

PUBLIC SAFETY

South St. Paul Police Department

The South St. Paul Police Department was established in 1887 and continues a proud tradition of providing excellent public safety for South St. Paul. Today's police department includes 26 officers, 2 community service officers, 20 reserves, a K-9 squad, and 5 clerical staff. The 2007 expansion of the City Hall gave the Police Department up-to-date facilities which enable the department to meet all state and federal requirements for a temporary holding facility and improved day to day operations. The Police Department entered into a Joint Powers Agreement in 2008, along with all of the other communities in the County, to establish the County-wide 800MHz 911 dispatch center.

South Metro Fire Department

The South Metro Fire Department is a fulltime fire department that was formed in 2007 by the merger of the South St. Paul and West St. Paul full-time Fire Departments. There are two fire stations, one in each city with the West St. Paul office serving as the business office and housing the Fire Marshal and Fire Chief. There are a total of 37 full-time firefighters/EMT's.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works

The South St. Paul Public Works Department maintains the City's transportation and utility infrastructure. This includes the plowing and maintaining of the streets and sidewalks, and maintaining the numerous miles of sewers, storm sewers, and water lines. Public Works employees also ensure the maintenance of the City's airport and ice arena. The City has 7 deep wells, 2 water towers and 2 water reservoir facilities which provide water to City residences and businesses. Additionally, there are several pump stations located throughout the City which are essential to ensure the proper flow of the sewers amongst the often challenging topography in the City. The City Public Works Department also maintains and operates the City flood protection system, which is a combination of floodwalls, levees, pump stations and closure gates. The Public Works Department is located at the City's maintenance garage on Richmond Street in the south end of the City.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

The City of South St. Paul is constantly trying to provide the best level of services to its residents by the most efficient means possible. In striving to achieve that goal the City has entered into several partnerships with other governmental agencies.

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

Current Examples of Intergovernmental Coordination

South Metro Fire Department

In 2007 the cities of South St. Paul and West St. Paul combined their full-time fire departments to form the South Metro Fire Department. The combined fire department retains the same number of fire stations, one in each of the two communities, and fire fighters. South Metro Fire Department is headquartered at the West St. Paul station.

Dakota County Communications Center (DCC) / 800 Megahertz System / CJIIN

In 2008, the City participated with other area communities on the establishment of the Dakota County Communications Center (DCC). The DCC provides dispatch communication for multiple local law enforcement agencies from one location. The City also is participating in the 800 MHz system which provides better communication between different law enforcement agencies. The South St. Paul Police Department is a member of CJIIN, a countywide effort relating to records management, CAD, and e-forms.

Dakota County Drug Task Force / Traffic Safety Partnership / Dakota County Police Chiefs Association / Operation Night Cap / Tri-County Investigators

South St. Paul is an active participant in the Dakota County Drug Task Force and Traffic Safety Partnership. The South St. Paul Police Department is a member of the Dakota County Police Chiefs Association; a county-wide effort addressing county-wide concerns. South St. Paul also works on a joint effort with the Minnesota State Patrol known as Operation Night Cap with proactive traffic enforcement operations. The South St. Paul Police Department also participates in Tri-County Investigators, where metro investigators meet once a month to discuss various investigations and share intelligence.

Progress Plus (Economic Development Partnership)

The cities of South St. Paul and Inver Grove Heights, and the local chamber of commerce (River Heights Chamber of Commerce), joined together to form an economic development partnership called Progress Plus. Progress Plus provides joint marketing, developer site selection assistance, and other shared economic development tools for both communities. The partnership allows the two cities to act like one larger city, thereby improving their visibility in the region and increasing economic development opportunities for both cities.

Robert Street Corridor Coalition

The City was part of the Robert Street Corridor Coalition which included Dakota County and most of the other cities in the region. The Coalition examined different possible forms of regional mass transit for the corridor and different alignments. The City will continue to be a part of this discussion which could secure better regional transit for the residents of South St. Paul and the rest of the north/eastern Dakota County region.

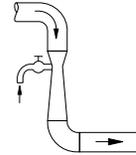
Future Intergovernmental Coordination

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

The City of South St. Paul will continue to examine opportunities for intergovernmental partnerships and coordination whenever possible.

WATER RESOURCES / UTILITIES

Water Supply Plan



System Description and Evaluation

The City's water supply is provided by seven wells that were drilled between 1937 and 1975; no production wells have been constructed within the last ten years. Although four of the wells have undergone significant rehabilitation (#1, #4, #7, and #8) and one has been re-cased and redeveloped, well number nine (an eighth well) has been taken off line and been disconnected from the system. All ground water is taken from the Jordan aquifer. Each well has its own pumphouse, and water treatment is provided there. Pumphouse five does not have a well, it contains only booster pumps. Total production capacity is approximately 14.7 MGD.

In addition to the seven wells that provide the City with water, there are four storage facilities: 1) two elevated steel tanks, 2) one ground level steel tank, and 3) one ground level concrete tank (**Map 20**). The total storage capacity of these tanks is 3.15 MG. These tanks are used to store water during low demand and release water during high demand periods, a fire event, or emergency situation.

