

**CITY OF LA VISTA
MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL REPORT
MAY 7, 2024 AGENDA**

Subject:	Type:	Submitted By:
RENEWAL OF INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT – PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP	◆ RESOLUTION ORDINANCE RECEIVE/FILE	PAT DOWSE CITY ENGINEER

SYNOPSIS

A resolution has been prepared authorizing the Mayor to execute a renewal of the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership Interlocal Agreement. *(The agreement shall become effective upon execution by all partnership members.)*

FISCAL IMPACT

The contribution breakdown for the Partnership is set forth on Exhibit “D” in the Agreement. The fee is adjusted on a periodic basis and is calculated based upon a pro-rata percentage based upon each partner entity’s population and area within their respective zoning jurisdiction. As populations growth county wide and annexations have adjusted the population and area numbers, the City of La Vista’s fee is proposed to slightly reduce from \$10,750 to \$9,500 for NRD FY 25.

RECOMMENDATION

Approval.

BACKGROUND

The Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership (Partnership) (current members are Bellevue, Boys Town, Gretna, La Vista, Omaha, Papillion, Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District, Ralston and Sarpy County) was originally formed through an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement in 2001 that expired in 2004. The Agreement was renewed for 5-year periods in 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019. It is proposed to again renew the Agreement. The PCWP agencies collaborate to obtain approval of their NPDES Storm Water Discharge permits, develop a Storm Water Management Plan for the watershed, and establish storm water management fees. These efforts are accomplished through the Plans and Policies set forth in the Agreement.

The Partnership reviews the Watershed Fee framework and the Watershed Management Plan every five years to make sure that there is adequate funding for plan implementation and to determine the structure projects to be included in the next implementation plan. A Watershed Fee schedule for the next five-year period has been established which has a 3% annual escalation.

Items to note in the new agreement:

- The Stormwater Management Policies have had some minor updates relevant to La Vista:
 - Policy Group #2, “Peak Flow Reduction” has been retitled “Peak Flow Management” to best align with policy intent.

- Policy Group #3, “Landscape Preservation, Restoration and Conservation” has been retitled “Stream Corridor Preservation” to best align with policy intent.
- Policy Group #3, Subpolicy 3 has been revised to require the determination of the stream setbacks to be based upon current channel survey information (within 12 months).
- Policy Group #3, Subpolicy #6 has been updated to memorialize the continued work within the Partnership to update stream setback policies, and the desire to update said policy in an interim update of the Interlocal Agreement.
- Policy Group #3 – Definition of a Stream has been revised to best align with state statute definitions.
- Policy Group #6, “Stormwater Management Financing” Subpolicy 3 was revised and Subpolicies 4-12 were eliminated to more succinctly signal the Partnership’s desire to continue to work towards establishment of a stormwater utility.

The intent of the Partnership is to establish regionally common goals and development standards to address stormwater quality and quantity issues in a consistent, effective, and efficient manner. The refinements contained in the proposed policies and plans are the Partnership’s continued collaborate efforts to provide for amenity enhancements and reduction of risk to the partner entities and to the public.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LA VISTA, NEBRASKA AUTHORIZING THE RENEWAL OF THE PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of La Vista has determined that said Watershed Partnership is necessary; and

WHEREAS, the proposed interlocal cooperation act agreement will continue this partnership for a five-year period from 2024-2028; and

WHEREAS, the FY23/FY24 Biennial Budget contains funding for the City's contribution; and

WHEREAS, this agreement provides updates to the Stormwater Management Policies;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor and City Council of La Vista, Nebraska, authorize the renewal of the Papillion Creek Partnership Interlocal Agreement for a five-year period.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 7TH DAY OF MAY 2024.

CITY OF LA VISTA

Douglas Kindig, Mayor

ATTEST:

Pamela A. Buethe, MMC
City Clerk

**INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP**

THIS INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT (hereinafter referred to as “**this Agreement**”) is intended to create a voluntary mechanism for the purpose of addressing important subjects of concern to the interested governments (hereinafter referred to as “**the Interested Governments**”) situated in whole or part within the watershed of the Papillion Creek (hereinafter referred to as “**the Watershed**”), the Interested Governments consisting of the following governmental entities, to-wit: the **CITY OF BELLEVUE**, Nebraska; the **VILLAGE OF BOYS TOWN**, Nebraska; the **CITY OF GRETNA**, Nebraska; the **CITY OF LAVISTA**, Nebraska; the **CITY OF OMAHA**, Nebraska; the **CITY OF PAPILLION**, Nebraska; the **CITY OF RALSTON**, Nebraska; the **COUNTY OF SARPY**, Nebraska; and, the **PAPIO-MISSOURI RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT**; provided, however, this Agreement is made and entered as an Interlocal Cooperation Act Agreement by and among only those of the Interested Governments which have duly executed this Agreement at the foot hereof, such signatory entities (hereinafter referred to collectively as “**the Parties**,” “**the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership**” or “**the Partnership**”), thus signifying the intent of the Parties to act, and contribute their resources, as members of the “Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership,” which is hereinafter defined and described.

WHEREAS, the Partnership originally was formed through an Interlocal Cooperation Act Agreement dated on August 1, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the “**Initial Agreement**”), and expiring on July 31, 2004. An Interlocal

Cooperation Act Agreement for Continuation of the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership was approved by the Parties in 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019 effective July 1, 2004, July 1, 2009, July 1, 2014, and July 1, 2019 respectively, for a period of five years from and after their effective date.

WHEREAS, the Partnership has accomplished the assessment of existing water quality and quantity conditions, the cooperative preparation of NPDES Permit applications, the submittal of multiple grant applications, the analysis of additional flood control, and the support of storm water utility legislation. The Partnership coordinated these issues at meetings of its members' representatives. The progress of Partnership activities was presented to the public at meetings and on a website (www.papiopartnership.org);

WHEREAS, the Partnership was instrumental in the preparation of the "Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Douglas and Sarpy Counties – Stormwater Management Plan" for the Watershed, (hereinafter referred to as the "**SWMP**") a true and correct copy of which is attached to this Agreement as **Exhibit "A"** and incorporated herein by this reference;

WHEREAS, by the members of the Partnership continuing to act in concert and proposing, enacting and implementing common standards, there will be continued increases in effectiveness and in cost-sharing capability within the Partnership, particularly in the capability to implement the SWMP and to address federally-imposed requirements and mandates which must be funded locally;

WHEREAS, other premises that justify the continuation of the Partnership still exist, including, without limitation, that:

- The Papillion Creek does not meet water quality standards specified by the State of Nebraska;

- The City of Omaha has a current Federal mandate to reduce combined sewer overflows;
- The Watershed has not had a major widespread storm event since the 1960s;
- The hydrology of the Watershed for the Flood Insurance Study will continue to need to be updated;
- Urbanization of the Watershed and associated impervious area have increased dramatically since the 1960s and 1970s;
- Deposition is occurring in Watershed reservoirs at unacceptable rates;
- Currently there is inadequate funding to address storm water quantity and water quality problems within the Watershed;
- The benefits of reducing existing and future flood impacts in the Watershed include: decreased public and private property damages, reduced potential loss of life, lower flood insurance costs, decreased cost to taxpayers and public agencies for flood disaster relief;
- Improvement of water quality in streams and reservoirs will result in increased fish, aquatic, and riparian habitat; recreational improvements, reduction of reservoir operation and maintenance costs; and improved aesthetics;
- Potential increased recreational opportunities from the work of the Partnership could include: green spaces (picnic areas, outdoor activities), boating, canoeing, fishing, trail systems, riparian areas for bird watching, nature hikes, education, wildlife viewing, etc.;
- Techniques which could be employed by the Partnership include: implementation of low impact development techniques and other green infrastructure to address stormwater quality and quantity issues;

facilitation of multi-use storm water structures; pursuing establishment of stormwater utility enabling legislation; minimization of future fill and construction in the FEMA-designated floodplain/floodway in the Papillion Creek Watershed; implementing better site design that minimizes impervious surfaces, utilizes techniques to mimic natural hydrology, and approximates pre-development runoff conditions; updating hydrology; formulating a master drainage plan for the Watershed; providing adequate construction and maintenance funding; buy-outs/relocations of structures in flood prone areas; providing increased upstream flood storage; enhancing public education and outreach; implementation of new construction site management practices; development of new development/redevelopment standards; implementation of an illicit discharge program; enhance environmental aspects of public street maintenance; reducing the environmental impacts of herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer application; developing a water quality and quantity monitoring program; developing an industrial site inspection program; construction of retention/detention ponds designed for both water quantity and quality; restoration, creation and enhancement of wetlands; preservation of riparian areas; environmental restoration of streams; creation of buffer strips; use of grassed swales for drainageways; updating of design and construction standards; application of standardized ordinances/regulations throughout the Watershed; and, implementation of new set back ordinance/regulation and open drainage requirements;

- Standardization of the construction development permit process would reduce liability to landowners from flooding and erosion problems and reduce sediment runoff during construction;

- Continuation of a coordinated effort will improve compliance with federal, state, and local regulations,

WHEREAS, in carrying out its mission, the Partnership will work cooperatively with, but not limited to, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, the University of Nebraska, the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension, and State and County Health Departments,

WHEREAS, as part of implementing the federally-imposed NPDES requirements where necessary, and to address stormwater management on a watershed-wide basis, a Watershed Management Plan, Implementation Plan and Stormwater Management Policies (hereinafter referred to collectively as the “**Plans and Policies**”) were developed through a community-based process involving the development community, Partnership members, public agencies, non-profit organizations, other stakeholder groups and the general public. The Plans and Policies developed through the Partnership consist of six (6) Policy Groups, headed as follows:

- #1 Water Quality
- #2 Peak Flow Management
- #3 Stream Corridor Preservation
- #4 Erosion and Sediment Control and Other BMPs
- #5 Floodplain Management
- #6 Storm Water Management Financing

and the texts of the Stormwater Management Policies are attached hereto as **Exhibit “B”** and incorporated herein by this reference.

WHEREAS, The Plans and Policies are intended to be adopted, in total, by the respective members of the Partnership, using their respective land use review and adoption processes (typically reviewed by a Planning Commission or Board and then review and adoption by the elected Board or Council); provided this agreement is not meant to limit any jurisdiction from adopting comparable or more stringent Stormwater Management Policies, regulations, or ordinances.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals and their mutual covenants hereinafter expressed, the members of the Partnership agree as follows:

- 1. Authority:** This Agreement is an agreement for collective and cooperative action made pursuant to authority provided in the Nebraska Interlocal Cooperation Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. §13-801, R.R.S., 1943, et seq.), without a separate entity being created, and, whenever possible, this Agreement shall be construed in conformity therewith. This Agreement shall be administered jointly by the parties, through one representative to be designated by and on behalf of each party. Each party shall separately finance and budget its own duties and functions under this Agreement. Upon termination of this Agreement, each party shall retain ownership of the property it owns at the time of termination; provided, that upon complete termination of the Agreement, the value of any property owned in trust for the Partnership shall be distributed to the Parties in proportion to their total contributions to the Partnership Fund and Watershed Fee Fund. This Agreement does not authorize the levying, collecting, or accounting of any tax.
- 2. Mission:** It shall be the mission of the Partnership to address issues related to surface water quality and storm water quantity in the Watershed

by establishing and implementing regionally common goals and standards for the development of the Watershed through 2050.

