COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Board Room
Coon Creek Watershed District Offices
Monday, April 10, 2023
5:30 p.m.

Board of Managers:
Matthew Herbst, President; James Hafner, Vice President; Patrick Parker, Secretary; Mary Campbell, Treasurer; Dwight McCullough, Member at Large

Note: Individuals with items on the agenda or who wish to speak to the Board are encouraged to be in attendance when the meeting is called to order.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Approval of the Agenda** *(Additions/Corrections/Deletions)*
3. **Announcements**
4. **Open Discussion**

Anyone wishing to address the Board of Managers on an item not on the agenda or on the consent agenda may come forward at this time. Comments are limited to three minutes.

CONSENT ITEMS
The consent agenda is considered as one item of business. It consists of routine administrative items or items not requiring discussion. Items can be removed from the consent agenda at the request of a Board member, staff member or a member of the audience.

5. **Approval of Minutes of March 27, 2023**
6. **Receive Administrator's Situation Report**
7. **Advisory Committee Report**
8. **Approve Bills for Payment**

POLICY ITEMS

PERMIT ITEMS
9. **Coon Rapids – CDJR EV Charging Stations Permit Review**
10. **Blaine 2023 SW Street Reconstruction Permit Review**

DISCUSSION ITEMS
11. **Board Meeting and Board Tour Times**
12. **2024 Program and Budget Guidance**

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS
13. **County Transition (At Board Meeting)**
14. **Strib Article – Flood insurance information for Homeowners**

ADJOURN

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
BOARD OF MANAGERS' MEETING

The Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District held their regular meeting on, Monday, March 27, 2023, at the Coon Creek Watershed District Office.

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 5:31 PM.

Board Members Present: Mary Campbell, Jim Hafner, Matthew Herbst, Dwight McCullough, and Patrick Parker
Staff Present: Jenny Gooden, Tim Kelly, and Michelle Ulrich
Staff Present via Zoom: Dawn Doering, Erin Edison, Jon Janke, Abbey Lee, and Abby Shea
Visitors Present: Denise and Troy Wolens, Ham Lake, MN

2. Approval of the Agenda

Board Member Campbell made a motion to move Items 8 and 9 to the Consent Agenda with Item 9 to be discussed during the Informational Items. Seconded by Board Member Parker. Motion carried with five yeas (Board Members Mary Campbell, Jim Hafner, Matthew Herbst, Dwight McCullough, and Patrick Parker) and no nays.

Board Member Herbst made a motion to approve the amended agenda. Seconded by Board Member McCullough. Motion carried with five yeas (Board Members Mary Campbell, Jim Hafner, Matthew Herbst, Dwight McCullough, and Patrick Parker) and no nays.

3. Announcements – None.

4. Discussion from the Floor

Troy Wolens, Ham Lake resident, addressed the Board with concerns regarding the fees that Coon Creek Watershed District charges the residents and a letter he received from the District in 2016 and 2022.

Mr. Wolen expressed his concern with the large fees that he was going to be charged and violation letters he has received for a project on his property to gain access onto Coon Lake. He stated that he had met with District staff in the past and was aware of the permitting fees and the process. Mr. Wolens completed his project in 2021 and is now experiencing feedback from the District of doing the work without a permit and possibly filling in a wetland area.

Mr. Wolen stated that he worked with the DNR for the required permits to remove the ice ridge so that he could have access to the lake. He reviewed the letter that he received from Coon Creek Watershed District staff stating that they would be on his property on a specific date and time. He stated that he was not comfortable with District staff entering his property and requests that staff do not come onto his property.

Mr. Wolen expressed his concern with his property boundary within the Coon Creek Watershed District versus surrounding properties which belong to the Sunrise River Watershed Management Organization. He stated that he has made requests with the City of Ham Lake for a change as well.

Administrator Kelly explained the boundaries of the District and Sunrise River Watershed Management Organization and the duties and delegation that each holds. He acknowledged the letters that have been sent from the District and inquired to Mr. Wolen if he would like them explained. Mr. Wolen stated that he did not.

Board Member Hafner reminded Mr. Wolen that the letter he received was not a threatening letter and Mr. Wolen should have contacted the District to reschedule the inspection or inquire as to why a visit to the property was necessary.

President Herbst asked Mr. Wolen what the District can do to help Mr. Wolen with his concerns and issues.

Mr. Wolen stated that he does not want to see or hear of any retaliation from District staff and asked that staff does not enter his property. He stated that the project is complete and there is no reason for entry onto his property.

President Herbst asked that if Mr. Wolen should receive any letters or have future concerns to contact him directly and provided Mr. Wolin with his personal cell phone number.

CONSENT ITEMS

5. Approval of Minutes of March 13, 2023

6. Approve Bills to be Paid: Claims totaling $142,118.47 on the following disbursement list will be issued and released upon Board approval:

March 27, 2023	
To	**Amount**
Anoka County	124,775.30
Centerpoint Energy	440.67
Board of Water & Soil Resources	565.00
YTS Companies	19,337.50
	145,118.47

The following Permit Items were moved to the Consent Agenda by motion:

8. 2023 NW Area Street Reconstruction: The project purpose is reconstruction of existing roadways, storm sewer, curb and gutter along various streets within the City of Blaine. The location includes the streets of 127th Avenue, 127th Lane, 129th Avenue, Polk Street, Taylor Street and 131st Avenue.

Staff recommendation was to Approve with 4 Conditions and 0 Stipulations as follows:

Conditions to be Met Before Permit Issuance:

Procedural Requirements (rule 2.7)

1. Submittal of a performance escrow in the amount of $4,520.00.

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4)

2. Provide a note on the erosion and sediment control plan that disturbed soils and stockpiles will be temporarily or permanently stabilized within 24 hours after construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.
3. Provide proof of NPDES permit application.

Floodplain (Rule 6)

4. Provide a floodplain figure that illustrates the extent of floodplain impact and cross sections to verify the floodplain fill quantity.

Stipulations: None

9. Aquatore Park Bandshell Permit Review: The purpose of the project is the construction of a new band shell at Aquatore Park with associated stormwater treatment center. The location is Aquatore Park-9191 Lincoln Street NE, Blaine, MN.

Staff Recommendation was to Approve with 6 Conditions and 2 Stipulations

Procedural Requirements (Rule 2.7)

1. Submittal of a performance escrow in the amount $2,745.00.

Stormwater Management (Rule 3)

2. Update existing drainage map to show correct label for subcatchment 2.
3. Update HWL of the filtration basin on the grading plan to be consistent with HydroCAD results.

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4)

4. A double row of perimeter control is required around work within 50 feet of a wetland.
5. Provide a note on the erosion and sediment control plan that soil stockpiles will be temporarily or permanently stabilized within 7 days of inactivity.
6. Provide proof of NPDES permit application.

Stipulations:

The permit will be issued with the following stipulations as conditions of the permit. By accepting the permit, the applicant agrees to these stipulations:

1. Submittal of as-builts for the stormwater management practices and associated structures listed in Tables 2 and 3, including volume, critical elevations, and proof of installation for hydrodynamic separators.
2. Completion of a post construction infiltration test on the Filtration Basin by filling the basin to a minimum depth of 6 inches with water and monitoring the time necessary to drain, or multiple double ring infiltration tests to ASTM standards. The Coon Creek Watershed District shall be notified prior to the test to witness the results.

Motion made by Board Member Campbell to approve the Consent Agenda. Seconded by Board Member Herbst. Motion carried with five yeas (Board Members Mary Campbell, Jim Hafner, Matthew Herbst, Dwight McCullough, and Patrick Parker) and no nays.

POLICY ITEM

9. Water Education Grant 23-02 Translating Groundwater Contamination Video

Dawn Doering, Public and Governmental Affairs Coordinator, reported that in September 2023, the Board budgeted $3,700.00 for water education grants. The Board originally approved the Activity Description for Water Education grants in December 2007.

Ms. Doering reported that on March 21, 2023, Ethan Cypull, GreenCorps member at Anoka Conversation District, applied for a $850.00 Water Education grant to cover the cost of translating a video in the "Our Connection" series of informational videos produced originally by the Anoka County Water Resources Outreach Collaborative to explain complex subjects and what can be done. The Coon Creek Watershed District has supported the production of these videos.

Ms. Doering explained that Spanish, Hmong, Somali languages were chosen due to data from the 2020 US Census. She requested that the grant application be awarded in the amount of $850.00 for professional translation of the video with subtitle options.

Board Member Hafner inquired how widely the videos are used and if they are easily accessible.

Ms. Doering reported that the video has been available on YouTube for three years and has had 36,000 views to date.

Motion made by Board Member Hafner to award Ethan Cypull $850.00 from the Water Education Grant for the translation of the "Out Groundwater Connection: Contamination" video into three languages. Seconded by Board Member McCullough. Motion carried with five yeas (Board Members Mary Campbell, Jim Hafner, Matthew Herbst, Dwight McCullough, and Patrick Parker) and no nays.

PERMIT ITEMS -These items were moved to the Consent Agenda.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

10. 2023-2034 Assessment

Administrator Kelly provided the Board Members with the Annual Assessment that monuments the current condition and trend of management efforts made the previous year and initiates the annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution cycle. He stated that it is designed to provide insight and guidance on enduring and emerging planning and operation issues to inform of program and budget development.

Mr. Kelly reviewed the purpose of the assessment and identified existing and emerging critical problems, issues, and concerns for the 2024 Budget. These issues present a risk to the public health and safety of the District or the District's ability to address those priorities efficiently and effectively.

Mr. Kelly provided an update on the separation from Anoka County. He stated that the Request for Proposals (RFP) have been sent and depending on the what the cost estimates are based on the proposals, there will not be funding available for these services or be able to bring those services on board until January 2024. He stated that the Board has the authority to allocate funds from projects to have the transition happen at an earlier date. He stated that he has been in contact with Anoka County regarding the health care benefits for District employees and it appears that Anoka County will allow the District to remain on health benefits for one more year.

Mr. Kelly also reported that Water Quality is a major concern for the District. He reported that the District contains 11 streams that do not meet State or Federal water quality standards for select beneficial uses of water and are therefore classified as impaired. He stated that these impairments are to be addressed by limiting stressors to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) by 2045. He stated that the current pace of investment ($1-2 Million per year) is not sufficient to achieve meeting State and Federal standards by 2045. He reported that in addition, economic and investment best practices indicate that to be successful in a dynamic and fluid situation, the District should have 80% of infrastructure in place in the first 20% of time. This means 80% of the total cost (estimated at $1 Million) should be made in the first 20% of time between now and 2045. He reported that this compares to an additional investment of $20 million a year for the next four to five years. He reported that the District's share is estimated at $6 million per year for the next four years and $1.5 million per year for the following 16 years. These figures are in 2023 dollars and assume no significant increases in fuel, labor, or material costs.

Mr. Kelly stated that this issue will be presented to the Technical Advisory Committee in the next few weeks. He stated that a discussion will take place on the possible solutions and how cities will adjust their budgets and what is contributed towards the District. He reminded the Board Members that the Clean Water Fund will expire 2033 as well and there could be a loss in funds from that expiring.

Mr. Kelly asked the Board Members for their input and suggestions on the best approach on these concerns.

President Herbst requested that Mr. Kelly provide some basic figures and scenarios of the cost to the residents based off the numbers that are available at this time. He stated that a lot of information was presented, and it would be best for the Board Members to review and provide feedback at the next Board meeting.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

9. Aquatore Park Bandshell Permit Review

Board Member Hafner inquired as to how biofiltration will be implemented at the Aquatore Park site.

Erin Edison, Watershed Development Coordinator reported that a biofiltration basin that is clay lined with surrounding vegetation will be used at the site.

11. County Transition

Administrator Kelly provided an update on the transition in his presentation with Item 10.

ADJOURN

Board Member Hafner made a motion to adjourn. Seconded by Board Member Campbell.

Motion carried with five yeas (Board Members Mary Campbell, Jim Hafner, Matthew Herbst, Dwight McCullough, and Patrick Parker) and no nays.

The Board Meeting adjourned at 6:46 PM.

