Drainage Report revised dated 6/29/2022
- Landscape Plan revised dated 6/30/2022
- Response letter to Bolton & Menk 5/26/2022 comments

This review only included the documents listed above, primarily dealing with grading, modelling and stormwater management.

Notes:

1. Public infrastructure shall be constructed in accordance with City Standard Details and Specifications.
2. The property must meet the City of Shorewood Surface Water Management Plan Regulations (Section 5.3)
3. Full detailed review of drainage report not completed at this time, but will be analyzed in more detail once soil borings obtained. Current stormwater management plan appears to meet City standards.
4. List NWL Lake Como on Grading and Utility Sheets.
 - a. Noted that DNR and Watershed do not have this information currently.

Prior comments noted to be addressed with Final Plat:

1. Provide soil boring data once completed and updated stormwater drainage report as required.
2. Provide groundwater data and verify that the low floor elevations are:
 - a. 4.0 feet above groundwater elevations in the area.
 - b. 2.0 feet above known historic high groundwater elevations.
 - c. 1.0 feet above the 100-year high water elevation.
3. Verify that there is at least 3.0 feet of separation from the bottom of the infiltration basin to the groundwater elevation.
4. Owners of private stormwater facilities shall enter into an agreement with the City describing responsibility for the long-term operation and maintenance of the stormwater facilities and shall

be executed and recorded with the final plat. An operations and maintenance plan for the proposed stormwater system should be included with future submittals.

5. Retaining walls over 4' high shall be designed by a registered professional engineer.
6. Ensure adequate fall protection for the retaining walls.
7. Irrigation mains are not allowed in City Right of Way without an encroachment agreement and subject to the approval of the City Engineer.
8. Developer shall obtain all permits before approval of final plat. Specific permits to consider early in the process include:
 - a. A stormwater management and erosion and sediment control permit will be required with Minnehaha Creek Watershed District.
 - b. A permit will be required with MnDOT for Utility Crossing in the right of way.



Ecological and Water Resources
1200 Warner Road
St. Paul, MN 55106

July 13, 2022

Marie Darling
Planning Director
City of Shorewood
5755 Country Club Road
Shorewood, MN 55331

Dear Ms. Darling,

DNR has reviewed the revised materials regarding the Maple Shores Planned Unit Development (PUD), received July 1, 2022. This site is located within the shoreland district of Lake Como (27-145P) classified as Recreational Development. The purpose of this letter is to comment on the application for the PUD referenced above. The city's zoning code provides that preliminary plans for a PUD within a Shoreland District shall be approved by the DNR prior to city approval (Section 1201.26 S, subd. 9).

The Preliminary Plat and PUD proposes construction of 7 dwelling units comprised of three two-unit townhouses and one detached unit and associated site work at Radisson Road near Shore Road.

Minnesota's shoreland management rules provide a comprehensive set of standards to preserve and enhance the quality of surface waters, conserve the economic and natural environmental values of shorelands, and provide for the wise use of water and related land resources. We reviewed the Preliminary Plat and PUD and determined it is substantially compliant with the state's rules for residential PUDs in shoreland.

The application and plans adequately addresses the following items:

- Setbacks. Shoreland setbacks are properly shown.
- Open space. At least 50 percent of the total project area must be preserved as open space.
 - A drainage and utility easement is shown covering 87 percent of the total project area.
 - A conservation easement is shown covering 48 percent of the total project area. This covers all land below the 35-foot wetland setback (2.97 acres). Calculations provided by the engineer indicate expanding the conservation easement area to include the Watershed District's 40-foot wetland buffer will increase the preserved open space above 50 percent. Include this expanded conservation easement area on final plat and plans.
- Impervious surface. Impervious surface of lots does not exceed 25 percent of the lot area. The plan reflects 22 percent impervious surface for the lots.

- Density. The developer conducted a density evaluation of suitable area and demonstrated the project does not exceed the allowable number of dwelling units (seven) in the shoreland district.

Prior to final approval by the City, please ensure that deed restrictions, covenants, permanent easements, public dedication and acceptance, or other equally effective and permanent means are in place to ensure long-term preservation and maintenance of the open space as required by Minn. Rules 6120.3800, Subpart 5(C).

We appreciate the opportunity to review this application and preliminary plat. For future reference, the city can amend its shoreland ordinance to include the PUD provisions within the state shoreland model ordinance. Once amended, the DNR will not need to approve other PUDs in shoreland areas.

Please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (651) 259-5822 or wes.saunders-pearce@state.mn.us if you would like to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wes Saunders-Pearce', followed by a horizontal line.

Wes Saunders-Pearce
North Metro Area Hydrologist

CC: Dan Petrik, DNR Shoreland and River Program Manager

Equal Opportunity Employer

February 22, 2022
revised July 15, 2022

Marie Darling, Planning Director
City of Shorewood
Shorewood City Hall
5755 Country Club Road
Shorewood, MN 55331

Dear Ms Darling

Attached is a planned unit development application for 20430 Radisson Road and certain adjacent parcels for your review. The subject property is owned by Chamberlain Capital LLC. I am the manager of this entity.

If the PUD is approved Chamberlain Fine Custom Homes, a Mn licensed general contractor (Lic# BC661410), will construct the units. ChamberlainFineHomes.com is its website. Chamberlain Capital LLC and Chamberlain Fine Custom Homes has experience in the development of subdivisions and is currently finishing a 15-acre subdivision owned by Chamberlain Capital LLC called Crystal Bay Estates in Orono. Finally, as you know if the PUD is approved, my wife and I will be the first residences of this development and are excited to become new Shoreview residence in 2023.

The following people participated in the PUD application development and are available to answer your questions as are Liza and me.

Paul Cameron
952-649-7653
Paul@Chamberlaincap.com

Travis Van Neste – Surveyor
952-686-3055
travis@vannestesurveying.com

Sarah Notch – Landscape Architect
Designing Nature
763-477-9909
snotch@designingnatureinc.com

Christine Charles - Architect
Design Group C
952-250-9980
ccharles@designgroupc.com

Liza Cameron
952-649-7653
Liza@Cameronres.com

Lee Elfering – Civil Engineer
763-780-0450
lelfering@elferingeng.com

Thomas Whalen – Cert Arborist MN 4217a
Tree Top Service, Inc
763-972-3988
paul@treetopclearing.com

Respectfully,



Maple Shores PUD Development Application

BACKGROUND

In November 2021 Chamberlain Capital LLC ("Chamberlain") acquired 5.95 acres of land on the east side of Lake Como and south of Highway 7. The property is comprised of five parcels with legal descriptions described in EXHIBIT A. The only structure on the parcels is a 1920's era home that is vacant and uninhabitable.



PROPERTY BACKGROUND

The current plat, the Registered Land Survey No. 730 , was registered in 1957. See Exhibit B. It divided the land into 11 tracts. 6 tracts (A, B, C, D, E, and F) were reserved for home development and 5 smaller tracts (G, H, I, J, and K) were reserved for a drivable and pedestrian access for the 5 tracts from/to Radisson Road through easement documents #10216700 and #1025701. See Exhibit C. However, if the city extended the service road along Highway 7 to provide drivable access to the 6 tracts then the 5 tracts would revert to walking-only ingress and egress via Radisson Road to Christmas lake Lot 11 on which the easement assured the 6 tracts maintained deeded access. During the neighborhood meeting Chamberlain was informed of past litigation regarding access to Lot 11. How this past ligation affects Chamberlain's access rights is currently under legal review.

There is currently one wetland (Lake Como) partially on the property. Minnehaha Creek Water District and Shorewood buffer and tree preservation requirements apply to development on these parcels. The property is not in a 100-year floodplain. Lake Como does not receive water from Lake Minnetonka. Water District reports show that Lake Como flows east to the smaller basin and only under high-water level conditions would it flow into Christmas Lake. Lake Como receives water from its small surrounding drainage area through runoff. In addition, most lakes/basins receive some water from groundwater sources.

NEIGHBORHOOD BACKGROUND

The north end of Christmas Lake, running along the south side of Radisson Rd, is best remembered from its start as a resort area. An old home built on the very north side of the lake in the late 1800s for Charles Morris, a civil engineer for the Manitoba Railroad, started the development of the area. Charles Morris owned 1,000 acres on Christmas Lake and 2,000 acres on nearby Lake Minnetonka's St Alban Bay. After he died in 1906, his children added rooms to the original house, built 15 little cottages on the property and began to run what was called the Glen Morris Inn.

The Radisson Hotel Company purchased the property in the early 1920s to expand into the lakes area. The proprietors of the Radisson Hotel further remodeled and expanded the main building. They eventually sold the Inn in 1934. Just before opening for the summer of 1936, the main house caught fire and was destroyed. All of the cottages were saved. Today, only a four remain.

The area around the subject property have been developed with single-family homes – ranging in assessed values from the \$200,000 into the millions. Over time the smaller homes were and continue to be remodeled or torn down to be replaced with high-end homes or combined with adjacent properties.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Chamberlain's proposed development called Maple Shores is focused on "single-level" style living with an HOA responsible for exterior maintenance. Single-level is most-often defined as smaller square foot units with living, bathing, sleeping, kitchen, and laundry facilities for two persons on a single level. Maples Shores low-density housing consisting of 9 units on 3.72 dry acres or .41 units per acre. The neighborhood will comprise of four two-unit townhouses (totaling 8 units) and one detached unit. There will be an abundance of common area and a homeowner's association (HOA) to control building exteriors, the private drive, parking, grounds maintenance, and storm water management. Access to the development will be via a single curb-cut private drive off Radisson Rd replacing the existing curb-cut that meets fire services access requirements.

Units 1-5 are designed as walk-outs due to existing contours along Lake Como and Units 6-9 are designed as slab-on-grade (with frost footings). All units have between 3,400-3,900 finished SqFt. The main level has approximately 2,400 SqFt, the remaining Sqft is on the upper level of units 6-9 and lower level on Units 1-5. The additional SqFt on the upper or lower levels are designed to primarily support over-night guest accommodations.

With the changing demographics of the community, single-level living housing options are needed and desired. According to the MLS, in 2021, a total of 158 homes were sold in the municipality of Shorewood. Below is an overview of the homes sold.

Number of Homes Sold	Average Sale Price per Home	Average Days on Market	Average Finished SQFT	Units 2,400-3,200 SQFT	Units with One-level Living
158	\$1,276,532	43.5	5500	74	33

Units with One-Level Living	Average Sale Price per Home	Average Days on Market	Average Finished SQFT	Average Age of Units	Units part of Full-service Association
33	\$1,064,763	16	3,864	20 years	2

Of the thirty-three units with single level living, only eight units were 2,400-3,200 SqFt. Of the eight comparably sized units, five were single family homes, two were part of "full service" associations, and two were new construction. Senior-focused homes availability is a community need.

Most of the neighboring properties are traditional single-family (factoring only those on the south side of Hwy 7 and within 750 feet of the subject properties), the average lot size was 1.38 acres – with 14 of the 50 being .26 acres or smaller. Hence, the neighborhood offers both quite large as well as very small (old Radisson Inn) lots. The homes range in assessed value (\$200k to \$2.6m) and are of varying sizes. The newer homes often being larger homes on smaller lots. But only 4 of the 50 homes are part of an HOA which provides the exterior services. Downsizing empty-nesters are looking for high-feature homes without the ongoing duties of exterior upkeep while still maintaining the connection to their neighborhood. Our proposed townhouses provide a step-down style, single-level living, with high-feature interiors, and no-exterior maintenance – all being consistent with the desires of senior buyers.

SUMMARY OF RECENT NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING

On February 15th Chamberlain hosted an in-person/zoom meeting with the surrounding neighborhood. Paul Cameron from Chamberlain presented some details on the proposed development including current topography, tree inventory, proposed site plan, and potential interior floor layouts. Attendance included 6 people - In-person, 14 people on the zoom call for the entire duration (80 mins), 22 people on the zoom call less than half the duration of the meeting.

Chamberlain gained a better understanding of the neighborhood concerns with regard to the proposed Maple Shores development. The most pertinent concern was access and use of Lot 11. Other concerns included timelines for construction, tree removal, noise impact on the neighboring properties, sewer capacity, impact on traffic patterns, storm water management, and access to city water. Many of the concerns expressed by the neighbors were either still under development (e.g., Trees & noise) or are already being addressed in the normal course of plan development (e.g., storm water management).

