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Board of Review
Monday, April 11, 2016—7:00 p.m.

Property owners should receive their proposed new property valuations in the mail in March. The Board of Appeals, which is composed of the City Council members, will meet on Monday, April 11, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. to hear from Woodland residents who believe their property valuation should be adjusted. The Board’s powers are limited to correcting a property’s class and/or its market value.

If you have any questions about your proposed valuation, please contact the City Assessor, Dan Distel, at 952-361-0566 or City Hall at 952-474-4755.

Keeping our Waters Clean

Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) is offering grants for landscaping projects that provide and protect clean water and educate the community about the importance of preventing storm water runoff.

The MCWD cost share program can contribute up to 75 percent of the cost to installing water friendly landscaping, such as rain gardens. These features prevent runoff by capturing rain where it falls, improving the health of nearby lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands. When done right, they require minimal upkeep and enhance a property’s appearance.

Cost Share grants are available to any public or private property owner located within the MCWD. The deadline for most residential projects is June 17th.

To learn more about the options or to apply for a grant, visit www.minnehahacreek.org/CostShare or contact MCWD Cost Share Grant Administrator Brett Eidem at 952-641-4523 or beidem@minnehahacreek.org.

Grants are open to any person or organization within the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District.

Annual Septic Review

The City provides a maintenance review of half of the City’s systems each year. There is no direct charge for the septic review. This review is part of the services the City provides each year. However, the review is not considered a compliance inspection. It is up to homeowners to ensure that their systems are compliant with State of Minnesota laws.

Kurt Larsen, Woodland’s septic inspector, will be conducting annual maintenance reviews of half of the septic systems in Woodland. You do not need to be home for the septic review. Kurt will knock on your door to let you know that he is on-site prior to starting the inspection. Kurt will be wearing a safety vest, have a photo identification badge, and his vehicle is marked as the Woodland Inspector.

During the review, Kurt will walk around the area of the septic system to look for any signs of sewage leaking on the surface or if other issues exist that may pose a problem. He will also be looking at the drain field risers and looking into the septic system tanks to measure sludge levels and check the condition of the baffles.

NOTE

If your septic tank manhole cover is at grade and visible, you will not need to do anything further prior to the septic review. If your septic tank manhole cover is buried, you will need to uncover the manhole if you wish the tank review to take place.

If you choose not to have Kurt review your system, you will need to provide written proof to City Hall that the system has been pumped within the previous 24 months.

Please call Kathy at City Hall if you have any questions at 952-358-9936.

REMINDER ABOUT MOSQUITO AND TICK TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Thank you to Dr. Bruce Shilling,
City of Woodland Medical Officer,
for providing this article.



Mosquitoes—Many differing viral forms of encephalitis and meningitis exist but the two of distinct risks to Woodland residents are transmitted by two different mosquitoes. Despite the infrequent incidence of each disease (fortunately, few mosquitoes carry any diseases), if you are the one to contract one of the viral diseases following a bite by an inoculated mosquito, NO specific remedy or cure exists. There are, however, ways to prevent the diseases.

VIRAL LA CROSSE ENCEPHALITIS—LAC—Woodland is a hotspot for this disease, carried by the “tree hole” mosquito (*Aedes triseriatus*). Dave Neitzel, Epidemiologist at the Minnesota Department of Health, strongly advises Woodland residents know that this viral disease is centered around the Lake Minnetonka area (3-13 cases each year). The mosquito breeds in shallow pools of stagnant water found in marshes, wetlands, shallow ornamental pools, birdbaths and depressions, or knot-holes of hardwood trees. Once bitten by a mosquito carrying the virus, symptoms follow: fever, headache, malaise, and general joint pain. The course can progress to vomiting, seizures, and a comatose state—a grave status with no specific cure. Children and debilitated adults are the most susceptible.

WEST NILE VIRAL FEVER—WNF—This virus is transmitted by mosquito (*Culex tarsalis*), a good flyer, after biting infected humans, horses, and birds. Most people (80%) infected with the virus demonstrate no or vague flu-like symptoms. 20% develop a mild rash, fever, and aches. One out of every 150 bitten by an infected mosquito (4 reported cases in Minnesota during 2013) progress to encephalitis and/or meningitis—a grave status with NO specific cure. This is POTENTIALLY fatal.

