



Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Council of Governments

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CASS CLAY
FOOD
PARTNERS

**58th Meeting of the
Cass Clay Food Commission**

May 13, 2026 10:30 am – 12:00 pm

Location: Metro COG Conference Room

[Click here to join the meeting online](#)

Meeting ID: 812 2040 8316

Passcode: 499050

- 10:30 am 1. Welcome
 - a. Approve Order & Contents of the Overall Agenda
 - b. Review & Action on Minutes from March 11, 2026 (**Attachment 1**)
- 10:35 am 2. Commission Introductions – Chair Nesemeier
- 10:40 am 3. West Fargo Community Orchards Presentation – Chad Zander, West Fargo City Forester, & Dave Schacher, West Fargo Park District Forestry Specialist
- 11:00 am 4. Boulevard Garden Blueprint Update – Haley Lind & Noelle Harden (**Attachment 2**)
- 11:30 am 5. Steering Committee Updates
 - a. Community Garden List Update – Cheryl Stetz
 - b. Discuss Jurisdictions of Focus and Topic Ideas for September and November Meetings – Noelle Harden & Adam Altenburg
 - c. Confirm Planning Team Members for September and November – Noelle Harden & Adam Altenburg
- 11:45 am 6. Commission & Steering Committee Roundtable: Community Updates & Meeting Reflections – Chair Nesemeier
- 11:50 am 7. Public Comment Opportunity – Chair Nesemeier
- 11:55 am 8. Future Meetings & Commission Action Steps
 - a. Next Steering Committee Meeting – May 26, 2026, 1:00 pm
Metro COG – 1 2nd Street N Suite 232, Fargo
 - b. Next Commission Meeting – September 9, 2026, 10:30 am
- 12:00 pm 9. Adjournment

Cass Clay Food Commission meetings are taped and rebroadcast on cable channel TV Fargo 56 each Friday at 11:00 am. People with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and need special accommodations should contact Angela Brumbaugh at Metro COG at 701.532.5100. Please contact us at least 48 hours before the meeting to give our staff adequate time to make arrangements. Meeting minutes are available on the Cass Clay Food Partners website at www.cassclayfoodpartners.org and Metro COG's website at www.fmmetrocog.org.

A PLANNING ORGANIZATION SERVING

FARGO, WEST FARGO, HORACE, CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA AND MOORHEAD, DILWORTH, CLAY COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Attachment 1

**57th Meeting of the
Cass Clay Food Commission
March 11, 2026
Metro COG Conference Room**

Members Present:

Heather Nesemeier, Moorhead City Council, Chair
Jim Kapitan, Cass County Commission
Amy Zundel, West Fargo City Commission
Paul Hankel, Horace City Council (proxy)
John Strand, Fargo City Commission
Joan Kopperud, At-Large Member
Jeffrey Miller, At-Large Member
Casey Steele, At-Large Member
Carin Engler, At-Large Member
Jeff York, At-Large Member

Members Absent:

Paul Krabbenhoft, Clay County Commission
Amber Borah, Dilworth City Council

Others Present:

Cheryl Stetz, Fargo Cass Public Health
Rory Beil, Clay County Public Health
Rita Ussatis, NDSU Extension
Noelle Harden, U of M Extension
Jill Ambuehl, Great Plains Food Bank
Erika Franck, Clay County Planning and Zoning
Eric Hegg, Global Refuge
Candance Anderson, Heart-n-Soul Community Café
Candi Holcomb, More than Manna
Amy Nash, More than Manna
Bryce Haugen, Clay County Climate Action Group
Fred Sternhagan, Clay County Climate Action Group
Abby Persons, NDSU
Kaitlin Schmitz, NDSU
Adam Altenburg, Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Council of Governments

1a. Approve Order and Contents of the Overall Agenda

A motion to approve the order and contents of the overall agenda was made by Ms. Kopperud and seconded by Mr. Kapitan. The motion was voted on and unanimously approved.

1b. Review and Action on Minutes from January 14, 2026

A motion to approve the minutes for January 2026 was made by Mr. Strand and seconded by Mr. Kapitan. The motion was voted on and unanimously approved.

