

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

This Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) form and EAW Guidelines are available at the Environmental Quality Board's website at:

<http://www.eqb.state.mn.us/EnvRevGuidanceDocuments.htm>. The EAW form provides information about a project that may have the potential for significant environmental effects. The EAW Guidelines provide additional detail and resources for completing the EAW form.

**Cumulative potential effects** can either be addressed under each applicable EAW Item, or can be addresses collectively under EAW Item 19.

**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:** Otter and Campbell Lakes Restoration

**2. Proposer:**

Contact person: Kent Exner  
Title: City Engineer  
Address: 111 Hassan St SE  
City, State, ZIP: Hutchinson, MN 55350  
Phone: 320-234-4212  
Fax:  
Email: kexner@ci.hutchinson.mn.us

**3. RGU**

Contact person: Same as proposer  
Title:  
Address:  
City, State, ZIP:  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:

**4. Reason for EAW Preparation:** (check one)

Required:

- ☐ EIS Scoping  
☒ Mandatory EAW

Discretionary:

- ☐ Citizen petition  
☐ RGU discretion  
☐ Proposer initiated

If EAW or EIS is mandatory give EQB rule category subpart number(s) and name(s):  
Subpart 27. A and B – Public Waters and Wetlands

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**5. Project Location:**

**Counties:** McLeod, Renville, Meeker

**City/Township:**

McLeod County: City of Hutchinson, Hutchinson Township, Acoma Township, Lynn Township

Meeker County: City of Cedar Mills, Cedar Mills Township, Cosmos Township

Renville County: Boon Lake Township

**PLS Location (1/4, 1/4, Section, Township, Range):**

**Table 1. PLS Location**

County	Township	Range	Section
McLeod	116	29	6, 7
McLeod	116	30	1-12, 14, 15, 17, 18
McLeod	117	29	17-20, 29, 30, 31
McLeod	117	30	13-16, 18-36
Renville	116	31	1-5, 9-16, 21-24, 26-28
Meeker	117	31	13, 14, 19-36
Meeker	117	32	36

**Watershed (81 major watershed scale):** South Fork Crow River Watershed

**GPS Coordinates:** 44.891706, -94.407979

**Tax Parcel Number:**

Given the large project area, there is an extensive list of tax parcel numbers within the boundary.

Collaboration is occurring and will occur with property owners as project are identified. Projects will be pursued with willing property owners. See Appendix A, Figures 1-3 for the extent of the project area.

**At a minimum attach each of the following to the EAW:**

- County map showing the general location of the project;
- U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute, 1:24,000 scale map indicating project boundaries (photocopy acceptable); and
- Site plans showing all significant project and natural features. Pre-construction site plan and post-construction site plan.

## 6. Project Description:

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

The City of Hutchinson is proposing to restore the 650-acre Otter and Campbell Lakes and portions of the South Fork Crow River. This restoration will include sediment trapping, stream bank and wetland restoration in contributing watersheds, native lakeshore buffer, habitat improvements, forebay construction, removal of sediment accumulated in the lakes, and recreational and accessibility improvements.

- 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 equipment or industrial processes, 3) significant demolition, removal or remodeling of existing structures, and 4) timing and duration of construction activities.

*The detailed description should be focused on aspects of the project that may directly or indirectly manipulate, alter or impact the physical or natural environment.*

*The description should distinguish between construction and operational activities. It should describe scheduling, timing, and locations of the activities as well as the time of year, frequency, and duration of the activities. It should also highlight any special concerns, such as proximity to a significant resource.*

Otter and Campbell Lakes are located on the western side of the City of Hutchinson in McLeod County, Minnesota. The two lakes form a contiguous body of water, approximately 650 acres in total, and were created by a dam/spillway constructed east of the lakes on the South Fork Crow River. The South Fork Crow River enters at the west side of Otter Lake after traveling through rural, agricultural land in Kandiyohi, Meeker, and McLeod Counties.

The proposed project will restore Otter and Campbell Lakes and portions of the upstream watershed of the South Fork Crow River using a watershed approach. Project goals are to improve water quality and habitat, reduce soil loss, and increase recreation opportunities and access for the public. Project activities will take place in Otter and Campbell Lakes and the upstream watershed. See Appendix A, Figures 1-3 for project area.

Including this large area at the outset of the project is intended to guide specific activity locations and serve as a foundation for further investigation. Project sites in the upstream watershed will be selected that have the greatest potential to improve water quality and reduce soil loss. The project aims to avoid sensitive natural and cultural resource areas. A more detailed investigation of sensitive resources will be completed of priority improvement sites when they are identified.

Project activities in the upstream watershed will be identified through data collection and discussions with the technical advisory panel (TAP). A TAP was established in 2018 and consists of representatives of the City of Hutchinson, McLeod Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Renville County SWCD, US Department of Agriculture (USDA), US Army Corps of Engineers, MN Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and resident landowners.



## **Project History**

The original dam, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, was replaced in 1965 by a fixed-crest concrete weir with tainter gates and a slide gate to provide more discharge during high-flow conditions, which was subsequently replaced in 2008 by a fixed-crest rock riffle dam and spillway, constructed to retain water in the basin at a minimum elevation of 1037.8 feet, slightly lower than the previous dam crest (1038.5 feet) so as not to impact flood levels. The 2008 reconstruction improves safety and provides a passive structure allowing the passage of fish and other aquatic species. The replacement dam is a rock riffle structure consisting of a series of stepped-boulder weirs, a steel sheet-pile wall at the upstream crest, and three downstream rock riffles.

In the lakes, sedimentation and nutrient enrichment, as a result of predominantly agricultural land uses in the upstream watershed, have resulted in poor, eutrophic water quality and habitat loss. The lakes provide a wide variety of recreational uses, but shallow water, vegetation growth, and sedimentation issues have altered the potential uses and limited access to parts of the lakes and river. The South Fork Crow River is considered an impaired waterway for E. coli, nutrients, fish bioassessments, and benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessments and has an approved TMDL for mercury and turbidity.

The City of Hutchinson wants to develop lakes and river basin strategies to manage this valuable public resource for long-term sustainability and public use.

The City of Hutchinson contracted a Hutchinson Lakes/River Basin Improvement Study to gain a better understanding of the current condition of the river, lakes, and dam in order to identify activities that may be implemented to effectively improve this resource and recreational amenity. A report on the findings was published in 2017. The City then developed a plan in 2018-2019 to restore the water quality and habitat of the lakes. The plan reviewed existing data, establishing a technical advisory panel (TAP), developed a list of potential projects with approximate costs, funding sources, and priority level.

Currently, the City is proposing to enact this plan in two phases. The first phase will focus on improvements that can be made in the upstream watershed and the construction of the forebay BMP. Data collection will take place, sources of high sediment loading will be located, and specific project sites will be identified and restored. The large project area shown in the Figure 3 will be narrowed down to specific project sites. The second phase will focus on Otter and Campbell Lakes, by restoring lakeshore and surrounding wetlands, removing sediment, and installing recreational structures.

## **Project Tasks**

The following tasks are proposed to achieve the project's goals:

- Collect water quality and sediment core data
- Restore lakeshore, wetlands, and stream banks
- Construct a forebay BMP on the west side of Otter Lake
- Remove sediment from Otter and Campbell Lakes
- Install recreational structures such as boat launches, fishing piers, and overlooks

See Appendix B, Table 1 for a list of project activities.

## **Data Collection**

Historical data will be reviewed and current data will be collected on water quality of the streams and lakes in the project area. Reports and planning documents from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Crow River Organization of Water (CROW), Barr Engineering, and MN DNR will be reviewed for existing conditions and needs. Total suspended solids (TSS) and total phosphorus (TP) loading rates at inlets and outlets are currently unknown for the project area. The first step in current data collection will be to identify key inlet and outlet locations to set up TSS, TP, and flow gage stations. TSS and TP data will be used to create total maximum daily load (TMDL) which will be used as a baseline for subsequent project activities. See Appendix B, Figure 1.

## **Stream Bank, Wetland, and Lakeshore Restoration**

Feedback received in discussions with the TAP highlighted initial priority areas for stream bank restoration on tributaries to the South Fork Crow River, Otter, and Campbell Lakes based on known high erosion areas. Known priority areas are on segments of Campbell Lake Creek, Otter Creek, Judicial Ditch No. 1, and South Fork Crow River. Stream banks will be stabilized with boulders, root wad, toe wood, native buffer plantings, rock riffles, rock vane, and bank shaping. Reducing the amount of erosion taking place along these stream segments will reduce soil loss from riparian areas and decrease the sedimentation in Otter and Campbell Lakes.

Wetlands along Campbell Lake Creek, Otter Lake Creek, South Fork Crow River, and adjacent to both Otter and Campbell Lakes will be restored in order to improve water quality, retain water, reduce soil loss, and create habitat. Wetland restoration activities may include removing drain tile, restoring natural topography, and native plantings.

Lakeshore restoration activities will take place along the shoreline of Otter and Campbell Lakes. The City of Hutchinson has already worked on restoring shoreline and future activities would continue their efforts. Improving shoreline will reduce the inflow of TSS and TP into the lakes, provide aquatic habitat, and stabilize the shoreline. Lakeshore improvements will include adding native buffer plantings, toe wood, root wad, fish sticks, and woody habitat. Utilizing native woody material will encourage healthy invertebrate and fish populations by creating areas for hiding, nesting, and feeding. Woody debris will serve as a structure for aquatic vegetation which will provide habitat for other wildlife.

As much of the property surrounding the lakes and in the upstream watershed is private, significant collaboration with property owners and project partners such as DNR and SWCDs is ongoing and will continue.

See Appendix B, Figures 2-4 for potential restoration locations.

### **Forebay Construction**

A forebay will be constructed at the northwestern side of Otter Lake at the mouth of the Crow River. Prior to construction, sediment that has already deposited in this area will be excavated. A rock arch will be installed to help filter water as it flows out of the Crow River and a deep pool will be constructed for water to pass through before entering Otter Lake. This will allow sediment to separate and drop into the forebay, preventing it from accumulating in Otter Lake. The forebay BMP will facilitate future maintenance by creating an area where sediment can easily be removed on a regular basis which will also ensure the longevity of other lake restoration efforts. See Appendix B, Figure 5 for location of forebay BMP.

### **Sediment Removal**

Otter and Campbell Lakes have accumulated excessive sediment over time due to land use practices in the upstream watershed. This sedimentation has led to shallow water zones, poor water quality, and nutrient enrichment of the lakes, conditions which create poor wildlife habitat and poor recreational opportunities. A 2017 study surveyed the bathymetry of the lakes and sampled sediment to determine where deposition has occurred over time and sediment characteristics. The results of the study as well as collaboration with the DNR and other partners will be used to inform the proposed location and quantity of sediment removal. The project proposes to excavate sediment in order to increase lake depth and remove the nutrient rich top layer of substrate in the two lakes and in bays on the Crow River east of Otter Lake. Sediment removal combined with habitat construction will increase fish diversity, improve water quality, and improve aquatic vegetation. There has been a recent increase in the abundance of curly-leaf pondweed (CLP), an aquatic invasive species. Reducing the shallow, nutrient rich environment will create less desirable growing conditions for CLP. The excavated sediment will benefit local farmers as a nutrient rich layer of topsoil added to farmland. See Appendix B, Figure 6 for sediment removal locations.

### **Recreation Improvements**

The TAP also established a goal of increasing public access and recreation to Otter and Campbell Lakes. This will be accomplished by installing fishing piers, canoe and kayak launches, and overlooks. The culvert between Campbell and Otter Lakes may be enlarged to allow for recreational connection.

Potential locations for fishing piers and canoe/kayak launches:

- Southwest corner of Campbell Lake, at the corner of Hwy 7 and Sioux Hills Road
- Northeastern side of Campbell Lake, near the Crow River Golf Course
- City of Hutchinson parks: Roberts, Drift Rider, Odd Fellow's Parks
- Highway 82/South Grade Road, where the roadway bisects Otter Lake

See Appendix B, Figure 7 for potential recreation improvements.

c. Project magnitude:

**Table 2.**

Total Project Acreage	35,296.73 acres
Linear project length	
Number and type of residential units	NA
Commercial building area (in square feet)	NA
Industrial building area (in square feet)	NA
Institutional building area (in square feet)	NA
Other uses – specify (in square feet)	NA
Structure height(s)	NA

The total study area of the proposed project is 35,296.73 acres. However, work will only occur on the 650-acre Otter and Campbell Lakes and specific sites in the upstream watershed, totaling far less than 35,000 acres. The large project area is included in order to be able to select sites based on maximizing restoration potential and avoiding sites of sensitive cultural and natural resources.

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

The purpose of the project is to improve water quality, restore habitat, and enhance recreational access of Otter and Campbell Lakes in Hutchinson, MN and to reduce soil losses and improve water quality and habitat of the upstream watershed. The project is being carried out by the City of Hutchinson.

Otter and Campbell Lakes are two major waterbodies on the western side of the City of Hutchinson. The lakes serve as a valuable city resource and provide a crucial connection to the South Fork Crow River. Over time, the lakes have deteriorated in quality due to sedimentation and nutrient enrichment. These conditions have led to poor water quality, excessive vegetation growth, shallow water zones, a decrease in habitat, and reduced recreational opportunities.

### **Water Quality and Sedimentation**

The South Fork Crow River upstream to Otter and Campbell Lakes is listed as an MPCA impaired waterway. A TMDL Protection and Implementation Plan has been created for the South Fork Crow River Watershed that was approved by the EPA in 2019. The report found that all impaired reaches showed bed and bank to be the primary source of sediment, followed by cropland. Restoration activities proposed in this project would address key sources of sediment and nutrient loading by stabilizing stream banks, reestablishing wetlands, and native plantings.

Otter and Campbell Lakes currently do not provide high quality aquatic habitat or recreation opportunities. The purpose of proposed sediment excavation is to improve both by removing the nutrient rich layer of lake bottom in order to reduce the overabundance of CLP, increase lake depth, and provide more variable substrate for habitat. The purpose of the forebay BMP is to trap

future sediment entering the lakes and facilitate future sediment removal, ensuring the longevity of restoration efforts.

### **Public Recreation and Access**

There is a documented need to increase public recreation and access to the lakes and river. As stated in the Vision Statement of the City of Hutchinson Parks, Recreation, and Community Education Master Plan, 'river access and recreation are central to the character and identity of Hutchinson.' Currently, there are only 3 docks/boat ramps in Hutchinson City Parks. They are found at Masonic West River, Roberts, and Cedar Parks.<sup>1</sup> A survey of community members found that 39% identified lake and river access as one of the most desired new park and recreation facilities.<sup>2</sup> This led to a key finding from community input being 'a desire for parks to focus more on the river as a recreational asset, with river trails, piers, and more water recreation equipment rentals.'<sup>3</sup>

Beneficiaries of the proposed project include the general public, recreational users, local and downstream residents, and fish and wildlife populations. The general public, including residents of Hutchinson and the surrounding area as well as visitors, will benefit from the outcomes of the project with improved aesthetics from native plantings, increased wildlife watching, and additional vantages to view the lakes.

Recreational users will have enhanced opportunities with the addition of fishing piers, canoe/kayak launches, and motorboat launches. Users of the Luce Line State Trail will benefit as the trail traverses the upstream watershed and crosses Otter and Campbell Lakes parallel with MN Highway 7. Sediment removal will also benefit recreational users by improving boat access and fish habitat. Residents with upstream riparian property will benefit from decreased erosion along stream banks. The local economy will benefit because the lakes will be more usable and attractive for residents and visitors and a reduction in soil loss will benefit local farmers. Downstream residents along the Crow River, and subsequently the Mississippi River, will benefit from improved water quality. Fish and wildlife populations are beneficiaries of this project as a result of increasing and improving habitat and water quality.

- e. Are future stages of this development including development on any other property planned or likely to happen? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If yes, briefly describe future stages, relationship to present project, timeline and plans for environmental review.
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> City of Hutchinson Parks, Recreation, and Community Education Master Plan. Table 2, Hutchinson Parks Classification and Facilities, Page 14. <https://www.hutchinsonprce.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Master-Plan-Final-July-23.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> City of Hutchinson Parks, Recreation, and Community Education Master Plan. Community Input Summary, Page 29.

<sup>3</sup> City of Hutchinson Parks, Recreation, and Community Education Master Plan. Appendix C: Community Engagement Input Summary, Page A-19

7. **Cover types:** Estimate the acreage of the site with each of the following cover types before and after development:

**Table 3.**

	Before	After		Before	After
Wetlands	1,185.81 acres	1,185.81	Lawn/landscaping	N/A	N/A
Deep water/streams	847.1	847.1	Impervious surface	N/A	N/A
Wooded/forest	464.8	464.8	Stormwater Pond	N/A	N/A
Brush/Grassland	55.38	55.38	Other (describe)		
Cropland	27,398.56	27,398.56	Developed	3,790.27	3,790.27
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,741.92</b>	<b>33,741.92</b>

Estimated acreages listed in the table above are based on data from the National Land Cover Database (NLCD). The ‘developed’ category added under ‘other’ includes low, medium, and high intensity developed land as well as developed open space. Lawn/landscaping and impervious surfaces fall under these categories but are not separated out as their own calculated acreages. See Appendix A, Figure 4 for land cover of the project area.

Proposed projects are not likely to alter the cover type. The restoration activities in and along streams and lakes will generally maintain existing cover type, with the possible addition of wetland acreage through wetland restoration.

8. **Permits and approvals required:** List all known local, state and federal permits, approvals, certifications and financial assistance for the project. Include modifications of any existing permits, governmental review of plans and all direct and indirect forms of public financial assistance including bond guarantees, Tax Increment Financing and infrastructure. *All of these final decisions are prohibited until all appropriate environmental review has been completed. See Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4410.3100.*

**Table 4.**

Unit of government	Type of application	Status
BWSR	Wetland Conservation Act	To be submitted
MN DNR	Public Waters Work Permits	To be submitted
MN DNR	Water Appropriations Permit	To be determined
MPCA	NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit	To be submitted
MPCA	Section 401 Certification	To be submitted
MPCA	Notification to Manage Dredged Materials	To be submitted
US Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Permit	To be submitted
McLeod, Renville, Meeker Counties	Applicable construction permits as needed	To be submitted

**Cumulative potential effects may be considered and addressed in response to individual EAW Item Nos. 9-18, or the RGU can address all cumulative potential effects in response to EAW Item No. 19. If addressing cumulative effect under individual items, make sure to include information requested in EAW Item No. 19**

**9. Land use:**

a. Describe:

- i. Existing land use of the site as well as areas adjacent to and near the site, including parks, trails, prime or unique farmlands.

