MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
QUALITY OF WATER QUALITY OF LIFE

2027 Watershed Management Plan

Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting 2 Summary

September 29, 2026 | 10:00 AM – Noon
Minnehaha Creek Watershed District, 15320 Minnetonka Blvd, Minnetonka

PAC Members Present: Alisa Benson, Sue Budd, Kent Carlson, Meg Forney, James Hovland, David Krueger, Jasper Kruggel, Michael Schroeder, Martin Olson (representing Elizabeth Shaffer)

MCWD Board Liaisons Present: President Sherry White, Vice President Bill Olson

MCWD Staff Present: Brian Beck, Becky Christopher, Samantha Hoppe, Caitlin Johnson, Corrina Marshall, Kate Moran, Louis Smith (Counsel), James Wisker

10:00 **Welcome**

MCWD Board President Sherry White welcomed PAC members, thanking them for participating in the advisory committee process for MCWD's 2027 Watershed Management Plan (Plan).

10:10 **Part 1: Land and Water Partnership**

Policy Planning Director, Becky Christopher, introduced the agenda and topics for PAC discussion, and the meeting objectives:

1. Understand local water resource priorities and management efforts
2. Explore challenges and opportunities to improve water resource management
3. Gather input on flood management questions and considerations

Christopher shared feedback from the previous PAC meeting in April, during which members provided their input on the Plan's process, scope, and areas of work, as well as reflections on MCWD's approach over the last Plan cycle. She explained how feedback on the last Plan cycle will be carried forward throughout the engagement process as MCWD seeks to identify clear shared priorities, build role clarity, and understand where the District can provide the greatest value to achieve measurable water resource benefits for the watershed.

Christopher noted that MCWD continued this thread with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in July with a pre-meeting survey and discussion to understand water resource goals and community priorities, current water resource actions, and opportunities for MCWD to support.

Christopher then walked through key insights from the July TAC engagement:

- TAC survey results indicated that water resource management is a high priority for many communities but competes with many other priorities, like public safety, fiscal sustainability, public infrastructure, and inclusion, creating challenges for balancing these important needs.
- TAC discussion highlighted that even within water resource work, there are many competing priorities, as communities must divide their attention between different waterbodies, impairments, and flooding issues, making prioritization a common challenge.
- Communities reflected on other constraints to water resource implementation, like funding, staff capacity, or challenges finding project opportunities.
- With these constraints, most communities focus their limited resources on meeting water resource requirements, such as Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) activities or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements, meaning few cities have capacity to implement large-scale projects focused on water quality improvements.
- MCWD also asked TAC members to advise on where MCWD could provide the most value in helping communities meet their water resource goals, and participants responded that MCWD's best value is acting as a funding and planning partner and technical resource.

This feedback highlighted the potential for MCWD to provide support by helping communities identify, prioritize, and implement large-scale projects that make measurable improvements for water while supporting broader community needs.

Christopher then invited Jasper Kruggel of Minnetrista to share his reflections from the recent TAC meeting, as the liaison between the PAC and TAC. Kruggel noted how the City views MCWD as a partner and advisor. He shared that Minnetrista has limited staff capacity and expertise for water and therefore relies on MCWD as a planning partner to identify and help advance large-scale projects that the City could not deliver on its own.

Christopher thanked Kruggel for providing his perspective and then introduced James Wisker, District Administrator, to present further reflections on water governance, building on the insights from the July TAC discussion. Wisker began by pointing out a fundamental challenge: what happens on the landscape directly impacts water quality and hydrology, yet watershed districts don't make most land use decisions. Those rest with cities, landowners, developers, and businesses, and are shaped by many community objectives. In some parts of the watershed, historic land use decisions, to build neighborhoods, businesses, roads and functional, prosperous communities, resulted in draining land, filling wetlands, paving surfaces, and the construction of piped systems to move water off the landscape quickly.

Wisker noted that, as communities increasingly understood how land use changes were driving water resource issues, a regulatory system was created to address them, cascading from federal to state to local governments. State clean water standards determined water quality

impairments for lakes and streams, and a system of TMDLs was created to quantify the exact amount of pollution reduction necessary to reach state standards. Those numerical reductions are allocated to cities alongside their MS4 responsibilities. MCWD recognizes that cities have inherited responsibility for water resource issues impacted by decades of land use decisions, and that these issues require significant effort and resources to address.

Outside of direct capital investments in water quality projects, cities have two primary strategies for responding to these mandates: community development, which shapes planning, zoning and land use; and public works and engineering, which manage stormwater systems, public education, and street sweeping. These two strategies are connected by stormwater regulation, which provides a baseline of protection for water resources, but results in limited, incremental progress toward clean water goals.

Wisker noted that water governance has been closely studied in MN, with many reports calling for improved integration between watershed management and land use planning. This link is foundational to MCWD's Balanced Urban Ecology (BUE) philosophy, which guides how the organization works to act as a partner with cities and engage early in the land use planning process, to achieve transformational projects and better serve its communities.

Wisker shared an example, the Cottageville Park Expansion, with the City of Hopkins, where MCWD, guided by a Hennepin County Small Area Plan, was able to connect early in the planning process to acquire land, co-develop and expand a five-acre park, and integrate an underground stormwater facility that treats drainage from 30 acres, while providing access to nature and community gathering spaces on Minnehaha Creek. Additionally, the project addressed public safety concerns, by daylighting the park, and catalyzed nearby affordable housing near public transit, serving several community goals; but it took many years, significant partnerships, and investment. This approach has become a model for how MCWD achieves its mission: leveraging diagnostics to prioritize waterbodies, developing a strategy and sequence of major projects, and assembling the partnerships, land, and funding to implement.

Wisker noted this approach isn't easy and requires addressing several integration challenges identified by the TAC, such as setting explicit priorities, aligning otherwise separate land and water planning processes, and engaging in long-term, system-wide planning for regional projects that address multiple benefits. To address integration challenges and build systems for delivering these types of projects, Wisker explained that through the 2027 Plan process, MCWD plans to provide a set of co-developed best practices for communities to integrate water earlier into planning and better utilize MCWD's services, support, and resources.

10:50 Break

11:00 **Part 1: Land and Water Partnership Discussion**

MCWD staff led small group discussion regarding the barriers and opportunities to integrate water into land use planning with the following questions:

1. How does your community set water resource goals and priorities?
2. What strategies does your community use that are most effective?
3. What steps could be taken to improve water integration at the city scale?
4. How can we optimize the relationship between cities and watersheds?
5. What additional steps can MCWD take to improve its partnership model?

Key takeaways from small groups included:

- Visible water resource issues may drive constituent interest and pressure for action, which can put cities in a reactive position if water resource priorities are not already established, as they address issues in response to public concern.
- Water resource priorities and actions are often set by city engineering departments and have a limited tangible connection to vision-based city comprehensive plans.
- Communities regularly implement smaller-scale water resource projects and programs, but large projects are less common, often driven by outside partners like watersheds or park agencies, and take significant long-term planning and funding alignment.
- Large-scale projects can serve as helpful demonstrations for other communities, by showing how water quality investments can be catalytic to parks, public spaces, habitat, and community development goals.
- Communities are interested in more proactive water planning and discussed examples like earlier integration in comprehensive planning, coordination through development review, and shoreline land use policies as opportunities to consider water resource goals before broader land use and development decisions are made.
- Policymakers have an important role to play in stewarding regional water goals and implementation in their respective communities yet many have limited familiarity with MCWD's unique services and approach, highlighting an opportunity for stronger MCWD engagement and education with City Councils, Mayors, and leadership with trainings, workshops, and conferences.
- PAC members expressed interest in subwatershed coalitions that meet regularly and discuss water planning across the broader system, to build alignment across municipal boundaries, share learnings, and drive action toward shared, regional goals. For example, communities in the Minnehaha Creek corridor could meet regularly to establish a shared regional vision, like connecting the creek, with greenspace and trail access that supports community goals and facilitates regional stormwater investments.

11:45 **Part 2: Flood Management Strategy**

Christopher briefly introduced MCWD's Flood Management Strategy area of work, and recent flood modeling efforts. Due to the technical nature of this modeling work, MCWD has been

relying primarily on the TAC for input and vetting of modeling approaches and results, however, MCWD is seeking PAC input and questions as flood management strategies are evaluated throughout the 2027 Plan process.

Christopher explained the District's flood management work stems from its Climate Action Framework (CAF), which was adopted in 2022 to define MCWD's role in responding to extreme precipitation after the region experienced the 7 wettest years on record. The CAF defined MCWD's role across three pillars: 1) Understand & Predict, 2) Convene & Plan, 3) Implement, Measure, & Adapt. Under the first pillar, MCWD developed a new watershed-wide model to provide a more granular understanding of how water moves through the system and serve as a planning tool. With the help of the watershed's communities, this new model brings together data on natural systems, as well as city stormwater infrastructure, so the watershed and its partners can plan together to align priorities, management strategies, and investments.

Leveraging this new tool, MCWD began a flood risk assessment in September to explore both existing and future flood risk based on precipitation and land use projections, to determine potential impacts to the built and natural environment. This baseline will inform potential management strategies for MCWD and communities to consider, which may include increasing storage with solutions that mimic natural systems, increasing conveyance with larger pipes or predictive pumping, reducing runoff by reducing impervious surfaces, or planned retreat, where flood-prone properties are converted into permanent open space to reduce vulnerabilities.

MCWD's new model will help communities explore key questions to guide resilience planning:

- Where is flood risk now and in future?
- What are the tradeoffs of different management strategies?
- What are the cumulative impacts at a watershed scale?
- Where are the opportunities for storage?
- What is MCWD's role in managing flood risk?

Christopher framed PAC discussion questions for consideration, but noted that due to time constraints, PAC members would also be invited to share input offline:

1. What flood risk management questions should this process help answer?
2. What criteria should MCWD and its partners consider when evaluating management strategies and tradeoffs?

PAC members reflected on the utility of a modeling tool for looking at the impact of future design storms and noted the value of getting the watershed's 29 communities together to consider a regional flood and stormwater management strategy.

