1. Agenda

    Documents:

        04-14-25 CC WS AGENDA.PDF

2. Agenda Packet

    Documents:

        04-14-25 CC WS AGENDA PACKET.PDF

3. Powerpoint Presentation Slides

    Documents:

        04-14-25 WS ITEM 2.PDF

CITY OF SHOREWOOD
CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION
MONDAY, APRIL 14, 2025

5755 COUNTRY CLUB ROAD
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
5:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. **CONVENE CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION**

   A. **Roll Call**

   Mayor Labadie _____
   Maddy _____
   Sanschagrin _____
   Gorham _____
   DiGruttolo_____

   B. **Review Agenda**

	ATTACHMENTS
2. **VEGETATION MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION**	**Public Works Director Memo**
3. **MILL STREET WATERMAIN PROJECT**	**City Engineer Memo**
4. **2025 STRATEGIC WORK PLAN**	**City Administrator Memo**

5. **ADJOURN**

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City of Shorewood

City Council Work Session Item

Item 2

Title/Subject:	**Vegetation Management Discussion**
Meeting Date:	April 14, 2025
Prepared by:	Matt Morreim, PW Director Mitch Czech, Parks Manager
Reviewed by:	Marc Nevinski, City Administrator
Attachments:	**A. Resolution 14-066, B. Resolution 22-135, C. IPM Institute of North America Report, D. 2023 IPM Workplan, E. 2023 IPM Update, F. 2024 Park Maintenance Update**

Background:
Effective vegetation management is essential for maintaining parkland, promoting ecological health and optimizing city resources and funds. There are many aspects to vegetation management in citywide property management, including management of buckthorn, field and park turf, emerald ash borer (EAB), park and ROW trees, invasive species, and more. In this memo, city staff will provide an overview of vegetation management to date to provide a background for council discussion about current practices and future direction.

In 2014, the City of Shorewood City Council adopted resolution 14-066 endorsing "Bee-Safe" policies and procedures (Attachment A). In 2022, the City Council adopted updated resolution 22-135, which superseded the prior resolution but reaffirmed the city's commitment to "Bee-Safe" best management practices (Attachment B). The resolutions are similar in that both contemplate being a Bee-Safe city, using best management practices, planting pollinator friendly plants and flowers, designating bee-safe areas, and reporting progress annually. The main distinction between the resolutions is the use of the word "refrain" in 14-066 and "gradually reduce" in 22-135.

Since Resolution 22-135 was adopted, city staff have maintained city property as effectively as possible within the resolution guidelines. Additionally, staff has relied on information in the IPM Institute of North America report (Attachment C) and directives from the Council to inform current maintenance practices. The City Council approved an IPM workplan in 2023 (Attachment D) which staff have followed in 2023 and 2024.

Notable points in the IPM report (Attachment C) that have provided guidance to city staff since 2022 are:

- There are 3 categories of fields for parks and associate weed tolerance (Attachment C, Pg. 9):
    - Tier 1 – Highly used sporting fields or destination parks. (Freeman and Badger parks.) 15% or less tolerance for weeds.

    - Tier 2 – Moderately trafficked sporting fields or parks. (Manor and Cathcart parks.) 16-30% tolerance for weeds.
    - Tier 3 – General use, low traffic parks or natural areas. (Silverwood, Southshore and Gideon Glen parks.) No control for weeds, except invasive species.
- Products to be evaluated based on the following criteria:
    - Avoid products with product labels having signal words DANGER or WARNING that indicate high to moderate toxicity.
    - Soil half-life below 31 days.
    - Avoid products that list possible, probable, known or likely carcinogen, reproductive toxicant, endocrine disruptor or nervous system toxicant.
    - Based on the above criteria, products can be classified based on the following:
        - RED – The signal word DANGER, or the product's characteristic violates two or more of the above criteria.
        - YELLOW – The product violates one of the above criteria.
        - GREEN – The product does not violate any of the above criteria.
    - The IPM report does not detail the recommendation of product use based on the color classification.
- For Class A (Freeman Park) & Class B (Manor Park & Cathcart Park) fields, soil testing, organic fertilizer applications, aeration, overseeding, and more frequent mowing are recommended.
- For Class C fields (Silverwood Park), organic fertilizer applications are recommended.
- For EAB trees, it is recommended to inject trees every 3 years or consider utilizing a different product.

In April 2023, the city hosted an open house and provided an online story map to obtain resident input to inform development of a Shorewood Integrated Pest Management Plan. The Council later adopted the IPM workplan (Attachment D). The Community Input report and the boards from the open house were included in the memo. In October of 2023 a public meeting was held at Freeman Park to discuss the buckthorn removal project.

City staff have provided the Park Commission and City Council with annual parks maintenance updates the past two years. The 2023 update (Attachment E) included maintenance activities related only to the IPM report recommendations while the 2024 update (Attachment F) included all maintenance activities. Staff notes that improvement in turf conditions in parks and water quality in Manor pond have been observed; there are many different types of vegetation to manage around the city; and the city did not perform EAB injections in 2024 and does not anticipate any further injections. A considerable amount of effort was given to the Freeman Park natural areas in 2024. An estimated 80 volunteer hours and 290 city staff hours were utilized to remove dead wood and debris from wooded areas. The city also utilized a new partnership with the Hennepin County Sentence to Serve program to remove reemerging buckthorn. Hennepin County contributed an estimated 300 hours, with City staff contributing roughly 25 hours to Buckthorn removal. City staff will continue to provide a parks maintenance update annually to the Park Commission.

Based on the recommendations provided in the IPM report, the 2023 IPM Work plan, staff's experience, various public feedback, and Council direction, staff drafted the attached *Invasive Species Management Plan* (ISMP) (Attachment G) in July 2024 to document and guide the management of the most prominent invasive species throughout the city. The ISMP provides Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MnDNR) control method recommendations, the city's efforts, known locations, challenges and the city's control plan. The Park Commission reviewed and commented on the ISMP at its' August 27, 2024 meeting. Staff envision the ISMP will be one portion of a larger plan that will document and provide guidance for turf and tree management, as well as invasive species, on city owned property.

The establishment of a comprehensive and strategic approach to managing the recreational and natural areas and assets has been an evolving process. The 2025 Strategic Work Plan calls for developing a vegetation management plan as part of the *Environmental Stewardship* priority. Based on the above information, staff is looking for Council input to help guide the drafting of a comprehensive management plan, inform the use of contractors and the purchase of equipment, and guide the Park Commission in its role.

Financial or Budget Considerations:
N/A

Discussion Requested:
Questions for discussion include:

1. Direction and recommendation for developing vegetation management plan that would include the management of all known vegetation throughout city owned property.
2. Direction on turf management of ball fields in Freeman, Manor and Cathcart Parks.
3. Council agreement for recommended maintenance practices for the different class of fields.
4. Park Commission's role in the vegetation management plan. Park Commission powers and duties (City Code, 202.04 subd. 6) states that the Park Commission shall review park maintenance and provide comments to the Council on the maintenance program's overall effectiveness in managing park and open space amenities.

ATTACHMENT A

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

Jean Panchyshyn, City Clerk

ATTACHMENT B

CITY OF SHOREWOOD

RESOLUTION NO. 22-135

A RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING THE CITY'S COMMITMENT TO "BEE-SAFE" BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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, 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, on July 28, 2014, the Shorewood City Council adopted Resolution No.14-066 "A Resolution Endorsing "Bee-Safe" Policies and Procedures; and

WHEREAS, the City Council remains committed to the goal of becoming a Bee-Safe City and recognizes the importance of taking further steps towards achieving that goal; and

WHEREAS, the City has since contracted with IPM Institute of North America and its Midwest Grows Green sustainable landscaping initiative to audit its current landscape maintenance practices, assess compliance with Resolution No.14-066 and make recommendations to improve Bee-Safe best management practices; and

WHEREAS, by this Resolution, which supersedes Resolution No. 14-066, the City desires to confirm its commitment to protecting pollinators and provide further clarification in the ongoing process of becoming a Bee-Safe City.

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

1. The City desires to be a Bee-Safe City and to undertake best management practices in the use of plantings and pesticides on Shorewood city property.

2. The City shall gradually reduce the use of systemic pesticides on Shorewood City property including pesticides from the neonicotinoid family consistent with the integrated pest management plan.

3. The City shall 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 consistent with the integrated pest management plan.

5. The City shall communicate to Shorewood residents the importance of creating and maintaining a pollinator-friendly habitat and shall publish a Bee-Safe City Progress Report on an annual basis.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHOREWOOD this 12th day of December 2022.

Jennifer Labadie, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sandie Thone, City Clerk

ATTACHMENT C

IPM Institute of North America, Inc.

Harnessing Marketplace Power to Improve Health, Environment and Economics

City of Shorewood Audit

Table of Contents

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 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 then 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.

ATTACHMENT D

City of Shorewood City Council Meeting Item

Item 5A

Title/Subject:	**Approve 2023 Integrated Pest Management Workplan**
Meeting Date:	April 24, 2023
Prepared by:	Marc Nevinski, City Administrator
Reviewed by:	Marie Darling, Planning Director; Janelle Crossfield, Park and Recreation Director; Matt Morriem, Public Works Director
Attachments:	**2023 IPM Workplan** **Open House Boards** **Community Input Report**

Background:
Following review and comment by the Council on March 27, 2023, and a community engagement period which included both an in-person open house and an on-line storyboard and survey, staff has prepared the 2023 Integrated Pest Management Workplan.

The open house was held on April 17th. Approximately seven residents and seven elected or appointed officials attended. Additionally, seven people participated in the online storyboard and survey, and three emailed comments. Information about these engagement opportunities was shared on the City's message board, the City website, social media (276 followers), and email listserv (849 subscribers with 68% of emails opened).

Based on feedback by the Council and the engagement event, the workplan includes the following:

- There was general agreement with the proposed vision and strategy.
- Minimizing weed growth on athletic fields, and prioritizing resources on Freeman Park, followed by Cathcart and Manor parks.
- Tolerating higher amounts of weeds in open areas and other parts of the parks.
- Completing alum treatment and safer chemical treatment of Manor Pond.
- In 2023, determine the feasibility of options to address turf conditions in Badger Park in 2024.
- Maintaining trails using hand and weed whips in the following priority: Smithtown Trail, Vine hill, with lowest priority given to the Minnetonka Country Club open space trails.
- The public was split on emerald ash borer, about ½ though proactive treatments were important, the other half suggested stopping treatments and removing the trees when they are infected. Staff will continue to evaluate the City's EAB response and prepare a future recommendation.

Financial or Budget Considerations: The City Council has budgeted $45,000 toward implementing the IPM plan in this first year.

Action Requested:
Motion to approve the 2023 Integrated Pest Management Workplan for 2023.

2023 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGMENT WORKPLAN

Introduction

In March of 2022 the Council commissioned a study by the IPM Institute pf North America, Inc. to assist the city in developing an integrated pest management plan to provide guidance and recommendations for the City's pesticide and herbicide practices that would be consistent with the 2014 and 2022 council resolutions. Following completion of the study and initial discussions with the Council at its 2023 retreat, staff has prepared the attached workplan to begin implementing and evaluating recommendations from the IPM study during the 2023 growing season. The 2023 workplan is proposed with the long-term goal of providing high-quality, well-maintained parks, fields and amenities in Shorewood that meet community expectations in an environmentally conscious manner.

Actions

1. **Athletic Fields – Freeman, Cathcart and Manor Parks**
    - Based on feedback from the April 17, 2023 open house prioritizing turf maintenance of the athletic fields at Freeman Park is highest, followed closely by those at Cathcart and Manor Parks.
    - Turf maintenance of athletic fields to include:
        - Aerating, overseeding, weed control and fertilization.
        - Maintenance completed with the guidance of the IPM Audit and Recommendations:
            - Pesticide free or fully organic treatments focusing on improving soil conditions are preferred.
            - Chemicals labeled by the EPA with signal word DANGER that indicate high toxicity are prohibited.
            - Chemicals labeled by the EPA with signal word WARNING that indicate moderate toxicity may be used in a targeted manner.
    - Reference: IPM Audit and Recommendation Report, pages 9-11 & Implementation Plan, pages 47-55
    - The city will coordinate turf maintenance of fields as follows:
        - Freeman and Cathcart Park baseball fields: Minnetonka Baseball Association (MBA)
        - Freeman Park softball fields: Minnetonka Girls Softball Association
        - Freeman Park soccer fields: Tonka United Soccer Association
    - Mowing responsibilities:
        - Soccer and softball fields at Freeman Park – City
        - Non-athletic field open space in Freeman and Cathcart Parks - City
        - Baseball fields at Freeman and Cathcart Parks – Minnetonka Baseball Association
        - Manor Park - City

2. **Manor Park Pond**
   The city will work with a contractor for the treatment of Manor Pond taking into consideration the recommendations of the IPM Audit and Recommendation Report and Implementation Plan.

3. **Freeman Park Buckthorn Removal**
   The city received a grant from the DNR in the amount of $50,000 with a $20,000 match to conduct buckthorn removal in Freeman Park. The city will hire a contractor to mechanically remove as much buckthorn as allowed by the budget. This includes using Pathfinder to keep the buckthorn from regrowing.

The product will be daubed on the stumps to control the application. This method may result in some removal of other species of plants. Future maintenance may include utilizing goats to remove new growth followed by placement of understory plantings, including grasses, trees, and shrubs. Periodic, ongoing maintenance to remove invasives will be needed.

4. **General Weed Abatement**
   - Feedback from the April 17, 2023 open house indicated a higher tolerance for weeds in open areas.
   - For general weed abatement on city trails, sidewalks, median, parking lots and any other locations, the city will utilize mechanical (weed whip, lawn mower, etc.) or physical (hand pulling, hand trimmer) means for removal. The method used will depend on the location and conditions.
   - Seek input from city staff on continued maintenance of these areas and revise the work plan accordingly.
   - Priorities from the April 17, 2023 open house prioritize maintenance of Smithtown Trail and attention to Vine Hill Road Trail. Growth along the trails within the Minnetonka County Club development should be monitored and cut to prevent the spread of invasives.

5. **General**
   - The city will develop formal agreements with all athletic associations that utilize city parks. Agreements will include documented roles, responsibilities and expectations for field maintenance.
   - The city will develop a tracking and audit system for work completed by athletic associations, contractors and city forces.

6. **Future Projects**
   - Emerald Ash Borer
     - The City's contracted arborist, Davey Resource Group (DRG), has identified ash trees (see Exhibit B for locations) that have been previously treated to protect from EAB.
     - The city will inspect and review each treated ash tree. Inspection will include whether the trees are viable and their importance to the surrounding area (sun cover, etc.)
     - The city will consult with DRG regarding the identified treated ash trees and the effectiveness of continued treatment and frequency of treatments.
     - Provide recommendations regarding EAB injections to council.
     - Reference: IPM Audit and Recommendation Report, pages 13-14

   - Badger Park Recreation Spaces – 2024 Project
     - In 2023, staff will determine feasibility to improve turf restoration in open space areas. Determine if it is best to contract work, complete the project in-house, or a mix of both. (See Exhibit A - subject area at Badger Park.)
     - Consider the following solutions:
       - Amend the soil, treating the deficiencies following the recommendation in the IPM Plan
       - Replace section of turf with black dirt and seed/sod
       - Reference: IPM Audit and Recommendation Report, pages 9, 11-12 & Implementation Plan, pages 47-55

Workplan Estimated Budget

DNR grant match (Buckthorn Removal) $20,000
Manor Park Pond Treatment $3,500
Freeman, Cathcart & Manor Parks.....$15,000
Professional Services (EAB, etc.) $6,500
Total (2023) **$45,000**

Exhibit A
Subject Area, Badger Park

Exhibit B

Key Ash Tree / Treatment Location

FREEMAN PARK

The remainder of trees identified for EAB injections are not yet mapped but are in the following city parks:

- Cathcart Park – 11 ash trees
- Manor Park – 4 trees
- Silverwood Park – 13 trees

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OPEN HOUSE
Community Input Report
April 19, 2023

SUMMARY

On Monday, April 17, 2023, the City of Shorewood hosted an open house to get feedback on the strategy for the first year of the IPM plan to convert public spaces from traditional chemicals to pollinator-safe chemicals. Responses were accepted in-person from 4:30-6:30pm and online through 12pm on April 19. 7 community members and 7 elected or appointed officials attended this event in-person. 10 individuals submitted responses online . This summary outlines feedback received.

EVENT OUTREACH

Prior to the in-person open house, the event was promoted by staff via email, social media, and website.

- **Facebook Event:** 5 people responded (3 went; 2 interested)
- **Social Media Posts:** 4 posts across FB and IG; reach 276; engagement 7
- **Email:** 1 email sent to 849 subscribers; 581 opens (68.4%); 8 clicks (0.9%)
- **Nextdoor:** 126 impressions; 2 engagements
- **Direct contact:** Emails to athletic associations and interested individuals.
- **City Message Board:** *Trees, Bees and Weeds*

FEEDBACK

The figures below reflect both in-person and online survey feedback, unless noted with an asterisk (*), in which case the figures are only from the in-person open house. The written comments contained in this section were received in-person at the open house and online. Additional comments received via email are contained in the following section of this report.

The online story map was made available for individuals to submit feedback virtually. 7 individuals participated.

STRATEGY*

I disagree	I somewhat disagree	I'm neutral	I somewhat agree	I agree
			4	2

RATE YOUR WEED TOLERANCE

	Low	Moderate	High
Open Spaces		5	8
Program Spaces	2	5	6
Athletic Fields	5	2	6

Comments (online, How would you rate your turf maintenance practice?):

- Flowering weeds are one of the first foods for our many many native bees. It's a priority to help these bees survive. Not that long ago clover, for example, was a part of everyday turf/grass seed. It's only in the last decade or so that people view weeds as bad. Minneapolis has park covered in clover and dandelions. It's gorgeous and a win for the environment. Plus, bees and weeds aside why would we put poison on our turf/grass when our children and pets play so closely to it?
- My belief that a moderate amount of weeds in most instances are acceptable is because this will significantly reduce the number of occasions when chemicals will be required. I like the approach of aeration, overseeing, and nutrients to strengthen the desired grasses so they can, over time, better compete with the weeds.

- On board - do not use products with signal word DANGER. Agreed Comment on warning or caution needs more context? Handling, near water source, etc - difficult to discern.
- Good communication with residents and users is critical so the changes are not perceived as poor maintenance.

PRIORITY AREAS

ATHLETIC FIELDS	Freeman Park Fields	Cathcart Park Ball Field	Manor Park Multi-Use Field
Low	1	4	6
Medium	3	6	5
High	10	2	1

Comments (online, how should the City prioritize turf maintenance and other activity for the following athletic fields?):

- All the fields are a priority but Freeman is used as not just for baseball but walking the trails, soccer, two play structures.
- Bigger concern to maintain access for those with disabilities.

OPEN SPACES	Silverwood Park	Cathcart Park	Minnetonka Country Club	Freeman Park
Low	8	6	10	1
Medium	4	2		3
High		2	1	8

Comments (online, how should the City prioritize turf maintenance and other activity for the following open spaces?):

- None
- Silverwood park at the base of the hill should still be mowed as it is used for picnics and games of catch for families. Those areas in all parks should be maintained so he balls and frisbees don't get lost.

TRAILS & SIDEWALKS	Smithtown Trail	Minnetonka Country Club	Vine Hill Road Trail
Low	2	10	6
Medium	5	2	5
High	6	1	2

Comments (online, how should the City prioritize turf maintenance and other activity for the following trails and sidewalks?):

- The country club development allows homeowners to put poison on their lawns if I'm correct. Why not let some of it be natural? Help educate. My suggestion is to place signs that say we are choosing not to put poison on our turf/lawns. Enjoy the beautiful flowers.
- Please do not use unsafe chemicals. Educate the citizens. Education is important for the community to care for the environment. Educate Minnewashta school kids.

SPECIAL PROJECTS	Manor Pond Algae Treatment	Badger Park Turf Remediation
Low	2	1
Medium	4	4
High	4	4

Comments (online, how should the City prioritize turf maintenance and other activity for the following other projects?):

- None
- Many of our parks have ponds. Should all be treated the same, safe for the ecosystems that rely on them. We should make sure we are not maintaining a "golf-course" aesthetic.

(in-person) **Please comment on the Strategies to Implement the Vegetation Management plan for the First Year**

- Why don't we plant more native grasses and plants in parks. Why the need for so much turf?
- I think there's room for everything. Athletic fields should be weed free. Immediate areas should be allowed to have weeds maybe 20-30%. Areas with little or no traffic – keep it natural. Shorewood tree sale increase flowering trees

EMERALD ASH BORER

Select the option you like best and tell us why		
Proactively treat key ash trees	**Stop chemical treatment and proactively remove and replace ash trees over time**	**Remove only ash trees with EAB**
6	7	1

Please comment on the Emerald Ash Borer Strategy (in-person)

- Proactively treating ash borer is the best method in my opinion. If/when trees need to be cut down, replace with a bee friendly tree such as lilac, crabapple, etc.
- Get rid of discarded trees ASAP and work on planting other trees to replace them
- Treat key ash trees and remove others as they become infected
- Perhaps a city-subsidized discount for multiple ash tree removal – (cost prohibitive, private property)
- Proactive removal – plant for future generations

Which EAB treatment option do you prefer? (online)

- I support treating the ash trees as they provide shade and home to many animals and insects.
- Emerald ash bore treatment negatively impacts other insects. More education is needed.
- Look into grants for residents who have multiple ash trees on their private property. Removal can be costly, dead trees can be dangerous.

BUCKTHORN*

Please comment on the Buckthorn Removal Strategy

- Buckthorn is not native although they're considered a great source for bees, nectar and pollen up to 50 days!
- Marie has all of my comments from neighbors and dog walkers in re: Freeman Park. Major issues:
    - Large machinery removing more than buckthorn
    - Maintenance year-year
    - Hedge rows behind homes currently protected
- Hooray for mechanical removal and no use of chemicals that will (or could turn out to be) a danger to our air, water, soil, children, dogs, elders, ecosystems.
- Large machines remove more than buckthorn
- Annual maintenance to prevent buckthorn from growing back
- Remove from city-owned ROWS

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Sidewalk on Yellowstone Trail priority #1
- Freeman Park walking trails have need for new stone/gravel to firm up all the mud.
- Idea: City supported plant sale – like the high school prom fundraiser. City buys (or takes orders for) pollinator, bird/butterfly friendly plants – Minnesota native, from a wholesale plant source and pass through savings to Shorewood residents. Source for these is hard to come by – lots of travel and $
- Most importantly we need a city strategy on our environmental health – water trees, a healthy ecosystem. This is the most important investment for the future.
- Buckthorn – control/extraction
    - Objectives
        - 1st cut and paint stumps
        - 2nd establish a green cover (no mow rescue/fescue grass)
        - 3rd replant with trees/shrubs
    - Amesbury
        - Buckthorn removal project (10 year) – pull, dig, cut and paint, follow up with…
        - …green ash trees (over 52 acres) remove 600 green ash. Replace with 84 new 4-5 inch trees
        - Reworked Spent firms and plants/plots
- I feel safest on grass that has weeds in it because I conclude that dangerous chemicals have not been used. My aesthetic sense is pleased when I look at healthy ecosystems with diverse/natural/native plants, animals, etc. In my yard, I hand pull alien invasive species in areas that are kept wild, but keep some mowed areas that are always cut before problem seeds can form.

EMAILS RECEIVED

2 individuals emailed their feedback directly to cityhall@ci.shorewood.mn.us in response to the Open House event. An additional email is feedback received in 2022.

Email 1: *Regarding buckthorn removal....Clear cutting should not be used in Freeman Park since there are other smaller "good" trees. These include crabapple trees that are in the west end of the park. Someone would have to use a manual chainsaw to thin buckthorn. Thanks.*

Email 2: *A neighbor just sent me info that was news to me, and very exciting, about battling invasive buckthorn--in case it's useful: Advice From Northerngardener.org which involves exhausting the larger plants by simple pruning over approx. two years. Thx! Link: https://northerngardener.org/natural-buckthorn-control/?fbclid=IwAR1bS1aJme48qztxwtBbI_vl9odosytAN6XcyV28h6i0f-k8Lu71XkqQMXk*

Email 3 (from resident in 2022):

I count as many as 29 property owners that may want to provide input to the plan.