**Land use surrounding Otter and Campbell Lakes**

The existing land use around the open water lakes is primarily developed, consisting of urban single-family homes along the central eastern side of the lakes, Crow River Golf Course on the northeastern side, and farmsteads on the west side. Hutchinson Wildlife Management Area and DNR Aquatic Management Area are in close proximity to the western side of Campbell Lake. State Hwy 7 and the Luce Line State Trail travel east-west across the water bodies with Campbell Lake north of the roadway and trail and Otter Lake south. County Rd 82/South Grade Road SW travels east-west across the center of Otter Lake. As the South Fork Crow River continues east out of Otter Lake to the former dam, there are several city parks and urban single-family homes. The city parks are Odd Fellows, Afs, Roberts, Masonic West River, Riverside Jaycee, and Girl Scout.

**Land use in upstream watershed**

The existing land use in the upstream watershed is primarily cropland with rural farmsteads and some hay and pasture. There are numerous animal feedlots and some gravel pits. The Luce Line State Trail is a recreational trail that travels east from Cosmos to Cedar Mills then south/southeast from Cedar Mills to Hutchinson. The Crow River is designated as a state water trail. Any proposed projects on the South Fork Crow River would maintain the waterway as navigable for paddlers. Prime farmland is located throughout the project area and will need to be addressed during individual projects.

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

The planned land use in McLeod County in the project area includes urban area of the City of Hutchinson and agricultural land. The McLeod County Comprehensive Plan states that it intends to promote the goals and objectives of the McLeod County Comprehensive Water Management Plan. Specifically, to protect the county's water resources through programs and policies that address agricultural runoff, surface water management, and shoreland and floodplain protection. The proposed project directly works towards this goal.

The portion of the project area in Renville County consists entirely of agricultural land. The planned land use is also identified as agricultural. The Renville County Comprehensive Plan states a goal to ‘maintain a strong agricultural base in the County that is economically and environmentally sustained and enhanced.’ One of the policies to support this goal is to ‘promote the use of best management practices such as conservation cropping systems, conservation tillage, nutrient management, pest management, terraces, waste management systems, water and sediment basins.’<sup>4</sup>

The project area that lies in Meeker County is primarily agricultural and also contains the city of Cedar Mills and some lakes. Future land use identified in the Comprehensive Plan maintains the existing land use.

The planned land use and goals of the three counties are consistent with the proposed project activities. See Appendix A, Figures 6-8 for county and city land use plans.

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

The land surrounding Otter and Campbell lakes is partially within city limits. The City of Hutchinson Comprehensive Plan lists most of the lakeshore property as low density residential, a very small portion as medium density residential, and the remaining as parks and open space.

In McLeod County, property surrounding rural lakes is zoned as conservation district and the rest is agricultural. The portion of the project area in Renville County is zoned as agricultural and the property surrounding lakes is zoned as shoreland district. The project area in Meeker County is zoned as general agricultural, shoreland district around lakes, and also contains the City of Cedar Mills.

See Appendix A, Figures 8-11 for zoning maps.

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

The project’s goals and impacts are related to improvements in the environmental quality of the lakes, surrounding shoreland, and South Fork Crow River watershed areas. During the planning of this project, the City and the TAP gathered input, with the intent of identifying a series of water quality improvements that would achieve the project’s goals while also remaining compatible with nearby land uses.

- c. Identify measures incorporated into the proposed project to mitigate any potential incompatibility as discussed in Item 9b above.

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<sup>4</sup> Renville County Comprehensive Plan. Chapter 3: Land Use.

[https://cms2files.revize.com/renvillemn/document\\_center/Chapter\\_03\\_\\_\\_Land\\_Use.PDF](https://cms2files.revize.com/renvillemn/document_center/Chapter_03___Land_Use.PDF)



There are no incompatibilities with existing or future land uses or plans.

#### **10. Geology, soils and topography/land forms:**

- a. Geology - Describe the geology underlying the project area and identify and map any susceptible geologic 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 project area is an undulating till plain with numerous lakes and streams. It has little range in altitude and most of the land surface stands between 1,000 and 1,100 feet (305 to 335 meters) in elevation. Glacial sediments cover the entire county, with the thickest sediments occurring over deep, pre-glacial valleys in the bedrock surface. This is the case in and near Hutchinson, where more than 650 feet of glacial sediments lie over a deep bedrock valley.<sup>5</sup>

The surficial geology of the area was deposited by the Des Moines Lobe from the northwest. These glacial deposits came from southwestern Manitoba and North Dakota, likely crossing the area multiple times and leaving different aged material. Sediment is glacial till, primarily clay loam to sandy loam. Riverbeds are outwash of sand, gravelly sand, and cobble gravel. Stream channels are often silty clay loam to sandy loam.<sup>6</sup>

The bedrock topography is interpreted to be a surface that developed on Precambrian rocks that had been deeply weathered to kaolinitic claystone sometime prior to the late Cretaceous period (Parham, 1970) and were therefore easily eroded. The bedrock topography developed on the Precambrian rocks consists of a broad valley system, whose main trunk strikes roughly northwestwards across the western part of the county, with major tributaries extending into the central and north-central parts. The bedrock topography generally shows little relationship to structures in the Precambrian bedrock or to variations in its original composition.<sup>7</sup>

- 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, highly permeable 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 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

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<sup>5</sup> C-20 Geologic Atlas of McLeod County, Minnesota. Plate 6: Depth to Bedrock. 2009.

[https://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/handle/11299/58781/p6\\_dt\\_bt%5b2%5d.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y](https://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/handle/11299/58781/p6_dt_bt%5b2%5d.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y)

<sup>6</sup> C-20 Geologic Atlas of McLeod County, Minnesota. Plate 4: Surficial Geology. 2009.

<https://conservancy.umn.edu/handle/11299/58781>

<sup>7</sup> C-20 Geologic Atlas of McLeod County, Minnesota. Plate 6: Bedrock Topography. 2009.

[https://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/handle/11299/58781/p6\\_dt\\_bt%5b2%5d.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y](https://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/handle/11299/58781/p6_dt_bt%5b2%5d.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y)

Item 11.b.ii.

Soils of the project area are shown in Appendix A, Figures 12-16 and Tables 1-3. Estimated volume and acreage of soil excavation and grading is currently unknown. These quantities will be determined in collaboration with project partners. Specific projects have a goal of stabilizing stream banks and lakeshore. This will be accomplished using techniques such as resloping, rock toe, toe wood, root wad, and native plantings. Impacts from forebay construction will temporarily increase exposed soil but will be stabilized using native vegetation and wildlife-friendly erosion control blankets.

Soils of the site are shown by soil association for the entirety of the project area in Appendix A, Figure 12. The specific soil types are broken down by county in Appendix A, Figures 13-16 and Tables 1-3.

**Table 5. Soil properties and qualities of soils in soil associations<sup>8</sup>**

<b>Canisteo</b> Drainage class: Poorly drained Parent material: Till Surface texture: Clay loam	<b>Muskego</b> Drainage class: Very poorly drained Parent material: Organic materials and coprogenous earth Surface texture: Muck
<b>Clarion</b> Drainage class: Well drained Parent material: Till Surface texture: Loam	<b>Storden</b> Drainage class: Well drained Parent material: Till Surface texture: Loam
<b>Glencoe</b> Drainage class: Very poorly drained Parent material: Colluvium Surface texture: Clay loam	<b>Coland</b> Drainage class: Poorly drained Parent material: Alluvium Surface texture: Clay loam
<b>Nicollet</b> Drainage class: Moderately well drained Parent material: Till Surface texture: Clay loam	<b>Estherville</b> Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained Parent material: Glacial outwash Surface texture: Loam

<sup>8</sup> USDA and NRCS. Soil Survey of Meeker County, Minnesota. 1999.

[https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_MANUSCRIPTS/minnesota/MN093/0/Meeker\\_MN\\_Part\\_I.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/minnesota/MN093/0/Meeker_MN_Part_I.pdf)

USDA and NRCS. Soil Survey of McLeod County, Minnesota. 1997.

[https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_MANUSCRIPTS/minnesota/MN085/0/McLeod\\_MN\\_Part\\_I.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/minnesota/MN085/0/McLeod_MN_Part_I.pdf)

USA and NRCS. Soil Survey of Renville County, Minnesota. 1999.

[https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_MANUSCRIPTS/minnesota/MN129/0/Renville\\_MN\\_Part\\_I.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/minnesota/MN129/0/Renville_MN_Part_I.pdf)

<p><b>Webster</b>  Drainage class: Poorly drained  Parent material: Till  Surface texture: Clay loam or silty clay loam</p> <p><b>Le Sueur</b>  Drainage class: None listed  Parent material: Till  Surface texture: Loam</p> <p><b>Lester</b>  Drainage class: Well drained  Parent material: Till  Surface texture: Loam</p>	<p><b>Mayer</b>  Drainage class: Very poorly drained  Parent material: Glacial outwash  Surface texture: Clay loam</p> <p><b>Cordova</b>  Drainage class: Poorly drained  Parent material: Till  Surface texture: Clay loam</p>
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NOTE: For silica sand projects, the EAW must include a hydrogeologic investigation assessing the potential groundwater and surface water effects and geologic conditions that could create an increased risk of potentially significant effects on groundwater and surface water. Descriptions of water resources and potential effects from the project in EAW Item 11 must be consistent with the geology, soils and topography/land forms and potential effects described in EAW Item 10.

## 11. 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, trout stream/lake, wildlife lakes, migratory waterfowl feeding/resting lake, and outstanding resource value water. Include water quality impairments or special 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.

There are numerous surface water bodies within the study area, including streams, ditches, wetlands, and lakes. All water bodies are part of the South Fork Crow River Watershed and empty into Otter and Campbell Lakes. The South Fork Crow River is part of the Crow River

State Water Trail. Any improvements made along the river will maintain the waterway's navigability for canoes and kayaks. See Appendix A, Figure 17 for surface waters of area.

There are two impaired waters in the study area<sup>9</sup>:

- South Fork Crow River (07010205-658, 07010205-659, 07010205-510)
  - o Impaired uses: aquatic consumption, aquatic life, and aquatic recreation
  - o Impairments: Mercury, E. coli, fish bioassessments, benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessments, nutrients
- Unnamed creek (07010205-533)
  - o Impaired use: aquatic life
  - o Impairments: fish bioassessments, benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessments

**Table 6. DNR Public Waters**

<b>Name</b>	<b>DNR Public Water I.D. Number</b>
Otter/Campbell Lake	43008500, 43008501, 43008502, 43008503
Pierce Lake	43011200
Lake Fernold	43011300
Boon Lake	65001300
Alcoma Twp Pond #1	43016300
Alcoma Twp Pond #2	43016400
Judson	43008700
Kohn	43011100
Unnamed lakes, intermittent waters	43011700, 47010400, 47029000, 65000800, 65000700, 47010500
Wetlands	47010400, 43011400, 47028600, 47021200, 47029000
South Fork Crow River	
Otter Lake Creek	
Cedar Lake Creek	
Campbell Lake Creek	
Judicial Ditch 1	
Unnamed streams	

- 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.

According to the Depth to Water Table map from the MN Hydrogeology Atlas Series, the depth to groundwater for the area ranges from 0-20 feet below ground.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> MPCA. Impaired Waters Viewer. <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/impaired-waters-viewer-iwav>

<sup>10</sup> Minnesota DNR. Depth to Water Table. 2016.

[https://files.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/groundwater\\_section/mapping/mha/hg03\\_plate2.pdf](https://files.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/groundwater_section/mapping/mha/hg03_plate2.pdf)

There is a wellhead protection area and drinking water supply management area located on the north side of the City of Hutchinson, extending north and northwest of the city limits including the north end of Campbell Lake. Both areas are shown in Appendix A, Figure 19.

There are numerous wells within the study area, as shown in Appendix A, Figure 18 and 19. Once precise project activity locations are determined, wells will be identified. Any wells that are impacted by project activities will be abandoned or sealed by a licensed professional in accordance with MDH rules and regulations if necessary.

- b. Describe effects from project activities on water resources and measures to minimize or mitigate the 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.

- 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 and waste loadings, including any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal wastewater infrastructure.

Wastewater will not be produced or treated by this project.

- 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 such a system.

Wastewater will not be produced or treated by this project.

- 3) If the wastewater discharge is to surface water, identify the wastewater treatment methods and identify discharge points and proposed effluent limitations to mitigate impacts. Discuss any effects to surface or groundwater from wastewater discharges.

Wastewater will not be produced or treated by this project.

- ii. Stormwater - Describe the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff at the site prior to and post construction. Include the routes and receiving water bodies for runoff from the site (major downstream water bodies as well as the immediate receiving waters). Discuss any environmental effects from stormwater discharges. Describe stormwater pollution prevention plans including temporary and permanent runoff controls and potential BMP site locations to manage or treat stormwater runoff. Identify specific erosion control, sedimentation control or stabilization measures to address soil limitations during and after project construction.

The entirety of the study area's surface water, including the City of Hutchinson, drains to Otter and Campbell Lake and the South Fork Crow River. The project will focus on restoration of sites in the upstream watershed that contribute to excessive sediment and nutrient loading to reduce the inputs and improve runoff quality. Similarly, lakeshore

projects will improve stormwater runoff quality and decrease quantity through shoreline restoration, plantings, and wetland restoration.

The construction of the forebay BMP will have a stormwater pollution prevention plan. BMPs may include silt fence, stabilized construction entrance to prevent sediment tracking, inlet protection at culvert inlets on or near haul roads, and wildlife friendly erosion control blanket. Increases to runoff are expected to be temporary and not to extend past construction. Any recreational improvements made will be completed with site BMPs that will collect and treat stormwater prior to discharge to the lakes and river. Overall, the restoration goals of the project will lead to a reduction in stormwater volume and velocity. Stormwater runoff increases will primarily be temporary, during construction activities.

- 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 any well abandonment. If connecting to an existing municipal water supply, identify the wells to be 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. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects from the water appropriation.

De-watering will be necessary during the sediment excavation process in the lakes, once the sediment has been dredged and water needs to be allowed to drain. This type of de-watering will not require a de-watering permit. The quantity of sediment to be removed, and therefore water to be drained, is currently unknown as it will be determined in collaboration with project partners, specifically the DNR.

Any well abandonment and sealing will be completed by a licensed professional and in accordance with MDH rules and regulations.

- 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. 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.

All work of the project is designed to improve the function, quality, and value of the South Fork Crow River Watershed. Anticipated physical effects to wetlands includes restoring natural topography, native plantings, and removing drain tile. Proposed alterations would likely increase wetland features. No compensatory mitigation is

expected for this project considering that the project results in an overall improvement of the wetland functions and habitat.

Wetlands in the project area are generally regulated by the counties' soil and water conservation districts, which administers the wetland conservation act (WCA); the DNR, which regulates public waters below the ordinary high water (OHW) elevation; and the US Army Corps of Engineers, which administers Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). A wetland delineation assessment may be required at specific locations of the project. Any wetland impacts required for the project would be subject to the permitting and review processes for both State and Federal programs. See Appendix A, Figure 20 for wetlands of the area.

- 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. Identify measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to surface water features, including in-water Best Management Practices that are proposed to avoid or minimize turbidity/sedimentation while physically altering the water features. Discuss how the project will change the number or type of watercraft on any water body, including current and projected watercraft usage.

Anticipated physical effects and alterations to Otter and Campbell Lakes includes sediment removal/dredging, aquatic plant removal, forebay construction, and shoreline restoration. Specific quantities and plans for sediment removal/dredging will be decided upon in conjunction with the DNR. Aquatic plant removal consists of removing curly-leaf pondweed from the lakes during sediment removal. Construction of the forebay BMP will alter the northwestern corner of Otter Lake at the mouth of the South Fork Crow River, as shown in Appendix B, Figure 5. Riparian alterations will occur during restoration activities, all with the goal of decreasing erosion and improving water quality. Mitigation and minimization measures will be incorporated into all activities that alter surface water features, such as using wildlife friendly erosion control blankets, silt fence, a stabilized construction entrance, seeding with a native mix, and cleaning equipment.

The project intends to improve the accessibility and usability for watercraft on the lakes, thereby resulting in a projected increase in recreational watercraft usage.

## **12. Contamination/Hazardous Materials/Wastes:**

- a. Pre-project site conditions - Describe existing contamination or potential environmental hazards on 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.

A review of MPCA data was conducted as shown in Appendix A, Figures 21 and 22. The most common site in the upstream watershed project area are feedlots. As part of specific project location selection in this area, sites will be reviewed and avoided that are contaminated or hazardous.

There are multiple sites listed surrounding Otter and Campbell Lakes in the City of Hutchinson, as shown in Appendix A, Figure 22. Within 500 feet of the lakes are 3 feedlots, 2 underground tanks, an active solid waste facility, 2 hazardous waste generators, and 1 inactive petroleum remediation leak site. The hazardous waste generators and inactive petroleum remediation leak site is located within 750 feet from the proposed forebay BMP.

There are several sites listed from the outlet of the South Fork Crow River at the east side of Otter Lake to the former dam at Main St. Within 500 feet. of the water there are 2 inactive hazardous waste generators, 2 active hazardous waste generators, 4 tanks, and 6 inactive petroleum remediation leak sites. Additionally, there are four sites listed as inactive hazardous waste generators in what is currently a city park, Roberts Park. The park was developed by 1985 with no other developments in prior aeriels, suggesting the sites are referenced in the wrong location.

- 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 solid waste including source reduction and recycling.

No solid wastes are expected to be generated or stored during construction or operation of this project.

- 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 above or below ground tanks to store petroleum or other materials. Discuss potential environmental effects from accidental spill or release of hazardous materials. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the use/storage of chemicals/hazardous materials including source reduction and recycling. Include development of a spill prevention plan.

The only toxic or hazardous materials to be used or present at the project site are fuel, oil, and hydraulic fluid associated with construction equipment and machinery. Refueling will be done away from the project site in upland areas and equipment will be inspected and maintained to prevent accidental loss of hazardous fluids. It will be specified that no fuel be stored on site.

In compliance with the NPDES Construction Stormwater permit, products that have the potential to leach pollutants will be stored under cover, hazardous materials will be stored in sealed containers and will have secondary containment to prevent spills, solid wastes will be collected and disposed of properly, and vehicle and equipment washing will not be allowed on site.



- 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, and disposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of hazardous waste including source reduction and recycling.

The proposed project is not expected to generate or store any hazardous wastes during construction or operation.

### **13. Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources (rare features):**

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

#### **Otter and Campbell Lakes Area**

Otter and Campbell Lakes are shallow lakes with a heavily developed shoreline in the City of Hutchinson. The mean depth is 5 feet and the maximum depth is 6 feet. A 2012 DNR Fisheries Lake Survey found species such as black bullhead, black crappie, bluegill, channel catfish, common carp, fathead minnow, golden shiner, sunfish, largemouth bass, northern pike, walleye, white sucker, and yellow perch. Winterkill is very common, and the fish populations vary greatly year to year. The same survey only found two species of submergent vegetation, curly-leaf pondweed and sago pondweed.

The shoreline is primarily developed with residential homes, and the vegetation surrounding the lakes is typical of residential home lawns and landscaping. Wildlife in the area consists of animals that have adapted to altered habitats of the urban landscape and migratory waterbirds.