12:00 Wrap-Up and Next Steps

Christopher closed the meeting with a preview of upcoming meeting topics, noting the December TAC meeting will focus on sharing findings from the flood risk assessment and discussing management strategies. In early 2027, the TAC and PAC will reconvene to discuss Land Use Integration, in context of flood risk assessment findings.



2027 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

PAC Meeting 2 – September 29, 2026

MINNEHAHA CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Phase	2026-2027 Schedule	TAC	PAC	Subwatershed Groups
~~Scoping~~	~~April~~	●	●	
Understanding Water	**~~July~~**	●	●	
	Sept-Nov	●		
Land Use Integration	Jan-Feb	●	●	
	Mar-Apr			●
Developing Strategy	May-June	●	●	
	July-Aug	●		
Plan Drafting	Sept - Oct			●
	Nov - Dec	●	●	

PAC MEETING 2 OBJECTIVES

- Understand local water resource priorities and management efforts
- Explore challenges and opportunities to improve water resource management
- Gather input on flood management questions and considerations

AGENDA

- ►Welcome and Overview
- ►Water Resource Priorities and Roles
- ►Break
- ►Discussion
- ►Flood Management Strategy
- ►Wrap-up and Next Steps

MEETING 1 RECAP



AREAS OF INTEREST

How would you like to distribute your time across the Plan's 4 focus areas?





2017 PLAN REFLECTIONS

Advisory Committee members noted:

- ►Affirmation of MCWD's partnership approach
- ►Appreciation for efforts to streamline and re-orient permitting
- ►Recognition of the scale and impact of MCWD's projects
- ►Interest in support for smaller-scale projects and range of other issues

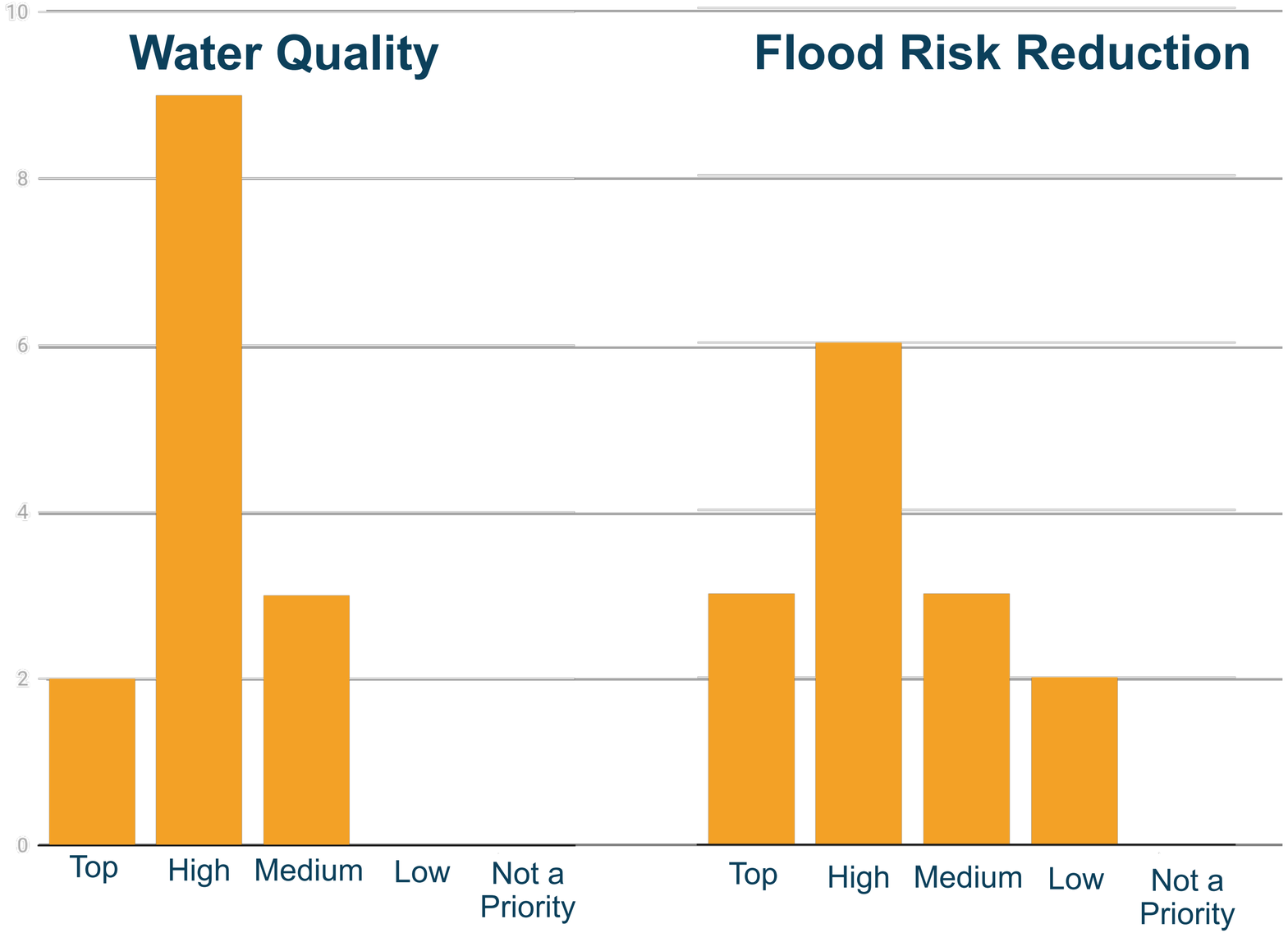
WATER RESOURCE PRIORITIES AND ROLES



TAC 1 SUMMARY INSIGHTS

Water resource management is a high priority but is one of many.

SURVEY FINDINGS – WATER RESOURCE PRIORITIES



Water ranks highly among most organizations.

SURVEY FINDINGS – COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

1. Public Safety
2. Fiscal Sustainability
3. Public Infrastructure and Utilities
4. Community Vitality and Inclusion
5. **Sustainability and Resilience**
6. **Environmental Stewardship**
7. Transportation and Mobility
8. Parks and Recreation
9. Economic Development
10. Housing / Housing Affordability

Communities are balancing many important and competing priorities.

TAC 1 SUMMARY INSIGHTS

Water resource management is a high priority but is one of many.

Prioritizing where to focus water resource work is a common challenge.

SURVEY FINDINGS – WATER QUALITY CONSTRAINTS

1	**Funding**
2	**Competing Priorities**
3	**Space / Limited Opportunities**
4	Staff Capacity
5	Regulatory Challenges
6	Lack of Partnerships
7	Lack of Political Support
8	Lack of Technical Understanding
9	Community Opposition
10	Other

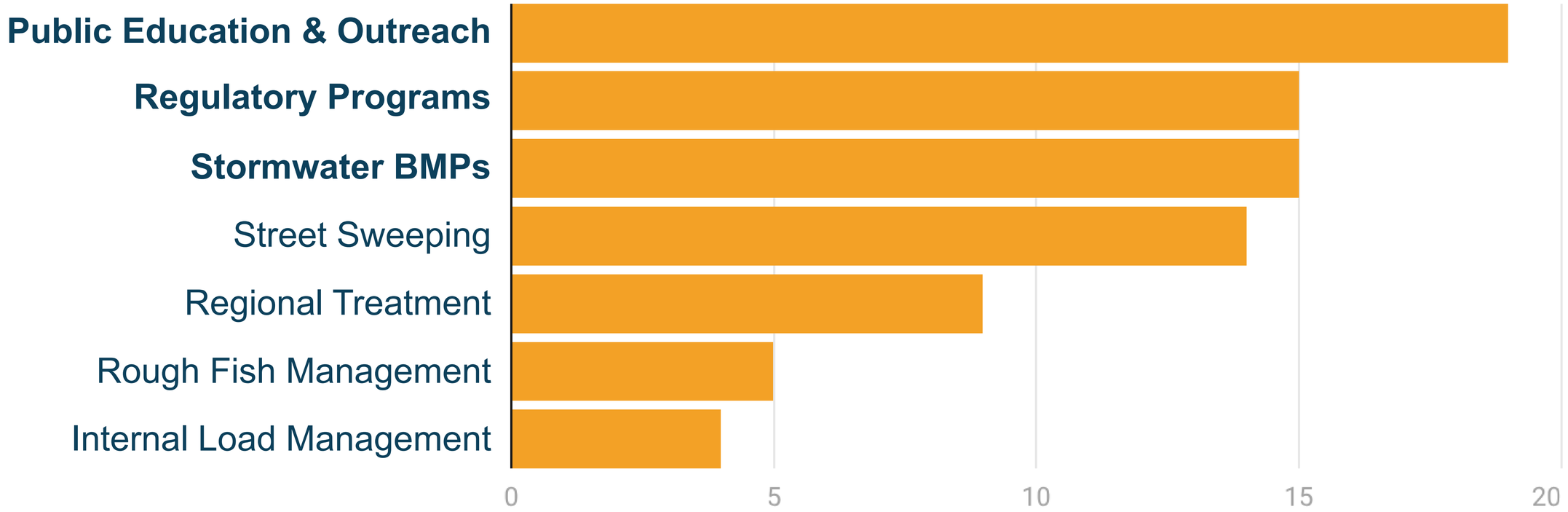
Water quality actions are most limited by funding, competing priorities, and space constraints.

