

Plain Language Audit Summary

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to serve as a quick reference guide to the elements within the Coon Creek Watershed District’s 2024-2033 Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan that fulfill statutory requirements.

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1 Issue Identification and Assessment (8410.0045)

To identify the priority issues for this Comprehensive Plan the CCWD sought public input. Over 90 comments were received, and 70 meetings were held with the CCWD Advisory and Technical Committees, citizens, and individual city departments.

A review of the required legislative tasks and the public comments identified eighty issues to be evaluated. The criticality of these issues was determined by measuring the risk to the public health, safety, welfare, and productive capacity of the watershed in the event of failure. Table 1.08 in section 1.3 shows the list of each issue as well as its respective risk level. The high-risk issues included wetlands, water quality, chloride, groundwater and surface water interactions, and drinking water.

Based on the "high-risk" issues, the priority issues for this Plan were determined to be groundwater and surface water interactions and water quality impairments. These issues were selected because they were the common sources for each "high-risk" issue. Drinking water was not considered a priority issue because the CCWD is not responsible for the supply and distribution of drinking water in the watershed. A further discussion on the trends and water management data that were also considered when determining the priority issues can be found in sections 1.1 and 1.2 of this Plan.

Priority Issue: Surficial Groundwater and Surface Water Interactions

The surficial aquifer is the principal source of water for most lakes and wetlands in the watershed as well as base flows to the flowages. Two interrelated issues have been traced to the surficial aquifer:

- **Water Quality:** As a major contributor to base flows, the CCWD has detected chloride levels that exceed state standards, and which are contributing to the pollution of surface waters.
- **Water Quantity:** Groundwater levels appear to be falling based on anecdotal reports of an increasing number of seasonally dry channels, and the loss of wetlands. The concerns appear to be exasperated and compounded by changes in precipitation, amounts, and patterns and the subsurface drainage effect of the Mississippi River. The CCWD believes that there is a high probability that wetland loss is due to changes in the surficial aquifer from groundwater and surface water interactions.

Priority Issue: Water Quality Impairments

The CCWD manages eight streams and three lakes that are impaired for water. The specific composition and contributors or stressors contributing to the impairments are as follows:

Table 1.09. Impaired waters of the CCWD

Waterbody (AUID)	Year Listed or Proposed	Impaired Beneficial Use	Impairment	Aquatic Life Stressor(s)
Coon Creek (07010206-530)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TSS, TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology, DO
	2022	Aquatic Life	Fish	
	2024	Aquatic Life	Total Suspended Solids	
	2024	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	
	2014	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Ditch 11 (07010206-756)	2022	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology, DO
	2024	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	
	2024	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Ditch 58 (07010206-636)	2024	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Sand Creek (07010206-558)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TSS, TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology
	2024	Aquatic Life	Fish	
	2016	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Ditch 41-4 (07010206-765)	2024	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Pleasure Creek (07010206-594)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TSS, TP, Poor Habitat, Chlorides
	2024	Aquatic Life	Chlorides	
	2014	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Springbrook Creek (07010206-557)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology, Chlorides
	2024	Aquatic Life	Chlorides	
	2014	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Mississippi River (07010206-805)	1998	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	
	2002	Aquatic Consumption	PCBs in fish tissue	
	2006	Aquatic Recreation	Fecal coliform	
	2016	Aquatic Life	Nutrients (TP)	TP
Crooked Lake (02-0084-00)	2008	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	
Ham Lake (02-0053-00)	2008	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	
Laddie Lake (02-0072-00)	2024	Aquatic Life	Chlorides	Chlorides

Refer to [Section 1.3](#) for more details on the issue identification and assessment conducted for the Plan.

2 Executive Summary (8410.0050)

The 2024-2033 Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (Plan) is designed to address water management challenges in the watershed. Authorized by Minnesota Statute 103B.231 and Rule 8410, the Plan intends to serve as the CCWD's strategic management plan and the platform for operational planning.

The Plan identifies priority issues through public and agency input. These priority issues include water quality impairments and groundwater and surface water interactions. The priority issue of groundwater and surface water interaction specifically involves the quality and quantity of shallow groundwater. The Plan also outlines the need for significant pollutant load (TMDLs) reductions by 2045 to address water quality impairments and issues such as shallow groundwater chloride pollution and potentially declining groundwater.

The Plan sets watershed-wide and resource-specific goals to address priority issues. The watershed-wide goals include fostering a watershed with moderate geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to its natural potential condition, improving the stability of the drainage net-work, and fostering a watershed that exhibits physical, chemical, and biological conditions that suggest soil, riparian, and aquatic systems, while still at risk, show signs of marginal recovery in supporting beneficial uses. The resource-specific goals are discussed in more detail in the Plan.

Anticipating future trends, the CCWD expects increased conflicts over water management, resource scarcity, technological advancements in water monitoring, and external challenges like pandemics and political constraints. These trends underscore the importance of a strategic approach to managing water resources, including the protection of public health and ecological functions.

This Plan emphasizes a Multi-Domain Management strategic approach which enables disciplined decision-making by framing risk and continually assessing progress toward legislative goals. This approach focuses on merging the capabilities of collaborators, sharing a common understanding of the water management problems, and implementing programs that transform conflict, seek collaboration and unity of effort, maintain legitimacy, and build the capacity and capabilities to pursue those shared goals.

Sustainment and administration of the plan will require a substantial investment over the next 10 years, with revenue sources including grants, intergovernmental sources, and the CCWD tax levy. Collaboration with city engineers, public works directors, and various organizations is key to the Plan's implementation, alongside annual assessments to adjust priorities and methods. The CCWD faces significant risks and will seek to extend the EPA's 2045 deadline to meet TMDL pollutant reduction goals, increase funding levels, and reclassify impaired waters based on use attainability principles.

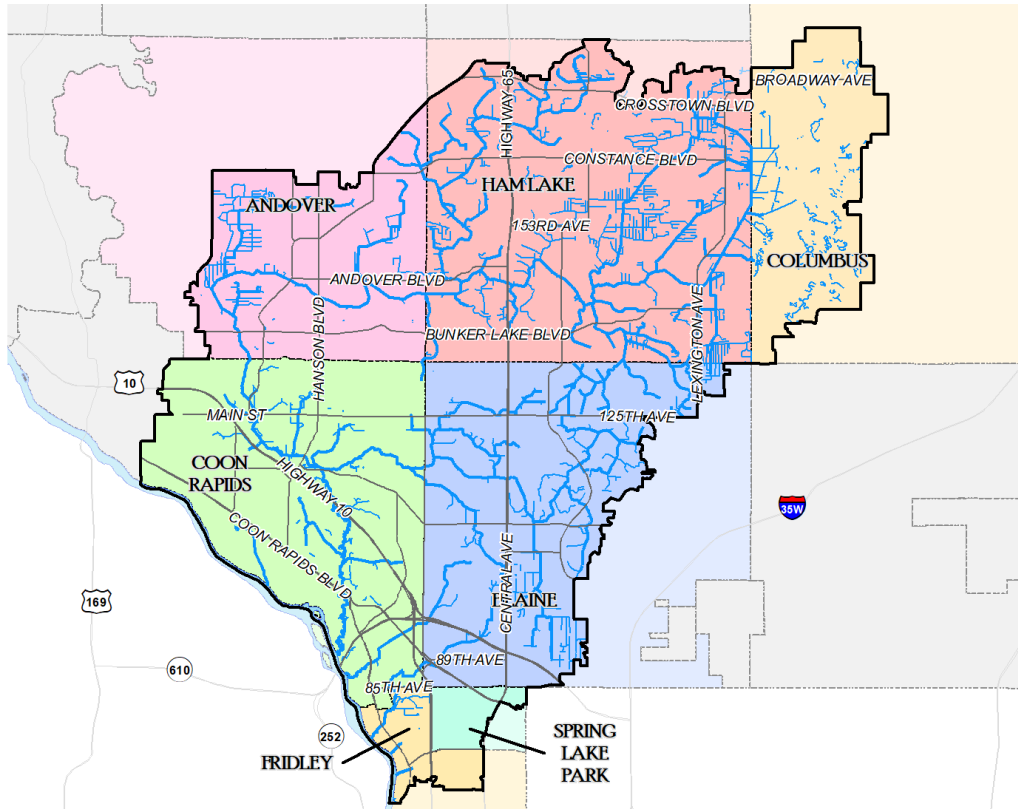


Figure I: Coon Creek Watershed District map

3 Land and Water Resources (8410.0060)

The Coon Creek Watershed is included in a portion of the Anoka Sand Plain known as the Anoka Lake Plain and drains 107 square miles of land (Figure 1.03). The Anoka Lake Plain is a near level to gently rolling lake plain formed by meltwater from a glacier. Some areas of the lake plain have been reworked by wind to form dunes. The soils are primarily fine sands with organic and loamy and hydric soils in depressions. The regional water table is very shallow, usually less than 17 feet below the surface with much of it exposed in the form of wetlands, lakes, and streams.

Topography:

The CCWD is generally flat to slightly sloping. The flat topography affects grade (an average of 0.01% in the upper 75% of the watershed). Steeper slopes occur in the southwest portion of the watershed closer to the Mississippi River terrace (Figure 1.04).



Figure 1.03. Anoka Sand Plain in Minnesota

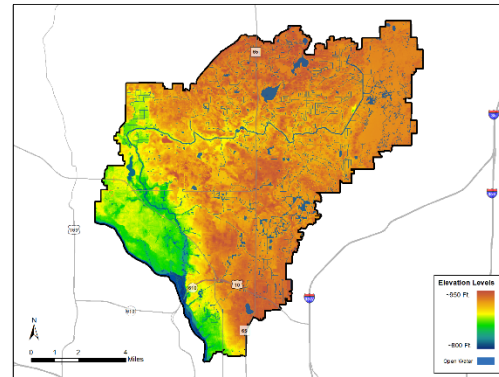


Figure 1.04 Topography of the CCWD

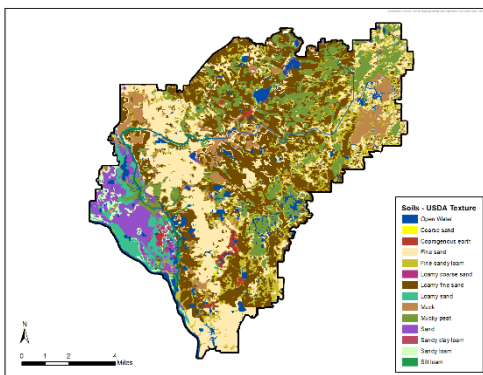


Figure 1.05. USDA Soils of the CCWD

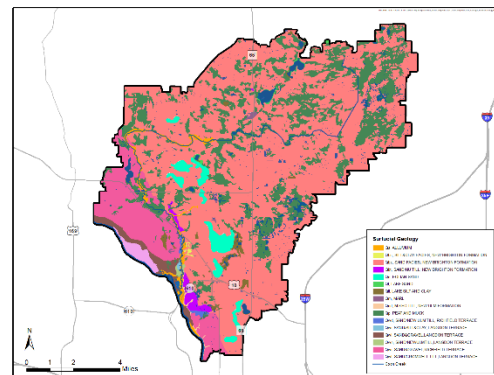


Figure 1.06 Surficial geology of the CCWD

Soils:

Soils within the watershed are predominantly sands. In the western third of the watershed, along and within the Mississippi River terraces the sands become more loamy and coarse. The eastern two-thirds, which lie within the glacial lake basins tend to be fine sands mixed with sand loams and tills and interspersed with extensive areas of peat and muck. The areas of organic soils become dominant features in the eastern third and headwaters of the watershed where groundwater is at or near the surface of the land (Figure 1.05).

Surficial Geology:

According to the Anoka County Geologic Atlas, the surficial geology (upper 150 to 300 feet) is comprised of fine sand, gravel, and sandy and silty till. The Mississippi River terrace and river bluffs are areas where the fine sands of the glacial lake basin have been eroded, exposing coarser sands and tills and providing areas where the surficial groundwater becomes exposed and available to surface water resources (Figure 1.06).

Soils are derived primarily from fine sands of the sandy plain. Most of these sandy soils are droughty, upland soils, but there are organic soils in the ice block depressions and tunnel valleys, and poorly drained prairie soils along the Mississippi River (Cummins and Grigal 1981).

Precipitation:

The average annual precipitation in the watershed of approximately 31.2 inches. Approximately 70 percent of the annual precipitation (22.4 inches) falls between April and September. About 6 inches of precipitation occurs during the spring groundwater recharge period of April and May (Table 1.03).