The City's water supply system is not divided into two different pressure zones. There are interconnections with altitude valves between the two pressure zones.

The City has service agreements with the City of St. Paul to provide water service to several properties on the north end of the City (**Appendix D**).

Future Demand - Water Supply System

As discussed previously, the Metropolitan Council estimates that the City could see an increase in the population of 1000 additional persons and an increase in its employment base of 500 jobs. A report prepared by MSA Consulting Engineers determined that the City has adequate capacity to meet the demand to the year 2020 (adopted by reference). That report is being updated using the DNR/Met Council plan format. This calculation was determined by the current production levels and an estimate the level of conservation measures adopted by the residents of the City since the growth in population from 2020 to 2030 is only about 700 persons (by Met Council estimate), the system is adequate to handle the City needs until 2030.

Emergency Plan

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

In 1995, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, the City prepared an emergency water plan to address threats to a lowered water supply. This plan was prepared by MSA Consulting Engineers and is adopted by reference in this plan. In 2008, that plan has been updated by the City to reflect the current environment.

Key components of the emergency plan include:

1. Emergency telephone list of all Emergency Event Evaluation Team participants. This team includes city staff, and staff from other communities and agencies.
2. Procedures for augmenting City water supplies:
 - a. Interconnects with St. Paul and Inver Grove Heights (Interconnects w/St. Paul at Annapolis and Waterloo Streets; interconnects w/Inver Grove Heights are located at 18th Avenue, Concord Street and 9th Avenue.
 - b. Use of surface water from the Mississippi River through the St. Paul interconnections.
3. Demand reduction measures:
 - a. Voluntary reduction measure through media appeals
 - b. Sprinkling bans
 - c. Water allocation restrictions.
4. Procedures for water allocation.

Water supply protection - Water Conservation

In addition to the emergency plan, MSA Consulting also prepared a water conservation plan. Residential/Commercial water usage was the first area targeted for water conservation due to its total water volume and potential for reducing peak demand usage. Many of the large industrial water users in the City have implemented improvements to reduce water demand.

The City has implemented an increasing block rate for water consumption. The more water used, the higher the rate for the water. The City also sends out flyers and inserts with utility bills and articles in the local newsletter that stress water conservation techniques. The City also has been active in using the City website to encourage water conservation habits.

Unaccounted water is another area for water conservation measures. Factors contributing to unaccounted water include: watermain leaks, unmetered connections, skate rink flooding, public pools, public building use, and fire department use.

Suggested long-term water conservation measures include:

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

1. Implementing a meter maintenance program to repair, replace or recalibrate meters.
2. Consider metering public buildings that are not currently metered.
3. Continue leak detection as part of the street reconstruction program.
4. Consider implementing a change in the water pricing structure (seasonal rates, increasing block pricing, uniform rates) and billing schedule for residential customers.
5. Consider creating a public education program to educate users on the importance of water conservation.
6. Consider a rebate or incentive program for plumbing fixture retrofit to low-flow fixtures (toilets, shower heads).

Sanitary Sewer System

History

Until 1986, the City had combined sanitary and storm sewers. In 1986, along with the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the City embarked on a ten-year sewer separation project. The goal of the project was to eliminate storm water from entering the sanitary sewer system and the Met Council's treatment facility in St. Paul. The City's sewer separation program was completed in 1995.

Description

The City, within one service area is served by a series of sanitary sewer mains that carry sewage from the western part of the City, east to the MCES Sanitary Sewer Lift Station south of I-494. The lift station then directs the sewage through a force main that runs along the eastern side of the City. The main then crosses the Mississippi River to the Metro Treatment Plant in St. Paul. The City's sewage collection system includes two lift stations and over 77 miles of sanitary sewer mains and laterals. Due to the City's sewer separation program, and the departure of several large water users (packing plants and stockyards), there is adequate capacity in the system to accommodate future growth, especially in the Bridge Point Business Park. Future industrial growth is proposed to occur in this area, and adequate sewer capacity is key for future businesses.

(**Tables 7.01 and 7.02**) outline the current and projected annual flows, in million gallons, for sanitary sewer within South St. Paul:

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

(TABLE 7.01)

WASTEWATER FLOW 2000 – 2006

YEAR	FLOW IN MILLION GALLONS	% CHANGE
2000	1210	N/A
2001	1171	-3.2%
2002	1163	-0.7%
2003	1172	+0.8%
2004	1183	+0.9%
2005	1207	+2.0%
2006	1286	+6.6%
2007	1363	+6.0%

(TABLE 7.02)

PROJECTED DAILY WASTEWATER FLOW

YEAR	SEWERED UNITS			1000 GALLONS PER DAY				PROJECTED ANNUAL FLOW IN 1000 GALLONS
	RES.	EQUIVALENT COM/IND/OTHER	TOTAL EQ. UNITS	PER UNIT	RES. FLOW	COM/IND AND OTHER FLOW	PROJECTED TOTAL	
2000	8,123	5,115	13,238	250	2,031	1,279	3,310	1,208,000
2010	8,300	5,900	14,200	250	2,075	1,475	3,550	1,295,750
2020	8,600	5,440	14,040	250	2,150	1,360	3,510	1,281,150
2030	9,000	5,000	14,000	250	2,250	1,250	3,500	1,277,500

Note: Estimates based on Met Council’s projections for South St. Paul’s Population Households and Employment. Using current mix of residential/multi-residential units and open commercial/industrial sites.

