COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Board Room
Coon Creek Watershed District Offices
Monday, November 9, 2026
5:30 p.m.

Board of Managers:
Jim Hafner, President; Jason Lund, Vice President; Mary Campbell, Treasurer; Dwight McCullough, Member at Large; Nathanial Schneider.

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
3. Announcements
4. Open Mic

*Members of the public at this time may address the Board, for **up to three minutes,** on a matter not on the Agenda. Individuals wishing to be heard must sign in with their name and address at the door. Additional comments may be accepted in writing. Board action or discussion should **not** be expected during the presentation of public comment/open mic. Board members may direct staff to research the matter further or take the matter under advisement for consideration at a future Board meeting.*

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
6. Receive Administrator's Report
7. Advisory Committee Report
8. Bills/Accounts Payable

POLICY ITEMS

9. District Rule Adoption Hearing

PERMIT ITEMS

10. IVM Shop
11. Lindahl Estates

DISCUSSION ITEMS

12. Public Waters Inventory Update
13. MN Watersheds Caucus and Business Meeting Agenda
14. Watershed Management Videos

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

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, October 26, 2026, at the Coon Creek Watershed District Office.

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 5:30 PM
Board Members Present: Jim Hafner, Jason Lund, Mary Campbell, Dwight McCullough and Nathanial Schneider
Staff Present: Jon Janke, Corinne Elfelt, Erin Margl, Erik Bye, Hattie Hillukka and Michelle Ulrich

2. Approval of the Agenda

Board Member Campbell moved to add Permit Item #8 P21-161 Harmony Estates 4th Addition and Permit Item #9 P21-033 North Metro Storage, to the Consent Items. Seconded by Board Member Schneider. The motion carried with five (5) yeas (Board Members Hafner, Lund, Campbell, McCullough and Schneider) and no nays.

Board Member Lund moved to approve the amended agenda. Seconded by Board Member McCullough. The motion carried with five (5) yeas (Board Members Hafner, Lund, Campbell, McCullough and Schneider) and no nays.

3. Announcements

District Administrator Jon Janke stated that the state of Minnesota is doing an update on the Public Waters Inventory and Anoka County will be going through the process soon. Mr. Janke provided a brief description regarding the procedural update, stating the waters in the state were mapped in 1980's and determined any water body that has more than 2 square miles draining to them is considered public water. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is going through the process of updating the maps to reflect the definition.

4. Open Mic/Public Comment

No one was present for comment.

CONSENT ITEMS

DRAFT

5. Approval of Minutes of October 12, 2026

6. Bills/Accounts Payable

Claims totaling $155,587.92 on the following disbursement list will be issued and released upon Board approval.

Vendor	Amount
V0054--MICHELLE J ULRICH PA	2,102.50
V0110--RESPEC COMPANY LLC	9,351.25
V0120--PARENT CUSTOM HOMES LLC	2,171.25
V0138--RMB ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES INC	260.00
V0138--RMB ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES INC	195.00
V0138--RMB ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES INC	195.00
V0195--STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC	13,360.00
V0195--STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC	16,199.00
V0195--STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC	62,544.25
V0197--VANDERBILT, CHASE	38.24
V0299--MP+G MARKETING SOLUTIONS LLC	7,224.55
V0348--BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD OF MN	26,321.27
V0350--FIRST UNUM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	748.45
V0351--DELTA DENTAL OF MN	1,958.93
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	331.00
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	288.46
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	1,158.35
V0360--PAYLOCITY	594.61
V0362--PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION	9,070.79
V0363--MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	1,365.00
V0366--KRAUSE, EMMA	110.02
	155,587.92

The following permit items were moved to the Consent Agenda.

8. P21-161 Harmony Estates 4th Addition

The purpose of this item is the 4th phase of the Harmony Estates Development including homes, utilities, road work and stormwater ponds located at Westlund Drive in Ham Lake, Minnesota.

The application proposes the 4th Addition of the Harmony Estates development. The scope of work includes grading, utilities, road reconstruction and stormwater management features. This work will be added to the existing Permit 2423 for Harmony Estates 3rd Addition. The 4th Addition will disturb 40.16 acres and create 15.68 acres of regulated impervious. The area drains to County Ditch 11. The relevant water resource concerns are Stormwater Management (District Rule

3), Soil & Erosion Control (District Rule 4), Wetlands (District Rule 5), and Floodplain (District Rule 6).

Based on the findings and exhibits as presented in the Staff Report, the staff recommendation was to Approve with 2 Conditions and 4 Stipulations.

Conditions:

Rule 2.7 – Procedural Requirements

1. Submittal of a performance escrow in the amount of $160,640.00 and execute a signed escrow agreement.

Rule 4.0 – Soils and Erosion Control
2. Update to SWPPP to stabilize soils and soil stockpiles within 24 hours of inactivity.

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 grading as-builts for the project to confirm adequate floodplain compensatory storage has been provided.
2. The applicant must apply for coverage under the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's PAN # P-21-161 Project Name: Harmony Estates Ph 3/4 | 2 (MPCA's) Construction Stormwater Permit (Permit No: MNR100001).
3. Submittal of as-builts for the stormwater management practices and associated structures listed in Table 2, including volume, critical elevations and proof of installation for hydrodynamic separators.
4. 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.

9. P26-033 North Metro Storage

The purpose of this item is the expansion of new storage building additions and a stormwater management feature located at 14205 MN-65, Ham Lake, Minnesota.

North Metro Storage is proposing an expansion which includes new storage buildings, driving aisles and stormwater pond expansion. The project will disturb 2.3 acres and create 1.25 acres of new impervious. The parcel drains to County

Ditch 59. The relevant water resource concerns are stormwater management (District Rule 3), Soils & Erosion Control (District Rule 4) and Floodplain (District Rule 6).

Based on the findings and exhibits as presented in the Staff Report, the staff recommendation was to Approve with 4 Conditions and 4 Stipulations.

Conditions:

Rule 2.7 – Procedural Requirements

1. Provide a performance escrow in the amount of $9,200.00 and execute a signed escrow agreement.
2. Provide additional $300 floodplain review fee.

Rule 3.0 – Stormwater Management

3. Provide proof of recording of a fully executed Operations and Maintenance Agreement for the perpetual inspection and maintenance of all proposed stormwater management practices after review and approval by the District.

Rule 4.0 – Soils and Erosion Control
4. Update the soils and erosion control plan to include the following:
a. include a note to stabilize soils and soil stockpiles within 24 hours of inactivity. PAN # P-26-033 Project Name: North Metro Storage | 2
b. include standard details for concrete washout and inlet protection.

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 grading as-builts for the project to confirm adequate floodplain compensatory storage has been provided.
2. The applicant must apply for coverage under the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA's) Construction Stormwater Permit (Permit No: MNR100001)
3. 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.
4. Submittal of as-builts for the stormwater management practices and associated structures listed in Table 2, including volume, critical elevations and proof of installation for hydrodynamic separators.

DRAFT

Board Member Campbell moved to approve the Consent Agenda Items. Seconded by Board Member Schneider. The motion carried with five (5) yeas (Board Members Hafner, Lund, Campbell, McCullough and Schneider) and no nays.

POLICY ITEMS

7. Award Work Economic Analysis

The purpose of this item is to award work for an economic analysis from a consultant. Mr. Janke reminded the Board at the October 12, 2026, meeting, those present reviewed the proposals and tabled action until all Board Members are in attendance.

A discussion was held regarding authorizing travel expenses listed on the Stantec proposal. It was mentioned that it would be a better option to meet with the consultants via Zoom to reduce the cost.

Based on the findings and exhibits as presented in the Staff Report, the staff recommendation was to Award Economic Analysis contract to Stantec Consulting Services.

Board Member Lund moved to Award Economic Analysis contract to Stantec Consulting Services. Seconded by Board Member McCullough. The motion carried with five (5) yeas (Board Members Hafner, Lund, Campbell, McCullough and Schneider) and no nays.

PERMIT ITEMS – *(moved to Consent Agenda)*

8. P21-161 Harmony Estates 4th Addition

9. P236-033 North Metro Storage

DISCUSSION ITEMS

10. Water Quality Model Update (ABM)

Planning Coordinator Erik Bye presented part two of the Water Quality Model Update. Part one of the Water Quality Model Update was presented by Water Quality Coordinator Justine Dauphinais at the September 28th Board Meeting.

The purpose of this item was to provide an update on the water quality model of pollutant loading across the District, to inform strategic targeting of future

restoration and protection projects, and evaluation of progress towards achieving required reductions.

Key findings discussed were that the pollutant reduction targets significantly decreased compared to the 2016 TMDL and pollutant stressors are still contributing to impaired waters just smaller in magnitude and there is a large variance in pollutant loading across the landscape.

Overall, staff was optimistic about the results and there is more trust in the model verses the 2016 numbers. The results will have impacts at the highest level of our capital projects – which in this current comp plan have been most heavily targeted at reducing pollutant loads.

The model will help answer the question of "how much" better water chemistry do we need. There will also be more confidence when requesting partner funding on joint projects. The highly variable loading rates help to answer the question of "where" to determine locations of BMPs to able to parse out landscape types if needed and also just how much did the reduction targets change.

This was an informational item and has no staff recommendation.

11. MS4 General Permit Reissuance Update

Mr. Janke shared the purpose of this item is to discuss the proposed MS4 General Permit and anticipated District impacts.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is in the process of reissuing the statewide Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit. Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD) is regulated as a nontraditional MS4 because of its operation of stormwater conveyance and drainage systems.

In November 2020, MPCA issued the current MS4 General Permit which expired November 15, 2025, but remains in effect until the replacement permit is issued.

In early 2026, MPCA circulated an early draft replacement permit for stakeholder review. On February 9, 2026, the Board authorized CCWD to submit comments following review and coordination by District staff, the Technical Advisory Committee, the countywide MS4 taskforce, and MPCA permit staff.

On October 19, 2026, MPCA released the proposed Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit for formal public comment through November 19, 2026.

DRAFT

On October 28, 2026, MPCA will host a webinar on the proposed permit. District staff are reviewing the proposed permit and will participate in the webinar.

MPCA is currently targeting summer 2027 for reissuance of the new permit. One of the District's comments was to recognize the water quality modeling software Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT), which we used for the districtwide water quality model, as an approved method for estimating pollutant reductions. The proposed permit now expressly identifies SWAT as an approved method.

Some District comments remain unresolved in the proposed permit, including public education documentation requirements and review of construction contractor self-inspection records.

The proposed permit remains open for public comment through November 19, 2026. Staff will continue reviewing the permit and participate in MPCA's October 28 webinar before the comment period closes.

12. MN Watersheds Annual Conference

Mr. Janke explained the purpose of this item is to review and discuss Board Member attendance at the 2026 Minnesota Watersheds Annual Conference.

The 2026 Annual Conference will be held December 2-4 at Grand View Lodge in Nisswa, Minnesota. Activities include Wednesday workshops and regional caucuses, Thursday technical and management sessions, trade show and awards banquet, and the annual business meeting on Friday

Board Members may attend all or part of the conference based on interest and availability. Identifying attendance will allow staff to coordinate registration, lodging, and transportation. If attendance creates a quorum, appropriate public notice will be provided. At the time of the meeting, Member Campbell and Member Schneider showed interest in attending, as well as Member Lund as a backup.

Mr. Janke also mentioned that the District nominated the Woodcrest Biochar Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter for the 2026 Minnesota Watersheds Project of the Year Award. The project has been selected as a finalist, with the award to be announced during the Thursday evening banquet.

13. District Administrator Annual Review

The purpose of this item is to initiate the 2026 District Administrator annual performance review.

DRAFT

The District Administrator Jon Janke began serving in the position on January 1, 2026.

At the May 26, 2026, Board Meeting, the Board appointed President Hafner and Board Member Lund to conduct a six-month review. That review has been completed, with no immediate concerns or follow-up actions identified.

The employment agreement provides for an annual performance evaluation, with the intent that the Board President and one other Board Member conduct the evaluation before the end of December each year.

Portions of the annual review process may be conducted in closed session consistent with applicable open meeting requirements. A closed session may be appropriate where the discussion involves sensitive performance information or private personnel data that would otherwise be discussed during an open public meeting.

The Board Members discussed having Board President Hafner and Member Lund conduct the evaluation by the end of the year and present the information to the Board in January 2027 as both Members were involved in the midyear evaluation.

Based on the findings and exhibits as presented in the Staff Report, the staff recommendation was to Appoint the Board President and Board Member Lund to conduct the 2026 annual performance evaluation and report back to the Board as appropriate.

Board Member Schneider moved to appoint the Board President and Board Member Lund to conduct the 2026 annual performance evaluation and report back to the Board as appropriate. Seconded by Board Member McCullough. The motion carried with five (5) yeas (Board Members Hafner, Lund, Campbell, McCullough and Schneider) and no nays.

14. Watershed Management Videos

The Board discussed the video series that is available through the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) that helps managers understand their role on the Board. At previous Board Meetings, Member Hafner explained that as time allows the Board may view a video at a Board Meeting. Due to the length of this meeting, the Board chose not to view one of the videos.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

DRAFT

15. 2026-2027 Winter Outlook

Mr. Janke briefly discussed the 2026-2027 winter weather outlook according to the National Weather Service information currently provided.

It is predicted to be a warmer winter in Minnesota with less precipitation and snowpack. Mr. Janke noted that past El Nino winters have produced some periods of large blizzards and referred to the Halloween Blizzard of 1992 where the state's weather pattern was also in an El Nino.

ADJOURNMENT

Board Member Lund moved to adjourn at 6:35 pm. Seconded by Board Member Campbell. The motion carried with five (5) yeas (Board Members Hafner, Lund, Campbell, McCullough and Schneider) and no nays.

_____

President

DRAFT

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: November 9, 2026
AGENDA NUMBER: 6
ITEM: Administrator's Report

AGENDA: Consent

REQUESTED ACTION:
Receive report.

ADMINISTRATOR'S EVALUATION

District Capacity and Capability

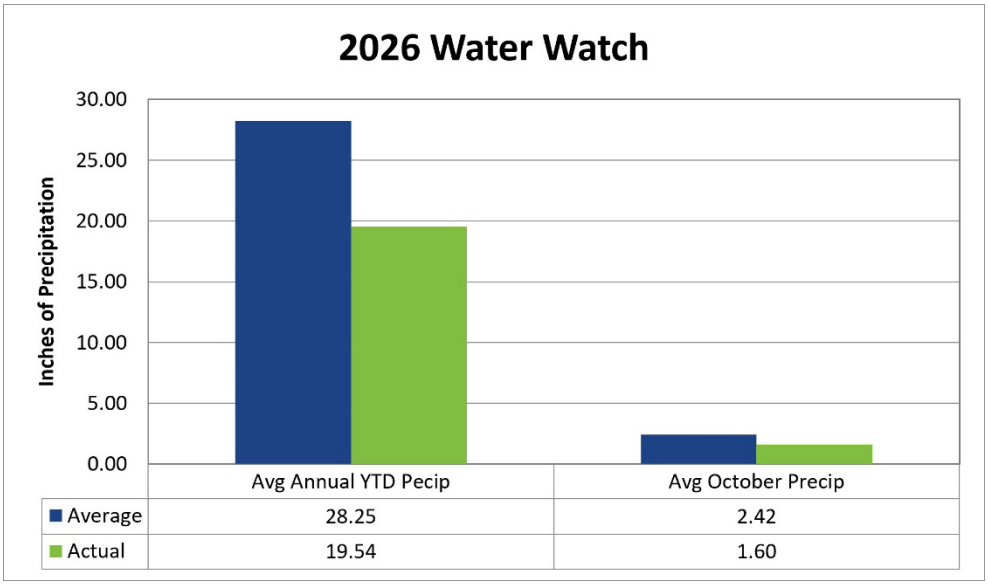
District operations remain generally stable as seasonal field work transitions toward year-end implementation and 2027 planning. Planned and routine work continues to progress, with workload and program capacity remaining generally manageable. Current attention includes 2027 work planning, Administrative Services Coordinator recruitment, succession planning, and continued advancement of major planning and restoration initiatives.

MANAGEMENT SITUATION

Natural Environment

The District received an average of 1.6 inches of precipitation during October. This puts the District 0.82 inches (34%) below average for the month and 8.71 inches (31%) below average for the year. Growing season precipitation ended at 8.2 inches (37%) below average.

According to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor release (October 29th), all of Anoka County has been in Severe Drought for 3 Months. Water levels and streamflows across the District are low for this time of year. As a result, water storage capacity is adequate to handle forecasted precipitation.



Management Environment

Agency	Status
Federal Government	• No report
State Government	• New state payment transparency requirements for public improvement contracts took effect August 1. Public agencies must provide certain project payment information to contractors and subcontractors upon request and make payment-information contact information publicly available. Staff are reviewing District procedures for compliance.
Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR)	• BWSR is entering the final phase of its multi-year Wetland Conservation Act rule update and is preparing to seek stakeholder feedback on proposed rule changes. Staff are reviewing the proposed rules for potential District impacts once released.
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	• DNR and FEMA continue developing updated Twin Cities HUC-8 flood risk information. A Coon Creek Flood Risk Review is currently anticipated for December 2026, when draft mapping and supporting data will be reviewed with the District.
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)	• The MPCA 401 Certification program lead is leaving the agency. Staff will monitor the transition for potential project coordination or review impacts.
Minnesota Watersheds	• Proposed revisions to the Minnesota Watersheds Strategic Plan will be considered by the membership at the annual business meeting in December. • Minnesota Watersheds is developing its 2027 legislative agenda. Recommended priorities include stormwater reuse, state permitting efficiency, chloride pollution, and AIS Prevention Aid. The priorities will advance through the Minnesota Watersheds process for membership consideration at the annual business meeting in December

COLLABORATOR ACTIONS CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY

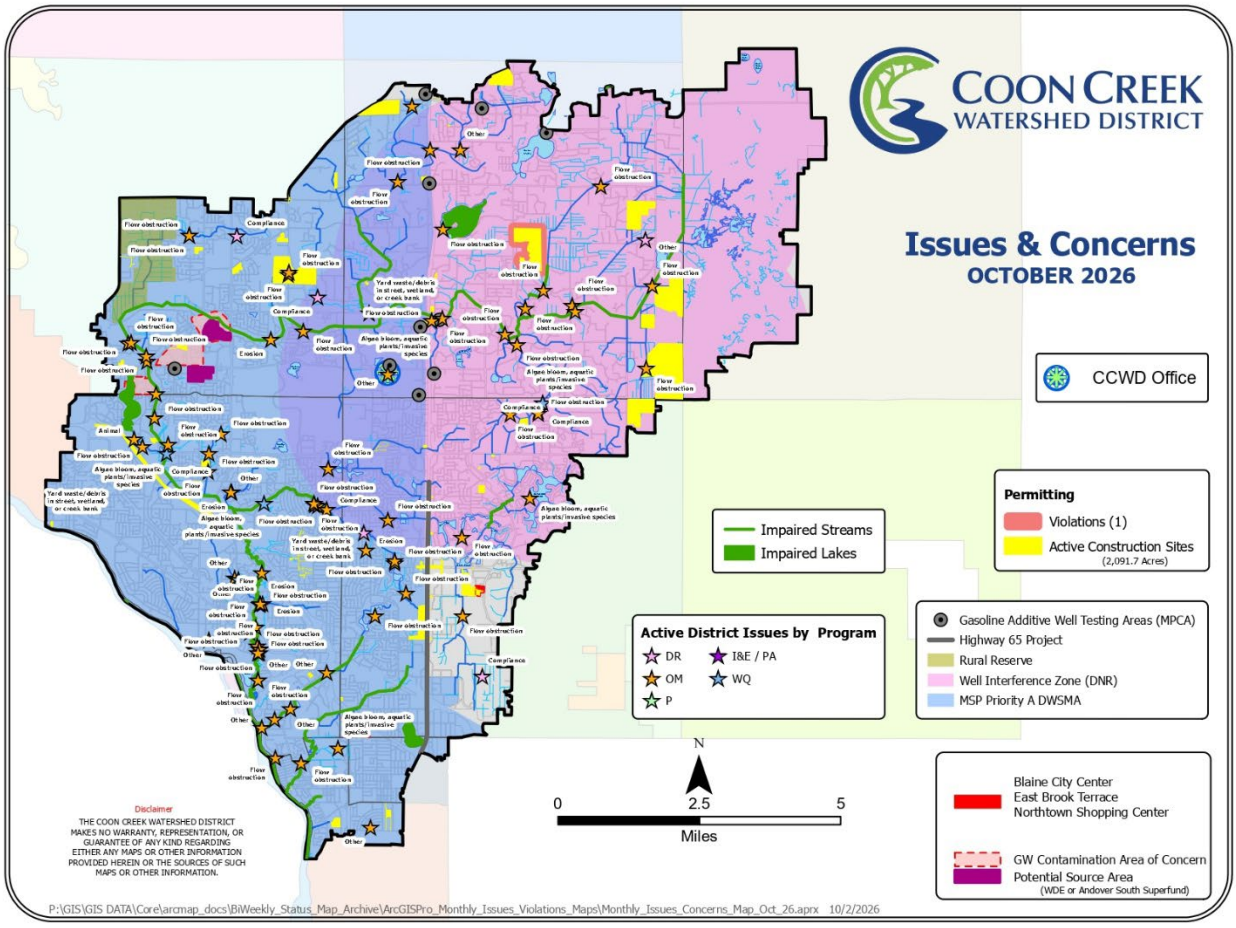
Collaborator	Description
Anoka County	• No report
Anoka Conservation District	• No report
Cities	• Wrapping up seasonal construction and project work, staff continue routine coordination as needed

PROBLEMS, ISSUES, AND CONCERNS

Strategic Issues and Concerns

- **State Permitting and Project Delivery** The stream restoration continuous improvement workgroup met again in October and continues developing recommendations to improve permitting clarity, coordination, and project delivery. The workgroup is expected to complete its initial recommendations by the end of 2026.
- **Stormwater Reuse and Plumbing Code** discussions continue regarding stormwater reuse and the application of the Plumbing Code to stormwater infrastructure. The Plumbing Board's Chapter 15 committee is beginning a line-by-line review of model code language, while a broader coalition is developing technical and legislative approaches to address reuse and jurisdictional concerns. CCWD will continue monitoring the issue and engage as needed as the rulemaking and technical work develops.

Operational Issues and Concerns

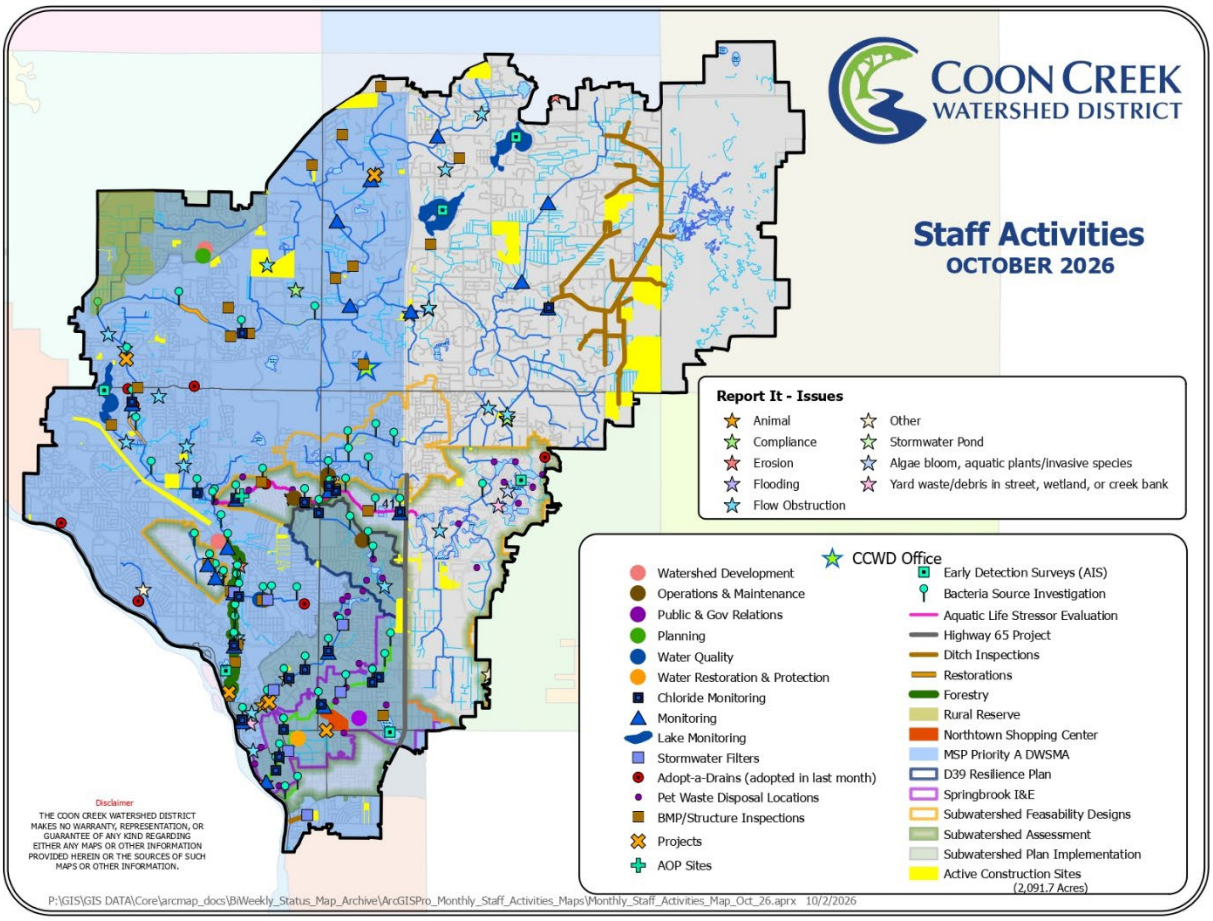


STAFF ACTIVITIES

Strategic Management Activities

1) **Lower Level Refresh:** Staff are working to finalize the design, specifications, and bid package while coordinating with the City on applicable building code requirements. Potential additional requirements, including whether an elevator or other building upgrades may be triggered by the remodel, could affect project cost and timing.
2) **Economic Analysis:** Staff are moving into contract coordination and project startup for the long-term cost, funding, and implementation analysis.
3) **Subwatershed Planning:** Work continues on the Ditch 52 Subwatershed Assessment. Goals and objectives have been finalized and staff are evaluating potential project locations for discussion with the task force later in November.
4) **Springbrook Creek Flood Planning:** Modeling of potential flood mitigation projects is substantially complete. Staff are developing a recommended floodplain management approach for discussion with the project task force before year-end.

Operations Activities



DISTRICT CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY

Equipment:

- Replacement of the 2015 Explorer is complete.

Facilities:

- District owned or operated BMPs have been winterized and taken offline for the season.

Staffing:

- Complement & Strength: 14.55 FTE
- The Administrative Services Coordinator recruitment is underway.

Sustaining:

- 2027 employee benefits open enrollment is underway

Budget & Financials

Coon Creek Watershed District
CCWD - Budget Report
As of Date: 10/31/2026

	Year Ending 12/31/2026	Year To Date 10/31/2026			
	CWD 2026 Budget	CWD 2026 Budget	tual Expenses YTD	Variance YTD	
Revenue					
Property Taxes	6,924,414.00	5,770,350.00	3,638,798.17	2,131,551.83	-37%
Fees & Charges	180,573.00	150,480.00	179,482.98	(29,002.98)	19%
Grants	2,372,179.00	1,976,820.00	250,000.00	1,726,820.00	-87%
Other Revenue	180,000.00	150,000.00	210,662.38	(60,662.38)	40%
Total Revenue	9,657,166.00	8,047,650.00	4,278,943.53	3,768,706.47	**-47%**
Expense					
Salaries & Benefits	2,711,666.00	2,259,730.00	1,798,293.00	461,437.00	-20%
Professional Services	527,084.00	439,230.00	326,123.05	113,106.95	-26%
Operating Expenses	367,759.00	306,480.00	182,127.52	124,352.48	-41%
Program Expense	6,713,313.00	5,594,460.00	1,361,647.67	4,232,812.33	-76%
Capitalized Expenses	71,000.00	59,170.00	52,750.00	6,420.00	-11%
Total Expense	10,390,822.00	8,659,070.00	3,720,941.24	4,938,128.76	**-57%**

Created on : 11/04/2026 1:30 PM PST

Coon Creek Watershed District
Cash Balance
As of Date: 10/31/2026

	Escrow Fund Month Ending 10/31/2026	General Fund Month Ending 10/31/2026	All Funds Month Ending 10/31/2026
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash	1,742,544.12	(1,792,134.37)	(49,590.25)
Petty Cash	0.00	250.00	250.00
Investment Account	23,060.00	7,593,123.60	7,616,183.60
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,765,604.12**	**5,801,239.23**	**7,566,843.35**

Created on : 11/04/2026 1:30 PM PST

October started with an operational fund balance of approximately $6,122,173.89
Change in net cash position was - $320,934.70
Balance of the escrow trust fund is $1,784,307.70
Ten months into the fiscal year, the budget variance is -10%

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: November 9, 2026
AGENDA NUMBER: 7
ITEM: Advisory Committees Report

AGENDA: Consent

ACTION REQUESTED

Receive Report

BACKGROUND

The Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) met on Wednesday, October 14th. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) did not meet in the month of October.

- The next CAC meeting is scheduled: November 11th at 4:30 p.m. hybrid with Zoom.
- The next TAC meeting is scheduled: November 12th at 8:30 a.m. hybrid with Zoom.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)

The majority of the CAC was present at the meeting. Absent were Gary Nereson and Board Liaison Dwight McCullough.

The October CAC meeting took place at Northtown Library where committee members received a guided tour of the recently opened We Are Water exhibit. This exhibit explores the science, history, story, culture, and relationships of water in Minnesota. The exhibit remains at Northtown Library until November 30th.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The Technical Advisory Committee did not meet in the month of October.

RECOMMENDATION

Receive the report.

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE: November 9, 2026
AGENDA NUMBER: 8
ITEM: Bills to Be Paid

FISCAL IMPACT: Budgeted
POLICY IMPACT: Policy

REQUEST
Approve bills

BACKGROUND
Claims totaling $163,730.16 on the following disbursement(s) list will be issued and released upon Board approval.

