2025 Annual Report

COON CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

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The mission of the Coon Creek Watershed District is to manage surface and groundwater systems and contributing land to provide for and balance the competing uses of development, drainage, flood prevention, and the protection and restoration of water quality and habitat for the benefit of our communities now and in the future.

CONTENTS

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

The Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD) is a special purpose unit of local government authorized under Minnesota Statute 103B and 103D. The boundaries of CCWD are defined by the drainage area of Coon Creek and other adjacent streams that discharge into the Mississippi River.

History

The CCWD was established in 1959 by public petition in response to severe flooding in the area. The primary focus of the CCWD from 1959 to 2005 was to balance the provision of established drainage rights in the upper portion of the watershed and flood impacts in the more developed lower portion of the watershed without impacting wetlands or water quality.

The CCWD received its first water quality impairments in 2006. Presently, all four major streams in the watershed (Coon Creek, Sand Creek, Pleasure Creek, and Springbrook Creek) are impaired for aquatic life and recreation. Three lakes in the watershed are also impaired: Crooked Lake and Ham Lake for aquatic consumption, and Laddie Lake for aquatic life.

Key Terminology: Impaired

A body of water is considered "impaired" if it fails to meet one or more water quality standards. Minnesota water quality standards protect lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands by defining how much of a pollutant can be in the water before it is no longer drinkable, swimmable, fishable, or useable in other, designated ways (called "beneficial uses"). Learn more: pca.state.mn.us

Water quality protection and improvement is the primary focus of the legislation guiding CCWD. Other core responsibilities of the Watershed District include flood control, development regulation, wetland protection, and management of drainage systems to provide for, and balance, the needs of competing land uses.

Watershed Management Plan & Goals

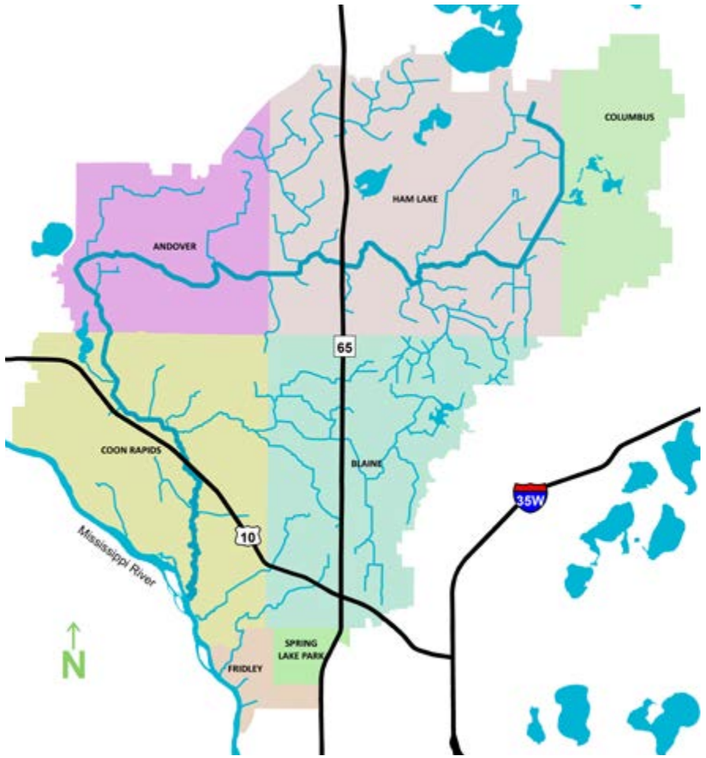
The 2024-2033 Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan serves as CCWD's strategic management plan and platform for operational planning. The Plan identifies priority issues and sets watershed-wide and resource-specific goals to address those issues.

The Plan emphasizes a Multi-Domain Management strategic approach which enables disciplined decision-making by framing risk and continually assessing progress toward 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.

The CCWD Board adopted its 2024-2033 Watershed Management Plan (Plan) in November 2024 and amended it in December 2025. The Plan lays out ambitious goals to achieve its mission that include:

- Improving the geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to the natural potential condition of the watershed.
- Creating a more stable drainage network in the watershed.
- Foster a watershed that suggests that soil, riparian, and aquatic systems, while still at risk, exhibit signs of being marginally recovered in supporting beneficial uses.

The 2024-2033 Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan is available online at: www.cooncreekwd.org/compplan/



Area of Service

The Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD) encompasses approximately 107 square miles and is located entirely within Anoka County. The cities that are located partially or entirely within the CCWD include Andover, Blaine, Columbus, Coon Rapids, Fridley, Ham Lake, and Spring Lake Park. The Watershed District works closely with its municipal partners to provide technical assistance, share resources, and collaborate on the implementation of water quality improvement projects.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Coon Creek Watershed District is administered by a 5-member Board of Managers. Each Manager serves a 3-year term. Managers are nominated by a local unit of government, often a city, and appointed by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners.

The Board is authorized by statute MS103D.325 to employ a professional staff to carry out its duties with direction taken from the 10-yr Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan.

Board meeting are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays each month at 5:30pm at the District Office, 13632 Van Buren St NE, Ham Lake, MN 55304.

Jim Hafner
President

Term: 2023-2026

jhafner@cooncreekwd.org
612.508.3703

Mary Campbell
Treasurer

Term: 2025-2028

mcampbell@cooncreekwd.org
763.742.5360

Erin Lind
Vice President

Term: 2023-2026

elind@cooncreekwd.org
612.418.3570

Jason Lund
Secretary

Term: 2025-2028

jlund@cooncreekwd.org
612.310.0467

Dwight McCullough
At-Large/CAC Liaison

Term: 2024-2027

dmccullough@cooncreekwd.org
763.464.8363

STAFF

Coon Creek Watershed District employs a team of professional staff to execute the directives of the Board and the Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. Staff are organized by department and report to the District Administrator, who reports directly to the Board.

Name	Title & Contact Information	
Tim Kelly	**District Administrator** (retired 12/31/2025)	
Administration		
Corinne Elfelt	**Administrative Services Coordinator**	
	p: 763.392.8869	e: celfelt@cooncreekwd.org
Julie Peterson	**Financial Management Coordinator**	
	p: 763.392.8776	e: jpeterson@cooncreekwd.org
Hattie Hillukka	**Administrative Assistant**	
	p: 763.392.8881	e: hhillukka@cooncreekwd.org
Erik Bye	**Planning Coordinator**	
	p: 763.258.4822	e: ebye@cooncreekwd.org
Watershed Development (Permitting)		
Erin Margl	**Watershed Development Coordinator**	
	p: 763.392.8875	e: emargl@cooncreekwd.org
Abbey Lee	**Watershed Development Manager**	
	p: 763.258.7928	e: alee@cooncreekwd.org
Kailee Vik	**Watershed Development Specialist** (resigned 9/18/2025)	
Operations & Maintenance		
Jon Janke	**Director of Operations**	
	p: 763.258.4644	e: jjanke@cooncreekwd.org
Tyler Thompson	**Operations & Maintenance Coordinator**	
	p: 763.258.7659	e: tthompson@cooncreekwd.org
Jason Hilst	**Field Operations Manager**	
	p: 763.392.8946	e: jhilst@cooncreekwd.org
Water Quality		
Justine Dauphinais	**Water Quality Coordinator**	
	p: 763.258.4021	e: jdauphinais@cooncreekwd.org
Chase Vanderbilt	**Water Quality Specialist**	
	p: 763.258.4833	e: cvanderbilt@cooncreekwd.org
Public-Government Affairs		
Jessica Lindemyer	**Engagement Coordinator**	
	p: 763.258.7305	e: jlindemyer@cooncreekwd.org
Multi-Program Support		
Emma Krause	**Natural Resource Specialist**	
	p: 763-358-2875	e: ekrause@cooncreekwd.org

CONSULTANTS

A variety of consultants provide specialty support to the District. These areas of support include accounting, engineering, and legal services. The District solicits for consulting services every two years.