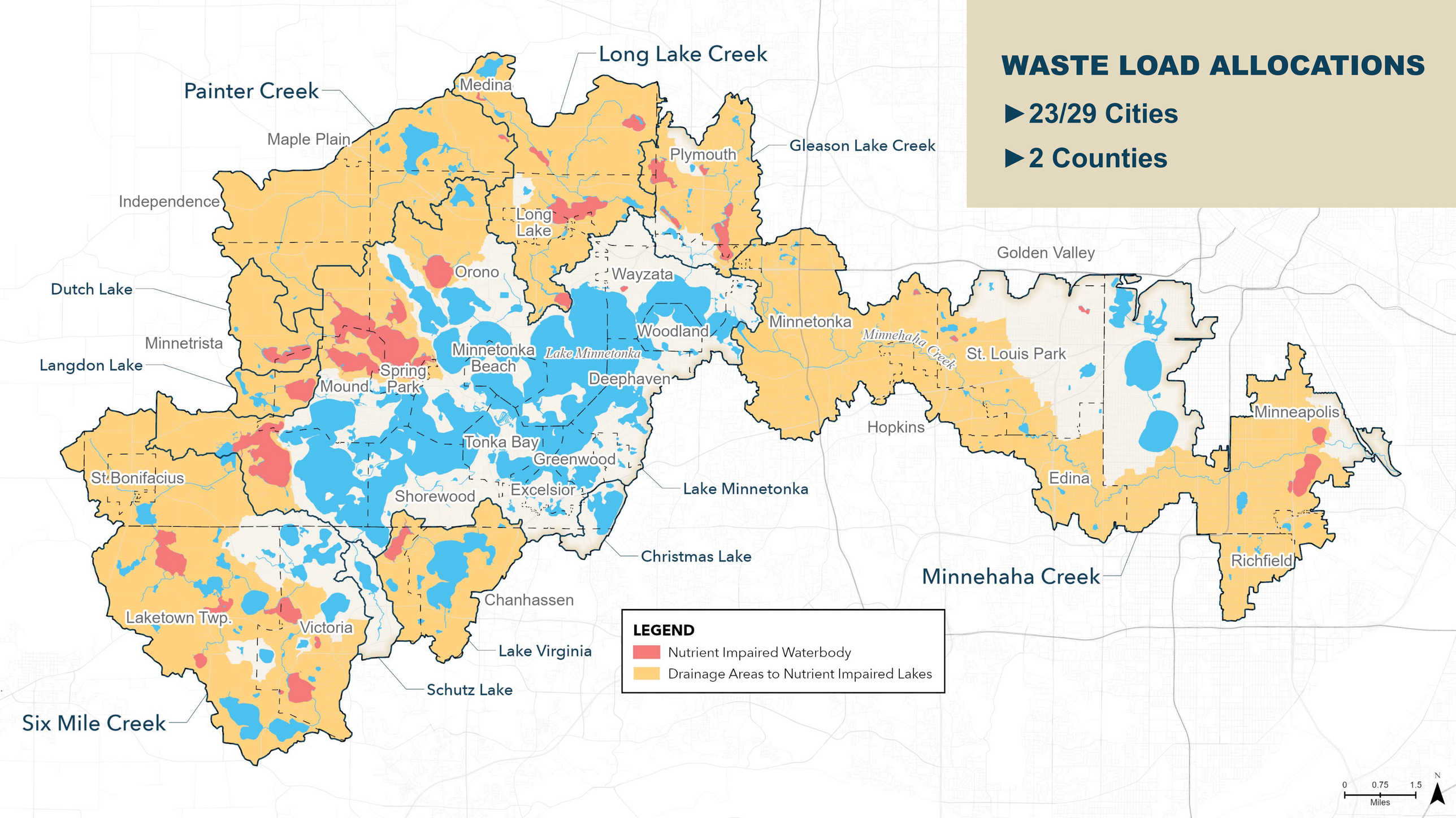
TAC 1 SUMMARY INSIGHTS

- Water resource management is a high priority but is one of many.
- Prioritizing where to focus water resource work is a common challenge.
- Water resource work is often oriented around meeting requirements.

SURVEY FINDINGS – WATER QUALITY ACTIONS

What actions are you taking to make progress toward water quality goals?



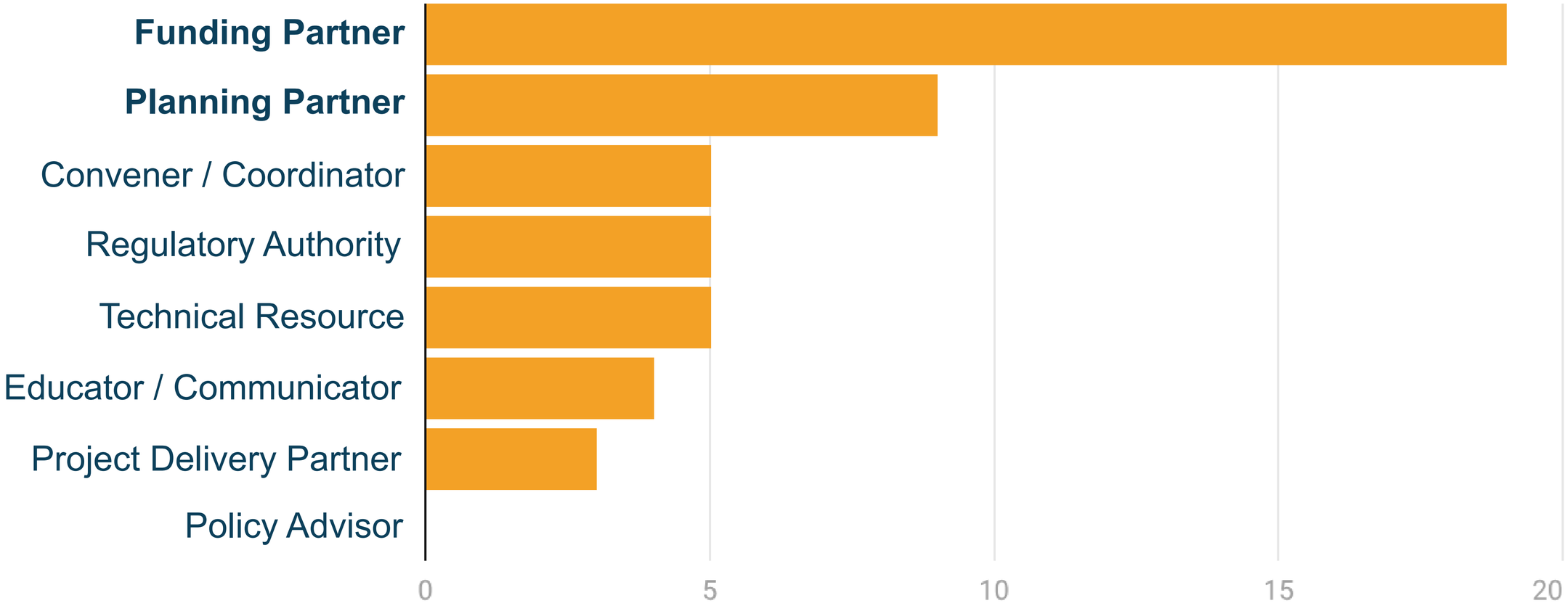

WASTE LOAD ALLOCATIONS
►23/29 Cities
►2 Counties
Long Lake Creek
Painter Creek
Medina
Maple Plain
Plymouth
Gleason Lake Creek
Independence
Long Lake
Golden Valley
Orono
Wayzata
Dutch Lake
Minnetonka
Minnetrista
Woodland
Minnehaha Creek
Langdon Lake
Minnetonka Beach
Lake Minnetonka
St. Louis Park
Spring Park
Mound
Deephaven
Hopkins
Minneapolis
Tonka Bay
Greenwood
St. Bonifacius
Edina
Excelsior
Shorewood
Lake Minnetonka
Christmas Lake
Richfield
Minnehaha Creek
Chanhassen
Laketown Twp.
Victoria
Lake Virginia
Schutz Lake
Six Mile Creek
LEGEND
Nutrient Impaired Waterbody
Drainage Areas to Nutrient Impaired Lakes
0
0.75
1.5
Miles
N

TAC 1 SUMMARY INSIGHTS

- Water resource management is a high priority but is one of many.
- Prioritizing where to focus water resource work is a common challenge.
- Water resource work is often oriented around meeting requirements.
- Cities lead many water quality activities, but large projects are limited.

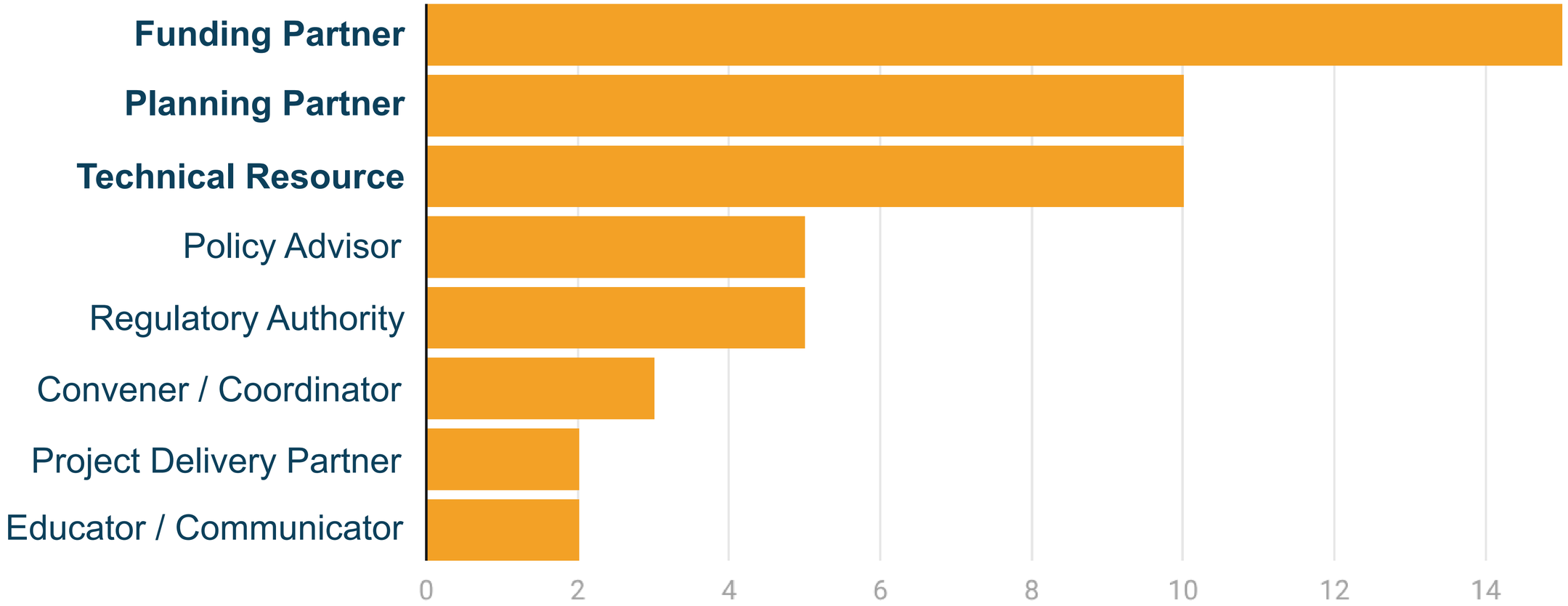
SURVEY FINDINGS – MCWD ROLE

How should MCWD support your organization in achieving water quality goals?