#### **Upstream Watershed Area**

The upstream watershed portion of the project area is dominated by row crop agriculture with streams scattered throughout. Wildlife in the area tend to be species that have adapted to live in agricultural settings, such as deer, turkey, coyote, fox, raccoon, and numerous species of small mammals. The area is on the edge of the deciduous forest and prairie biomes, with presettlement vegetation consisting mostly of upland prairie and prairie wetlands.

- b. Describe rare features such as state-listed (endangered, threatened or special concern) species, native plant communities, Minnesota County Biological Survey Sites of Biodiversity Significance, and other sensitive ecological resources on or within close proximity to the site. Provide the license agreement number (**LA-1069**) and/or correspondence number (ERDB \_\_\_\_\_) from which the data were obtained and attach the Natural Heritage letter from the DNR. Indicate if any additional habitat or species survey work has been conducted within the site and describe the results.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service lists three species for this project area: the northern long-eared bat (threatened species), monarch butterfly (candidate species), and prairie bush-clover (threatened species).

Birds of concern that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act potentially within the project area are the bald eagle, black tern, bobolink, Canada warbler, Franklin's gull, golden-winged warbler, Henslow's sparrow, lesser yellowlegs, red-headed woodpecker, rusty blackbird, and wood thrush.

There are two Wildlife Management Areas within the project area, the Hutchinson and Prieve State Wildlife Management Area. There are no MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance in the area.

A letter was sent to the MN DNR on December 16, 2021 requesting a review of the project. A response from the DNR has not been received to date.

Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) data was reviewed under License Agreement 1069. Within the project area and a 1-mile radius of it, the following species were listed as present in the system:

**Table 7. Species listed in the NHIS within the project area and 1-mile radius**

Scientific name	Common Name	Category	Status
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	American Ginseng	Vascular Plant	State species of special concern
<i>Lampsilis cardium</i>	Plain pocketbook	Mussel	Not state or federally listed
<i>Lampsilis siliquoidea</i>	Fatmucket	Mussel	Not state or federally listed
<i>Pyganodon grandis</i>	Giant floater	Mussel	Not state or federally listed

As specific projects are identified, further coordination with the MN DNR will occur to determine if additional assessment of potential impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species is necessary.

- c. Discuss how the identified fish, wildlife, plant communities, rare features and ecosystems may be affected by the project. Include a discussion on introduction and spread of invasive species from the project construction and operation. Separately discuss effects to known threatened and endangered species.

Overall, this project is expected to have a positive impact on native fish, wildlife, and plant communities given the project goals of habitat restoration and water quality improvement. Aspects of the project will temporarily displace fish and wildlife during construction, such as during stream bank stabilization, sediment removal, and forebay construction. BMPs will be used during construction to limit short-term effects and reduce erosion. Construction sites and disturbed areas will be restored appropriately as soon as possible after construction. Any permit conditions and requirements will be followed. Once construction activities are completed, habitat at project sites will be improved.

Contractors would be responsible for providing and using clean equipment which will be inspected prior to work beginning. Equipment and materials will be inspected routinely to help

prevent the spread of invasive species including primarily seeds, plants, and other small organisms.

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

Sediment excavation will be coordinated with DNR Fisheries personnel during periods of fish migration and spawning to identify areas and times that can be dredged without negatively affecting fish.

Outside of construction activities, this project is an improvement over the current conditions. Based on this, no long-term adverse effects to fish, wildlife, plant communities, or sensitive ecological resources are expected. Impact minimization efforts as part of this project will focus on construction activities and include the erosion control BMPs described throughout this EAW.

#### **14. Historic properties:**

Describe any historic structures, archeological sites, and/or traditional cultural properties on or in close 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 request was made to SHPO asking for comment on the project area. SHPO recommended that a Phase 1 archaeological survey be completed due to the nature and location of the proposed project. See Appendix A for the letter received from SHPO. A Phase 1A archaeological survey is being completed in the spring of 2022. The findings from the survey will be presented in the project's Findings of Fact and Conclusions document as the survey is anticipated to be completed in April 2022.

Given the very large study area boundary, a complete listing of all structures located within the study area is not possible. Impacts to structures are not anticipated as a result of this project. Furthermore, once specific project sites are identified in the upstream watershed, sites will be further investigated for cultural resources. If sensitive cultural resource are shown to be present, the site will be avoided. The goal of the project is to maximize water quality improvements while avoiding and minimizing disturbance to natural and cultural resources.

The following is a list of bridges located within the study area (as mapped by MnDOT BridgeInfo Interactive Mapping):

43106, 43514, 93332, 43X04, 8879, 43559, 43543, 43J09, 43J20, 43518, 43519, 43J17, 43J19, 43519, L9240, 92620, L5812, L5789, 92943, 47J11, 47004

A review of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) Portal reveals one previously recorded archaeological site and two alpha (unconfirmed) sites within the Study Area.

Site 21MC0007, MacDonald's Park, is noted to be a precontact lithic scatter, located on a floodplain on the lakeshore of Otter Lake.

Site 21MCd, Acoma, is noted to be recorded through historic documentation, and is the historic village of Acoma, which was established in 1883.

Site 21MCe, Cedar City, is noted as a ghost town recorded through historic documentation.

The Unrecorded Historic Cemeteries layer of MM4 (Vermeer and Terrell 2011) reveals numerous potential EuroAmerican cemetery locations within the Study Area. These locations are generally mapped at the Section or Quarter-Quarter Section level within the Study Area. Cemeteries include the following: St. John's Cemetery, Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, two "Unknown" cemeteries, Acoma Cemetery, Peace Cemetery, St. Anastasia Cemetery, St. Boniface Catholic Church, two cemeteries termed "Oakland Cemetery", and Zion Church.

#### **15. Visual:**

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 from the project. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate visual effects.

##### **Otter and Campbell Lakes Area**

The lakes themselves serve as scenic vistas for residents and visitors to Hutchinson. Currently, the low quality of the lakes can lead to less desirable scenic views as there are frequent algal blooms, an overabundance of curly-leaf pondweed, and winterkills. Project activities would create minor visual disruptions during construction, then would lead to improved scenic views and vistas by improving the habitat, water quality, and recreational amenities.

##### **Upstream Watershed Area**

The area is generally rural and flat. Vehicles and equipment used during project activities will be consistent with the visual impacts of current agricultural practices in the area and be temporary in duration.

#### **16. 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, and any greenhouse gases. 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 effects from stationary source emissions.

No stationary source air emissions are proposed with this project.

The proposed Project may result in temporary effects to local air quality as construction activities using heavy equipment powered by fossil fuels would be required.

- 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 minimize or mitigate vehicle-related emissions.

The proposed project will not generate traffic.

Diesel emissions generated by construction vehicles will be the primary source of air emissions created by the project. The heavy equipment used will emit diesel exhaust on days when project work is occurring. No emissions are anticipated to linger beyond workdays; all emissions will cease upon completion of construction. No significant vehicle emissions will occur after construction and during the operation of the project.

- c. Dust and odors - Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of dust and odors generated during project construction and operation. (Fugitive dust may be discussed under item 16a). 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 or mitigate the effects of dust and odors.

During construction, particulate emissions will temporarily increase due to the generation of fugitive dust. Odors and dust from construction activities is expected to be consistent with applicable regulations of the MPCA and local governments. These emissions will be temporary and short in duration. The nearby sensitive receptors adjacent to the project area include residential properties surrounding Otter and Campbell Lakes.

No additional dust or odors are expected after construction is completed or during the operation of the project.

## **17. 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 state noise standards, and 4) quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate the effects of noise.

Existing noise sources and levels near the project area are typical of low density, high density, and park/public open space land uses. Sensitive receptors include the adjacent city parkland, urban single-family homes, and rural farmsteads.

Noise generated from the project will occur during construction. The MPCA recommends that the equipment used for construction, during each phase of the project build-out, be appropriately muffled, and that construction activities take place during daytime hours, which are defined as 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., in the state noise rules (M.R. 7030.0020) as well as city rules for weekday hours. City rules state, *'No person shall engage in or permit construction activities involving the use of any kind of electric, diesel, or gas-powered machine or other power equipment except between the hours of*

7:00am and 10:00pm on any weekday or between the hours of 9:00am and 9:00pm on any weekend or holiday.' For construction within 1-mile of a residential receptor, construction will be limited to 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. to further protect those areas. Construction equipment will be required to be in good working order and idling will be minimized when not actively working. Operation of the project will not involve electric or diesel motors, and thus will not contribute to local noise pollution.

## 18. 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.

Portions of the proposed project will cause an increase in construction vehicle traffic, specifically in the construction of the forebay BMP and sediment excavation. Trucks will haul excavated sediment off site. After completion of construction and hauling, traffic is expected to return to pre-construction levels. Parking spaces may be included in the construction of boat launches and fishing piers. The parking spaces will provide a safe place for vehicles to park that is off of the shoulder of the roadway. Approximately 12 to 15 new parking spaces will be added.

- 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 proposed project will not influence traffic congestion or require traffic improvements. It will not impact the regional transportation system.

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

No mitigation measures are necessary due to the lack of impact on traffic and transportation system.

## 19. 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 that could combine with other environmental effects resulting in cumulative potential effects.

The geographic scale of the project extends from the localized area of a specific improvement to the broader watershed, region, and larger downstream area. As the project involves numerous activities, the project will extend several years and is dependent on future funding and

collaboration with partners. Project activities will have long-term benefits on water quality and habitat.

Some project activities will involve future maintenance elements, such as the forebay in Otter Lake. This BMP will provide a place for sediment to settle before reaching the main basin of the lake. Sediment that settles over time will continue to need to be removed, and this provides a location for regular removal to take place.

Other environmental effects include the agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial development over the past and future decades. This project seeks to address some of the effects these sectors have had on water quality of Otter and Campbell Lakes and the South Fork Crow River 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 geographic scales and timeframes identified above.

Through communication, the City of Hutchinson identified an upcoming project for a large regional pond in 2025. The pond would be located east of the proposed project area in a low area near Ridgewater College to address the problem of standing water.

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

Minor and short-term negative cumulative effects are anticipated from project activities, such as from equipment operations including fuel use and air emissions. The positive cumulative effects of the project to the ecosystem and region are expected to far outweigh the minor, short-term negative effects.

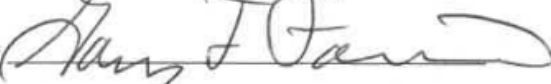
- 20. Other potential environmental effects:** If the project may cause any additional environmental effects not addressed by items 1 to 19, describe the effects here, discuss the how the environment will be affected, and identify measures that will be taken to minimize and mitigate these effects.

**RGU CERTIFICATION.** *(The Environmental Quality Board will only accept **SIGNED** Environmental Assessment 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 my knowledge.
- 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

4/26/22

Title

MAYOR

Signature



Date

4/26/22

Title

Administrator



**RESOLUTION NO. 15449**

**RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE OTTER AND CAMPBELL LAKES RESTORATION PROJECT  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET AND AUTHORIZING DISTRIBUTION**

**WHEREAS**, the laws of the State of Minnesota require that an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) be prepared whenever a project will change or diminish the course, current, or cross-section of one acre or more of any public water or public waters wetland and whenever a project will cause an impact, as defined in part 8420.0111, to a total of one acre or more of wetland (Minnesota Rules 4410.4300 Subpart 27 A and B); and

**WHEREAS**, an EAW was prepared for the Otter and Campbell Lake Restoration Project and reviewed by the City of Hutchinson; and

**WHEREAS**, notice of availability of the EAW will be published in the EQB Monitor and the thirty-day comment period will begin, and during such period comments be received from regulatory agencies;


**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HUTCHINSON, MINNESOTA THAT:**

1. The City Council accept the Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) and related documentation for the Otter and Campbell Lake Restoration Project were prepared in compliance with the procedures of the Minnesota Environmental Policy Act and Minnesota Rules 4410.1000 to 4410.1700.
2. The EAW be published in the EQB monitor in accordance with Minnesota Rules.

Passed and duly adopted by the Council of the City of Hutchinson this day April 12, 2022.