Vendor	Amount
V0008--US BANK	10,739.82
V0010--A1 FLOOR AND CARPET CARE	1,119.30
V0015--ANOKA COUNTY MN	1,311.48
V0015--ANOKA COUNTY MN	2,200.00
V0025--CITY OF BLAINE	2,010.00
V0026--CITY OF COON RAPIDS	9,480.00
V0046--HOUSTON ENGINEERING INC	6,000.00
V0054--MICHELLE J ULRICH PA	4,751.25
V0060--NORTH COUNTRY FORD LINCOLN	38,742.00
V0111--WELL GROOMED LAWNS INC	546.00
V0128--YTS COMPANIES LLC	4,702.50
V0138--RMB ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES INC	17.00
V0221--ABDO LLP	3,333.33
V0221--ABDO LLP	1,160.00
V0242--METRO I NET	7,330.00
V0275--KISTERS NORTH AMERICA INC	2,250.00
V0275--KISTERS NORTH AMERICA INC	4,118.40
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	183.02
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	436.44
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	1,389.00
V0352--HEALTH EQUITY INC	1,158.35
V0362--PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION	9,077.51
V0363--MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	1,365.00
V0366--KRAUSE, EMMA	42.26
V0387--SHOT BY SCHULTZ LLC	2,000.00
V0432--PURE ALCHEMY DESIGN	5,500.00
V0443--ANOKA COUNTY HIGHWAYS	39,900.00
V0454--ERIK BYE	61.73
V0455--POBUDA ENTERPRISES LLC	592.00
V0456--GREAT RIVER ENERGY	2,213.77
	163,730.16

Company name:	Coon Creek Watershed District									
Created on:	11/4/2026									
	Vendor name	Bill number	Date	Fund name	Department name	Account	Capital Project ID	Grant ID	Transaction amount	Memo
11062026										
	MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	11062026	11/6/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	60718			435.00	MSRS PYRL 11062026
	MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	11062026	11/6/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	60718			150.00	MSRS PYRL 11062026
	MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	11062026	11/6/2026	General Fund	Administration	60718			450.00	MSRS PYRL 11062026
	MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	11062026	11/6/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	60718			25.00	MSRS PYRL 11062026
	MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	11062026	11/6/2026	General Fund	Planning	60718			200.00	MSRS PYRL 11062026
	MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	11062026	11/6/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	60718			105.00	MSRS PYRL 11062026
Sum for 11062026									1,365.00	
1126CCWD										
	A1 FLOOR AND CARPET CARE	1126CCWD	10/28/2026	General Fund	Administration	61105			1,119.30	NOV 2026 CLEANING SERVICE
Sum for 1126CCWD									1,119.30	
1391										
	SHOT BY SCHULTZ LLC	1391	10/22/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	61549	PROJ 26-608		2,000.00	AERIAL IMAGES PROJ SITES
Sum for 1391									2,000.00	
1IY0EEV-P										
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	1IY0EEV-P	10/23/2026	General Fund	Administration	60713			183.02	OCT 27 DPC DP DEDUCTIONS
Sum for 1IY0EEV-P									183.02	
26FORDTREMOR										
	NORTH COUNTRY FORD LINCOLN	26FORDTREMOR	10/13/2026	General Fund	Administration	65250			38,742.00	2026 FORD EXPLORER TREMOR
Sum for 26FORDTREMOR									38,742.00	
26 REIMBWRC										
	ERIK BYE	26 REIMB WRC	10/19/2026	General Fund	Planning	61476			38.24	EE REIMB WRC PARKING
	ERIK BYE	26 REIMB WRC	10/19/2026	General Fund	Planning	61475			23.49	EE REIMB WRC MILEAGE
Sum for 26 REIMBWRC									61.73	
26 WQCS INITIAL										
	ANOKA COUNTY HIGHWAYS	26 WQCS INITIAL	10/21/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	61549	PROJ 26-506		39,900.00	26 WQCS INITIAL 80% LOW SALT DESIGN
Sum for 26 WQCS INITIAL									39,900.00	
28180										
	WELL GROOMED LAWNS INC	28180	10/31/2026	General Fund	Administration	61250			546.00	MOWING OCT 2026
Sum for 28180									546.00	
30DZPEH										
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	30DZPEH	11/6/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	60713			73.07	HEHSA 110626
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	30DZPEH	11/6/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	60713			144.00	HEHSA 110626
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	30DZPEH	11/6/2026	General Fund	Administration	60713			532.05	HEHSA 110626
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	30DZPEH	11/6/2026	General Fund	Planning	60713			144.23	HEHSA 110626
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	30DZPEH	11/6/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	60713			265.00	HEHSA 110626
Sum for 30DZPEH									1,158.35	
3867										
	METRO I NET	3867	11/1/2026	General Fund	Administration	63066			7,330.00	MTHLY IT SERVICES NOV 26
Sum for 3867									7,330.00	
43654										
	YTS COMPANIES LLC	43654	10/28/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	61251	PROJ 26-400		4,702.50	26 ROUTMAINT LCC FORESTRY
Sum for 43654									4,702.50	
531224										
	ABDO LLP	531224	10/31/2026	General Fund	Administration	63052			3,333.33	ACCT 90223 FS FIN SVCS OCT 26
Sum for 531224									3,333.33	
531685										
	ABDO LLP	531685	10/31/2026	General Fund	Administration	63052			1,160.00	ACCT 300036.WS PYRL OCT 26
Sum for 531685									1,160.00	
84409										
	HOUSTON ENGINEERING INC	84409	10/23/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	61575			6,000.00	PROJ R007163-0003 ANNL SUBSC FEE
Sum for 84409									6,000.00	
B025285										
	RMB ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES INC	B025285	10/13/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	61549	PROJ 26-504		17.00	WOB025285 MONITORING
Sum for B025285									17.00	
Charge payoffs - 3777										
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			-121.60	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	20020			599.88	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			112.46	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Planning	20020			280.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			366.94	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			514.25	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			78.93	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			38.66	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			81.91	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			1,042.32	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			-575.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			23.68	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			159.13	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			313.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			173.53	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			68.76	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			295.52	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			86.45	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			13.27	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			166.85	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			23.98	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			24.32	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	20020			44.24	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	20020			165.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	20020			42.54	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Watershed Development	20020			30.64	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	20020			39.55	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	20020			66.87	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	20020			118.78	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	20020			35.17	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	20020			49.74	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Operations & Maintenance	20020			52.45	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			38.86	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020	PROJ 26-521		2,166.60	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			38.83	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			39.31	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			29.79	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			20.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			44.97	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			35.85	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	20020	PROJ 25-602		1,253.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	20020	PROJ 26-603		2,464.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	20020	PROJ 26-608		29.99	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Administration	20020			45.00	
	US BANK	Charge payoffs - 3777	11/3/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	20020			121.60	
Sum for Charge payoffs - 3777									10,739.82	
DNUEF5B-P										
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	DNUEF5B-P	10/24/2026	General Fund	Administration	60713			288.46	OCT 27 DPC JJ DEDUCTIONS
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	DNUEF5B-P	10/24/2026	General Fund	Administration	60713			147.98	OCT 27 DPC DP DEDUCTIONS
Sum for DNUEF5B-P									436.44	
EE REIMB AIS										
	KRAUSE, EMMA	EE REIMB AIS	10/29/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	61475			27.26	EE REIMB AIS CONF MILEAGE
	KRAUSE, EMMA	EE REIMB AIS	10/29/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	61476			15.00	EE REIMB AIS CONF PARKING
Sum for EE REIMB AIS									42.26	
ES-400131										
	PURE ALCHEMY DESIGN	ES-400131	10/27/2026	General Fund	Administration	65180			5,500.00	LL REFRESH DESIGN REFINEMENT
Sum for ES-400131									5,500.00	
MEN9EDD-P										
	HEALTH EQUITY INC	MEN9EDD-P	10/27/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	60713			1,389.00	OCT 28 DPC JD DEDUCTIONS
Sum for MEN9EDD-P									1,389.00	
Oct-26										
	MICHELLE JULRICH PA	OCT 2026	11/2/2026	General Fund	Administration	63453			4,751.25	LEGAL OCT 26
Sum for OCT 2026									4,751.25	
PAN 17-158										
	CITY OF BLAINE	PAN 17-158	11/9/2026	Escrow Fund	Administration	24210			2,010.00	ESCROW REF-131 ST AVE D 59-6 CULV REPL
Sum for PAN 17-158									2,010.00	
PAN 23-042										
	GREAT RIVER ENERGY	PAN 23-042	11/9/2026	Escrow Fund	Administration	24210			2,213.77	ESCROW REF-PARKWOOD SUBSTN UPGRADE
Sum for PAN 23-042									2,213.77	
PAN 24-025										
	ANOKA COUNTY MN	PAN 24-025	11/9/2026	Escrow Fund	Administration	24210			2,200.00	ESCROW REF-BUNKER HILLS SEWER & WATER
Sum for PAN 24-025									2,200.00	
PAN 24-042										
	POBUDA ENTERPRISES LLC	PAN 24-042	11/9/2026	Escrow Fund	Administration	24210			592.00	ESCROW REF-HOGIE DRIVEWAY
Sum for PAN 24-042									592.00	
PAN 26-022										
	CITY OF COON RAPIDS	PAN 26-022	11/9/2026	Escrow Fund	Administration	24210			9,480.00	ESCROW REF-26-3 MISC TRNL RECON
Sum for PAN 26-022									9,480.00	
SINV-KNA-003731										
	KISTERS NORTH AMERICA INC	SINV-KNA-003731	10/30/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	61559			2,250.00	ORDER SO-KNA-002291 WISKI CONFIGURATION PRECIP API
Sum for SINV-KNA-003731									2,250.00	
SINV-KNA-003732										
	KISTERS NORTH AMERICA INC	SINV-KNA-003732	10/30/2026	General Fund	Water Quality	61575			4,118.40	ORDER CUCO-KNA-002384 WISKI LICENSE
Sum for SINV-KNA-003732									4,118.40	
SOMPER000874330										
	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION	SOMPER000874330	11/6/2026	General Fund	Administration	21050			9,077.51	PERA PYRL 11062026
Sum for SOMPER000874330									9,077.51	
WE GRANT 26-02										
	ANOKA COUNTY MN	WE GRANT 26-02	10/26/2026	General Fund	Public & Governmental Relations	61549	PROJ 26-604		1,311.48	WE GRANT 26-02 AC SMART SALT TRNG
Sum for WE GRANT 26-02									1,311.48	
Sum Total									163,730.16	

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE:	November 9, 2026
AGENDA NUMBER:	09
ITEM:	Hearing and Adoption of District Rules

AGENDA: Policy

ACTION REQUESTED
Hold public hearing and adopt the proposed revisions to the District Rules.

PURPOSE & SCOPE OF ITEM
The purpose of this item is for the Board to consider approval and adoption of the proposed draft rules.

The District rules provide for the regulation of projects with the potential to affect hydrology, water quality, or integrity of water and related resources within the District.

BACKGROUND
The District adopted its current rules on October 10, 2022, with an effective date of January 1, 2023.

The intent of this update to the District Rules is to provide clarification on standards that have caused confusion during the permitting process and address any gaps that staff have identified since the current rules have been in place.

At the February 23, 2026, regular Board Meeting, the Board directed staff to forward the Draft District Rule for review and comment by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Both advisory committees and the Technical Evaluation Panel (TEP) reviewed the revisions. Staff received a handful of comments, which prompted additional revisions. The comments received, District responses, and an updated redlined copy of the Draft Rules were provided to the Board at the June 22, 2026, regular Board Meeting. At that meeting the Board directed staff to submit the proposed amendments to the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) and the transportation authorities for a 45-day review and comment period.

At the October 12, 2026, regular Board Meeting, the Board ordered a public hearing on the proposed rule revision and directed staff to publish the notice of public hearing. The notice of the public hearing was run on October 16, 2026, and October 23, 2026, in the Anoka County Union Herald and the Blaine/Spring Lake Park/Fridley Life. Clean and redlined copies of the draft rules and the summary of changes were available at the District office and on the District website. The public notice and ad proof are attached.

ISSUES/CONCERNS
1. **Hearing Requirements:** M.S. 103D.341 requires the Board to convene a public hearing to allow for public comment prior to amendment of the rules. The Rules hearing procedure is as follows:
    a. Call to order

b. Explanation of procedure by Board President
c. Submission of written documents into the record
d. Review of proposed rule revisions
e. Receive public comment
f. Close public comment
g. Close hearing

2. **Items for Consideration:** Upon closure of the public hearing, the Board may choose to discuss the following items:
    a. The draft of the proposed rule revisions.
    b. Any public comments received during the hearing or prior to the hearing during the notice period.
    c. The comments received by the District during the required 45-day comment period for State agencies and the transportation authorities, as well as the District's responses to those comments.
    d. The Summary of Revisions which supports and provides explanation of the proposed rule amendments.

OPTIONS

1. Hold public hearing and adopt rule amendments as proposed.
2. Hold public hearing, modify proposed rule amendments, and adopt rule amendments with modifications.
3. Hold public hearing, table proposed rule amendments.

RECOMMENDATION

Hold public hearing and adopt rule amendments as proposed.

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

RULES

BOARD APPROVED:

EFFECTIVE DATE:

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT RULES

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1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PURPOSE

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

These rules are adopted pursuant to:

- Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.201
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.201
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.335
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.341
- MS4 General Permit MNR040000

1.2 FINDINGS

The Coon Creek Watershed District Board of Managers finds that:

1. The watershed's environment is determined by a set of existing natural resources and processes.
2. The primary determinant for management within the watershed is the hydrologic system.
3. The hydrologic cycle is the unifying factor of the natural resource components identified above.
4. Ditches and other watercourses, wetlands and other water bodies, floodplains and groundwater recharge are all integral parts of the hydrologic system of the watershed.
5. Water quality, soils, vegetation, and wildlife are related in that they are affected by or affect the hydrologic system.
6. Land development projects and associated increases in impervious cover alter the hydrologic response of local watersheds and can increase stormwater runoff rates and volumes, flooding, stream channel erosion, and sediment transport and deposition.
7. This stormwater runoff contributes to increased quantities of water-borne pollutants.
8. Stormwater runoff, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution can be controlled and minimized through the regulation of stormwater runoff from development sites through a land management and development approach that minimizes impact on water resources.

The Coon Creek Watershed District has determined that the regulation of stormwater runoff discharges from land development projects and other construction activities is essential to control and minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution associated with stormwater runoff, and that regulation is in the public interest and will prevent threats to public health and safety.

Therefore, the Coon Creek Watershed District (District) establishes this set of water quality and quantity policies applicable to all surface waters to provide reasonable guidance for the regulation and management of water for the purpose of protecting local water resources from degradation.

1.3 PURPOSE AND INTENT

Purpose. The Purpose of these rules is to enable the District to evaluate, permit and monitor activities affecting the water and related land resources of the District in an orderly and informed fashion.

Intent. The intent of these rules is to:

1. Manage the watershed's water and related land resources for water quality and biotic integrity and functionality.
2. Prevent public health and safety hazards.
3. Prevent property damage.
4. Promote beneficial uses.
5. Reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
6. Identify waterways, floodplains and wetlands in which land disturbance activity should be restricted, and, in appropriate cases, prohibited.
7. Give due consideration to alternatives and creative solutions in planning and using the water and related land resources of the watershed to encourage and pursue low impact development.

Where no feasible and prudent alternative exists, the use shall be accomplished in a manner which assures the protection and safety of persons and property, public and private and which as nearly as possible:

- Preserves and protects the natural environment; and
- Will not result in the degradation of waterways, floodplains, and wetlands

1.4 RELATION TO GROUNDWATER

The District does not have a section specifically addressing groundwater, but language addressing groundwater issues have been dispersed throughout the rules regarding other topics. For this reason, this section consolidates all the district rules concerning groundwater into one place.

The following bullets represent specific language within the District's rules pertaining to groundwater and details where each is located in the District's rules. These are categorized into groundwater appropriations, volume control, and groundwater quality.

1.4.1 GROUNDWATER APPROPRIATIONS

Groundwater appropriation is not specifically addressed in these rules, however, volume control standards help to maintain groundwater supply and protect groundwater quality.

1.4.2 VOLUME CONTROL

1. To assure control of the rate and volume of stormwater runoff so that surface water and groundwater quantity and quality is protected, soil erosion is minimized, and flooding potential is reduced. (Subsection 3.1.3, 3.3.3)
2. To maintain the present and natural rate of recharge to the surficial aquifer, and when possible, enhance the rate of surcharge. (Subsection 3.1.10, 3.3.3)

1.4.3 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

1. Improve the quality of the surface and subsurface discharges to the lakes and wetlands within the watershed by limiting sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants. (Subsection 3.1.3, 3.3.3.1.a, 3.3.3.2.b, 3.3.4)
2. To protect water and related land resources of the District from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities. (Subsection 3.1.7)

2 PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 PERMIT REQUIRED

Any person undertaking an activity for which a permit is required by these rules must obtain the required permit prior to commencing the activity that is subject to District regulation.

The applicant must coordinate with any other local, State, or Federal agencies to determine if other permits are required for the activity. Application approval may be contingent upon compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations, including obtaining necessary permits.

2.2 TREATMENT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE

The intent and requirements of this rule to reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater must be pursued to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).

A proposed plan/ permit application has reduced the discharge of pollutants to the MEP when the Board finds that the application has made a good faith effort in meeting all of the following requirements:

1. The proposed plan is capable of being done from an engineering point of view.
2. The proposed plan is in accordance with accepted current engineering standards and practices and the Minnesota Stormwater Manual.
3. The proposed plan is consistent with reasonable requirements of the public health safety and welfare.
4. The proposed plan is environmentally preferred based on a review of social, economic, and environmental impacts.
5. The proposed plan creates no unusual problems.

2.3 PRE-APPLICATION MEETING

Prior to applying for approval of a permit required under these rules, an applicant is encouraged to have the application reviewed by the District staff at a pre-application meeting.

2.4 APPLICATION

Any person undertaking any activity for which a permit is required by these rules shall, before commencing work, submit to the District a permit application, engineering design data and such other required information so that the District may determine whether the proposed activity complies with the criteria established by these rules. Application forms and guidance materials may be obtained from the District office or website at https://cooncreekwd.org. Required exhibits are specified for each rule below.

2.5 TIMING OF APPLICATIONS AND BOARD MEETINGS

Complete applications shall be submitted to the District's office in accordance with an annually established schedule prior to the regularly scheduled Board meeting date.

2.6 AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER AND INSPECT PROPERTY

The application for a permit shall be deemed authorization for District staff and representatives to enter and inspect the property that is subject to application.

2.7 FEES AND SECURITY ESCROWS

2.7.1 POLICY

The District finds that it is in the public interest to conserve the District's water resources by assuring compliance with its rules. Requiring applicants to pay fees for permit administration, review, project inspection and to provide a bond or other surety to secure performance of permit conditions, is an effective way to assure rule compliance and water resource conservation.

The Board of Managers by resolution will establish a schedule of fees and performance sureties that may be amended from time to time to reflect the costs of providing such services or covering potential liabilities to the District. The District will maintain an accounting of all deposits made under this rule. No interest will be paid to applicants for funds held in deposit.

2.7.2 FEES

The District will charge a Review and Inspection Fee for the actual cost of review and inspection work performed by District staff and consultants on permit applications.

2.7.3 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES EXEMPT FROM FEES

The above fees will not be charged to the federal government, the State of Minnesota, or a political subdivision of the State of Minnesota.

2.7.4 ESCROWS

The District will collect the following escrows from the applicant before a permit is issued. Escrow amounts and procedures will be periodically reviewed and updated by the Board of Managers.

1. Performance Escrow: Escrow collected to ensure performance of permit requirements.
2. Wetland Escrow: Escrow collected to ensure replacement of mitigated wetlands.

2.8 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW PROCEDURE

2.8.1 POLICY

Permit applications shall be submitted by the Watershed District Staff to the Board of Managers for public review in accordance with the standards of these rules.

2.8.2 DETERMINATION OF APPLICATION COMPLETENESS

Within 15 days following receipt of any permit application, the District shall determine whether such application is complete. An application is complete if:

1. All of the information required on the permit application and by these rules has been submitted.
2. The required information is free of significant material errors or omissions such that a determination can be made regarding the application's compliance with the District rules.
3. The applicant or the applicant's agent has made a good faith effort to comply with the rules, regulations, and standards of the District.

If the District determines that the application is not complete, the applicant shall be notified in writing via a notice of application status specifying the deficiencies of the application. The Board, Administrator and staff may take no further action on the application until the deficiencies are remedied.

2.8.3 NOTICE OF APPLICATION STATUS

Pursuant to determination of an application's incompleteness or Board action the applicant shall be notified of the status of his or her permit application and the requirements for further action or review. The Notice of Permit Application Status shall contain:

1. The name and address of the owner or applicant.
2. The address of the owner or applicant as it appears on the permit application.
3. The Permit Application Number (PAN) given to the project by the District.
4. A statement specifying the action taken by the Board of Managers (Approve, Tabled, Denied) and the date on which that action was taken.
5. A listing of the issues or concerns that led to the Board action.
6. A statement specifying the information, material and or actions which the applicant must provide to the District to proceed with the permit review and potentially obtain a permit.

2.8.4 REMEDY OF DEFICIENCIES

Following receipt of the notice of application deficiencies from the administrator, the applicant shall have 60 days to submit the information requested by the District. The failure of the applicant to submit such information shall be deemed as a withdrawal of the permit application.

2.8.5 BOARD REVIEW AND BOARD ACTIONS

The Board may approve, deny, or table an application. An application will not be ready for Board consideration unless all substantial technical questions have been addressed and all substantial plan revisions resulting from staff review have been accomplished. Permit decisions will be made by the Board except as delegated to the Administrator by written resolution.

2.8.6 STAFF REPORT

Prior to the public review, the staff shall file a staff report with the Board of Managers and make a copy available to the applicant or applicant's contact. The staff report shall include findings and conclusions of the application's consistency with these rules.

2.8.7 PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

At the public review of the permit application, the District staff shall present information concerning pertinent application considerations and the standards set out in the District's Comprehensive Management Plan, rules and regulations, and associated policy and guidance documents.

2.8.8 RECORD OF REVIEW

The District Administrator shall ensure that the proceedings of the review are recorded. A copy of the review record may be requested of any person upon application to the District and payment of a fee for transcription, or on order of the Board of Managers. The record shall consist of:

1. The portion of the minutes approved by the Board of Managers addressing the application.
2. All applications, exhibits and papers submitted.
3. All staff reports prepared.

2.9 PERMIT TERMS

All permits when issued shall be signed by the District Administrator, District Engineer, President of the Board, or other assigned individual.

2.9.1 SCOPE

A permit issued by the Coon Creek Watershed District shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance unless otherwise suspended, revoked, or extended. Construction work authorized under this permit shall be completed on or before the permit's expiration date.

2.9.2 EXTENSIONS

A permit issued under these rules may be extended for a period of one year by the District Administrator, provided there has been no significant change in the policies, rules or laws of the State of Minnesota or the Coon Creek Watershed District.

To extend a permit as provided under this section, the permittee must apply to the District in writing prior to the permit expiration date, stating the reasons for extension.

Permit extensions beyond one year are subject to a review of project progress, reasons for the project being incomplete as well as significant changes in the policies, rules or laws of the State of Minnesota or the Coon Creek Watershed District. In such cases the applicant may be required to reapply for a permit.

2.9.3 ASSIGNMENT

A permittee may assign a District permit only upon consent of the Board of Managers to the assignment. Permit assignment does not extend the permit term.

The Board of Managers may grant the assignment of an issued permit if it finds the following conditions have been met:

1. The proposed assignee in writing agrees to assume all the terms, conditions and obligations of the permit as originally issued to the permittee.
2. The proposed assignee is not changing the project as originally issued.
3. There are no violations of the permit conditions as originally issued
4. The District has received from the proposed assignee any required surety to secure performance of the assigned permit.

2.9.4 APPLICABILITY

A permit from the Coon Creek Watershed District applies only to the project and the plans and calculations approved by the Board of Managers and cited on the permit. If the design, location, or purpose of the project changes applicant shall contact the District to make sure the changes would not violate District rules or applicable state law.

2.9.5 CONDITIONS AND STIPULATIONS

Approval of a permit application by the Board of Managers may include certain conditions to be fulfilled to receive a permit, or stipulations to be fulfilled prior to project closeout for the proposed project to be in compliance with these rules.

2.10 GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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The following permit conditions are general and are required of land disturbing activities within the District that meet the permitting thresholds of these rules:

1. The permittee must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
2. The permittee shall grant access to the site at all reasonable times during and after construction to authorized representatives of the District for inspection of the work authorized hereunder.
3. The permittee shall use best management practices on the project site to minimize the potential for adverse impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation.
4. Permittee shall ensure that the contractor has received and thoroughly understands all conditions of this permit.
5. The District may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:
    a. Permittee fails to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.
    b. The information provided by the permittee or in support of the permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate.
    c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

2.11 PERMIT INSPECTIONS

2.11.1 REGULAR COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Regular inspections of the project site may be conducted by District personnel and authorized representatives. Inspections may occur jointly with other agencies inspecting under other water resource, environmental or safety laws.

2.11.2 SCOPE OF INSPECTIONS

Inspections may include, but are not limited to:

1. Reviewing maintenance and repair records.
2. Sampling discharges.
3. Surface water.
4. Groundwater.
5. Material or water in sediment control practices.
6. Evaluating the condition of erosion and sediment control measures and other stormwater management practices.
7. Surveying elevations.

2.11.3 NOTICE OF INSPECTION

Pursuant to an inspection by District staff, the permittee shall be notified of the findings of the inspection. The Notices of Inspection contain the following information:

1. Date of the inspection.
2. Whether construction, or other land disturbing activities is in compliance with the issued permit, approved plan and/or District rules.
3. Variation from the approved plans or activities.
4. Any violations that exist.

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2.11.4 VIOLATIONS FOUND DURING INSPECTION

If any violations of District rules are found, the permittee and contact shall be notified in writing of the nature of the violation and the required corrective actions. No additional work shall proceed until any violations are corrected and all work previously completed has received approval by the District and the appropriate municipality.

2.12 CLOSE OUT REQUIREMENTS

2.12.1 AS BUILTS

All permittees are required to submit actual "as built" plans for any stormwater management practices or ditch repairs or an improvement located on site after final construction is completed. This includes but is not limited to any changes to the course, current or cross section of a public ditch, wetland mitigation sites and structural stormwater management practices. The plan must show that the final constructed product match the approved project plans for all stormwater management practices and associated structures, wetland mitigation, modification of public ditches, and utility crossings within acceptable tolerance.

2.12.2 INFILTRATION TEST

A post-construction infiltration test must be performed on each infiltration practice in the presence of District staff and must demonstrate that the constructed infiltration rate meets or exceeds the design infiltration rate standard prior to project acceptance by the District. Permittees may be required to mitigate if infiltration rates are found to exceed 8.3 in/hour.

2.12.3 FLOODPLAIN MITIGATION DOCUMENTATION

Any project resulting in greater than 50 cubic yards of fill is required to provide an as-built survey upon project completion which documents the location and volume of both fill and compensatory storage.

2.12.4 FINAL INSPECTION

A final inspection of the project by the District is required before release of any escrows can occur.

3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

3.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To promote, preserve and enhance the water and related land resources of the District.
2. To preserve and improve the quality of the lakes, wetlands, and watercourses within the watershed.
3. To assure control of the rate and volume of stormwater runoff so that surface water and groundwater quantity and quality is protected, soil erosion is minimized, and flooding potential is reduced.
4. Improve the quality of the surface and subsurface discharges to the lakes and wetlands within the watershed by limiting sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants.
5. To implement the nondegradation requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program (NPDES) using 1988 as the baseline year and load allocation reductions or management

practices noted in District adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and related implementation plans.
6. To implement applicable TMDLs.
7. To protect water and related land resources of the District from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities.
8. To encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream and natural resource capacity.
9. To regulate land-disturbing activities affecting the course, current or cross section of ditches and water courses.
10. To regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the bed, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial use.
11. To maintain the present and natural rate of recharge to the surficial aquifer, and when possible, enhance the rate of surcharge.

3.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation, and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities (not including public linear projects) creating 10,000 sf or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface. This threshold is cumulative of all impervious surface created or fully reconstructed through single or multiple phases or connected actions on a single parcel or contiguous parcels of land under common ownership, development, or use.
2. Land disturbing activities (not including public linear projects) creating 5,000 square feet or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface for non-residential or multifamily residential development, and any part of the disturbance is within one mile of and draining to an impaired water.
3. Public linear projects where the sum of the new and the fully reconstructed impervious surface equals one or more acres.

3.2.1 COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A municipality or public road authority may prepare a comprehensive stormwater management plan setting forth an alternative means of meeting these standards of sections within a defined subwatershed. Once approved by the District and subject to any stated conditions, the plan will apply in place of that section.

3.2.2 SIDEWALKS AND TRAILS

Rule 3 does not apply to sidewalks and trails 10 feet wide or less that are bordered by down-gradient open space or vegetated filter strip with a minimum of at least 5 feet.

3.3 STANDARDS

An applicant must demonstrate that the proposed land disturbance is designed to meet the standards of this subsection. Applicants should adhere to the design standards set forth in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual and further details maintained on the District's website.

3.3.1 MODELING REQUIREMENTS

A hydrograph method or computer program based on sound hydrologic theory shall be used to analyze runoff and water elevations for the proposed project.

1. The runoff from pervious and impervious areas within the model shall be modeled separately. The SCS Curve Number method must be employed, utilizing Atlas 14 or most current rainfall depths for the site location and the MSE3 rainfall distribution shall be used.
2. In determining Curve Numbers for the post-development condition, the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of areas within construction limits shall be shifted down one classification for HSG C (Curve Number 80) and HSG B (Curve Number 74) and ½ classification for HSG A (Curve Number 49) to account for the impacts of grading on soil structure unless the project specifications incorporate soil amendments in accordance with District Soil Amendment Guidelines. This requirement only applies to that part of a site that is being mass graded as part of proposed project.
3. Model should analyze and show compliance with these requirements at each discharge point.

3.3.2 PEAK RUNOFF RATE

Peak stormwater flow rate at each point of site discharge may not increase from the pre-development condition for the 24-hour precipitation event with a return frequency of 2-, 10-, 100- years.

1. For projects that may impact Drainage-Sensitive Use Areas as identified and mapped by the District, the post-development 100-year peak flow rate shall not exceed predevelopment 25-year peak flow rate.
2. When an existing regional stormwater management practice is proposed to manage stormwater runoff, the applicant shall show that the regional stormwater management practice has capacity to manage the stormwater runoff from the project site using Atlas 14 or most current precipitation modeling standards; the applicant has permission to utilize any remaining capacity in the stormwater management practice; the stormwater management practice is subject to maintenance obligations enforceable by the District; and it is being maintained to its original design.

3.3.3 STORMWATER VOLUME MANAGEMENT

1. For all land disturbances other than public linear projects, the water quality volume equal to 1.1 inch of runoff from new and fully reconstructed impervious surface must be captured and infiltrated or otherwise treated. If a project disturbs more than 50 percent of the site or reconstructs more than 50 percent of the existing impervious surface, these standards apply to all impervious surface on the site. Otherwise, the standards will only apply to new and fully reconstructed impervious surface. For public linear projects, the water quality volume equal to 1 inch from new impervious surfaces or 0.5 inches of runoff from the sum of new and fully reconstructed impervious area, whichever is greater, must be captured and infiltrated or otherwise treated. The allowable infiltration rates by soil type may be found in Appendix B.
2. Volume control stormwater management practices designed consistent with guidance in the MPCA Stormwater Manual or additional standards established by the District must be incorporated into the site design to minimize the creation of new impervious surface and reduce existing impervious surfaces, minimize the amount of directly connected impervious surface, preserve the infiltration capacity of the soil, provide treatment for water quality, and limit increases in runoff volume exiting the site to the extent feasible considering site-specific conditions.

    a. Pretreatment. An infiltration or filtration practice must be designed and maintained so that 80 percent TSS is removed before the stormwater discharges into the infiltration or filtration portion of the system. A pretreatment device such as a vegetated filter strip, small sedimentation basin, or water quality inlet (e.g., grit chamber) must be included in the design and sized according to MPCA Stormwater Manual guidance.
    b. Infiltration may not be used as a volume control practice when the system would be constructed in areas:

i. that receive discharges from vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.
ii. containing contaminated soil or groundwater.
iii. where soil infiltration rates are more than 8.3 inches per hour unless soils are amended to slow the infiltration rate below 8.3 inches per hour.
iv. with less than three feet of separation from the bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonally saturated soils or the top of bedrock.
v. of predominately Hydrologic Soil Group D (clay) soils.
vi. in an Emergency Response Area (ERA) within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA).
vii. outside of an ERA within a DWSMA classified as high or very high vulnerability.
viii. that receive stormwater runoff from: automobile salvage yards; scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities; hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; or air transportation facilities that conduct deicing activities.
ix. Within 1000 feet upgradient of 100 feet down gradient of active Karst features.

c.
d. For applications proposing infiltration, pre-construction field evaluation of soil infiltration rates in accordance with ASTM 3385 for double ring infiltrometer testing or other approved method is highly encouraged.
e. If the volume standard is not fully met by a volume reduction practice, other stormwater management practices must be used to provide the remaining volume equivalent, using the volume conversion factors found in Appendix C. For alternative practices not found in the Appendix or to deviate from a volume conversion factor, the applicant may submit a volume conversion factor, expressed as annual percentage removal efficiency, with supporting technical data, for District approval.
f. If regulatory, hydrologic, topographic or landscape conditions (e.g. drainage sensitive uses, TMDL or nondegradation requirements) warrant greater control than that provided by the minimum control requirements, the District reserves the right to impose additional requirements deemed necessary to control the volume, timing and rate of runoff.

3. For single-family residential development, the runoff from impervious surface other than parking or driving surface that, in the District's judgment, cannot reasonably be routed to a stormwater management practice is considered effectively treated for water quality if:
   a. The length of the flow path across the impervious surface is less than the length of the flow path across the pervious surface to which it discharges; and
   b. The pervious surface is vegetated and has an average slope of five percent or less.

3.3.4 WATER QUALITY

The following water quality standards apply:

1. The water quality volume required by section 3.3.3 of these rules must be captured and treated for total phosphorus using a stormwater management practice listed in Appendix C.
2. Runoff from existing, undisturbed impervious surface that is not being treated prior to the same receiving water and not required to be treated by section 3.3.3 may be treated in-kind for new or fully reconstructed impervious surface not to exceed 15 percent of the proposed new or fully reconstructed impervious surface. Public linear projects are not limited to the maximum 15 percent.
3. For all untreated surface subject to regulation under this rule, TSS must be removed to the maximum extent practicable.
4. Total water quality volume for the project must be provided in aggregate pursuant to subsection 3.3.3. For Public Linear Projects, water quality treatment volume for fully reconstructed impervious surface, if required by section 3.3.3, must be provided only to the extent feasible.