Surface Waters:

Within the watershed there are approximately 180 miles of open channel comprising approximately 7,700 acres. Approximately 134 (74%) miles of the drainage system were improved between 1890 and 1920 and are maintained as part of the public drainage system.

There are 10 natural and manmade lakes within the watershed. The natural lakes are shallow lakes usually associated with type 4 & 5 wetland.

Crooked Lake, East Twin Lake, and Ham Lake, Coon Creek, Springbrook Creek, and the Mississippi River are also on the Metropolitan Council's priority water's list for various reasons found here: [Priority Waters List - Metropolitan Council \(metro council.org\)](#).

Portions of Coon Creek, Sand Creek, Springbrook Creek, and Pleasure Creek are each impaired for aquatic life and aquatic recreation. Crooked Lake and Ham Lake are each impaired for aquatic consumption and Laddie Lake is impaired for aquatic life (Figure 1.07).

Duration	PDS-based precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) ¹									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	0.358 (0.277-0.462)	0.421 (0.325-0.544)	0.525 (0.405-0.681)	0.616 (0.472-0.799)	0.742 (0.552-0.987)	0.842 (0.619-1.13)	0.944 (0.678-1.29)	1.05 (0.728-1.46)	1.19 (0.801-1.69)	1.30 (0.819-1.87)
10-min	0.524 (0.405-0.677)	0.616 (0.477-0.796)	0.770 (0.594-0.997)	0.901 (0.692-1.17)	1.09 (0.814-1.45)	1.23 (0.907-1.65)	1.38 (0.990-1.89)	1.54 (1.07-2.14)	1.75 (1.19-2.48)	1.91 (1.26-2.73)
15-min	0.639 (0.465-0.826)	0.752 (0.561-0.971)	0.940 (0.724-1.22)	1.10 (0.844-1.43)	1.33 (0.993-1.76)	1.59 (1.11-2.02)	1.87 (1.21-2.30)	2.15 (1.35-3.01)	2.33 (1.43-3.02)	2.52 (1.54-3.33)
30-min	0.909 (0.702-1.17)	1.07 (0.808-1.39)	1.35 (1.04-1.73)	1.58 (1.21-2.05)	1.90 (1.43-2.53)	2.16 (1.59-2.99)	2.42 (1.73-3.30)	2.68 (1.86-3.79)	3.04 (2.04-4.31)	3.32 (2.19-4.74)
60-min	1.18 (0.913-1.52)	1.39 (1.07-1.75)	1.75 (1.32-2.26)	2.07 (1.59-2.68)	2.53 (1.91-3.40)	2.92 (2.15-3.94)	3.32 (2.39-4.56)	3.75 (2.61-5.24)	4.35 (2.94-6.20)	4.83 (3.19-6.92)
2-hr	1.45 (1.15-1.86)	1.70 (1.33-2.18)	2.15 (1.67-2.75)	2.65 (1.98-3.28)	3.16 (2.41-4.23)	3.68 (2.74-4.94)	4.22 (3.07-5.77)	4.82 (3.39-6.71)	5.67 (3.86-8.03)	6.35 (4.22-9.03)
3-hr	1.61 (1.26-2.06)	1.88 (1.47-2.49)	2.37 (1.82-3.03)	2.84 (2.13-3.68)	3.37 (2.54-4.77)	4.19 (3.15-5.63)	4.87 (3.59-6.65)	5.62 (4.01-7.81)	6.69 (4.69-9.47)	7.68 (5.36-10.7)
6-hr	1.89 (1.49-2.37)	2.19 (1.72-2.78)	2.78 (2.12-3.53)	3.34 (2.52-4.24)	4.23 (3.20-5.64)	5.01 (3.81-6.70)	5.87 (4.37-7.89)	6.82 (4.98-9.34)	8.21 (5.83-11.5)	9.35 (6.61-13.0)
12-hr	2.14 (1.71-2.68)	2.51 (2.00-3.14)	3.19 (2.53-4.00)	3.83 (3.03-4.82)	4.63 (3.79-6.37)	5.70 (4.36-7.54)	6.64 (4.94-9.04)	7.88 (5.83-10.5)	9.19 (6.61-12.8)	10.4 (7.05-14.6)
24-hr	2.44 (1.93-3.00)	2.84 (2.25-3.53)	3.58 (2.86-4.43)	4.34 (3.39-5.29)	5.29 (4.16-6.90)	6.39 (4.77-8.12)	7.68 (5.69-9.87)	9.29 (6.81-12.2)	10.8 (8.09-13.6)	12.4 (7.97-15.4)
48-hr	2.85 (2.24-3.55)	3.33 (2.63-3.98)	3.91 (3.16-4.82)	4.67 (3.65-6.00)	5.62 (4.60-7.29)	6.84 (5.09-9.02)	8.20 (6.07-10.0)	9.70 (7.34-12.3)	11.7 (8.44-15.0)	13.7 (9.07-19.2)
3-day	3.17 (2.39-3.88)	3.62 (2.87-4.31)	4.19 (3.21-5.14)	4.85 (3.93-5.97)	5.80 (4.72-7.01)	6.83 (5.38-8.86)	7.86 (6.16-10.4)	9.02 (6.93-12.1)	10.7 (7.61-14.7)	12.1 (8.30-16.6)
7-day	3.39 (2.78-4.13)	3.76 (3.08-4.49)	4.47 (3.65-5.46)	5.14 (4.16-6.31)	5.92 (5.00-7.37)	7.15 (5.61-9.23)	8.19 (6.24-10.8)	9.23 (6.88-12.3)	10.9 (7.84-15.0)	12.4 (8.57-16.9)
10-day	3.50 (3.02-4.2)	3.90 (3.24-4.72)	4.67 (3.83-5.62)	5.36 (4.36-6.38)	6.03 (4.94-7.26)	7.19 (5.77-8.96)	8.15 (6.40-10.4)	9.16 (7.00-11.9)	10.3 (7.58-13.9)	11.8 (8.44-16.0)
30-day	4.39 (3.64-5.28)	4.97 (4.12-5.98)	5.92 (4.87-6.81)	6.80 (5.59-7.95)	8.02 (6.58-9.60)	9.00 (7.09-11.3)	10.0 (7.67-12.9)	11.1 (8.25-14.9)	12.5 (9.16-16.9)	13.7 (9.58-19.0)
60-day	5.09 (4.09-7.11)	5.68 (4.59-7.56)	6.68 (5.59-7.95)	7.85 (6.59-9.41)	8.85 (7.35-10.6)	10.2 (8.24-12.6)	11.3 (8.92-14.0)	12.4 (9.48-15.6)	13.4 (9.96-17.4)	14.8 (10.7-19.7)
20-yr	6.21 (6.20-7.4)	6.97 (6.97-7.3)	8.07 (8.03-11.4)	9.37 (9.03-11.4)	10.7 (10.0-12.8)	12.2 (9.97-14.9)	13.3 (10.4-16.4)	14.4 (11.1-18.2)	15.9 (12.3-22.4)	17.9 (12.9-24.2)
45-yr	9.20 (7.70-10.9)	10.3 (8.61-12.1)	11.9 (10.0-14.1)	13.2 (11.1-15.7)	15.0 (12.1-19.1)	16.2 (13.5-21.8)	17.4 (14.9-23.9)	18.5 (15.4-25.2)	20.0 (16.4-26.0)	20.9 (18.9-28.0)
60-yr	10.8 (9.16-12.7)	12.1 (10.2-14.2)	14.1 (11.9-16.6)	15.6 (13.1-19.4)	17.5 (14.3-23.1)	18.9 (15.1-23.0)	20.2 (15.7-25.1)	21.4 (16.6-27.2)	22.7 (18.5-29.7)	23.6 (18.9-31.8)

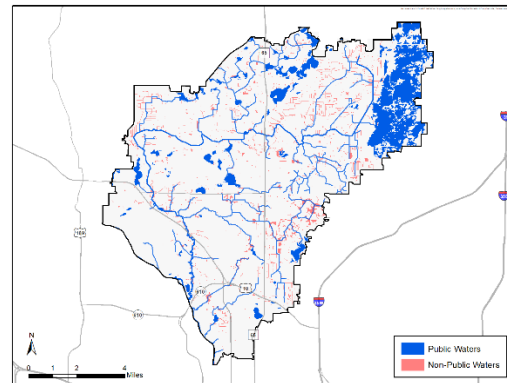


Table 1.03. Atlas 14 Precipitation in the CCWD

Figure 1.07 Surface Water Resources of CCWD

Water Quality and Quantity:

The watershed contains approximately 17,287 acres of floodplain (25% of the watershed). The 100-year event (1% annual probability) is 7.3 inches in 24 hours. That event would adversely affect an estimated 41,334 people, 9,458 parcels of land and result in an estimated \$5.1 billion in damages. There are also approximately 4,228 parcels that can be adversely affected by flooding from high groundwater at an estimated damage of \$1.6 billion.

The CCWD contains 11 impaired waters comprising approximately 46.1 miles of impaired stream and 1,383 acres of lake. Stream impairments are for aquatic life and recreation. Two of the lakes are impaired for aquatic consumption due to high mercury levels in fish tissue. The impairments directly affect approximately 6,868 people and 996 parcels of land valued at \$622 million (Figure 1.08, 1.09).

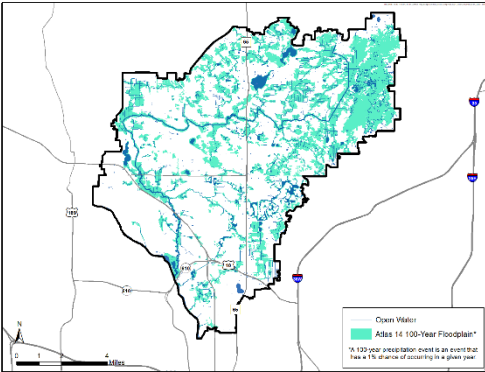


Figure 1.08. Atlas 14 100-yr floodplain in CCWD

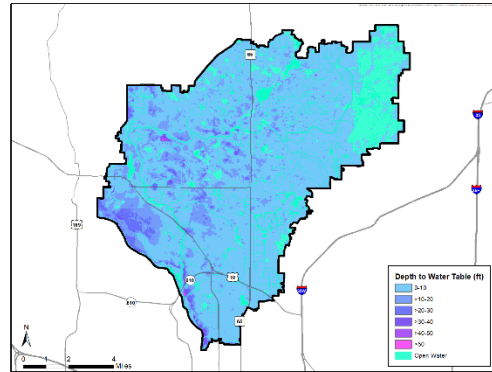


Figure 1.09 Impaired waters of the Watershed

Surficial Groundwater:

The surficial aquifer is unconfined and is about 70 feet thick within the watershed. It has an average grade of approximately 0.47% towards the Mississippi River. Almost one-third of the watershed is characterized by groundwater within 5 feet of the land’s surface which supplies between 50% and 100% of the water to the lakes, streams, and wetlands in the watershed. The surficial aquifer is characterized as a highly dynamic system with annual vertical fluctuations of 3 to 10 feet, and lateral movement towards the Mississippi River at rates averaging 12 feet per day below 10 feet. Shallower flows tend to be towards areas of lower elevation or potential (Figure 1.10).

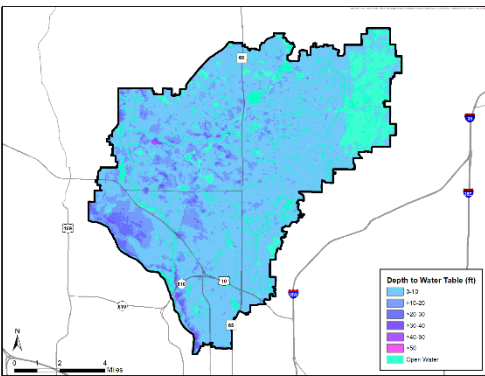


Figure 1.10. Groundwater and Surface Water Interaction

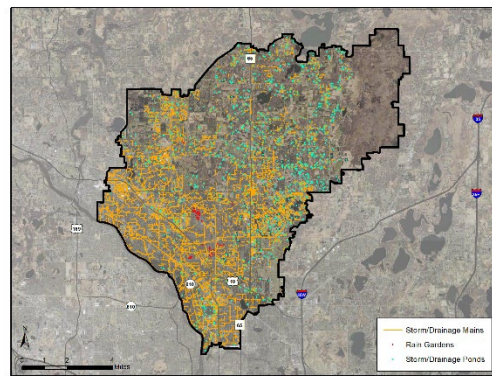


Figure 1.12 Stormwater Systems in the Watershed

Stormwater Systems:

The watershed contains approximately 500 miles of storm sewer and open channels that convey runoff to the public ditch system. These systems are ostensibly maintained by the cities they are located. There are also approximately 1,700 retention and detention ponds. While most of these are maintained by the cities, some are maintained by Homeowner Associations. 263 of these ponds are designed to retain water to reduce the volume of discharge and pollutants and/or encourage infiltration to groundwater. 293 ponds are designed to detain water in order to delay or alter the timing and volume of flows in select areas (Figure 1.12).

