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Jones Lake Outlet Modification, Dredging, and Restoration Project

Environmental Assessment Worksheet
Ramsey County, Minnesota

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Environmental Assessment Worksheet

This most recent Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) form and guidance documents are available at the Environmental Quality Board's website at**:** https://www.eqb.state.mn.us/ The EAW form provides information about a project that may have the potential for significant environmental effects. Guidance documents provide additional detail and links to resources for completing the EAW form.

Cumulative potential effects can either be addressed under each applicable EAW Item or can beaddressed collectively under EAW Item 21.

Note to reviewers: Comments must be submitted to the RGU during the 30-day comment period following notice of the EAW in the *EQB Monitor*. Comments should address the accuracy and completeness of information, potential impacts that warrant further investigation and the need for an EIS.

1. Project title

Jones Lake Outlet Modification, Dredging, and Restoration Project

2. Proposer Contact Information

Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD)

Contact person: David Petry

Title: Project Manager

Address: 4325 Pheasant Ridge Drive NE, #611

City, State, ZIP: Blaine, MN 55449

Phone: 763.398.3070

Email: dpetry@ricecreek.org

3. RGU Contact Information

Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD)

Contact person: David Petry

Title: Project Manager

Address: 4325 Pheasant Ridge Drive NE, #611

City, State, ZIP: Blaine, MN 55449

Phone: 763.398.3070

Email: dpetry@ricecreek.org

4. Reason for EAW Preparation

Required:	Discretionary:
☐ EIS Scoping	☐ Citizen petition
× Mandatory EAW	☐ RGU discretion
	☐ Proposer initiated

If EAW or EIS is mandatory give EQB rule category subpart number(s) and name(s):

4410.4300 Subp. 27. A. Wetlands and Public Waters: "For projects that will change or diminish the course, current, or cross-section of one acre or more of any public water or public waters wetland except for those to be drained without a permit pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103G, the local government unit shall be the RGU."

5. Project Location

- Exhibit 1: Location Map
- County: Ramsey County
- City/Township: New Brighton
- PLS Location (¼, ¼, Section, Township, Range):
    - NE1/4, Section 32, T30N, R23W
- Watershed (81 major watershed scale): Mississippi River (20) (Exhibit 3: Watershed Map)
- GPS Coordinates: 45.0452088, -93.1947509 (Mid-Point)
- Tax Parcel Numbers: 323023120019, 323023120020, 323023120026, 323023120007, 323023120021, 323023120022, 323023110001, 323023140005, 323023130012, 323023130006, 323023130010, 323023130013, 323023130004, 323023130005, 323023420017, 323023140020, 323023140022, 323023140019

6. Project Description

a. Provide the brief project summary to be published in the *EQB Monitor*, (approximately 50words).

RCWD is proposing a project at Jones Lake to modify its outlet, construct a sediment forebay, dredge sediment from within and adjacent to the basin, and restore the habitat within and around the basin. The planned depth of excavation is intended to match historic (early mid-20th century) conditions and is based on field survey of loosely consolidated sediment depths. The outlet structure is designed to attenuate flood flows without impacting surrounding structures. A sediment forebay is planned to capture sediments before it enters Jones Lake from the RCD 5 system south of Jones Lake.

b. Give a complete description of the proposed project and related new construction, including infrastructure needs. If the project is an expansion include a description of the existing facility. Emphasize: 1) construction, operation methods and features that will cause physical manipulation of the environment or will produce wastes, 2) modifications to existing equipmentor industrial processes, 3) significant demolition, removal or remodeling of existing structures, and 4) timing and duration of construction activities

Project Description
Jones Lake is located in New Brighton, MN. It is surrounded by apartments, commercial

properties, and a railroad line. Ramsey County Ditch (RCD) 5 feeds into the lake in the southeast corner, RCD 2 Branch 1 provides flow from the west, and RCD 2 outlets from the lake in the northwest corner. There is an existing weir structure located on RCD 2 at the lake outlet which has fallen into disrepair and is past its functional life. The existing outlet was permitted in 1983 under DNR Permit #83-6059.

Rice Creek Watershed District is proposing a two-phase lake restoration project. (For project boundary see Exhibit 2: Project Layout Map). Phase One will include the construction of a new outlet structure with an embankment, restoring flood storage within Jones Lakes. The new structure will maintain the normal water level of the current outlet structure but raise the 100-year flood elevation by an estimated 0.67 feet. The principal spillway will be a 27" reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) with the same runout elevation as the previous weir, 891.5[1]. This pipe will be installed to circumvent the new embankment to protect against catastrophic failure of the embankment. The top of the embankment (overtopping auxiliary spillway crest) will be 899.0. The channel leading to the embankment (RCD 2), will remain an open ditch and will be repaired to its as-constructed depth. The estimated outlet construction footprint is 1.2 acres (including the channel between Jones Lake, the downstream road, and the outlet structure). The existing sheet pile/weir will be removed. Also, during Phase One, RCD 5 will be realigned to the east, connected to a newly constructed sediment forebay to capture particulate matter from the ditch and reduce sediment/nutrient delivery to Jones Lake, an impaired water. The stormwater will then outlet through the RCD 5 open channel ditch connecting the forebay to the Jones Lake basin. The estimated footprint of this portion of the project is 7.1 acres.

Phase Two of the project will consist of dredging Jones Lake to restore the wetland habitat to a condition more similar to pre-settlement conditions. Organic sediments above and below the ordinary high-water level will be removed and disposed of off-site to increase dead and live storage and removed phosphorus-rich sediments that are causing internal loading of ortho phosphorus within the lake. Sediment will be dredged below the outlet elevation of 891.7 to a depth of approximately 889.0. Excavation of sediment outside of the dredging area will extend to the perimeter of the public water. The average excavation depth is 2.5-2.75 feet (Attachment 1: Preliminary Plans). Dredged sediment can be dewatered on site prior to hauling to an offside disposal facility. An estimated area of 39.2 acres is to be disturbed, and an estimated 154,000 Cubic Yards (CY) above the runout elevation, 19,000 CY below the runout elevation and 16,000 CY of sediment for the sediment forebay is to be removed.

Construction Methods

Construction of Jones Lake project will be completed in two phases. Phase One of the project is to be completed during the construction season of 2026. Phase Two of the project is to be completed during the construction season of 2027. Reestablishment of vegetation will occur over a few years span during and following each construction phase.

Typical construction equipment used for these projects includes excavators and trucks for hauling materials offsite. The equipment will be used for excavation of the outlet structure and forebay and for dredging, dewatering, and hauling.

Construction activities associated with the project are likely to result in temporary noise, dust and dewatering. Dust will be minimized through standard dust control measures such as applying water to exposed soils and limiting the extent and duration of exposed soil conditions. A temporary storage/dewatering location will be selected that minimizes temporary impacts to the basin. Perimeter controls will be used to contain the dredged

[1] All elevations provided herein are based on North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD'88) unless otherwise noted.

material and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be utilized to manage and treat runoff from the site. Construction contractors will be required to comply with applicable local noise restrictions and ordinances to the most reasonable extent.

Natural Resource Impacts

The proposed project is located within a landscape comprised of medium- to high-density urban development, open water, emergent herbaceous wetlands, roadways, railroad, and forests. The aquatic resources along Area of Interest (AOI) are identified by the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and the MN Public Waters Inventory (PWI). Construction activities will impact Jones Lake (DNR ID: PW# 62-076), Public Waterway (M-059-000.5-001) (also designated public drainage system RCD 2), RCD 5 and potentially impact areas of wetlands directly adjacent to the lake (See Exhibit 5: Land Use Map and Attachment 2 Wetland Delineation Aquatic Resources Map). These activities include excavation and placement of embankment fill for installation of the new embankment outlet structure, sediment forebay, realignment of ditches, and increasing dead and live storage. Temporary impacts include increased turbidity, suspended contaminants, benthic habitat loss, loss of vegetation (aquatic and terrestrial), disturbance to wildlife, and impact on nearby communities. Permanent impacts will include the dredging and excavation above and below the high-water elevation of Jones Lake and excavation above and below the public watercourse RCD2 . Impacts to aquatic resources are subject to State and Federal regulations and will require authorization through a Clean Water Act (CWA)/MN Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) permit and Minnesota Public Waters Work Permit.

Jones Lake was determined by MNDNR to be below the minimum biodiversity threshold for statewide significance. There are no Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) Native Plant Communities or Sites of Biodiversity Significance (Exhibit 11: MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance) that could potentially be impacted from use of heavy machinery. This area, however, may have conservation value at the local level as habitat for native plants and animals, corridors for animal movements, buffers surrounding higher quality natural areas, or as areas with high potential for restoration of native habitat. The project will not permanently impact any rare features or rare species identified in the Natural Heritage review. There are threated and endangered species identified by the DNR within proximity of the project area of interest, Blanding's turtle and rusty patched bumble bee.

The project has potential to impact this rare turtle through direct fatalities and habitat disturbance/destruction due to activities associated with the proposed project. Minnesota's Endangered Species Statute (Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895) and associated Rules (Minnesota Rules, part 6212.1800 to 6212.2300 and 6134) prohibit the take of threatened or endangered species without a permit. The following measures will be implemented:

- Avoid wetland and aquatic impacts to areas that are suitable for overwintering, during overwintering season, between September 15 and April 15
- Limit erosion and sediment control to wildlife friendly erosion control.
- Check bare ground within construction areas for turtles before the use of heavy equipment or any ground disturbance.
- The Blanding's turtle flyer must be given to all contractors working in the area
- Report any sightings using the DNR Plant and Animal Observation Form.
- If turtles are in imminent danger, move them by hand out of harm's way; otherwise, they are to be left undisturbed.

The project area overlaps with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Rusty Patched Bumble Bee high potential zone and is likely to be present. From April through October the species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April the species overwinters under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted

by a variety of land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. If applicable, the DNR recommends reseeding disturbed soils with native species of grasses and forbs using BWSR Seed Mixes or MnDOT Seed Mixes.

There are no other special concerns resources (trout stream/lakes, wild or scenic rivers, calcareous fens) within close proximity of the project that will be impacted as a result of the project.

Best management practices (BMPs) for erosion and sedimentation control during construction will include but are not limited to, sediment control logs, erosion control blankets, silt curtain and silt fences. Erosion and sedimentation controls will be used to avoid impacts to adjacent land, wetlands, and sensitive habitat areas. The construction activities are likely to produce noise and dust. The construction crew will be required to follow local noise ordinances and restrictions. Limiting the extent of soil exposure or watering exposed soils will be done to minimize dust pollution. Disposal of all excess materials and debris from construction will occur in accordance with State and county regulations.

Timing and Duration:
The anticipated schedule is outlined below:

- Project EAW: Winter 2025/2026
- Plans, Specification, and Cost Estimate: Spring 2026
- USACE, WCA, and DNR Public Waters Permits: Apply Spring 2026
- Desired Construction Start: Summer/Fall 2026
- Construction Completion: Fall 2027

c. Project magnitude:

Table 1. Project magnitudes

	Impact Zone
Total project acreage	63.55 acres
Linear project length - Existing Conditions	0.90 miles
Linear project length - Restored Conditions	0.90 miles
Number and type of residential units	N/A
Commercial building area (in square feet)	N/A
Industrial building area (in square feet)	N/A
Institutional building area (in square feet)	N/A
Other uses – specify (in square feet)	N/A
Structure height(s)	N/A

d. Explain the project purpose; if the project will be carried out by a governmental unit, explain theneed for the project and identify its beneficiaries.

Ramsey County Ditch (RCD) 2 conveys the runoff from portions of the cities of Roseville, St. Anthony, and New Brighton before eventually discharging into Long Lake. The urbanization of this watershed occurred mostly prior to the implementation of modern stormwater management rules and techniques, and therefore the RCD 2 subwatershed exhibits little attenuation of peak stormwater flows or water quality

treatment during precipitation events. Due to the extent of urbanization within the watershed, there are limited opportunities for stormwater flow attenuation projects to mitigate existing flood risks and the increased flood risks associated with changes in precipitation patterns (i.e., climate resiliency). Urbanization has also severely degraded Jones Lake and its surrounding habitat resulting in a listed impairment (Aquatic Life Impairment) and creating an influx of ortho phosphorus being discharged downstream due to internal loading created from unconsolidated, phosphorus-rich sediment.

The Jones Lake Outlet Modification, Dredging, and Restoration project was recommended in Phase 2 of the Basic Water Management Project (BWMP) to create much needed flood storage and water quality treatment. The Jones Lake project was also identified in the 2023 climatic resiliency report as a necessary component of a strategy to mitigate the risk of flooding from increasing high magnitude rainfall events, particularly in areas of environmental justice concern.

Specifically, the Jones Lake project will increase temporary storage volume to reduce downstream flood flows and will allow implementation of other localized drainage projects to mitigate flood risk where storage is not an option without creating adverse impacts. Additionally, the project will improve water quality treatment within and downstream of the lake and improve ecological habitat.

e. Are future stages of this development including development on any other property planned orlikely to happen? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, briefly describe future stages, relationship to present project, timeline and plans for environmental review.

Several other projects conceptualized in the BWMP rely on the Jones Lake project as prerequisite. However, future projects in the BWMP are not future stages of this development, as this development provides utility independent of the other projects. Future environmental reviews for those projects, where necessary, will be informed by this EAW.

f. Is this project a subsequent stage of an earlier project? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, briefly describe the past development, timeline and any past environmental review.

7. Climate Adaptation and Resilience

a. Describe the climate trends in the general location of the project (see guidance: *Climate Adaptation and Resilience*) and how climate change is anticipated to affect that location duringthe life of the project.

Based on the most recent "National Climate Assessment (NCA)" report, developed by the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), described the climate trends in the Midwest as having increases in temperatures, increases in humidity, increases in droughts, increases in heavy rainfalls, and exacerbated stressors on ecosystems. A review of the University of Minnesota's "Minnesota Climate Projections", indicates that the climate in Ramsey County and within the AOI is trending to having increased number of days with 1 or more inches of rain, decreased number of sub-zero temperature nights, and an increase in number of days reaching above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Historically, the AOI receives 6 days/year of greater an inch of rain, 25 nights/year of sub-zero temperatures, and 10 days/year of above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The trends for mid-century (2041-2060) include 7 days/year of greater an inch of rain, 10 nights/year of sub-zero temperatures, and 35-40 days/year of above 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

b. For each Resource Category in the table below: Describe how the project's proposed activitiesand how the project's design will interact with those climate trends. Describe proposed adaptations to address the project effects identified.

Table 2. Climate adaptation and resilience of proposed project

Resource Category	Climate Considerations	Project Information	Adaptations
Project Design	The design of the project includes a forebay, a new embankment outlet structure to minimize bounce during small magnitude, high frequency rainfalls and maximize bounce during high magnitude low frequency rainfalls. An average of 1.75-2 feet of dredging is planned within the open waters of the wetland, and 2.5-2.75 feet of excavation outside of the open water area to allow for more storage and restore to pre-settlement elevations.	The project will combat the effects of climate change on flooding, particularly in areas of environmental justice concern. It will result in an improvement in water quality and habitat, creating a forebay to reduce the future accumulation of sediment, and restore hydrology to pre-settlement conditions.	The project will have positive impact on climate considerations with a new embankment outlet structure with multiple stages to minimize bounce during small magnitude, high frequency rainfalls and maximize bounce during high magnitude low frequency rainfalls.

8. Cover types.

Cover types within the project area were estimated based on reference to U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Database (2023)[2] (Table 3; Exhibit 4: Land Cover Map).

[2] Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) (2023) National Land Cover Database.

Table 3. Estimated cover types before and after project completion.

Cover Types	Before(acres)	After (acres)
Wetlands and shallow lakes (<2 meters deep)	29.06	29.06
Wooded/forest	3.27	3.27
Brush/Grassland	1.07	1.07
Developed Open Space	10.07	10.07
Developed Low Intensity	8.64	8.64
Developed, Medium Intensity	5.25	5.25
Developed, High Intensity	1.29	1.29
Open Water	`4.8	4.8
Tomatoes	0.11	0.11
TOTAL	**63.56**	**63.56**

9. Permits and approvals required

Table 4. Required Permits and Approvals

Unit of Government	Type of Application	Status
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Nationwide (#27) permit	To be applied for
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	ESA Consultation and Approval	Applied for and received 9/2/2025
Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office	Cultural Resources Review and Concurrence	To be completed
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	Section 401; NPDES permit	To be applied for
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	Public Waters Work Permit, Dam safety permit	To be applied for
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	State-listed Species and Rare Features Review (NHIS)	Received final review 11/18/25
Ramsey County/Rice Creek Watershed District	Wetland Conservation Act Permit	To be applied for
Rice Creek Watershed District	Petition for Realignment of RCD 5	To be completed

10. Land use

a. Describe:
   i. Existing land use of the site as well as areas adjacent to and near the site, including parksand open space, cemeteries, trails, prime or unique farmlands.

Land Use

The existing land use within the Area of Interest (AOI) includes developed land, open water, herbaceous wetlands, and forest (Exhibit 5: Land Use Map). A review of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Land Cover Database (NLCD)[3] indicates that the AOI

https://www.mrlc.gov/data?f%5B0%5D=year%3A2019

[3] Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) (2019) National Land Cover Database.

is dominated by developed, medium intensity (38.67% of the AOI) and emergent herbaceous wetlands (28.73% of the AOI) with remnants of developed open space and low intensity as well as open water and deciduous forest (Table 5**; Exhibit 4: Landcover Map**).

Table 5. Land Cover Types within AOI (NLCD 2024)

Project Component (Land Cover)	Acres in AOI	Percent in AOI
Open Water	3.36	5.26%
Developed, Open Space	12.69	19.87%
Developed, Low Intensity	8.24	12.90%
Developed, Medium Intensity	6.39	10.00%
Developed, High Intensity	1.31	2.05%
Deciduous Forest	1.78	2.79%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	30.11	47.14%

Parks and Open Spaces

The City of New Brighton owns a majority of the land within the project AOI. The AOI and surrounding landscape is privately owned commercial/residential land, and city property. The nearest state land is the 24,000-acre Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area located northeast of the AOI approximately 12.30 miles. Additionally, the nearest federal land is the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the Fish and Wildlife Area, located near Bloomington approximately 12.50 miles south of the AOI. The nearest State Park is Fort Snelling State Park located approximately 9.60 miles South of the AOI.

Cemeteries

There are no cemeteries within or directly adjacent to the AOI. The nearest cemetery is the St. John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery located north of the AOI approximately 1 mile. This cemetery or any other cemetery will not be impacted by the proposed project.

Trails

There are no state-designated trails located within or directly adjacent to the AOI. The Gateway State Trail, a designated Minnesota State Trail, is located approximately 6.25 miles southeast of the AOI. There are not any regional trails within the AOI, but the closest, the Northeast Diagonal Regional Trail, is 1.25 miles to the southwest. The nearest State Water Trail is the Mississippi River approximately 4 miles to the west of the AOI.

Farmland Classification[4]

The AOI consists of two types of farmland classifications that indicate the soils suitability for food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The classifications identified in the AOI include “farmland of statewide importance, and not prime farmland.” The most prominent classification are soil series that are considered to be “not prime farmland” with approximately 98.7 % (53.4 acres) of the AOI considered to be this classification (Table 6).

https://www.mrlc.gov/data?f%5B0%5D=year%3A2019

[4] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (2023) Web Soil Survey. https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/

Table 6. Farmland Classification Ratings within the AOI (NRCS 2024)

Soil Symbol	Soil Name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
132C	Hayden fine sandy loa, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.4	0.7%
859B	Urban land-Zimmerman complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	9.7	15.3%
860C	Urban land-Hayden-Kingsley complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.8	4.4%
863	Urban land-Lino complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.6	0.9%
1027	Udorthents, wet substratum, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	10.8	17.0%
1039	Urban land	Not prime farmland	0.7	1.0%
1055	Aquolls and histosols, ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	28.8	45.3%

ii. Plans. Describe planned land use as identified in comprehensive plan (if available) and anyother applicable plan for land use, water, or resources management by a local, regional, state, or federal agency.

Rice Creek Watershed District Watershed Management Plan 2020-2029[5]

RCWD's mission is "To manage, protect, and improve the water resource of the District through flood control and water quality projects and programs." The goals of the plan include:

1. Schedule, prioritize, and execute inspection and maintenance of the District's public drainage systems to preserve and/or restore drainage function for multiple uses.
2. Equitably apportion costs of public drainage system repairs.
3. Use communication and outreach tools as an integral element in managing public drainage systems to credibly convey District roles and authorities and system data and information, thereby increasing knowledge, awareness, and capacity among stakeholders.
4. In consideration of the District's limited role, address conveyance concerns on non-103E systems within the framework of District policy.
5. Development of an updated District program that focuses on construction, inspection, maintenance, and/or operation of District facilities in accordance with their water management purposes and gages their effectiveness over time.
6. Strive to obtain and maintain legal access for operation and maintenance of those District facilities that currently do not have legal access.
7. Decrease the risk and impact of known flooding issues through collaboration with local municipal partners.
8. Understand the effects of future development on runoff volume, flow rates, and flooding, and work to minimize those effects through regulation, projects, and programs.

[5] Rice Creek Watershed District Watershed Management Plan 2020-2029 (2023). https://www.ricecreek.org/wp-content/uploads/document-library/RCWD_2020_Watershed_Management_Plan_Updated_August-2023.pdf

9. Maintain and update District hydrology and hydraulic models to reflect changing conditions and adapt to evolving technology.
10. Employ District regulatory authority and collaborate with partners (e.g. state, municipalities) on inspections to minimize sediment loading from erosion associated with land disturbance, land development, increases in impervious surface, or other changes in landscape construction sites that contribute to accelerated sedimentation.
11. Pursue collaborations to implement agricultural and urban BMPs to address sediment delivery to District water resources.
12. Reduce in-channel sediment delivery throughout the RCWD, and particularly in Lower Rice Creek and Middle Rice Creek, through the implementation of programs and practices.
13. Mitigate adverse water quality impacts of common carp by reducing and maintaining their density with a long-term, sustainable approach.
14. Partner with lake associations and homeowner groups to manage curly-leaf pondweed to improve water quality and native plant diversity.
15. Manage wetlands in a manner which improves diversity and ecological integrity on a District-wide basis, consistent with the Wetland Conservation Act and augmenting Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plans (CWPMP) and local opportunities for preservation, enhancement, and restoration, while balancing multiple resource issues.
16. Protect and improve water quality conditions in District resources by managing nutrient loading and restoring aquatic ecosystems.
17. Monitor District resources to aid in the planning and evaluation of RCWD management activities.
18. Protect groundwater-reliant District resources by implementation of surface water management activities.
19. Develop and implement an effective framework for sourcing District and external financing and revenue to implement projects and programs to achieve the District's goals.
20. Prioritize funding of projects and programs to most effectively meet the goals of the District.
21. Continue collaboration with local, state, and federal partners through project implementation, outreach programs, and city/county partner meetings to better carry out the District's mission.
22. Collaborate with private partners through voluntary action or cost-share incentives by effectively implementing the Natural Waterway Management Program, Stormwater Management Cost Share, and Water Quality Grant Program to achieve District and landowner goals.
23. Ensure that implementation of District rules adequately protects RCWD resources while providing enough flexibility that the program does not unreasonably hinder land use.
24. Fulfill the District's responsibility as the designated WCA LGU, as outlined in MN Rule 8420.
25. Create efficiency and flexibility in the permitting process, while maintaining the intent of the rules.
26. Communicate with District constituents to define RCWD priorities and available data, to highlight activities and projects, and receive constituent input.
27. Ensure adequate resources are available to District constituents to ensure broad communication of the District's mission.

Ramsey County Comprehensive Plan 2040[6]

The 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update establishes the county's role in regional planning

[6] Ramsey County (2018) Ramsey County Comprehensive Plan. RamseyCounty2040_FullDraft_FINAL-compressed.pdf

and presents the current efforts of Ramsey County to address regional goals. The countywide vision, mission, and goals were adopted by the Board of Commissioners in 2015. The mission states, “A county of excellence working with you to enhance our quality of life.” The countywide goals include:

1. Strengthen individual, family, and community health, safety, and well-being through effective safety-net services, innovative programming, prevention and early intervention, and environmental stewardship.
2. Cultivate economic prosperity and invest in neighborhoods with concentrated financial poverty through proactive leadership and inclusive initiatives that engage all communities in decisions about our future.
3. Enhance access to opportunity and mobility for all residents and businesses through connections to education, employment and economic development throughout our region.
4. Model forward-thinking investment, fiscal accountability and transparency through professional operational and financial management.

Ramsey County Strategic Plan[7]

The Ramsey County strategic plan advances the organization’s mission, vision, and goals of well-being, prosperity, opportunity, and accountability. The plan outlines seven strategic priorities that include tangible, timebound goals and actionable strategies:

1. Residents first: effective, efficient and accessible operations
2. Advancing racial and health equity and shared community power
3. Aligning talent attraction, retention, and promotion
4. Putting well-being and community at the center of Justice System Transformation
5. Advancing a holistic approach to strengthen individuals and families
6. Responding to climate change and increasing community resilience
7. Intergenerational prosperity for racial and economic inclusion

iii. Zoning, including special districts or overlays such as shoreland, floodplain, wild and scenicrivers, critical area, agricultural preserves, etc.

The City of New Brighton administers a Shoreland Management Ordinance that protects public waters from pollution, maintains property values, and preserves natural shoreland characteristics (Minnesota Statues 103F and Minnesota Rules Parts 6120.2500-6120.3900). The City of New Brighton also administers its own floodplain ordinance as part of its zoning code. This ordinance is designed to minimize flood losses and protect public health and safety.

iv. If any critical facilities (i.e. facilities necessary for public health and safety, those storing hazardous materials, or those with housing occupants who may be insufficiently mobile) are proposed in floodplain areas and other areas identified as at risk for localized flooding,describe the risk potential considering changing precipitation and event intensity.

There are no critical facilities proposed to be built within floodplain areas.

b. Discuss the project’s compatibility with nearby land uses, zoning, and plans listed in Item 9a above, concentrating on implications for environmental effects.

[7] Ramsey County (2024) Ramsey County 2024-2025 Strategic Plan. https://www.ramseycounty.us/your-government/projects-initiatives/strategic-priorities-vibrant-community

The project is compatible with nearby land uses, zoning, and each plan described in 9a. The project will provide direct benefit to Garden View Apartments downstream, and will minimize peak flow discharges downstream, making future actions that will lower flood elevations over I-35W among other places possible.

c. Identify measures incorporated into the proposed project to mitigate any potentialincompatibility as discussed in Item 10b above and any risk potential.

The proposed project is not incompatible with any county or watershed plans.

11. Geology, soils and topography/landforms

a. Geology - Describe the geology underlying the project area and identify and map any susceptiblegeologic features such as sinkholes, shallow limestone formations, unconfined/shallow aquifers, or karst conditions. Discuss any limitations of these features for the project and any effects the project could have on these features. Identify any project designs or mitigation measures to address effects to geologic features.

The geology of Minnesota was developed during the Wisconsin Glaciation Period, the latest glaciation period.[8] During this period, several glaciers advanced across the state altering the landscape by cutting out riverbeds, depositing sediments that created the rolling topography, and thousands of glacier-melt fed lakes. The surficial sediments of Ramsey County can be completely attributed to the advance, wastage, and stagnation of two ice lobes: Superior lobe and the Grantsburg sub-lobe of the Des Moines lobe. The Superior lobe retreated leaving a broad zone of lake-dotted, hummocky topography. Meltwater from the Grantsburg ice washed over the landscape, depositing sand in extensive outwash plains and broad shallow lakes. The bedrock around the project area, St. Peter Sandstone, has depths between 156 feet to 166 feet.

The DNR and Minnesota Geologic Survey assess pollution sensitivity to near-surface geologic materials.[9] This assessment analyzes the rate of water movement through the soil to the water table at a depth of 10 feet. The sensitivity rating is described as high, moderate, low, very low, and ultra-low sensitivity of pollution of groundwater. High sensitivity ratings indicate that water travels through the surface at a rate between hours and a week, low and very low indicate a rate of weeks to a year and ultra-low indicates a travel rate of greater than a year. The project AOI has very low and Moderate pollution sensitivity.

The geologic features have no limitations or susceptibility to adverse impacts that would be a concern for the proposed project.

b. Soils and topography - Describe the soils on the site, giving NRCS (SCS) classifications and descriptions, including limitations of soils. Describe topography, any special site conditions relating to erosion potential, soil stability or other soils limitations, such as steep slopes, highlypermeable soils. Provide estimated volume and acreage of soil excavation and/or grading. Discuss impacts from project activities (distinguish between construction and operational activities) related to soils and

[8] University of Minnesota, College of Science and Engineering (2024) Minnesota Geological Survey. https://cse.umn.edu/mgs/minnesota-geology

[9] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Minnesota Geological Survey (2024) Watershed Health Assessment Framework. https://arcgis.dnr.state.mn.us/ewr/whaf2/

topography. Identify measures during and after project construction to address soil limitations including stabilization, soil corrections or other measures. Erosion/sedimentation control related to stormwater runoff should be addressed in response to Item 12.b.ii.

Soils

According to the USDA, NRCS, Web Soil Survey[10], the predominate soils within the project's corridor includes:

- 1055, Aquolls and histosols, ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes (45.3% of the AOI)
- 1027 Udorthents, wet substratum, 0 to 6 percent slopes (17.0% of AOI)
- 859B Urban land-Zimmerman complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes (15.3% of AOI)

All soil units identified within the project area are shown in **Table 7** (Exhibit 6: USDA Soils Map). The soil data includes each soil series Hydrologic group. The Hydrologic group describes each soil's series runoff potential. Runoff potential is based on the rate of water infiltration of soils that are unvegetated, wet, and receive precipitation during long-duration storm events. The hydrologic groups include (A, B, C, or D) in which A represents high infiltration rates (low runoff potential), B represents moderate infiltration rates, C represents slow infiltration rates, and D represents very slow infiltration rates (high runoff potential). Some soils are labeled with dual hydrologic groups (A/D, B/D, or C/D) to describe runoff potential in soils that have been altered in some way (drainage). In these cases, the first letter represents runoff potential in drained areas and the second letter represents runoff potential in undrained areas. The soils within the AOI are characterized by low to moderate runoff with many of the areas being altered by drainage (**Table 7**). The soil textures within AOI are fine sandy loam (5.1 % of the AOI), loamy fine sand (16.2% of the AOI) and silty clay loam (45.3 % of the AOI) (**Table 8**). Approximately 33.5 % of the soils are open water and are undefined.