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President, Matthew Herbst

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER: 6
ITEM: Administrator's Situation Report

AGENDA: Consent

REQUESTED ACTION:
Receive report

ADMINISTRATOR'S EVALUATION

Upcoming Board Considerations

- Annual Report
- Comprehensive Plan Alternatives
- Capital Improvements Priority Discussion

Program Readiness Review

The four Readiness pillars (Manning, Training, Equipping, and Leader Development) enable the #USArmy to accomplish a full range of military operations.

District Capacity and Capability

The District possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most of its legislative mission for which it is organized or designed.

The District can accomplish most required tasks to standard under most conditions.

Risk Assessment

Strategic Risk:

- **Legislation**: Legislation that could have significantly affected and altered the efficiency and the District's ability to maintain and repair the public drainage system was deleted from the omnibus bill (HF 2310 & SF 2438). The immediate risk is now unlikely, although it will be discussed in the drainage work group

- Amended to change Clean Water Fund recommendations to legislature instead of Governor and move to an annual funding cycle (HF 1999). This bill would result in considerable inefficiency in pursuing outside funds by adding steps to assess whether the funding celebrates cultural diversity or reaches diverse communities. The probability of this bill passing is very low, there is no companion Senate bill.

Operational Risks:

- **Flooding**: There is currently approximately 2-4" of moisture remaining in the snowpack of the watershed. The spring flood outlook continues to evolve but slowed the last few weeks with temps fluctuating around freezing. Currently, we are in the well above normal

flood risk category with the highest risk areas being Lower Coon Creek and the Mississippi River.

- **Anoka County Transition**: On March 10 the Board was briefed that the County Health care consultant would be going to BCBS & Health Partners to discuss options for replicating coverage and obtain costs and we would hear back in 3 weeks.

  During discussions it was mentioned of a probable exit date for finance of end December 2023. We will figure out health care but could be extended through 2024.

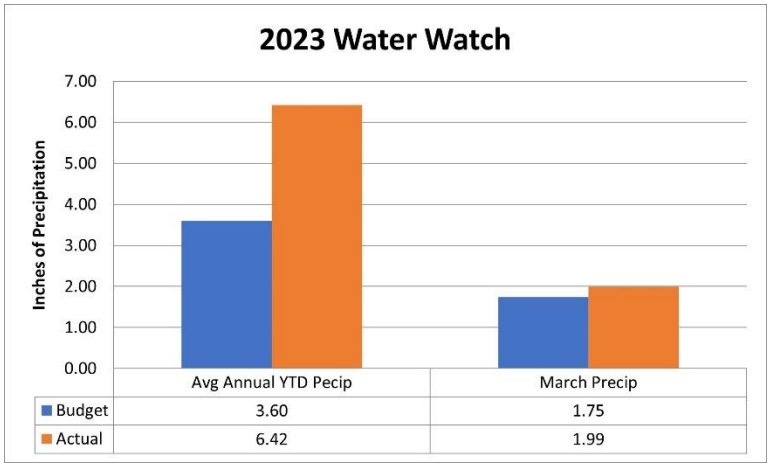
  RFPs were distributed and responses were due 4/6/2023. A verbal review will occur at the April 10 Board meeting.

- **Increase in Tax Levy**: Discussions with County Finance indicate that it is unlikely that the District will receive comments from County Commissioner on a levy increase to cover the costs contracted administrative services. He recommended that we address any increase in Capital Project costs separately.

MANAGEMENT SITUATION

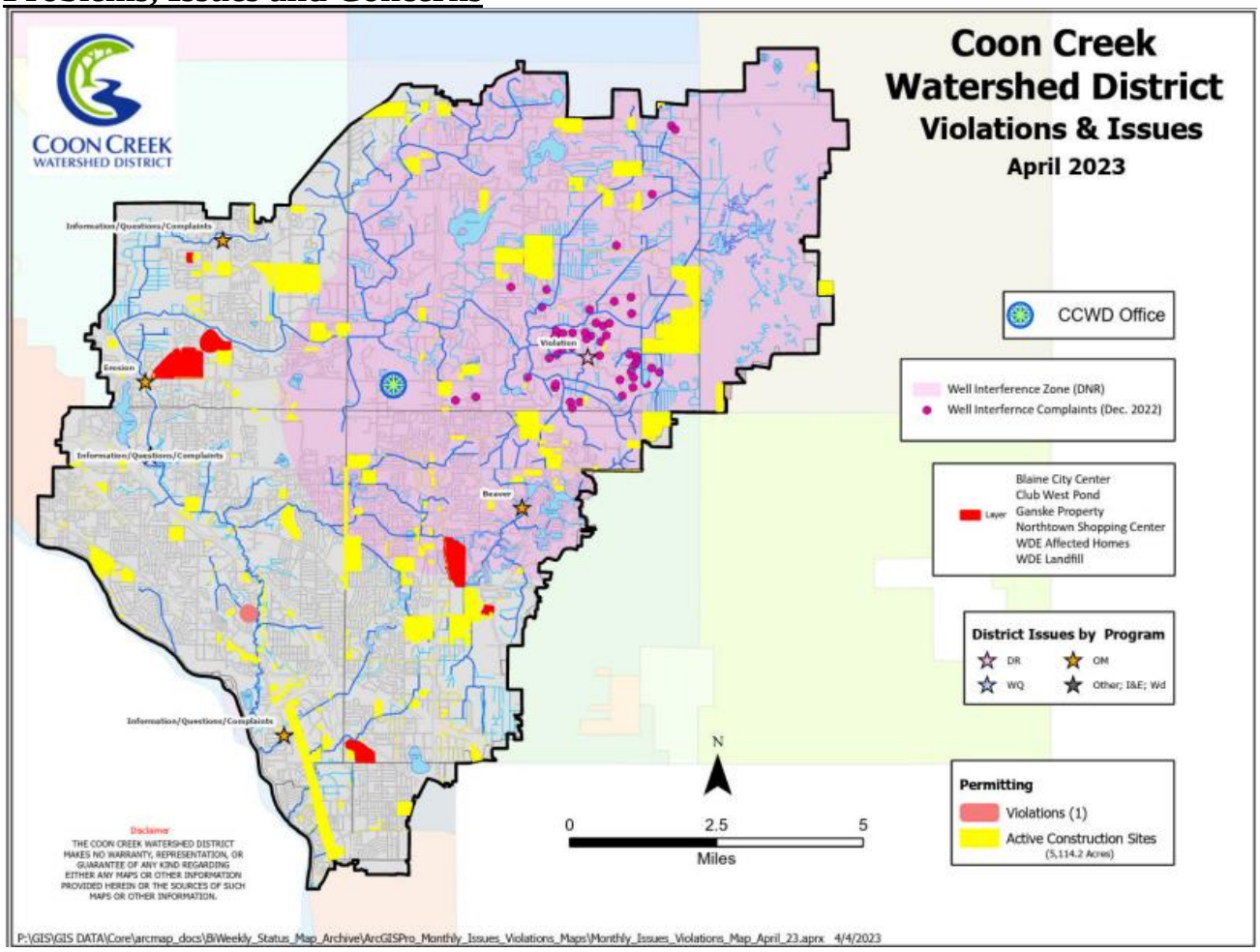
The District averaged 2.0 inches of precipitation (water equivalency) in the month of March. That leaves the District 0.25 inches or 14% above average for the month and 2.8 inches or 78% above for the year. There is currently a snow to water equivalency hovering around 3 inches ± 1 inch depending on where you are in the District. According to the March 30th US Drought Monitor, Anoka County has been free of drought for two weeks.

The springtime flood risk in the District is still above normal due to the amount of water in the snowpack. Other variables including water conveyance, capacity, frost depth, forecasted precipitation, and temperatures are currently favorable for minimizing the chance of a large flooding event. Localized ponding is expected over the next two weeks as temperatures warm to average for this time. Barring a significant precipitation event, major flooding is not currently expected.



The National Weather Service is currently predicting 0.6” of precipitation over the next 7 days (April 4-10) mostly in the form of rain on Tuesday into Wednesday. Temperatures will remain on the cool side around 40° until Saturday (4/8) when we could hit 60°. Warmer temperatures are expected to continue next week.

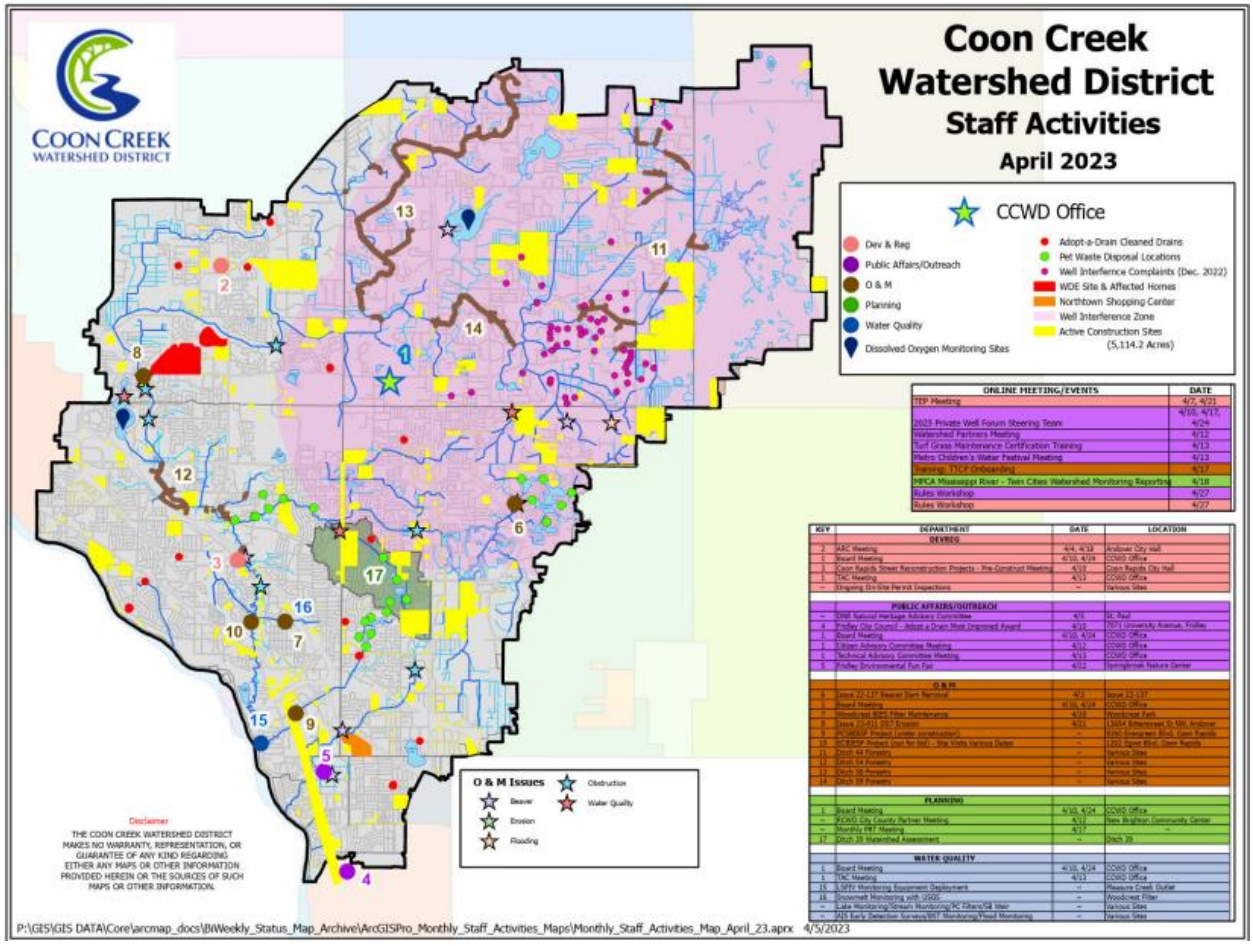
Problems, Issues and Concerns



EXECUTION

March Priorities

O&M	Planning	PGA	WQ	Development
2022 Routine Forestry	Comprehensive Plan -Alternatives	Article- April Ham Laker	CWF Annual report	Epiphany Church
Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park	2022 Annual Report & 2024 Forecast	Rules – MN4 Front Workshop	2023 Monitoring	Inspection Program Development
Pleasure Creek South BIESF	Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives	Fridley Env Fun Fair	319 Pet Waste	MS4Front Bugs
MS4 Front Asset Inventory Module	Succession Planning	D 17 Comm Plan	Water Quality Cost Share	New Rules Workshop



MANAGEMENT DISPOSITION

Financial Position:

March started with an operational fund balance of approximately $1,145,740.40. 3.5% of those funds are restricted, leaving a working fund balance of $1,104,990.40. Change in net cash position was -$265,781.34. Balance of the escrow trust fund is $2,065,736.12. One month into the fiscal year, the budget variance is +$2 (0%) more than planned.