DEVELOPMENT'S RELEVANCE TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND BROADER COMMUNITY

The intent of the proposal is to meet, if not exceed, the purpose, goals and provisions of the Shorewood PUD Ordinance and Comprehensive Plan, as well as their land use goals. We intent to accomplish this by

1. Preserving the onsite wetlands and lake contours, topography, and abundance of trees and greenery by clustering the homes around a center private road and turn-around.
2. Utilizing the clustering of homes to minimize the affected area of land, capitalize on the natural resources already in place for the enjoyment of the homeowners, install a smaller network of utilities, minimize paved street area within the development, and lower the unit costs as well as public utility investment for sewer, water, and other utilities needed to develop the vacant land.
3. Creating a housing development which syncs with the goals and objectives of the Shorewood Comprehensive Plan as well as the Metropolitan Council's desire for smart density planning, specifically in the following areas:
 - a) Offering single-level living with some being slab-on-grade - highly desirable for the aging population;
 - b) Designing interior layouts that can be modified to be ADA compliant for those seniors wanting or needing specialized housing;
 - c) Offering units right sized to provide the desired accommodations without utilizing an excessive amount of space;
 - d) Building to a standard that not just meets, but exceeds the expectations of the neighborhood;
 - e) Clustering the buildings around a private road to maximize natural common space;
 - f) Working with a team of trained, thoughtful professionals to study, reflect, and design homes that are consistent with the look of the area;
 - g) Preserving the natural Lake Como shoreline, buffering its ecosystem from being impacted by the development, and designing to enhance the enjoyment of those fortunate enough to reside on it;

- h) Minimizing the impact on the natural topography by building a retaining wall along Lake Como to protect the natural shoreline, and building a retaining pond on the east side of the property to properly channel and retain some of the storm water within the development;
- i) Discreetly increasing the density of housing in a predominantly single-family residential neighborhood with a deep history without disrupting the close-knit look and feel of the lakeside area;
- j) Landscaping to maintain the natural look of the area, replacing with like trees when possible, maximizing the replacement of lost trees, utilizing the benefit of landscaping to manage noise from the highway, and creatively shaping the topography to manage run-off without losing the character of the land;
- k) Structuring a Homeowner's Association (HOA) to assure appropriateness and timeliness of HOA support services and road maintenance needed to keep the development looking tailored and consistent with the look and expectations of the neighborhood;
- l) Requesting reasonable variations from the provisions of Comprehensive Plan that are justifiable and thoughtful.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

1. No additional curb cut entrances on Radisson;
2. Exterior facades designed by the developer will have a similar look and feel and will be maintained and regulated by the HOA;
3. Storage of boats, trailers, RVs and other equipment will be strictly prohibited by the HOA to assure continuity in appearance within the development;
4. Common exterior building and roof maintenance, lawn maintenance, snow removal, and entrance monuments will be regulated and maintained by the HOA;
5. Exterior accessory buildings will be prohibited by the HOA;
6. Slab-on-grade construction often means lower costs to home buyers and more opportunity to utilize eco-friendly infrastructures;
7. As all homes in the subdivision will be served by municipal sewer and water (required by the subdivision regulations), the current water system will be extended from the north side of HWY 7 to the PUD using an 8-inch main. Chamberlain will work with the city should it desire to increase the main to a larger diameter for future use;
8. Landscape buffering along Hwy 7 and Radisson Road will be utilized to maximize the natural topography of the development and create visual barriers currently appreciated by the adjacent neighbors;
9. Designing a clustered developments will promote the goals and objectives of the Shorewood Comprehensive Plan as well as provide a unique housing opportunity for non-Shorewood seniors looking to move or local residents wanting to downsize without having to leave Shorewood;

10. The water management system will capture nearly 100% of the first 1" of water (the most polluted) running off the impervious surfaces from a storm event and efficiently retain the water within the development. Water will first move to the stormwater pond, then on to Lake Como, if needed. The carefully designed stormwater pond will be the frontline of a stormwater filtration area while still offering an aesthetically pleasing landscape.

FINANCIAL BENEFITS TO BROADER SHOREWOOD COMMUNITY

1. With the conversion of vacant land to occupied housing, the annual tax base associated with the five lots will grow from \$5,366/year to roughly \$87,111/year, assuming the average sale price of 7 units is \$950,000. With continued increases in valuations of near lake-side housing in the western suburbs, the long-term positive tax contribution to the city is significant.
2. The city will gain revenue from the permitting fees associated with new construction;
3. The city will gain revenue from the Park Dedication Fees and other development-specific fees;
4. The road for the development will be privately funded and maintained by the HOA so there will not be additional expenses to the city road system;
5. The city will have the option to upgrade the water system in the neighborhood(s) south of Hwy 7 should they desire.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD)

We are proposing a Low Density Planned Unit Development (PUD) (.41 units per acre) and new plat. Below is a chart of the current zoning of the land and how it will change with the proposed PUD.

	Lot Area in SqFt
Min in R1-A (current)	40,000
Min in R1-C (others in the area south of Hwy 7)	20,000
Maple Shores above OHWL on Lake Como	162,221
Maple Shores Total Structures = Building pad x 7	29,752
Maple Shores Structure Coverage / above OHWL	18.34%

	Front	Side	Rear	Hwy 7 Side	Radisson Rd Side	Wetland Buffer
Min in R1-A	50 ft	10 ft	50 ft	50 ft	50 ft	75 ft
Min in R1-C	35 ft	> 10 ft	40 ft	35 ft	35 ft	75 ft
Maple Shores	20 ft	15-20 ft	>100 ft	79.4 & 50.5	37.3 ft	75 ft

1. Maple Shores Structure coverage above the OHWL is 18.34%.
2. Maple Shores proposed Hwy 7 side setback is 79.4 feet off unit 4 on the west side and 50.5 feet off unit 5 on the east side.
3. Maple Shores proposed Radisson Rd side setback is 37.3 feet. This setback is based on a singular point on Unit 7

- Maple Shores proposed Unit 1 setback is 23.6 ft which is greater than the 10 ft R1-A min requires from the neighboring property. This will provide additional green buffering between the development and the single family home adjacent to it.

DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

Maple Shores townhomes are clustered around a private driveway ending with a turn-around which meets city fire requirements. The road will be a private drive of Radisson Road and will have house numbers assigned according to the numbering system of Radisson Road. The private drive is 27 feet wide and allows parking on one side. Each home has a two-car garage door with tandem parking of an addition vehicle. A 20-foot driveway supports guest parking for two vehicles.

Chamberlain proposes a clustered townhome style neighborhood. The cluster concept provides the opportunity to leave 87.2% of the dry acreage open and free of structures. This low-density approach discreetly increases the housing density while still being in harmony with homes with large open areas on their properties. The starting price point of the new units will be at a moderate level of \$950,000 as compared to property values of other recently built homes in the neighborhood.

Allocation of Land Use in SqFt

Space Above OHWL	Residential	Bldg Type	Common Space Above OHWL	Streets	Driveway Parking Area	# Off Street Parking/Loading Spaces	Impervious Surface Coverage Above OHWL
162,221	33,182	SFH/TwnH	129,040	13,173	5,504	2 per unit	49,909 / 30.7%

FEATURES AND OPTIONS OF THE PROPOSED HOUSING UNITS

Chamberlain's proposal is to build 7 new housing units – all single-level living consisting of 3 - 1 ½ story slab-on-grade units and 4 - 1 story walk-outs units on Lake Como. Each unit will be 3,400-3,900 finished SqFt and will have a 3-car tandem garage sized at approximately 798 SqFt. Each unit has options for one, two or all three of the following; a small front terrace, sun porch, or screened-in porch to capture natural light and maximize outdoor enjoyment.

The front façade will be comprised of hardy board or LP Smart Siding and stone with asphalt shingles.

Unit #	Main Level Fin SqFt	Upper Level or Lower Level Fin SqFt	Total Fin SqFt	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	ADA Compliant Plan Available
Units 1-4	2,508	LL - 1,391	3,899	3	4	Main Level Only
Units 5-7	2,404	UL - 976	3,380	3	3	Main Level Only

Additional options available to buyers include:

- An ADA compliant design on the main floor including 36" doorways, ADA accessible bathrooms, and an elevator to access the upper or lower floors. Additional modifications can be made as needed;
- Two-car garages, instead of tandem garages, with extra storage in the front area;
- Swapping the sunroom and/or screened in porch to allow for different lighting scenarios into the main living area;

4. Closing up the sunroom area for a second bedroom instead of utilizing the flex room upfront;
5. Converting the office/Flex room on the main floor to a second bedroom;
6. Adding storage to the attic space for the 1 ½ story units or the lower-level area of the walk-out as seniors downsizing often have a great need for extra storage space;
7. Adding a terrace off front of home outside the front door.

LANDSCAPING PLAN

A tree survey was completed and included in this application. Below is a summary of the attached detail. See the Exhibit E to see which trees will be removed and their locations, current condition.

Summary of Tree Inventory

Total Tree Count	278	
# Tree Species	31	
# Non-significant Trees	65	Box Elder, Cottonwood, Willow

Species	Tree Count	Species	Tree Count
American Elm	8	Norway Maple	4
Apple	2	Norway Spruce	1
Ash	68	Ohio Buckeye	3
Basswood	2	Paper Birch	2
Black Locust	37	Poplar	10
Black Walnut	4	Red Oak	3
Blue Spruce	1	Red Pine	9
Box Elder	37	Silver Maple	1
Common Poplar	1	Slippery Elm	6
Cottonwood	26	Spruce	7
Elm	7	Sugar Maple	12
European Mountain Ash	1	White Cedar	2
Ginkgo	1	White Pine	1
Hackberry	5	White Poplar	1
Honey Locust	7	Willow	2
Mulberry	7		

There will be 163 healthy trees removed and 9 removed for condition. Of the 278 trees originally on the property, 106 will remain and an additional 35 will be planted.

Maple Shores Tree Replacement Plan

The tree replacement ratio requires a minimum of 8 trees per acre be replaced if a greater amount is removed (Site Size (dry land): 3.72 acres x 8 trees = 28 trees)

Minimum Number of trees to be replaced: 28.

Number of Trees proposed to be replaced: 35.

See Landscaping plan - Exhibit H for details

Tree Replacement Plan

Type of Tree	Size at Initial Planting	Quantity	Mature Height
Concolor Fir	6' BB	4	30-50'
Korean Northern Glow Clump	2" BB	1	20'
Fall Fiesta Sugar Maple	3" BB	4	50-75'
Green Mountain Sugar Maple	3" BB	5	50-75'
Korean Arctic Jade Japanese Maple	#15	2	15-20'
Whitespire Birch Clump	12' BB	3	40-45'
Prairiefire Crabapple	2.5" BB	3	15-20'
White Spruce	6' BB	2	40-60'
White Pine	6' BB	6	46-60'
Swamp White Oak	3" BB	5	50-60'
Total Trees		35	

Additional bushes and perennial plantings will be added, per the Landscaping Plan, and will be maintained by the Homeowners Association.

FUNCTION OF THE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

A Homeowners association (HOA) will be incorporated by the developer prior to final city approval. Membership in the HOA will be mandatory, and each homeowner will be expected to conform to the bylaws per city Statute 1201.25 (e). Participation in the governance of the HOA will be encouraged by establishing a rotating leadership structure. HOA documents, as well as property signage, will include language specifically designed to protect the shores of Lake Como and to maintain an appropriate buffers from the development. In addition, language will be included specifically around the maintenance of the stormwater pond and the water management system to assure it is always in working order.

The HOA will be responsible for providing liability insurance, paying applicable local taxes, and maintaining all common space, including the exterior of the buildings, to assure uniformity and conformity. Bylaws will specify that accessory buildings, equipment, and vehicles shall not be permitted in the development including but not limited to 1) storage or parking of recreational vehicles or equipment outside the garage; 2) utilizing the garage space for purposes other than the storage of passenger vehicles; and 3) commercial offices, greenhouses, storage sheds, and conservatories will not be permitted; 4) overnight parking will be limited on the street; 5) Parking of resident owned vehicles will not be permitted to be parked outside their respective garages overnight.

One garbage hauler, one landscaping company, and one snow-removal company will be permitted to service the development and the HOA will assume all responsibility for contracting and managing service providers. Exterior maintenance will be budgeted, planned, and executed through the management of the HOA, including shingle selection, color palettes, landscape changes, entrance monument upgrades, and development signage.

Property owners will pay a pro rata share of the costs of the association by means of an assessment levied by the Association. Non-payment of assessments could result in a lien on the property, as required by MN Statutes, and will be adjusted according to the changed needs of the Association. As referenced in the Shorewood Statute 1201.25 (d) the declaration will "provide that in the event the association or corporation fails to maintain properties in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the city or fails to pay taxes or assessments on properties as they become due and in the event the city incurs any expenses in enforcing its rules and regulations, which the expenses are not immediately reimbursed by the association or corporation, then the city shall have the right to assess each property its pro rata share of the expenses. The assessments, together with interest thereon and costs of collection, shall be a lien on each property against which each assessment is made".

GRADING PLAN

See Exhibit E for the details of the grading plan. The goals of the grading plan are as follows:

1. To optimally utilize the onsite fill resulting from the leveling the high points to fill low points, particularly on the storm water pond side of the development. At completion 5840 cyds is expected to be exported off site;
2. To ensure proper drainage and storm water management utilizing natural low areas;
3. To comply with regulatory restrictions and requirements;
4. To establish approved height and depth of cuts, fills, and swales;
5. To protect the wetland areas by from stormwater runoff, potential pollutants, and erosion; and
6. To capitalize on the natural aesthetics of the property and minimize the environmental impact of the grading.