Here are my questions:

1. *Will there be a completed lot survey done for each owner's property prior to forestry mulcher/mowing. If not, why?*
2. *Will the city solicit input from each property owner to ensure concerns are met? If not, why?*
3. *What is the plan to repair damaged walking trails from machinery? I have been waiting 2 years for the city to repair Bobcat ruts around the trails to no avail.*
    a. *Will all walking trails be re-stoned, widened and groomed upon work completion? If not, why?*

4. *Smaller Trees: the woods are full of thousands of smaller trees (between 4"-8") that need to survive. I'm concerned that the forestry mulcher will remove a large portion of these trees. What is the plan to keep these trees to ensure the future growth of the forests?*
5. *Private Property: some people who have cleared their land to the trails edge have experienced trespassers on their property. Apparently these people thought it was part of Freeman Park. What preventative plans are being considered to deter trespassing? What suggestions have been considered?*
6. *What native plants are being considered for reseeding?*

COMMENTS:

a. *Buckthorn Regeneration: My experience with forestry mulching of buckthorn is that the machinery does not grind deep enough to remove the stump or roots therefore re-growth is inevitable. Small buckthorn is typically 2" - 4" underground whereas mature buckthorn trees can be as much as 10" deep.*
b. *Buckthorn mulch/chips can re-seed itself. This is not a myth. Without a herbicide treatment the buckthorn growth is likely to come back greater than it is today. What is the plan for years 3 and beyond to control the buckthorn re-growth in the park? Is anyone thinking about this? If may look fine for a few years but if not controlled/maintained we'll be right back where we started in a few short years.*
c. *I'm not a big fan of the goats as I believe it's a waste of taxpayer dollars. Everyone I talked to said it works for a short period of time but the buckthorn always comes back. Also, won't the goats eat the newly planted native plants?*
d. *Based on my experience in the tree service industry I would like to offer my time and expertise in these matters wherever you think I can be of service.*

Background

2014
The City adopts Resolution 14-066 endorsing “bee-safe” policies and procedures.

2021
The City determines turf management practices are not inline with the resolution.

2022
The Integrated Pest Management Institute of North America, Inc. prepares recommendations for the City’s turf management practices.

The City adopts Resolution 22-135 modifying the 2014 resolution.

2023
Staff prepares draft workplan to implement and evaluate recommendations from the IPM study during the 2023 growing season.

Vision

The City of Shorewood will provide high-quality, well-maintained parks, fields, and amenities that meet community expectations by prioritizing mechanical maintenance and nutrient enhancement and the minimal use of chemicals.

Strategy

The following strategy is proposed for 2023

- Prioritize aeration, overseeding, and nutrient enhancement
- Implement minimal and targeted chemical use when necessary
- Do not use products with signal word DANGER (when necessary, use only products labeled warning or caution)
- Evaluate effectiveness of strategy for 2024

Comments

Post comment here or online.

I disagree.	I somewhat disagree.	I'm neutral.	I somewhat agree.	I agree.

Rate Your Weed Tolerance

Considering the images (*right*), how would you rate your tolerance for weeds in open spaces, programmed spaces, and athletic fields?

Low
Zero to minimal weeds

Moderate
Mostly grass, but some amount of weeds are OK

High
A 50/50 mix of grass and weeds is perfectly fine

Low			
Medium			
High			

Priority Areas

The 2023 budget includes limited funds for turf maintenance and other related activity. What areas should the City prioritize?

Athletic Fields

Freeman Park Fields

Cathcart Park Ball Field

Manor Park Multi-Use Field

Low			
Medium			
High			

Open Spaces

Silverwood Park

Cathcart Park (not athletic fields)

Minnetonka Country Club Open Space

Freeman Park (not athletic fields)

Low				
Medium				
High				

Priority Areas

The 2023 budget includes limited funds for turf maintenance and other related activity. What areas should the City prioritize?

Trails & Sidewalks

Smithtown Trail

Minnetonka Country Club Trails

Vine Hill Road Trail

Low			
Medium			
High			

Special Projects

Manor Pond Algae Treatment

Badger Park Turf Remediation

Low		
Medium		
High		

www.ci.shorewood.mn.us/openhouse

City of Shorewood

Emerald Ash Borer

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an invasive species which has killed millions of ash trees. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture lists Shorewood as being in a *Generally Infested Area.*

In the past, Shorewood has chemically treated key ash trees in its parks.

Select the option you like best and tell us why

Proactively treat key ash trees	Stop chemical treatment and proactively remove and replace ash trees over time	Remove only ash trees with EAB

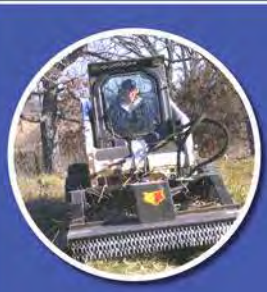
Post comment here or online.

Buckthorn, an invasive species, is prominent in Freeman Park

The City has received a $50K DNR grant (+ $20K local match) to remove Buckthorn.

Buckthorn Removal

Buckthorn removal will include:



Mechanical removal

Daubing of stumps with a product that is listed with warning on the label to kill roots

Future maintenance can include:

Removal of new growth using goats

Replanting with a combination of trees and understory plantings

ATTACHMENT E

City of Shorewood

Park Commission Meeting Item

Title/Subject:	**2023 IPM Update**	Item 4A
Meeting Date:	January 9, 2024	
Prepared by:	Matt Morreim, PW Director	
Attachments:	**2023 IPM Workplan**	

Background:

Staff discussed the integrated pest management (IPM) and the draft IPM workplan at the council retreat in February 2023. At that time, council directed staff to obtain resident feedback on IPM activities and proposed workplan. The city hosted an open house on April 19, 2023 where city staff discussed the draft 2023 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Workplan Council approved the workplan in late April, 2023. The 2023 workplan has the long-term goal of providing high-quality, well-maintained parks, fields and amenities in Shorewood that meet community expectations in an environmentally conscious manner. Following approval, public works staff were tasked with implementing and supervising the IPM workplan. Staff's goals are to maintain public areas with the following guidance by IPM Institute:

- Pesticide free or fully organic treatments focusing on improving soil conditions are preferred.
- Chemicals labeled by the EPA with signal word DANGER that indicate high toxicity are prohibited.
- Chemicals labeled by the EPA with signal word WARNING that indicate moderate toxicity may be used in a targeted manner.

Update:

1. Athletic field maintenance
    a. Note: Baseball fields at Freeman Park and Cathcart Park are maintained by Minnetonka Baseball Association.
    b. Aeration of athletic fields – Freeman and Manor Parks
        i. Softball fields at Freeman and Manor Parks were aerated in June, 2023. Work was contracted through Minnetonka Baseball Association.
        ii. Future Considerations:
            - Include additional park areas with a priority on athletic field areas (i.e. soccer fields at Freeman Park)
            - Include overseeding when feasible.
            - Research cost effective methods of aerating larger areas with rental or purchased aeration equipment.
    c. Utilized contractor for turf treatments on athletic fields at Freeman, Cathcart and Manor Parks.
        i. Turf treatments began in May and were completed every 4-6 weeks through the growing season.
        ii. Treatments included:

- Broad application fertilizer. 36-0-6 and 20-0-3. Caution level.
- Spot spray application of weeds using Turflon. Caution level.
- Additional treatments of warning track areas using vinegar/soap mixture.

iii. Future considerations:
- Review treatments and consider alternatives if necessary.
- Include soccer field areas at Freeman Park.

2. Manor Park Pond
    a. Pond treatments occurred mid-summer and fall with the goal of reducing algae and phosphorus in the pond.
    b. Treatments included:
        i. Mizzen algaecide (copper sulfide) for algae removal. Caution level
        ii. SparKlear for muck elimination. No advisory, natural product.
        iii. PhosControl (Alum) for reducing algae and phosphorus in the pond. Treatments are typically 2 times per year, spring and fall. 2023 had one treatment in the fall. Danger level.
3. Freeman Park Buckthorn Removal
    a. City staff solicited quotes from 3 vendors for the buckthorn removal project.
    b. City staff hosted a resident meeting on October 14, 2023 to discuss the buckthorn removal project and solicate feedback from residents and park users.
    c. Council approved Prairie Restoration for the buckthorn removal project. It is anticipated to begin the week of January 22nd. Localized and general communication will occur the week prior to work beginning.
4. General Weed Abatement
    a. General weed abatement are weeds that grow along trails, sidewalks and in park areas that are not athletic fields.
    b. Public works committed to not treating weeds along sidewalks and trails. Weed removal was done by hand using a weed whip or lawnmower.
    c. Smaller areas (i.e. Badger Park landscaping areas) with weeds were maintained by hand by public works staff and contractors.
    d. Larger areas (Minnetonka County Club) with weeds were generally unmaintained outside of the trail area. The city is looking for options to effectively and efficiently maintain weeds and invasive species (Canadian thistle) in these areas in the future.
5. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
    a. City staff met with Davey Resource Group, the city's forester, to inspect high-priority ash trees located in the city's parks.
    b. Staff provided a recommendation to council on September 25, 2023 to inject high-priority on a 3-year cycle to extend the life of a select number of high value trees. Council approved the recommendation to move forward with EAB injections.
    c. Davey Resource Group injected ash trees in Manor, Silverwood and Cathcart Parks on September 27, 2023. Treatment included:
        i. Direct injection of TREE-age R10. Warning level.

ATTACHMENT F

City of Shorewood

Parks Commission Meeting Item

Title/Subject:	**2024 Parks Maintenance Update**
Meeting Date:	December 10, 2024
Prepared by:	Matt Morreim, PW Director
Reviewed by:	Mitchell Czech, Parks & Rec Manager
Attachments:	

Item 4A

The City of Shorewood has seven parks totaling approximately 100 acres. Public works staff perform routine maintenance along with as needed parks improvements throughout the year. Additionally, the city contracts maintenance and rehabilitation projects to improve park facilities and parklands. City staff continually work to improve park facilities and conditions through maintenance operations and other efforts, including volunteerism.

Routine park maintenance accounts for the majority of staff time in parks throughout the year. Routine park maintenance includes

- Mowing and trimming of all grass – Quantity: approximately 30 acres
- Snow removal of trails and parking lots – Quantity: 5.5 miles
- Garbage can disposal – Quantity: 52 garbage cans
- Pet waste bag dispenser maintenance – Quantity: 11 dispensers
- Miscellaneous trash pickup – All parkland
- Public bathroom cleaning and maintenance – Quantity: 6 bathrooms
- Playground equipment and surface maintenance – Quantity: 6 playgrounds
- Baseball/softball field (Quantity: 5 fields), tennis court (Quantity: 4 courts) and lacrosse field (Quantity: 1 field) maintenance
- Community garden maintenance including fence installation, tilling, debris removal and miscellaneous maintenance. Quantity: 2 gardens

While all maintenance operations are important to the success of the city's park system, notable 2024 maintenance highlights are:

- ✓ Freeman Park buckthorn removal project
- ✓ Freeman Park volunteer event on April 13, 2024.
- ✓ Adopt-a-garden volunteer efforts.
- ✓ Purchase of tracked Altoz lawn/brush mower to help with brush (i.e. buckthorn) removal and grass cutting.
- ✓ Partnered with Hennepin County to aid in the buckthorn regrowth removal in Freeman Park.
- ✓ Incorporation of the Smithtown Ponds into Freeman Park.

Additional maintenance in city parks is detailed as follows:

Southshore Park:

1. City staff planted four new trees and regularly watered new trees during drought months.
2. MnDOT removed three large ash trees from state right-of-way adjacent to park.
3. Stump grinded all stumps in park and restored turf with topsoil and grass seed.
4. Aerated the grass areas of the park.

Manor Park:

1. City staff and contractors restored both bathrooms after significant vandalism in late December, 2023. Total restoration cost for all locations was $8,600.
2. City staff planted one new tree and regularly watered new tree along with younger trees during drought months.
3. Contractor restriped parking lot.
4. Replaced rotten wood wall adjacent playground.
5. Contractor performed six turf treatments to the athletic field beginning in May, 2024. Treatments included:
   - Broad application fertilizer. 29-0-5 with 0.15% Dimension. 1st application only. Caution level
   - Broad application fertilizer. 20-0-3. Caution level.
   - Spot spray application of weeds using Turflon. Caution level.
6. Treated Manor Pond with the goal of reducing algae and phosphorus in the pond.
   - Treatments included:
     i. Mizzen algaecide (copper sulfide) for algae removal. Caution level
     ii. SparKlear for muck elimination. No advisory, natural product.
     iii. PhosControl (Alum) for reducing algae and phosphorus in the pond. Treatments are typically 2 times per year, spring and fall. Danger level.

Silverwood Park:

1. City staff planted four new trees and regularly watered new trees during drought months.
2. All public works and parks staff performed a parks cleanup event on September 10, 2024. Work included buckthorn removal, tree pruning, dead/dying tree removal and park monument maintenance.
3. In December, 2024, contractor to remove very large dead cottonwood tree on south side of park.
4. Stump grinded all stumps in park and restored turf with topsoil and grass seed.
5. Contractor restriped parking lot.
6. Refreshed playground wood chips around the equipment.

Cathcart Park:

1. Refreshed playground wood chips around the swings.
2. General tree pruning of park trees.
3. Contractor restriped parking lot.
4. Contractor installed new electrical outlet for warming house to reduce future ongoing maintenance costs.

Gideon Glen Park:

1. Tree pruning along trail.

Badger Park:

1. City staff and contractors restored both bathrooms after significant vandalism in late December, 2023. Total restoration cost for all locations was $8,600.
2. City staff planted three new trees and regularly watered new trees during drought months.
3. In partnership with Minnetonka Lacrosse Association, removed the north field fence and replaced the backstop net.
4. Landscaping contractor maintained the landscaped areas around Badger Park, City Hall and Community Center.
5. Removed dead trees in adjacent to parking lot.
6. Contractor restriped parking lot.

Freeman Park:

1. Contractor removed 20 acres of buckthorn from the wooded areas in Freeman Park in January-March, 2024. Work was funded through a MnDNR grant and park maintenance funds.
2. Following the buckthorn removal, city staff and volunteers removed dead wood and debris from the wooded areas. Total estimated volunteer time spent on removal: 80 hours. Total estimated city staff time spent on removal: 290 hours.
3. City staff and Hennepin County Sentence to Serve removed emerging buckthorn in November/December, 2024. Total estimated city staff time spent: 25 hours. Total estimated Hennepin County staff time spent: 300 hours.
4. City staff applied native seed to the 20 acres where buckthorn was removed.
5. City staff and contractors restored both bathrooms after significant vandalism in late December, 2023. Total restoration cost for all locations was $8,600.
6. City staff and volunteers planted 28 new trees and regularly watered new trees during drought months.
7. Stump grinded all stumps in park and restored turf with topsoil and grass seed.
8. Contractor performed six turf treatments to the athletic field beginning in May, 2024. Treatments included:
    - Broad application fertilizer. 29-0-5 with 0.15% Dimension. 1st application only. Caution level
    - Broad application fertilizer. 20-0-3. Caution level.
    - Spot spray application of weeds using Turflon. Caution level.
9. City staff aerated the soccer playing field, common areas around Eddy Station and the softball fields in the spring of 2024.
10. Refreshed playground wood chips around the equipment.
11. Installed additional granite rock to wooded area trails.
12. Contractor restriped parking lots and added additional handicap spots near Eddy Station.
13. Contractor finished the Freeman Park Trail project.

ATTACHMENT G

Invasive Species Management Plan

Strategies and best management practices to minimize the impact and control the spread of invasive species within public spaces.

City of Shorewood

DRAFT August 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Invasive species pose a significant threat to the health and biodiversity of our city's parks and natural areas. These non-native plants can outcompete native species, disrupt natural processes, and cause unsafe locations in the public right-of-way (ROW). Invasive species are inherently pervasive and need routine maintenance to be controlled. Moreover, each invasive species is located in unique areas and have their own challenges for maintenance and control measures. The following list includes invasive species that are currently known and located by city staff in public spaces or public ROW:

1. Buckthorn
2. Canada Thistle
3. Purple Loosestrife

To address this growing and unique challenges, this Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) outlines strategies and best management practices to minimize the impact and control the spread of invasive species within public spaces and public ROW, while understanding that the city continues to reduce to the use of systemic pesticides. Additionally, this plan will guide our efforts to protect our valuable natural resources and ensure a healthy environment for future generations.

In this plan, each identified invasive species will include a specific plan that will include:

- Species background
- Control methods
- Location
- Past & Current Control Efforts
- Challenges
- Control Priorities
- Current Control Plan
- Future opportunities

The ISMP will be adjusted as we learn more, guidance changes, priorities change, new species are located and identified, and resources change.

Lastly, the city plans to develop a Vegetation Management Plan in the future to aid in managing vegetation resources. This plan will address tree management, turf management and invasive species management.

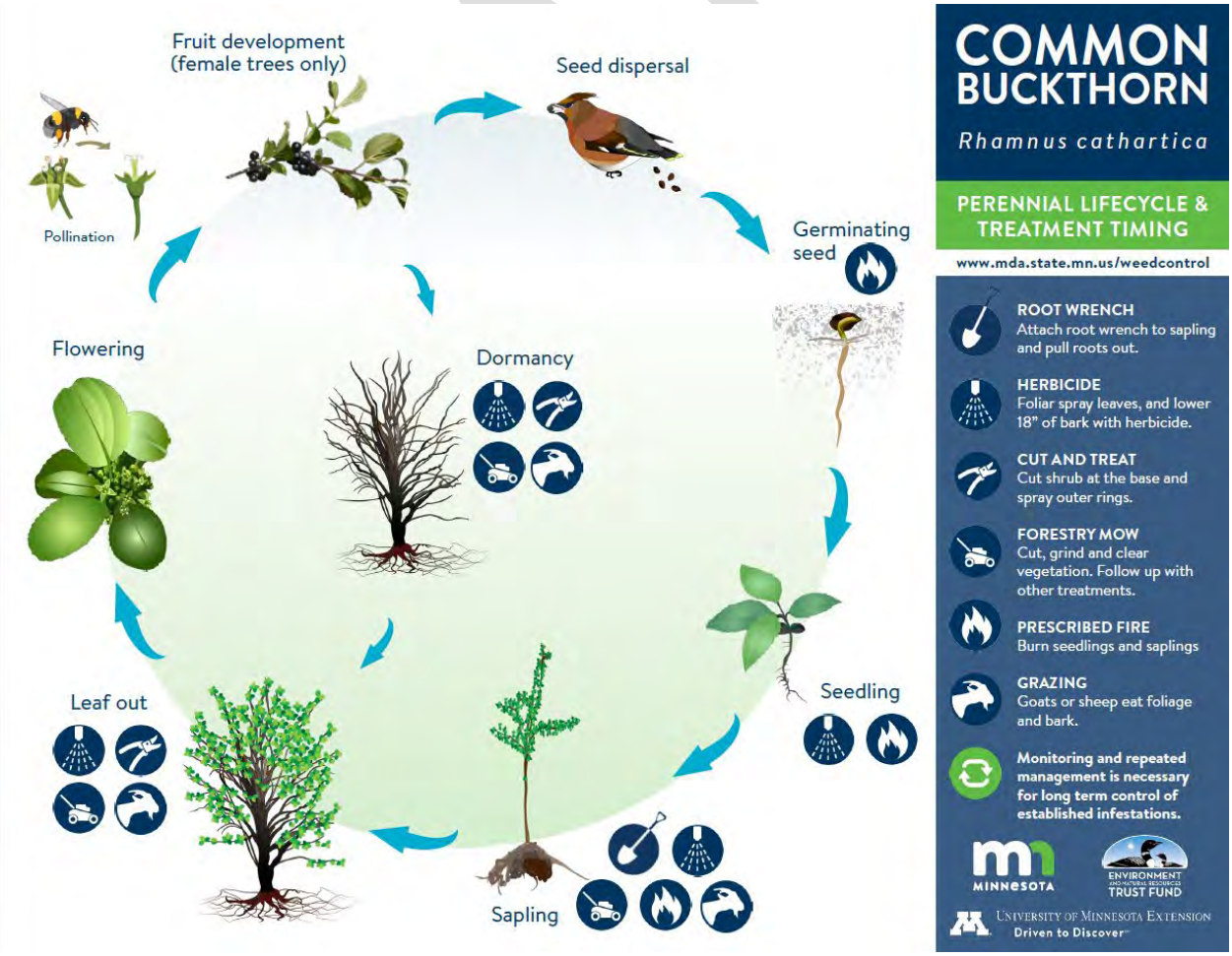
BUCKTHORN

Background

Common buckthorn, native to Europe and Asia, is a highly invasive perennial understory shrub or a small tree that can reach heights of 20-30 feet and 10 inches in diameter. This species was introduced to North America as an ornamental shrub and used for living fence rows and wildlife habitat. Since its introduction, it has spread aggressively across most of the northeast and upper Midwest and has become a serious threat to the degradation of native forest understory habitats where it out-competes native plant species. Common buckthorn is a tall understory shrub or small tree with a spreading/branched crown. Multiple stems at the base when young; eventually developing into a singular trunk/stem as it matures. Plants are either male or female. (Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or MnDNR)

Control Methods

Below is the buckthorn growing cycle and the recommended control methods used. Note that the city does not currently utilize herbicide treatments to control buckthorn.



Location

Buckthorn is generally located everywhere in Shorewood in public spaces, public right-of-way and private property where there are dense wooded areas. The following areas have been identified as areas where buckthorn has been identified:

- Public right-of-way
    - Eureka Road through the wetland area – North of Smithtown Road. Removal has not occurred in this location.
    - Excelsior Boulevard & St. Albans Bay Road. City staff removes annually and/or as needed.
    - Wedgewood Drive. City staff removes annually and/or as needed.
    - Grant Lorenz Road. City staff removes annually and/or as needed.
    - Yellowstone Drive. City staff removes as needed.
    - Area around the east & west water towers. City staff removes as needed.
    - Timber Lane. City staff removes as needed.
    - Covington Road/Radisson Road. City staff removes as needed.
    - Public Safety property. No removal has been performed.
- City parks
    - Freeman Park – Approximately 30+ acres of wooded area. Approximately 20 acres of buckthorn were removed by a contractor in the winter of 2023-2024. No herbicide treatments to stumps or any foliar treatment were performed.
    - South Shore Park – Approximately 2 acres of wooded area
    - Silverwood Park – Approximately 2 acres of wooded area
    - Gideon Glen Park – Approximately 2 acres of wooded area
    - Christmas Lake Boat launch – Less than 0.5 acres of wooded area
    - Manor Park – Less than 0.5 acres of wooded area

Past & Current Control Efforts

The city's buckthorn removal methods have varied from area to area around the city. The following is an overview:

- City staff routinely removes buckthorn in public ROW areas where growth is in the street or creates a hazardous site line issue. Removal includes cutting buckthorn to ground without any herbicide treatments.
- Goats were utilized in Freeman Park in 2018 in a portion of the wooded area. No follow-up herbicide treatments or regrowth removal were performed in the years following. As a result, significant buckthorn regrowth occurred.
- In 2021, the city received a $50,000 MnDNR grant (with a $20,000 city match) to remove buckthorn from Freeman Park. Work has included:
    - The city hired a contractor, Prairie Restorations, Inc., to remove buckthorn in approximately 20 acres of wooded area in Freeman Park. Removal work occurred in January-March, 2024. A forestry mower was used for most of the wooded area and manual removal was utilized where needed. Stump and foliar herbicide treatments were not utilized.

    - Volunteer cleanup efforts took place on April 13, 2024 & May 11, 2024 to remove dead and downed trees and branches in the wooded area. This work cleaned up the understory and will aid in future buckthorn maintenance.
    - Approximately 150 small trees were planted in May, 2024 in the buckthorn removal areas to aid in reforestation.
    - Native seed was planted in the wooded area to inhibit the return of buckthorn and other invasive species.
    - City staff has been chipping up dead and downed trees and debris throughout the spring/summer season of 2024. Work was delayed due to prolonged wet weather.
- University of Minnesota began conducting research in Freeman Park in 2024 for alternative methods of non-chemical buckthorn removal.
- City staff is testing different cutting blades compatible with existing equipment and a walk behind brush mower to be used for buckthorn removal in the regrowth areas of Freeman Park.
- City staff is in contact with Hennepin County regarding future short-term staffing resources that are available. Staffing resources may be available in the fall of 2024 to perform buckthorn removal efforts at Freeman Park and other areas.