[10] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (2024) Web Soil Survey. https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/

Table 7. USDA Soils in the AOI.

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
132C	Hayden fine sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	B	0.4	0.7%
859B	Urban land-Zimmerman complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	A	9.7	15.3%
860C	Urban land-Hayden-Kingsley complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	B	2.8	4.4%
863	Urban land-Lino complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A/D	0.6	0.9%
1027	Udorthents, wet substratum, 0 to 6 percent slopes	-	10.8	17.0%
1039	Urban land	-	0.7	1.0%
1055	Aquolls and histosols, ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	B/D	28.8	45.3%
W	Water	-	9.8	15.5%

Table 8. Soil Textures in the project area.

Soil Texture	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fine sandy loam	3.2	5.1%
Loamy fine sand	10.3	16.2%
Silty clay loam	28.8	45.3%

Topography

The landscape that surrounds the project's AOI is primarily urban/developed. Based on the Minnesota DNR and U.S. Forest Service's "Ecological Classification System"[11] the ecological land classification the AOI is located in is the Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province, Minnesota and NE Iowa Morainal Section, Anoka Sand Plain subsection. The Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province covers twelve million acres of Minnesota and serves as the transition between prairie and mixed conifer-deciduous forests. The climate of the province is characterized by having precipitation equal to evapotranspiration. The Minnesota and NE Iowa Morainal Section, Anoka Sand Plain subsection's landforms include a broad sandy lake plain which contains small dunes, kettle lakes, and tunnel valleys. The topography of this subsection is characteristic by a level to gently rolling. Prior to the conversion to urban development, the subsection consisted of droughty uplands with oak barrens and opening, brushland characterized large areas of the sandplain. Forests consisted of mostly bur oak, pin oak, and Jack pine.

12. Water resources

a. Describe surface water and groundwater features on or near the site in a.i. and a.ii. below.

i. Surface water - lakes, streams, wetlands, intermittent channels, and county/judicial ditches. Include any special designations such as public waters, shoreland classification and floodway/floodplain, trout stream/lake, wildlife lakes, migratory waterfowl feeding/resting lake, and outstanding resource value water. Include the presence of aquatic invasive species and the water quality impairments or special

[11] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2024) Ecological Classification System. https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/ecs/index.html

designations listed on the current MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List that are within 1 mile of the project. Include DNR Public Waters Inventory number(s), if any.

Wetlands and Public Waters

Based on a review of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Statewide Wetland inventory, the AOI includes freshwater emergent wetlands, and freshwater pond wetlands (Exhibit 7: NWI Map).[12] Of the water resource types located within the AOI, the majority are Circular 39 Type 3 wetlands (totaling 30.12 acres; 81.65 % of corridors NWI features) (Table 9). Additionally, Jones Lake is identified as a Public Waters Basin (Name: Jones; DNR ID: 62007600) and RCD 2 (M-059-000.5-001) is identified as a Public Waterway (Exhibit 8: Public Waters Map).

Table 9. Wetland features within the AOI.

Cowardin Code	Wetland Community	Circular 39	Acres in AOI
PABH	Freshwater Pond	5	5.10
PEM1A	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	1	1.67
PEM1C	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	3	29.79
PEMC	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	3	0.33

MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List[13]

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency maintains a list of waters that are impaired and "fail to meet water quality standards" required by the Clean Water Act. These impairments include "mercury levels that lead to limits of fish consumption, phosphorus and other nutrients that grow algae, sediment that clouds water, bacteria that can make water unsafe for swimming, unhealthy conditions for fish and bugs, PFOS found in fish tissue, and sulfate impairments that may hinder the production of wild rice.[14]" The impaired waters are classified by their impaired uses that include aquatic consumption (AQC), aquatic life (AQL), aquatic recreation (AQR), drinking water (DW), limited resource value (LRV), and wild rice production (WR). A complete list of impairments is listed in Table 10.

Table 10. MPCA 303d Impaired Waters – Impairments Key

Ace: Acetochlor	Al: Aluminum
Amm-U: Ammonia, unionized	*As: Arsenic*
Cl-: Chloride	*Clpyr: Chlorpyrifos*
Cu: Copper	*DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)*
Dieldrin	*Dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD)*
DO: Dissolved oxygen	*E. coli: Escherichia coli (E. coli)*
FC: Fecal coliform	*FishesBio: Fish bioassessments*

[12] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2024) NWI Wetland Finder. https://arcgis.dnr.state.mn.us/ewr/wetlandfinder/

[13] Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (2022) 303d Impaired Waters List. https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/minnesotas-impaired-waters-list

[14] Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (2024) Impaired Waters List – Defining Impaired Waters. https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/minnesotas-impaired-waters-list

Hg-F: Mercury in fish tissue	*Hg-W: Mercury in water column*
InvertBio: Benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessments	*Nitrate*
Nutrients	*PCB-F: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fish tissue*
PCB-W: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	*PFOS-F: Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in fish tissue*
PFOS-W: Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)	*pH*
PlantBio: Aquatic plant bioassessments	*SO4: Sulfate*
T: Turbidity	*Temp: Temperature*
Toxaphene	*TSS: Total suspended solids*

Based on the MPCA's 2024 Impaired Waters List, there are 348 (121 streams, 224 lakes, and 3 wetlands) listed impairments with various stressors within the Mississippi River- Twin Cities watershed. Of these waters, only one waterbody is located within the AOI, Jones Lake is listed as impaired and a TMDL is required. This water and its impairments are listed below (Table 11**;** Exhibit 9: MPCA Impaired Waters Map).

Table 11. MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List within one mile of the AOI

Water body name	*Water body description*	*AUID*	*Use Class*	*Affected designated use*	*Pollutant or stressor*
Jones	Wetland	62-0076-00	2D	Aquatic Life	Benthic macroinvertebrates bioassessments
Jones	Wetland	62-0076-00	2D	Aquatic Life	Aquatic plant bioassessments

Minnesota DNR Infested Waters

The Minnesota DNR maintains a statewide list of waterbodies that have been infested with an aquatic invasive species and could have potential effects to connected waters. A review of infested waterbodies list indicates that there are no waterbodies listed as infested within the AOI. The nearest listed infested waters are Lake Johana located in Ramsey County approximately 0.70 miles east of the AOI and is infested with Eurasian watermilfoil.

ii. Groundwater – aquifers, springs, seeps. Include: 1) depth to groundwater; 2) if project is within a MDH wellhead protection area; 3) identification of any onsite and/or nearby wells,including unique numbers and well logs if available. If there are no wells known on site or nearby, explain the methodology used to determine this.

The Minnesota DNR and Minnesota Geological Survey published groundwater provinces for Minnesota. The AOI is located within the East-central Province.[15] The East-central

[15] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources: Minnesota groundwater provinces 2021. https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/groundwater_section/mapping/provinces.html

Province is characterized by buried sand aquifers and relatively extensive surficial sand plains, part of a thick layer of sediment deposited by glaciers overlying the bedrock.

The Minnesota Geological Survey published the Geologic Atlas of Ramsey County, Minnesota in 1992. This report describes the geology and hydrogeology throughout the county. The depth to the water table within and adjacent to the AOI is primarily 160-220 feet in depth.

Based on the Minnesota Department of Health's Source Water Protection database, there is a Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (DWSMA) area within the AOI.[16] The town of New Brighton has a groundwater DWSMA (New Brighton; ID: 1620009). The New Brighton DWSMA is characterized as having "moderate" vulnerability.

The Minnesota Department of Health maintains a Minnesota Well Index as an inventory of active and inactive wells in Minnesota.[17] There are no wells located within the AOI, but there are many wells located within a 1-mile buffer (Table 12).

Table 12. Wells within a mile of the AOI (Minnesota Well Index 2021)

Well No.	Name	Status	Well Type
180815	MCGILLIS - GIBBS POLE MP	Active	Test Well
180816	MCGILLIS - GIBBS POLE MP	Active	Test Well
180817	BURLINGTON NORTHERN R.R.	Active	Test Well
200063	ROY LINDER	Active	Commercial
200522	PEMTOM	Active	Commercial
200523	PEMTON	Active	Commercial
200525	PLETSCHERS GREENHOUSE	Sealed	Commercial
200528	PRESBYTERIAN HOMES INC	Sealed	AB
233520	MCEILLIS-GIBBS POLE CO.	Active	Industrial
233724		Active	Domestic
233732		Active	Domestic
233744	WILLIAMS	Active	Domestic
233764		Active	Domestic
233768	D.L. WERNER	Active	Domestic
233770		Active	Domestic
233795	ADDISON	Active	Domestic

[16] Minnesota Department of Health (2024) Source Water Protection Database. https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/14825b159b2e4dc686736d98e39ebce7#data_s=id%3AdataSource_1-1896f629b4b-layer-4-3%3A17129

[17] Minnesota Department of Health (2024) Minnesota Well Index. https://mnwellindex.web.health.state.mn.us/

233832	BERNHAGEN	Active	Domestic
233837		Active	Domestic
235313	MCGILLIS - GIBBS PO	Active	Monitor Well
235314	MCGILLIS - GIBBS PO	Active	Monitor Well
235315	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235316	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235317	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235318	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235319	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235320	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235321	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235322	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235323	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Piezometer
235324	CHEMICAL SPILL AREA	Active	Monitor Well
235325	BELL LUMBER AND POLE	Active	Other
235326	BELL LUMBER AND POL	Active	Other
235327	MALGILLIS AND GIBBS	Active	Monitor Well
235328	MACGILLIS AND GIBBS	Active	Monitor Well
235329	MACGILLIS AND GIBBS	Active	Monitor Well
243165			
244356	USGS LAKE JOHANNA	Sealed	Observation Well
244637		Active	Domestic
244758		Active	Domestic
244759	LORENGER, ARTHUR	Active	
247447	VIDEO MOVIE CENTER	Inactive	Commercial
247448	KIB-43A	Sealed	Scientific Investigation
247968	MOHL, HERMAN	Inactive	Domestic
249989	2925 TROSETH ROAD	Inactive	Domestic
250753	NELSON, RICHARD		Domestic

250755	HEADWATERS GOLF NO.2	Active	Irrigation
250774	2991 TROSETH RD.		Domestic
255672	QUESNELL, TIM	Inactive	Domestic
255673	KORINEK, JOHN	Active	Domestic
256257		Sealed	Domestic
256276	SWANSON, DAVID	Sealed	Domestic
256730	BOVEY, TERRY	Inactive	Domestic
270212		Sealed	Abandoned
272012		Inactive	Domestic
272040		Sealed	Domestic
274278		Sealed	Domestic
276374		Inactive	Domestic
277940		Sealed	Domestic
278445		Inactive	Domestic
278949		Sealed	Domestic
280046	SCHEIER, JAMES	Inactive	Domestic
280047	KOTKE, ED	Unknown	Domestic
280048	KOTKE, ED	Unknown	Domestic
280049	BOWMAN, HARLEY	Unknown	Domestic
280050	CYRUS, RAY	Unknown	Domestic
280051	SELFE, D.U.	Unknown	Domestic
280052	KOSTUCK, FRANK	Unknown	Domestic
280053	JEERNER	Unknown	Domestic
280054	JENSEN, AL	Unknown	Domestic
280055	LE MISE, FRANCIS	Unknown	Domestic
280056	KOSTUCK, DICK	Unknown	Domestic
280057	TESTING	Unknown	Domestic
280058	KERBEL, FRANK	Unknown	Domestic
280059	WALBERG	Unknown	Domestic

280060	BREEM & SON	Unknown	Domestic
280061	BREEM & SON	Unknown	Domestic
280062	BREAM & SON	Unknown	Domestic
280063	BREAM & SON	Unknown	Domestic
280064	BREEM & SON	Unknown	Domestic
280065	BREEM & SON	Unknown	Domestic
280066	BREEM AND SON	Unknown	Domestic
280067	LEFEBORE	Unknown	Domestic
280068	STRIKE, W. M. L.	Unknown	Domestic
280069	MUELLER, A.	Unknown	Domestic
280070	KARTH, PAUL	Unknown	Domestic
280071	KARTH, PAUL	Unknown	Domestic
280072	HAZZARD, JERRY	Unknown	Domestic
280073	LARSON, ANDY P.	Unknown	Domestic
280074	EWING, RICHARD	Unknown	Domestic
280295	REIN, C.G.	Unknown	Unknown
280296	REINE, C.G.(?)	Unknown	Unknown
280446	HALSTAD	Unknown	Domestic
280447	NEIGHE, GENE	Unknown	Domestic
280448	BURSOCK	Unknown	Domestic
280451	BUMP, HARRY	Unknown	Domestic
280787	GARLEY	Unknown	Unknown
342573	EN- FEARING, RICHARD	Sealed	Environmental bore hole
409555	M.P.C.A. NO.5	Active	Test Well
416198	04U851 311U4	Active	Monitor Well
416199	03L848 308-L3	Active	Monitor Well
447896	407U4	Active	Monitor Well
449260	SAIC/MACGILLIS & GIBBS	Unknown	Monitor Well
449261	SAIC/MACGILLIS & GIBBS	Unknown	Monitor Well

478222	11W	Active	Monitor Well
478223	13W	Sealed	Monitor Well
478224	1B	Active	Monitor Well
478225	2B	Active	Monitor Well
478226	6B	Active	Monitor Well
478227	5B	Active	Monitor Well
478228	8B	Sealed	Monitor Well
478229	10B	Sealed	Monitor Well
478230	11B	Active	Monitor Well
478231	13B	Sealed	Monitor Well
478232	16B	Active	Monitor Well
478233	1H	Active	Monitor Well
478234	16H	Active	Monitor Well
478235	11H	Active	Monitor Well
478236	13H	Sealed	Monitor Well
478238	3W	Unknown	Monitor Well
478239	3H	Active	Monitor Well
478240	3B	Active	Monitor Well
478242	7W	Active	Monitor Well
478243	7B	Active	Monitor Well
478244	7H	Sealed	Monitor Well
478245	9W	Active	Monitor Well
478246		Active	Monitor Well
478250	14W	Active	Monitor Well
478251	SCHUSSMAN, PATRICK	Active	Domestic
478252	SHIPPER, SHARON	Active	Domestic
500691	04U414 414-U4	Active	Monitor Well
501779	BELL POLE	Unknown	Monitor Well
501780	BALBOA OF MN	Unknown	Monitor Well

501781		Unknown	Monitor Well
501782	BALBOA OF MN	Unknown	Monitor Well
501783	MW	Active	Monitor Well
508115	04U322 322-U4	Sealed	Monitor Well
522739	NOLAN, WILLIAM	Active	Monitor Well
522740	HYPRO CORP	Active	Monitor Well
522741	HYPRO CORP	Active	Monitor Well
522742	J & M MINI MART		Recovery Well
522743	WEIDNER, BOB	Active	Domestic
522744	HAMANN/PAKARD	Active	Domestic
522745	MADDOX, KEN	Active	Domestic
522746	BERSCHEID BLDRS/SPEC 133	Active	Domestic
522747	TOM BACKES CONST	Active	Domestic
522748	HUSOM, DONALD	Active	Domestic
527582	NEW BRIGHTON EAGLES 3718	Active	Elevator
527583	MANKATO PROF BLDG	Active	Elevator
590925	MW-26W	Active	Monitor Well
590926	HUMENICK, JIM	Active	Domestic
590927	OSE, ORVILLE	Active	Domestic
590928	YOUNG, KYLE	Active	Domestic
590929	GRONTIER, KENNETH J.	Active	Domestic
592301	MW-26B		Monitor Well
592302	MW-27W	Active	Monitor Well
592303	MW-27B	Active	Monitor Well
592305	MACGILLIS & GIBBS	Sealed	Piezometer
592306	MACGILLIS & GIBBS	Sealed	Piezometer
592307	MACGILLIS & GIBBS	Sealed	Piezometer
592308	MACGILLIS & GIBBS	Active	Recovery Well
592309	MW-4	Sealed	Monitor Well

592310	MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
592311	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
592312	MW-3	Sealed	Monitor Well
592313	MW-12 PASTER ENTERPRISES	Sealed	Monitor Well
592314	MW-14 AVANTI PETROLEUM	Sealed	Monitor Well
592315	MW-13 AVANTI PETROLEUM	Sealed	Monitor Well
592323	MW-24W	Active	Monitor Well
592324	BELL LUMBER & POLE CO.	Active	Monitor Well
616483	EW-7	Active	Monitor Well
616484	EW-8	Active	Other
616485	EW-9	Active	Monitor Well
616486	EW-10	Active	Monitor Well
616487	MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
616488	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
616489	MW-3	Sealed	Monitor Well
616490	MW-4	Sealed	Monitor Well
616491	NIPPOLDT, HAROLD	Sealed	Monitor Well
616492	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
616509	RW-7A	Active	Remedial
616510	RW-8A	Active	Remedial
616511	RW-9A	Active	Remedial
616512	EW-13	Active	Other
616513	RW-1A	Active	Remedial
616514	RW-1B	Active	Remedial
616515	RW-1C	Active	Remedial
616516	RW-7B	Active	Test Well
616517	USEPA	Active	Monitor Well
616518	USEPA	Active	Monitor Well
616519	USEPA	Active	Monitor Well

616520	USEPA	Active	Remedial
616521	USEPA	Active	Monitor Well
616522	USEPA	Active	Remedial
616523	USEPA	Active	Remedial
616524	USEPA	Active	Remedial
616525	USEPA	Active	Remedial
616526	USEPA	Active	Other
616527	ROTHSTEIN, ROBERT	Sealed	Monitor Well
616528	ROTHSTEIN, ROBERT	Sealed	Monitor Well
616529	HINKEMEYER, HAROLD	Sealed	Monitor Well
616530	MW-2		Monitor Well
616531	MW-4A	Sealed	Monitor Well
616532	MW-4B	Sealed	Monitor Well
616533	MW-3	Sealed	Monitor Well
616534	MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
616535	MW-20	Sealed	Monitor Well
616536	SB25MW	Sealed	Monitor Well
616537	MW-27B	Sealed	Monitor Well
616538	MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
616539	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
616540	YOCUM OIL	Sealed	Monitor Well
619701	MACGILLIS & GIBBS SITE	Sealed	Monitor Well
619702	MW-115	Active	Monitor Well
619703	MACGILLIS & GIBBS SITE	Active	Monitor Well
619704	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619705	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619709	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619710	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619711	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well

619712	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619713	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619714	US EPA	Active	Monitor Well
619715	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619716	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619717	US - EPA (DARRYL OWENS)	Sealed	Abandoned
619718	MMW 113	Active	Monitor Well
619719	OWENS, DARRYL	Active	Monitor Well
619725	MW-117	Active	Monitor Well
619726	MW-118	Active	Monitor Well
619727	MW-119	Active	Monitor Well
619728	MW-120	Active	Monitor Well
619729	DONATELLE PLASTICS, INC.	Active	Monitor Well
619730	MW-123	Active	Monitor Well
623328	DONNATELLE PLASTICS	Active	Other
623329	USEPA	Active	Remedial
623330	USEPA	Active	Remedial
623331	USEPA	Active	Remedial
623332	MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
623333	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
623334	MW-3	Sealed	Monitor Well
623335	USEPA	Sealed	Other
623337	USEPA	Active	Remedial
623338	USEPA	Active	Monitor Well
623339	USEPA	Active	Monitor Well
623340	NEW BRIGHTON, CITY OF	Active	Other
623341	USEPA	Active	Remedial
623342	USEPA	Active	Remedial
623343	USEPA	Active	Remedial

623348	CONOCO INC. PW-11	Sealed	Monitor Well
623349	CONOCO INC. PW-13	Sealed	Monitor Well
623350	CONOCO INC. PW-14	Sealed	Monitor Well
623351	CONOCO INC. PW-17	Sealed	Monitor Well
623352	CONOCO INC.	Sealed	Monitor Well
623353	CONOCO INC. PW-15	Sealed	Monitor Well
623354	BURLINGTON NORTHERN SANTA FE MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
623355	LORENZ BUS CO.	Active	Monitor Well
623356	LORENZ BUS CO.	Active	Monitor Well
623357	LORENZ BUS CO.	Active	Monitor Well
623358	MW 5 S	Active	Monitor Well
661540	MW-1	Sealed	Monitor Well
661541	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
661542	MW-3	Sealed	Monitor Well
661543	AMERICAN FREIGHTWAYS, IN	Sealed	Monitor Well
661545	ONAN CORPORATION	Active	Monitor Well
661546	ONAN CORPORATION	Active	Monitor Well
661547	MW-5 BLOOMINGTON ASSOCIATION	Sealed	Monitor Well
661549	MCDA, MW-12A	Sealed	Monitor Well
661550	MCDA, MW-12B	Sealed	Monitor Well
702838	MW-1	Active	Monitor Well
702839	MW-2	Sealed	Monitor Well
736137	PW-4	Active	Remedial
736138	MW-36	Active	Monitor Well
780587	7502P	Sealed	Piezometer
787901	PRESBYTERIAN HOMES	Active	Elevator
787902	PRESBYTERIAN HOMES	Inactive	Elevator
787903	PRESBYTERIAN HOMES	Active	Elevator
787904	PRESBYTERIAN HOMES	Active	Elevator

787905	PRESBYTERIAN HOMES	Active	Elevator
787906	ST. MARYS UNIVERSITY	Active	Elevator
787907	MAYO CLINIC	Active	Elevator
1000020412		Active	Domestic
1000022029	RW-3C	Unknown	
1000025603	ROBERTS, DON	Unknown	Domestic
1000025604	ROBERTS, DON	Unknown	Domestic
1000025645	FISH, MEL	Unknown	

b. Describe effects from project activities on water resources and measures to minimize or mitigatethe effects in Item b.i. through Item b.iv. below.

i. Wastewater - For each of the following, describe the sources, quantities and composition of all sanitary, municipal/domestic and industrial wastewater produced or treated at the site.

Construction related to the project will not produce or treat any sanitary, municipal/domestic, or industrial wastewater.

1) If the wastewater discharge is to a publicly owned treatment facility, identify any pretreatment measures and the ability of the facility to handle the added water andwaste loadings, including any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal wastewater infrastructure.

Not applicable.

2) If the wastewater discharge is to a subsurface sewage treatment systems (SSTS), describe the system used, the design flow, and suitability of site conditions for sucha system. If septic systems are part of the project, describe the availability of septage disposal options within the region to handle the ongoing amounts generated as a result of the project. Consider the effects of current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated changes in rainfall frequency, intensity and amount with this discussion.

Not applicable.

3) If the wastewater discharge is to surface water, identify the wastewater treatment methods and identify discharge points and proposed effluent limitations to mitigateimpacts. Discuss any effects to surface or groundwater from wastewater discharges,taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence

the effects.

Not applicable.

ii. Stormwater - Describe changes in surface hydrology resulting from change of land cover. Describe the routes and receiving water bodies for runoff from the project site (major downstream water bodies as well as the immediate receiving waters). Discuss environmental effects from stormwater discharges on receiving waters post construction including how the project will affect runoff volume, discharge rate and change in pollutants. Consider the effects of current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated changes in rainfall frequency, intensity and amount with this discussion. For projects requiring NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater permit coverage, state the total number of acres that will be disturbed by the project and describe the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), including specific best management practices to address soil erosion and sedimentation during and after project construction. Discuss permanent stormwater management plans, including methods of achieving volume reduction to restore or maintain the natural hydrology of the site using green infrastructure practices or other stormwater management practices. Identify any receiving waters that have construction-related water impairments or are classified as special as defined in the Construction Stormwater permit. Describe additional requirements for special and/or impaired waters.

Jones Lake is a natural wetland that provides temporary storage for runoff and floodwaters from the surrounding landscape. The area was highly developed before stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) could be installed. As a result, the wetland has filled in with sediment over the years and subsequently hybrid cattails have become established, resulting in a decrease amount of open water and storage. The wetland has become impaired for aquatic life (benthic macroinvertebrates bioassessments and aquatic plant bioassessments) and increased heavy rain events are causing flooding downstream of Jones Lake.

Without BMPs during construction, conditions in the basin and downstream could worsen causing impacts to water quality, micro-invertebrate communities, and fish communities. These environmental effects could include stream bank erosion, sedimentation, significant nutrient fluxes, seasonal algal blooms, and dissolved oxygen deficiencies. If not properly managed, these environmental effects could have significant impacts on aquatic habitats as well as potential concerns to human health.

To ensure that construction and stormwater runoff at the site do not exacerbate the current water quality conditions in Jones Lake, the proposer and contractors will place erosion and sediment control devices downstream and along the channel banks to prevent erosion and sediment discharge. These BMPs will be utilized throughout the entirety of the construction phase. The erosion control devices will consist of, but not be limited to, erosion control blankets, silt curtains, and straw sediment control logs along banks and floating silt curtain in channel. The construction of a sediment forebay will also be used during the second phase of the project to help contain contaminants from the dredge material while dewatering. Through coordination with the DNR during the permitting phase of the project, the watershed district will consider “wildlife friendly erosion controls” and other biodegradable devices to minimize lasting impacts to fish and wildlife. Post-construction activities will include the restoration of disturbed areas, which may include, but are not limited to, grading to final

contours, seeding, and mulching. Areas of re-seeding will be done using a Minnesota BWSR native seed mix.

The Proposer will develop an erosion control plan, apply for an MPCA Construction Stormwater General Permit, and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to address state requirements for construction-related erosion, sediment, and pollution control. The standards and rules established by local and watershed agencies will be followed to the extent possible to mitigate the water quality and quantity impacts created by the proposed project.

iii. Water appropriation - Describe if the project proposes to appropriate surface or groundwater (including dewatering). Describe the source, quantity, duration, use and purpose of the water use and if a DNR water appropriation permit is required. Describe anywell abandonment. If connecting to an existing municipal water supply, identify the wells tobe used as a water source and any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal water infrastructure. Discuss environmental effects from water appropriation, including an assessment of the water resources available for appropriation. Discuss how the proposed water use is resilient in the event of changes in total precipitation, large precipitation events, drought, increased temperatures, variable surface water flows and elevations, and longer growing seasons. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects from the water appropriation. Describe contingency plans should the appropriation volume increase beyond infrastructure capacity or water supply for the project diminish in quantity or quality, such as reuse of water, connections with another water source, or emergency connections.

The project may require a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) water appropriation permit, depending on the contractor's chosen method for dewatering during construction. Any water appropriation would involve surface water only, not groundwater. There is no well abandonment associated with this project. The project will not connect to municipal water infrastructure; therefore, there will be no impact on municipal wells or need for infrastructure expansion.

Because water appropriation is limited to temporary surface water dewatering, environmental impacts are expected to be minimal. The project will assess water resource availability prior to appropriation to ensure sustainability and compliance with state regulations. To maintain resilience under changing climate conditions—such as drought, increased precipitation variability, and longer growing seasons—the project will:

- Limit water withdrawal to the minimum necessary for construction.
- Schedule dewatering during periods of adequate surface water availability.
- Monitor water levels and flows to avoid adverse impacts on aquatic ecosystems.

Dewatering will be managed to prevent sediment discharge and protect water quality.

iv. Surface Waters

a) Wetlands - Describe any anticipated physical effects or alterations to wetland features such as draining, filling, permanent inundation, dredging and vegetative removal. Discuss direct and indirect environmental effects from physical modification of wetlands, including the anticipated effects that any

proposed wetland alterations may have to the host watershed, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Identify measures to avoid (e.g., available alternatives that were considered), minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to wetlands. Discuss whether any required compensatory wetland mitigation for unavoidable wetland impacts will occur in the same minor or major watershed and identify those probable locations.

The Jones Lake project involves dredging Jones Lake to restore the wetland to its approximate pre-development condition. This activity will include removal of accumulated sediment and existing vegetation, which will increase water storage capacity and improve wetland function. No draining, filling, or permanent inundation beyond the restored condition is anticipated. Physical effects to the wetland include removal of sediment to restore depth and hydrology and vegetation removal to clear invasive or degraded vegetation during restoration. The goal is restoration, not conversion; wetland functions will be enhanced rather than diminished.

Alternatives to dredging were considered; however, sediment removal is necessary to restore wetland function. Work will be confined to the existing wetland foodprint and BMPs will be used to prevent erosion and turbidity during dredging. Because the project restores rather than destroys wetland functions, compensatory mitigation is not anticipated. If required, mitigation would occur within the same major watershed to maintain ecological connectivity. The Proposer will submit the necessary permit applications under Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for all temporary impacts to wetlands.

Direct Effects

As discussed previously, the direct effects to wetlands within the AOI will include improved water storage and flood attenuation capacity as well as enhanced habitat quality for aquatic and wetland species.

Indirect Effects

The indirect impact to wetlands from the project may include a positive impact on the host watershed by reducing sediment load and improving water quality. The project will also increase resilience to Minnesota's changing climate trends including more frequent large precipitation events, longer growing seasons, and increased variability in surface water flows.

Climate Trends

Based on the most recent "Fifth National Climate Assessment (NCA)" report, developed by the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), the climate trends in the Midwest as having increases in temperatures, extreme precipitation, droughts, and exacerbated stressors on ecosystems. These trends will result in negative impacts to water resources within the project's AOI. In general, the project will not result in significant changes to climate trends, but it will prevent damages to transportation infrastructure and local landowners, and local businesses during precipitation and flooding events.

b) Other surface waters- Describe any anticipated physical effects or alterations to surface water features (lakes, streams, ponds, intermittent channels, county/judicial ditches) such as draining, filling, permanent inundation, dredging, diking, stream diversion, impoundment, aquatic plant removal and

riparian alteration. Discuss direct and indirect environmental effects from physical modification of water features, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Identify measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to surface water features, including in-water BMPs that are proposed to avoid or minimize turbidity/sedimentation while physically altering thewater features. Discuss how the project will change the number or type of watercraft on any water body, including current and projected watercraft usage.