Infiltration and Inflow

The City’s 10 year sewer separation project served to greatly reduce the amount of inflow in the City’s sanitary sewer system. This also served to greatly reduce the financial impact on the City by not having to treat storm water through the MCES-Sanitary Sewer Treatment System. In the mid-1980’s, the City was treating over five billion gallons of sewage annually. Now that amount is reduced to about 1.2 billion gallons per year.

In 2007, the City completed a report on inflow/infiltration (I/I). That report identified a five-year capital plan on reducing I/I in South St. Paul. The plan includes the following:

- Recommended re-lining projects.

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Recommended separation in stockyards and other small packing plant areas.
- Sewer televising program.
- Sump pump detection and disconnection program.
- MCES mainline inspection.
- Continued rehabilitation program on sanitary sewer as part of the street program.

The City has already re-lined a mainline pipe in the south end of the City, which showed significant infiltration. The redevelopment of the stockyards is underway, thus eliminating our 25 acres of open livestock pens that required storm water to flow into the sanitary sewer system. The City is currently studying the other packing plant area and has money budgeted in 2010-11 to correct the inflow issues in that area. The City will continue its annual program of rebuilding deteriorated sanitary sewers as part of the annual street reconstruction program. A televising program has been on-going for several years and will continue as an annual expenditure in the sanitary sewer fund budget. The other projects identified in the I/I study are programmed for 2010 and beyond.

The City has committed over \$400,000 annually to the elimination of I/I and will continue to do so in the years to come until the I/I problem is under control.

Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS)

South St. Paul municipal code requires all dwellings and businesses to connect to the City's sanitary sewer system when available and practical. There are approximately eight (8) dwelling units that still have their own subsurface sewage treatment facilities (SSTS). During street reconstruction projects, the City upgrades water and sewer connections to the City systems, replacing lead services or broken pipes. It is at that time that the City typically requires connection to the sanitary sewer system for older homes that may have been built prior to the City sewer system.

The City has adopted the Dakota County ordinance (**Appendix F**) regarding the maintenance of SSTS. The County's ordinance establishes the following:

1. MN Departments of Health and Pollution Control Agency jurisdictions.
2. Requirement of watertight septic tanks.
3. Appropriate septic tank sizing.
4. "Time of Sale" inspections.
5. County responsibilities.
6. Municipal responsibilities.

The County ordinance requires immediate repair or replacement of systems that are deemed to be failing and an imminent threat to public health or safety. The City's Time of Sale ordinance includes inspection of any SSTS. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) adopted new sewage system rules in February of 2008. The City will adopt a new SSTS ordinance in 2010 to comply with Dakota County and MPCA

standards.

Storm Water Management Plan

Plan Development

In June 2004, the City of South St. Paul adopted their Comprehensive Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP). A copy of this SWMP is made part of this Comprehensive Plan (**Appendix E**). The entire City of South St. Paul is in the Lower Mississippi River Watershed, which is governed by the Lower Mississippi River Watershed Management Organization (WMO). This WMO was created as a joint power organization in 1985 and was formed to meet the requirements of the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act of 1982. The WMO includes all or parts of Inver Grove Heights, St. Paul, West St. Paul, Lilydale, Mendota Heights, Sunfish Lake and South St. Paul. The WMO has created a watershed management plan that sets the guiding principles, criteria, and policies through which each of the member communities are governed. Each member community must adopt and approve a SWMP that meets or exceeds the criteria of the WMO plan. The WMO currently is operating under their second-generation plan, which was created and adopted in 2000. The WMO is now starting the process of creating a third generation plan scheduled for completion in 2009. The member communities will have two years from the date of approval to update their respective SWMP to conform to the criteria, guidelines, and policies of the new WMO plan.

Storm Water System

The City's storm water system is comprised mainly of pipes and a few storm water ponds. The City's storm water ponds are at the following locations:

- Near TH52 and Southview Boulevard (Anderson Pond)
- Near TH52 and Thompson Avenue (LeVander Pond)
- Near Hardman Avenue and I-494 north and south of I-494
- On barge terminal property
- Simon's Ravine near Concord Street

Treatment ponds or systems are required for all new developments that created more than one acre of new impervious surface. As per the City's SWMP, all construction projects are required to use best management practices such as silt fences, gravel entrances to sites, and other erosion control measures during construction.

The City's SWMP outlines a 10-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The CIP for storm water improvements is funded for the City storm water utility, which was created and implemented starting in 2005. As part of the CIP, the City has performed several projects to improve the storm water system. These include the following:

- ❑ New sump catch basins with 'Don't dump – drains to River' placards on all street projects.
- ❑
- ❑ Extension of large storm water pipe and creation of settling basin at Simon's

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Ravine outlet near River.
- Upgrades to floodwall control system.
- Repair of inlets for Seidl's Pond and LeVander Pond.