The specific purpose of grading the land will be to:

1. Create high and low levels for water drainage;
2. Create the storm water pond;
3. Establish the building pad and needed road elevations to direct water run-off from the roads to the proposed grates;
4. Build up and stabilize the ground to allow for a straight retaining wall to be built outside wetland buffer line.

STORM WATER PREVENTION PLAN

Rain coming off the house roofs will run from the gutters to down spouts to a pipe under the frost line to an under-the-street storm water catch system that flows to the stormwater pond. Driveways and the street will flow down to street gutter grates near Radisson Road and by pipe to the stormwater pond. As the first 1" is the most polluted water, it will be captured and percolate in the pond. Water events of greater than 1" will also be directed to the stormwater pond. When capacity is reached the water will flow via an underground pipe to Lake Como. During a 100-year event the stormwater pond will be forced to flow overland along Unit 7 to Maple Court and then out to Radisson Road at entrance of the development. For more information see Exhibit E.

UTILITY PLAN

For details on the Utility Plan, including sanitary sewer and water main, see Exhibit E.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Work will be performed on-site during designated Shorewood construction hours. Contractor parking will be on-site. Fill and construction materials will be stored on-site. Deliveries will be delivered on-site via Maple Court. Street sweeping will be conducted as necessary during construction hours.

The approved truck route will be from Hwy 7 to Marketplace Road, right on State Hwy 7 Service Road, right on Radisson Road to Maple Court. Return truck route will be the reverse of this route. NO RIGHT-HAND TURN signs will be posted for commercial vehicles exiting the development during construction.

STAGING PLAN

- Stage 1 – Demolition of existing structure & tree removal and grubbing
- Stage 2 – Contour rough grading including retaining wall construction, building pad and Maple Court
- Stage 3 – Install all utilities and storm water system including pad stubs for water and sewer. A common trench will be dug for gas, electric, CenturyLink, and cable services.
- Stage 4 – Base and pave Maple Court, less the final overlay. Install common landscaping areas not on building pads or front yards or other areas at risk of damage from construction. Install permanent entry monument.
- Stage 5 – Construct foundations as purchase agreements are signed. If only one unit is purchased of a townhome building, Chamberlain will construct the exterior of both units. The interior of the unsold unit will not be finished until it is sold. Landscaping will be completed on the fronts, sides and backs of each unit as construction progresses.
- Stage 6 – Final overlay will be placed after completion of all units.

Paul & Liza Cameron will purchase a lot and start to build an on-slab unit when Stage 2 is complete. The second unit of their townhome will serve as the model home for the development, if needed. Additional homes will be built as they are reserved. If all units are reserved prior to the completion of Stage 4, no model home will be built. Access to the property will be directly off Radisson Road. We may use the driveway at 20430 Radisson Rd until the curb can be modified for the private road.

Exhibit A – Legal Description

Lot 24 “Radisson Inn Addition” Hennepin County, Minnesota

**Torrens Property
Certificate of Title No. 1478979**

Tracts A, C, K & I, Registered Land Survey No. 730, Hennepin County, Minnesota.

**Torrens Property.
Certificate of Title No. 1478988**

**Tracts B, D, H and J, Registered Land Survey No. 730, Hennepin County,
Minnesota.**

**Torrens Property.
Certificate of Title No. 1478989**

PID(s)
36-117-23-22-0024, 36-117-23-22-0029, 36-117-23-22-0030, 36-117-23-22-0031, 36-117-23-22-0032

New Certs
1535197, 1535198, 1535199

Re-issued New Certs 5/17/22
1541585, 1541586, 1541587

Exhibit B – Registered Land Survey 730

DUPLICATE 548564
DUPLICATE 548564 REGISTERED VOL. 197 PAGE 170.511

REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO. 730

HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Bearings Shown Are Assumed
+ Denotes Iron Monument

EGAN, FIELD & NOWAK
SURVEYORS
NOVEMBER 1957

I hereby certify that in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 508, Minnesota Statutes of 1949, as amended, I have surveyed the following described tract of land in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lot 23, "RADISSON INN ADDITION".

That the survey shown hereon is a correct delineation of said survey.

Dated this 13th day of DECEMBER 1957.

548564
OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF TITLES
HENNEPIN COUNTY MINNESOTA

I hereby Certify That the within Registered Land Survey No. 730
Files of Registrar of Titles, County of Hennepin, was Filed in this office
this 30 day of DEC. A.D. 1957 at 9 o'clock A.M.
DONALD C. BENNYHOFF
Registrar of Titles

By F. O. See Deputy.

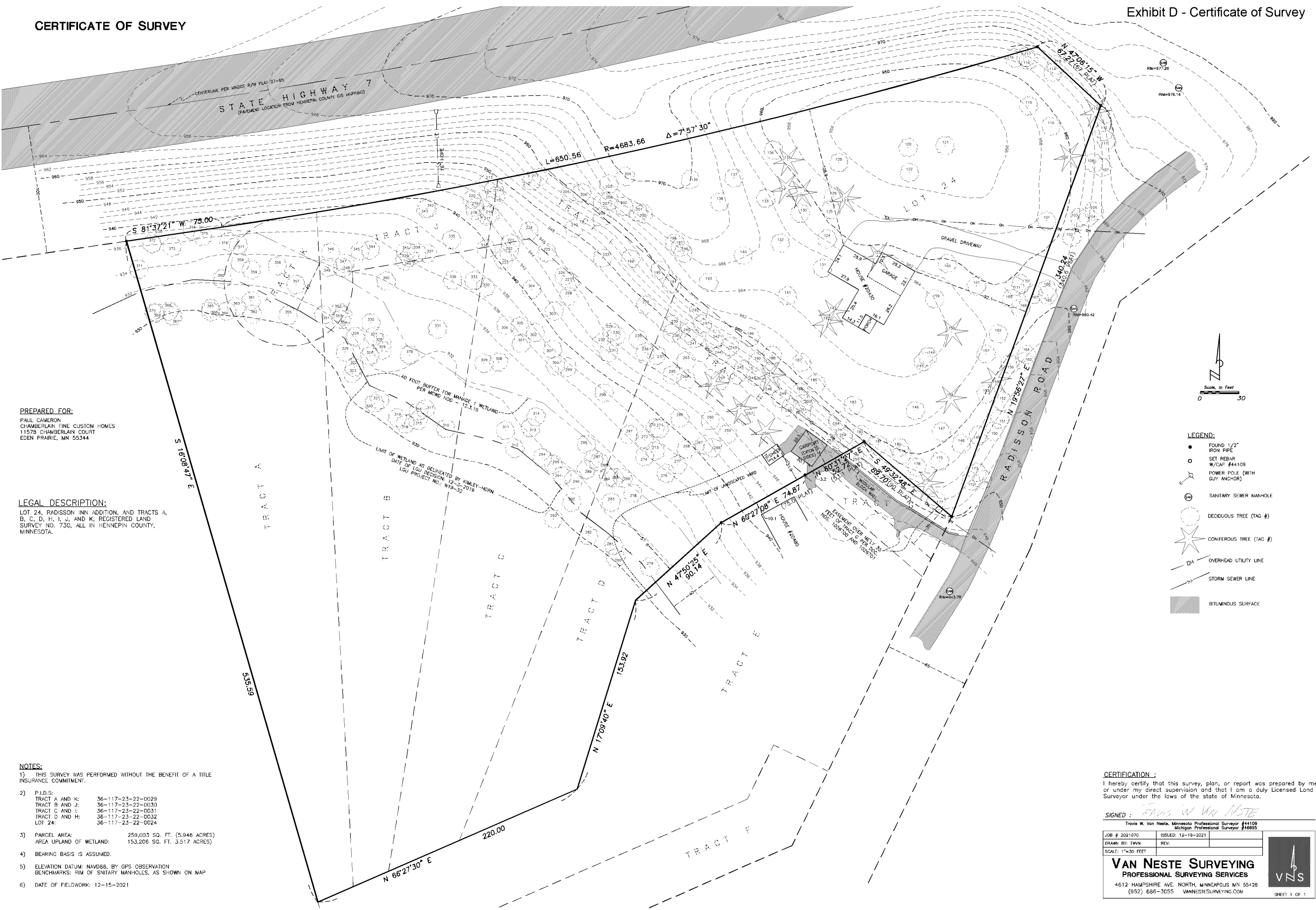
548564
OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF TITLES
HENNEPIN COUNTY MINNESOTA

I hereby Certify That I have carefully compared the within copy of
Registered Land Survey No. 730 Files of Registrar of Titles,
County of Hennepin, with the original which was Filed in this office this
30 day of DEC. A.D. 1957 at 9 o'clock A.M.
and find the same to be a true and correct copy thereof.

DONALD C. BENNYHOFF
Registrar of Titles

By F. O. See Deputy.

730



PREPARED FOR:
PAUL CAMERON
CHAMBERLAIN FINE CUSTOM HOMES
11578 CHAMBERLAIN COURT
EDEN PRAIRIE, MN 55344

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
LOT 24, RADISSON INN ADDITION, AND TRACTS A, B, C, D, H, I, J, AND K, REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO. 730, ALL IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

- NOTES:
- THIS SURVEY WAS PERFORMED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE INSURANCE COMMITMENT.
 - P.L.D.S:
TRACT A AND K: 36-117-23-22-0029
TRACT B AND J: 36-117-23-22-0030
TRACT C AND I: 36-117-23-22-0031
TRACT D AND H: 36-117-23-22-0032
LOT 24: 36-117-23-22-0024
 - PARCEL AREA: 259,003 SQ. FT. (5.948 ACRES)
AREA UPLAND OF WETLAND: 153,206 SQ. FT. 3.517 ACRES)
 - BEARING BASIS IS ASSUMED.
 - ELEVATION DATUM: NAVD88, BY GPS OBSERVATION
BENCHMARKS: RIM OF SANITARY MANHOLES, AS SHOWN ON MAP
 - DATE OF FIELDWORK: 12-15-2021

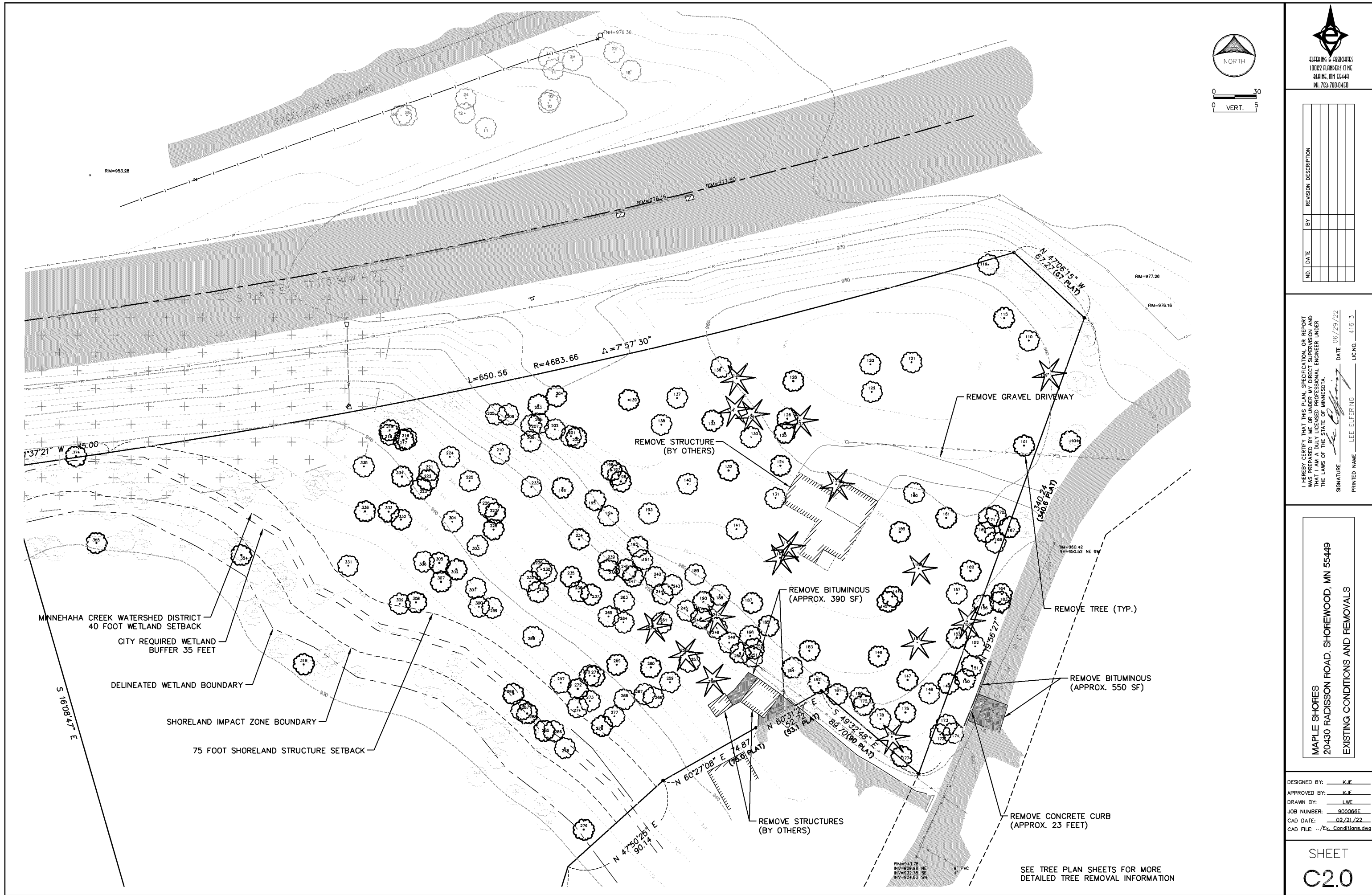
CERTIFICATION:
I hereby certify that this survey, plan, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Land Surveyor under the laws of the state of Minnesota.