The Jones Lake project will impact RCD 2, a public water, by constructing an earthen embankment across the drainage ditch at the lake outlet. This modification replaces the existing deteriorated weir structure with a new outlet control system designed for flood control and water quality improvement. A 40-foot-long earthen embankment with a top elevation of 899.0 feet (NAVD88) will be built across RCD 2. A 27-inch reinforced concrete pipe culvert will maintain normal water levels at elevation 891.5 feet. An armored overtopping spillway will provide emergency discharge during extreme events. The normal pool elevation remains unchanged; however, the 100-year flood elevation will increase by approximately 0.67 feet to enhance flood storage. Limited vegetation removal will occur within the construction footprint and there will be minimal disturbance to adjacent riparian zones. Restoration will follow construction. Alternatives to embankment construction were considered; however, structural modification is necessary to meet flood control and water quality goals. To minimize impacts, in-water BMPs will include: silt curtains and turbidity barriers during excavation, stabilization of disturbed soils with erosion control blankets and sequencing work during low-flow periods. The project will not change the number or type of watercraft on Jones Lake. Current usage patterns will remain unchanged, as the outlet modification is for flood control and ecological restoration, not recreation.

The permanent impacts to aquatic resources will require the acquisition of local, state, and federal permits. These permits include Clean Water Act (CWA) permits, Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) permits, Minnesota DNR Dam Safety permit, and County zoning permits.

Direct Effects

As described in previous sections, the direct effects to Jones Lake will include increased flood storage capacity (up to 512 acre-feet), reducing downstream flood risk. Also, improved water quality through sediment retention and controlled discharge is anticipated.

Indirect Effects

The indirect impacts of the project will include reduced peak flows downstream, benefiting watershed stability and enhanced resilience to Minnesota climate trends including larger precipitation events and runoff, increased variability in surface water flows, and longer growing seasons and higher temperatures.

Climate Trends

As mentioned previously, the climate trends in the Midwest include increases in temperatures, increases in droughts, increases in heavy rainfalls, and exacerbated stressors on ecosystems. By increasing storage and controlling discharges, the project mitigates climate-related risks such as flash flooding and prolonged high-water conditions.

13. Contamination/Hazardous Materials/Wastes

a. Pre-project site conditions - Describe existing contamination or potential environmental hazardson or in close proximity to the project site such as soil or ground water contamination, abandoned dumps, closed landfills, existing or abandoned storage tanks, and hazardous liquid or gas pipelines. Discuss any potential environmental effects from pre-project site conditions that would be caused or exacerbated by project construction and operation. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from existing contamination or potential environmental hazards. Include development of a Contingency Plan or Response Action Plan.

The MPCA, "What's in My Neighborhood"[18] online database was reviewed for the presence of potentially contaminated sites and other environmental information within projects AOI. There are no sites located within the AOI but there are several sites within a half mile radius (Table 13**;** Exhibit 10: MPCA What's in My Neighborhood). Due to the type of work and location of construction, there will be no environmental effects from pre-existing site conditions that would be worsened or exacerbated by the project.

Table 13. MPCA Sites within one mile radius of AOI.

Site ID	MPCA ID	Name	Status	Activity
22963	MN0000200642	Matheson Linweld Gases	Active	Hazardous Waste
25844	MND985690783	Medtox Laboratories Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste, Small quantity generator
249954	MNS000345032	Safran Test Cells	Active	Hazardous Waste, Minimal quantity generator
187760	LS0019948	1104 Brighton Village Apartments	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site
29200	MNR000042150	Statewide Towing Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste
256540	C00067446	Totem Pole Park	Active	Construction Stormwater
93145	MNS000150102; MS400038	New Brighton city of	Active	Hazardous Waste; MS4
227816	MNS000325880	Grimco	Active	Hazardous Waste
134355	MNRNE363T; MNRNE3BLM	Trailwood Warehouse LLC - New Brighton	Active	Industrial Stormwater
143856	LS0019500; TS0126175	Brighton Village	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
26761	MND982425936	Clean N Press - Roseville	Active	Hazardous Waste

[18] Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (2024) What's in My Neighborhood. https://mpca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9d45793c75644e05bac197525f633f87

112419	LS0000833; LS0013036; TS0003901	Lincoln Properties LLC	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
140543	MNS000187120	Diversigen Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
2304	12300292; 55112WLKRS348FI; MND006251839; MNR0537GR; MNRNE3C5L; SIU000321; VP26670; VP26671	Wolkerstorfer Co Inc	Active	Air Quality; Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Hazardous Waste, Large quantity generator; Industrial Stormwater; RCRA Remediation; Toxics Reduction; Wastewater
38700	MND985746114; MNR0535F8; MNR053942; SA0001221	Rebarfab Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste, Minimal quantity generator; Industrial Stormwater; Site Assessment
137277	MNRNE36FS; MNRNE39W2	Midwest Powder Coating Inc	Active	Industrial Stormwater
136862	C00028211	Southeast Wye Track - New Brighton	Active	Construction Stormwater
191438	SA0020356; VP23610	Portable Storage	Active	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Site Assessment
188608	LS0012537	CSM Corporation	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield
233654	MNS000336224	LINKDRIVE EXPRESS	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
23149	LS0007060; MND076492297; TS0018636	Barnhart Crane and Rigging	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
212761	MNRNE3D9Q; MNS000304448	Radiometer Medical	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator; Industrial Stormwater
32433	MND980904486	Jensen Trucking Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste
24914	MNR000001016	Kowalik Bill	Active	Hazardous Waste
117221	MNS000122309	OMS Specialists	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
93179	BF0001946; MNR000117473	Truck Country of Minnesota	Active	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Hazardous Waste

259917	PBR001442	Pioneer Industries International	Active	Solid Waste, Permit by Rule
189703	LS0019501	Brighton Village	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site
185749	BF0000403; LS0002957	Tyson Truck Lines	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield and Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site
104342	BF0000527; LS0007065; LS0016306; SR0001465; TS0011403; VP18380	DMTS LLC dba Roseville Marathon	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield; Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Superfund, Superfund Program Non-listed Sites; Underground Tanks
39386	MNR000008268; SA0002073	NSP - Xcel Energy - Centre Pointe	Active	Hazardous Waste; Site Assessment
222758	MNS000320128	CosmoProf #86013	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
138489	TS0125806	American Transportation	Active	Aboveground Tanks
189498	BF0002021; LS0011360	Vacant Lot	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield and Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site
62457	MNR000105262	CFR Corp	Active	Hazardous Waste
141951	C00035683	Village Orthodontics	Active	Construction Stormwater
35974	MNR000028498	Brighton Unique Auto Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
52937	MND985686443	Trend Enterprises Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste, Small quantity generator
254932	C00066209	Old Highway 8 - 3 Lane Conversion	Active	Construction Stormwater
111520	BF0002031; LS0001072; LS0002457; LS0013101; SA0000713; TS0003493; TS0122172	Steves Gas & Diesel	Active	Aboveground Tanks; Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Site Assessment; Underground Tanks

23696	MNR000016097	Fp Excel Label Co	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
137320	C00029741	McDonalds Restaurant	Active	Construction Stormwater
135618	UP00027002	Team Track-Wye - New Brighton	Active	Construction Stormwater
143652	MNS000190645	National Marrow Donor Program Repository	Active	Hazardous Waste
196669	MND006192694; SR0000034	Bell Lumber & Pole Co	Active	CERCLIS Site; Superfund, Federal Superfund project and State Superfund project
36266	MNR000070334	Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity ReStore	Active	Hazardous Waste
127056	C00023301	Tower Glen Retail	Active	Construction Stormwater
23673	A00022642; MND982221533; TS0052493	APS - New Brighton	Active	Aboveground Tanks; Hazardous Waste; Industrial Stormwater
115734	LS0011812; TS0003631	New Brighton Shell	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
38950	MND980683189	Century Link - Minnesota Distribution Center	Active	Hazardous Waste
108709	LS0016594; TS0124391	New Brighton View Apartments	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
144122	MNS000198127	All Around Maintenance & Repair	Active	Hazardous Waste
190507	SA0008403	Rubbish Removal Inc (Former Loc.) Dump	Active	Site Assessment
2140	12300615; C00055483; MND982623357; MNRNE35Q9; MNRNE3C4Z	Curtis 1000	Active	Air Quality; Construction Stormwater; Hazardous Waste; Industrial Stormwater
156688	MNS000300192; TS0130749	Hypertherm	Active	Aboveground Tanks; Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
1047	12300679; MND985750298	Roseville Auto Body	Active	Air Quality; Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
29180	MND985747138	Brighton Cleaners	Active	Hazardous Waste

221472	MNRNE3FLQ; MNS000316408	Brand ink	Active	Hazardous Waste; Industrial Stormwater
192777	PB3716; SA0001531; VP24160	Brighton Corporate Park	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield; Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Site Assessment
35983	MND023032378	Fadden Pump Co	Active	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator
231215	C00054221	CP 19-1 Street Rehabilitation	Active	Construction Stormwater
1711	MNG640068	New Brighton WTP No 4 - Well 10	Active	Wastewater, Industrial NPDES/SDS Permit
6211	55112BLLLM7781S; AQ-gen; MND006206403; MNR053424; MNR0539JP; TS0050993	Bell Lumber and Pole Company	Active	Aboveground Tanks; Air Quality; Hazardous Waste, Large quantity generator; Industrial Stormwater; RCRA Remediation; Toxics Reduction
30325	MND061455671	Ideal Grain & Seed Cleaner Co	Active	Hazardous Waste
24769	MND985712173	Minneapolis Sheeet Metal Inc	Active	Hazardous Waste
225139	C00050540	SP 6284-185 and SP 0280-80 on 35W south of County Road C to north of Sunset Ave.	Active	Construction Stormwater
196431	SA0008335	Kausel Foundry Dump	Active	Site Assessment
247142	C00060001	Arden Hills PMP Street & Utility Improvements	Active	Construction Stormwater
27468	MND981532625; MNR053CQZ	Northern Metal Recycling - Transport	Active	Hazardous Waste; Industrial Stormwater
255093	C00066368	Old Highway 8 Gas Line Relocation	Active	Construction Stormwater
207706	LS0008668	Cleveland Terrace	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site
260632	MNR053FT4	Pioneer Paper Stock Co	Active	Industrial Stormwater
217208	BF0000404	Big Blue Boxes Property	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield and Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup

4092	MNRNE37HS	FM Trucking Co Inc	Active	Industrial Stormwater
53525	LS0010729; TS0003323	Reid Sign Inc	Active	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
49238	MNR000066837	Cardiovascular Systems Inc New Brighton	Active	Hazardous Waste
58392	LS0003726; LS0012224; LS0019576; MNR000103283; TS0004012	Century Link	Active	Hazardous Waste; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
208484	VP21930	New Brighton Commons (Bell Pole)	Active	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup
247659	MNS000342440	Mars Supply	Active	Hazardous Waste
28380	MND985768993; VP30790	Becker Brothers Inc	Active	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Hazardous Waste
148752	MNRNE38L8	Modern Press, Inc.	Active	Industrial Stormwater
37303	LS0016719; MND981526650	ESTES Express	Active	Hazardous Waste, Large quantity generator; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site
25831	55112RMMLP1LDHW; MN0000201335; MNR0535W4; MNR0539NH; PB3686; SA0001488; VP23430	Howmet Aerospace	Active	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield; Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator; Industrial Stormwater; Site Assessment; Toxics Reduction
22891	12300746; MND006251615; MNRNE372P; MNRNE38L7; SA0001220	Modern Press Inc	Active	Air Quality; Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator; Industrial Stormwater; Site Assessment
261474	MNS000357680	Barnhart Crane and Rigging BR091	Active	Hazardous Waste, Small quantity generator
137980	MNRNE372Q	Modern Press Inc	Active	Industrial Stormwater
37302	37302	Holiday Truck & Equipment - New Brighton	Active	Aboveground Tanks; Hazardous Waste; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks
151771	MNU000997	Schmidt Disposal & Recycling LLC	Active	Wastewater

190336	SA0004176; VP1350; VP1351	Pavelicek Property	Active	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Site Assessment
190057	VP10090	Cleveland Avenue Bridge	Active	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup
246270	MNS000340944	Escape Climbing	Active	Hazardous Waste

b. Project related generation/storage of solid wastes - Describe solid wastes generated/stored during construction and/or operation of the project. Indicate method of disposal. Discuss potential environmental effects from solid waste handling, storage and disposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of solidwaste including source reduction and recycling.

During construction, the primary solid waste generated will be organic sediment removed from Jones Lake as part of the dredging and restoration process. This sediment removal is necessary to increase dead and live storage capacity and restore habitat to conditions similar to pre-settlement. Sediment above the normal water level will likely be excavated mechanically (e.g., excavator) with little or no dewatering. Sediment below the normal water level will most likely need dewatering prior to removal. Dredged sediment may be temporarily stored and dewatered on-site within a contained area using perimeter berms and sediment control BMPs. Alternatively, sediment may be loaded directly onto sealed trucks and dewatered at an off-site facility. All materials will be hauled to an approved off-site disposal facility. Initial sediment testing indicates the material falls below threshold for unrestricted use.
Municipal solid waste (e.g. tires, concrete, metal) are known to currently exist within Jones Lake. This project will remove identified municipal solid waste and dispose of it at an approved landfill. All other solid waste generated during construction will be collected daily and disposed of in accordance with contract requirements.

Improper handling, storage, or disposal of dredged sediment could result in water quality impacts. Sediment spills or runoff could increase turbidity and degrade aquatic habitat. Uncontained sediment could also harm fish, wildlife, and plant communities within Jones Lake. A perimeter berm will likely be used to contain the dredged material and sediment control BMPs will be utilized to manage and treat runoff from the site. Excavation will be limited to the minimum necessary area to achieve restoration goals. Regular inspection of containment systems and haul routes will be done to prevent accidental releases and meet compliance with MPCA and local disposal regulations. Initial sediment testing has indicated that the material falls below thresholds for unrestricted use. If feasible and permitted, opportunities for beneficial reuse of sediment could be considered.

c. Project related use/storage of hazardous materials - Describe chemicals/hazardous materials used/stored during construction and/or operation of the project including method of storage. Indicate the number, location and size of any new above or below ground tanks to store petroleum or other materials. Indicate the number, location, size and age of existing tanks on the property that the project will use. Discuss potential environmental effects from accidental spill or release of hazardous materials. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverseeffects from the use/storage of chemicals/hazardous materials including source reduction and recycling. Include development of a spill prevention plan.

Improperly handled and stored hazardous materials could have some significant environmental effects and could lead to public safety issues. A hazardous material spill or leak at the project site would impact water quality within Jones Lake. Without containment, a spill or leak would impact fish, wildlife, and plant communities within Jones Lake. Additionally, contamination poses risks to public health.

The chemicals/hazardous materials during construction will be limited to fuel and oil that are typical of heavy machinery operations. There is a possibility that materials could leak or spill into the surface waters of Jones Lake. To prevent this from occurring, proper maintenance and inspection of all machinery will occur prior to work commencing each day. Any equipment that shows indication of leaks or improper operation will be removed and fixed prior to being deployed for work. Storage of these materials and refueling stations will be located away from all aquatic resources.

If a spill should occur during construction, it is the responsibility of the contractor to notify the Project Engineer and Minnesota Department of Public Safety and Minnesota Duty Officer, and appropriate action to remediate will be taken in accordance with MPCA guidelines and regulations in place at the time of construction.

d. Project related generation/storage of hazardous wastes - Describe hazardous wastes generated/stored during construction and/or operation of the project. Indicate method of disposal. Discuss potential environmental effects from hazardous waste handling, storage, anddisposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of hazardous waste including source reduction and recycling.

There will be no hazardous materials generated from the proposed project. No above or below-ground storage tanks are planned for permanent use in conjunction with the project. Temporary storage tanks for petroleum products may be used for refueling equipment during construction. A spill kit will be kept near all storage tanks.

14. Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources (rare features)

a. Describe fish and wildlife resources as well as habitats and vegetation on or near the site.

The project AOI is located within the Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province, Minnesota and Northeast Iowa Morainal Section, and the Anoka Sand Plain subsection of the DNR Ecological Classification System. The Section serves as the transition between prairie and mixed conifer-deciduous forests. The Minnesota and NE Iowa Morainal Section, Hardwood Hills subsections landforms include a broad sandy lake plain, which contains small dunes, kettle lakes, and tunnel valleys. The topography of this subsection is level to gently rolling. Prior to the conversion to urban development, the subsection consisted of droughty uplands with oak barrens and openings. Bur Oak, Northern pin oak and Jack pine were present locally along the northern edge of the subsection. Brushland characterized large areas of the sandplain. There are several key habitats common to the subsection and present within the AOI. These include non-forested wetlands, prairie, grassland, oak savanna, shoreline dunes cliff/talus.[19]

[19] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2006) Tomorrow's Habitat for the Wild and Rare: An Action Plan for Minnesota Wildlife, Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Division of Ecological Services, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. https://www.lrl.mn.gov/docs/2006/other/060316.pdf

Non-forested wetlands

This key habitat consists of four wetland types including marshes, wet meadows, fens, and bogs. Marsh-type wetlands are commonly dominated by cattails (Typha spp.), bulrushes (Schoenoplectus spp.), and arrowheads (Sagittaria spp.). Wet meadows are dominated by lake sedge (Carex lacustris), tussock sedge (Carex stricta), and bluejoint (Calamagrostis canadensis). Open rich peatlands are characteristic of fine-leaved sedges (Carex spp.) and a variety of mosses (especially brown mosses). Graminoid fens are predominately brown mosses (Amblystegiaceae), peat moss species (Sphagnum spp.), sedges (Carex spp.), buckbean (Menyanthes trifoliata), and tufted bulrush (Scirpus Cespitosus). Calcareous fens are dominated by tufted bulrush (Trichophorum cespitosum), Kalm's lobelia (Lobelia kalmia), and grass of parnassus (Parnassia spp.) including some rare species of twig rush (Cladium mariscoides) and hairlike beak rush (Rhynchospora capillacea). Non-forest wetlands are declining and are commonly disturbed by invasive species such as purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) and glossy buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica). Several species identified as SGCN commonly utilize this habitat. These species include sedge wrens (Cistothorus stellaris), yellow rails (Coturnicops spp.), Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrows (Ammodramus nelson), two-spotted skippers (Euphyes bimacula), least bitterns (Ixobrychus exilis), American bitterns (Botaurus lentiginosus), marsh wrens (Cistothorus palustris), Virginia rails (Rallus limicola), and Forster's terns (Sterna forsteri).

Prairie

The habitat is dominated by native grasses with a species-rich component of forbs. Major grasses on upland sites are big bluestem (*Andropogon geradii*), prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis),* and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Big bluestem and prairie cordgrass are the major species on wetter sites, which also support a variety of sedge (*Carex*) species. The most common forbs in terms of species numbers are in the families Asteraceae and Fabaceae. Upland sites woody species are limited to dwarf shrubs such as leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*) and prairie rose (*Rosa arkansana*), whereas lowland sites support both dwarf shrubs and true shrubs such as red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) and willow (*Salix spp.*) The prairie provides habitat for a variety of insect SGCN that are not found in other grassland habitats. This includes the regal fritillary (*Viola pedatifida*); the arogos skipper (*Andropogon gerardii*); the uncas skipper (*Bouteloua hirsuta)* and the red-tailed leafhopper (*Sporobolus heterolepis*). Three bird SGCN are native to prairies, chestnut-collared longspur, Sprague's pipit, and Baird's sparrow.

Grassland

Grasslands developed because of human activities and are typically dominated by non-native, cool-season grasses. The typical grasses of this habitat include Smooth brome (Bromus inermis), Quackgrass (Agropyron repens), Redtop (Agrostis stolonifera), Timothy (Phleum pretense), Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis), and Reed canary grass (Phalaris arundinacea). The typical forbs found in a grassland includes Yellow sweet clover (Melilotus officinalis), White sweet clover (Melilotus alba), Alfalfa (Medicago sativa), Bird's-foot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus), and Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense). The species dependent upon this habitat and listed as SGCN includes plain's pocket mice (Perognathus flavescens), prairie voles (Microtus ochrogaster), grasshopper sparrows (Ammodramus savannarum), Richardson's ground squirrels (Urocitellus richardsonii), Henslow's sparrows (Ammodramus henslowii), and western hognose snakes (Heterodon nasicus).

Oak Savanna

Oak Savanna is a combination of the savanna and brush-prairie, bedrock shrubland, and seral and edge upland shrub area. They typically occur in areas where fire frequency or intensity is lower than in prairie but higher than in forested areas. The typical scattered trees include bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa), northern pin oak (Quercus ellipsoidalis), black oak (Quercus kelloggii), and jack pine (Pinus banksiana). Typical shrubs include quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides),

juneberries (Amelanchier), bush honeysuckle (Diervilla lonicera), and shrubby norther red oaks (Quercus rubra). The species dependent upon this habitat and listed as SGCN includes five-lined skinks (Plestiodon fasciatus), six-lined racerunners (Aspidoscelis sexlineata), eastern hognose snake (Heterodon platirhinos), milk snake (Lampropeltis triangulum), lined snake (Tropidoclonion lineatum), red-headed woodpeckers (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), field sparrows (Spizella pusilla), Bell's vireos (Vireo bellii) and brown thrasher (Toxostoma rufum).

Shoreline dunes cliff/talus

This habitat is composed of many sparsely vegetated native plant community types. These include lakeshores, river shores, sand dunes, cliffs, and rock outcrop communities which all have extensive areas of exposed substrate such as mud, sand, gravel, cobbles, or bedrock. Shoreline communities occur as linear strips along lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. Most of the communities are sparsely vegetated because of absence of well-developed soil and frequent disturbance by waves, ice, and wind. Changes in water levels also contribute to sparse vegetation. Cliff and talus communities are present on cliffs or talus slopes on steep-sided bluffs, along lakes and streams, on margins of bedrock ridges, and in other settings with sheer bedrock exposures. The vegetation of these communities is generally open. Lichens and mosses are often the dominant life forms and vascular plants are sparse or patchy because of scarcity of soil. Some moderate cliffs and algific talus slopes provide the only habitat for several SGCN land snails. The bluff vertigo and other species of Pleistocene land snails are found on north facing slopes and cliff faces. Several birds such as Ruddy turnstones, whimbrels, American avocets, dunlins, white-rumped sandpipers, semipalmated sandpipers, and greater yellowlegs use shoreline communities as resting and feeding sites. Northern rough-winged swallows nest in burrows in steep banks, Common nighthawks next on sparsely vegetated rock outcrops. Several species and subspecies of rare tiger beetles (*Cicindela*) are found in the shoreline-dunes-cliff/talus habitat.

b. Describe rare features such as state-listed (endangered, threatened or special concern) species, native plant communities, Minnesota Biological Survey Sites of Biodiversity Significance, andother sensitive ecological resources on or within close proximity to the site. Provide the license agreement number (**LA-944**) and/or correspondence number (**MCE 2025-00147**) from which the data were obtained and attach the Natural Heritage Review letter from the DNR. Indicate if any additional habitat or species survey work has been conducted within the site and describe the results.

State-Listed Species

The Minnesota Wildlife Action Plan (2015-2025)[20] was developed to "ensure the long-term viability of Minnesota's wildlife with a focus on species that are rare, declining, and vulnerable to decline; enhance opportunities to enjoy Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) and to participate in conservation; acquire the resources necessary to implement the Minnesota Wildlife Action Plan." All threatened and endangered species are protected through Minnesota's Endangered and Threatened Species (Minnesota Statutes, Section 84.0895)[21] law passed by state legislatures in 1971. Currently, there are 592 species considered in Minnesota to be endangered, threatened, or species of special concern. Of these species, 143 species are listed as endangered, 149 species are listed as threatened, and 300 species are considered by the Minnesota DNR as species of special concern. The list includes species of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, mollusks, jumping spiders, dragonflies, butterflies, moths, caddisflies, tiger beetles, leafhoppers, fungi, lichens, mosses, and liverworts but the majority of the Endangered or Threatened species are vascular plants (86 Endangered; 93 Threatened). The MN DNR Rare Species Guide describes the distribution of listed threatened and endangered species based on the DNR Natural Heritage Information System's "Biotics Database" which is based on the presence and absence of a species and not on known species distribution. There are currently 40 state threatened and endangered species and 38 species of special concern listed as present within Ramsey County (Table 14**;** Table 15).[22] Of the state-listed species in Ramsey County, twenty-two species are threatened and seventeen species are endangered.

In addition, a Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) data review was submitted and the MN DNR Division of Ecological and Water Resources and it was determined (MCE-2025-00743) that the project has the potential to impact the Blanding's turtle, a state-listed threatened species and the rusty patched bumble bee, a federally listed endangered species (Attachment 3: Minnesota DNR NHIS Rare Features Review Letters).[23]

Table 14. State-listed Threatened and Endangered Species in Ramsey County.

Common name	Scientific name	Group	Federal status	State status
Wartyback	*Pustulosa nodulata*	Mussel	None	Threatened
Blue Sucker	Cycleptus elongatus	Mussel	None	Threatened
Fawnsfoot	Truncilla donaciformis	Mussel	None	Threatened
Handsome Sedge	Carex formosa	Vascular Plant	None	Endangered
Rusty Patched Bumblebee	Bombus affinis	Insect	Endangered	None
Higgins Eye	Lampsilis higginsii	Mussel	Endangered	Endangered
Spike	Eurynia dilatata	Mussel	None	Threatened
Butterfly	Ellipsaria lineolata	Mussel	None	Threatened
A Caddisfly	Oecetis ditissa	Insect	None	Threatened
A Species of Fungus	Psathyrella rhodospora	Fungus	None	Endangered
Black Buffalo	Ictiobus niger	Fish	None	Threatened
Black Huckleberry	Gaylussacia baccata	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Blanchard's Cricket Frog	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	Amphibian	None	Endangered
Blanding's Turtle	Emydoidea blandingii	Reptile	None	Threatened

[20] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2015) Minnesota's Wildlife Action Plan 2015-2025. https://files.dnr.state.mn.us/assistance/nrplanning/bigpicture/mnwap/wildlife-action-plan-2015-2025.pdf

[21] State of Minnesota Statutes (2024) 84.0895 Protection Of Threatened And Endangered Species. https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/84.0895

[22] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2024) Rare Species Guide. https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/index.html

[23] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2024) Minnesota Conservation Explorer – NHIS Database. https://mce.dnr.state.mn.us/

Common name	Scientific name	Group	Federal status	State status
Butternut	Juglans cinerea	Vascular Plant	None	Endangered
Clinton's Bulrush	Clinton's Bulrush	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Diverse-leaved Pondweed	Potamogeton diversifolius	Vascular Plant	None	Endangered
Ebonyshell	Reginaia ebenus	Mussel	None	Endangered
Elephant-ear	Elliptio crassidens	Mussel	None	Endangered
Elktoe	Alasmidonta marginata	Mussel	None	Threatened
Fluted-shell	Lasmigona costata	Mussel	None	Threatened
Ghost Tiger Beetle	Cicindela lepida	Insect	None	Threatened
Henslow's Sparrow	Centronyx henslowii	Bird	None	Endangered
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus	Vascular Plant	None	Endangered
Kitten-tails	Synthyris bullii	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Lance-leaf Violet	Viola lanceolata	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Monkeyface	Theliderma metanevra	Mussel	None	Threatened
Mucket	Actinonaias ligamentina	Mussel	None	Threatened
Obovate Beakgrain	Diarrhena obovata	Vascular Plant	None	Endangered
Pistolgrip	Tritogonia verrucosa	Mussel	None	Endangered
Pugnose Shiner	Miniellus anogenus	Fish	None	Threatened
Purple Wartyback	Cyclonaias tuberculata	Mussel	None	Endangered
Rock Pocketbook	Arcidens confragosus	Mussel	None	Endangered
Seaside Three-awn	Aristida tuberculosa	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Sheepnose	Plethobasus cyphyus	Mussel	Endangered	Endangered
Swamp Blackberry	Rubus semisetosus	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Tall Nutrush	Scleria triglomerata	Vascular Plant	None	Endangered
Toothcup	Rotala ramosior	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Tubercled Rein Orchid	Platanthera flava var. herbiola	Vascular Plant	None	Threatened
Winged Mapleleaf	Quadrula fragosa	Mussel	Endangered	Endangered

Table 15. State-listed Species of Concern in Ramsey County

Common name	Scientific name	Group	Status
Mudpuppy	Necturus maculosus	Amphibia	special concern
Swamp White Oak	Quercus biocolor	Vascular Plant	special concern
American Eel	Anguilla rostrata	Fish	special concern
A Jumping Spider	Paradamoetas fontanus	Spider	special concern
Acadian Flycatcher	Empidonax virescens	Bird	special concern
Autumn Fimbry	Fimbristylis autumnalis	Vascular Plant	special concern
Bell’s Vireo	Vireo bellii	Bird	special concern
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus	Mammal	special concern
Black Redhorse	Moxostoma duquesnei	Fish	special concern
Black Sandshell	Black Sandshell	Mussel	special concern
Canada Frostweed	Crocanthemum canadense	Vascular Plant	special concern
Discoid Beggarticks	Bidens discoidea	Vascular Plant	special concern
Few-flowered Spikerush	Eleocharis quinqueflora	Vascular Plant	special concern
Gray's Sedge	Carex grayi	Vascular Plant	special concern

Common name	Scientific name	Group	Status
Kentucky Coffee Tree	Kentucky Coffee Tree	Vascular Plant	special concern
Kinnickinnick Dewberry	Rubus multifer	Vascular Plant	special concern
Lake Sturgeon	Acipenser fulvescens	Fish	special concern
Lark Sparrow	Chondestes grammacus	Bird	special concern
Leadplant Flower Moth	Schinia lucens	Insect	special concern
Least Darter	Etheostoma microperca	Fish	special concern
Little Brown Myotis	Myotis lucifugus	Mammal	special concern
Narrow-leaved Water Plantain	Alisma gramineum	Vascular Plant	special concern
Northern Long-eared Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	Mammal	special concern
Northern Sunfish	Lepomis peltastes	Fish	special concern
Olive-colored Southern Naiad	Najas guadalupensis ssp. olivacea	Vascular Plant	special concern
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	Bird	special concern
Plains Pocket Mouse	Perognathus flavescens	Mammal	special concern
Purple Martin	Progne subis	Bird	special concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	Bird	special concern
Regal Fritillary	Argynnis idalia	Insect	special concern
Round Pigtoe	Pleurobema sintoxia	Mussel	special concern
Small Green Wood Orchid	Platanthera clavellata	Vascular Plant	special concern
Tricolored Bat	Perimyotis subflavus	Mammal	special concern
Trumpeter Swan	Cygnus buccinator	Bird	special concern
Water-willow	Decodon verticillatus	Vascular Plant	special concern
White Wild Indigo	Baptisia lactea var. lactea	Vascular Plant	special concern
Yellow Bass	Morone mississippiensis	Fish	special concern
Yellow Pimpernel	Taenidia integerrima	Vascular Plant	special concern

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation Tool[24] identified the monarch butterfly (*Danaus* plexippus) as a proposed threatened species, the salamander mussel (Simpsonaias ambigua) as a proposed endangered species, and the whooping crane (Grus americana) as an experimental population potentially within the projects AOI (Attachment 4: U.S. FWS Threatened and Endangered Species List; Attachment 5: U.S. Effect Determinations Verification Letters). One critical habitat was identified within the project area, Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (Bombus affinis).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and a Minnesota Endangered Species specialist will be consulted prior to construction to identify measures to avoid or minimize impacts to these species. Some avoidance measures that will be considered includes avoiding suitable habitat locations and changing the timing of construction to avoid nesting seasons. Additionally, as mentioned in the State-listed species section, the proposer will avoid native prairie habitats wherever feasible. Where this avoidance is not feasible, the proposer will coordinate with both the USFWS and MN DNR prior to completing a habitat survey to indicate species presence.

Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS)

The Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) identifies and describes sites of biodiversity significance and native plant communities. Sites of biological significance are ranked based on landscape context and ecological function, native plant community quality and rarity, and species quality and rarity. The ranks include below, moderate, high, and outstanding in which a

[24] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2024) Information for Planning and Consultation. https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/

"below" rank lacks rare species/native plant community occurrence or does not meet MBS standards and an "outstanding" rank has the best quality of rare species/native plant communities. A review of current MBS data indicates that there is one identified MBS sites of biodiversity significance located within the project area. Its biological significance is ranked as "Below" meaning the MCBS site is below minimum biodiversity significance threshold (Exhibit 11: MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance Map; Exhibit 12: Native Plant Communities Map).

Noxious Weeds

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture lists 32 "State Prohibited Noxious Weeds", 19 "Restricted Noxious Weeds, and 6 "Specially Regulated Plants" (Table 16).[25] Additionally, Ramsey County does not maintain an MDA Approved County Noxious Weeds list. The project will comply with the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law (Minnesota Statutes 18.75-18.91) to effectively control and eradicate weeds that could be present within or near the construction footprint.

Table 16. Minnesota Department of Agriculture's Noxious Weed List

Prohibited: Eradicate	
Black swallow-wort (*Cynanchum louiseae*)	Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
Common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)	Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)
Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)	Pale swallow-wort (*Cynanchum rossicum*)
Grecian foxglove (*Digitalis lanata*)	Palmer amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*)
Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)	Red hailstone (*Thladiantha dubia*)
Hooked hair hops (*Humulus japonicus Siebold & Zucc.*)	Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
Brown knapweed (*Centaurea jacea*)	Cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)	Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
Prohibited: Control	
Common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*)	Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Narrowleaf bittercress (*Cardamine impatiens*)
Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)	Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)	Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)	Wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)
Giant knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinense*)	Non-native phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)
Bohemian knotweed (*Polygonum x bohemicum*)	Meadow knapweed (*Centaurea x moncktonii*)
Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Round leaf bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
Restricted Noxious Weeds	
Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*)	Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
Bell's honeysuckle (*Lonicera x bella*)	Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)
Black locust (Robinia *pseudoacacia*)	Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)	Porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
Glossy buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)	Siberian peashrub (*Caragana arborescens*)
Crown vetch (*Securigera varia*)	Tatarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)
European alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)	Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*)
Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)	Creeping miscanthus (*Miscanthus sacchariflorus*)

[25] Minnesota Department of Agriculture (2024) Minnesota Noxious Weed List. https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants-insects/minnesota-noxious-weed-list

Lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*)	Saltcedar (*Tamarix remosissima*)
Winged burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*)	
Specially Regulated	
Amur maple (*Acer ginnala*)	Common poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)
Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)	Tatarian maple (*Acer tataricum*)
Amur corktree (*Phellodendron amurense*)	Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

Terrestrial invasives

There are 11 invasive terrestrial animals, 65 invasive terrestrial plants, and 7 invasive terrestrial pathogens listed in Minnesota (Table 17). Ramsey County maintains a list of county invasive species (Amur corktree, Amur maple, Black Swallow-wort, Buckthorn, Flowering rush, Garlic mustard, Greater Celandine, Grecian Foxglove, Knotweed, Narrowleaf Bittercress, Poison Hemlock, Round Leaf Bittersweet, Tandy, Teasel, and Wild parsnip). There is potential that these species could be present in project AOI. To contain and prevent the spread of these species, all construction equipment will be thoroughly cleaned and checked for vegetation both pre-construction and post-construction. The project will comply with the Minnesota DNR Operational Order 113 to "prevent the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species by implementing site-level management."

Table 17. Minnesota DNR Listed Terrestrial Invasive Species

Animals			
European starling	Mute Swan	Eurasian swine	
Earthworms	Jumping worm	Asian-long horned beetle	
Brown marmorated stink bug	Emerald ash borer	Spongy moth	
Japanese beetle	Spotted lanternfly		
Plants			
Birdsfoot trefoil	Brown knapweed	Diffuse knapweed	Meadow knapweed
Bull thistle	Butter and eggs	Canada thistle	Common tansy
Common teasel	Cow vetch	Hairy vetch	Creeping Charlie
Crown vetch	Cut-leaved teasel	Dalmatian toadflax	Erect hedgeparsley
Garlic mustard	Giant hogweed	Grecian foxglove	Hoary alyssum
Leafy spurge	Lesser celandine	Musk thistle	Narrowleaf bittercress
Orange hawkweed	Oxeye daisy	Poison hemlock	Queen Anne's lace
Spotted knapweed	White sweet clover	Yellow sweet clover	Wild parsnip
Yellow starthistle	Stiltgrass	Reed canary grass	Smooth brome grass
Amur cork tree	Amur maple	Autumn olive	Black locust
Buckthorn	Japanese barberry	Multiflora rose	Non-native bush honeysuckles
Non-native knotweeds	Norway maple	Russian olive	Siberian elm
Siberian peashrub	Tree of heaven	Winged burning bush	Black and pale swallow-wort
Japanese hops	Johnsongrass	Callery Pear	Rowan mountain ash
Saltcedar	Small-leaf bramble	Hooked hair hops	Japanese honeysuckles vine
Porcelain berry	Red hailstone (golden creeper)	Round leaf bittersweet	Creeping meadow foxtail
Creeping miscanthus			
Pathogens			
Butternut canker disease	Dutch elm disease	Oak wilt	
Sudden oak death	Heterobasidion root disease	White-nose syndrome	
White pine blister rust			

Aquatic invasives[26]

There are 22 invasive animals, 11 invasive plants, and 12 diseases identified by the Minnesota DNR as infesting the waterbodies in Minnesota (Table 18). A review of the Minnesota DNR Infested Waters List indicated that there are no waterbodies in the AOI that are infested with aquatic invasive species. In Ramsey County there are 44 infested waterbodies with the nearest infested waterbody being Lake Johanna located approximately 0.7 miles east of the AOI. Lake Johanna is infested with zebra mussels and Eurasian watermilfoil. The spread of these species is managed through state aquatic invasive species laws including the "clean, drain, and dispose." The DNR requires all boats exiting a lake to "clean" the watercraft by removing vegetation and species, "drain" the water from the watercraft, and "dispose" of unwanted live bait. The project will comply with the Minnesota DNR Operational Order 113 to "prevent the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species by implementing site-level management." To every extent feasible, the contractor will implement practices that will prevent the spread of invasive species. All equipment will be thoroughly cleaned prior to construction to prevent contaminating the site with new invasive and cleaned following the completion of construction to prevent the spread of any invasive species at the site. Cleaning methods will include visual inspection of the equipment and power washing. To ensure that these invasives do not re-enter the river, contractors will use runoff containments when washing equipment.

Table 18. Minnesota DNR Listed Aquatic Invasive Species

Animals	
Banded mystery snail (*Vivaparus georgianus*)	Red swamp crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*)
Bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*)	Round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*)
Black carp (*Mylopharyngodon piceus*)	Rudd (Scardinius erythrophthalmus)
Bloody red shrimp (*Hemimysis anomala*)	Ruffe (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*)
Chinese mystery snail (*Cipangopaludina chinensis*)	Rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*)
Common carp (*Cyprius carpio*)	Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)
Faucet snail (*Bithynia tentaculata*)	Signal Crayfish (Pacifastacus leniusculus)
Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)	Silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)
Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)	Spiny waterflea (*Bythotrephes longimanus*)
New Zealand mud snail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)	White perch (*Morone americana*)
Red Eared Slider (Trachemys scripta elegans)	Zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*)
Plants	
Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*)	Non-native waterlilies (*Nymphaea*)
Brittle naiad (*Najas minor*)	Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)	Starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*)
Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)	Yellow Floating Heart (Nymphoides peltate)
Flowering rush (*Buotmus umbellatus*)	Yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
Non-native phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)	
Diseases	
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia	Lymphosarcoma
Bass tapeworm	Lymphocystis

[26] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2023) Aquatic Invasive Species. https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais/id.html

Neascus	Heterosporis
Dermal sarcoma	Spring Viremia of Carp (SVC)
Myofibrogranuloma	Yellow/White Grub
Largemouth bass virus	Barotrauma

Infested Waters[27]
As previously discussed, there are no waterbodies within or adjacent to the AOI that have a known infestation of aquatic invasive species.

Rare Features
The Minnesota DNR, Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) (MCE#: 2025-00743) and Minnesota DNR Minnesota Conservation Explorer were consulted to identify the presence of rare features within or near the project corridors, discuss the potential impacts, and identify minimization and avoidance measures (Attachment 3: Minnesota DNR NHIS Rare Features Review Letter). Lake Jones wetlands were determined to be Below the minimum biodiversity threshold for statewide significance. This area, however, may have conservation value at the local level as habitat for native plants and animals, corridors for animal movements, buffers surrounding higher quality natural areas, or as areas with high potential for restoration of native habitat. Indirect impacts from surface runoff or the spread of invasive species will be considered during project design and implementation.

c. Discuss how the identified fish, wildlife, plant communities, rare features and ecosystems may be affected by the project including how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Include a discussion on introduction and spread of invasive species from the project construction and operation. Separatelydiscuss effects to known threatened and endangered species.

Habitats/Plant Communities
The project will have some impact on the aquatic habitats and plant communities within Jones Lake due to the dredging. The impacts to aquatic habitats include vegetation/cover loss, change in habitat composition and structure, and changes in shoreland extents. Following completion, the project will provide flood protection to the businesses and community around Jones Lake and well as protect Interstate 35W from being overtopped during a 100-year event.

Fish and Wildlife
Jones Lake is utilized by aquatic species for forage, cover, and breeding habitat. During construction, these species will be temporarily impacted by vegetation and sediment removal and temporary dispersion of species. Upon completion of the project, the habitats along Jones Lake will redevelop and species will recolonize the shoreline habitats.

State-listed Species
Blanding's turtles use upland areas up to and over a mile distant from wetlands, waterbodies, and watercourses. Uplands are used for nesting, basking, periods of dormancy, and traveling between wetlands. Factors believed to contribute to the decline of this species include

[27] Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (2024) Infested Waters List. https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais/infested.html

collisions with vehicles, wetland drainage and degradation, and the development of upland habitat. The following measures will be implemented to reduce chances of impacts:

- Avoid wetland and aquatic impacts during overwintering season, between September 15 and April 15, if the area is suitable for overwintering.
- Limit erosion and sediment control to wildlife friendly erosion control.
- Check bare ground within construction areas for turtles before the use of heavy equipment or any ground disturbance.
- The Blanding's turtle flyer must be given to all contractors working in the area.
- Report any sightings using the DNR Plant and Animal Observation Form.
- If turtles are in imminent danger, move them by hand out of harm's way; otherwise, they are to be left undisturbed.
- Avoid hydro-mulch products that contain any materials with synthetic (plastic) fiber additives, as the fibers can re-suspend and flow into waterbodies.

Federal-listed Species

The USFWS IPaC Tool identified tricolor bat (Perimyotis subflavus) as a proposed endangered species, the whooping crane (Grus americana) as an experimental population Non-essential, the salamander mussel (Simpsonaias ambigua) as a proposed endangered, and the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) as a proposed threatened species. The rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*) is federally listed as endangered and is likely to be present in suitable habitat within High Potential Zones. From April through October this species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April the species overwinter under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted by a variety of land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. It is recommended that disturbed soils be reseeded with native species of grasses and forbs using BWSR seed mixes or MnDOT seed mixes.

MBS Rare Features

The Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) considered the area surrounding the proposed project for a Site of Biodiversity Significance. Lake Jones Wetlands was determined to be Below the minimum biodiversity threshold for statewide significance. This area, however, may have conservation value at the local level as habitat for native plants and animals, corridors for animal movements, buffers surrounding higher quality natural areas, or as areas with high potential for restoration of native habitat. As such, indirect impacts from surface runoff or the spread of invasive species should be considered during project design and implementation.

Climate Trends

As discussed previously, the climate trends indicate an increase in heavy rainfall events and increase in high temperatures. There is potential that more heavy rainfall events could intensify peak flood waters within Jones Lake. High temperatures could alter the habitats present along the project corridors including the spread of invasive species. The project will counteract these climate trends by restoring flood damage reduction to the area by dredging the wetland to its original depth before development and restoring the wetland's hydrology functions.

d. Identify measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects to fish,wildlife, plant communities, ecosystems, and sensitive ecological resources.

The projects design and permitting phases will be used to reduce or avoid adverse effects to rare features and sensitive resources to the greatest extent possible. Prior to construction, the project proposer will coordinate with the MN DNR and USFWS to determine any impacts that may occur. If any protected species is encountered or observed during construction, construction activities will be paused until coordination with federal and state agencies is completed.

All impacts to aquatic resources identified as Public Waters will be mitigated through a Minnesota Public Water Works Permit and the permit's specific conditions. All wetland impacts outside the public waters jurisdiction will be mitigated through a Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) Permit and the permit conditions. A permit application will be submitted to the USACE and mitigation will be based on the agency's "jurisdictional determination".

State and Federal Species

The project proposer will coordinate with the MNDNR, USFWS, and USACE (regulatory agency) to determine the best avoidance and minimization measures for any sensitive areas. The project proposer will abide by all the conditions in the USACE permit relative to the federally listed species.

15. Historic properties

Describe any historic structures, archeological sites, and/or traditional cultural properties on or inclose proximity to the site. Include: 1) historic designations, 2) known artifact areas, and 3) architectural features. Attach letter received from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Discuss any anticipated effects to historic properties during project construction and operation. Identify measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

A review of Minnesota's Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) public database[28] indicates that there is no previous archaeological site located within the AOI but there are two archaeological sites near Jones Lake and has potential to be directly adjacent to the AOI.

A review of Minnesota's Statewide Historic Inventory Portal (MnSHIP) indicated that there are no sites within the AOI of the project.

Most of the work will be within the RCD 2 Main Trunk right-of-way, RCD 5 Main Trunk right-of-way, and Jones Lake, but there may be some temporary easements required to complete the work. Earth moving will be limited to the earthen embankment outlet, dredging, ditch realignment, and creation of a sediment forebay.

A detailed archaeological Phase 1 Survey has not been completed for the project. Any necessary coordination with SHPO will be done to ensure that the project will not impact any historic or cultural resources.

16. Visual

[28] Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (2025) Minnesota OSA Public Viewer. https://osaportal.gisdata.mn.gov/OSAViewer

Describe any scenic views or vistas on or near the project site. Describe any project related visual effects such as vapor plumes or glare from intense lights. Discuss the potential visual effects fromthe project. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate visual effects.

The project site is located within an industrial area and does not contain any scenic views or vistas, nor are there any notable visual resources nearby. During construction the following visual changes will occur:

- An earthen embankment will be built across the outlet
- A sediment forebay will be installed to improve sediment capture
- Removal of accumulated sediment from Jones Lake.
- Realignment of RCD 2

These activities will involve heavy equipment and temporary stockpiles of material, which may alter the visual character of the site during construction. There will be temporary impacts to neighboring properties, roadway users, and recreationalists during construction. These impacts will be minor as they will be confined to the construction zone and during normal daylight hours. The visual impacts may include dust clouds, vapor plumes, and intense light glares. These impacts will be managed by dust control measures (wetting soil, reduced machine speeds on exposed soils, limit exposed soils, etc.), the timing of construction, and limiting construction staging areas to the smallest footprint necessary. Short term, the construction equipment and temporary sediment storage may create minor visual impacts. Long term, the restored lake and embankment will improve ecological function without introducing prominent visual structures.

17. Air

a. Stationary source emissions - Describe the type, sources, quantities and compositions of any emissions from stationary sources such as boilers or exhaust stacks. Include any hazardous air pollutants, criteria pollutants. Discuss effects to air quality including any sensitive receptors, human health or applicable regulatory criteria. Include a discussion of any methods used assess the project's effect on air quality and the results of that assessment. Identify pollution control equipment and other measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effectsfrom stationary source emissions.

The project will not result in stationary source air emissions concerns.

b. Vehicle emissions - Describe the effect of the project's traffic generation on air emissions. Discuss the project's vehicle-related emissions effect on air quality. Identify measures (e.g. traffic operational improvements, diesel idling minimization plan) that will be taken to minimizeor mitigate vehicle-related emissions.

The Jones Lake restoration project will generate temporary vehicle emissions during construction due to the use of heavy equipment and trucks for dredging, hauling sediment, and constructing the embankment and forebay. These emissions will primarily consist of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, particulate matter and greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. The sources of the pollutants will be diesel-powered construction equipment, haul trucks transporting dredged sediment to off-site disposal facilities, and

support vehicles. The emissions will be limited to the construction period. No long-term operational vehicle emissions are anticipated because the project does not involve permanent traffic generation.

Emissions will occur near the project site within an industrial area, where sensitive receptors (e.g., residential areas) are minimal. Once construction is complete, vehicle emissions will cease, and the restored wetland will provide ecological benefits without generating traffic.

To minimize vehicle-related emissions contractors will be required to limit idling times for equipment and trucks. All construction equipment must meet current emission standards and be properly maintained. Water or dust suppressants will be applied on exposed soil and haul routes to minimize particulate emissions. Truck loads and routes will be optimized to reduce trips and fuel consumption.

The project will not have long-term emissions impacts and will not cause an increase in traffic. No mitigation plans have been established for the project.

c. Dust and odors - Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of dust andodors generated during project construction and operation. (Fugitive dust may be discussed under item 17a). Discuss the effect of dust and odors in the vicinity of the project including nearby sensitive receptors and quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize ormitigate the effects of dust and odors.

The dust and odors generated during the construction will be minimal and will occur during construction activities that include dredging, embankment and forebay construction, and hauling of sediment. Any dust impacts will be managed by dust control methods. These methods include but are not limited to wetting exposed soils, mulching exposed soils, and restricting unnecessary equipment movement on bare soils. Odors generated during construction will be the result of exhaust of diesel engines, fuel storage, and earthy/organic from organic sediment during dredging and dewatering. The odors will be managed by zone restricting, operation timing, and standard emission controls.

18. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions/Carbon Footprint

a. GHG Quantification: For all proposed projects, provide quantification and discussion of project GHG emissions. Include additional rows in the tables as necessary to provide project-specific emission sources. Describe the methods used to quantify emissions. If calculation methods are not readily available to quantify GHG emissions for a source, describe the process used to cometo that conclusion and any GHG emission sources not included in the total calculation.

The project will require the use of heavy machinery typically used for construction projects. These include excavators and dump trucks. All of which burn diesel fuel during construction. Construction emissions from these vehicles were estimated using the MN Climate Calculator v1.1. (**Table 19**).[29] For this assessment, it was assumed that the machinery would be in operation for approximately 207 days, 8 hours per day (equivalent to 150 days/year). The exact

[29] MN Climate Calculator. https://www.eqb.state.mn.us/environmental-review/climate-assessments

days and hours per day of construction will vary depending on timing of year and environmental/climate conditions. The MN Climate Calculator calculates the CO2 emissions based on duration of equipment operations and the estimated quantity (gallons) of diesel fuel consumed by the equipment. The fuel consumption of heavy machinery typical of wetland restoration projects were estimated based on the Caterpillar Performance Handbook[30]. The handbook indicates the following fuel consumptions of the following heavy machinery when operated with 10 % – 30 % idle time.

- Excavators (6 gallons/hour)
- Dump Truck (6 gallons/hour)

Table 19. Constriction Emissions calculated by MN Climate Calculator.

Lifetime Emissions

Unit:	tons	Project Lifetime:	50

Phase	Cumulative CO_2e Emissions	Annualized CO_2e Emissions
Construction	**265.92**	**5.32**
Employee commuting	17.92	0.36
Construction equipment	248.00	4.96
Operation	**21,946.65**	**438.93**
Natural gas and oil products	21,944.55	438.89
On-road vehicles	2.09	0.04
Total	**22,212.56**	**444.25**

b. GHG Assessment

Due to the nature of the project, no mitigation is proposed to reduce the projects GHG emissions. The emissions will be localized and limited to the construction periods. Upon completion, there will be no CO2 emissions at the project site thus the net lifetime GHG emissions for the project would be the 444.25 tons/year that would occur during construction. The emissions from the project are typical of construction equipment and will be temporary. It will not negatively impact the Minnesota Next Generation Energy Act or other local reduction goals. Periodic maintenance may be required to ensure the forebay and outlet functions correctly.

19. Noise

Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of noise generated during project construction and operation. Discuss the effect of noise in the vicinity of the project including 1) existing noise levels/sources in the area, 2) nearby sensitive receptors, 3) conformance to statenoise standards, and 4) quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigatethe effects of noise.

Noises will be generated primarily during construction activities including excavators, backhoes, loaders, and trucks for dredging, forebay and embankment construction. Trucks transporting dredged sediment to off-site disposal facilities as well as pumps for dewatering

[30] Wheeler CAT (2022) Caterpillar Performance Handbook. https://wheelercat.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Cat-Performance-Handbook-from-VST-fuel-consumption-2022-12-09T21-20-09.pdf

and other support machinery will generate noise. No significant noise will occur during long-term operation because the project does not involve permanent mechanical systems. Noise impacts will be temporary and restricted to the construction period. The project is located is a mostly industrial area, where ambient noise levels are already elevated due to traffic and industrial operations. Residential areas are present but minimal. Construction noise is exempt from MPCA noise standards during daytime hours, provided best practices are followed. Temporary impacts may include increased noise for adjacent businesses, but no long-term effects are anticipated. To mitigate noise, activities will be restricted to daytime hours, ensure all equipment has proper mufflers and is in good working condition, minimize unnecessary idling of equipment, position stationary equipment away from sensitive receptors where feasible and notify nearby businesses of construction schedules to reduce disruption. The project will not have permanent noise pollution impacts on the site. The project will conform to all state and local noise standards.

20. Transportation

a. Describe traffic-related aspects of project construction and operation. Include: 1) existing and proposed additional parking spaces, 2) estimated total average daily traffic generated, 3) estimated maximum peak hour traffic generated and time of occurrence, 4) indicate source of trip generation rates used in the estimates, and 5) availability of transit and/or other alternative transportation modes.

Construction staging will likely utilize upland areas on south side of basin (city property), but no permanent parking expansion is planned. Additional staging area near outlet is likely, within existing ROW and potentially additional area through a temporary easement on private property adjacent to outlet.
The project is not expected to generate significant new daily traffic once operational because it functions as a flood control and water quality improvement structure rather than a public access facility. During construction, traffic will primarily consist of haul trucks for dredged material, equipment construction traffic could range from 30-50 vehicle trips per day, depending on haul distances and material volumes.
Peak traffic will occur during weekday morning mobilization and afternoon demobilization periods (7:00-9:00 AM and 5:00-7:00 PM). During these times 10-15 trips per hour may occur, primarily from construction vehicles and staff commuting.
Estimates are based on MnDOT construction traffic planning guidelines and industry norms for dredging and grading projects, which typically assume 1-2 trips per hour per haul truck during active material removal and transport phases.
The project site is located in New Brighton, MN near Old Highway 8 and 8th Avenue SW, which are served by Metro Transit bus routes connecting to regional transit hubs. Sidewalks and bike lanes exist along major corridors, providing alternative transportation options for workers and visitors. No dedicated transit facilities will be constructed as part of this project, but existing infrastructure supports non-vehicular access.

b. Discuss the effect on traffic congestion on affected roads and describe any traffic improvements necessary. The analysis must discuss the project's impact on the regional transportation system. *If the peak hour traffic generated exceeds 250 vehicles or the total daily trips exceeds 2,500, a traffic impact study must be prepared as part of the*

EAW. Use the format and procedures described in the Minnesota Department of Transportation's Access Management Manual, Chapter 5 *(available at: http://www.dot.state.mn.us/accessmanagement/resources.html)* or a similar local guidance.

The Jones Lake project is primarily a dredging and outlet reconstruction effort with no new residential or commercial development. Therefore, long-term operational traffic impacts are negligible. The only traffic increase will occur during the construction phase, which involves hauling dredged material, equipment deliveries, and crew transport. 30 to 50 trips are estimated daily (haul trucks + crew vehicles). It is estimated that 10-15 trips will occur during mobilization/demobilization peak hours. These values are well below MnDOT thresholds of 250 peak-hour trips or 2,500 daily trips), so a formal Traffic Impact Study (TIS) is not required under the EAW guidelines.

The project is adjacent to Old Highway 8 and 8th Avenue SW, both of which are collector roads with existing capacity to handle temporary construction traffic. The surrounding network includes I-694 and I-35W, providing regional connectivity. Given the low trip generation, no measurable congestion impact is expected on these corridors. To temporarily reduce impact, construction signage and flagging will be considered during haul operations and material hauling will be scheduled during off-peak hours to minimize conflicts with commuter traffic. No permanent measures are required, as the project does not introduce new permanent traffic demand.

Existing Metro Transit bus routes and bike/pedestrian infrastructure along Old Highway 8 will remain unaffected. No additional transit improvements are necessary.

c. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate project related transportation effects.

Although the Jones Lake project will not generate significant long-term traffic, the construction phase will involve temporary increases in vehicle trips. The following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts:

- Construction Traffic Management- Staging and haul routes will be designated to avoid residential streets and to restrict heavy truck movements to off-peak hours (outside 7-9 AM and 3-5 PM). Temporary traffic control devices and flaggers will be used during material hauling and equipment delivery.
- Safety and Access- Emergency access will be maintained at all times and there will be coordination with local agencies for lane closures or detours if required.
- Dust and Noise Control- Dust suppression, such as water trucks, will be used with limited idling to reduce air quality and noise impacts near traffic corridors.
- Alternative Transportation- Construction crews will be encouraged to carpool
- Communication- Residents and businesses will be notified in advance about construction schedules and potential traffic delays.

21. Cumulative potential effects

(Preparers can leave this item blank if cumulative potential effects are addressed under the applicable EAW Items)

a. Describe the geographic scales and timeframes of the project related environmental effects thatcould combine with other environmental effects resulting in cumulative potential effects.

The project-related impacts on the environment, as a result of the project, will effect the immediate lake basin and adjacent properties as well as have a potential minor influence on flood storage and discharge patterns within the Rice Creek watershed. There will be long-term effects resulting from dredging and outlet reconstruction resulting in improved hydrology and water quality, with ongoing benefits for flood control and nutrient reduction. Combining with other future watershed projects, these projects will influence regional flood resilience and aquatic habitat. Increased flood storage could interact with future upstream detention projects, reducing cumulative downstream flood risk and sediment removal and outlet improvements complement other nutrient reduction efforts in the watershed.

b. Describe any reasonably foreseeable future projects (for which a basis of expectation has been laid) that may interact with environmental effects of the proposed project within the geographicscales and timeframes identified above.

There are no foreseeable future projects within the watershed that will intersect the geographic scale and timeframe of the proposed project.

c. Discuss the nature of the cumulative potential effects and summarize any other available information relevant to determining whether there is potential for significant environmentaleffects due to these cumulative effects.

There are no cumulative potential effects anticipated with this project that would adversely alter or modify environmental conditions or pose potential harm to the environment or well-being of individuals living within the area of the project.

22. Other potential environmental effects

If the project may cause any additional environmental effects not addressed by items 1 to 19, describe the effects here, discuss the how the environmentwill be affected, and identify measures that will be taken to minimize and mitigate these effects.

There are no additional environmental effects, other than what has been provided in this EAW.

RGU CERTIFICATION. *(The Environmental Quality Board will only accept **SIGNED** EnvironmentalAssessment Worksheets for public notice in the EQB Monitor.)*

I hereby certify that:

- The information contained in this document is accurate and complete to the best of myknowledge.
- The EAW describes the complete project; there are no other projects, stages or components other than those described in this document, which are related to the project as connected actions or phased actions, as defined at Minnesota Rules, parts 4410.0200, subparts 9c and 60,respectively.
- Copies of this EAW are being sent to the entire EQB distribution list.