Name(s)	Service & Contact Info	
Tessa Beuning, CPA	**Accounting, Abdo** 5201 Eden Ave #250, Edina, MN 55436	
	p: 952.835.9090	e: tessa.beuning@abdofs.com
State Auditor	**Auditor, Office of State Auditor** 525 Park Street - Suite 500, St. Paul, MN 55103	
	p: 651.296.2551	e: audit@osa.state.mn.us
Eileen Weigel, PE	**Engineering, Stantec** One Carlson Parkway, Suite 100, Plymouth, MN 55447	
	p: 763.252.6853	e: eileen.weigel@stantec.com
Michelle Ulrich, PA	**Legal Counsel** 1564 Lincoln Ave, St. Paul, MN 55105	
	P: 612.516.9333	e: mu224@aol.com
Kevin Hoffman **Eric Slegh**	**GIS Support, RESPEC** 1935 County Road B2 W #230, Roseville, MN 55113	
	p: 763.755.0975	e: gisrangers@cooncreekwd.org

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Coon Creek Watershed District maintains two advisory committees; a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). These committees advise and assist the District in its operations. The CAC meets the second Wednesday of every month at 4:30 p.m. The TAC meets on the second Thursday of every month at 8:30 a.m.

2025 Citizen Advisory Committee Members

Name	Affiliation
Barbara Goodbooe-Bisschoff	Spring Lake Park City Council
Paddy Jones	Ham Lake Resident
Jim Lindahl	Anoka Conservation District
Joe MacPherson	Anoka County
Jason Margl	Andover Resident
Gary Nereson	Crooked Lake Area Association
David Petry	Coon Rapids Resident
Nathan Schneider	Coon Rapids Resident

2025 Technical Advisory Committee Members

Name	Affiliation
Chris Lord, District Manager	Anoka Conservation District
Jamie Schurbon, Watershed Projects Manager	Anoka Conservation District
Rebecca Haug, Environmental Project Manager	Anoka County
Jerry Auge, Department Director	Ankoa County
Michelle Jordan, Board Conservationist	Board of Soil & Water Resources
Marcey Westrick, Central Regional Manager	Board of Soil & Water Resources
Dave Berkowitz, Director of Public Works	City of Andover
Jason Law, Assistant City Engineer	City of Andover
Kamerson Kytonen, Natural Resources Technician	City of Andover
Megan Hedstrom, Water Resources Coordinator	City of Blaine
Stefan Higgins, Assistant City Engineer	City of Blaine
Jack Davis, City Administrator	City of Columbus
Mark Hansen, City Engineer	City of Coon Rapids
Tim Himmer, Public Works Director	City of Coon Rapids
Brooke Schultz, Water Resources Specialist	City of Coon Rapids
Jim Kosluchar, Public Works Director	City of Fridley
Rachel Workin, Environmental Planner	City of Fridley
Dave Krugler, Engineer	City of Ham Lake
Dan Bucholtz, City Administrator	City of Spring Lake Park
Phil Gravel, Engineer	City of Spring Lake Park
George Linngren, Public Works Director	City of Spring Lake Park
Abbey Shea, Planner Principal State	MN Department of Health
Ryan Toot, Area Hydrologist	MN Department of Natural Resources
Katie Kowalczyk, Metro Water Resources Engineer	MN Department of Transportation
Lynn Duijndam, Water Resources Engineer	MN Department of Transportation
Amy Timm, Watershed Project Manager	MN Pollution Control Agency

Community Cleanup at Northtown Mall conducted by CCWD's Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

FINANCIALS

Coon Creek Watershed District is funded through a combination of competitive grants, non-competitive grants, intergovernmental sources, and the CCWD's tax levy. The District's levy is authorized under Minnesota Statute 103D and 103B, and it is the primary source of funding for water quality protection and improvement efforts.

2025 & 2026 Budget

Revenues	2025 Budget	2026 Budget
Property Tax	$6,189,240	$6,924,414
Fees & Charges	$298,423	$180,573
Grants & Intergovernmental Funds	$2,566,549	$2,372,179
Other Revenue	$115,000	$180,000
Fund Balance	$40,225	$727,396
Total Revenue	**$9,209,437**	**$10,384,562**

Expenditures	2025 Budget	2026 Budget
Salaries & Benefits	$2,214,928	$2,711,665
Professional Services	$489,487	$527,084
Operating Expenses	$317,241	$370,499
Program Costs	$5,789,607	$6,704,314
Capital Costs	$198,174	$71,000
Total Expenditures	**$9,209,437**	**$10,384,562**

2025 Audit

Coon Creek Watershed District is audited annually by the Office of the State Auditor. The 2025 audit report, which includes 2025 actual expenditures, was not complete at the time of preparing this report. To view the audit report visit: www.cooncreekwd.org/reports/

2025 Grants

CCWD was successful in securing a significant amount of external funding in 2025. These external funds came from state grants, federal grants, and cost-sharing with city and county partners. In total, the budgeted revenue from grants and external sources was over 2.5 million dollars. These funds account for a significant portion of the District's planned revenue. The following state and federal grants were executed in 2025.

$146,366 for Xeon Blvd Aquatic Organism Passage

This project will replace a fish barrier at the Xeon Blvd crossing in Sand Creek with a crossing designed to improve fish passage, improve adjacent bank erosion, and maintain drainage.

Grant Source: Clean Water Fund Watershed-Based Implementation

$310,191 for Aquatic Organism Passage & erosion stabilization projects

This funding will help address non-pollutant stressors to aquatic life in our streams by implementing prioritized AOP crossing enhancements and stabilizing active stream erosion

Grant Source: Federal Clean Water Act Section 319 Grant

$625,000 for Bridgewater Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter

This BWSR Clean Water Funded project will address the water quality impairments in Sand and Coon Creeks by removing excess phosphorus and sediment from the Ditch 39 subwatershed by constructed an iron-enhanced sand stormwater filter in the Bridgewater development.

Grant Source: Clean Water Fund Projects and Practices

$1.8 M for joint water quality improvement projects across the District

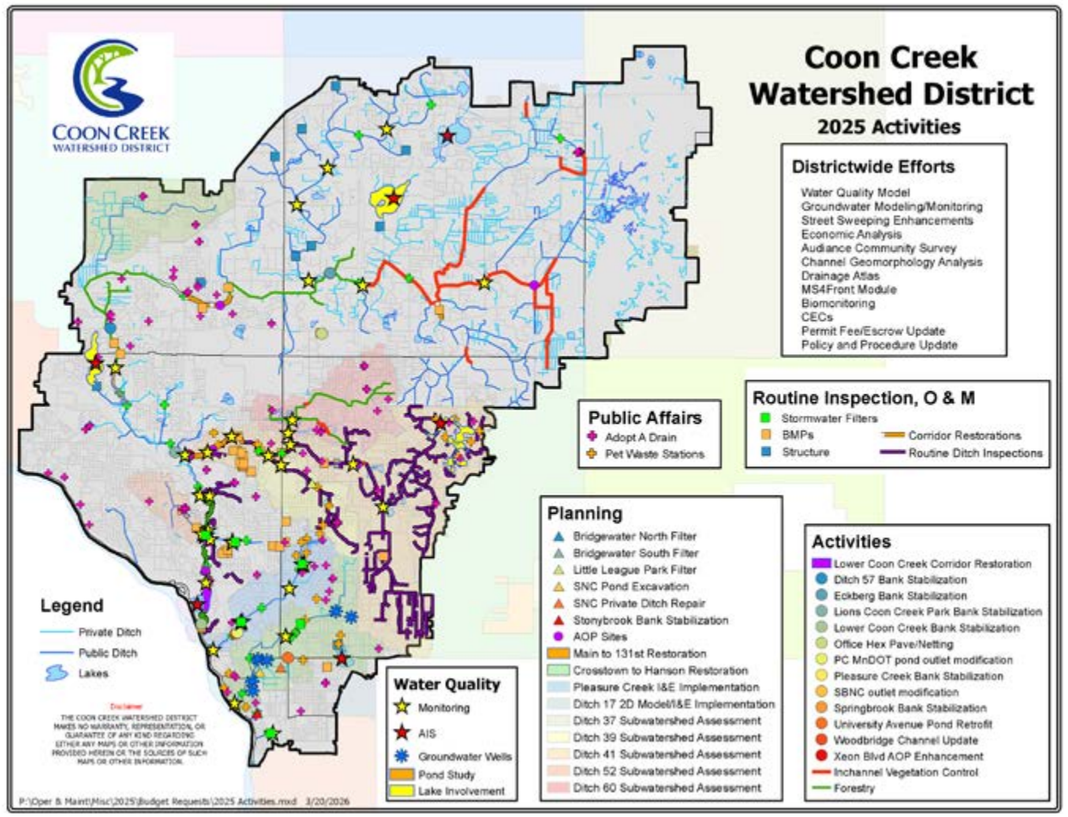
This funding represents the planned cost-share amount from municipal and county partners for joint water quality projects to address TMDLs in the watershed.