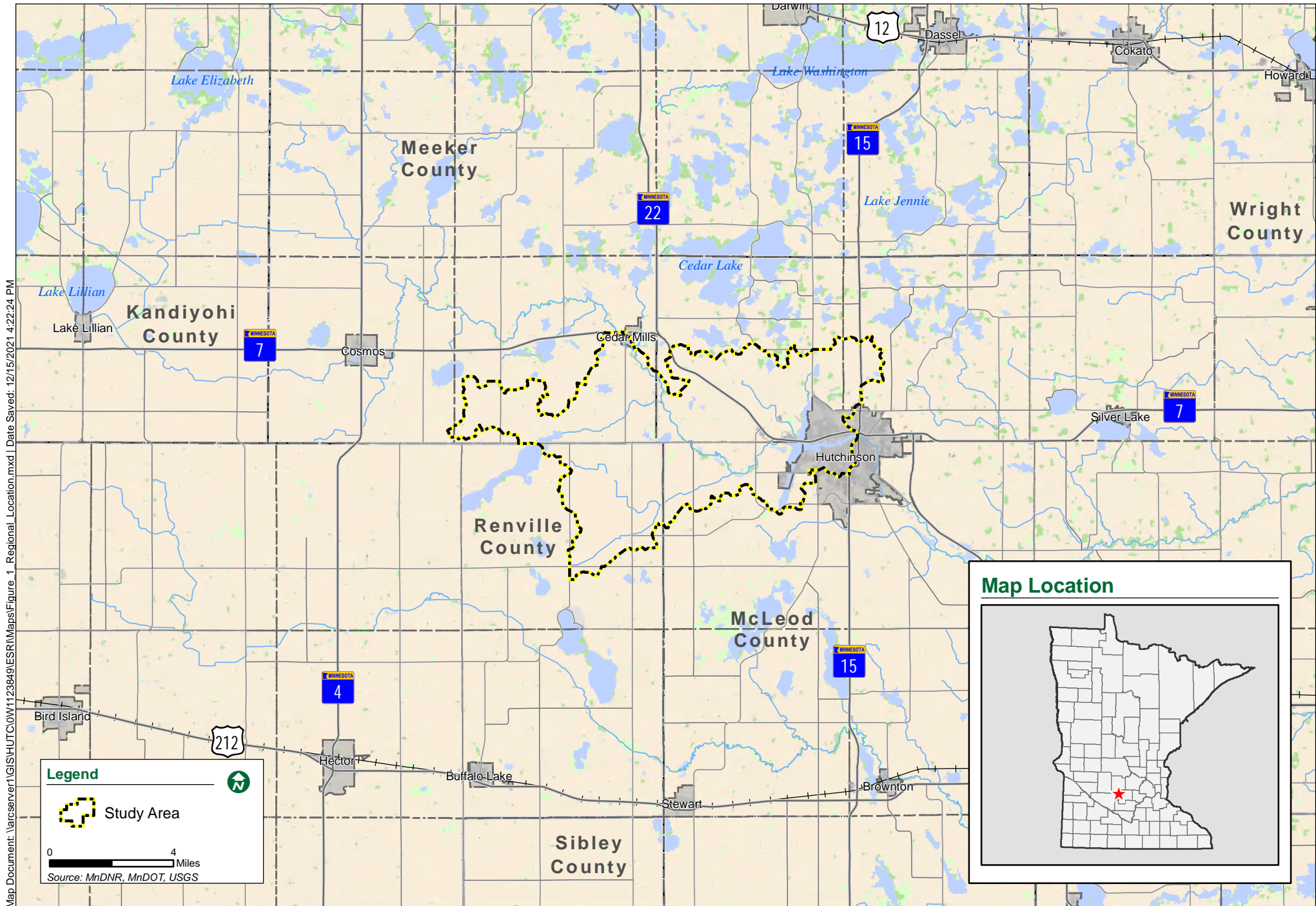


Mayor: Gary Forcier

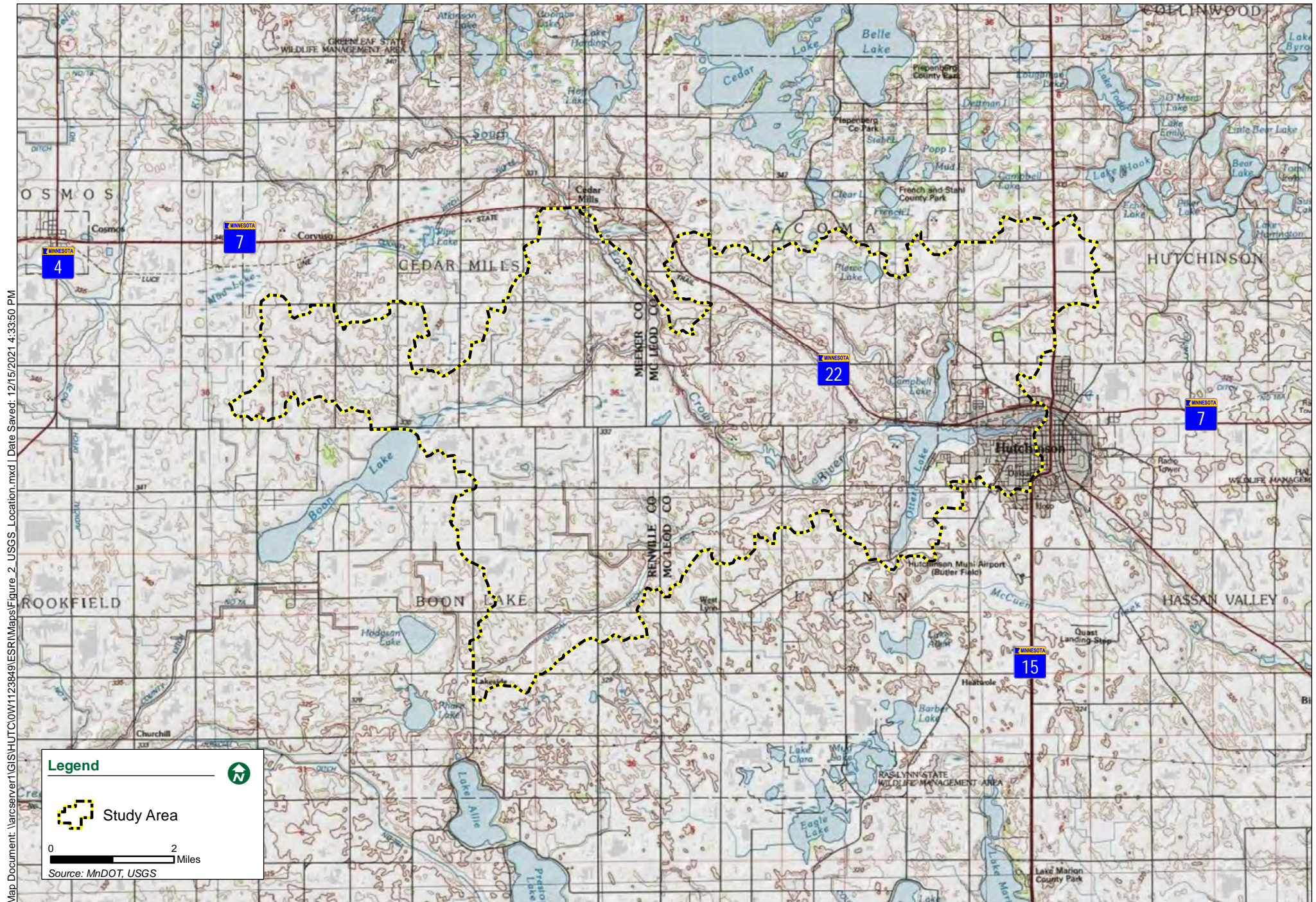


City Administrator: Matthew Jaunich

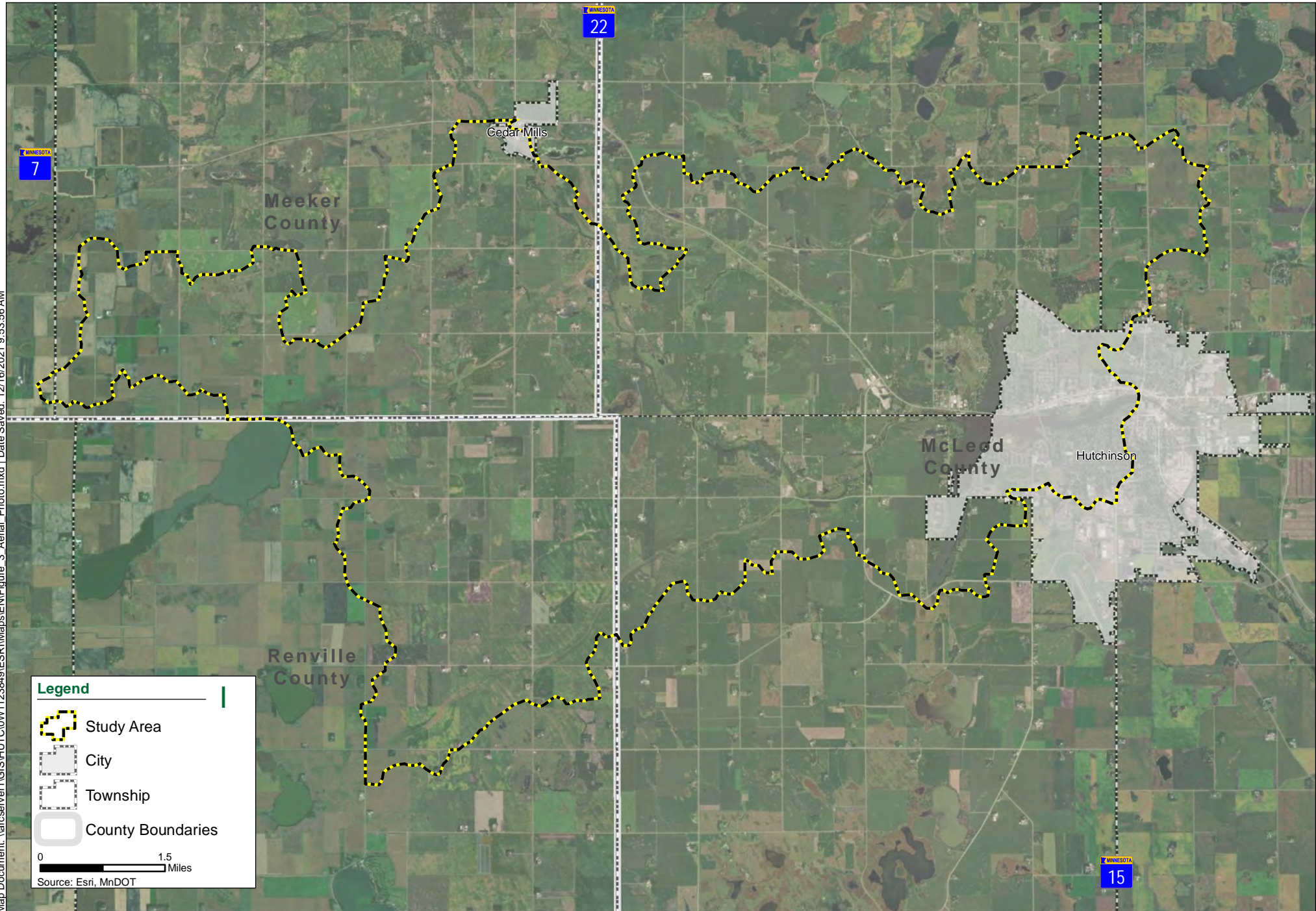
## **APPENDIX A – FIGURES**



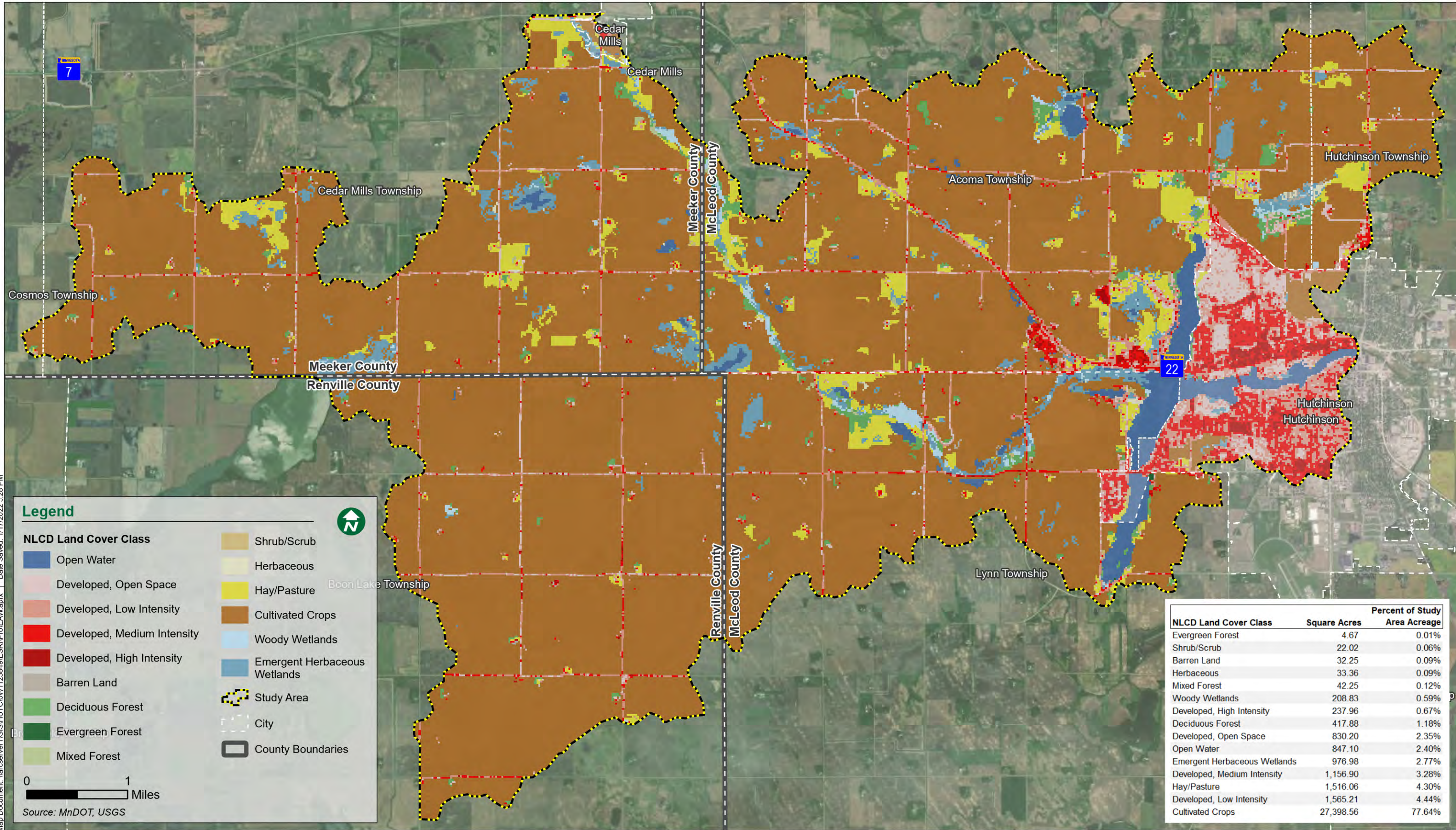














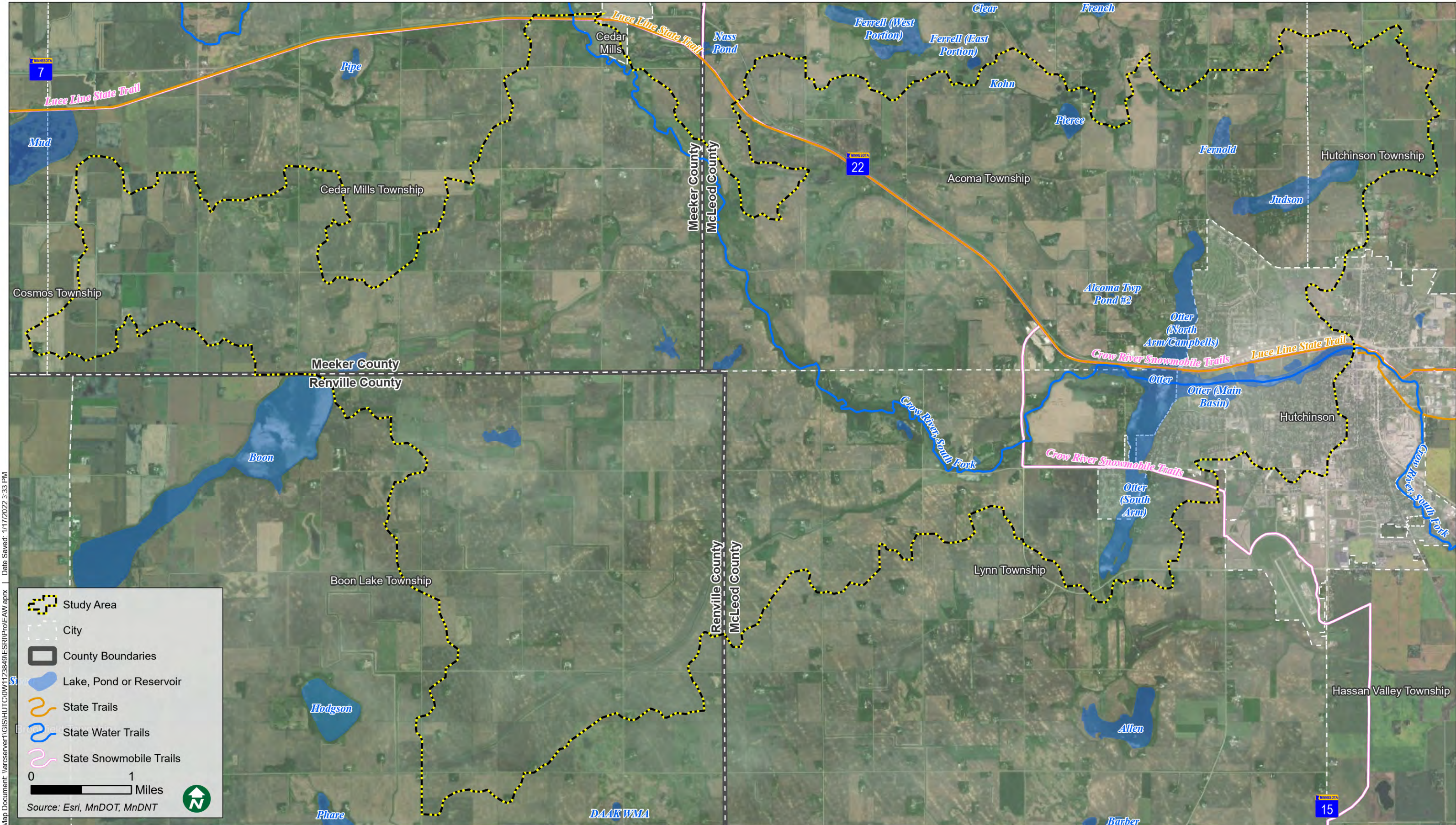




Figure 6: City of Hutchinson Future Land Use Map

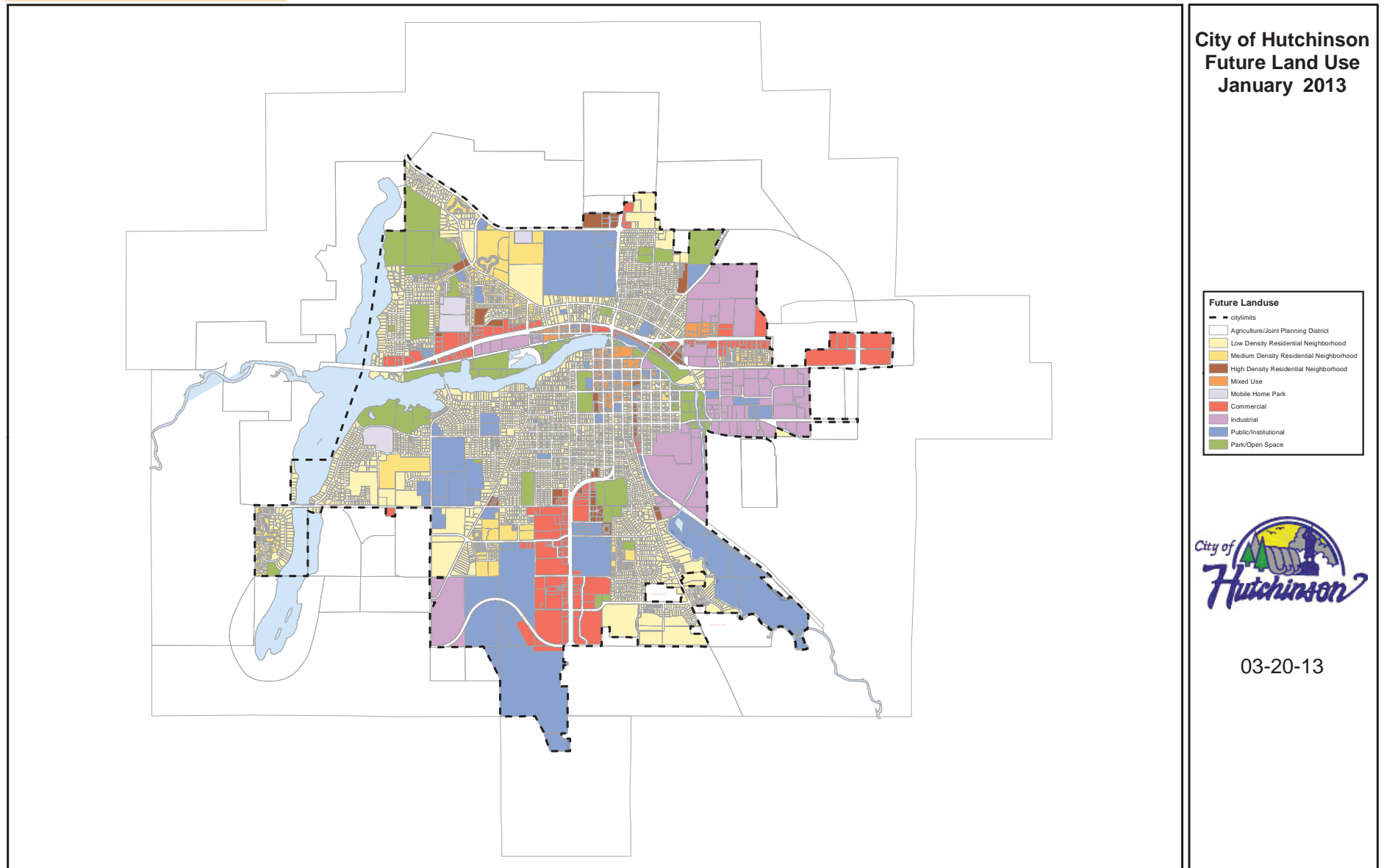




Figure 7: McLeod County Land Use Plan

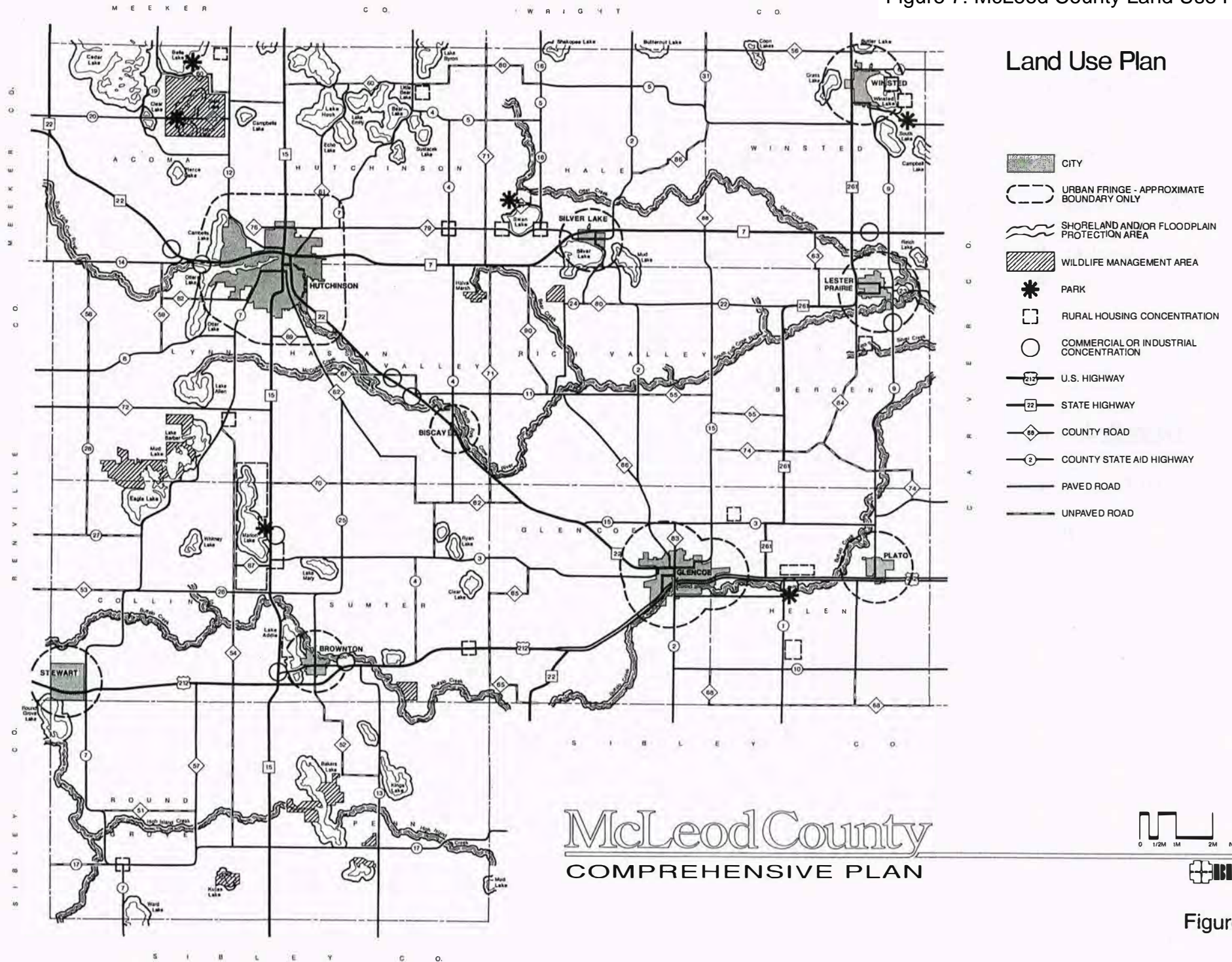


Figure 5



Figure 8: Meeker County Land Use and Zoning Map

# COMPREHENSIVE FUTURE LAND USE MAP

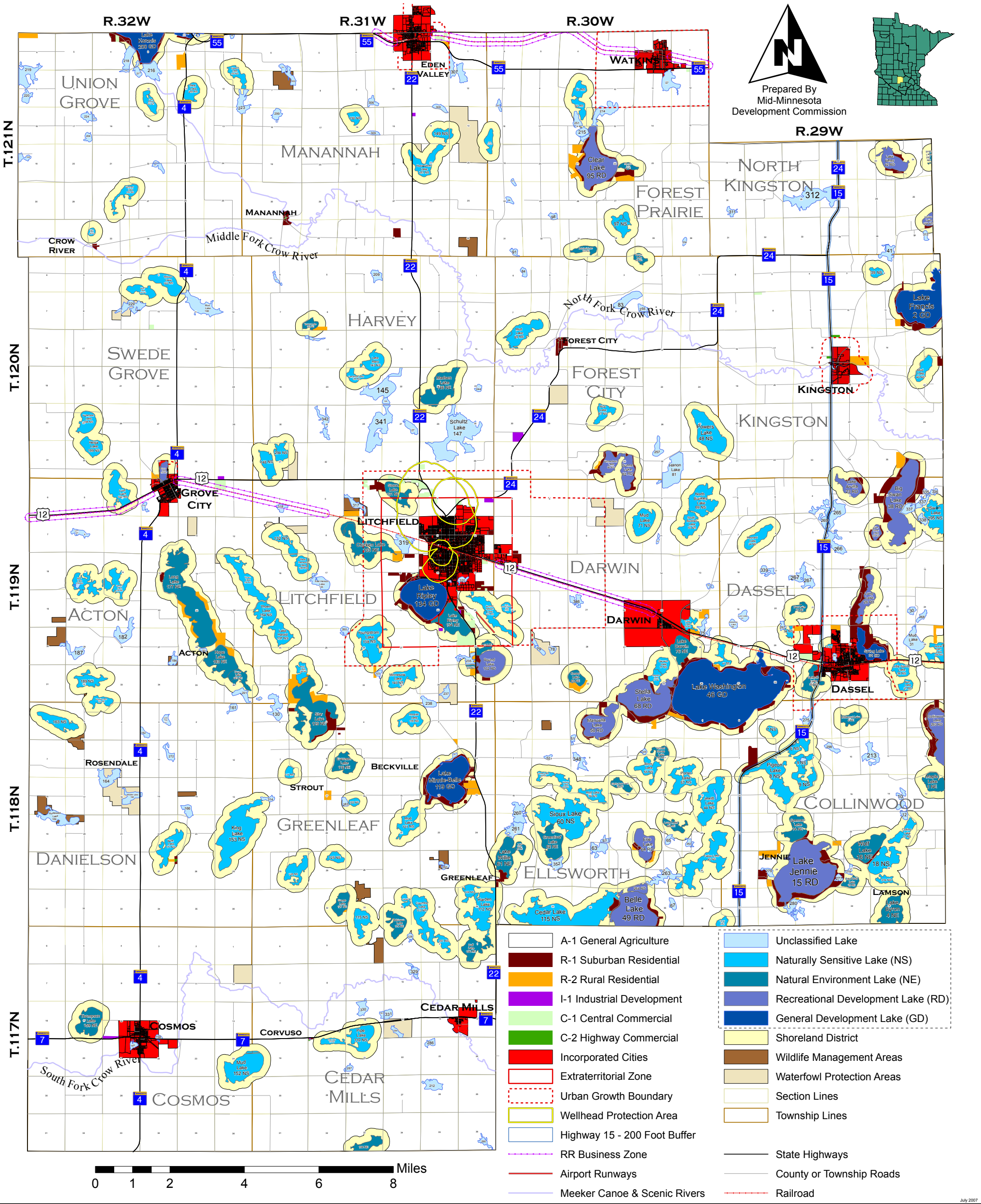
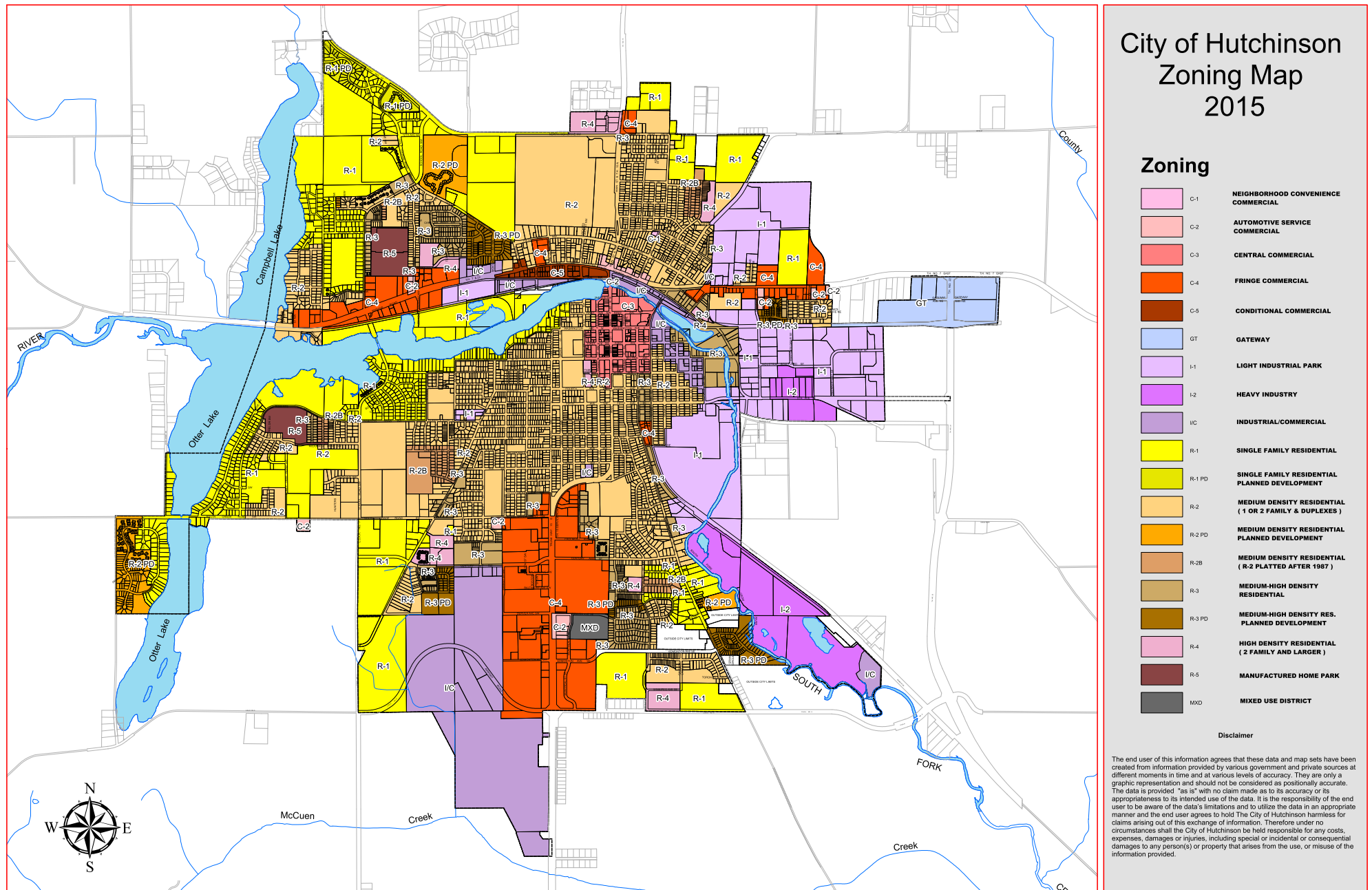


Figure 9: City of Hutchinson Zoning Map





R-1 PLATTED SUBDIVISIONS

- ID

DESCRIPTION
- 1

ACME ACRES
- 2

ALMAR'S SHADY OAKS SUBD
- 3

BACHMAN'S FIRST ADD
- 4

BELLE VIEW SHORES
- 5

BENTZ SHORES
- 6

BERGEN ESTATES
- 7

BERNHAGEN'S SUBD
- 8

BUFFALO HIGHLANDS
- 9

BREEZY MEADOW
- 10

BUNGALO POINT
- 11

C AND G SUBD
- 12

COUNTY ACRES
- 13

COUNTY OAKS
- 14

CROW RIVER WOODS
- 15

DATE'S ADDITION
- 16

DEER CREEK ESTATES
- 17

E Z VIEW SHORES
- 18

ELMWOOD HILLS
- 19

FIRST ADDITION TO MARYVIEW
- 20

FIRST ADDITION TO NORTH HIGH
- 21

GLANZER FIRST ADDITION
- 22

HANSON'S SUBD OF PETERSON ESTATES
- 23

HASSAN HEIGHTS
- 24

HAWTHORNE VIEW ESTATES
- 25

HELLER'S ADDITION
- 26

HOUK'S SUBD
- 27

JUDSON WOODS
- 28

KAMLIN GROVE ADDITION
- 29

KAMLIN VIEW
- 30

KATZENMEYER ADDITION
- 31

KLAPOTZ SUBD
- 32

KLEINKAUF'S ADDITION
- 33

KOCH ADDITION
- 34

KOELLN'S SUBD
- 35

KOZ SHOREVIEW
- 36

KRIENKE ESTATES
- 37

LAKE VIEW
- 38

LAKEITE ACRES
- 39

LINDEMAN FIRST ADDITION
- 40

LINDEMAN'S SUBD
- 41

LUEDTKE'S NORTH SHORE
- 42

M & P PARTNERS
- 43

MALLAK ADDITION
- 44

MI PLACE
- 45

MOM'S & POP'S SUBD
- 46

NORTH HIGH
- 47

NORTH ORCHARD ESTATES
- 48

NORTHERN VIEW ACRES
- 49

OAK RIDGE ESTATES