SURVEY FINDINGS – MCWD ROLE

How should MCWD support your organization in reducing flood risk?



TAC 1 SUMMARY INSIGHTS

- Water resource management is a high priority but is one of many.
- Prioritizing where to focus water resource work is a common challenge.
- Water resource work is often oriented around meeting requirements.
- Cities lead many water quality activities, but large projects are limited.
- MCWD could provide significant support as a planning partner.

TAC LIAISON REFLECTIONS





REFLECTIONS ON WATER GOVERNANCE

THE LAND & WATER CONNECTION



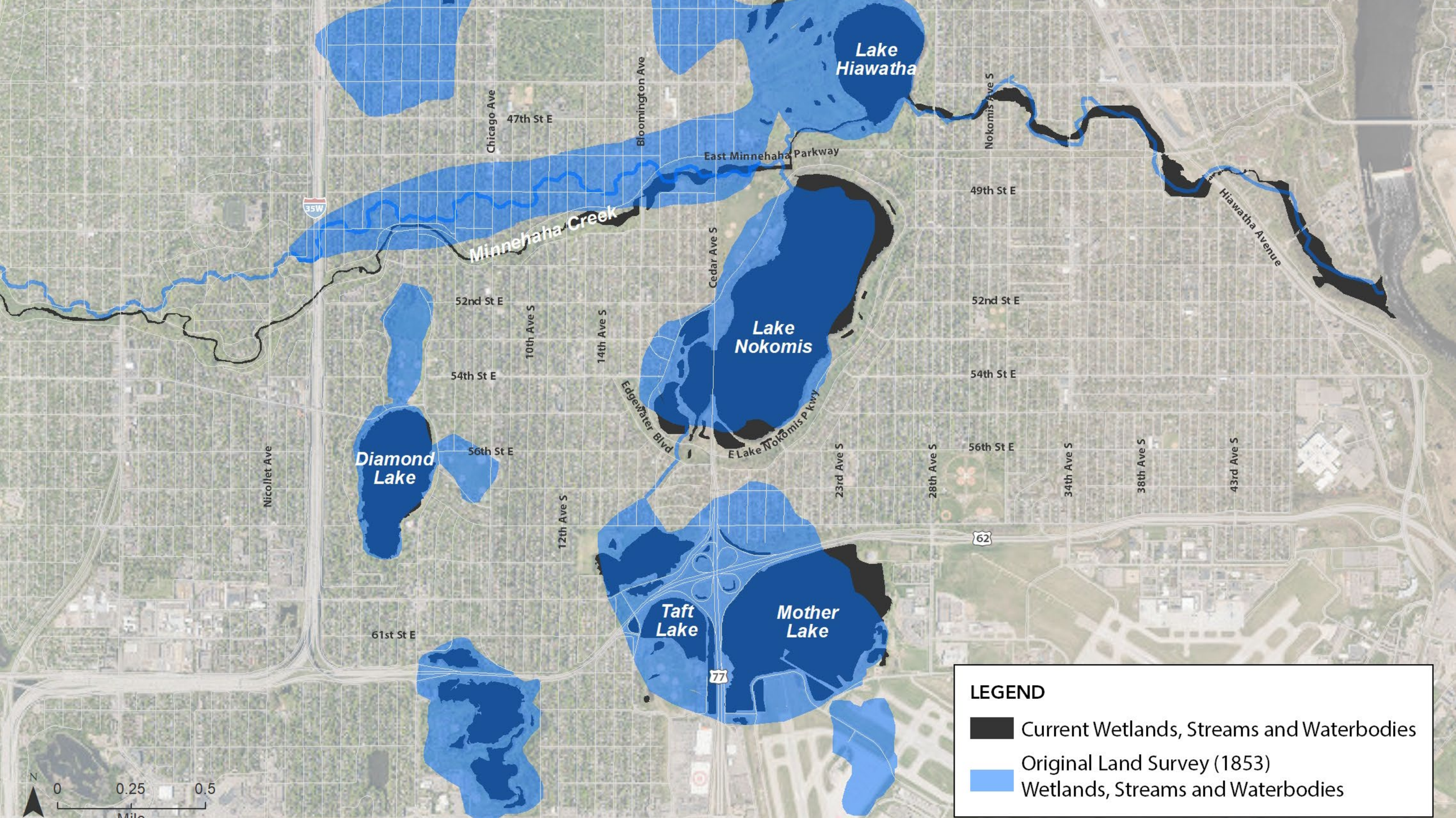


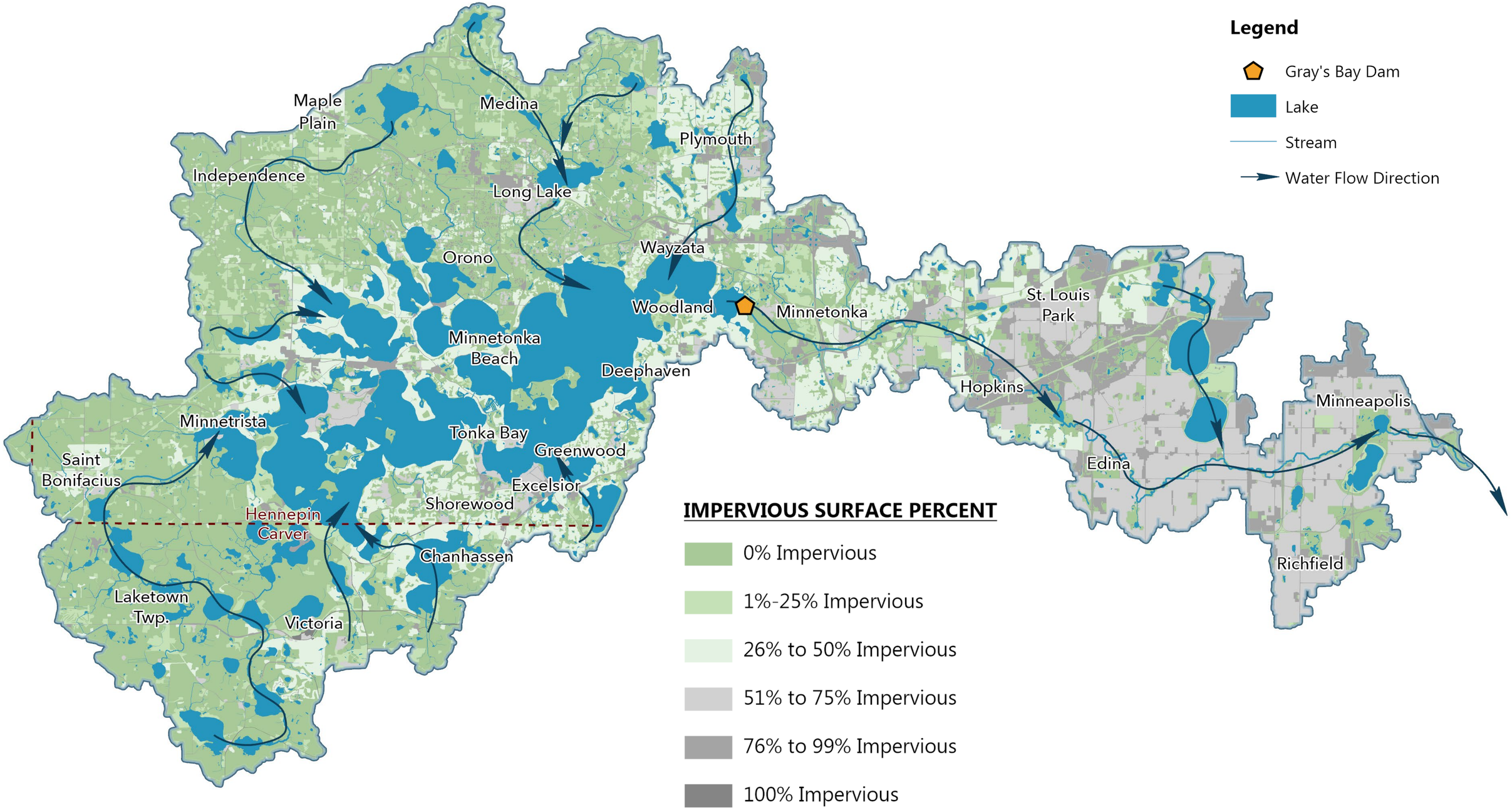


WATER AMONG MANY COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

1. Public Safety
2. Fiscal Sustainability
3. Public Infrastructure and Utilities
4. Community Vitality and Inclusion
5. Sustainability and Resilience
6. Environmental Stewardship
7. Transportation and Mobility
8. Parks and Recreation
9. Economic Development
10. Housing / Housing Affordability