1c. Approve Appointments of At-Large Members

Chair Nesemeier explained that the steering committee had solicited applications for one at-large member to fill the vacancy left by Anna Johnson. She noted that the committee reviewed

the applicants and recommended appointing Casey Steele to the position. She also reported that current at-large members Joan Kopperud and Jeffrey Miller had agreed to serve additional two-year terms.

A motion to approve the appointment of Casey Steele and the reappointments of Joan Kopperud and Jeffrey Miller to the Commission was made by Mr. Kapitan and seconded by Mr. York. The motion was voted on and unanimously approved.

2. Commission Introductions

Chair Nesemeier led the Commission and steering committee members in a brief round of introductions.

3. Leadership Updates

Mr. Altenburg and Mr. Hegg provided a brief update from the Financial Health Committee. Mr. Beil outlined the topics planned for discussion at the March Commission meeting.

4. More Than Manna Presentation

Candi Holcomb provided the Commission information on More Than Manna, a non-profit organization which she founded.

Ms. Holcomb explained that More Than Manna is a Fargo-based nonprofit organization focused on addressing food insecurity by providing nutritious meals and fostering community connections. She stated that the organization operates primarily through volunteer-driven efforts, preparing and distributing meals to individuals and families in need. She explained that, in addition to serving food, More Than Manna emphasizes dignity, compassion, and relationship-building, working to create a welcoming environment for those they serve. She indicated that through partnerships with local organizations and community support, More Than Manna plays an active role in helping meet immediate nutritional needs in the Fargo-Moorhead area while encouraging broader community engagement.

5. Clay County Land Development Ordinance Update

Ms. Franck provided an informational item on the Clay County Land Development Code update.

Ms. Franck explained that the Clay County Board of Commissioners adopted a comprehensive update to the county's Land Development Ordinance in June 2025 following a multi-year review process led by the Planning Commission and county staff. She noted that the revised ordinance updates zoning and subdivision regulations, reorganizes and clarifies development standards, and was designed to align local regulations with the county's long-range comprehensive plan and modern development practices.

Ms. Franck stated that several updates to the Land Development Ordinance directly support community health, local food access, and agricultural vitality, consistent with the comprehensive plan's goals. Key updates include expanded allowances for seasonal farm produce sales across zoning districts, revised standards for keeping animals on residential lots, and an updated agricultural use definition that now includes apiculture. She stated that the ordinance also strengthens agricultural protection measures through conservation-focused subdivision design, pollinator-friendly ground cover requirements for solar farms, and updated feedlot setback standards. Additionally, agricultural tourism is now formally recognized as an allowable use. She noted that, collectively, these changes promote rural character, protect prime farmland and natural resources, and support a resilient local food system.

6. Municipal and Commercial Composting Blueprint

Ms. Franck provided an update on the municipal and commercial composting blueprint. She noted growing community interest in organic composting and explained that the blueprint—originally developed in 2017—has been updated to better reflect current policies, resources, and programs across regional jurisdictions.

Ms. Franck reviewed materials accepted by local composting programs, landfills, and sanitation providers serving Cass and Clay counties, and outlined a framework for evaluating municipal composting initiatives. She also highlighted composting programs and sample ordinance language from Minneapolis and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District in Duluth, as well as new or expanding programs in Mankato, Rochester, Sioux Falls, and Lincoln, NE.

A motion to approve the updated municipal and composting blueprint was made by Ms. Kopperud and seconded by Ms. Engler. The motion was voted on and unanimously approved.

7. Education Sharing on Creating an Organics Composting Program

Fred Sternhagan and Bryce Haugen, representing the Clay County Climate Action Group, provided the Commission with information about their organization and their current efforts to help establish a source-separated organic (SSO) composting site in Clay County. They described the action group as an ad hoc, community-based effort focused on advancing strategies related to climate change mitigation and sustainability.

Mr. Sternhagan and Mr. Haugen explained that their primary goal is to collaborate with the County to develop a windrow-style food scrap composting site at the Clay County Landfill in Hawley. They noted that they were working with county staff on a proposal to collect food scraps from Moorhead and other cities within the county, initially targeting large generators of source-separated organics, such as educational institutions and area school districts. They referenced other organics composting programs in Minnesota, including those in Pope-Douglas counties, Kittson-Norman counties, and Stearns County, as examples of comparable efforts. They stated that the proposal would be funded, in part, through a potential grant from the Minnesota Climate Smart Food Systems (MCSFS) Statewide Organics Management Infrastructure Grant program. They also emphasized their interest in fostering community connections, increasing public awareness, and building broad community support for the initiative.

