

CITY OF BEMIDJI

Newsletter - Spring 2023

Annual Permit Requirement

The City of Bemidji is required to hold an annual public hearing regarding the adequacy of the City's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP).

The Public Hearing will be held on **Monday, May 1, 2023 at 6:00 p.m.**, or as soon thereafter, in the Council Chambers at City Hall.

Questions or comments in this regard may be directed to Sam Anderson, Assistant City Engineer, at 218-333-1856.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

May 1, 2023 - 6:00 p.m.



2023 CITY COUNCIL

Mayor:
George Prince

Ward 1:
Vacant

Ward 2:
Josh Peterson

Ward 3:
Ron Johnson

Ward 4:
Emelie Rivera

Ward 5:
Lynn Eaton

At Large:
Audrey Thayer

CITY RESIDENTIAL REFUSE SERVICE

Take the worry out of refuse, hire the City to haul...The City of Bemidji charges \$18.66 a month for a 65 or 95 gallon can with weekly pick up. To request refuse pickup service, property owners can call City Hall at 759-3560.

CONTAINER PLACEMENT GUIDELINES:

- Set out container before 7 a.m. on the day of pickup;
- Refuse container must be placed with wheels toward the home;
- Lid must be flat or closed (container should not be overflowing);
- **Do not** place HOT ash in refuse container;
- **Do not** leave the refuse container by curb between pickups.



Proper Placement



Please consider Recycling!

Information on where and how to recycle is available on Beltrami County's website at www.co.beltrami.mn.us.

Save time
and a stamp...

Make payment—View your
bill—Manage your account

Pay Your Bill Online

Visit our website:
www.ci.bemidji.mn.us



Maintenance of Grass, Weeds, Trees & Shrubs

It is the responsibility of any owner or occupant of any lot or parcel of land in Bemidji to:

Maintain any weeds or grass growing at a height of not more than six (6) inches; remove all nuisances and public health or safety hazards; treat or remove insect infested or diseased trees; and neatly stack firewood and lumber to be used in construction.

Please trim/control trees and shrubs overhanging the public sidewalks, alleys or street adjacent to your property.

When mowing next to streets, please mow away from the curb, or sweep up any grass clippings to avoid from going into the storm sewer system.

PLEASE REPORT...

If you see someone dumping or “evidence” of someone dumping chemicals, oil, grease, etc., into a storm drain, please report the incident to 218-759-1850.

If we work together, we can keep our beautiful lake clean.

CONTACT US:

**City of Bemidji
317 4th Street NW
218-759-3560
www.ci.bemidji.mn.us**



Citizen's Guide to Stormwater

MUNICIPAL STORMWATER

Rain and melting snow create runoff as they move across the landscape to lakes, streams, rivers, and wetlands. In urban areas, most stormwater falls on streets, sidewalks, parking lots, roofs, and other hard surfaces and carries pesticides, fertilizers, oils, metals, salt, bacteria, litter, yard waste, sediment, and other materials down storm drains and into lakes and streams. Unlike wastewater, most stormwater is not treated before it empties into nearby bodies of water. Not surprisingly, stormwater runoff is a leading source of water pollution.

In addition to the contaminants it carries, stormwater runoff from hard, urban surfaces travels faster and in large quantities, the force of which damages rivers, streams and wetlands and can destroy habitats for fish and other aquatic life. Impervious surfaces also prevent stormwater from filtering into the ground and recharging groundwater.

A public entity's stormwater system (ditches, stormwater ponds, curbs and gutters, storm drains, catch basins, storm sewer pipes, and so on) is called a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). This does not include systems where wastewater and stormwater are combined. The MPCA regulates MS4 systems as mandated by the federal Clean Water Act with the goal of improving water quality by reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges. MS4 regulations require that owners/operators educate citizens on stormwater management issues and include them in solving stormwater problems, make plans to detect and stop illicit discharges, control runoff on construction sites, and more.

CURRENT CHALLENGES IN MUNICIPAL STORMWATER

In most towns and cities, there's a storm drain on almost every street corner. That's a lot of openings to the storm sewer, a direct path to lakes and streams. So keeping contaminants out of stormwater requires effort from everybody: keeping leaves and grass clippings away from curbs, using phosphorus-free lawn fertilizer, picking up litter when you see it, and directing your rain gutters onto your lawn or into a rain barrel. Some of the larger challenges include:

Chloride (salt) — The salt applied to roads, parking lots, and sidewalks during our icy winters contains chloride, a water pollutant. When snow and ice melts, the salt goes with it, washing into storm drains and then lakes and rivers. It takes only one teaspoon of road salt to permanently pollute five gallons of water. Once in the water, there is no way to remove the chloride, and at high concentrations, chloride can harm fish and plant life.

Lawn care practices — Homeowners use up to 10 times more chemical pesticides per acre on their yards than farmers use on their crops, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A lot of that fertilizer will end up in stormwater. Unraked leaves get into the gutter. Patios and driveways add to the hard surfaces over which stormwater runs, rather than soaking into the ground. Better lawn care practices keep contaminants out of stormwater.

<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/citizens-guide-stormwater>