- 3. Applicability:** Members of the partnership having jurisdiction over land area outside the physical boundaries of the Watershed expect and intend that planning activities within the Watershed for projects of the Partnership will, insofar as feasible, apply universally to all such land areas as though they were located physically within the Watershed unless specifically excluded by the respective partnership member.
- 4. Goals:** The Partnership shall have as its goals:
 - a)** Assisting the parties that have NPDES stormwater permits in the implementation of those elements of the SWMP and other programs and projects that are reasonably and feasibly undertaken by collective action of the Partnership;
 - b)** Compliance with Federal, State, and local storm water quality and quantity regulations;
 - c)** Improvement of water quality in the Watershed's streams and reservoirs;
 - d)** Increased water-based recreational opportunities that result from water quality improvements in existing streams and reservoirs and associated improvements in quality of life;
 - e)** Standardization of the construction development process and evaluation of its effectiveness;
 - f)** Assessment and characterization of current water quality and quantity conditions for the watershed;
 - g)** Storm Water Management Plan update;
 - h)** Environmental compliance;
 - i)** Sediment and erosion control;

- j) Floodplain management; and,
- k) Development of and updates to the Plans and Policies.

5. **Executive Committee:** The members of the Partnership shall establish an Executive Committee consisting of one representative from each entity that is a member of the Partnership. Each representative shall have one vote and all actions of the Executive Committee shall require a recorded vote. A quorum (at least 50% of members) must be present for any action requiring a vote. Unless otherwise specified, a simple majority of those members present shall be required for approval of any proposed action. It is understood that the authority of each Executive Committee member to act on behalf of his/her respective elected board or council shall be defined by that member's respective board or council.
6. **Administering Agent:** The Executive Committee designates the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District (hereinafter referred to as the "NRD"), or other member of the Partnership which is willing to serve in such capacity, as Administering Agent to administer this Agreement. The Administering Agent serves at the pleasure of the Executive Committee and performs duties assigned by the Executive Committee, which may include, without limitation:
 - a) Seeking any state legislation which a majority of the parties to this Agreement determine necessary to support the work of the Partnership;
 - b) Designating such personnel and assistance which shall be deemed desirable to support the work of the Partnership;
 - c) Preparing, presenting and distributing educational materials;

- d)** Organizing meetings of members of the Partnership and interested persons to share knowledge and compare projects and programs of all involved;
- e)** In July of each year, set meetings for one year and post those meeting dates to the Partnership website and email to the Partnership members and others.
- f)** Prepare written minutes of the action items and record votes for each meeting.
- g)** Post Partnership meeting agendas 7 days prior to meeting date on Partnership website. Action items involving an expenditure of funds may not be added to an agenda following its posting.
- h)** Preparing reports on the work of the Partnership;
- i)** Entering into contracts on behalf of the Partnership as the Executive Committee directs for the performance of specific actions consistent with both the goals of this Agreement and the respective missions of members of the Partnership;
- j)** Holding and maintaining the Partnership Fund, calculating the amount of money necessary to be raised by contributions each year in order to carry out the work of the Partnership, and making requests for contributions from the members of the Partnership, all as the Executive Committee directs;
- k)** Disbursing the Partnership Fund as directed by the Executive Committee and reimbursing members of the Partnership for expenditures made on behalf of the Partnership or for the reasonable value of activities performed on behalf of the Partnership, as reasonable value is determined by the Executive Committee.

Provided, however, and notwithstanding any provisions of this agreement to the contrary, when a member of the Partnership is acting as the

Administering Agent under this Agreement and administering the directions, recommendations and requests of the Executive Committee, the governing body of the Administering Agent has the authority to make such determinations and take and implement such actions as such governing body, in its sole discretion, determines lawful, feasible and reasonable.

7. **Implementation.** The Partnership intends and agrees that the elements of the SWMP, the Plans and Policies, and other beneficial programs and projects meeting the mission and goals of this Agreement, will be implemented as follows:

- a) Responsibility for implementation of an element of the SWMP therein identified solely for individual action by a Partner will rest with the respective member(s) of the Partnership upon whom the primary duty to implement such element has been imposed by law or regulation. Regulations or ordinances implementing elements of the SWMP and the Plans and Policies will be adopted by each member of the Partnership as appropriate. The provisions of such regulations or ordinances shall indicate the geographic jurisdictional limits to which such regulation or ordinance shall apply. This agreement is not meant to limit any jurisdiction from adopting comparable or more stringent Stormwater Management Policies, regulations, or ordinances.
- b) Subject to the availability of funds, implementation of those elements of the SWMP therein identified for action by the Partnership or individual partners and identified in the table attached hereto as **Exhibit “C”** and incorporated herein by reference shall be voluntarily undertaken by the Partnership collectively; provided, however, no voluntary collective undertaking by the Partnership shall be deemed to relieve a member of the

Partnership of a primary duty imposed upon such member by law or regulation.

- c) Any elements of the SWMP, alternatively, may be voluntarily undertaken by the Partnership collectively if the Executive Committee determines that such course of action is reasonable and feasible.
- d) If the Executive Committee determines that such course of action is reasonable and feasible, the Partnership may voluntarily and collectively undertake beneficial programs and projects meeting the mission and goals of this Agreement.

8. Funding: Funding shall be administered as follows:

- a) The Partnership Fund, established by the Initial Agreement, shall continue to be held by the Administering Agent in an interest-bearing account in trust for the members contributing thereto, in proportion to their contributions, and shall be expended as the Executive Committee directs to meet the mission and goals of this Agreement, establishing mechanisms for long-term funding and authorization for additional planning and implementation of such programs and projects, and for performance of other activities described in this Agreement. The Partnership Fund shall be funded and administered as follows:
 - i) On or before the first day of July after the effective date of this Agreement, each member of the Partnership shall make a contribution to the Partnership Fund in the amount shown, opposite such member's name, in the third column of the table attached hereto as **Exhibit "D"** and incorporated herein by For subsequent years during the term of this Agreement, the

Administering Agent shall request total annual contributions which shall not exceed \$369,000 from the members of the Partnership in the amounts necessary to carry out the work of the Partnership. The amounts of such subsequent-year contributions shall be determined by the Executive Committee prior to the first day of April of such subsequent year and paid by the members of the Partnership before the first day of July of such subsequent year. These subsequent-year contributions shall be \$90,000 for the NRD and a computed percentage of the total annual contributions for each of the remaining members, as shown in Exhibit D.

- ii) Each year during the term of this Agreement, and from time to time as any member of the Partnership may reasonably request, the Administering Agent shall furnish to the members of the Partnership written statements of the condition of the Partnership Fund.
 - iii) Grants or contributions made by non-members of the Partnership shall not be deemed to offset or diminish the obligations of the members of the Partnership under this Agreement.
 - iv) If any member of the Partnership fails to contribute to the Partnership Fund as requested pursuant to this Agreement, such member's involvement and membership in the Partnership shall be terminated upon written notice of termination given by the Administering Agent to such member.
- b)** The Watershed Fund shall be comprised of Watershed Management Fees and NRD general property tax dollars to equitably distribute

the capital cost of implementing structural water quality and quantity controls among new development or significant redevelopment within the watershed and to the general public. Based on an initial framework and rates set for Watershed Management Fees (hereinafter referred to as “**Watershed Fees**”) defined in Policy Group #6 in the Stormwater Management Policies, the Partnership does hereby agree to implement the Watershed Management Plan and Implementation Plan, , attached hereto as **Exhibit “E”** and **Exhibit “F”** respectively, and both incorporated herein by reference, or as may be amended in three (3) to five (5) year increments through provisions in this Agreement, as follows:

- i) The cities of BELLEVUE, GRETNA, LAVISTA, OMAHA, PAPILLION and RALSTON, AND the County of SARPY (all hereinafter referred to collectively as “**zoning jurisdictions**”) agree to collect Watershed Fees from new development or significant redevelopment within the Papillion Creek Watershed, such Watershed Fees to be collected and earmarked specifically for construction of regional detention structures and water quality basins, as follows, to-wit:
 - a) Each zoning jurisdiction shall adopt a regulation or ordinance authorizing the collection of the Watershed Fees, according to Exhibit G or as specified in a previous agreement, for new development and significant redevelopment and authorizing the transfer of such fees to the NRD, consistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

- b) On or before July 1st of each calendar year, each zoning jurisdiction shall remit to the NRD the Watershed Fees paid to or collected by such zoning jurisdiction on or before June 1st of such calendar year. Such Watershed Fees received by the NRD shall be held by the NRD in a separate, interest-bearing account, to be known as the “Watershed Fund,” in trust for the members of the Partnership contributing thereto in proportion to their contributions, earmarked specifically for construction by the NRD of regional detention structures and water quality basins and expended by the NRD as further provided in this Agreement.
- c) Each zoning jurisdiction shall, in general, adopt a framework consisting of three Watershed Fee classifications, to-wit:
 - (1) “Single Family Residential Development” (generally consisting of single-family and multi-family dwelling units up to 4-plexes, or as otherwise determined by the zoning jurisdiction). It is assumed that the density of single-family development will be 3.5 residential units per acre. Watershed Fees shall be assessed per dwelling unit or equivalent prorated average area of lot basis; as shown in the table in Exhibit G and,
 - (2) “High-Density Multi-Family Residential Development” (consisting of other multi-family residential dwelling units determined by the local zoning jurisdiction to represent High density

development) shall be assessed per gross acre as shown in the table in Exhibit G and shall be proportionately indexed to “Single Family Residential Development” in terms of the potential to generate stormwater surface runoff. Such “High-Density Development” Watershed Fees shall be 1.25 times “Single Family Residential Development” Watershed Fees when considered on an estimated dwelling unit per gross acre basis.

(3) Commercial/Industrial/Institutional

Development shall be assessed per gross acre as shown in the table in Exhibit G and shall be proportionately indexed to “Single Family Residential Development” in terms of the potential to generate stormwater surface runoff. Such Commercial/Industrial Watershed Fees shall be 1.5 times “Single Family Residential Development.”

- d) At approximately three (3) to five (5) year intervals, the Partnership and the development community shall review the Watershed Fees framework and rates, the Watershed Management Plan and the Implementation Plan with respect to availability of needed funds and rate of development within the Watershed. Subsequent changes to the Watershed Fees framework and rates, Watershed Management Plan, and Implementation

Plan, indicated by such review, shall be subject to formal approval by the respective local zoning jurisdictions and the NRD.

ii) The NRD agrees, subject to the availability of funding, to construct the regional detention structures and water quality basins in accordance with the Watershed Management Plan and Implementation Plan as follows:

a) The NRD shall establish a Watershed Fund and utilize the Watershed Fees received to pay approximately one-third ($1/3$) of required capital costs of constructing the regional detention structures and water quality basins, including the cost of obtaining necessary land rights. The remaining approximately two-thirds ($2/3$) of such capital costs shall be paid by the NRD from the proceeds of its general property tax levying authority and from contributions from developers and other cooperators that the NRD may be able to obtain.

9. Title to Property. Title to any tangible property (e.g., monitoring equipment) obtained using funds contributed by members of the Partnership pursuant to this Agreement shall be held in the name of the Administering Agent in trust for the members of the Partnership in proportion to their total contributions to the Partnership Fund and Watershed Fee Fund.

10. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. Counterpart copies

of this Agreement, as executed, shall be maintained as part of the records of the Administering Agent.