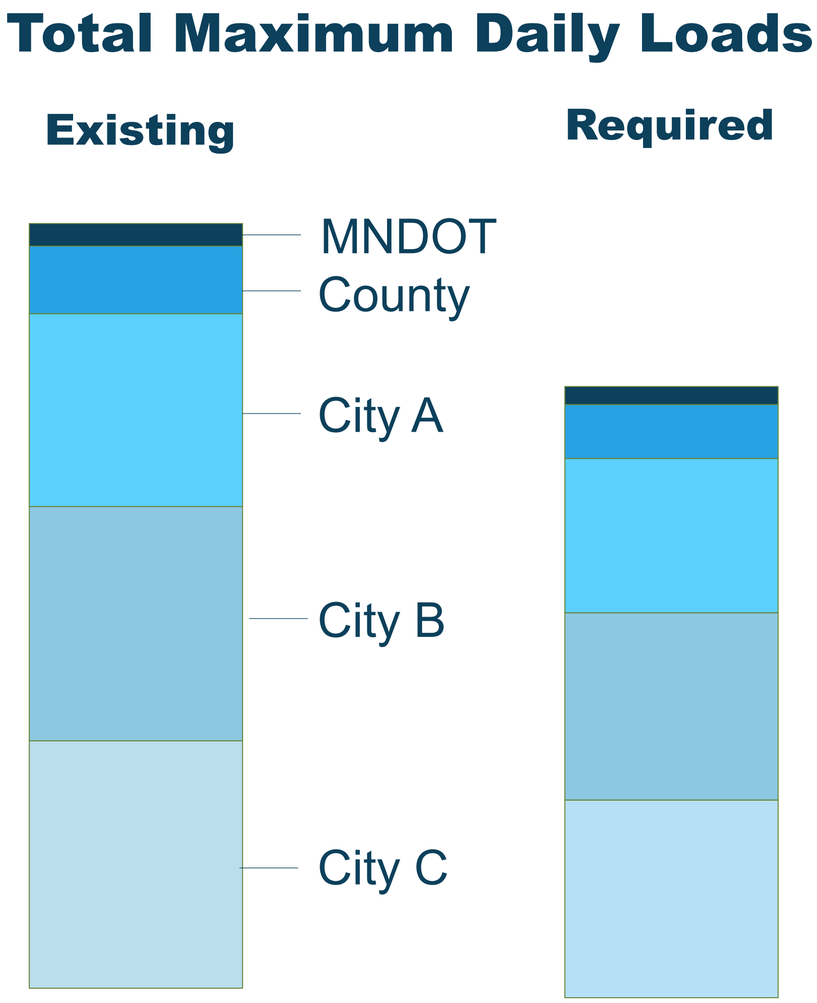



Lake Hiawatha
Chicago Ave
47th St E
Bloomington Ave
East Minnehaha Parkway
Nokomis Ave S
49th St E
Hiawatha Avenue
35W
Minnehaha Creek
Cedar Ave S
52nd St E
10th Ave S
14th Ave S
Lake Nokomis
54th St E
Edgewater Blvd
E Lake Nokomis Pkwy
Diamond Lake
56th St E
Nicollet Ave
12th Ave S
23rd Ave S
28th Ave S
34th Ave S
38th Ave S
43rd Ave S
62
Taft Lake
Mother Lake
61st St E
77
N
0
0.25
0.5
Mile
LEGEND
Current Wetlands, Streams and Waterbodies
Original Land Survey (1853)
Wetlands, Streams and Waterbodies


Legend
Gray's Bay Dam
Lake
Stream
Water Flow Direction
Maple Plain
Medina
Plymouth
Independence
Long Lake
Orono
Wayzata
Woodland
Minnetonka
St. Louis Park
Minnetonka Beach
Deephaven
Hopkins
Minneapolis
Minnetrista
Tonka Bay
Greenwood
Saint Bonifacius
Edina
Excelsior
Shorewood
Hennepin
Carver
Chanhassen
Richfield
Laketown Twp.
Victoria
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE PERCENT
0% Impervious
1%-25% Impervious
26% to 50% Impervious
51% to 75% Impervious
76% to 99% Impervious
100% Impervious

MUNICIPAL REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

MUNICIPAL REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

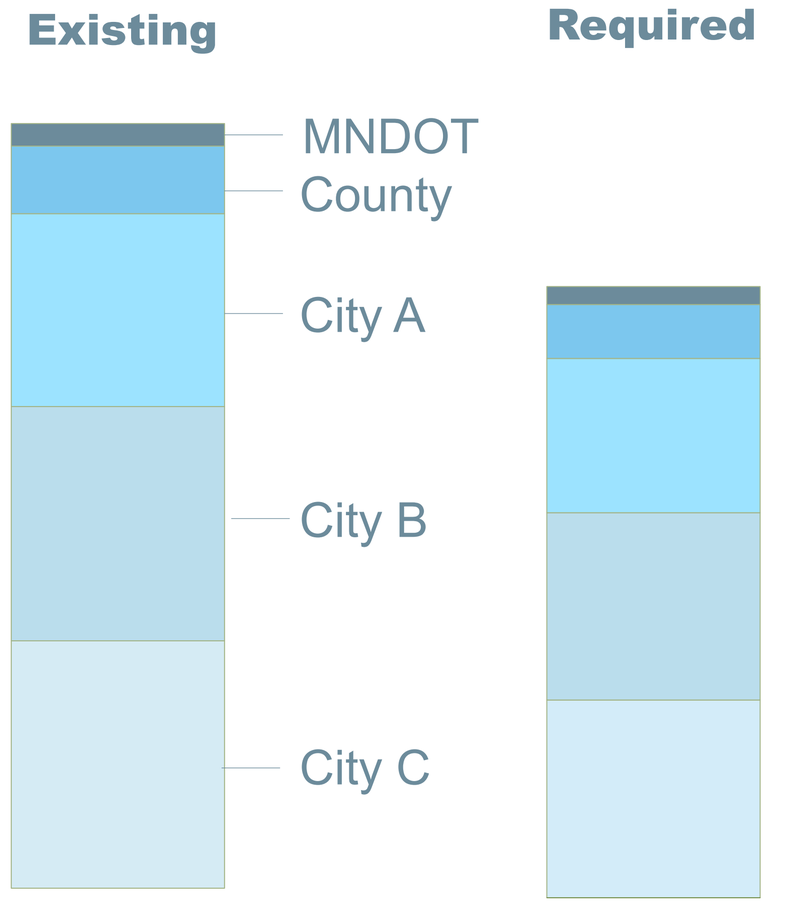


MUNICIPAL REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

MS4 Minimum Control Measures

- *Public Education & Outreach*
- *Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination*
- *Construction Stormwater Regulations*
- *Street Sweeping*

Total Maximum Daily Loads



FOUNDATIONAL CITY WATER STRATEGIES

FOUNDATIONAL CITY WATER STRATEGIES

Community Development

- Comprehensive Planning
- Land Use
- Zoning
- Development/Redevelopment
- Parks and Open Space

FOUNDATIONAL CITY WATER STRATEGIES

Community Development

- Comprehensive Planning
- Land Use
- Zoning
- Development/Redevelopment
- Parks and Open Space

Public Works

- Roads and Utilities
- Stormwater Systems
- Public Education
- Pond Maintenance
- Street sweeping

FOUNDATIONAL CITY WATER STRATEGIES

Community Development

- Comprehensive Planning
- Land Use
- Zoning
- Development/Redevelopment
- Parks and Open Space

Public Works

- Roads and Utilities
- Stormwater Systems
- Public Education
- Pond Maintenance
- Street sweeping

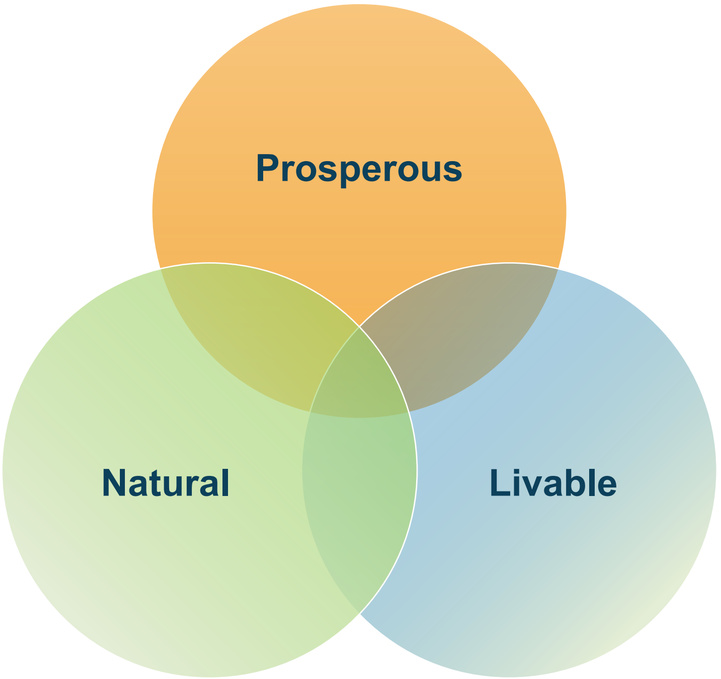
STORMWATER REGULATIONS:

CALL FOR LAND & INTEGRATION

- 2007 *Evaluation Report on Watershed Management* (Legislative Auditor)
- 2009 *Land and Water Policy Project* (MEI)
- 2011 *Water Governance Study* (Hennepin County/Humphrey School)
- 2013 *Water Regulation and Governance* (MPCA)
- 2020 State Water Plan (EQB)
- 2022 Integrating Land Use and Water Management (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)
- 2025 Imagine 2050 Water Policy Plan (Met Council)

Successful, sustainable, livable communities are built on a foundation of integrated planning – planning that recognizes communities as living organisms and takes into consideration all components of the urban ecology.