- 50

OLSON'S COUNTY VIEW
- 51

OTTER ACRES
- 52

PETERSON ESTATES
- 53

PRAIRIE EDGE
- 54

PRAIRIE VIEW
- 55

PRIEVE ESTATES
- 56

RADUENZ SUBD
- 57

REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO 17
- 58

REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO 25
- 59

REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO 5
- 60

REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO 7
- 61

REGISTERED LAND SURVEY NO 9
- 62

REIDS TH 15 ADDITION
- 63

REINER'S SHORES
- 64

REINER'S SHORES FIFTH ADDITION
- 65

REINER'S SHORES FOURTH ADDITION
- 66

REVERT'S SUBD
- 67

RISCHMILLER SUBD
- 68

SANDY SHORES
- 69

SCHAFER'S SUBD
- 70

SCHMELING'S SUBD
- 71

SCHMOLL SUBD
- 72

SILVER ACRES
- 73

SILVER ACRES SECOND ADDITION
- 74

SIOUX HILLS
- 75

SIOUX HILLS NO 2
- 76

SIOUX HILLS NO 3
- 77

SUNNY SLOPES
- 78

SUNNYSIDE FIRST ADDITION
- 79

SWAN LAKE ESTATES
- 80

SWAN SHORES
- 81

THE WOODLANDS & THE WOODLANDS SECOND
- 82

TRUMPETER ESTATES
- 83

WACKER'S ADDITION
- 84

WATRY'S SUBD
- 85

WESTVIEW ACRES
- 86

WITKIN ADDITION
- 87

WOOD VIEW ACRES
- 88

WOOD VIEW ACRES SECOND SUBD
- 89

WOOD VIEW ACRES THIRD SUBD
- 90

WOODCREST ACRES ADDITION
- 91

WRIGHT ESTATES
- 92

LAWRENCE ADDITION
- 93

JERGENS ADDITION
- 94

JERGENS SECOND ADDITION
- 95

SIOUX HILLS NO 4
- 96

WATERS EDGE
- 97

S 333' OF W 283' OF W 1/2 W 1/2 SW 1/4
- 98

EAST NATURE COUNTY ESTATES
- 99

EAST NATURE COUNTY ESTATES 2ND ADD
- 100

HASSAN HEIGHTS SECOND ADD
- 101

URBAN SHORES & SURROUNDING AREA

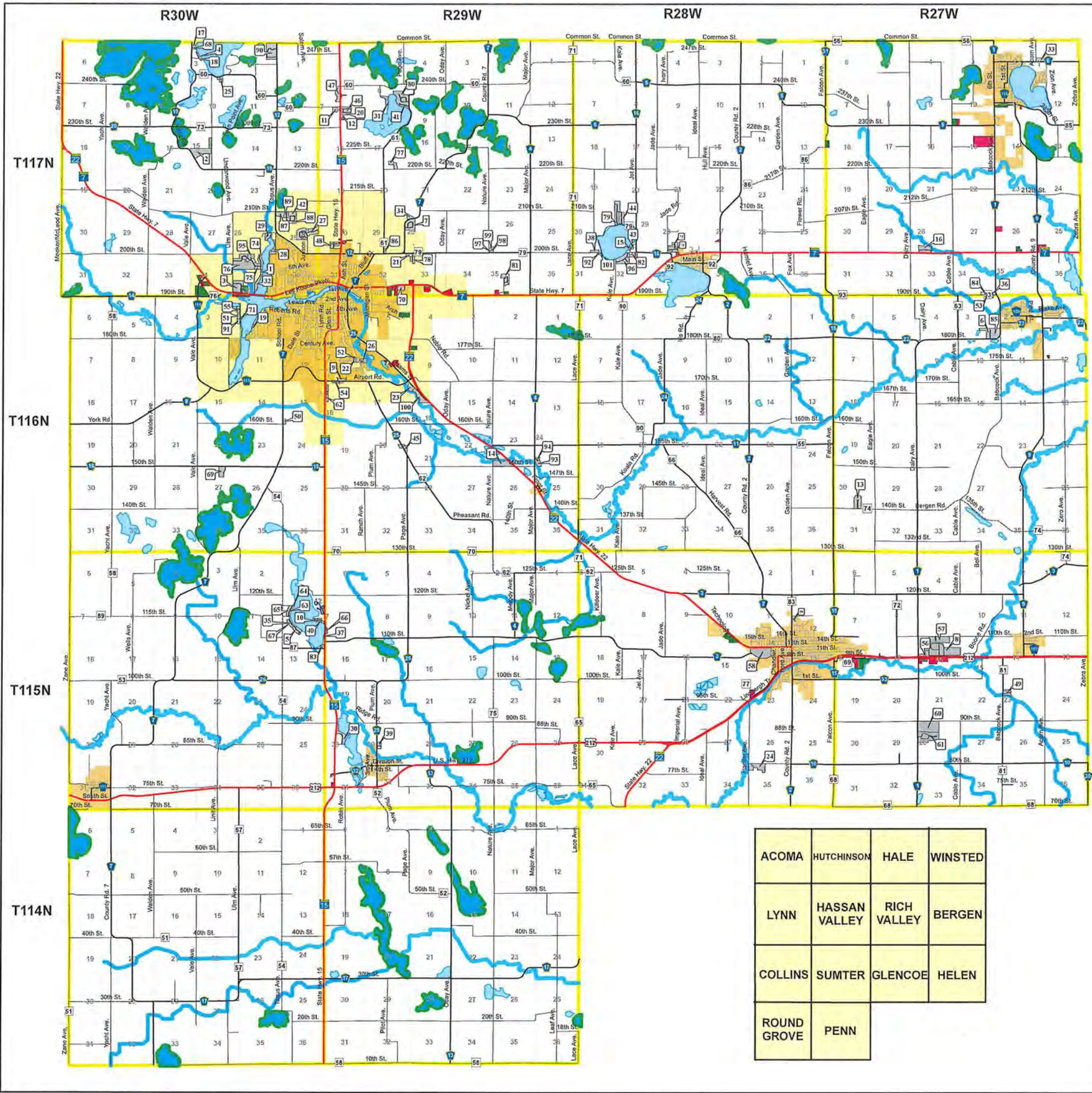


Figure 10: McLeod County Zoning Map

McLeod County  
Zoning Map



ZONED

- Agricultural
- Fringe Commercial
- Highway Business
- Industrial
- R-1 Residential
- Conservation District

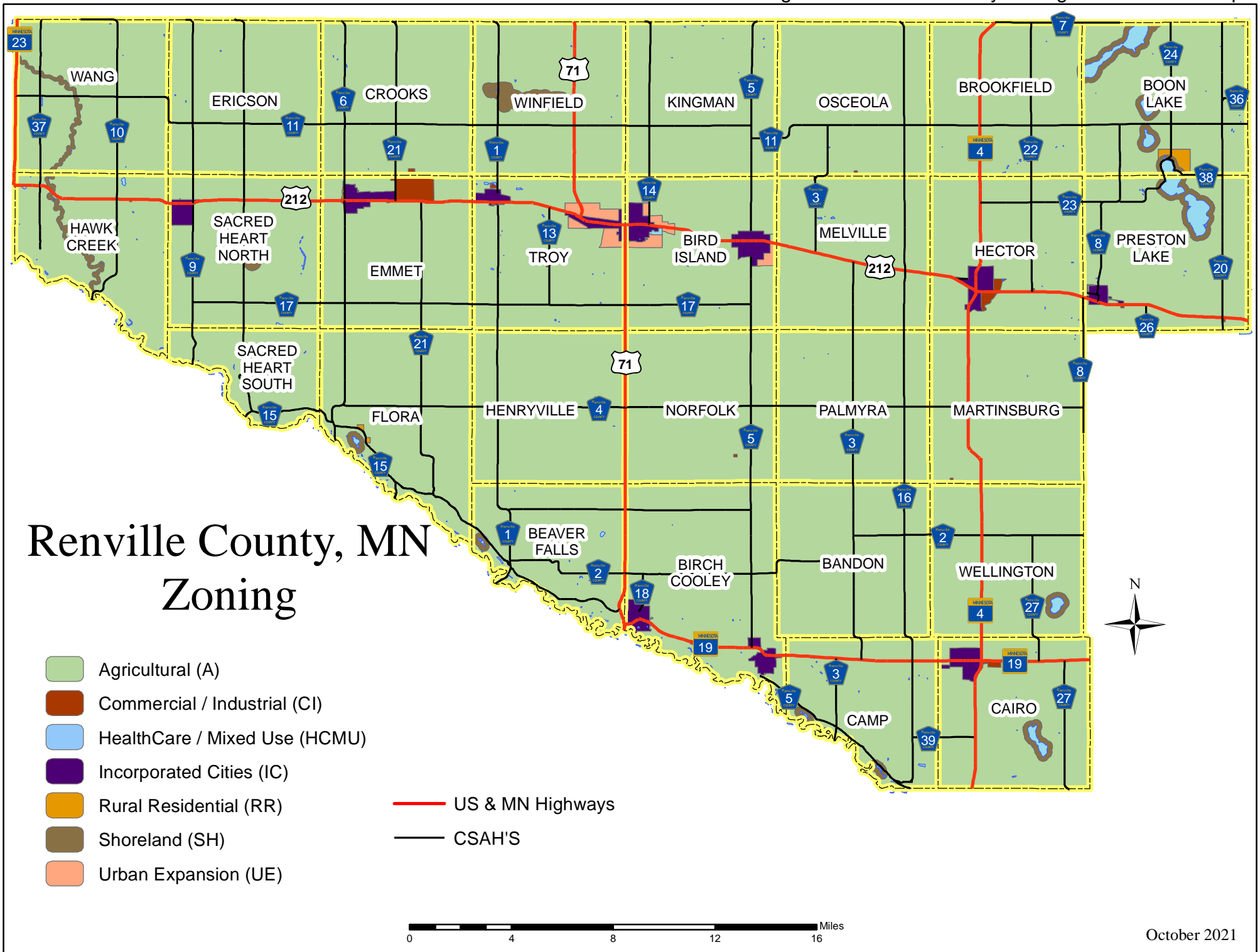
ACOMA	HUTCHINSON	HALE	WINSTED
LYNN	HASSAN VALLEY	RICH VALLEY	BERGEN
COLLINS	SUMTER	GLENCOE	HELEN
ROUND GROVE	PENN		