Regulated Pollutant Sources:

The MPCA's "What's in my neighborhood" website shows information on known potential pollutant sources in the state. The location of these sources is most often along major transportation corridors including TH 65, CR 10 NE, and Coon Rapids Blvd NW. Fewer pollutant sources exist in the northeast portion of the watershed. Please refer to the "What's in my neighborhood" website for further detail on potential pollutant sources within the CCWD. There are no wastewater systems that discharge into surface waters in the watershed.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Rare and Endangered Species:

The watershed contains 53 species classified as rare, threatened or endangered. These "occurrences" are generally located in approximately 147 individual settings comprising 36,000 acres 52% of the total watershed (Figure 1.13).

The MS 84.0895 (Protection of Threatened and Endangered Species) and associated MN Rule 6134 impose a variety of restrictions, a permit program, and several exemptions pertaining to species designated as Endangered or Threatened. There are no restrictions to species listed as Special Concern or Watchlist, however these populations are closely monitored, and their status may be upgraded to Endangered or Threatened by the DNR.

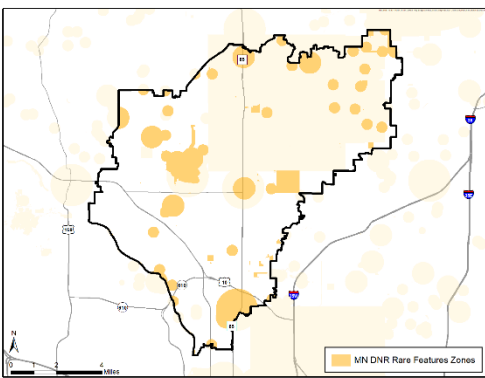


Figure 1.13. Areas of rare fish and wildlife habitat in CCWD

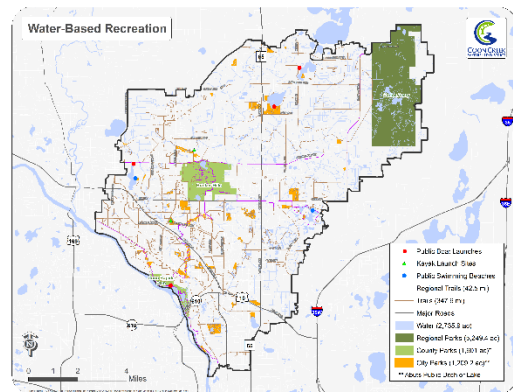


Figure 1.14 Water-based recreation areas in CCWD

Water-Based Recreation Areas:

Multiple types of water-based recreation areas exist within the watershed including, but not limited to lake public access points, shoreline fishing, pier fishing, beaches, canoe/kayak launch sites, and public trails along the creek and water features.

The CCWD contains two County Parks: Bunker Hills Regional Park and Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park. Coon Rapids Regional Dam Park contains public fishing opportunities, beaches, and a public boat launch. Additionally, the park also a walking path above the Coon Rapids Dam. Bunker Hills Regional Park offers wetland boardwalks for visitors, providing viewing points for waterfowl and natural surroundings.

There are also 49 city-managed parks within the CCWD operated by Andover, Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley, and Ham Lake that abut a publicly maintained ditch or lake. There are boat launches located at Ham Lake, Lake Netta, Crooked Lake, and the Coon Rapids Regional Park Dam. There are public fishing piers at Crooked Lake and Lake Cenakio. Springbrook Nature Center also has a boardwalk for natural observation of wetlands. Waterfowl hunting opportunities are available within the Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area.

Public swimming beaches are located on Crooked Lake and Sunrise Lake. Kayak launch/take out sites are also located at Coon Creek Park in Andover and Lions Coon Creek park in Coon Rapids (Figure 1.14).

Land Use:

The most common type of development within the watershed is single family detached residential. Single Family residential comprises approximately 23,000 acres (33.5%) of the watershed. The areas with the highest concentration of single family residential are in the southern and western portions of the watershed. Apart from residences, there are approximately 2,100 acres (3%) of commercial land (Figure 1.15). Approximately 32% of the watershed was developed prior to any stormwater regulations, which were first adopted in 1988. Approximately 26% of the watershed has been developed since 1988 under various stormwater and wetland regulations.

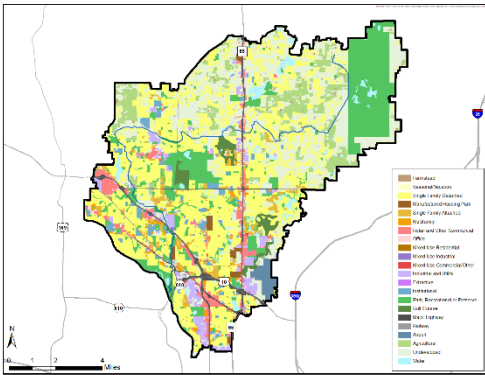


Figure 1.15. Current land use in the watershed

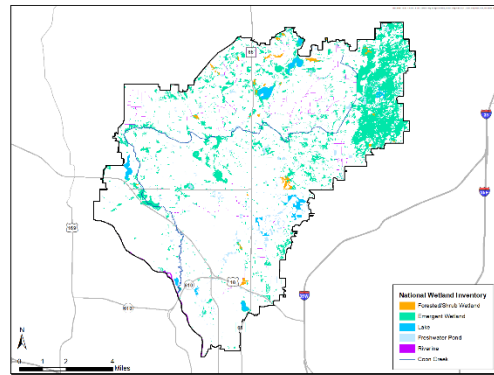


Figure 1.16. NWI wetlands in the watershed

Priority Wetland Areas:

Figure 1.16 shows the current NWI wetlands in the CCWD. Areas of easily restorable wetlands were identified as NWI wetland area where groundwater is less than 5 feet from the surface. All potential wetland creation or restoration projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Refer to [Section 1.1](#) for more information on the land and water resources within the watershed.

4 Establishment of Goals (8410.0080)

4.1.1 Watershed-wide Goals

Definition: Overarching end-state outcomes for the entire watershed that are broad and intended to be tracked over time on a 5 to 10-year frequency.

Table 2.19 Watershed-wide Goal Assessment Framework

Watershed-wide Goals	Measure of Effectiveness	Indicators	Measure
(1) Foster a watershed with moderate geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to its natural potential condition.	(1.1) Geomorphic Integrity	(1.1.1) Conformance to CCWD development rules	(M-1.1.1) % of CCWD developed under "new" stormwater rules
	(1.2) Hydrologic Integrity	(1.2.1) Peak flows (1.2.2) Floodplain connectivity (1.2.3) Base flow Condition	(M-1.2.1) % reduction of modeled storm peaks (M-1.2.2) % channel where 3-yr event overtops banks (M-1.2.3) % of channel with flowage under drought conditions (only for aq. Life impaired reaches)
	(1.3) Biotic Integrity	(1.3.1) Macroinvertebrate IBI (1.3.2) Fish IBI (1.3.3) MSHA Scores	(M-1.3.1) % attainment of applicable threshold (M-1.3.2) % attainment of applicable threshold (M-1.3.3) Trend in MSHA scores
(2) Improve the stability of the drainage network in the watershed.	(2.1) Stability of Drainage Network	(2.1.1) Bank/bed erosion (2.1.2) Soil erosion (2.1.3) Channel stability	(M-2.1.1) Ditch inspection scores (M-2.1.2) Construction site compliance (M-2.1.3) % of channel experiencing aggradation or degradation
(3) Foster a watershed with physical, chemical, and biological conditions that suggest that soil, riparian, and aquatic systems, while still at risk, exhibit signs of being marginally recovered in supporting beneficial uses.	(3.1) Flooding	(3.1.1) Flood prevention	(M-3.1.1) # of habitable structures removed from 1% floodplain
	(3.2) Aquatic life	(3.2.1) Aquatic life impairment (3.2.2) Aquatic consumption impairments	(M-3.2.1 & M-3.2.2) 10-yr rolling average (mean) pollutant conc. & percent exceedance rate of WQS
	(3.3) Recreation	(3.3.1) Recreation impairment	(M-3.3.1) 10-yr rolling average (geomean) <i>E.coli</i> conc. & percent exceedance rate of WQS

4.1.2 Resource Goals and Objectives

Definition: Resource Goals are general, long-term desired outcomes for a given resource in the watershed that aims to achieve the CCWD Mission. Resource Objectives are specific, measurable actions to be taken to achieve a given resource goal.

Table 2.18. Resource goals and objectives.

Resource: Groundwater		
Goal	Objectives	Measures
(GW) To cooperatively manage surficial groundwater underlying the Coon Creek Watershed and promote long-term maintenance or restoration of groundwater-dependent ecosystems.	(GW-1) Install and collect data from shallow GW well network for at least 5 years.	(GW-1.1) # of years of data collected from GW well network.
	(GW-2) Complete GW data collection to sufficiently inform the current nature, structure, and function of the surficial GW zone.	(GW-2.1) Is data collected sufficient to inform nature, structure, and function of surficial GW? (yes/no)
	(GW-3) Plan and host the first Anoka Sand Plain Surficial Groundwater Conference.	(GW-3.1) # of ASP Surficial GW Conferences held. (GW-3.2) # of agencies attending conference.
	(GW-4) Revise WD rules and Plan to restore and protect surficial GW quantity and quality more effectively.	(GW-4.1) # of rule amendments made for surficial GW restoration/protection. (GW-4.2) % of permits that triggered new surficial GW rules.
Resource: Public Drainage		
Goal	Objectives	Measures
(PD) To provide sustainable drainage in a fiscally responsible manner for administration, protection, utilization, and enjoyment of the waters and related resources of the watershed consistent with the Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan.	(PD-1) Inspect 100% of drainage network under CCWD's control every 5 years.	(PD-1.1) % of drainage network inspected over 5-year period.
	(PD-2) Conduct annual condition assessment of all the CCWD's hard assets that support public drainage.	(PD-2.1) % of hard assets that support public drainage included in annual condition assessment.
	(PD-3) Minimize public cost and impact by minimizing the sections of the ditch requiring regular maintenance and repair and increasing the amount of drainage network with restored or multiple-use stream segments.	(PD-3.1) % of the drainage system requiring regular maintenance. (PD-3.2) % of the drainage system that is "restored" or modified for "multiple-use".

Resource: Water Quality		
Goal	Objectives	Measures
(WQ) To protect and improve the physical, chemical, and biological quality of the water resource consistent with State and Federal water quality standards.	(WQ-1) Meet 2033 Interim TMDL stressor goals (Table 2.19).	<p>(WQ-1.1) % of progress towards meeting individual TMDL TSS, TP, and E. coli loading allocations.</p> <p>(WQ-1.2) Trend of dissolved oxygen in Coon Creek.</p> <p>(WQ-1.3) Trend of AOP scores; # of remaining significant barriers</p> <p>(WQ-1.4) Trend of MSHA/MNSQT scores.</p> <p>(WQ-1.5) Trend in peak flows in hydrology-limited reaches.</p> <p>(WQ-1.6) % of impairments for which progress was made</p> <p>(WQ-1.7) Protection of unimpaired priority waters/ # new impairments based on declining conditions</p>
	(WQ-2) Collect data of adequate quantity and quality for assessing the condition and trends of CCWD's receiving waters, identifying pollutant sources and hotspots, and evaluating BMP performance.	<p>(WQ-2.1) % of annual planned samples collected (i.e., adherence to routine, diagnostic, and BMP performance monitoring plans)</p> <p>(WQ-2.2) % of lakes and subwatershed outlets with current monitoring data collected in last 5 years</p> <p>(WQ-2.3) % of core receiving waters (lakes, major streams) with sufficient data to calculate statistically significant trends.</p> <p>(WQ-2.4) % of implemented BMPs with baseline monitoring data collected prior to construction</p> <p>(WQ-2.5) % of implemented BMPs with modeled or measured performance outcomes.</p> <p>(WQ 2.6) % of new water quality models calibrated or verified with field-collected data</p>
	(WQ-3) Leverage local water quality improvement project investments with at least 50% grant funding.	<p>(WQ-3.1) % of eligible WQ project planning and implementation costs covered by outside grants.</p> <p>(WQ- 3.2) % of available CCWD Water Quality Cost Share Funds utilized by local partners.</p>
	(WQ-4) Provide community co-benefits in at least 75% of water quality improvement projects.	(WQ-4.1) % of water quality improvement projects implemented with community co-benefits such as habitat, aesthetics, recreation, drainage, flood mitigation, etc.