- 11. Effective Date:** This Agreement shall become effective on July 1, 2024.
- 12. Duration of Agreement:** This Agreement shall be in effect for a period of five (5) years from and after its effective date.
- 13. Termination.** Involvement of any member of the Partnership with the Partnership, and responsibilities under this Agreement, may be terminated by such member without cause effective upon 60 days written notice to the other members of the Partnership. Termination of a member's involvement with the Partnership pursuant to this Agreement shall not operate to terminate this Agreement nor shall it affect any rights obtained under this Agreement, prior to such notice of termination being given, for costs incurred or moneys advanced, or for actions taken or responsibilities assumed, by another member of the Partnership during the term of and pursuant to this Agreement.
- 14. Additional Planning and Implementation.** The members of the Partnership may amend or supplement this Agreement from time to time as may be deemed necessary to provide long-term funding and authorization for additional planning and implementation of beneficial programs and projects to meet the mission and goals of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is entered into by the members of the Partnership pursuant to resolutions duly adopted by their respective governing boards.

[Signature page(s) next]

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the City of Bellevue, Nebraska on this ____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE CITY OF BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA

BY _____
MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the Village of Boys Town, Nebraska on this _____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE VILLAGE OF BOYS TOWN, NEBRASKA

BY _____
CHAIRMAN, VILLAGE BOARD

Attest:

VILLAGE CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the City of Gretna, Nebraska on this _____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE CITY OF GRETNA, NEBRASKA

BY _____
MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the City of LaVista, Nebraska on this _____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE CITY OF LAVISTA, NEBRASKA

BY _____
MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the City of Omaha, Nebraska on this _____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE CITY OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA

BY _____
MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the City of Papillion, Nebraska on this _____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE CITY OF PAPILLION, NEBRASKA

BY _____
MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the City of Ralston, Nebraska on this ____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE CITY OF RALSTON, NEBRASKA

BY _____
MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the County of Sarpy, Nebraska on this _____ day of
_____, 2024.

THE COUNTY OF SARPY, NEBRASKA

BY _____
CHAIRPERSON, COUNTY BOARD

Attest:

COUNTY CLERK

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT AGREEMENT
FOR CONTINUATION OF THE
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

SIGNATURE PAGE

Executed by the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District on this
_____ day of _____, 2024.

PAPIO-MISSOURI RIVER NATURAL
RESOURCES DISTRICT

BY _____
GENERAL MANAGER

Exhibit A

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Douglas and Sarpy Counties – Stormwater Management Plan

Measurable goals listed in the Stormwater Management Plan are target goals on which progress will be reported on in the annual report.

A. Public Education and Outreach		
BMP#	SWMP Element Description	Target Goals & Implementation Schedule
1, 3, & 4.	Develop a plan for outreach that defines the goals, objectives, target audience and distribution process of materials for the public education and outreach program	Year 1 - Develop a 5 year education and outreach plan. Submit the plan to NDEQ with the Annual Report. Years 2-5 – Review and update the plan each permit year and include the revised plan in the Annual Report.
2.	Maintain and update appropriate messages for targeted residential, construction, and commercial issues.	Year 1 – Inventory current outreach materials in each of these targeted areas and develop new materials as needed. Years 2-5 – Provide copies of new outreach materials in the annual report.

B. Public Participation and Involvement		
BMP#	SWMP Element Description	Target Goals & Implementation Schedule
1.	Provide opportunities for citizens to comment on new rules, ordinances, and regulations regarding the MS4.	On-Going All Years - Post on the _____ Website proposed changes to rules, ordinances, and regulations. Provide information in the annual report on approved changes and input received from the public.
2.	Create opportunities for citizens to participate in the implementation of stormwater controls.	On-Going All Years - Post on the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership Website opportunities for public involvement in stormwater control related activities.
3.	Provide access to information about the (City's/County's) SWMP.	On-Going All Years – Maintain current (City/County) SWMP and MS4 annual reports on the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership Website.

Exhibit A

C. – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination		
BMP#	SWMP Element Description	Target Goals & Implementation Schedule
1.	a	Maintain a compliance plan or mechanism to follow up on illicit discharges.
1.	b	Maintain a map showing all known MS4 outfalls and the location of all state-designated waters receiving direct discharges from MS4 outfalls.
1.	c	Conduct field screening activities per the permit requirements specifically geared to local TMDL pollutants of concern such as E. Coli. Other parameters will be determined based on the results of a PCE, but could include nutrients, ammonia, BOD, and TPH.
1.	d	Implement procedures to investigate and trace sources of identified illicit discharges to the MS4.
1.	e	Implement procedures to remove illicit discharges to the MS4. Document all interactions with potentially responsible parties.
1.	f	Identify and address allowable non-stormwater discharges determined to be significant contributors to pollutants. Identify any additional non-stormwater discharges that will not be addressed as illicit discharges.
2 & 3.	Coordinate with adjacent permitted MS4s to report illicit discharges to the appropriate authority having jurisdiction and respond to reports from other MS4s.	Year 1 – Develop procedures for coordination with adjacent permitted MS4's. On-Going All Years – Include in the annual report any known illicit discharge reports to and from adjacent MS4s.
4.	Maintain written procedures for the IDDE component of the MS4 permit.	On-Going All Years – Make available upon request the standard operating procedures developed under this program component.
5.	Receive reports and complaints, internally and from the public, of illicit discharges and illegal dumping into the MS4. Respond to and investigate complaints about spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater to the MS4.	On-Going All Years – Coordinate with others in the (City/County) to resolve complaints. Develop a system to generate reports and track the number of calls per year in regard to spills, dumping or improper disposal of material to the MS4. Include a count of complaints received and investigations completed in the annual report.
6.	Develop, implement and maintain a training program for municipal field staff with respect to IDDE.	Year 1 – Develop a strategy which identifies field staff and appropriate levels of training. Years 2 - 5 – Provide a count of employees which have received training in the annual report.

Exhibit A

D. Construction Site Runoff Control		
BMP#	SWMP Element Description	Target Goals & Implementation Schedule
1.	Maintain the established program requiring operators of public or private construction activities to comply with local erosion and sediment control requirements.	On-Going All Years -Include any updates to (City/County) Code or Permit requirements in the annual report.
2.	Maintain a compliance plan or mechanism to follow up on construction site non-compliance.	On-Going All Years – Maintain the compliance procedures per the permit requirements.
3.	Review grading permit applications and maintain a continually updated inventory of all private and public construction sites.	On-Going All Years – Include in the annual report the number and type of grading permits reviewed.
4.	Maintain the electronic records for inspection of construction sites and enforcement of erosion and sediment control measures.	Year 1 – Develop a strategy for site inspections by municipal staff, and include in the annual report. On-Going All Years –Inspect construction sites on a regular basis and on a complaint basis. Track the number of sites inspected annually in a database. Initiate enforcement proceedings as appropriate to address violations. Include a summary of inspections completed and enforcement actions taken in the annual report.
5.	Provide training for municipal staff with respect to their assigned duties as it relates to sediment and erosion control from construction activity. One formal training course for inspection staff during their employment with the City and internal training on an as needed basis to maintain consistent reporting among all inspectors.	On-Going All Years -Include in the annual report the number of staff and their sediment and erosion control training completed.
6.	Communicate with the regulated community and other groups affected by the Construction Site Runoff program and provide a mechanism to receive complaints from the public.	On-Going All Years – Conduct workshops for developers, builders, site designers, contractors, and/or (City/County) staff as determined necessary. Track reports from the public regarding construction sites. Include the number of reports received in the annual report and the permittees response.

Exhibit A

E. Post Construction Runoff Control		
BMP #	SWMP Element Description	Measurable Commitments & Implementation Schedule
1.	Continue to implement the Post Construction Program as stipulated in the OMC. Periodically update guidance material and develop divergent standards for difficult sites such as linear projects. Update as needed the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual (ORSDM).	Year 1 - Develop divergent standards for guidance document and update guidance as needed. Submit standards with the annual report. On-going All Years - Revise as necessary. Include a summary of revisions in the annual report.
2.	Review and update, if needed, the standards outlined in the OMC and ORSDM for consistency with required performance standards as they relate to post-construction stormwater management plans.	On-going All Years - Report on any updates to the OMC or ORSDM.
3.	Maintain an online submittal and review process for site plans, easement and maintenance agreements, as built drawings, deed recordings and drainage studies.	On-going All Years - Report number of PCSMP projects and the status of their progress in the annual report.
4.	Develop SOPs for responding to complaints regarding Post Construction BMPs and a strategy for verifying BMPs are being installed & maintained in perpetuity.	Year 1 - Submit SOPs with the annual report. On-going All Years - Report on any complaints and/or BMPs which have been certified as complete.
5.	Maintain a database that stores information on approved PCSMPs.	On-going All Years - Provide an inventory of certified stormwater control measures installed as part of the PCSMP requirements. Include a count of BMP types as well as any known changes to BMPs in the annual report.
6.	Inspect sites that are certified by the engineer of record and all sites identified as deficient on a complaint basis. Develop a protocol to bring sites in to compliance.	Year 1 - Develop protocol for compliance assistance, and inspection strategy On-going All Years - Document and maintain inspection records of the certified PCSMP projects as identified in the strategy developed. Document any enforcement actions taken. Summarize activities in annual report.

Exhibit A

F. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping		
BMP#	SWMP Element Description	Target Goals & Implementation Schedule
1.	Maintain an inventory and map of municipal facilities. Review annually and update if needed.	On-Going All Years – Maintain an inventory and map of all municipal facilities.
2.	Conduct assessments of municipal maintenance facilities and review their municipal runoff control plans as applicable. Revise plans as needed if facilities expand or reduce activities and implement recommendations based on annual inspections.	Year 1 – Develop a strategy to assess municipal facilities and prioritize them based upon a defined set of criteria, include strategy in the annual report. Years 2 - 5 - Track the number of assessments for municipal facilities based upon the strategy developed in year 1. Include the number of assessments completed, a description of the assessment procedure and any changes in facilities ranking in the annual report.
3.	Continue to implement Good Housekeeping Program for municipal facilities that addresses “high-priority” facilities (hot spot score of 20-30 out of 30) and site specific SOPs.	On-Going All Years – Annually report new, removed, or significantly updated municipal facilities
4.	Implement practices for maintaining the storm sewer system that includes catch basin maintenance, open channels and other drainage structures, street sweeping, and structural stormwater controls. All maintenance procedures are to be performed such that waste water and waste materials do not enter the MS4.	Year 1: Provide a description of the maintenance programs in the annual report. On-Going All Years: Annually report on Sewer Maintenance activities related to maintaining the storm sewer system and changes to any of the maintenance practices.
5.	Provide training for municipal employees in pollution prevention and good housekeeping.	Year 1 - Develop a strategy for municipal employee training in pollution prevention and good housekeeping, include strategy in annual report. On-Going All Years – Conduct training events for municipal staff include number of employees trained, based on strategy developed in year 1, in annual report.
6.	Provide educational material to contractors hired to perform maintenance activities on the MS4.	Year 1 - Develop materials to provide to contractors and include in the annual report. Years 2 - 5 - Include in the annual report any new materials or updates to existing materials.

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #1: WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

ISSUE: Waters of the Papillion Creek Watershed are impaired.