Signature _____ Date December 12, 2025

Title Administrator

RCWD Board Action December 10, 2025

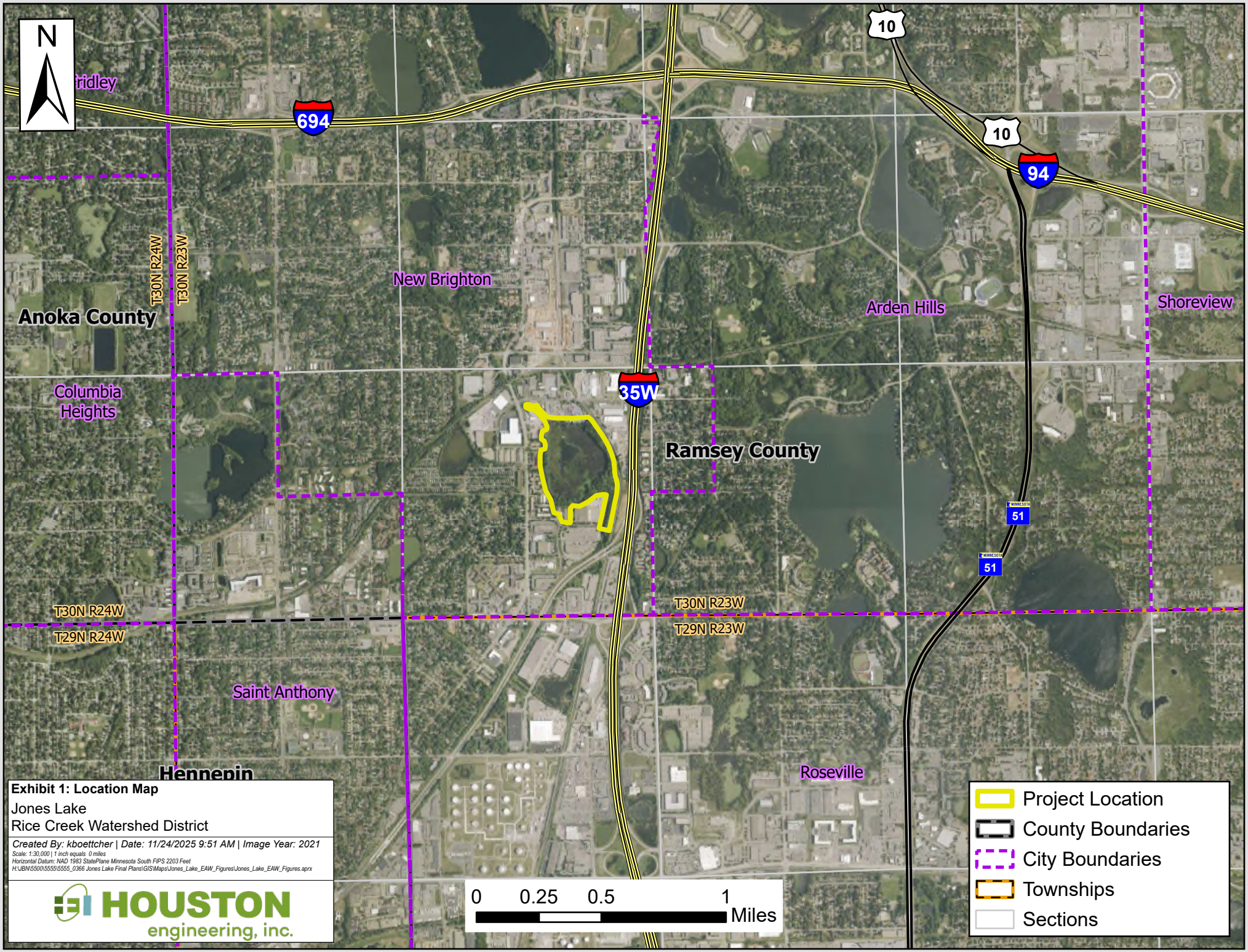

Exhibit 1: Location Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

Created By: kboettcher | Date: 11/24/2025 9:51 AM | Image Year: 2021

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HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Exhibit 2: Project Layout Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

Created By: kboettcher | Date: 11/24/2025 10:00 AM | Image Year: 2021

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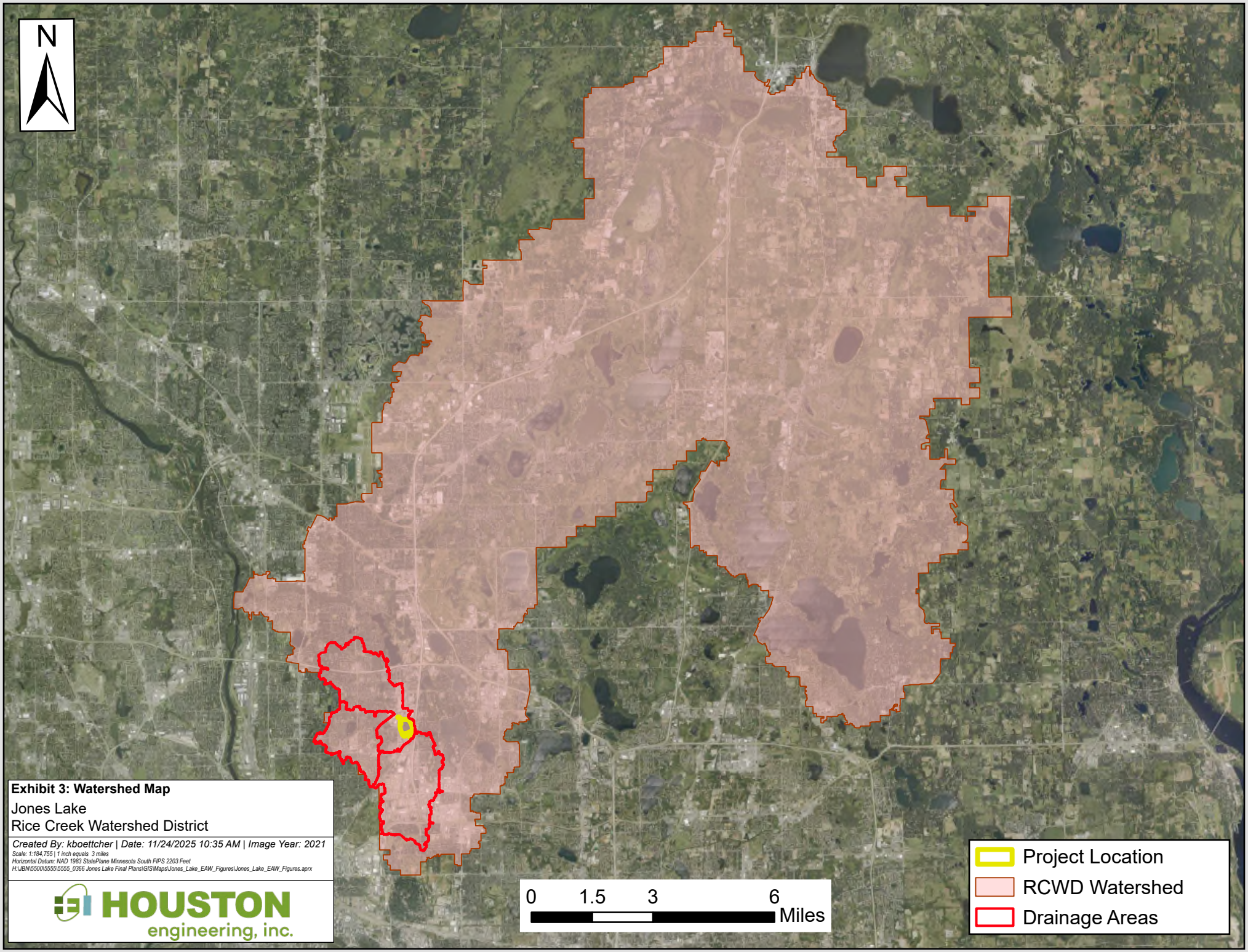

Exhibit 3: Watershed Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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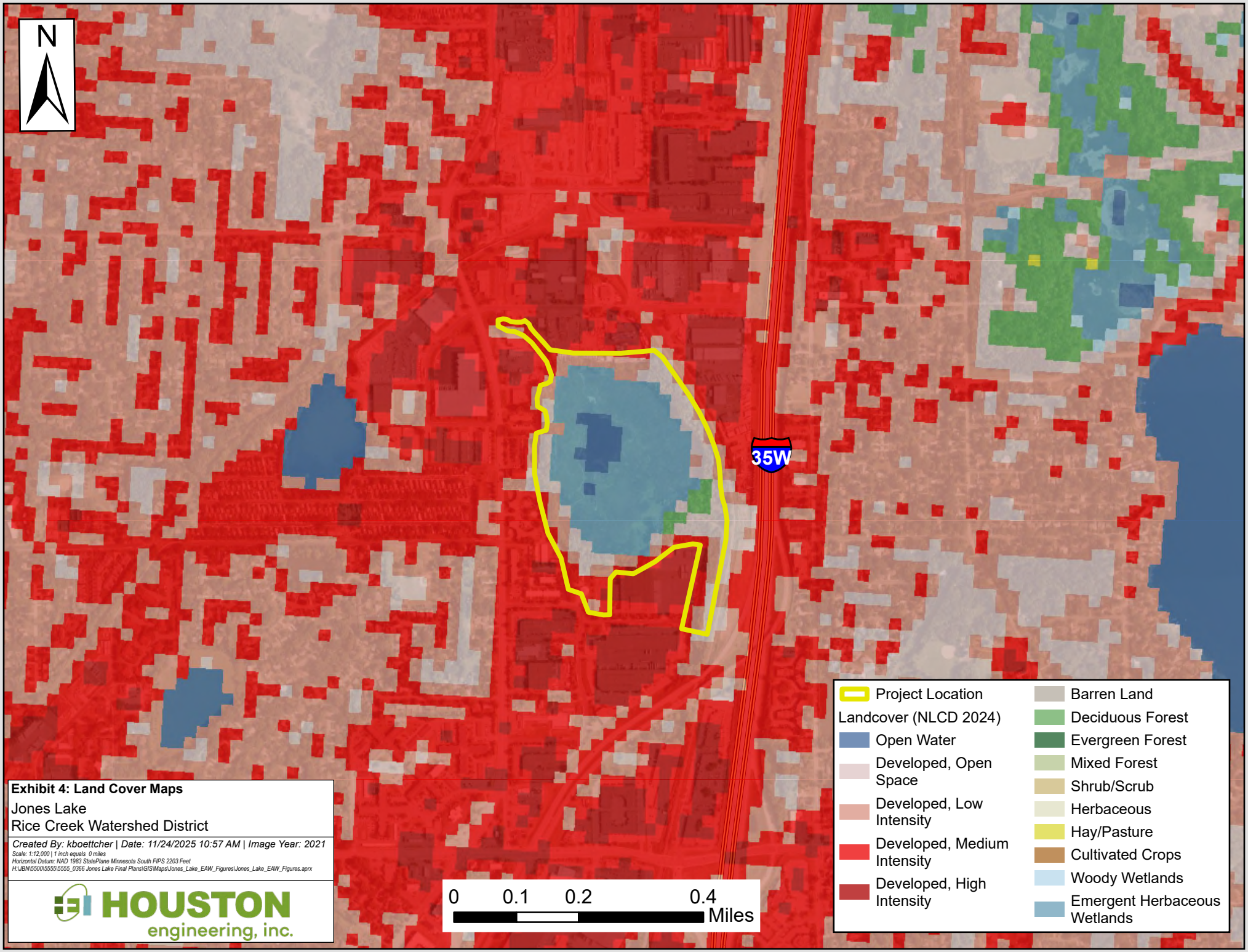

Exhibit 4: Land Cover Maps

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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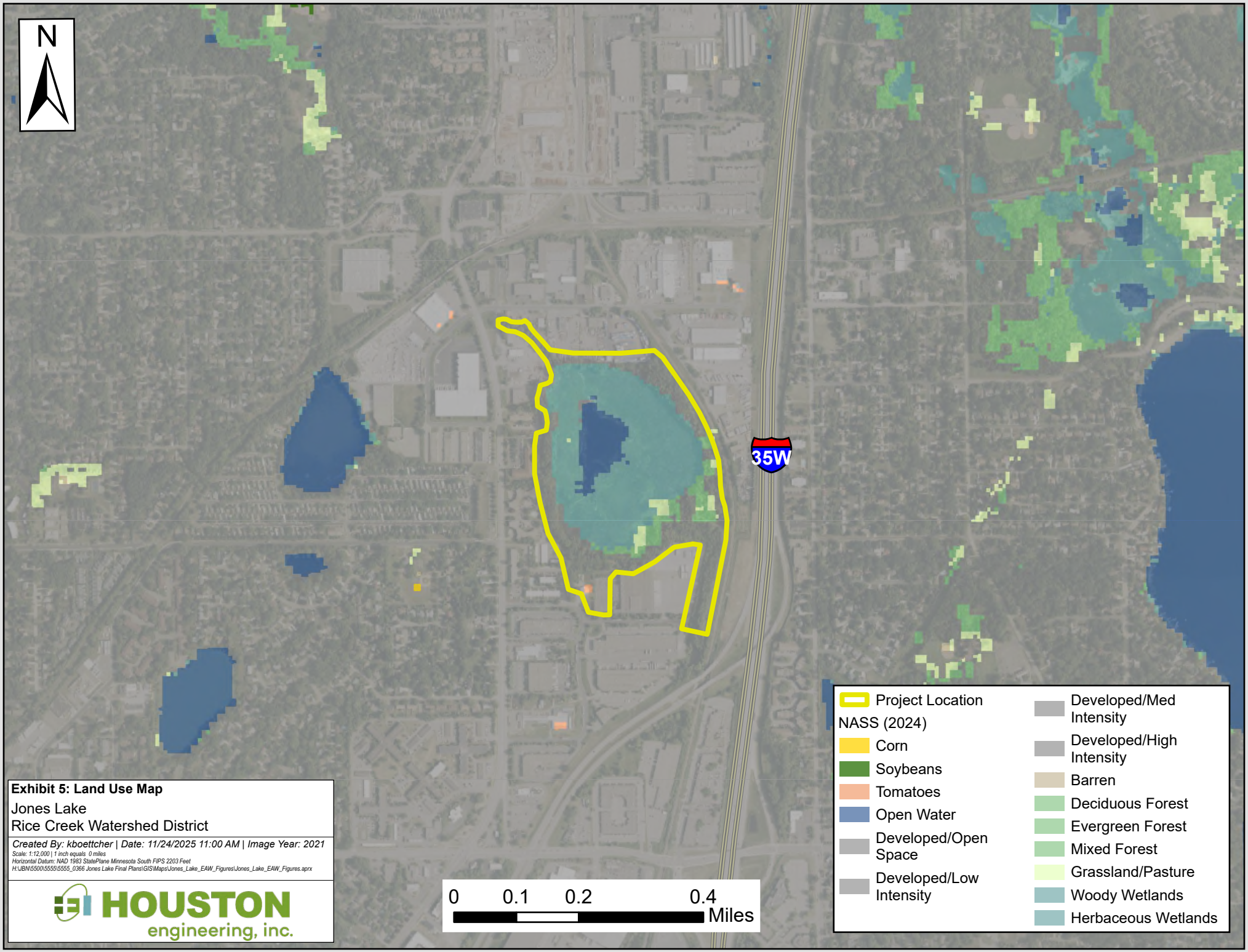

Exhibit 5: Land Use Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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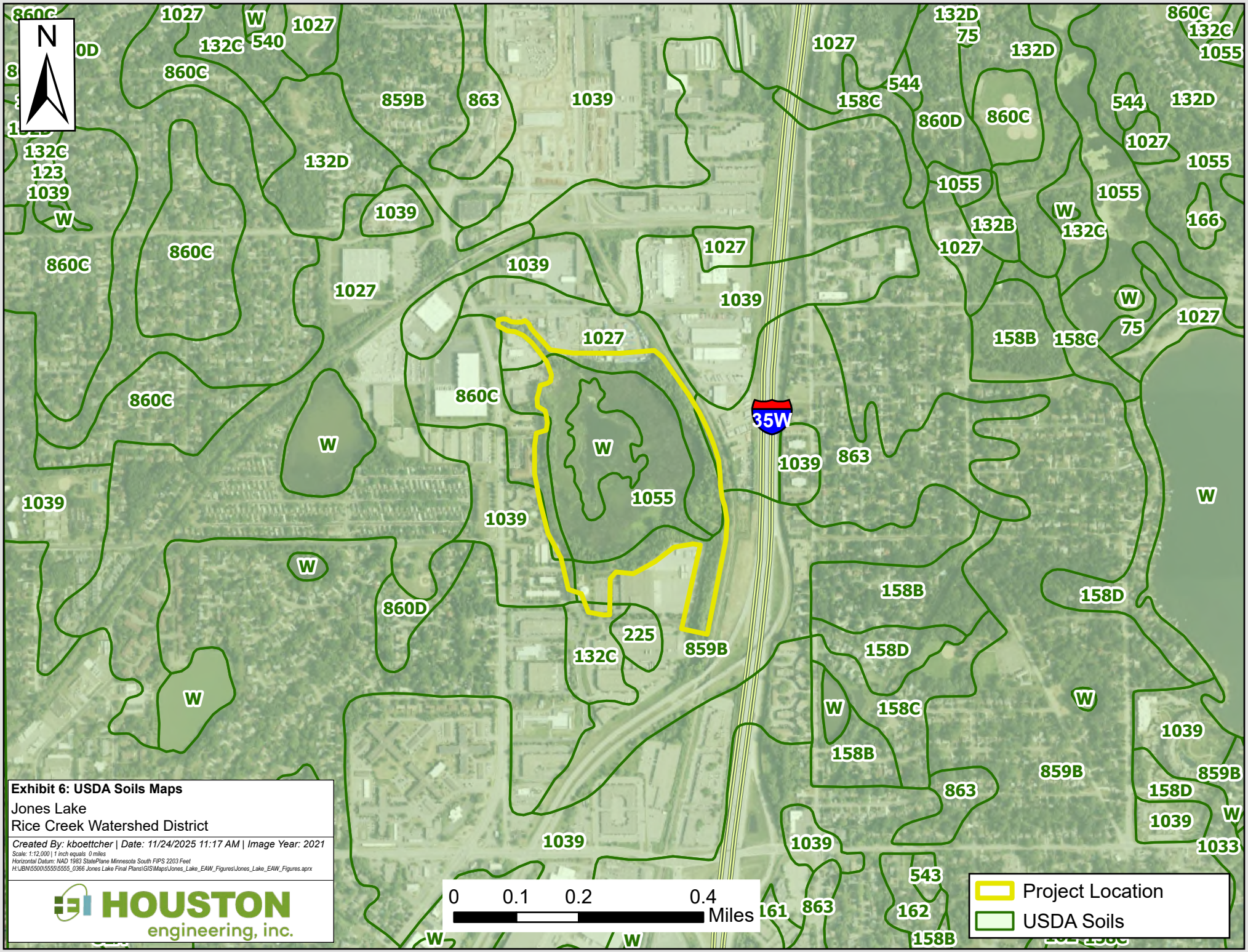

Exhibit 6: USDA Soils Maps

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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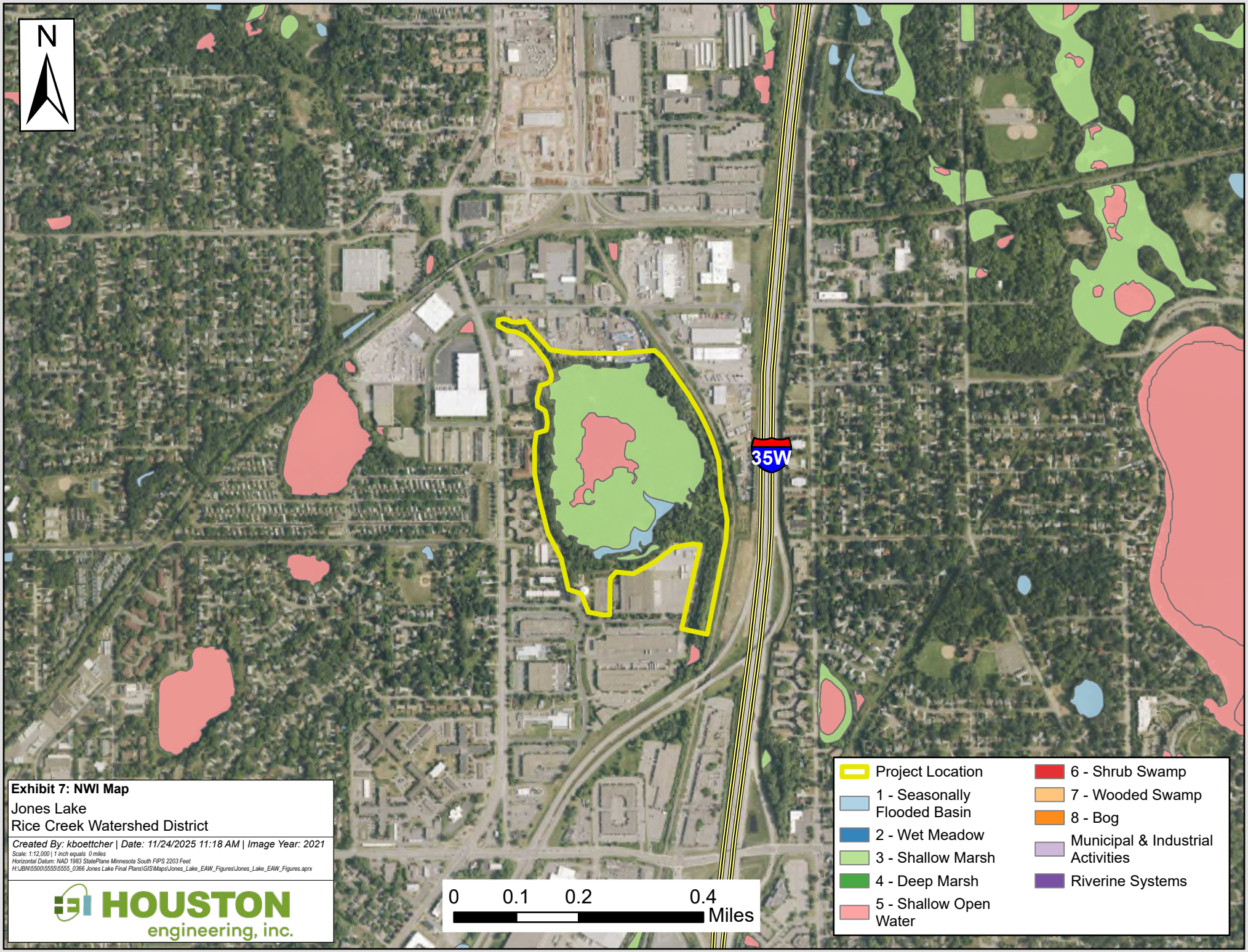

Exhibit 7: NWI Map

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Rice Creek Watershed District

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Exhibit 8: Public Waters Maps

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

Created By: kboettcher | Date: 11/24/2025 11:20 AM | Image Year: 2021

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Exhibit 9: MPCA Impaired Waters Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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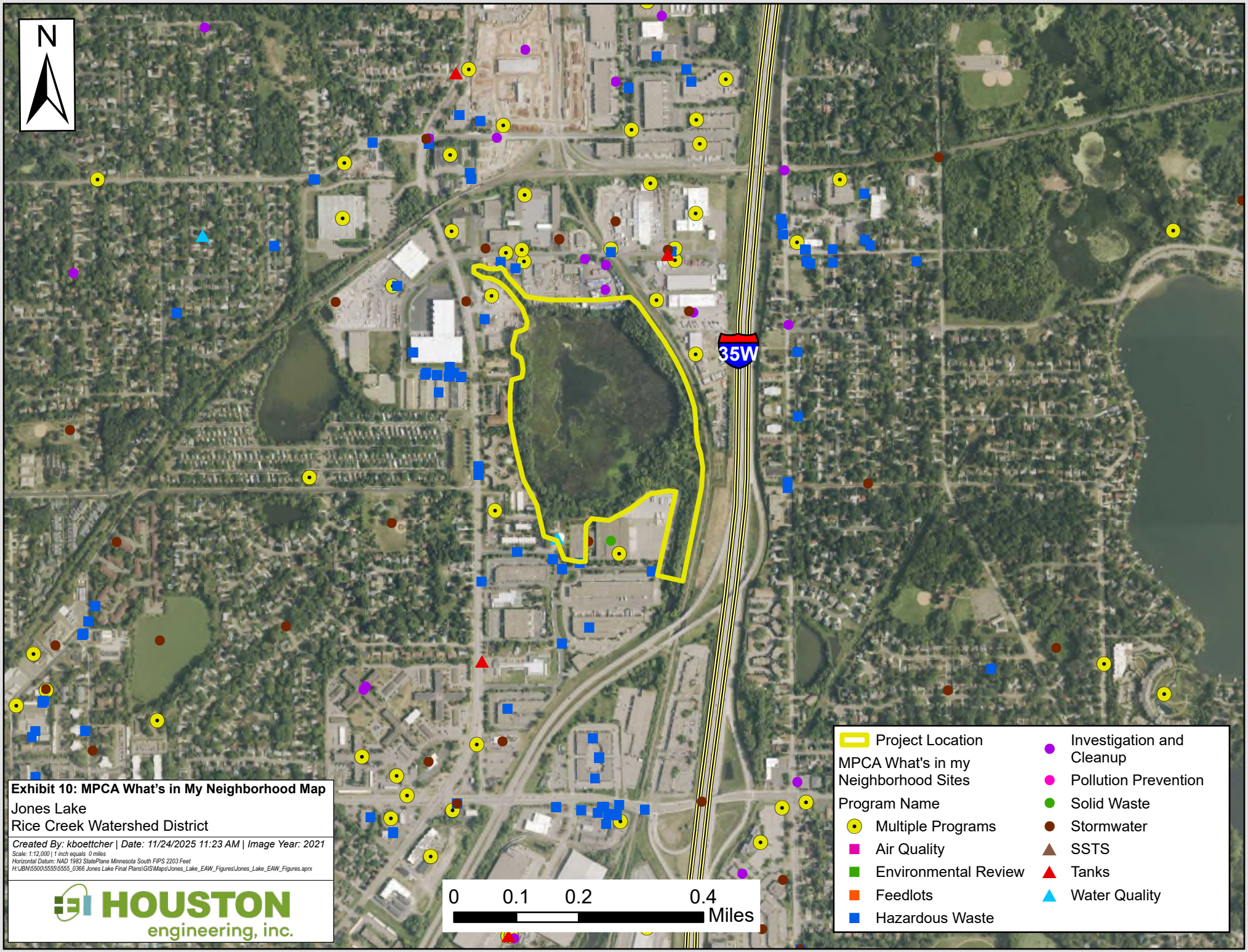

Exhibit 10: MPCA What's in My Neighborhood Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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Exhibit 11: MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

Created By: kboettcher | Date: 11/24/2025 11:25 AM | Image Year: 2021

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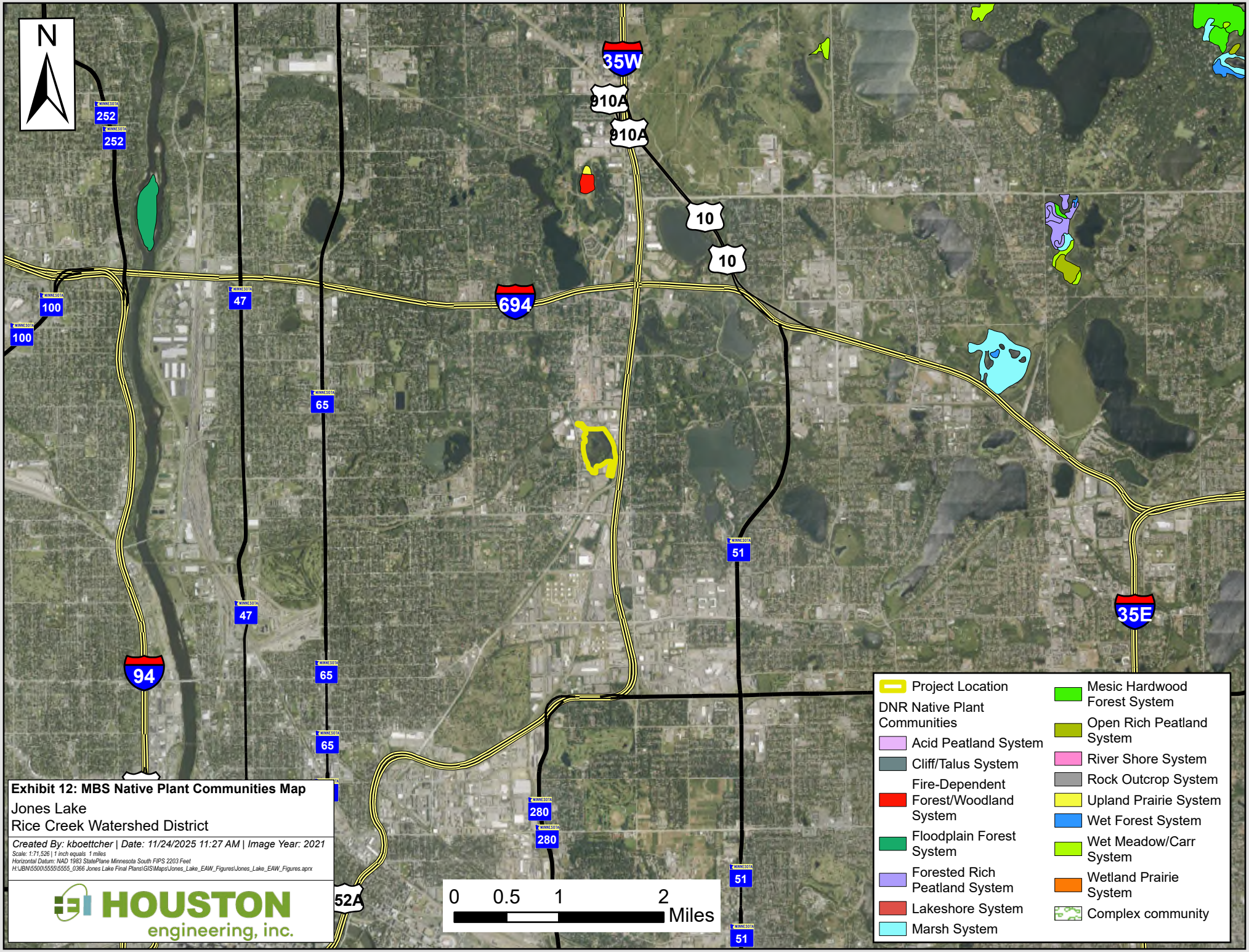

