

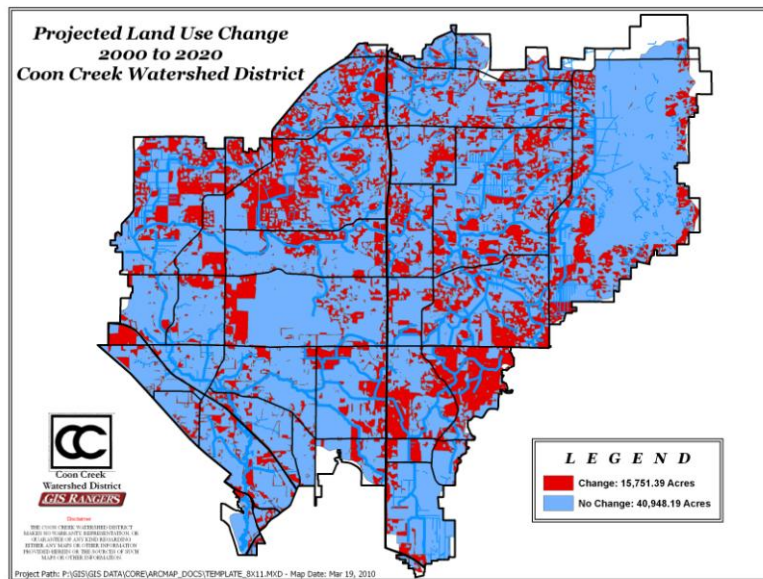
# Land Use and Cover Current Plan

The 2000 plan notes that the District lies within one of the fastest developing areas in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Approximately 35% of its land is urbanized. This is an increase from approximately 25% in 1987.

2000 Land Use & Impervious Runoff Estimates

Land Use Category	Pct Impervious Surface	Mean Annual Runoff (in)	Percent of Watershed
Open Space	<10%	1.2 in	18%
Agriculture	<10%	1.2 in	46%
Residential	20% - 40% mean= 5%	3.8 in	28%
Commercial	45%-60% mean= 50%	12.2 in	5%
Industrial	60%-100% mean= 75%	17.6 in	3%

## Trends in Land Use



<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>Pct Impervious Surface</b>	<b>Percent of Watershed 2000</b>	<b>Percent of Watershed 2010</b>
Open Space	<10%	18%	5%
Agriculture	<10%	46%	37%
Residential	20% - 40% (mean=25%)	28%	26%
Commercial	45% - 60% (mean=50%)	5%	7%
Industrial	60% - 100% (mean=75%)	3%	25%

## **Implications of Changes in Land Use**

**Decrease in Agricultural Land** It is estimated that the watershed will see an approximately 7,500 acre decrease in agricultural land over the next ten years fostering a continued change in operations and maintenance practices needed for ditches.

**Increase in Impervious Surfaces** The greatest change in land use was in uses that are highly impervious, although the overall acreage of change was still small compared to residential

**Increased Traffic and Road Construction** The District population grew approximately 10% -15% from 2000 to 2010. With that growth, Anoka County has committed to a much needed road widening and construction program to accommodate the increased traffic and ensure the safety of those people using the highway system. This construction is part of the increase in impervious surface. This construction also involves increased maintenance. Particularly in the winter when plowing and de-icing agents are applied to roadways.

**Increased Occurrence of Chloride** The maintenance of the increase in roadways and traffic will likely result in an increase in chloride use District wide

**Unplanned/Unmanaged Stormwater on Public Lands & Facilities** Approximately 20% of the watershed is in public ownership. The majority ( 15%) is predominantly park and open space such as Bunker Hills Park and Carlos Avery WMA. However, there remains approximately 1,500 acres of public land (eg. Schools and Airport) that do not manage their stormwater on site but rely exclusively on municipal storm water systems.

## **Management Needs**

<b>Change in Maintenance Standards</b>	Change in Operations and Maintenance Strategy for Drainage Ditches
<b>Establish 'Critical Reaches' for Drainage</b>	Ditch sections critical to providing agricultural drainage need to be identified and managed through increased frequency of inspection and maintenance.
<b>Increased Volume Control</b>	The increase in impervious surfaces will necessitate and increase in volume management within the watershed.
<b>Road Salt Training &amp; Inspection</b>	With the increase in miles and acres of roadway, an ongoing program needs to be developed to train, calibrate and monitor the use of chlorides within the watershed.
<b>Development of SWPPPs or SAMPs for Public Land</b>	Large public holdings that are not covered by the housekeeping provisions of a local Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) need to be considered for a Special Area Management Plan that focuses on Stormwater and uses the NPDES SWPPP requirements as criteria