“ROOT” POLICY: Improve water quality from all contributing sources, including but not limited to, agricultural activities, urban stormwater, and combined sewer overflows, such that waters of the Papillion Creek Watershed and other local watersheds can meet applicable water quality standards and community-based goals, where feasible.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Water Quality LID shall be required on all new developments and significant redevelopments.
- 2) Protect surface and groundwater resources from soil erosion (sheet and rill, wind erosion, gully and stream bank erosion), sedimentation, nutrient and chemical contamination. Buffer strips and riparian corridors should be established along all stream segments.
- 3) Preserve and protect wetland areas to the fullest extent possible to maintain natural hydrology and improve water quality by minimizing the downstream transport of sediment, nutrients, bacteria, etc. borne by surface water runoff. Re-establishment of previously existing wetlands and the creation of new wetlands should be promoted. Any impacted wetlands shall be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio.
- 4) Implement MS4 Stormwater Management Plan.
- 5) Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs), as identified in the Papio-Missouri River Basin Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), to reduce both urban and rural pollution sources, maintain or restore designated beneficial uses of streams and surface water impoundments, minimize soil loss, and provide sustainable production levels. Water quality basins shall be located in general conformance with an adopted Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS:

- 1) Low-Impact Development (LID). A land development and management approach whereby stormwater runoff is managed using design techniques that promote infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and temporary detention close to its source. Management of such stormwater runoff sources may include open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, medians, etc.
- 2) Water Quality LID. A level of LID using strategies designed to provide for water quality control of the first ½ inch of stormwater runoff generated from each new development or significant redevelopment and to maintain the peak discharge rates during the 2-year storm event to baseline land use conditions, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 3) Best Management Practice (BMP). “A technique, measure or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to manage the quantity and improve the quality of

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

stormwater runoff in the most cost-effective manner.” [Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)]

4)

5) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is:

- owned by a state, city, town, village, or other public entity that discharges to waters of the U.S.,
 - designed or used to collect or convey stormwater (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches),
 - not a combined sewer, and
 - not part of a sewage treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
- [Source: EPA].

The communities located in the urbanized area of Douglas and Sarpy counties, as defined by EPA, are defined as an MS4.

6) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). EPA’s National Pollutant Discharge System (NPDES) requires small, medium, and large communities to obtain NPDES permits and develop stormwater management programs. The communities located within the Papillion Creek Watershed have developed a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) that describes stormwater control practices that will be implemented consistent with permit requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the sewer system. MS4s are required to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program. The SWMP focus is to describe how the MS4 will reduce the discharge of pollutants from its sewer system and addresses these program areas:

- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement/Participation

7) Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Plan based on EPA’s nine key elements (9 Elements) requirements to achieve improvements in water quality. A WQMP for the Papio-Missouri River Basin, which includes the Papillion Creek Watershed, was approved in June 2018 by EPA which lays out a strategy to systematically address water resource deficiencies in the basin and allows for management of individual watersheds or other targeted areas. The focus of the Plan is to address impaired waterbodies and satisfy the EPA requirements to be eligible for Section 319 funding. Implementation will be guided on a watershed scale by a comprehensive strategy to address water and land use deficiencies that contribute to the degradation of surface water resources, groundwater resources, and aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The ultimate goals is to delist impaired waterbodies from the 303(d) list. [Source: 2018 Papio-Missouri River Basin Water Quality Management Plan].

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #2: PEAK FLOW MANAGEMENT

ISSUE

Urbanization within the Papillion Creek Watershed has and will continue to increase runoff leading to more flooding problems and diminished water quality.

ROOT POLICY

Maintain or reduce stormwater peak discharge during development and after full build-out land use conditions from that which existed under baseline land use conditions.

SUB-POLICY

- 1) Regional stormwater detention facilities and other structural and non-structural BMPs shall be located in general conformance with an adopted Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan and shall be coordinated with other related master planning efforts for parks, streets, water, sewer, etc.
- 2) Maximum LID shall be required to reduce peak discharge rates on all new developments and significant redevelopments as identified in the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan.
- 3) All significant redevelopment shall maintain peak discharge rates during the 2, 10, and 100-year storm event under baseline land use conditions.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Low-Impact Development (LID). A land development and management approach whereby stormwater runoff is managed using design techniques that promote infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and temporary detention close to its source. Management of such stormwater runoff sources may include open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, medians, etc.
- 2) Water Quality LID. A level of LID using strategies designed to provide for water quality control of the first ½ inch of stormwater runoff generated from each new development or significant redevelopment and to maintain the peak discharge rates during the 2-year storm event to baseline land use condition, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 3) Maximum LID. A level of LID using strategies, including water quality LID and on-site detention, designed not to exceed peak discharge rates of more than 0.2 cfs/acre during the 2-year storm event or 0.5 cfs/acre during the 100-year storm event based on the contributing drainage from each site, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 4) Peak Discharge or Peak Flow. The maximum instantaneous surface water discharge rate resulting from a design storm frequency event for a particular hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, as defined in the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual. The measurement of the peak discharge shall be at the lower-most drainage outlet(s) from a new development or significant redevelopment.

Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- 5) Regional Stormwater Detention Facilities. Those facilities generally serving a drainage catchment area of 500 acres or more in size.
- 6) Baseline Land Use Conditions. That which existed for Year 2001 for Big and Little Papillion Creeks and its tributaries (excluding West Papillion Creek) and for Year 2004 for West Papillion Creek and its tributaries.
- 7) Full Build-Out Land Use Conditions. Fully platted developable land use conditions for the combined portions of the Papillion Creek Watershed that lie in Douglas and Sarpy Counties that are assumed to occur by the Year 2050, plus the projected 2050 land uses within the Watershed in Washington County; or as may be redefined through periodic updates to the respective County comprehensive plans.

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #3: STREAM CORRIDOR PRESERVATION

ISSUE: Natural areas are diminishing, and there is a need to be proactive and integrate efforts directed toward providing additional landscape and green space areas with enhanced stormwater management through restoration and conservation of stream corridors, wetlands, and other natural vegetation.

“ROOT” POLICY: Utilize landscape preservation, restoration, and conservation techniques to meet the multi-purpose objectives of enhanced aesthetics, quality of life, recreational and educational opportunities, pollutant reduction, and overall stormwater management.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Incorporate stormwater management strategies as a part of landscape preservation, restoration, and conservation efforts where technically feasible.
- 2) Define natural resources for the purpose of preservation, restoration, mitigation, and/or enhancement.
- 3) For new development or significant redevelopment, provide a streamsetback of 3:1 plus 50 feet along all streams as identified in the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan and a stream setback of 3:1 plus 20 feet for all other streams based upon a current channel survey (within 12 months of preliminary plat submission).
- 4) All landscape preservation features as required in this policy or other policies, including all stormwater and LID strategies, streamsetbacks, existing or mitigated wetlands, etc., identified in new or significant redevelopment shall be placed into an outlot or within public right of way or otherwise approved easement.
- 5) These policies are intended to provide a minimum requirement for new development or significant redevelopment. Site conditions may warrant additional setback distance or other stream stabilization measures.
- 6) The Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership is working to update this policy to limit future damages from stream degradation. Policy updates may be completed prior to the expiration of the 2025-2029 interlocal agreement.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Stream. Any depression two feet or more below the surrounding land which serves to give direction to a current of water at least nine months of the year and which has a bed and well-defined banks. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes. May also be referred to as creek or watercourse.]*
- 2) StreamSetback. See Figure 1 below and related definitions in Policy Group #5. A setback area equal to three (3) times the channel depth plus fifty (50) feet (3:1 plus 50 feet) from the edge of the channel bottom on both sides of the channel shall be required for any above or below ground structure exclusive of bank stabilization structures, poles or sign structures adjacent to any stream defined within the watershed drainage plan. Grading, stockpiling, and other construction activities are not allowed within the setback

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

area and the setback area must be protected with adequate erosion controls or other Best Management Practices, (BMPs). The outer 30 feet adjacent to the streamsetback limits may be credited toward meeting the landscaping buffer and pervious coverage requirements.

- 3) A property can be exempt from the streamsetback requirement upon a showing by a licensed professional engineer that adequate bank stabilization structures or slope protection will be installed in the construction of said structure, having an estimated useful life equal to that of the structure, which will provide adequate erosion control conditions coupled with adequate lateral support so that no portion of said structure adjacent to the stream will be endangered by erosion or lack of lateral support. In the event that the structure is adjacent to any stream which has been channelized or otherwise improved by any agency of government, then such certificate providing an exception to the stream setback requirement may take the form of a certification as to the adequacy and protection of the improvements installed by such governmental agency. If such exemption is granted, applicable rights-of-way must be provided and a minimum 20-foot corridor adjacent thereto.

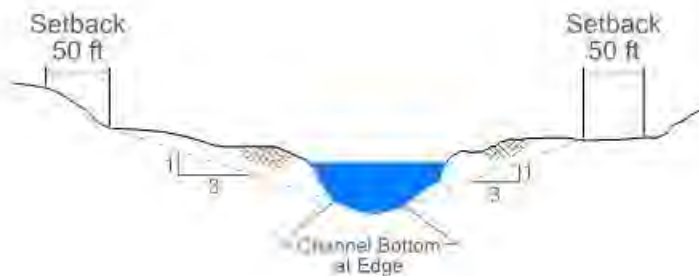


Figure 1 –Stream Setback Schematic

POLICY GROUP #4: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

AND OTHER BMPs

ISSUE: Sound erosion and sediment control design and enforcement practices are needed in order to protect valuable land resources, stream and other drainage corridors, and surface water impoundments and for the parallel purpose of meeting applicable Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality regulatory requirements for construction activities that disturb greater than one acre.

“ROOT” POLICY: Promote uniform erosion and sediment control measures by implementing consistent rules for regulatory compliance pursuant to State and Federal requirements, including the adoption of the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Construction site stormwater management controls shall include both erosion and sediment control measures.
- 2) The design and implementation of post-construction, permanent erosion and sediment controls shall be considered in conjunction with meeting the intent of other Stormwater Management Policies.
- 3) Sediment storage shall be incorporated with all regional detention facilities where technically feasible.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Erosion Control. Land and stormwater management practices that minimize soil loss caused by surface water movement.
- 2) Sediment Control. Land and stormwater management practices that minimize the transport and deposition of sediment onto adjacent properties and into receiving streams and surface water impoundments.

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #5: FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

ISSUE: Continued and anticipated development within the Papillion Creek Watershed mandates that holistic floodplain management be implemented and maintained in order to protect its citizens, property, and natural resources.

“ROOT” POLICY: Participate in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program, update FEMA floodplain mapping throughout the Papillion Creek Watershed, and enforce floodplain regulations to full build-out, base flood elevations.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Floodplain management coordination among all jurisdictions within the Papillion Creek Watershed and the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District (P-MRNRD) is required.
- 2) Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps throughout the Papillion Creek Watershed shall be updated as new data and methodologies become available. Any further updates will use current and full-build out conditions hydrology.
- 3) Encroachments for new developments or significant redevelopments within floodway fringes shall not cause any increase greater than one (1.00) foot in the height of the full build-out base flood elevation using best available data.
- 4) Filling of the floodway fringe associated with new development within the Papillion Creek System shall be limited to 25% of the floodway fringe in the floodplain development application project area, unless approved mitigation measures are implemented. The remaining 75% of floodway fringe within the project area shall be designated as a floodway overlay zone. For redevelopment, these provisions may be modified or waived in whole or in part by the local jurisdiction.
- 5) The low chord elevation for bridges crossing all watercourses within FEMA designated floodplains shall be a minimum of one (1) foot above the base flood elevation for full-build out conditions hydrology using best available data.
- 6)

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS (See Figure 1 below and related definitions in Policy Group #3: Landscape Preservation, Restoration, and Conservation).