5. Provide stormwater treatment practices to remove 80% of the average annual post development total suspended solids (TSS) per discharge location unless otherwise specified by a TMDL or nondegradation requirement.
6. Stormwater discharges to critical areas with sensitive resources or where a TMDL is in place may be subject to additional performance standards or may need to utilize or restrict certain stormwater management practices.
7. For public linear projects, where the entire water quality volume cannot be treated within the existing right-of-way, a reasonable attempt to obtain additional right-of-way, easement, or other permission to treat the stormwater during the project planning process must be made. Volume reduction practices must be considered first. Volume reduction practices are not required if the practices cannot be provided cost effectively. If additional right-of-way, easements, or other permission cannot be obtained, the applicant must maximize the treatment of the water quality volume prior to discharge from the District.
8. For non-linear projects, where the full water quality volume cannot cost effectively be treated on the site of the original construction activity, the applicant must identify locations where off-site treatment projects can be completed. If the entire water quality volume is not addressed on site, the remaining water quality volume must be addressed through off-site treatment in accordance with the following:
    a. Off-site treatment areas are selected in the following order of preference:
        i. locations that yield benefits to the same receiving water that receives runoff from the original construction activity;
        ii. locations within the same Department of Natural Resource (DNR) catchment area as the original construction activity;
        iii. locations in the next adjacent DNR catchment area up-stream; or
        iv. locations anywhere within the District.
    b. Off-site treatment must involve the creation of new structural stormwater management practices or the retrofit of existing structural stormwater management practices, or the use of a properly designed structural stormwater management practice which has the capacity to treat the remaining water quality volume.
    c. Off-site treatment projects must be completed no later than 24 months after the start of the original construction activity.

3.3.5 DISCHARGES INTO WETLANDS

1. Activity subject to this rule must not cause extreme fluctuations of water levels. Bounce in water level, duration of inundation, and runout elevation must not deviate from the standards shown in the table below for any wetlands in which surface hydrology is altered as a result of the project. Mixed type wetlands must conform with the most restrictive standard. Wetland susceptibility classifications can be found in Appendix D.

Wetland Type Standard	**Highly Susceptible**	**Moderately Susceptible**	**Slightly Susceptible**	**Least Susceptible**
Storm Bounce (2- & 10-year event)	Existing	Existing + 0.5 ft	Existing + 1 ft	No limit
Inundation Period on 1- & 2-year event	Existing	Existing + 1 day	Existing + 2 days	Existing + 7 days
Inundation Period on 10-year event and greater	Existing	Existing + 7 days	Existing + 14 days	Existing + 21 days
Run out control	No change	No change	0'-1 ft above RO	0-4 ft above RO

2. Stormwater must be treated to achieve at least 80% annual removal efficiency for total suspended solids (TSS) prior to discharging into a wetland.

3.3.6 LOW FLOOR FREEBOARD

For activity subject to this rule that may impact new or existing habitable structures, stormwater management practices shall be constructed such that the lowest basement floor elevations are at least 2 feet above the 100-year high water level and 1 foot above the emergency overflow.

Basins that are landlocked must provide sufficient storage volume to retain back-to-back 100-year, twenty-four-hour rainfall runoff. Landlocked basins must be constructed such that the lowest basement floor elevations are at least 2 feet above the back-to-back 100-year high water level.

If such vertical separation cannot be achieved, an alternate calculation method based on Darcy's Law may be used to evaluate groundwater seepage effects. Such method may be approved if the applicant provides sufficient site-specific hydrologic and geotechnical data demonstrating that the proposed calculation is appropriate and provides evidence that groundwater seepage will not impact applicable low floors.

The freeboard criteria may be deemed met when the structure does not have the required vertical separation but is protected from surface flooding to the required elevation by a berm or other natural or constructed topographic feature capable of providing flood protection.

3.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. A construction plan set referenced to the NAVD 1988 or most recent datum that includes:
    a. Existing site conditions.
    b. Proposed site conditions, including grading, structures, utilities, roads, and easements.
    c. Water features, including delineated wetland boundaries and floodplain where appropriate.
    d. Stormwater management practice design details.
    e. Preliminary plat of any proposed subdivision.
    f. Ditch easements.
2. Calculations: Hydrologic and hydraulic design calculations for the pre-development and post-development conditions for the design storms specified in this rule at each discharge point from the project. Such calculations shall include:
    a. Description of the design storm frequency, intensity, and duration.
    b. Time of concentration.
    c. Use of the SCS Curve Number method.
    d. Peak runoff rates and total runoff volumes for each discharge point.
    e. Infiltration rates.
    f. Culvert capacities.
    g. Flow velocities.
    h. Documentation of 80 percent TSS removal at each discharge point from the project site and pretreatment methods, as applicable.
    i. Identification of existing and proposed drainage areas for each wetland basin, if applicable and the bounce and duration for existing and proposed stormwater discharges.
    j. Documentation of sources for all computation methods and field test results.
    k. Demonstrate concurrence with regional pond or subdivision drainage plans approved by the District, if applicable.

3. Soils Information: A soils report shall be submitted. The soils report shall be based on on-site boring logs or soil pit profiles. The number and location of required soil borings or soil pits shall be determined based on the table provided in Appendix E. Boring logs must be referenced to the NAVD 1988 or most recent datum. Soil borings or pits submitted as part of the soils report must have been completed within the last 5 years. It is recommended to identify the elevation of seasonally saturated soils in areas of proposed infiltration to verify separation from the bottom of an infiltration practice.
4. If infiltration practices are proposed to meet the requirements of this rule, a contaminated soils assessment checklist or Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment must be submitted.
5. Maintenance Plan: A maintenance plan must be submitted for all stormwater practices and associated structures required under these rules, and subject to a Maintenance Agreement per section 3.5.2, to ensure their continued function. This plan must include at a minimum:
    a. The parts or components of a stormwater management practice that need to be maintained.
    b. Detailed maintenance and repair procedures to ensure continued function of the stormwater management practice.
    c. An inspection and maintenance schedule.
    d. Responsible parties for inspection and maintenance.
    e. Equipment and skills or training necessary.
    f. Provisions for the periodic review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the maintenance program.
    g. Need for revisions or additional maintenance procedures.
6. Landscaping Plan: The applicant must present a detailed plan for management of vegetation at the site after construction is finished, including:
    a. The party(ies) responsible for the maintenance of vegetation at the site.
    b. The practices that will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is established, including within vegetated stormwater BMPs.

3.5 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.5.1 MAINTENANCE EASEMENTS

1. The applicant must ensure access to all stormwater treatment practices at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair by securing all the maintenance easements needed on a permanent basis. These easements will be recorded with the plan and will remain in effect even with transfer of title to the property.
2. The applicant must dedicate maintenance easements on all new plats and developments on public ditches as follows:
    a. A 200-foot easement (100 feet either side of centerline) will be required on Coon Creek from the Mississippi River to Lexington Ave. (C.S.A.H. #17).
    b. A 200-foot easement (100 feet either side of centerline) on Sand Creek from Coon Creek to Central Ave. (T.H. #65).
    c. A 100-foot easement (50 feet either side of centerline) on designated county ditches within the watershed, including Coon Creek and Sand Creek upstream of the sections identified in a & b of this section, and Riverview, Pleasure, Springbrook, Stonybrook, and Oak Glen Creeks.

3.5.2 MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

A maintenance agreement is required for all stormwater practices that will not be maintained as part of standard municipal public work activities. The maintenance agreement must include the elements required in the maintenance plan cited in section 3.4 of these rules.

The applicant must record the maintenance agreement with the county recorder/registrar before any land-altering activity occurs on the site. Applicant/permittee must then provide the District a copy of the recorded document.

If a responsible party fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the maintenance agreement, the District, after reasonable notice, may correct a violation of the design standards or maintenance needs by performing necessary work to place the facility in proper working condition and charge the responsible party.

3.5.3 MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS

For all stormwater practices that will not be maintained as part of standard municipal public work activities, the responsible parties for maintenance shall inspect all stormwater management practices under their jurisdiction by July 30 of each year. The purpose of the inspection will be to document maintenance and repair needs and ensure compliance with the requirements of this rule and accomplishment of its purposes.

These maintenance and repair needs may include removal of silt, litter and other debris from all catch basins, inlets and drainage pipes, grass cutting and vegetation removal, and necessary replacement of landscape vegetation. Any maintenance needs found must be addressed in a timely manner, as determined by the District, and the inspection and maintenance requirement may be increased as deemed necessary to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater management facility.

3.5.4 RECORDS OF INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of a stormwater management practice shall make records of the installation and of all maintenance and repairs and shall retain the records for at least five years. These records shall be made available to the District during inspection of the facility and at other reasonable times upon request.

4 SOILS AND EROSION CONTROL

4.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To reduce the siltation into, and the pollution of water bodies and streams.
2. To guide, regulate and control the design, construction, use and maintenance of development to promote water quality and prevent pollution.
3. To control and minimize pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation.
4. To reduce siltation to, and the pollution of, water bodies and streams.

4.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities or removal of vegetative cover on lands of 1 acre or more of cumulative disturbance.
2. Land disturbing activities or removal of vegetative cover on 10,000 square feet or more of cumulative disturbance, if any part of the disturbed area is within 300 feet of and drains to a waterbody.
3. Land disturbing activities or removal of vegetative cover on 5,000 square feet if any part of the disturbed area is within 50 feet of and drains to a waterbody.

4. Any other land disturbing activity that requires a permit under any other District rule.

4.2.1 EXCEPTIONS

The following land-disturbing activities are excepted from these requirements:

1. Any emergency activity that is immediately necessary for the protection of life, property, or natural resources.
2. Existing nursery or agricultural operations conducted as a permitted main or accessory use.

4.3 STANDARDS

An applicant for an erosion and sediment control permit must demonstrate compliance with the following standards:

1. The applicant must prepare and receive District approval of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that meets the following criteria:
    a. The erosion and sediment control practices shall be consistent with the specifications of the MPCA manual "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas," as amended, and the specifications of the NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater General Permit, as amended.
    b. Erosion and sediment control practices shall be sufficient to retain sediment on site.
    c. Permanent or temporary stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated immediately when construction activity has permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 7 days. Stabilization must be completed no later than 7 days after construction activity has ceased.
    d. The plan must include practices adequate to protect stormwater management practices to be used for post-construction stormwater infiltration or filtration.
2. All erosion and sediment controls proposed for compliance must be in place before any land-disturbing activity begins.
3. While land disturbing activity is in progress, the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be followed. Erosion and Sediment Control measures in place must be maintained and repaired in accordance with the plan. Additional or alternative measures may be required based on actual site conditions.
4. Temporary sediment control measures must remain in place until the site is permanently stabilized with at least 70 percent uniform density of expected vegetation.

4.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. A topographic map including existing and proposed grades, soils, forest cover, hydrologic features and other resources protected under other provisions of this rule, city rule or state statute, and clear identification of areas where grading will occur or soils will be exposed by removal of vegetative cover. This must also include a quantification of the total area of land disturbance.
2. A sequence of construction of the development site, including clearing and grubbing, rough grading, construction of utilities, infrastructure, and buildings; and final grading and landscaping. Sequencing shall identify the expected date on which clearing will begin and the duration of exposure of cleared areas, areas of clearing, installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures, and establishment of permanent vegetation.
3. Clear identification of all temporary erosion and sediment control measures which will remain in place until permanent vegetation or other permanent stabilization is established.
4. Clear identification of all permanent erosion control measures such as outfall spillways and riprap.

5. Clear identification of staging areas, as applicable.
6. Identification and location of any floodplain or wetland area. A delineation may be required depending on the proximity of the proposed disturbance to a wetland.
7. Identification of proposed dewatering and basin-draining activities, and provisions for treating discharge for sediment, oil, and grease in accordance with the MPCA Construction Stormwater General Permit Dewatering and Basin Draining section.
8. Seeding mixtures and rates, types of sod, method of seed bed preparation, expected seeding dates, type and rate of fertilizer application, and kind and quantity of mulching for both temporary and permanent vegetative control measures.
9. Provisions for maintenance of control practices, including easements and estimates of the cost of maintenance. Identification of and contact information for the party responsible for the maintenance of all erosion and sediment control practices must be included.
10. Provisions for permanent stabilization of the site after construction, including identification of and contact information for the party responsible for the maintenance of vegetation at the site, and what practices will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is preserved.
11. Documentation that the project applicant has applied for the NPDES Permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), when applicable.
12. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for projects that require an NPDES Permit.

5 WETLANDS

5.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To provide for the protection, preservation, proper maintenance and use of wetlands.
2. To minimize the disturbance to wetlands and to prevent damage from excessive sedimentation, eutrophication, or pollution.
3. To protect and enhance the ecological function of wetlands and the benefits and values they provide to society.

5.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. Activities which result in the filling, draining, excavating, or otherwise altering the hydrology of a wetland.

5.3 STANDARDS

The Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), as amended, and its implementing rules contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 8420, as amended, are incorporated as part of this rule and govern all draining, filling, and excavating in wetlands.

Any person proposing to impact a wetland in the District is subject to and must establish compliance with the Wetland Conservation Act, as amended, standards and criteria, including but not limited to sequencing and replacement.

5.3.1 STORMWATER DISCHARGE

Stormwater drainage may be discharged to wetlands provided treatment of said discharge as noted in Section 3.3.5 is accomplished. Diversion of stormwater to wetlands shall be considered for existing or

planned surface drainage provided such diversion is in compliance with state law and all necessary easements have been obtained.

5.3.2 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Within area(s) delineated as wetland, the applicant and property owner shall not:

1. Fill or place materials, substances, or other objects, nor erect or construct any type of structure, temporary or permanent, except as specified in the Wetland Conservation Act.
2. Drain or cause to be drained through ditching pumping or alteration of the wetlands water source or actions which adversely change the wetlands hydroperiod such that the wetland can become non-wetland, except as specified in the Wetland Conservation Act.
3. Excavate or dig except as specified in the Wetland Conservation Act.
4. Clear vegetation, pond water or alter the landscape position in a manner that results in adverse environmental impact.

5.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. A site plan showing property lines and delineation of lands in which the applicant has an ownership or legal interest; existing and proposed elevation contours, including existing runout elevation and flow capacity of the wetland outlet; and area of the wetland proposed to be filled, drained, or excavated.
2. A complete delineation of all existing wetland(s), including data sheets with complete and detailed information on field indicators (soils, vegetation, and hydrology) and summary report. Wetland delineations must be performed during the growing season. Wetland boundaries must be staked in the field and easily identifiable.
3. The total wetland acres, wetland types and number of jurisdictional wetland basins on the property.
4. The size and nature of proposed impact to each wetland and the reason the impact is unavoidable shall be identified.
5. The wetland dependence of each proposed impact of the project shall be determined.
6. The nature and scope of the appropriate Wetland Conservation Act exemption shall be noted if applicable.
7. Alternatives to avoid and minimize each proposed impact.

6 FLOODPLAIN

6.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To secure safety from floods.
2. To prevent loss of life, property damage, and the losses and risks associated with flood conditions.
3. To preserve the location, character, and extent of natural drainage courses.
4. To preserve the natural integrity of drainage patterns.
5. To provide a storm and surface water system capable of handling a 100-year storm.

6.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation, and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities within the floodplain as mapped and modeled by the District, as amended.

6.3 STANDARDS

1. The existence of floodplain on the property must be determined.
2. Proposed floodplain impacts must be identified and quantified.
3. Fill within the floodplain is prohibited unless compensatory storage volume is provided within the relevant reach and in the same permit term. Compensatory storage must be provided such that the floodplain storage volume after encroachment is equal to or greater than the floodplain storage volume prior to encroachment.
4. Proposed projects that affect the conveyance capacity of channels or crossings shall document that equivalent hydraulic capacity is provided. When hydraulic equivalents are not desired or feasible for the proposed project, the District will review hydraulic information prepared by the applicant which details easement acquisition or permission for increased flood levels (upstream or downstream of the project), emergency overflow elevations, and assessment of the adequacy of the outlet as generally described in M.S. 103E.
5. Construction or development subject to flood damage must have a minimum floor elevation of at least 2 feet above the 100-year floodplain.
6. Any structures or embankments within the floodplain shall be capable of passing the 100-year flood without increasing the elevation of the floodplain or creating excessive velocities as determined by the District.
7. A one-time deposition of floodplain fill that is less than 50 cubic yards does not require compensatory storage. This standard applies per parcel, or on a per project, per floodplain basis for public linear projects.

6.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. Site plan showing boundary lines, delineation and existing elevation contours of the work area, ordinary high water level, and floodplain. All elevations shall be referenced to NAVD 1988 or most recent datum.
2. Grading plan showing any proposed elevation changes.
3. Preliminary plat of any proposed subdivision.
4. Determination by a registered professional engineer of the floodplain elevation before and after the proposed activity, if required.
5. Computation of the change in flood storage capacity as a result of the proposed alteration or fill.
6. Erosion and sediment control plan which complies with these rules.
7. Soil boring logs and report if available or other data documenting the local groundwater elevation.

7 DRAINAGE, BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND UTILITY CROSSINGS

7.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District to:

1. Maintain ditch and conveyance systems within the watershed to fulfill the role identified within the District's Comprehensive Management Plan and Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E.

2. Promote, preserve, and enhance the water and related land resources of the District.
3. Protect the water and related land resources of the District from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities.
4. Encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream.
5. Regulate land-disturbing activities affecting the course, current, cross section and quality of ditches and water courses.
6. Regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the bed, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial use.
7. Protect stream channels from degradation.
8. Regulate crossings of ditches and watercourses in the District to maintain channel profile stability and conveyance capacity.

7.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This permit requirement is in addition to any procedures that may be required for public ditches under Minnesota Statutes 103E or other applicable ditch law.

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. All 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.
2. Land disturbing activities which involve a pipeline or utility crossing of a creek, public ditch, or major watercourse.
3. All land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a private ditch system that extends across two or more parcels of record not under common ownership and has a drainage area of 200 acres or greater, including by placing or altering a utility, bridge or culvert structure within such a system. No permit is required to repair or replace an element within a private ditch system owned by a government entity when the hydraulic capacity of the system will not change.

7.3 STANDARDS

1. Every person owning property through which a ditch or watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the ditch or watercourse within the property, free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, obstruct, or significantly retard the flow of water, or access for maintenance or repair of the ditch or other watercourse.
2. The owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.
3. The natural drainage system shall be used as far as is feasible for storage and flow of runoff. Stormwater drainage may be discharged to wetlands, retention basins or other treatment practices. Temporary storage areas or retention basins scattered throughout developed areas shall be encouraged to reduce peak flow, erosion damage, and construction cost.
4. The widths of a constructed waterway shall be sufficiently large to adequately channel runoff from a ten (10) year storm. Adequacy shall be determined by the expected runoff when full development of the drainage area is reached.
5. No fences or structures shall be constructed across the waterway that will reduce or restrict the flow of water.
6. The banks of the waterway shall be protected with permanent vegetation.
7. The gradient of the waterway bed should not exceed a grade that will result in a velocity that will cause erosion of the banks of the waterway.

8. Prior to realignment or repair, alternative measures to conserve, allocate and use the water should be considered (versus removing it from the area and watershed.) The need for repair of the ditch or watercourse shall be determined.
9. Water inlets, culvert openings and bridge approaches shall have adequate shoulder and bank protection to minimize soil erosion.
10. Bridge and culvert crossings must:
    a. Provide equivalent hydraulic capacity as existing condition.
    b. Retain existing navigational capacity.
    c. Not adversely affect water quality.
    d. Represent the minimal impact solution to a specific need with respect to all other alternatives.
    e. Be constructed to allow for future erosion, scour and sedimentation considerations.
    f. Provide for biota passage consistent with MnDOT's Minnesota Guide for Stream Connectivity and Aquatic Organism Passage Through Culverts.
11. All placement or replacement of pipelines or utility lines that cross ditches or waterways of the District shall be placed so that the top elevation is at least 4 feet below approved low elevation of ditch or waterway in order to avoid or minimize damage to the line during maintenance or repair of the ditch. This elevation is to be provided by the District.
12. Comply with all federal, state and District wetland protection rules and regulations.

7.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. For construction, improvement, or repair of a public or private drainage system:
    a. Map showing section of the ditch or drainage system to be maintained.
    b. Depth, in feet, proposed to be dredged.
    c. Plan for placement of dredge material.
    d. Plan for final vegetative cover of dredge. Evidence that the affected property owners have been contacted and will allow access for maintenance purposes.
    e. Construction schedule.
    f. Narrative describing construction methods.
    g. An erosion control plan that complies with these rules.
2. For construction, improvement or repair of bridges, culverts and crossings:
    a. Plans and details showing:
        i. Existing and proposed flow line (invert) elevations.
        ii. End details with flared end sections, wingwalls and/or riprap (energy dissipators).
        iii. Size and description of structure.
        iv. Emergency overflow elevation and route.
        v. Separation of four (4) feet from bottom of approved low elevation of ditch or waterway to top of utility crossing.
    b. Construction schedule.
    c. Narrative describing construction methods.
    d. An erosion control plan that complies with these rules.
    e. Discussion of potential effects on water levels upstream and downstream of the project area and computations of watershed area, peak flow rates and elevations if required.

8 BUFFERS

8.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District to:

1. Protect State water resources from erosion and runoff pollution.
2. Stabilize soils, shores, and banks.
3. Protect and provide riparian corridors.
4. Address management of the "Additional Waters" provision of M.S. 103F.48 and identified by the Anoka Conservation District criteria in 2017.
5. Address management of riparian lands of high or outstanding ecological value.

8.2 APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This policy, regulation, and standards apply to:

1. Any land disturbing activity that requires a permit under any other District rule and any part of the disturbed area is adjacent to one of the following water resources:
    a. Public Waters as defined under M.S. 103G
    b. Waters determined as "Additional" under M.S. 103F.48
    c. High or Outstanding Ecological Value Waters
    d. Public ditch proposed to be improved under M.S. 103E.215 by being deepened or widened from the constructed condition.
    e. Impaired waters or waters exceeding state water quality standards.
2. Standards do not apply to linear projects or projects that only consist of grading activities.

8.3 STANDARDS

1. Continuous vegetated buffers must be established and maintained in perennially rooted vegetation.
2. Buffer Width Requirements

Water Resource Type	Minimum Width (ft)	Average Width (ft)
Public Water (under M.S. 103G)	30	50
"Other" Waters (under M.S. 103F.48)	16.5	16.5
Public ditch improvement	16.5	16.5
High or Outstanding Ecological Value Waters and Impaired Or Exceeding Waters:		
Type 3, 4, or 5 wetlands; Lakes; Watercourses of stream order 3,4,5	15	25
Type 1, 2, 6, 7 or 8 wetlands; Watercourses of stream order 1, 2.	10	15

9. The buffer width must be measured from the top or crown of the bank. Where there is no defined bank, measurement must be from the edge of the normal water level. For wetlands, the measurement must be from an approved delineated boundary.
10. The buffer will be considered compliant if it, on average, meets the applicable average buffer width requirement, and is no less than the listed minimum width at any point. Only buffer up to 200 percent of the average width will be counted in determining average buffer.
11. When more than one water resource type is present, the most protective buffer will apply.
12. Buffers shall be identified within each parcel by permanent monumentation at each parcel line where it crosses a buffer strip and shall have a maximum spacing of 200 feet along the edge of the buffer. Buffer monuments shall be approved by the District.

8.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. Plans and details showing:
    a. Applicable water resources.
    b. The proposed buffer area with averaging calculations if necessary.
    c. Placement of permanent buffer monuments.
    d. Proposed design and text for permanent buffer monuments.

9 ILLICIT DISCHARGE

9.1 ILLICIT DISCHARGE PROHIBITION

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the drainage system, storm drain system or watercourses of the District any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater.

1. The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this rule:
    a. Water line flushing or other potable water sources.
    b. Landscape irrigation or lawn watering.
    c. Diverted stream flows.
    d. Rising ground water.
    e. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration to storm drains.
    f. Uncontaminated pumped ground water.
    g. Foundation and footing drains.
    h. Firefighting activities.
    i. Air conditioning condensation.
    j. Springs.
    k. Water from crawl space pumps.
    l. Individual residential car washing.
    m. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
    n. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.
    o. Street wash water.
    p. Other water sources not containing pollutants.
2. Discharges specified in writing by the District, or other federal, state, or local agency as being necessary to protect the public health and safety.
3. Dye testing is an allowable discharge but requires a verbal notification to the District prior to the time of the test.
4. The prohibition shall not apply to any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.

9.2 ILLICIT CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED

1. The construction, use, maintenance, or continued existence of illicit connections to the public drainage system is prohibited.

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2. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
3. A person is considered to be in violation of this rule if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the public drainage system, or allows such a connection to continue.

10 WAIVERS AND VARIANCES

10.1 WAIVERS

The District Board or Administrator may grant a waiver from the District requirements of this rule in whole or in part upon written request of the applicant, provided that at least one of the following conditions applies:

1. It can be demonstrated that the proposed project is not likely to impair attainment of the purpose and intent of this rule.
2. Alternative minimum requirements for on-site management of water and related land resources have been established in a plan that has been approved by the District and the implementation of the plan is required by local ordinance.
3. Provisions are made to manage stormwater by an off-site facility, such as a regional pond or wetland bank. The off-site facility is required to:
    a. Be in place.
    b. Be designed and adequately sized to provide a level of control that is equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by on-site practices.
    c. Have a legally obligated entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of the stormwater practice.
4. The District finds that meeting the minimum on-site management requirements is not feasible due to the natural or existing physical characteristics of a site.

10.2 VARIANCES

The Board of Managers may grant a variance from the literal provisions of the District's rules, regulations, and policies where:

1. The strict enforcement of the rules would cause undue hardship because of circumstances unique to the property under consideration.
2. It is demonstrated that such action will be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the District rules, regulations, and policies.
3. The proposed activity for which the variance is sought will not adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare.

10.2.1 TERM

A variance will expire on expiration of the District's approval or permit associated with the variance request.

10.2.2 VIOLATIONS

A violation of any condition set forth in a variance will be a violation of the District rules and will automatically terminate the variance.

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10.2.3 CONDITIONS

The Board of Managers may require as a condition of the waiver, or variance:

1. Such dedication or construction, or agreement to dedicate or construct as may be necessary to adequately meet said standards and requirements.
2. An alternative analysis that clearly demonstrates that no other feasible alternatives exist, and that minimal impact will occur as a result of the project or development.
3. Site design, landscape planting, fencing, signs, and water quality best management practices to reduce adverse impacts on water quality, streams, wetlands, and floodplains.

11 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

11.1 VIOLATIONS

A violation of these rules is a misdemeanor subject to the penalties as provided by Minnesota law.

11.2 NOTICE OF VIOLATION

When the District determines that an activity is **not** being carried out in accordance with the requirements of these rules, the District shall issue a written 'Notice of Violation' to the owner of the property or permittee. The notice of violation shall contain:

1. The name and address of the owner or applicant.
2. The address when available or a description of the land upon which the violation is occurring.
3. A statement specifying the nature of the violation.
4. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the activity into compliance with this rule and a time schedule for the completion of such remedial action.
5. A statement of penalty that may be assessed.

11.3 REMEDIAL METHODS

Remedial measures required to bring an activity into compliance may require without limitation:

1. The performance of monitoring, analysis, and reporting.
2. The elimination of illicit connections and discharges.
3. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist.
4. The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property.
5. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

11.4 APPEAL OF NOTICE OF VIOLATION

A Notice of Violation may be appealed to the District by filing a written notice of appeal within 15 days of service. Hearing of the appeal before the Board of Managers shall take place at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting that is at least 13 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal

11.5 STOP WORK ORDERS

The District may issue a Stop Work Order when it finds that a proposed or initiated activity or project presents a serious threat of soil erosion, sedimentation, or an adverse effect upon water quality or quantity, or violates any District rule or permit condition. Persons receiving such an order will be required

to halt all construction activities. This "stop work order" will be in effect until the District confirms that the activity is in compliance and the violation has been satisfactorily addressed.

11.6 RESTORATION OF LANDS

Any violator may be required to restore land to its undisturbed condition. In the event that restoration is not undertaken within a reasonable time after notice, the District may take necessary corrective actions, the cost of which shall be paid by the responsible party.

11.7 ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

In any civil action arising from or related to these rules, an order, agreement, permit issued or denied by the District, the court may award the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and costs.

12 ADOPTION OF RULE

12.1 SEVERABILITY

If the provisions of any article, section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, or clause of this rule shall be judged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such order of judgment shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of any article, section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, or clause of this rule.

Compatibility with Other Requirements

This rule is not intended to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. The requirements of this rule should be considered minimum requirements, and where any provision of this rule imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall be considered to take precedence.

12.2 PRIOR RULES AND REGULATIONS

All prior rules and parts of rules and amendments to rules in conflict with this rule are hereby repealed.

12.3 CERTIFICATION OF RULES

I**,** _____**,** Secretary of the Coon Creek Watershed District Board of Managers, certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the rules of the Coon Creek Watershed District having been properly adopted by the Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District.

Dated: _____, 2026

Secretary of the Coon Creek Watershed District

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Additional Waters	Waterbodies identified by the Anoka Conservation District that may benefit from perennially vegetated riparian buffers as a requirement under M.S. 103F.48 Subd. 4.
Adjacent	Joined by a continuous surface connection with obvious down-slope direction of flow, or within the 100-year floodplain of the waterbody in question.
Applicant	A property owner who has filed an application for a permit.
Atlas 14	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 8. A tool, published in 2013, that revises precipitation frequency estimates.
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Structural device, measure, facility, or activity that helps to achieve stormwater management control objectives at a designated site. Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
Board	The Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District.
Buffer	A vegetated area bordering a lake, watercourse, or wetland that exists or is established to protect a waterbody. Alteration of this vegetated area is strictly limited. It consists of perennial rooted vegetation and protects the water resources of the state from runoff pollution; stabilizes soils, shores, and banks; and protects or provides riparian corridors.
Channel	A natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.
Control Measure	A practice or combination of practices to control erosion and attendant pollution.
Dedication	The deliberate appropriation of property by its owner for general public use.
District	The Coon Creek Watershed District.
Drainage Sensitive uses	Those land uses dependent upon the subsurface lateral effect of drainage ditches.
Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA)	Areas containing a wellhead protection area but outlined by clear boundaries, like roads or property lines. The DWSMA is managed in a wellhead protection plan, usually by a city.
Emergency Response Area (ERA)	Areas surrounding public water supply wells where water has a one-year travel time to the well. ERAs are used to prioritize and manage potential contamination sources in the DWSMA.

Term	Definition
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	A plan that is designed to minimize the accelerated erosion and sediment runoff at a site during construction activities.
Extreme Fluctuations	Changes in the volume, elevation or timing of the discharge or storage of water that can result in adverse impact to the biogeochemical character of the receiving resource.
Floodplain	The elevation of water resulting from the critical duration flood event, as mapped by the Coon Creek Watershed District district-wide model and as the Coon Creek Watershed District may refine on the basis of site-specific data.
Fully Reconstructed Impervious Surface	An area where impervious surface is removed down to the underlying native soil, and the underlying native soil (as distinguished from roadway subbase material) is disturbed. The following are among those actions that do not constitute impervious surface reconstruction: structure renovation; impervious surface mill, reclamation and overlay; paving of an existing gravel road that will remain rural-section road; hard surface removal and replacement associated with an isolated maintenance activity (as opposed to broader-scale replacement) such as repair of a catch basin or pipe section or replacement at the same hydraulic capacity; and pedestrian ramp installation.
High Ecological Value Water	Waters identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey as High Ecological Value Waters.
Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)	A Natural Resource Conservation Service classification system in which soils are categorized into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from A soils, with high permeability and little runoff production, to D soils, which have low permeability rates and produce much more runoff.
Illicit Connections	Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency or, Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.
Illicit Discharge	Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted. Illicit discharges may include discharges from illicit connections with measurable flow during dry weather containing pollutants or pathogens.
Impaired Water	A waterbody that fails to meet one or more water quality standards, which protect waterbodies by defining how much of a pollutant can be in the water before it is no longer drinkable, fishable, swimmable, or useable in other designated ways (beneficial uses).
Impervious Surface	A compacted surface, or a surface covered with material that increases the depth of runoff compared to natural soils and land cover. Including but not limited to roads, driveways, parking areas, sidewalks and trails, patios, sport courts, swimming pools, building roofs, covered decks, and other structures.
Ditch Improvement	Any activity which deepens straightens or increases the "as constructed" capacity of a ditch. This may include the grading, digging, cutting, scraping, or excavating of soil,

Term	Definition
	placement of fill materials, paving, construction, and substantial removal of vegetation.
Infiltration	The process of percolating stormwater into the subsoil.
Infiltration Practice	Any structure or device designed to infiltrate retained water to the subsurface. These practices may be above grade or below grade.
Inundation Period	The period of time that the storm water temporarily stored in a wetland exceeds the normal water elevation of the wetland.
Land Disturbing Activity	Any activity which changes the volume or peak flow discharge rate of rainfall runoff from the land surface or has the potential to cause detrimental offsite impacts from erosion and sedimentation. This may be due to wind or water erosive forces. This may include the grading, digging, cutting, scraping, or excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving, construction, substantial removal of vegetation, or any activity which bares soil or rock or involves the maintenance, repair, improvement, diversion or piping of any natural or man-made watercourse. In-kind replacement or repair of surfaces that do not expose the underlying soils is not considered land disturbance provided rates and volumes of discharge are unchanged. The term does not include normal farming practices as part of an ongoing farming operation.
Landlocked Basin	A basin lacking an outlet at an elevation at or below the water level produced by the 24 hour, 100-year storm event.
Landowner	The legal or beneficial owner of land, including those holding the right to purchase or lease the land, or any other person holding proprietary rights in the land.
Maintenance Agreements	A legally recorded document that acts as a property deed restriction, and which provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.
Major Watercourse	Any watercourse with a contributing drainage area of 200 acres or more.
Managers	The Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District.
Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)	Within the limits of available technology and the practical and technical limits of a site and project, an applicant has reduced discharge of pollutants from stormwater to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) when the Board finds that he/she has made a good faith effort in meeting the following requirements: 1. The proposed plan is capable of being done from an engineering point of view. 2. The proposed plan is in accordance with accepted engineering standards and practices. 3. The proposed plan is consistent with reasonable requirements of the public health safety and welfare. 4. The proposed plan is environmentally preferred based on a review of social, economic, and environmental impacts, and 5. It would create no unusual problems.
MSE 3	A specific precipitation distribution developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), using precipitation data from Atlas 14.
Municipality	City or township wholly or partly within the watershed.