Ms. Ambuehl asked how organizations such as Cass Clay Food Partners could assist with the effort. Mr. Sternhagan responded that public awareness efforts and outreach through member organizations would be helpful, and that efforts to adjust incentive structures to encourage participation would also support the program.

A motion to approve an expression of support for the Clay County Climate Action Group's MCSFS Statewide Organics Management Infrastructure Grant was made by Mr. York and seconded by Mr. Kapitan. The motion was voted on and unanimously approved.

8. Public Comment Opportunity

Chair Nesemeier informed the Commission that time would be allotted for public comments. She noted that members of the community may also submit comments via a comment link when Commission packets are emailed out.

No additional comments were made.

9. Commission and Steering Committee Roundtable

Chair Nesemeier asked for the Commission and the steering committee to share comments on news and updates from their communities.

Ms. Ambuehl shared that the Great Plains Food Bank is developing a data project titled the Community and Agriculture Resilience Audit Tool (CARAT) and is seeking survey feedback from individuals working across various sectors of the food system, including natural resource management, soil health, and leadership roles within food councils and cooperative networks. Chair Nesemeier requested that a link to the survey be shared to the Commission following the meeting.

10. Future Meetings and Commission Action Steps

Chair Nesemeier stated that the next Commission meeting would be held on May 13. She noted that the next steering committee meeting would be March 23 at Metro COG and that Commissioners and others were welcome to attend.

Chair Nesemeier adjourned the meeting at 11:58 AM.



To: Cass Clay Food Commission
From: Haley Lind and Noelle Harden
Date: May 11, 2026
Re: *Boulevard Garden Blueprint Update*

Since March 2015, the Cass Clay Food Partners has developed nearly two dozen resource documents highlighting urban agriculture, food access, sustainability, and other food systems topics relevant to the Fargo-Moorhead area. These documents have included blueprints, which look at food systems from a land development code perspective; and issue briefs and snapshots, which provide more of an overview of a local community issue. Members have also developed a new framework document with information regarding zoning practices, local ordinances, and urban agriculture. This framework is intended to be one of five historical pillar framework documents for the Cass Clay Food Partners to serve as a tool for evaluating existing documents.

An update to the Boulevard Garden Blueprint, originally developed as the Residential Gardening Blueprint and amended in 2020, will be presented at the meeting.

Requested Action:
Approve the Update to the Boulevard Garden Blueprint.

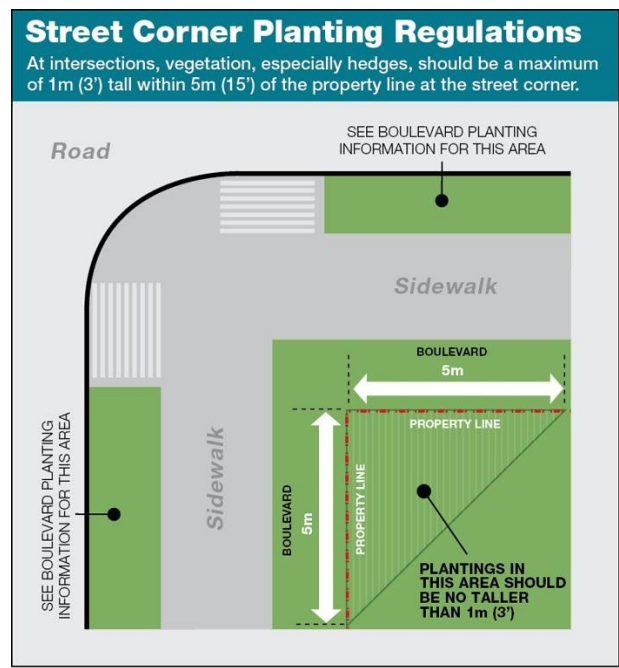
Boulevard Gardens

This issue brief will provide background information related to boulevard gardens and address the common concerns and benefits from a health, environmental, social, and economic standpoint. Appendices have been provided to share how regional jurisdictions are managing their residential gardening as well as example policy language from other jurisdictions.

