Watershed Area **Current Plan**

The 2000 to 2010 Comprehensive Plan addressed management of the 94 square mile watershed.

Coon Creek Watershed District Boundary Map of Coon Creek Watershed District in 2000

Trends in Watershed Area

An objective of the 2000 – 2010 Comprehensive Plan was to review the accuracy of the Districts hydrologic boundary and where needed amend the legal boundary of the District to more closely reflect the hydrologic boundary. Six boundary amendments have occurred:

Boundary Amendments

		Adding to CCWD	Subtract ing from CCWD	BWSR Appro
Year	WMO	(Ac)	(Ac)	ved
2004	Rice Creek		ing from CCWD	
2004	WD	40	0	2004
2007	Upper Rum			
2007	River WMO	115	379	2008
2008	Rice Creek			
2008	WD	340	863	2008
2009	Lower Rum			
2009	River WMO	8		2010
2010	Lower Rum			
2010	River WMO	175	53	2011
2011	Six Cities			
2011	WMO	8,920		2011
	Totals (Ac)	9,095	1660	
	Total (Sq Mi)	14.2	2.6	
_				

Population Between 2000 and 2010 the District grew approximately 22%.

> The table below shows the projected population changes by City for 2010 to 2020

			Projected
City	2010	2020	Pct Change
Andover	24,048	27,006	12%
Blaine	39,597	50,987	29%
Columbus	508	623	23%
Coon Rapids	64,386	64,680	0%
Fridley	16,200	16,140	0%
Ham Lake	15,017	16,686	11%
Spring Lake	4,026	4,026	0%

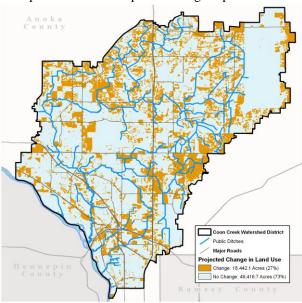
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163,783 180,148 10%

Land Use

Between 2010 and 2020 the District expects to a 15,750 acre change in land use. Most of this change will involve a conversion of agricultural and vacant land to some for of development.

A map of the areas of expected change is provided below



Implications of Changes in Watershed Area

Larget Drainage Area

The Coon Creek Watershed is now approximately 17 square miles. An increase of 9,600 acres since 2000.

Continued Growth Continued population growth is expected, but at a lower rate.

Increases in Impervious

Significant increases in impervious area are projected for the headwaters of ditch 41, ditch 59 Area and ditch 37.

Management Needs

Targeted Infiltration Review the District's infiltration rule to address rate, and volume, especially in those basins with the largest projected increase in impervious area.

Monitoring

Consistent flow monitoring at basin outlets with the largest change in land use.