Resource: Water Quality (cont.)		
Goal	Objectives	Measures
	<p>(WQ-5) Minimize public costs by conducting feasibility studies and critically evaluating the appropriateness of standards for each water quality project implemented.</p>	<p>(WQ-5.1) % of WQ projects that had a feasibility study conducted.</p> <p>(WQ-5.2) % of projects failing to achieve modeled performance due to unforeseen constraints.</p> <p>(WQ-5.3) Success rate of petitions for revised WQS due to natural/pre-existing conditions.</p>
	<p>(WQ-6) Complete all remaining subwatershed plans and begin implementation of at least 75% of subwatershed plans.</p> <p>(WQ-7) Conduct annual condition assessment of all the CCWD's hard assets that support water quality.</p>	<p>(WQ-6.1) % of subwatershed plans completed in the watershed.</p> <p>(WQ-6.2) % of subwatershed plans that have started implementation.</p> <p>(WQ-7.1) % of CCWD's hard assets that support water quality included in annual condition assessment.</p>
Resource: Water Quantity		
Goal	Objectives	Measures
<p>(WQT) To closely monitor and model the CCWD's response and behavior to various hydrologic events, develop and regulate land use and infrastructure, and operate and maintain watershed components and functions that benefit the public health, safety, and welfare and reduce adverse effects.</p>	<p>(WQT-1) Refine CCWD floodplain model for the entire watershed through subwatershed planning process by 2033.</p> <p>(WQT-2) Maintain or reduce the % of CCWD stormwater infrastructure in "poor" condition relative to 2023 baseline.</p> <p>(WQT-3) Increase the % of land in the watershed developed under current stormwater regulations (2023 baseline).</p> <p>(WQT-4) Reduce # of habitable structures at risk of flooding in the 1% storm (2023 baseline).</p>	<p>(WQT-1.1) % of watershed with refined floodplain model.</p> <p>(WQT-2.1) % of CCWD stormwater infrastructure in "poor" condition.</p> <p>(WQT-3.1) % of watershed developed under current stormwater regulations.</p> <p>(WQT-4.1) # of habitable structures at risk of flooding in the 1% rain event.</p>

Resource: Wetlands		
Goal	Objectives	Measures
(WL) To pursue the no net loss of the quantity, quality, and biological integrity of the CCWD wetlands.	(WL-1) Achieve no net loss of wetland through permitted activity.	(WL-1.1) # of acres of wetland lost/gained each year through permitted activity.

Progress towards these goals and objectives will be evaluated using the measures described in tables 2.17 and 2.18 at a minimum of every two years in the CCWD’s annual BWSR report in compliance with MR 8410, subpart 3, item E.

Refer to [Sections 2.7](#) and [Section 3.1](#) for more information regarding the goals of this Plan.

5 Implementation Actions (8410.0105)

The implementation actions proposed for this Plan are described in subparts 2-6 and the capital projects table 2.14. The operation resource plans (sections 3.2-3.6) in the Plan describe these implementation actions in more detail.

5.1 Capital Improvement Program (Subp. 2)

Goal

Capital projects seek to address an issue or achieve some larger strategic, operational, or goal through the application of money, authority, or staff.

Their intent to accomplish this is in support of the sustained production of the beneficial uses of water resources within the watershed. Improvement projects and activities are conducted to restore, improve, or enhance the physical, chemical, or biological function of a water resource or to address catalysts, stressors, or factors contributing to other larger problems.

5.1.1 Summary of Expenditures

The capital improvement project plan (CIP) schedules over \$104 million in capital investments over the next ten years to make reasonable headway toward achieving federal and state water quality goals. Seventy percent (70%) of investments are targeted toward water quality. These funds will go to projects involving the restorations, rehabilitations, enhancements, and improvements needed to achieve the 2045 deadline for load reductions under the water quality impairments and approved TMDLs. All capital improvement initiatives will be prioritized, targeted, and measurable. Figures 2.04 and 2.05 contain summaries of expenditures for the 2024-2033 CIP.

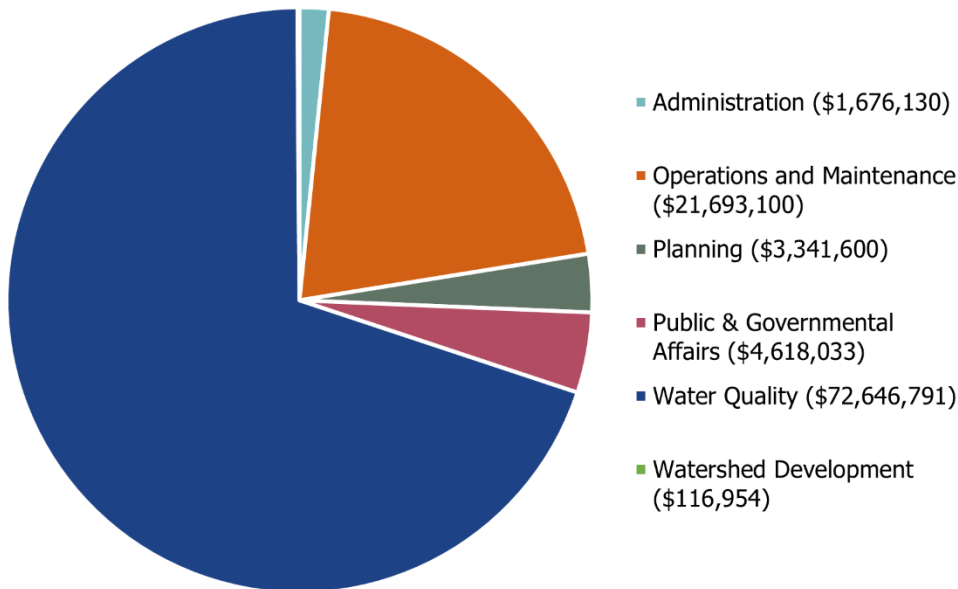


Figure 2.04. CIP Expenditures by Program 2024-2033

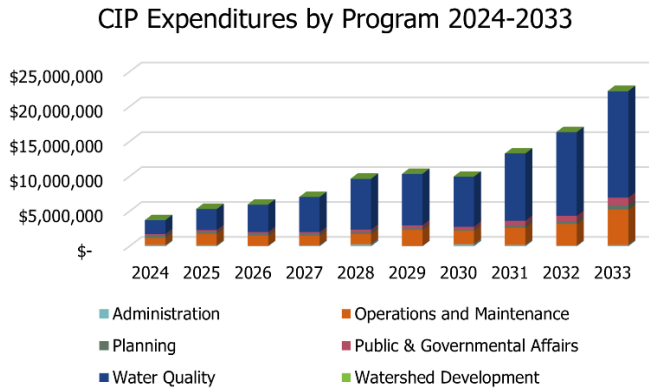


Figure 2.05. CIP Expenditures by program by year

5.1.2 Summary of Revenues

Revenue to fund this 2024-2033 CIP is anticipated to come from the following sources: competitive grants, non-competitive grants, intergovernmental sources, and CCWD tax levy.

Competitive Grants: The projected revenue from competitive grants is based on the average revenue from these grants over recent years and projected forward assuming the amounts will remain the same.

Non-Competitive Grants: The projected revenue from non-competitive grants includes the current BWSR Watershed-Based Implementation Funding (WBIF) and federal Nine-Key Element (NKE) plan funding projected forward over 10 years. \$294,100 is allocated every biennium in WBIF to the Coon Creek allocation area and \$270,000 every four years from NKE funding (from 2021 - 2037).

Intergovernmental: The projected revenue from this source is the estimated cost-sharing contributions from LGUs in the CCWD that are included in the categorical CCWD TMDL. Revenues were estimated based on the projected cost to achieve the interim CCWD TMDL 2033 pollutant reduction goals.

CCWD Levy: This revenue source will account for the rest of the revenue required to fund the capital expenditures. The CCWD portion of intergovernmental revenue is also accounted for under this source.

The summaries of these revenue sources are contained in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12. Current Planned Revenue Sources

	CCWD Levy	Competitive Grants	Fund Balances	Intergovernmental	Non-competitive Grants	Special Assessment	Total
2024	\$2,402,546	\$500,000	\$0	\$708,408	\$147,050	\$0	\$3,758,004
2025	\$2,793,835	\$500,000	\$0	\$1,649,743	\$417,050	\$0	\$5,360,629
2026	\$3,675,001	\$500,000	\$0	\$1,675,508	\$147,050	\$0	\$5,997,559
2027	\$4,086,297	\$500,000	\$0	\$2,322,745	\$147,050	\$0	\$7,056,091
2028	\$5,260,142	\$500,000	\$0	\$3,769,559	\$147,050	\$0	\$9,676,751
2029	\$5,723,199	\$500,000	\$0	\$3,736,203	\$417,050	\$0	\$10,376,452
2030	\$5,123,215	\$500,000	\$0	\$4,199,143	\$147,050	\$0	\$9,969,408
2031	\$6,643,759	\$500,000	\$0	\$5,998,896	\$147,050	\$0	\$13,289,706
2032	\$8,162,639	\$500,000	\$0	\$7,548,963	\$147,050	\$0	\$16,358,652
2033	\$11,594,566	\$500,000	\$0	\$9,737,742	\$417,050	\$0	\$22,249,358
Total	\$55,465,198	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$41,346,910	\$2,280,500	\$0	\$104,092,609

5.1.3 Evaluation of Capital Projects

The success of capital projects will be evaluated by the progress toward the goals and objectives of the CCWD. The main objective that will be evaluated is progress toward the CCWD’s 2045 TMDL goal. TMDL loading allocations and interim goals for 2033 are summarized below for each impaired receiving water:

Table 2.13. CCWD TMDL Reduction Goals

Stressor (unit)	Reductions required by 2045 per CCWD TMDL (WLA+LA=Total Load)	Reductions achieved as of 2023 (WLA+LA)	2033 interim goals (WLA+LA)
TSS (tons/yr)	Coon: 930+824=1754	28+2999	410+0
	Sand: 32+4=36	17+642	7+0
	Pleasure: 72+1=73	0+101	33+0
TP (lbs/yr)	Coon: 7715+6842=14557	240+2549	3398+1951
	Sand: 979+109=1088	83+545	407+0
	Pleasure: 29+1=30	26+40	2+0
	Springbrook: 458+5=463	31+44	194+0
E. coli (billion organisms/yr)	Coon: 24785+21979=46764	10813+0	6351+9991
	Sand: 81428+9048=90475	7388+0	33654+4113
	Pleasure: 9981+101=10082	2366+0	3461+46
	Springbrook: 15580+157=15738	1239+0	6519+72
Chloride (% removal)	Pleasure: 33%	NA	Decreasing Trend
	Springbrook Cr/ Laddie Lake: 56%	NA	Decreasing Trend
	Coon Cr, Sand Cr, Lakes: 0% (Protection)	NA	Stable
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Coon Creek, upstream of Lions Coon Creek Park (>5 mg/L daily min)	Stable Trend	Increasing trend
Poor habitat/ Connectivity (index scores)	Improved MSHA, MNSQT, AOP scores	No Change	Improving Scores
Altered hydrology (volume)	Volume/rate reductions for Coon, Sand, and Springbrook Creeks	1,790,364 cf	Targets determined via subwatershed modeling

Refer to [Section 2.3](#) for more information regarding the capital improvement plan and the complete table of capital projects and equipment for this Plan.

5.2 Operation and Maintenance Program (Subp. 3)

Goal

The goal of the operations and maintenance program is to conduct coordinated water management projects and activities in response to developing situations.

As the drainage authority, the CCWD manages 133 miles of public ditch that are part of 13 drainage systems established between 1890 and 1920 under MS 103E (Figure 3.04). The CCWD is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of various stormwater treatment BMPs including the Woodcrest Creek Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter (IESF), the Pleasure Creek North and South IESFs, the Epiphany Creek IESF, the Oak Glen Creek IESF, and the Aurelia Pond Bench.