Equipment: The status and condition of the existing/available equipment may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment but will not increase the vulnerability of the public or resource

Staffing:

- Staff Availability: over the next 30 days we will be at 88%
    - One staff member is on intermittent medical leave (assisting a family member)
    - One employee on medical leave – up to six weeks
    - 1 employee on FTO
    - 1 employee available for jury duty

Personnel:

- Vacancies
  - **Planner**:
    - Position Description being developed
    - Posting position has been delayed until May

- Succession
  - Evaluation of essential function and tasks being conducted

- **Health**: .
  - One employee is currently out with COVID
  - One employee recovering from surgery

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER: 7
ITEM: Advisory Committees Report

AGENDA: Policy Discussion Information

ACTION REQUESTED Receive Report

BACKGROUND
The Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) met in person on March 8th. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting met virtually on March 9th. Meetings are recorded. Recordings available upon request.

- The next CAC meeting scheduled: April 12th at 4:30pm by Zoom.
- The next TAC meeting scheduled: April 13th at 8:30am by Zoom.

ISSUES/CONCERNS
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)
All members were present except for Mr. Kurdziel.

Agenda items presented and discussed:

1. Open Forum: Several questions were asked during the Open Forum and Roger Johnson reported on the Board meeting he attended.

2. Comprehensive Plan Scoping Document: Tim Kelly gave a PowerPoint presentation on the six Scoping chapters, their purpose, and various outcomes of the document, as well as what comes next in the Comprehensive Plan Update process. Members were given their requested hard copies for review.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
Cities, County Highways, and District staff were present with the exceptions of the City of Columbus and the City of Spring Lake Park.

1. Updates:
    - The HUC 8 Study will not be reviewed until this fall, so an updated flood model can be submitted for review instead of what was submitted 2 years ago.
    - Comprehensive Plan: Tim Kelly is now working on Alternatives and Objectives.

2. Annual Watershed Situation: Jon Janke and Justine Dauphinais gave a presentation with the following key takeaways:
    - Above Normal flood risk – Severity is dependent on March temperatures and precipitation.
    - Problematic chloride levels and trend in the southern half of the District; there is some evidence of groundwater contamination.

- There is widespread involvement throughout the District.
- The Comprehensive Plan and CIP planning are underway.

3. After the regular TAC meeting, the Springbrook Creek and Pleasure Creek Subwatershed Workgroups met for Annual Review & Assessment.

RECOMMENDATION
Receive Report

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER: 8
ITEM: Bills to Be Paid

FISCAL IMPACT: Budgeted
POLICY IMPACT: Policy

REQUEST
Approve bills

BACKGROUND
Claims totaling $114,342.34 on the following disbursement(s) list will be issued and released upon Board approval.

April 10, 2023	
To	**Amount**
A1 Floor & Carpet	1,056.25
Anoka County MN	172.86
Connexus Energy	198.62
Emmons & Olivier Resources Inc	8,526.50
Hans Hagen Homes	3,091.80
Houston Engineering	13,088.75
League of MN Cities	24,069.00
Loffler	148.89
Metro iNet	4,498.00
Michelle Ulrich PA	5,694.25
Respec	9,518.75
Stantec	39,472.15
US Bank	4,768.34
Xcel Energy	38.18
	114,342.34

delete before upload	PeId	Div	CheckID	RefDt	Ref	Desc	DistAmt	GlKey	GlObj	JlGr	JlKey	JlObj	Units	UnitPrice	Recv Addr Cd	DutyCd	Payment	Fiscal Year
VENDOR	vendor #			invoice date	invoice #	description	DistAmt							unit rate	Serv address			
A1 FLOOR AND CARPET CARE INC	129035	CCWD	CC	03/30/2023	0423CCWD	APR 2023 CLEANING SERVICE	1,056.25	3699560112	61105				1	1,056.25	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
ANOKA COUNTY MN	129757	CCWD	CC	04/10/2023	2023 PROPTAX	2023 ALL PROPERTY TAXES DUE	172.86	3699560112	62228				1	172.86	RH	HOLD	CHK	2023
CONNEXUS ENERGY	131028	CCWD	CC	03/24/2023	253758-0323	ACCT 828846-253758 CCWD	198.62	3699560112	62226				1	198.62	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
EMMONS & OLIVIER RESOURCES INC	149839	CCWD	CC	03/16/2023	01883-0001-5	PROJ01883-0001 SWEEPING STUDY	8,526.50	3699560512	61549				1	8,526.50	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
HANS HAGEN HOMES	132567	CCWD	CC	04/10/2023	PAN 12-101	ESCROW REF-LAKES OF RADISSON 54TH	3,091.80	3600000041	25412				1	3,091.80	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
HOUSTON ENGINEERING	132924	CCWD	CC	03/23/2023	64264	R007163-0003 LIC & IMPL-ASSET MOD	13,088.75	3699560112	61549				1	13,088.75	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
LEAGUE OF MN CITIES	127765	CCWD	CC	03/29/2023	CMC1001826-7	ACCT40002698 PROP RENEWAL 2023-2024	4,699.00	3699560112	62372				1	4,699.00	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
LEAGUE OF MN CITIES	127765	CCWD	CC	03/29/2023	CMC1001826-7	ACCT40002698 LIAB RENEWAL 2023-2024	18,235.00	3699560112	62370				1	18,235.00	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
LEAGUE OF MN CITIES	127765	CCWD	CC	03/29/2023	MEL1001827-7	ACCT40002698 AUTO RENEWAL 2023-2024	1,135.00	3699560112	62374				1	1,135.00	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
LOFFLER COMPANIES INC	134135	CCWD	CC	04/01/2023	4317031	ACCT CC16 CCWD MAR 2023	148.89	3699560112	62124				1	148.89	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
METRO-INET	250487	CCWD	CC	04/01/2023	1167	MTHLY IT SERVICES APR 23	4,498.00	3699560112	63066				1	4,498.00	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
MICHELLE J ULRICH PA	134647	CCWD	CC	04/03/2023	MAR 2023	LEGAL-MAR 2023	5,694.25	3699560112	63453				1	5,694.25	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
RESPEC INC	212892	CCWD	CC	03/25/2023	INV-0323-062	PROJ 02734-GIS SERVICES MAR 23	9,518.75	3699560112	63010				1	9,518.75	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES	244057	CCWD	CC	03/31/2023	2062824	PROJ227705669 PERMIT PROG 3/23	30,604.90	3699560212	63246				1	30,604.90	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES	244057	CCWD	CC	03/30/2023	2062469	PROJ227705670 WCA 3/23	1,963.50	3699560212	63246				1	1,963.50	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES	244057	CCWD	CC	03/30/2023	2062467	PROJ227705668 PLAN 3/23	2,357.50	3699560312	63246				1	2,357.50	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES	244057	CCWD	CC	03/30/2023	2062466	PROJ227705667 GENL ENGIN 3/23	4,546.25	3699560312	63246				1	4,546.25	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	53.63	3699560112	61477				1	53.63	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	52.10	3699560112	61477				1	52.10	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	107.88	3699560112	61477				1	107.88	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	261.27	3699560112	62124				1	261.27	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	1,201.93	3699560112	62229				1	1,201.93	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	429.97	3699560112	61249				1	429.97	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	75.00	3699560112	61355				1	75.00	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	80.29	3699560112	61559				1	80.29	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	998.50	3699560112	65180				1	998.50	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	494.18	3699560112	62273				1	494.18	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	261.27	3699560112	62124				1	261.27	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	105.89	3699560112	62228				1	105.89	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	40.00	3699560512	61355				1	40.00	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	40.00	3699560512	61355				1	40.00	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	250.00	3699560312	61549				1	250.00	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	109.24	3699560112	61477				1	109.24	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	49.18	3699560112	61149				1	49.18	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	32.97	3699560112	61148				1	32.97	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	15.97	3699560112	61148				1	15.97	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	5.19	3699560112	61559				1	5.19	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	6.50	3699560112	61148				1	6.50	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	61.62	3699560112	61477				1	61.62	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	2.76	3699560112	61477				1	2.76	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
US BANK	128761	CCWD	CC	03/27/2023	27-MAR-2023	ACCT 4246 0445 5571 4595 CCWD	33.00	3699560112	61149				1	33.00	RK	GEN	CHK	2023
XCEL ENERGY	138277	CCWD	CC	03/17/2023	$20457944	51-0013973606-9 3/23	38.18	3699560112	62226				1	38.18	R0	GEN	CHK	2023
							114,342.34							114,342.34				

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE:	April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER:	9
ITEM:	Coon Rapids - CDJR EV Charging Stations
AGENDA:	Permit – **Approve with 2 Conditions and 0 Stipulations**

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION
The purpose of this agenda item is for the Board to review, discuss, and consider approving Permit Application Number P-23-034 Coon Rapids - CDJR EV Charging Stations.

RECOMMENDATION
To approve Permit Application Number P-23-034 with 2 conditions and 0 stipulations, as stated in the Application Review Report dated 4/10/2023.

ATTACHED
Application Review Report for Permit Application Number P-23-034

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Applicant/Landowner:
Carousel Motor Group
Attn: Wayne Pisinski
250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 600
Minneapolis, MN 55401
WPisinski@carouselmotor.com
612-223-6933

Contact:
RJM Construction
Attn: Jack Benson
830 Boone Ave N
Golden Valley, MN 55427
jack.benson@rjmconstruction.com
6124025467

Project Name: Coon Rapids - CDJR EV Charging Stations

Project PAN: P-23-034

Project Purpose: Construction of an electric vehicle charging station

Project Location: North side of west parking lot, 10541 Woodcrest Dr NW , Coon Rapids

Site Size: size of parcel – 8.68 acres; size of disturbed area - 0.27 acres; size of new impervious: 0.03 acres.

Applicable District Rule(s): Rule 2.7, Rule 4

Recommendation: **Approve with 2 Conditions and 0 Stipulations**

Conditions to be Met Before Permit Issuance:

Procedural Requirements (Rule 2.7)

1. Submittal of a performance escrow in the amount of $2,135.00.

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4)

2. Provide a note on the erosion and sediment control plan that disturbed soils and stockpiles will be temporarily or permanently stabilized within 24 hours after construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Stipulations: None

Exhibits:

Exhibit Type	Exhibit Author	Signature Date	Received Date
Construction Plans	Elan Design	03/01/2023	03/01/2023

Findings:

Description: The project proposes to install electric vehicle charging stations and the Coon Rapids Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram location. This includes mill & overlay of existing impervious with a small amount of fully reconstructed impervious. The site drains north towards an onsite wetland and ultimately to Lower Coon Creek.

Fees and Escrows (Rule 2.7):
The applicant has submitted a $3,310.00 application fee and deposit which corresponds with the nonrefundable application fee ($10), project type of <2 acres ($3,300.00), The applicant will be required to submit a performance escrow in the amount of $2,135.00. This corresponds to a base escrow of $2,000, plus an additional $500 per acre of disturbance (0.27 acres of disturbance

proposed).

Stormwater Management (Rule 3.0):
The proposed project does not create a cumulative total of 10,000 sf or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface, or 5,000 sf or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface for non-residential or multifamily residential within one mile of and draining to an impaired water. The proposed project is not a public linear project where the sum of the new and fully reconstructed impervious surface is equal to one or more acres. Stormwater Management standards do not apply.

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4.0)
Rule 4.0 applies to the proposed project because it includes land disturbing activities of 10,000 square feet or more and is within 300 feet of and drains to a waterbody.

The proposed project drains to Lower Coon Creek. The soils affected by the project are Isanti, which have a soil erodibility factor of 0.15 or greater. Disturbed areas are not proposed to be stabilized within 24 hours, as required. The proposed erosion and sediment control plan includes inlet protection, silt fence, and rock filter logs. The erosion control plan does not meet District requirements because disturbed soils and soil stockpiles are not proposed to be stabilized within 24 hours after construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Wetlands (Rule 5.0)
The proposed project does not include activities which result in the filling, draining, excavating, or otherwise altering the hydrology of a wetland. Rule 5.0 does not apply.