Background

Since the 1940's American suburbia has been defined by white picket fences and perfectly green turfgrass lawns. It is estimated that turfgrass lawns in the United States cover more acres of land than corn, alfalfa, soybeans, orchards, vineyards, cotton, pastures, wheat, and hay combined, totaling around 40.5 million, and use more water than the top eight agricultural commodities combined.¹ Not only do turfgrass lawns use tremendous resources (water, chemicals, etc.) but they also take up space that could otherwise be used to grow food.

Allowing residents to garden in the boulevard is a way to increase gardens and reduce turfgrass in urban environments. Boulevards are the space between sidewalks and streets, and can be owned by the resident or the jurisdiction (see image to the right for sample boulevard planting information from the City of North Vancouver). Minneapolis and St. Paul allow boulevard gardening, and provide residents with a list of plants that are best suited for boulevards with considerations such as height, spreading, chance for runoff, etc. Appendix C provides a list of species that can be successfully grown in boulevards. Because the primary purpose of boulevards is as utility corridors, residents are to understand that if their provider needs to access the boulevard, the garden may be removed or damaged.



General Requirements for Residential Gardens

Whether you are gardening in the boulevard or elsewhere on your property, there are a few consistent requirements across the jurisdictions to keep in mind. This list only addresses regulations at the county and city level. Some living communities, homeowners' associations (HOAs), or covenants further regulate yard use and garden locations.

- Gardens are generally permitted for properties zoned as residential
- Lawns should be kept below a height of 8 inches unless there is a natural lawn allowance
- Noxious weeds should be removed
- Areas near street intersections or corners may have additional height restrictions

¹ Diep, Francie. 2011. *Lawn vs. Crops in the Continental US*. Science Line. URL: <http://scienceline.org/2011/07/lawns-vs-crops-in-the-continental-u-s/>

Table 1: Summary of Boulevard Garden Policies in each Local Jurisdiction

Moorhead	Allowed with approved permit. Must meet requirements related to maintenance, maximum plant height, mulching, structures, and liability insurance. Learn more and apply here: Boulevard Planting Permit - City of Moorhead . Natural lawns are also allowed, learn more here: Natural Lawn Q&A - City of Moorhead
Dilworth	Not Addressed
Clay County	Not permitted. Learn more here: Clay County Code
Fargo	Allowed; permit required for raised gardens on the boulevard. Must meet requirements related to maintenance, maximum plant height, mulching. Additional height and location requirements apply to raised beds, which cannot be made of permanent materials (ie concrete). Learn more and apply here: The City of Fargo - Boulevard Garden Program
West Fargo	Not Addressed. May be allowed depending on scale, location, and plant selections. Must follow nuisance ordinance and be approved by city forester.
Horace	Allowed with permission from the City Council. Learn more here: Title III, Chapter 3-02 - City of Horace
Cass County	Not Addressed

Table 2: Framework for Evaluating Boulevard Gardening

DOMAIN: HEALTH		
Benefits	Concerns	Mitigation Strategies
Reduced stress and improved mental health	Soil contamination from salt, motor oil, heavy metals	Plant selection and placement, soil testing and remediation
Increased physical activity and time spent outdoors	Risk of foodborne illness from pet waste	Natural deterrents (citrus peels, vinegar) and sacrificial spots.
Increased access to fresh produce and vitamin D	Location of boulevard gardens can create a safety hazard	Height restrictions and overhang removal, call 811 before digging
DOMAIN: ENVIRONMENT		
Greater diversity of flowering plants for pollinators	Soil can wash into the street during planting and maintenance	Gardens should be designed to minimize soil disturbance, planted below curb level, and covered with mulch.
Rain gardens and prairie plants can improve water infiltration		
DOMAIN: SOCIAL		
Provides more opportunity for community and neighborhood interaction	May be aesthetically unpleasing for some residents	Design and maintain gardens with intention (eg. define edges, layer plantings, remove weeds).
DOMAIN: Economic		
Can increase land used for urban food production	Jurisdiction cost of monitoring and addressing issues	Reduce administrative requirements (eg. permitting)

Additional Boulevard Gardening Resources

Incentive programs and technical assistance in the Fargo/Moorhead area:

- Minnesota [Lawn to Legumes](#) - grant funding for MN residents to install pollinator habitat
- [River Keepers](#) - education through the Resilient Yard Series through community ed
- [Cass](#) and [Clay County Soil Conservation Districts](#) - education and technical assistance for homeowners, may offer cost sharing for pollinator gardens, rain barrels, compost systems, pervious paving, pocket prairies, and some other practices.