Challenges

- Treatment options: At this time, staff and contractors have been directed by city council to not control buckthorn and other invasive species using herbicide treatments. Appropriate herbicide treatments are recommended by the MnDNR and are widely and safely used by public agencies and property owners to effectively control invasive plant species.
- Staffing: Public works has limited personnel to dedicate towards significant amounts of buckthorn removal. Currently, the city has 10 full-time staff to maintain all city streets, utilities, parks, and public buildings and facilities. Additional short-term staffing through Hennepin County and volunteer events are recommended to supplement city staffing.
- Budget: Any contract work, equipment rental or purchases are being funded through the existing general maintenance budget.
- Forest Conditions: In Freeman Park, staff have realized that it is challenging to maintain the forested area with larger and heavier equipment due to wet site conditions. As a result, staff is looking at smaller equipment that could be used most of the year regardless of the site conditions. Smaller equipment would be more appropriate for areas in other parks and in the public ROW and with all maintenance staff.

Control Priorities

Buckthorn control and removal priorities are as follows:

1. Buckthorn located in public ROW that poses a pedestrian or vehicular safety hazard.
2. Buckthorn regrowth in Freeman Park areas that were removed in the winter of 2024.
3. Buckthorn located in smaller areas (<1 acre) in city parks where short-term staffing resources, volunteers and/or city staff can perform removal efforts.
4. Buckthorn located in larger areas (>3 acres) in city parks where a contractor would perform removal efforts.

Current Control Plan

- City staff will continue to test buckthorn removal equipment through early fall to be used in removal efforts in the fall/winter of 2024.
- City staff to remove dead and downed trees in Freeman Park as weather and resources allow.
- Remove buckthorn regrowth from the approximately 20 acres of wooded area in Freeman Park in the fall/winter of 2024-2025, weather and resources permitting. Potential removal methods include a walk behind forestry mower, chainsaw, and weed whips with cutting blade attachments. Staffing to include short-term staffing resources and city staff. No herbicide treatments are planned to be used.
- Host a volunteer buckthorn removal event in October/November to manually remove buckthorn from a smaller area (<1 acre) in a park. Location and details to be finalized in September. No herbicide treatments are planned to be used.
- City staff to remove buckthorn from public ROW and smaller areas (<1 acre) in parks during the winter months as resources and weather allows.

Future Opportunities

- Evaluate efficiency and effectiveness of control methods and recommend changes to plan where appropriate.
- Purchase equipment that performs well for routine maintenance
    - Cutting blade attachments
    - Walk behind brush mower
    - Other trimming/cutting alternative equipment
- Explore grant opportunities for additional buckthorn removal.
- Expand potential partnership with Hennepin County for short-term staffing opportunities.

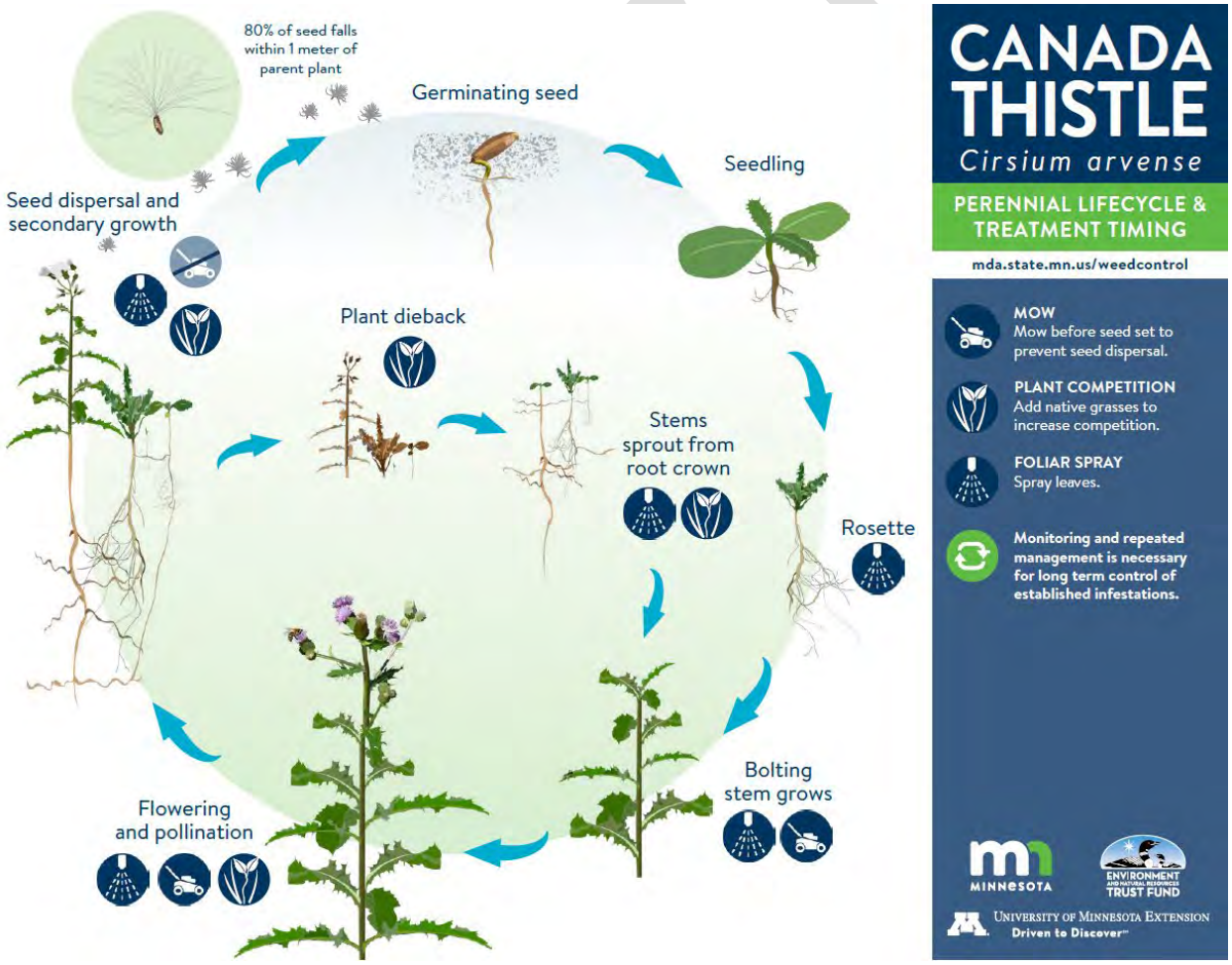
CANADA THISTLE

Background

Canada thistle is native to Europe. It was introduced to North America in the 1600s, probably in agricultural seed shipments and is now widespread throughout the United States and Canada. Canada thistle is an aggressive perennial that grows 2 – 5 feet tall with a vigorous root system that continually produces new shoots, invading new areas and out-competing other vegetation types.

Control Methods

Below is the Canada thistle growing cycle and the recommended control methods used. Note that the city does not currently utilize herbicide treatments to control Canada thistle.



Location

Canada thistle is located in numerous locations in Shorewood in public spaces, public right-of-way and on private property. In many public and private areas, Canada thistle is controlled through routine mowing in grass areas. The following areas have been identified as areas where Canada thistle have been identified:

- Public right-of-way
    - Minnetonka Country Club open spaces – Approximately 30 acres of turf areas. All accessible areas were cut in the summer of 2024 by city staff. No herbicide treatments were performed.

Past & Current Control Efforts

Currently, the city controls Canada thistle in all public areas through mechanical removal. As mentioned previously, most Canada thistle located in turf areas in city parks is routinely mowed throughout the growing season but not treated with herbicide treatments. City staff began mowing the accessible open spaces in the Minnetonka Country Club in the summer of 2024.

Challenges

The main challenge with controlling Canada thistle is the treatment options available to staff. At this time, staff are not utilizing herbicide treatments to control Canada thistle. Appropriate herbicide treatments are recommended by the MnDNR and are widely and safely used by public agencies and property owners to effectively control invasive plant species.

Control Priorities

The control of Canada thistle in the Minnetonka County Club open spaces is a high maintenance priority during the period of time where manual removal methods are utilized.

Current Control Plan

City staff utilizes existing tractor with flail mower and smaller lawn mowers to maintain the open spaces. Staff monitors the growth of Canada thistle and cuts areas during the recommended mow timeframe.

Future Opportunities

Staff will continue to monitor public areas and will add any additional areas per the current plan.

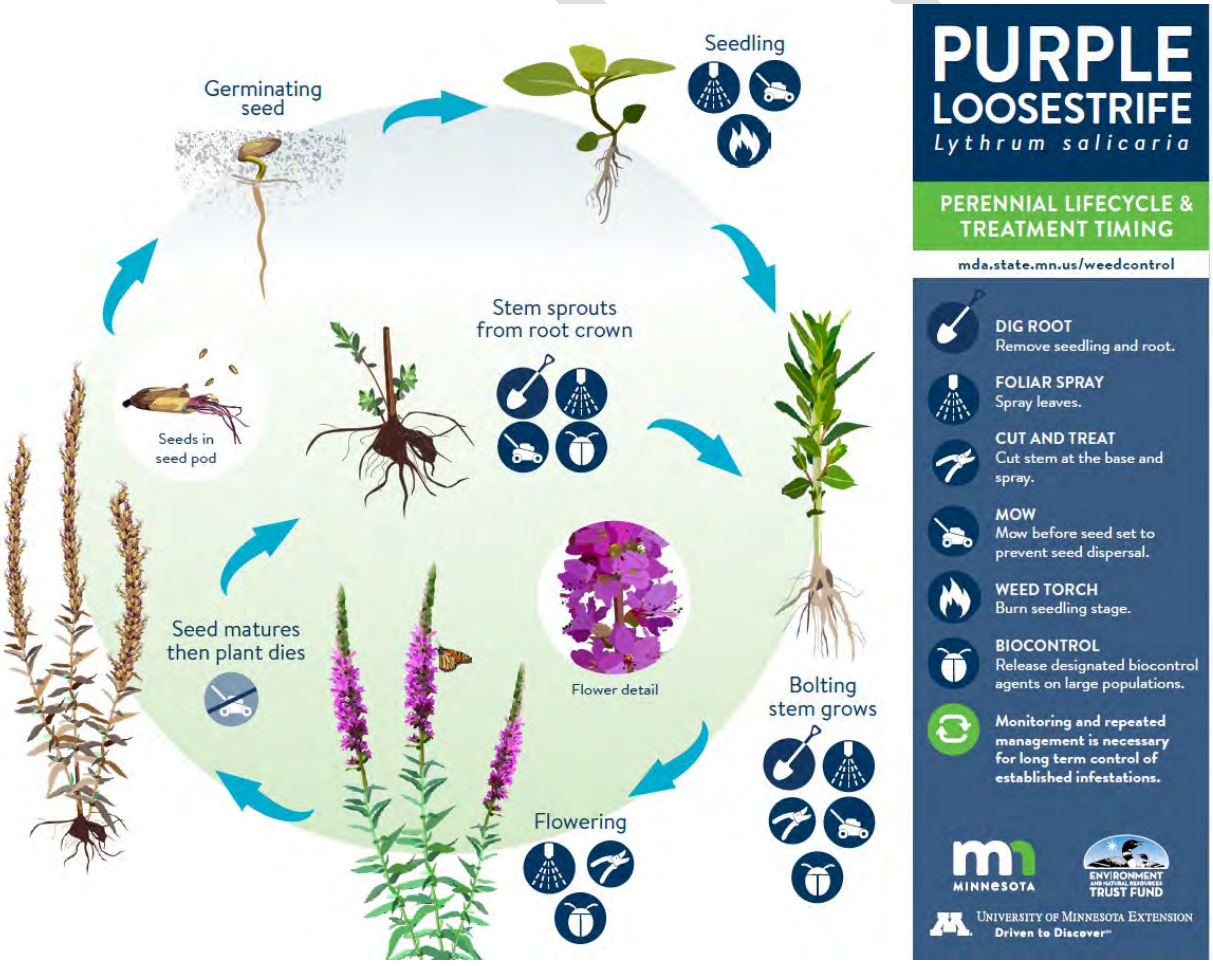
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

Background

Purple loosestrife is native to Europe and Asia. It was introduced to North America in the early 1800s in ship ballast and as a medicinal herb. It is now found in 40 US states. Purple loosestrife is a semi-aquatic perennial species that typically forms a dense bushy growth of many erect stems reaching heights of approximately 4- 7 feet tall. Plants bloom from early July to September, and then go to seed. Its dense root systems change the hydrology of wetlands. (Source: MnDNR)

Control Methods

Below is the purple loosestrife growing cycle and the recommended control methods used. Note that the city does not currently utilize herbicide treatments to control purple loosestrife.



Location

Purple loosestrife is located in Shorewood in limited areas. At this time, staff is aware of one location in public areas adjacent to Eureka Road north of Smithtown Road.

Past & Current Control Efforts

Currently, the city controls known purple loosestrife public areas through mechanical removal. Staff monitors the known location and hand removes purple loosestrife as needed.

Challenges

With the limited amount of purple loosestrife in Shorewood public areas, staff currently does not have any challenges.

Control Priorities

The control of purple loosestrife in public areas is a high maintenance priority.

Current Control Plan

At this time, city staff utilizes manual removal methods including hand trimmers, weed whips, and smaller lawn mowers. Staff monitors the growth of purple loosestrife and cuts areas as needed.

Future Opportunities

Staff will continue to monitor public areas and will add any additional areas per the current plan.

City of Shorewood

City Council Work Session Item

Item 3

Title/Subject:	**Mill Street Trail Watermain**
Meeting Date:	April 14, 2025
Prepared by:	Andrew Budde, City Engineer
Reviewed by:	Matt Morreim, Public Works Director
	Marc Nevinski, City Administrator
Attachments:	**Overview Map, 60% Plan Sheets**

Background:
Hennepin County is the lead agency for the planning and construction of a pedestrian trail along Mill Street (CSAH 82) from the Carver County/Chanhassen boundary north to and into the City of Excelsior. Construction is planned in 2026. The county is currently at a 60% design and plans to bid the project late this summer/fall. One item Shorewood has been considering is the potential extension of watermain along Mill Street in coordination with the project. However, there are some challenges and opportunities to consider and are described in more detail below.

1. **Public Interest**: Over the last five years there have been inquiries from residents along this corridor to be able to connect to municipal water. A formal count or survey of interest to connect has not been completed. Also, the city has not been at the point to being able to provide accurate estimates of cost to allow residents to make cost-based decisions. The inquiries are mostly due to many of the existing wells in the area being 40+ years old, problematic for the property owners to maintain, and high levels of iron in the wells.

2. **Estimated Costs**:
    a. Watermain & Service Stubs: The total estimated project cost for adding watermain and service stubs within the right-of-way is $730,000. There is an estimated $200,000-$300,000 cost savings already accounted for by constructing the project in coordination with the Hennepin County trail project. These savings are realized by minimal pavement repairs and taking advantage of sediment and erosion control, turf establishment, temporary easements, and utility coordination that would typically be 100% city costs. The city's cost per service stub is $29,200 ($730,000/25 parcels). This is higher than recent watermain projects due to the average lot front footage of 193 feet per lot. For reference, this is double and triple the width of lots in the Minnetonka Country Club. The current R-1A zoning in this area requires a minimum lot frontage of 120 feet & 40,000 SQ FT minimum, only one of the lots along the project could be subdivided, so watermain would not be

propagated via development/lot splits unless there are zoning and/or policy changes.

b. Services on Private Property: The city has previously discussed the idea of helping residents facilitate water service connections from the right of way into their homes. The total estimated project cost for adding all 25 water service connections from the right-of-way into residents' homes adds another $390,000 to the overall project costs. This averages $16k per service and ranges from $6k to $50k depending on how far away the house is from the right of way and how complicated the connection is on the interior of the house. A resident's overall costs to connect could range from $16k ($10k WAC + $6k private) to $60k ($10k WAC + $50k private).

3. **Served by Chanhassen**: This area of Shorewood utilizes water provided by Chanhassen at an interconnection on Apple Road. The city purchases water from Chanhassen and bills the residents. Chanhassen has indicated they have adequate capacity to serve the additional residents.

4. **Interconnection of East-West Systems**: Shorewood currently has two independent watermain systems referred to as the East and West systems. They are planned to be interconnected at some point in the future and utilize an existing 12" watermain in Bracketts Road. Watermains would need to be extended along Murray Street west of this area and Christmas Lake Road/Radisson Road east of this area. Both routes are multimillion-dollar watermain investments not currently programed in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

5. **Current State Legislation**: As discussed at the March 24 council meeting there are several bills in the legislature that could significantly increase land use density. If these, or future attempts are successful, many of the lots in this area could develop into higher density units. This would require additional service stubs but ultimately decrease the cost per service. The legislature is still in session and it is currently unknow what the implications of these bills, if any, will be.

Financial or Budget Considerations:

This project is budgeted for in the CIP for construction in 2026 with a budget amount of $2.4 million from the Water Fund. This budget amount was based on a larger project scope that included water in Hillendale Road, Brand Circle, extending south to the municipal boundary, using conservative assumptions and running services inside residents' homes.

As discussed on several occasions over the last year, the Water Fund will require significant annual increases to finance projects listed in the CIP. The city is planning to complete a rate study of the utility funds to understand the impact of these projects and evaluate future options. However, this project is led by Hennepin County and the city must decide in approximately two months if it would like to move forward with design and bidding of the watermain to be able to align with the counties' bidding schedule.

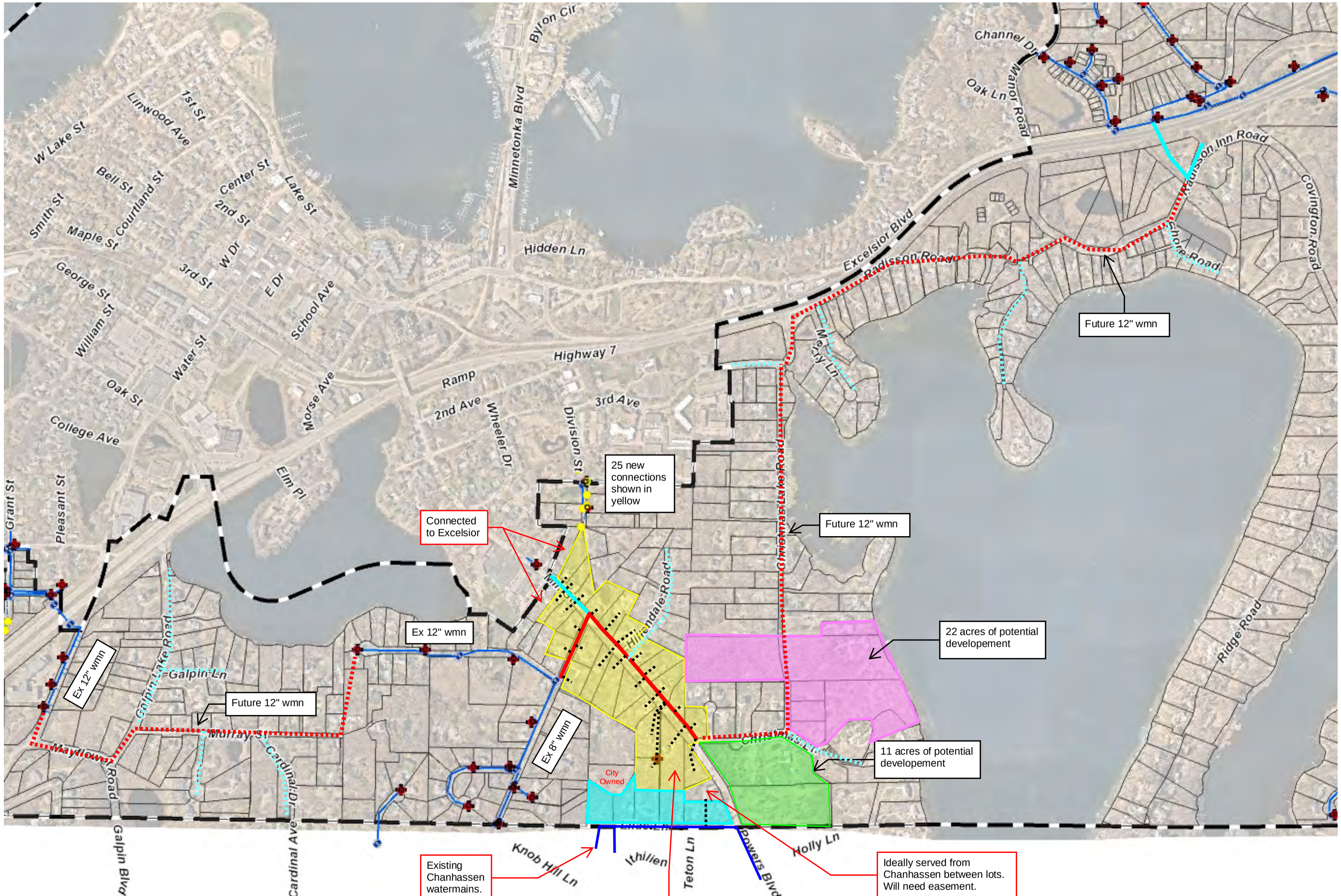
Staff have submitted a State bonding request of $750k for this project to help fund the city portion of the trail costs and the watermain costs. Generally bonding dollars cover only 50% (at most) of the project costs and must be matched by non-state funds.

Watermain & Service Stub Project Costs =	$730,000
Services on Private Property Project Costs =	$390,000
Total Expenditure =	$1,120,000
Water Availability Charge (WAC) =	$250,000 (25 connections at $10k)
Water Service Connection Assessments =	$390,000 (5-10 years)
Total Revenue =	$640,000
Net Cost for city =	$639,000

If the Council is interested in advancing this project, staff will reach out to residents to inform them of the opportunity and gage interest in connecting.

Discussion Requested:
If the Council is interested in advancing this project, several policy questions need to be answered:

1. Will residents along the project be required to connect to City water? If so, what is the connection time frame or other terms?
2. Should connections between the right of way and the home be included in the project scope? Should those costs be assessed?
3. Does the Council wish to design the project, at an estimated cost of $50,000 for only the watermain & service stubs in the right of way or $88,500 for both watermain and services on private property, and receive bids before deciding how to proceed?
4. Is this project still predicated on receiving bonding dollars?



Legend

- Water Meter
- Water Well
- Water Pump
- Water Curbstop
- Water Hydrant
- Water Valve
- Tonka Bay Tower
- Water Tower/Storage
- Water Pipe
- Water Service Pipes
- Parcels 01/16/2023
- City Limits
- HennepinCounty_MN_Nearma
  - Red: Band_1
  - Green: Band_2
  - Blue: Band_3

Mill Street Trail/Watermain

0 714 Feet

BOLTON & MENK
Real People. Real Solutions.

Disclaimer:

This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information, and data located in various city, county, and state offices, and other sources affecting the area shown, and is to be used for reference purposes only. The City of Shorewood is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

DRAINAGE LEGEND

- INPLACE STRUCTURE NUMBER (XXX / XXX)
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE NUMBER (XXXX)
- INPLACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED APRON
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- EX. STORM SEWER PIPE
- PROP. STORM SEWER PIPE
- 4" PERF PE PIPE DRAIN
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
- PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
- DE — DE — DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENT
- TE — TE — TEMPORARY EASEMENT
- WE — WE — WALL EASEMENT

GENERAL NOTES:

SEE CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR LANE, SHOULDER WALK, AND TRAIL DIMENSIONS.

LOW POINT AND HIGH POINT LABELS ARE AT THE ALIGNMENT

SCALE 0' 25' 50'

Need 10 foot separation from storm sewer. May need utility easement.

6180 6160 6140 6110

CUL-5005B

CUL-5005C

CB-5006

HIGH POINT
STA. 109+95
ELEV. 982.37'

LOW POINT
STA. 112+82
ELEV. 981.39'

CB-5407

CB-5406

MATCH LINE 106+75

110

MILL STREET (CSAH 82)

MATCH LINE 114+00

F/O -BUR

CB-5408

BRAND CIR

CB-5405

MH-5404

FILTER-1
FURTHER DETAIL
TO BE PROVIDED

CUL-5002E

CUL-5002F

Future watermain expansion by development and would provide loop connection to Chanhassen at Lilac Lane.