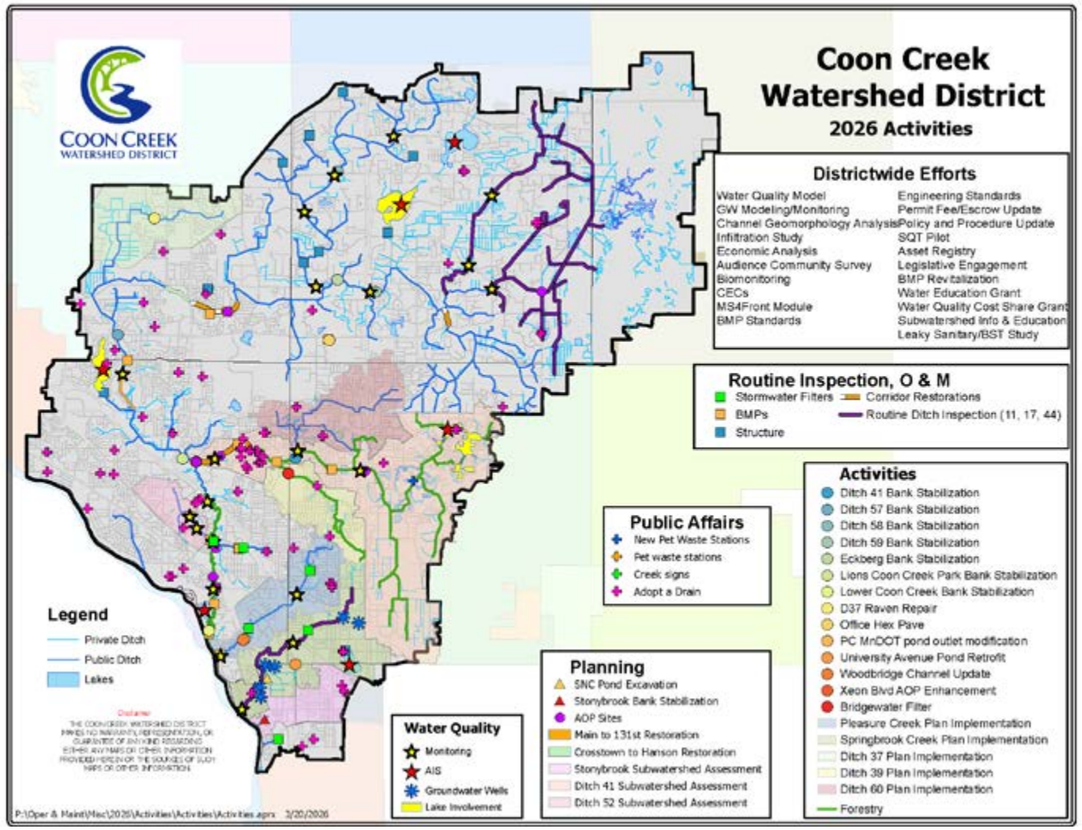
Cost-share with municipal partners and Anoka County

Project signage from the grant funded Biochar/Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter at Epiphany Creek

WORKPLAN

The 2025 and 2026 workplans are summarized by the following activities maps. These maps show the activities CCWD is leading or involved with. Included in these maps are district wide efforts and programs, routine inspections, operation and maintenance locations, public affairs activities, water quality monitoring activities and locations, planning locations for future capital projects, and other general activities that CCWD is conducting. A summary of each program's 2025 workplan activities and achievements is provided in the Program Summary section.





HIGHLIGHTS

District Administrator Tim Kelly retires, Jon Janke steps in

Tim Kelly retired at the end of 2025 following more than 35 years of service to the CCWD in his role as the District Administrator. Administrator Kelly (pictured right) guided the District through economic hardship, legislative changes, and increasingly complex water resource challenges. Throughout his career, Administrator Kelly transformed the CCWD from a reactive organization addressing legacy drainage and flood issues into a forward-looking organization capable of proactive management and strategic planning. His vision, dedication, and institutional knowledge have left a lasting impact on the District, the watershed, and the citizens it serves.

Following Administrator Kelly's retirement, the Board conducted a recruitment process for a new candidate to fill the role of District Administrator. At the conclusion of this process, the Board selected CCWD Director of Operations, Jon Janke, as the next District Administrator effective on January 1, 2026. Jon brings a wealth of knowledge, experience, and leadership to the role with over 14 Years of experience at CCWD.

Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration

In 2025 the Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration project was substantially completed. This project focused on reducing sediment and nutrient pollution, enhancing habitat in and near the stream for native species, and protecting adjacent property from erosion. Overall, this project reduced by 98.7 tons of TSS and 83.9 pounds of TP from entering Coon Creek each year by stabilizing eroding banks, reconnecting areas of floodplain, and repairing stormwater infrastructure. Habitat in the reach was enhanced for fish, insects, turtles, frogs, waterfowl, and other species that play a crucial role in ecological function and biodiversity by creating new backwater pools, providing woody structure along banks, adding habitat complexity with cross-vane rock structures, and native plantings along the streambank. Adjacent properties to the stream were protected from further erosion by stabilizing areas of bank and gully erosion. Funding for this project was supported by a $445,000 Clean Water Fund grant.

Portion of Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration Project site during stabilization

Coon Rapids Dam Pedestrian Bridge Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP)

The Anoka County Coon Creek Regional Trail crosses Coon Creek near the confluence of the Mississippi River and Coon Creek. This creek crossing was a four-culvert crossing installed in the 1980s as a haul road for the construction of State Highway 10. Since then, it has been restricting the movement of fish and aquatic macroinvertebrates from traveling upstream from the Mississippi River into Coon Creek and all of its tributaries. This culvert crossing was also insufficient to pass flood flows and was susceptible to debris blockage. Lastly, it did not allow for kayak, canoe, or boat access into lower Coon Creek without portaging over the trail.

Starting in Fall 2024 and finishing in Spring 2025, the four-culvert crossing was replaced with a concrete span culvert with an open bottom to allow for natural substrate to form the bed of the crossing. This new crossing will provide for significantly enhanced fish and macroinvertebrate passage into Coon Creek, reduced risk from flooding and debris blockage, and improved recreational access for kayak, canoes, and small boats. Removing this barrier to aquatic organisms will allow fish and other aquatic organisms to more freely travel into Coon Creek and its tributaries to access better habitat, breeding grounds, food sources, and refuge for at least 0.8 miles of stream until reaching the next barrier. This will in turn improve the biological integrity of local streams and move the District closer to delisting impaired streams like Coon Creek and Sand Creek.