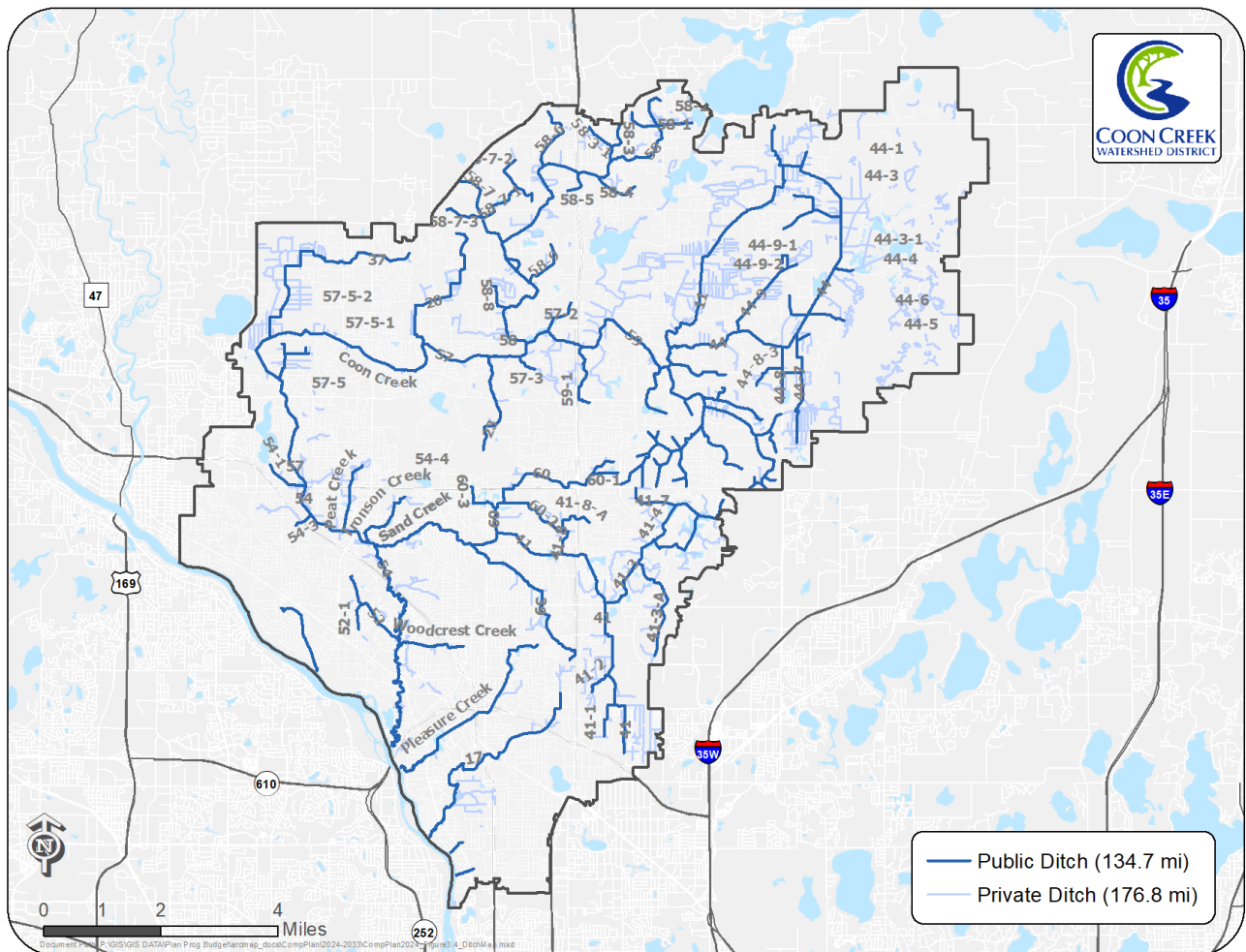


Figure 3.04. Drainage system of the watershed.

The operation and maintenance program provides sustainable drainage in a fiscally responsible manner from watershed lands for administration, protection, utilization, and enjoyment of the waters and related resources of the watershed.

The operation and maintenance program provides a systematic process to manage the drainage system efficiently and effectively. The operations and maintenance system sets priorities, plans, budgets and

schedules, performs, inspects, and monitors and evaluates the CCWD drainage system. It will do this by segmenting and differentiating both operation and maintenance such that both operation and maintenance will be consistent with select maintenance levels that are consistent with ditch operation and maintenance criteria. The objectives of operation and maintenance are:

1. To ensure safe and efficient drainage.
2. To ensure access for the administration, utilization, and protection of drainage rights and water resources; and
3. To protect the environment, adjacent water resources, and public investment.

Maintenance of the public drainage system is an activity that covers an extended time horizon. It is a comprehensive and continuous process focused on assessing the value and condition of assets with the goal of minimizing the total lifecycle cost of ownership while providing a defined level of service and pursuing the multiple-use management and restoration of other water resource beneficial uses.

5.2.1 Implementation

To provide sustainable drainage, the CCWD will need to:

1. Operate and maintain a system that both achieves the desired conditions for holders of drainage rights and do so within the environmental capabilities of the land.
2. Provide an appropriate range of conservation and utility-based opportunities to minimize conflicts among uses within the watershed.
3. Manage the public drainage system to address public safety and efficiency of land operations in an environmentally responsible manner and, where needed, to restore ditch segments within the limits of current and anticipated funding levels.
4. Coordinate water planning and analysis within the watershed with federal, state, county, and other local governmental entities and to allow the public to participate in the restoration of stream segments for recreational use.
5. Minimize public cost and impact by minimizing the sections of ditch requiring regular maintenance and repair to achieve the above purposes.

The CCWD will perform annual inspections of the drainage systems under our authority and any stormwater assets it is responsible for.

- **Annual Inspections:** The CCWD will inspect 20% of the drainage system under its control annually. The results of these inspections are reported to the Board of Managers, the affected cities and citizens and are made available to the general public.
- **Annual Condition Assessment:** The CCWD will conduct an annual assessment of the condition of the CCWD's hard assets as part of its annual review and reporting cycle. The purpose of the assessment is to identify and determine maintenance or remedial work to preserve an asset's value and extend its useful life. The results of these inspections are reported to the Board of Managers, the affected cities and citizens and are made available to the general public. The condition assessment will consider potential for failure to determine the most appropriate investment strategies relevant to the asset.

Refer to [Section 2.1](#), [Section 3.3](#), and [Section 3.5](#) for more information regarding the operations and maintenance program.

5.3 Information Operations Program (Subp. 4)

Goal

The goal of this program is to collect field and program information and disseminate educational and other material in pursuit of improvements in water resources. The purpose of this program is to inform select audiences and to influence those audiences to act, or not act, in a manner that supports the local water management mission.

This program will utilize, target audience analysis, management clarity, operational support, the CCWD website, and social media efforts to affect the decision-making and behavior of individuals and organizations to be aware of and consider the consequences on the water resource.

5.3.1 Main Tasks and Responsibilities

- Conduct Watershed-Wide Information Operations (IO)
- Coordinate Information Operations
- Establish, Organize and Operate a Collaborative Advisory Forum
- Develop and Provide Public Affairs in the Watershed
- Public Information Management:
 - General
 - Advertising and Promotion
 - Audio Visual
 - Emergency Communication
 - Media Relations
 - Newsletter
 - Presentations
 - Publishing
 - Web and Social Media

5.3.2 Enduring Information Operation Tasks:

- Improve the capability of the CCWD to monitor, analyze, characterize, assess, forecast, and visualize the Information Environment.
- Update joint concepts to address the challenges and opportunities of the Information Environment.
- Train, educate, and prepare the CCWD and Collaborators as a whole for operations in the Information Environment.
- Train, educate, and manage public information professionals and practitioners.
- Establish policy and implement authorities Information Environments, coupled with policies and procedures, techniques, and procedures, which maintain the agility of the collaborative effort in the Information Environment, including the capability to adapt as the Information Environment changes.
- Acquire and maintain sufficient capability and capacity of resources focused on operations in the Information Environment.

- Integrate and synchronize CCWD efforts for operations in the information environment with other water management activities.
- Foster the credibility, legitimacy, and sustainment of CCWD and local water management operations, actions, and activities.
- Establish and maintain enduring and situational partnerships.

Refer to [Section 2.5](#) for more information regarding the Information Operations program.

5.4 Intelligence Program (Subp. 5)

Goal

The goal of the CCWD data collection and intelligence efforts is to collect, analyze, and deliver information and intelligence to water managers and leaders so they can make sound decisions to manage the water resources efficiently and effectively within the CCWD.

The CCWD will collect the information and data necessary to manage water and related resources within the watershed. The data collected will provide timely intelligence for internal operations and to partners. Information will also be shared with water resource professionals to promote technology transfer and avoid duplication of efforts.

Priority information requirements include data collected on legislative or agency initiatives, flooding, water quality, and public preferences.

5.4.1 Summary of Data and Information Collected

Annual data and information will be collected from inspections, monitoring, and modeling (Table 2.06).

Table 2.06. Summary of information and data collection activities

Field Operating Program: Inspections			
Primary Interventions	Purpose	Locations	Frequency
AIS Early Detection Inspections	To provide early detection of colonization or expansion of invasive species.	All lakes and in vicinity of other known populations	Semiannually
Construction Site Inspections	To assess and potentially correct if construction sites being built according to the approved plan and are using and properly maintaining adequate erosion, sediment, and waste control measures during construction.	Varies	Varies for high and low-priority sites (MS4 General Permit 19.7-19.9)
Ditch Condition Inspections	To assess level of needed performance and provide data for determining preventive maintenance, management, reporting, and analysis.	All established systems	20% of the system annually. Schedule provided below
Illicit discharge Inspections	To maintain fishable, swimmable, and drinkable water and prevent pollution from entering our waterbodies.	Varies	Varies until source of any illicit discharges are located and mitigated
Wetland Delineation Inspections	To verify the accuracy of a jurisdictionally delineated wetland boundary.	Sites with submitted applications for land use change	Prior to permit review

Field Operating Program: Monitoring			
Primary Interventions	Purpose	Locations	Frequency
AIS Response Inspections	Monitor Effectiveness of treatments	All managed populations	Annually for at least 3 years post treatment
BMP Performance Monitoring	Verify pollutant reductions & Treatment Volumes	All CCWD owned or operated	Variable; Per individual O&M agreements
Groundwater Monitoring	Water levels and behavior	TBD as part of groundwater roadmap 2024	Continuous
Illicit discharge Inspections	Identification and Source tracking for mitigation or enforcement intervention	As needed	As needed
Lake Monitoring	Water levels, Water quality	Bunker, Crooked, Ham, Laddie, Netta, & Sunrise Lakes	Continuous, Ice-free season
Lake Quality- TP, OP, Chl-a, Secchi, Sonde profile	Condition over time	All Lakes	Semimonthly; May-Sept. Rotating schedule at least 3x per 5 year period
Precipitation	To measure and understand the kind, amount, extent and intensity of precipitation	CCWD Office	Continuous via all-season Davis Weather Station; Storm totals
		Districtwide	Continuous/ archival via existing monitoring networks including Anoka Co Emergency Services, CoCoRaHS, volunteers, and doppler estimated raster dataset.
Stream Discharge	To assess discharge variability for flood and drought management.	All stream sites	Continuous at core outlets; paired with grabs at other sites; portable equipment available for large event response.
Stream Level Monitoring	To measure hydrologic condition and changes	Core stream and municipal outlets; rotating subwatershed outlets.	Continuous, Ice-free season
Stream Quality- TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i> , Paired sonde	To track condition of receiving waters and major tributaries over time	All stream sites	Monthly Apr-Oct plus 4 event-based samples
Stream Quality- OP, Chlorides		Core and municipal outlet sites	Monthly, Apr-Oct plus 4 event-based samples. Winter chloride sampling every 5 yrs
Water levels, Peak- Floodplain	To accurately assess problems, watershed project planning, assessment of treatment needs, targeting source areas, design of management measures, and project evaluation.	6 stream sites as detailed in Flood Response Plan; additional sites as needed for model calibration	Crest gages deployed each spring
Wetland Hydrology Monitoring	To measure the depth and duration of inundation and saturation relative to the growing season	7 long term wetland reference sites within the watershed	Monthly Apr-Oct. continuous monitoring

Field Operating Program: Modeling			
Primary Interventions	Purpose	Locations	Frequency
Hydraulic Modeling	To analyze the behavior of water	Districtwide	Annual updates as needed
Hydrologic Modeling	To predict responses of hydrologic systems to changing stresses, as well as to predict the fate and movement of solutes and contaminants in water.	Districtwide	Annual updates as needed

The CCWD will conduct routine condition monitoring of 100% of its core, long-term sites including representative wetlands, lake levels, impaired stream outlets, and select municipal boundaries. Subwatershed stream outlets and lake water quality will be monitored on a rotating basis, at least once per five-year period as outlined below (Table 2.07).

Table 2.07. Routine stream and lake monitoring estimated schedule.