Exhibit 12: MBS Native Plant Communities Map

Jones Lake
Rice Creek Watershed District

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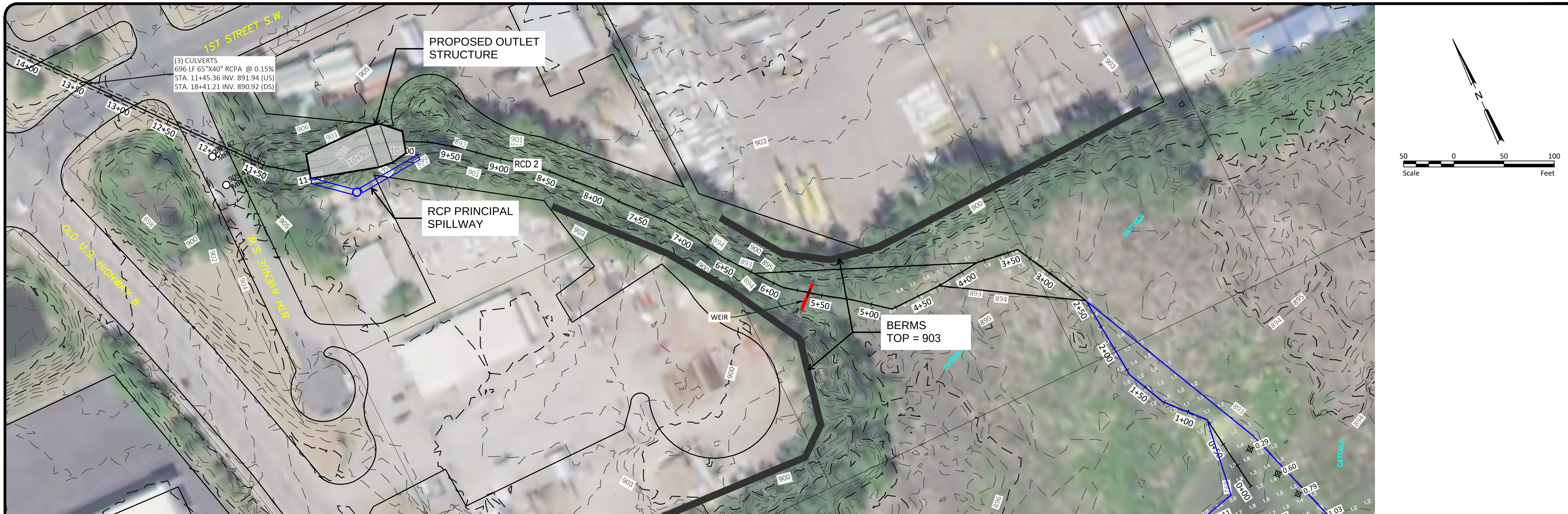

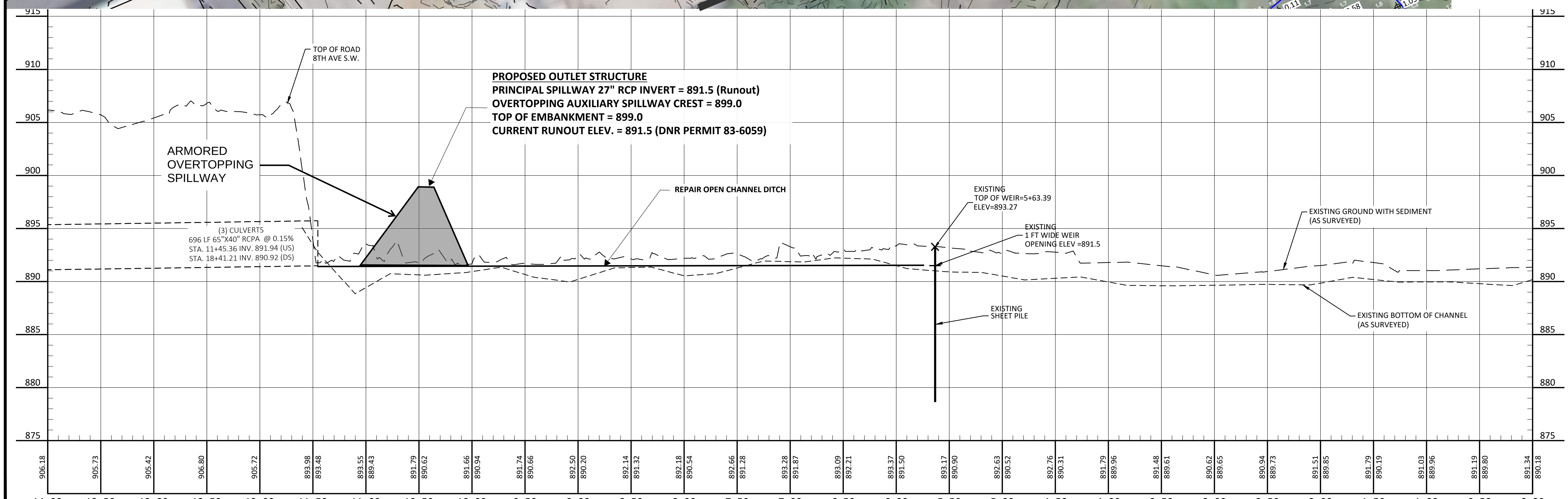

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No.	Revision	Date	By

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by	Date
KJL	11-17-25
Checked by	Scale
AJS	AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MINNESOTA

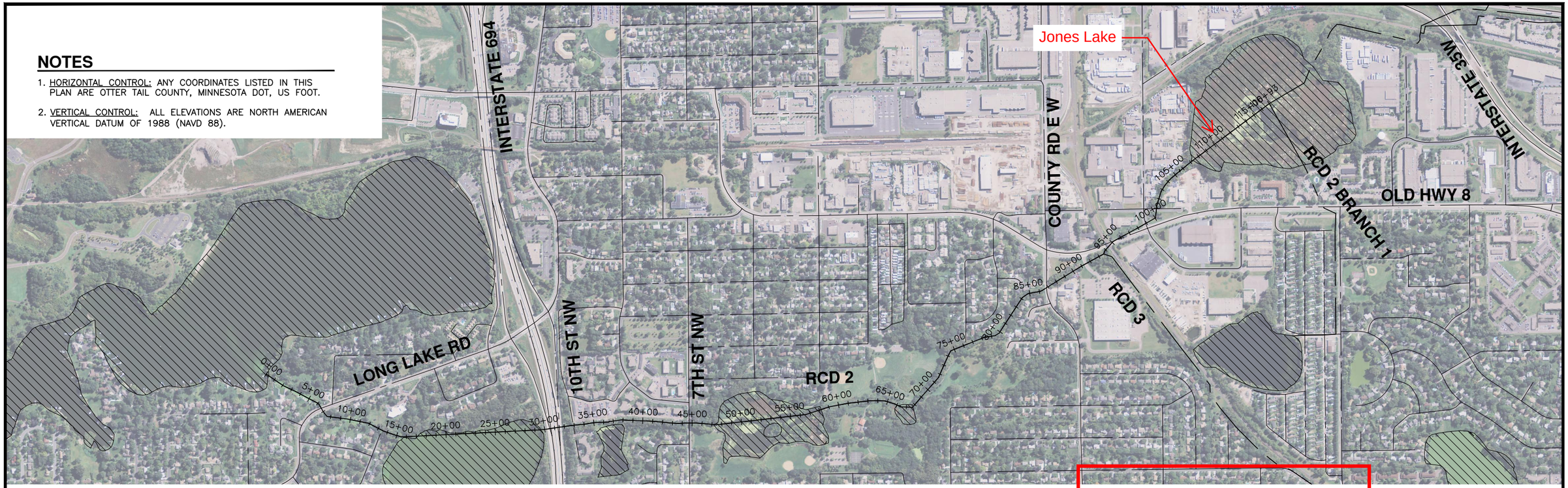
JONES LAKE CHANNEL
PLAN & PROFILE
PROJECT NO. 5555-0331

SHEET
2

HEI NO. 5555-0331

NOTES

1. HORIZONTAL CONTROL: ANY COORDINATES LISTED IN THIS PLAN ARE OTTER TAIL COUNTY, MINNESOTA DOT, US FOOT.
2. VERTICAL CONTROL: ALL ELEVATIONS ARE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88).



RCD 2

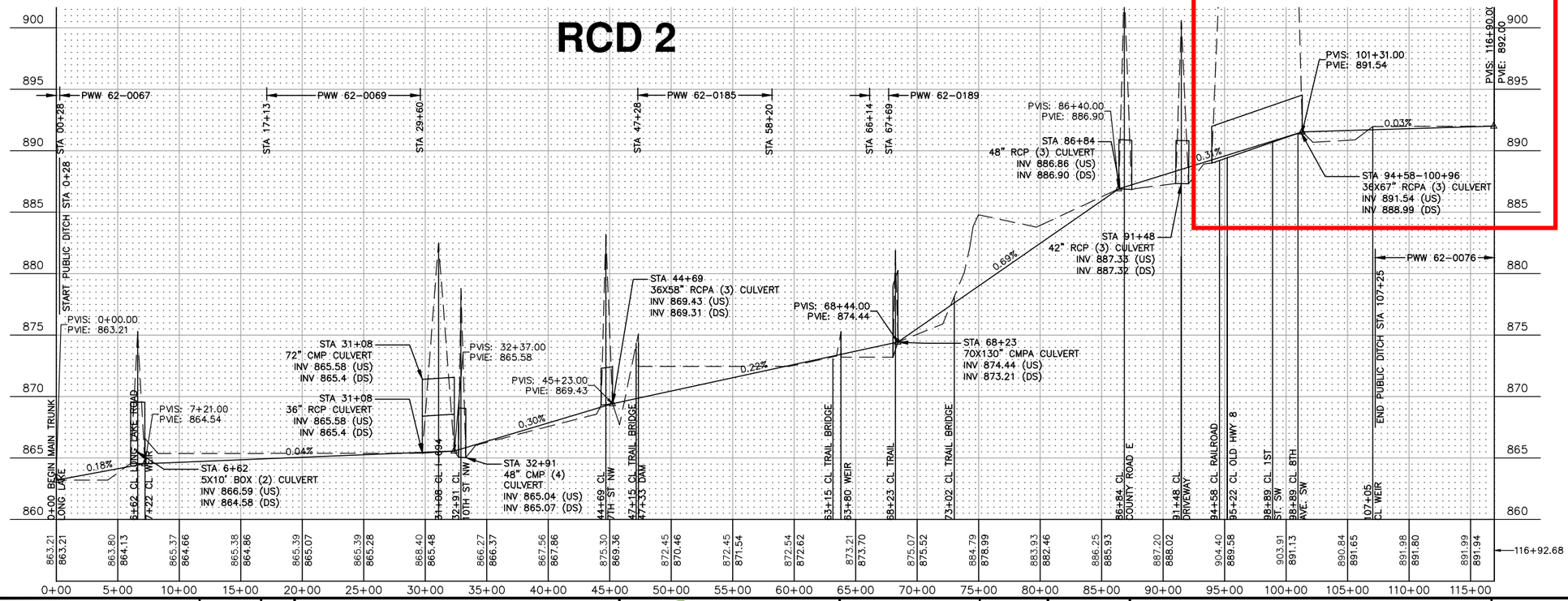


FIGURE 6

No.	Revision	Date	By

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.

Signature: _____ Date: 5-16-2013

Printed Name: Joseph Lewis License #: 46215

Houston Engineering Inc.
Maple Grove
P: 763.493.4522
F: 763.493.5572

Drawn by	Date
CCO	5/16/13
Checked by	Scale
JL	AS SHOWN

RAMSEY COUNTY DITCH 2, 3, & 5
HISTORICAL REVIEW MEMORANDUM
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT

RCD 2 MAIN TRUNK
PLAN AND PROFILE
PROJECT NO. R135555-210

SHEET 1 of 1

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS Report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 15. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713- 3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided for Ramsey County by Farm Services Administration, dated 2004 and captured at a resolution of one meter.

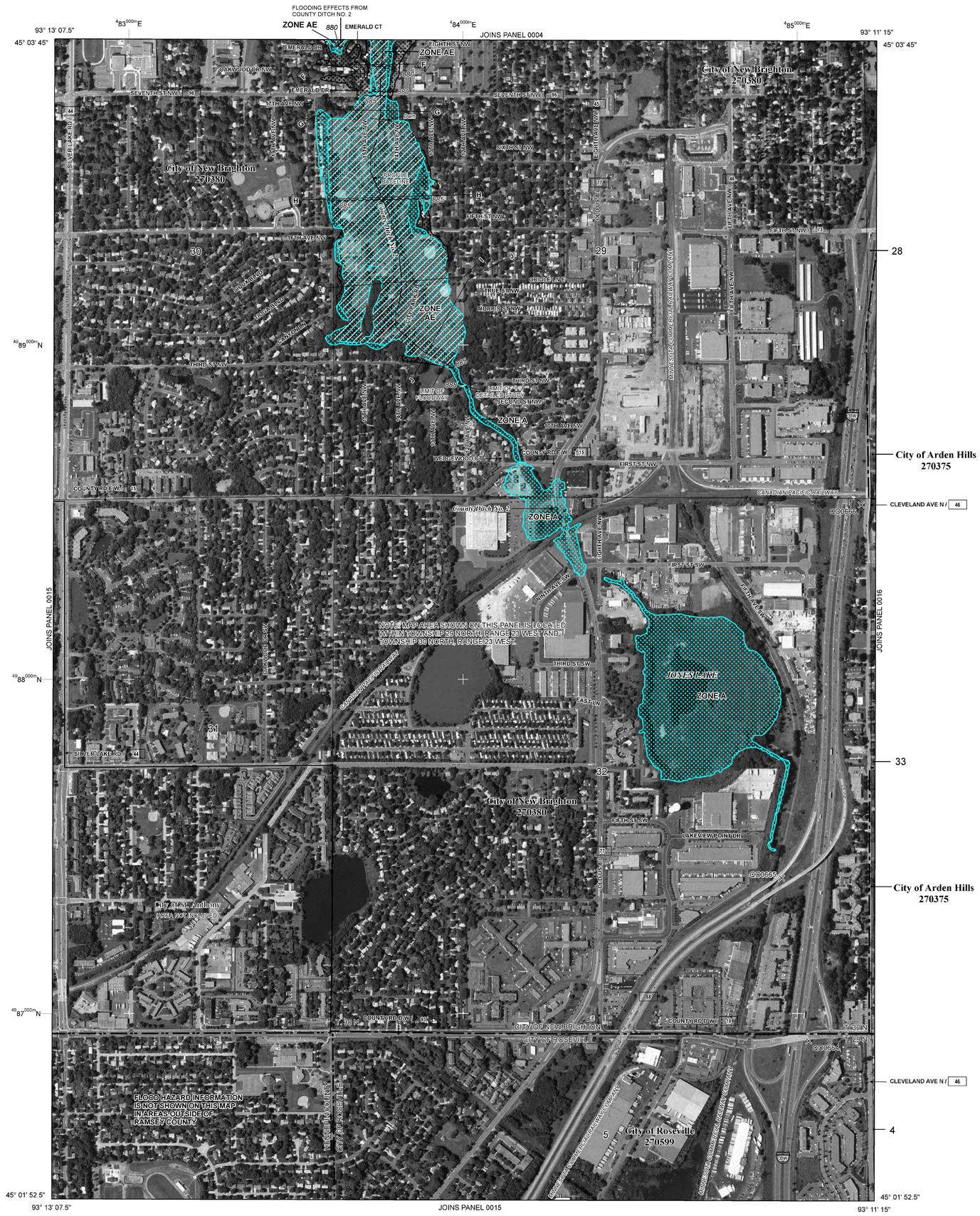
The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles in the FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at http://msc.fema.gov.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1- 877- FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

	1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
	0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
	Floodway boundary
	Zone D boundary
	CBRS and OPA boundary
	Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths, or flood velocities.
513	Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987)	Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

A — A	Cross section line
23 — 23	Transect line
45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12"	Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
4889000mN	1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 15
DX5510 ×	Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
M1.5	River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
June 4, 2010

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0012G

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA

ALL JURISDICTIONS

PANEL 12 OF 140

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

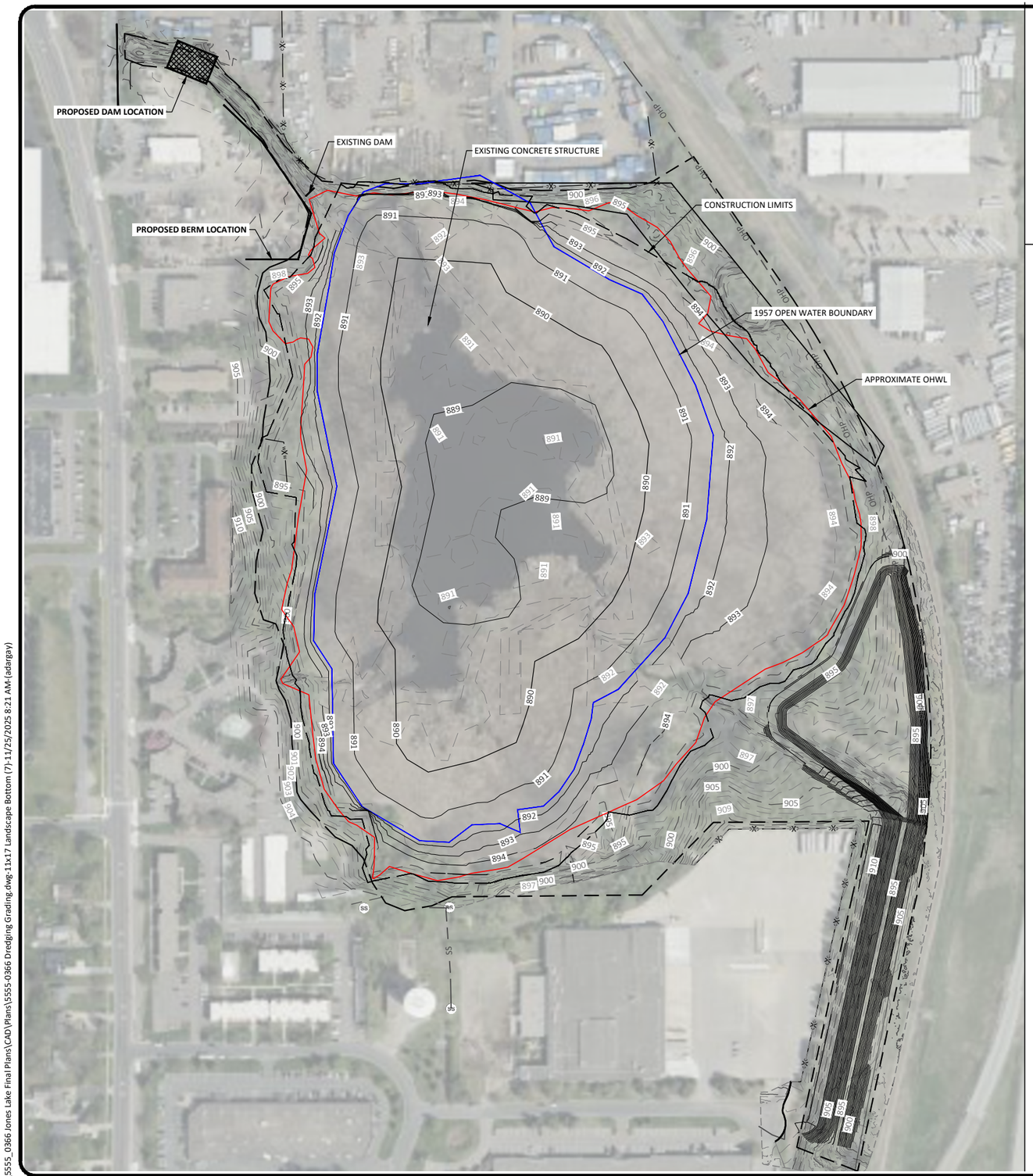
CONTAINS:

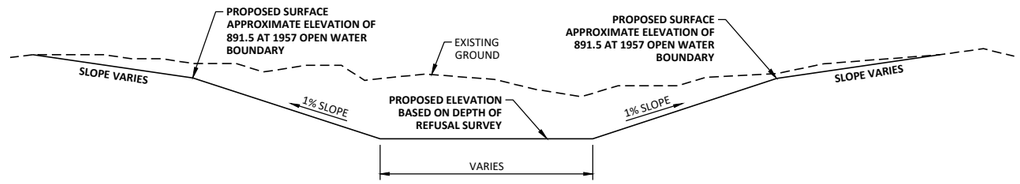
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
ARDEN HILLS, CITY OF	270375	0012	G
NEW BRIGHTON, CITY OF	270380	0012	G
ROSEVILLE, CITY OF	270599	0012	G

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
27123C0012G
EFFECTIVE DATE
JUNE 4, 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency





TYPICAL SECTION

NOTES:

1. SEE CROSS SECTIONS FOR POND BOTTOM SLOPE BEYOND THE 1957 OPEN WATER BOUNDARY EXTENTS.
2. SEE SHEET 15 FOR CROSS SECTION ALIGNMENT LOCATIONS.

N

140 0 140 280
Scale Feet

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by APD	Date XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by JL	Scale AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING

PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET 14

HEI NO. 5555-0366

H:\JBN\5500\5555\5555_0366 Jones Lake Final Plans\CAD\Plans\5555-0366 Dredging Grading.dwg-11x17 Landscape Bottom (7)-11/25/2025 8:21 AM-(adargay)

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STATION=18+92.34
OFFSET=0.00
NORTHING=1075364.68
EASTING=2832678.20

ALIGNMENT 1
ALIGNMENT 2
ALIGNMENT 3
ALIGNMENT 4
ALIGNMENT 5
ALIGNMENT 6
ALIGNMENT 7
ALIGNMENT 8
ALIGNMENT 9
ALIGNMENT 10
ALIGNMENT 11
ALIGNMENT 12
ALIGNMENT 13
ALIGNMENT 14
ALIGNMENT 15
ALIGNMENT 16

N

140 0 140 280
Scale Feet

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

H:\BN\5500\5555\5555_0366 Jones Lake Final Plans\CAD\Plans\5555-0366 Dredging Grading.dwg-11x17 Landscape Bottom-11/25/2025 8:21 AM-(adargay)

No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by	Date
APD	XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by	Scale
JL	AS SHOWN

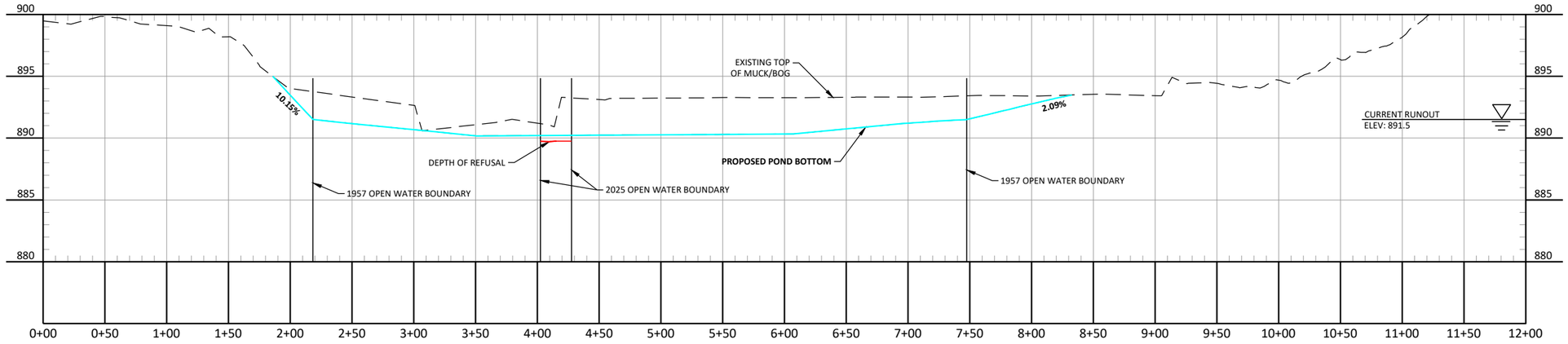
JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING

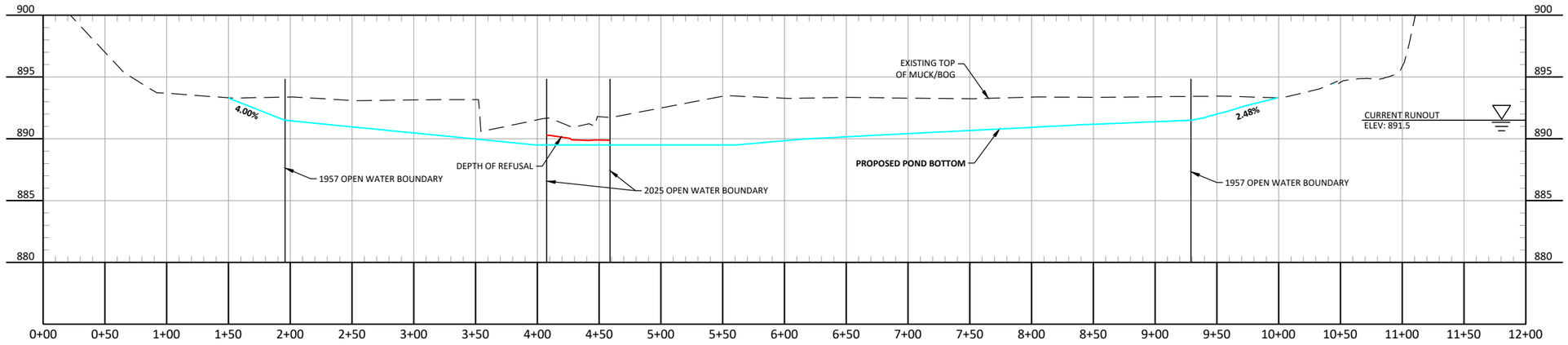
PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET 15

HEI NO. 5555-0366



ALG 1



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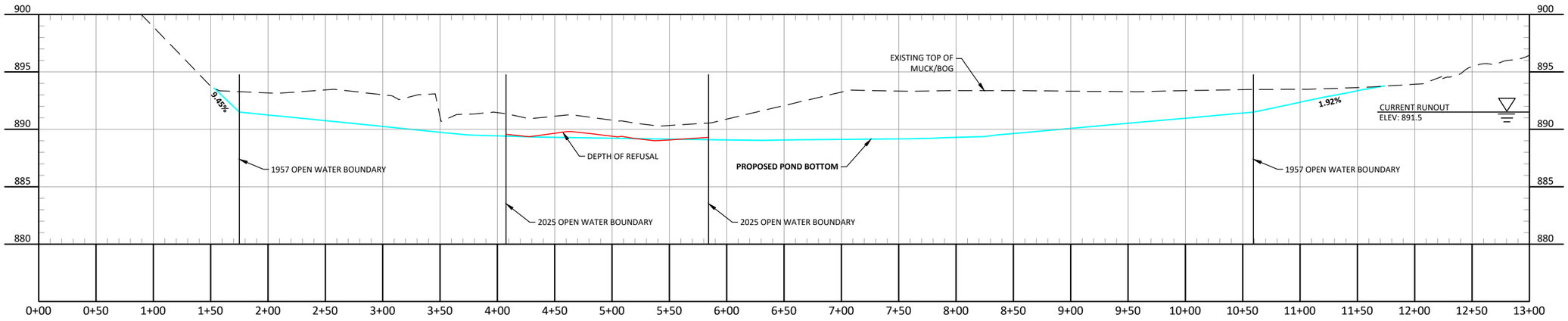

ALG 3

No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by	Date
APD	XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by	Scale
JL	AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING CROSS SECTION
PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET
16

HEI NO. 5555-0366

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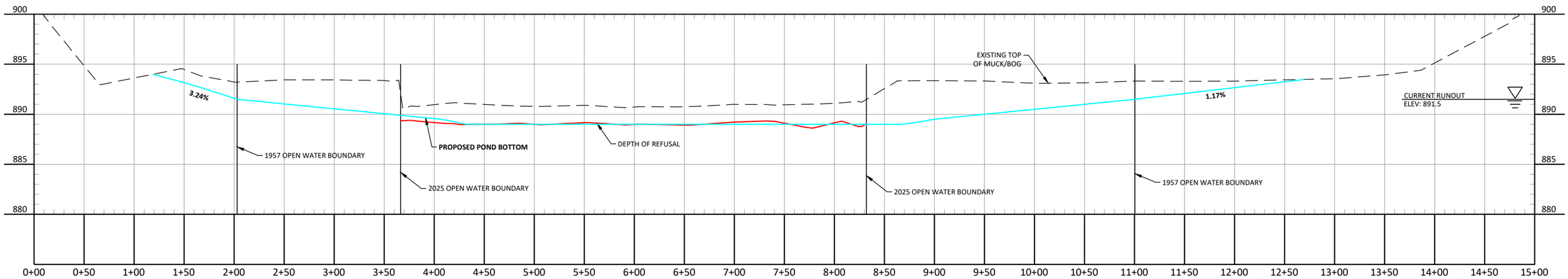

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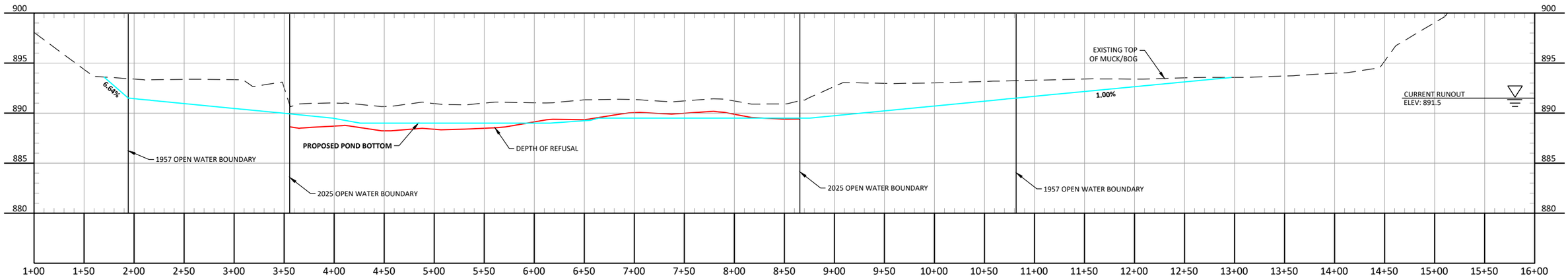