Term	Definition
Nonpoint Source Pollution	Pollution from any source other than from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyances, and shall include, but not be limited to, pollutants from agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal, and urban runoff sources.
One Year Event	A storm event that has a 99% chance of occurring in any given year.
Ordinary High Water Level	The highest water level elevation that has been maintained for a sufficiently long period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape. The OHW is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. If an OHW has been established for a waterbody by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, it will constitute the OHW under this definition.
Outstanding Ecological Value Water	Waters identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey as Outstanding Ecological Value Waters.
Person	Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchisee, association, or governmental entity.
Pollutant	Anything which causes or contributes to pollution including nonpoint source pollution and discharges from illicit connections. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, rules, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.
Public Waters	Waters of the state as defined in Minnesota statutes, section 103G.005, subdivision 15.
Pre-development Condition	The average conditions of a site over the 20 years prior to the time that the plans for development are approved by the Coon Creek Watershed District.
Public Linear Project	A project involving a roadway, sidewalk, trail or utility not part of an industrial, commercial, institutional or residential development.
Recharge	The replenishment of underground water reserves.
Relevant Reach	That portion of the stream course and floodplain that would experience an increase in stage as a result of floodplain fill.
Repair or Ditch Repair	Any activity which returns a ditch or conveyance system to its "as constructed" elevation or slope. This may include the grading, digging, cutting, scraping, or excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving, construction, or substantial removal of vegetation.
Seasonally Saturated Soils	The highest seasonal elevation in the soil in a reduced chemical state because of voids filled with water causing anaerobic conditions. Seasonally saturated soil is evidenced by redoximorphic features within the soil profile or other information determined by scientifically established methods or empirical field measurements.
Sediment	Solid matter carried by water, sewage, or other liquids.

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Term	Definition
Shall	Is mandatory and not permissive.
Significant Material Change	Changes to grading, drainage, erosion control or other plans reviewed by the Watershed District that exhibit an identifiable or measurable change or difference from prior reviewed or submitted plans. The material change is significant if it results or can result in an adverse impact to property or resources not previously identified.
Site	A parcel or contiguous parcels of record on which activity subject to these rules is proposed. For linear projects, site means the area defined by the project's construction limits.
Stop Work Order	An order issued which requires that all construction activity on a site be stopped.
Stormwater	Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation.
Stormwater Management	The use of structural or non-structural practices that are designed to reduce storm water runoff pollutant loads, discharge volumes, and/or peak flow discharge rates.
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to Stormwater, Stormwater Conveyance Systems, and/or Receiving Waters to the Maximum Extent Practicable.
Stormwater Runoff	Flow on the surface of the ground, resulting from precipitation.
Stormwater Management Practice	Measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing point source or nonpoint source pollution inputs to stormwater runoff and water bodies.
Streams	Perennial and intermittent watercourses identified through site inspection and US Geological Survey (USGS) maps. Perennial streams are those which are depicted on a USGS map with a solid blue line. Intermittent streams are those which are depicted on a USGS map with a dotted blue line.
Structure	Anything manufactured, constructed or erected which is normally attached to or positioned on the land, including portable structures, earthen structures, roads, parking lots and paved storage areas.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	A Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL, is a regulation designed to improve water quality by controlling the amount of a pollutant entering a water body.
Undue hardship	The owner cannot make reasonable use of their property.
Water Quality Volume (WQv)	The storage needed to capture and treat 90% of the average annual stormwater runoff volume. Numerically (WQv) will vary as a function of long-term rainfall statistical data.
Waterbasin	An enclosed natural depression with definable banks capable of containing water.
Waterbody	A waterbasin, watercourse, or wetland as defined in these rules.

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Term	Definition
Watercourse	A channel with definable beds and banks, either natural or man-made, which is capable of conducting surface water runoff from adjacent land.
Watershed	An area of common drainage.
Welfare	An act or thing that tends to improve, benefit, or contribute to the safety or well-being of the general public, or benefit the inhabitants of the watershed district.
Wellhead Protection Areas	Areas surrounding public water supply wells that contribute groundwater to the well. In these areas, contamination on the land surface or in water can affect the drinking water supply.
Wetland Functions	The biogeochemical processes that sustain the wetland at the site and landscape levels.
Wetland	An area identified as wetland under Minnesota Statutes section 103G.005, subdivision 19.

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APPENDIX B: INFILTATION RATES

ALLOWABLE INFILTRATION RATES BY SOIL SERIES

Soil Series	Soil Texture	Hydrologic Soil Group	Infiltration Rate (in/hr)
*Alluvial	Loamy fine sand	D	<0.2
*Anoka	Loamy fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
*Becker	Very fine sandy loam	B	0.3 / 0.6
*Blomford	Loamy fine sand	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
*Braham	Loamy fine sand	B	0.3 / 0.6
*Cathro	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
*Dickman	Sandy loam	B	0.3 / 0.6
Duelm	Loamy coarse sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
*Hayden	Fine sandy loam	B	0.3 / 0.6
Hubbard	Coarse sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Isan	Sandy loam	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
Isanti	Fine sandy loam	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
*Kratka	Loamy fine sand	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
Lino	Loamy fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Markey	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Marsh		D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
*Meehan	Sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Millerville	Muck (Hemic)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Nymore	Loamy sand	A	1.63
Rifle	Muck (Hemic)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
*Rondeau	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Sartell	Fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Seelyeville	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Soderville	Fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Zimmerman	Fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63

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APPENDIX C: CONVERSION FACTORS

TP REMOVAL FACTORS FOR PROPERLY DESIGNED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Stormwater Management	Design Type	TP Removal Factor [1]
Infiltration [2]	Infiltration Feature	1.00
Water Reuse [2]	Irrigation	1.00
Biofiltration	Underdrain	0.65
Filtration	Sand or Rock Filter	0.50
Stormwater Wetlands	Shallow Wetland Pond/Wetland	0.40 0.55
Stormwater Ponds [3]	Wet Pond Multiple Pond	0.50 0.60

Adapted from Table 7.4 from the Minnesota Stormwater Manual, MPCA

[1] Refer to the Minnesota Stormwater Manual for additional information on BMP design and performance. Removal factors shown are for average annual TP removal efficiencies intended to be used solely for comparing the performance equivalence of various BMPs.

[2] These BMPs reduce volume.

[3] Stormwater ponds must be designed in accordance with the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. To ensure removal of 80 percent TSS, wet ponds must be at least design-level 2 according to the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. Level 2 ponds must meet the following criteria:

3. Dead (or permanent) storage of at least 1800 cubic feet per acre of drainage area.
4. Permanent storage volume must reach a depth of at least 3 feet and must have no depth greater than 10 feet.
5. Discharge rate of the water quality volume does not exceed 5.66 cubic feet per second per acre of surface area of the pond.
6. Flow path length to pond width ratio is 1:1 to 3:1. A ratio of 3:1 is recommended.

Volume Calculations:

The water quality volume is calculated as follows:

- If the project will disturb greater than 50% of the existing site:
  - Required treatment volume (cubic feet) = Entire site impervious surface (square feet) × 1.1 (in) ÷ TP Removal Factor ÷ 12 (in/ft)

- If the project will disturb less than 50% of the existing site:
  - Required treatment volume (cubic feet) = New and fully reconstructed impervious surface (square feet) × 1.1 (in) ÷ TP Removal Factor ÷ 12 (in/ft)

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APPENDIX D: WETLAND CLASSIFICATIONS

WETLAND SUSCEPTIBILITY BY TYPE

Highly Susceptible[1]	Moderately Susceptible	Slightly Susceptible	Least Susceptible
Sedge Meadows	Shrub-Carrs	Floodplain Forests	Sand/Gravel Pit
Open Bogs	Alder Thickets	Fresh (Wet) Meadows[2]	Cultivated Hydric Soil
Coniferous Bogs	Fresh (Wet) Meadows	Shallow Marshes[3]	Dredged/Fill Material Disposal Sites
Calcareous Fens	Shallow Marshes	Deep Marshes[3]	
Low Prairies	Deep Marshes		
Coniferous Swamps			
Lowland Hardwood Swamps			
Seasonally Flooded Basins			

1. All Scientific and Natural Areas and pristine wetlands should be considered in this category regardless of wetland type.
2. Dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass).
3. Dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass), *Typha sp.* (Cattail), *Phragmites australis* (Giant Reed), or *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife).

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APPENDIX E: NUMBER OF SOIL BORINGS OR PITS

Surface Area of Stormwater Management Practice (sqft)	# of Borings or Pits
<1,000	1
1,000 to 5,000	2
5,000 to 10,000	3
>10,000	4[1]

[1]An additional soil boring or pit should be completed for each additional 2,500 sqft above 12,500 sqft

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COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

RULES

BOARD APPROVED: ~~**OCTOBER 10, 2022**~~

EFFECTIVE DATE: ~~**JANUARY 1, 2023**~~

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT RULES

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1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PURPOSE

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

These rules are adopted pursuant to:

- Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.201
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.201
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.335
- Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.341
- MS4 General Permit MNR040000

1.2 FINDINGS

The Coon Creek Watershed District Board of Managers finds that:

1. The watershed's environment is determined by a set of existing natural resources and processes.
2. The primary determinant for management within the watershed is the hydrologic system.
3. The hydrologic cycle is the unifying factor of the natural resource components identified above.
4. Ditches and other watercourses, wetlands and other water bodies, floodplains and groundwater recharge are all integral parts of the hydrologic system of the watershed.
5. Water quality, soils, vegetation, and wildlife are related in that they are affected by or affect the hydrologic system.
6. Land development projects and associated increases in impervious cover alter the hydrologic response of local watersheds and can increase stormwater runoff rates and volumes, flooding, stream channel erosion, and sediment transport and deposition.
7. This stormwater runoff contributes to increased quantities of water-borne pollutants.
8. Stormwater runoff, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution can be controlled and minimized through the regulation of stormwater runoff from development sites through a land management and development approach that minimizes impact on water resources.

The Coon Creek Watershed District has determined that the regulation of stormwater runoff discharges from land development projects and other construction activities is essential to control and minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution associated with stormwater runoff, and that regulation is in the public interest and will prevent threats to public health and safety.

Therefore, the Coon Creek Watershed District (District) establishes this set of water quality and quantity policies applicable to all surface waters to provide reasonable guidance for the regulation and management of water for the purpose of protecting local water resources from degradation.

1.3 PURPOSE AND INTENT

Purpose. The Purpose of these rules is to enable the District to evaluate, permit and monitor activities affecting the water and related land resources of the District in an orderly and informed fashion.

Intent. The intent of these rules is to:

1. Manage the watershed's water and related land resources for water quality and biotic integrity and functionality.
2. Prevent public health and safety hazards.
3. Prevent property damage.
4. Promote beneficial uses.
5. Reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
6. Identify waterways, floodplains and wetlands in which land disturbance activity should be restricted, and, in appropriate cases, prohibited.
7. Give due consideration to alternatives and creative solutions in planning and using the water and related land resources of the watershed to encourage and pursue low impact development.

Where no feasible and prudent alternative exists, the use shall be accomplished in a manner which assures the protection and safety of persons and property, public and private and which as nearly as possible:

- Preserves and protects the natural environment; and
- Will not result in the degradation of waterways, floodplains, and wetlands

1.4 RELATION TO GROUNDWATER

The District does not have a section specifically addressing groundwater, but language addressing groundwater issues have been dispersed throughout the rules regarding other topics. For this reason, this section consolidates all the district rules concerning groundwater into one place.

The following bullets represent specific language within the District's rules pertaining to groundwater and details where each is located in the District's rules. These are categorized into groundwater appropriations, volume control, and groundwater quality.

1.4.1 GROUNDWATER APPROPRIATIONS

Groundwater appropriation is not specifically addressed in these rules, however, volume control standards help to maintain groundwater supply and protect groundwater quality.

1.4.2 VOLUME CONTROL

1. To assure control of the rate and volume of stormwater runoff so that surface water and groundwater quantity and quality is protected, soil erosion is minimized, and flooding potential is reduced. (Subsection 3.1.3, 3.3.3)
2. To maintain the present and natural rate of recharge to the surficial aquifer, and when possible, enhance the rate of surcharge. (Subsection 3.1.10, 3.3.3)

1.4.3 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

1. Improve the quality of the surface and subsurface discharges to the lakes and wetlands within the watershed by limiting sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants. (Subsection 3.1.3, 3.3.3.1.a, 3.3.3.2.b, 3.3.4)
2. To protect water and related land resources of the District from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities. (Subsection 3.1.7)

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2 PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 PERMIT REQUIRED

Any person undertaking an activity for which a permit is required by these rules must obtain the required permit prior to commencing the activity that is subject to District regulation.

The applicant must coordinate with any other local, State, or Federal agencies to determine if other permits are required for the activity. Application approval may be contingent upon compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations, including obtaining necessary permits.

2.2 TREATMENT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE

The intent and requirements of this rule to reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater must be pursued to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).

A proposed plan/ permit application has reduced the discharge of pollutants to the MEP when the Board finds that the application has made a good faith effort in meeting all of the following requirements:

1. The proposed plan is capable of being done from an engineering point of view.
2. The proposed plan is in accordance with accepted current engineering standards and practices and the Minnesota Stormwater Manual.
3. The proposed plan is consistent with reasonable requirements of the public health safety and welfare.
4. The proposed plan is environmentally preferred based on a review of social, economic, and environmental impacts.
5. The proposed plan creates no unusual problems.

2.3 PRE-APPLICATION MEETING

Prior to applying for approval of a permit required under these rules, an applicant is encouraged to have the application reviewed by the District staff at a pre-application meeting.

2.4 APPLICATION

Any person undertaking any activity for which a permit is required by these rules shall, before commencing work, submit to the District a permit application, engineering design data and such other required information so that the District may determine whether the proposed activity complies with the criteria established by these rules. Application forms and guidance materials may be obtained from the District office or website at https://cooncreekwd.org. Required exhibits are specified for each rule below.

2.5 TIMING OF APPLICATIONS AND BOARD MEETINGS

Complete applications shall be submitted to the District's office in accordance with an annually established schedule prior to the regularly scheduled Board meeting date.

2.6 AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER AND INSPECT PROPERTY

The application for a permit shall be deemed authorization for District staff and representatives to enter and inspect the property that is subject to application.

2.7 FEES AND SECURITY ESCROWS

2.7.1 POLICY

The District finds that it is in the public interest to conserve the District's water resources by assuring compliance with its rules. Requiring applicants to pay fees for permit administration, review, project inspection and to provide a bond or other surety to secure performance of permit conditions, is an effective way to assure rule compliance and water resource conservation.

The Board of Managers by resolution will establish a schedule of fees and performance sureties that may be amended from time to time to reflect the costs of providing such services or covering potential liabilities to the District. The District will maintain an accounting of all deposits made under this rule. No interest will be paid to applicants for funds held in deposit.

2.7.2 FEES

The District will charge ~~the following fees:~~

~~1. Application Fees: Fee charged for processing permit applications~~a ~~.~~

~~2.~~ Review and Inspection Fee~~: Fee charged~~ for the actual cost of review and inspection work performed by District staff and consultants on permit applications.

2.7.3 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES EXEMPT FROM FEES

The above fees will not be charged to the federal government, the State of Minnesota, or a political subdivision of the State of Minnesota.

2.7.4 ESCROWS

The District will collect the following escrows from the applicant before a permit is issued. Escrow amounts and procedures will be periodically reviewed and updated by the Board of Managers.

1. Performance Escrow: Escrow collected to ensure performance of permit requirements.
2. Wetland Escrow: Escrow collected to ensure replacement of mitigated wetlands.

2.8 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW PROCEDURE

2.8.1 POLICY

Permit applications shall be submitted by the Watershed District Staff to the Board of Managers for public review in accordance with the standards of these rules.

2.8.2 DETERMINATION OF APPLICATION COMPLETENESS

Within 15 days following receipt of any permit application, the District shall determine whether such application is complete. An application is complete if:

1. All of the information required on the permit application and by these rules has been submitted.
2. The required information is free of significant material errors or omissions such that a determination can be made regarding the application's compliance with the District rules.
3. The applicant or the applicant's agent has made a good faith effort to comply with the rules, regulations, and standards of the District.

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If the District determines that the application is not complete, the applicant shall be notified in writing via a notice of application status specifying the deficiencies of the application. The Board, Administrator and staff may take no further action on the application until the deficiencies are remedied.

2.8.3 NOTICE OF APPLICATION STATUS

Pursuant to determination of an application's incompleteness or Board action the applicant shall be notified of the status of his or her permit application and the requirements for further action or review. The Notice of Permit Application Status shall contain:

1. The name and address of the owner or applicant.
2. The address of the owner or applicant as it appears on the permit application.
3. The Permit Application Number (PAN) given to the project by the District.
4. A statement specifying the action taken by the Board of Managers (Approve, Tabled, Denied) and the date on which that action was taken.
5. A listing of the issues or concerns that led to the Board action.
6. A statement specifying the information, material and or actions which the applicant must provide to the District to proceed with the permit review and potentially obtain a permit.

2.8.4 REMEDY OF DEFICIENCIES

Following receipt of the notice of application deficiencies from the administrator, the applicant shall have 60 days to submit the information requested by the District. The failure of the applicant to submit such information shall be deemed as a withdrawal of the permit application.

2.8.5 BOARD REVIEW AND BOARD ACTIONS

The Board may approve, deny, or table an application. An application will not be ready for Board consideration unless all substantial technical questions have been addressed and all substantial plan revisions resulting from staff review have been accomplished. Permit decisions will be made by the Board except as delegated to the Administrator by written resolution.

2.8.6 STAFF REPORT

Prior to the public review, the staff shall file a staff report with the Board of Managers and make a copy available to the applicant or applicant's contact. The staff report shall include findings and conclusions of the application's consistency with these rules.

2.8.7 PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

At the public review of the permit application, the District staff shall present information concerning pertinent application considerations and the standards set out in the District's Comprehensive Management Plan, rules and regulations, and associated policy and guidance documents.

2.8.8 RECORD OF REVIEW

The District Administrator shall ensure that the proceedings of the review are recorded. A copy of the review record may be requested of any person upon application to the District and payment of a fee for transcription, or on order of the Board of Managers. The record shall consist of:

1. The portion of the minutes approved by the Board of Managers addressing the application.
2. All applications, exhibits and papers submitted.
3. All staff reports prepared.

2.9 PERMIT TERMS

All permits when issued shall be signed by the District Administrator, District Engineer, ~~or~~ President of the Board, or other assigned individual.

2.9.1 SCOPE

A permit issued by the Coon Creek Watershed District shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance unless otherwise suspended, revoked, or extended. Construction work authorized under this permit shall be completed on or before the permit's expiration date.

2.9.2 EXTENSIONS

A permit issued under these rules may be extended for a period of one year by the District Administrator, provided there has been no significant change in the policies, rules or laws of the State of Minnesota or the Coon Creek Watershed District.

To extend a permit as provided under this section, the permittee must apply to the District in writing prior to the permit expiration date, stating the reasons for extension.

Permit extensions beyond one year are subject to a review of project progress, reasons for the project being incomplete as well as significant changes in the policies, rules or laws of the State of Minnesota or the Coon Creek Watershed District. In such cases the applicant may be required to reapply for a permit.

2.9.3 ASSIGNMENT

A permittee may assign a District permit only upon consent of the Board of Managers to the assignment. Permit assignment does not extend the permit term.

The Board of Managers may grant the assignment of an issued permit if it finds the following conditions have been met:

1. The proposed assignee in writing agrees to assume all the terms, conditions and obligations of the permit as originally issued to the permittee.
2. The proposed assignee is not changing the project as originally issued.
3. There are no violations of the permit conditions as originally issued
4. The District has received from the proposed assignee any required surety to secure performance of the assigned permit.

2.9.4 APPLICABILITY

A permit from the Coon Creek Watershed District applies only to the project and the plans and calculations approved by the Board of Managers and cited on the permit. If the design, location, or purpose of the project changes applicant shall contact the District to make sure the changes would not violate District rules or applicable state law.

2.9.5 CONDITIONS AND STIPULATIONS

Approval of a permit application by the Board of Managers may include certain conditions to be fulfilled to receive a permit, or stipulations to be fulfilled prior to project closeout for the proposed project to be in compliance with these rules.

2.10 GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The following permit conditions are general and are required of land disturbing activities within the District that meet the permitting thresholds of these rules:

1. The permittee must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
2. The permittee shall grant access to the site at all reasonable times during and after construction to authorized representatives of the District for inspection of the work authorized hereunder.
3. The permittee shall use best management practices on the project site to minimize the potential for adverse impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation.
4. Permittee shall ensure that the contractor has received and thoroughly understands all conditions of this permit.
5. The District may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:
    a. Permittee fails to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.
    b. The information provided by the permittee or in support of the permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate.
    c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

2.11 PERMIT INSPECTIONS

2.11.1 REGULAR COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Regular inspections of the project site may be conducted by District personnel and authorized representatives. Inspections may occur jointly with other agencies inspecting under other water resource, environmental or safety laws.

2.11.2 SCOPE OF INSPECTIONS

Inspections may include, but are not limited to:

1. Reviewing maintenance and repair records.
2. Sampling discharges.
3. Surface water.
4. Groundwater.
5. Material or water in sediment control practices.
6. Evaluating the condition of erosion and sediment control measures and other stormwater management practices.
7. Surveying elevations.

2.11.3 NOTICE OF INSPECTION

Pursuant to an inspection by District staff, the permittee shall be notified of the findings of the inspection. The Notices of Inspection contain the following information:

1. Date of the inspection.
2. Whether construction, or other land disturbing activities is in compliance with the issued permit, approved plan and/or District rules.
3. Variation from the approved plans or activities.
4. Any violations that exist.

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2.11.4 VIOLATIONS FOUND DURING INSPECTION

If any violations of District rules are found, the permittee and contact shall be notified in writing of the nature of the violation and the required corrective actions. No additional work shall proceed until any violations are corrected and all work previously completed has received approval by the District and the appropriate municipality.

2.12 CLOSE OUT REQUIREMENTS

2.12.1 AS BUILTS

All permittees are required to submit actual "as built" plans for any stormwater management practices or ditch repairs or an improvement located on site after final construction is completed. This includes but is not limited to any changes to the course, current or cross section of a public ditch, wetland mitigation sites and structural stormwater management practices. The plan must show that the final constructed product match the approved project plans for all stormwater management practices and associated structures, wetland mitigation, modification of public ditches, and utility crossings within acceptable tolerance.

2.12.2 INFILTRATION TEST

A post-construction infiltration test must be performed on each infiltration practice in the presence of District staff and must demonstrate that the constructed infiltration rate meets or exceeds the design infiltration rate standard prior to project acceptance by the District. Permittees may be required to mitigate if infiltration rates are found to exceed 8.3 in/hour. ~~The constructed infiltration rate may exceed the design infiltration rate but may not exceed 8.3 inches per hour.~~

2.12.3 FLOODPLAIN MITIGATION DOCUMENTATION

Any project resulting in greater than 50 cubic yards of fill is required to provide an as-built survey upon project completion which documents the location and volume of both fill and compensatory storage.

2.12.4 FINAL INSPECTION

A final inspection of the project by the District is required before release of any escrows can occur.

3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

3.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To promote, preserve and enhance the water and related land resources of the District.
2. To preserve and improve the quality of the lakes, wetlands, and watercourses within the watershed.
3. To assure control of the rate and volume of stormwater runoff so that surface water and groundwater quantity and quality is protected, soil erosion is minimized, and flooding potential is reduced.
4. Improve the quality of the surface and subsurface discharges to the lakes and wetlands within the watershed by limiting sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants.
5. To implement the nondegradation requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program (NPDES) using 1988 as the baseline year and load allocation reductions or management

practices noted in District adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and related implementation plans.
6. To implement applicable TMDLs.
7. To protect water and related land resources of the District from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities.
8. To encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream and natural resource capacity.
9. To regulate land-disturbing activities affecting the course, current or cross section of ditches and water courses.
10. To regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the bed, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial use.
11. To maintain the present and natural rate of recharge to the surficial aquifer, and when possible, enhance the rate of surcharge.

3.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation, and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities (not including public linear projects) creating 10,000 sf or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface. This threshold is cumulative of all impervious surface created or fully reconstructed through single or multiple phases or connected actions on a single parcel or contiguous parcels of land under common ownership, development, or use.
2. Land disturbing activities (not including public linear projects) creating 5,000 square feet or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface for non-residential or multifamily residential development, and any part of the disturbance is within one mile of and draining to an impaired water.
3. Public linear projects where the sum of the new and the fully reconstructed impervious surface equals one or more acres.

3.2.1 COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A municipality or public road authority may prepare a comprehensive stormwater management plan setting forth an alternative means of meeting these standards of sections within a defined subwatershed. Once approved by the District and subject to any stated conditions, the plan will apply in place of that section.

3.2.2 SIDEWALKS AND TRAILS

Rule 3 does not apply to sidewalks and trails 10 feet wide or less that are bordered by down-gradient open space or vegetated filter strip with a minimum of at least 5 feet.

3.3 STANDARDS

An applicant must demonstrate that the proposed land disturbance is designed to meet the standards of this subsection. Applicants should adhere to the design standards set forth in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual and further details maintained on the District's website.

3.3.1 MODELING REQUIREMENTS

A hydrograph method or computer program based on sound hydrologic theory shall be used to analyze runoff and water elevations for the proposed project.

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1. The runoff from pervious and impervious areas within the model shall be modeled separately. The SCS Curve Number method must be employed, utilizing Atlas 14 or most current rainfall depths for the site location and the MSE3 rainfall distribution shall be used.
2. In determining Curve Numbers for the post-development condition, the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of areas within construction limits shall be shifted down one classification for HSG C (Curve Number 80) and HSG B (Curve Number 74) and ½ classification for HSG A (Curve Number 49) to account for the impacts of grading on soil structure unless the project specifications incorporate soil amendments in accordance with District Soil Amendment Guidelines. This requirement only applies to that part of a site that is being mass graded as part of proposed project.
3. Model should analyze and show compliance with these requirements at each discharge point.

3.3.2 PEAK RUNOFF RATE

Peak stormwater flow rate at each point of site discharge may not increase from the pre-development condition for the 24-hour precipitation event with a return frequency of 2-, 10-, 100- years.

1. For projects that may impact Drainage-Sensitive Use Areas as identified and mapped by the District, the post-development 100-year peak flow rate shall not exceed predevelopment 25-year peak flow rate.

~~1.~~2. When an existing regional stormwater management practice is proposed to manage stormwater runoff, the applicant shall show that the regional stormwater management practice has capacity to manage the stormwater runoff from the project site using Atlas 14 or most current precipitation modeling standards; the applicant has permission to utilize any remaining capacity in the stormwater management practice; the stormwater management practice is subject to maintenance obligations enforceable by the District; and it is being maintained to its original design.

3.3.3 STORMWATER VOLUME MANAGEMENT

1. For all land disturbances other than public linear projects, the water quality volume equal to 1.1 inch of runoff from new and fully reconstructed impervious surface must be captured and infiltrated or otherwise treated. If a project disturbs more than 50 percent of the site or reconstructs more than 50 percent of the existing impervious surface, these standards apply to all impervious surface on the site. Otherwise, the standards will only apply to new and fully reconstructed impervious surface. For public linear projects, the water quality volume equal to 1 inch from new impervious surfaces or 0.5 inches of runoff from the sum of new and fully reconstructed impervious area, whichever is greater, must be captured and infiltrated or otherwise treated. The allowable infiltration rates by soil type may be found in Appendix B.
2. Volume control stormwater management practices designed consistent with guidance in the MPCA Stormwater Manual or additional standards established by the District must be incorporated into the site design to minimize the creation of new impervious surface and reduce existing impervious surfaces, minimize the amount of directly connected impervious surface, preserve the infiltration capacity of the soil, provide treatment for water quality, and limit increases in runoff volume exiting the site to the extent feasible considering site-specific conditions.

    a. Pretreatment. An infiltration or filtration practice must be designed and maintained so that ~~particulates settle~~80 percent TSS is removed before the stormwater discharges into the infiltration or filtration portion of the system. A pretreatment device such as a vegetated filter strip, small sedimentation basin, or water quality inlet (e.g., grit chamber) must be included in the design and sized according to MPCA Stormwater Manual guidance. ~~The use of manufactured treatment devices must be supported by data sufficient to document that the device removes at least 80% TSS.~~

b. Infiltration may not be used as a volume control practice when the system would be constructed in areas:
   i. that receive discharges from vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.
   ii. containing contaminated soil or groundwater.
   iii. where soil infiltration rates are more than 8.3 inches per hour unless soils are amended to slow the infiltration rate below 8.3 inches per hour.
   iv. with less than three feet of separation from the bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonally saturated soils or the top of bedrock.
   v. of predominately Hydrologic Soil Group D (clay) soils.
   vi. in an Emergency Response Area (ERA) within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA).
   vii. outside of an ERA within a DWSMA classified as high or very high vulnerability.
   viii. that receive stormwater runoff from: automobile salvage yards; scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities; hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; or air transportation facilities that conduct deicing activities.
   ix. Within 1000 feet upgradient of 100 feet down gradient of active Karst features.

c. ~~If a stormwater management practice depends on the hydrologic properties of soils (e.g., infiltration basins), then a soils report shall be submitted. The soils report shall be based on on-site boring logs or soil pit profiles. The number and location of required soil borings or soil pits shall be determined based on what is needed to determine the suitability and distribution of soil types present at the location of the control measure.~~

~~c.~~d. For applications proposing infiltration, pre-construction field evaluation of soil infiltration rates in accordance with ASTM 3385 for double ring infiltrometer testing or other approved method is highly encouraged.

~~d.~~e. If the volume standard is not fully met by a volume reduction practice, other stormwater management practices must be used to provide the remaining volume equivalent, using the volume conversion factors found in Appendix C. For alternative practices not found in the Appendix or to deviate from a volume conversion factor, the applicant may submit a volume conversion factor, expressed as annual percentage removal efficiency, with supporting technical data, for District approval.

~~e.~~f. If regulatory, hydrologic, topographic or landscape conditions (e.g. drainage sensitive uses, TMDL or nondegradation requirements) warrant greater control than that provided by the minimum control requirements, the District reserves the right to impose additional requirements deemed necessary to control the volume, timing and rate of runoff.

3. For single-family residential development, the runoff from impervious surface other than parking or driving surface that, in the District's judgment, cannot reasonably be routed to a stormwater management practice is considered effectively treated for water quality if:
   a. The length of the flow path across the impervious surface is less than the length of the flow path across the pervious surface to which it discharges; and
   b. The pervious surface is vegetated and has an average slope of five percent or less.

3.3.4 WATER QUALITY

The following water quality standards apply:

1. The water quality volume required by section 3.3.3 of these rules must be captured and treated for total phosphorus using a stormwater management practice listed in Appendix C.
2. Runoff from existing, undisturbed impervious surface that is not being treated prior to the same receiving water and not~~or~~ required to be treated by section 3.3.3 may be treated in-kind for new or fully reconstructed impervious surface~~. Except for Public Linear projects, the in-kind area may~~ not to exceed 15 percent of the proposed new or fully reconstructed impervious surface. Public linear projects are not limited to the maximum 15 percent.