Monitoring Site	2024 2029	2025 2030	2026 2031	2027 2032	2028 2033
D11	X		X		X
D17 (Springbrook Creek)	X	X	X	X	X
D20				X	
D23		X			
D37					X
D39 (Knoll Creek)					X
D41 (Sand Creek)	X	X	X	X	X
D44 (Coon Creek)	X	X	X	X	X
D52 (Epiphany Creek)				X	
D54 (Coon Creek)	X	X	X	X	X
D57 (Coon Creek)	X	X	X	X	X
D58			X	X	X
D59 (Coon Creek)	X	X	X	X	X
D60					X
Oak Glen creek	X				
Lower Coon creek	X	X	X	X	X
Pleasure Creek	X	X	X	X	X
Stonybrook Creek	X				
Woodcrest Creek		X			
Cenaiko Lake	X		X	X	
Crooked Lake	X	X	X	X	X
Ham Lake	X	X	X	X	X
Laddie Lake		X	X		X
Netta Lake			X	X	X
Sunrise Lake	X	X			X
Pct of Total System	60%	56%	60%	60%	72%

The CCWD will conduct performance monitoring of select BMPs owned or operated by the CCWD according to established Operations and Maintenance agreements and schedules (Table 2.08).

Table 2.08. CCWD BMP estimated inspection schedule

BMP	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33
Woodcrest Filter	X	X					X			
Pleasure Creek N Filter	X	X					X			
Pleasure Creek S Filter	X	X	X	X					X	
Epiphany Creek Filter	X	X	X	X					X	
Oak Glen Creek Filter			X			X				
Aurelia Pond/ Bench	X	X	X					X		
Future BMP(s)										TBD

The CCWD will conduct specialized, intensive monitoring activities as needed to fill important data gaps that inform management decisions such as pollutant source tracking or model calibration (Table 2.09).

Table 2.09. CCWD special studies estimated schedule

Description	Est. Timing
Districtwide Winter/Spring Chloride Monitoring	2024, 2029
Contaminants of Emerging Concern Pilot with USGS- Biochar Filtration	2024
Street Sweepings Contaminant Testing	2024
Groundwater Chloride Assessment for pending 2024 impairments	2024-2027
Biomonitoring at all established MPCA sites and restored reaches	2025
Districtwide Regional Infiltration Feasibility Study	2026
Districtwide Storm Pond Leaching Study	2027
Leaky Sanitary Sewer Investigative Monitoring	2028
High Resolution Discharge Monitoring to update flow and load duration curves	2028, 2033
Districtwide Bacterial Source Tracking 10-yr follow up	2032
Stonybrook subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2024
Ditch 41 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2024
Ditch 52 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2025
Lower Coon Cr subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2025
Ditch 58 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2026
Ditch 11 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2027
Ditch 57 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2027
Ditch 54 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2028
Ditch 20 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2029
Ditch 59 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2030
Ditch 23 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2031
Ditch 44 subwatershed; high resolution for model calibration/ focused plan	2032
Other as needed (subwatershed plan updates, focal development areas, etc)	TBD
Aquatic life reintroduction	TBD
Aquatic organism passage	TBD
Bacteria source and mitigation	TBD
Biomonitoring	TBD
Channel sediment transport	TBD
Chloride use, prevention, monitoring, and mitigation	TBD
Contaminants of emerging concern	TBD
Creek Restoration	TBD
Economic water resource	TBD
Emergency response	TBD
Flood modeling, mitigation, insurance, storage	TBD
Groundwater	TBD
Habitat	TBD
Home Owners Association Education Technical Assistance Pilot	TBD
Individual Action for Pollutant Reduction	TBD
Infiltration	TBD
Infrastructure	TBD

Description	Est. Timing
Innovative technologies	TBD
Land acquisition	TBD
Leaky Sanitary Sewer	TBD
Life-cycle & Replacement Cost	TBD
Maximum extent practicable	TBD
Natural background conditions	TBD
Opportunistic BMPs	TBD
Policy	TBD
Precipitation	TBD
Private BMP maintenance	TBD
Recreation	TBD
Regional storage	TBD
Resiliency	TBD
Resource value	TBD
Storm pond leaching	TBD
Storm pond performance	TBD
Street diet	TBD
Street sweeping	TBD
Threatened, endangered, and special concern species	TBD
Volume reduction	TBD
Well/flood contamination	TBD
Wetland restoration and enhancement	TBD
Hazard Mitigation Planning	TBD

Refer to section 2.2 for more information regarding the Intelligence – Inspection, Monitoring, and Modeling program.

5.5 Watershed Development Program (Subp. 6)

Goal

The goal of this program is to prevent actions or circumstances and/or protecting the public health, safety, and welfare and the productive, self-renewing relations and critical landscape and hydrologic functions are accomplished largely through the CCWD rule and the state wetland and stormwater rules administered by the CCWD

Future development activities have the potential to undo some of the past impacts of unregulated development, but only if water quality storage and treatment objectives go beyond non-degradation and result in pollutant loading reductions. The CCWD plans to update its Rules for development in the near future to achieve needed pollutant reductions for the watershed’s impaired waters.

The purpose of protection and prevention is to protect the public health and safety and the functional ability of the watershed to produce and provide beneficial uses by using existing capabilities and resources to assist in both normal and catastrophic or emergencies. To accomplish this requires local water managers to use the principles of sequencing: avoidance, minimization, and treatment.

The CCWD applies a growth management and sensitive lands regulatory approach to protect the public health and safety and the functional ability of the watershed to produce and provide beneficial uses. Most protective and preventive efforts are administered through the Watershed Development Program in the form of local, state, and federal regulations and standards that are tailored to local hydrologic conditions.

5.5.1 Coordination and Collaboration

The Watershed Development program administers and enforces the CCWD Rules which establish standards for managing stormwater runoff, construction best practices, and impacts to floodplains and wetlands. The Watershed Development program works closely with all cities within the watershed and performs the above duties concurrently with municipal review of grading, drainage and erosion control plan review and approval. All cities within the watershed require Watershed District concurrence and approval before final approval is granted by the city council. Likewise, The CCWD Board will not approve a project that has not gained either approval from the City.

5.5.2 Status of Existing Local Controls

In addition to the CCWD Rules, the CCWD is also the local governmental unit that administers Wetland Conservation Act for the watershed. Other local regulatory controls are in place for cities within CCWD. Six of the seven cities (Andover, Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley, Ham Lake, and Spring Lake Park) within CCWD are also MS4s and are required to implement regulatory stormwater controls consistent with the MS4 permit under the NPDES program. Table 2.16 includes a summary of the current municipal local controls whether through ordinance or regulation, policy, delegation to CCWD, or another entity. N/A means the information was unavailable for the community.

Table 2.16. Review of existing local controls.

City	Stormwater Management	Wetland Management	Floodplain Management	Erosion and Sediment Control
Andover	Ordinance	Ordinance/ Delegate	Ordinance	Ordinance
Blaine	Ordinance	Ordinance/ Delegate	Ordinance	Ordinance
Columbus	Ordinance	Ordinance/ Delegate	Ordinance	Ordinance
Coon Rapids*	Ordinance	Ordinance/ Delegate	Ordinance	Ordinance
Fridley	Ordinance	Ordinance/ Delegate	Ordinance	Ordinance
Ham Lake	Ordinance	Delegate	NA	Ordinance
Spring Lake Park	Ordinance	Delegate	Ordinance	Ordinance

* City is entirely within the CCWD boundary. CCWD Rules apply to the entire city.

The CCWD has not identified any deficiencies or redundancies of local controls related to attaining the goals and objectives set in the Plan.

5.5.3 CCWD Rules and Enforcement

The current CCWD Rules were approved by the CCWD Board of Managers on October 10th, 2022, and were effective as of January 1st, 2023. The Rules are included in Appendix D. The MS4s within the CCWD including Andover, Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley, Ham Lake, and Spring Lake Park have their own local official controls. The current CCWD Rules will remain in effect until amended or updated. The CCWD's enforcement manual was adopted by the CCWD Board of Managers on November 9th, 2009.

The Purpose of these rules is to enable the CCWD to evaluate, permit and monitor activities affecting the water and related land resources of the watershed in an orderly and informed fashion. The enforcement process of the CCWD encourage voluntary rule compliance by providing residents, property owners, and tenants the opportunity, with sufficient notice and information, to comply with the Coon Creek Watershed District Rule and other applicable laws and requirements.

The purpose of the CCWD enforcement program is to obtain voluntary compliance with the regulatory provisions of the CCWD.

The general enforcement procedures of the CCWD are to first evaluate the priority of the violation. Following the priority determination of a violation, the following steps are taken until the violation is resolved and the permittee comes into compliance with CCWD Rules.

- Step 1: Report of Violation
- Step 2: Initial Investigation & Inspection
- Step 3: Preliminary Enforcement: Notification of Inspection, Notification of Apparent Violation, or Warning
- Step 4: Violator's Alternatives
- Step 5: Follow Up Inspection
- Step 6: Notice of Violation -Order to Remedy
- Step 7: The Violator's Alternatives
- Step 8: Final Inspection and Stop Work Order
- Step 9: Judicial Enforcement

Refer to [Section 2.4](#) and [Appendix D](#) for more information regarding the CCWD regulatory program.

5.6 Incentive Program (Subp. 7)

Goal

The CCWD's incentive program is intended to support the goals and objectives of the CCWD Comprehensive Plan through cost-share grants. The CCWD currently has two separate cost-share grants in the incentive program – the Water Quality Cost-Share Grant and the Water Education Grant. The CCWD reserves the right to add grants to this program or change funding amounts or sources if needed during this Comprehensive Plan.

5.6.1 Water Quality Cost-Share Grant

The purpose of this cost-share program is to support projects and practices that improve water quality consistent with the CCWD Total Maximum Daily Load study (TMDL) and Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy Report (WRAPS). This grant is intended to operate and support projects through at least 2033.

Scope

In 2024, \$215,000 is available to assist local partners in implementing eligible projects, up to \$75,000 per project or 50% of eligible costs (whichever is less).

There are three categories for cost-share funding:

- Water Quality Improvement Projects & Practices (\$100,000)
- Street Sweeping Enhancements (\$100,000)
- Water Quality Improvement planning (\$15,000)

Funding Source

This cost-share grant program is currently funded by the CCWD's general levy.

Eligibility

Projects must be located within the Coon Creek Watershed District's legal boundaries.

The following entities may apply for cost-share assistance under this program:

- Entities jointly responsible for achieving CCWD TMDL pollutant loading targets including member cities, Anoka County, and MnDOT.
- The Anoka Conservation District
- Local units of government may act as a grantee for joint projects on behalf of private individuals or entities with prior approval of CCWD staff

Eligible projects include:

- Projects intended to address beneficial use impairments in CCWD's waters:
- Projects intended to reduce chlorides in CCWD waters
- Projects intended to protect high-quality unimpaired resources consistent with the CCWD WRAPS (e.g. Crooked Lake, Ham Lake, Lake Netta, Cenaiko Lake)
- Projects in conjunction with planned municipal construction, redevelopment, or retrofit projects that meet the above criteria and exceed permit requirements are encouraged.

Ineligible Projects include:

- Projects intended to meet the minimum requirements of CCWD Rules or other mandates.
- Projects already completed.
- Repeated proposals by the same applicant exceeding a total lifetime award of \$50,000 or within 18 months of a similar award with the exception of enhanced street sweeping activities.

Timing

A competitive RFP is released each year with applications accepted on a rolling basis. Proposals are scored and awarded semiannually until all funds are depleted. Deadlines are at 4:30 PM on the 4th Friday of January and July.

5.6.2 Water Education Grant

The purpose of this grant is to provide funds for public or private groups, programs, or projects that support or pursue the continued planning and management of CCWD and are responsive to the needs and concerns of an informed public. This grant is intended to operate and support projects through at least 2033.

Scope

In 2024, \$3,867 are available to fund projects that meet eligibility criteria and are selected by the CCWD.

Funding Source

This cost-share grant program is currently funded by the CCWD's general levy.

Eligibility

Eligible Applicants Include:

- Public and Private Schools including those that draw a significant amount of the student body from within CCWD
- Not-for-profit or Religious organizations located within CCWD
- Government agencies located within CCWD
- Businesses or corporations located within CCWD

Eligible Projects Include:

- Projects that provide information to the public and decision-makers regarding;
 - The watershed or watershed District
 - Compatible uses of its water resources
 - How individuals can assist in water resource management
 - Ways to improve water quality
- Projects that provide opportunities for the public to participate in water quality activities or to volunteer.
- Projects that support education opportunities for K-12 students concerning awareness of water quality or the impact of land-use on water quality.

Eligible Expenses

- All or a portion of an eligible application may be funded.

Ineligible Projects Include:

- Incomplete applications will not be referred to the Board for consideration or projects already completed or in progress when approved.

Timing

Applications are considered year-round until funds are depleted.