SEE SHEET.110

6185 21355

Hennepin

60% PLANS

DESIGN BY:	E. VOGEL
CAD BY:	E. VOGEL
CHECKED BY:	---
LAST REVISION:	_____

DRAINAGE PLAN

C.S.A.H. 82
HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET 103 / 165

DRAINAGE LEGEND

- INPLACE STRUCTURE NUMBER (XXX / XXX)
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE NUMBER (XXXX)
- INPLACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED APRON
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- EX. STORM SEWER PIPE
- PROP. STORM SEWER PIPE
- 4" PERF PE PIPE DRAIN
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
- PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
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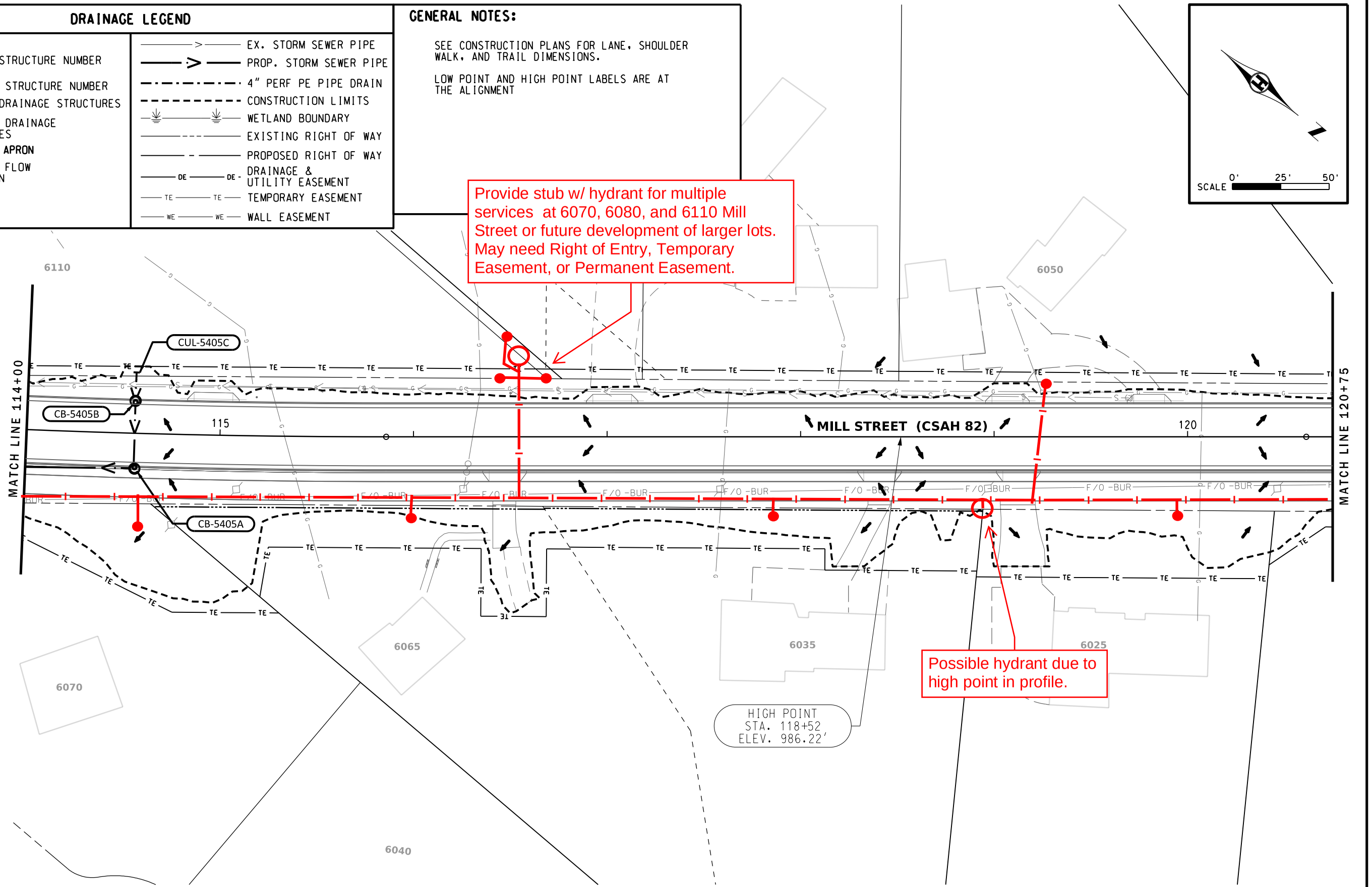


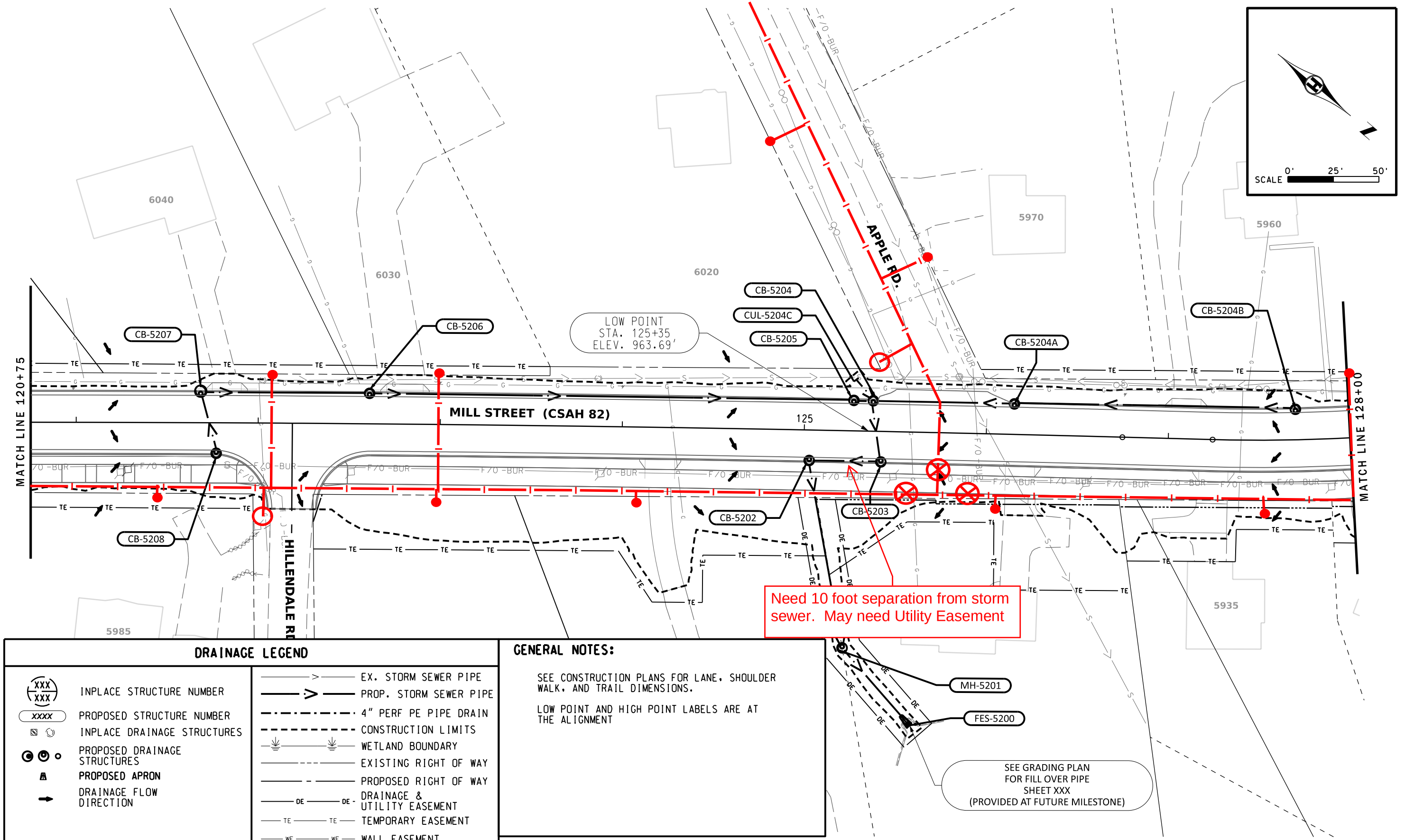
60% PLANS

DESIGN BY:	E. VOGEL
CAD BY:	E. VOGEL
CHECKED BY:	---
LAST REVISION:	_____

DRAINAGE PLAN

C.S.A.H. 82
HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET 104 / 165



DRAINAGE LEGEND

- XXX / XXX — INPLACE STRUCTURE NUMBER
- XXXX — PROPOSED STRUCTURE NUMBER
- INPLACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED APRON
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- EX. STORM SEWER PIPE
- PROP. STORM SEWER PIPE
- 4" PERF PE PIPE DRAIN
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
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SEE CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR LANE, SHOULDER WALK, AND TRAIL DIMENSIONS.

LOW POINT AND HIGH POINT LABELS ARE AT THE ALIGNMENT

Hennepin

60% PLANS

DESIGN BY:	E. VOGEL
CAD BY:	E. VOGEL
CHECKED BY:	---
LAST REVISION:	

DRAINAGE PLAN

C.S.A.H. 82
HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET 105 / 165

DRAINAGE LEGEND

- INPLACE STRUCTURE NUMBER (XXX / XXX)
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE NUMBER (XXXX)
- INPLACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED APRON
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- EX. STORM SEWER PIPE
- PROP. STORM SEWER PIPE
- 4" PERF PE PIPE DRAIN
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
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GENERAL NOTES:

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LOW POINT AND HIGH POINT LABELS ARE AT THE ALIGNMENT

SCALE 0' 25' 50'

This lot served by Excelsior water.

END S.A
STA. 129+95.4

MATCH LINE 128+00

MATCH LINE 134+75

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC PARISH

MILL STREET (CSAH 82)

CB-5303
CB-5304
CB-5305

HIGH POINT
STA. 131+06
ELEV. 975.44'

SHOREWOOD

EXCELSIOR

This lot served by Excelsior water through rear lot to Division Street.

5930 680 680 680 5925 5895 5885 677 667 647 641

60% PLANS

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CAD BY:	E. VOGEL
CHECKED BY:	---
LAST REVISION:	_____

DRAINAGE PLAN

C.S.A.H. 82
HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET 106 / 165

DRAINAGE LEGEND

XXX / XXX — INPLACE STRUCTURE NUMBER	EX. STORM SEWER PIPE
XXXX — PROPOSED STRUCTURE NUMBER	PROP. STORM SEWER PIPE
INPLACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES	4" PERF PE PIPE DRAIN
PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURES	CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
PROPOSED APRON	WETLAND BOUNDARY
DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION	EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
	PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
	DE — DE — DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENT
	TE — TE — TEMPORARY EASEMENT
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GENERAL NOTES:

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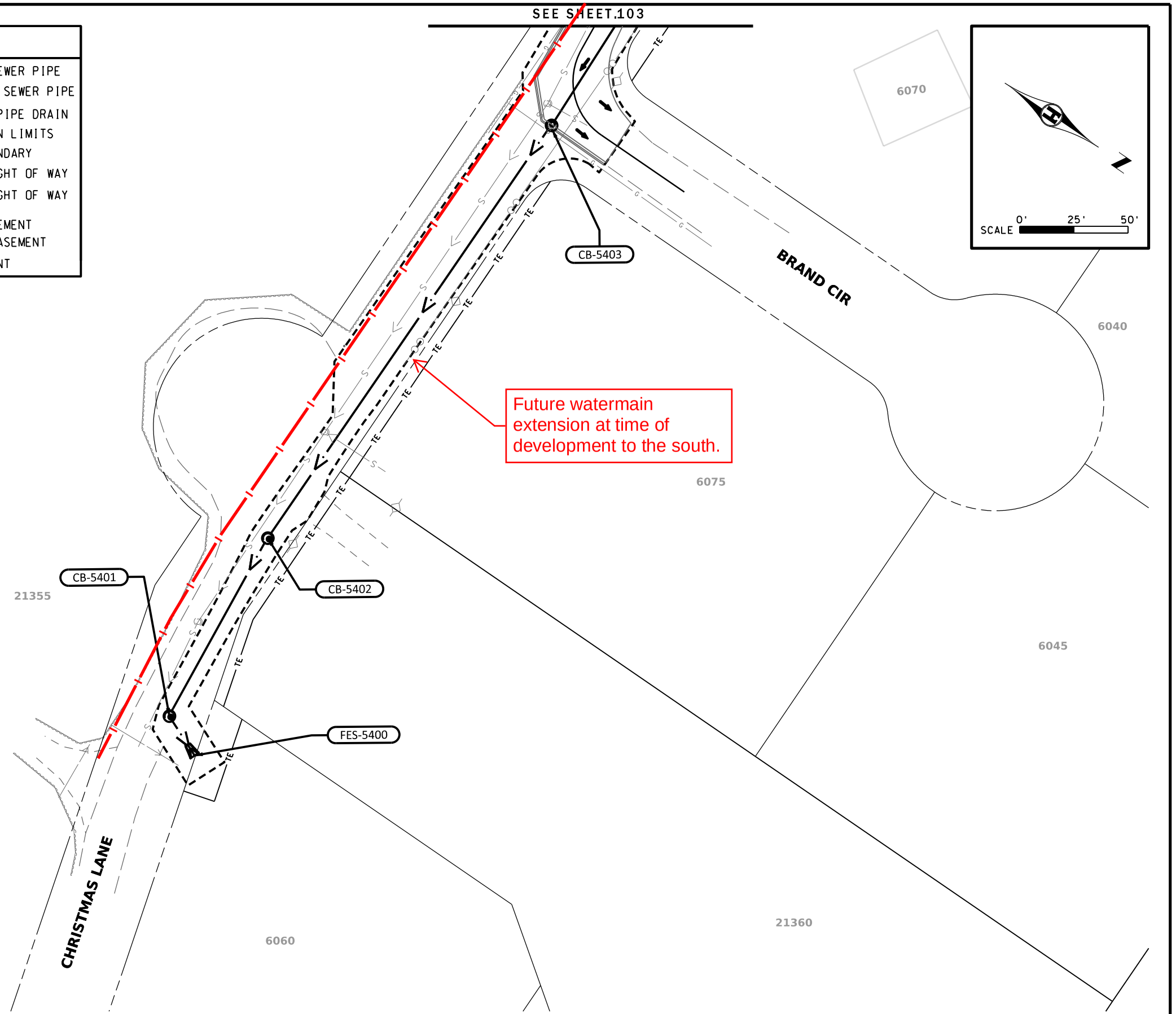


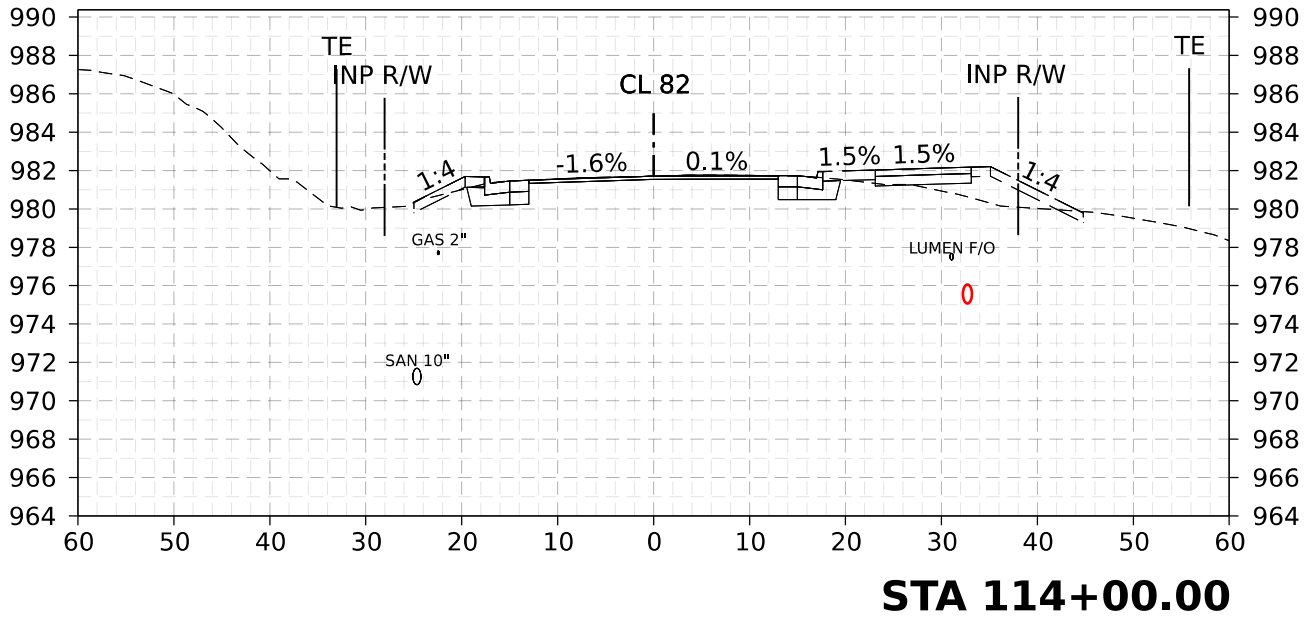
60% PLANS

DESIGN BY:	E. VOGEL
CAD BY:	E. VOGEL
CHECKED BY:	---
LAST REVISION:	_____

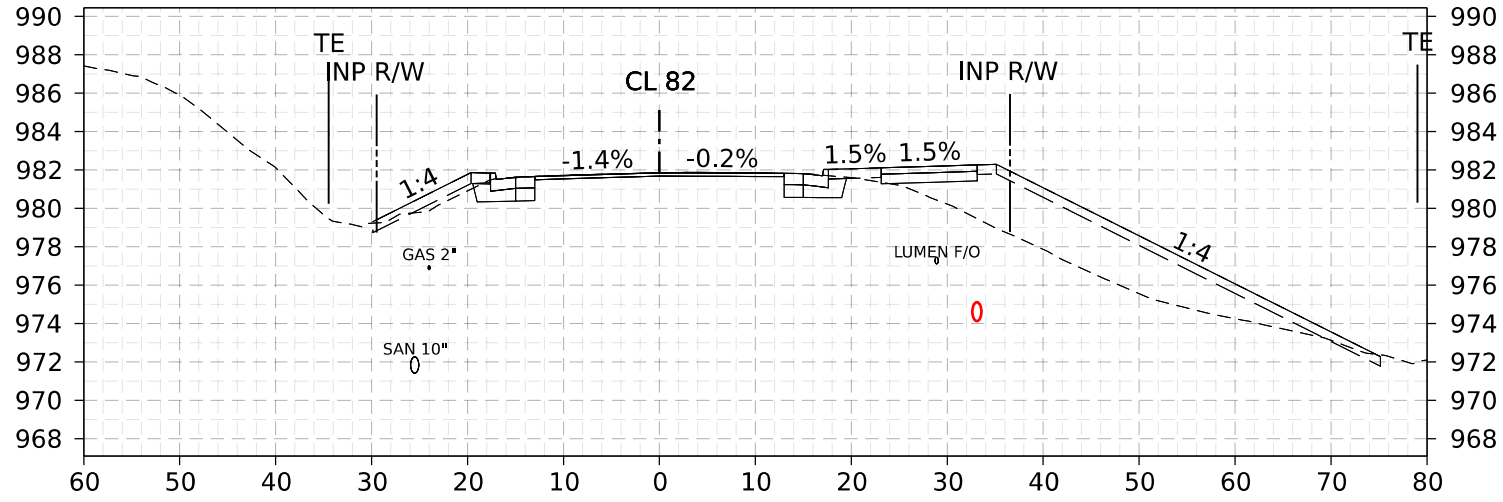
DRAINAGE PLAN

C.S.A.H. 82
HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

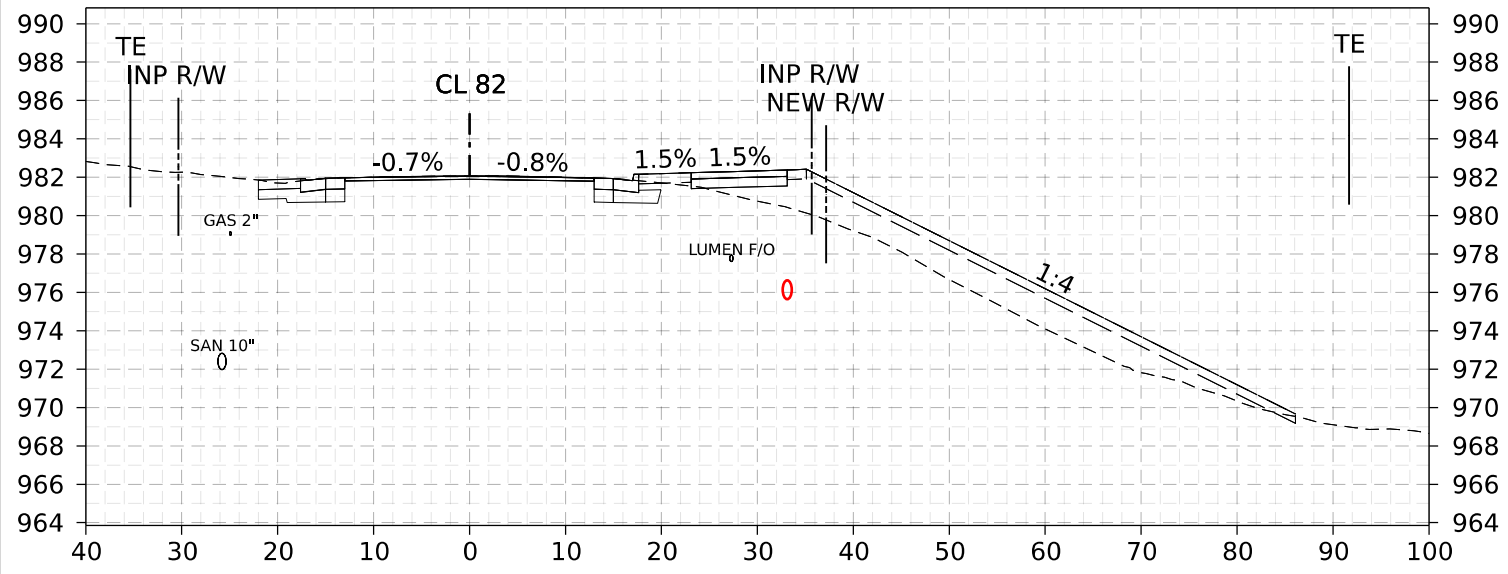
SHEET 110 / 165



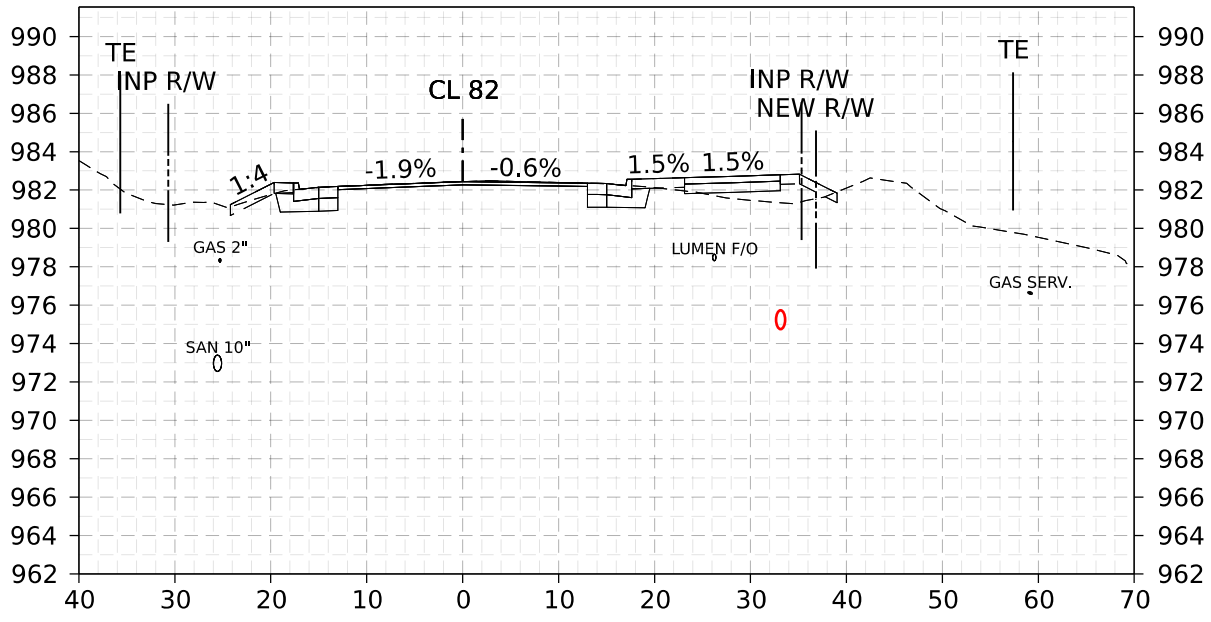
STA 114+00.00



STA 114+50.00



STA 115+00.00



STA 115+50.00

Hennepin

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

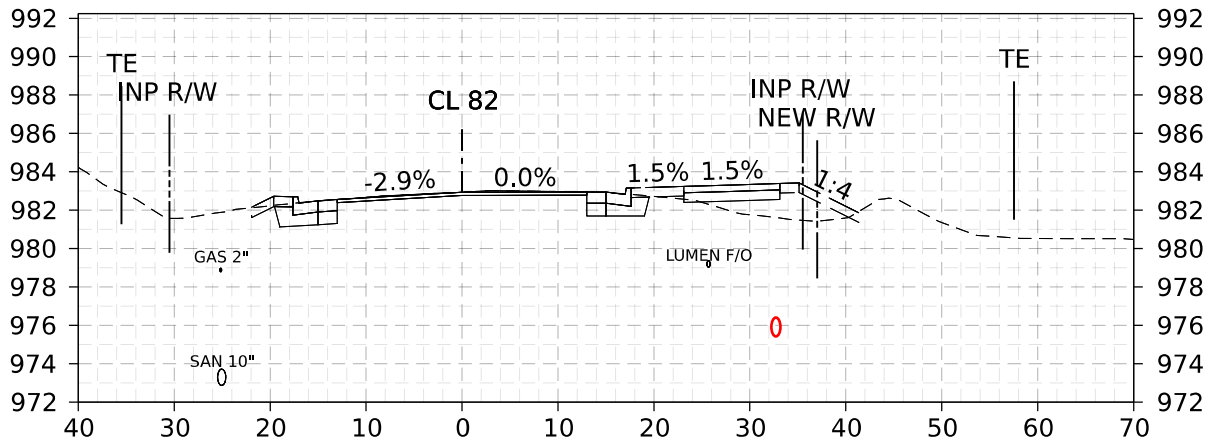
SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-8 / XS-31