This project was completed in partnership with the Anoka County Parks Department and integrated with a trail reconstruction project and the Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration project.

Freshly installed pedestrian bridge with open bottom culvert

Stream Biomonitoring

CCWD launched a new stream biomonitoring effort in 2025 to help evaluate the current health of fish and invertebrate populations in CCWD streams. This effort complemented the MPCA's 10-year biomonitoring efforts and fills a data gap by conducting monitoring at the 5-year midpoint of MPCA sampling. This additional biomonitoring will help CCWD better understand the stressors negatively impacting fish and invertebrates to inform restoration strategies, responses to completed restoration projects, and better evaluate progress towards achieving the CCWD mission and Watershed Management Plan goals.

CCWD staff involved in 2025 biomonitoring effort.

Municipal Outreach Support

Watershed staff regularly work with the District's municipalities to help educate and inform residents about their local water resources and the actions being taken to protect those resources. In 2025, staff attended Spring Lake Park Tower Days to help showcase the City's new street sweeper. Spring Lake Park Public Works staff brought the sweeper to the event and Watershed Staff set up an informational booth (pictured right). Staffed by CCWD's Engagement Coordinator and Natural Resource Specialist, this booth provided a variety of informational, educational, and engagement opportunities. Community members could get an up close look at the new sweeper, interact with the hands-on 'Your Street Flows to the River' exhibit which explains how everyday activities cab impact the entire watershed, answer stormwater trivia questions, or try their hand at designing their own street sweeper. Overall the booth was well received by both Spring Lake Park residents and the City Council Members that were present at the event. In total, watershed staff interacted with 74 individuals at this event.

Street Sweeper with educational display

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Compliance

Coon Creek Watershed District is a special-purpose Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) due to the District's responsibilities as a public drainage authority. CCWD is required to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). To satisfy these requirements, six minimum control measures (MCMs) are implemented to reduce stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable, protect water quality, and satisfy the Clean Water Act water quality requirements.

These MCMs include:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-construction Storm Water Management
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

CCWD satisfies these MCMs internally through various programs. The District also supports its municipal partners in meeting their MS4 requirements. Examples of this support include attending and co-hosting public outreach events, providing MS4-specific outreach materials, assisting with illicit discharge detection and elimination through inspection efforts, and compiling TMDL compliance reporting documentation to submit on behalf of all MS4s within the watershed.

Illicit Discharge

Illicit discharge refers to anything other than stormwater (rain or snowmelt) that enters a municipal stormwater system such as storm drains, pipes, or ditches. Common examples of illicit discharge include grass clippings or leaves, fertilizer, motor oil or grease, paint, salt and de-icers, and even pet waste.

PROGRAM SUMMARIES

Administration

The Administration program provides the backbone that supports all District activities. This program oversees critical operational functions such as board meetings and board communications, financial management, human resources, building maintenance, and District policies.

Coon Creek Watershed District Office located at 13632 Van Buren St NE, Ham Lake, MN 55304

2025 Highlights

- » 1 District Administrator retirement
- » 1 Completed Audit
- » 20 Board meetings held
- » 40 Permit items considered by the Board
- » 7 Resolutions passed by the Board

The Administrative Program supported the work of the Board of Managers and the District's day-to-day operations throughout 2025, helping ensure effective governance, sound financial management, and a well-functioning workplace.

The Board of Managers remained actively engaged in guiding District programs and policies. In 2025 the Board reviewed 40 permits, addressed 45 policy items, and held discussion on 37 additional matters related to District operations and watershed management. The Board also received 19 informational updates, keeping managers informed about ongoing programs and emerging issues. The Board also passed 7 resolutions. The annual Board tour provided an opportunity for managers and advisory committees to observe current activities and upcoming projects or issues across the watershed. Tour stops included the Elwell Farms development, Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park, and the Fields of Andover/Rural Reserve area.

The CCWD continued to demonstrate strong financial stewardship. Budget planning for 2025 was successful, as reflected in the CCWD's year-end financial position. The 2024 audit was also successfully completed, marking the first year working with Abdo in partnership with Anoka County staff and resulting in the establishment of several new processes and internal controls.

Administrative systems also continued to mature. The first full year of the CCWD's payroll system operated smoothly, and the CCWD completed its first full year managing its own employee benefits and open enrollment. Additional improvements included the transition to automated accounts payable processing, which increased efficiency and accuracy, and the implementation of ACH payments to provide a more secure and streamlined vendor payment system. These improvements ensure administrative efficiency and financial security.

The CCWD effectively navigated several staffing transitions during 2025, including the retirement of District Administrator Tim Kelly after 35 years of service, the recruitment and hiring of new District Administrator Jon Janke, and filling the vacant Administrative Assistant position.

Investments were made throughout the year to support staff efficiency and workplace functionality. The District purchased an additional vehicle to support fieldwork and site visits and continued to upgrade workstations with ergonomic furnishings. The Board Room audio-visual system was replaced, with the goal of improving the quality and reliability of meetings.

Administrative staff also coordinated three staff events during the year, including a retirement celebration honoring Administrator Kelly and their contributions to the CCWD.

Public and Government Affairs

The Public and Government Affairs (PGA) program provides outreach, education, engagement, and information support to all District Programs. The PGA program manages the District's communication channels including the District's website, social media, print materials, and press releases. PGA staff provide support for the District's municipal partners in the form of event attendance, MS4-compliant outreach materials, newsletter contributions, and interactive educational resources.

Community cleanup at Northtown Mall with the Blaine-Ham Lake Rotary

2025 Highlights

- » 25 Articles submitted to municipal newsletters
- » 4 Community cleanups
- » 92 Stormdrains adopted through Adopt-A-Drain
- » 5 Water Education Grants funded
- » 18 Events attended with over 1,000 individual public interactions
- » 8 Meetings of the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)
- » 11 Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
- » 13 Creek crossing signs installed

In 2025 the PGA program completed a District-Wide Insight Study. The purpose of this study was to gain a better understanding of the priorities, values, and perceptions of both municipal decision makers and registered voters within the watershed. CCWD staff intend to utilize the outcomes of this study to improve its engagement and public information strategies to align with the values and interests of the individuals that share the responsibility of achieving water quality goals, such as the TMDL.

The insight study identified the factors that both residents and decision makers felt warranted water management investments. Ranked top among these factors was public health and safety, followed by water quality improvements. The study also determined that there is presently a high level of public trust in CCWD and local municipalities. This trust is contrasted by a decrease in trust of state and federal government operations. The study also suggests that residents put more value on cross-community efforts than municipal decision makers do. Conversely, municipal decision makers place much more value on public infrastructure issues than most residents do.

Actionable recommendations from the study included creating city-specific reports, incorporating messaging that supports public health and safety, continued public outreach events, reframing water management issues as "community challenges" rather than "individual problems", and highlighting the cost of inaction using visually compelling graphics. These findings reiterate that communication and trust are vital in the current climate of growing public skepticism. The findings from this study were presented at the Annual Conference of the Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts and was used as a catalyst to form an inter-agency communicators workgroup called the "Local Communicators Collaborative" where local communicators can work through these issues together.

In addition to the insight study, the PGA program also worked to streamline high-traffic webpages to improve usability and prepare for upcoming accessibility improvements. These upgrades enable users to more effectively navigate the website and to learn about water management, apply for permits, and collaborate on joint projects.

The PGA program expanded its educational resource library in 2025 by acquiring an interactive Native Plants Roots Display and developing a custom Wastewater/Stormwater Educational Exhibit. These interactive displays are an effective tool to educate the public on a variety of water management issues. All resources in the District's educational resource library are available for use by municipal partners, community groups, and local schools.