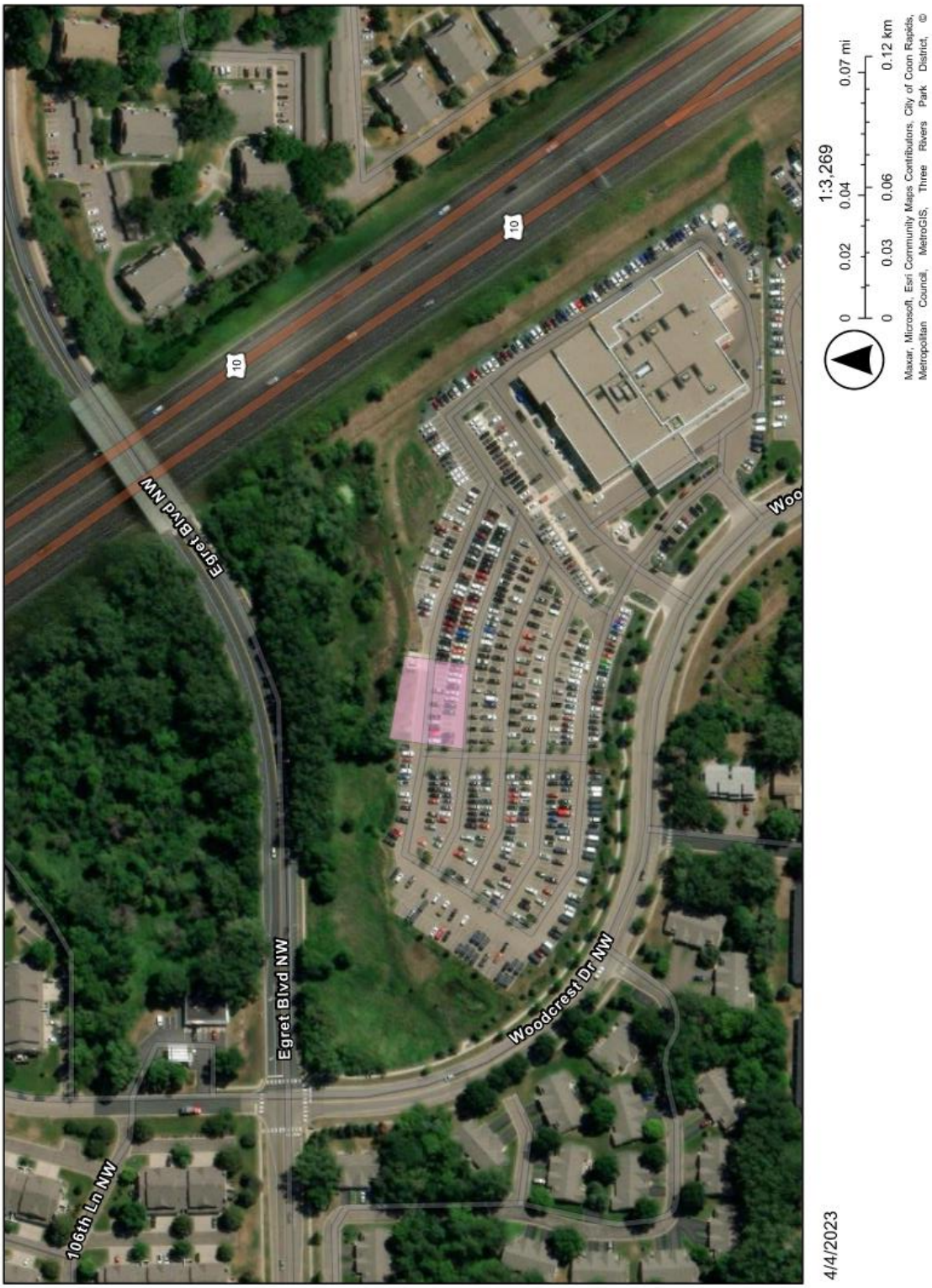
Floodplain (Rule 6.0)
The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities within the floodplain as mapped and modeled by the District. Rule 6.0 does not apply.

Drainage, Bridges, Culverts, and Utility Crossings (Rule 7.0)
The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair, or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a bridge profile control or culvert structure on a creek, public ditch, or major watercourse. The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which involve a pipeline or utility crossing of a creek, public ditch, or major watercourse.
The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a conveyance system that extends across two or more parcels of record not under common ownership and has a drainage area of 200 acres or greater. Rule 7.0 does not apply.

Buffers (Rule 8.0)
The proposed project does not include a land disturbing activity on land adjacent or directly contributing to a Public Water, Additional Waters, High or Outstanding Ecological Value Waters, a Public Ditch, or Impaired Waters/waters exceeding state water quality standards. Rule 8.0 does not apply.

Variances (Rule 10.2)
The proposed project is not requesting a variance from the District's rules, regulations, and policies. Rule 10.2 does not apply.

P-23-034


Egret Blvd NW
Egret Blvd NW
Woodcrest Dr NW
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10
10
1:3,269
0 0.02 0.04 0.07 mi
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Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Coon Rapids, Metropolitan Council, MetroGIS, Three Rivers Park District, ©
4/4/2023

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE:	April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER:	10
ITEM:	2023 Southwest Area Street Reconstruction
AGENDA:	Permit

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION
The purpose of this agenda item is for the Board to review, discuss, and consider approving Permit Application Number P-23-029 2023 Southwest Area Street Reconstruction.

RECOMMENDATION
To **approve Permit Application Number P-23-029 with 5 conditions and 3 stipulations**, as stated in the Application Review Report dated April 10, 2023.

ATTACHED
Application Review Report for Permit Application Number P-23-029

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Applicant/Landowner:
City of Blaine
Attn: Stefan Higgins
10801 Town Square Drive NE
Blaine, MN 55449
shiggins@blainemn.gov
763-717-2722

Contact:
Bolton & Menk
Attn: Dustin deFelice
3507 High Point Dr N, Bldg 1
Oakdale, MN 55128
Dustin.defelice@bolton-menk.com
414-373-8683

Project Name: 2023 Southwest Area Street Reconstruction

Project PAN: P-23-029

Project Purpose: Public street reconstruction and utility improvements

Project Location: Located along 92nd Lane NE, 92nd Avenue NE, 3rd Street NE, 90th Lane NE, 90th Avenue NE, 6th Street NE, 91st Avenue NE, Taylor Street NE, Fillmore Street NE, and Pierce Street NE within residential areas., 92nd Lane NE, 92nd Avenue NE, 3rd Street NE, 90th Lane NE, 90th Avenue NE, 6th Street NE, 91st Avenue NE, Taylor Street NE, Fillmore Street NE, and Pierce Street NE., Blaine

Site Size: size of parcel - 22.34 acres; size of disturbed area - 11.7 acres; size of existing impervious - 7.4; size of proposed impervious 7.2

Applicable District Rule(s): Rule 2.7, Rule 3, Rule 4

Recommendation: **Approve with 5 Conditions and 3 Stipulations**

Conditions to be Met Before Permit Issuance:

Procedural Requirements (Rule 2.7)

1. Submittal of a performance escrow in the amount of $5,600.00.

Stormwater Management (Rule 3)

2. Sheet C5.02 shows a SAFL Baffle proposed within structure SS-5, however, SS-5 does not include a sump. Clarify or relocate the SAFL Baffle to be within a sump structure (SS-4).
3. Detail 2 on sheet C1.13 indicates wood chips are proposed to cover filtration basin. Update detail 2/C1.13 to be consistent with 1/C1.13 on basin cover type.

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4)

4. Provide proof of NPDES permit application.
5. Provide a note on the erosion and sediment control plan that disturbed soils and stockpiles will be temporarily or permanently stabilized within 24 hours after construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Stipulations: The permit will be issued with the following stipulations as conditions of the permit. By accepting the permit, the applicant agrees to these stipulations:

1. If dewatering is required, provide DNR dewatering permit prior to construction. If a DNR permit is not required, provide well-field location, rates, discharge location, schedule and quantities prior to construction.

2. Completion of post construction infiltration tests on the Filtration Trench, Infiltration Trench #8-10, Infiltration Cells #1-7 and #11, by filling the basin to a minimum depth of 6 inches with water and monitoring the time necessary to drain, or multiple double ring infiltration tests to ASTM standards. The Coon Creek Watershed District shall be notified prior to the test to witness the results.
3. Submittal of as-builts for the stormwater management practices and associated structures listed in Tables 2 and 3, including volume, critical elevations and proof of installation for hydrodynamic separators.

Exhibits:

Exhibit Type	Exhibit Author	Signature Date	Received Date
SSA Proposed Conditions	Bolton & Menk	undated	02/16/2023
SSA Existing Conditions	Bolton & Menk	undated	02/16/2023
Narrative	Bolton & Menk	02/14/2023	02/16/2023
MIDS	Bolton & Menk		02/16/2023
Model Routing Contours & Figures	Bolton & Menk	03/01/2023	03/01/2023
Response to Comments	Bolton & Menk	undated	03/21/2023
Narrative	Bolton & Menk	02/14/2023	02/16/2023
Construction Plans	Bolton & Menk	02/06/2023	03/21/2023
Geotechnical Report	Haugo Geotechnical Services	11/11/2022	03/01/2023

Findings:

Description: The project proposes the reconstruction and mill and overlay of several city roadways, minor utility improvements, and stormwater treatment features. The project will be narrowing the roadways which will results in a 0.2 acre decrease in impervious surface. A portion of the project drains to Pleasure Creek and a portion drains to Springbrook Creek.

Fees and Escrows (Rule 2.7):
The applicant is a government agency and is therefore exempt from an application fee or a review and inspection fee deposit. The applicant will be required to submit a performance escrow in the amount of $5,600.00. This corresponds to a base escrow of $2,000, plus an additional $500 per acre of disturbance (7.2 acres of disturbance proposed).

Stormwater Management (Rule 3.0):
Rule 3.0 applies to the proposed project because it is a public linear project where the sum of the new and fully reconstructed impervious surface equals one or more acres. The Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of soils on site are HSG A and A/D.

Rate Control: Peak stormwater flow rate at each point of site discharge increases from the pre-development condition for the 24-hour precipitation event with a return frequency of 2-, 10-, 100-years as shown in Table 1. The rate control standard is met for all points of discharge except Out -06 during the 100-Yr. Discharge point Out-06 is to a large stormwater pond that can handle the increase in rate without adverse impacts to high water level and is therefore an allowable increase.

Point of Discharge	2-year (cfs)		10-year (cfs)		100-year (cfs)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
Out -01	3.39	2.3	11.01	7.31	15.54	14.03

Out -02	0.62	0.33	1.73	1	4.42	3.02
Out -03	0.89	0.80	1.31	1.17	2.18	1.96
Out -04	0.65	0.14	2.01	0.39	5.86	1.15
Out -05	4.03	2.92	13.57	10.52	22.86	20.99
Out -06	1.01	0.84	3.54	3.30	9.39	10.14
Out -07	1.42	1.72	4.84	4.27	6.90	5.73
Out -08	1.86	1.89	6.15	5.55	11.03	10.13

Table 1.

Volume Control: The proposed project is a public linear project; therefore, the volume reduction requirement is equal to 1 inch over the area of new impervious surface, or 0.5 inches over the sum of the area of new and fully reconstructed impervious surface, whichever is greater. The amount of proposed impervious required to be treated is 313,632 ft^2, which is the area of new and fully reconstructed impervious surfaces.

The applicant is proposing the Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs) described below:

Drainage Area	**Impervious required to be treated (ft^2)**	**Proposed SMP**	**TP Removal Factor**	**Required treatment volume**	**Volume Provided Below Outlet (ft^3)**
University (Out -01, -02, -03, -05)	3.26	Infiltration Trench 1-3, Infiltration Cell 1-7, 11	0	6,098	4,589
Laddie Lake (Out -07, -08)	1.09	-	0	2,178	0
CD-17 (Out -04)	0.28	-	0	435	0
MnDOT Basin (Out -06)	2.05	Filtration Trench	0.5	7,405	3,140
				TOTAL: 16,114	TOTAL: 7,729

Table 2.