Soil testing and remediation:

- [Best practices factsheet](#) and research for urban soil management, University of California Cooperative Extension
- "[Vegetable Selection Makes a Difference in Heavy Metal Accumulation](#)," Michigan State University Extension

Garden design and plant selection (also see Appendix C):

- "[The Best Plants for 30 Tough Spots](#)," University of Minnesota Extension.
- "[Tips for Planting a Boulevard Garden](#)," Northern Gardener
- [Boulevard garden designs and photos](#), Metro Blooms

If you have questions about this blueprint, please contact Noelle Harden at University of Minnesota Extension by emailing harde073@umn.edu.

Appendix A: Residential Gardening in Regional Jurisdictions

Bismarck, ND

1. No person may dig up, remove, displace, break, or otherwise injure or destroy any public right-of-way, including any public improvement located thereon, in the City without first securing written permission, an appropriate permit as required by this code, a franchise available under this code, or an encroachment agreement from the City.
2. No person shall obstruct, encroach or place any object, thing or improvement on or over any public right-of-way in any manner without first securing written permission, an appropriate permit as required by this code, a franchise available under this code, or an encroachment agreement from the City. A person violating this section shall be guilty of an offense.

Duluth, MN

The only restriction on front yard gardening is on front yard fence height (four foot maximum). Although there is no written policy, boulevard gardening is allowed as long as it does not interfere with the city sidewalk. Residents are supposed to receive verbal permission. They do not allow residents to use large rocks for landscaping, because they can damage snow plows.

Grand Forks, ND

No front yard gardening restrictions. Boulevard gardening is not allowed.

Lincoln, NE

Residents are not allowed to have any vegetation higher than two feet six inches near the curb or pavement or in the sight triangle to keep driving views unobstructed. Only approved trees can be planted in this area, and vegetation may not extend over the sidewalk, curb, driveway, or alley.

Mankato, MN

No residential gardening restrictions. Boulevard gardening is not allowed unless approved by the city, which is rare.

Rochester, MN

Residents wishing to plant a tree or other plantings on the boulevard in front of their property must obtain a boulevard planting permit issued by the Forestry Division of the Parks and Recreation Department. The permit is free, and once the application is received, the city will visit the property to assess the planting space. It's important to note that any plantings in the boulevard, outside of turf grasses, require a natural landscape permit. For more information, you can visit the [City of Rochester's website on boulevard permits](#).

Sioux Falls, SD

No restrictions for backyard gardens. In front yard, must have 90% "living ground cover." The Planning Department usually tells people that as long as something is growing, it is acceptable. Boulevards are to be maintained by residents; they are limited to "sod, seed or other living ground cover approved by the city" (§96.010 Right-of-way Landscaping). Additionally, fences or plants three feet in height above the street grade cannot be planted within ten feet of the curb line to prevent vision obstruction (§160.158 Driveway Safety Zone).

Appendix B: Example Ordinances

Des Moines, IA

ARTICLE VII. - GARDENS AND PLANTS ON CITY-OWNED RIGHT-OF-WAY AND CITY PROPERTY

Sec. 74-201. - Garden leases.

(a) Persons or entities desiring to plant or place flowers, plants, or shrubs in a permanent structure on any city right-of-way or city real property shall execute a garden lease which identifies all areas of the proposed planting or placement, and shall abide by the terms of such lease, including insurance and indemnification responsibilities, if any, established by the city risk manager. Persons or entities executing a garden lease shall be exempt from the permit requirements of section 102-660 of this Code.