In 2025, the PGA program continued to coordinate the installation of creek crossing signage across the District with 13 additional signs installed. This project, originally proposed by board member, Dwight McCollough, is intended to increase the public's awareness of where the creeks in the watershed are located.

CCWD's Water Education Grant, overseen by the PGA program, funded five grant applications in 2025. The purpose of this grant program is to help increase community knowledge of issues concerning the watershed, water resources, or water quality. Projects funded in 2025 included a homeschool pollinator classroom, a field trip to Blaine Wetland Sanctuary, Smart Salting Training, Educational workshops, and a water-focused art exhibit.

Operations and Maintenance

The Operations and Maintenance Program is responsible for maintaining the public drainage system within the watershed. This drainage systems includes over 134 miles of public ditches and multiple stormwater assets that the District operates and/or maintains. The goal of this program is to reduce risk of flooding and erosion as well as ensuring proper function of CCWD stormwater assets by conducting inspections and necessary maintenance. The operations and maintenance program also assists with capital project construction and reports of water resource-related issues from the public.

Field Operations Manager completing a survey at the Coon Creek Park Stream Restoration Project site

2025 Highlights

- » 25.6 Miles of drainage systems inspected
- » 11 Drainage issues addressed
- » 12 Illicit discharge issues addressed
- » 7 Erosion issues addressed
- » 4 Flooding issues addressed
- » 51 Routine or follow-up inspections completed
- » 14 Technical assistance requests

The operation and maintenance program worked diligently to minimize the risk of damage to property and infrastructure in CCWD in 2025. The program accomplished this through a variety of methods including the routine inspection of about 25 miles of the drainage system, 11 District-owned structures, 40 capital improvements, and 68 total stormwater assets. These inspections, though routine in nature, provide critical assessment of the current condition of drainage systems in the watershed and enable prioritized replacement and repair of the system to keep it functioning properly to reduce risks to property and infrastructure. In addition to routine inspections, the program also coordinates the removal of obstructions throughout the public drainage system. This is conducted in a manner that balances the need to maintain drainage rights and ecological function of the watercourse.

The program also worked to improve the ecological aspects of segments of the channel and crossings including the Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration and culvert Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) replacement, and the Sand Creek crossing at Xeon Blvd. The work done at the Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration and AOP crossing is explained in the 2025 Highlights section. Another significant aquatic organism barrier CCWD is working to improve is the Xeon Blvd. crossing at Sand Creek with a large box culvert and rock arch rapids design. This barrier has restricted movement of fish from Coon Creek into Sand Creek for decades since it was installed in the 1950s. Feasibility design and coordination between the City of Coon Rapids and the Met Council was done this year with hopes of construction commencing in 2026. This project would greatly improve the connectivity of aquatic organisms from Coon Creek and Sand Creek which should increase the biodiversity and abundance of fish and macroinvertebrates in the Sand Creek tributaries.

The program also made significant progress on CCWD water quality goals in 2025 through its bank stabilization efforts, stormwater BMP maintenance, and illicit discharge detection inspections. Bank stabilization is done primarily to prevent further erosion of sediment into the channel and stabilize the channel bank, but there are also water quality benefits to the stream as less sediment and attached nutrients are exported into the stream after an eroded bank is stabilized. 2,259 linear feet of actively eroding banks were stabilized in 2025, which the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) methodology estimates reduced sediment and attached phosphorus loading into the stream by 61.8 tons TSS/yr and 48 lbs TP/yr, respectively. The four Iron Enhanced Sand Filters in the watershed were also maintained and operated successfully ensuring they functioned according to their design levels to remove phosphorus, sediment, and bacteria from stormwater.

To reduce flood risk and help partner cities understand current and future flood risks, the program also performed regular flood hazard and storm damage surveys to identify potential flood hazards on the landscape which was then communicated to appropriate CCWD and city staff. These surveillance efforts combined with routine updates on snowpack, spring flood risks, and frost depth position the CCWD and cities to quickly and proactively respond to flood hazard risks.

Planning

The planning program is responsible for the mid and long-range planning of CCWD operations. This program ensures the District is on track to accomplish the resource goals established in the Watershed Management Plan. This is accomplished through subwatershed planning, modeling efforts, multi-program coordination, and other efforts.

Portion of the proposed project plans for Crescent Pond from the Ditch 39 Subwatershed Plan

2025 Highlights

- » 2 Subwatershed Plan completed (Ditch 60, Ditch 37)
- » 1 Subwatershed Plans In Progress (41)
- » 1 Boundary amendment with the Sunrise River Watershed Management Organization
- » 1 Minor plan amendment to the Watershed Management Plan

The planning program led multiple subwatershed planning efforts which serve as the CCWD's main vehicle to identify and collaborate on projects and activities that improve water quality and flood risk in any of the 18 priority subwatersheds in the CCWD. The Ditch 60 Subwatershed Assessment was completed with CCWD partners including Coon Rapids, Blaine, Ham Lake, and Anoka County to improve water quality and flooding in this subwatershed that drains to impaired streams, Sand Creek and Coon Creek. The completed plan puts forth nearly $5 million investment for water quality and flooding improvement in the next five years that will result in nearly 100 pounds phosphorus and over 30,000 pounds of sediment reduced from impaired waters downstream which make significant progress towards the Sand Creek and Coon Creek TMDL pollutant reduction goals.

The Ditch 37 Subwatershed Assessment was completed with CCWD partners including Andover and Anoka County. A main focus of this assessment was guiding the development of the 800-acre upcoming development to help achieve water quality and flood risk goals. CCWD and the City worked with the developer to provide regional stormwater treatment and amenities while also meeting CCWD Rules.

The Ditch 41 Subwatershed Assessment began in 2025 with CCWD partners including Coon Rapids, Blaine, and Anoka County. This assessment will establish objectives, projects, and activities to achieve water quality and flood protection goals in the subwatershed in order to meet TMDL reduction goals. This plan will also build upon the past investments in water quality improvements including the Lower and Middle Sand Creek stream restoration projects completed in 2018 and 2019.

CCWD initiated a joint funded project with United States Geological Survey (USGS) to develop a groundwater transport model to better understand chloride delivery to water bodies through groundwater and expected times to return to safe chloride levels if hypothetical mitigation measures are implemented. This project will also establish a longterm shallow groundwater monitoring network of shallow wells to measure water table levels and chloride concentrations over time in the unconfined aquifer that contributes to the baseflow of CCWD streams. To staff's knowledge, this is the first study of its kind in Minnesota to investigate chloride transport and delivery through shallow groundwater. The preliminary results of this model are encouraging showing that there are areas within the surface watershed that are not in the stream groundwatershed, which will allow chloride reduction efforts to be more prioritized to hot spot loading zones. Preliminary results also show the shallow groundwater system may be flushing through faster or have a shorter residence time than previously thought, which means that in-stream measurements may show progress from chloride reduction measures in a shorter time span.

To better understand flood risk in the Springbrook Creek subwatershed, CCWD developed a 2D flood model of the subwatershed to evaluate localized and regional flooding. Preliminary results of the model identified new areas at risk due to undersized infrastructure, road crossings at high risk for flooding, and multiple structures at risk in 2, 10, and 100yr rainfall events. This work sets up phase 2 of this project to identify structural solutions to reduce flood risk in priority areas in the subwatershed.

CCWD participated in the 2025 Anoka County Hazard Mitigation Plan update. A mitigation action chart was created documenting activities and projects to reduce risk from flooding and erosion. CCWD is now eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or Department of Natural Resources (DNR) hazard mitigation grant funding because of inclusion in the plan. This has opened a new grant revenue source to help CCWD and its partners fund large scale flood mitigation projects in the future.