5.7 Waters Restoration and Protection Program (Subp. 8)

Goal

To protect and improve the physical, chemical, and biological quality of the CCWD's water resources consistent with State and Federal water quality standards.

By 2033, significant progress should be made in addressing impairments, on track for meeting water quality standards by the established CCWD TMDL target year of 2045 and state deadline of 2050 (MS 114D.20 subd. 2). Reaches where standards are not attainable due to natural or fiscal constraints will be identified; alternative targets and schedules will be outlined along with supporting evidence.

5.7.1 Current Situation

Since the publication of the CCWD's last Comprehensive Water Management Plan in 2013, there have been many local developments in the realm of water quality. The most impactful of which were completion of a Districtwide stressor identification study and TMDL in 2016. Additionally, four regional TMDLs applicable to CCWD have since been completed (see MPCA 2014, 2015, 2016, & 2021). Combined, these TMDL studies put forth required pollutant load reductions for sediment, phosphorus, bacteria, and chlorides and also trigger required progress tracking and reporting under MN's NPDES MS4 General Permit. Together with our partners, CCWD completed a Districtwide WRAPS and supplemental Nine Key Elements Document for Coon and Sand Creeks that outline implementation strategies to meet required pollutant reductions for all impaired waters, protection strategies for additional priority waters that are currently meeting standards, and monitoring activities to track progress. These reports and plans are listed below:

- Coon Creek Watershed Nine Key Element Document for Coon and Sand Creeks. 2021.
- Coon Creek Watershed District Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). 2016a.
- Coon Creek Watershed District Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy Report (WRAPS). 2016b.
- Coon Creek Watershed District. Biotic Stressor Identification Report. 2014.
- Lake Pepin and Mississippi River Eutrophication Total Maximum Daily Load Report. 2021.

At present, all major streams within the watershed, three tributary ditches, and three lakes are impaired or pending impairment for one or more uses due to a variety of stressors. The reach of the Mississippi River to which the watershed drains is also impaired:

Table 3.22. CCWD Impairments

Waterbody (AUID)	Year Listed or Proposed	Impaired Beneficial Use	Impairment	Aquatic Life Stressor(s)
Coon Creek (07010206-530)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TSS, TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology, DO
	2022	Aquatic Life	Fish	
	2024	Aquatic Life	Total Suspended Solids	
	2024	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	
	2014	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Ditch 11 (07010206-756)	2022	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology, DO
	2024	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	
	2024	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Ditch 58 (07010206-636)	2024	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Sand Creek (07010206-558)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TSS, TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology
	2024	Aquatic Life	Fish	
	2016	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Ditch 41-4 (07010206-765)	2024	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Pleasure Creek (07010206-594)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TSS, TP, Poor Habitat, Chlorides
	2024	Aquatic Life	Chlorides	
	2014	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Springbrook Creek (07010206-557)	2006	Aquatic Life	Macroinvertebrates	TP, Poor Habitat, Altered Hydrology, Chlorides
	2024	Aquatic Life	Chlorides	
	2014	Aquatic Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	
Mississippi River (07010206-805)	1998	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	
	2002	Aquatic Consumption	PCBs in fish tissue	
	2006	Aquatic Recreation	Fecal coliform	
	2016	Aquatic Life	Nutrients (TP)	TP
Crooked Lake (02-0084-00)	2008	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	
Ham Lake (02-0053-00)	2008	Aquatic Consumption	Mercury in fish tissue	
Laddie Lake (02-0072-00)	2024	Aquatic Life	Chlorides	Chlorides

In addition to reducing pollutant stressors including TSS, TP, *E. coli* and chlorides, addressing non-pollutant stressors such as poor habitat and altered hydrology will be equally important for making progress towards supporting healthy fish and macroinvertebrate assemblages. Although attempts will be made to address all impairments, it is anticipated that progress will be slow to negligible in some areas due to natural background influences (native soils and wetlands releasing TP, low dissolved oxygen in groundwater-dominated reaches, natural sources and recycling of *E. coli*) and past anthropogenic activities where

mitigation is infeasible or will require long time horizons (ditching, groundwater contamination from dicing activities, urban development prior to stormwater regulations).

Biotic condition by assessment reach

All four major streams within the watershed are impaired for aquatic life due to a variety of identified stressors shown in the table below. Few assessment reaches are supportive of healthy macroinvertebrate and fish assemblages given index of biotic integrity results compared against standards for general and modified uses for Class 2Bd streams in this region. Presently, CCWD streams are held to general use standards, but may be reclassified pending the results of use attainability analyses.

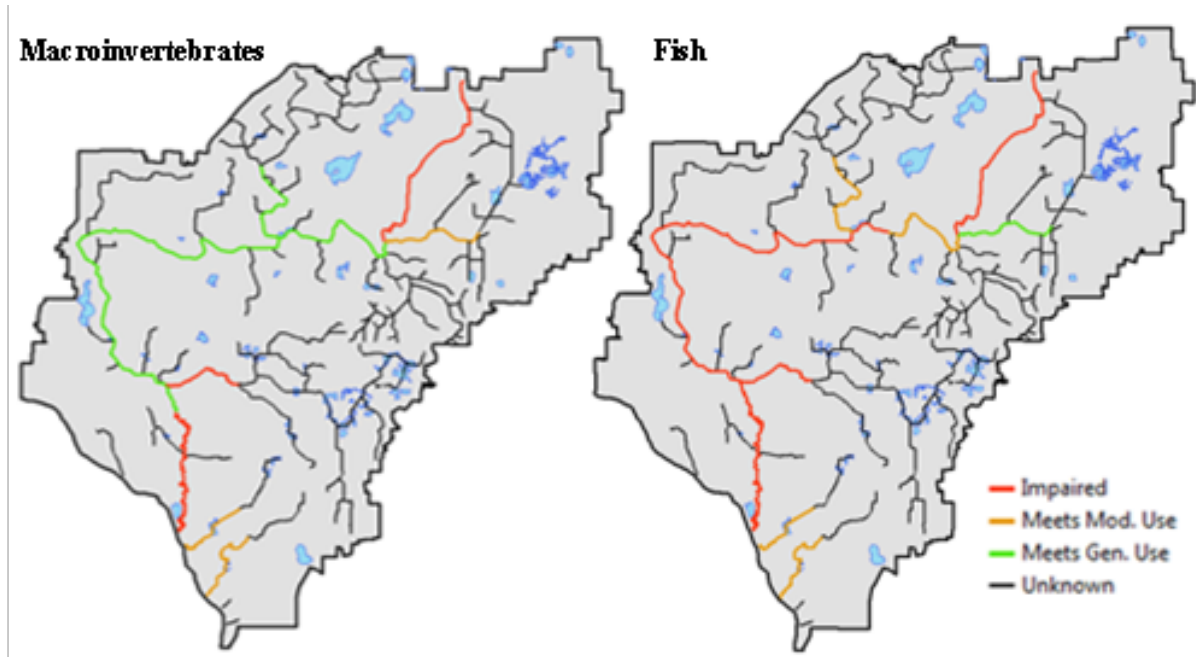


Figure 3.17. Impaired reaches of the CCWD for macroinvertebrates and fish

Table 3.21. Stressor contributions to impairments of the CCWD

Stream	TP	TSS	Alt. Hab	Alt. Hyd	D.O.	Cl	NH ₃	Temp	pH
Coon	H	H	M	M	L				
Sand	H	H	M	M		/			
Pleasure	M	H	M			/			
Springbrook	H		M	M		/			

Level of importance of various stressors: H= High, M= moderate, L= low, / = inconclusive

Pollutants of interest

The primary pollutants of interest with direct impacts on both aquatic life and recreation-based impairments are total suspended sediments (TSS), total phosphorus (TP), *E. coli*, and chlorides. Exceedances of water quality standards for these parameters based on 2010-2020 data are widespread.

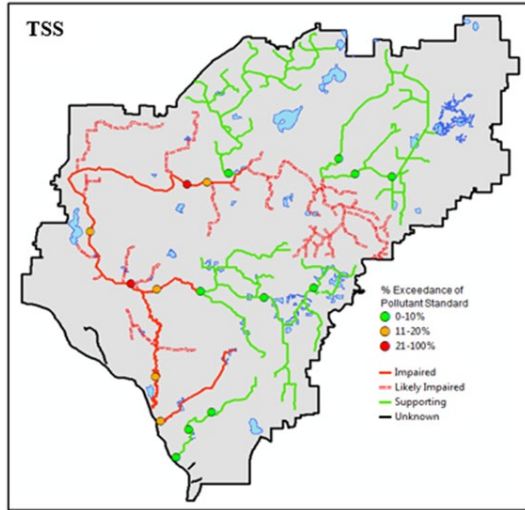


Figure 3.18. TSS water quality data

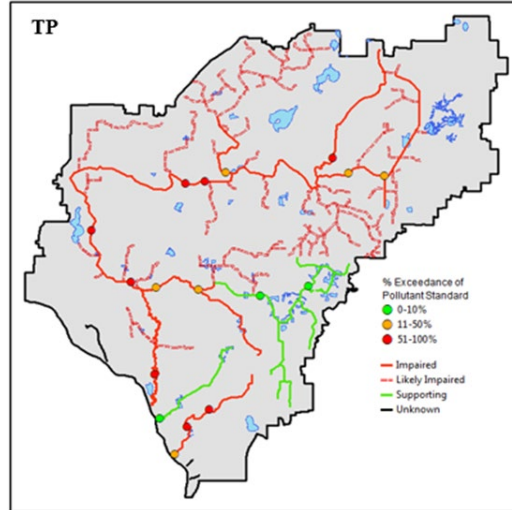


Figure 3.19. TP water quality data

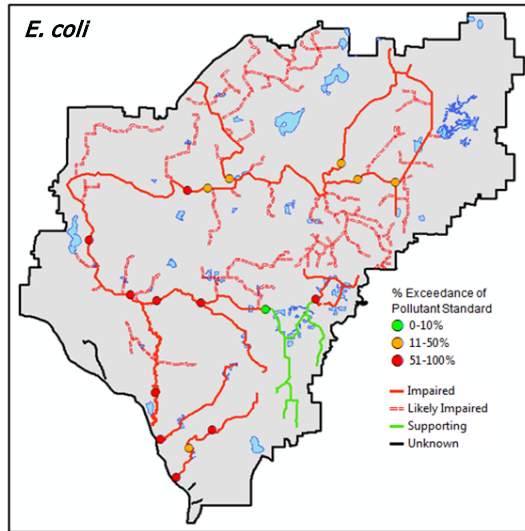


Figure 3.20. *E. coli* water quality data

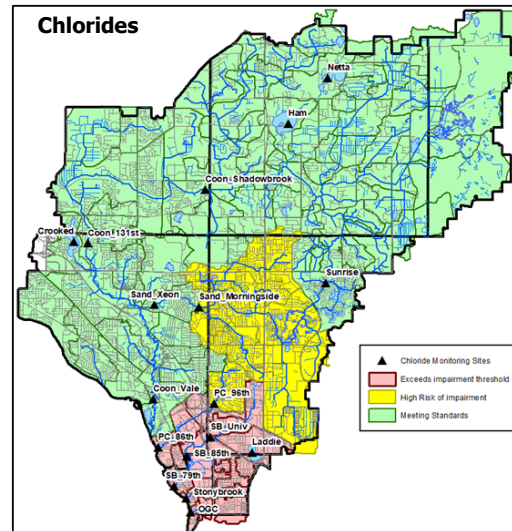


Figure 3.21. Chloride water quality data

Active erosion

Stream bank and bed erosion is a primary source of TSS and other particle-bound pollutants in CCWD streams and downstream receiving waters (CCWD TMDL, 2016a). The CCWD keeps an up-to-date inventory of all sites of active erosion; data through 2023 are shown below. Each year, sites are prioritized for stabilization efforts based on estimates of sediment loss calculated using the NRCS direct volume method. Previously stabilized sites are also mapped below.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Various aquatic invasive species (AIS) threaten the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of CCWD waters, interfere with human recreation, and/or impact property values. Of primary management interest to the CCWD are AIS that clog drainageways or inhibit access such as phragmites and cattails, exacerbate nutrient release such as curlyleaf pondweed and common carp, or threaten native food webs or habitat value in priority areas. It should be noted that invasive cattail are pervasive throughout the watershed and are not shown on the map below.