Future Improvements

The City has planned for 2008 – 2010, the following improvements:

- Anderson Pond dredging and outlet repair (2009)
- Southview Pond (upstream of Anderson Pond) creation (2009)
- Create upstream forebay to Anderson Pond (2009)
- Poplar Street storm upgrade (2009)
- Continue sump and catch basin signage on all street projects.

Ongoing Measures

The City continues to meet all of the NPDES requirements set forth by the MPCA for all Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). This is evidenced each year in our annual report to the MPCA for our MS4 Permit.

PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE

Overview

Parks Master Plan

In November of 2005, the Parks Master Plan was approved by the City Council. The Parks Master Plan (**Appendix C**) reviewed the existing City park system, park and recreation needs, and established plans for future improvement of the park facilities. The Parks Master Plan included the development of a new park named Kaposia Landing (formerly referred to as Port Crosby). Kaposia Landing is an 87 acre site which was formerly a construction demolition landfill. The site was capped in 2007 in preparation for future development of the site as a large city park. Implementation of some portions of the Parks Master Plan hinges on the development of Kaposia Landing, with some recreational opportunities shifting from one park to another. For example, plans creating new recreational opportunities at Lorraine Park and McMorro Park are dependant on the relocation of certain athletic fields from those parks and the development of the softball fields and baseball field at Kaposia Landing.

Park Development and Implementation of the Parks Master Plan

Development of new parks and trails in South St. Paul and the implementation of the Parks Master Plan not only requires the correct phasing but also requires funding for those improvements. While there has not been funding to implement the Parks Master Plan to this point, there are several ways that funding could be raised; including park dedication fees, potential levy increases or bonding for park development or park improvements, grants, corporate or personal donations. In order to realistically

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

implement the improvements detailed in the Parks Master Plan by the year 2030 some or all of these funding sources will need to be reviewed and utilized. South St. Paul has recently instituted a park dedication ordinance that would require dedication of park land or park dedication fees with all new development.

Park Dedication

One mechanism that the City of South St. Paul believes will be helpful in implementing the Parks Master Plan is a new Park Dedication requirement. South St. Paul initially approved a Park Dedication ordinance in 2006 and amended the ordinance in 2008. The Park Dedication ordinance puts into City Code recognition that with development there is an increased need for parks and greenspace, and in the absence of new parkland there is increased impact on the existing parks and trail system and need for improvement of those resources.

Regional Trails

South St. Paul has the intersection of two regional trails: the Dakota County North Urban Regional Trail and the Mississippi River Regional Trail. Both of these trails showcase the natural topography and beauty of the area.

North Urban Regional Trail (NURT)

The North Urban Regional Trail runs from west to east across the northern portion of the city; from Kaposia Park, through Simon's Ravine, and connecting to the Mississippi River Regional Trail at the Simon's Ravine Trailhead. The North Urban Regional Trail is fully developed in South St. Paul but currently has one giant obstacle, a land dam located at 19th Avenue North. The trail continues up steep, non-ADA compliant, slopes to 19th Avenue and connects on the other side but the land dam limits the trails usage. In 2008, the City completed work on a project that inserted an underpass (box culvert) at the base of the land dam to connect the two sides of the trail. The steep slopes will remain to provide access to and from the trail at 19th Avenue but with the addition of the underpass hiking up and down those slopes will no longer be a necessary part of using the trail. Completion of the underpass will greatly improve the functionality and access for this regional resource. *(The County is currently considering changing the name change for this regional trail to a name that would be more easily identifiable in the context of the entire metropolitan area.)*

Mississippi River Regional Trail (MRRT)

The Mississippi River Regional Trail runs along the Mississippi River on the City's eastern border beginning at the Simon's Ravine Trailhead on the north and continues south to Richmond Street, just south of Interstate 494. The trail is intended to link up to the on-street trail/bike path that was previously built in St. Paul but terminates at the City's northern border. This missing northern segment of the trail would run from just South of Butler Avenue (where Simon's Ravine Trailhead is located) to the City's northern border at Annapolis Street. While there has not been a designated alignment for an off-street trail segment for this

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

northern portion of the trail, it would seem to make sense along the west side of Concord Street. Whereas the east side of Concord Street has an active railway and industrial property, the west side of Concord Street is adjacent to mixed-use and residential land uses which are more likely to generate pedestrian activity. Establishing the northern alignment of the trail on the west side of Concord Street would allow it to be more easily accessed by area residents and would provide these trail users with a link to the pedestrian bridge over Concord Street. The City also supports an on-street bike lane on Concord Street (TH 156) from Simon's Ravine/MRRT to the City's northern border where the bike lane would connect to the existing bike lane in Saint Paul. The on-street bike lane would improve the connectivity of the regional trail network through South St. Paul and could be an interim connection until a more desirable off-road route is developed. The City welcomes the opportunity to work with Dakota County and Mn/DOT to study this option. The vast majority of the MRRT is complete in South St. Paul except for the final segment that runs from Richmond Street south into Inver Grove Heights which is planned for 2009.