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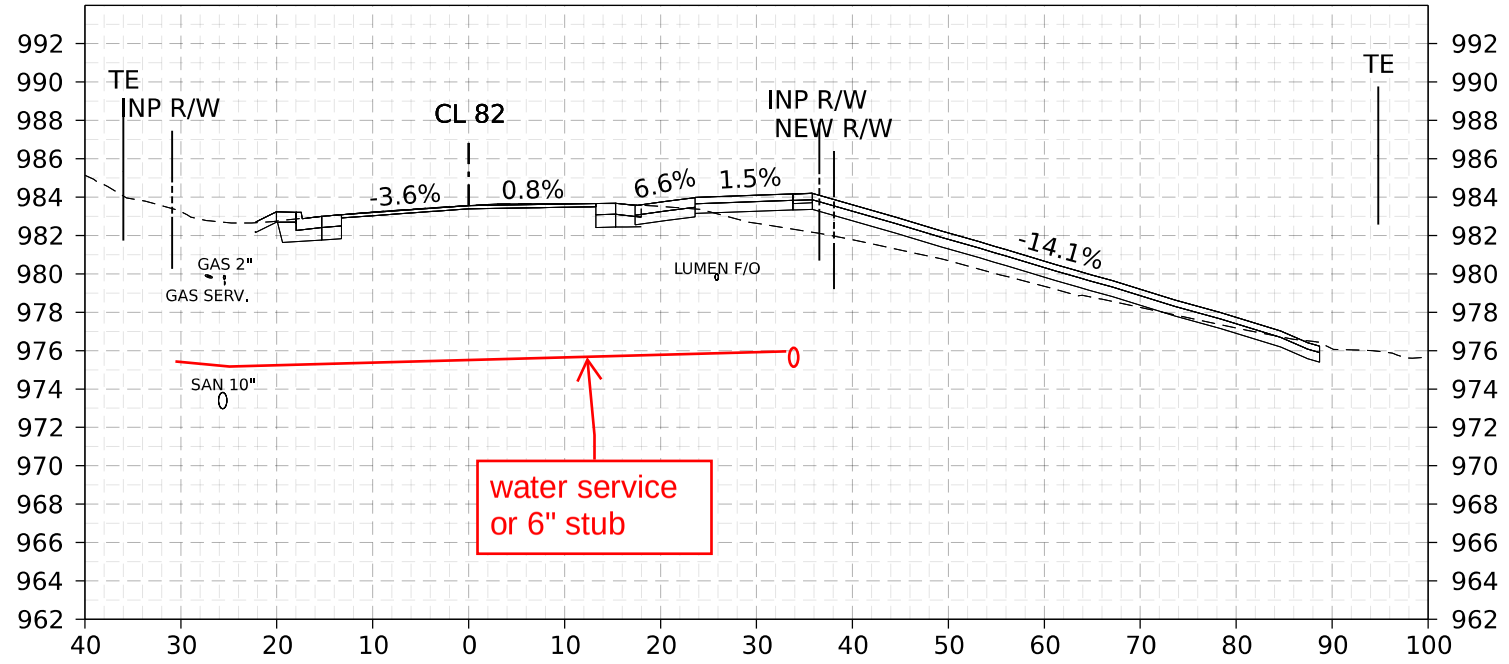

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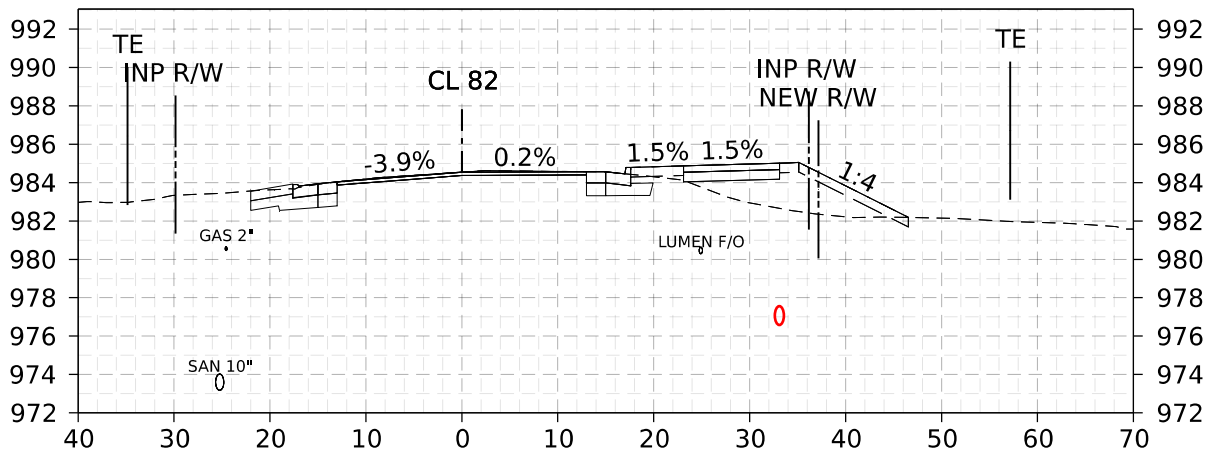

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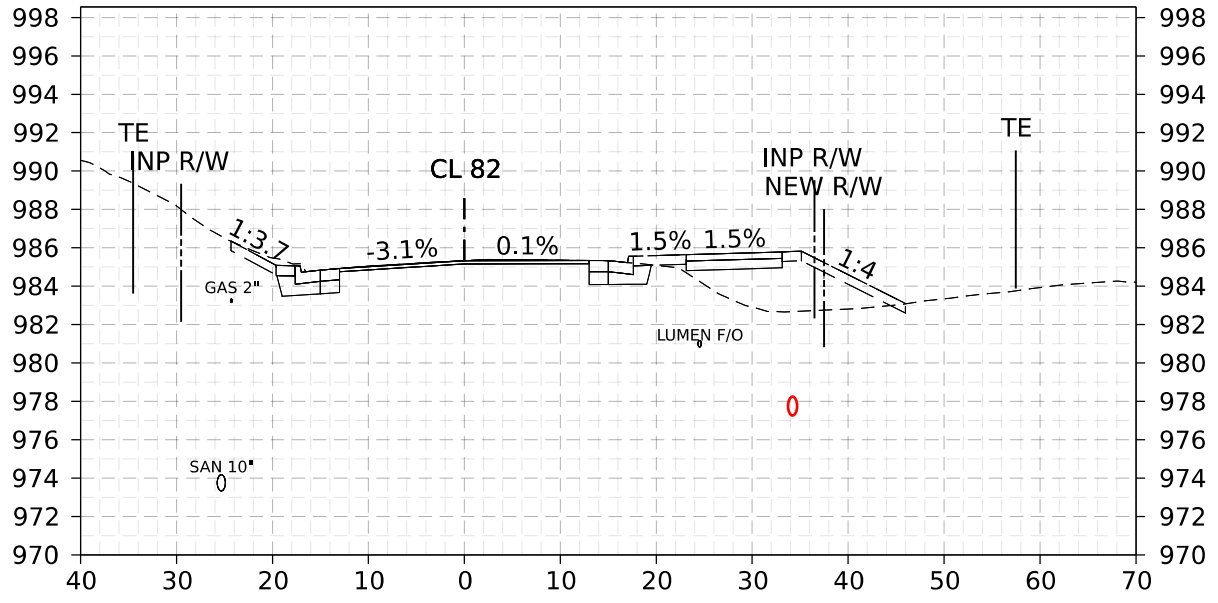

STA 117+50.00

Hennepin

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-9 / XS-31

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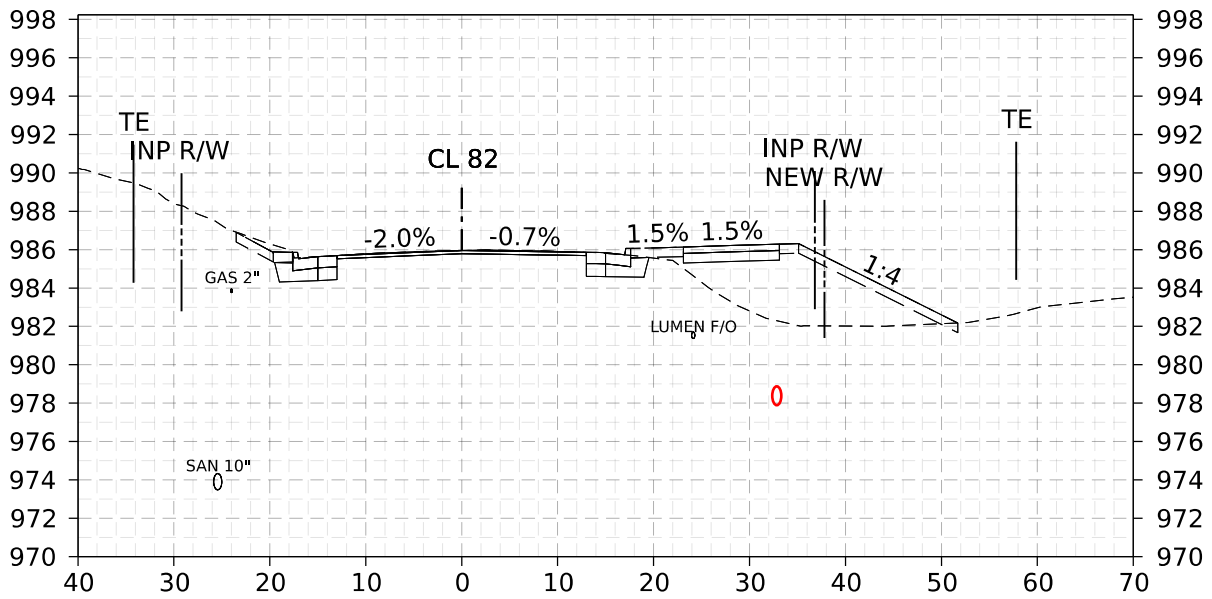

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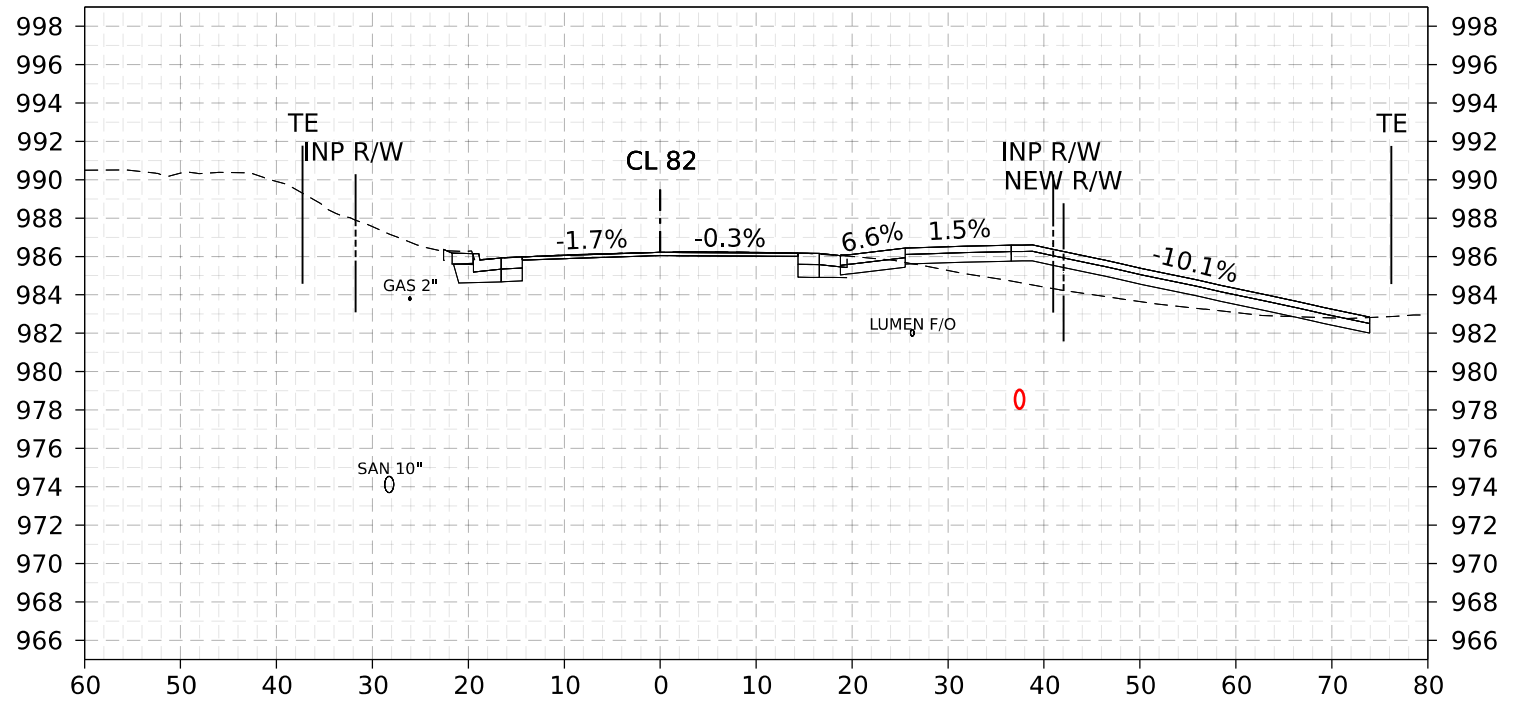

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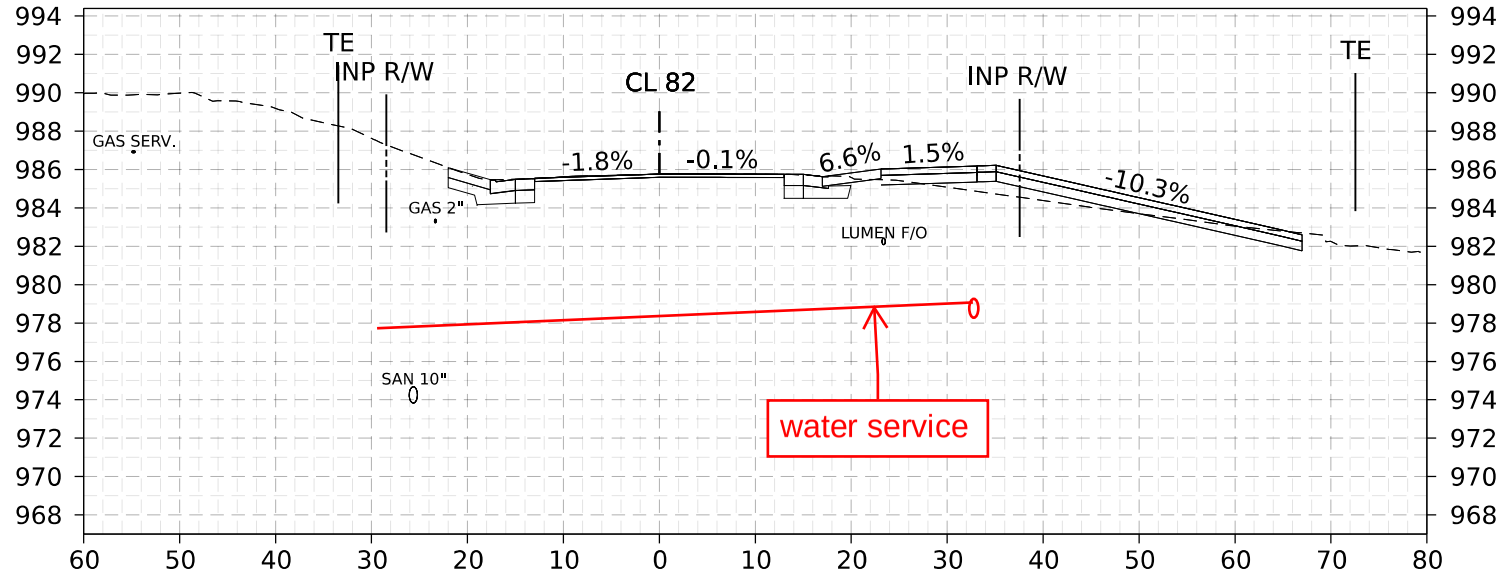

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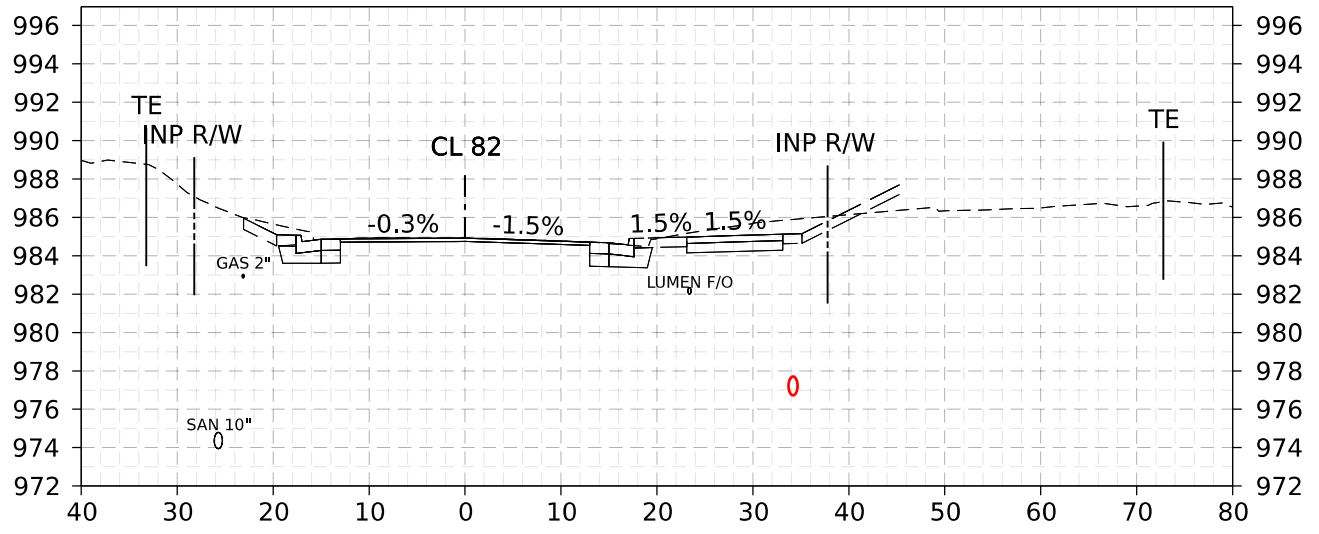


STA 119+50.00

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

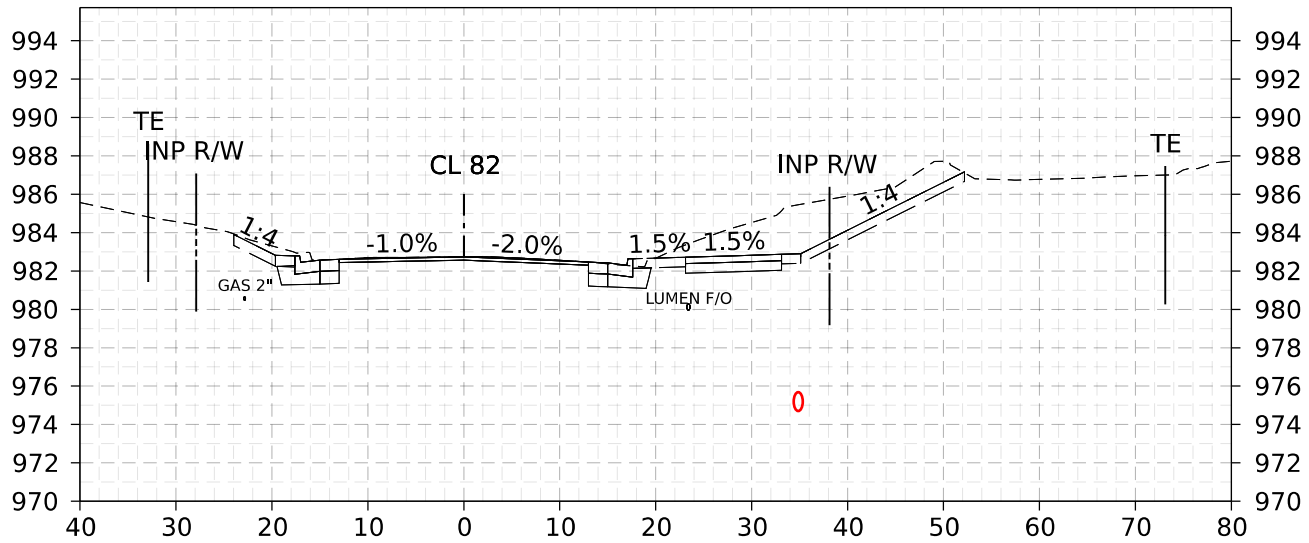
SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-10 / XS-31