(b) The garden lease shall be denied if such plantings or placement is likely to create a public danger or nuisance or would be harmful to existing trees, shrubs, flowers, plants or facilities, as determined by the city engineer.

(c) For purposes of this article, city right-of-way means the surface and space above and below any public street, boulevard or sidewalk, but does not include the border area as defined in section 102-1 of this Code and governed by section 102-2 of this Code.

(d) Persons or entities desiring to maintain city property that abuts their property or is located on neighboring property shall execute a lease which shall set forth the duties associated with the use of the property.

(O.14,314, 14,366)

Sec. 74-202. - Administration.

The park and recreation director shall be responsible for the administration of the garden leases. The director of the park and recreation department, or his or her designee, is authorized to execute garden leases on city right-of-way and other city real property on behalf of the city and may delegate any or all of his or her duties under this article.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada (pop. 2.6 million)

Below is an excerpt to the City's front yard landscaping bylaw. Vegetables are included. They have also promoted growing food anywhere in the city except near a major arterial road. This has been done by creating a Guide for Soil Testing and several Guides to Growing and Selling Fruit and Vegetables.

Section 7 – R1 Residential Zone (R1) of Zoning By-law No. 1-83 of the former City of York, as amended, is further amended by adding the following new subsection to subsection (3):

“(q) Front Yard Landscaping and Front Yard Soft Landscaping The following front yard landscaping and front yard soft landscaping provisions shall apply to a detached dwelling house:

- (i) For lots with a frontage less than 6 metres, the front yard not covered by a permitted driveway shall be maintained as landscaping.
- (ii) For lots with a frontage of 6 metres to less than 15 metres, a minimum of 50% of the front yard shall be maintained as landscaping.
- (iii) For lots with a frontage of 15 metres and greater, a minimum of 60% of the front yard shall be maintained as landscaping.

(iv) A minimum of 75% of the front yard not covered by a permitted driveway shall be maintained as soft landscaping.

(v) For the purpose of this subsection, landscaping means trees, shrubs, grass, flowers, vegetables, and other vegetation, decorative stonework, walkways, patios, screening, or other horticultural or landscape-architectural elements, or any combination of these. Landscaping does not include driveways or parking areas, and directly associated elements such as curbs or retaining walls.

(vi) For the purpose of this subsection, soft landscaping means trees, shrubs, grass, flowers, vegetables, and other vegetation, but does not include hard surfaced areas such as but not limited to driveways, parking areas, decorative stonework, walkways, patios, screening, or other landscape-architectural elements.”

St. Paul, MN (pop. 294,873)

Chapter 105. - Care and Maintenance of Boulevards

Sec. 105.04. - Boulevard planting.²

Purpose: It is the purpose and intent of the city to allow property owners to plant and maintain the boulevard areas adjoining their property in a manner which enhances and improves the aesthetic appearance of city streets, avenues and alleys.

Definitions.

- *Boulevard* shall mean the public right-of-way lying between the property line and sidewalk, and between the sidewalk and the roadway, or where no sidewalk exists, between the property line and the roadway.
- *Boulevard plantings* shall mean plantings that do not meet the definition of boulevard rain garden.
- *Boulevard rain garden* shall mean a landscaped depressed area that can hold stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces while it infiltrates into the soil below.
- *Drip line* shall mean an imaginary vertical line that extends from the outermost branches of a tree's canopy to the ground.
- *Noxious weeds* shall mean the annual, biennial and perennial plants which are deemed by the commissioner of agriculture to be injurious to public health, environment, public roads, crops, livestock and other property, as set forth in Minn. Rules 1505.0730, including but not limited to: *Convolvulus arvensis* (field bindweed), *Cannabis sativa* (hemp), *Rhus radicans* (poison ivy), *Euphorbia esula* (leafy spurge), *Sonchus arvensis* (perennial sow thistle), *Cirsium vulgare* (bull thistle), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle), *Carduus nutans* (musk thistle) and *Carduus acanthoides* (plumeless thistle).

Plantings permitted.

A property owner in the city shall be permitted to plant, care for and maintain gardens on the boulevards adjacent to their property, subject to the restrictions set forth below.