Date: March 13, 2017

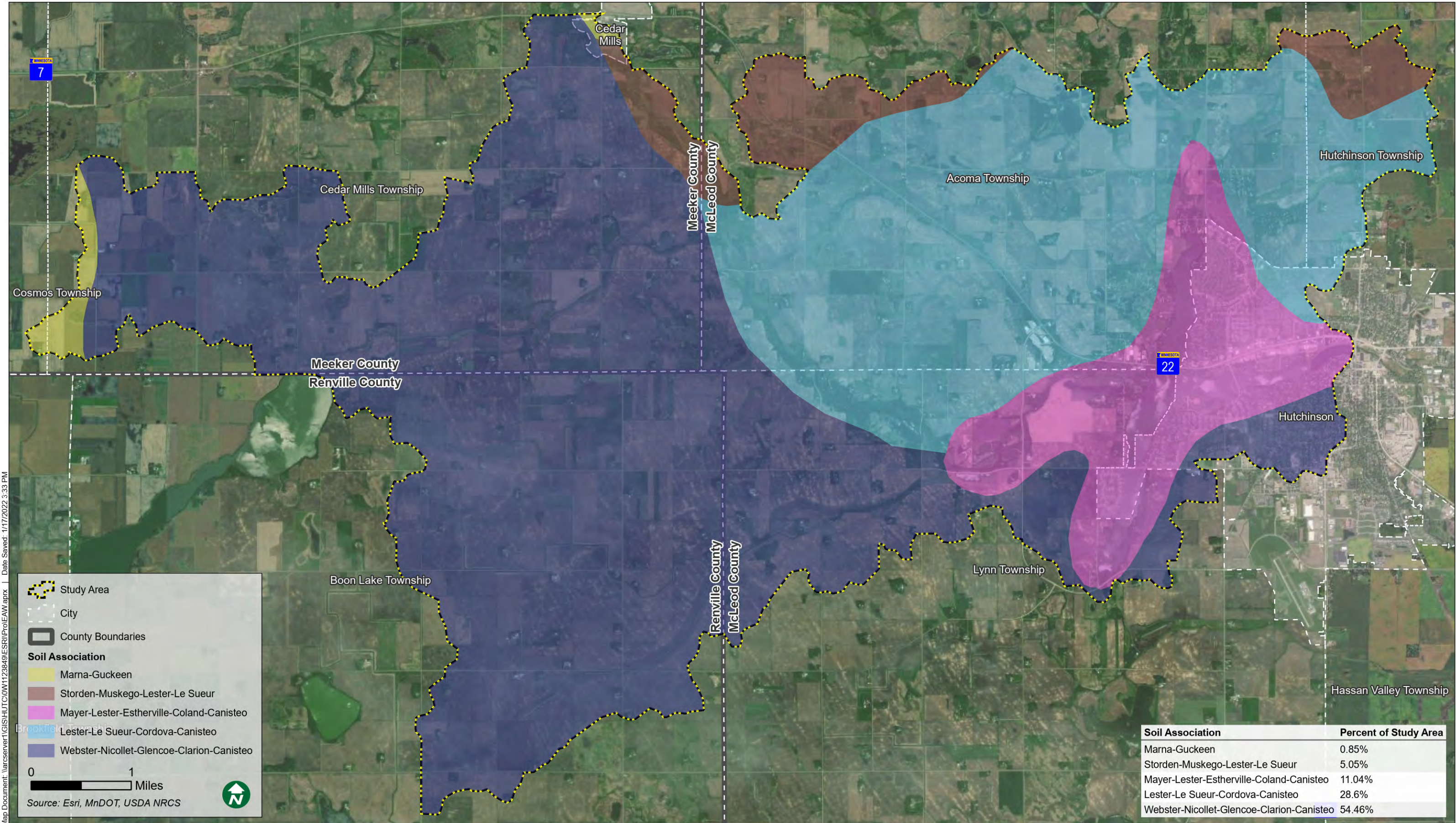
Prepared by McLeod County GIS



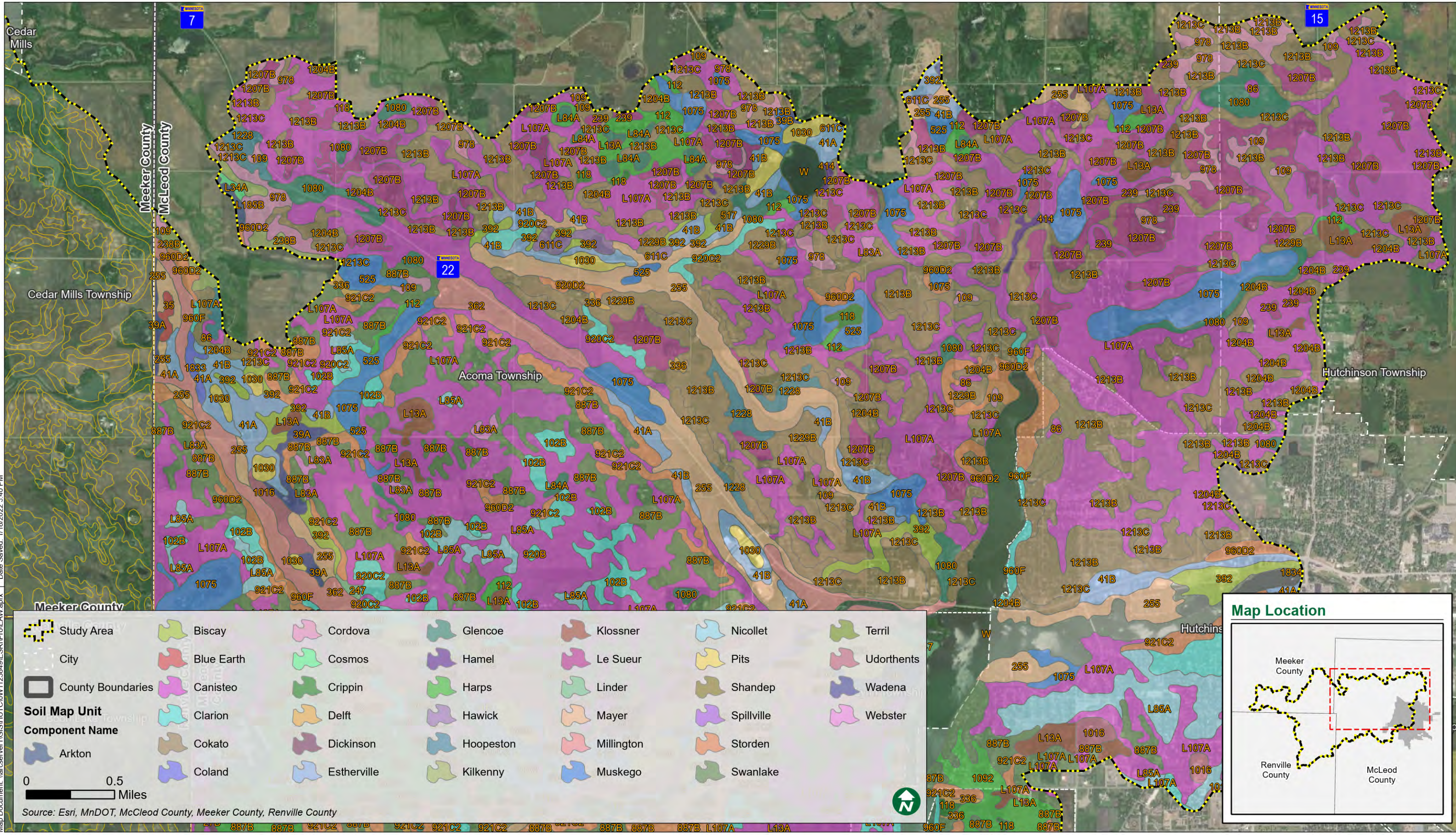
Figure 11: Renville County Zoning and Land Use Map



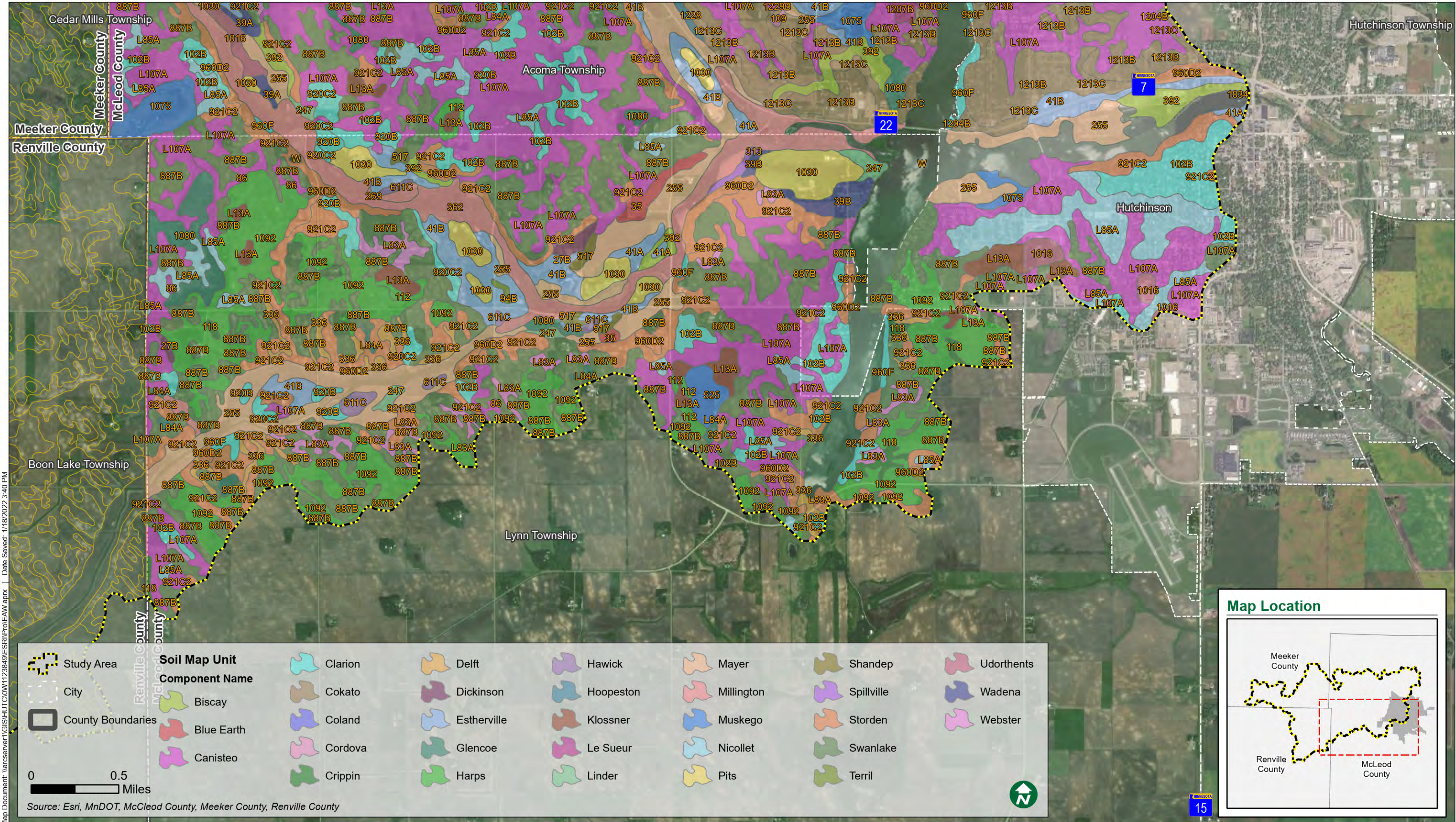












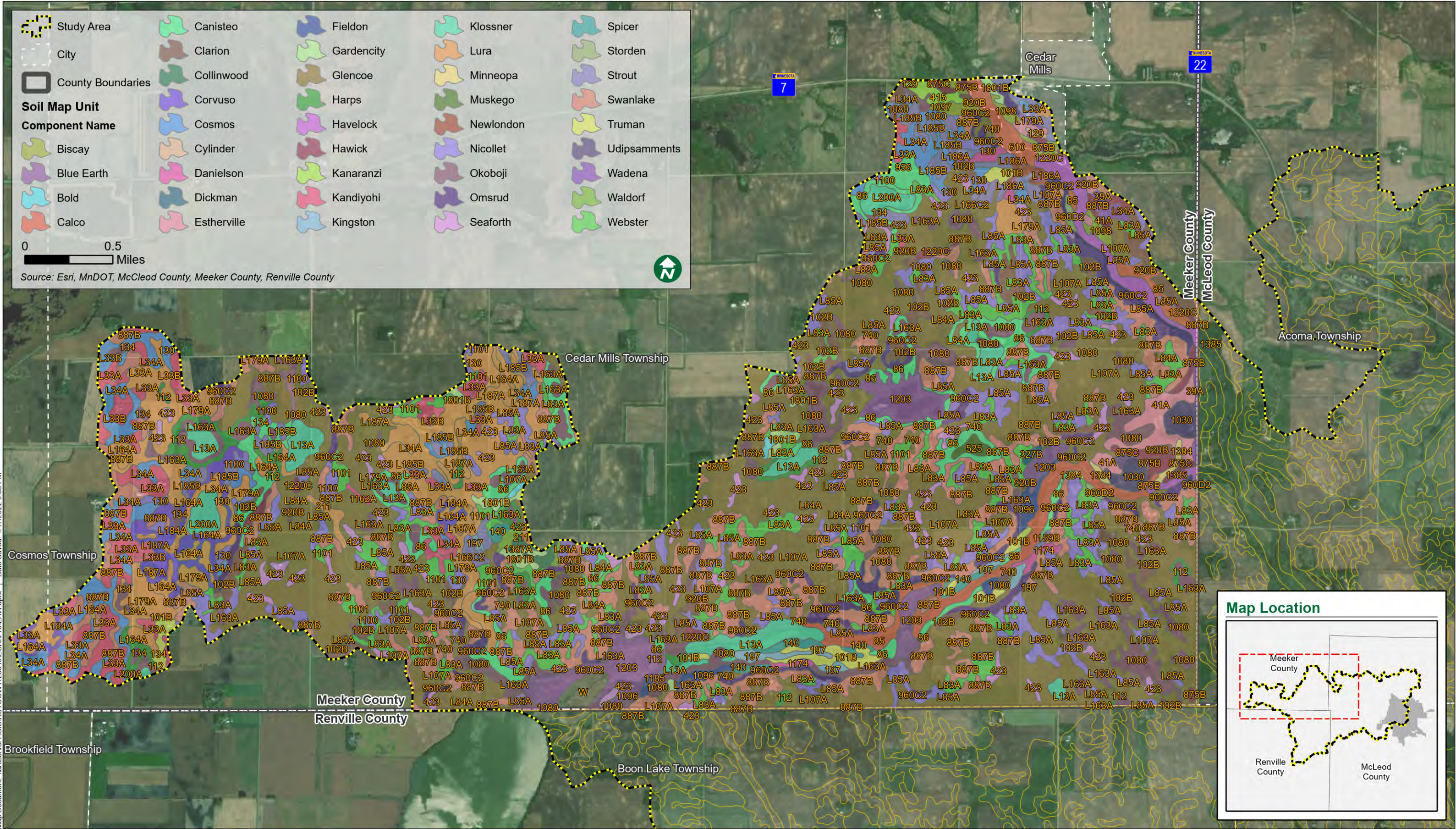


**Table 1****McLeod County Soil Type List**

<b>Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Component Name</b>	<b>Hydrological Group</b>	<b>Hydric Rating</b>	<b>Hydric Classification</b>
L185B	Arkton	C	No	5
392	Biscay	B/D	Yes	100
35	Blue Earth	B/D	Yes	100
86	Canisteo	B/D	Yes	100
L107A	Canisteo	B/D	Yes	90
960F	Clarion	B	No	10
920C2	Clarion	B	No	1
920B	Clarion	B	No	5
102B	Clarion	C	No	5
1213C	Cokato	B	No	5
1213B	Cokato	B	No	10
1204B	Cokato	B	No	5
1229B	Cokato	B	No	5
1833	Coland	B/D	Yes	93
1834	Coland	B/D	Yes	96
109	Cordova	C/D	Yes	90
978	Cordova	C/D	Yes	95
L34A	Cosmos	C/D	Yes	95
118	Crippin	B/D	No	10
336	Delft	C/D	Yes	95
27B	Dickinson	A	No	10
41B	Estherville	A	No	1
41A	Estherville	A	No	5
1080	Glencoe	B/D	Yes	100
L84A	Glencoe	B/D	Yes	100
414	Hamel	C/D	Yes	90
112	Harps	B/D	Yes	100
1092	Harps	B/D	Yes	100
611C	Hawick	A	No	0
1228	Hoopeston	A/D	No	5
238B	Kilkenny	C	No	0
L13A	Klossner	C/D	Yes	100
1207B	Le Sueur	B/D	No	10
239	Le Sueur	B/D	No	15
247	Linder	B/D	No	7
255	Mayer	B/D	Yes	95
362	Millington	B/D	Yes	95
269	Millington	B/D	Yes	100
1075	Muskego	A/D	Yes	100
525	Muskego	C/D	Yes	100
L85A	Nicollet	B/D	No	10
1030	Pits			0