THE MCWD MODEL



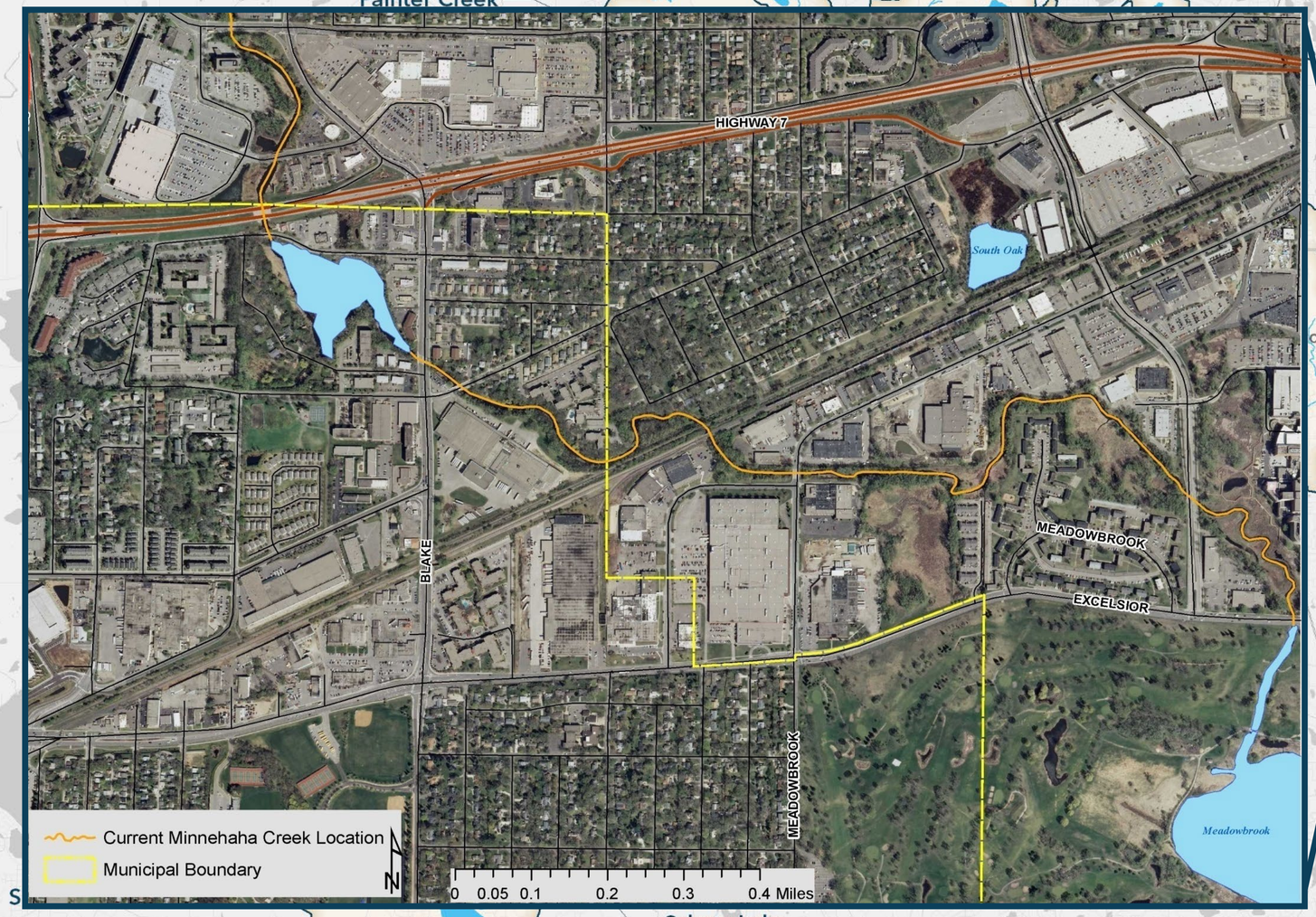





THE WEST END
Yard House





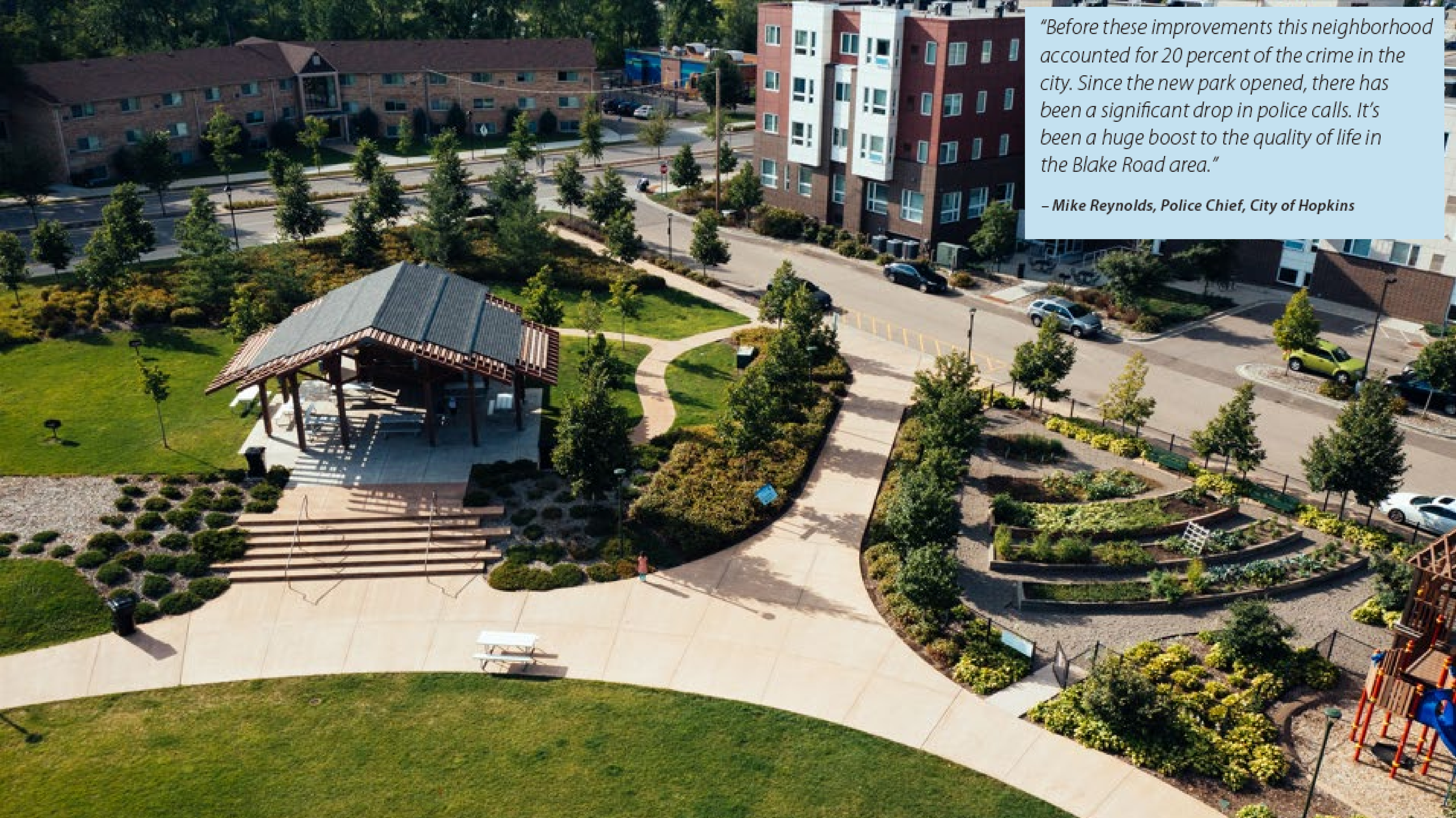


Long Lake Creek
Medina
Painter Creek
n Lake Creek
Golden Valley
onka
St. Louis Park
Hopkins
Minneapolis
Minnehaha Creek
Edina
Richfield
Fort Snelling
(unorg.)
Schutz Lake
0 0.75 1.5
Miles
N

COTTAGEVILLE PARK







"Before these improvements this neighborhood accounted for 20 percent of the crime in the city. Since the new park opened, there has been a significant drop in police calls. It's been a huge boost to the quality of life in the Blake Road area."

– Mike Reynolds, Police Chief, City of Hopkins

COMPLEMENTARY APPROACHES

CITY MODEL

- Broad Coverage
- Continuous
- Regulatory
- Distributed Implementation
- Incremental
- Embedded with City Operations

COMPLEMENTARY APPROACHES

CITY MODEL

- Broad Coverage
- Continuous
- Regulatory
- Distributed Implementation
- Incremental
- Embedded with City Operations

MCWD REGIONAL MODEL

- Waterbody Focused
- Diagnostic
- Strategic Implementation Sequence
- Capital and Time Intensive
- Partnership Dependent
- Designed to Measured Outcomes

INTEGRATION CHALLENGES

- Waterbody priorities are not always explicit in city plans
- Land and water planning often follow separate processes
- Water opportunities may emerge too late
- Catalytic projects often require land and long lead time
- Capital planning is not always structure for regional, multi-benefit projects
- It can be hard to leverage development processes to go beyond regulation