- 1) Base Flood. The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year (commonly called a 100-year flood). *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
- 2) Floodway. The channel of a watercourse and the adjacent land areas that are necessary to be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

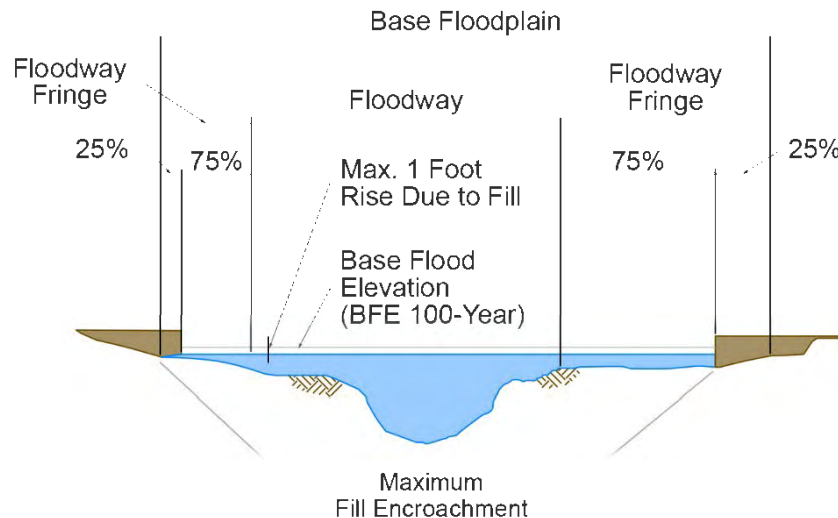


Figure 1 – Floodway Fringe Encroachment Schematic

increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides further clarification that a floodway is the central portion of a riverine floodplain needed to carry the deeper, faster moving water.

- 3) Floodway Fringe. That portion of the floodplain of the base flood, which is outside of the floodway. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
- 4) Floodplain. The area adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be covered by flood waters. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
- 5) Watercourse. Any depression two feet or more below the surrounding land which serves to give direction to a current of water at least nine months of the year and which has a bed and well-defined banks. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
- 6) Low Chord Elevation. The bottom-most face elevation of horizontal support girders or similar superstructure that supports a bridge deck.
- 7) Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps. FEMA and the P-MRNRD as a Cooperating Technical Partner update Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps as new data, methodologies, or funding is available. FEMA and P-MRNRD work together to determine if updates are necessary. As part of any new study, FEMA will produce both the Flood Insurance Study and Flood Insurance Rate Maps, as well as Flood Risk Products. These products may include a Flood Risk Map, a Flood Risk Report, and a Flood Risk Database, Changes Since Last FIRM, Areas of Mitigation Interest, Flood Depth and Analysis Grids, and Flood Risk Assessment Data. In addition to these standard datasets, the Flood Risk Database may contain custom datasets based on available information.
- 8) New Development. New development shall be defined as that which is undertaken to any undeveloped parcel that existed at the time of implementation of this policy.

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #6: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FINANCING

ISSUE: Regulatory requirements for stormwater management and implementation of Stormwater Management Policies intended to accommodate new development and significant redevelopment will impose large financial demands for capital and operation and maintenance beyond existing funding resources.

“ROOT” POLICY: Dedicated, sustainable funding mechanisms shall be developed and implemented to meet capital and operation and maintenance obligations needed to implement NPDES Stormwater Management Plans, Stormwater Management Policies, and the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) All new development and significant redevelopment will be required to fund the planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance of water quality LID.
- 2) A Watershed Management Fee system shall be established to equitably distribute the capital cost of implementing the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan among new development or significant redevelopment. Such Watershed Management Fee shall only apply to new development or significant redevelopment within the Papillion Creek Watershed and the initial framework shall consist of the following provisions:
 - a. Collection of fees and public funding shall be earmarked specifically for the construction of projects called for in the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan, including Maximum LID costs such as on site detention, regional detention basins, and water quality basins.
 - b. Multiple fee classifications shall be established which fairly and equitably distribute the cost of these projects among all undeveloped areas within the Papillion Creek Watershed.
 - c. Watershed Management Fees (private) are intended to account for approximately one-third (1/3) of required capital funds and shall be paid to the applicable local zoning jurisdiction with building permit applications.
 - d. Watershed Management Fee revenues shall be transferred from the applicable local zoning jurisdiction to a special P-MRNRD construction account via inter-local agreements.
 - e. The P-MRNRD (public) costs are intended to account for approximately two-thirds (2/3) of required capital funds, including the cost of obtaining necessary land rights, except as further provided below; and the P-MRNRD shall be responsible for constructing regional detention structures and water quality basins using pooled accumulated funds.
 - f. The P-MRNRD will seek an extension of its general obligation bonding authority from the Nebraska Legislature to provide necessary construction scheduling flexibility.
 - g. Financing for Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan projects may require public-private partnership agreements between the P-MRNRD and developers/S&IDs on a case-by-case basis.

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- h. On approximately five (5)-year intervals, the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan and Watershed Management Fee framework, rates, and construction priority schedule shall be reviewed with respect to availability of needed funds and rate of development within the Papillion Creek Watershed by the parties involved (local zoning jurisdictions, P-MRNRD, and the development community). Subsequent changes thereto shall be formally approved by the respective local zoning jurisdictions and the P-MRNRD.

The Partnership will continue to work towards establishing a Stormwater Utility Fee System to equitably distribute the costs for ongoing operation and maintenance of all stormwater BMPs and infrastructure among all existing property owners within NPDES MS4 permittees.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Stormwater Management Policies. Initial stormwater management policies were approved in 2009. The policies were developed by the Technical Workgroup and Policy Workgroup that were commissioned by the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership (PCWP) subsequent to the “Green, Clean, and Safe” initiatives developed through the “Watershed by Design” public forums conducted in 2004 and 2005 and subsequently revised by the PCWP in 2009, 2014 and 2019. The following policy groups contain “root” policies and sub-policies for stormwater management that have been developed in addition to the Stormwater Management Financing Policy Group herein:
 - Policy Group #1 – Water Quality Improvement
 - Policy Group #2 – Peak Flow Management
 - Policy Group #3 – Stream Corridor Preservation
 - Policy Group #4 – Erosion and Sediment Control and Other BMPs
 - Policy Group #5 – Floodplain Management
- 2) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). A SWMP is a required part of the NPDES MS4 Stormwater Permits issued to the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership (PCWP) members. Development of Stormwater Management Policies is an integral part of the SWMP, and such policies are to be adopted by respective PCWP partners.
- 3) Comprehensive Development Plans. Existing plans developed by local jurisdictions that serve as the basis for zoning and other land use regulations and ordinances. The Stormwater Management Policies are to be incorporated into the respective Comprehensive Development Plans.
- 4) Policy Implementation. The implementation of the policies will be through the development of ordinances and regulations, in years 3 through 5 of the NPDES permit cycle; that is, by the year 2019. Ordinances and regulations are intended to be consistent for, and adopted by, the respective PCWP members. Such ordinances and regulations shall need to be consistent with the Comprehensive Development Plans of the respective PCWP members.

Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- 5) Low-Impact Development (LID). A land development and management approach whereby stormwater runoff is managed using design techniques that promote infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and temporary detention close to its source. Management of such stormwater runoff sources may include open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, medians, etc.
- 6) Water Quality LID. A level of LID using strategies designed to provide for water quality control of the first ½ inch of stormwater runoff generated from each new development or significant redevelopment and to maintain the peak discharge rates during the 2-year storm event to baseline land use conditions, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 7) Maximum LID. A level of LID using strategies, including water quality LID and on-site detention, designed not to exceed peak discharge rates of more than 0.2 cfs/acre during the 2-year storm event or 0.5 cfs/acre during the 100-year storm event based on the contributing drainage from each site, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 8) Baseline Land Use Conditions. That which existed for Year 2001 for Big and Little Papillion Creeks and its tributaries (excluding West Papillion Creek) and for Year 2004 for West Papillion Creek and its tributaries. That which existed in 2007 for all areas not within the Papillion Creek Watershed.

Exhibit C

Stormwater Management Elements Shared by the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership

A. Public Education and Outreach	Lead Partnership Member(s)
Develop Education and Outreach Plan	City of Omaha, PMRNRD
Maintain and Update Outreach Materials	City of Omaha
B. Public Participation and Involvement	Lead Partnership Member(s)
Create Opportunities for Citizen Participation	City of Omaha, PMRNRD
C. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Lead Partnership Member(s)
Track IDDE complaints	City of Omaha
D. Construction Site Runoff	Lead Partnership Member(s)
Perform Construction Site Inspections	City of Omaha
Maintain Construction Site Reporting Website	City of Omaha
Conduct Workshops on Construction Site Runoff	City of Omaha
E. Post Construction Runoff Control	Lead Partnership Member(s)
Update Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual as standards are updated	City of Omaha
Maintain PCSMP Application Reporting, and Project Database Website	City of Omaha
F. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping	Lead Partnership Member(s)
Education and Training	City of Omaha

EXHIBIT D
FY 2025 Partner Contributions

Bellevue	9.1%	\$33,700
Boys Town	0.2%	\$600
Gretna	3.6%	\$13,200
LaVista	2.6%	\$9,500
Omaha	51.8%	\$191,000
Papillion	6.0%	\$22,000
Ralston	0.5%	\$2,000
Sarpy County	2.0%	\$7,000
Papio-Missouri River NRD	24.2%	\$90,000
	100.0%	\$369,000

P-MRNRD Contribution Shall be \$90,000

Percentage of Zoning Jurisdictions Contributions Calculated as:

$$Contribution\% = \left(0.5 \frac{Population_{Jurisdiction}}{Population_{Total}} + 0.5 \frac{Area_{Jurisdiction}}{Area_{Total}} \right) \times 0.757$$

Definitions:

Population -Jurisdiction	Population within the boundaries of each jurisdiction, including extra-territorial jurisdiction boundaries. Population for Sarpy County is calculated as those residing outside of the ETJ boundaries of communities within the county.
Population - Total	Total population residing in Papillion Creek Watershed.
Area - Jurisdiction	Area of each jurisdiction, including ETJ, within the Papillion Creek Watershed.
Area - Total	Total land area of all Partner's jurisdiction within the Papillion Creek Watershed.