- (1) Boulevard rain gardens shall be registered as described in [chapter 116](#) and authorized by the department of public works prior to construction, except for those authorized as part of a city street reconstruction project. Rain gardens that impact existing boulevard trees or the area within the drip line shall be reviewed and approved by the department of parks and recreation-forestry.
- (2) Boulevard rain garden slopes shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent, the bottom depth shall not exceed six (6) inches below the elevation of adjacent hard surface, and there must be a two-foot wide level grass strip between the adjacent hard surface and top of slope. Excavations shall not occur within the drip line of boulevard trees.
- (3) Plantings may not exceed thirty-six (36) inches in height. Plantings within thirty (30) feet of any intersection as measured from the property line; or within five (5) feet of any alley, or driveway approached as measured from the end of the radius or within five (5) feet of a public utility fixture may not exceed eighteen (18) inches in height. Plantings shall be limited to eighteen (18) inches in height within ten (10) feet of the curb on street

² St. Paul, Minnesota code of ordinances. *Chapter 105. - care and maintenance of boulevards section 4.* [accessed 28 November 2016]. https://www.municode.com/library/mn/st._paul/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIILECO_TITXIISTSIBROTPUWA_CH105CAMABO_S105.04BOPL

sections that do not have parking lanes, or on street sections or portions of street sections where "rush hour or 24-hour no parking" restrictions apply.

- (4) Plantings must be maintained in such a way that there is no overhang or encroachment onto the sidewalk, curb or street area.
- (5) Plantings may include flowers, vegetables and other plants, but in no event shall any noxious weed be planted or maintained.
- (6) No herbicides, pesticides and/or fertilizers may be used in the maintenance of gardens under this section without written approval of the city forester, which approval shall contain the type and amount of said herbicide, pesticide and/or fertilizer which is permitted.
- (7) No garden shall be planted on the boulevard without written documentation that the property owner has contacted "Gopher State One Call" for utility locations forty-eight (48) hours before digging, and has planned plantings which will not interfere with said utilities.

Appendix C: Boulevard Gardening Plant Lists

A: Noxious/toxic/invasive Plants to Avoid

- Daffodil
- Lily of the Valley
- Foxglove
- Periwinkle

B: 24"-36" Native/ Tolerant Perennials

- Daylily
- Milkweed
- Purple Coneflower
- Bearded Iris
- Walkers Low Catmint
- Peony
- Russian Sage
- Prairie dropseed grass
- Garden Phlox
- Black-eyed susan

C: 18"-24" Native/ Tolerant Perennials

- Aster
- Sedum
- Speedwell
- Yucca

D: 12"-18" Native/ Tolerant Perennials

- Yarrow (12"-30")
- Dianthus (10"-20")
- Hosta (11"-18")
- Lamb's Ear

E: Groundcover Perennials

- Pussy toes (6")
- Sedum (2"-3")
- Thyme (2"-5")
- Dwarf Bee Balm (10")
- Creeping Phlox

E: Vegetables (High, medium, low risk for heavy metals)

- Potatoes (High)
- Carrots (High)
- Radishes (High)
- Onions (High)
- Collard greens (High)

- Swiss chard (High)
- Lettuce (High)
- Mint (High)
- Cilantro (High)
- Cucumbers (Medium)
- Melons (Medium)
- Tomatoes (Low)
- Peppers (Low)
- Beans (Low)
- Zucchini (Low)

G: Alternate seed mixes for pollinator friendly lawns (<https://www.ndda.nd.gov/pollinator-and-grass-seed-mixes>)

- Pollinator/Forage Mix
 - Alfalfa-Prolific II
 - Medium Red Clover
 - Creeping Foxtail
 - Perennial Ryegrass-Forage
 - Timothy-Climax
 - Black-Eyed Susan
 - Blue Vervain
 - Foxglove Beardtongue
 - Golden Alexanders
 - Great Blue Lobelia
 - New England Aster
 - Purple Prairie Clover
 - Monkey Flower
 - Western Wheatgrass-Rosana
- Grass Mix
 - Alfalfa-Vernal
 - Medium Red Clover
 - Intermediate Wheatgrass
 - Meadow Brome
 - Tall Fescue-STF-43
 - Slender Wheatgrass
 - Western Wheatgrass-Rosanaa