Prevention—Mosquito Related Diseases

Good robust health and common sense will furnish much protection. Fortunately, most mosquitoes, regardless of species, do not carry virulent viruses. The incidence of mosquito bites can be decreased by the attentive resident: liberal application of repellants e.g. DEET 30-35% and/or Picaridin, total body coverage with light colored clothing and the avoidance of excursions into the woods at dusk or dawn. The most active time for mosquitoes is mid-July to mid-September. Repellants are available, in application form suitable for humans, and these repellants are NOT lethal to either species of mosquitoes.

*DEET is available in
many pharmacies and
outdoor camping stores.*



Ticks—Exposure to two ticks (different species but similar in size and appearance), the black legged (deer tick) and the Lone Star tick, occurs from May to July with the peak in June. Practically, this means that a person bitten by an infected tick will most likely develop signs and symptoms in June, July, or August.

Black Legged Tick—The black legged tick is the vector for the following four diseases:

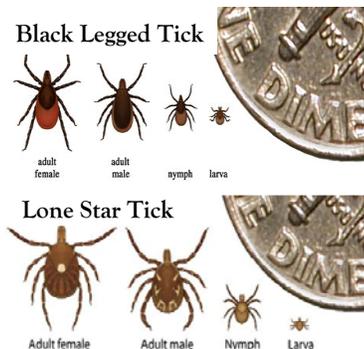
1. and 2. Lyme Disease and Human Anaplasmosis (HA)/Ehrlichiosis—both caused by specific and different bacteria, but both can be treated by the antibiotic, Doxycycline.
3. Babesiosis caused by a protozoan parasite that is treatable by a specific anti-parasitic drug.
4. Powassan (POW) viral fever *caused by a virus*, with no specific treatment (fortunately, only 3-5% of black legged ticks are infected with this virus).

Lone Star Tick—The Lone Star tick (the female carries a distinctive white spot on its back or shield) is a vector of a variant bacterium of the disease. Ehrlichiosis are also treatable with Doxycycline. Approximately 20-30% of ticks also carry Lyme Disease with inoculation taking place if the infected tick remains on the skin for 1-2 days. Only 5-10% of ticks carry the HA or Babesiosis bacterium but the inoculation time, if the tick remains on exposed skin, is 1/2-1 day. A scant 3-5% of ticks carry the Powassan virus but this exposure-to-inoculation time is measured in several days.

Signs and Symptoms—The signs and symptoms of Lyme Disease include the “bull’s eye” rash, fever, chills, muscle and joint pain, fatigue, and headache. If left untreated, further development includes facial paralysis, weakness, and joint pain with arthritis. The signs of all other tick vectored diseases are similar, excepting the absence of rash or any evidence at the suspected bite site. These vectored diseases can result in serious physical compromise including encephalitis and/or meningitis with seizures, with potential permanent deficits if not recognized and promptly treated.

If a person has one or more of the signs or symptoms 3-30 days after a known tick bite or merely spending time in infested woodlands, medical attention is indicated. One may not remember the encounter with a tick or realize he/she has been inoculated with a potentially devastating disease. Specific diagnosis is essential so as to establish the specific disease(s) contracted and specific treatment required (Doxycycline will be effected for most, but not all tick-borne diseases).

More Information—For further information and answers to all tick-borne diseases, visit the Minnesota Department of Health, Division of Infectious Disease website at www.health.state.mn.us or call them at 651-201-5410.



How to Protect Yourself from Ticks
Topical application, DEET (30-35%), and Permethrin are repellants, but only a partial deterrent. With or without repellant, be sure to screen yourself, children, and pets (especially dogs) after exposure to wooded areas. The ticks can be removed with fingers or a tweezers.