Legend

Papillion Creek Watershed

Proposed Dam Sites

Existing Reservoir Sites

Existing Water Quality Basin Sites

Proposed Water Quality Basin Sites

Areas with Water Quality LID

Areas with Water Quality LID and Controlled by Existing Reservoirs

Developed Areas

Areas with Water Quality LID and Controlled by Proposed Regional Detention Basins

Areas with Maximum LID or Equivalent Controls

Creek Setback Segments - 3:1 + 50'

Streams

Major Roads

Roads

County Lines

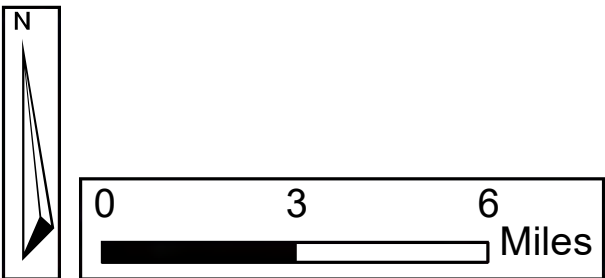
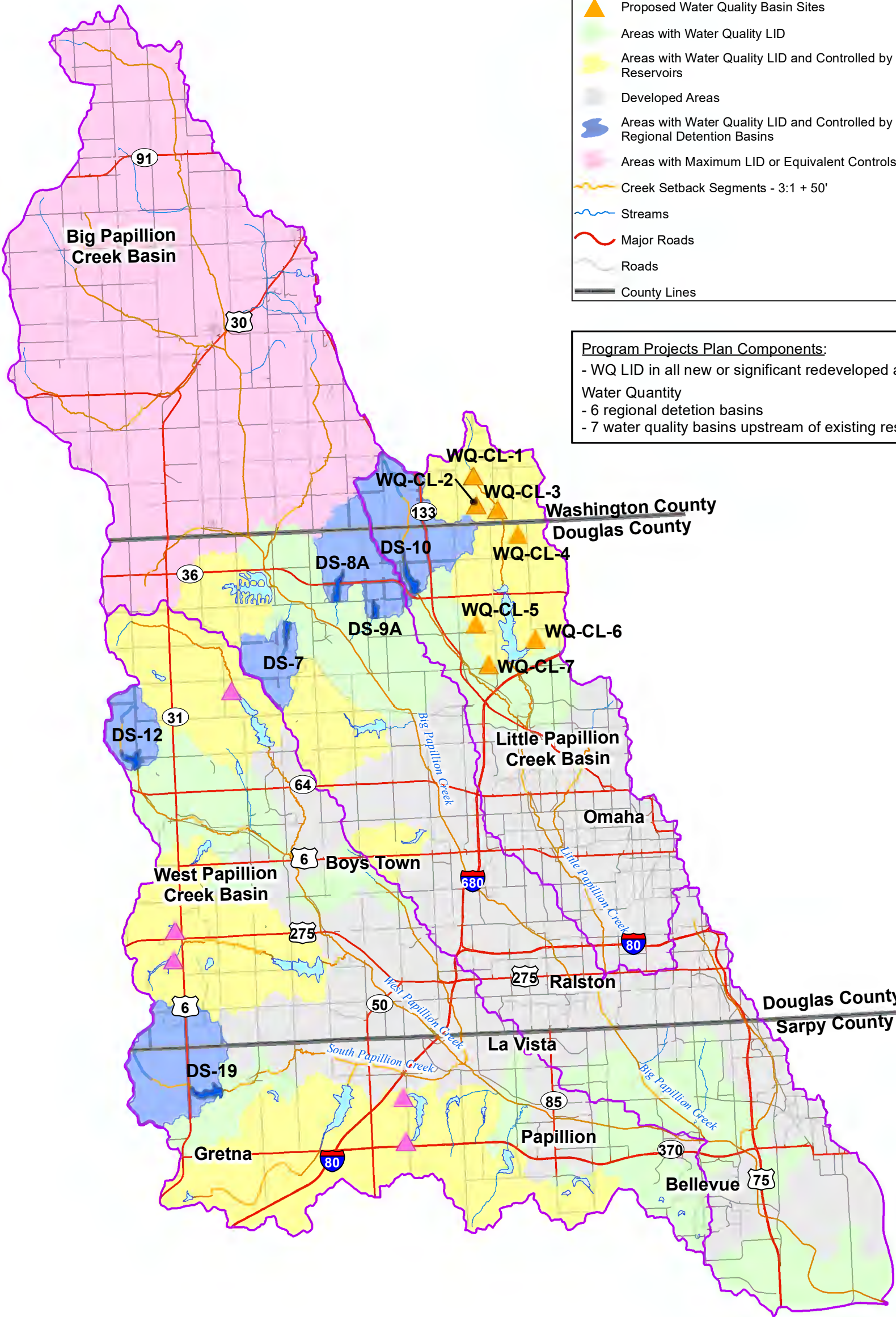
Program Projects Plan Components:

- WQ LID in all new or significant redeveloped areas

Water Quantity

- 6 regional detetion basins

- 7 water quality basins upstream of existing reservoirs



2024 Watershed Management Plan
Update For Build-Out Conditions

Drawn by:
RW

Checked by:
SM

Project No :
0174-0003

Date:
3/4/2024

Sheet:
1 of 1

HOUSTON
engineering, inc.

Legend

Proposed Dam Sites

Existing Reservoir Sites

Areas Controlled by Proposed Regional Detention Basins

Developed/Proposed Redevelopment Areas

Undeveloped Land

Papillion Creek Watershed Boundary

Creek Setback Segments - 3:1 + 50'

Streams

Major Roads

Roads

County Lines

Program Projects Plan Components:

Water Quality

- WQ LID in all new or significant redeveloped areas

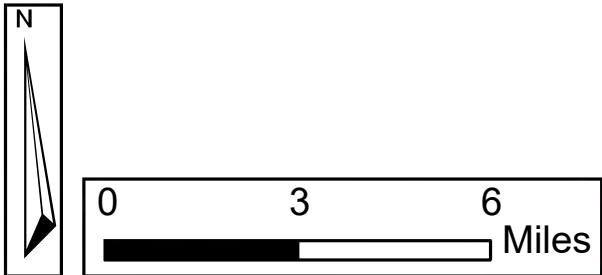
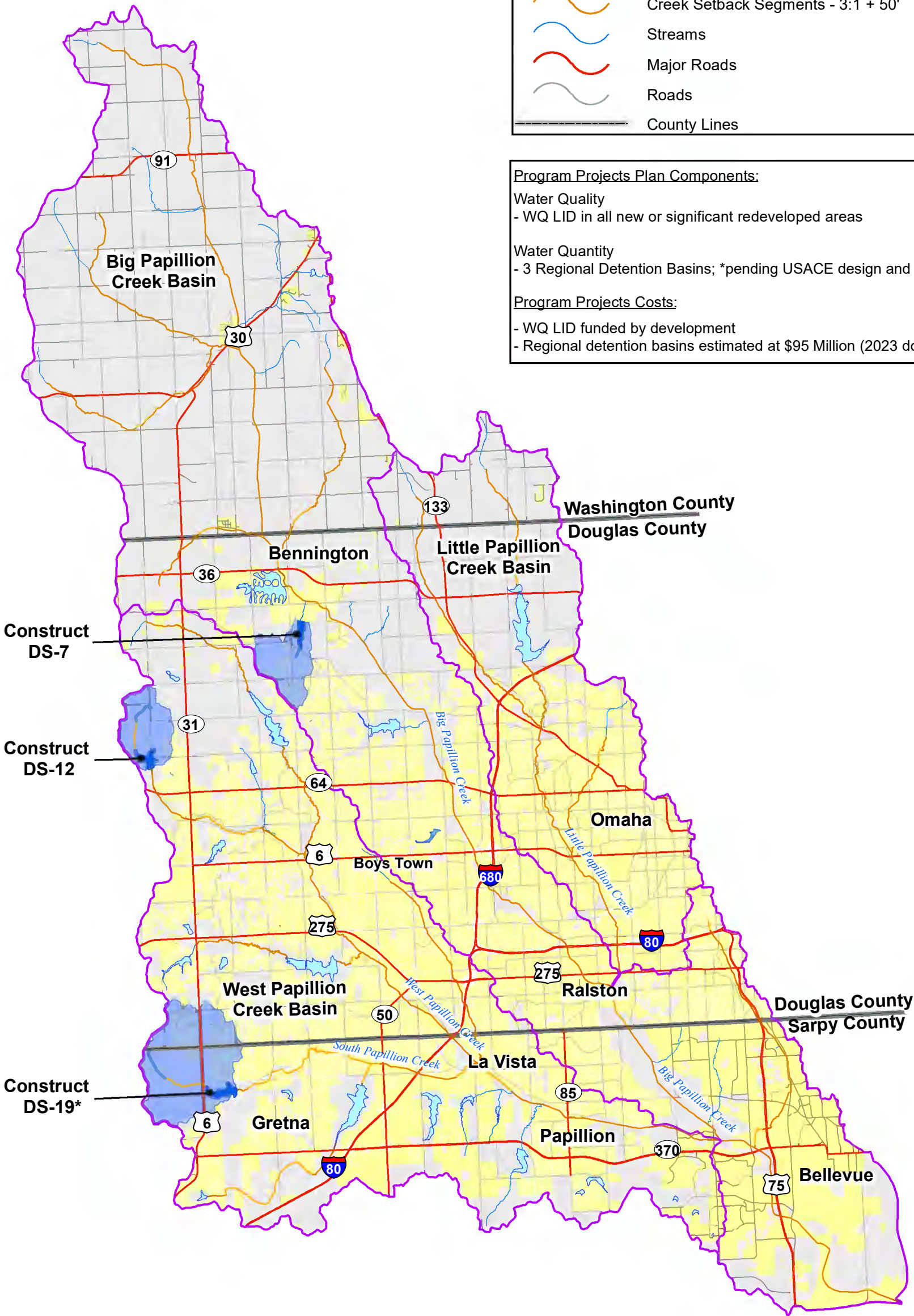
Water Quantity

- 3 Regional Detention Basins; *pending USACE design and funding

Program Projects Costs:

- WQ LID funded by development

- Regional detention basins estimated at \$95 Million (2023 dollars)



2024 Watershed Management Plan Implementation Plan

Drawn by:	Checked by:	Project No :	Date:	Sheet:
RW	SM	0174-0003	3/4/2024	1 of 1

HOUSTON
engineering, inc.

Exhibit G
Watershed Fee Schedule

Fee Category	FY2025 July 1, 2024- June 30, 2025	FY2026 July 1, 2025- June 30, 2026	FY2027 July 1, 2026- June 30, 2027	FY2028 July 1, 2027- June 30, 2028	FY2029 July 1, 2028- June 30, 2029
Single Family Residential (also includes low density multi-family up to 4-plexes) per dwelling unit	\$1,058	\$1,090	\$1,122	\$1,156	\$1,191
High Density Multi-Family Residential (beyond 4-plexes) per gross acre	\$4,656	\$4,795	\$4,939	\$5,087	\$5,240
Commercial/Industrial/ Institutional per gross acre	\$5,642	\$5,812	\$5,986	\$6,166	\$6,351

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #1: WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

ISSUE: Waters of the Papillion Creek Watershed are impaired.

“ROOT” POLICY: Improve water quality from all contributing sources, including but not limited to, agricultural activities, urban stormwater, and combined sewer overflows, such that waters of the Papillion Creek Watershed and other local watersheds can meet applicable water quality standards and community-based goals, where feasible.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Water Quality LID shall be required on all new developments and significant redevelopments.
- 2) Protect surface and groundwater resources from soil erosion (sheet and rill, wind erosion, gully and stream bank erosion), sedimentation, nutrient and chemical contamination. Buffer strips and riparian corridors should be established along all stream segments.
- 3) Preserve and protect wetland areas to the fullest extent possible to maintain natural hydrology and improve water quality by minimizing the downstream transport of sediment, nutrients, bacteria, etc. borne by surface water runoff. Re-establishment of previously existing wetlands and the creation of new wetlands should be promoted. Any impacted wetlands shall be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio.
- 4) Implement MS4 Stormwater Management Plan ~~to address TMDL~~.
- 5) Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs), as identified in the Papio-Missouri River Basin Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), to reduce both urban and rural pollution sources, maintain or restore designated beneficial uses of streams and surface water impoundments, minimize soil loss, and provide sustainable production levels. Water quality basins shall be located in general conformance with an adopted Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS:

- 1) Low-Impact Development (LID). A land development and management approach whereby stormwater runoff is managed using design techniques that promote infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and temporary detention close to its source. Management of such stormwater runoff sources may include open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, medians, etc.
- 2) Water Quality LID. A level of LID using strategies designed to provide for water quality control of the first ½ inch of stormwater runoff generated from each new development or significant redevelopment and to maintain the peak discharge rates during the 2-year storm event to baseline land use conditions, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 3) Best Management Practice (BMP). “A technique, measure or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to manage the quantity and improve the quality of

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

stormwater runoff in the most cost-effective manner.” [Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)]

- 4) ~~Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. TMDLs have been approved by EPA for Zorinsky Lake and Papillion Creek Watershed. A September 2002 TMDL addresses Zorinsky Lake for parameters of concern: siltation, nutrients and organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen. TMDL for Papillion Creek Watershed was approved in October 2009 for E. coli bacteria for the segments identified in Table 1.~~

Table 1. Papillion Creek Watershed Segments of Impaired Waterbodies.