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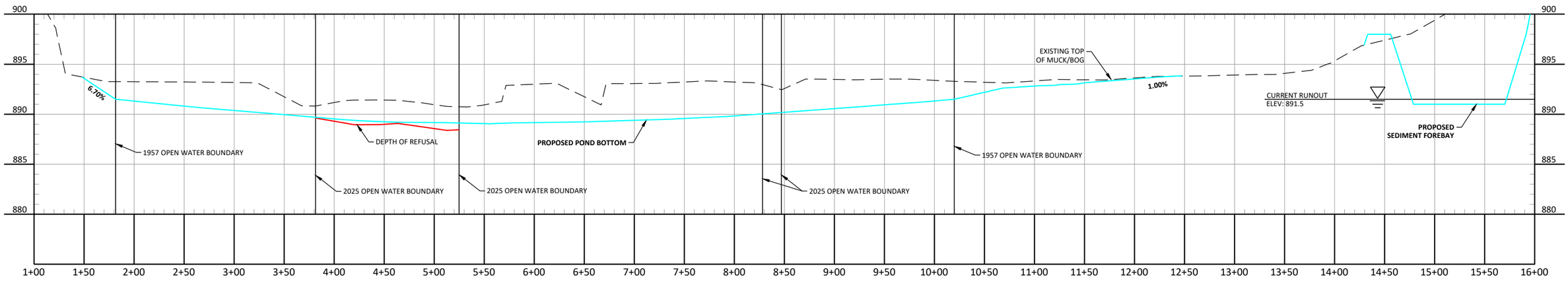

ALG 6

No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by: APD	Date: XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by: JL	Scale: AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING CROSS SECTION
PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET 17

HEI NO. 5555-0366

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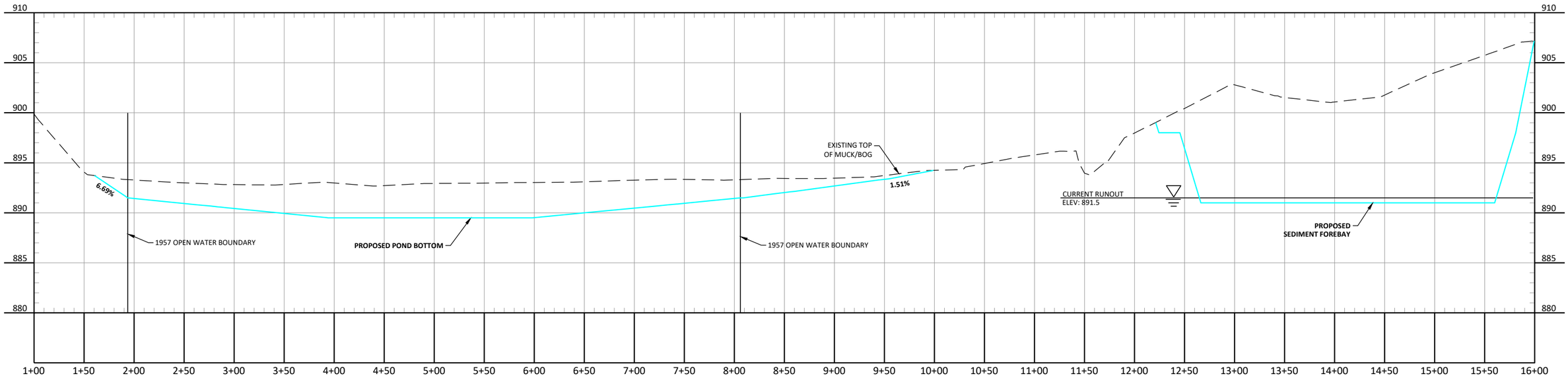

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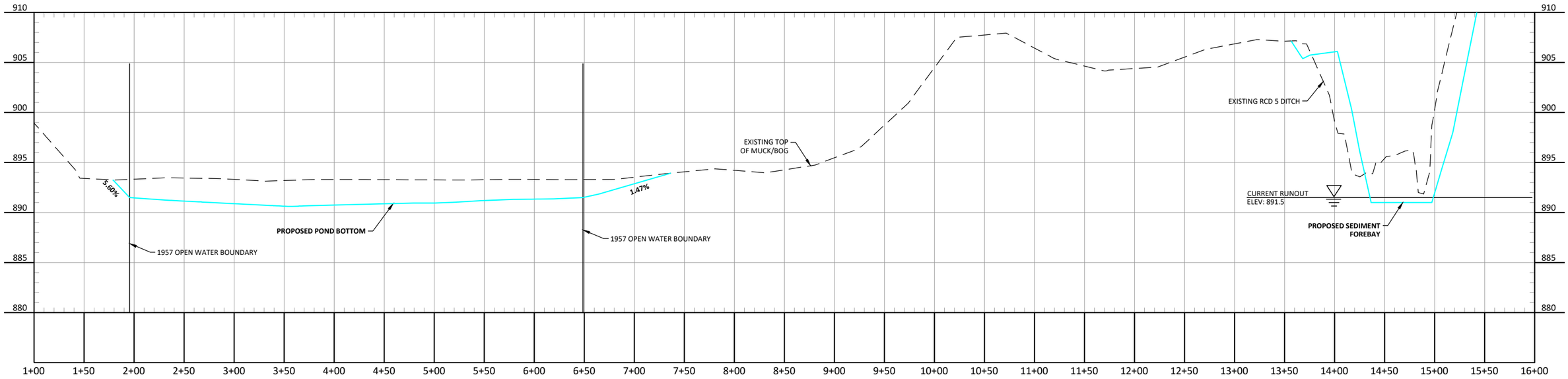

ALG 8

No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by	Date
APD	XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by	Scale
JL	AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING CROSS SECTION
PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET 18

HEI NO. 5555-0366

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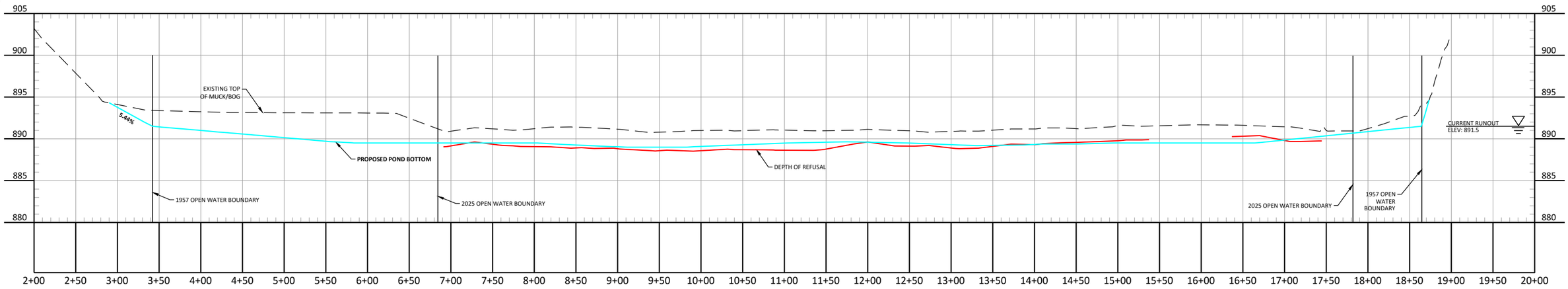
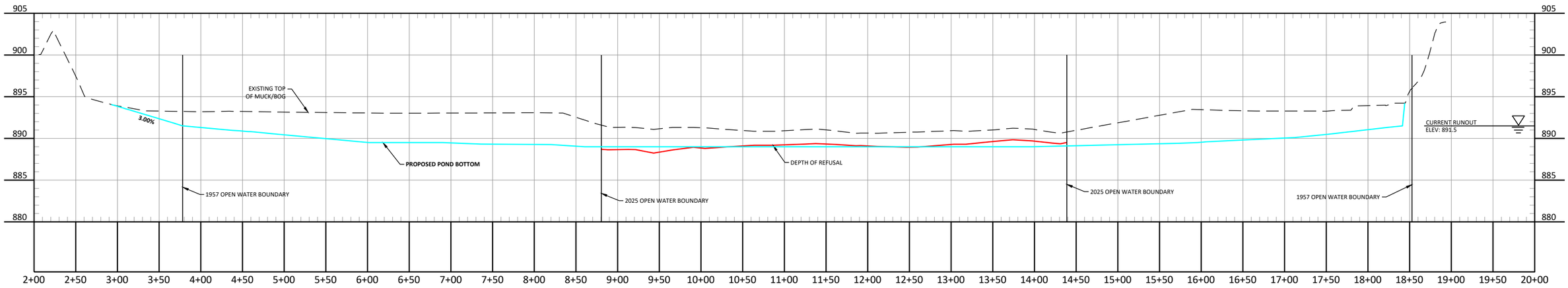


ALG 9



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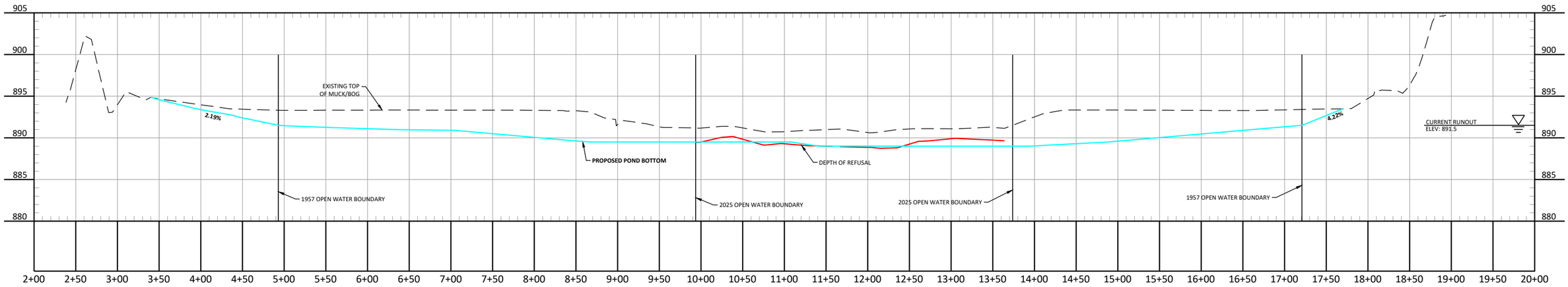

ALG 11

No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by	Date
APD	XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by	Scale
JL	AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING CROSS SECTION
PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET 19

HEI NO. 5555-0366

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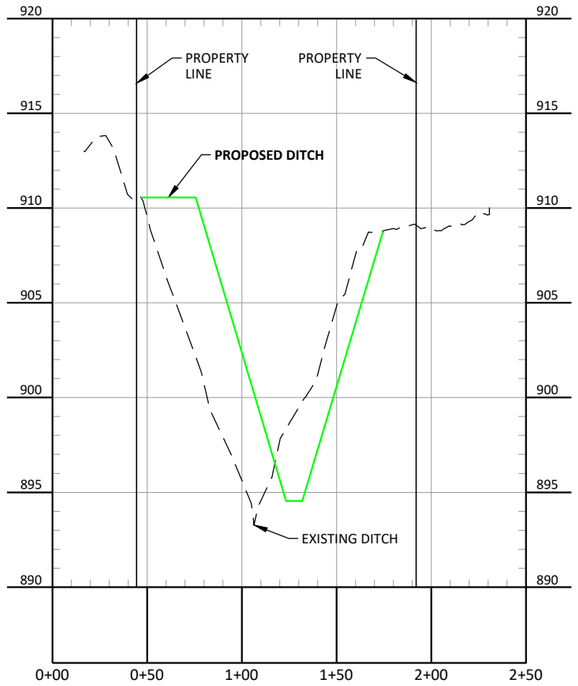

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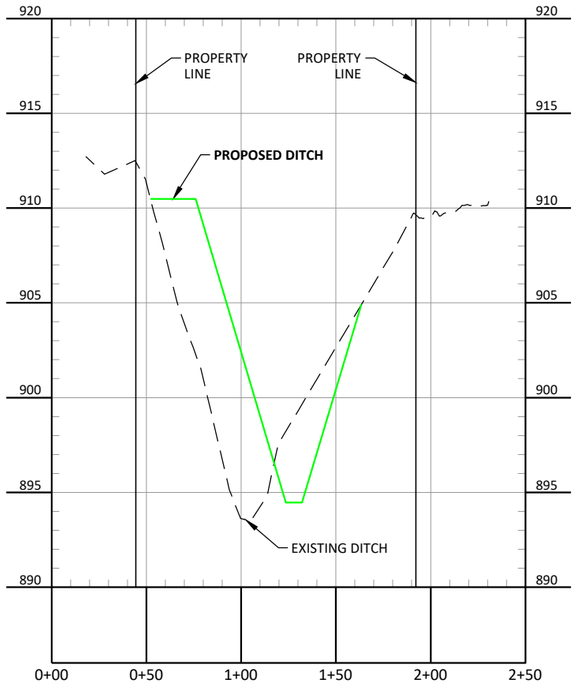

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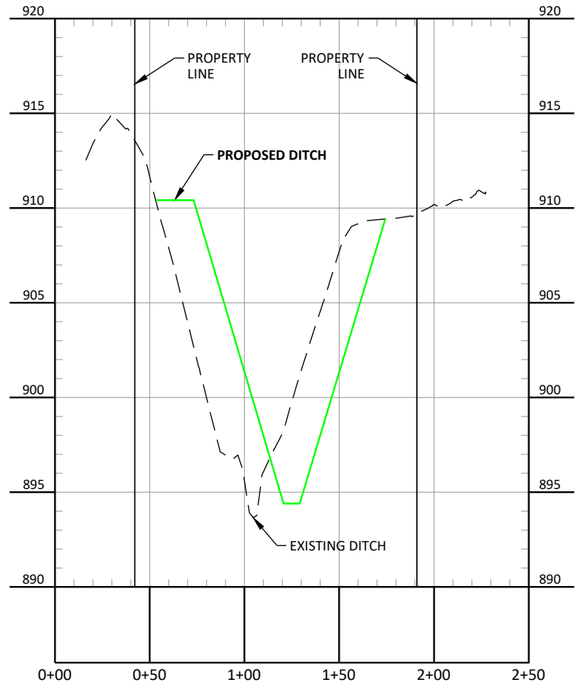

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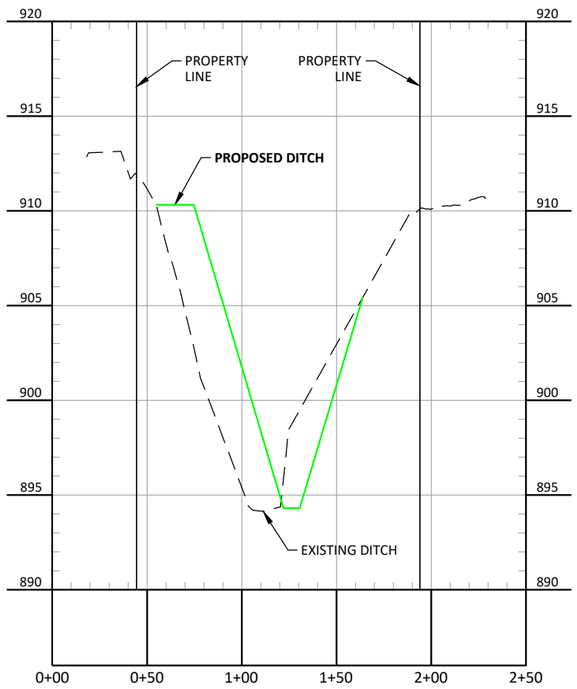
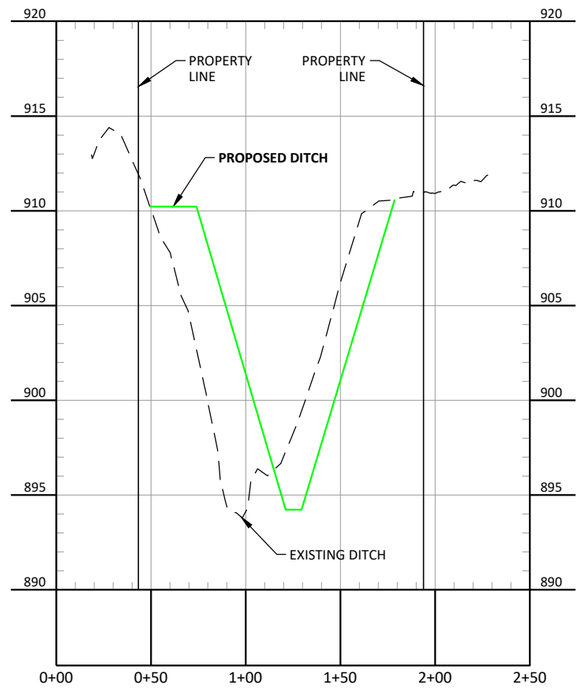


ALG 15



ALG 16

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No.	Revision	Date	By

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Drawn by	Date
APD	XX-XX-XXXX
Checked by	Scale
JL	AS SHOWN

JONES LAKE REDREDGING
RICE CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
NEW BRIGHTON, MN

DREDGING GRADING CROSS SECTION
PROJECT NO. 5555-0366

SHEET 20

HEI NO. 5555-0366

Survey Boundary
Sample Points
Delineated Wetlands
Other waters
City and Township Boundaries
PLSS Lines
Sediment Basin

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Aquatic Resources Map

Scale:	Drawn by:	Checked by:	Project No.:	Date:	Sheet:
AS SHOWN	KB	CT	5555-0366	11/17/2025	

HOUSTON engineering, inc.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Ecological & Water Resources
500 Lafayette Road, Box 25
St. Paul, MN 55155-4025

November 18, 2025

Christina Traner
Houston Engineering

RE: Natural Heritage Review of the proposed **Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project**, T30N R23W Section 32; Ramsey County

Dear Christina Traner,

For all correspondence regarding the Natural Heritage Review of this project please include the project ID **MCE-2025-00743** in the email subject line.

As requested, the Minnesota Natural Heritage Information System has been reviewed to determine if the proposed project has the potential to impact any rare species or other significant natural features. Based on the project details provided with the request, the following rare features may be impacted by the proposed project:

Ecologically Significant Areas

- The Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) considered the area surrounding the proposed project for a Site of Biodiversity Significance. **Lake Jones Wetlands** was determined to be *Below* the minimum biodiversity threshold for statewide significance. This area, however, may have conservation value at the local level as habitat for native plants and animals, corridors for animal movements, buffers surrounding higher quality natural areas, or as areas with high potential for restoration of native habitat. As such, indirect impacts from surface runoff or the spread of invasive species should be considered during project design and implementation.

  Ecologically Significant Areas can be viewed using the Explore page in Minnesota Conservation Explorer (MCE) or their GIS shapefiles can be downloaded from the MN Geospatial Commons. Reference the MBS Site Biodiversity Significance and Native Plant Community websites for information on interpreting the data. To receive a list of Ecologically Significant Areas in the vicinity of your project, create a Conservation Planning Report using the Explore page in MCE.

State-listed Species

- Blanding's turtles (*Emydoidea blandingii*), a state-listed threatened species, have been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project. Blanding's turtles use upland areas up to and over a mile distant from wetlands, waterbodies, and watercourses. Uplands are used for nesting, basking, periods of dormancy, and traveling between wetlands. Factors believed to contribute to the decline of this species include collisions with vehicles, wetland drainage and degradation, and the development of upland habitat. Any added mortality can be detrimental to populations of Blanding's turtles, as these turtles have a low reproduction rate that depends upon a high survival rate to maintain population levels.

  This project has the potential to impact this rare turtle through direct fatalities and habitat disturbance/destruction due to activities associated with the proposed project. Minnesota's Endangered Species Statute (Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895) and associated Rules (Minnesota Rules, part 6212.1800 to 6212.2300 and 6134) prohibit the take of threatened or endangered species without a permit. **As such, please contact** Review.NHIS@state.mn.us **to confirm that the following measures will be implemented:**
  - Avoid wetland and aquatic impacts during overwintering season, between September 15 and April 15, if the area is suitable for overwintering.
    - Wetlands and aquatic habitats that freeze solid to the bed (no liquid water) are not suitable overwintering habitat. However, Blanding's turtles will overwinter in wetlands and aquatic habitat where ice has closed over the water's surface.
  - Limit erosion and sediment control to wildlife friendly erosion control.
    - Permanent riprap should have voids filled with gravel, soil, or other material between large stones. Reference vegetated riprap in Species Protection from the Best Practices Manual | Minnesota DNR (Ch. 1, P. 33).
  - Check bare ground within construction areas for turtles before the use of heavy equipment or any ground disturbance.
  - The Blanding's turtle flyer must be given to all contractors working in the area.
  - Report any sightings using the DNR Plant and Animal Observation Form.
  - If turtles are in imminent danger, move them by hand out of harm's way; otherwise, they are to be left undisturbed. Directions on how to move turtles safely can be found at Helping Turtles Across the Road.

  If the above measures are not feasible, please contact Review.NHIS@state.mn.us as a project-specific avoidance plan will likely be needed to demonstrate avoidance.

  Additional Blanding's turtle avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to, the following recommendations:
  - Recommendations from List 1 and List 2 of the Blanding's turtle fact sheet.
  - Avoid hydro-mulch products that contain any materials with synthetic (plastic) fiber additives, as the fibers can re-suspend and flow into waterbodies.

- Please visit the DNR Rare Species Guide for more information on the habitat use of state-listed species and recommended measures to avoid or minimize impacts.

- Please report incidental sightings of state-listed species via the DNR Plant and Animal Observation Form.

Federally Protected Species

- The area of interest overlaps with a U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone. The rusty patched bumble bee *(Bombus affinis)* is federally listed as endangered and is likely to be present in suitable habitat within High Potential Zones. From April through October this species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April the species overwinters under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted by a variety of land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. If applicable, **the DNR recommends reseeding disturbed soils with native species of grasses and forbs using BWSR Seed Mixes or MnDOT Seed Mixes.**

  To ensure compliance with federal law, please conduct a federal regulatory review using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's online Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool. Please note that all projects, regardless of whether there is a federal nexus, are subject to federal take prohibitions. The IPaC review will determine if prohibited take is likely to occur and, if not, will generate an automated letter. The USFWS RPBB guidance provides guidance on avoiding impacts to rusty patched bumble bee and a key for determining if actions are likely to affect the species; the determination key can be found in the appendix.

Environmental Review and Permitting

- Please include a copy of this letter and the MCE-generated Final Project Report in any state or local license or permit application. Please note that measures to avoid or minimize disturbance to the above rare features may be included as restrictions or conditions in any required permits or licenses.

The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS), a collection of databases that contains information about Minnesota's rare natural features, is maintained by the Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources. The NHIS is continually updated as new information becomes available and is the most complete source of data on Minnesota's native plant communities, rare species, and other rare features. However, the NHIS is not an exhaustive inventory and does not contain the locations of all rare features in the state. Therefore, ecologically significant features for which we have no records may exist within the project area. If additional information becomes available regarding rare features in the vicinity of the project, further review may be necessary.

For environmental review purposes, the results of this Natural Heritage Review are valid for one year; the results are only valid for the project location and project description provided with the request. **If project details change or the project has not occurred within one year, please resubmit the project for review within one year of initiating project activities.** Resubmit by selecting *Clone Project as Draft* on the project page in MCE.

The Natural Heritage Review does not constitute project approval by the Department of Natural Resources. Instead, it identifies issues regarding known occurrences of rare features and potential impacts to these rare features. Visit Natural Heritage Review for additional information regarding this process, survey guidance, and other related information. For information on the environmental review process or other natural resource concerns, please contact your DNR Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist.

Thank you for consulting us on this matter and for your interest in preserving Minnesota's rare natural resources.

Sincerely,

Molly Barrett

Natural Heritage Review Specialist
molly.barrett@state.mn.us

Cc: Melissa Collins, Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist, Central (Region 3)

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793

In Reply Refer To: 09/02/2025 20:15:50 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0143817
Project Name: Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

This response has been generated by the Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) system to provide information on natural resources that could be affected by your project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provides this response under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712), and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*).

Threatened and Endangered Species
The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirement for obtaining a Technical Assistance Letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Consultation Technical Assistance
Please refer to refer to our Section 7 website for guidance and technical assistance, including step-by-step instructions for making effects determinations for each species that might be present and for specific guidance on the following types of projects: projects in developed areas, HUD, CDBG, EDA, USDA Rural Development projects, pipelines, buried utilities, telecommunications, and requests for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from FEMA.

We recommend running the project (if it qualifies) through our **Minnesota-Wisconsin Federal Endangered Species Determination Key (Minnesota-Wisconsin ("D-key"))**. A demonstration video showing how-to access and use the determination key is available. Please note that the Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key is the third option of 3 available d-keys. D-keys are tools to help Federal agencies and other project proponents determine if their proposed action has the potential to adversely affect federally listed species and designated critical habitat. The Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key includes a structured set of questions that assists a project proponent in determining whether a proposed project qualifies for a certain predetermined consultation outcome for all federally listed species found in Minnesota and Wisconsin (except for the northern long-eared bat- see below), which includes determinations of "no effect" or "may affect, not likely to adversely affect." In each case, the Service has compiled and analyzed the best available information on the species' biology and the impacts of certain activities to support these determinations.

If your completed d-key output letter shows a "No Effect" (NE) determination for all listed species, print your IPaC output letter for your files to document your compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

For Federal projects with a "Not Likely to Adversely Affect" (NLAA) determination, our concurrence becomes valid if you do not hear otherwise from us after a 30-day review period, as indicated in your letter.

If your d-key output letter indicates additional coordination with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office is necessary (i.e., you get a "May Affect" determination), you will be provided additional guidance on contacting the Service to continue ESA coordination outside of the key; ESA compliance cannot be concluded using the key for "May Affect" determinations unless otherwise indicated in your output letter.

Note: Once you obtain your official species list, you are not required to continue in IPaC with d-keys, although in most cases these tools should expedite your review. If you choose to make an effects determination on your own, you may do so. If the project is a Federal Action, you may want to review our section 7 step-by-step instructions before making your determinations.

Using the IPaC Official Species List to Make No Effect and May Affect Determinations for Listed Species

1. If IPaC returns a result of "There are no listed species found within the vicinity of the project," then project proponents can conclude the proposed activities will have **no effect** on any federally listed species under Service jurisdiction. Concurrence from the Service is not required for **no effect** determinations. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.
2. If IPaC returns one or more federally listed, proposed, or candidate species as potentially present in the action area of the proposed project – other than bats (see below) – then project proponents must determine if proposed activities will have **no effect** on or **may affect** those species. For assistance in determining if suitable habitat for listed, candidate, or proposed species occurs within your project area or if species may be affected by project activities, you can obtain Life History Information for Listed and Candidate Species on our office website. If no impacts will occur to a species on the IPaC species list (e.g., there is no habitat present in the project area), the appropriate determination is **no effect**. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.

3. Should you determine that project activities **may affect** any federally listed, please contact our office for further coordination. Letters with requests for consultation or correspondence about your project should include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header. Electronic submission is preferred.

Northern Long-Eared Bats
Northern long-eared bats occur throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin and the information below may help in determining if your project may affect these species.

Suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh for northern long-eared bat that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of forested/wooded habitat. Northern long-eared bats have also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat and evaluated for use by bats. If your project will impact caves or mines or will involve clearing forest or woodland habitat containing suitable roosting habitat, northern long-eared bats could be affected. For bat activity dates, please review Appendix L in the Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

Examples of unsuitable habitat include:

- Individual trees that are greater than 1,000 feet from forested or wooded areas,
- Trees found in highly developed urban areas (e.g., street trees, downtown areas),
- A pure stand of less than 3-inch dbh trees that are not mixed with larger trees, and
- A monoculture stand of shrubby vegetation with no potential roost trees.

If IPaC returns a result that northern long-eared bats are potentially present in the action area of the proposed project, project proponents can conclude the proposed activities **may affect** this species **IF** one or more of the following activities are proposed:

- Clearing or disturbing suitable roosting habitat, as defined above, at any time of year,
- Any activity in or near the entrance to a cave or mine,
- Mining, deep excavation, or underground work within 0.25 miles of a cave or mine,
- Construction of one or more wind turbines, or
- Demolition or reconstruction of human-made structures that are known to be used by bats based on observations of roosting bats, bats emerging at dusk, or guano deposits or stains.

If none of the above activities are proposed, project proponents can conclude the proposed activities will have **no effect** on the northern long-eared bat. Concurrence from the Service is not required for **No Effect** determinations. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC

species list report for your records.

If any of the above activities are proposed, and the northern long-eared bat appears on the user's species list, the federal project user will be directed to either the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat range-wide D-key or the Federal Highways Administration, Federal Railways Administration, and Federal Transit Administration Indiana bat/Northern long-eared bat D-key, depending on the type of project and federal agency involvement. Similar to the Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key, these d-keys helps to determine if prohibited take might occur and, if not, will generate an automated verification letter. Additional information about available tools can be found on the Service's northern long-eared bat website.

Whooping Crane

Whooping crane is designated as a non-essential experimental population in Wisconsin and consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act is only required if project activities will occur within a National Wildlife Refuge or National Park. If project activities are proposed on lands outside of a National Wildlife Refuge or National Park, then you are not required to consult. For additional information on this designation and consultation requirements, please review "Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Whooping Cranes in the Eastern United States."

Other Trust Resources and Activities

Bald and Golden Eagles - Although the bald eagle has been removed from the endangered species list, this species and the golden eagle are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to survey the area for any migratory bird nests. If there is an eagle nest on-site while work is on-going, eagles may be disturbed. We recommend avoiding and minimizing disturbance to eagles whenever practicable. If you cannot avoid eagle disturbance, you may seek a permit. A nest take permit is always required for removal, relocation, or obstruction of an eagle nest. For communication and wind energy projects, please refer to additional guidelines below.

Migratory Birds - The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Service. The Service has the responsibility under the MBTA to proactively prevent the mortality of migratory birds whenever possible and we encourage implementation of recommendations that minimize potential impacts to migratory birds. Such measures include clearing forested habitat outside the nesting season (generally March 1 to August 31) or conducting nest surveys prior to clearing to avoid injury to eggs or nestlings.