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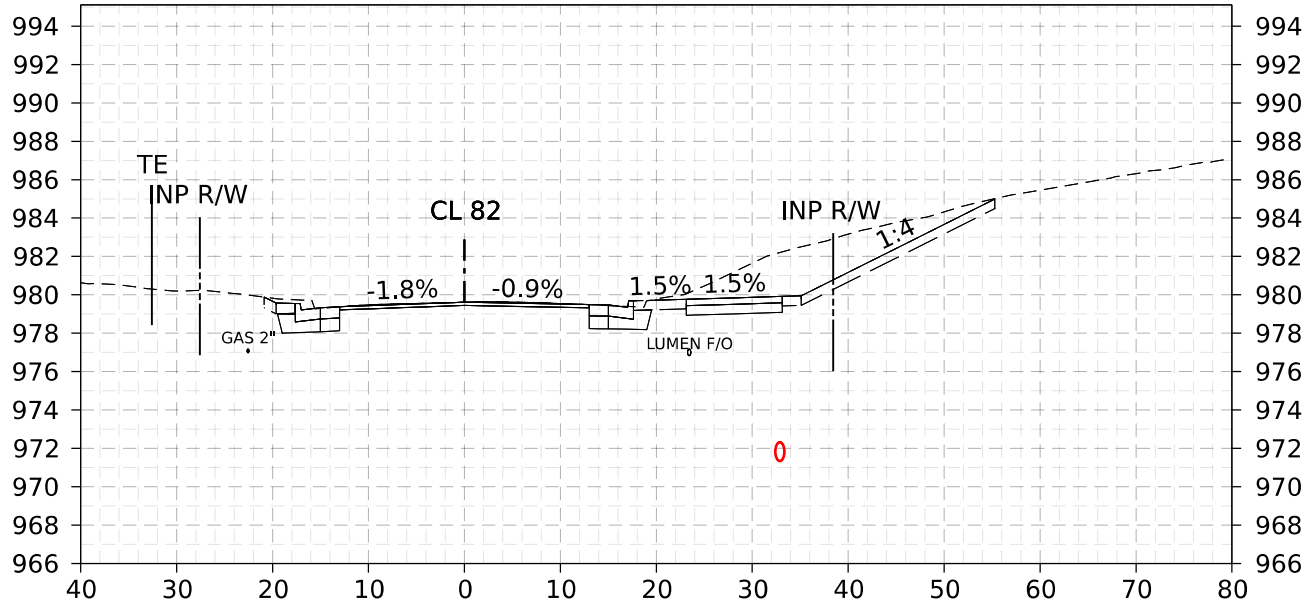

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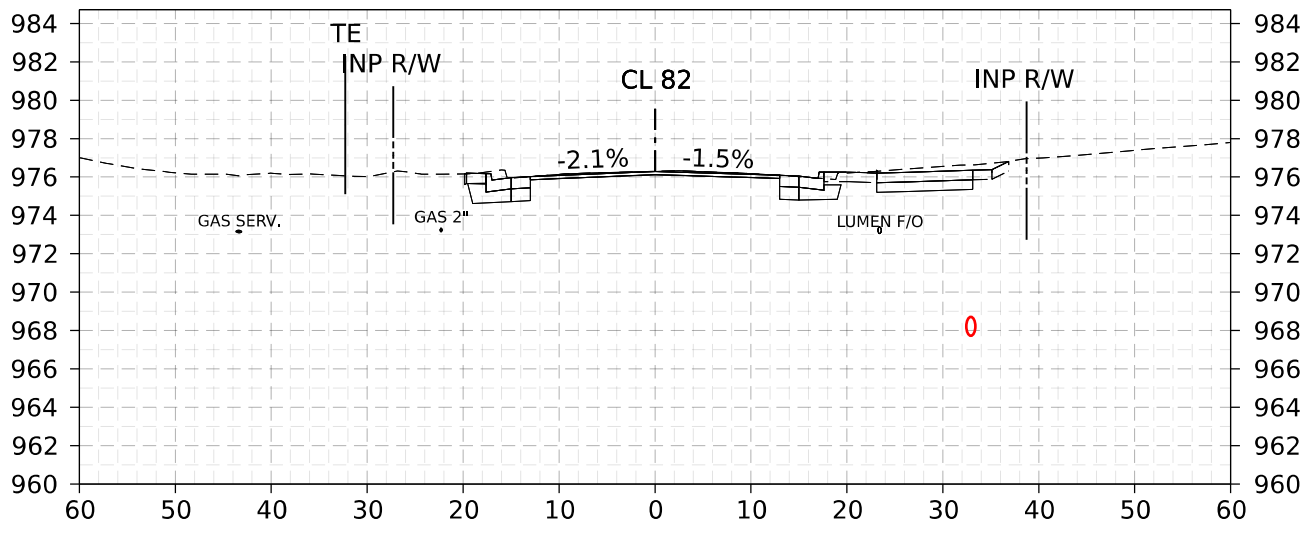

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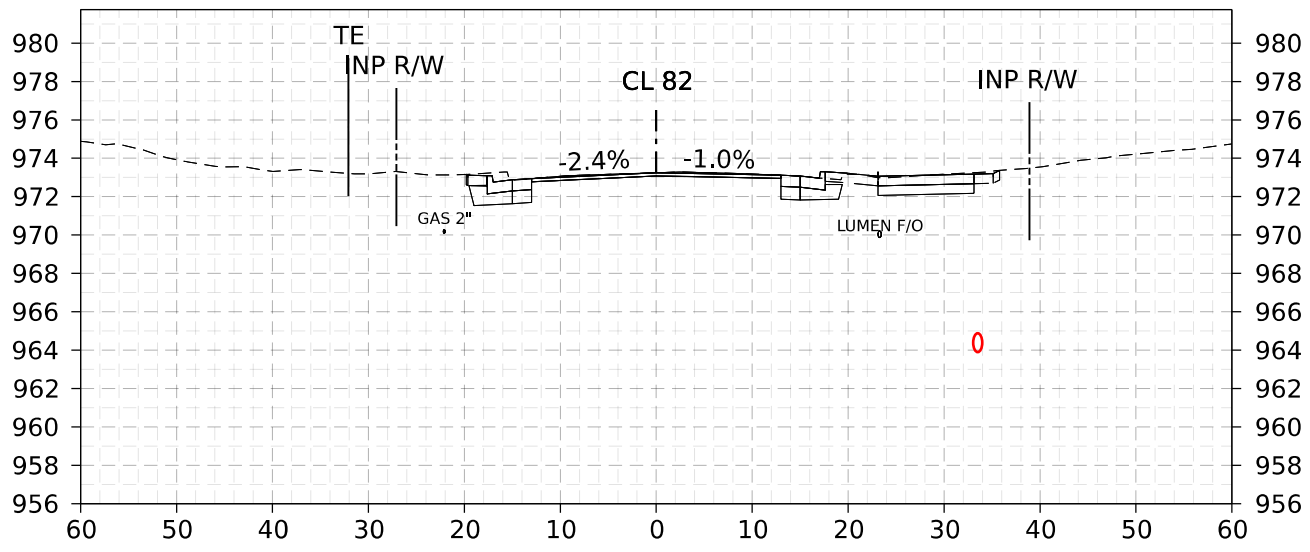

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60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

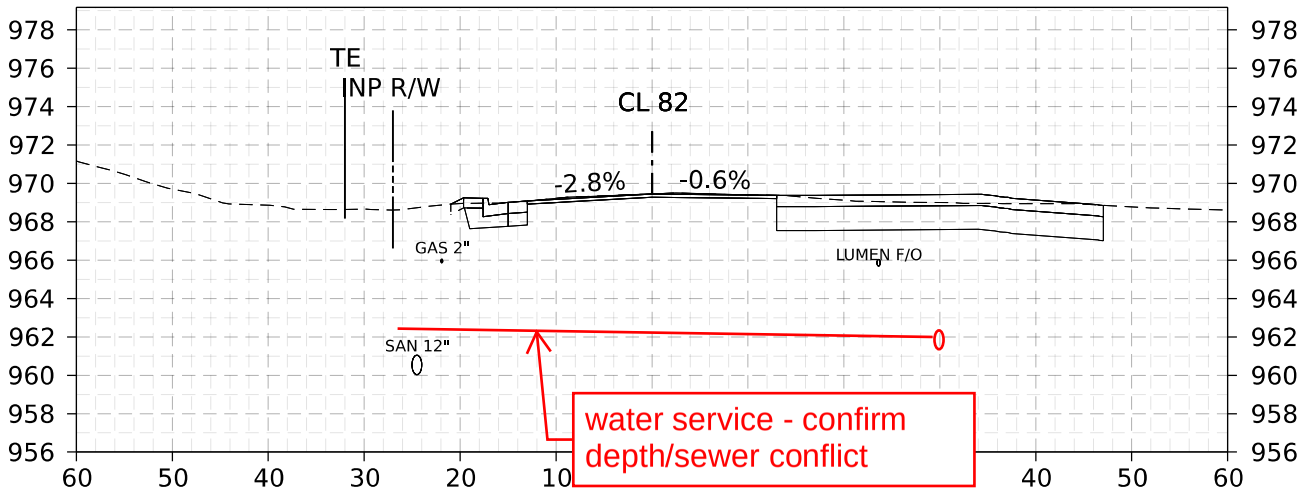
SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-11 / XS-31



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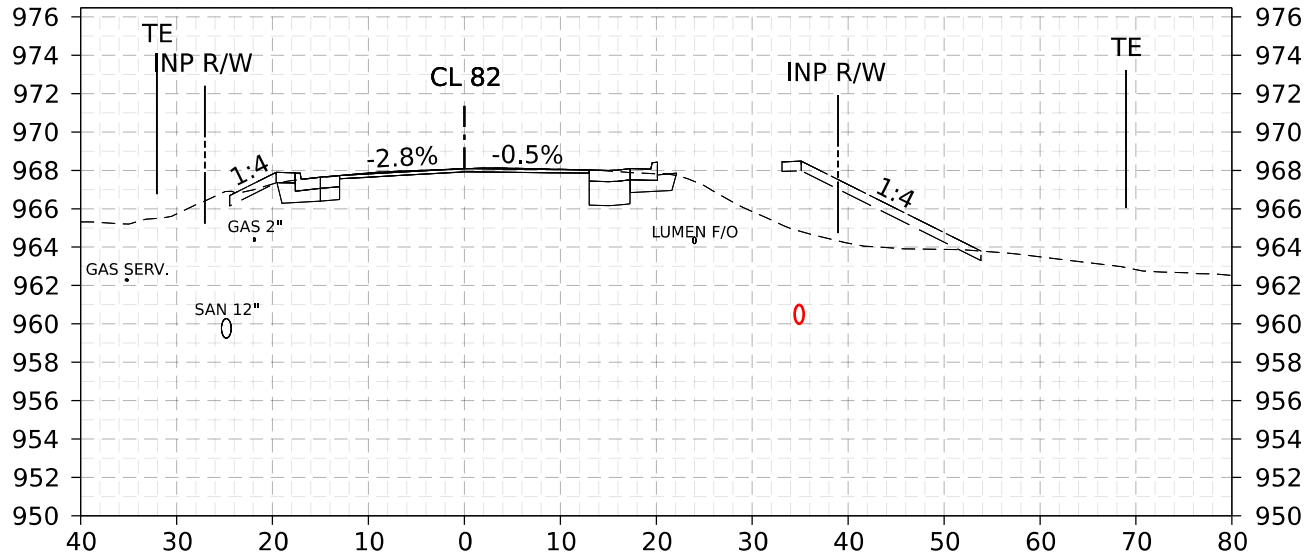

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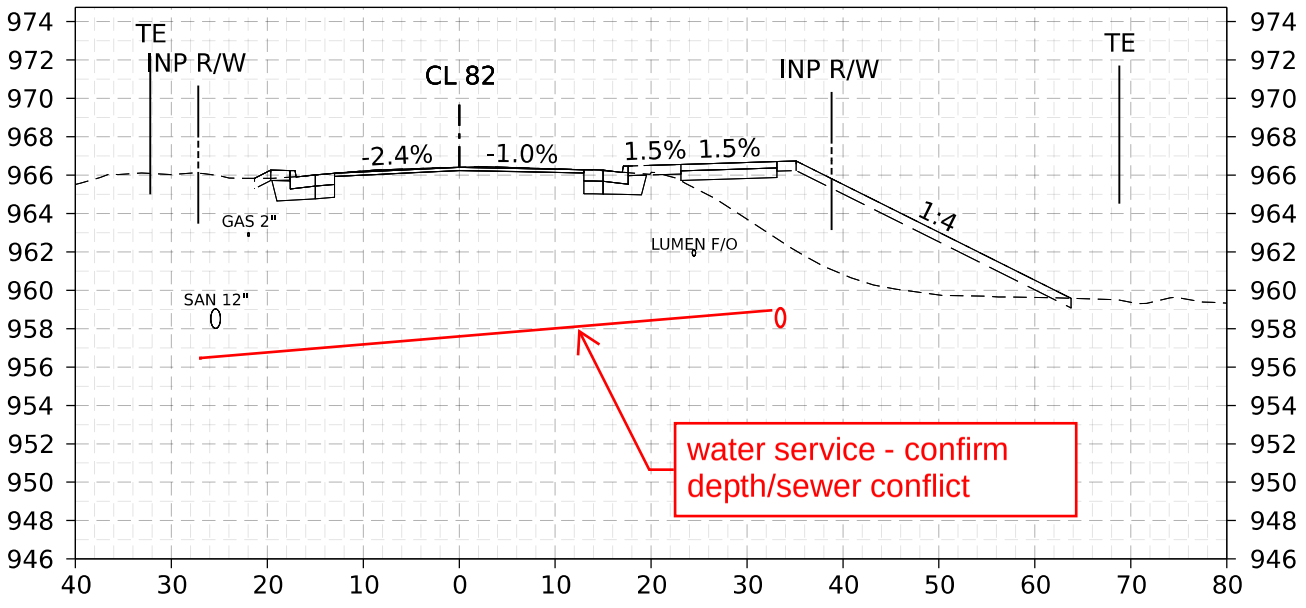

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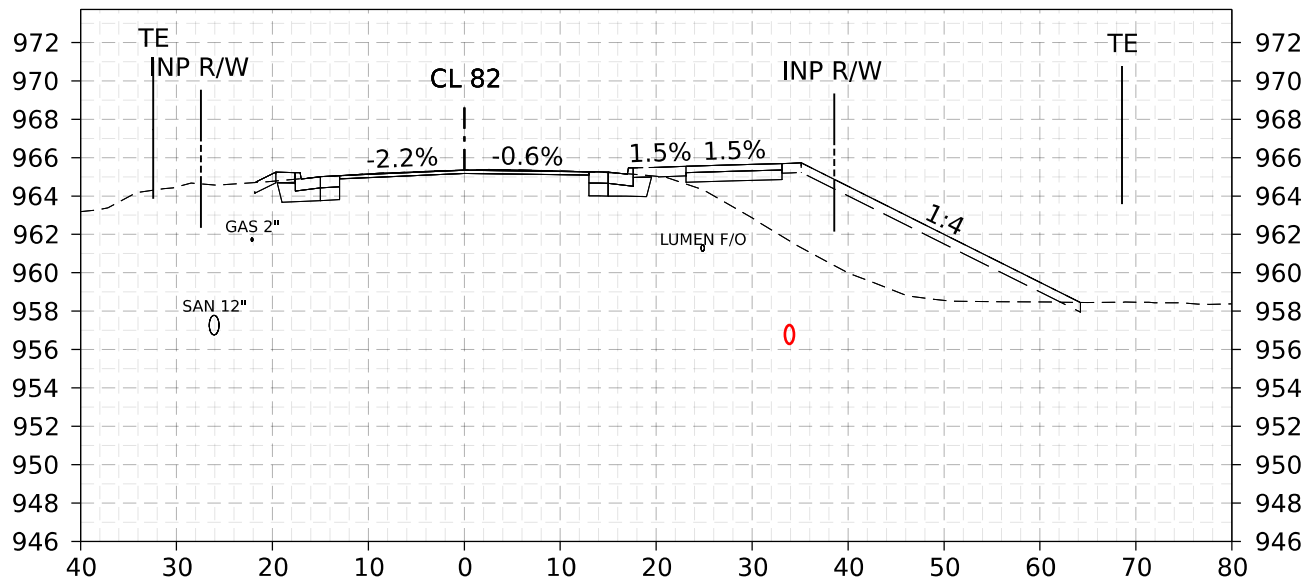

STA 123+50.00

Hennepin

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

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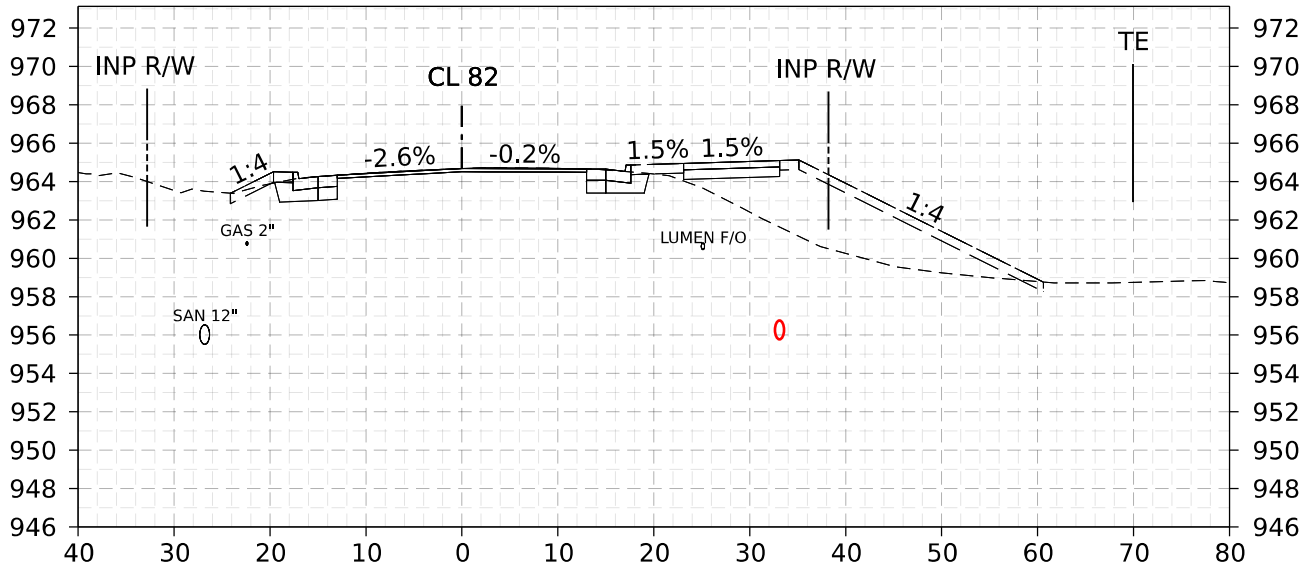
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-12 / XS-31



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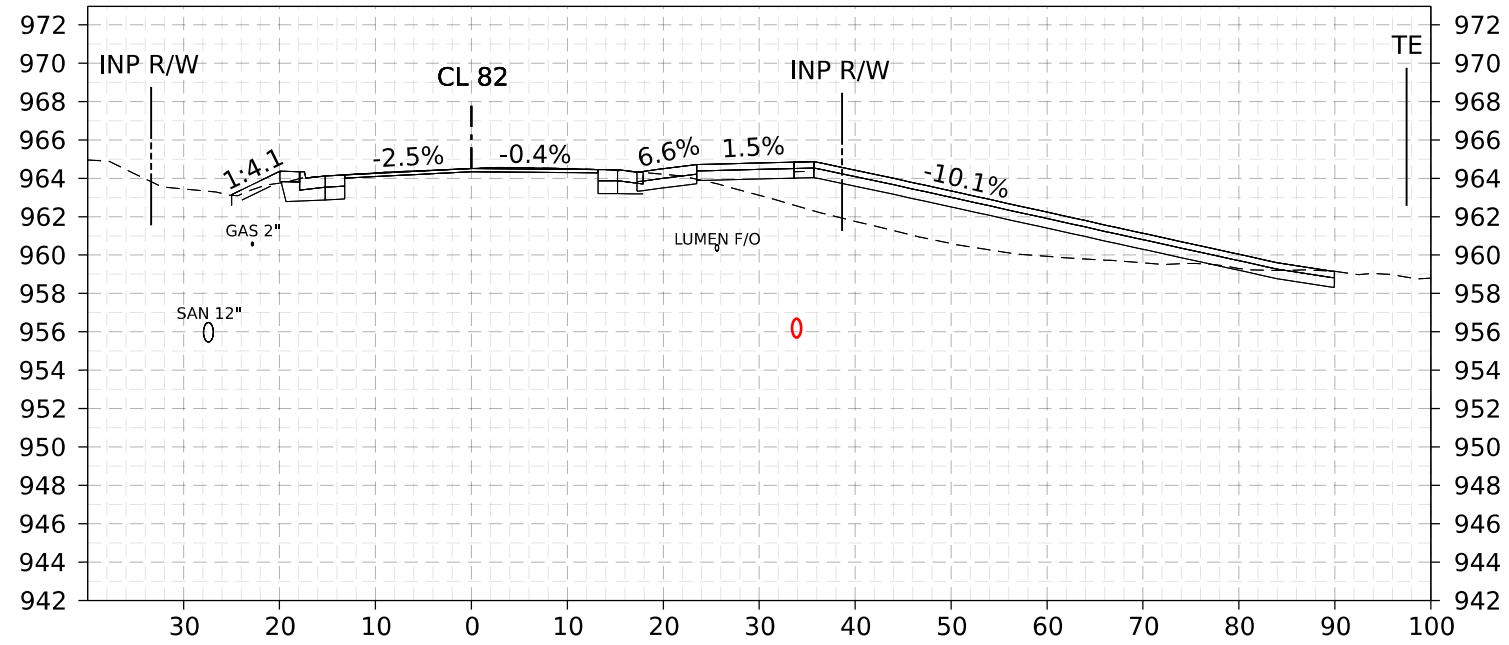

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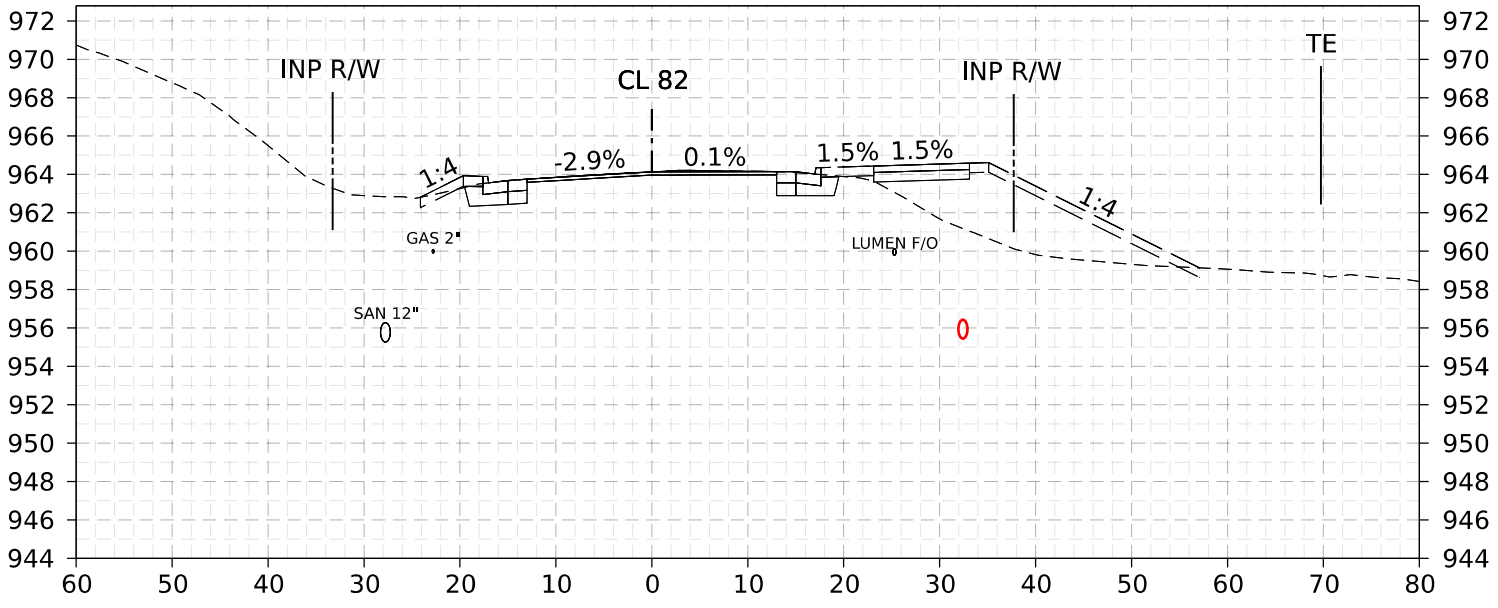