AREAS OF WORK



Land & Water Partnership

Create policy tools and best practices to support integrated planning



Subwatershed Planning



Flood Management Strategy



Metrics of Success

INTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

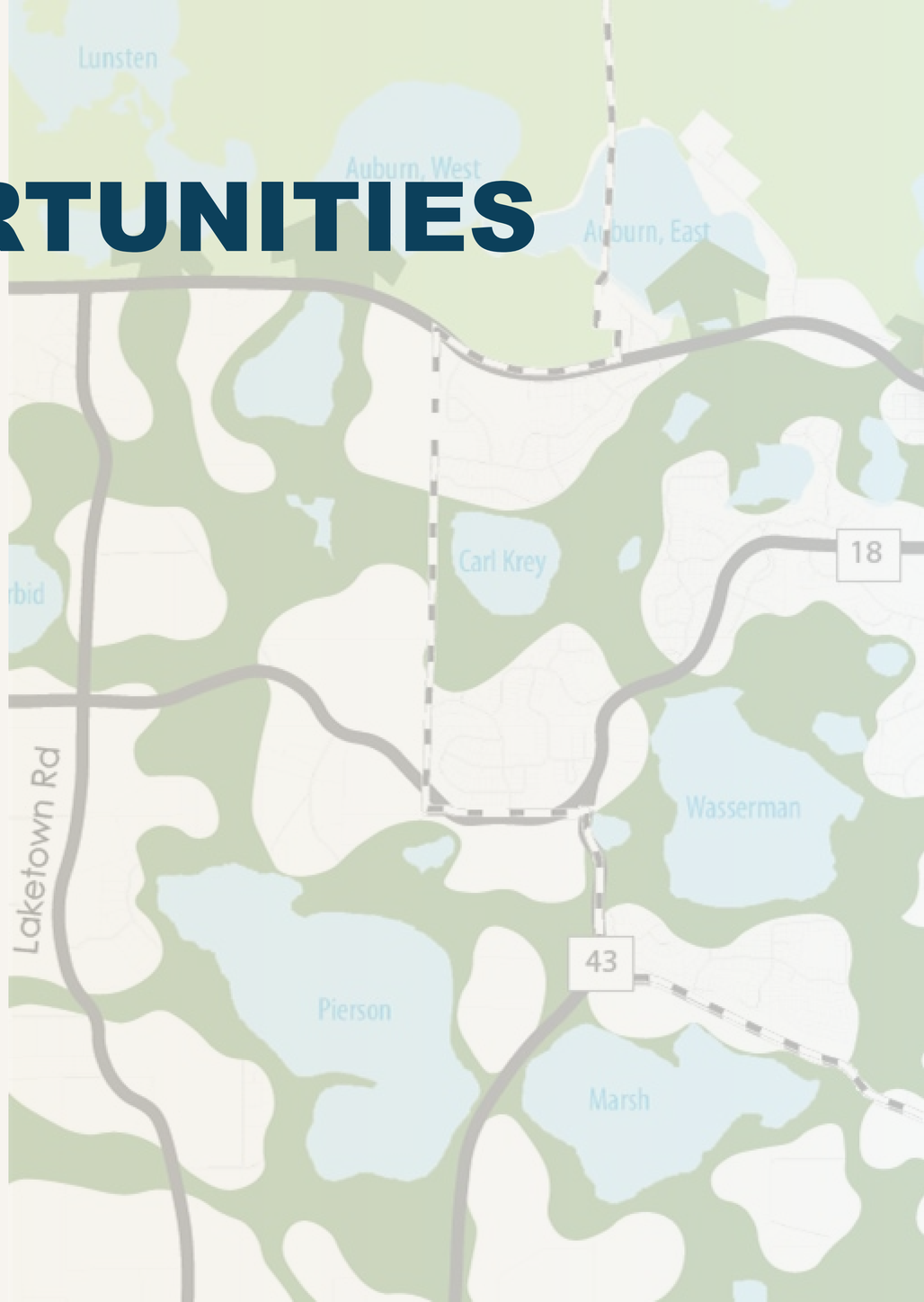
SMALL AREA PLANS

GREENPRINTS & OPEN SPACE PLANS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

TRANSPORATION & MOBILITY

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



DISCUSSION

1. How does your community set water resource goals and priorities?
2. What strategies does your community use that are most effective?
3. What steps could be taken to improve water integration at the city scale?
4. How can we optimize the relationship between cities and watersheds?
5. What additional steps can MCWD take to improve its partnership model?

BREAK



DISCUSSION

1. How does your community set water resource goals and priorities?
2. What strategies does your community use that are most effective?
3. What steps could be taken to improve water integration at the city scale?
4. How can we optimize the relationship between cities and watersheds?
5. What additional steps can MCWD take to improve its partnership model?

FLOOD MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



FLOOD MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



Flood Management Strategy

Assessment of current and future flood risk

Evaluation of management strategies and opportunities

Definition of MCWD's role in flood management

Subwatershed Planning

Land & Water Partnership

Metrics of Success

MCWD'S ROLE IN FLOOD MANAGEMENT



UNDERSTAND & PREDICT

Utilize and expand technical capabilities in data collection, analysis and tools to understand and predict the impacts of climate change at a watershed scale.



CONVENE & PLAN

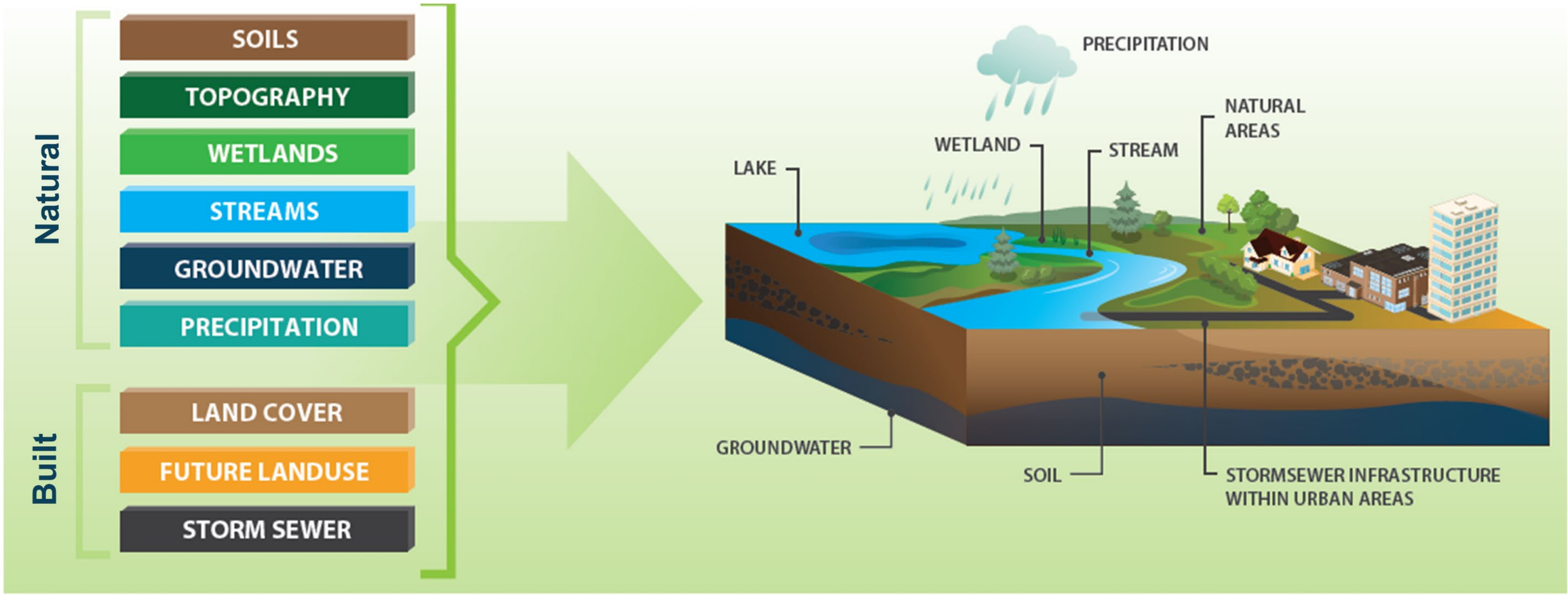
Bring together local, regional, and state agencies to build consensus around the issues, align goals, form partnerships, leverage resources, and develop a coordinated strategy.