**PROMPT REMOVAL OF ALL
TICKS IS THE BEST
TREATMENT.**

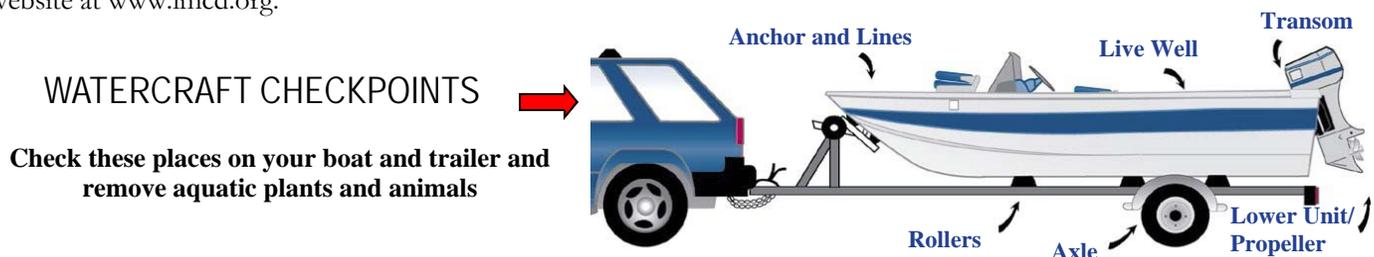
Clean Water, Boats, Docks, and Safety

By taking a few simple steps you can help protect Minnesota's lakes from zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species.

Take these actions:

- ➔ **CLEAN** all visible aquatic plants, zebra mussels, and other prohibited invasive species off your boat, trailer, and other water-related equipment *before* leaving a water access or shoreland property. It's illegal to transport aquatic plants or animals whether dead or alive.
- ➔ **DRAIN** water-related equipment (boat, ballast tanks, portable bait container, motor) and drain bilge, livewell, and baitwell by removing drain plugs *before* leaving a water access. Keep drain plugs out and water-draining devices open while transporting watercraft.
- ➔ **DISPOSE** of unwanted bait, including minnows, leeches, worms, and fish parts in the trash. It's illegal to release live bait into a water body, dump worms on the ground, or to move aquatic animals from one water body to another.

Additional information may be found on the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources website at www.dnr.state.mn.us or visit the Lake Minnetonka Conservation District website at www.lmcd.org.

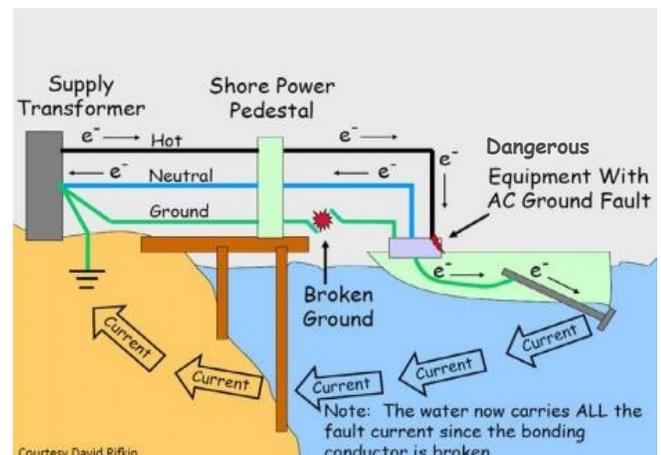


ELECTRICAL SAFETY AROUND WATER

Electric Shock Drowning (ESD) is a drowning that comes from paralysis caused by an electrical current in the water surrounding a boat or shoreline. If the electric current is high enough, electrocution occurs. As little 10 milliamps (1/50th the current used by 60 watt light bulb) can cause paralysis/drowning. Sixty milliamps in the body can cause heart failure.

ESD can be prevented. The following safety precautions are recommended:

- Inform your family, your neighbors, and your guests about electrical safety in and around the water, and of the potential hazards.
- Don't swim around docks and boats that use electricity—consider the entire dock potentially dangerous.
- Find a swimming location at least 50 yards from any electricity-powered docks.
- Follow current codes and standards—install a ground fault interrupter device on all electrical systems used by docks and boats.
- Inspect all dock and boat electrical systems annually and after periods of violent weather.
- Only allow electrical work and inspection by licensed or otherwise qualified person.
- It is possible that electrical wiring or equipment at neighboring docks or shoreline could impact conditions at your dock and shoreline, generally if within 150 feet of your dock and shoreline.
- At the electrical panel, clearly identify all circuit breakers associated with dock and shoreline circuits.