Segment	Stream Segment Location
MT1-10100	Papillion Creek — Big Papillion Creek confluence with West Papillion Creek to Missouri River
MT1-10110	Big Papillion Creek — Little Papillion Creek to confluence with West Papillion Creek
MT1-10111	Little Papillion Creek — Thomas Creek to confluence with Big Papillion Creek
MT1-10111.1	Cole Creek
MT1-10120	Big Papillion Creek — Butter Flat Creek to confluence with Little Papillion Creek
MT1-10200	West Papillion Creek — South Papillion Creek to Confluence with Big Papillion Creek

~~Water quality standards are set by States, Territories, and Tribes. They identify the uses for each waterbody, for example, drinking water supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and non-point sources. The calculation must include a margin of safety to ensure that the waterbody can be used for the purposes the State has designated. The calculation must also account for seasonal variation in water quality. The Clean Water Act, Section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs, and for Nebraska such standards and programs are administered by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality. [Source: EPA and Nebraska Surface Water Quality Standards, Title 117].~~

- 5) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is:
- owned by a state, city, town, village, or other public entity that discharges to waters of the U.S.,
 - designed or used to collect or convey stormwater (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches),
 - not a combined sewer, and
 - not part of a sewage treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
- [Source: EPA].

The communities located in the urbanized area of Douglas and Sarpy counties, as defined by EPA, are defined as an MS4.

Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- 6) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). EPA's National Pollutant Discharge System (NPDES) requires small, medium, and large communities to obtain NPDES permits and develop stormwater management programs. The communities located within the Papillion Creek Watershed have developed a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) that describes stormwater control practices that will be implemented consistent with permit requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the sewer system. MS4s are required to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program. The SWMP focus is to describe how the MS4 will reduce the discharge of pollutants from its sewer system and addresses these program areas:
- Construction Site Runoff Control
 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
 - Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
 - Post-Construction Runoff Control
 - Public Education and Outreach
 - Public Involvement/Participation
- 7) Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Plan based on EPA's nine key elements (9 Elements) requirements to achieve improvements in water quality. A WQMP for the Papio-Missouri River Basin, which includes the Papillion Creek Watershed, was approved in June 2018 by EPA which lays out a strategy to systematically address water resource deficiencies in the basin and allows for management of individual watersheds or other targeted areas. The focus of the Plan is to address impaired waterbodies and satisfy the EPA requirements to be eligible for Section 319 funding. Implementation will be guided on a watershed scale by a comprehensive strategy to address water and land use deficiencies that contribute to the degradation of surface water resources, groundwater resources, and aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The ultimate goals it so delist impaired waterbodies from the 303(d) list. *[Source: 2018 Papio-Missouri River Basin Water Quality Management Plan]*.

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #2: PEAK FLOW ~~REDUCTION~~MANAGEMENT

ISSUE

Urbanization within the Papillion Creek Watershed has and will continue to increase runoff leading to more flooding problems and diminished water quality.

ROOT POLICY

Maintain or reduce stormwater peak discharge during development and after full build-out land use conditions from that which existed under baseline land use conditions.

SUB-POLICY

- 1) Regional stormwater detention facilities and other structural and non-structural BMPs shall be located in general conformance with an adopted Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan and shall be coordinated with other related master planning efforts for parks, streets, water, sewer, etc.
- 2) Maximum LID shall be required to reduce peak discharge rates on all new developments and significant redevelopments as identified in the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan.
- 3) All significant redevelopment shall maintain peak discharge rates during the 2, 10, and 100-year storm event under baseline land use conditions.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Low-Impact Development (LID). A land development and management approach whereby stormwater runoff is managed using design techniques that promote infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and temporary detention close to its source. Management of such stormwater runoff sources may include open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, medians, etc.
- 2) Water Quality LID. A level of LID using strategies designed to provide for water quality control of the first ½ inch of stormwater runoff generated from each new development or significant redevelopment and to maintain the peak discharge rates during the 2-year storm event to baseline land use condition, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 3) Maximum LID. A level of LID using strategies, including water quality LID and on-site detention, designed not to exceed peak discharge rates of more than 0.2 cfs/acre during the 2-year storm event or 0.5 cfs/acre during the 100-year storm event based on the contributing drainage from each site, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
- 4) Peak Discharge or Peak Flow. The maximum instantaneous surface water discharge rate resulting from a design storm frequency event for a particular hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, as defined in the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual. The measurement of the peak discharge shall be at the lower-most drainage outlet(s) from a new development or significant redevelopment.

Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- 5) Regional Stormwater Detention Facilities. Those facilities generally serving a drainage catchment area of 500 acres or more in size.
- 6) Baseline Land Use Conditions. That which existed for Year 2001 for Big and Little Papillion Creeks and its tributaries (excluding West Papillion Creek) and for Year 2004 for West Papillion Creek and its tributaries.
- 7) Full Build-Out Land Use Conditions. Fully platted developable land use conditions for the combined portions of the Papillion Creek Watershed that lie in Douglas and Sarpy Counties that are assumed to occur by the Year 2050, plus the projected 2050 land uses within the Watershed in Washington County; or as may be redefined through periodic updates to the respective County comprehensive plans.

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #3: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION, RESTORATION, AND CONSERVATION STREAM CORRIDOR PRESERVATION

ISSUE: Natural areas are diminishing, and there is a need to be proactive and integrate efforts directed toward providing additional landscape and green space areas with enhanced stormwater management through restoration and conservation of stream corridors, wetlands, and other natural vegetation.

“ROOT” POLICY: Utilize landscape preservation, restoration, and conservation techniques to meet the multi-purpose objectives of enhanced aesthetics, quality of life, recreational and educational opportunities, pollutant reduction, and overall stormwater management.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Incorporate stormwater management strategies as a part of landscape preservation, restoration, and conservation efforts where technically feasible.
- 2) Define natural resources for the purpose of preservation, restoration, mitigation, and/or enhancement.
- 3) For new development or significant redevelopment, provide a ~~creek-stream~~ setback of 3:1 plus 50 feet along all streams as identified in the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan and a ~~creek-stream~~ setback of 3:1 plus 20 feet for all other watercourses/streams based upon a current channel survey (within 12 months of preliminary plat submission).
- 4) All landscape preservation features as required in this policy or other policies, including all stormwater and LID strategies, ~~creekstream~~-setbacks, existing or mitigated wetlands, etc., identified in new or significant redevelopment shall be placed into an outlot or within public right of way or otherwise approved easement.
- 5) These policies are intended to provide a minimum requirement for new development or significant redevelopment. Site conditions may warrant additional setback distance or other stream stabilization measures.
- 6) The Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership ~~is working in conjunction with USACE to study stream stability in the watershed. Additional policy updates may be considered at the conclusion of that study.~~ is working to update this policy to limit future damages from stream degradation. Policy updates may be completed prior to the expiration of the 2025-2029 interlocal agreement.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

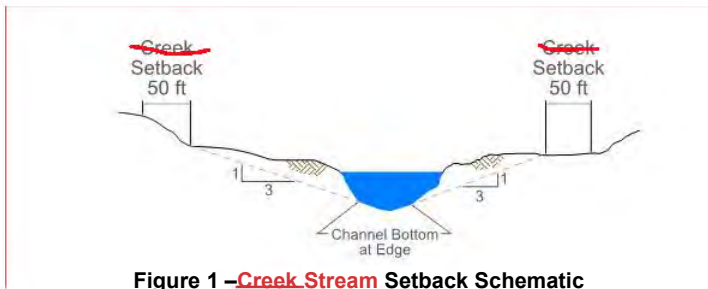
DEFINITIONS

- 1) Stream. Any depression two feet or more below the surrounding land which serves to give direction to a current of water at least nine months of the year and which has a bed and well-defined banks. [Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes. May also be referred to as creek or watercourse.]
- 4)2) CreekStream-Setback. See Figure 1 below and related definitions in Policy Group #5. A setback area equal to three (3) times the channel depth plus fifty (50) feet (3:1 plus 50

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

feet) from the edge of the channel bottom on both sides of the channel shall be required for any above or below ground structure exclusive of bank stabilization structures, poles or sign structures adjacent to any ~~watercourse-stream~~ defined within the watershed drainage plan. Grading, stockpiling, and other construction activities are not allowed within the setback area and the setback area must be protected with adequate erosion controls or other Best Management Practices, (BMPs). The outer 30 feet adjacent to the ~~creekstream~~-setback limits may be credited toward meeting the landscaping buffer and pervious coverage requirements.

- 3) A property can be exempt from the ~~creek stream~~-setback requirement upon a showing by a licensed professional engineer that adequate bank stabilization structures or slope protection will be installed in the construction of said structure, having an estimated useful life equal to that of the structure, which will provide adequate erosion control conditions coupled with adequate lateral support so that no portion of said structure adjacent to the stream will be endangered by erosion or lack of lateral support. In the event that the structure is adjacent to any stream which has been channelized or otherwise improved by any agency of government, then such certificate providing an exception to the ~~creek stream~~ setback requirement may take the form of a certification as to the adequacy and protection of the improvements installed by such governmental agency. If such exemption is granted, applicable rights-of-way must be provided and a minimum 20-foot corridor adjacent thereto.



Commented [LL1]: Diagram will be updated to be consistent with usage of "stream" and to show the 20' option.

**Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES**

**POLICY GROUP #4: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
AND OTHER BMPs**

ISSUE: Sound erosion and sediment control design and enforcement practices are needed in order to protect valuable land resources, stream and other drainage corridors, and surface water impoundments and for the parallel purpose of meeting applicable Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality regulatory requirements for construction activities that disturb greater than one acre.

“ROOT” POLICY: Promote uniform erosion and sediment control measures by implementing consistent rules for regulatory compliance pursuant to State and Federal requirements, including the adoption of the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Construction site stormwater management controls shall include both erosion and sediment control measures.
- 2) The design and implementation of post-construction, permanent erosion and sediment controls shall be considered in conjunction with meeting the intent of other Stormwater Management Policies.
- 3) Sediment storage shall be incorporated with all regional detention facilities where technically feasible.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Erosion Control. Land and stormwater management practices that minimize soil loss caused by surface water movement.
- 2) Sediment Control. Land and stormwater management practices that minimize the transport and deposition of sediment onto adjacent properties and into receiving streams and surface water impoundments.

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #5: FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

ISSUE: Continued and anticipated development within the Papillion Creek Watershed mandates that holistic floodplain management be implemented and maintained in order to protect its citizens, property, and natural resources.