Regional Park

Recognizing the need for a regional park, there has recently been discussion with Dakota County and the Metropolitan Council about joining Thompson County Park in West St. Paul with Kaposia Park, Simon's Ravine and Kaposia Landing in South St. Paul to form one large regional park. However, regional parks are subject to approval by the Metropolitan Council for inclusion in the regional parks system and the potential "Thompson-Kaposia-Kaposia Landing" Park has not been identified as a potential regional park under the Metropolitan Council's Parks Policy Plan. The City generally supports the concept of combining the parks to form one regional park but also feels that it is necessary to maintain priority/control over the scheduling of the athletic fields and other facilities at these sites in South St. Paul.

Existing Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Open Spaces

City Park Facilities

South St. Paul has 15 municipal parks ranging in size from .19 acres (Spruce Park) to 80 acres (Kaposia Park). The City's parks are diverse in both size and the types of recreational opportunities they provide.

(Map 21) illustrates the various recreational facilities in the City, including municipal parks, school facilities, and trails/sidewalks.

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

(TABLE 7.03)

CITY PARKS

Park Name	Size (acres)	Type	Recreational Opportunities
DNR Boat Landing	15	Regional Resource	Drinking fountain, porta- toilets, boat access, fishing
Grandview Park	1.23	<i>Special</i>	Playground, skating rinks, scenic overlook
Harmon Park	4.25	Neighborhood	Tennis courts (2), playground, softball field, skating rink, hockey rink, drinking fountain, warming house, bleachers
Kaposia	80	Large	Tennis courts (2), playground, softball field, skating rink, hockey rink (Bromley St. side), horseshoe pits (2), hiking, picnic shelter, pavilion, picnic grills, drinking fountain, restrooms, warming house, scenic overlook, natural area, sand volleyball, disc golf
Kaposia Landing	87	Large	walking trails, dog park, geocaching <i>Planned:</i> Softball fields (4), baseball field (1), playground, picnic shelter/bandshell building
Lawshe Park	.66	<i>Special</i>	Drinking fountain, memorial
Lorraine Park	13.33	Neighborhood	Playground, baseball field, skating rink, hockey rink, horseshoe pits (4), picnic grills, drinking fountain, restrooms, warming house, swimming pool, wading pool, bleachers, sand volleyball
McMorrow Park	20	Community Play Field	Tennis courts (3), playground, softball fields (4), lighted ball field (2), soccer/football field, picnic shelter, drinking fountain, restrooms, concession building, bleachers
Northview Park	3.58	Neighborhood	Playground, softball field, basketball, swimming pool, wading pool
Seidl's Lake Park	3.38	<i>Special</i>	Playground, hiking trails, scenic overlook, natural area, fishing
Simon's Ravine	1.2	<i>Special</i>	(Trailhead located at the intersection of the Dakota County North Urban Regional Trail, and the Mississippi River Regional Trail). Restrooms, drinking fountain, information kiosk, walking trails
Spruce Park	.19	Neighborhood	Playground, skating rink, basketball court
Summit Park	.55	Neighborhood	Tennis courts (2), playground, skating rink, tennis volley wall, drinking fountain, basketball court
Veteran's Field	8.25	Community Play Field	Playground, softball fields (4), lighted ball field, soccer/football field, skating rink, drinking fountain, restrooms, concession building, warming house, bleachers
Wildflower Levee Park	.5	<i>Special</i>	Picnic tables, benches

COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

Seidl's Lake Park

Siedl's Lake Park straddles the City's southern border with the City of Inver Grove Heights. The park is administered through a cooperative agreement between the two communities. Improvements to the park would likely be done jointly and will require the continued cooperation of both communities. A master plan for the park was recently adopted which included a trail around the lake. Completing a trail around the lake is a goal of the cities and also Dakota County which has been attempting to have trails around lakes in the County.

MCES Site

Additionally, 42.7 acres of land owned by the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services division (MCES) located along the Mississippi River is of interest to the City. This land was used as sewage treatment settling ponds and could provide additional greenspace or recreation opportunities near the river. However, there are environmental concerns as the soils in the settling basins contain large amounts of heavy metals and other contaminants. A cooperative partnership will be needed in order to create recreational opportunities in this area.

School District and Other Public/Semi-Public Park and Recreational Facilities

In addition to City-owned parks, there are a number of School District-owned facilities and parochial school properties that provide valuable open space and additional recreational opportunities for residents of the City. Cooperation between the City, School District, and parochial schools should continue in order to provide more recreational opportunities to City residents.

(TABLE 7.04)

SCHOOL DISTRICT/PAROCHIAL SCHOOL PARKS & RECREATIONAL AREAS

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Type	Recreational Opportunities
Central Square Park	1.43	School Dist. Property	Community square/gathering spot, playground
Central Square Community Center	1.12	School Dist. Property	Fitness facilities, indoor pool, exercise rooms/studios
Kaposia Learning Center	2.65	School Dist. Property	Playground, softball/baseball field
Jefferson Park	.97	School Dist. Property	Playground, hockey rink
Lincoln Center	5.46	School Dist. Property	Track, playground, soccer/football field
Roosevelt Fields	6.24	School Dist. Property	(8) tennis courts, soccer fields, softball field
SSP High School	12.57	School Dist. Property	Football Field, practice fields, baseball field
St. John Vienney	4.22	Parochial School Property	Playground, softball/baseball field, open space
Holy Trinity	.37	Parochial School Property	Playgrounds

Future Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facility Needs

Nine years before South St. Paul had an updated Parks Master Plan, the City had convened a committee (termed the “Vision III Committee”) to look at current and future recreational needs. The committee recommended many improvements for city parks and trails, and also improvements to the School District’s athletic fields. The 2005 Parks Master Plan studied necessary improvements but focused on the City parks (with the exception of Central Square Park which is owned by the school district). The following were found to be park, trail, and recreation needs for South St. Paul.

