MPDM Chapter 3 Engineering and Environmental Considerations

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Chapter 3 Subcommittee Members

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- Rebecca Kluckhohn, Wenck
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Primary Purposes of Chapter 3

- Guidance to Engineers in completing their duties
 - M.S. 103E
 - Other applicable state and federal law
- Guidance to Drainage Authority on what to expect and request from their Engineer
- Guidance to regulators on what to expect in an Engineer's Report
- Inform stakeholders (D.A., regulators, viewers, landowners, etc.) of the Engineer's role and basis for their recommendation

What has changed since 1991?



What has changed since 1991?

2016 Minnesota Statutes CHAPTER 103E. DRAINAGE			
	GENERAL PROVISIONS		
103E.005	DEFINITIONS.		
103E.011	DRAINAGE AUTHORITY POWERS.		
103E.015	CONSIDERATIONS BEFORE DRAINAGE WORK IS DONI		
103E.021	DITCHES MUST BE PLANTED WITH PERENNIAL VEGE		
103E.025	PROCEDURE FOR DRAINAGE PROJECT THAT AFFECTS		
	AREA USED FOR CONSERVATION.		
103E.031	CONNECTION WITH DRAINS IN ADJOINING STATES.		

STATUTES



AG PRACTICES



TECHNOLOGY





COMMUNICATION

PRIORITIES

REGULATION

Major Changes to MPDM Chapter 3

- Environmental Considerations
 - 103E.015 considerations
 - Regulatory requirements
 - Water Quality / TMDL
- Repair Reports / As Constructed and Subsequently Improved Condition (ACSIC)
- Resources
 - Links
 - Checklists
 - Sample Reports

Points of Emphasis in Update

- Reflect changes in law
- Consistent language and "voice"
 - "May" vs. "should" vs. "must" vs. "shall"
- Consistent with current engineering practice
- Not a policy document!

Chapter 3 Organization

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Specific Environmental Considerations



- 3. Preliminary Survey and Engineer's Preliminary Report
- 4. Detailed Survey and Engineer's Final Report
- 5. Adequacy of Outlet
- 6. New Systems, Improvements, or Modifications of Drainage System

Chapter 3 Organization (cont.)

- 7. Repair/Maintenance of Drainage System
- 8. Redetermination of Benefits
- 9. Consolidation of Drainage Systems
- **10.** Construction Plans and Specifications
- 11. Construction
- 12. Record Drawings

A. Appendices

CHAPTER 3 CONTENT

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Ivan Anderson	SW2	2	32	22	30.00	30,32
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Andrew Kunshire	S tof SEL	2	32	22	30.00	30.32



Key Terminology in Chapter 3

- "Improvement"
- "Major Repair" vs. "Minor Repair" vs.
 "Petitioned Repair" vs. "Non-Petitioned Repair" vs. "Maintenance"
- "Drainage System Project"

Introduction Roles and Responsibilities of the Engineer

Technical expertise

- Technical application of drainage law;
- Surveying;
- Hydrology and hydraulics;
- · Culvert, roadway, and structural design;
- · Construction plan development;
- · Construction management and observation;
- · Erosion and sediment control design;
- · Wetland delineation;
- · Water quality analysis;
- · Communication/liaison between drainage authority and other decision-makers and/or reviewers;
- · Environmental review and permitting; and
- · Soil and water conservation.

Introduction Roles and Responsibilities of the Engineer

- Understanding of drainage law
- Understanding and evaluating regulatory requirements
- Evaluating environmental considerations (103E.015)
- Key technical <u>advisor</u> for the drainage authority



Specific Environmental Considerations







Specific Environmental Considerations General

- Roles of <u>Engineer</u> and <u>Regulatory Reviewer</u>
- Pertinent regulations (table)
- Contact info (link)
- Early Coordination

Table 1: Pertinent Regulations

Agency	Local Regs.	State Regs.
Local Government		
Townships	Ordinances	Minn. Stat. 160.20
Counties	Ordinances	Minn. Stat. 103E, Minn. Stat. 160.20
Watershed Districts	WD Rules	Minn. Stat. 103E, Minn. Stat. 103D.335
State Agencies		
BWSR	Rules	WCA (Minn. R. 8420, Minn. Stat. 103G).

Specific Environmental Considerations Wetlands

- Wetland Conservation Act (WCA)
- Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Swampbuster
- Determining Wetland Impacts
- Downgradient Wetland Effects



Specific Environmental Considerations Public Waters

- Work in public waters
- Links to DNR site
- Checklist







Specific Environmental Considerations **Other**

- Environmental Review
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Water Quality
 - NPDES
 - State Standards and Goals



Preliminary Survey and Engineer's Preliminary Report





Preliminary Survey and Engineer's Preliminary Report **Preliminary Survey Procedures**

- Guidance vs. mandatory information
- Alternatives to traditional survey
- Consideration of BMP siting (e.g., two-stage ditch)



Detailed Survey and Engineer's Final Report

- Few Changes to this Section
- Required content in report
- Advisory Review
- Example Engineer's Reports (Appendix)