3. For all untreated surface subject to regulation under this rule, TSS must be removed to the maximum extent practicable.
4. Total water quality volume for the project must be provided in aggregate pursuant to subsection 3.3.3. For Public Linear Projects, water quality treatment volume for fully reconstructed impervious surface, if required by section 3.3.3, must be provided only to the extent feasible.
5. Provide stormwater treatment practices to remove 80% of the average annual post development total suspended solids (TSS) per discharge location unless otherwise specified by a TMDL or nondegradation requirement.
6. Stormwater discharges to critical areas with sensitive resources or where a TMDL is in place may be subject to additional performance standards or may need to utilize or restrict certain stormwater management practices.
7. For public linear projects, where the entire water quality volume cannot be treated within the existing right-of-way, a reasonable attempt to obtain additional right-of-way, easement, or other permission to treat the stormwater during the project planning process must be made. Volume reduction practices must be considered first. Volume reduction practices are not required if the practices cannot be provided cost effectively. If additional right-of-way, easements, or other permission cannot be obtained, the applicant must maximize the treatment of the water quality volume prior to discharge from the District.
8. For non-linear projects, where the full water quality volume cannot cost effectively be treated on the site of the original construction activity, the applicant must identify locations where off-site treatment projects can be completed. If the entire water quality volume is not addressed on site, the remaining water quality volume must be addressed through off-site treatment in accordance with the following:
    a. Off-site treatment areas are selected in the following order of preference:
        i. locations that yield benefits to the same receiving water that receives runoff from the original construction activity;
        ii. locations within the same Department of Natural Resource (DNR) catchment area as the original construction activity;
        iii. locations in the next adjacent DNR catchment area up-stream; or
        iv. locations anywhere within the District.
    b. Off-site treatment must involve the creation of new structural stormwater management practices or the retrofit of existing structural stormwater management practices, or the use of a properly designed structural stormwater management practice which has the capacity to treat the remaining water quality volume.
    c. Off-site treatment projects must be completed no later than 24 months after the start of the original construction activity.

3.3.5 DISCHARGES INTO WETLANDS

1. ~~Discharges into wetlands~~Activity subject to this rule ~~should~~ must not cause extreme fluctuations of water levels. ~~Discharges that exceed the standards below shall be considered and regulated as adverse impact.~~ Bounce in water level, duration of inundation, and runout elevation must not deviate from the standards shown in the table below for any wetlands in which surface hydrology is altered as a result of the project. Mixed type wetlands must conform with the most restrictive standard. Wetland susceptibility classifications can be found in Appendix D.

Wetland Type Standard	**Highly Susceptible**	**Moderately Susceptible**	**Slightly Susceptible**	**Least Susceptible**
Storm Bounce (2- & 10-year event)	Existing	Existing + 0.5 ft	Existing + 1 ft	No limit
~~Discharge Rate~~	~~Existing~~	~~Existing~~	~~Existing or less~~	~~Existing or less~~

Inundation Period on 1- & 2-year event	Existing	Existing + 1 day	Existing + 2 days	Existing + 7 days
Inundation Period on 10-year event and greater	Existing	Existing + 7 days	Existing + 14 days	Existing + 21 days
Run out control	No change	No change	0'-1 ft above RO	0-4 ft above RO

2. Stormwater must be treated to achieve at least 80% annual removal efficiency for total suspended solids (TSS) prior to discharging into a wetland.

~~3.3.6 LANDLOCKED BASINS~~

~~If a drainage system is proposed to outlet to a landlocked basin, sufficient storage volume must be provided to retain back-to-back 100-year, twenty-four- hour rainfalls and runoff.~~

~~3.3.7~~3.3.6 LOW FLOOR FREEBOARD

For activity subject to this rule that may impact new or existing ~~New development including buildings and~~ habitable structures~~, and~~ stormwater management practices shall be constructed such that the lowest basement floor elevations are at least 2 feet above the 100-year high water level and~~or~~ 1 foot above the emergency overflow.

Basins that are landlocked must provide sufficient storage volume to retain back-to-back 100-year, twenty-four-hour rainfall runoff. Landlocked basins must be constructed such that the lowest basement floor elevations are at least 2 feet above the back-to-back 100-year high water level.

If such vertical separation cannot be achieved, an alternate calculation method based on Darcy's Law may be used to evaluate groundwater seepage effects. Such method may be approved if the applicant provides sufficient site-specific hydrologic and geotechnical data demonstrating that the proposed calculation is appropriate and provides evidence that groundwater seepage will not impact applicable low floors.

The freeboard criteria may be deemed met when the structure does not have the required vertical separation but is protected from surface flooding to the required elevation by a berm or other natural or constructed topographic feature capable of providing flood protection.

3.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. A construction plan set referenced to the NAVD 1988 or most recent datum that includes:
    a. Existing site conditions.
    b. Proposed site conditions, including grading, structures, utilities, roads, and easements.
    c. Water features, including delineated wetland boundaries and floodplain where appropriate.
    d. Stormwater management practice design details.
    e. Preliminary plat of any proposed subdivision.
    f. Ditch easements.
2. Calculations: Hydrologic and hydraulic design calculations for the pre-development and post-development conditions for the design storms specified in this rule at each discharge point from the project. Such calculations shall include:

a. Description of the design storm frequency, intensity, and duration.
b. Time of concentration.
c. Use of the SCS Curve Number method.~~Soil Curve Numbers or runoff coefficients.~~
d. Peak runoff rates and total runoff volumes for each discharge point.
e. Infiltration rates.
f. Culvert capacities.
g. Flow velocities.
~~g.~~h. Documentation of 80 percent TSS removal at each discharge point from the project site and pretreatment methods, as applicable.
~~h.~~i. Identification of existing and proposed drainage areas for each wetland basin, if applicable and the bounce and duration for existing and~~all~~ proposed stormwater discharges.
~~i.~~j. Documentation of sources for all computation methods and field test results.
~~j.~~k. Demonstrate concurrence with regional pond or subdivision drainage plans approved by the District, if applicable.

3. Soils Information: ~~If a stormwater management practice depends on the hydrologic properties of soils (e.g., infiltration basins), then a~~A soils report shall be submitted. The soils report shall be based on on-site boring logs or soil pit profiles. The number and location of required soil borings or soil pits shall be determined based on ~~MPCA guidance, also~~the table provided in Appendix E. Boring logs must be referenced to the NAVD 1988 or most recent datum. Soil borings or pits submitted as part of the soils report must have been completed within the last 5 years. It is recommended to identify the elevation of seasonally saturated soils in areas of proposed infiltration to verify separation from the bottom of an infiltration practice.

~~3.~~4. If infiltration practices are proposed to meet the requirements of this rule, a contaminated soils assessment checklist or Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment must be submitted. ~~If contaminated soils are present, a contaminated soils assessment must also be submitted.~~

~~4.~~5. Maintenance Plan: A maintenance plan must be submitted for all stormwater practices and associated structures required under these rules, and subject to a Maintenance Agreement per section 3.5.2, to ensure their continued function. This plan must include at a minimum:
a. The parts or components of a stormwater management practice that need to be maintained.
b. Detailed maintenance and repair procedures to ensure continued function of the stormwater management practice.
c. An inspection and maintenance schedule.
d. Responsible parties for inspection and maintenance.
e. Equipment and skills or training necessary.
f. Provisions for the periodic review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the maintenance program.
g. Need for revisions or additional maintenance procedures.

~~5.~~6. Landscaping Plan: The applicant must present a detailed plan for management of vegetation at the site after construction is finished, including:
a. The party(ies) responsible for the maintenance of vegetation at the site.
b. The practices that will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is ~~preserved~~established, including within vegetated stormwater BMPs.

3.5 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.5.1 MAINTENANCE EASEMENTS

1. The applicant must ensure access to all stormwater treatment practices at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair by securing all the maintenance easements needed on a permanent basis. These easements will be recorded with the plan and will remain in effect even with transfer of title to the property.

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2. The applicant must dedicate maintenance easements on all new plats and developments on public ditches as follows:
    a. A 200-foot easement (100 feet either side of centerline) will be required on Coon Creek from the Mississippi River to Lexington Ave. (C.S.A.H. #17).
    b. A 200-foot easement (100 feet either side of centerline) on Sand Creek from Coon Creek to Central Ave. (T.H. #65).
    c. A 100-foot easement (50 feet either side of centerline) on designated county ditches within the watershed, including Coon Creek and Sand Creek upstream of the sections identified in a & b of this section, and Riverview, Pleasure, Springbrook, Stonybrook, and Oak Glen Creeks.

3.5.2 MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

A maintenance agreement is required for all stormwater practices that will not be maintained as part of standard municipal public work activities. The maintenance agreement must include the elements required in the maintenance plan cited in section 3.4 of these rules.

The applicant must record the maintenance agreement with the county recorder/registrar before any land-altering activity occurs on the site. Applicant/permittee must then provide the District a copy of the recorded document.

If a responsible party fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the maintenance agreement, the District, after reasonable notice, may correct a violation of the design standards or maintenance needs by performing necessary work to place the facility in proper working condition and charge the responsible party.

3.5.3 MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS

For all stormwater practices that will not be maintained as part of standard municipal public work activities, the responsible parties for maintenance shall inspect all stormwater management practices under their jurisdiction by July 30 of each year. The purpose of the inspection will be to document maintenance and repair needs and ensure compliance with the requirements of this rule and accomplishment of its purposes.

These maintenance and repair needs may include removal of silt, litter and other debris from all catch basins, inlets and drainage pipes, grass cutting and vegetation removal, and necessary replacement of landscape vegetation. Any maintenance needs found must be addressed in a timely manner, as determined by the District, and the inspection and maintenance requirement may be increased as deemed necessary to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater management facility.

3.5.4 RECORDS OF INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of a stormwater management practice shall make records of the installation and of all maintenance and repairs and shall retain the records for at least five years. These records shall be made available to the District during inspection of the facility and at other reasonable times upon request.

4 SOILS AND EROSION CONTROL

4.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To reduce the siltation into, and the pollution of water bodies and streams.
2. To guide, regulate and control the design, construction, use and maintenance of development to promote water quality and prevent pollution.
3. To control and minimize pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation.
4. To reduce siltation to, and the pollution of, water bodies and streams.

4.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities or removal of vegetative cover on lands of 1 acre or more of cumulative disturbance.
2. Land disturbing activities or removal of vegetative cover on 10,000 square feet or more of cumulative disturbance, if any part of the disturbed area is within 300 feet of and drains to a waterbody.
3. Land disturbing activities or removal of vegetative cover on 5,000 square feet if any part of the disturbed area is within 50 feet of and drains to a waterbody.
4. Any other land disturbing activity that requires a permit under any other District rule.

4.2.1 EXCEPTIONS

The following land-disturbing activities are excepted from these requirements:

1. Any emergency activity that is immediately necessary for the protection of life, property, or natural resources.
2. Existing nursery or agricultural operations conducted as a permitted main or accessory use.

4.3 STANDARDS

An applicant for an erosion and sediment control permit must demonstrate compliance with the following standards:

1. The applicant must prepare and receive District approval of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that meets the following criteria:
    a. The erosion and sediment control practices shall be consistent with the specifications of the MPCA manual "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas," as amended, and the specifications of the NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater General Permit, as amended.
    b. Erosion and sediment control practices shall be sufficient to retain sediment on site.
    ~~c. Soils with a soil erodibility factor of 0.15 or greater must be stabilized within 24 hours.~~
    ~~d.~~c. Permanent or temporary stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated immediately when construction activity has permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 7 days. ~~and be fully stabilized~~ Stabilization must be completed no later than~~within~~ 7 days after construction activity has ~~permanently or temporarily~~ ceased.
    ~~e.~~d. The plan must include practices adequate to protect stormwater management practices to be used for post-construction stormwater infiltration or filtration.
2. All erosion and sediment controls proposed for compliance must be in place before any land-disturbing activity begins.
3. While land disturbing activity is in progress, the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be followed. Erosion and Sediment Control measures in place must be maintained and repaired in accordance with the plan. Additional or alternative measures may be required based on actual site conditions.

~~2.~~4. Temporary sediment control measures must remain in place until the site is permanently stabilized with at least 70 percent uniform density of expected vegetation.

4.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. A topographic map including existing and proposed grades, soils, forest cover, hydrologic features and other resources protected under other provisions of this rule, city rule or state statute, and clear identification of areas where grading will occur or soils will be exposed by removal of vegetative cover. This must also include a quantification of the total area of land disturbance.
2. A sequence of construction of the development site, including clearing and grubbing, rough grading, construction of utilities, infrastructure, and buildings; and final grading and landscaping. Sequencing shall identify the expected date on which clearing will begin and the duration of exposure of cleared areas, areas of clearing, installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures, and establishment of permanent vegetation.
3. Clear identification of all temporary erosion and sediment control measures which will remain in place until permanent vegetation or other permanent stabilization is established.
4. Clear identification of all permanent erosion control measures such as outfall spillways and riprap.
5. Clear identification of staging areas, as applicable.
6. Identification and location of any floodplain or wetland area. A delineation may be required depending on the proximity of the proposed disturbance to a wetland.
7. Identification of proposed dewatering and basin-draining activities, and provisions for treating discharge for sediment, oil, and grease in accordance with the MPCA Construction Stormwater General Permit Dewatering and Basin Draining section.
8. Seeding mixtures and rates, types of sod, method of seed bed preparation, expected seeding dates, type and rate of fertilizer application, and kind and quantity of mulching for both temporary and permanent vegetative control measures.
9. Provisions for maintenance of control practices, including easements and estimates of the cost of maintenance. Identification of and contact information for the party responsible for the maintenance of all erosion and sediment control practices must be included.
10. Provisions for permanent stabilization of the site after construction, including identification of and contact information for the party responsible for the maintenance of vegetation at the site, and what practices will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is preserved.
11. Documentation that the project applicant has applied for the NPDES Permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), when applicable.
12. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for projects that require an NPDES Permit.

5 WETLANDS

5.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To provide for the protection, preservation, proper maintenance and use of wetlands.
2. To minimize the disturbance to wetlands and to prevent damage from excessive sedimentation, eutrophication, or pollution.
3. To protect and enhance the ecological function of wetlands and the benefits and values they provide to society.

5.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

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This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. Activities which result in the filling, draining, excavating, or otherwise altering the hydrology of a wetland.

5.3 STANDARDS

The Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), as amended, and its implementing rules contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 8420, as amended, are incorporated as part of this rule and govern all draining, filling, and excavating in wetlands.

Any person proposing to impact a wetland in the District is subject to and must establish compliance with the Wetland Conservation Act, as amended, standards and criteria, including but not limited to sequencing and replacement.

5.3.1 STORMWATER DISCHARGE

Stormwater drainage may be discharged to wetlands provided treatment of said discharge as noted in Section 3.3.5 is accomplished. Diversion of stormwater to wetlands shall be considered for existing or planned surface drainage provided such diversion is in compliance with state law and all necessary easements have been obtained.

5.3.2 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Within area(s) delineated as wetland, the applicant and property owner shall not:

1. Fill or place materials, substances, or other objects, nor erect or construct any type of structure, temporary or permanent, except as specified in the Wetland Conservation Act.
2. Drain or cause to be drained through ditching pumping or alteration of the wetlands water source or actions which adversely change the wetlands hydroperiod such that the wetland can become non-wetland, except as specified in the Wetland Conservation Act.
3. Excavate or dig except as specified in the Wetland Conservation Act.
4. Clear vegetation, pond water or alter the landscape position in a manner that results in adverse environmental impact.

5.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit with its permit application the following:

1. A site plan showing property lines and delineation of lands in which the applicant has an ownership or legal interest; existing and proposed elevation contours, including existing runout elevation and flow capacity of the wetland outlet; and area of the wetland proposed to be filled, drained, or excavated.
2. A complete delineation of all existing wetland(s), including data sheets with complete and detailed information on field indicators (soils, vegetation, and hydrology) and summary report. Wetland delineations must be performed during the growing season. Wetland boundaries must be staked in the field and easily identifiable.
3. The total wetland acres, wetland types and number of jurisdictional wetland basins on the property.
4. The size and nature of proposed impact to each wetland and the reason the impact is unavoidable shall be identified.
5. The wetland dependence of each proposed impact of the project shall be determined.

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6. The nature and scope of the appropriate Wetland Conservation Act exemption shall be noted if applicable.
7. Alternatives to avoid and minimize each proposed impact.

6 FLOODPLAIN

6.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District:

1. To secure safety from floods.
2. To prevent loss of life, property damage, and the losses and risks associated with flood conditions.
3. To preserve the location, character, and extent of natural drainage courses.
4. To preserve the natural integrity of drainage patterns.
5. To provide a storm and surface water system capable of handling a 100-year storm.

6.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This policy, regulation, and standards apply to:

1. Land disturbing activities within the floodplain as mapped and modeled by the District, as amended.

6.3 STANDARDS

1. The existence of floodplain on the property must be determined.
2. Proposed floodplain impacts must be identified and quantified.
3. Fill within the floodplain is prohibited unless compensatory storage volume is provided within the relevant reach and in the same permit term. Compensatory storage must be provided such that the floodplain storage volume after encroachment is equal to or greater than the floodplain storage volume prior to encroachment.
4. Proposed projects that affect the conveyance capacity of channels or crossings shall document that equivalent hydraulic capacity is provided. When hydraulic equivalents are not desired or feasible for the proposed project, the District will review hydraulic information prepared by the applicant which details easement acquisition or permission for increased flood levels (upstream or downstream of the project), emergency overflow elevations, and assessment of the adequacy of the outlet as generally described in M.S. 103E.
5. Construction or development subject to flood damage must have a minimum floor elevation of at least 2 feet above the 100-year floodplain.
6. Any structures or embankments within the floodplain shall be capable of passing the 100-year flood without increasing the elevation of the floodplain or creating excessive velocities as determined by the District.
7. A one-time deposition of floodplain fill that is less than 50 cubic yards does not require compensatory storage. This standard applies per parcel, or on a per project, per floodplain basis for public linear projects.

6.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

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1. Site plan showing boundary lines, delineation and existing elevation contours of the work area, ordinary high water level, and floodplain. All elevations shall be referenced to NAVD ~~(~~1988 or most recent datum~~)~~.
2. Grading plan showing any proposed elevation changes.
3. Preliminary plat of any proposed subdivision.
4. Determination by a registered professional engineer of the floodplain elevation before and after the proposed activity, if required.
5. Computation of the change in flood storage capacity as a result of the proposed alteration or fill.
6. Erosion and sediment control plan which complies with these rules.
7. Soil boring logs and report if available or other data documenting the local groundwater elevation.

7 DRAINAGE, BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND UTILITY CROSSINGS

7.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District to:

1. Maintain ditch and conveyance systems within the watershed to fulfill the role identified within the District's Comprehensive Management Plan and Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E.
2. Promote, preserve, and enhance the water and related land resources of the District.
3. Protect the water and related land resources of the District from the adverse effects resulting from poor or incompatible land use activities.
4. Encourage compatibility between land use activities upstream and downstream.
5. Regulate land-disturbing activities affecting the course, current, cross section and quality of ditches and water courses.
6. Regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the bed, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial use.
7. Protect stream channels from degradation.
8. Regulate crossings of ditches and watercourses in the District to maintain channel profile stability and conveyance capacity.

7.2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This permit requirement is in addition to any procedures that may be required for public ditches under Minnesota Statutes 103E or other applicable ditch law.

This policy, regulation and standards apply to:

1. All 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.
2. Land disturbing activities which involve a pipeline or utility crossing of a creek, public ditch, or major watercourse.
3. All land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a ~~conveyance~~ private ditch system that extends across two or more parcels of record not under common ownership and has a drainage area of 200 acres or greater, including by placing or altering a utility, bridge or culvert structure within such a system. No permit is required to repair or replace an element within~~of~~ a private ~~conveyance~~ ditch system owned by a government entity when the hydraulic capacity of the system will not change.

7.3 STANDARDS

1. Every person owning property through which a ditch or watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the ditch or watercourse within the property, free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, obstruct, or significantly retard the flow of water, or access for maintenance or repair of the ditch or other watercourse.
2. The owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.
3. The natural drainage system shall be used as far as is feasible for storage and flow of runoff. Stormwater drainage may be discharged to wetlands, retention basins or other treatment practices. Temporary storage areas or retention basins scattered throughout developed areas shall be encouraged to reduce peak flow, erosion damage, and construction cost.
4. The widths of a constructed waterway shall be sufficiently large to adequately channel runoff from a ten (10) year storm. Adequacy shall be determined by the expected runoff when full development of the drainage area is reached.
5. No fences or structures shall be constructed across the waterway that will reduce or restrict the flow of water.
6. The banks of the waterway shall be protected with permanent vegetation.
7. The gradient of the waterway bed should not exceed a grade that will result in a velocity that will cause erosion of the banks of the waterway.
8. Prior to realignment or repair, alternative measures to conserve, allocate and use the water should be considered (versus removing it from the area and watershed.) The need for repair of the ditch or watercourse shall be determined.
9. Water inlets, culvert openings and bridge approaches shall have adequate shoulder and bank protection to minimize soil erosion.
10. Bridge and culvert crossings must:
    a. Provide equivalent hydraulic capacity as existing condition.
    b. Retain existing navigational capacity.
    c. Not adversely affect water quality.
    d. Represent the minimal impact solution to a specific need with respect to all other alternatives.
    e. Be constructed to allow for future erosion, scour and sedimentation considerations.
    f. Provide for biota passage consistent with MnDOT's Minnesota Guide for Stream Connectivity and Aquatic Organism Passage Through Culverts.
11. All placement or replacement of pipelines or utility lines that cross ditches or waterways of the District shall be placed so that the top elevation is at least 4 feet below approved low elevation of ditch or waterway in order to avoid or minimize damage to the line during maintenance or repair of the ditch. This elevation is to be provided by the District.
12. Comply with all federal, state and District wetland protection rules and regulations.

7.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. For construction, improvement, or repair of a public or private drainage system:
    a. Map showing section of the ditch or drainage system to be maintained.
    b. Depth, in feet, proposed to be dredged.
    c. Plan for placement of dredge material.
    d. Plan for final vegetative cover of dredge. Evidence that the affected property owners have been contacted and will allow access for maintenance purposes.
    e. Construction schedule.
    f. Narrative describing construction methods.
    g. An erosion control plan that complies with these rules.

2. For construction, improvement or repair of bridges, culverts and crossings:
    a. Plans and details showing:
        i. Existing and proposed flow line (invert) elevations.
        ii. End details with flared end sections, wingwalls and/or riprap (energy dissipators).
        iii. Size and description of structure.
        iv. Emergency overflow elevation and route.
        v. Separation of four (4) feet from bottom of approved low elevation of ditch or waterway to top of utility crossing.
    b. Construction schedule.
    c. Narrative describing construction methods.
    d. An erosion control plan that complies with these rules.
    e. Discussion of potential effects on water levels upstream and downstream of the project area and computations of watershed area, peak flow rates and elevations if required.

8 BUFFERS

8.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the District to:

1. Protect State water resources from erosion and runoff pollution.
2. Stabilize soils, shores, and banks.
3. Protect and provide riparian corridors.
4. Address management of the "Additional Waters" provision of M.S. 103F.48 and identified by the Anoka Conservation District criteria in 2017.
5. Address management of riparian lands of high or outstanding ecological value.

8.2 APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This policy, regulation, and standards apply to:

1. Any land disturbing activity that requires a permit under any other District rule and any part of the disturbed area is adjacent to one of the following water resources:
    a. Public Waters as defined under M.S. 103G
    b. Waters determined as "Additional" under M.S. 103F.48
    c. High or Outstanding Ecological Value Waters
    d. Public ditch proposed to be improved under M.S. 103E.215 by being deepened or widened from the constructed condition.
    e. Impaired waters or waters exceeding state water quality standards.

~~e.~~2. Standards do not apply to linear projects or projects that only consist of grading activities.

8.3 STANDARDS

1. Continuous vegetated buffers must be established and maintained in perennially rooted vegetation.
2. Buffer Width Requirements

Water Resource Type	Minimum Width (ft)	Average Width (ft)
Public Water (under M.S. 103G)	30	50

"Other" Waters (under M.S. 103F.48)	16.5	16.5
Public ditch improvement	16.5	16.5
High or Outstanding Ecological Value Waters and Impaired Or Exceeding Waters:		
Type 3, 4, or 5 wetlands; Lakes; Watercourses of stream order 3,4,5	15	25
Type 1, 2, 6, 7 or 8 wetlands; Watercourses of stream order 1, 2.	10	15

9. The buffer width must be measured from the top or crown of the bank. Where there is no defined bank, measurement must be from the edge of the normal water level. For wetlands, the measurement must be from an approved delineated boundary.
10. The buffer will be considered compliant if it, on average, meets the applicable average buffer width requirement, and is no less than the listed minimum width at any point. Only buffer up to 200 percent of the average width will be counted in determining average buffer.
11. When more than one water resource type is present, the most protective buffer will apply.
12. Buffers shall be identified within each parcel by permanent monumentation at each parcel line where it crosses a buffer strip and shall have a maximum spacing of 200 feet along the edge of the buffer. Buffer monuments shall be approved by the District.

8.4 SUBMITTALS

The applicant must submit the following with its permit application:

1. Plans and details showing:
    a. Applicable water resources.
    b. The proposed buffer area with averaging calculations if necessary.
    c. Placement of permanent buffer monuments.
    d. Proposed design and text for permanent buffer monuments.

9 ILLICIT DISCHARGE

9.1 ILLICIT DISCHARGE PROHIBITION

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the drainage system, storm drain system or watercourses of the District any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater.

1. The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this rule:
    a. Water line flushing or other potable water sources.
    b. Landscape irrigation or lawn watering.
    c. Diverted stream flows.
    d. Rising ground water.
    e. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration to storm drains.
    f. Uncontaminated pumped ground water.
    g. Foundation and footing drains.
    h. Firefighting activities.
    i. Air conditioning condensation.

j. Springs.
k. Water from crawl space pumps.
l. Individual residential car washing.
m. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
n. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.
o. Street wash water.
p. Other water sources not containing pollutants.

2. Discharges specified in writing by the District, or other federal, state, or local agency as being necessary to protect the public health and safety.
3. Dye testing is an allowable discharge but requires a verbal notification to the District prior to the time of the test.
4. The prohibition shall not apply to any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.

9.2 ILLICIT CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED

1. The construction, use, maintenance, or continued existence of illicit connections to the public drainage system is prohibited.
2. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
3. A person is considered to be in violation of this rule if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the public drainage system, or allows such a connection to continue.

10 WAIVERS AND VARIANCES

10.1 WAIVERS

The District Board or Administrator may grant a waiver from the District requirements of this rule in whole or in part upon written request of the applicant, provided that at least one of the following conditions applies:

1. It can be demonstrated that the proposed project is not likely to impair attainment of the purpose and intent of this rule.
2. Alternative minimum requirements for on-site management of water and related land resources have been established in a plan that has been approved by the District and the implementation of the plan is required by local ordinance.
3. Provisions are made to manage stormwater by an off-site facility, such as a regional pond or wetland bank. The off-site facility is required to:
    a. Be in place.
    b. Be designed and adequately sized to provide a level of control that is equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by on-site practices.
    c. Have a legally obligated entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of the stormwater practice.
4. The District finds that meeting the minimum on-site management requirements is not feasible due to the natural or existing physical characteristics of a site.

10.2 VARIANCES

The Board of Managers may grant a variance from the literal provisions of the District's rules, regulations, and policies where:

1. The strict enforcement of the rules would cause undue hardship because of circumstances unique to the property under consideration.
2. It is demonstrated that such action will be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the District rules, regulations, and policies.
3. The proposed activity for which the variance is sought will not adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare.

10.2.1 TERM

A variance will expire on expiration of the District's approval or permit associated with the variance request.

10.2.2 VIOLATIONS

A violation of any condition set forth in a variance will be a violation of the District rules and will automatically terminate the variance.

10.2.3 CONDITIONS

The Board of Managers may require as a condition of the waiver, or variance:

1. Such dedication or construction, or agreement to dedicate or construct as may be necessary to adequately meet said standards and requirements.
2. An alternative analysis that clearly demonstrates that no other feasible alternatives exist, and that minimal impact will occur as a result of the project or development.
3. Site design, landscape planting, fencing, signs, and water quality best management practices to reduce adverse impacts on water quality, streams, wetlands, and floodplains.

11 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

11.1 VIOLATIONS

A violation of these rules is a misdemeanor subject to the penalties as provided by Minnesota law.

11.2 NOTICE OF VIOLATION

When the District determines that an activity is **not** being carried out in accordance with the requirements of these rules, the District shall issue a written 'Notice of Violation' to the owner of the property or permittee. The notice of violation shall contain:

1. The name and address of the owner or applicant.
2. The address when available or a description of the land upon which the violation is occurring.
3. A statement specifying the nature of the violation.
4. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the activity into compliance with this rule and a time schedule for the completion of such remedial action.
5. A statement of penalty that may be assessed.

11.3 REMEDIAL METHODS

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Remedial measures required to bring an activity into compliance may require without limitation:

1. The performance of monitoring, analysis, and reporting.
2. The elimination of illicit connections and discharges.
3. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist.
4. The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property.
5. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

11.4 APPEAL OF NOTICE OF VIOLATION

A Notice of Violation may be appealed to the District by filing a written notice of appeal within 15 days of service. Hearing of the appeal before the Board of Managers shall take place at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting that is at least 13 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal

11.5 STOP WORK ORDERS

The District may issue a Stop Work Order when it finds that a proposed or initiated activity or project presents a serious threat of soil erosion, sedimentation, or an adverse effect upon water quality or quantity, or violates any District rule or permit condition. Persons receiving such an order will be required to halt all construction activities. This "stop work order" will be in effect until the District confirms that the activity is in compliance and the violation has been satisfactorily addressed.

11.6 RESTORATION OF LANDS

Any violator may be required to restore land to its undisturbed condition. In the event that restoration is not undertaken within a reasonable time after notice, the District may take necessary corrective actions, the cost of which shall be paid by the responsible party.

11.7 ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

In any civil action arising from or related to these rules, an order, agreement, permit issued or denied by the District, the court may award the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and costs.

12 ADOPTION OF RULE

12.1 SEVERABILITY

If the provisions of any article, section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, or clause of this rule shall be judged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such order of judgment shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of any article, section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, or clause of this rule.

Compatibility with Other Requirements

This rule is not intended to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. The requirements of this rule should be considered minimum requirements, and where any provision of this rule imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall be considered to take precedence.

12.2 PRIOR RULES AND REGULATIONS

All prior rules and parts of rules and amendments to rules in conflict with this rule are hereby repealed.

12.3 CERTIFICATION OF RULES

I**,** _____**,** Secretary of the Coon Creek Watershed District Board of Managers, certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the rules of the Coon Creek Watershed District having been properly adopted by the Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District.

Dated: _____, 202~~6~~2

_____

Secretary of the Coon Creek Watershed District

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Additional Waters	Waterbodies identified by the Anoka Conservation District that may benefit from perennially vegetated riparian buffers as a requirement under M.S. 103F.48 Subd. 4.
Adjacent	Joined by a continuous surface connection with obvious down-slope direction of flow, or within the 100-year floodplain of the waterbody in question.
Applicant	A property owner who has filed an application for a permit.
Atlas 14	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 8. A tool, published in 2013, that revises precipitation frequency estimates.
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Structural device, measure, facility, or activity that helps to achieve stormwater management control objectives at a designated site. Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
Board	The Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District.
Buffer	A vegetated area bordering a lake, watercourse, or wetland that exists or is established to protect a waterbody. Alteration of this vegetated area is strictly limited. It consists of perennial rooted vegetation and protects the water resources of the state from runoff pollution; stabilizes soils, shores, and banks; and protects or provides riparian corridors.
~~**Building**~~	~~Any structure, either temporary or permanent, having walls and a roof, designed for the shelter of any person, animal, or property.~~
Channel	A natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.
Control Measure	A practice or combination of practices to control erosion and attendant pollution.
~~**Conveyance System**~~	~~Open channel, pipe, or tile that is not part of a public drainage system.~~
Dedication	The deliberate appropriation of property by its owner for general public use.
District	The Coon Creek Watershed District.
Drainage Sensitive uses	Those land uses dependent upon the subsurface lateral effect of drainage ditches.
Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA)	Areas containing a wellhead protection area but outlined by clear boundaries, like roads or property lines. The DWSMA is managed in a wellhead protection plan, usually by a city.