Parks & Open Space

1. Enhance existing playground locations with play equipment and swings for children ages five and under or create a toddler playground site, possibly at Spruce Park or Central Square Park.
2. Cooperate with the School District to replace the playground and landscape at the Central Square Community Center.
3. Implement the Parks Master Plan for park improvements
4. Develop Kaposia Landing with recreational and athletic facilities as shown in the revised layout for the Parks Master Plan (**Map 21**).
5. Plan and implement bank erosion control and stabilization measures in Simons Ravine and Kaposia Park Ravine, particularly west of 19th Avenue on the north side of the ravine.

Trails

1. Develop a citywide trail plan; especially for off-street trails
 - a. Provide safe connections for pedestrians and bicyclists to travel to schools, recreational areas and places of businesses in the City in areas where there are no existing sidewalks or where conflicts exist between cyclists and pedestrians.
 - b. Connect existing City trails to Dakota County North Urban Regional Trail.
 - c. Continue the development of the Mississippi River Regional Trail in cooperation with Dakota County. Continue to seek Federal, State, and Regional dollars to accomplish this goal. Establish sidewalk or trail connections to the existing Mississippi River Regional Trail access points.
2. Establish connections between the city sidewalks and trails
3. Construct a trail connection at Bromley Street; signage, information kiosk to show linkage to Kaposia Park and Dakota County North Urban Regional Trail.
4. Creation of improved pedestrian connections between recreational facilities, residential areas, and commercial/industrial areas.
5. Improved recreational opportunities with connections to the Mississippi River.
6. Open space reserve / acquisition at Gun Club property along the River
7. Preserve as open space the ravines in the form of greenways

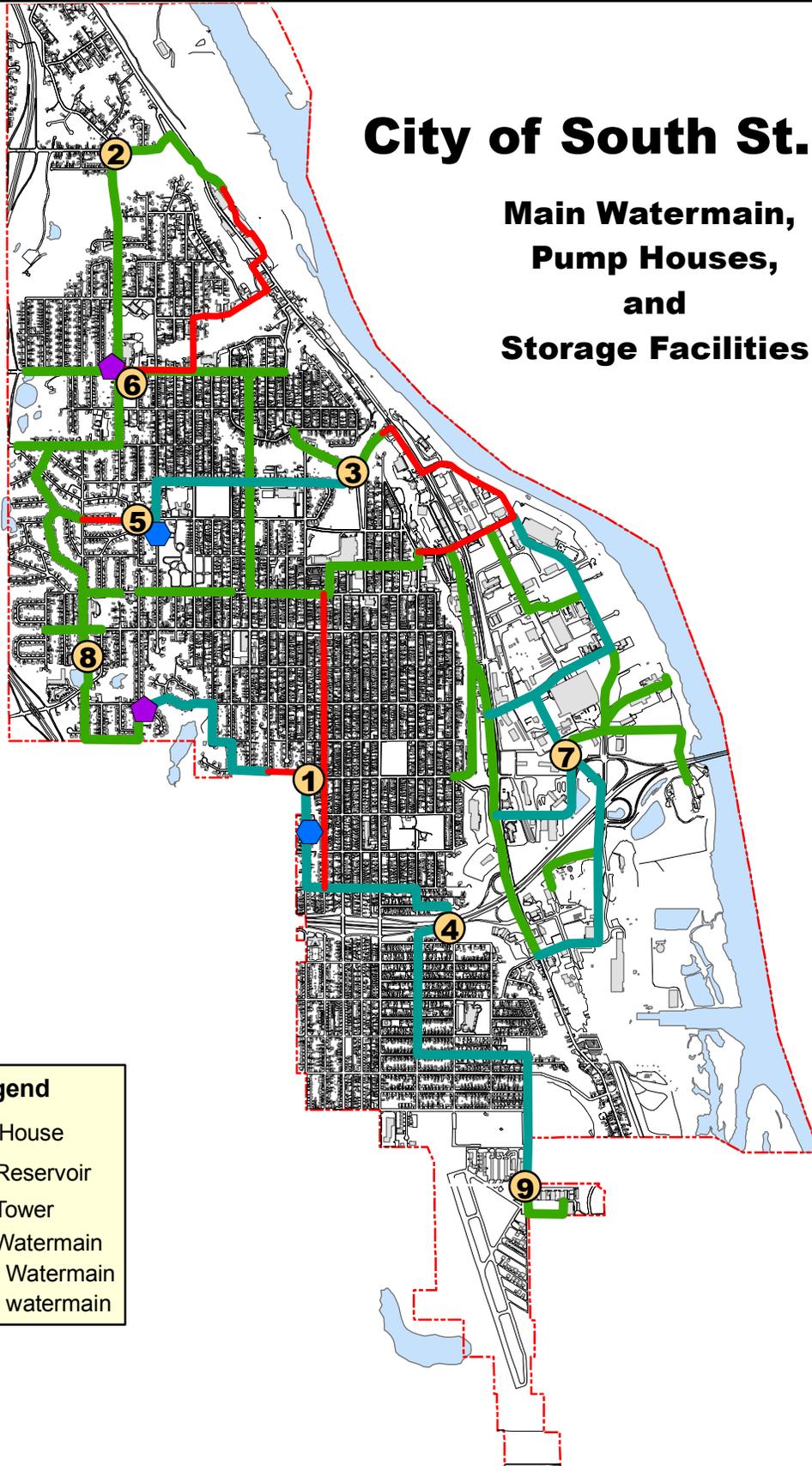
COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC FACILITIES