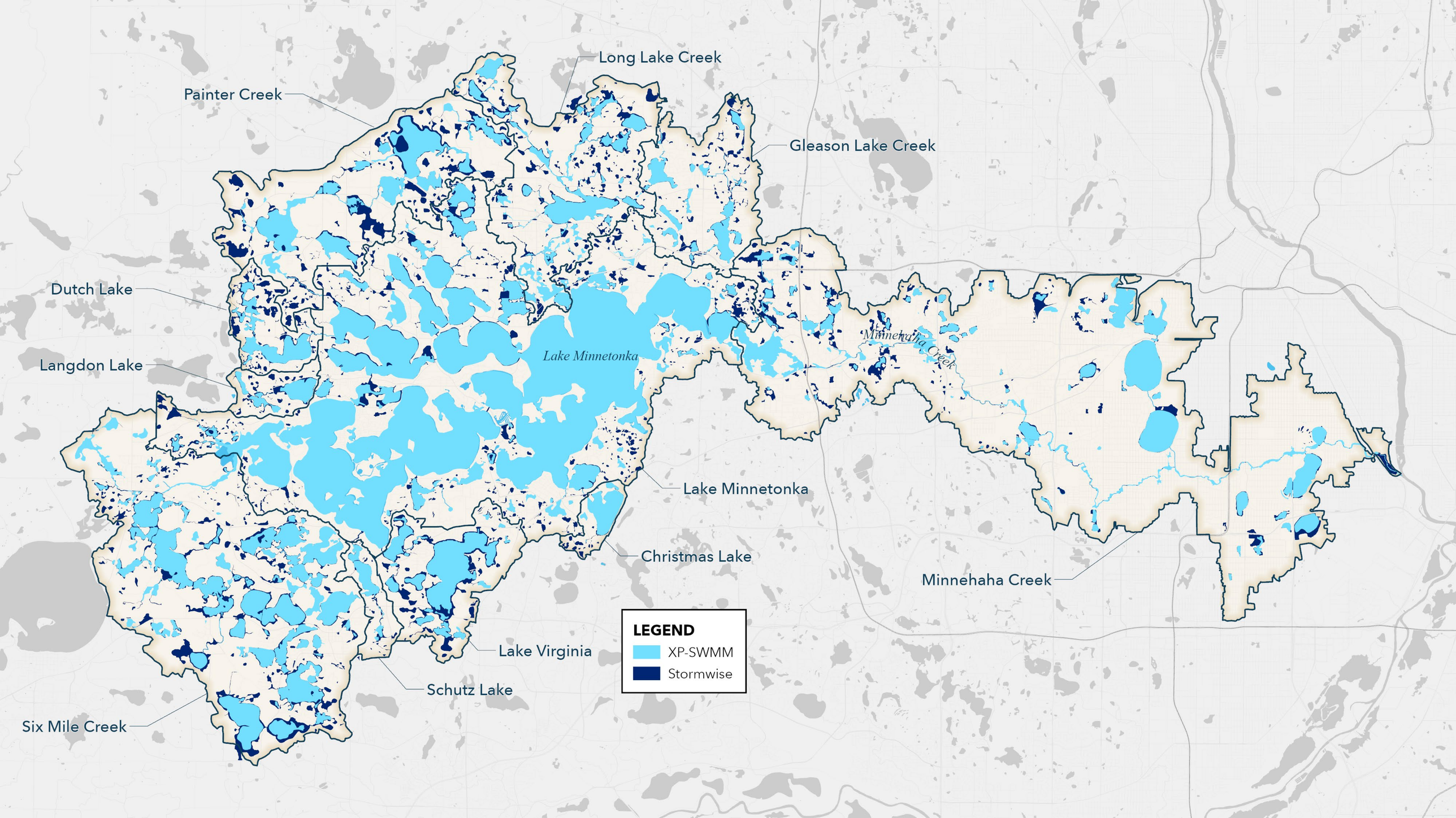


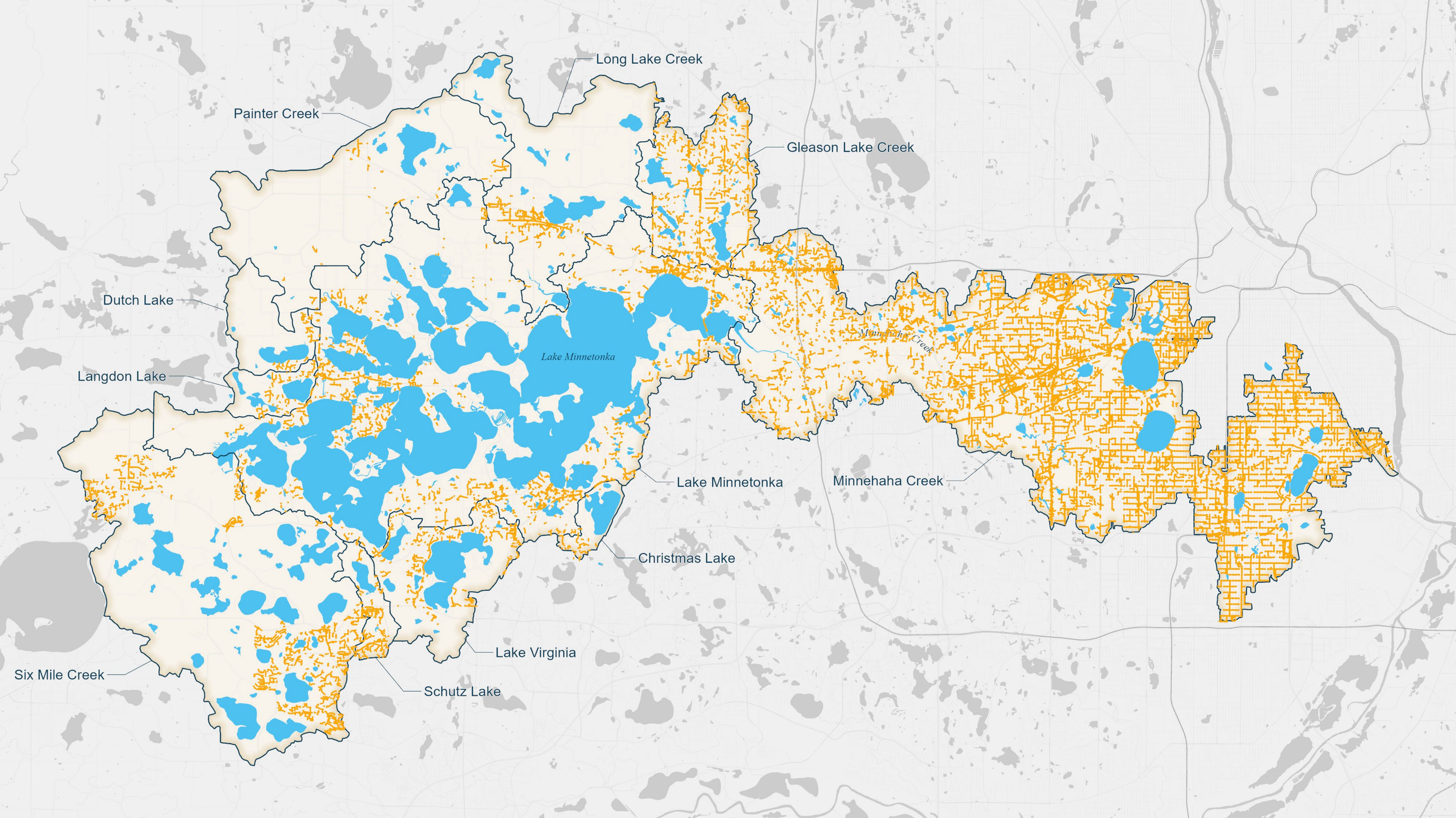
IMPLEMENT, MEASURE & ADAPT

Coordinate implementation actions with partners to make measurable progress toward goals. Implementation actions may include projects, policy changes, and operational improvements.

MODEL PURPOSE AND APPROACH




Long Lake Creek
Painter Creek
Gleason Lake Creek
Dutch Lake
Langdon Lake
Lake Minnetonka
Minnehaha Creek
Lake Minnetonka
Christmas Lake
Minnehaha Creek
LEGEND
XP-SWMM
Stormwise
Lake Virginia
Schutz Lake
Six Mile Creek


Long Lake Creek
Painter Creek
Gleason Lake Creek
Dutch Lake
Lake Minnetonka
Minnehaha Creek
Langdon Lake
Lake Minnetonka
Minnehaha Creek
Christmas Lake
Lake Virginia
Six Mile Creek
Schutz Lake

AREAS OF WORK



Flood Management Strategy

Assessment of current and future flood risk

Evaluation of management strategies and opportunities

Definition of MCWD's role in flood management

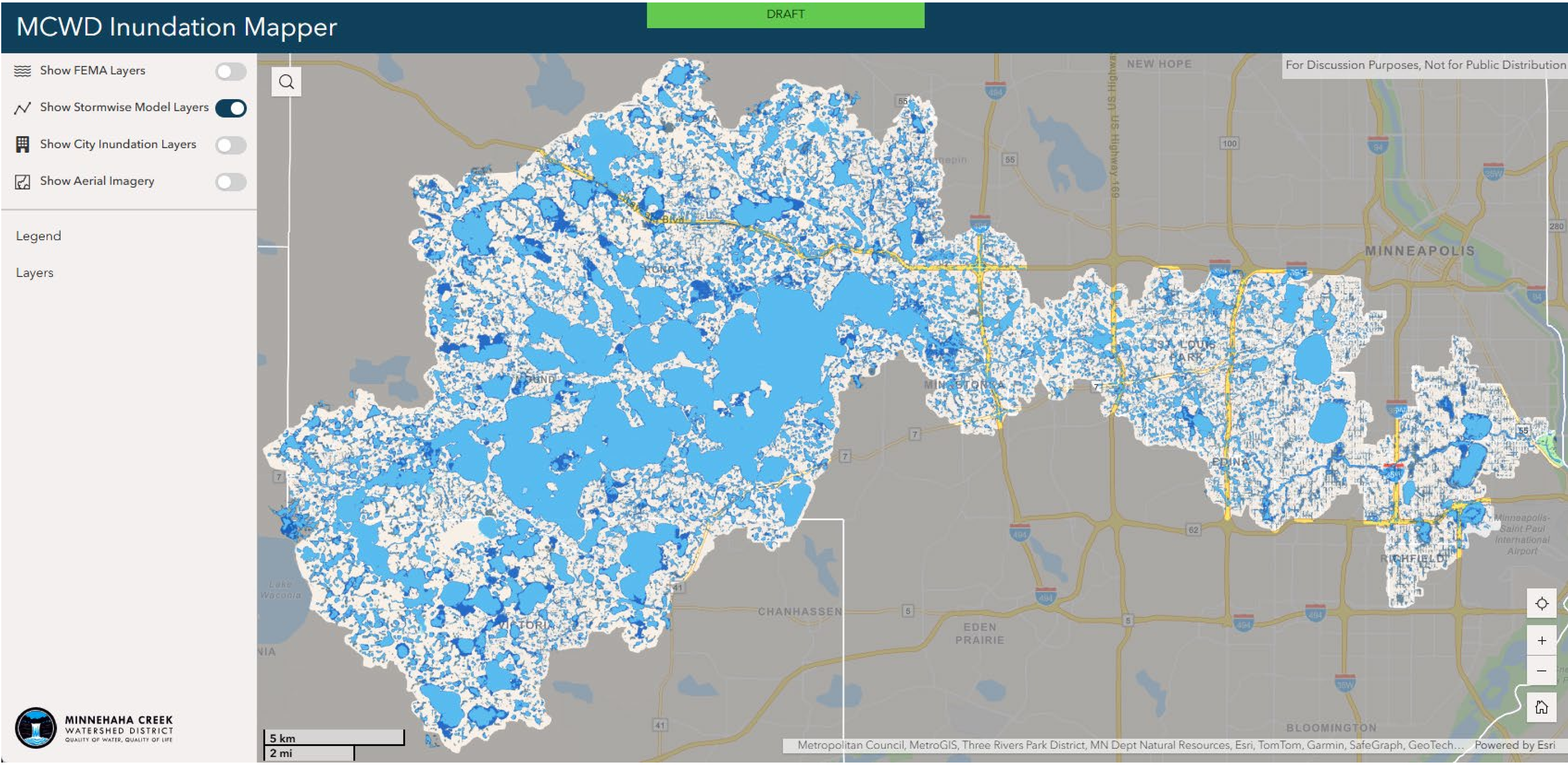
Subwatershed Planning

Land & Water Partnership

Metrics of Success

MCWD Inundation Mapper

DRAFT



FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT



- **Built environment**:
  - Structure flooding
  - Road flooding
  - Groundwater fluctuation
- **Natural environment:**
  - Stream velocity
  - Waterbody bounce
  - Creek baseflow

AREAS OF WORK



Flood Management Strategy

Assessment of current and future flood risk

Evaluation of management strategies and opportunities

Definition of MCWD's role in flood management

Subwatershed Planning

Land & Water Partnership

Metrics of Success

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase storage





MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase storage
- Increase conveyance





MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase storage
- Increase conveyance
- Reduce runoff





MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase storage
- Increase conveyance
- Reduce runoff
- Planned retreat





QUESTIONS TO EXPLORE

- Where is flood risk now and in future?
- What are the tradeoffs of different management strategies?
- What are the cumulative impacts at a watershed scale?
- Where are the opportunities for storage?
- What is MCWD's role in managing flood risk?



DISCUSSION



DISCUSSION

1. What flood risk management questions should this process help answer?

2. What criteria should MCWD and its partners consider when evaluating management strategies and tradeoffs?

WRAP-UP



UPCOMING MEETINGS

Committee	Month	Plan Phase	Meeting Topic
Technical Advisory Committee #3	December	Understanding Water	Review flood risk assessment findings; identify management strategies, tradeoffs, and opportunities
Technical Advisory Committee #4	January	Land Use Integration	Discuss land-water integration opportunities and priorities
Policy Advisory Committee #3	February		Discuss land-water integration recommendations; Update on flood risk assessment findings



THANK YOU!

MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

QUALITY OF WATER QUALITY OF LIFE