Term	Definition
Emergency Response Area (ERA)	Areas surrounding public water supply wells where water has a one-year travel time to the well. ERAs are used to prioritize and manage potential contamination sources in the DWSMA.
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	A plan that is designed to minimize the accelerated erosion and sediment runoff at a site during construction activities.
Extreme Fluctuations	Changes in the volume, elevation or timing of the discharge or storage of water that can result in adverse impact to the biogeochemical character of the receiving resource.
Floodplain	The elevation of water resulting from the critical duration flood event, as mapped by the Coon Creek Watershed District district-wide model and as the Coon Creek Watershed District may refine on the basis of site-specific data.
~~**Flow Velocities**~~	~~A condition where the rate of volume of water flowing exceeds the design capability of the conveyance system.~~
Fully Reconstructed Impervious Surface	An area where impervious surface is removed down to the underlying native soil, and the underlying native soil (as distinguished from roadway subbase material) is disturbed. The following are among those actions that do not constitute impervious surface reconstruction: structure renovation; impervious surface mill, reclamation and overlay; paving of an existing gravel road that will remain rural-section road; hard surface removal and replacement associated with an isolated maintenance activity (as opposed to broader-scale replacement) such as repair of a catch basin or pipe section or replacement at the same hydraulic capacity; and pedestrian ramp installation.
~~**Function**~~	~~The biogeochemical processes that sustain the wetland at the site and landscape levels. Specifically, the geomorphic setting, water source and hydrodynamics that contribute to sustaining wetlands.~~
~~**Growing Season**~~	~~The part of the year during which rainfall and temperature allow plants to grow. This can be determined by observable indicators on site such as soil temperatures of 41°F at 12 inches below the soil surface or aboveground growth development of vascular plants.~~
High Ecological Value Water	Waters identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey as High Ecological Value Waters.
~~**Hydric Soil**~~	~~Soils that are saturated, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.~~
Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)	A Natural Resource Conservation Service classification system in which soils are categorized into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from A soils, with high permeability and little runoff production, to D soils, which have low permeability rates and produce much more runoff.
Illicit Connections	Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency or, Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or

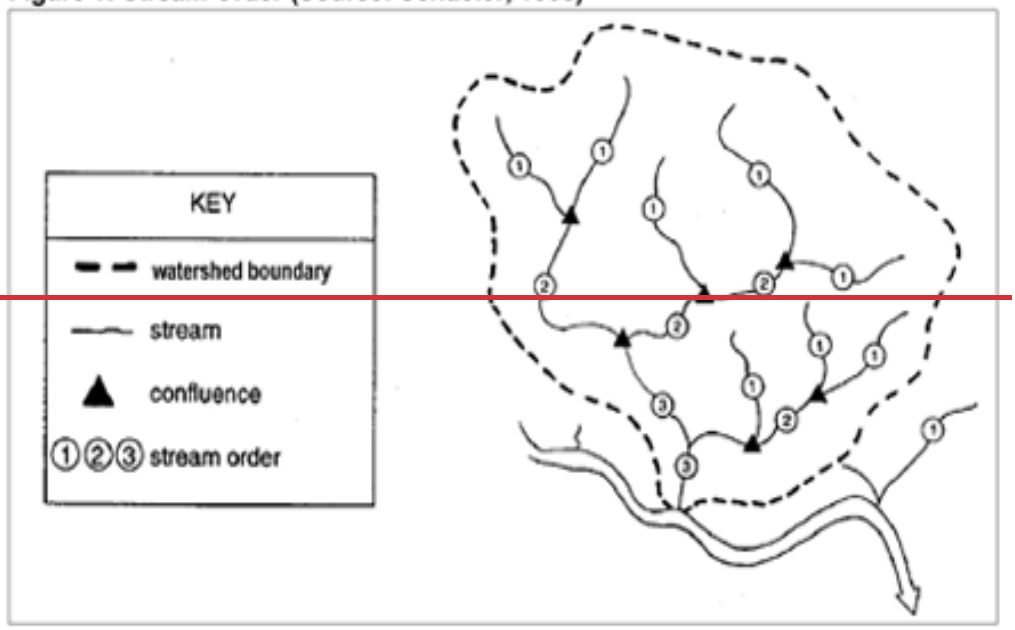
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Term	Definition
	industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.
Illicit Discharge	Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted. Illicit discharges may include discharges from illicit connections with measurable flow during dry weather containing pollutants or pathogens.
Impaired Water	A waterbody that fails to meet one or more water quality standards, which protect waterbodies by defining how much of a pollutant can be in the water before it is no longer drinkable, fishable, swimmable, or useable in other designated ways (beneficial uses).
Impervious Surface	A compacted surface, or a surface covered with material that increases the depth of runoff compared to natural soils and land cover. Including but not limited to roads, driveways, parking areas, sidewalks and trails, patios, sport courts, swimming pools, building roofs, covered decks, and other structures.
~~**Improvement or**~~ **Ditch Improvement**	Any activity which deepens straightens or increases the "as constructed" capacity of a ditch. This may include the grading, digging, cutting, scraping, or excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving, construction, and substantial removal of vegetation.
Infiltration	The process of percolating stormwater into the subsoil.
Infiltration Practice	Any structure or device designed to infiltrate retained water to the subsurface. These practices may be above grade or below grade.
Inundation Period	The period of time ~~from the high water level within the wetland from additional stormwater discharged during a storm event to the existing normal water level.~~that the storm water temporarily stored in a wetland exceeds the normal water elevation of the wetland.
Land Disturbing Activity	Any activity which changes the volume or peak flow discharge rate of rainfall runoff from the land surface or has the potential to cause detrimental offsite impacts from erosion and sedimentation. This may be due to wind or water erosive forces. This may include the grading, digging, cutting, scraping, or excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving, construction, substantial removal of vegetation, or any activity which bares soil or rock or involves the maintenance, repair, improvement, diversion or piping of any natural or man-made watercourse. In-kind replacement or repair of surfaces that do not expose the underlying soils is not considered land disturbance provided rates and volumes of discharge are unchanged. The term does not include normal farming practices as part of an ongoing farming operation.
Landlocked Basin	A basin lacking an outlet at an elevation at or below the water level produced by the 24 hour, 100-year storm event.
Landowner	The legal or beneficial owner of land, including those holding the right to purchase or lease the land, or any other person holding proprietary rights in the land.
Maintenance Agreements	A legally recorded document that acts as a property deed restriction, and which provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.
Major Watercourse	Any watercourse with a contributing drainage area of 200 acres or more.
Managers	The Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District.

Term	Definition
Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)	Within the limits of available technology and the practical and technical limits of a site and project, an applicant has reduced discharge of pollutants from stormwater to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) when the Board finds that he/she has made a good faith effort in meeting the following requirements: 1. The proposed plan is capable of being done from an engineering point of view. 2. The proposed plan is in accordance with accepted engineering standards and practices. 3. The proposed plan is consistent with reasonable requirements of the public health safety and welfare. 4. The proposed plan is environmentally preferred based on a review of social, economic, and environmental impacts, and 5. It would create no unusual problems.
MSE 3	A specific precipitation distribution developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), using precipitation data from Atlas 14.
Municipality	City or township wholly or partly within the watershed.
Nonpoint Source Pollution	Pollution from any source other than from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyances, and shall include, but not be limited to, pollutants from agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal, and urban runoff sources.
One Year Event	A storm event that has a 99% chance of occurring in any given year.
Ordinary High Water Level	The highest water level elevation that has been maintained for a sufficiently long period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape. The OHW is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. If an OHW has been established for a waterbody by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, it will constitute the OHW under this definition.
Outstanding Ecological Value Water	Waters identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey as Outstanding Ecological Value Waters.
Person	Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchisee, association, or governmental entity.
Pollutant	Anything which causes or contributes to pollution including nonpoint source pollution and discharges from illicit connections. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, rules, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.
Public Waters	Waters of the state as defined in Minnesota statutes, section 103G.005, subdivision 15.
Pre-development Condition	The average conditions of a site over the 20 years prior to the time that the plans for development are approved by the Coon Creek Watershed District.

Term	Definition
Public Linear Project	A project involving a roadway, sidewalk, trail or utility not part of an industrial, commercial, institutional or residential development.
Recharge	The replenishment of underground water reserves.
~~**Redevelopment**~~	~~The rebuilding, repair, or alteration of a land surface for which over 50% of the parcel involved is disturbed by a land-disturbing activity.~~
Relevant Reach	That portion of the stream course and floodplain that would experience an increase in stage as a result of floodplain fill.
Repair or Ditch Repair	Any activity which returns a ditch or conveyance system to its "as constructed" elevation or slope. This may include the grading, digging, cutting, scraping, or excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving, construction, or substantial removal of vegetation.
Seasonally Saturated Soils	The highest ~~known~~ seasonal elevation ~~of saturated~~in the soil~~s~~ in a reduced chemical state because of voids filled with water causing anaerobic conditions. Seasonally saturated soil is ~~as indicated~~ evidenced by redoximorphic features within the soil profile or other information determined by scientifically established methods or empirical field measurements.
Sediment	Solid matter carried by water, sewage, or other liquids.
Shall	Is mandatory and not permissive.
Significant Material Change	Changes to grading, drainage, erosion control or other plans reviewed by the Watershed District that exhibit an identifiable or measurable change or difference from prior reviewed or submitted plans. The material change is significant if it results or can result in an adverse impact to property or resources not previously identified.
Site	A parcel or contiguous parcels of record on which activity subject to these rules is proposed. For linear projects, site means the area defined by the project's construction limits.
Stop Work Order	An order issued which requires that all construction activity on a site be stopped.
Stormwater	Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation.
Stormwater Management	The use of structural or non-structural practices that are designed to reduce storm water runoff pollutant loads, discharge volumes, and/or peak flow discharge rates.
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to Stormwater, Stormwater Conveyance Systems, and/or Receiving Waters to the Maximum Extent Practicable.
Stormwater Runoff	Flow on the surface of the ground, resulting from precipitation.
Stormwater Management Practice	Measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing point source or nonpoint source pollution inputs to stormwater runoff and water bodies.

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Term	Definition
Streams	Perennial and intermittent watercourses identified through site inspection and US Geological Survey (USGS) maps. Perennial streams are those which are depicted on a USGS map with a solid blue line. Intermittent streams are those which are depicted on a USGS map with a dotted blue line.
~~Stream Order~~	~~A classification system for streams based on stream hierarchy. The smaller the stream, the lower its numerical classification. For example, a first-order stream does not have tributaries and normally originates from springs and/or seeps. The approach consists of systematically ordering the branches and tributary streams. The extent of branching is an indication of the size and extent of the drainage network of the watershed. It influences the timing of peaks at a given point in the watershed as well as water quality.~~ ~~Figure 1: Stream Order (Source: Schueler, 1995)~~ 
Structure	Anything manufactured, constructed or erected which is normally attached to or positioned on the land, including portable structures, earthen structures, roads, parking lots and paved storage areas.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	A Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL, is a regulation designed to improve water quality by controlling the amount of a pollutant entering a water body.
Undue hardship	The owner cannot make reasonable use of their property.
Water Quality Volume (WQv)	The storage needed to capture and treat 90% of the average annual stormwater runoff volume. Numerically (WQv) will vary as a function of long-term rainfall statistical data.
Waterbasin	An enclosed natural depression with definable banks capable of containing water.
Waterbody	A waterbasin, watercourse, or wetland as defined in these rules.

Term	Definition
Watercourse	A channel with definable beds and banks, either natural or man-made, which is capable of conducting surface water runoff from adjacent land.
Watershed	An area of common drainage.
Welfare	An act or thing that tends to improve, benefit, or contribute to the safety or well-being of the general public, or benefit the inhabitants of the watershed district.
Wellhead Protection Areas	Areas surrounding public water supply wells that contribute groundwater to the well. In these areas, contamination on the land surface or in water can affect the drinking water supply.
Wetland Functions	The biogeochemical processes that sustain the wetland at the site and landscape levels.
Wetland	An area identified as wetland under Minnesota Statutes section 103G.005, subdivision 19.

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APPENDIX B: INFILTATION RATES

ALLOWABLE INFILTRATION RATES BY SOIL SERIES

Soil Series	Soil Texture	Hydrologic Soil Group	Infiltration Rate (in/hr)
*Alluvial	Loamy fine sand	D	<0.2
*Anoka	Loamy fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
*Becker	Very fine sandy loam	B	0.3 / 0.6
*Blomford	Loamy fine sand	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
*Braham	Loamy fine sand	B	0.3 / 0.6
*Cathro	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
*Dickman	Sandy loam	B	0.3 / 0.6
Duelm	Loamy coarse sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
*Hayden	Fine sandy loam	B	0.3 / 0.6
Hubbard	Coarse sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Isan	Sandy loam	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
Isanti	Fine sandy loam	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
*Kratka	Loamy fine sand	D/B	<0.2 / 0.6
Lino	Loamy fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Markey	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Marsh		D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
*Meehan	Sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Millerville	Muck (Hemic)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Nymore	Loamy sand	A	1.63
Rifle	Muck (Hemic)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
*Rondeau	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Sartell	Fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Seelyeville	Muck (Sapric)	D/A	<0.2 / 1.63
Soderville	Fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63
Zimmerman	Fine sand	A	0.8 / 1.63

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APPENDIX C: CONVERSION FACTORS

TP REMOVAL FACTORS FOR PROPERLY DESIGNED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Stormwater Management ~~inf~~	Design Type	TP Removal Factor [1]
Infiltration [2]	Infiltration Feature	1.00
Water Reuse [2]	Irrigation	1.00
Biofiltration	Underdrain	0.65
Filtration	Sand or Rock Filter	0.50
Stormwater Wetlands	Shallow Wetland Pond/Wetland	0.40 0.55
Stormwater Ponds [3]	Wet Pond Multiple Pond	0.50 0.60

Adapted from Table 7.4 from the Minnesota Stormwater Manual, MPCA

[1] Refer to the Minnesota Stormwater Manual for additional information on BMP design and performance. Removal factors shown are for average annual TP removal efficiencies ~~for~~ intended to be used solely for comparing the performance equivalence of various BMPs.

[2] These BMPs reduce volume.

[3] Stormwater ponds must be designed in accordance with the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. To ensure removal of 80 percent TSS, wet ponds must be at least design-level 2 according to the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. Level 2 ponds must meet the following criteria:

3. Dead (or permanent) storage of at least 1800 cubic feet per acre of drainage area.
4. Permanent storage volume must reach a depth of at least 3 feet and must have no depth greater than 10 feet.
5. Discharge rate of the water quality volume does not exceed 5.66 cubic feet per second per acre of surface area of the pond.
6. Flow path length to pond width ratio is 1:1 to 3:1. A ratio of 3:1 is recommended.

Volume Calculations:

The water quality volume is calculated as follows:

- If the project will disturb greater than 50% ~~or greater~~ of the existing site:
  - Required treatment volume (cubic feet) = Entire site impervious surface (square feet) × 1.1 (in) ÷ TP Removal Factor ÷ 12 (in/ft)

- If the project will disturb less than 50% of the existing site:
  - Required treatment volume (cubic feet) = New and fully reconstructed impervious surface (square feet) × 1.1 (in) ÷ TP Removal Factor ÷ 12 (in/ft)

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APPENDIX D: WETLAND CLASSIFICATIONS

WETLAND SUSCEPTIBILITY BY TYPE

Highly Susceptible[1]	Moderately Susceptible	Slightly Susceptible	Least Susceptible
Sedge Meadows	Shrub-Carrs	Floodplain Forests	Sand/Gravel Pit
Open Bogs	Alder Thickets	Fresh (Wet) Meadows[2]	Cultivated Hydric Soil
Coniferous Bogs	Fresh (Wet) Meadows	Shallow Marshes[3]	Dredged/Fill Material Disposal Sites
Calcareous Fens	Shallow Marshes	Deep Marshes[3]	
Low Prairies	Deep Marshes		
Coniferous Swamps			
Lowland Hardwood Swamps			
Seasonally Flooded Basins			

1. All Scientific and Natural Areas and pristine wetlands should be considered in this category regardless of wetland type.
2. Dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass).
3. Dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass), *Typha sp.* (Cattail), *Phragmites australis* (Giant Reed), or *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife).

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APPENDIX E: NUMBER OF SOIL BORINGS OR PITS

Surface Area of Stormwater Management Practice (sqft)	# of Borings or Pits
<1,000	1
1,000 to 5,000	2
5,000 to 10,000	3
>10,000	4[1]

[1]An additional soil boring or pit should be completed for each additional 2,500 sqft above 12,500 sqft

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Below is a list of the proposed revisions to the CCWD District Rules and an explanation of the need for the revision.

Rule Section	Proposed Revision	Justification
2.1	Added the following language: "The applicant must coordinate with any other local, State, or Federal agencies to determine if other permits are required for the activity. Application approval may be contingent upon compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations, including obtaining necessary permits."	The current rules have no language specifying that applicants are responsible for obtaining all other required permits. There are several specific instances, particularly in Wetland Conservation Act administration, that the District is not allowed to provide approval for certain activities until other permits have been obtained. This language codifies current practice.
2.7.2	Reference to Application Fees have been removed.	A separate application fee has been removed from the District's fee schedule. The fee schedule change was made to avoid confusion and simplify the administrative process. This reference has been removed to align with this change.
2.9	"…or other assigned individual," has been added to the list of people who can sign a permit for issuance.	This language was added to allow the District Administrator to assign another individual to sign permits in their absence if the District Engineer and the President of the Board are unavailable.
2.12.2	• The requirement that the infiltration rate must not exceed 8.3 in/hr in post construction testing has been removed. • Language has been added clarifying that mitigation *may* be needed if the infiltration rate is above 8.3 in/hr.	• The current requirement was created based on interpretation of an MPCA standard. The MPCA has since clarified that the 8.3 in/hr maximum is intended for design purposes and not for post-construction testing. • Adding language that mitigation may be needed if the infiltration rate is above 8.3 in/hr allows professional judgement based on the measured rate and actual site conditions.

Rule Section	Proposed Revision	Justification
3.3.1.1	The SCS Curve Number method has been added to modeling requirements.	This addition is based on several applications that did not use the SCS Curve Number method. Other methods do not provide all the information needed to evaluate whether a site meets the District's requirements.
3.3.1.1, 3.3.2.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.3, 6.4.1	For all references to Atlas 14 and the NAVD 88 datum, "or most current" has been added.	This allows the District to have up to date rules when updates are released without needing to amend the rules immediately.
3.3.3.2.a	Language has been removed and rearranged to clarify that all pretreatment methods for infiltration and filtration require 80% TSS removal.	The current rule could be interpreted to mean that only manufactured treatment devices used as pretreatment require 80% TSS removal and other methods do not, which is not the intent of the requirement. This rewording clarifies current practice.
3.3.3.2.c	Language regarding submittal of soils information has been removed.	This information has been removed from this location to avoid redundancy with 3.4.3.
3.3.3.2.d	Language has been added encouraging pre-construction infiltration testing to inform design of BMPs.	District staff have seen many infiltration basins constructed with in-situ soils that have exceedingly fast infiltration rates. Post-construction mitigation may be avoided in some cases if infiltration testing was used to inform design.
3.3.4.2	Language has been added to clarify the in-kind standard.	There has been past confusion regarding the meaning of the in-kind treatment standard. Language has been added to clarify its meaning.
3.3.5.1	• Clarifying language has been added to the standards for wetland bounce and inundation. • Discharge rate has been removed from the table.	• The current rule is often interpreted as an upper limit, but the intent is for the discharges to wetlands to be neither above nor below the set standard. It is also often interpreted as applying only to off-site wetlands, but the

Rule Section	Proposed Revision	Justification
		rule applies to all on-site and adjacent wetlands. • Discharge rate was removed because it is addressed elsewhere and does not have the same effect on wetlands as it does on conveyance systems.
3.3.6	• Requirements for landlocked basins and low floor freeboard have been combined. • The low floor requirement has been changed to "2 feet above the 100-year high water level *and* 1 foot above the emergency overflow" instead of "2 feet above the 100-year high water level *or* 1 foot above the emergency overflow." • Provisions for the use of alternate calculation methods if vertical separation cannot be achieved have been added. • The term "building" has been removed. • "New development" has been changed to "activity that may impact new or existing habitable structures."	• These requirements have been combined to simplify the standards. • "Or" has been changed to "and" because the intent of the current standard is for the higher elevation to apply. This change makes that clearer. • The use of the alternate calculation method has been allowed in past applications, so adding language as such is intended to codify current practice. • "Buildings" was removed because the term is too broad for this application. • The current rule language limits the low floor requirements to new development, which does not capture all necessary scenarios. The new language clarifies that existing building low floors also need to be protected.
3.4.2	A water quality model has been added to the required documentation within stormwater calculations.	A water quality model to verify TSS removal at each point of discharge is often missing from submitted stormwater reports. This was added to help avoid future incomplete submittals.

Rule Section	Proposed Revision	Justification
3.4.3	• The first sentence was simplified. • A sentence was added stating that soils information must be from within the last 5 years. • A recommendation has been added for the elevation of seasonally saturated soils to be identified within the soils report.	• Current language states that a soils report is required if the proposed BMP depends on the hydrologic properties of soils. The simplification removes this language and requires a soils report regardless of the proposed BMP. This is because infiltration is always required unless it is infeasible, and infeasibility is typically shown in a soils report. • Applicants have submitted very old soil borings with applications. This was added to help avoid future incomplete submittals. • The recommendation was added because the elevation of seasonally saturated soils is used to set groundwater separation from the bottom of infiltration BMPs.
3.4.4	A contaminated soils checklist or Phase 1 ESA has been added to the list of required documentation if infiltration is proposed.	This has been added to ensure that due diligence is being done regarding soil and groundwater contamination.
4.3.1.c	The 24-hour stabilization timeline for highly erodible soils has been removed.	Agency partners have indicated that 24 hours is an unreasonable timeline to fully stabilize a site.
4.3.1.c	Clarifying language has been added to the stabilization requirements.	Added language clarifies and aligns the rule with the MPCA standard.
4.3.3 & .4	Language has been added requiring the prepared erosion and sediment control plan to be followed and on-site BMPs to be maintained until final stabilization.	The current rule does not include a requirement to follow the erosion and sediment control plan; it only specifies that the plan must be prepared. This addition requires that the plan be followed as intended.

Rule Section	Proposed Revision	Justification
8.2.2	An exemption for linear projects and grading-only projects has been added to the buffer rule.	This was added because the buffer rule was not intended to apply to these types of projects, only non public linear projects creating impervious surface.
Appendix A	• Definitions that no longer appear within the rules have been removed. • The definition of "inundation period" has been revised. • The definition of "seasonally saturated soils" has been revised • A definition for "site" has been added.	Additions, removals, and revisions were made for consistency and clarity.
Appendix C	The level 2 design criteria for wet ponds have been added.	These criteria were added for easy reference and accessibility for applicants.

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISRICT

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED RULE REVISION

The Board of Managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District will hold a public hearing on:

Monday, November 9, 2026
5:30 PM
Coon Creek Watershed District
13632 Van Buren St NE
Ham Lake, MN 55304

Please take notice that the Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD) Board of Managers has scheduled a public hearing to receive public comment under Minnesota Statute 103D.341 regarding the CCWD proposed rule revisions on Monday, November 9, 2026, at 5:30 p.m. Information regarding the proposed rule revisions can be viewed on the CCWD website, www.cooncreekwd.org, or at the District office, 13632 Van Buren St. NE, Ham Lake, MN 55304.

Written comments can be directed by email to Erin Margl, emargl@cooncreekwd.org, or by mail at the above address. Written comments must be received by Noon on Thursday, November 5, 2026.

EAST CENTRAL MINNESOTA

-Public Notice Ad Proof-

This is the proof of your ad scheduled to run on the dates indicated below. Please proof read carefully. If changes are needed, please contact us prior to deadline at
Cambridge (763) 691-6000 or email at publicnotice@apgecm.com

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Customer:	COON CREEK WATERSHED DIST-LE~
Address:	13632 VAN BUREN ST NE HAM LAKE
Telephone:	(763) 755-0975
Fax:	

Ad ID:	1562287
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Start:	10/16/26
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COON CREEK WATERSHED DISRICT

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

ON PROPOSED RULE REVISION

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Published in the
Anoka County Union, The Life
October 16, 23, 2026
1562287

From: Erin Margl
Sent: Wednesday, July 22, 2026 10:06 AM
Cc: Jon Janke; Jessica Lindemyer
Subject: Notice of Intent to Adopt Rule Revisions
Attachments: CCWD 2026 Proposed Rule Revisions-Redlined.pdf; CCWD 2026 Rule Update - Summary of Revisions.pdf

Good morning,

This email serves to notify you and your agency of Coon Creek Watershed District's intent to adopt rule revisions. The intent of this update to the Coon Creek Watershed District Rules is to provide clarification on standards that have caused confusion during the permitting process and address any gaps that District staff have identified since the current Rules went into effect on January 1, 2023.

This notice initiates the agency review period for these updates. Attached are a redlined copy of the Rules and a summary of the proposed revisions. Agencies are asked to review these documents and provide any comments in writing by **Friday, September 11, 2026,** to:

Coon Creek Watershed District
Attn: Watershed Development Coordinator
13632 Van Buren St NE
Ham Lake, MN 55304

Or

info@cooncreekwd.org

We appreciate you and your agency taking the time to review these revisions. Please forward this notice to the appropriate contact for review and comment if someone else in your agency should receive it. If any questions come up during the course of review, please feel free to reach out to me at the contact information below.

Thank you,

Erin Margl, CPM
Watershed Development Coordinator

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

763.392.8875 direct
763.334.0192 cell
763.755.0975 office
13632 Van Buren NE
Ham Lake, MN 55304
www.cooncreekwd.org

Commenter	Rule	Feedback	Response
City of Andover	2.7.2 Fees	If no application fee, will there be an escrow charged and drawn on by CCWD? Collect that up front or bill after the fact to developers? LRRWMO has an application fee AND an escrow fee now, at least with an amount identified so applicant has an idea of what fees may be. May want to consider putting a dollar amount in for required upfront escrow for reviews and return any unused amounts so it's not an issue of holding up permit approvals waiting on getting paid by applicants? There's a potential that could delay start of projects if not paid in a timely manner.	This revision updates the rule to reflect the current fee structure. Previously, the District charged a $10 non-refundable application fee in addition to review and inspection fees. As part of the 2026 update, staff simplified the structure by removing the application fee, while keeping the other upfront fees in place.
City of Andover	3.3.2.2 Peak Runoff Rate	Is Section 3.3.2.1 still applicable for "Drainage-Sensitive Use Areas?" Where are they even, this has always been a gray area that I haven't seen applied but has been questioned. Last I recall Tim Kelly saying, this made sense when a good portion of the CCWD was undeveloped fields, but it's largely no longer applicable. Is that correct? If so, is that requirement / refernence still necessary? Or if so, can the map for where these areas are be posted somewhere so people know before submitting a design if they need to meet the pre 100 year < post 25 year requirement?	While many of the drainage-sensitive use areas identified in the past have since been developed, a number remain within the District, including agricultural fields and golf courses. Although the applicability of this requirement may diminish over time, staff have determined that it remains appropriate to retain it in the current rules. Cities can access the relevant mapping through MS4Front, which includes a Drainage Sensitive Uses layer. Because these areas may change as development occurs or conditions evolve, the layer is updated periodically.

Commenter	Rule	Feedback	Response
City of Andover	3.3.3.c. Soils Report	Consider adding something like this, we've run into problems with this on several recent projects: "*The seasonal high water level (highest anticipated water level) shall be identified for each soil boring (this is NOT the observed ground water level). In particular, this must be identified in areas of proposed infiltration to verify a minimum 3' separation from the bottom of the infiltration practice to the seasonal high water level elevation.*" The seasonal high water elevation is RARELY in the first Geotech Report, we always have to ask for it after review. We've had two projects the past 2 years where this wasn't met and resulted in a complete redesign of the stormwater system.	This has been removed from this section to avoid redundancy with 3.4.3.
City of Andover	3.3.3.d Preconstruction Infiltration Testing	If waived post construction, how do we know if the basin bottoms were overly compacted and meet design rates? Is this up to each individual City or the CCWD? Usually if a low rate is used for design (ie 1"+/-/hr), it's typically fine. Waiving post-construction testing is in conflict with section 2.12.2, should add something to that section if waiving stays in.	Based on feedback received at the TAC meeting, cities generally did not support waiving post-construction testing under any circumstances. In response, the rules have been revised to remove this provision. The recommendation for preconstruction testing to inform design will remain in place.
City of Andover	3.3.4.2 In-Kind	Not really sure what this is getting at???	Clarifying language has been added to better describe the in-kind treatment process. This allows applicants, in certain cases, to propose treating untreated impervious areas that are not otherwise required to be addressed, in place of a portion of impervious surfaces that are required to be treated. This approach can provide flexibility when regulated impervious areas cannot be routed to a BMP.

Commenter	Rule	Feedback	Response
City of Andover	3.3.6. Landlocked Basins/Low Floor Freeboard	**1.** Is the first sentence redundant? Isn't an EOF required at the 100-year HWL for a non-landlocked basin? In Andover we require EOF at the 100-year HWL. **2.** For Andover, we require low floor elevations to be 2' above design HWL (100-year for non-landlocked or 2-100-year B?B for landlocked) **or** 3' above the seasonal high water level as determined by geotechnical engineer, whichever is more restrictive. **3.** In Andover with non-landlocked basins, for lookout or full basement lots, we allow for not meeting the 2' low floor elevation above the 100-year provided Darcy's Law calculations can prove that the adjacent basin will draw down in sufficient time for lateral movement of ponded water to not impact low floor elevations (still need to be at least 3' above the seasonal HWL from the Geotech Report). In these cases, we also require the low opening to be 2' above the emergency overflow for each basin (we also define "low opening" in detail). If this is being used by other communities, it would be nice to have a standard or reference to how to calculate this in the CCWD rules, or at least reference it so it's technically "allowed" by the CCWD, at least in Andover. This is typically most applicable adjacent to infiltraton basins which are designed to draw down fast, or areas where there is rear yard drainage that drains dry but does bounce in larger storm events.	The EOF is not required to be at the 100-yr elevation in all cases. Changing the 'or' to 'and' means the higher elevation applies. The District also allows for alternative calculations, such as Darcy's Law, to be submitted. A clause allowing for an alternative calculation method has been added as suggested.
City of Andover	3.4.3 Soils Submittals	Should add something in this section about requiring Seasonal High Water Level (highest anticipated water level) for each boring location if infiltration practices are proposed. This DOESN'T need to be monitoring piezometers for an extended period of time. Often, the geotech engineer will review their boring logs, adjacent wetlands / lakes / ponds, and use their professional judgement and expertise on what they think this elevation is.	This has been added as a recommendation. Staff and District engineers conduct a comprehensive review of soil borings, aerial imagery, contour data, and information from previous projects to assess seasonally saturated soils. In some cases, this evaluation may differ from the seasonal high groundwater levels identified by the project's geotechnical engineer.

Commenter	Rule	Feedback	Response
City of Andover	6.3.5 Standards	Section only says "2' above the 100-year floodplain", what if landlocked then should be 2' above 2-100 year back to back HWL. Also consider adding "and 3' above the seasonal high water level, whichever is more restrictive" if other City's agree. Andover does use this additional requirement.	There are no instances where District modeled floodplain is landlocked.
City of Andover	Appendix A: Definitions	Consider adding definitions for "low opening elevation"	The definition has not been included in the rules because the term itself does not appear within the rules. As such, adding a definition for it was determined to be unnecessary.
City of Andover	Appendix A: Definitions	Consider adding definition for "seasonal high water level" or "highest anticiapted water level." There is something somewhat similar under "Seasonally Saturated Soils" in the current definitions, but my understanding is redox in borings isn't as reliable of an indicator anymore especially with the district being more and more developed now.	The definition of seasonally saturated soils has been updated to better align with MPCA guidance. While redox features in soils can sometimes reflect legacy conditions, MPCA uses this definition as the basis for the 3-foot separation requirement. The revised definition is slightly broader in scope.
City of Ham Lake	3.3.6. Landlocked Basins/Low Floor Freeboard	The current requirement for maintaining two (2) feet of freeboard above the 100-year high water level **OR** one (1) foot above the emergency overflow elevation is overly conservative in cases where a clearly defined and functioning emergency overflow exists with adequate downstream conveyance. By definition, a basin that has an emergency overflow is not landlocked. Trying to combine this rule is landlocked basins causes an excessive restriction. In a typical stormwater system, the emergency overflow elevation serves as the controlling hydraulic limit of the basin. Once water reaches this elevation, excess flows are discharged from the system, preventing further rise in water surface elevation under modeled conditions. Where the receiving system (e.g., ditch, channel, or storm sewer) has a significantly lower hydraulic grade line and sufficient	The District's low floor freeboard requirements are intended to protect habitable structures under both current and future precipitation conditions from overland flow and lateral groundwater movement. This update does not change the underlying standard—compliance is still based on the higher of 2 feet above the 100-year elevation or 1 foot above the emergency overflow (EOF). The revision provides clarification of that. It also adds language recognizing that alternative calculation methods, such as Darcy's law, may be used to demonstrate compliance based on site-specific conditions, consistent with current practice.