517	Shandep	B/D	Yes	100
313	Spillville	B/D	No	10
921C2	Storden	B	No	5
960D2	Storden	B	No	0
887B	Swanlake	B	No	5
94B	Terril	B	No	8
1016	Udorthents	A	No	0
39A	Wadena	B	No	1
39B	Wadena	B	No	0
W	Water		Unranked	0
L83A	Webster	B/D	Yes	95





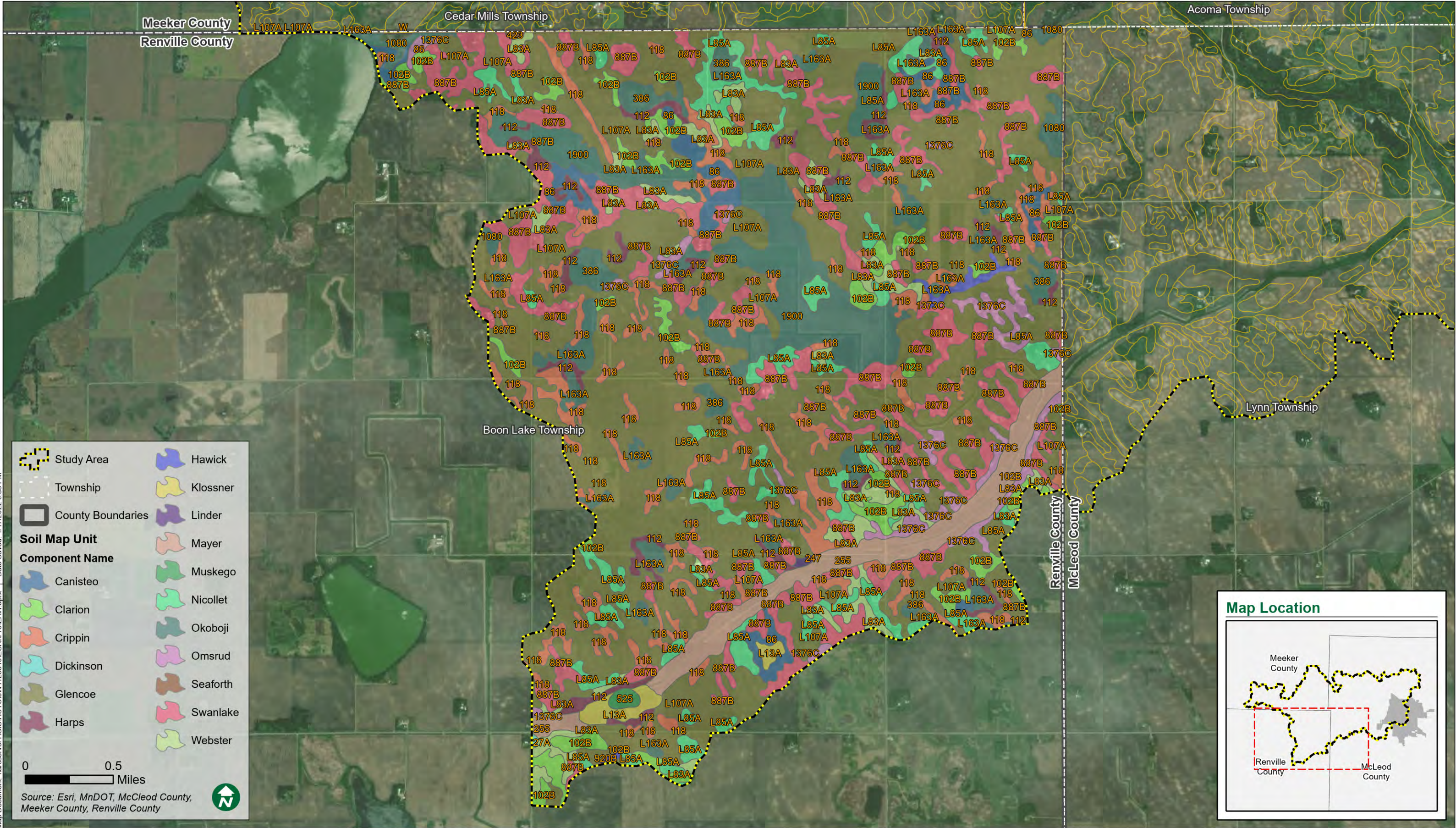


**Table 2****Meeker County Soil Type List**

<b>Map Unit</b>			<b>Hydrological</b>		<b>Hydric</b>
<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Map Unit Key</b>	<b>Component Name</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Hydric Rating</b>	<b>Classification</b>
1098	436178	Biscay	B/D	Yes	100
1097	436177	Biscay	B/D	Yes	90
1203	436215	Blue Earth	B/D	Yes	100
1177C	436203	Bold	B	No	10
610	436400	Calco	B/D	Yes	100
85	436441	Calco	B/D	Yes	95
86	436442	Canisteo	B/D	Yes	100
956	436477	Canisteo	B/D	Yes	
102B	436159	Clarion	C	No	5
920B	436464	Clarion	B	No	15
1387A	436232	Collinwood	C/D	No	10
96B	436483	Collinwood	C	No	15
L184A	1716693	Corvuso	C/D	Yes	100
L34A	1716289	Cosmos	C/D	Yes	95
129	436221	Cylinder	C	No	15
1174	1867656	Danielson	C/D	Yes	95
L186A	1716695	Danielson	C/D	Yes	75
327B	436356	Dickman	A	No	5
41A	436375	Estherville	A	No	10
1096	436176	Fieldon	A/D	Yes	90
1801B	436298	Gardencity	A	No	5
1185	436208	Gardencity	B	No	15
L84A	1674352	Glencoe	B/D	Yes	100
L107A	1678852	Glencoe	B/D	Yes	90
740	436417	Glencoe	B/D	Yes	90
112	436185	Harps	B/D	Yes	100
1385	436231	Havelock	B/D	Yes	100
875B	436444	Hawick	A	No	10
1220C	436218	Hawick	A	No	10
875C	436445	Hawick	A	No	10
415	436374	Kanaranzi	B	No	10
L33A	1716117	Kandiyohi	C/D	No	15
L33B	1716118	Kandiyohi	C/D	No	5
1162A	1867682	Kandiyohi	C/D	No	20
197	436307	Kingston	B/D	No	5
L13A	1674366	Klossner	C/D	Yes	100
L200A	1716701	Klossner	B/D	Yes	100
211	1857568	Lura	C/D	Yes	100
L187A	1716696	Lura	C/D	Yes	100
L179A	1716692	Lura	C/D	Yes	95
L164A	1716290	Lura	C/D	Yes	100
1384	436230	Minneopa	B/D	No	10

525	436395	Muskego	C/D	Yes	100
L166D2	1716691	Newlondon	C	No	0
L85A	1678854	Nicollet	B/D	No	10
130	436222	Nicollet	B/D	No	
1100	436181	Nicollet	B/D	No	15
L163A	1674377	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	100
1080	436173	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	100
134	436224	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	
960C2	436479	Omsrud	B	No	10
423	436377	Seaforth	B/D	No	14
140	436234	Spicer	B/D	Yes	98
960D2	436480	Storden	B	No	0
1159B	1867681	Strout	C	No	10
L185B	1716694	Strout	C	No	5
L166C2	1716690	Strout	C	No	0
L204C2	1716702	Strout	C	No	0
887B	436449	Swanlake	B	No	5
101B	436154	Truman	B	No	2
1030	436160	Udipsamments	A	No	0
39A	436366	Wadena	B	No	1
229	436319	Waldorf	C/D	Yes	95
W	436488	Water		Unranked	0
1101	436182	Webster	B/D	Yes	
L83A	1678853	Webster	B/D	Yes	95



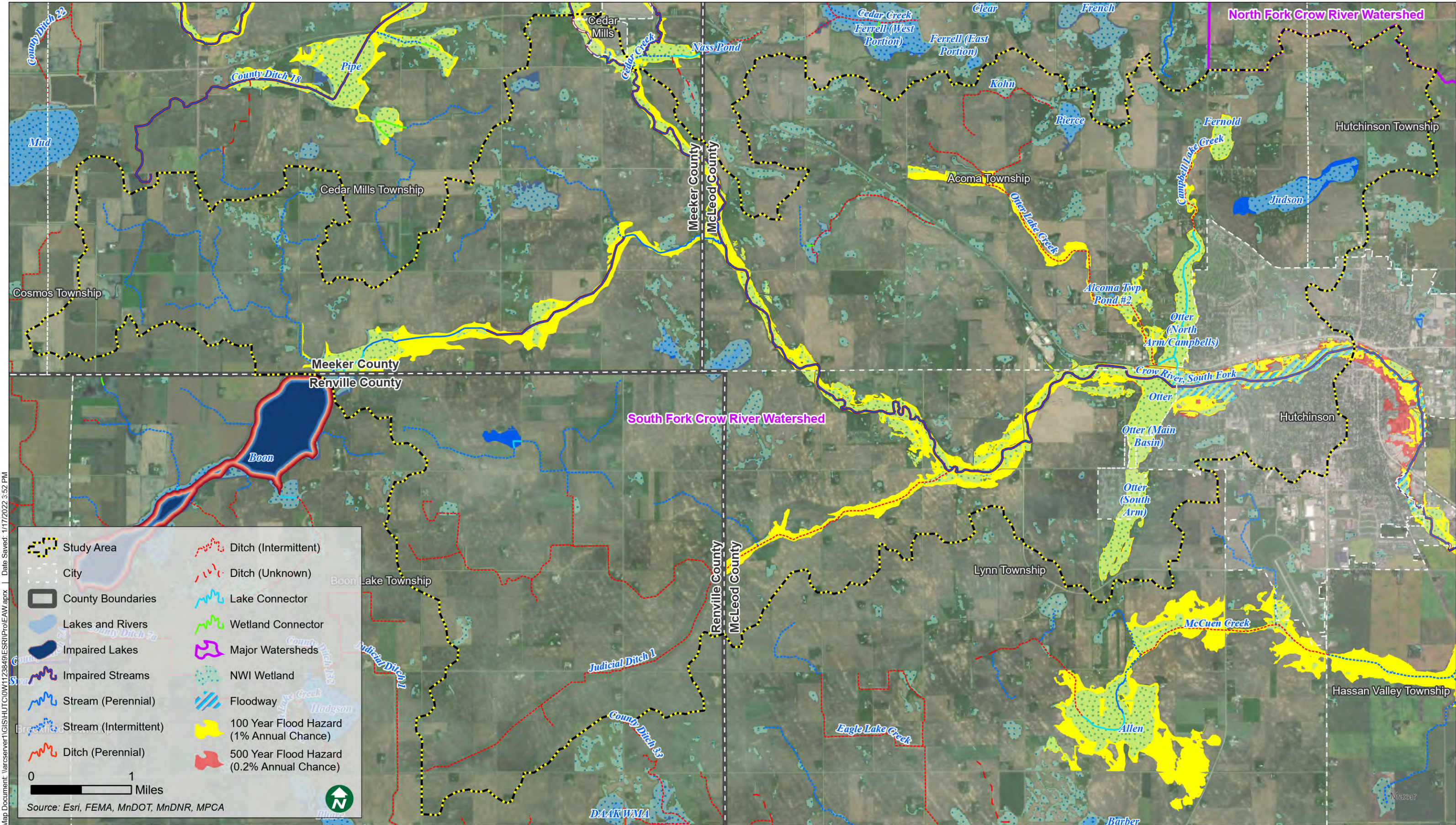




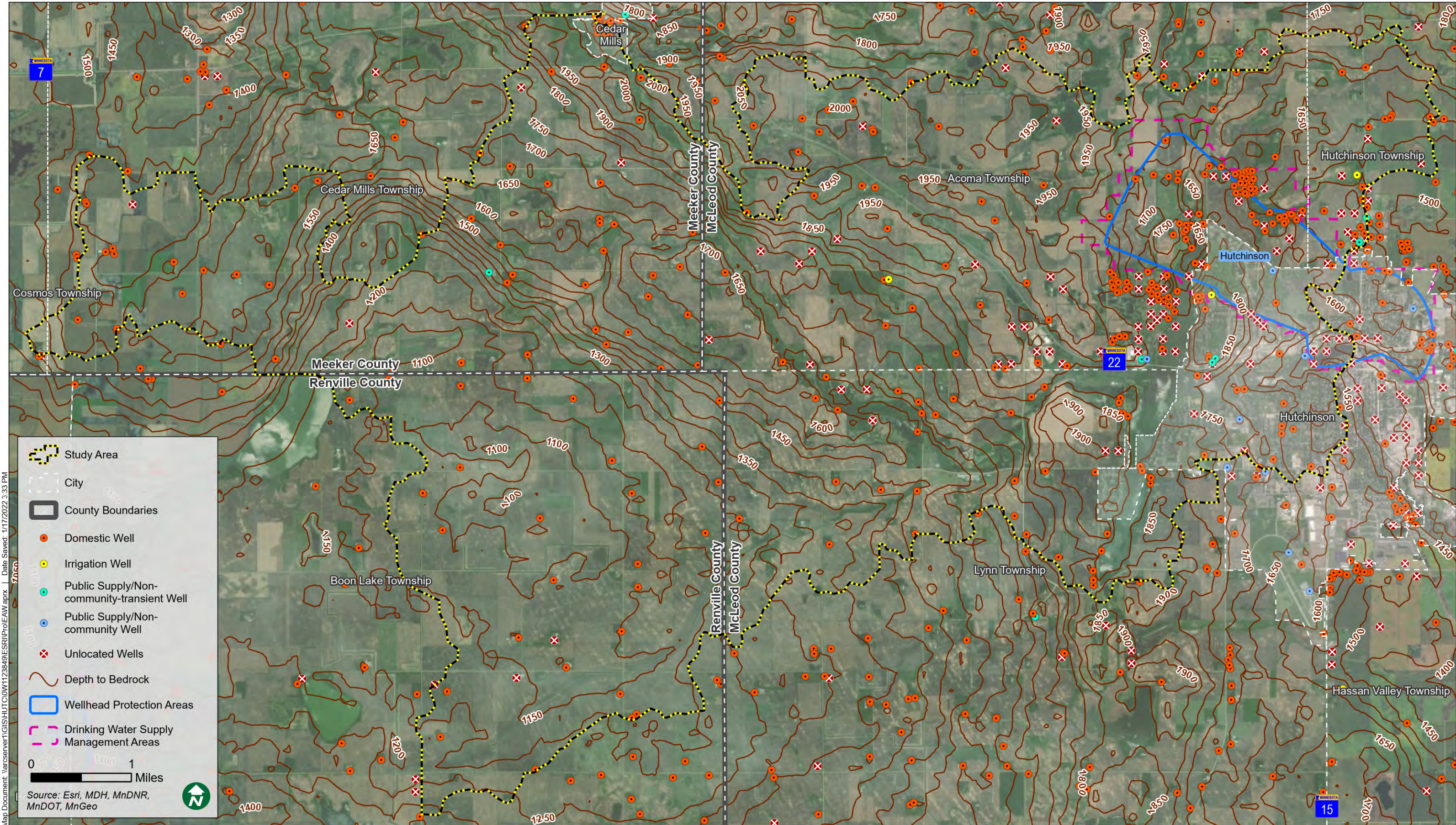
**Table 3****Renville County Soil Type List**

<b>Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Component Name</b>	<b>Hydrological Group</b>	<b>Hydric Rating</b>	<b>Hydric Classification</b>
86	Canisteo	B/D	Yes	100
102B	Clarion	C	No	5
118	Crippin	B/D	No	10
27A	Dickinson	A	No	10
L107A	Glencoe	B/D	Yes	90
112	Harps	B/D	Yes	100
1373C	Hawick	A	No	1
920B	Hawick	A	No	15
L13A	Klossner	C/D	Yes	100
247	Linder	B/D	No	15
255	Mayer	B/D	Yes	95
525	Muskego	C/D	Yes	100
L85A	Nicollet	B/D	No	10
L163A	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	100
1900	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	100
1080	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	100
386	Okoboji	C/D	Yes	100
1376C	Omsrud	B	No	5
423	Seaforth	C	No	14
887B	Swanlake	B	No	5
W	Water			0
L83A	Webster	B/D	Yes	95