SIGNED: *Travis W. Van NESTE*
Travis W. Van NESTE, Minnesota Professional Surveyor #44109
Michigan Professional Surveyor #46855

JOB # 2021070	ISSUED: 12-19-2021	
DRAWN BY: TAWN	REV:	
SCALE: 1"=30 FEET		

VAN NESTE SURVEYING
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
4612 HAMPSHIRE AVE. NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55428
(952) 686-3055 VANNESTESURVEYING.COM





0 30
0 VERT. 5



ELEVATION & ASSOCIATES
10002 PLUMBERS CT NE
SHOREWOOD, MN 55449
PH: 763-780-0450

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

SIGNATURE: *Lee Elevation* DATE: 06/29/22
PRINTED NAME: LEE ELEVATION L.C. NO. 41613

MAPLE SHORES
20430 RADISSON ROAD, SHOREWOOD, MN 55449
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND REMOVALS

DESIGNED BY: KJE
APPROVED BY: KJE
DRAWN BY: LWE
JOB NUMBER: 900066E
CAD DATE: 02/21/22
CAD FILE: --/Ex_Conditions.dwg

SHEET
C2.0

SEE TREE PLAN SHEETS FOR MORE
DETAILED TREE REMOVAL INFORMATION

AREA & IMPERVIOUS SURFACE SUMMARY		
	AREA	IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA
LOT 1	4,700 SF	4,178 SF
LOT 2	4,700 SF	4,235 SF
LOT 3	4,700 SF	4,248 SF
LOT 4	4,700 SF	4,134 SF
LOT 5	4,982 SF	4,528 SF
LOT 6	4,700 SF	4,270 SF
LOT 7	4,700 SF	4,159 SF
LOT 8 (COMMON LOT)	225,821 SF	16,157 SF
DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	259,003 SF	45,909 SF
AREA BELOW COMO OHW	96,781 SF	-
AREA BELOW WETLAND BOUNDARY	105,797 SF	-
PRIVATE STREET ONLY	13,173 SF	13,173 SF
NET COMMON LOT (EXCLUDES WETLAND, OHWL, STREET)	106,851 SF	-

MAPLE SHORES 20430 RADISSON ROAD SHOREWOOD, MN		
	EXISTING	REQUESTED / PROPOSED
Zoning	R-1A	PUD - Planned Unit Development
Use	1 Single Family Home	3 Twin Homes (6 Units), 1 Single Home
Property Area	5.95 acres	5.95 acres
Impervious Surface	6,283 sf	45,909 sf



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NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

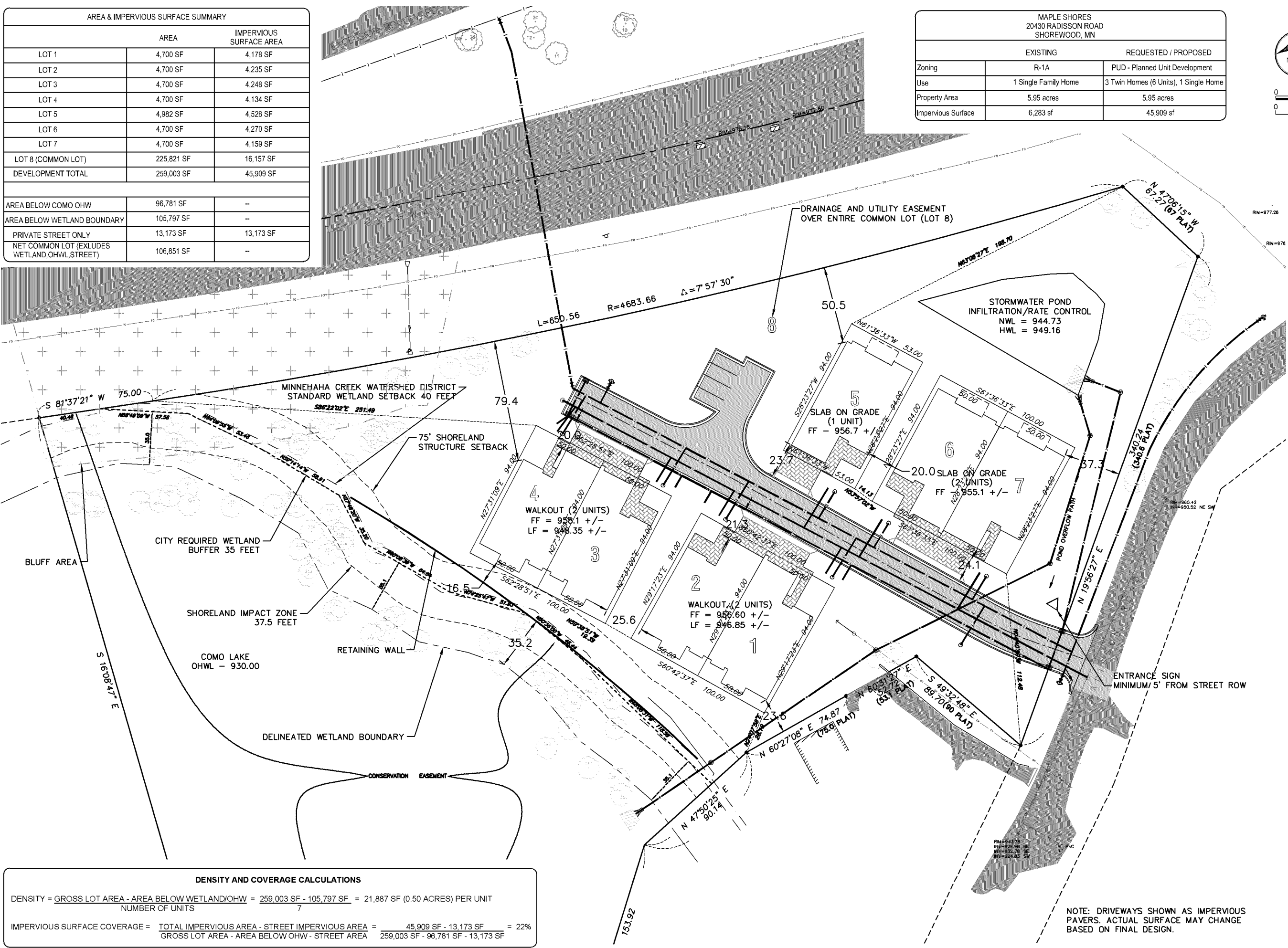
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

SIGNATURE: *Lee E. Ebering* DATE: 06/29/22
PRINTED NAME: LEE EBERING L.C. NO. 41613

MAPLE SHORES
20430 RADISSON ROAD, SHOREWOOD, MN 55449
SITE PLAN

DESIGNED BY: KJE
APPROVED BY: KJE
DRAWN BY: LWE
JOB NUMBER: 900066E
CAD DATE: 12/10/21
CAD FILE: /Site Plan.dwg

SHEET
C3.0



DENSITY AND COVERAGE CALCULATIONS	
DENSITY = $\frac{\text{GROSS LOT AREA} - \text{AREA BELOW WETLAND/OHW}}{\text{NUMBER OF UNITS}}$	$\frac{259,003 \text{ SF} - 105,797 \text{ SF}}{7} = 21,887 \text{ SF (0.50 ACRES) PER UNIT}$
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE COVERAGE = $\frac{\text{TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA} - \text{STREET IMPERVIOUS AREA}}{\text{GROSS LOT AREA} - \text{AREA BELOW OHW} - \text{STREET AREA}}$	$\frac{45,909 \text{ SF} - 13,173 \text{ SF}}{259,003 \text{ SF} - 96,781 \text{ SF} - 13,173 \text{ SF}} = 22\%$



CITY OF SHOREWOOD

5755 Country Club Road • Shorewood, Minnesota 55331
952-960-7900 • www.ci.shorewood.mn.us • cityhall@ci.shorewood.mn.us

To: Park Commission
From: Marie Darling, Planning Director
Reviewed by: Ed Shukle, Interim City Administrator

Meeting Date: August 16, 2021

Re: Introduction and Transmittal of the IPM Pesticide Audit and Plan

Attachments: Resolution 14-066
Plan
Consultant's Email and Product Estimates

The City Council commissioned this study after staff found that the Bee-Safe Policy and Procedure adopted in 2014 (resolution 14-066) was violated and there were several instances where systemic pesticides and herbicides have been used. The use was documented in a report for the January 24, 2022 City Council worksession (available on the City's website).

On March 14, 2022, the City Council authorized an agreement with the 501(c)3 non-profit IPM Institute of North America, Inc. to assist the City in developing an integrated pest management plan to provide direction and options on pollinator friendly products and procedures for maintaining the city's properties.

Attached is the Audit and Plan developed by the IPM Institute.

This plan is designed to recommend changes to the city's pesticide and herbicide practices that would be consistent with the 2014 resolution and provide cost estimates for the products that could be used in the parks and other city properties. It does not include the cost of applying the products (either for new hires in the public works department or contracts with outside firms) or purchasing of equipment included (such as aerating equipment and the like).

The consultants have given the city two options on the types of products proposed, either Pesticide Free products or Full Organic. They have also arranged the costs considering how much of each park we propose to treat, all of the high use areas (Option 1) or just the most prominent fields (Option 2). The city could also choose hybrid options. These options will be determined by the residents' weed tolerance.

The cost of the new products and applications would need to be addressed in the park maintenance budget. Equipment costs would likely be high enough that the Capital Improvement Budget would need to include the items.

Next Steps:

Staff recommends that you review the plan and estimates submitted by the IPM Institute over the next month. At the September 13th Park Commission meeting, IPM Institute staff will be in-person to present their plan and answer any questions that you may have.

CITY OF SHOREWOOD

RESOLUTION NO. 14-066

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING "BEE-SAFE" POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

WHEREAS, the Shorewood City Council and Park Commission have undertaken several work sessions dedicated to the study and understanding of promoting a healthy natural environment through the reduction and elimination of harmful pesticides; and

WHEREAS, bees and other pollinators are integral to a wide diversity of essential foods including fruit, nuts, and vegetables; and

WHEREAS, native bees and honey bees are threatened due to habitat loss, pesticide use, pathogens and parasites; and

WHEREAS, recent research suggests that there is a link between pesticides that contain neonicotinoids and the die-off of plant pollinators, including honey bees, native bees, butterflies, moths, and other insects; and

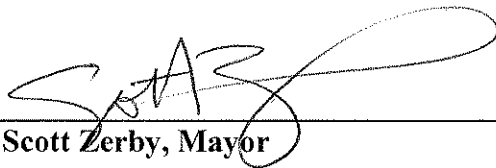
WHEREAS, neonicotinoids are synthetic chemical insecticides that are similar in structure and action to nicotine, a naturally occurring plant compound; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds it is in the public interest and consistent with adopted City policy for the City to demonstrate its commitment to a safe and healthy community environment through the implementation of pest management practices in the maintenance of the city parks, open spaces and city property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Shorewood:


1. The City shall undertake its best efforts to become a Bee-Safe City by undertaking best management practices in the use of plantings and pesticides in all public places within the City.
2. The City shall refrain from the use of systemic pesticides on Shorewood City property including pesticides from the neonicotinoid family.
3. The City shall undertake its best efforts to plant flowers favorable to bees and other pollinators in the City's public spaces.
4. The City shall designate Bee-Safe areas in which future City plantings are free from systemic pesticides including neonicotinoids.
5. The City shall undertake best efforts to communicate to Shorewood residents the importance of creating and maintaining a pollinator-friendly habitat.
6. The City shall publish a Bee-Safe City Progress Report on an annual basis.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHOREWOOD this 28th
day of July, 2014.



