

## ***History – Chronology of Milestone Events***

The following are key dates and events affecting the organization and direction of the Coon creek Watershed District:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event(s)</b>
<b>1954</b>	<p>Organized efforts to solve water problems in the Coon Creek Watershed began when a steering committee was formed to support a flood control project. Flooding had become a severe problem. Annual flooding of large areas was hurting the agricultural economy of the area, and damaging homes and property along the creek.</p> <p>A petition for a P.L. 566 study of the Coon Creek Watershed was submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The SCS completed a "Watershed Work Plan" in 1958 with the help of the Anoka Soil and Water Conservation District and the Anoka County Board of Commissioners.</p>
<b>1959</b>	<p><u>January 8</u>: A nominating petition to establish the Coon Creek Watershed District was signed by the Chairman of Anoka County Board of Commissioners, and was filed with the Minnesota Water Resources Board.</p> <p><u>February 12</u>: The Water Resources Board held a hearing on the establishment of the Coon Creek Watershed District in Coon Rapids.</p> <p><u>May 28</u>: The Water Resources Board issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order which established the District.</p>
<b>1961</b>	<p><u>February 6</u>: The Board of Managers adopted their initial Overall Plan and submitted their plan to the Water Resources Board.</p> <p><u>April 14</u>: The Water Resources Board Prescribed an Overall Plan for the District.</p>
<b>1967</b>	<p>The State of Minnesota gave the Metropolitan council the responsibility of preparing a Development Guide" regional plan for the seven county metropolitan area.</p>
<b>1972</b>	<p>The passage of the Clean Water Act (U.S. Code, Title 33)</p>
<b>1977</b>	<p>An amendment to Clean Water Act brings water quality goals of the nation and the region into sharp focus.</p>

Section 208 of the Act requires the preparation of "area-wide waste water treatment management plans" to address both point and non-point pollution sources.

**1979** The Metropolitan Council initiated extensive field investigations to examine the impact of non-point source runoff on the region's lakes, streams and rivers.

The investigations revealed that, "Indeed, nonpoint source pollution is a major problem for all receiving waters in the Metropolitan Area".

**1982** The Metropolitan Council published Part 2 of its Metropolitan Development Guide. The guide fulfills the federal requirements as the Region's plan for controlling non-point source pollution under section 208 of the Clean Water Act.

The Council's work also supported concerns and work within the Minnesota Legislature that resulted in the passage of the *Metropolitan Water Management Act* in 1982 (Chapter 509, Laws of 1982, Minnesota Statutes Sections 473.875 to 473.883).

The Metropolitan Water Management Act sets out 7 goals and requires the watershed district to develop a Comprehensive Plan to pursue and achieve those goals

**1987** The Metropolitan Water Management Act is amended to authorize ground water planning.

**1988** July 27: The first Comprehensive Plan for the Coon Creek Watershed District required under the Metropolitan Water Management Act is approved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources.

**1990** The Metropolitan Water Management Act is revised.

**1991** The Legislature enacts the Wetland Conservation Act establishing a "No Net Loss of Wetlands" for the state.

The Legislature enacts Redding Bill which requires ponding for development resulting in greater than 1 acre of impervious area.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires an erosion control permit for development greater than 5 acres in size.

**1992** The BWSR adopts rules governing planning and reporting under the Metropolitan Water Management Act.

The Metropolitan Council adopts an interim policy on Non-Point Source Pollution control that requires 'pre-treatment prior to discharge' in to waters of the state.

**1993** The BWSR proposes rules (MR 8420) for implementing the Wetland Conservation Act.

The Pollution Control Agency adopts rules (MR 7050) for wetlands and water quality standards.

**1995** The Wetland Conservation Act is amended and revised.

**2000** The Wetland Conservation Act is amended and revised.

August: The MPCA sampled four sites within the watershed.

**2003** February: The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency informs the Coon Creek Watershed District that the public ditch system under the Watershed District's jurisdiction functions as a storm sewer, the District had been included in a group of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

May: Coon Creek develops and submits its first Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required as an MS4 under the Federal NPDES program administered by the MPCA.

**2004** The BWSR approves the second generation Comprehensive Plan required under the Metropolitan Water Management Act. The scope of the plan is 2000 to 2010.

**2006** June: The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) lists Coon Creek, Sand Creek, Pleasure Creek and Springbrook Creek as biologically impaired and listed these resources on the 303d list reported to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as required.

The Impairment is listed as a Category 5C, meaning the water quality standard is not attained due to "suspected" natural conditions. Further, the water is impaired for one or more designated uses by a pollutant(s) and may require development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to bring the pollutant under control. Water Quality Standards for these waters may be re-evaluated due to the presence of natural conditions.

November: Coon Creek develops and submits its second Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required as an MS4 under the Federal

NPDES program administered by the MPCA.

**2007** The Wetland Conservation Act is amended and revised.

District coordinates efforts of Andover, Blaine and Coon Rapids and develops own Non-Degradation Report required by MPCA.

**2008** The BWSR Performs a ‘Performance Review’ of the District’s operations and programs through its PRAP program.

The review found that the CCWD is making good progress in the implementation of the comprehensive watershed management plan. The District is efficient in its administrative, planning, execution and communication-coordination functions. The district’s annual reports and work plans provide good documentation of progress and the trends, issues and needs facing the district.

**2009** MPCA requests CCWD staff to participate in Tiered Aquatic Life Uses (TALU) work team and rule development

MPCA requests CCWD staff to participate in Minimal Impact Design Standards work team.

MPCA requests CCWD staff to participate in Watershed Approach work team.

CCWD Staff requested to be part of County Groundwater Assessment

**2010** District contributes funds to the development of County Geologic Atlas

**2011** The Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park petition the BWSR for inclusion of parts of those cities (totaling approximately 15 square miles) into the CCWD and to assume watershed management responsibility over those select lands. The BWSR approves the merger in December, 2011.

**2012** The CCWD develops a new Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan that covers the entire 107 square mile District