Recreation Facilities

1. Aquatic Center/Splash Pool at Lorraine Park – continue improvements
 - a. Continue improvements to McLain/Splash Pool.
2. Improvements, with community input, to the Northview pool and park facilities.

City of South St. Paul

Main Watermain, Pump Houses, and Storage Facilities



Legend

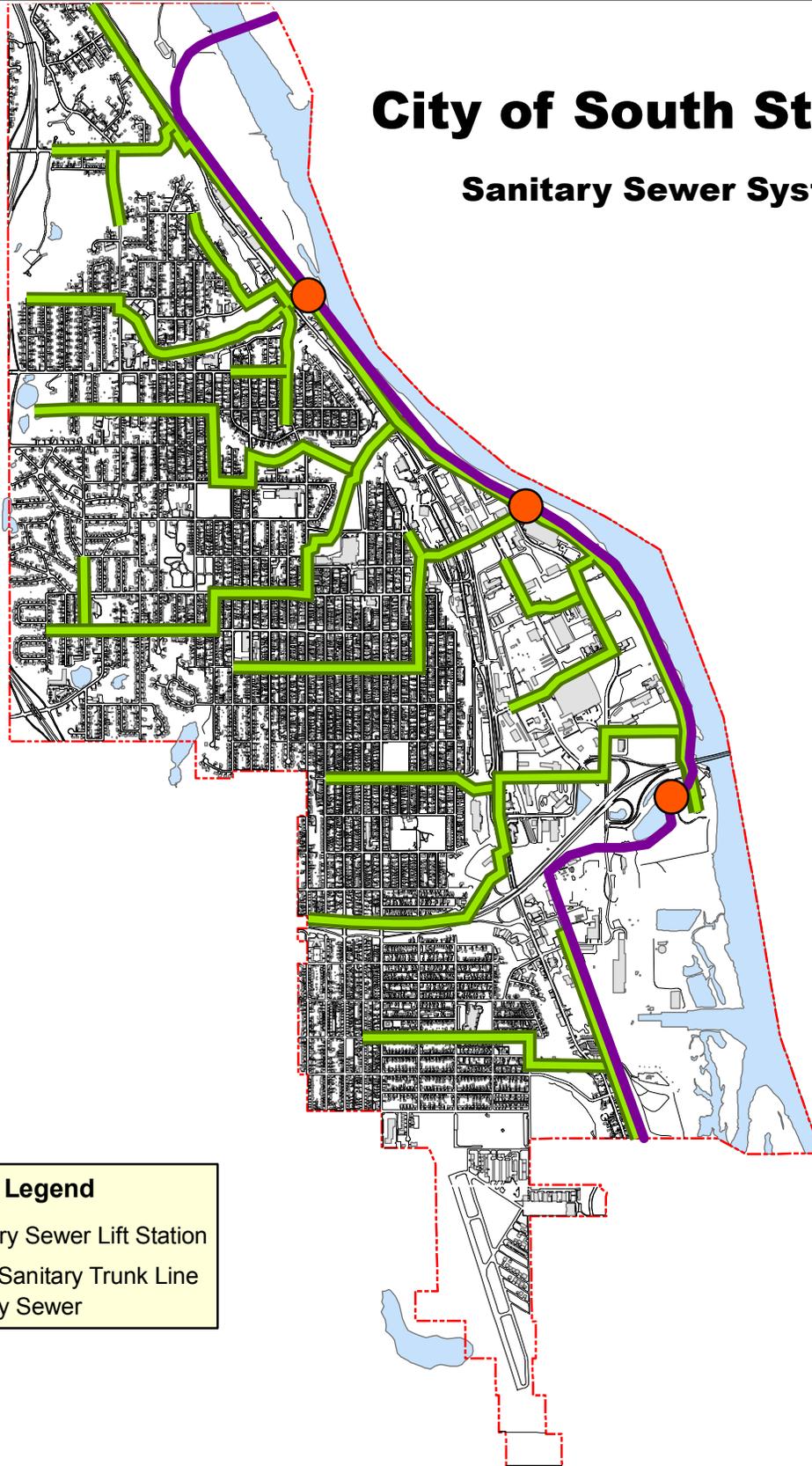
- Pump House
- ◆ Water Reservoir
- ⬠ Water Tower
- 8 inch Watermain
- 10 inch Watermain
- 12 inch watermain