Commenter	Rule	Feedback	Response
		capacity, there is no reasonable hydraulic mechanism for sustained water levels above the overflow elevation. Requiring two (2) feet of freeboard above the emergency overflow effectively duplicates the safety factor already inherent in the design of the overflow system. This approach does not account for site-specific hydraulic conditions and can result in unnecessary grading impacts, increased construction costs, and reduced site efficiency without a corresponding increase in public safety. A more technically appropriate standard would be: One (1) foot of freeboard above the emergency overflow elevation, provided that: The overflow is designed with adequate capacity and erosion protection, A defined and protected overflow path is established, The downstream conveyance system has sufficient capacity and is not subject to backwater conditions that would impair discharge. This approach maintains a reasonable factor of safety while better aligning with actual hydraulic performance and site-specific conditions.	
City of Ham Lake	3.4.4 Contaminated Soils Submittals	So if infiltration is prposed on ANY site, a Phane 1 Environmental Assessment must be completed? Couldn't we limit this to "sites adjacent to those listed on WIMM	The MPCA soil contamination assessment checklist has been included as a less burdensome alternative to a Phase I assessment. The checklist uses the What's in My Neighborhood (WIMN) tool as an initial screening step.
City of Ham Lake	4.3.1.c ESC Plan Requirements	So we are no longer requring the site to be stabilized within 24 hours? This is inconsistant with past direction	Correct. Staff have heard from partners that a 24 hour stabilization timeline is infeasible/unreasonable.
TEP	5.0 Wetlands	Once the new WCA rules go into effect, the siting criteria will be limited to just the BSA. Consider adding siting criteria for major/minor watershed into CCWD rule.	Incorporating new wetland protections and expanded buffer requirements would necessitate additional evaluation and is beyond the

Commenter	Rule	Feedback	Response
TEP	8.0 Buffers	Recommend simplification of buffer rule to public waters 50ft with 30 ft minimum and all other waterbodies 25ft with 15ft minimum	scope of the current rule revision. Staff intend to continue conducting periodic rule updates and recommend that the need for such changes be evaluated through a separate process, initiated in advance of future rulemaking efforts.
TEP	8.0 Buffers	Consider requiring native vegetation	
Anoka County Highway Department	3.3.3.d Preconstruction Infiltration Testing	What would be considered "other approved method?" What about Modified Philip Dunne (MPD) Infiltrometer Test, that meets ASTM D8152? I realize they can't all be listed in the rules, but what about some guidance as to what methods are approved? (e.g. link to something?)	This is left open for future evaluation and approval of different methods. The only method that is currently approved for post-construction basin testing (aside from flood testing) is the double ring infiltrometer testing. Since this section is referencing testing the in-situ soils to inform design rates, other tests like MPD may be appropriate to use.
Anoka County Highway Department	3.3.4.7 Volume Reduction on Linear Projects	From the District? Or from the project watershed? (this is unclear)	From the District is correct. Because this is for public linear projects, the intent is to provide flexibility because there is limited space for stormwater treatment in the ROW for most projects and there may be opportunities elsewhere in the District to provide treatment.
Anoka County Highway Department	8.2.2 Buffer Standards	Public?	'Public' was left out of this reference to linear projects with the intent to include utility projects in the exemption.
Anoka County Highway Department	Appendix C	Points out a typo error in the volume calculations.	The error has been fixed in the updated redlined draft rules.

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Permit Application Review Report
Date: 11/4/2026

Board Meeting Date: 11/9/2026
Agenda Item: 10

Applicant/Landowner:
IVM Custom Construction LLC
Attn: Igor Migalyuk
144 145th Ln NE
Andover, MN 55304

Project Name: IVM shop

Project PAN: P-26-053

Project Purpose: New construction of a building and parking lot

Project Location: 1139 166th Ave NE, Ham Lake

Site Size: size of parcel - 2.58 acres; size of disturbed area - 1.5 acres; size of regulated impervious surface - 0.71 acres

Applicable District Rule(s): Rule 2, Rule 3, Rule 4

Recommendation: Approve with 2 Conditions and 0 Stipulations

Description: The application is proposing the construction of a new commercial building with associated parking and drive aisles. It is within the Creekside Farms development (Permit 2213), which has provided regional stormwater treatment for the parcel. The project will disturb 1.5 acres and create 0.71 acres of regulated impervious surface. The area drains to County Ditch 58. The relevant water resource concerns are Stormwater Management (District Rule 3) and Soils & Erosion Control (District Rule 4). See attached Figure 1: Project Location and Figure 2: Site Plan.

Conditions to be Met Before Permit Issuance:

Rule 2.7 – Procedural Requirements

1. Provide a performance escrow in the amount of $6,000.00 and execute a signed escrow agreement.

Rule 4.0 – Soils and Erosion Control

2. Update the Soils & Erosion Control Plan to include the following notes:
    a. Stabilize soils and soil stockpiles within 24 hours of inactivity.
    b. Secure portable toilets to prevent tipping.
    c. Hazardous materials and other stormwater contaminants shall be kept undercover and in sealed containers.
    d. A note regarding concrete washout and a concrete washout detail.

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: None

Exhibits:

Exhibit Type	Exhibit Author	Signature Date	Received Date
Construction Plans	Civil Methods	07/21/2026	10/21/2026

Findings

Fees and Escrows (Rule 2.7):
The applicant has submitted a $2,000.00 review and inspection fee and deposit which corresponds with the sum of fees associated with the following rules. Rule 4.0 ($2,000 for 1.5 acres of land disturbance proposed). A stormwater review was not required; therefore, stormwater fees were not collected.

The applicant will be required to submit a performance escrow in the amount of $6,000.00. This corresponds to $4,000/acre of disturbance (1.5 acres of land disturbance proposed).

Stormwater Management (Rule 3.0):
Rule 3.0 applies to the proposed project because it includes land disturbing activities creating a cumulative total of 10,000 sf or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface. Stormwater treatment has been provided via stormwater treatment pond with the Creekside Farms permit (Permit 2213).

Soils and Erosion Control (Rule 4.0)
Rule 4.0 applies to the proposed project because it is a land disturbing activity that requires a permit under another District rule.

The proposed project drains to County Ditch 58. The soils affected by the project include Isanti 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 perimeter control, inlet protection, and a stabilized construction entrance. The erosion control plan does not meet District requirements because soils and soil stockpiles are not proposed to be stabilized within 24 hours of inactivity, portable toilets are not proposed to be secured to prevent tipping, hazardous materials and stormwater contaminants are not proposed to be stored under cover and concrete washout details have not been provided. The site does require an NPDES permit. See attached Figure 3: Soils & Erosion Control.

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.

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.

Figure 1: IVM Shop Project Location



10/28/2026

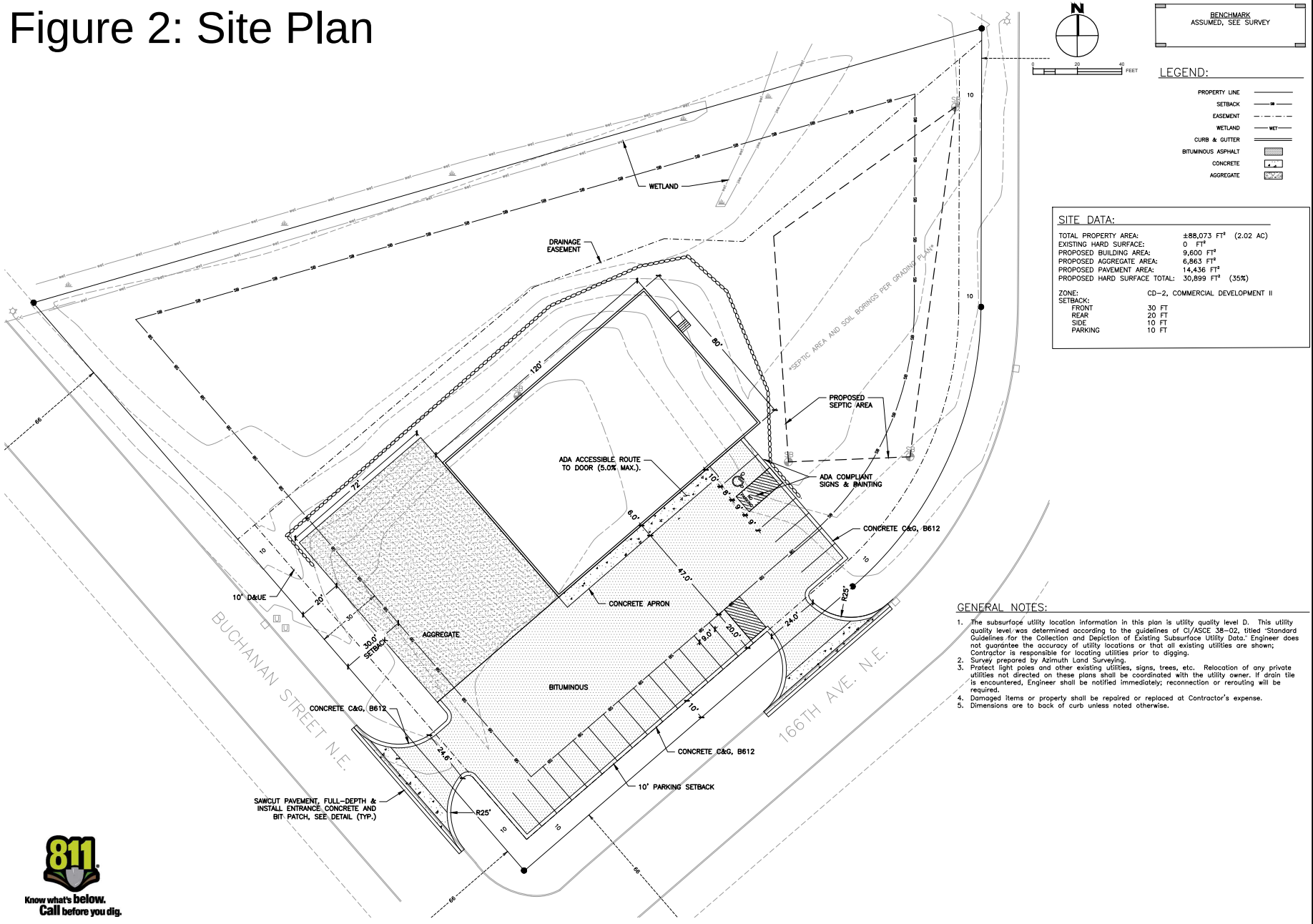
1:3,830

0 0.02 0.04 0.09 mi

0 0.04 0.07 0.14 km

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Vantor

Figure 2: Site Plan



NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	Permit Review Set	8/9/2026

DESIGNED: DMP
DRAWN: DMP
CHECKED: KEB

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

DAVID M. POGGI
DATE: 08-09-2026
LIC. #: 44573

CIVIL METHODS, INC.
P.O. Box 28038
St. Paul, MN 55128
PH:763.210.5713 www.civilmethods.com

OWNER:

IVM CUSTOM CONSTRUCTION LLC
HAM LAKE, MN

PROJECT:

1139 166TH AVE NE COMMERCIAL

HAM LAKE, MN

SHEET:

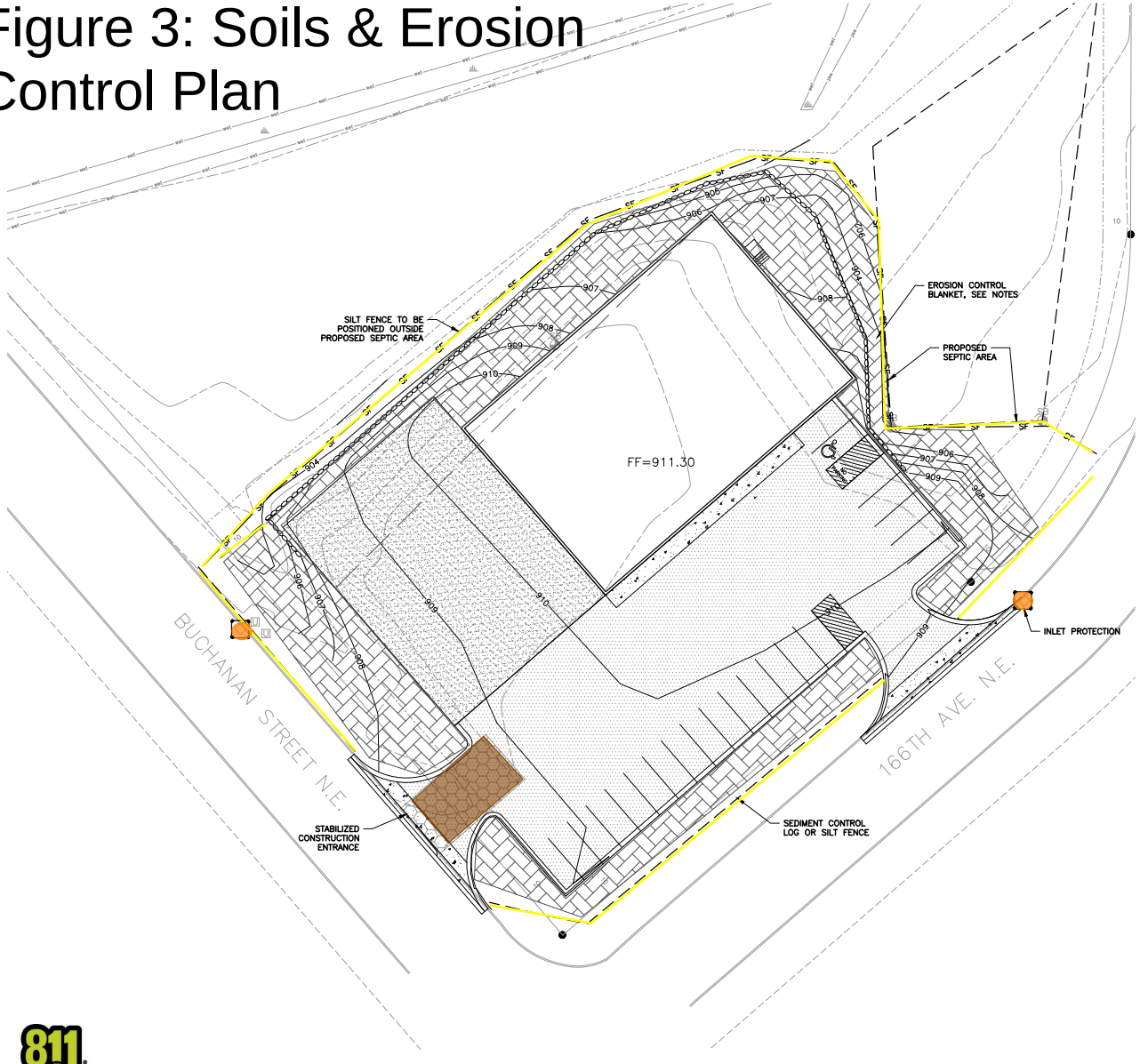
LAYOUT

SHEET NO.:

C101

Print Date: 8/10/2026 4:03 PM
File Loc: C:\CM\Civil Methods, Inc\CMI - Documents\7 Projects\26032_166th Ave Commercial\06_DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS\CSD\Sheets\C101_Layout.dwg

Figure 3: Soils & Erosion Control Plan



N

0 20 40 FEET

BENCHMARK
ASSUMED, SEE SURVEY

LEGEND:

- SEDIMENT LOG
- SILT FENCE — SF —
- INLET PROTECTION
- STABILIZED ENTRANCE
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

SEDIMENT CONTROL & TURF RESTORATION NOTES:

1. Topsoil, vegetation, and erosion control items installed and maintained per MnDOT 2571–2575.
2. Perimeter sediment controls shall be installed as indicated prior to site disturbance, and shall be installed to allow for high–flow bypass or overflow to prevent failure during significant rainfall.
3. Silt fence shall be of type indicated on the plan (MnDOT 3886).
4. Contractor is responsible for keeping sediment from leaving the property, including vehicle tracking. Construction entrance shall be installed at any entrance used by construction traffic. Should sediment be tracked onto adjacent streets, Contractor shall sweep within 24 hours.
5. Install silt fence or sediment control log around any soil stockpiles that will be present for more than 7 days (if no perimeter controls in place to prevent sediment transport).
6. Inlet protection shall be in place on inlets throughout construction; type shall be suitable for each phase of construction.
7. Sediment control logs shall be minimum 8" diameter wood or straw (MnDOT 3897).
8. Devices shall be inspected weekly and after all rainfall events exceeding 1", and maintained as necessary to keep the intended functional condition.
9. Accumulated sediment shall be removed from sediment control devices when ½ of device height has been reached.
10. After rough grading is completed, and topsoil spread, areas shall be seeded and blanketed (or sodded) within 7 days. Areas not being actively worked must be covered with temporary seed within 14 days.
11. Seed in mowed areas shall be Mn/DOT Mix 25–131 (3876) low maintenance turf or approved equal. All other areas to be seeded with Mix 35–241 (native prairie), or eq.
12. Ditch bottoms and 3:1 slopes shall include erosion control blanket, Cat.25 (3885).
13. All other seeded areas shall be seeded (or planted) and covered with hydraulic mulch matrix (3884.B2) or blanket (Cat.10 or 15).
14. Turf shall be installed by a qualified professional and/or per the MnDOT Seeding Manual (latest edition), at rates indicated in the manual.
15. Perimeter sediment controls shall remain in place until vegetation is growing / established in all disturbed areas.
16. Erosion during construction shall be repaired by the Contractor within 24 hours of discovery.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	Permit Review Set	8/9/2026

DESIGNED: DMP
DRAWN: DMP
CHECKED: KEB

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

DAVID M. POGGI
DATE: 08-09-2026
LIC. #: 44573

CIVIL METHODS, INC.
P.O. Box 28038
St. Paul, MN 55128
PH:763.210.5713 www.civilmethods.com

OWNER:

IVM CUSTOM CONSTRUCTION LLC
HAM LAKE, MN

PROJECT:

1139 166TH AVE NE COMMERCIAL

HAM LAKE, MN

SHEET:

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

SHEET NO.:

C301

Print Date: 8/10/2026 4:04 PM
File Loc: C:\CM\Civil Methods, Inc\CMI - Documents\7. Projects\26032_ 166th Ave Commercial\06_DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS\CSD\Sheets\C301_Erosion.dwg

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

Permit Application Review Report
Date: 11/4/2026

Board Meeting Date: 11/9/2026
Agenda Item: 11

Applicant/Landowner:
Lee and Deb Lindahl
931 117th Ave NE
Blaine, MN 55434

Project Name: Lindahl Estates

Project PAN: P-26-049

Project Purpose: a residential development including the construction of 7 new lots and homes, and associated utilities

Project Location: NW corner at intersection of 117th Ave and Polk St, 931 117th Ave NE, Blaine

Site Size: size of parcel - 2.94 acres; size of disturbed area - 2.6 acres; size of regulated impervious surface - 0.61

Applicable District Rule(s): Rule 2, Rule 3, Rule 4

Recommendation: Approve with 3 Conditions and 3 Stipulations

Description: The applicant is proposing a residential development consisting of 8 total lots, including the construction of 7 new homes while the existing home will remain. The total disturbed area is 2.6 acres with 0.61 acres of regulated impervious surface. The site ultimately drains to Ditch 41/Sand Creek. Due to the groundwater elevations, existing conditions, and maintenance concerns, stormwater options were extremely limited. The non-drivable surfaces are being treated by disconnected impervious as allowed by District rules. The driveways are being treated by the regional pond just south of the site, which provides treatment prior to discharging into Sand Creek. See Figure 1: Site Location and Figure 2: Site Plan

Conditions to be Met Before Permit Issuance:

Rule 2.0 – Procedural Requirements

1. Provide a plan set signed by a licensed engineer in the State of Minnesota that is consistent with the drainage report and modeling.
2. Submittal of escrow in the amount of $10,400 and the execution of an associated escrow agreement.

Rule 4.0 – Soils and Erosion Control

3. Revise the erosion and sediment control plan to include:
    a. provisions for the temporary or permanent stabilization of exposed soils and stockpiles within 24 hours after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased.

b. identification of all construction entry/exit locations and inclusion of stabilized construction entry/exit BMPs at those locations.
c. a concrete washout station spec/detail.

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. The applicant must apply for coverage under the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA's) Construction Stormwater Permit (Permit No: MNR100001)
2. 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.
3. Submittal of as-builts for low area B1.

Exhibits:

Exhibit	Exhibit Author	Signature Date	Received Date
Impervious Disconnect Exhibit	Plowe Engineering	11/02/2026	11/02/2026
MIDS	Plowe Engineering	11/02/2026	11/02/2026
Stormwater Management Plan - Revised	Plowe Engineering	11/02/2026	11/02/2026
Soil Borings - Revised	Tradewell	06/12/2026	10/21/2026
Construction Plans - Revised	Plowe Engineering	10/21/2026	10/21/2026

Findings

Fees and Escrows (Rule 2.7): The applicant has submitted a $5,700 review and inspection fee and deposit which corresponds with the sum of fees associated with the following rules. Rule 3.0 ($3,000 + $100/7 lots) and Rule 4.0 ($2,000 for 2.6 acres of land disturbance proposed).

The applicant will be required to submit a performance escrow in the amount of $10400.00. This corresponds to $4,000/acre of disturbance (2.6 acres of land disturbance proposed).

Stormwater Management (Rule 3.0): Rule 3.0 applies to the proposed project because it includes land disturbing activities creating a cumulative total of 10,000 sf or more of new or fully reconstructed impervious surface.

The Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of soils on site are HSG A. Curve Numbers have been shifted down ½ classification to account for the impacts of grading on soil structure.

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 increase in discharge rates has been extensively reviewed by CCWD and City of Blaine and have been approved. The project will not impact Drainage Sensitive Use areas. The rate control standard is met to the maximum extent practicable.

Point of Discharge	2-year (cfs)		10-year (cfs)		100-year (cfs)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
East (Polk St)	0.37	0.97	0.56	1.59	1.11	3.95

Table 1.

Volume Control: The proposed project is new development; therefore, the volume reduction requirement is equal to 1.1 inches over the area of all impervious surface. The amount of proposed impervious required to be treated is 26,698 ft^2.

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 Water Quality Volume (ft^3)	Water Quality Volume Provided (ft^3)
DA 4	9,133	None on site - Downstream Regional Pond	-	837	0
DA 4	690	Grass Filter (roof drainage effectively treated)	1	63	63
DA1, low area 1	16,875	Impervious Disconnection (low area B1)	1	2,725	2,725
Totals:	**26,698**			**3,625**	**2,788**

Table 2.

Infiltration may not be used as a volume control practice because the practice(s) would need to be placed in areas with less than three feet of separation from the bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonally saturated soils.

Geotechnical information from 6/12/2026 has been submitted which indicates that seasonally high saturated soils are likely at an approximate elevation of 891 NAVD 88. The bottom of an infiltration system would need to be at elevation 894 or above. This is infeasible because of existing grades. The low area B1 has a bottom of 894 and infiltrates disconnected impervious.

Because the volume reduction standard cannot be met due to these site constraints, the project proposes the use of the stormwater management practices and their corresponding TP conversion factors listed in Table 2.

The volume control standard is met to the maximum extent practicable on site and the remaining is met off site in a regional pond which has treatment capacity.

Water Quality: The total Water Quality Volume for the project has not been provided in aggregate.

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
Overall Site	74
East (Polk St)	0

Table 3.

The TSS removal standard is not met at each discharge point as shown in Table 3. However, with the East discharge point going to the regional pond, the overall site discharge does get close to 80% TSS removal.

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

Landlocked Basins: Low area B1 is landlocked. Storage volume of 2,725 cubic feet has been provided within the basin. According to the model provided this is sufficient to retain back-to-back 100-yr storm events as required.

Low Floor Freeboard: The proposed project is new development which includes buildings and

habitable structures. Therefore, SMPs must be designed such that the lowest basement floor elevations are at least 2 feet above the 100-yr high water level or 1 foot above the emergency overflow. The lowest basement floor elevation proposed is 896.7 NAVD 88. The applicable back-to-back 100-year high water level is 896.5 NAVD 88 and the applicable emergency overflow is at 896.5 NAVD 88. The freeboard requirement is not met for existing low floors. However, 100-year and back-to-back 100-year high water levels are not increased from the existing conditions for the backyard low area, so there is no increase in flood risk.

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 Ditch 41/Sand Creek. The soils affected by the project include Cut/fill, Isanti, and Lino 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 perimeter control, inlet protection, and a SWPPP narrative. The erosion control plan does not meet District requirements because it is missing stabilized construction entrances and a concrete washout station detail, and soils and stockpiles are not proposed to be stabilized within 24 hours as required. The site does require an NPDES permit. See Figure 3: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

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.

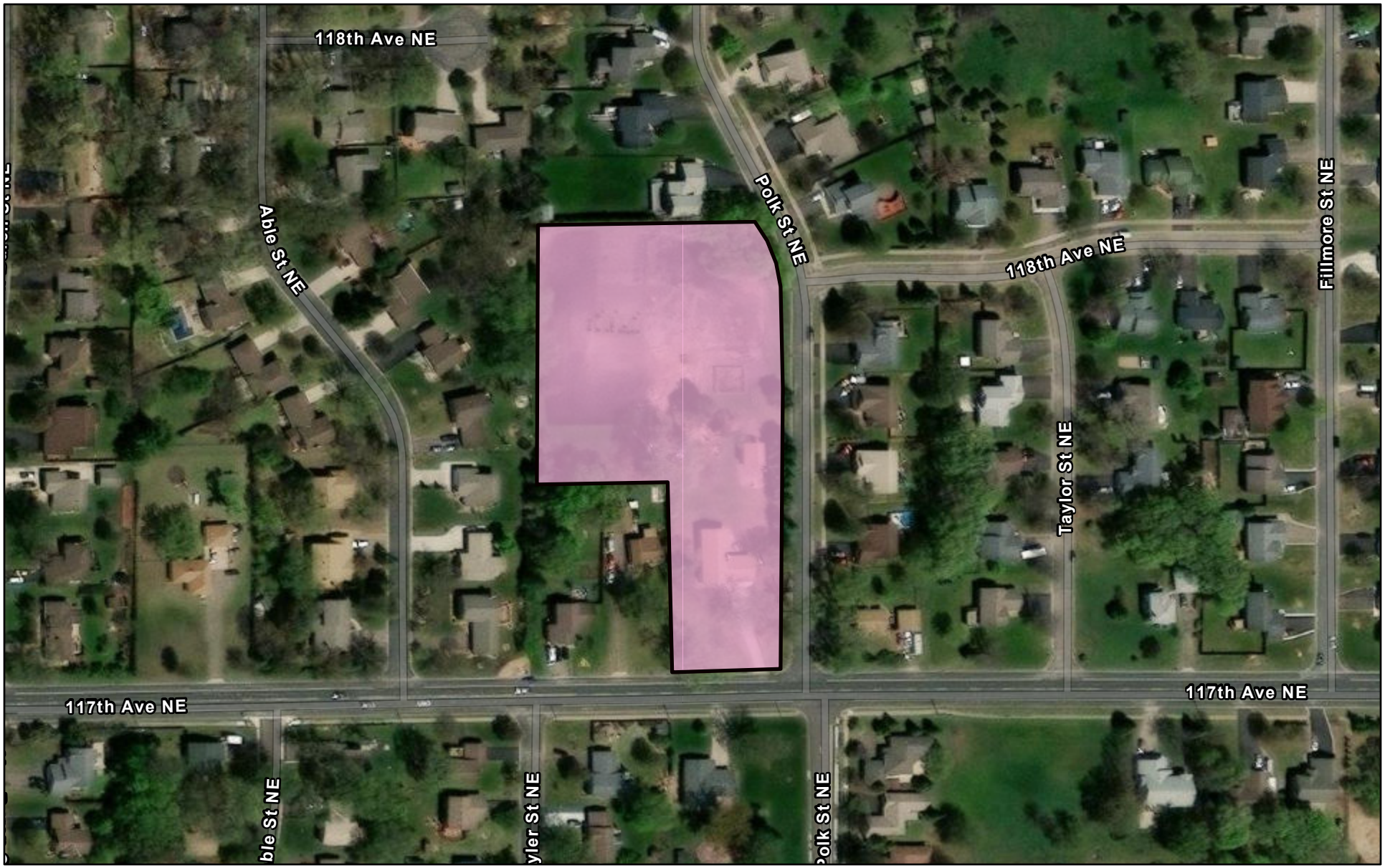
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The proposed project does not include land disturbing activities which construct, improve, repair or alter the hydraulic characteristics of a conveyance system that extends across two or more parcels of record not under common ownership and has a drainage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

Figure 1: P26-049 Lindahl Estates Project Location



11/4/2026

1:2,895

0 95 190 380 ft

0 25 50 100 m

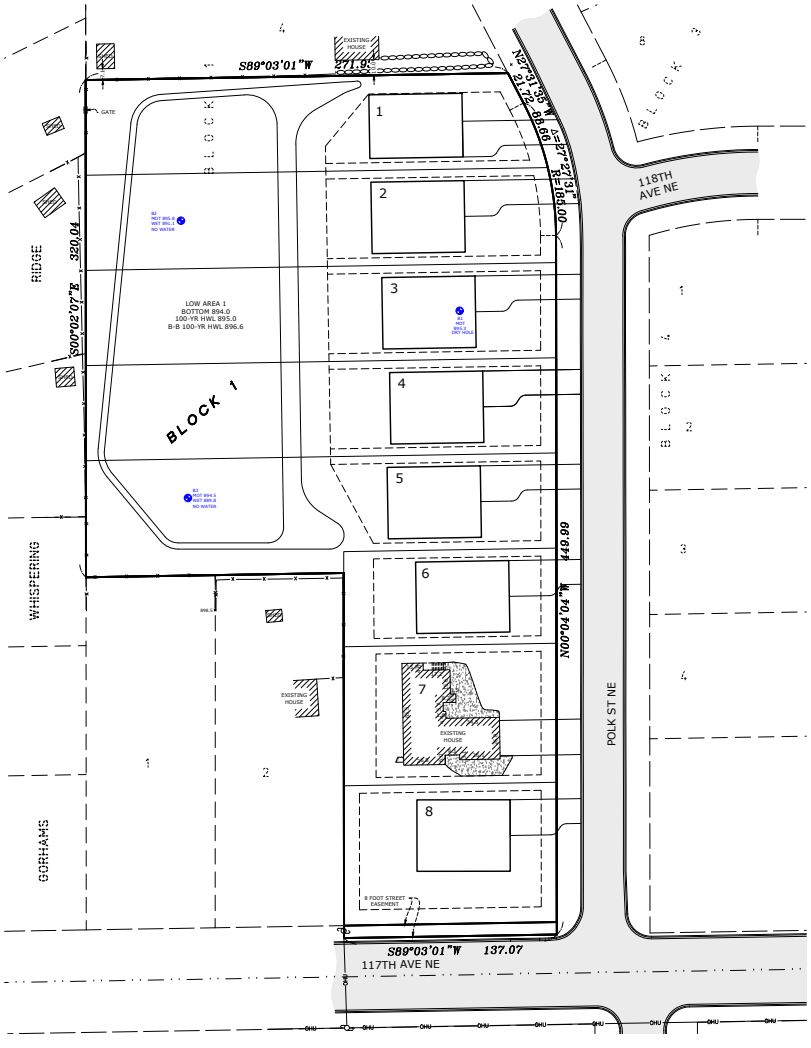
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Microsoft, Vantor

Figure 2: Site Plan

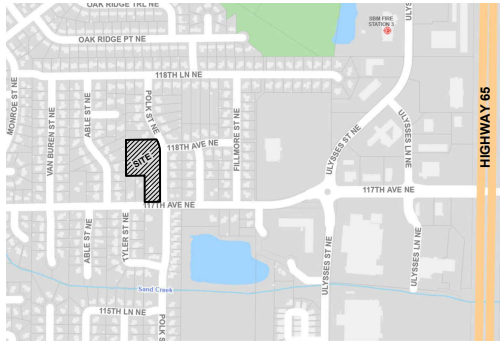
LINDAHL ESTATES

TITLE SHEET

BLAINE, MINNESOTA



VICINITY MAP (NOT TO SCALE)



DEVELOPER
LEE AND DEB LINDAHL
931 117TH AVE NE
BLAINE, MN 55434
763-843-6956
DLINDAHL931@GMAIL.COM

ENGINEER
PLOWE ENGINEERING, INC.
6776 LAKE DRIVE
LINO LAKES, MN 55014
ADAM GINKEL, P.E.
651-361-8234
ADAM@PLOWE.COM

SURVEYOR
E.G. RUD & SONS LAND SURVEYING, INC.
6776 LAKE DRIVE
LINO LAKES, MN 55014
JASON RUD
651-361-8225
JRUD@EGRUD.COM

AN MPCA NPDES CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION

ALL PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO PERMITS FROM CITY OF BLAINE, MNDOT, AND THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, SHALL BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO ORDERING OF MATERIAL AND STARTING OF CONSTRUCTION. NO INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES SHALL BE PERMITTED UNTIL ALL APPLICABLE PERMITS ARE RECEIVED BY CONTRACTOR. INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND CITY STANDARDS AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PUBLIC WORKS/ENGINEERING STANDARDS.