Scott Zerby, Mayor

ATTEST:



Jean Panchyshyn, City Clerk

City of Shorewood Audit

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Executive Summary

The City of Shorewood passed a resolution in 2014 to become the first City in Minnesota to become a Bee Safe City.

In spring of 2022, the City of Shorewood asked the IPM Institute of North America and its Midwest Grows Green (MGG) sustainable landscaping initiative to audit their current landscape maintenance practices, assess if they comply to the 2014 Bee City resolution and make recommendations to help the city comply and exceed the resolution.

In Phase I of this project, MGG audited all pesticide, fertilizer and cultural practices applied on their six parks of Badger, Cathcart, Freeman, Manor, Silverwood, Southshore Community and Gideon Glen. MGG categorized these fields by use, functionality and community expectations: Class A fields, highest priority, included Freeman and Badger parks, Class B fields, moderate priority, included Manor and Cathcart parks and Class C fields, lowest priority, included Silverwood, Southshore Community and Gideon Glen parks.

MGG selected a park in each Class to further track, assess and recommend alterations for management. The three parks were the Class A Freeman Park, Class B Manor Park and Class C Silverwood Park. The Summary and Review section details all cultural practices as well as weed and pest control applied on each of the three parks between 2019 and 2021. The Summary and Review section, also, states the six Shorewood pollinator resolution clauses and details if the city's landscape management practices align with these clauses.

Of most concern, Shorewood informed MGG that it applies Armor Tech's Threesome herbicide on all parks at or near the same time annually. This systemic herbicide violates the city's pollinator resolution. Also, based on MGG product safety criteria detailed in the Pest and Weed Control methodology on page 5 of this report, MGG tiered this herbicide product in the RED class or products that the natural lawn care approach restricts or avoids the most.

To reduce the amount of class RED products used, MGG recommends that Shorewood establishes tolerance thresholds for weeds, increases cultural practices of aeration, mowing and overseeding when able, chooses reduced-risk or organic herbicides and designates more bee-safe zones. This audit's appendices include records and templates to help the City of Shorewood implement MGG's recommendations.

This report includes five sections: (1) Introduction to Shorewood's Pollinator Resolution, (2) Definitions, (3) The Audit Methodology, (4) Summary and Review of the City of Shorewood Practices and (5) Recommendations.

Introduction to Shorewood's Pollinator Resolution

In 2014, Shorewood passed a resolution endorsing "Bee-Safe" policies and procedures throughout the city.

The resolution included the following clauses:

1. The City shall undertake its best efforts to become a Bee-Safe City by undertaking best management practices in the use of plantings and pesticides in all public places within the City.
2. The City shall refrain from the use of systemic pesticides on Shorewood City property including pesticides from the neonicotinoid family.
3. The City shall undertake its best efforts to plant flowers favorable to bees and other pollinators in the City's public spaces.
4. The City shall designate Bee-Safe areas in which future City planting are free from systemic pesticides including neonicotinoids.
5. The City shall undertake best efforts to communicate to Shorewood residents the importance of creating and maintaining a pollinator-friendly habitat.
6. The City shall publish a Bee-Safe City Progress report on an annual basis.

The "Audit Methodology" and "Summary and Review" sections will evaluate Shorewood's progress towards achieving this resolution based on the practices and product application records Shorewood staff provided MGG.

Definitions

"Pests" means any unwanted insects, plants, fungus (molds) and rodents.

"Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances designed or intended for use to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate pests, or to be used as a plant growth regulator. Pesticides include, but are not limited to, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and rodenticides, and certain pest-specific compounds of biological origin aimed at disrupting the life-cycle of the pest.

"Systemic" means any pesticide product absorbed by and transported through plants.

"Broadcast" means the application of pesticides to broad expanses of surfaces. An example includes application of pesticides to lawns.

"Biological Controls" means the use of a pest's natural predators or parasites to eliminate or reduce its population.

"Cultural Controls/Practices" means the management of pests and weeds by altering the environment's natural characteristics to favor desirable vegetation development over its competitors; examples include improving soil health, altering soil pH, increasing mowing height and aerating.

“Natural Controls” means the use of any method that does not employ synthetic substances as a way to eliminate or reduce pest populations and which may draw upon elements common to the environment. Examples include companion planting and attracting beneficial insects to reduce pest problems in gardens.

“Mechanical/Physical Controls” means the use of controls that physically inhibit pests’ ability to inhabit an area by modifying their environment. Examples of physical controls include using traps and barriers, influencing temperatures, controlled burning or hand-pulling of weeds.

Audit Methodology

MGG used the following procedures to complete the “Summary and Review” section for Shorewood practices.

Field Prioritization

At the start of the landscaping audit, MGG asked the City of Shorewood to tier their fields into one of three following categories:

Class A Fields- Highly used sporting fields or destination parks.

Class B Fields- Moderately trafficked sporting fields or parks.

Class C Fields- General use, low traffic parks or natural areas.

After the City tiered their parks, MGG requested product and cultural practice records for a park in each class. Shorewood staff shared data for Freeman Park (Class A), Manor Park (Class B Field) and Silverwood Park (Class C) and management of non-turf areas. This audit summarizes these management practices and offers recommendations for each of the four types of landscapes.

All MGG recommendations will be made based on a park’s or area’s prioritization or class. To learn more about MGG’s park prioritization process, please visit bit.ly/MGGprioritization.

Establishing Tolerance Thresholds

MGG defines tolerance thresholds as the maximum pest or weed pressure that a location, community or crop can tolerate before control. The City of Shorewood reported using informal tolerance thresholds that MGG describes in the Summary and Review section.

Cultural Management and Fertilization

Shorewood provided MGG with a list of cultural practices applied on each field from 2019 to 2021 (see the list in Appendix A). This list recorded the location and date of each aeration and irrigation. Staff informed MGG about their mowing frequency and height. None of the parks received fertilizer applications.

Weed and Pest Control

MGG obtained EPA Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the herbicides applied on all parks between 2019-2021. MSDS include information regarding active ingredient and recommended application rate. MGG recorded information for three criteria summarized in the “Shorewood Pesticide Product and Safety Summary” spreadsheet in Appendix B:

- The signal word (DANGER, WARNING & CAUTION) that indicates acute toxicity of a product.
 - MGG recommends avoiding products with signal words of DANGER or WARNING that indicate high to moderate toxicity respectively.
- The soil half-life of the product.
 - MGG recommends products with a half-life below 31 days.
- If research from the EPA, IARC or California Proposition 65 has listed a product as a possible, probable, known or likely carcinogen, reproductive toxicant, endocrine disruptor or nervous system toxicant.
 - MGG recommends avoiding any product linked to these effects.

In the spreadsheet, MGG assigned a RED, YELLOW or GREEN highlight to each product based on the following:

- RED-The signal word is DANGER, or the product's characteristics violates two or more of MGG recommendations from above
- YELLOW-The product violates one of MGG recommendations from above
- GREEN-The product does not violate any of MGG's recommendations.

Summary and Review of the City of Shorewood Lawn Care Practices

Tolerance Thresholds at Parks

The City of Shorewood reported informal weed and pest tolerance thresholds for all fields. MGG assumed these informal tolerance thresholds are low due to the City's scheduled applications of broadleaf herbicides. This audit made recommendations based on that assumption.

Cultural Management Practices and Fertilization

Cultural and Fertilization Practices on Class A Turfgrass Fields- The list in Appendix A recorded the following practices used at our example Class A fields of Freeman Park from 2019-2021.

Freeman Park did not receive any fertilization treatments.

The City has not aerated, overseeded or irrigated the park in several years.

Finally, the City mows Freeman Park once per week at a height of 3 inches.

Cultural and Fertilization Practices on Class B Turfgrass Fields- Manor Park received the same management practices as the Class A Freeman Park.

Cultural and Fertilization Practices on Class C Turfgrass Fields- Silverwood Park, Shorewood's example Class C field, received the same management practices as the Class A Freeman Park and the Class B Manor Park.

Weed and Pest Control

Weed and Grub Control on all turfgrass fields- The City of Shorewood uses mowing and herbicide to control weeds on Class A, Class B and Class C fields. The herbicide used, Armor Tech's Threesome Herbicide, is a selective synthetic that controls label-listed annual, biennial and perennial weeds. Active ingredients include 30.56% 2,4-D, 2.77% Dicamba and 8.17% MCPP. The label has the signal word DANGER, meaning the product has high acute toxicity. MGG assumed the city applied the product at the recommended rate of 3.0 to 4.0 pints per acre.

This product is a RED class herbicide due to the US EPA and EU listing the product's active ingredients as possible carcinogens, reproductive toxins, endocrine disruptors and nervous system disruptors.

There were not any recorded practices to control grubs on any of the fields.

Weed and Grub Control on Class A Turfgrass Fields- Freeman Park received Threesome herbicide applications on October 2nd, 2019 and October 20th, 2020 and July 27th, 2021.

Weed and Grub Control on Class B Turfgrass Fields- Manor Park received the same management practices as the Class A Freeman Park.

Weed and Grub Control on Class C Turfgrass Fields- Silverwood Park received the same management practices as the Class A Freeman Park and the Class B Manor Park.

Weed and Grub Control on Non-Turf areas- The City of Shorewood applies a copper sulfate product to the pond at Manor Park for algae treatment. In addition, 30 ash trees were injected every year with Arborjet's TREE-age® R10 Insecticide to control for emerald ash borer. Ingredients include 4% of the active ingredient Emamectin Benzoate and 25 – 50% of the inert ingredient Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (THFA). The label has a signal word of WARNING meaning the product has moderate acute toxicity to humans.

This product is a RED class herbicide due to the Warning label, average half-life exceeding 31 days and the MSDS stating that the product is suspected of damaging the unborn child and fertility. The MSDS, also, mentions this product's toxicity to bees and groundwater.

Progress Towards Pollinator Resolution Clauses

Clause #1- Planting and Pesticide Best Management Practices taken by Shorewood in Public Places- The City of Shorewood did not report cultural, mechanical and biological control measures taken on turfgrass fields for weeds and pests outside of mowing. In natural areas, the City of Shorewood rented goats to remove buckthorn at Freeman Park in 2018 and 2019. MGG, also, found that the City purchased a Weed Wrench to manually remove buckthorn. Shorewood maintains the Gideon Glen prairie with prescribed burns every couple of years.

Clause #2- Avoidance of systemic pesticide applications on Shorewood City Property- The pesticide product Shorewood uses for broadleaf weed control (Armor Tech Threesome) is systemic. Arborjet's TREE-age R10 is, also, systemic.

Clause #3- Planting of flowers favorable to bees and other pollinators on Shorewood City Property- The City of Shorewood reported the following bee-safe and native plantings locations:

1. Manor Park: Native plant buffers established around the Manor Park pond.
2. Freeman Park: Rain garden installed and maintained to capture rain water from Eddy Station.
3. Cathcart Park: Planted a clover patch in 2014, but returned to turfgrass now.
4. Badger Park: Rain garden installed and maintained to capture and infiltrate water prior to run-off entering a treatment pond.

5. Smithtown Ponds: Planned transformation to collect, control and treat stormwater to before it runs-off into Lake Minnetonka. Undergoing construction now.
6. Gideon Glen: Shorewood restored the prairie and drainage pond with native plantings and buffers.
7. Minnetonka Country Club: Open space areas from the former country club were redeveloped in 2016 and include walking trails, stormwater ponds and wetlands.

Clause #4- Designation of Bee-Safe areas free from systemic pesticides- The City of Shorewood did not report designating Bee-Safe areas.

Clause #5- Communication of importance of creating and maintaining a pollinator-friendly habitat- MGG staff needed to ask Shorewood staff for the webpage that includes the Bee-City resolution. The webpage is not available on the City's Environment landing page. MGG staff needed to click on the "Yard and Tree Care" webpage link to access the resolution. Both the "Yard and Tree Care" and "Bee safe City" pages have minimal resources and information for native planting, sustainable landscaping, natural lawn care, etc.

Clause #6- The City shall publish a Bee-Safe City Progress Report- Shorewood informed MGG that they have not conducted an annual Bee-Safe City Progress Report, but plans to conduct an annual report each year following this report.

Recommendations

Establishing Tolerance Thresholds for Prioritized Parks

MGG recommends setting and raising formal tolerance thresholds for weeds and pests on the City of Shorewood's fields. Field visibility, traffic and community expectations should most factor into the prioritization and tolerance thresholds at each field. Without knowledge of the three aforementioned factors, MGG makes the following recommendations for classification of all seven Shorewood parks and their weed tolerance thresholds:

Class A Fields (Freeman and Badger Parks)- These fields will have a 15% or less tolerance for weeds.¹

Class B Fields (Manor and Cathcart Parks)- These fields will have a 16-30% tolerance for weeds.²

Class C Fields (Silverwood, Southshore and Gideon Glen Parks)- The City of Shorewood will not control for weeds for the exception of invasive species.

¹ Assuming the average dandelion takes up .43 square feet. 15 percent or less would mean 3 dandelions or less per square yard or 35 dandelions or less for 100 square feet.