The following pretreatment has been provided:

SMP ID	**Pretreatment Device/Method**	**Percent TSS Removal**
SS-35A, SS-33A, SS-34B, SS-29, SS-25B, SS-28B, SS-20A, SS-23A	Sumps	80%
-	Rain Guardians	80%
-	Vegetated Filter Strips	60%

Table 3.

Pretreatment is required to be designed such that the device/method provides removal of 80% TSS entering an infiltration or filtration Stormwater Management Practice. The proposed project does not meet pretreatment requirements as shown in Table 3. The vegetated filter strips would need to be twice as large as the space available. The pretreatment requirement is met to the maximum extent practicable.

The volume reduction requirements are not met as shown in Table 2. Infiltration may not be used as a volume control practice in the MnDOT Basin drainage area because the practice would need to be placed in an Emergency Response Area (ERA) within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA). Because the volume reduction standard cannot be met due to these site constraints, the project proposes the use of a filtration trench. Additional site constraints include limited ROW and existing drainage patterns. The volume control standard has been met to the maximum extent practicable.

Water Quality: The water quality volume for reconstructed impervious surface is provided to the maximum extent feasible.

Stormwater treatment on site must remove at least 80% of the average annual post development TSS per discharge location. The following TSS removal has been provided:

Discharge Point	TSS Removal Provided
University	53%
Laddie Lake	77%
MnDOT	14%
CD 17	0%

Table 4.

The TSS removal standard is met to the maximum extent practicable at each discharge point as shown in Table 4.

The entire water quality volume cannot be treated within the existing right-of-way because of drainage patterns, underground utilities, and existing development. The applicant has shown that the water quality volume is treated to the maximum extent practicable before discharging from the District by included stormwater practices at discharge collection points throughout the project area.

Discharges to Wetlands: Stormwater from the proposed project is not being discharged into any wetlands, therefore this section does not apply.

Landlocked Basins: The proposed drainage system does not outlet to a landlocked basin, therefore this section does not apply.

Maintenance: All proposed stormwater management practices will be maintained as part of standard municipal public work activities. Therefore, no maintenance agreement will be required.

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4.0)
Rule 4.0 applies to the proposed project because it includes land disturbing activities of 1 acre or more.

The proposed project drains to Pleasure Creek and to Springbrook Creek. The soils affected by the project include Sartell, Lino and Zimmerman and have a soil erodibility factor of 0.15 or greater. Disturbed areas are not proposed to be stabilized within 24 hours, as required. The proposed erosion and sediment control plan includes inlet protection, erosion control blanket, bio log or ditch check, street sweeping and rock construction entrance. The erosion control plan does not meet District requirements because disturbed soils and soil stockpiles are not proposed to be stabilized within 24 hours after construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Wetlands (Rule 5.0)
The proposed project does not include activities which result in the filling, draining, excavating, or otherwise altering the hydrology of a wetland. Rule 5.0 does not apply.

Floodplain (Rule 6.0)
The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities within the floodplain as mapped and modeled by the District. Rule 6.0 does not apply.

Drainage, Bridges, Culverts, and Utility Crossings (Rule 7.0)
The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair, or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a bridge profile control or culvert structure on a creek, public ditch, or major watercourse. The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which involve a pipeline or utility crossing of a creek, public ditch, or major watercourse.

The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a conveyance system that extends across two or more parcels of record not under common ownership and has a drainage area of 200 acres or greater. Rule 7.0 does not apply.

Buffers (Rule 8.0)
The proposed project does not include a land disturbing activity on land adjacent or directly contributing to a Public Water, Additional Waters, High or Outstanding Ecological Value Waters, a Public Ditch, or Impaired Waters/waters exceeding state water quality standards. Rule 8.0 does not apply.

Variances (Rule 10.2)
The proposed project is not requesting a variance from the District's rules, regulations, and policies. Rule 10.2 does not apply.

P-23-029


Clover Leaf Pkwy NE
95th Ave NE
Polk St NE
Pierce St NE
89th Ave NE
91st Ave NE
Tyler St NE
Van Buren St NE
Jackson St NE
Sunnyside Park
88th Ave NE
Jefferson St NE
Aurelia Park
89th Ave NE
93rd Ave NE
91st Ln NE
90th Ln NE
90th Ave NE
University Ave NE
Coon Rapids Blvd NW
10
51
610
1:13,256
0 0.07 0.15 0.3 mi
0 0.13 0.25 0.5 km
Esri Community Maps Contributors, Metropolitan Council, MetroGIS, Three Rivers Park District, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc,
4/6/2023

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER: 11
ITEM: Board Meeting and Board Tour Times

AGENDA: Discussion

ACTION REQUESTED
Discussion regarding time of June 12, 2023, Board Meeting and Board Tour

PURPOSE & SCOPE OF ITEM
Decide on a time for the June 12, 2023, Board Meeting and Board Tour so that appropriate arrangements for transportation and notification can be made.

BACKGROUND
During the March 13, 2023, Coon Creek Watershed Board of Managers' Meeting, the Board discussed changing the Board Tour from the third Monday of June, to occur immediately following the first Board Meeting in June.

Administrator Kelly reported that he would like to review the change in date and time, as well, obtain the cost for the bus and possibly a simple lunch or snack option.

ISSUES/CONCERNS
A twenty-eight passenger bus has been secured for as early as noon on June 12, 2023. The bus cost is $656.93. We can refine the time with the bus service when the Board decides on the time of the Board Meeting, but should be confirmed by April 28, 2023.

The estimated time for the Board Tour is 3.5 hours.

CONCLUSIONS
The Board has expressed interest in scheduling the Board Meeting earlier on the first Monday in June and proceed with the Board Tour immediately following. In order to confirm a time for transportation, proper notice to the public and interested individuals, and other necessary arrangements, it would be helpful is the Board discuss and decide on times for the Board Meeting with Board Tour to follow.

QUESTIONS
What time would the Board like to hold their meeting on June 12, 2023?
11:00 AM, Noon, 1:00 PM, 1:30 PM

Would the Board (and guests) like to have refreshments before or during the Board Tour?

Lunch

Snacks and Water

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: April 10, 2023
AGENDA NUMBER: 12
ITEM: Program and Budget Guidance

AGENDA: Discussion

ACTION REQUESTED
Discussion/guidance on 2024 tasks, priorities, restraints and constraints

PURPOSE & SCOPE OF ITEM
The 2022 Annual Report provides readers, such as State Agency Staff and stakeholders, with information about the District's operations and financial performance. The Annual Assessment is intended to:

1. Address the character and trends in the district's operating environment.
2. Identify critical and emerging trends and planning issues that have budget implications in the next three years
3. Provide guidance in prioritizing operational functions for budget development
4. Identify those areas requiring performance assessment that will be listed in the annual plan.

BACKGROUND
At the March 10 meeting the Board reviewed and discussed a draft of the annual report. The annual report monuments the District's accomplishments and provides key insight into the condition and trend of management efforts.

At the March 27 meeting the Board reviewed and discussed the assessment portion of the annual review and laid over further discussion until that had time to study the document and digest its implications.

Given the complexity of the problem, staff conducted a risk assessment, which is new to the report you viewed March 27. The assessment, which starts on page 170 reviews the implications and provides guidance on the issues and concerns below.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. **Discuss the Problems, Issues and Concerns identified:**

2. **Guidance and Thoughts on The Priority Issues Identified**:

3. **Initial Guidance on Annual Program Plan and Budget Development**:

2023 - 2024 Situational Assessment

Introduction

The 2024 budget will be the first year implementing the 2024 to 2034 comprehensive plan. This report is also the first introduction to a formalized planning, programming, budgeting and implementation or execution system that evolves and formalizes the existing system and ensures operations consistent with the Comprehensive Plan,

Purpose

The purpose of this report is:

1. To describe the current and expected conditions of the operating environment that impacts District operations and fulfillment of our responsibilities.
2. To Identify and appraise existing and emerging critical problems, issues & concerns for 2024 Budget that either presents a risk to the public health and safety or the District's ability to efficiently and effectively address those priorities.
3. To identify the disposition, capability, and capacity of other MS4s and organizations that may be involved.
4. Identify the disposition and capability of other non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations that have a significant interest.
5. Describe the critical aspects of the public interest that impact water management operations.
6. List the assumptions being considered for development of the 2024 annual budget and plan

Current Operating Environment

The District's operational environment is a composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect its capacity and capability to pursue its responsibilities and have influence on the decisions of the Board of Managers.

Economic Environment

- Increased demand on land and water resources is playing a significant role creating rapidly increasing economic scarcity and magnifying the conflicts relating to competing demands at the local and state levels.
    - Property values within the district have increased an average of 7% annually over the past 5 years and have risen 84% in the past 10 years.
    - The District tax rate has shown a zero % increase over the past 5 years and has decreased 8% over the past 10 years.
- Waiting for certainty is not a viable option. Choosing the best direction and actions for the future will require strong practical vision, leadership and consensus

- Expect owners, planners, and regulators to start asking about the resilience of water resource assets in the broadest sense. Those without resilience plans should expect a grilling.
    - In 2022 The FEMA restructured its program that addressed floodplain insurance to address resiliency. The new program orientation covers more and more types of natural catastrophes but requires steps on the part of local government to ensure resiliency for coverage

Information Environment

- The pace of technological change is accelerating almost exponentially.
- During the next two decades, technological innovations—including automation, online collaboration tools, artificial intelligence, and additive manufacturing—will reshape some fundamental aspects of how and where people work.

Infrastructure Environment

- Expect to see planning, programming, and budgeting approaches that enable a much more agile and adaptive planning, development and delivery.
    - The District is piloting an "evolved" planning, programming budgeting, and execution system.
    - Anoka County is adopting a new budgeting system.
- Expect a focus on "enhancing" asset utilization and optimizing performance as a way to better "sweat" existing assets.
    - An increasing number of District and city projects over the past 3 years have involved "enhancement" or "retrofitting" existing storm water treatment facilities to increase either the efficiency, effectiveness or capacity of the facility or practice.
    - The industry will need to address the way that evolving technology makes some legacy assets obsolete.
- Expect to see new infrastructure financial vehicles that provide sustainable inflation protected long-term annuity returns, particularly if treasury rates remain low.
- Expect owners, planners, and regulators to start asking about the resilience of water resource assets in the broadest sense. Those without resilience plans should expect a grilling.
    - In 2022 The FEMA restructured its program that addressed floodplain insurance to address resiliency. The new program orientation covers more and more types of natural catastrophes but requires steps on the part of local government to ensure resiliency for coverage

Physical Environment

- The District contains 11 waters that are impaired:
    - 7 streams
    - 3 lakes

    - Mississippi river
- Impairments are driven by 7 stressors creating approximately 30 dynamic occurrences or situations.
- Overall, the District is in poor condition exhibiting low geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to its natural condition. However, it is in fair condition for an urban system exhibiting expected physical, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to a modified urban system that has "worked" for more than 100 years.
- The majority of the system requires constant maintenance and repair to prevent or discourage flooding and/or damage to the channel itself.
- The physical, chemical, and biological conditions of the system individually and in combination do not meet federal and state water quality standards over the majority of the watershed system.

Political Environment

- Diverse actors in the water management arena who have divergent interests and goals are increasingly competing to promote and shape water management norms on a range of issues, creating greater challenges for local water management organizations.
    - HF2354 (Pursell) Drainage registry information portal established, and money appropriated.
    - HF1680 (Hansen) Sustainable diversion limits on groundwater appropriations provided.
    - HF2304 (Curran) Issuance authorized and modification of water use permits prohibited, White Bear Lake Area Water Use Work Group established, comprehensive plan required, and money appropriated.
    - HF1900 (Hollins) Renewal of environment and natural resources trust fund provided, and constitutional amendment proposed.
    - HF2778 (Hansen) Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources membership and terms modified.
- Some watershed and local water management organizations are retreating from their longstanding role as norms leaders and protectors, as populist influence grows.
- At the same time, increasingly prescriptive policies led by BWSR, MDNR and MPCA are reinterpreting local water management autonomy norms, offering alternatives to what they view as non-environmental centric norms, such as drainage, floodplain management and storm water management in urbanizing areas. advocating norms and standards to promote, in their view more comprehensive or holistic goals.