Communication Towers - Construction of new communications towers (including radio, television, cellular, and microwave) creates a potentially significant impact on migratory birds, especially some 350 species of night-migrating birds. However, the Service has developed voluntary guidelines for minimizing impacts.

Transmission Lines - Migratory birds, especially large species with long wingspans, heavy bodies, and poor maneuverability can also collide with power lines. In addition, mortality can occur when birds, particularly hawks, eagles, kites, falcons, and owls, attempt to perch on uninsulated or unguarded power poles. To minimize these risks, please refer to guidelines developed by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee and the Service. Implementation of these measures is especially important along sections of lines adjacent to wetlands or other areas that support large numbers of raptors and migratory birds.

Wind Energy - To minimize impacts to migratory birds and bats, wind energy projects should follow the Service's Wind Energy Guidelines. In addition, please refer to the Service's Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance, which provides guidance for conserving bald and golden eagles in the course of siting, constructing, and operating wind energy facilities.

State Department of Natural Resources Coordination
While it is not required for your Federal section 7 consultation, please note that additional state endangered or threatened species may also have the potential to be impacted. **Please contact the Minnesota or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for information on state listed species that may be present in your proposed project area.**

Minnesota
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resources Review Homepage
Email: Review.NHIS@state.mn.us

Wisconsin
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resources Review Homepage
Email: DNRERReview@wi.gov

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please feel free to contact our office with questions or for additional information.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

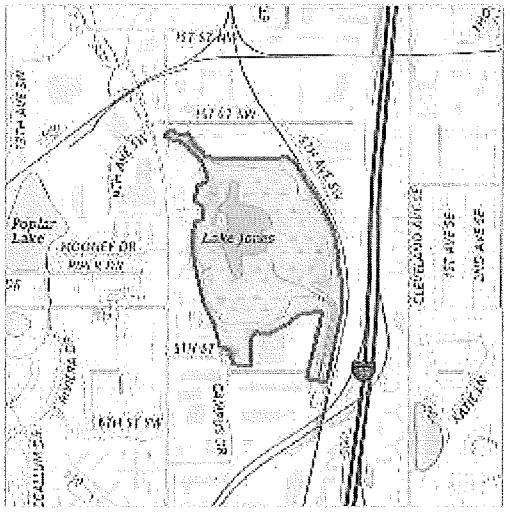
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
(952) 858-0793

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0143817
Project Name: Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project
Project Type: Flooding
Project Description: Rice Creek Watershed is proposing to install a new sheet pile outlet structure in Jones Lake designed with multiple stages to minimize bounce during small magnitude, high frequency rainfalls and maximize bounce during high magnitude, low frequency rainfalls. The structure will match the design low flow outlet elevation of the current structure. (891.7", NAVD 88). The secondary weir elevation will be raised to an elevation of 899.0 compared to 893.2. Organic sediments above and below the ordinary high water level will be removed and disposed of off-site to increase dead and live storage in Jones Lake as well as restore habitat to a condition more similar to pre-settlement conditions. Sediment will be dredged below the outlet elevation of 891.7 to a depth of approximately 889.0. Excavation of sediment outside of the dredging area will extend to the perimeter of the public water. The average excavation depth is 2.5-2.75 feet. Dredged sediment can be dewatered on site prior to hauling to an offside disposal facility.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@45.0444234,-93.19377397569448,14z



Counties: Ramsey County, Minnesota

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Population: U.S.A. (AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC, NM, OH, SC, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, western half of WY) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Experimental Population, Non-Essential

CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
Salamander Mussel *Simpsonaias ambigua* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6208	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9383 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GWXOFMOCTJD3ZFHQBMETRMDZXM/documents/generated/9225.pdf	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9383#crithab	Proposed

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/ activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds elsewhere

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▒)

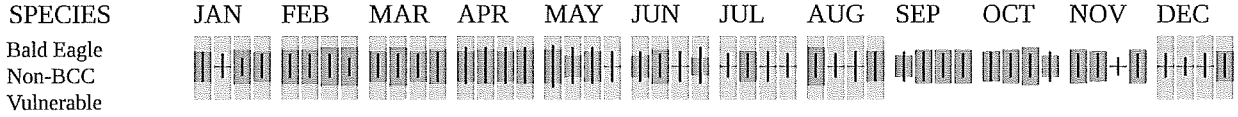
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (▒)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

▒ probability of presence ▒ breeding season | survey effort – no data



Golden Eagle
Non-BCC
Vulnerable

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9454	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9643	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Cerulean Warbler *Setophaga cerulea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974	Breeds Apr 22 to Jul 20
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds elsewhere
Golden-winged Warbler *Vermivora chrysoptera* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Long-eared Owl *asio otus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9561	Breeds elsewhere
Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9478	Breeds elsewhere
Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9603	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9431	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31
Yellow Rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9476	Breeds May 15 to Sep 10

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▩)

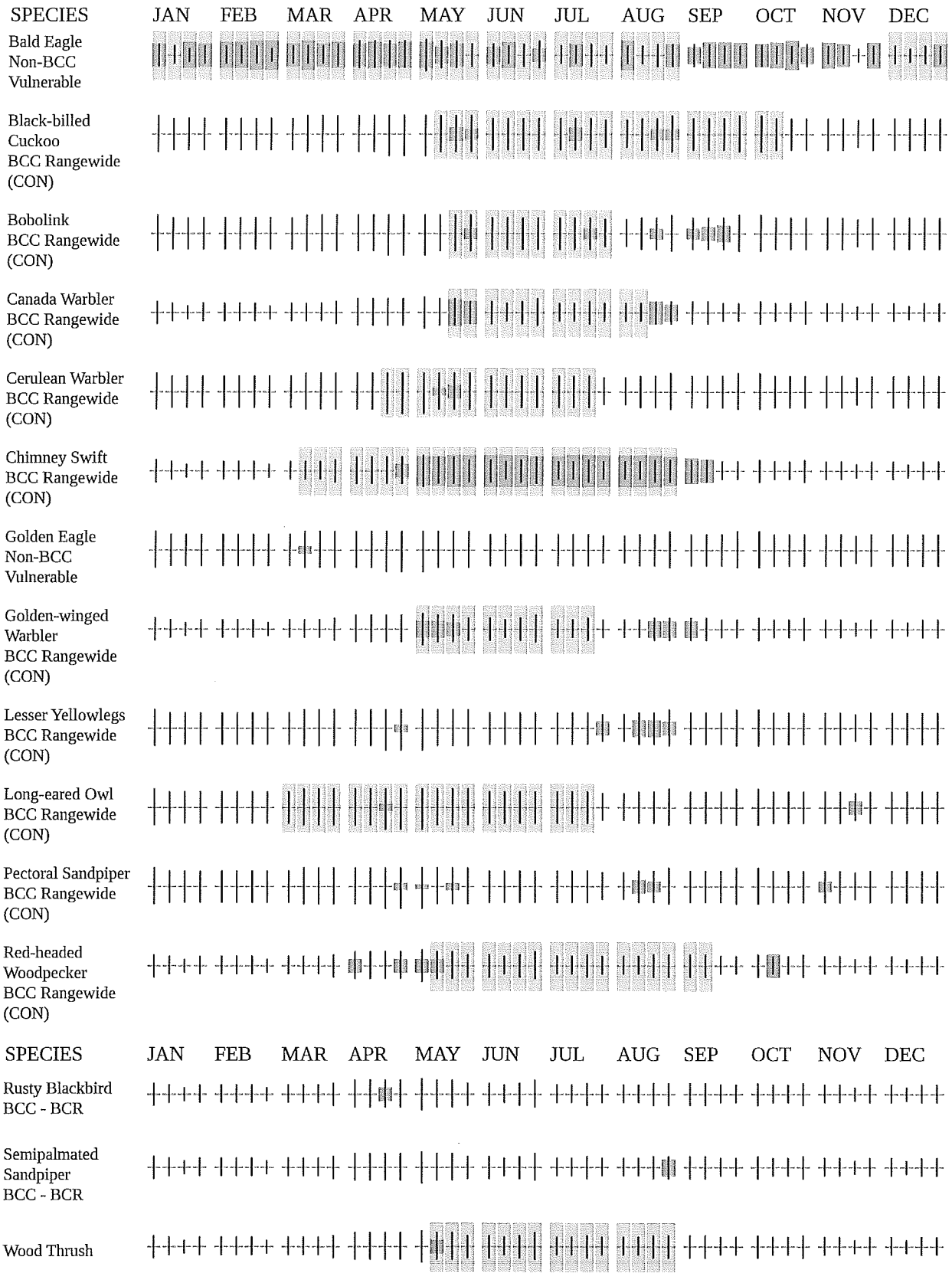
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (▩)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

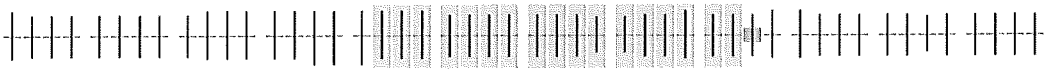
No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

▩ probability of presence ▩ breeding season | survey effort — no data


SPECIES
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
Bald Eagle
Non-BCC
Vulnerable
Black-billed
Cuckoo
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Bobolink
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Canada Warbler
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Cerulean Warbler
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Chimney Swift
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Golden Eagle
Non-BCC
Vulnerable
Golden-winged
Warbler
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Lesser Yellowlegs
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Long-eared Owl
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Pectoral Sandpiper
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
Red-headed
Woodpecker
BCC Rangewide
(CON)
SPECIES
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
Rusty Blackbird
BCC - BCR
Semipalmated
Sandpiper
BCC - BCR
Wood Thrush

BCC Rangewide
(CON)

Yellow Rail
BCC Rangewide
(CON)



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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In Reply Refer To: 09/02/2025 20:21:37 UTC
Project code: 2025-0143817
Project Name: Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

Subject: Technical Assistance letter for 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project' for specified threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location consistent with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Endangered Species Determination Key (Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey).

Dear Christina Traner:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on **September 02, 2025** your effect determination(s) for the 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project' (Action) using the Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey within the Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. The Service developed this system in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

Based on your responses to the Service's Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey, you made the following effect determination(s) for the proposed Action:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	Proposed Threatened	No effect
Salamander Mussel (*Simpsonaias ambigua*)	Proposed Endangered	May affect
Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)	Experimental Population, Non-Essential	No effect

Determination Information

Coordination with the Service is not complete. Further coordination with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office is recommended for those species with a determination of "May Affect," listed above. Please email our office at TwinCities@fws.gov and attach a copy of this letter, so we can discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species.

Additional Information

Sufficient project details: Please provide sufficient project details on your project homepage in IPaC (Define Project, Project Description) to support your conclusions. Failure to disclose important aspects of your project that would influence the outcome of your effects determinations may negate your determinations and invalidate this letter. If you have site-specific information that leads you to believe a different determination is more appropriate for your project than what the Dkey concludes, you can and should proceed based on the best available information.

Future project changes: The Service recommends that you contact the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate the project in IPaC if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed Action is changed; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect federally listed species or federally designated critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; 3) the Action is modified in a manner that causes effects to listed species or designated critical habitat; or 4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional consultation with the Service should take place before project changes are final or resources committed.

For projects that intersect with or are adjacent to Tribal lands: The Service has federal Trust responsibilities and a strong commitment to working with Tribal governments to help sustain fish and wildlife resources for future generations. Tribal governments should be provided with sufficient opportunity to express their perspectives and/or concerns for proposed projects. If your project intersects with Tribal lands or impacts culturally sensitive resources, please engage with the federally recognized Tribe to ensure they have an opportunity to provide input on this project.

Species-specific information

Bald and Golden Eagles: Bald eagles, golden eagles, and their nests are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) (Eagle Act). The Eagle Act prohibits, except when authorized by an Eagle Act permit, the “taking” of bald and golden eagles and defines “take” as “pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.” The Eagle Act’s implementing regulations define disturb as “… to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.”

Additional Species Requiring Review

In addition to the species described above, the following species or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and are not covered by this conclusion:

- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* Endangered
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

Coordination with the Service is not complete if additional coordination is advised above for any species.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project':

> Rice Creek Watershed is proposing to install a new sheet pile outlet structure in Jones Lake designed with multiple stages to minimize bounce during small magnitude, high frequency rainfalls and maximize bounce during high magnitude, low frequency rainfalls. The structure will match the design low flow outlet elevation of the current structure. (891.7”, NAVD 88). The secondary weir elevation will be raised to an elevation of 899.0 compared to 893.2. Organic sediments above and below the ordinary high water level will be removed and disposed of off-site to increase dead and live storage in Jones Lake as well as restore habitat to a condition more similar to pre-settlement conditions. Sediment will be dredged below the outlet elevation of 891.7 to a depth of approximately 889.0. Excavation of sediment outside of the dredging area will extend to the perimeter of the public water. The average excavation depth is 2.5-2.75 feet. Dredged sediment can be dewatered on site prior to hauling to an offside disposal facility.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@45.0444234,-93.19377397569448,14z

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. This determination key is intended to assist the user in evaluating the effects of their actions on Federally listed species in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It does not cover other prohibited activities under the Endangered Species Act (e.g., for wildlife: import/export, Interstate or foreign commerce, possession of illegally taken wildlife, etc.; for plants: import/export, reduce to possession, malicious destruction on Federal lands, commercial sale, etc.) or other statutes. Additionally, this key DOES NOT cover wind development, purposeful take (e.g., for research or surveys), communication towers that have guy wires or are over 450 feet in height, aerial or other large-scale application of any chemical (such as insecticide or herbicide), and approval of long-term permits or plans (e.g., FERC licenses, HCP's).

   Click **YES** to acknowledge that you must consider other prohibitions of the ESA or other statutes outside of this determination key.

   Yes
2. Is the action being funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency?

   No
3. Does the proposed action involve **wind or solar energy**?

   No
4. Does the action involve purposeful take of a listed animal?

   No
5. Does the action involve a new communications tower?

   No
6. Does the activity involve aerial or other large-scale application of ANY chemical, including pesticides (insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, rodenticide, etc)?

   No
7. Will your action permanently affect local hydrology?

   Yes

8. Does your project have the potential to impact the riparian zone or indirectly impact a stream/river (e.g., cut and fill; horizontal directional drilling; construction; vegetation removal; pesticide or fertilizer application; discharge; runoff of sediment or pollutants; increase in erosion, etc.)?

   Note: Consider all potential effects of the action, including those that may happen later in time and outside and downstream of the immediate area involved in the action.

   Endangered Species Act regulation defines "effects of the action" to include all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (50 CFR 402.02).

   Yes

9. Will your action disturb the ground or existing vegetation?

   Note: This includes any off-road vehicle access, soil compaction (enough to collapse a rodent burrow), digging, seismic survey, directional drilling, heavy equipment, grading, trenching, placement of fill, pesticide application (herbicide, fungicide), vegetation management (including removal or maintenance using equipment or prescribed fire), cultivation, development, etc.

   Yes

10. Will your action include spraying insecticides?

    No

11. Does your action area occur entirely within an already developed area?

    Note: Already developed areas are already paved, covered by existing structures, manicured lawns, industrial sites, or cultivated cropland, AND do not contain trees that could be roosting habitat. Be aware that listed species may occur in areas with natural, or semi-natural, vegetation immediately adjacent to existing utilities (e.g. roadways, railways) or within utility rights-of-way such as overhead transmission line corridors, and can utilize suitable trees, bridges, or culverts for roosting even in urban dominated landscapes (so these are not considered "already developed areas" for the purposes of this question). If unsure, select NO..

    Yes

12. Does the action have potential indirect effects to listed species or the habitats they depend on (e.g., water discharge into adjacent habitat or waterbody, changes in groundwater elevation, introduction of an exotic plant species)?

    Yes

13. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Salamander mussel AOI?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

14. [Hidden Semantic] Does the action area intersect the monarch butterfly species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

15. Under the ESA, monarchs remain warranted but precluded by listing actions of higher priority. The monarch is a candidate for listing at this time. The Endangered Species Act does not establish protections or consultation requirements for candidate species. Some Federal and State agencies may have policy requirements to consider candidate species in planning. We encourage implementing measures that will remove or reduce threats to these species and possibly make listing unnecessary.

    If your project will have no effect on monarch butterflies (for example, if your project won't affect their habitat or individuals), then you can make a "no effect" determination for this project.

    Are you making a "no effect" determination for monarch?

    No

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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Phone:	7634936669

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793

In Reply Refer To: 09/02/2025 21:03:23 UTC
Project code: 2025-0143817
Project Name: Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

Federal Nexus: no

Federal Action Agency (if applicable):

Subject: Technical Assistance letter for 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project' for rusty patched bumble bee that may occur in your proposed project location consistent with the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Range Wide Determination Key (RPBB DKey).

Dear Christina Traner:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on **September 02, 2025**, for 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code ‘2025-0143817’ and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC Determination Keys

The USFWS developed the IPaC system and associated species’ determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). All information submitted by the Project proponent into the IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the RPBB DKey, invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee

Based on your answers and the assistance of the USFWS’ RPBB DKey, you made the following effect determination for the proposed Action:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (*Bombus affinis*)	Endangered	No effect

This determination was reached because the Action Area does not currently contain rusty patched bumble bee habitat, nor will rusty patched bumble bee habitat will be created. Your agency has met its ESA section 7 consultation requirements for rusty patched bumble bee for the Action and no further coordination is required for this species. Please review the proposed Action for effects to other federally listed species (see below)

Thank you for informing the Service of your “No Effect” determination for Rusty Patched Bumble Bee.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the rusty patched bumble bee **does not** apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened
- Salamander Mussel *Simpsonaias ambigua* Proposed Endangered
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered
- Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Experimental Population, Non-Essential

Critical Habitats:

- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Bombus affinis Endangered

Coordination with the USFWS is advised for any species and/or critical habitat listed above.

You should coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the species and/or critical habitat listed above and if further consultation is required. Note that reinitiation of consultation would be necessary if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the local Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code ‘2025-0143817’ associated with this Project. See the top of this letter for the Project Code.

Additional Information

Sufficient project details: Please provide sufficient project details on your project homepage in IPaC (Define Project, Project Description) to support your conclusions. Failure to disclose important aspects of your project that would influence the outcome of your effects determinations may negate your determinations and invalidate this letter. If you have site-specific information that leads you to believe a different determination is more appropriate for your project than what the Dkey concludes, you can and should proceed based on the best available information.

Future project changes: The Service recommends that you contact the local Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate the project in IPaC if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed Action is changed; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect rusty patched bumble bee in a

manner or to an extent not previously considered; 3) the Action is modified in a manner that causes effects to rusty patched bumble bee; or 4) or critical habitat is designated. If any of the above conditions occur, additional consultation with the Service should take place before project changes are final or resources are committed.

Species-specific information

Bald and Golden Eagles: Bald eagles, golden eagles, and their nests are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) (Eagle Act). The Eagle Act prohibits, except when authorized by an Eagle Act permit, the "taking" of bald and golden eagles and defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." The Eagle Act's implementing regulations define disturb as "… to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior."

If you observe a bald eagle nest in the vicinity of your proposed project, you should follow the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (May 2007). For more information on eagles and conducting activities in the vicinity of an eagle nest, please visit our regional eagle website or contact the local Ecological Services Field Office. If the Action may affect bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Eagle Act may be required.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project':

> Rice Creek Watershed is proposing to install a new sheet pile outlet structure in Jones Lake designed with multiple stages to minimize bounce during small magnitude, high frequency rainfalls and maximize bounce during high magnitude, low frequency rainfalls. The structure will match the design low flow outlet elevation of the current structure. (891.7”, NAVD 88). The secondary weir elevation will be raised to an elevation of 899.0 compared to 893.2. Organic sediments above and below the ordinary high water level will be removed and disposed of off-site to increase dead and live storage in Jones Lake as well as restore habitat to a condition more similar to pre-settlement conditions. Sediment will be dredged below the outlet elevation of 891.7 to a depth of approximately 889.0. Excavation of sediment outside of the dredging area will extend to the perimeter of the public water. The average excavation depth is 2.5-2.75 feet. Dredged sediment can be dewatered on site prior to hauling to an offside disposal facility.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@45.0444234,-93.19377397569448,14z

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed action involve wind or solar energy?

   No

2. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

   No

3. Does the action area overlap with a rusty patched bumble bee high potential zone?

   Automatically answered
   Yes

4. Does the action include - or is it reasonably certain to cause - intentional take of rusty patched bumble bee (rusty patched bumble bee) that is not covered under a scientific recovery permit under section 10(A)1(a) of the Endangered Species Act or under a cooperative agreement with a state agency?

   Note: This could include, for example, surveys or studies that include handling or capture of the species. Whether "Project Review" surveys using USFWS protocols were conducted as part of the action is addressed later in this key.

   No

5. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to result in – construction of one or more new roads or rail lines that will increase vehicle traffic in a rusty patched bumble bee HPZ?

   No

6. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to result in – the addition of travel lanes that are likely to increase vehicle traffic on one or more existing roads that will increase vehicle traffic in a rusty patched bumble bee HPZ?

   No

7. Is an increase in vehicular traffic in one or more HPZs a likely outcome of the federal action?

   No

8. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to cause – the use of commercial/ managed bees (e.g., the use of honeybees or managed bumble bees to pollinate crops).

   No

9. Is there habitat for nesting, foraging, and/or overwintering for the rusty patched bumble bee in the action area?

   Note: Please refer to the ESA Section 7(a)(2) Voluntary Implementation technical assistance for Rusty Patched Bumble Bee .

   No

10. Will the proposed action restore habitat for the species in the action area? For a description of rusty patched bumble bee nesting and foraging habitats, see the section 7 guidelines.

    Note: that if the action may affect areas outside of the immediate project footprint that contain rusty patched bumble bee habitat, answer 'yes.' This may include, for example, use of application of any pesticide (e.g., insecticide, herbicide, or fungicide) that may drift or be otherwise transported outside of the targeted area.

    No

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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Phone:	7634936669

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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In Reply Refer To: 09/02/2025 20:56:30 UTC
Project code: 2025-0143817
Project Name: Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

Federal Nexus: no
Federal Action Agency (if applicable):

Subject: Technical assistance for 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project'

Dear Christina Traner:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on September 02, 2025, for 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2025-0143817 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Tricolored Bat

Based on your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	Proposed Endangered	May affect

Federal agencies must consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when an action *may affect* a listed species. Tricolored bat is proposed for listing as endangered under the ESA, but not yet listed. For actions that may affect a proposed species, agencies cannot consult, but they can *confer* under the authority of section 7(a)(4) of the ESA. Such conferences can follow the procedures for a consultation and be adopted as such if and when the proposed species is listed. Should the tricolored bat be listed, agencies must review projects that are not yet complete, or projects with ongoing effects within the tricolored bat range that previously received a NE or NLAA determination from the key to confirm that the determination is still accurate. Projects that receive a may affect determination for tricolored bat through the key, should contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office if they want to conference on this species.

You have indicated that you must remove a hazard tree in order to prevent imminent loss of human life. Be advised that the Act's implementing regulations (50 CFR part 17) include a take exemption pursuant to the defense of human life (for endangered species, see 50 CFR 17.21(c)(2)): ''any person may take endangered [or threatened] wildlife in defense of his own life or the lives of others.''). The regulations at 50 CFR 17.21(c)(4) require that any person taking, including killing, listed wildlife in defense of human life under this exception must notify our headquarters Office of Law Enforcement, at the address provided at 50 CFR 2.1(b), in writing, within 5 days. In addition, section 11 of the Act enumerates the penalties and enforcement of the Act. In regard to civil penalties, section 11(a)(3) of the Act states, ''Notwithstanding any other provision of this [Act], no civil penalty shall be imposed if it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant committed an act based on a good faith belief that he was acting to protect himself or herself, a member of his or her family, or any other individual from bodily harm, from any endangered or threatened species'' (16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(3)). Section 11(b)(3) of the Act contains similar language in regard to criminal violations (see 16 U.S.C. 1540(b)(3)). If you think incidental take of listed bats was reasonably certain to have occurred as a result of your hazard tree removal, we advise you to contact the Office of Law Enforcement as outlined above. In the future, we recommend planning ahead so that tree removal of potentially hazardous trees does not become an emergency. If you determine an emergency exists, however, and human life is in imminent danger, do not delay action. Also do not delay action if removal of the hazard tree is part of a federal response to a situation involving an act of God, disaster, casualty, national defense or security emergency, etc. - coordinate with the local USFWS field office as soon as practicable after the emergency is under control.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened
- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* Endangered
- Salamander Mussel *Simpsonaias ambigua* Proposed Endangered
- Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Experimental Population, Non-Essential

Critical Habitats:

- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Bombus affinis Endangered

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the species listed above.

Conclusion

Further coordination with the Service is voluntary for those species with a determination of “May Affect.” A “May Affect” determination in this key indicates that the project, as entered, is not consistent with the questions in the key. Not all projects that reach a “May Affect” determination are anticipated to result in adverse impacts to listed species. Through the technical assistance process, the Service might be able to provide information that either indicates incidental take is not reasonably certain to occur, or the Service might be able to provide recommendations that enable the project to be conducted in a way that avoids the likelihood of incidentally taking listed bats. Please contact our Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office for more information. The Service has developed interim voluntary guidance for non-federal actions involving forest habitat modification that may affect the northern long-eared bat. Review the guidance posted here for more information for NLEB: https://www.fws.gov/species/northern-long-eared-bat-myotis-septentrionalis and TCB: https://www.fws.gov/species/tricolored-bat-perimyotis-subflavus

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Jones Lake Outlet Modification and Dredging Project':

> Rice Creek Watershed is proposing to install a new sheet pile outlet structure in Jones Lake designed with multiple stages to minimize bounce during small magnitude, high frequency rainfalls and maximize bounce during high magnitude, low frequency rainfalls. The structure will match the design low flow outlet elevation of the current structure. (891.7”, NAVD 88). The secondary weir elevation will be raised to an elevation of 899.0 compared to 893.2. Organic sediments above and below the ordinary high water level will be removed and disposed of off-site to increase dead and live storage in Jones Lake as well as restore habitat to a condition more similar to pre-settlement conditions. Sediment will be dredged below the outlet elevation of 891.7 to a depth of approximately 889.0. Excavation of sediment outside of the dredging area will extend to the perimeter of the public water. The average excavation depth is 2.5-2.75 feet. Dredged sediment can be dewatered on site prior to hauling to an offside disposal facility.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@45.0444234,-93.19377397569448,14z

DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of "may affect" for a least one species covered by this determination key.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed bats or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Is the action area wholly within Zone 2 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

3. Does the action area intersect Zone 1 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

4. Does the proposed action involve **wind or solar energy**?

   No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Note for projects in Pennsylvania: Projects requiring authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act would be considered as having a federal nexus. Since the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has issued the Pennsylvania State Programmatic General Permit (PASPGP), which may be verified by the PA Department of Environmental Protection or certain Conservation Districts, the need to receive a Corps authorization to perform the work under the PASPGP serves as a federal nexus. As such, if proposing to use the PASPGP, you would answer 'yes' to this question.

   No

6. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known bat hibernaculum or winter roost? Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your state wildlife agency.

   Automatically answered
   No

7. Does the action area contain any winter roosts or caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating bats?

   No

8. Does the action area contain (1) talus or (2) anthropogenic or naturally formed rock shelters or crevices in rocky outcrops, rock faces or cliffs?

   No

9. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

   Note: Covered bridges should be considered as bridges in this question.

   No

10. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel at any time of year?

    No

11. Are trees present within 1000 feet of the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

12. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of bats from a building or building-like structure? **Note:** Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures.

    No

13. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made building-like structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

14. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

    For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

15. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average night-time traffic permanently or temporarily on one or more existing roads? **Note:** For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    No

16. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

    For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

17. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    Note: For information regarding NSF/ANSI 60 please visit https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/nsf-ansi-standard-60-drinking-water-treatment-chemicals-health-effects

    No

18. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

19. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    No

20. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use at night)?

    No

21. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or pesticides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

22. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic or intense nighttime noise (above current levels of ambient noise in the area) in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat during the active season?

    Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time. Sources of chronic or intense noise that could cause adverse effects to bats may include, but are not limited to: road traffic; trains; aircraft; industrial activities; gas compressor stations; loud music; crowds; oil and gas extraction; construction; and mining.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

23. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of permanent or temporary artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

24. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

    Yes

25. Is the project related to the production of coal, including projects that support the mining of coal, as well as the production and/or distribution of energy produced from coal?

    No

26. Will the proposed action occur exclusively in an already established and currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    No

27. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

    Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

    Yes

28. Does the project intersect with the 0- 9.9% forest density category?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

29. Does the project intersect with the 10.0- 19.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

30. Does the project intersect with the 20.0- 29.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

31. Does the project intersect with the 30.0- 100% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

32. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 0.5 acre in total extent?

    No

33. Will the proposed action result in the use of prescribed fire?

    Note: If the prescribed fire action includes other activities than application of fire (e.g., tree cutting, fire line preparation) please consider impacts from those activities within the previous representative questions in the key. This set of questions only considers impacts from flame and smoke.

    No

34. Does the action area intersect the tricolored bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

35. Is the action area located within 0.5-mile of radius of an entrance/opening to any known tricolored bat hibernacula or winter roost?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your state wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

36. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats? **Note:** The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

37. Has a presence/probable absence bat survey targeting the tricolored bat and following the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines been conducted within the project area?

    No

38. Is suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
(If unsure, answer ""Yes."")

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that may provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pines) answer ""Yes."" For a complete definition of suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat, please see Appendix A in the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

39. Do any of the trees proposed for cutting or other means of knocking down, bringing down, topping, or trimming provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pine trees)?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

40. Will any tree cutting/trimming or other knocking or bringing down of trees be conducted during the Pup Season for tricolored bat? **Note:** Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix 2 of the Service's Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Voluntary Environmental Review Process for Developmental Projects.

    Yes

41. Do you have any documents that you want to include with this submission?

    Yes

    SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS

    - *Reference Document 1.pdf https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GWXOFMOCTJD3ZFHQBMETRMDZXM/projectDocuments/169328170*

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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