² Assuming the average dandelion takes up .43 square feet. 30 percent or less would mean 6 dandelions or less per square yard or 70 dandelions or less per 100 square feet.

Cultural Management Practices and Fertilization

Cultural and Fertilization Recommendations for Class A Turfgrass Fields- Freeman Park did not receive any fertilizations or cultural management of overseeding, aeration and irrigation. A deeply rooted, continuous grass system provides the best defense against weeds and pests (see bit.ly/MGGcultural). As opposed to annual herbicide applications, MGG recommends that Shorewood utilizes cultural management and fertilization to address the root cause of weed and pest pressure of poor soil quality, limited turfgrass root density and sparse turfgrass coverage. The following recommendations will improve Shorewood's soil and plant health.

To improve soil health, MGG highly recommends at least testing the soil on Class A fields. These soil tests should focus further than primary macronutrient content of N-P-K by factoring in pH, secondary macronutrients of calcium and magnesium and organic matter content.

Soil tests will identify malnourished turfgrass, which are more susceptible to pest and disease infestations.

The MGG Lawn & Land Forum Toolkit at LawnandLand.org identifies a couple of case studies that will help the City of Shorewood improve their soil testing programs. The first case study covers MGG's work with the organic-based fertilizer company EarthWorks to help the City of Grand Rapids implement four organic parks (see the study at bit.ly/GRtesting). This project started by conducting soil tests at all fields using the provider Logan Labs.

The second case study interviews Wilmette Park District's Kristi Solberg, formally from the Park Ridge Park District, and briefly looks at Solberg's soil testing practices (see bit.ly/SolAeration).

For Class A fields that cannot or do not receive a soil test, MGG recommends using organic fertilizer applications. Dense and established turfgrass stands should require two applications max per year, especially fescue dominant mixes.

MGG recommends scheduling fertilizer applications in late September or early October to set down deep roots for turfgrass. A slow-release, organic and nitrogen-based fertilizer in early fall should help the grass recover from hot, dry conditions of summer. If possible, a fall compost or biochar application best conditions the soil and can eliminate the need for spring or fall fertilization if incorporated properly.

LawnandLand.org's Soil Health webpage further details the importance of adding organic matter to sports and recreational fields and shares multiple case studies regarding our recommended fertility program (see bit.ly/MGGsoilhealth). The case studies include Carl Gorra's organic fertilization program for Naperville Park District (see bit.ly/GorraFertility), Dan Dinelli's composting program at the North Shore Country Club (see bit.ly/DinelliComposting) and Ron Malchiodi's application of biochar on Village of Riverside's fields (see bit.ly/MalchiodiBiochar).

The MGG recommended fertility program performs best in soft and porous soil that allows air, water and nutrients to travel in and out of the soil profile. The clay loam soil and high foot traffic at Freeman Park likely severely compacts soil at the sports fields. These fields currently receive no aeration. MGG highly recommends that the City of Shorewood aerate Class A parks in early fall between September 1st-30th. Fall aeration may provide the most critical step for natural lawn care implementation on high traffic parks by both reducing compaction and providing access points to the soil for fertilizer and seeding.

MGG recommends that both spring and fall aerations use a Ryan Renovaire tow behind with hollow-tines or similar equipment. Freeman Park likely receives enough traffic to warrant five or more aerations per year. MGG recommends that the City of Shorewood focus their aeration on the most trafficked parts of the sporting field (see bit.ly/BMPtraffic) and consider investing in slicing equipment to save costs and time. Learn about the different aeration equipment and their uses from Kristi Solberg at bit.ly/SolAeration. In her interview, Solberg notes that she prevents her fields from drying out during aeration by accommodating each cultivation with irrigation.

To inhibit weeds and grow a denser turfgrass stand, the City of Shorewood should increase its overseeding program to an application in late August or early September each year. Aerating fields one or two days before overseeding will ensure seed to soil contact. Kentucky bluegrass' growth pattern by rhizomes and ability to handle wear still offers the best option for high-traffic athletic fields. MGG recommends that the City of Shorewood visit the LawnandLand.org's table of high performing Kentucky bluegrass cultivars (see bit.ly/MGGcultivars). These tables pull data from the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program and found a couple of cultivars that could establish quickly and handle the high traffic.

The City of Shorewood's once per week mowing schedule for Class A fields aligns with MGG recommendations. Shorewood may need to increase mowing frequency to twice per week during the spring and fall to adhere to the 1/3 rule. Mowing should never take more than a 1/3 from the shoot per session. Cutting too much of the shoot can stress the grass plant leading to shallow roots, disease and other pressures. The City should evaluate the costs of their current mowing program and see if they would save on costs if they hired a private mowing contractor for just their Class A areas as Park Ridge Park District did in 2016 (see bit.ly/SolMowing).

Cultural and Fertilization Recommendations for Class B Turfgrass Fields- Preferably, the City of Shorewood should manage all Class B fields with similar cultural practices to MGG recommendations for Class A fields. However, MGG recognizes the City of Shorewood may face cost constraints and advises the following adjustments to Class B field management if unable to implement all of MGG's Class A field cultural practices recommendations.

First, if costs prevent the City of Shorewood from soil testing Manor Park, then the fields should follow a similar fertilization schedule to Freeman Park due to the parks likely receiving similar

traffic and community expectations. MGG recommends one or two organic fertilizations per year. Similar to Class A fields, prioritize fertilization in the fall. The second application, if necessary, should happen in late spring.

All Class B fields should perform well with one core aeration in the fall between September 1st to 30th. Overseed non-sporting Class B fields with a tall fescue dominant mix when necessary to fill bare patches in the early fall, preferably a day or two after the aeration. Overseed Manor Park with the same Kentucky bluegrass mix and schedule chosen for Class A parks.

Finally, the City of Shorewood should continue mowing their Class B fields once a week at heights no lower than three inches.

Cultural and Fertilization Recommendations for Class C Turfgrass Fields- MGG recommends limiting all fertilization and cultural practices at Class C turfgrass fields, which appears to be the current practice for Silverwood Park.

Class C fields such as Silverwood Park likely receive limited foot traffic and visibility and can maintain functionality with 0 to 1 fertilizations per year. If the City of Shorewood ever chooses to fertilize Class C areas, MGG recommends an organic fertilization in the fall if the fields have thin, patchy turfgrass stands.

Weed and Pest Control

Weed Recommendations for Class A Turfgrass Fields- MGG encourages the City of Shorewood to eliminate all scheduled pre-emergent broadcast applications of herbicides on Freeman Park and all other Class A areas. MGG's Class A turfgrass field cultural practices recommendations should help the City of Shorewood grow a dense, deeply-rooted turfgrass system to act as a pre-emergent inhibitor of weeds.

For post-emergent weed control, MGG recommends eliminating all RED class herbicides from the City of Shorewood's inventory.

The City of Shorewood should prioritize selecting GREEN class, reduced risk or organic broadleaf control alternatives such as Fiesta, Quicksilver, Tenacity, Lockup or Defendor. Learn more about these products from the Lawn & Land Forum Toolkit at bit.ly/MGGbroadleaf.

Weed Control Recommendations for Class B Turfgrass Fields- MGG suggests following the same protocols for "Weed Control for Class A Turfgrass Fields." MGG also recommends holding a weed tolerance threshold to 30 percent for Class B turfgrass fields.

Weed Control Recommendations for Class C Turfgrass Fields- The City of Shorewood should refrain from weed control on all Class C fields for the exception of managing an invasive weed or pest.

Recommendations to Adhere to the Bee City Pollinator Resolution- MGG developed a four-spoke Flywheel weed management plan to overcome soil, weather and human intervention conditions in many landscapes that favor invasive and undesirable vegetation growth and to grow landscapes that favor pollinators (see bit.ly/FlywheelApproach). The four spokes include (1) [Investigation, Planning and Prevention](#), (2) [Plant and Seed Selection](#), (3) [Alternative Weed Control Products and Practices](#) and (4) [Evaluation and Improvement](#).

The site investigation, planning and prevention spoke forms the foundation of controlling weeds in garden beds, tree rings and other non-turf areas. Nick Fuller, the Chief Ecological Officer of Natural Communities, LLC, will conduct inventories of plant communities, soil texture, sunlight and other environmental factors before developing a weed management or land restoration program (see bit.ly/FullerInvestigation). Some critical questions Fuller and MGG recommends for these inventories include (1) Do you have any remnant plant communities on your side? (2) Do you have strictly invasive species? (3) Do you have a combination of native and invasive species? (4) Are you starting off with an agricultural field or a blank slate?

These inventories should help the City of Shorewood select desirable, adaptable and competitive plant seed mixes for the non-turf regions in their parks. Many native, low-growing or low-input plant mixes should excel in these non-turf areas. Find resources on these mixes and planting recommendations at bit.ly/FullerSeedMixes. MGG suggests that the City of Shorewood plants ground cover to replace not only bare soil, but turfgrass grown in unfavorable conditions such as shady tree corridors. One consideration for ground cover includes low-input and pollinator-friendly clover as a monocrop or incorporated in eco-lawns (see bit.ly/MGGclover).

The parks that MGG categorized as Class C of Silverwood, Southshore and Gideon Glen Parks are ideal candidates for fulfilling Clauses #3 and #4 of the pollinator resolution, because they do not host athletic events.

The third Flywheel spoke webpage at bit.ly/FlywheelSpoke3 reviews the alternative cultural, physical, mechanical and chemical weed control the City can use to prepare garden beds and tree rings for planting. To avoid glyphosate use, the City of Shorewood will most likely need to use a combination of control strategies mentioned on that web page.

The City of Shorewood should keep the sand and dirt in baseball diamonds continually groomed, even during the summer offseason, to prevent weed establishment. This requires weekly dragging or raking the infields to pick up young weeds. The City could, also, consider liming their infields to increase the alkalinity that in turn reduces favorable conditions for weeds. Tips for baseball infield management can be found at <http://bit.ly/MSUinfields>.

MGG found the application of the Tree-Age EAB control product poses two primary risks for pollinators: (1) Tree-Age's active ingredient emamectin benzoate affects a broad range of plant-

feeding insects and (2) Shorewood's annual application of the product increases risk of exposure for pollinators.

The www.emeraldashborer.info FAQ factsheet provided by Davey Tree correctly states that ash trees depend on wind-pollination and do not rely on pollination from bees. However, the leaves and bark of ash trees provide forage or habitat for more than 150 species of native moth and butterfly larva.³ The FAQ factsheet states that "emamectin benzoate has been shown to affect a broad range of plant-feeding insects". Thus, the application of Tree-Age conflicts with Shorewood's pollinator resolution's intent to protect all pollinators of butterflies, moths, native bees and more.

The second risk for pollinators revolves around Shorewood's annual applications of Tree-Age on its ash trees. This annual use increases the exposure risk to pollinators. Both Davey Tree and Arborjet brought up studies shared in the North Central IPM Center (NCIPM) white paper "Insecticide Options for Protecting Ash Trees from Emerald Ash Borer" that observed effective EAB control from emamectin benzoate for up to three years. MGG recommends applications of Tree-Age in three-year intervals as opposed to annually if Shorewood continues applications of this product.

If Shorewood chooses to replace Tree-age, MGG recommends either biocontrol or an insecticide that has the reduced risk active ingredient of Azadirachtin.

In April of 2022, IPM Institute's Ryan Anderson contacted the US Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to see if Shorewood could participate in their biocontrol program of releasing stingless wasps that kill EAB (see bit.ly/EABbiocontrol). Anderson has yet to receive a reply from APHIS. However, these stingless wasps need EAB to persist in the long-term. During Anderson's Shorewood visit on June 23, 2022, Davey Tree's Gail Nozal informed attendees that researchers just detected the first presence of EAB in the Minneapolis area this year. The lack of EAB may reduce the effectiveness of this biocontrol program.

Azadirachtin derives from the seeds of neem trees and has low toxicity to humans (see bit.ly/CSUazadirachtin). Azadirachtin products will impair EAB reproduction and kill young larvae. The NCIPM white paper shared a two-year study in Michigan of the azadirachtin product [TreeAzin](#). The study found that TreeAzin reduced density of live EAB density by 75-80% lower than untreated control trees when applied in the first year, but not the second year. Davey Tree should not need to change their equipment, because Azadirachtin products such as [Azaguard](#) use the same trunk injection equipment as emamectin benzoate products. Some research shows that Azadirachtin may be toxic to bees and other pollinators.

³ Tallamy, Douglas. 2007. Bringing Nature Home: How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife in Our Gardens. *Timber Press*.

Finally, MGG highly encourages the City of Shorewood to seek alternative products to glyphosate in situations where chemical control offers the most economically feasible option for weed control. LawnandLand.org lists class GREEN, non-selective organic and reduced-risk product alternatives at bit.ly/MGGnonselective.