Social Environment

- The District will add approximately 1,930 people each year and reach an estimated population I 2033 of 200 - 218 thousand. The demand for and value of water and related resources is highly predictable.
- Over the next two decades, people are likely to demand more from their political and government leaders, potentially prompting those leaders to be more responsive and

possibly accountable but also risking societal divisions, broader enforcement, and less coherent policies.

- During the past decade, public activism—direct public action intended to impart social or political change—has been on the rise, including high-profile protests and demonstrations.
- The combined increases in prosperity, education, urbanization, and access to communication technologies are equipping people to express their interests and needs and seek more government action.
- As public activism continues to expand and potentially becomes more sophisticated, governments of all types will seek avenues to respond—either by attempting to appease public demands or by actively cutting off or eliminating avenues for activism.
- Over time, this dynamic will offer the prospect for more accountable leadership and improved democratic health, but in the near term, it could increase factionalism and reduce policy coherence and effective strategic planning.

Water Management Environment

- During the next two decades, water conflicts most likely will be driven by the same factors that have historically prompted problems, issues and concerns—ranging from resource protection, economic or regulatory disparities, and ideological differences to the pursuit of power and influence.
- The ways in which water management is conducted will change as new technologies, applications, and doctrines emerge and as additional actors gain access to these capabilities.
- The combination of improved sensors, automation, and artificial intelligence (AI) and other advanced technologies will produce more accurate, better connected, faster, longer range, and more effective practices and treatment devices, primarily available to the most advanced organizations but some within reach of smaller city and non-governmental actors.
- The proliferation and diffusion of these systems over time will make more assets vulnerable, heighten the risk of problems due to equipment failure, and make water management more complex and involved, though not necessarily more effective.

Critical and Emerging Issues for 2024

Issues Surfaced During the Planning Process

Four high priority issues were identified during the Management Plan Scoping and Prioritization process:

1. Water quality
2. Population growth and audience evolution
3. Wetland loss
4. Ground Water x Surface Water Interactions

Water Quality: Pace of Work and Time Remaining to address TMDL Load Reductions

Situation

The District contains 11 streams that do not meet state or Federal water quality standards for select beneficial uses of water and are therefore classified as impaired. These impairments are to be addressed by limiting stressors to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) by 2045. The process of pursuing these TMDLs is a process called load reduction. Load reductions must be achieved for

1. Total Suspended Solids
2. Total Phosphorus
3. Poor habitat
4. Altered hydrology.
5. Chloride
6. Dissolved Oxygen
7. E coli

The District is currently engaged in conducting studies to target the source of some stressors, conducting projects to resolve or neutralize the source or cause of others, regulating land use changes to prevent or mitigate stressors and conducting education and outreach to the public, engineers and developers to further prevent and provide alternatives.

Achieving the TMDL by addressing some of the more pervasive and influential stressors, such as altered hydrology and E coli, will require construction, modification, restoration, and enhancement of new and existing infrastructure, (eg. ponds and filters) and restoration of natural infrastructure (eg. streams, ditches and ditch banks).

Issue: The Water Quality bill has come due

The current pace of investment, ($1-2 million per year) is not sufficient to achieve the end state of meeting state and federal standards by 2045. In addition, economic and investment best practices indicates that to be successful in a dynamic and fluid situation,

you should have 80% of the infrastructure in place in the first 20% of the time. This means 80% of the total cost (Estimated at $100 million) should be made in the first 20% of the time between now and 2045 (2028). This computes to an additional investment of $20 million a year for the next 4-5 years. The District's share is estimated at $6 million per year for the next four years and $1.5 million per year for the following 16 years. These figures are in 2023 dollars and assume no significant increase in fuel, labor, or material costs.

Population Change and the Development of a New Audience

Situation

The District is required, under both state and Federal law, to conduct activities to inform, educate, involve, and engage the public to ensure awareness, reflect their concerns and recruit them over the long term to assist in preventing and/or exacerbating the water resource problems of the District, particularly water quality.

The 2020 census became available in 2021 and related data and studies in 2022. The data indicates that Coon Creek WD has both grown in population and indicates a shift in the tastes and preferences of the public that we serve. Every two to three years the District conducts a paired comparison survey of priorities and preferred beneficial uses of water. Those results are presented to the Board of Managers and are reflected in planning and policy priorities. However, the intent of the Federal and state requirements are to influence behavior through education of consequences and alternatives. The priorities and attitudes available through the census and the biannual survey are poor precursors to actual behaviors and why trying to "enlighten" and/or make an audience "love us" ("us" may be substituted by any environment concern, water quality, the conservation movement, Coon Creek WD, EPA DNR, BWSR, , etc.) using mass advertising techniques is destined to fail.

Issue: We Need to Consider a Different Approach to Understanding our Publics

Understanding our audiences is not a "nice to have" but an imperative pre-requisite for success. Increased population and diversity of perspective and opinion requires staff to know how and why citizens and the public do certain things to be effective.

The resources and guidance available from the state and EPA largely rely on generic communication models applicable to all groups and cultures. The District's Public Affairs staff have done an excellent job at modifying, customizing, and improvising available resources to keep costs down and meet our statutory requirements. However, effective communication efforts must be tailored to the local dynamics and with respect to the behaviors one is seeking to change.

With the new census and the new Comprehensive Plan, the District needs to conduct a Target Audience Analysis (TAA) of the District's population. A TAA aims to address

our understanding of our citizens by constructing a robust profile of the audiences and how they can be appropriately influenced through bottom-up messaging constructed from a process of measurement and research, and subsequently derived from reliable knowledge of the audience.

This is a significant change from the way PR and marketing surveys are usually conducted. The traditional approach is based on sending pre-determined messages in volume to mass audiences in the hope that they will resonate with some portions of that audience. This, of course, fits with the traditional way that the environmental and natural resource agencies conduct their business, where themes and messaging are crafted centrally and distributed downwards to local agencies.

Experience from over 30 years tells us, that the training, resources and messaging packages from Washington DC (EPA) and St Paul (BWSR, MPCA & DNR) are often a diluted and distant memory by the time they reach local agencies, and they may actually have no relevance at ground level. Working out who to influence, why, how, when, and whether it is possible, constitutes an increase in effectiveness and a potential decrease or more efficient cost.

Wetlands: Continued Apparent Loss and State Unresponsiveness

Situation:

The acres of jurisdictional wetland appear to be decreasing. The District, as the Local Governmental Unit administering the Wetland Conservation Act is responsible for their preservation.

What we know is that approximately 90% of the wetlands within the watershed are hydrologically classified as seasonally flooded or seasonally saturated. The implication is that these resources typically only meet the "hydrology criteria" (One of three criteria required for protection) in spring and are often dry the remainder of the year.

The District wetlands provide an important cost reduction benefit through storage and treatment of water in the soils and then in the basin itself. Sometimes they perform this function more efficiently and effectively than constructed infrastructure, other times they do not. In both cases, they perform this and other landscape functions people find beneficial

Issues:

1. We appear to be losing wetlands, the issue is why: There are several hypotheses, but no systematic investigations that looks at water source, residence time and water loss.

2. We are spending time defending some of our programs and actions, the issues are staff time, time away from problem solving and being put on the defense:

Ground water - Surface water Interactions

Situation

Groundwater is prevalent in the District and Anoka Sand Plain. It breaches the surface in the upper part of the watershed and is the principal source of drinking water for public and private water supplies. The origin of that water come from two different sources:

1. Bed rock aquifers: The St. Peter, The Mt Simon – these sources are confined by their size, type of rock, and their water bearing capacity. For the most part, this water is thousands of years old.

2. The surficial aquifer: Water contained in 300 feet of mixed sand, silt and gravel on top of the bed rock and below our feet. These sources are unconfined, and water moves easily both vertically and horizontally at rates of feet per day. This water's origin is primarily rainfall and migration from up gradient (Columbus and Washington County). This water is typically days to months old.

Under normal circumstances the surficial aquifer will fluctuate 3 to ten feet in a year and recover over winter and spring returning to an elevation where it has left chemical signatures in the soil in the form of staining. The depth of fluctuations vary across the watershed but trend downward the closer to the Mississippi River. Fluctuations are driven by evapotranspiration of plants, water appropriations from dewatering or domestic use and drainage of soils. Discounting the effect of the drought and the hydrologic impact of the changes in precipitation and storm type, recovery of water levels is slowing and not achieving full recovery over an increasingly large area of the watershed. This trend, if true, has extreme significance for drinking water availability and surface waters such as lakes, wetlands and water quality treatment ponds

Issue

1. The trend needs to be verified, its driving forces quantified, its timing and sequencing identified and the needs and feasibilities to mitigate the impacts identified and organized.

Management Issues and Functions

The District's capacity and capability to:

- Engage in meaningful water management activities,
- Fulfill its legislative mandates and
- Respond to and meet both the public's demand for health and safety and its needed and desired use the water resource for sustained economic benefit.

in 2024 and on to 2034 is critical for long range and annual planning and budgeting.

To inform the Board of Managers and enable them to effectively govern requires an assessment of the capacity and capability, (or readiness) of the District to operate and accomplish its mission essential tasks. While readiness lacks a statutory definition, management literature defines it as "the ability to conduct work, accomplish assigned tasks while preparing for future challenges (Betts, 1995, Powell, 2012).

The degree to which the District can meet various demands and satisfy its legislative requirements is determined by three criteria that together define capability:

1. **Joint Capability Areas**: Assessment of nine groups of field activities or systems, that comprise and describe those tasks that are essential for accomplishing the legislative goals.

2. **Planning**: Assessment of District's ability to produce/provide long and short-term plans and an assessment of the mission critical tasks

3. **Readiness Deficiencies**: An assessment of shortfalls of resources to meet the requirements of reporting programs assigned goals and responsibilities.

Joint Capability Areas

Joint Capability Areas are the strategic administrative and program management functions that serve as the major inputs or drivers of District activities. Their analysis can provide a side-by-side comparison of program contributions to joint water management and a tool that will assist decision-makers in deciding whether to move resources between program budgets.

Situational Awareness: Is the ability to understand the dispositions, tendencies, and intentions, as well as characteristics and conditions of the operational environment that bear on District and water management decision making by leveraging all sources of physical, social and political economic information. The goal and intent is to provide managers at all levels the knowledge needed about the physical, social and managerial circumstances affecting a project, program or problem, issue or concern.

Finding: Program staff do not, as of yet sufficiently understand the District's and their program's operating environment and management situation based on a general inability to articulate those forces and trends influencing and defining the context and need for the District's and their programs organization and mode of operation.

Sustainment: Is the ability to supply, support, and sustain staff, and programs and provide the District with the agility and freedom to effectively respond and address problems, issues and concerns at or near their period of emergence.

Finding: The District's ability to provide adequate support to retain District staff has been compromised by Anoka County's recent and unexpected decision to separate and no longer provide the Administrative services of accounting, health insurance, human resources, and payroll to the District.

Finding: The degree to which the District uses its tax capacity is insufficient to pay for the capital work needed, on the District's part, to retrofit and rehabilitate the system to address water quality impairments. However, taxation and cost reduction are significant political issues and keeping taxes down are political priorities for the Board's appointing authority.

Conclusion:
The District has three principal issues or shortfalls that have significant impact on the District's capacity or capability to execute mandated tasks and duties:

1. **Situational Awareness**: The degree of adequate situational awareness and adaptive management orientation by all program coordinators
2. **Sustainment**: The District's ability to provide adequate support in the form health insurance to retain District staff.
3. **Sustainment**: Adequacy of funding to address water quality capital investment needs

Assessment of District Planning

Assesses the capability or probability of achieving annual and comprehensive objectives. This assessment reflects the District's ability:

- To develop relevant and timely comprehensive and annual operating plans/budgets
- Assess the District's Mission Essential Tasks (METs)

The assessment and analysis are composed of:
Staff allocation and readiness: Looks at the reason each program was established and the requirements and objectives it is required to meet within the context of the sufficiency

of staffing, equipment, equipment condition and training to accomplish or address the priorities and objectives in the annual and comprehensive plans.