NORTH

40 0 20 40 80

1 INCH = 40 FEET
HORIZONTAL
(22" x 34")

SHEET INDEX

CO	TITLE SHEET
C1.1	GRADING, DRAINAGE & ESC PLAN
C1.2	REMOVALS PLAN
C1.3	SWPPP
C1.4	SWPPP
C1.5	LANDSCAPE PLAN
C2.1	UTILITY PLAN - SANITARY & WATERMAIN
C3.1	DETAILS
C3.2	DETAILS
C3.3	DETAILS

PLOWE ENGINEERING, INC.
6776 LAKE DRIVE
SUITE 110
LINO LAKES, MN 55014
PHONE: (651) 361-8210
FAX: (651) 361-8701

DRAWN BY: AG
JOB NO. 26-2242
CHECK BY: MGA
DATE: 09/05/26

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10.21.26	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN ADJ.
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

I hereby certify that this plan was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

PRELIMINARY

ADAM GINKEL
Date: 10.21.2026 License No. 43963

LINDAHL ESTATES
BLAINE, MN
TITLE SHEET

PREPARED FOR: LEE AND DEB LINDAHL

SHEET
C0

26-2242

LEGEND

- EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND CABLE
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND FIBER
- EXISTING TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
- EXISTING ELECTRICAL PEDESTAL
- EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- EXISTING WATER MAIN
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING CATCH BASIN
- EXISTING GATE VALVE
- EXISTING HYDRANT
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION
- EXISTING BITUMINOUS
- EXISTING RETAINING WALL
- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED WATER PIPE
- PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER PIPE
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER PIPE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED CATCH BASIN
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION (GUTTERLINE, BITUMINOUS SURFACE, OR GROUND SURFACE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
- PROPOSED DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE
- PROPOSED SILT FENCE
- PROPOSED BIOROLLS
- PROPOSED INLET PROTECTION
- PROPOSED RIP-RAP
- HAND BORINGS (BY TRADEWELL)

Know what's **below.** **Call** before you dig.

NORTH

30 0 15 30 60

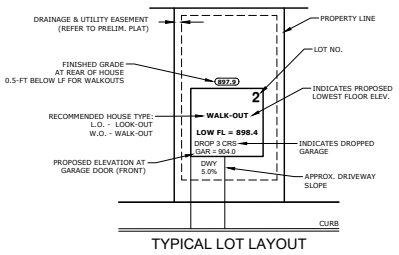
1 INCH = 30 FEET HORIZONTAL (22" x 34")

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ALL PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO PERMITS FROM CITY OF xxxxx, MNDOT, AND THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, SHALL BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO ORDERING OF MATERIAL AND STARTING OF CONSTRUCTION. NO INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES SHALL BE PERMITTED UNTIL ALL APPLICABLE PERMITS ARE RECEIVED BY CONTRACTOR. INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND CITY STANDARDS AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PUBLIC WORKS/ENGINEERING STANDARDS.

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS CONCERNING TYPE AND LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES IS NOT GUARANTEED TO BE ACCURATE OR ALL INCLUSIVE. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING HIS OWN DETERMINATION AS TO TYPE AND LOCATION OF UTILITIES AS NECESSARY TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THESE UTILITIES.
2. CALL GOPHER STATE ONE CALL AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATIONS FOR EXISTING UTILITIES LOCATIONS.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY SIZE, ELEVATION, AND LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO THE START OF INSTALLATIONS.
4. ALL UTILITY AND STREET INSTALLATIONS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CITY STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAIL PLATES.
5. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED DURING CITY APPROVED WORKING HOURS.
6. PARKING, EQUIPMENT STORAGE OR MATERIAL STORAGE SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED ON PUBLIC STREETS OR WITHIN PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
7. NOTIFY CITY A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
8. ALL ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, AND GAS EXTENSIONS INCLUDING SERVICE LINES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY SPECIFICATIONS. ALL UTILITY DISCONNECTIONS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING TRAFFIC CONTROL, SUCH AS BARRICADES, WARNING SIGNS, DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, FLAGMEN AND LIGHTS, AS NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE MOVEMENT OF TRAFFIC.



TYPICAL LOT LAYOUT

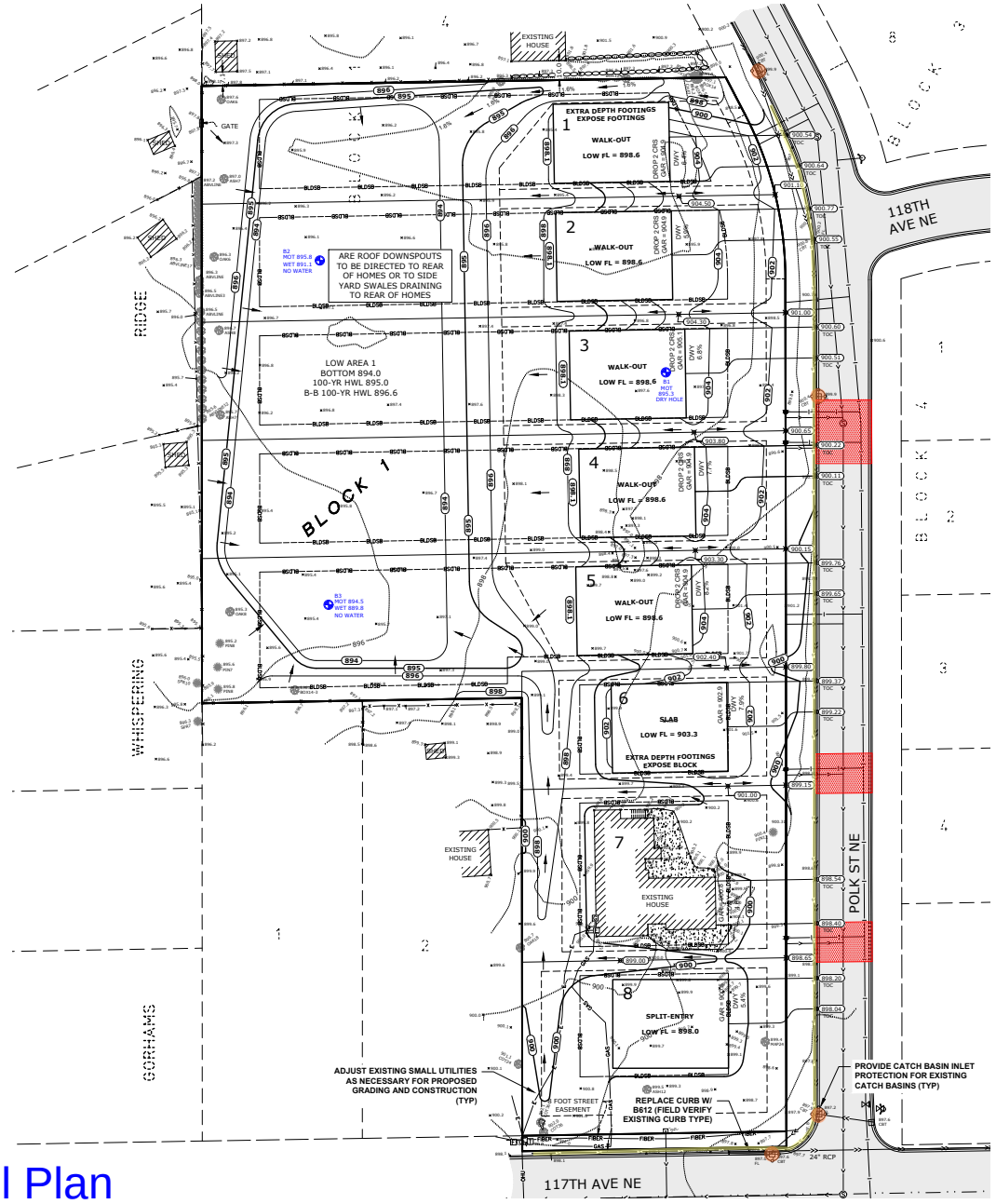


Figure 3: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

PLOWE ENGINEERING, INC.
6776 LAKE DRIVE, SUITE 110
LAND LAKES, MN 55014
PHONE: (651) 361-8210
FAX: (651) 361-8701
CIVIL ENGINEERING & SURVEYING

DRAWN BY: MGA
JOB NO.: 26-2242
CHECK BY: MGA
DATE: 09/05/26

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10.21.26	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN ADJ.

I hereby certify that this plan was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

PRELIMINARY

ADAM GRAVEL
Date: 10.21.2026 License No. 43963

LINDAHL ESTATES

BLAINE, MN

GRADING, DRAINAGE & ESC PLAN

PREPARED FOR: LEE AND DEB LINDAHL

SHEET
C1.1

26-2242

S:\PLOWE\CAD\26PROJ\2242 LINDAHL ESTATES (BLAINE)\2242 CAD\2242 BASE 13.DWG
Wednesday, October 21, 2026 10:52:21 AM

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
Request for Board Action

MEETING DATE:	November 9, 2026
AGENDA NUMBER:	12
ITEM:	Public Waters Inventory Update
AGENDA:	Discussion

REQUEST
Discuss the DNR Public Waters Inventory update for Anoka County.

BACKGROUND
Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103G, defines what lakes, wetlands, streams, and other watercourses are considered *public waters* and potentially subject to additional rules and regulations. The definition covers a wide variety of situations and can be nuanced and difficult to consistently apply in practice.

In the 1970s the DNR developed the Public Waters Inventory (PWI), consisting of maps and lists of waters that are identified as public waters.

Over time, mapping errors and inconsistencies have been identified, and there has not always been a consistent understanding of how the mapped inventory and statutory definition relate.

In 2024, the Legislature directed DNR to complete a county-by-county update of the PWI to correct identified errors and make other specific revisions authorized by statute.

In October 2026, the DNR announced that the Anoka County PWI update was starting.

ISSUES/CONCERNS
Scope: DNR describes the project as a targeted update rather than a complete re-inventory of public waters. Previous PWI decisions generally will not be reopened through this process.

Process: DNR will develop a preliminary map of proposed corrections for Anoka County, followed by public notice, a public meeting, and a comment period. Following review of comments, DNR will prepare a provisional final map and provide another review period before finalizing the county inventory.

District Coordination: Staff will coordinate with DNR and other local stakeholders as the Anoka County update proceeds and keep the Board informed of significant developments.

RECOMMENDATION
None

Region 3 Caucus

Wednesday, December 2, 2026 @ 3:30 p.m.

Caucus location: Gull Lake Center – Lake Margaret

AGENDA

3:30 p.m. Welcome and Call to Order (Convener Shawn Mazanec)

3:33 p.m. Appointment of a Secretary (Mazanec)

3:35 p.m. Election of Caucus Chairperson (Mazanec)

3:45 p.m. Nominations of a Region Director to Minnesota Watersheds Board (Caucus Chair)

Current Region 3 Minnesota Watersheds Board Members:

- Shaun Kennedy – term expires December 2026
- Don Pereira – term expires December 2027 (current MW Treasurer)
- Shawn Mazanec – term expires December 2028

Vote for one open position, currently held by Shaun Kennedy, for a term to expire in 2029.

3:50 p.m. Candidate Remarks - 5 minutes each (Caucus Chair)

4:05 p.m. Voting (Caucus Chair)

Election results should be reported to the Minnesota Watersheds President and Executive Director so they can be presented to the members at the annual business meeting.

4:15 p.m. Call for Committee Members (Caucus Chair)

Each committee is represented by one manager or commissioner from each region, except the Legislative Committee (three from each region), who are committed to attending meetings and fulfilling responsibilities, no alternates, please. (Three at-large members are appointed to the Legislative Committee based on the legislative priorities.) *In the past, not all regions have been able to fill the committee positions, let alone designate an alternate Having alternates also makes representation lopsided, with more representation from one region over another. It is more efficient to designate an individual who is willing to commit to attending meetings. If the person is unable to attend a scheduled meeting, it is his/her responsibility to contact the committee co-chair(s). (See table on page 2.)*

4:30 p.m. Open Forum (Caucus Chair)

Review delegate checklist

Discussion of proposed resolutions, regional hot topics, etc.

5:00 p.m. Adjournment (Caucus Chair)

Region III		
Bassett Creek WMC	Brown's Creek	Capitol Region
Carnelian Marine St. Croix	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake	Coon Creek
Minnehaha Creek	Mississippi WMO	Nine Mile Creek
Prior Lake Spring Lake	Ramsey-Washington Metro	Rice Creek
Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek	South Washington	Vadnais Lake Area WMO
Valley Branch		

Minnesota Watersheds Committees – Region III Representatives

December 2026

Committee*	Region	2026 Members	2027	Responsibilities
Legislative	III			The Legislative Committee oversees the resolutions process. It also provides focus and direction to the Minnesota Watersheds lobbying team and the Executive Director. The committee meets in June to review resolutions. It meets again in October to review the legislative program work and makes recommendations to the membership on legislative priorities.
Co-Chairs: Don Pereira, Michelle Overholser		Don Pereira, Valley Branch; Beverly Burnett, Prior Lake-Spring Lake; Marcie Weinandt, Rice Creek; Bonnie Nelson, Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek; Shawn Mazanec and Joe Collins, Capitol Region – at large		
Governance				
Bylaws & MOPP	III	Mike Bradley, Rice Creek		The By-Laws/MOPP committee is responsible for the annual review of these documents to ensure that they meet the needs and operating procedures of the organization.
Co-Chairs: Vacant, Kristine Goeden				
Strategic Plan	III	Shaun Kennedy, Bassett Creek WMC		This Strategic Plan Committee is responsible for the review and annual prioritization of the organization's strategic plan.
Co-Chairs: Vacant, Andy Henschel				
Finance	III	Sherry White, Minnehaha Creek		The purpose of the Finance Committee is to make financial recommendations to the Board on items such as the annual budget and dues.
Co-Chairs: Don Pereira, Terry Jeffery				
Events/Education	III	Rick Sanders, Capitol Region		The purpose of the Events/Education Committee is to ensure Minnesota Watersheds events provide high quality educational and networking opportunities for members and non-members.
Co-Chairs: Gene Tiedemann, Amber Doschadis				
Awards	III	Celia Wirth, Brown's Creek		The purpose of the Awards Committee is to promote, manage and present the annual Minnesota Watersheds Project and Program of the Year Awards.
Co-Chairs: Dennis Kral, Karen Kill				

Region III Caucus DRAFT Meeting Minutes 2025

Date: Wednesday, December 3, 2025
Time: 4:30-5:25 pm
Location: Gull Lake Center, Lake Margaret room

Attendees:
Bassett Creek WMC: Shaun Kennedy (D), Catherine Cesnik (D), Jen Leonardson
Brown's Creek WD: Griffin Brod
Capitol Region WD: Joe Collins (D), Shawn Mazanec (D), and Rick Sanders
Carnelian Marine St. Croix WD: Paul Richert (D), Nick Bancks (D), and Pat Gleason
Comfort Lake Forest Lake WD: Jackie Anderson (D) and Jim Schottmuller (D)
Coon Creek WD: Jim Hafner (D), Jason Lund (D), and Mary Campbell
Minnehaha Creek WD: Bill Olson (D) and Sherry White (D)
Mississippi WMO: none
Nine Mile Creek WD: Chris-Ann Lauria (D), Brian Kirk (D), Peggy Kvam
Prior Lake Spring Lake WD: Beverly Burnett (D) and Bruce Loney (D)
Ramsey Washington Metro WD: Stephanie Wang (D), Benjamin Karp (D), and Gabi Grogan
Rice Creek WD: Mike Bradley (D) and Marcie Weinandt (D)
Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek WD: Jill Crafton (D), Tom Duevel (D), and Bonnie Nelson
South Washington WD: Mike Madigan and David Filipiak
Vandals Lake Area WMO: none
Valley Branch WD: Don Pereira, John Brach, and Ed Marchan

4:30 pm
I. Call to Order
Don Pereira called the meeting to order at 4:30 PM.

II. Nominations and Appointments
A. MN Watersheds Board Chair
- *** formally nominated Don Pereira for the position of Caucus Chair. The nomination was unanimously approved by all present.

B. Appointment of Caucus Secretary:
- Don Pereira appointed Chris-Ann Lauria, NMCWD

C. Vacant Board Member Appointment
- Shawn Mazanec was nominated as MN Watershed Board Director and is running unopposed.
- His nomination was unanimously approved by all present.

C. Call for Committee Members
- Several nominations were made for MN Watersheds committees:

DRAFT

1) Resolutions & Legislative Committee
Nominations:

a. Beverly Burnett, Prior Lake Spring Lake WD
b. Marcie Weinandt, Rice Creek WD
c. Joe Collins, Capitol Region WD
d. Bonnie Nelson

2) Bylaws MOPP Committee
Nomination: Mike Bradley, Rice Creek WD

3) Strategic Planning Committee
Nomination: Shaun Kennedy, Bassett Creek

4) Finance Committee
Nomination: Sherry White, Minnehaha Creek WD

5) Events & Education Committee
Nomination: Rick Sanders, Capitol Region WD

6) Awards Committee
Nominations:
Joe Collins, Capitol Region WD
Celia Wirth, Brown's Creek WD
Note: Celia Wirth was not present at the caucus. If she wishes to remain on the Awards Committee, Joe Collins said he would step down.

III. Open Forum

A. Approval of Minutes

B. Review Delegate Checklist:
18 delegates needed for a quorum, 25 delegates present

C. Discussion on Resolutions
Facilitated by Don Pereira, the following topics were discussed:

1) MN Watersheds passed a resolution to address chloride reduction last year. This initiative highlights the need for action to mitigate chloride impacts on our water resources. Several government entities have resources and policies available for municipalities seeking to implement chloride reduction strategies:
<u>Government Chloride Reduction Resources and Policies</u>

a. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) offers Best Management Practices (BMPs) and has established a Statewide Chloride Management Plan.

DRAFT

b. The Clean Water Council has developed a chloride policy that encourages Minnesota to adopt measures for reducing chloride levels in surface and groundwater. This policy includes funding for the Smart Salting applicator training and certification program.
c. The Board of Soil and Water Resources (BSWR) provides guidance on chloride reduction practices that municipalities can adopt.
d. Hennepin County is actively working to reduce chloride usage through its Chloride Initiative. This program collaborates with cities and watershed organizations to develop and share resources, such as the "Low Salt, No Salt Minnesota" initiative, which aims to inform residents and property managers about chloride-reduction practices.
e. Future Actions
The committee brainstormed potential actions to enhance chloride reduction efforts, including
    - Municipalities could require building design requirements that reduce chloride use.
    - Cities could implement snow storage plans that are consistent across the metro area.
    - Communities could push for changes in water softener use.
    - Encourage more districts or municipalities to recruit volunteers for the Salt Watch program.

D. Clean Water Fund
- Marcie Weinandt addressed funding for the Clean Water Council. In 2008, the Clean Water, Land, and Legacy Amendment was passed, increasing the sales and use tax rate by three-eighths of 1 percent on taxable sales from 2009 through 2034. Marcie advocates for MN Watersheds to support renewal of this amendment and to begin such work by ***.
- Bonnie Nelson, Riley-Purgatory WD (prior MPCA employee and a farmer) volunteered to be on the Resolutions & Legislative Committee.

E. Jackie Anderson, CLFLWD reminded the assembly that a resolution will be presented at the Annual Business Meeting to address an existing inconsistency regarding the deadlines for levy submissions, specifically the dates of September 15th and September 30th. Her district is advocating for the introduction of legislation to amend Minnesota Statute 103D.915, concerning tax levy protocols, to establish a uniform deadline of September 30th.

Motion made to approve the 2024 MN Watershed Caucus Meeting minutes.
100% of members were in favor.

IV. Adjournment 5:15 PM
- Mary Texer made a motion to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Joe Collins.

Send minutes
jvoit@mnwatersheds.com
dpereira@vbwd.org

DRAFT

How Minnesota Watersheds Committees Work

Information about upcoming committee meetings is developed by the Minnesota Watersheds Executive Director and committee co-chairs. The information is distributed to committee members and is available to members upon request. Meeting summaries are created and shared with members through the monthly newsletter, as well as the pertinent committee page on the Minnesota Watersheds website.

Executive Governance

The Executive Governance Committee, consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the Executive Director, works together to ensure daily operations align with the Bylaws, Manual of Policy and Procedures (MOPP), and Strategic Plan. The committee meets as needed.

Bylaws-MOPP

The purpose of the Bylaws-MOPP Committee is to ensure the Bylaws and MOPP are kept up to date and adequately guide the organization. The committee meets annually or as needed.

Strategic Plan Committee

The purpose of the Strategic Plan Committee is to ensure the Strategic Plan adequately guides the organization. The committee meets annually to prioritize the work plan for the Executive Director and to review the Strategic and Communication Plans.

Executive Finance and Finance Committee

The Executive Finance Committee will handle the day-to-day financial decisions. The Finance Committee will deal with the larger picture issues, such as preparing an annual budget and making recommendations on the annual dues structure.

Events-Education Committee

The purpose of the Events-Education Committee is to ensure Minnesota Watersheds events provide high quality educational and networking opportunities for members and non-members. The committee annually reviews the education work plan, provides input before and after events, and sets the convention presentation schedule, including recommendations for the staff development workshop. This committee is supported by the Executive Director and the Program Manager. The committee meets in January, February, April, June, July, September, and December.

Legislative Committee

The purpose of the Legislative Committee is to oversee the resolutions process. It also provides focus and direction to the Minnesota Watersheds lobbying team and the Executive Director. The committee meets in June to review resolutions. It meets again in October to review the legislative program work and makes recommendations to the membership on legislative priorities.

Awards Committee

The purpose of the Awards Committee is to promote, manage, and present the annual Minnesota Watersheds Project and Program of the Year Awards. The committee conducts its business almost exclusively by email.

Minnesota Watersheds
2026 Annual Business Meeting Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2026 Annual Business Meeting of Minnesota Watersheds will be held at the Grand View Lodge, Nisswa, Minnesota beginning at 8:00 a.m. on Friday, December 4, 2026 for the following purposes:

1. To receive and accept the reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer regarding the business of the association of the past year;
2. To receive the report of the auditor;
3. To consider and act upon the Fiscal Year 25-26 financial report;
4. To consider and act upon the Fiscal Year 26-27 budget;
5. To consider and act upon the proposed dues structure adjustments;
6. To consider and act upon proposed Strategic Plan revisions;
7. To consider and act upon proposed Bylaws changes;
8. To consider and act upon proposed 2027 Legislative Priorities;
9. To elect three directors, one from each region, for terms ending in 2029; and
10. To consider and act upon any other business that may properly come before the membership.

Sincerely,

Wanda Holker

Wanda Holker
Secretary

Minnesota Watersheds
2026 Delegate Appointment Form

The _____ hereby certifies that it is
name of watershed organization
a watershed district or watershed management organization duly established and in good standing pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B or 103D and is a member of Minnesota Watersheds for the year 2026.

The _____ hereby further certifies
name of watershed organization
the following individuals have been appointed as delegates, or as an alternate delegate, all of whom are managers in good standing with their respective watershed district or watershed management organization.

Delegate #1: _____

Delegate #2: _____

Alternate: _____

Authorized by: _____
Signature **Date**

_____
Title

** Please return this form to jvoit@mnwatersheds.com at your earliest convenience. **

REGION 1	Delegate 1	Delegate 2	Alternate
Bois de Sioux Watershed District	Linda Vavra	Allen Wold	
Buffalo-Red River Watershed District	Bill Davis	Cathy Affield	Gerry Van Amburg
Cormorant Lakes Watershed District			
Joe River Watershed District			
Middle-Snake-Tamarac Rivers	Bill Petersen	Lein Schiller	Keith Szczepanski
Pelican River Watershed District	Charles Jasken	Laurie Olson	Scott Busker
Red Lake Watershed District	Gene Tiedemann	LeRoy Ose	Allan Page
Roseau River Watershed District	James Johnson	LaVerne Voll	
Sand Hill River Watershed District	Don Andringa	Todd Peterson	
Two Rivers Watershed District	Gerald Olsonowski	Daryl Klegstad	Mark Langehaug
Warroad River Watershed District			
Wild Rice Watershed District	Duane Erickson	Michael Christianson	Gregory Holmvik
REGION 2	**Delegate 1**	**Delegate 2**	**Alternate**
Buffalo Creek Watershed District			
Cedar River Watershed District			
Clearwater River Watershed District			
Crooked Creek Watershed District	Arlyn Pohlman	Brad Felten	Paul Fruechte
High Island Creek Watershed District			
Kanaranzi-Little Rock Watershed District			
Lac Qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed District	Jon Olson		Andrew Weber
Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District	Jeff Gertgen	Shane Braegelman	Ruth Schaefer
North Fork Crow River Watershed District	Bob Brauchler	Jim Barchenger	Jim Weller
Okabena Ocheda Watershed District			
Shell Rock River Watershed District	Mike Lee	Joe Pacovsky	
Turtle Creek Watershed District			
Upper Minnesota River Watershed District	Wanda Holker	Jon Bork	
Yellow Medicine River Watershed District	Randy Kamrath	Bill Briggs	Faith Olsen
REGION 3	**Delegate 1**	**Delegate 2**	**Alternate**
Bassett Creek WMC	Shaun Kennedy	Jen Leonardson	Paula Pentel
Brown's Creek Watershed District	Celia Wirth	Chuck LeRoux	
Capitol Region Watershed District	Shawn Mazanec	Joe Collins	Mary Texer
Carnelian Marine St. Croix Watershed District	Paul Richert	Mark Doneux	
Comfort Lake - Forest Lake Watershed District	Dave Bakke	Steve Schmaltz	Jackie Anderson
Coon Creek Watershed District	Jim Hafner	Mary Campbell	Dwight McCullough
Minnehaha Creek Watershed District	Sherry White	William Olson	Gene Maxwell
Mississippi WMO			
Nine Mile Creek Watershed District	Bob Cutshall	Brian Kirk	Larry Olsen
Prior Lake Spring Lake Watershed District	Beverly Burnett	Bruce Loney	Frank Boyles
Ramsey Washington Metro Watershed District	Mark Gernes	Val Eisele	Benjamin Karp
Rice Creek Watershed District	Marcie Weinandt	Janet Hegland	Mike Bradley
Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek Watershed District	Bonnie Nelson	Jill Crafton	Leslie Stovring
South Washington Watershed District	David Filipiak	Emily Stephens	Andrea Date
Vadnais Lake Area WMO			
Valley Branch Watershed District	Ed Marchan	John Brach	Rick Gelbmann

Minnesota Watersheds
2025 Annual Conference
Grand View Lodge, Nisswa, MN

Annual Business Meeting
AGENDA
Friday, December 4, 2026 | 8 a.m.

GENERAL BUSINESS

8:00 a.m. Call to Order and Confirm Quorum
8:01 a.m. Approval of Agenda (Action)
8:02 a.m. Approval of 2025 Annual Business Meeting Minutes (Action) – Peter Fjestad
8:05 a.m. Treasurer's Reports – Peter Fjestad

- FY25-26 Year End Financial Report (Action)
- FY25-26 Review of Financial Procedure Report (Action)
- FY26-27 Proposed Budget (Action)
- FY27-28 and FY28-29 Proposed Dues (Action)

REPORTS

8:45 a.m. President's Report – Peter Fjestad
8:55 a.m. Caucus Election Results Report – Peter Fjestad
9:00 a.m. Executive Director's Report – Jan Voit
9:15 a.m. Board of Water and Soil Resources Report – Assistant Director Justin Hanson

ACTION ITEMS

9:30 a.m. **STRATEGIC PLAN** (Action) – Peter Fjestad

9:40 a.m. **BYLAWS HEARING** (Action) – Peter Fjestad

9:50 a.m. **2027 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES** (Action) – Jan Voit

10:30 a.m. **ADJOURNMENT**

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

MEETING DATE: November 9, 2026
AGENDA NUMBER: 14
ITEM: Watershed Management Videos

AGENDA: Discussion

ACTION REQUESTED
None

PURPOSE
Provide Board members with accessible watershed management training resources to strengthen understanding of District roles, responsibilities, and governance and support more informed decision making.

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT
In December 2025, a video series developed by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for members of local government boards and commissions was shared with the Board.

At the January 12, 2026, Board meeting, the Board expressed interest in reviewing the video series at future meetings as time allows. This staff report is intended to serve as a standing reference so the Board may review the videos incrementally over time.

Who's Who? An Overview {4:29} Minnesota's water management involves multilevel partnerships—federal, tribal, state, and local governments, as well as others. *(Viewed at March 23, 2026 Board meeting)*

Who's Who? Local Governments {9:15} Minnesota's local governments for water management include municipalities, counties, soil and water conservation districts, and watershed authorities, each with unique funding, skills, relationships, and terminology.

Who's Who? State Agencies {12:00} Minnesota's state water agencies—BWSR, DNR, MDA, MDH, MPCA, and Met Council—collaborate on conservation, regulation, monitoring, grants, and planning for surface/groundwater quality and quantity, often overlapping to support local governments.

Who's Who? BWSR {5:03} The Minnesota Board or Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), with a 20-member governor-appointed board and 130 staff, partners with locals via grants, conservation easements, wetland regulation, and water plan reviews to protect Minnesota's land, water, and wetlands.

What is a Watershed? {8:06} A watersheds is land that drains to a common water body. Key concepts: land-water connections, nested scales, and relationship to political units for watershed management.

Watershed Authorities: Types and Statutes {11:57} Minnesota’s watershed management authorities include watershed districts, joint powers WMOs, and county-based WMOs—

each shaped by chapters 103B and 103D—to address water issues across natural boundaries.

Watershed Authorities: Purpose and Power {8:56} Watershed authorities are special purpose units of government with powers including tax levies, planning, rules, and contracts under chapters 103B and 103D.

Watershed Authorities: Boards and Policies {7:45} Boards are appointed by counties or cities and they have specific their policy-setting duties and governance responsibilities.

Watershed Authorities: Structure and Roles {10:41} Clearly defined roles for boards, administrators, are important for effective watershed operations.

Watershed Authorities: Meetings, Committees, and Public Input {11:12} Boards must follow open meeting laws, use advisory/technical committees for input, hold public hearings, and ensure data access.

Watershed Authorities: Budgeting and Finance {10:13} The budget must connect to the watershed plan and be developed with public input, implemented through a statutorily defined fund structure, and audited annually. *(Viewed at May 26, 2026 Board meeting)*

Watershed Authorities: Planning {12:54} The plan is a process with robust public involvement and a product, based on science, that clearly signals goals and intended actions.

Watershed Authorities: Implementation {9:54} Watershed authorities execute plans through projects (e.g., flood control, restorations), regulations via permits and rules under and programs like cost-share, outreach, monitoring.

Additionally, the Anoka Conservation District has produced similar videos related to general watershed management.

ACD Our Watershed and Stormwater Connection{9:56} This video explains complex concepts about watersheds and stormwater in simple terms using engaging animation. It's beneficial for all ages, from an elementary classroom to a city council chamber. Learn what watersheds are, why they are important, and some of the challenges watershed managers face. This ties into stormwater management and what public officials are doing to prevent flooding and improve water quality as well as what we all can do to become part of the solution.

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

RESOLUTION No. 2026-07

COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
BOARD OF MANAGERS

ADOPTING REVISED RULES OF THE COON CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

WHEREAS the Coon Creek Watershed District (District) is a metropolitan watershed district with the powers and duties set forth in Minnesota Statutes chapters 103B and 103D, and is statutorily authorized to take those actions to protect and conserve the water resources of the watershed;

WHEREAS under Minnesota Statutes section 103D.341 the District Board of Managers (Board) is required to adopt rules to accomplish the purposes of Minnesota Statutes chapter 103D and implement its statutory powers;

WHEREAS the current rulemaking proposes revisions to several specific rule provisions that, on the basis of experience and the recommendations of the District engineer and staff, will clarify those provisions, and benefit technical review and permit administration, without diminishing water resource protection or increasing regulatory burden;

WHEREAS in addition the proposed revisions fulfill the District's legal obligation to maintain stormwater management rules consistent with standards set forth by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency under its municipal small separate storm sewer (MS4) program;

WHEREAS on June 22, 2026, the Board approved release of the draft rule revisions for review by the state agencies, county, transportation authorities, cities within the District and District technical and citizen advisory committees;

WHEREAS in accordance with law the District has provided the proposed rule revisions to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources, other applicable state agencies, Anoka County, transportation authorities and cities in the District as well as the District's technical advisory committee and citizen advisory committee, for a 45-day review and comment period;

WHEREAS on November 9, 2026, after duly published notice, the District held a public hearing on the proposed rule revisions to explain and provide the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed revisions;

COON CREEK
WATERSHED DISTRICT

WHEREAS the Board has reviewed and duly considered all comments in preparing the final revised rules and written responses prepared by District staff and the District engineer to all material comments submitted;

WHEREAS upon hearing and consideration of this matter the District finds that the proposed revised rules are sound, reasonable and fair and further the District's purposes of protecting and conserving the water resources of the District;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby adopts the proposed revisions to the District rules;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the District Administrator, upon certification of the revised rules by the Board Secretary, is directed to publish legal notice of the adoption of the revised rules; file the certified revised rules with the Anoka County Recorder and the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources; provide notice of adopted rules to each public transportation authority within the District; mail a copy of the certified revised rules by January 1, 2027, to the governing body of each city and township within the District; and file a certified copy of the revised rules in the official minute book of the District;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the revised rules are effective as of January 1, 2027, and will apply to all applications for permits that have not been submitted to the District and deemed complete, within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes section 15.99, by December 31, 2026.

_____ Dated: _____, 2026.
James Hafner, President