Overall IPM and Natural Lawn Care Policy Recommendations

To ensure the implementation of MGG's recommendations, MGG highly recommends that the City of Shorewood adopt a formal IPM or sustainable landscaping policy. Formal policies help organizations deliver services more efficiently and effectively because they (1) ensure consistency in the actions of staff, (2) avoid any ambiguity for how to handle particular situations/issues and (3) increase transparency between the organization and its clients (i.e. public).

Appendix D includes two critical templates to help with establishing and implementing a formal IPM or sustainable landscaping program of (1) a "Generic Park Policy" and (2) a "Natural Lawn Care Workplan." The "Generic Park Policy" assists with forming and writing IPM into the City Shorewood maintenance policy. This document covers program implementation concepts of monitoring, pesticide selection protocols, recordkeeping and evaluations (see bit.ly/MGGimplementation) and sets safety standards for pesticide application, storage, disposal and notification (see bit.ly/MGGsafety). The "Natural Lawn Care Workplan" will help the City of Shorewood implement the "Generic Park Policy" and the recommendations from this Audit.

Appendix A

Class A: Freeman Park

Mowing Height – 3"

Mowing Frequency – 2x per week for ballfields, 1x per week for other areas

Aeration – None

Irrigation – None

Grass Type – Unknown

Overseeding – None

Fertilization – None

Class B: Manor Park

Mowing Height – 3"

Mowing Frequency – 2x per week for ballfields, 1x per week for other areas

Aeration – None

Irrigation – None

Grass Type – Unknown

Overseeding – None

Fertilization – None

Class C: Silverwood Park

Mowing Height – 3"

Mowing Frequency – 1x per week

Aeration – None

Irrigation – None

Grass Type – Unknown

Overseeding – None

Fertilization – None

Appendix B

Shorewood Pesticide Product and Safety Summary

Color Coding	Products	Number of Products
Red	Armor Tech Threesome Selective Herbicide Arborject Tree-age Insecticide	2
Yellow	N/A	0
Green	N/A	0

We make our recommendations based on three main conditions:

- The signal word (Danger, Warning & Caution) that indicates acute toxicity of a product, we recommend avoiding products with signal words of Danger or Warning that indicate high to moderate toxicity respectively
- The soil half-life of the product, we recommend products with a half-life below 31 days
- If research has linked the product as a carcinogen or reproductive, endocrine, or nervous system toxicant/disruptor, we recommend avoiding any product linked to these effects

In the attached excel you will see products highlighted in one of three colors (GREEN, YELLOW or RED). The color coding goes like this:

- RED-The signal word is Danger, or the product's characteristics violates two or more of our recommendations from above
- YELLOW-The product violates one of our recommendations from above
- GREEN-The product does not violate any of our recommendations

Implication of the Assessment:

1. Armor Tech Threesome Selective Herbicide uses the signal word of **danger** on its label (EPA registration). This product's active ingredients including 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dicamba and MCPP are listed by the US EPA and/or EU as possible carcinogens, reproductive toxins, endocrine disruptors and/or nervous system disruptors. Our IPM policies stress using the least harmful product at the least amount of concentration. For this case, if the City of Shorewood must resort to chemicals, they should look for products that do not contain these active ingredients. Many other districts follow this procedure. MGG has significant concerns with dicamba (and Threesome's other chemical 2 4-D for that matter), since [dicamba is highly mobile and persistent chemical](#) that has been linked to non-hodgkins lymphoma and nervous system inhibition.

Appendix D

PARKS/FOREST/NATURAL AREAS

MODEL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT POLICY

Introduction:

This Integrated Pest Management Policy ("Policy") shall govern the adoption, implementation, and oversight of an Integrated Pest Management program for all sites under the purview of the _____ Park District ("District") effective _____ (date), 1998. Specifically, all pesticide use on grounds or in buildings maintained by the District will be subject to guidelines stated herein.

Findings:

WHEREAS, pesticides are currently applied to property owned or operated and maintained by the District;

WHEREAS, it is difficult or impossible to prevent patrons and employees of the District from coming into contact with those pesticides;

WHEREAS, District is dedicated to protecting the health and welfare of its patrons and employees;

WHEREAS, scientific research indicates that no pesticide is completely safe, and that various pesticides may pose risks to human health, particularly to the health of children, the elderly and other sensitive populations as well as non-target animal and plant populations;

WHEREAS, Integrated Pest Management represents an effective, environmentally sound and economical pest control method, the goal of which is to control pest species while reducing and, where possible, eliminating dependence on chemical pest control strategies;

NOW, THEREFORE, the District shall develop and implement the following Integrated Pest Management program:

Statement of Policy:

It shall be the policy of the District that Integrated Pest Management will be used to prevent and control pest problems in or on property maintained by the District. Non-chemical controls shall be given preference over chemical controls.

Defining Integrated Pest Management:

"Integrated Pest Management" (IPM) is a sustainable process for managing pests that relies on knowledge about the plant or insect pest and its interactions with the environment and utilizes a variety of control measures, including structural, physical, cultural, biological and, only as a last resort, chemical controls, in a way that minimizes environmental, health and economic risks.

District Integrated Pest Management Program:

A. The District shall submit a detailed work plan for implementing Integrated Pest Management which will incorporate the following approach :

1. **Monitor pest populations..** The District shall collect baseline data on an ongoing basis to locate and determine pest population densities and rates of growth, and whether and to what extent natural enemy population(s) are present. Records shall be kept of such monitoring.
2. **Establish Tolerance Levels.** To decide whether treatment is warranted, an acceptable tolerance level shall be established for each pest and site by determining the type, size, and density of pest population that must be present to cause levels of unacceptable environmental, aesthetic and/or economic damage, or create a risk to human health.
3. **Identify a range of preferred treatments.** Non-chemical, non-biological control strategies including structural, physical/mechanical and cultural controls shall be considered first. Chemical approaches should be used only as a last resort. In selecting a treatment approach, the following criteria shall be considered:
 - a. Least-hazardous to human health
 - b. Least disruptive of natural controls
 - c. Least-toxic to non-target organisms
 - d. Least-damaging to the general environment
 - e. Most likely to produce a permanent reduction in habitat conducive to pest populations above the tolerance level
 - f. Cost effectiveness over a reasonable term.
4. **Educate Staff.** Education is a critical component of a successful IPM program. The District shall commit to providing ongoing training for employees and assisting in developing educational programs for the public.
5. **Notify Contractors.** The District shall inform all contractors of their obligation to comply with the IPM program.

Authorization, Review and Evaluation of the IPM Program

- A. An IPM advisory committee ("Committee") shall review all IPM plans and review all pesticides used by the District. The Committee shall be governed by the following rules:
1. The Committee shall be composed of....[District representatives, members of citizen's action groups working on pesticide use reduction, other representatives of the public]

2. All members shall be in agreement with the intent of the Policy and shall seek management techniques that minimize or eliminate the use of pesticides;
 3. _____ shall convene and conduct the meetings of the Committee.
- B. Annual reports evaluating the IPM program shall be submitted to the Committee by the District.
- C. Every two years the Committee shall conduct a review of the program's overall effectiveness in managing pest populations. This assessment shall include an evaluation of all chemical applications, including a figure reflecting the total quantities of pesticide active ingredient applied, as well as any new information on the hazards of chemical controls.
- D. The Committee shall be responsible for keeping the public informed of the District's IPM program. Information requests from the public about the Policy will be directed to an appropriate member of the Committee who will answer it promptly.

Notification Requirements

The public shall be notified of any interior or exterior broadcast applications of pesticides, as well as any bombings or dusting of large exposed areas in or on any property maintained by the District as follows:

- A. Signs shall be posted at the time of application of pesticides.
1. Signs shall be headed "Notice of Pesticide Application." Signs shall contain the following information: the name of the pesticide, the date of application and a telephone number that can be called for more information.
 2. Signs shall be posted at the entrance to all buildings where pesticides have been applied.
 3. Signs shall be posted at all park entrances where pesticides have been applied.
 4. Signs shall be posted at appropriate intervals along property lines abutting residential areas.
- B. Prior notification shall not be required when a situation presents a direct threat to the public health and requires immediate action.

Meeting Federal and State Regulations

No pesticide shall be used unless it is registered for its intended use under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), 7 U.S.C. § 135 et seq. The District shall not violate any state or federal rules and regulations relating to pesticide use, or the safety provisions set forth on pesticide labels.

Severability

If any section, sentence, or clause of this Policy is held invalid or unconstitutional, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the ordinance.

Effective Date

This Policy shall take effect upon passage by _____ and publication as required by law.

Definitions

“Biological Controls” means the use of a pest’s natural predators or parasites to eliminate or reduce its population.

“Bombing” means a treatment that releases liquid aerosols into the air. Examples include spraying, misting or fogging.

“Broadcast” means the application of pesticides to broad expanses of surfaces. An example includes application of pesticides to lawns.

“Cultural Controls” means the use of education to effect changes in persons’ perceptions and behaviors as a method of preventing pest problems, avoiding pesticide use and more broadly promoting the health and sustainability of a given area.

“Mechanical Controls” means the use of mechanical procedures to eliminate or reduce pest populations, such as mowing and aeration of lawns.

“Natural Controls” means the use of any method that does not employ synthetic substances as a way to eliminate or reduce pest populations and which may draw upon elements common to the environment. Examples include companion planting and attracting beneficial insects to reduce pest problems in gardens.

“Pests” means any unwanted insects, plants, fungus (molds), and rodents.

“Pesticide” means any substance or mixture of substances designed or intended for use to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate pests, or to be used as a plant growth regulator. Pesticides include, but are not limited to, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and rodenticides, and certain pest-specific compounds of biological origin aimed at disrupting the life-cycle of the pest.

“Physical Controls” means the use of controls that physically inhibit pests’ ability to inhabit an area by modifying their environment. Examples of physical controls include using traps and barriers, influencing temperatures, controlled burning or hand-pulling of weeds.

“Structural Controls” means the use of a whole systems approach to controlling pest populations, which may include addressing structural issues in both buildings and landscapes. Examples of structural controls include adopting long-term maintenance practices such as caulking and sealing, and repairing the building or landscape to remove places where pests may breed, such as removing indentations in the earth that cause puddles where mosquitoes may breed.

Natural Lawn Care Workplan

Integrated Pest Management

The [IPM Institute of North America, Inc.](#) defines Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as an environmentally sensitive and cost-effective approach to weed, insect, disease and other pest management that consolidates all available necessary techniques into an integrated program to keep pest populations at acceptable levels and to avoid adverse effects. An IPM program will utilize physical, cultural, mechanical, structural and biological controls before resorting to chemical controls.

It shall be the policy of [school district/park district/municipality] that Integrated Pest Management will be used to prevent and control pest and weed problems in or on property maintained by the District. Non-chemical controls shall be given preference over chemical controls.

Categorizing the District's Green Spaces

In line with the district's IPM policy, green spaces are broken down into three different categories based on acceptable weed pressures:

Category 1: Category "1" Areas- grounds, recreation facilities, and other school/park properties that will have a 15% or less tolerance for weeds.⁴ These areas include athletic fields where quality turf is critical to player safety or turf areas around facilities that receive high public use or visibility.

Category 2: Category "2" Areas - grounds, recreation facilities and other school/park properties that will have a 16-30% tolerance for weeds.⁵ Included in this category are areas where turf quality and appearance is important, but not critical. This may include areas that are lightly used, but still receive relatively high visibility.

Category 3: Category "3" areas – designated green spaces that will receive no pesticide treatments no matter the level of weed pressure. These are areas that receive minimal traffic and have low visibility.

Category 1 ground management plan

Cultural management:

- Proper cultural practices should be implemented prior to using chemical pest controls. The facility will follow the cultural management instructions below to the best of its ability for Category 1 grounds.

⁴ Assuming the average dandelion takes up .43 square feet. 15 percent or less would mean 3 dandelions or less per square yard or 35 dandelions or less for 100 square feet.

⁵ Assuming the average dandelion takes up .43 square feet. 30 percent or less would mean 6 dandelions or less per square yard or 70 dandelions or less per 100 square feet.