The CCWD Board filed a boundary amendment petition to correct four parcels between the CCWD and the Sunrise River Watershed Management Organization. The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) approved the petition on June 10th, 2025. CCWD also made a minor amendment to the Watershed Management Plan that refined the Capital Improvement Plan with more accurate costs and timing and an additional six projects.

All local water plans are currently in compliance with the CCWD's Watershed Management Plan. The CCWD and cities intend to align local water plan updates with the Met Council Imagine 2050 update in 2028. CCWD did not require any locally adopted ordinances or rules in the current CCWD Watershed Management Plan.

Watershed Development (Permitting)

The watershed development program protects the water resources in the watershed from the potential adverse impacts from land disturbing activities and development by implementing and enforcing the CCWD Rules and the administration of the State Wetland Conservation Act. To ensure compliance with the Rules and water resources are being protected during construction, staff review site plans, conduct site inspections, and coordinate with municipal partners.

Construction site erosion control practices around an infiltration basin (black fencing) and site perimeter (orange fencing)

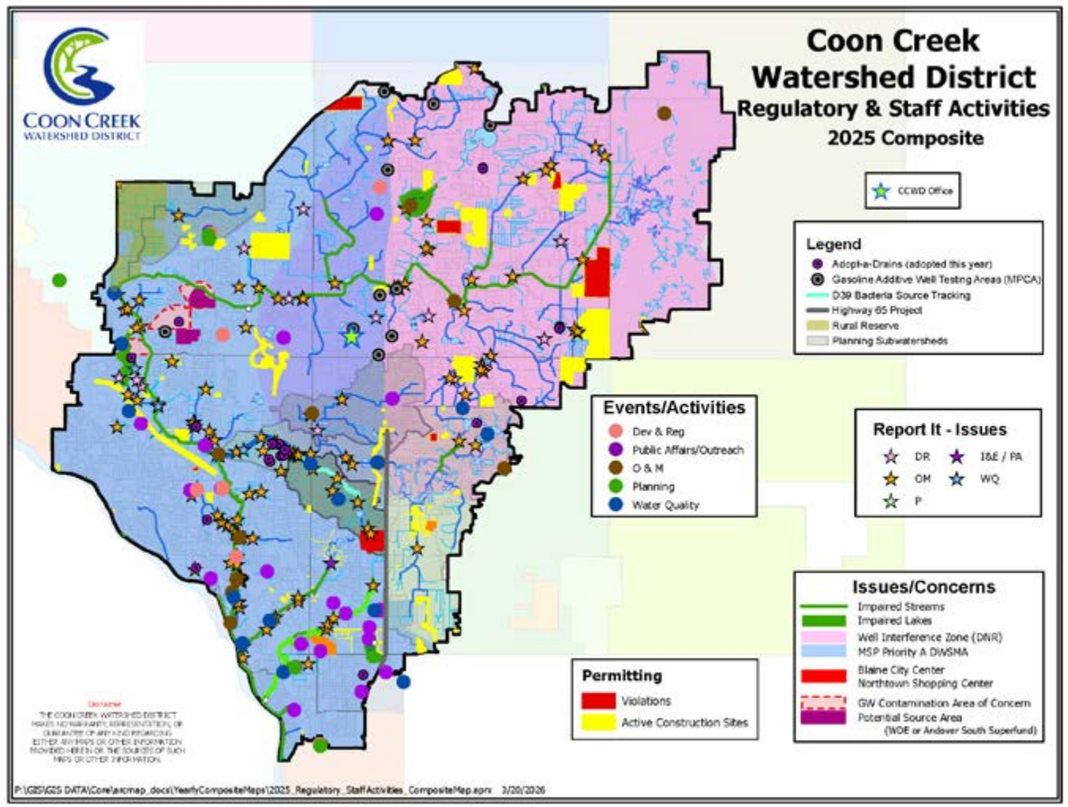
2025 Highlights

- » 41 Permit applications approved
- » 39 Wetland Conservation Act decisions issued
- » 22 Permit coordination meetings with municipal partners
- » 172 Active construction sites
- » 659 Construction site inspections (55% of inspections received a grade of "B" or better)
- » 33 of 34 potential CCWD Rule violations resolved

In 2025, Watershed Development staff focused efforts on improving efficiency and consistency within the program to ensure reviews, coordination with the municipal review process, and site inspections did not impede the review and approval process for applicants. Staff established bi-monthly permit coordination meetings with regulatory and community development staff from municipalities in the watershed. This coordination improved permitting and review efficiency among watershed and municipal staff and ensured all construction and land disturbing activities were regulated appropriately. The program also increased its efficiency by automating processes to notify applicants of their permit status and updating internal standard operating procedures for permit closeout procedures.

The Watershed Development program approved 376 acre-ft of stormwater treatment volume in 2025 which is over 22 times the 16 acre-ft of stormwater treatment volume required by CCWD Rules. The significant amount of "above and beyond" stormwater treatment can be attributed to multiple factors including the over excavation of stormwater ponds in large developments, staff encouraging treatment above requirements to applicants where possible, planning for future site changes, considering current and future requirements, and secondary benefits of meeting floodplain or rate control requirements. The end result of the approved development in 2025 is that while development still occurred in the watershed and land use was converted, the areas of approved development should ultimately discharge less sediment and nutrients than their pre-development conditions.

The program continued implementation of its inspection procedures that includes site receiving inspection grades depending on their compliance with CCWD Rules. The grading program incentivizes proper site erosion control and compliance with CCWD Rules by delaying future site inspections if an "A" grade is achieved. Since the inspection grading system was initiated in 2024, there has been a noticeable increase in compliance with CCWD Rules and erosion control requirements leading to fewer pollutants discharging into water resources during active construction. Of the 659 inspections in 2025, nearly 55% of them achieved a "B" inspection grade or better.



Water Quality

The water quality program leads research, monitoring, and management activities related to protection and restoration of CCWD water bodies. Core work includes routine surface water condition monitoring, targeted diagnostic studies, aquatic invasive species management, and capital project support such as siting analyses, grant writing and administration, and post-construction monitoring. Water quality program staff also provide technical assistance to local lake associations and municipal partners and represent the CCWD in regional and statewide initiatives to advance local water resource management.

District Staff paddling Laddie Lake to collect water quality samples

2025 Highlights

- 406 Water quality monitoring site visits
- 10 Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) early detection surveys
- 12 AIS response treatment sites
- 0 living invasive Hybrid Eurasian Watermilfoil found in Ham Lake
- 9 Partner projects funded though the Water Quality Cost-Share Program
- 3 of 3 external grant applications awarded

The water quality program conducts all monitoring activities in the watershed to evaluate long-term trends in water bodies, measure performance of CCWD assets and projects, and identify emerging issues. In 2025, the program expanded its routine monitoring efforts to include stream biomonitoring, continuous conductivity sensors, and shallow groundwater monitoring.

The new stream biomonitoring effort is led by CCWD staff with fish and macroinvertebrate identification expertise with experience working on Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) biomonitoring teams. As explained in the 2025 Highlights section, this monitoring will help evaluate the current health of fish and invertebrate populations in CCWD streams. The effort complements the MPCA's 10-year biomonitoring efforts and fills a data gap by conducting monitoring at the 5-year midpoint of MPCA sampling, which will help CCWD better understand the stressors negatively impacting fish and invertebrates to inform restoration strategies, responses to completed restoration projects, and better evaluate progress towards achieving the CCWD mission and Watershed Management Plan goals.

To support the USGS groundwater modeling project and understand chloride trends in CCWD streams, additional data was requested about in-stream chloride and conductivity levels and the surface-groundwater interface. To obtain these data, the team deployed continuous conductivity sensors throughout the watershed and began sampling groundwater entering the creeks as baseflow.