Adequacy of Outlet



Adequacy of Outlet Basic Requirements

- No loss of function to downstream drainage outlets
- No excessive scour/deposition of sediment
- No flood damages, unless compensation is made

Note: These are more or less unchanged from 1991



Adequacy of Outlet Methods of Analysis

- Consider regulatory requirements in survey scope
- Modern hydrology/hydraulics techniques
- Matching rigor of analysis to nature and scope of project



New Drainage Systems, Improvements, Laterals, and Other Modifications of Drainage System

- General Information (little change)
- Engineering Requirements
 - Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analysis
 - Ditch/Tile Hydraulic Design



- Erosion Control for Drainage Water Entry to a Public Ditch
- Miscellaneous Structures
- Channel Geometry
- Vegetated Ditch Buffer Strips



Repair/Maintenance of Drainage System

"Minor Repair" → Non-Petitioned Repair "Major Repair" → Petitioned Repair Contracting and Levying for Maintenance and Repair



Repair/Maintenance of Drainage Systems Determination of the As-Built Condition

- Fore Repairs and/or Reestablishment of Drainage System Records
- Test pits
- Soil Borings
- Culvert Comparison
- Cut Sheets
- Drainage Records Modernization



Repair/Maintenance of Drainage Systems Petitioned Repair

- Recommended examination
- Bridge/culvert capacity
- Repair report outline
- Example repair reports (Appendix)



Other Chapter 3 Sections

- Redetermination of Benefits
- Consolidation of Drainage Systems
- Construction Plans and Specifications
- Construction
- Public Drainage System Records

	No. 2750-Pelilion for Repair of Ditch.	Miller-Davis Printing Co. Mfg. Similarers, Minnespells, Minn
	PETITIC	N.
	To the County Board of the County of Para	ka Minnesota:
	The undersigned petitioners respectfully represent and	state
	That they are the owners of lands that have bee County	n heretafore assessed for the construction of AARA
	That the said ditch is in need of repairs and that	its usefulness for the purpose for which it was
	constructed has become greatly impaired by reason of the j	bllowing facts:
	FIRST-That said ditch has become obstructed by the	deposit of sediment therein and by the growth
gi i	of weeds and grasses upon and along the bottom, sides, ban	ks, and right of way thereof.
	SECOND-That by reason of the construction of side	ind lateral ditebes emptying into said diteb
	the volume of water to be taken care of by said	ity
	increased haven't the convert the second	¢ ^r

Chapter 3 Appendices Checklists

- M.S. 103E.015 Criteria
- Items in a Concept Plan
- Preliminary Report Guidelines
- Key Questions for Considering Water Quality Impact
- Does Your Project Require an Environmental Review?



Chapter 3 Appendices Resources

- External sources of funding
- MN water quality standards
- Sample hydraulic structures table
- Rock chute design spreadsheet

	Rock Chute Design	Data	Plan Sheet
(Version 4.03 - 11/29/11,	Based on Design of Rock Chutes by R	obinson, Rice, Kadavy, ASAE, 1998) Instructions
Project: Spillway protection Designer: Jim Villa Date: 11/04/09	n	County: <u>Woodbury</u> Checked by: Date:	
Input Channel Geometry			
→ Inlet Channel Bw = 200 ft. Side slopes = 4.0 (m:1) n-value = 0.035 Bed slope = 0.0060 ft/ft. Minimum Fill = 1.0 ft. Freeboard = 0.5 ft.	→ Chute Bw = 20.0 ft. Factor of safety = 1.20 (F _a) Side slopes = 4.0 (m:1) – Bed slope (5.1) = 0.200 ft/ft. Outlet apron depth, d = 1.0 ft.	→ Ourlet Ch Bw = 400 Side slopes = 40 → 2.0:1 max. n-value = 0.04 ⇒ 2.5:1 max. Bed slope = 0.00 Base flow = 0.0	annel) ft. (m:1) !5 550 ft./ft. cfs
Design Storm Dat	a (Table 2, NHCP, NRCS Grade Sta	abilization Structure No. 410)	
Drainage area = 450.0 acres Apron elev Inlet = 105.0 ft Out Chute capacity = Q5-year Total capacity = Q10-year 24	Rainfall = 0 0-3 in. () 3 - 5 in. () 5+ in. let = 99.0 ft (H _{drop} = 5 ft.) linimum capacity (based on a 5-year, 4-hour storm with a 3 - 5 inch rainfall)	Note: The total required cap through the chute (principal s in combination with an auxili Input tailwater (Tw):	acity is routed spillway) or ary spillway.
Q _{high} = <u>330.0</u> cfs Hi Q _{low} = <u>75.0</u> cfs Lo	gh flow storm through chute w flow storm through chute	→ Tw (ft.) = <i>Program Tw fro</i> Tw (ft.) = <i>Program</i>	m Program
Profile and Cross Section (Output)			
$h_{pv} = 0.38 ft. (0.18 ft.)$	Solve Spreadsheet	Notes: 1) Output given as <i>High Flow (Low</i> 2) Taiwater depth plus d must be at	Flow) values.