Finding: The analysis showed that achieving objectives may be questionable in some circumstances due to

1. Equipment readiness: Due primarily to depreciation more than performance
2. Training Deficiencies: In select mission essential tasks – especially situational awareness

Analysis of the Mission Essential Tasks of the District: District operations are built around a core of four kinetic principles (Leadership, positioning, projects and protection) which are augmented, supplemented and/or supported by four more (intelligence, information, sustainment and public engagement) relies on mission essential tasks METs) to organize the individual duties and steps of a project. METs are the physical means that the District and Program Coordinators use to perform tasks and accomplish objectives. They are made up of the specified and implied tasks that the District must perform to accomplish its mission, goals and objectives. Their purpose is to provide a structure to identify training requirements and qualifications, establish program or work group purpose and drive progress towards accomplishing goals and objectives.

Findings: The District struggles at the program level to achieve the objective of gathering social, political, and economic information for decision making which hinders our ability to anticipate, position the program or District and efficiently and effectively accomplish objectives

Conclusion:
The District ability to achieve Comprehensive and Annual planned goals and objectives is likely. There is currently an adequate supply of critical requirements, legislative depth and financial capacity.

Deficiencies in Capacity and Capability

This analysis assesses the District's ability to successfully execute the comprehensive and annual plans by:

- Identifying the ability of different programs and authorities to intervein in a timely manner.
- Analyzing the use of different programs, the variance and impact of providing the critical requirements of funding, material/authority, and qualified staff, and the effect of any deficiencies on the risk to achieving management objectives.

The following are deficiencies and short comings which are significant and are not currently being addressed

1. Administrative Support and Service Separation from Anoka County

Issue: Sustainment – Attracting and Retaining Qualified Staff

Major Points:

- Anoka County wishes to end its administrative support of the District.
- Notice of that decision was informally provided in February, 2022 with an initial expectation that all services would end by end of April
- The April and December deadlines were impractical due to:
    - Funds available to replace services.
    - Time and logistics to find replacement services.
    - Time to collect and have available funding to pay for those services.
    - Cost of replacement of same health coverage
- Services include accounting, health insurance, human resources, and payroll.
- Health care is a critical benefit that has allowed us to attract and retain staff talent of a caliber to address the water resource problems in the District.
- Funding availability and cash flow indicate that a more realistic start data may be June, 2024 for accounting and payroll services and December, 2024, at the earliest, for health insurance

Situation

In February, 2023 Anoka County notified the District that it intended to end its 30 year arrangement with the District to provide the services of:

- Accounting & Audit Support
- Banking and access to the MAGIC Fund
- Health Insurance
- Payroll
- At present, Anoka County would like to transfer accounting and payroll services by December 31, 2023, and Health Insurance by end of 2024.
- Given the timing of the property tax levy and the first tax settlement (June 2024), preliminary cash flow projections indicate that the most likely date for a smooth transition would be late June early July 2023.

Impact

1. Replacing the quality of Health Insurance is a primary strategic factor in attracting and retaining qualified and talented staff. The cost of doing that is, at present, unknown.
2. Replacing the professional services of accounting HR and payroll is in process and should be known before budget review.

Recommendation:

Stay the course.

1. RFPs are due in early April.
2. Interviews are scheduled for mid-April.
3. Selection was originally discussed for early May.
4. Begin transition of accounting and payroll in June.

However, regardless of the costs of bringing on additional professional services and the fact that these expenses will be unbudgeted, indicates that the RFPs will serve the greatest benefit for

1. Assessing price/cost of these services
2. Determining a good/best fit
3. Assessing flexibility/feasibility/suitability of firms to delay or defer payment until June 2024

2. Water Quality: Pace of Work and Time Remaining to address TMDL Load Reductions

Issue: Facilities and Installations: Water quality fails to meet minimum standards for health, safety welfare and enjoyment

Major Points:

- The District contains 11 streams that do not meet state or federal water quality standards.
- Reducing the pollutant loadings to acceptable levels is to be achieved by 2045.
- The "impairments" also serve as indicators that the water resource is at significant risk being unable to provide the beneficial uses on which we depend.
- The current pace and volume of money being invested is insufficient to either accomplish the task by 2045 or show a good faith effort

Situation

The District contains 11 streams that do not meet state or Federal water quality standards for select beneficial uses of water and are therefore classified as impaired. These impairments are to be addressed by limiting stressors to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) by 2045. The process of pursuing these TMDLs is a process called load reduction. Load reductions must be achieved for

1. Total Suspended Solids
2. Total Phosphorus
3. Poor habitat
4. Altered hydrology.
5. Chloride
6. Dissolved Oxygen
7. E coli

The District is currently engaged in conducting studies to target the source of some stressors, conducting projects to resolve or neutralize the source or cause of others, regulating land use changes to prevent or mitigate stressors and conducting education and outreach to the public, engineers and developers to further prevent and provide alternatives.

Achieving the TMDL by addressing some of the more pervasive and influential stressors, such as altered hydrology and E coli, will require construction, modification, restoration, and enhancement of new and existing infrastructure, (eg. ponds and filters) and restoration of natural infrastructure (eg. streams, ditches and ditch banks).

The current pace of investment, ($1-2 million per year) is not sufficient to achieve the end state of meeting state and federal standards by 2045.

Impact:
Economic and financial best practices indicate that investing in infrastructure/Equipment under a deadline should be guided by Pareto's Law where 80% of the infrastructure/equipment should be in place in the first 20% of the timeline. This means 80% of the total cost (Estimated at $100 million) should be made in the first 20% of the time between now and 2045 (2028). This computes to an additional investment of $20 million a year for the next 4-5 years. The District's share is estimated at slightly less than $ million per year for the next four years and $1.5 million per year for the following 16 years.

Recommendation:
1. Develop more accurate 10 and 20 year forecasts of costs
2. More accurately allocate costs between the District and other MS4s for consideration in District CIP and annual budgets for 2024 and 2025.

Risk Assessment

Purpose

The Risk Assessment is informed by the full scope of the Comprehensive Plan and provides the Board of managers the District Administrator's assessment of the nature and magnitude of strategic and management risk in pursuing the missions and mandates called for in State and Federal legislation and rule. By considering the range of operational, future challenges, force management, and institutional factors, the risk assessment provides a comprehensive assessment of the ability of the District to meet legislative requirements in the near-term.

Risk is the probability and consequence of an event adversely affecting either the public health, safety and welfare or the resource's ability to continue to produce and provide beneficial uses. Risk is classified within one of four risk levels (low, moderate, significant or high). Accurately assessing risk allows the Board and Administrator to make informed decisions across disparate processes.

The assessment consists of four elements:

1. **Problem framing**: a look at the strategic operating environment, identifying the items or elements which are valued (Risk to what?)
2. **Risk Assessment**: Identifying and scaling threats (Risks from what?)
3. **Risk Judgement**: Developing a risk profile (How much risk?) and evaluating the risk (How much risk is OK?)
4. **Risk Management**: Recommendations, on actions to accept, avoid, mitigate, or transfer risk (What should be done about risk?)

1. Strategic Environment and Framing the Problem

The District is a special unit of government under Minnesota state law who is charged with comprehensive management of water and related resources within the boundaries of the District. The District mission 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***.

And has been granted the authority to:

1. Levy property taxes to raise revenue to develop and implement the programs and work identified in the approved comprehensive plan
2. Adopt rules to regulate the development and affect of land use changes adverse to water management goals

To achieve this mission, the District is to address:

- Ground water: Its availability and quality for drinking water as well as supply to surface water and base flows to creeks, lakes and wetlands.

- Public Drainage: It structure and function as both an essential piece of infrastructure to the agriculture economy but as a water resource that provides beneficial uses.
- Water Quality: The water in 11 lakes and streams within the district do not meet state or Federal water quality standards for three different beneficial uses.
- Water Quantity: The public safety and specific properties and public infrastructure as well as agricultural land is at risk from flooding
- Wetlands: wetlands are at risk of being adversely impacted or lost due to drainage, fill or conversion

The reason the legislature has authorized the District to pursue the legislated goals and the mission and provided the District with taxing and regulatory authority is to:

- Protect the public health, safety, and welfare (103A.211, & 103D.201)
- Protect the watershed's capacity to continue to produce and provide beneficial uses.
- (103D.201)
- Operate and maintain those natural and manmade structures and functions necessary for the ongoing provision of beneficial uses. (103B, 103D & 103E)
- Restore adverse changes to the most sustainable productive capacity the resource can attain. (103B, 114D, 33 U.S.C §§ 1251 et seq.)
- Minimize capital costs associated with repair, replacement, or restoration of property and or water resources (103B.201)

Based on the trends identified in the "Alternatives" portion of the Comprehensive plan and summarized in this report, the emerging operating environment influencing the District's capability and capacity to address water resource concerns is increasingly characterized by the simultaneous and connected challenges of

- contested norms and
- persistent disorder.

The evolution of these challenges are already being seen and, in all probability will be evident across the watershed, the Anoka Sand Plain and the State over the next 10 years.

2. Risk Assessment (Risk From What?)

The criticality of any problem, issues or concern is a measure of the risk to the public health, safety, and welfare and/or productivity capacity of the watershed in the event of failure. The more critical the problem, issue, or concern, the higher the risk to which the Cities and the watershed district are exposed. This risk may come in the form of flooding, reduced access to clean water, and impairment of water bodies in the case of:

- Natural assets such as drinking water or floodplain
- Physical assets such as pipes, BMPs, etc.

The risk in the case of programmatic assets is different, but significant regardless.

Strategic Management Risks

Risks stemming from the physical, social and managerial trends identified earlier.

Risk	Probability	Consequence
Overt Ideological Competition: Irreconcilable ideas communicated and promoted by identity networks through overt and disruptive actions.	Very Likely (80-100%)	Damage to interests and/or long-term impacts
Threats to Local Water Management Authority: Encroachment, erosion or disregard of laws, rules and investments that provide the context and medium on which the state and local economies operate through coercion.	Likely (50-80%)	Damage to interests and/or permanent of defining system
Antagonistic Hydropolitical Balancing: Increasingly ambitious governmental and nongovernmental units maximizing their own influence while actively limiting the ability to manage and protect the water resource.	Likely (40-70%)	Damage to interests and/or short to mid-range impacts
Disruption of the Watershed or Subwatershed Commons: Denial or compulsion of access to resources that are essentially unregulated but available to all.	Very Likely (80-100%)	Damage to interests and/or long-term impacts
Shattered and Reordered Efforts: Agencies, groups unable to cope with internal political fractures, environmental stressors, or deliberate external interference.	Likely (40-60%)	Damage to interests and/or long-term impacts

Program Operation Risks

Risk to District Mission stemming from District's ability to achieve goals and objectives identified within the Comprehensive plan. This ability considers the District's ability to execute current, planned and contingency operations in 2024 and beyond to 2034, the ability to access staff to implement those plans and limit the financial, legal and political risk

Risk Subset	Risk Drivers	Consequence
Current Mission/Staff	Achieve Annual Objectives	Modest: Can achieve most objectives at acceptable cost.
	Meet Board/Administrator Staffing Requirements	Minor: Operational staffing at 90%. No critical shortfalls

Risk Subset	Risk Drivers	Consequence
Current & Future Mission/Staff	Achieve Comprehensive &/or Annual Plan Objectives	Modest: Limited delays. Acceptable costs
	Meet Budget Requirements	Modest: Shortfalls cause minor plan deviations. No critical shortfalls
	Authorities	Minor: Full authority provided to achieve all objectives
	Resources Available to meet required timelines.	Minor: Substantially as planned. Minimal costs
	Partnerships and collaboration	Minor/Modest: Partnerships mostly effective
	Messaging	Modest: Key messaging effective
	District Capability vs problem/issue/ concern	Modest: Dominant in essential capabilities
Future Mission/Staff	District Readiness: Capability & Capacity	Modest: Issues and shortfalls have limited impact on capacity and capability to perform required tasks and responsibilities
	Stress on Staff	Modest: District possesses the required resources and trained to undertake most of its legislative mission for which it is organized
	Modernization/Critical Maintenance	Minor: As planned. Minimal cost
	Staff Development & Design	Modest: Meets priority legislative requirements. No critical shortfalls.
	Investment in Operational Imperatives	Major: Achieves minimal operational imperatives.

Characterization

The greatest threats to the District (ideology/belief based management and the restriction from the common property concern of ground water) appear (80-100%) to be trending up and have existential and catastrophic implications for the district and its concerns and interests.