In addition to routine monitoring, the program conducts special studies to gain further insight into emerging trends or water quality stressors. In 2025 the program worked with the MPCA, the City of Andover, and the City of Coon Rapids to collect street sweeping samples to be tested for nutrient content and contaminants . This testing supported the Street Sweeping Enhancement study conducted in 2022 that found significant benefits to water quality in the watershed from enhanced street sweeping practices. Staff also worked with USGS to analyze how contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) interact with CCWD's Iron Enhanced Sand Filters. Results of this study should be available soon and could provide evidence that iron enhanced sand filters have the potential to remove select CECs.

To control the spread of aquatic invasive species, staff continued semiannual aquatic invasive species early detection surveys and found no new species. One case of purple loosestrife expansion was observed in Crooked Lake and a lakewide treatment of purple loosestrife was coordinated to control the invasive species. Staff conducted post-treatment monitoring of a lakewide Hybrid Eurasian Watermilfoil treatment initiated by the Ham Lake Lake Association in 2025: no living milfoil was found in the survey indicating the lakewide treatment was successful. Districtwide surveillance of invasive phragmites, which can dominate wetland habitat, were conducted and five new infestations were identified for the Anoka Conservation District to treat.

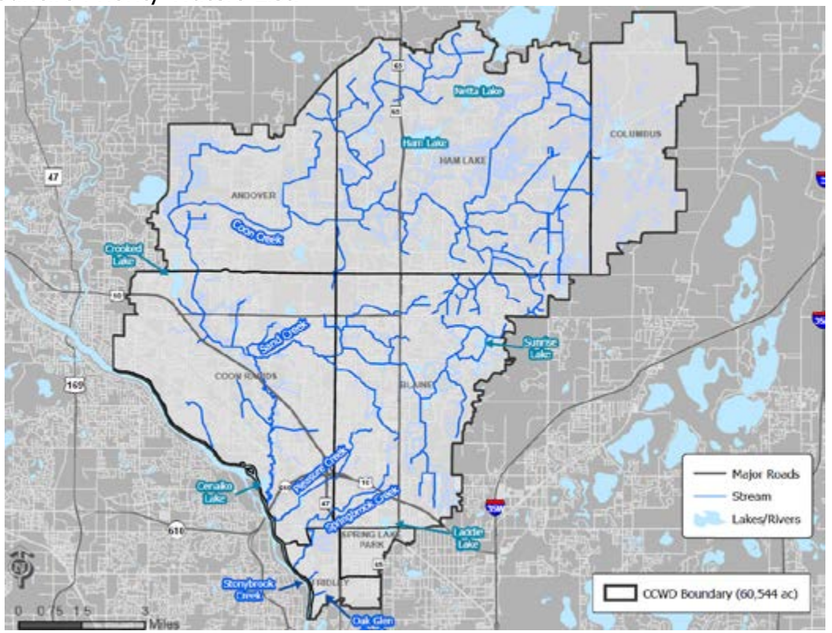
The water quality program also oversees the District's Water Quality Cost-Share Program. This cost-share program, initiated in 2019, supports projects and practices that improve water quality that address local TMDL impairments in the CCWD. In 2025, it leveraged over $260,000 in CCWD funds for water quality improvement initiatives from District partners including a rain garden feasibility study and implementation funding for the City of Fridley, the purchase of Joma plow blades to reduce salt use and stormsewer sump and baffle retrofits for the City of Andover, and targeted goose management, enhanced sanitary sewer leak detection and mitigation, enhanced sweeping, and a channel stabilization project for the City of Coon Rapids.

The water quality program also provides technical assistance to municipal partners on grant applications for water quality improvements. In 2025, staff provided assistance to the City of Spring Lake Park to secure a BWSR Clean Water Fund Projects and Practices grant for $290,000 for a street sweeper to implement enhanced sweeping within the watershed. Staff also assisted the City of Coon Rapids in securing a BWSR Clean Water Fund Watershed-Based Implementation Funding grant for $76,734 to implement enhanced street sweeping practices. In total, the enhanced street sweeping practices in Spring Lake Park and Coon Rapids resulted in over 238 lbs of phosphorus and 9 tons of sediment removed from entering CCWD streams. The technical assistance and collaboration on these grants directly led to significant benefits to the impaired streams in the watershed and strengthened the relationships between CCWD and its municipal partners.

WATER QUALITY TRENDS

Coon Creek Watershed includes five major lakes: Ham Lake, Sunrise Lake, Crooked Lake, Lake Cenaiko, and Lake Netta. In general, all of these lakes have excellent water quality. The lakes in the District generally have small drainage areas and are largely fed by groundwater. They have very few issues with harmful algae blooms, provide recreational value for the region, and have significant regional value as demonstrated by the inclusion of Ham Lake, Crooked Lake, and East Twin (in the Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area) on the Met Council's Priority Waters List that recognizes waters that have regional significance in terms of the benefits they provide. Ham Lake and Crooked Lake are impaired for aquatic consumption due to mercury levels in fish. Mercury impairments are not tied to local water management efforts; mercury originates largely from air sources.

In addition to lakes, Coon Creek Watershed also includes six major streams: Coon Creek, Sand Creek, Springbrook Creek, Pleasure Creek, Oak Glen Creek, Stonybrook Creek. The watershed outlets to the Mississippi River which forms the District's western jurisdictional boundary. From a water quality perspective, the streams in the District are in moderate to poor condition. Most streams having impairments for aquatic life and aquatic recreation. Several significant factors contribute to these stream impairments, including the multipurpose nature of the streams and the history of development that occurred prior to stormwater regulations. Most of the streams in the watershed are also considered 103E public drainage systems. Streams with this designation have requirements that may occasionally conflict with water quality goals and natural stream function. These factors help explain the current condition of most of the steams in the watershed. Despite their impairments, the streams within Coon Creek Watershed have ecological value and regional significance. Coon Creek, Springbrook Creek, and the Mississippi River are included on the Met Council's Priority Waters List.



Stream Water Quality Trends

	Impairment Status	Parameter	Contributing to impairment?	Trend	Data Record
Coon Creek	Impaired for » Aquatic Life » Aquatic Recreation	Sediment	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Phosphorus	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Bacteria *(E.coli)*	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Dissolved Oxygen	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Chloride	No	Getting worse	2005-2025
Sand Creek	Impaired for » Aquatic Life » Aquatic Recreation	Sediment	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Phosphorus	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Bacteria *(E.coli)*	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Chloride	No	Getting worse	2007-2025*
Pleasure Creek	Impaired for » Aquatic Life » Aquatic Recreation	Sediment	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Phosphorus	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Bacteria *(E.coli)*	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Chloride	Yes	Getting worse	2006-2025
Springbrook Creek	Impaired for » Aquatic Life » Aquatic Recreation	Sediment	No	Stable	2021-2025*
		Phosphorus	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Bacteria *(E.coli)*	Yes	Stable	2021-2025*
		Chloride	Yes	Getting worse	2003-2025
Oak Glenn Creek	Not Impaired	Bacteria *(E.coli)*	No	Insufficient Data	2017-2019; 2024
Stonybrook Creek	Impaired for » Aquatic Recreation	Bacteria *(E.coli)*	Yes	Insufficient Data	2017-2019; 2024

*Additional non-routine sampling not used in trend analysis

Lake Water Quality Trends

	Impairment Status	Lake Grade	Trend	Data Record
Cooked Lake	Impaired for » Aquatic Consumption (mercury)	B (2025)	Improving Clarity	1975-2025
Ham Lake	Impaired for » Aquatic Consumption (mercury)	A (2025)	Improving Clarity	1975-2025
Netta Lake	Not Impaired	A (2023)	Improving Clarity	1990-2023
Cenaiko Lake	Not Impaired	A (2024)	Stable Clarity	1997-2024
Laddie Lake	Impaired for » Aquatic Life » Chloride	C (2020)	Insufficient Data	2020, 2024
Sunrise Lake	Not Impaired	B (2023)	Insufficient Data	2018-2019; 2021-2023; 2025

Water quality trends for the lakes and streams within the watershed have been mostly stable over the last 10 years. However, chloride levels in baseflow particularly have steadily worsened over the past 10 years. This trend indicates that the shallow groundwater feeding the baseflow of streams in the watershed is polluted with chloride. Unfortunately, this trend is in alignment with larger regional trends of rising chloride levels in lakes and streams throughout the broader metro area.