Chapter 3 Appendices Example Reports

- Preliminary survey
- Engineer's final report
- Repair report
- Impoundment proceedings
- Correction of public drainage system record





INTRODUCTION

The paper of this memorandum in to provide the Rice Corek Warrsheld Dimits (RCWD) with a lational arrives of RAAG Corey Deb 3/16 (AGD 3-64), upwam and a docscible the component of the corent system necessary to maintim hastoric function minimal to when the changing systems using ingulary constances and an absengentity impraved. Acada Core years charged parallelization of the pablic dramage systems to the RCWD in 1972. Documented and nucleocumented modelscentering systems to the SA-20 system have excurred increased and the system and uncertained modelscentering systems to the SA-20 system have excurred increased and the system and uncertained modelscentering systems.

The ACD 53-62 public drainage system is located within the Blaine and Circle Pines and is the amalgamation of several individual public drainage systems:

)	Anoka County Ditch 9 (ACD 9) established in 1890;
5	Anoka County Ditch 10 (ACD 10) established in 1890;
)	Anoka County Ditch 24 (ACD 24) established in 1893;

- Anoka County Dich 24 (ACD 24) established in 1893;
 Anoka County Dich 32 (ACD 32) established in 1898;
- Anoka County Ditch 53 (ACD 53) established in 1911; and
 Anoka County Ditch 62 (ACD 62) established in 1917.

A suscenseries of the effective of 2010 by Boson Equiproving Lee (HE) methods, "Analon Cosmy Dath 10-22: 31 Hanneal Review" described the historic alignment and modification to the ACD 10-22-32 system, which, like ACD 35-64, continue proteins of the historic ACD 10 and ACD 35 pathic damage systems. Although this memorandum primarily focusion on the proteins of the historic pathic damage. The ACD 35-64 pathic damage systems of the ACD 10 and ACD 35 pathic damage systems. Although this memorandum primarily focusion on the proteins of the historic pathic damage and Cleer Dave which users of the ACD 32 system in the Cley of Blaine, which latter became memorandem and ACD 35 and ACD 52.

Another previous menoramban, daved Oxeber 5, 2001by Emmons and Olivier Resources (EGR) determined an "Offician Houffie' for Bennetic Househ of this system, davange and the Andonead malysis served varianted because of the lock of written documentation describing the various modulations of the previous naulysis and provide m independent prespective in advance of proceeding with the human two presentation of the ADS of the system. This means making the composition build sport the previous naulysis and provide m independent prespective in advance of proceeding with the memory analysis for maintenance and press of the ADS 35-60 presents affor the one is conclusions on

Questions on Content?

SUBCOMMITTEE DISCUSSION TOPICS



Subcommittee Topics Adequacy of Outlet

Issue: Does the Engineer need to consider nutrient and sediment loading with regard to the adequacy of the outlet?

Consensus: **No subcommittee consensus.** However, consensus that no case law indicates use of water quality in considering outlet adequacy under 103E.

Subcommittee Topics Adequacy of Outlet

Issue: How far downstream does the Engineer need to consider downstream for adequacy? ¼ mile? 1 mile? 10 miles?

Consensus: No one-size-fits-all solution. Engineer needs to use judgement.

Subcommittee Topics Downgradient Impacts

Issue: Are downgradient effects from drainage projects regulated under WCA or CWA?

Consensus: No. However, Engineer may consider these effects under M.S. 103.015 (Section II.B.5 of Chapter 3).

Subcommittee Topics Future Regulatory Policy/Process

Issue: Should <u>potential</u> future regulatory changes (e.g., USACE 404 permit) be addressed in the MPDM?

Consensus: No – manual is not to presume what future decision will be. Instead, wiki format will enable "quick" changes to pages when policy/processes change

AND links provided to agency websites for first-hand information

Subcommittee Topics Cumulative Impacts

Issue: Can/should the Engineer consider cumulative hydrology/hydraulic/water quality impacts?

Consensus: In role as advisor to Drainage Authority (and advocate for benefitting landowners) – No.

However, County or Watershed District may "wear other hats"

"HATS" A COUNTY OR WATERSHED DISTRICT BOARD WEARS

ZONING AUTHORITY TAXING AUTHORITY

LOCAL GOV. UNIT (LGU)

RESPONSIBLE GOV. UNIT (RGU)

DRAINAGE AUTHORITY

How a Drainage Authority May Consider Cumulative Impacts (under a different hat)

- Rules (e.g., maximum drainage coefficient)
- Cost share programs
- Regional projects
- Multi-purpose drainage management projects

Subcommittee Topics Early Coordination

Issue: How to minimize conflict between the Engineer and regulating agencies at the 11th hour of a project?

Consensus: Stress importance of early coordination in the MPDM

CHAPTER 3 FORUM



Ch. 3 Forum Topics

How can the Engineer make the most of the early coordination?

How can the regulating agency make the most of the early coordination?

Ch. 3 Forum Topics

What are common missing elements in an engineer's report?

....from a regulatory reviewer's perspective

....from a drainage attorney's perspective

Ch. 3 Forum Topics

How to advise the drainage authority on differentiating between "low cost" and "best value"?

How to advise the drainage authority on consideration of short term vs. long term cost?

Thank you!