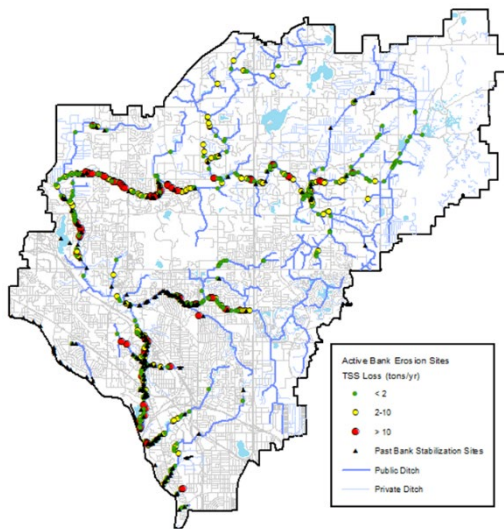


Figure 3.22. Areas of stream bank and bed erosion in the CCWD

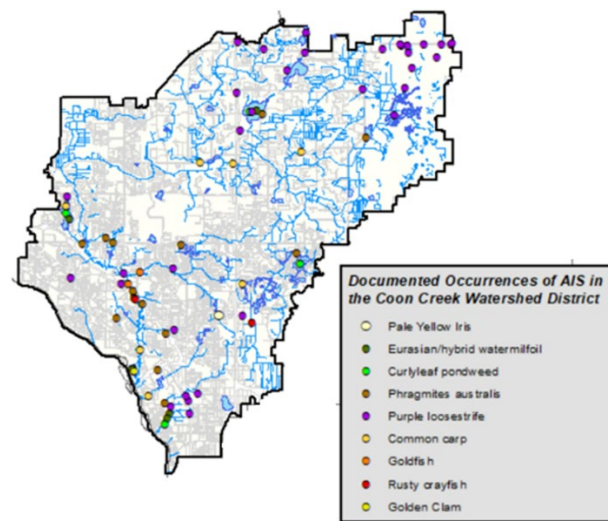


Figure 3.23 AIS occurrences in the CCWD

Groundwater vulnerability to pollution

In addition to surface water impairments, the shallow groundwater in the watershed is vulnerable to contamination (Anoka County Geologic Atlas). Vulnerability depends on a variety of factors including location of possible contaminants, depth to groundwater, and soil type. Advocating for infiltration as a stormwater management best practice may exacerbate groundwater contamination under certain circumstances but is important for aquifer recharge. There are direct, but ill-defined links between the shallow unconfined aquifer (water table) and the shallow confined aquifer that supplies some drinking water in the watershed (Blaine-Ham Lake Area Well Interference Investigation Report, DNR, 2023).

5.7.2 Strategy

To address the current priority targets for water quality protection and restoration, projects are to be consistent with the following broad strategies:

Table 3.29. CCWD strategies to combat TMDL stressors

Stressor(s)	Strategy
TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i>	Expand or improve municipal source reduction practices (street sweeping, sump cleaning, turf maintenance, pet waste disposal stations) to meet WLAs
TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i>	Stabilize active erosion via routine, individual bank stabilization projects informed by annual ditch inspection results to meet LAs
TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i> , Poor habitat, Altered hydrology	Implement stream corridor restoration projects to stabilize active erosion of multiple localized banks, improve in-stream and riparian habitat, and mitigate altered hydrology when feasible
TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i> , Altered hydrology	Implement stormwater retrofits from subwatershed plans to meet WLAs. BMPs include infiltration (basins, tree trenches, impervious disconnect, permeable pavement), particle settling (pond construction, expansion, & maintenance; hydrodynamic separators; baffles; sumps), and filtration (vegetated buffers, media basins, cartridges) practices
TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i> , Altered hydrology	Promote and support oversizing new BMPs as part of permitted development/ redevelopment activities
Altered Hydrology, select pollutants	Implement volume reduction, water storage, and re-use projects identified in subwatershed plans
TSS, TP, <i>E. coli</i> , Altered hydrology	Promote and support implementation of voluntary agricultural BMPs by private landowners to meet LAs
Altered Hydrology, select pollutants	Facilitate conversion of marginal agricultural lands for water storage and treatment purposes including wetland restoration
Altered Hydrology, Poor Habitat	Incorporate Natural Channel Design principles in stream restorations when feasible to lengthen channels, reduce slope, re-size cross sections, and improve floodplain connection
Poor Habitat	Improve connectivity by addressing barriers to aquatic organism passage
Poor Habitat	Improve near shore habitat by promoting or planting native riparian buffers (tree thinning, invasive species control, plantings)
TP	Reduce Internal TP loading to address LAs through inactivation (alum, Fe, Phoslock), aeration, or rough fish control
DO	Increase aeration by increasing velocity and turbulence
DO	Reduce DO flux by increasing shade and reducing BOD including nuisance vegetation
Chlorides	Implement strategies included in TCMA TMDL Implementation Plan
ALL	Implement innovative BMPs and technologies such as smart outlet technology synched with weather forecasting, new filter media mixtures, or adapting technologies from other fields such as wastewater treatment
ALL	Administer cost share program for accelerated implementation of all above strategies
ALL	Districtwide education & engagement on behaviors that have cumulative adverse impacts on water quality (salting, irrigating, fertilizing, pet waste, SSTS maintenance, etc.)
ALL	Data Acquisition; implement special studies to fill information gaps to inform decision-making (pollutant source tracking and budgets, piloting new BMP technologies, etc.)

Refer to [Section 3.4](#) for more information regarding waters restoration and protection in the Plan.

5.8 Local Water Plans (Subp. 9)

Content Requirements for a Local Water Management Plan

When required under Minnesota Rule 8410.0160, municipalities that have land use planning and regulatory responsibilities shall amend an existing Local Water Management Plan (Local Plan) to conform to the requirements of the 2024-2033 Comprehensive Plan or prepare a new Local Plan which is in conformance with the 2024-2033 Comprehensive Plan. The Local Plan must include:

1. The legal requirements of Minnesota Rule (MR) 8410.0160 and Minnesota Statute (MS) 103B.235.
2. A list of the priority problems, issues and concerns that occur within the city's jurisdiction addressed within this Comprehensive Plan (see section 1.3).
3. The following objectives, tasks and effects are essential to successfully implementing this plan and achieving the 2033 objectives. In each Local Water Plan, cities must show how the following joint objectives will be pursued:
 - Strengthen Resource Protection: Modernize and integrate to protect the public health, safety and welfare and those beneficial uses provided by the watershed.
 - Enhance Collaboration: Develop joint capabilities that address problems, issues, and concerns that negatively affect progress towards state and federal goals, using organizational water management strengths.
 - Manage With The End In Mind: Ensure a properly trained and resourced work force capable of knowing the resource problems and understanding the future resource requirements.
 - Integrate Staff And Combined Efforts: Coordinate projects and actions with collaborators, cooperators, and interagency interests to address watershed, regional and state-wide, all-domain, and multi-functional challenges and continuously advance state and federal water resource goals.
 - Leverage Opportunities In Program Management: Proactively identify and leverage opportunities to assist public and private interests, capitalize on opportunities, and expand partnerships.
 - Reinforce Intergovernmental Relations: Support efforts to preserve a rules-based water management approach and provide credible management options that enable leaders to interact from a position of strength.
 - Strengthen Relationships With Collaborators And Cooperators: Seek opportunities to collaborate and improve interoperability with collaborators and cooperators to address enduring and emerging challenges. Foster strong relationships now.
 - Prioritize Concepts and Resources: Refocus our current water management ideas, systems, and practices to improve effectiveness.
 - Cultivate A Resilient Combined Effort: Harness robust and effective field management capabilities that can resist financial and staff degradation and quickly reconstitute for future management.
 - Integrate Capabilities Rapidly: Timely integrate advanced capabilities to amplify existing water management advantages.
4. The expanded list of requirements of the "Thrive MSP 2040 Water Resources Policy Plan" by the Metropolitan Council.
5. The following CCWD requirements for Local Plan content are intended to supplement Minnesota statutes and rules.
 - Does the plan follow the intent of MS 103B and the Coon Creek Watershed Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan? The general standards for the Local Plan meet the requirements of MR 8410.0160 Subp. 3 and MS 103B.235 Subd. 2

- Does the Plan develop courses of action that are consistent with the guidance provided by the Coon Creek Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan and state and Federal statute?
- Are the actions provided in the plan feasible? Do they accomplish or support the mission, goals and objectives set for the Coon Creek Watershed?
- Are the actions proposed acceptable to the watershed district and the effected stakeholders? Are those actions worth the cost?
- Are the actions proposed suitable? Do the actions proposed accomplish the task and purpose for which they are designed?
- Are the actions proposed within the local water plan distinguishable from each other?
- Is the plan complete? Does the plan address all of the tasks identified in the Coon Creek Watershed Comprehensive Plan?
- Do the projects and actions proposed within the local water plan adhere to the principles of sound water management (ie social equity, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability)?
- Address water problems within the context of surface and groundwater systems present within the city.
- Is the plan supportable? Does the plan account for compatibility, transportability; reliability; maintainability; manpower; human factors; safety; natural environmental effects.

Comprehensive Plan Adoption Requirements

All sections of the 2024-2033 CCWD Comprehensive Plan may be adopted by reference to satisfy all of the requirements of MR 8410.0160 and MS 103B.235 for a city’s Local Plan.

Cities are required to adopt all subwatershed plans that are currently completed and the proposed schedule for the remaining subwatershed plans (Table 2.11). Subwatershed plans for Oak Glen Creek, Springbrook Creek, and Pleasure Creek have been completed to date.

Table 5.03 lists the status and schedule of member community Local Plans at the time of plan writing.

Table 5.03 Local Water Plan schedule within the CCWD

Municipality	Plan Status	Year Approved
City of Andover	Approved by CCWD Board	2018
City of Blaine	Approved by CCWD Board	2018
City of Columbus	Approved by CCWD Board	2019
City of Coon Rapids	Approved by CCWD Board	2018
City of Fridley	Approved by CCWD Board	2019
City of Ham Lake	Approved by CCWD Board	2021
City of Spring Lake Park	Approved by CCWD Board	2019

Administrative Requirements

1. Local Plans addressing the above requirements must be adopted by the City not more than two years before the local comprehensive plan is due (MR 8410.0160 subp. 6).
2. The Local Plan must be submitted to CCWD for approval, with consideration of deadlines for Comprehensive Plan approval as identified in Minnesota statute and rule.
3. Member communities are encouraged to engage in early dialogue and coordination with the CCWD during the development of their Local Plan, and to submit a draft plan to the CCWD at least six months prior to the date formal adoption is required.
4. The CCWD recognizes that MS 103B and MR 8410 were written with the intent that each community would prepare and adopt a Local Plan.

6 Plan Amendments (8410.0140)

This Comprehensive Plan will extend through the calendar year 2033, and further until such time as the CCWD Board adopts a new Comprehensive Plan to supersede it. The CCWD may need to revise the Comprehensive Plan through amendments prior to the next Comprehensive Plan update if changes are appropriate, or if problems arise that are not addressed in the Comprehensive Plan. Plan amendments will be needed if significant changes are required involving goals, policies, administrative procedures, funding, or if problems arise that are not addressed in the Plan. Plan amendments may be proposed by any agency, person, city, township, or county to the CCWD Board, but only the CCWD Board may initiate the amendment process. All recommended plan amendments must be submitted to the Board in writing, along with a statement of the problem and need, the rationale for the amendment, and an estimated cost. All plan amendments and minor changes will follow the procedures set forth in this section, or as required by MS 103B.231 and Rule 8410.0140 Subp. 5.

According to Rule 8410.0140, the following minor changes will not require a plan amendment:

- Formatting or reorganization of the plan;
- Revision of a procedure meant to streamline administration of the plan;
- Clarification of existing plan goals or policies;
- Inclusion of additional data not requiring interpretation;
- Expansion of public process; or
- Adjustments to how an organization will carry out program activities within its discretion.

All changes not requiring an amendment will be distributed in accordance with Rule 8410.0140 Subp. 5. The revised Comprehensive Plan will show deleted text as stricken and new text as underlined. The CCWD will maintain a distribution list of agencies and individuals who have received copies of the plan and will distribute copies of the changes to all on the distribution list and post the changes on the CCWD website within 30 days of adoption.

Refer to [Section 4.3](#) for more information on Plan amendments.

7 Annual Reporting and Evaluation Requirements (8410.0150)

The CCWD will annually prepare reports;

- within 120 days of the end of the calendar year submit to the board an activity report for the previous calendar year; and
- within 180 days of the end of the organization's fiscal year, submit to the board and the state auditor's office an audit report for the preceding fiscal year if the organization has expended or accrued funds during this time, except as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 6.756. When a county or city audit report contains the financial statements for an organization, the organization must submit to the board excerpts from the audit report concerning the organization within 30 days of completion of the audit report. The audit report must be prepared by a certified public accountant or the state auditor in the format required by the Government Accounting Standards Board.

The annual reports will include the information required by MR 8410.0150.