Maintaining stable water quality trends in lake clarity, nutrient levels, and sediment concentrations over the last 10 years amid a suburban development boom in the watershed following the 2009 recession, is evidence that the projects, watershed development rules, and pollution prevention activities are effectively maintaining non-degradation in local lakes and streams. Overall, the current trends highlight the need for continued adaptive management to manage local resources as environmental and managerial conditions change.

Key Terminology: Baseflow & Non-Degradation

> Baseflow is the portion of the water flow within a stream that is sustained between rainfall events. Baseflow water primarily comes from groundwater.

> Non-Degradation refers to the prevention of decline or deterioration from current conditions.

PROGRESS TOWARD GOALS

The following resource goals are outline in the Coon Creek Watershed District's 2024-2033 Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan.

Resource	Goal	Objectives	2025 Progress [status]
Groundwater (GW)	(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	[On Track] Installed 6 shallow GW monitoring wells near Springbrook Creek as part of UMN project and began collecting level and quality data. Working with USGS to retrofit and expand this shallow GW well network in 2026.
		(GW-2) Complete GW data collection to sufficiently inform the current nature, structure, and function of the surficial GW zone.	[On track] Seepage runs, synoptic sampling, and hyporheic zone sampling on all streams conducted that informed gaining/losing reaches, chloride transport, and will assist with MODFLOW groundwater model USGS is building for the watershed. Preliminary model results have shown areas in eastern portions of the watershed that may not contribute shallow groundwater flow to the stream baseflow, instead they are completely consumed by high-capacity pumping wells.
		(GW-3) Plan and host the first Anoka Sand Plain Surficial Groundwater Conference.	[On track] Gathering information and working with USGS to build a groundwater model to better understand the surficial aquifer
		(GW-4) Revise WD rules and Plan to restore and protect surficial GW quantity and quality more effectively.	[On track] No rule revision was completed in 2025.
Public Drainage (PD)	(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.	[On track] Inspected 23.9% of drainage system in 2025. On track to complete 100% of system in 5-year cycle.
		(PD-2) Conduct annual condition assessment of all the CCWD's hard assets that support public drainage.	[Achieved] Inspected and completed condition assessments for 11 structures, 40 capital improvements, and 68 stormwater assets that support public drainage.
		(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.	[On track] Restored and stabilized 2149 linear feet of bank in Lower Coon Creek to reduce public cost of future repair and maintenance. Planned for multiple upcoming stream restoration and ditch stabilization projects in Coon Creek and Ditch 60 to improve water quality, create a stable channel, and reduce future maintenance costs to the public.

Progress toward goals continued on next page -->

Resource	Goal	Objectives	2025 Progress [status]
Water Quality (WQ)	(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. [These stressor goals are outlined in Table 3.28 of the Watershed Management Plan and are included on page 40 of this report]	[On track] CCWD created a calibrated SWAT model to recalculate TMDL pollutant reduction goals. Results should be ready by 2026 Annual Report. The following results are a summary of pollutant reductions resulting from projects implemented by the CCWD and its municipal partners. Wasteload allocation (WLA) 2025 progress in all receiving waters combined: » 469 lbs TP reduced » 9 tons TSS reduced » 241,956 billion organisms Load Allocation (LA) 2025 progress in all receiving waters combined: » 98 lbs TP reduced » 120 tons TSS reduced
		(WQ-2) Collect data of adequate quantity and quality for assessing the condition and trends of CCWD's receiving waters, identifying pollutant sources and hot spots, and evaluating BMP performance.	[On track] Monitoring program continued routine, storm, and BMP performance sampling. Expanded efforts including stream biomonitoring, continuous conductivity sensors for chloride tracking, shallow groundwater, and filter media testing were initiated to collect data on emerging issues such as chloride and track in-stream improvements.
		(WQ-3) Leverage local water quality improvement project investments with at least 50% grant funding.	[Achieved] » 47% of Coon Rapids enhanced street sweeping from CCWD WQ cost share grant » 90% of Spring Lake Park enhanced street sweeping from state grant funding » 77% of Lower Coon Creek Corridor Restoration project funded by state and federal grant funding
		(WQ-4) Provide community co-benefits in at least 75% of water quality improvement projects.	[Achieved] 100% of water quality improvement projects had community co-benefits including reduced future maintenance costs, lowered flood risk, or improved habitat.
		(WQ-5) Minimize public costs by conducting feasibility studies and critically evaluating the appropriateness of standards for each water quality project implemented.	[Achieved] Feasibility studies were completed for all budgeted water quality projects including the Bridgewater Filter, MnDOT Pond Outlet Retrofit, and the Springbrook Nature Center Outlet Retrofit projects. These studies identified potential risks to be mitigated for in final design, operation, and maintenance of the project and by doing so minimized public costs and ensured the most cost-effective design alternative was selected.
		(WQ-6) Complete all remaining subwatershed plans and begin implementation of at least 75% of subwatershed plans.	[On track] Completed 27% of all subwatershed plans as of 2025 and began implementing completed plans.
		(WQ-7) Conduct annual condition assessment of all the CCWD's hard assets that support water quality.	[Achieved] Inspected and conducted O&M on all CCWD hard stormwater assets in 2025 including the four CCWD regional iron-enhanced sand filters.

Progress toward goals continued on next page -->

Resource	Goal	Objectives	2025 Progress [status]
Water Quantity (WQT)	(WQT) To closely monitor and model the watershed'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.	(WQT-1) Refine CCWD floodplain model for the entire watershed through subwatershed planning process by 2033	[On track] Ditch 41 subwatershed floodplain was reviewed and refined in 2025 for a total of 6 of 18 subwatersheds with reviewed and refined floodplain models. A new Springbrook Creek 2D flood model was developed which confirmed regional and localized flooding risk in the subwatershed.
		(WQT-2) Maintain or reduce the % of CCWD stormwater infrastructure in "poor" condition relative to 2023 baseline.	[On track] Repaired and maintained 7 sites due to end of life or reduced capacity. These included impoundments, storm ponds, and stream crossings totaling 1,178 acres of effected area.
		(WQT-3) Increase the % of land in the watershed developed under current stormwater regulations (2023 baseline).	[Achieved] Increased the amount of land in the watershed developed (approved) under current CCWD Rules by 606 acres or 0.8% of the watershed's total area.
		(WQT-4) Reduce # of habitable structures at risk of flooding in the 1% storm (2023 baseline).	[Mixed] » Ditch 60: decreased from about 100 to 7 structures impacted from model refinement and as-built reviews » Ditch 41: determined about 25 structures impacted following model refinement » Springbrook Creek: increased from 108 to ~1000 structures based on new 2D flood model that shows risk from regional AND localized flooding. Previous flood model only considered regional flood risk.
Wetlands (WL)	(WL) To pursue the no net loss of the quantity, quality, and biological integrity of the watershed's wetlands.	(WL-1) Achieve no net loss of wetland through permitted activity.	[Achieved] Gained 76,334 sq ft of wetland mitigation area while only losing 49,643 sq ft of permanently impacted wetland, resulting in a gain of 26,691 sq ft.

2033 Interim Stressor 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

APPENDIX

A. 2025 Education & Outreach Materials

All appendices are available on the District website and are linked above.

If you have any trouble accessing the documents, would like printed copies, or have questions about this report, please contact the District at info@cooncreekwd.org or call (763) 755-0975.