“ROOT” POLICY: Participate in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program, update FEMA floodplain mapping throughout the Papillion Creek Watershed, and enforce floodplain regulations to full build-out, base flood elevations.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) Floodplain management coordination among all jurisdictions within the Papillion Creek Watershed and the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District (P-MRNRD) is required.
- 2) Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps throughout the Papillion Creek Watershed shall be updated as new data and methodologies become available. Any further updates will use current and full-build out conditions hydrology.
- 3) Encroachments for new developments or significant redevelopments within floodway fringes shall not cause any increase greater than one (1.00) foot in the height of the full build-out base flood elevation using best available data.
- 4) Filling of the floodway fringe associated with new development within the Papillion Creek System shall be limited to 25% of the floodway fringe in the floodplain development application project area, unless approved mitigation measures are implemented. The remaining 75% of floodway fringe within the project area shall be designated as a floodway overlay zone. For redevelopment, these provisions may be modified or waived in whole or in part by the local jurisdiction.
- 5) The low chord elevation for bridges crossing all watercourses within FEMA designated floodplains shall be a minimum of one (1) foot above the base flood elevation for full-build out conditions hydrology using best available data.
- 6) ~~The lowest first floor elevation of buildings associated with new development or significant redevelopment that are upstream of and contiguous to regional dams within the Papillion Creek Watershed shall be a minimum of one (1) foot above the 500-year flood pool elevation (i.e. auxiliary spillway crest + 1 foot).~~

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS (See Figure 1 below and related definitions in Policy Group #3: Landscape Preservation, Restoration, and Conservation).

- 1) Base Flood. The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year (commonly called a 100-year flood). *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
- 2) Floodway. The channel of a watercourse and the adjacent land areas that are necessary to be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

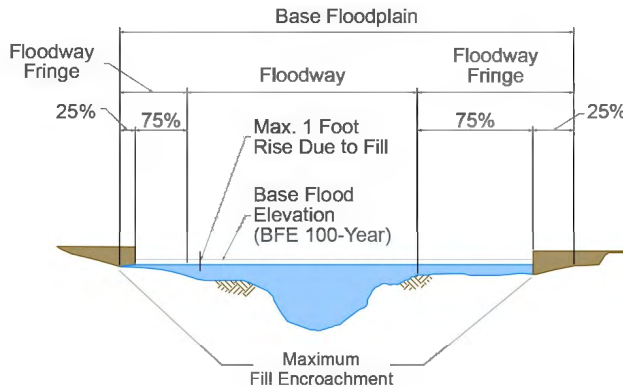


Figure 1 – Floodway Fringe Encroachment Schematic

- increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides further clarification that a floodway is the central portion of a riverine floodplain needed to carry the deeper, faster moving water.
- 3) Floodway Fringe. That portion of the floodplain of the base flood, which is outside of the floodway. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
 - 4) Floodplain. The area adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be covered by flood waters. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
 - 5) Watercourse. Any depression two feet or more below the surrounding land which serves to give direction to a current of water at least nine months of the year and which has a bed and well-defined banks. *[Adapted from Chapter 31 of Nebraska Statutes]*
 - 6) Low Chord Elevation. The bottom-most face elevation of horizontal support girders or similar superstructure that supports a bridge deck.
 - 7) Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps. FEMA and the P-MRNRD as a Cooperating Technical Partner update Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps as new data, methodologies, or funding is available. FEMA and P-MRNRD work together to determine if updates are necessary. As part of any new study, FEMA will produce both the Flood Insurance Study and Flood Insurance Rate Maps, as well as Flood Risk Products. These products may include a Flood Risk Map, a Flood Risk Report, and a Flood Risk Database, Changes Since Last FIRM, Areas of Mitigation Interest, Flood Depth and Analysis Grids, and Flood Risk Assessment Data. In addition to these standard datasets, the Flood Risk Database may contain custom datasets based on available information.
 - 8) New Development. New development shall be defined as that which is undertaken to any undeveloped parcel that existed at the time of implementation of this policy.

Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

POLICY GROUP #6: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FINANCING

ISSUE: Regulatory requirements for stormwater management and implementation of Stormwater Management Policies intended to accommodate new development and significant redevelopment will impose large financial demands for capital and operation and maintenance beyond existing funding resources.

“ROOT” POLICY: Dedicated, sustainable funding mechanisms shall be developed and implemented to meet capital and operation and maintenance obligations needed to implement NPDES Stormwater Management Plans, Stormwater Management Policies, and the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan.

SUB-POLICIES:

- 1) All new development and significant redevelopment will be required to fund the planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance of water quality LID.
- 2) A Watershed Management Fee system shall be established to equitably distribute the capital cost of implementing the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan among new development or significant redevelopment. Such Watershed Management Fee shall only apply to new development or significant redevelopment within the Papillion Creek Watershed and the initial framework shall consist of the following provisions:
 - a. Collection of fees and public funding shall be earmarked specifically for the construction of projects called for in the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan, including Maximum LID costs such as on site detention, regional detention basins, and water quality basins.
 - b. Multiple fee classifications shall be established which fairly and equitably distribute the cost of these projects among all undeveloped areas within the Papillion Creek Watershed.
 - c. Watershed Management Fees (private) are intended to account for approximately one-third (1/3) of required capital funds and shall be paid to the applicable local zoning jurisdiction with building permit applications.
 - d. Watershed Management Fee revenues shall be transferred from the applicable local zoning jurisdiction to a special P-MRNRD construction account via inter-local agreements.
 - e. The P-MRNRD (public) costs are intended to account for approximately two-thirds (2/3) of required capital funds, including the cost of obtaining necessary land rights, except as further provided below; and the P-MRNRD shall be responsible for constructing regional detention structures and water quality basins using pooled accumulated funds.
 - f. The P-MRNRD will seek an extension of its general obligation bonding authority from the Nebraska Legislature to provide necessary construction scheduling flexibility.
 - g. Financing for Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan projects may require public-private partnership agreements between the P-MRNRD and developers/S&IDs on a case-by-case basis.

Exhibit B PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- h. On approximately five (5)-year intervals, the Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan and Watershed Management Fee framework, rates, and construction priority schedule shall be reviewed with respect to availability of needed funds and rate of development within the Papillion Creek Watershed by the parties involved (local zoning jurisdictions, P-MRNRD, and the development community). Subsequent changes thereto shall be formally approved by the respective local zoning jurisdictions and the P-MRNRD.

- ~~3) The Partnership will continue to work towards establishing a Stormwater Utility Fee System to equitably distribute the costs for ongoing operation and maintenance of all stormwater BMPs and infrastructure among all existing property owners within NPDES MS4 permittees. A Stormwater Utility Fee System shall be established to equitably distribute the costs for ongoing operation and maintenance of all stormwater BMPs and infrastructure among all existing property owners within MS4 jurisdictions.~~
- ~~4) MS4 cities and counties should actively seek legislation from the Nebraska Legislature to allow for the establishment of an equitable stormwater utility fee.~~
- ~~5) The initial framework for the Stormwater Utility Fee System should consist of the following provisions provided Nebraska statutes allow for such a fee:~~
- ~~6) A county or city shall establish by resolution user charges to be assessed against all real property within its zoning jurisdiction and may issue revenue bonds or refunding bonds payable from the proceeds of such charges, all upon terms as the county board or city council determines are reasonable.~~
- ~~7) Such charges shall be designed to be proportionate to the stormwater runoff contributed from such real property and based on sound engineering principles.~~
- ~~8) Such charges should provide credits or adjustments for stormwater quantity and quality BMPs utilized in order to encourage wise conservation and management of stormwater on each property.~~
- ~~9) Such charges shall be collected in a manner that the county or city determines as appropriate and shall not be determined to be special benefit assessments.~~
- ~~10) A county or city shall establish a system for exemption from the charges for the property of the state and its governmental subdivisions to the extent that it is being used for a public purpose. The local elected body shall also provide an appeals process for aggrieved parties.~~
- ~~11) A county shall not impose these charges against real property that is being charges user charges by a city.~~
- ~~12) Any funds raised from a Stormwater Utility Fee shall be placed in a separate fund and shall not be used for any purpose other than those specified.~~

REFERENCE INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

- 1) Stormwater Management Policies. Initial stormwater management policies were approved in 2009. The policies were developed by the Technical Workgroup and Policy Workgroup that were commissioned by the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership

Exhibit B

PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

(PCWP) subsequent to the “Green, Clean, and Safe” initiatives developed through the “Watershed by Design” public forums conducted in 2004 and 2005 and subsequently revised by the PCWP in 2009, 2014 and 2019. The following policy groups contain “root” policies and sub-policies for stormwater management that have been developed in addition to the Stormwater Management Financing Policy Group herein:

- Policy Group #1 – Water Quality Improvement
 - Policy Group #2 – Peak Flow ~~Reduction~~Management
 - Policy Group #3 – ~~Landscape Preservation, Restoration, and~~
~~Conservation~~Stream Corridor Preservation
 - Policy Group #4 – Erosion and Sediment Control and Other BMPs
 - Policy Group #5 – Floodplain Management
- 2) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). A SWMP is a required part of the NPDES MS4 Stormwater Permits issued to the Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership (PCWP) members. Development of Stormwater Management Policies is an integral part of the SWMP, and such policies are to be adopted by respective PCWP partners.
 - 3) Comprehensive Development Plans. Existing plans developed by local jurisdictions that serve as the basis for zoning and other land use regulations and ordinances. The Stormwater Management Policies are to be incorporated into the respective Comprehensive Development Plans.
 - 4) Policy Implementation. The implementation of the policies will be through the development of ordinances and regulations, in years 3 through 5 of the NPDES permit cycle; that is, by the year 2019. Ordinances and regulations are intended to be consistent for, and adopted by, the respective PCWP members. Such ordinances and regulations shall need to be consistent with the Comprehensive Development Plans of the respective PCWP members.
 - 5) Low-Impact Development (LID). A land development and management approach whereby stormwater runoff is managed using design techniques that promote infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and temporary detention close to its source. Management of such stormwater runoff sources may include open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, medians, etc.
 - 6) Water Quality LID. A level of LID using strategies designed to provide for water quality control of the first ½ inch of stormwater runoff generated from each new development or significant redevelopment and to maintain the peak discharge rates during the 2-year storm event to baseline land use conditions, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
 - 7) Maximum LID. A level of LID using strategies, including water quality LID and on-site detention, designed not to exceed peak discharge rates of more than 0.2 cfs/acre during the 2-year storm event or 0.5 cfs/acre during the 100-year storm event based on the contributing drainage from each site, measured at every drainage (stormwater discharge) outlet from the new development or significant redevelopment.
 - 8) Baseline Land Use Conditions. That which existed for Year 2001 for Big and Little Papillion Creeks and its tributaries (excluding West Papillion Creek) and for Year 2004 for West Papillion Creek and its tributaries. That which existed in 2007 for all areas not within the Papillion Creek Watershed.

Exhibit B
PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

~~BASIS FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FINANCING ISSUE~~

- ~~1) Time is of the essence for policy development and implementation:
 - ~~a) Under the existing NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permits for MS4s, issued by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, permittees must develop strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices for managing non-point source pollution. The current Stormwater Management Plan was developed by the PCWP in 2017 and fully implemented in 2018.~~
 - ~~b) The S&ID platting process is typically several years ahead of full occupation of an S&ID. Therefore, careful pre-emptive planning and program implementation is necessary in order to construct regional stormwater detention and water quality basin improvements in a timely manner to meet the purposes intended and to avoid conflicts from land use encroachments from advancing development.~~~~
- ~~2) Financing to meet capital and O&M obligations for stormwater management projects requires a comprehensive, uniformly applied approach and not a project-by-project approach.~~