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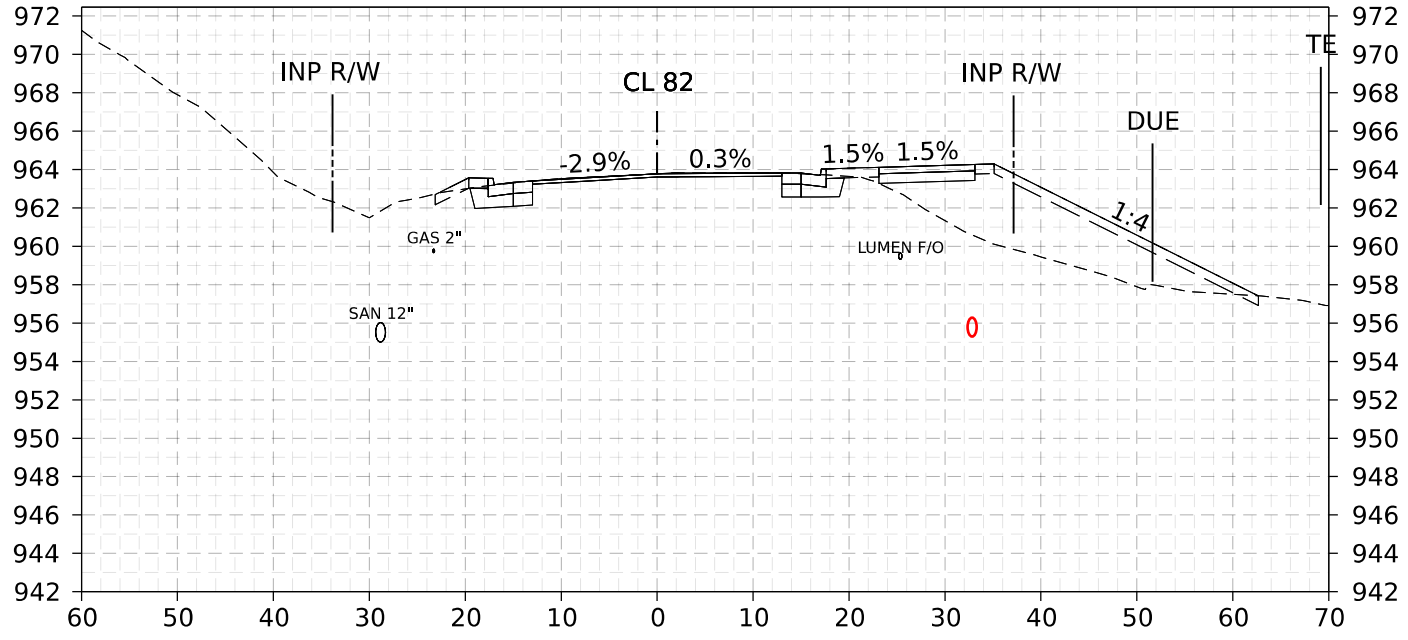

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Hennepin

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

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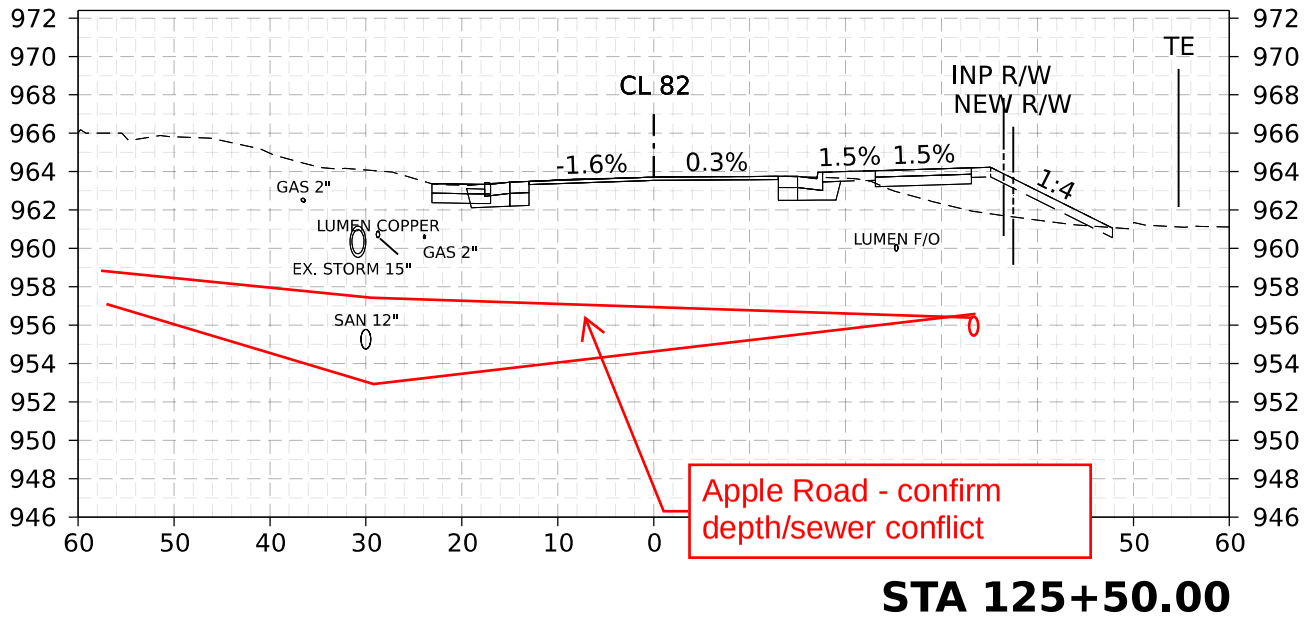
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-13 / XS-31



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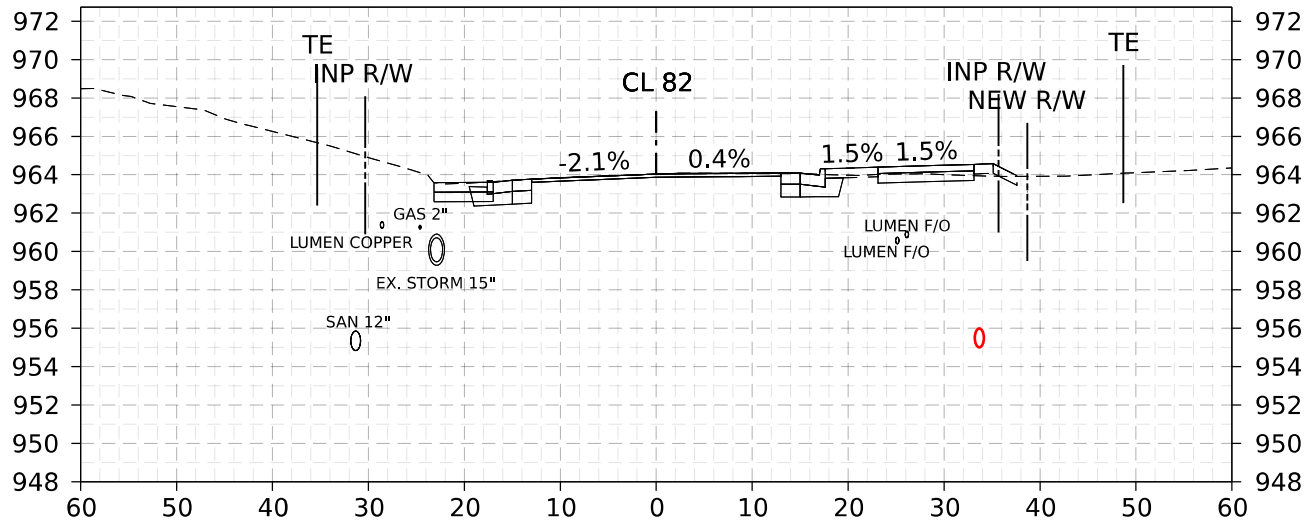

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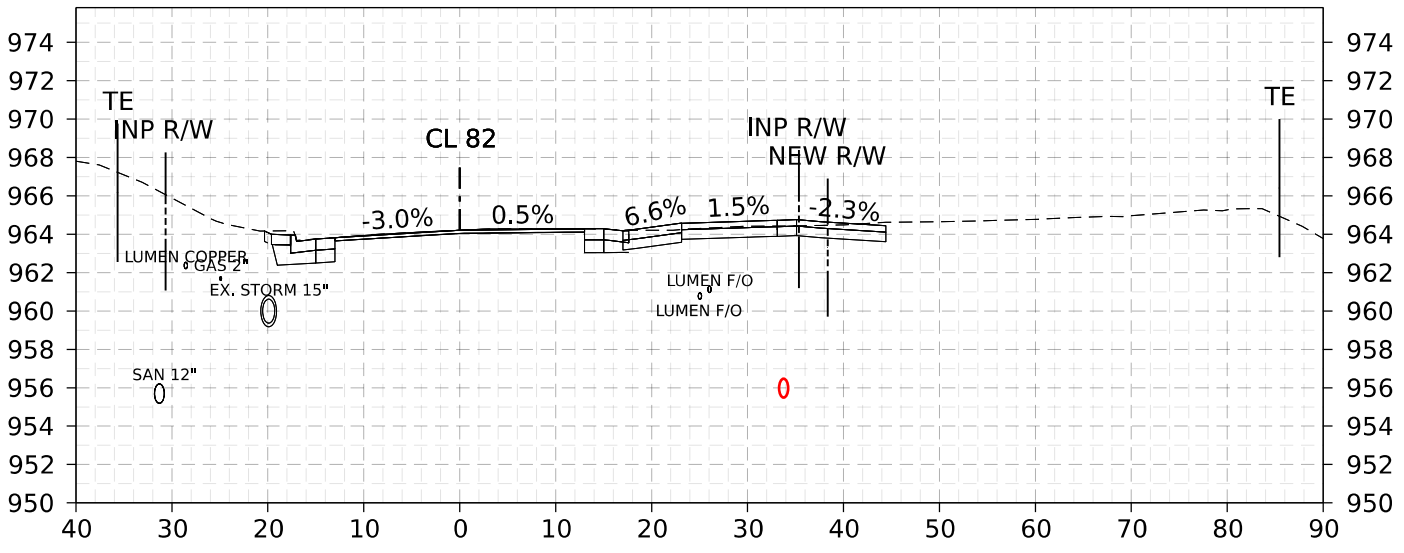

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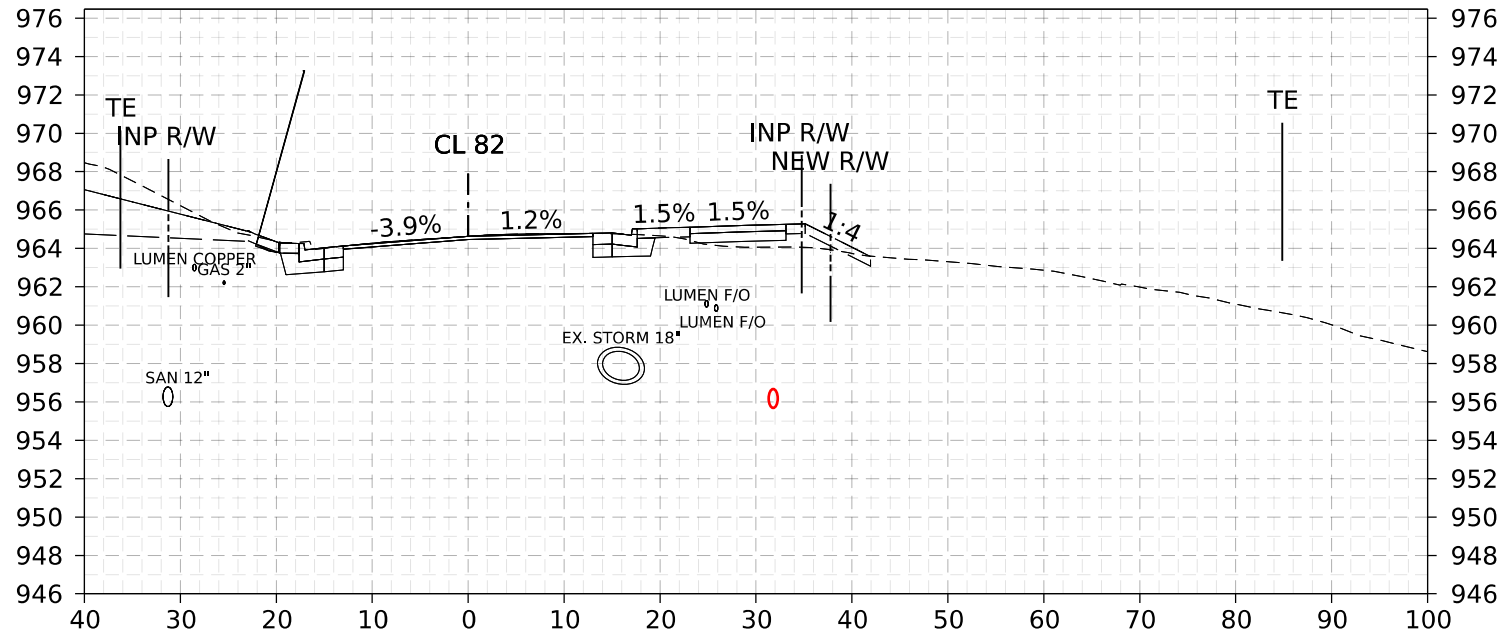

STA 126+50.00

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

DESIGN BY:	D. SEILER
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
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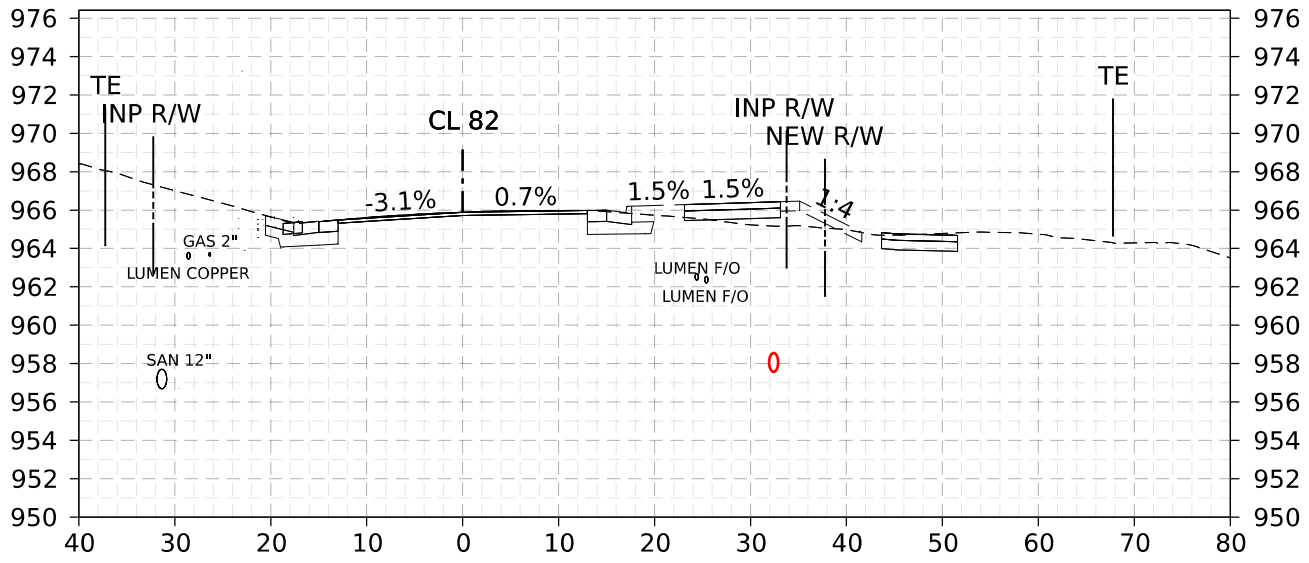
SHEET XS-14 / XS-31



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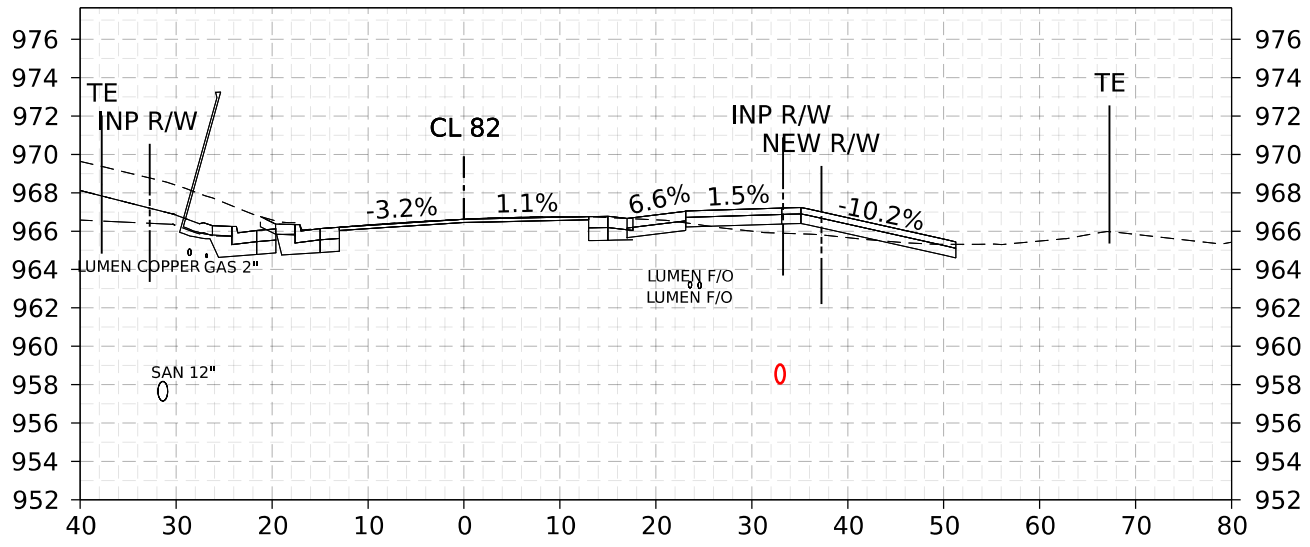

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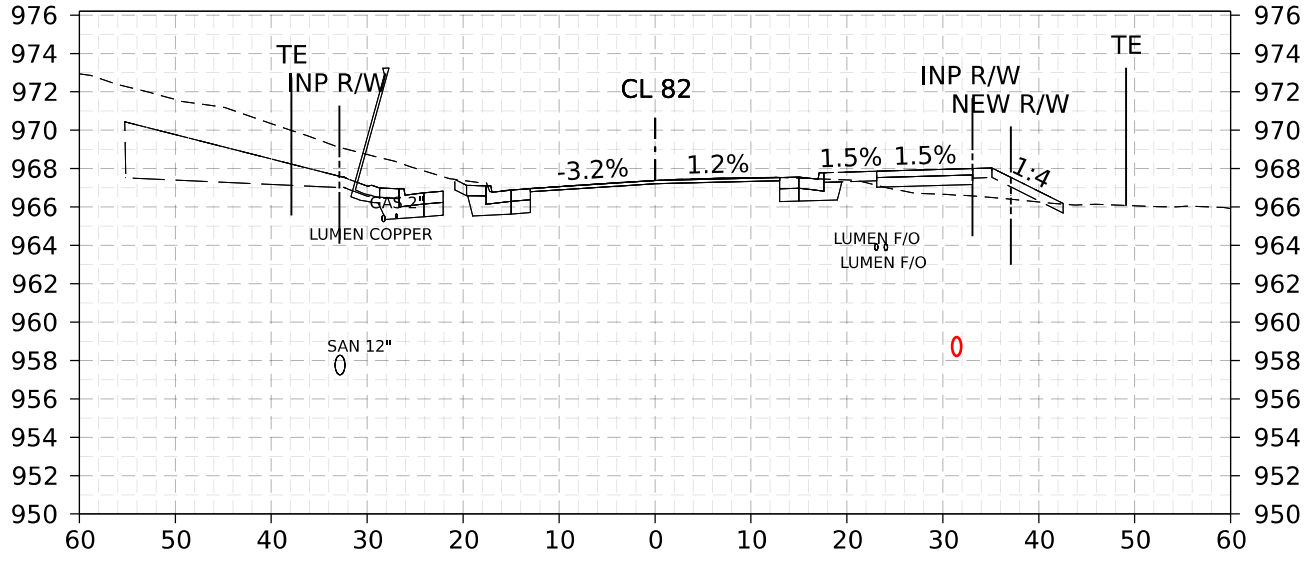

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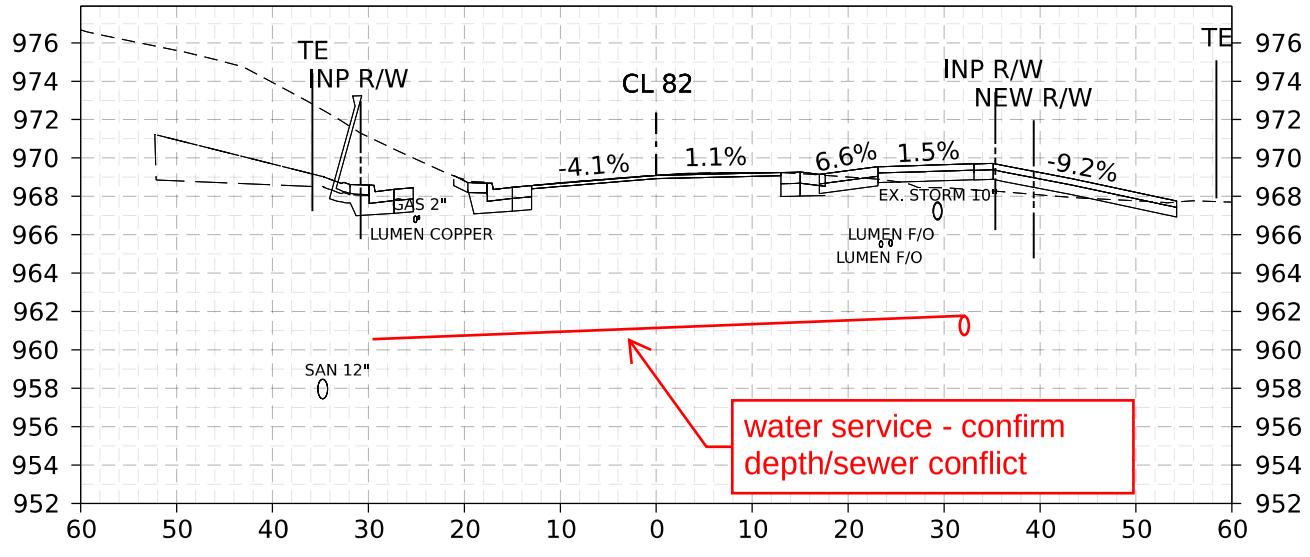

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Hennepin

60% PLANS

SCALE H 0′ 10′ 20′

SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

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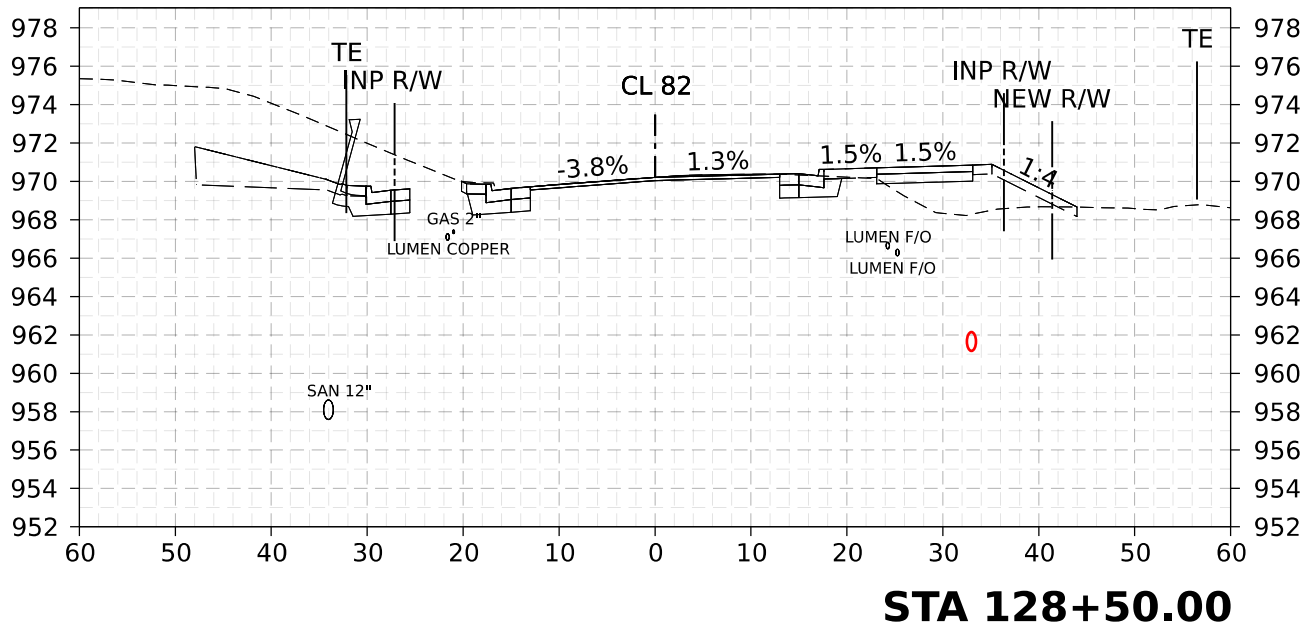
CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET

XS-15 / XS-31



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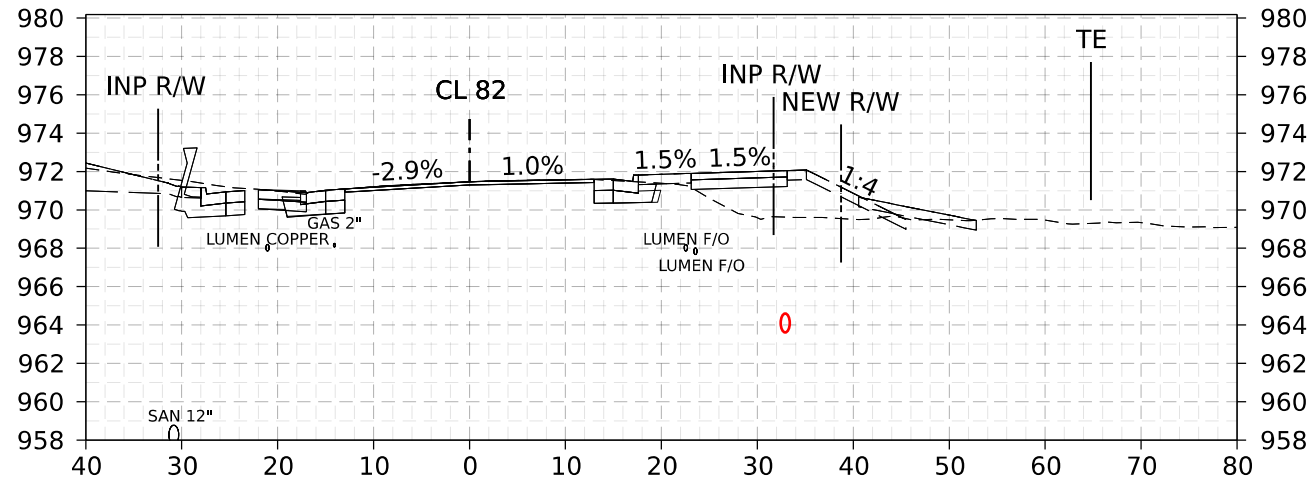

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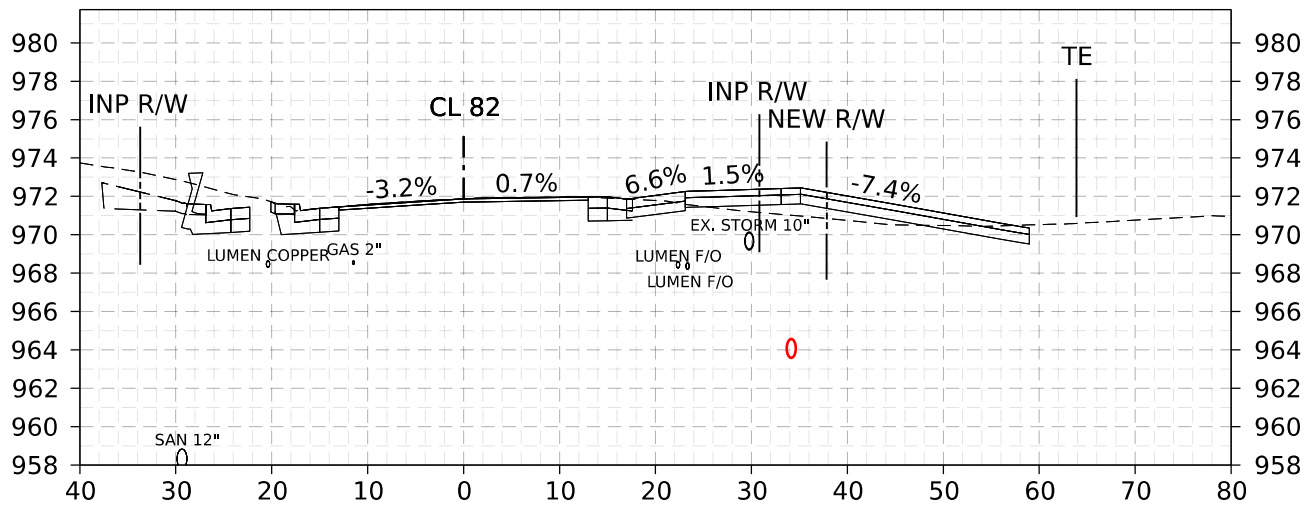

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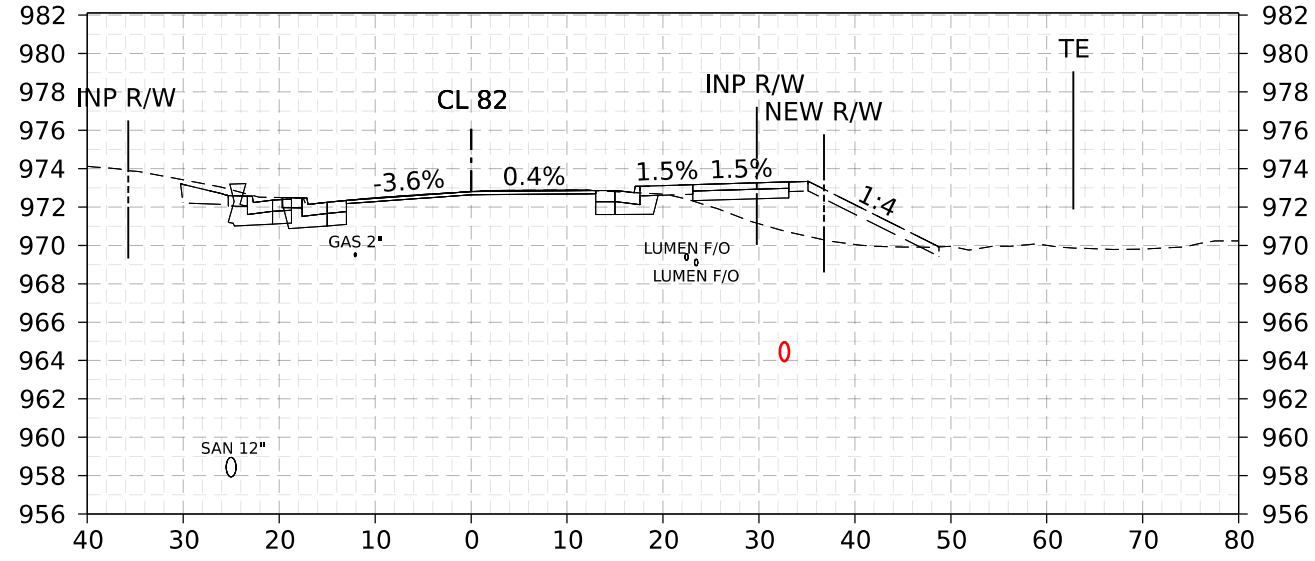

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Hennepin

60% PLANS

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SCALE V 0′ 5′ 10′

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CAD BY:	T. PETERSEN
CHECKED BY:	T. BRUERS
LAST REVISION:	

X-SECTION

C.S.A.H. 82/HENNEPIN COUNTY PROJECT 2182300
S.A.P. 027-682-003, S.A.P. 216-020-003

SHEET XS-16 / XS-31

City of Shorewood

City Council Work Session Item

Item 4

Title/Subject: **2025 Strategic Plan**
Meeting Date: April 14, 2025
Prepared by: Marc Nevinski, City Administrator
Attachments: **Draft Strategic Priorities Work Plan**

Background
The City Council discussed the 2025 Strategic Priorities Work Plan at its work session on March 24th that resulted from its February retreat. Staff has incorporated the Council's comments into a revised format that includes estimated time and costs associated with each objective. The plan is presented for final review and is scheduled to be on the April 28th regular meeting for adoption.

Financial or Budget Considerations:
None

Discussion Requested:
Final feedback of the 2025 Strategic Priorities Work Plan is requested.

1. Environmental Stewardship

Goals

- Clear and strategic environmental policies and practices

A. **Vegetation Management Plan** – A plan based on insights from the IPM report, Bee Safe resolution, experience, industry experts, documented best practices, and public input.	
Expected Outcomes	An approved plan identifying issues, strategies, policies and practices for addressing invasive species, trees and turf.
Milestones	• Draft to Park Commission • Public input • Council
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $**
Target Date	End of 2025

B. **Recycling RFP** – Issue an RFP for recycling services	
Expected Outcomes	Execute a new contract for recycling and possibly curbside organics collection.
Milestones	• Issue RFP and conduct resident survey • Review proposals and recommend contractor • Approve contract • Information and education campaign for residents
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $**
Target Date	End of 2025

C. **Buckthorn -** Remove new-growth buckthorn from 2024 removal areas; Conduct “small area” buckthorn removals in parks and ROW; Conduct removal of dead ash trees.	
Expected Outcomes	Reduction in buckthorn and ash trees in public spaces.
Milestones	• Spring Removal • Winter Removal
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $ $ $**
Target Date	Ongoing

1. Environmental Stewardship

Other

Future Years

- Green Step Cities program – Review and evaluate continued participation in Green Step Cities and outline options

🕐 < 50	$ 100s
🕐🕐 51-120	$$ 1000s
🕐🕐🕐 121-250	$$$ 10,000s
🕐🕐🕐🕐 250>	$$$$ 100,000s
	$$$$$ 1M+

2. Fiscal Responsibility

Goals

- Align City policies and practices with strategic direction
- Implement best practices to support sound financial management
- Maintain stable and predictable finances over the long-term

A. Long Term Financial Management Plan - Develop plan for operations and capital investments; Adopt policies to guide management and sustainability of the City's funds.	
Expected Outcomes	A model and approved plan that guides budget development and capital planning.
Milestones	• Development of model for budget development • Presentation and recommendation to Council
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $ $**
Target Date	Q3 2025

B. SCEC Task Force - Establish a task force to explore and analyze strategies to increase use and revenue at the SCEC.	
Expected Outcomes	Report that outlines options, including implications, investments, implementation steps, and projections to minimize funding gap.
Milestones	• Discuss and approve task force charter, with goals, expectations, and timeline • Recruit members and form task force • Task force report • Council considers recommendations
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $**
Target Date	Q2 2026

Other

- Document when cost savings occurs.

Future Years

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3. Safe & Secure Community

Goals

- Safe built environment
- Strong, proactive, strategic, and cost-effective public safety services

A. Hwy 7 Safety – Support activities that result in safety enhancements along the Hwy 7 corridor, identify plans for safety improvements, and create structure to collaborate and advocate for improvements to Hwy 7.	
Expected Outcomes	Education, awareness, enforcement; Data and plans; Organizational structure for corridor wide collaboration and advocacy
Milestones	• Law enforcement agencies' Road Safe Grant – through June 2025 • MnDOT Corridor Study – through 2025 • Corridor Communities TMO Study – through June 2026
Estimated Resources	Hours: 🕐 🕐 🕐 🕐 Funds: **$ $ $ $** (using State Grants)
Target Date	Q3 2025; Q3 2026 for TMO

B. Public Safety Engagement – Increase Council engagement with SLMPD and EFD to better understand direction of SLMPD and EFD and provide informed guidance to board representatives.	
Expected Outcomes	Increased understanding of departments by entire Council. Informed direction for board members.
Milestones	• Two to three interactions each with each Chief and the Council per year
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 Funds **$**
Target Date	Q4 2025

3. Safe & Secure Community

C. Security and Access Control – Complete parks and facilities security project by adding cameras and access control points.	
Expected Outcomes	Improved access controls to City facilities. Expanded camera coverage and better management of data.
Milestones	• Present plan for approval by Council • Installation of data lines and equipment
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $ $ $**
Target Date	Q4 2025

D. Local Road Safety Improvements - Identify road segments and intersections that have safety concerns. Identify short-term and long-terms solutions.	
Expected Outcomes	List of concerns Possible solutions, short and long term
Milestones	• Post speed reports on website to share hard data • Discuss locations of concern; focus on most prominent areas • Research and discuss available tools to address concerns • Include concerns and tools in 2050 Comp Plan and CIPs
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds $$
Target Date	Q4 2025

Other

Future Years

4. Organizational Strength & Good Governance

Goals

- Strategic and comprehensive long-term planning.
- Principled, data, and stakeholder driven decisions.
- Culture of *continuous improvement*.

A. Agenda Management Software – Implement agenda management software for Council and then Commissions to eliminate (or minimize) paper agendas.	
Expected Outcomes	Efficient agenda production Improved access to meeting materials (???)
Milestones	• Define agenda structure and content • Establish procedure and train staff • Council decision about devices
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds $$
Target Date	Q3 2025

B. Commissions & Volunteers – Share Council direction and City updates with commission and volunteers to improve communications, enhance alignment, and acknowledge their contributions to the City.	
Expected Outcomes	Business meeting to foster improved communication and alignment Acknowledge contribution of volunteers and commissions
Milestones	• Set Date and Agenda
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 Funds $$
Target Date	Q3 2025, ongoing annually

4. Organizational Strength & Good Governance

C. Adopt Council Bylaws – Establish Council's standards and values regarding roles, responsibility and procedures.	
Expected Outcomes	Establish consensus about expectations and processes Clear and documented expectations and procedures
Milestones	• Discuss and modify draft bylaws • Adopt bylaws
Estimated Resources	Hours: 🕐 Funds: $
Target Date	Q2 2025

D. Review Engineering Services Structure – Evaluate the scope and structure of engineering services in Shorewood to determine costs and needs.	
Expected Outcomes	Thorough understanding of engineering services
Milestones	• Report and discussion • Contract consideration
Estimated Resources	Hours: 🕐 Funds: $
Target Date	Q3 2025

Other

- Code review and update – develop strategy/priorities, timing, progress updates/tracking to Council
- Implement paid FMLA, update benefits plan, cannabis management
- Agreements with athletic associations and SSSP
- Events analysis

Future Years Outlook

🕐 < 50	$ 100s
🕐🕐 51-120	$$ 1000s
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	$$$$$ 1M+

5. Functionally and Financially Sound Infrastructure

Goals

- Define standards and goals for infrastructure development
- Plans to finance infrastructure improvements, maintenance, and replacement

A. Municipal Water Policies - Review and discuss policies and strategies regarding municipal water.	
Expected Outcomes	Updated policies regarding water Direction regarding water related strategies and programing
Milestones	• Utilized Financial Management tool to understand funding • Work sessions to consider policies impacting municipal water
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$**
Target Date	Q4 2025

B. Park Master Plan – Complete update of Park Master Plan	
Expected Outcomes	Identification of current and future needs and opportunities Broad community involvement Plan to inform CIP and budgets
Milestones	• Selection of Consultant • Community engagement • Updated Plan
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $ $**
Target Date	Q1 2026

OTHER

- 2025 Mill & Overlay / Eureka
- SE Well Filtration project
- Discuss water extension with Mill Street trail project
- Pavement Management Plan (Done)

Future Years Outlook

- Asset Management Software 2026

🕐 < 50	$ 100s
🕐 🕐 51-120	$$ 1000s
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	$$$$$ 1M+

6. Comprehensive Approach to Planning and Development

Goals

- Clear standards and processes for development with strong controls
- Align private development with public improvements
- Leverage resources (land use controls, EDA) to achieve outcomes
- Set clear plans and diligently work to achieve them.
- Balance desires of both new and long-term residents.

A. 2040 Comp Plan - Finish Implementation of 2040 Comprehensive Plan	
Expected Outcomes	Modified ordinances and rezonings to align official controls with plan
Milestones	• 2025 Legislature • Rezonings, Code updates
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $**
Target Date	Q4 2025

B. 2050 Comp Plan - Begin 2050 Comprehensive Plan three - year update process, which will include engaging residents, leveraging tools, and aligning projects and strategies.	
Expected Outcomes	Develop schedule for entire process, noting topics, engagement, timing RFP for consultant
Milestones	• Consultant RFP • Schedule for plan update
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$**
Target Date	Q4 2025

C. Shorewood EDA – Scope resources available through EDA to influence development and grow tax capacity.	
Expected Outcomes	Report outlining the EDA roles, powers, and possible levy impact. Understanding of EDA role in implementing Comprehensive Plan
Milestones	• Review report and provide direction
Estimated Resources	Hours: 🕐 Funds: **$**
Target Date	Q3 2025

6. Comprehensive Approach to Planning and Development

D. MnDOT Turn Back Parcels – Evaluate opportunities, process, objectives for acquiring MnDOT parcels along Hwy 7.	
Expected Outcomes	Understand process and obligations Awareness of methods to achieve land use goals
Milestones	• Report, discussion and direction
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $**
Target Date	Q4 2026

OTHER TO DOs

- Discussion with Council and community about *Future Shorewood* to inform decisions and 2050 Comp Plan process.
- Hire Planner

Future Years

- Significant focus on 2050 Comp Plan
- Code updates

🕐 < 50	$ 100s
🕐 🕐 51-120	$$ 1000s
🕐 🕐 🕐 121-250	$$$ 10,000s
🕐 🕐 🕐 🕐 250>	$$$$ 100,000s
	$$$$$ 1M+

7. Effective Engagement and Communications Goals

Goals

- Prioritize communications and engagement
- Explore and experiment with different formats and mediums
- Be strategic about sharing information and obtaining input
- Dedicate time and resources to communication and engagement

A. Strategic Communications Policy – Plan to outline policies, practices, protocols, and measurements for City communications.	
Expected Outcomes	Comprehensive strategy for communications and engagement Consensus regarding Council objectives
Milestones	• Outline current activities • Discussion of Council goals, especially regarding "town halls" or hearings
Estimated Resources	Hours 🕐 🕐 🕐 Funds **$ $ $**
Target Date	Q4 2025

Other

- Continue to use newsletter, website, email and social media to inform and educate residents and solicit feedback.
- Engage residents on key topics; use various electronic and in person formats.
- Implement new public alert system with JPA partner cities
- Resident survey

Future Years

🕐 < 50	$ 100s
🕐 🕐 51-120	$$ 1000s
🕐 🕐 🕐 121-250	$$$ 10,000s
🕐 🕐 🕐 🕐 250>	$$$$ 100,000s
	$$$$$ 1M+

City of Shorewood

April 14, 2025
City Council Work Session

Vegetation Management

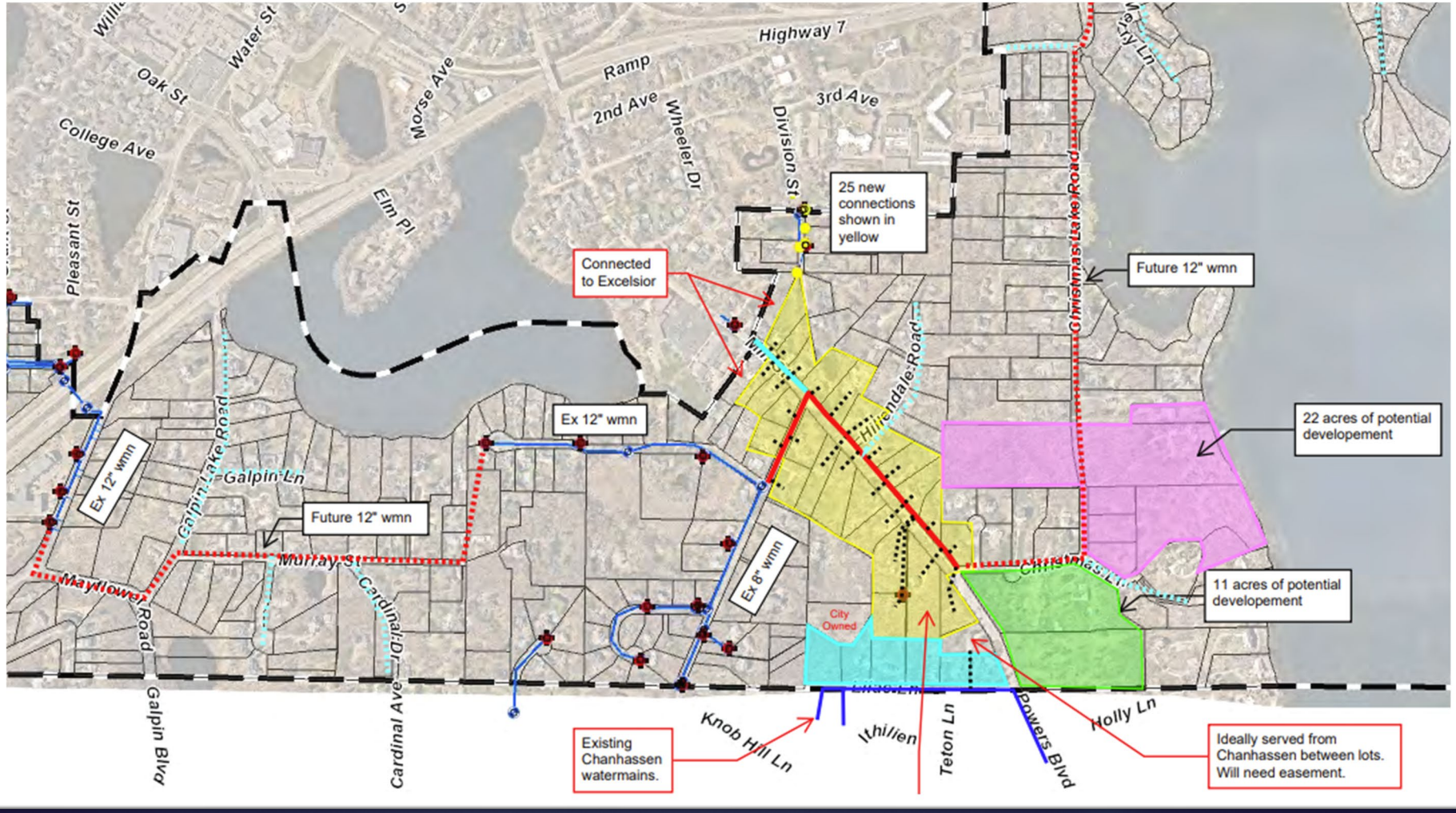
- Looking for overall discussion that included all vegetation management.
  - Buckthorn
  - Field and park turf
  - Emerald ash borer (EAB)
  - Park & ROW trees
  - Other invasive species
  - Open areas (Mtka Country Club)
  - Etc.

What's been done?

- Council Resolutions:
  - 2014 – Bee-Safe Resolution
  - 2022 – Updated Resolution
- Urban Forest Management Plan - 2017
- IPM Institute of North America Report & Recommendations - 2022
- IPM Open House – April 2023
- IPM Workplan approved by council in 2023
- Buckthorn removal – 2023/2024
- 2023 & 2024 Annual Updates
- DRAFT Invasive Species Management Plan – August 2024

Council Discussion

- Direction for developing a vegetation management plan
- Direction for turf management on playing field
- Council agreement for recommended maintenance practices different classes of fields/parks
- Park Commission's role


Highway 7
Ramp
2nd Ave
3rd Ave
Water St
Oak St
College Ave
Morse Ave
Wheeler Dr
Division St
Elm Pl
Pleasant St
Christmas Lake Road
25 new connections shown in yellow
Connected to Excelsior
Future 12" wmn
Ex 12" wmn
Hillendale Road
22 acres of potential developement
Ex 12" wmn
Galpin Lake Road
Galpin Ln
Future 12" wmn
Murray St
Mayflower Road
Cardinal Dr
Ex 8" wmn
11 acres of potential developement
City Owned
Galpin Blvd
Cardinal Ave
Knob Hill Ln
Teton Ln
Powers Blvd
Holly Ln
Existing Chanhassen watermains.
Ideally served from Chanhassen between lots. Will need easement.