For additional information regarding ESD, visit:
www.electricshockdrowning.org



Spotlight on Recycling

Paper

- Mail, office and school papers
- Magazines and catalogs
- Newspapers and inserts
- Phone books
- Shredded paper in closed paper bags



Boxes:

- Cardboard
- Cereal and cracker boxes
- Shoe boxes, gift boxes and electronics boxes
- Toothpaste, medication and other toiletry boxes

Cartons

- Milk cartons
- Juice boxes
- Soup, broth and wine cartons



Plastic

Bottles & jugs:

- Water, soda and juice bottles
- Milk and juice jugs
- Ketchup and salad dressing bottles
- Dishwashing liquid bottles and detergent jugs
- Shampoo, soap and lotion bottles



Cups and containers:

- Yogurt, pudding and fruit cups
- Disposable cups and bowls
- Margarine, cottage cheese, and other containers
- Produce, deli and take out containers



Glass

- Food and beverage bottles and jars

Metal

- Food and beverage cans



If you have any questions about recycling, please contact Kathy at City Hall at 952-358-9936.

Tree Contractors/License Requirements

The City requires tree contractors to be licensed, insured, and in possession of a City issued permit prior to doing any work in Woodland. Tree contractors may, at any time throughout the year, obtain a tree contractors license from the City by completing a license application and providing a certificate of insurance.

These requirements are intended for your protection. Accidents can and do happen during tree removal or trimming. Trees can fall on your house, your neighbor's property or in the street while people or cars are passing by. Suddenly, a simple tree-trimming project can become your legal headache if your contractor is not licensed and insured.

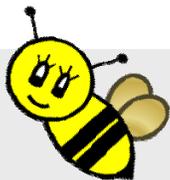
Prior to hiring a contractor to perform work on your property, please check to find out if the contractor you have selected is properly licensed to perform work in the City of Woodland—contact Kathy at 952-358-9936.

Hydrant Flushing

The City of Woodland will be flushing water hydrants in Groveland Homeowners Association and along Stone Arch Road.

Hydrant flushing will occur the second week in May—*weather permitting*. You may experience some discoloration of your water and notice rust particles during that time.

Let the COLD water run for several minutes until clear, (outside faucet would be best). The discolored water is caused by iron and manganese, two minerals in water that have settled into the water mains. The water is only discolored. It is safe to use, however, you may want to refrain from washing clothing during this time.



Remember the Honey Bees!

It's time to think about what you will be planting this Spring! Remember the honey bees!

Good plantings for bees are herbs such as basil, lavender, oregano, rosemary, and mint. Also perennials such as Echinacea, Russian sage, coneflower, and Monarda (bee balm) all attract bees.

Your Mayor and City Council Members

Mayor

Jim Doak..... 952-473-1308

Council Members

Sliv Carlson..... 952-475-0586

John Massie..... 612-889-1333

Tom Newberry 651-642-4242

Elizabeth Weiner..... 612-616-8050

Well Testing Offered Again in 2016

The City is offering residents well testing by a State certified laboratory on a voluntary basis again this year. Many Woodland residents obtain drinking water from private wells ranging between 85 to 442 feet deep (average 100-225 feet). Water drawn from that depth is not from deeper aquifers but from shallower glacial sands and gravel. The mineral and elemental content of water from glacial deposits may vary, even between contiguous properties.

Properly constructed and maintained water wells can provide many years of trouble-free service, but like any other mechanical devices, wells will eventually deteriorate or become damaged, and allow surface contaminants to enter the water. In addition, groundwater can contain one or more chemical or elemental substances in concentrations above recommended state health limits, maximum contaminate levels (MCL). The quality and safety of drinking water from private wells is the responsibility of the homeowner; testing is not mandated by the State, County or the City.