Evaluation **Variables**	**Risk Statement**	**Risk Management**
AIS	There is a high risk of not managing management of aquatic invasive species due to a very likely adverse effect (80-100%) on the lakes and streams in which these species are found	Accept

Variables	Risk Statement	Risk Management
Altered Hydrology	There is a high risk in not addressing altered hydrology due the high correlation (80-100%) that it is a principal factor in adversely affecting our streams and contributing to their impairment.	Accept
Aquatic Life	There is a significant risk in not addressing aquatic life due to it impairment and its role in supporting ecological health of the stream and threat it is impaired throughout much of the watershed	Accept
Bank stabilization	There is moderate risk in not addressing bank stabilization due to its likely occurrence and need (20-80%) of demands to stabilize property and reduce erosion and sedimentation from entering the stream contributing significant impact	Accept
Channel alignment	There is a significant risk in not addressing channel alignment due to its dual role (20-50%) in both facilitating drainage and upon remeandering, providing habitat to aquatic life and fisheries and mitigating downstream flooding in select circumstances	Accept
Channel irregularity		Accept
Channel Restoration		Accept
Channel size and shape		Accept
Channel vegetation	There is a high risk in not conducting regular removal of channel vegetation due to its direct effect (80-100%) on the timing and volume of discharge and water conveyed by the ditch	Accept
Chloride	There is a high risk in not assessing chloride due to its high correlation (80-100%) to extreme harm and damage to aquatic life, public health and public infrastructure	Accept
Contaminants of Emerging Concern		
Cross sectional geometry		Accept
Detritus & vegetative debris		Avoid
Dissolved Oxygen	There is a significant risk in not monitoring and addressing dissolved oxygen due too it mostly preventable occurrence (50-80%) close correlation to the health of the lake, stream and fisheries	Accept

Variables	Risk Statement	Risk Management
Ditch maintenance	There is high risk in not maintaining the ditch system due to a very likely probability (80-100%) that there will be extreme harm to people, property and the integrity of the channel	Accept
Drinking Water - How much is there	There is high risk in not determining the quantity or inventory of drinking water due to a high probability of both adverse social and political action resulting in an extreme adverse effect on the responsible agencies	Transfer
E. coli	There is a significant risk in not addressing E coli due to its direct connection and role as a stressor (50-80%) contributing to water quality impairments and as an indicator of pathogenic pollutants	Accept
Fisheries	There is moderate risk to not addressing poor habitat due to it prevalence (20-50%) and need to be addressed to address the fishery impairment on Coon Creek and low biological index on several other streams and the aquatic life impairment on seven stream within the watershed	
Flooding	There is a significant risk from not monitoring, preventing and managing flooding, while flooding events are unlikely (20-25%) their effect can result in extreme harm and damage to people, property, and the resource	Mitigate
Flow velocity & rate	There is a significant risk in not addressing velocity and rate due to its strong correlation (50-80%) to stream bank erosion and resuspension of sediments contributing to increased suspended solids and stream impairment	Accept
Ground water - Surface water Interactions	There is high risk in not addressing ground water x suface water interactions due to a very high likelihood (80-100%) that there will be extreme adverse effect on the supply of water to surface water resources and shallow drinking water wells	Accept
Groundwater	There is a significant risk in not monitoring and planning for ground water due to its provision of drinking water and the perceived scarcity and depletion of public water supplies	Avoid
Impact on Parks		Accept

Variables	Risk Statement	Risk Management
Lake Health	There is a significant risk in not monitoring lake health due to their high contribution to public welfare (51-80%) and their role in providing aesthetics, recreation, and fisheries habitat	Accept
Obstructions to flow	There is high risk in not conducting maintenance of the ditches and addressing obstructions to flow due to a very high likelihood (80-100%) of extreme damage to public safety, private property, life and infrastructure	Accept
Phosphorus	Phosphorus pollution provides a significant risk. Its persistent presence is likely (50-80%) and it is identified as a key stressor contributing to the impairments in almost 50% of the impaired streams	Accept
Poor Habitat	There is moderate risk to not addressing poor habitat due to it prevalence (20-50%) and need to be addressed to address the fishery impairment on Coon Creek and low biological index on several other streams and the aquatic life impairment on seven stream within the watershed	Accept
Precipitation changes (Intensity)		Mitigate
Riparian areas	There is a significant risk to riparian areas due to impact from current and past land management practices (80-100%) leading to moderate harm but significant to habitat	Accept
Seasonal change		Avoid
Silting and scouring	There is a significant risk in not monitoring and implementing practices to address siltation due to its close connection (51-80%) as a stressor and causal agent leading to impairment of select district waters	Accept
Source water protection	There is a significant risk in not monitoring and supporting the cities in source water protection due to the likely involvement (50-80%) during subdivision and development and the potential to contribute significant harm to the water supply.	Accept
Stage and discharge	There is moderate risk in not addressing the stage discharge relationship on select subwatersheds and minor subwatersheds within the district.	Accept
Stream substrate		Avoid

Variables	**Risk Statement**	**Risk Management**
Suspended Solids	There is a high risk of not planning, monitoring, regulating and installing best management practices to treat suspended solids due to it very high correlation (80-100%) to District impairments and decreasing channel capacity needed for drainage and flood flows	Accept
Threatened and Endangered Species	There is a significant risk in not addressing threatened and endangered species due to their prevalence in land use issues (50-80%) and their role both as indicators of watershed health and as regulated and protected natural resources	Transfer
Water Quality	There is a high risk in not monitoring, assessing and conducting water quality management due to its direct connection (80-100%) to the impairments of beneficial uses on select District water resources	Accept
Water Supply	There is a significant risk in not monitoring water supply due to the hydrogeology of the area and its prevalence in land use decisions (50-80%) and its extreme effect should it be lost or interrupted	Avoid
Wetlands	There is a significant risk regulating and monitoring wetlands due to their prevalence (51-80%) in the landscape and potential loss to habitat and water storage functions and legally protected nature.	Accept

BUSINESS

Heavy snow melt has Minnesota homeowners wondering: Should I own flood insurance?

Regular homeowner policies do not cover floods. Minnesotans need to do their research on if they think the cost is worth it, and know what flood insurance covers.

By Burl Gilyard (https://www.startribune.com/burl-gilyard/8532056/) Star Tribune

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Worry about spring flooding is now an annual rite in Minnesota. And the heavy snowfall this year is raising the risks.

"The forecast is for the likelihood of major flooding," said Sven Sundgaard, a meteorologist with Minnesota Public Radio. According to the National Weather Service, the biggest risks are for the Mississippi River from St. Paul downstream.

While concerns about rising waters should set off alarms about the need for flood insurance, only a small number of people actually do it, said James Sink, regional flood insurance liaison with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Only about 7,500 policies are in force across Minnesota, covering fewer than 0.3% of residential structures, he said.

Here are some things to consider.

Do I need flood insurance?

BRIAN PETERSON, STAR TRIBUNE

Sandbags were prepared and stacked on pallets last week, ready for use if the water in the St. Croix River should rise and flood.

Most insurance experts say you should consider it. Standard homeowners and hazard insurance policies do not cover flood damage.

When major flooding hit California in January, few homeowners had flood insurance. Some had canceled them during the drought. So they were left to finance their own cleanups.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), managed by FEMA, covers communities that work with NFIP to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. In Minnesota, 96% of the population live in these communities, said Ceil Strauss, state flood plain manager for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

The program partners with more than 50 insurance agencies.

If you are not in one of those communities or want an alternative to the FEMA-managed coverage, private flood insurance is another option. The private policies might have different coverage options or higher policy limits.

Also important to know: Flood insurance policies are not effective until 30 days after being purchased, although if you just closed on a property purchase or refinancing, the policy can be effective immediately.

While talk of increased flood risks might spark some to quickly look into insurance, policyholders should look beyond a single season, said Dawn Janes-Bartley, CEO of Wayzata-based Minnesota Insurance Group Inc.

"It should be something that they're thinking about long term," said Janes-Bartley.

How much does it cost?

For nonresidential structures and businesses, the average NFIP flood insurance premium is $2,236 in Minnesota, Sink said. The residential/single-family home average premium in the state is around $761.

That cost needs to be weighed against the average flood insurance claim in Minnesota,

which is $15,000, Sink said.

FEMA statistics show that just one inch of floodwater can cause up to $25,000 of damage.

"Flooding is the nation's most common and costly natural disaster," Sink said.

Insurance discounts are available for policyholders who implement flood mitigation efforts, he said. Costs also can be controlled by selecting different coverage and deductible levels.

Also, private policies can have cheaper options, depending on coverage levels, Janes-Bartley said.

To estimate the amount of coverage you want from a policy, Janes-Bartley suggests assembling a replacement cost estimate for property and materials that could be potentially damaged.

Sink said that people may decide that they don't think flood insurance is essential or that they don't want the additional expense.

"For some people flood insurance is a luxury," Sink said. "A lot of it has to do with how people perceive risk."

Am I eligible for federal flood insurance?

Some people have the misperception that they aren't eligible to buy flood insurance.

"There is no requirement [you must] live in a flood plain," said Sink.

What exactly is covered?

Flood insurance covers the building and the contents of the property separately. Policy owners can buy coverage for one or both, according to the DNR.

Each structure on your property requires a separate flood insurance policy. Portable storage units are not covered by flood insurance, nor are items that are standing outside in your yard.

Basement coverage is limited to only things that are essential for the structure such as a furnace or a water heater. It does not cover all the stuff stashed there for storage.

For homeowners NFIP flood insurance covers up to $250,000 for buildings and $100,000 for contents. Businesses can be insured up to $500,000 for both the building and contents.

One other point when considering coverage amount is that flood insurance covers the cash value of the items, not the replacement costs.

Does flood insurance only cover homeowners?

In addition to homeowners and business owners, renters also can buy flood insurance.

"This is really important for renters. Landlords are not required to disclose flood risks to their tenants," Sink said.

Have costs increased with inflation?

Strauss acknowledged that Minnesotans do not carry much flood insurance.

"Compared to other states we're very low per-capita. The numbers have been going down in the last few years," said Strauss.

One factor could be that flood insurance rates have increased in recent years.

"We have had people dropping policies because they're not as cheap as they used to be. The rates are higher if you're more at risk," Strauss said.

FEMA implemented Risk Rating 2.0 in 2021 which adjusted the rates. FEMA statistics show that in Minnesota 29% of policyholders saw a decrease in their premiums. The agency's data showed that 64% of policyholders saw increases of $10 per month or less.

At the same time, Strauss said, the state has done a good job of lowering flood risks.

"I think part of it is we have had good regulations in place for over 50 years. Most of our newer [building] stock is built outside of the higher-risk areas or they're elevated more. Per-capita we don't have as many buildings at risk," said Strauss.

But with the changing climate, flooding risks are no longer limited to the springtime, Strauss said.

"It's not just the spring flooding. We are seeing more of the big storms throughout the year, and they're extending into more seasons," said Strauss.

DNR statistics shows that approximately 50% of flood damage occurs outside of mapped flood zones, often caused by stormwater flooding.

What should you do if you need to file a claim?

If the worst case happens and you are hit with flooding, contact your insurance agent immediately. An insurance adjuster will then assess the flood damage either in-person or remotely.

Taking photos and video of the damage is an important part of filing a claim. Take photos and videos before throwing anything away. Record the serial numbers for large appliances. Receipts showing the original cost of items can be helpful if you still have those.

Flood insurance does not cover mold damage. Policyholders should start cleaning to prevent the growth and spread of mold.

If a building's water, electrical or HVAC systems have been damaged you can start initiating the process for repairs but talk to your insurance adjuster before signing any contracts or agreements.

How are people preparing this year?

In Stillwater along the St. Croix River, a crew of volunteers has been piling sandbags to create a berm as a line of defense against what could be historic flooding this year.

In the river community of Winona, the city's flood watchers are wary but also prepared for the season.

"There's projections that it could get serious this year," said Brian DeFrang, director of public works for the city of Winona, which sits on the Mississippi River.

"We're pretty well protected by our levee, but there's a lot that goes into the levee protection as far as pumping stations and things like that," said DeFrang.

The biggest unknown remains whether the state still gets significantly more snow or rainfall and what temperature trends will mean for the pace of melting snow.

"The snowpack that we have across the state contains way more water than a normal large snowpack. When that melts there's going to be an abnormally large surge of water into our rivers," said Sundgaard, the meteorologist.

If snow melts quickly, that could increase the risk for flooding, he said. "A lot of this will depend on what happens in the next few weeks."

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