South St. Paul
Potable Water System



City of South St. Paul

Sanitary Sewer System



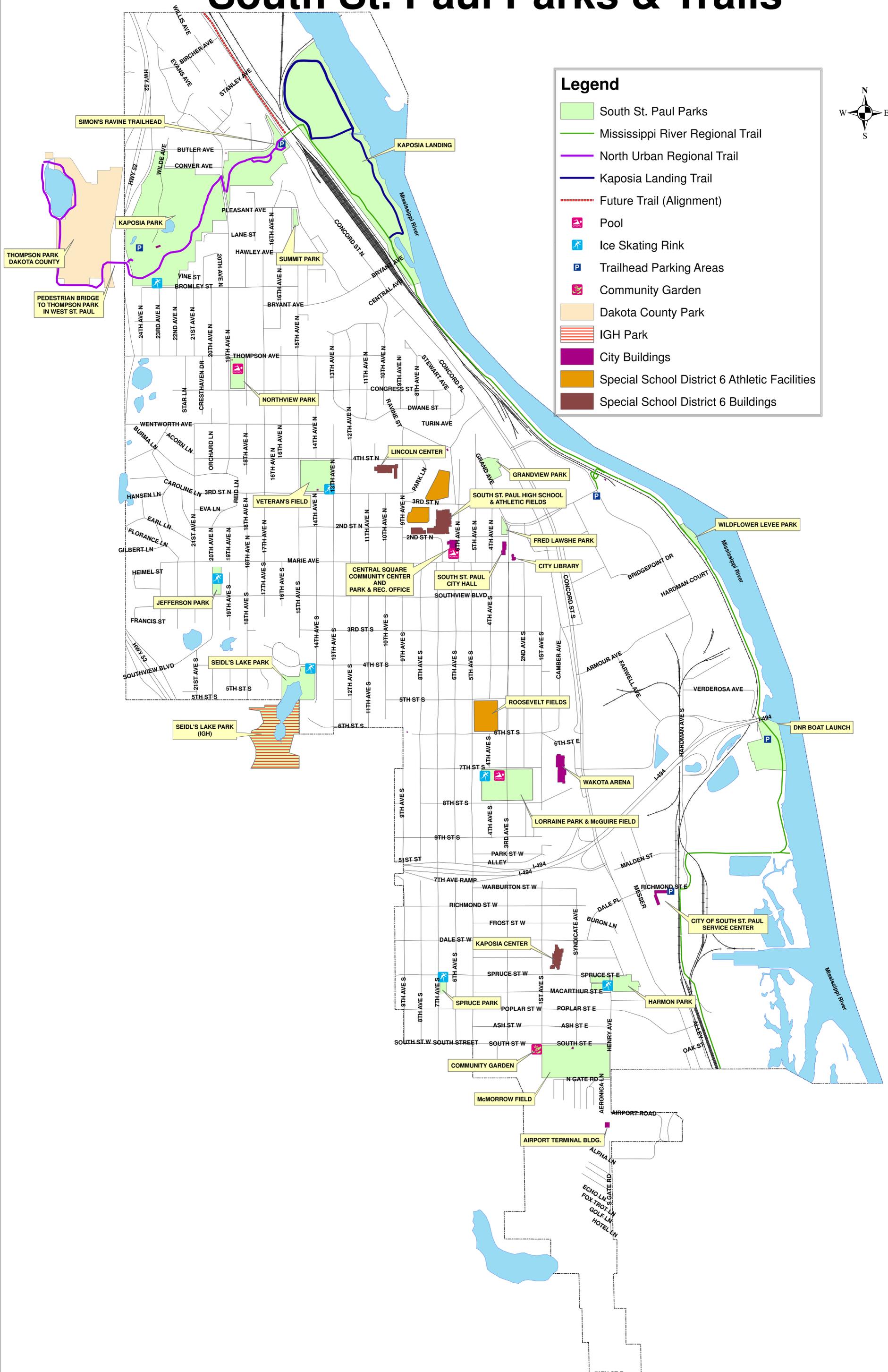
Legend

- Sanitary Sewer Lift Station
- MCES Sanitary Trunk Line
- Sanitary Sewer

South St. Paul
Sanitary Sewer System



South St. Paul Parks & Trails



Legend

- South St. Paul Parks
- Mississippi River Regional Trail
- North Urban Regional Trail
- Kaposia Landing Trail
- Future Trail (Alignment)
- Pool
- Ice Skating Rink
- Trailhead Parking Areas
- Community Garden
- Dakota County Park
- IGH Park
- City Buildings
- Special School District 6 Athletic Facilities
- Special School District 6 Buildings

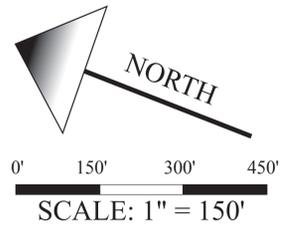


See other side for Park index

Final Master Plan

Kaposia Landing Park

South St. Paul, Minnesota



Prepared by:



B&A Project #06-04
Date: March 30, 2006