Residents of the Assembly Grounds and those drawing water from the Minnetonka municipal supply benefit from deep water aquifer wells and the regular testing carried out by the City of Minnetonka. But contamination with lead, elemental or ionic, from their individual plumbing systems is possible, particularly with older systems. Testing and potential treatment for elevated lead levels is the responsibility of the homeowner; it is not mandated by the State, County or City.

The following are recommended tests by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) to ensure that your drinking/cooking water is safe.

The following test is pertinent to all Woodland homeowners:

1) **Lead**

Well water in Minnesota that from residential glacial sands or from deep aquifer municipal wells, usually does not contain detectable levels of lead. However, the pipes and other components in the household plumbing systems (faucets, valves, or fittings) may contain lead and elemental or ionic lead may be carried in household water used for drinking and cooking purposes. Older plumbing systems are vulnerable to this possibility. The longer the water stands idle in this type of plumbing system, the higher the lead level can become.

2) **Coliform Bacteria**

Water that has become contaminated by human or animal wastes can transmit a variety of infectious diseases, including dysentery, salmonellosis, hepatitis, and giardiasis. To assess bacterial safety, drinking water is tested for a group of “indicator bacteria” called total coliform bacteria.

3) **Nitrate**

Nitrate is a common contaminant of Minnesota groundwater. Elevated levels of nitrate, in the Woodland area, are often caused by surface run-off, excessive use of fertilizers, or septic systems. Wells most vulnerable to nitrate contamination include shallow wells, wells with non-water tight casings, wells with damaged leaking casing or fittings, and well heads at or below ground surface level, and wells drawing septic system grey water, i.e. wells functionally too close to a septic drain field.

4) **Arsenic**

Arsenic occurs naturally in about half of the wells in Minnesota, and about 15 percent of Minnesota wells produce water which exceeds 10 micrograms per liter (parts per billion), the state MCL. Arsenic is more prevalent in western Minnesota, but can occur sporadically almost anywhere in the state; it may be present in one site and at levels above the MCL and absent in a contiguous neighbor’s system. Long-term consumption of arsenic above the drinking water standard may increase the risk of irreversible health problems of the skin, circulatory system or the nervous system, including some forms of cancer. Every private well should be tested at least once or twice during the lifetime of the well to determine if arsenic is present, and at what levels. Arsenic levels in groundwater will not usually change much over time.

5) **Other Contaminants**

Volatile organic chemicals (VOC), pesticides and fluoride at toxic levels are highly unlikely to be present in water drawn by Woodland residential individual wells.

The City has reviewed certified laboratories in the State of Minnesota and compared testing costs. Engel Water Testing, Inc. from Minnetrista was selected to assist the City with the water analysis this year if residents so chose. Testing is strictly voluntary.

Residents may select any combination of the following:

- 1) Lead
- 2) Coliform Bacteria
- 3) Nitrates
- 4) Combined Coliform/Nitrates

If you have any questions about wells or well water quality in Minnesota contact your local Minnesota Department of Health office and ask to talk with a well specialist or contact the Well Management Section Central Office at wells@health.state.mn.us or by telephone at 651-201-4600 or 800-383-9808.

DEADLINE AND ORDER FORM

- 1) Return the order form to the City by May 2, 2016. Make checks payable to the City of Woodland and either mail them to City Hall (Attn: Kathy) or drop off the order form and check when you pick up your containers.
- 2) Pick up water containers for testing at the City Hall, 20225 Cottagewood Road, Deephaven, MN 55331, between May 2—16. (Monday – Thursday)
- 3) **Water samples MUST BE drawn on Monday, June 20th and brought to City Hall by 2:00 p.m. on June 20th.**

**Residents must draw their own water sample.
Water samples must be tested within 24 hours after drawing the sample.**



Well Testing Order Form

Name _____

Address _____

Daytime Phone _____

Type of Test to be Performed	Cost Per Test	Test(s) Performed
Lead	\$30.00	\$
Coliform Bacteria	\$20.00	\$
Nitrates	\$20.00	\$
Combined Coliform/Nitrates	\$30.00	\$
Arsenic	\$30.00	\$
Total Due:		\$