- *Mowing*- Mowing height should be set between between 2 ½ and 3 ½ inches for the entire season. Remove only 1/3 of the leaf blade or less at a time. Mowing frequency will vary based on numerous conditions, but will often be conducted once a week or more during the middle of the summer. Mulch grass clippings in place rather than bag and remove to add nitrogen back into the soil.
- *Aeration*- Aerate areas that have compacted/hard soil, a thatch layer greater than ½ inches or bare soil. Reduce the compaction and thatch by aerating in the fall after the heat of the summer has subsided (September 1 to 30). Severe soil compaction or thatch development may require a second aerification in the late spring (May 1 to June 15). Core aeration should be conducted using a machine-driven, piston-type aerifier. The aerifier should be set to take out cores ¼ - ½ inches in diameter and reach 3 to 4 inches deep. The cores should remain on the lawn and mowed over after one to two days. Deep tine aeration may be required for soils with a high clay or rock content. Deep tine treatments work effectively in the spring and fall using a solid tine 5-10" deep.
- *Overseeding*- Thin or bare areas can benefit from overseeding, especially when paired with a fall or spring aerification. If paired with aerification, overseed 1 to 2 days after aerating. Overseed using the same or a similar mixture of grass species already present on the site. If possible, overseed prior to a forecasted rain event or irrigate to provide moisture for the new seeds to germinate. Use the NTEP database (www.ntep.org) to select high quality grass seed that fits site needs

Fertilization for Category 1 grounds:

- *Soil testing*: All category 1 grounds should receive a soil test to determine fertility needs. The soil test should inform about nutrients, pH, and organic matter content in the soil. From this data, the district can make informed decisions about the amount, frequency and type of fertilizer to apply.
- *Fertilizer applications*: Most soil tests will offer recommendations for the amount, frequency, and type of fertilizer to apply. In the cases that they do not, however, we recommend that Category 1 should receive around 2 to 3 applications of nitrogen fertilizer per year. If turf is very dense, established, and does not receive frequent foot traffic, gravitate towards two or less applications. If the primary turf species present is tall fescue or a mixture of fine fescues, then gravitate towards two or less fertilizer applications. The best time to fertilize is with a slow-release, organic fertilizer in early fall to help the grass recover from hot, dry conditions of summer.

If the manager determines that three fertilizer applications are needed, they should implement the two additional applications once in late May and once in mid fall (i.e. late September or early October). For highly trafficked areas with poor spring density, a synthetic fertilizer can be used for the spring application to encourage rapid nutrient uptake by the plant in cooler conditions.

If using biosolids, the district should only need to do one application per year in the fall. Most school and park districts have reported not needing complementary fertilizations for the biosolids, so the district should avoid additional fertilizations to the biosolids if grass is performing well. All fertilizations will work best if they follow a core aeration.

Weed and Pest Control

- In cases where turf damage occurs and the causal agent is unclear, an accurate diagnosis of the problem should be obtained prior to implementing any pest control measures. Accurate diagnoses can be obtained from your local extension office or at many land-grant universities.
- In cases where weeds exceed the desired threshold, use a certified natural or EPA reduced-risk weed control product. For turfgrass, options include Fiesta, Tenacity, Quicksilver, and Defendor. Applications of these products cannot exceed twice per year. Perennial weeds are most effectively controlled using herbicides in the fall, which is, also, a time when the grounds are being used less often and will result in lower risk for public exposure. Carefully follow all label directions, even for certified natural products.
- Attempt to increase irrigation or reseed the area to encourage recovery if damage from insects, in particular root damage from white grub feeding, exceeds the desired threshold. Insect damage on turfgrass is often sporadic and may not occur every year. However, a facility can consider a preventative insecticide if they have observed severe damage multiple years in a row. Avoid selecting insecticides that the EPA has identified as 'harmful to bees' (i.e. indicated by a 'bee icon' within a red diamond on the product label). Carefully follow all label directions.
- Fungal diseases rarely cause widespread damage on lawn and sports turf and are typically controlled through proper cultural practices. Fungicides are almost never recommended for use in lawn and sports turf.

Category 2 ground management plan

Cultural Management:

- If possible, all Category 2 fields should be managed with similar cultural practices as Category 1. If the district faces cost constraints or other pressures, however, the management for Category 2 fields can be changed to the following:
- *Mowing:* Mow at a height between 2 ½ to 3 ½ inches and frequently enough so that only 1/3 of the plant or less is removed during each mowing. In the middle of the summer, this will typically be once per week.
- *Aeration:* Aerate once in the fall (September 1 to 30). Same depth and procedure as Category 1 fields.
- *Aerating and Overseeding:* Aerate and overseed as often as possible when needed and given budgetary constraints. Follow the same procedures as Category 1 fields.

Fertilization:

- Category 2 grounds should receive a soil test once every three years to identify underlying problems and identify fertilization needs. If unable to get a soil test, Category 2 grounds should receive 1 to 2 applications of nitrogen fertilizer per year. Similar to Category 1 grounds, prioritize the fertilization in the fall. The second application, if necessary, should happen in the late spring.

Weed and Pest Control

- In cases that weed pressure exceeds the desired threshold, the district can use a certified natural or EPA reduced-risk weed control product. For turfgrass, options include Fiesta,

Tenacity, Quicksilver, and Defendor. Carefully follow all label directions, even for certified natural products. Applications of these products cannot exceed twice per year.

- Insecticide and fungicide applications should be avoided unless the damage is extreme.

Category 3 Ground Management Plan

Cultural Management:

- Follow similar cultural management to Category 2 grounds. In most cases, Category 3 areas will be 'mow only' and will not receive aeration or overseeding.

Fertilization:

- Consider Category 3 grounds as "Good Desired Quality" fields labeled in the above table that should receive 1 to 0 applications of nitrogen fertilizer per year. The IPM Institute advises to avoid fertilization completely if grass is established, mature and healthy in appearance.

Weed and Pest Control

- As these areas have been deemed of low importance due to their minimal traffic and low visibility, pesticides should not be applied.

Marie Darling

From: Ryan Anderson <randerson@ipminstitute.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 2, 2022 12:48 PM
To: Larry Brown; Marie Darling; Twila Grout
Subject: Fw: Shorewood Budget

Here were Alec's cost estimates. Please let me or Alec know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Ryan

From: Alec McClennan <alec@whygoodnature.com>
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2022 11:51 AM
To: Ryan Anderson <randerson@ipminstitute.org>; Sydney Lezaic <sydneyl@whygoodnature.com>
Cc: Leah McSherry <LMcSherry@ipminstitute.org>; Larry Brown <lbrown@ci.shorewood.mn.us>
Subject: Shorewood Budget

Folks,

Hope you are each having a great Summer! Wanted to reach out and get you some numbers to look at for the parks. In this [FIELD PRICING WORKSHEET](#) you'll find a tool that we can use to help create a program to meet your expectations and budget. It is currently populated with our recommendations but is just a starting point.

We've split the numbers a few ways and can do more splitting as needed to get into a budget that will work for Shorewood. The numbers here include material cost estimates and not the cost of application. If you contract out the applications, there will be a charge to apply. It is possible that Shorewood can purchase the materials and hire someone to apply them. If you have equipment to apply materials or are interested in purchasing equipment to do the applications, we are happy to advise.

The spreadsheet might look a little intimidating at first but I promise it makes sense :). Happy to jump on a call today to go over it if you like Larry.

We've differentiated the program levels at each park as A,B,C.

Area Classifications

Class A

High Profile, high use areas. Get the full treatments.

Class B

Moderate use and doesn't need to be perfect.

Class C

Very Low Priority, minimal treatments each year.

On the spreadsheet, sheet one (Shorewoods Classifications) considers the entire park area as shown in the maps you provided us as class A. If cost is a concern, we suggest treating only the playing field areas themselves as Class A wherever possible (GN Classifications Tab). In the GN Classifications Tab we considered playing areas as Class A and

areas around the playing surfaces as Class B. Many communities we work with consider the playing field portions of the parks as Class A and everything outside the playing fields as Class C. We can adjust however you like. The Spreadsheet is set up so that we can change the classification of each field area and it will calculate how that impacts the overall cost.

Please don't hesitate to reach out with questions. Also, a full report is forthcoming but wanted to get this to you sooner...

Bottom line: Materials costs for the proposed applications range from \$45k - \$84k for all the parks combined. We can adjust as needed to hit a target budget.

Thanks!

Alec

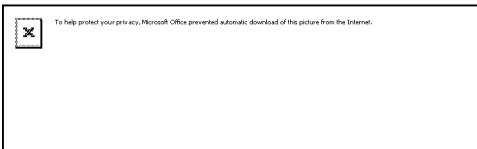
Alec McClennan

Good Nature Founder

Office: 216.641.9800

Cell: 216.570.5346

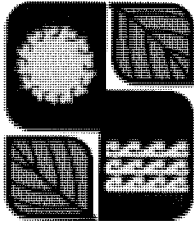
Email: alec@whygoodnature.com



[Refer a Friend](#) | [Why Organic](#) | [How Are We Doing?](#)

Fields			Field Class Acres	unit / 1000	Cost / Acre	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
						7.74	8.03	16.01	0	1.13	1.17	0.75	1.79	0.81	2.45	1.58	0	0	2.04	0	0	2.25	0
						FREEMAN	FREEMAN	FREEMAN	BADGER	BADGER	BADGER	CATHCART	CATHCART	CATHCART	MANOR	MANOR	MANOR	SOUTH SHORE	SOUTH SHORE	SOUTH SHORE	SILVERWOOD	SILVERWOOD	SILVERWOOD
A,B,C	Full Organic Fertility	Early Spring	Com Gluten Meal (lb)	10	\$387.59	\$ 2,999.91	\$ 3,112.31	\$ 6,205.24	\$ -	\$ 437.97	\$ 453.47	\$ 290.69	\$ 693.78	\$ 313.94	\$ 949.58	\$ 612.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 790.57	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 872.07	\$ -
A		Late Spring	Sustane 9-0-2 (lb)	10	\$338.87	\$ 2,622.82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 254.15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 830.22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A,B		Early Fall	Sustane 9-0-4 (lb)	10	\$338.87	\$ 2,622.82	\$ 2,721.09	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 382.92	\$ -	\$ 254.15	\$ 606.57	\$ -	\$ 830.22	\$ 535.41	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 691.28	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 762.45	\$ -
A		Late Fall	Sustane 4-6-4 (lb)	15	\$319.07	\$ 2,469.62	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 239.30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 781.73	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pesticide Free Fertility																							
A		Early Spring	Custom Blend 10-15-15 (lb)	10	\$329.25	\$ 2,525.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 244.69	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 799.31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A,B		Late Spring	Com Gluten Meal (lb)	10	\$326.25	\$ 2,625.18	\$ 2,619.79	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 366.06	\$ -	\$ 244.69	\$ 583.99	\$ -	\$ 799.31	\$ 515.48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 665.55	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 734.06	\$ -
A		Early Fall	Custom Blend 10-15-15 (lb)	10	\$326.25	\$ 2,625.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 244.69	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 799.31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A,B,C		Late Fall	Custom Blend 16-2-9 (lb)	6	\$261.00	\$ 2,020.14	\$ 2,095.83	\$ 4,178.61	\$ -	\$ 294.93	\$ 305.37	\$ 195.75	\$ 467.19	\$ 211.41	\$ 639.45	\$ 412.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 532.44	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 587.25	\$ -
Micronutrient Treatments																							
A,B		Early Spring	Chelated Iron Treatment (oz)	20	\$174.00	\$ 1,346.76	\$ 1,397.22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 196.62	\$ -	\$ 130.50	\$ 311.46	\$ -	\$ 426.30	\$ 274.92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 354.96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 391.50	\$ -
A,B		Mid Spring	Chelated Iron Treatment (oz)	15	\$130.50	\$ 1,010.07	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152.69	\$ -	\$ 97.88	\$ 105.71	\$ -	\$ 319.73	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A		Late Spring	Chelated Iron Treatment (If Needed) (oz)	10	\$87.00	\$ 673.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 213.15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cultural Practices																							
A		In Season	Slit Aeration Whenever Possible																				
A,B,C		Late Season	Core Aeration																				
A		Late Season	Overseeding (lb)	5	\$862.50	\$ 5,050.35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 489.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,598.63	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pesticide Free + Micronutrient Treatments + Cultural Practices per Class						\$ 17,676.23	\$ 6,112.64	\$ 4,178.61	\$ -	\$ 1,012.90	\$ 305.37	\$ 1,712.81	\$ 1,468.34	\$ 211.41	\$ 5,595.19	\$ 1,202.78	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,552.95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,712.81	\$ -
Pesticide Free Total							\$ 27,957.67	\$ 1,318.27		\$ 1,318.27	\$ 3,392.57		\$ 3,392.57			\$ 6,797.96			\$ 1,552.95			\$ 1,712.81	\$ 1,712.81
Full Organic Total							\$ 32,231.57			\$ 1,623.67			\$ 3,892.74			\$ 7,372.26			\$ 1,636.92			\$ 2,026.01	
GRAND TOTAL Pesticide Free Total				\$	42,742.23																		
GRAND TOTAL Full Organic Total				\$	48,943.17																		

Option 2



CITY OF SHOREWOOD

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952-960-7900 • www.ci.shorewood.mn.us • cityhall@ci.shorewood.mn.us

To: Park Commission

From: Twila Grout, Park & Rec Director

Memo Date: August 16, 2022

Re: Determine Liaison to City Council Meetings

Listed below is a schedule for the Park Commissioners to determine who will be the liaison to the City Council meetings.

Park Commission Meeting	Report at City Council Meeting	Liaison
August 16, 2022	August 22, 2022	
September 13, 2022	September 26, 2022	Hirner
October 25 and November 22, 2022	November 28, 2022	