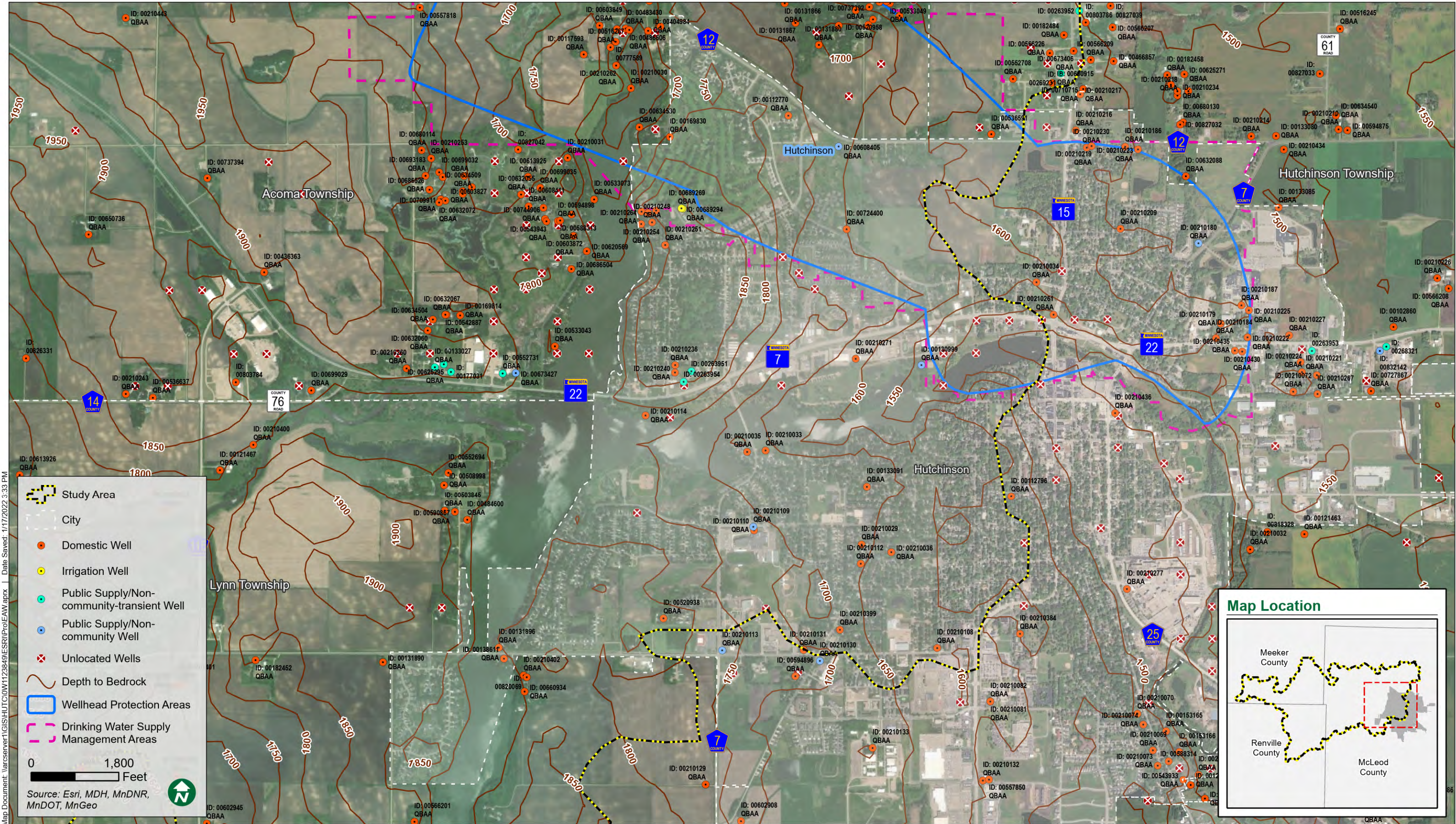




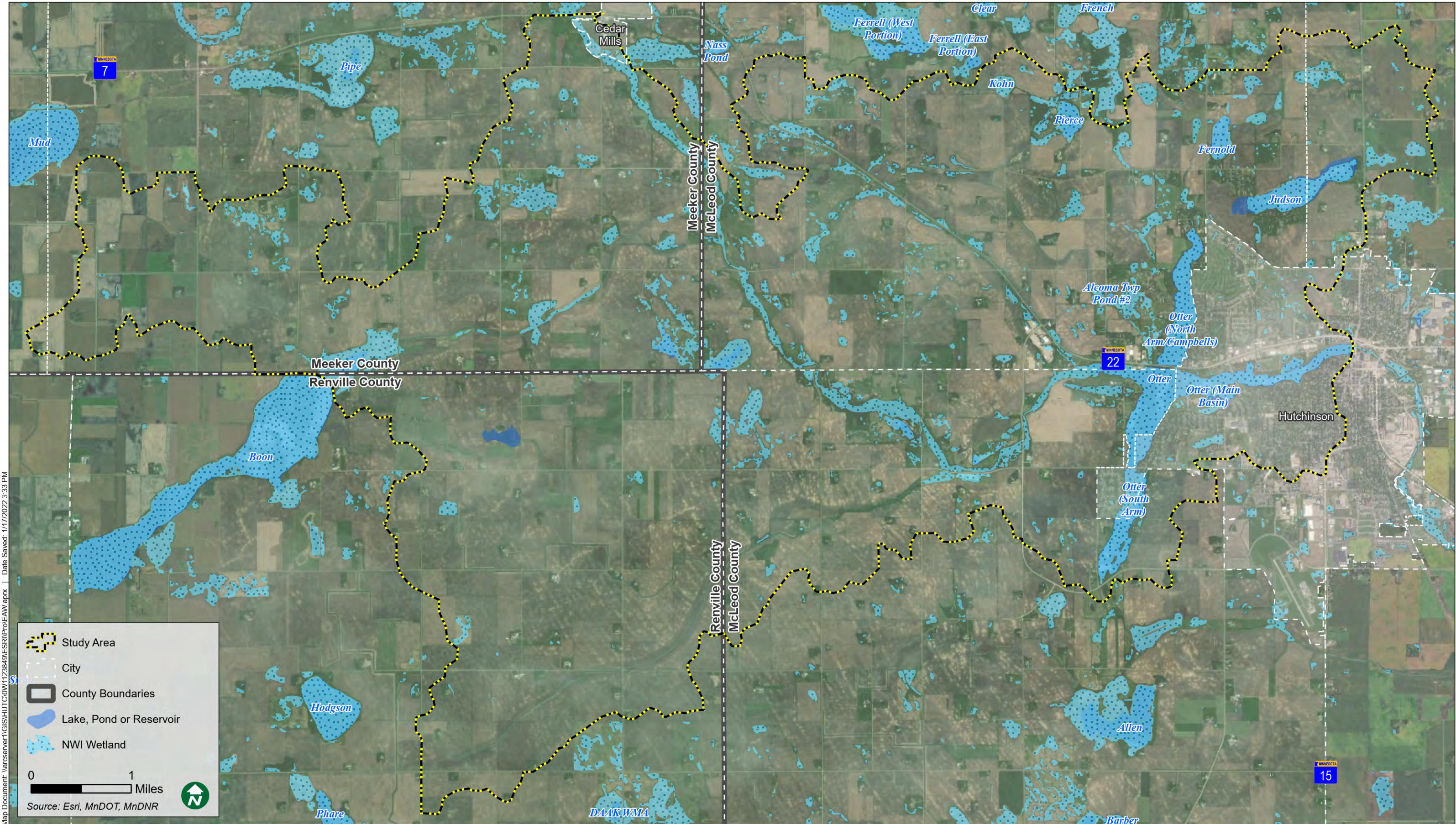


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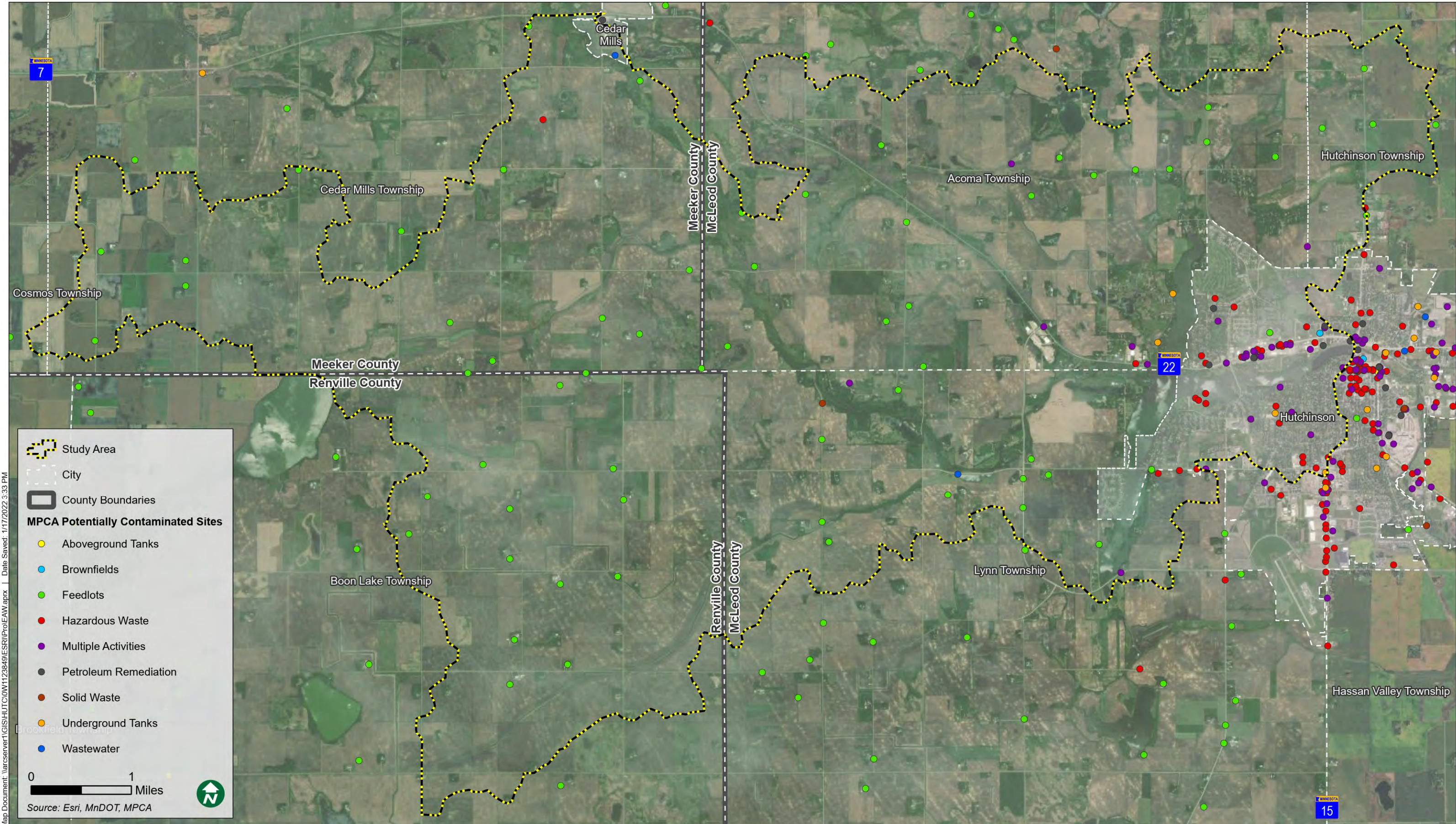






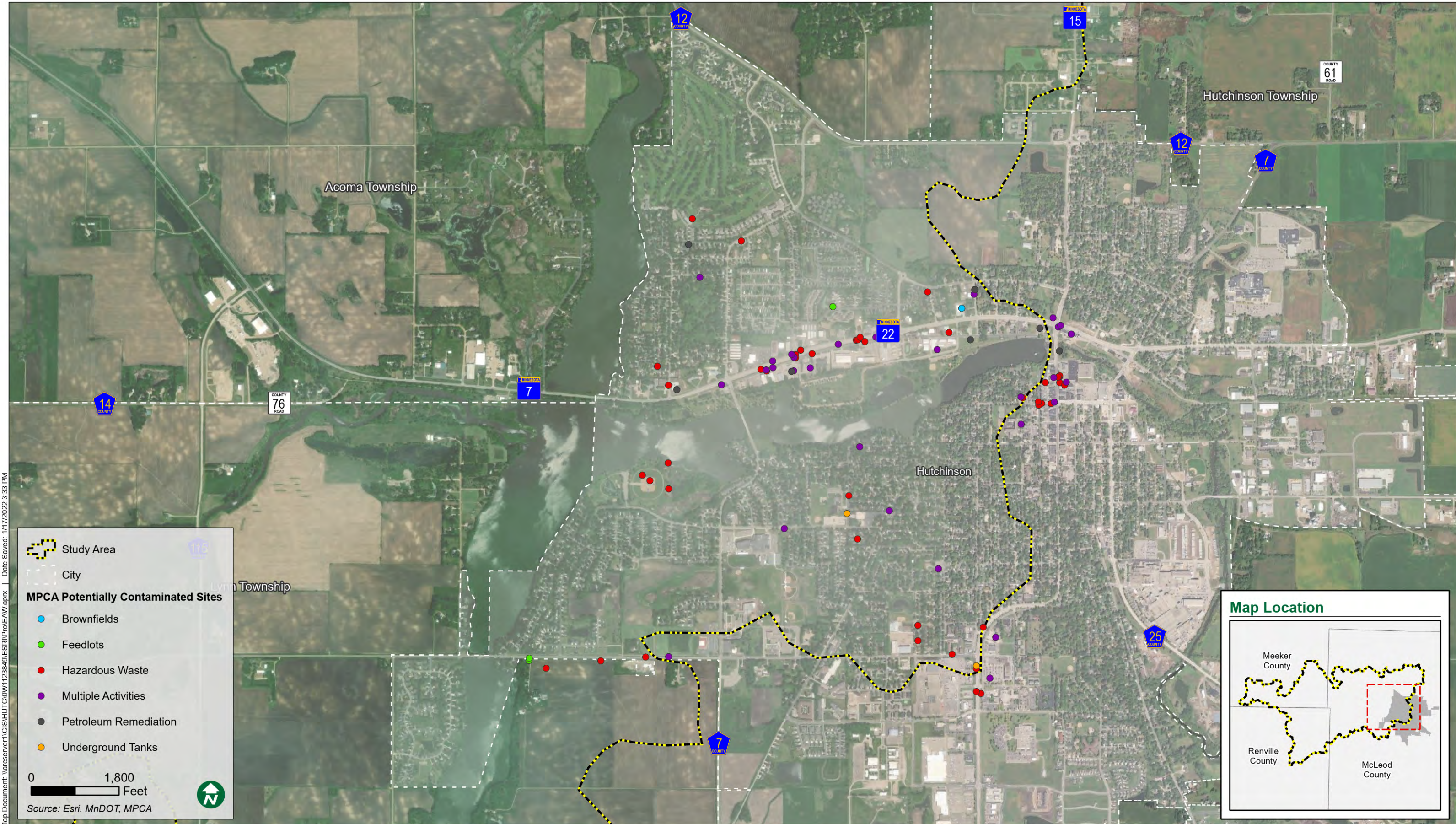






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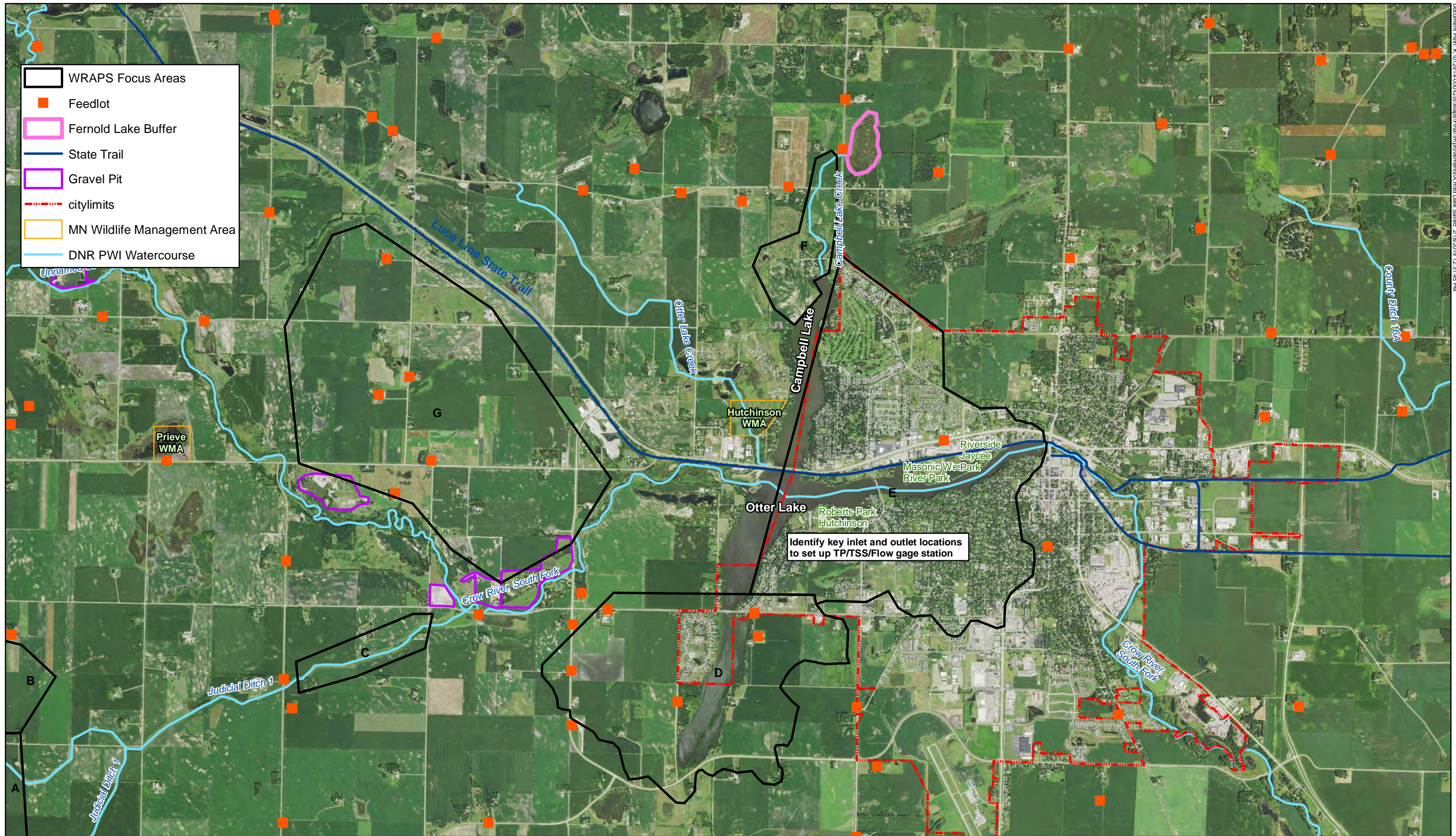
**APPENDIX B – CITY OF HUTCHINSON/WSB  
FINAL REPORT TABLE AND FIGURES**

A summary of potential lake improvement projects can be found in **Table 1: Summary of Projects**. Table 1 highlights the potential projects, average cost, funding sources, priority level, and lead agency for each identified project. There are various financing and grant opportunities at the state and federal levels that can assist with funding of priority projects. Several of the funding opportunities are provided for consideration within this report in **Table 3: High Priority Grant Applications** and **Table 4: Low Priority Grant Applications**.

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS**

Priority #	Name	Subtotal	Description of Tasks
1	Collect Otter and Campbell Lakes Water Quality and Sediment Data	\$80,000	TSS and TP inflow and outflow are currently unknown and would increase funding options. TSS and TP data would be used to create TMDL, which can offer specific findings used as a basis for projects.
2	Crow River and Tributary Stream Restoration	\$2,400,000	Stabilize stream slope with boulders, root wad, toe wood, buffers, rock riffles, rock vane, and bank shaping along streams and rivers flowing into Campbell and Otter Lakes.
3	Lakeshore Restoration	\$900,000	Add buffers, toe wood, root wad, fish sticks, and woody habitat to shoreline along lakes to reduce inflow of TP and TSS.
4	Wetland Restoration in Upstream Watershed	\$900,000	Add habitat to retain and treat stormwater runoff and to reduce the soil loss from nearby properties and farm land in the watershed. Create or modify wetland structures to improve habitat and hold water on the land close to its source.
5	Crow River Forebay BMP Installation	\$1,500,000	Improve north Crow River inlet to Campbell Lake by installing a deep forebay to collect sediment and provide access for future maintenance.
6	Habitat Improvements	\$15,340,000	Removal of sediment and construction of habitat within Campbell and Otter Lakes can reduce the rough fish population, increase fish diversity and population, increase water quality, increase aquatic vegetation and improve aquatic vegetation community.
7	Recreational Activities	\$2,400,000	Increase water access to Campbell and Otter Lakes with kayak and canoe launches, fishing piers, and overlooks. Increase culvert size between Campbell and Otter Lakes to allow for a recreational connection.
8	Rough Fish Control (AIS)	\$980,000	Control rough fish with electrofishing catch per unit effort model. This will improve water quality, increase the depth of the lake by 10' and the depth of main basin by 20' to keep slopes gradual for carp removal (seine netting). Install fish barrier. Encourage native fish population reproduction through habitat improvements.
<b>PRELIMINARY COST</b>		<b>\$24,420,000</b>	





**Figure 1: Otter and Campbell Lakes TMDL Data Collection**  
 Otter Lake Restoration  
 City of Hutchinson

**Data Needed:**

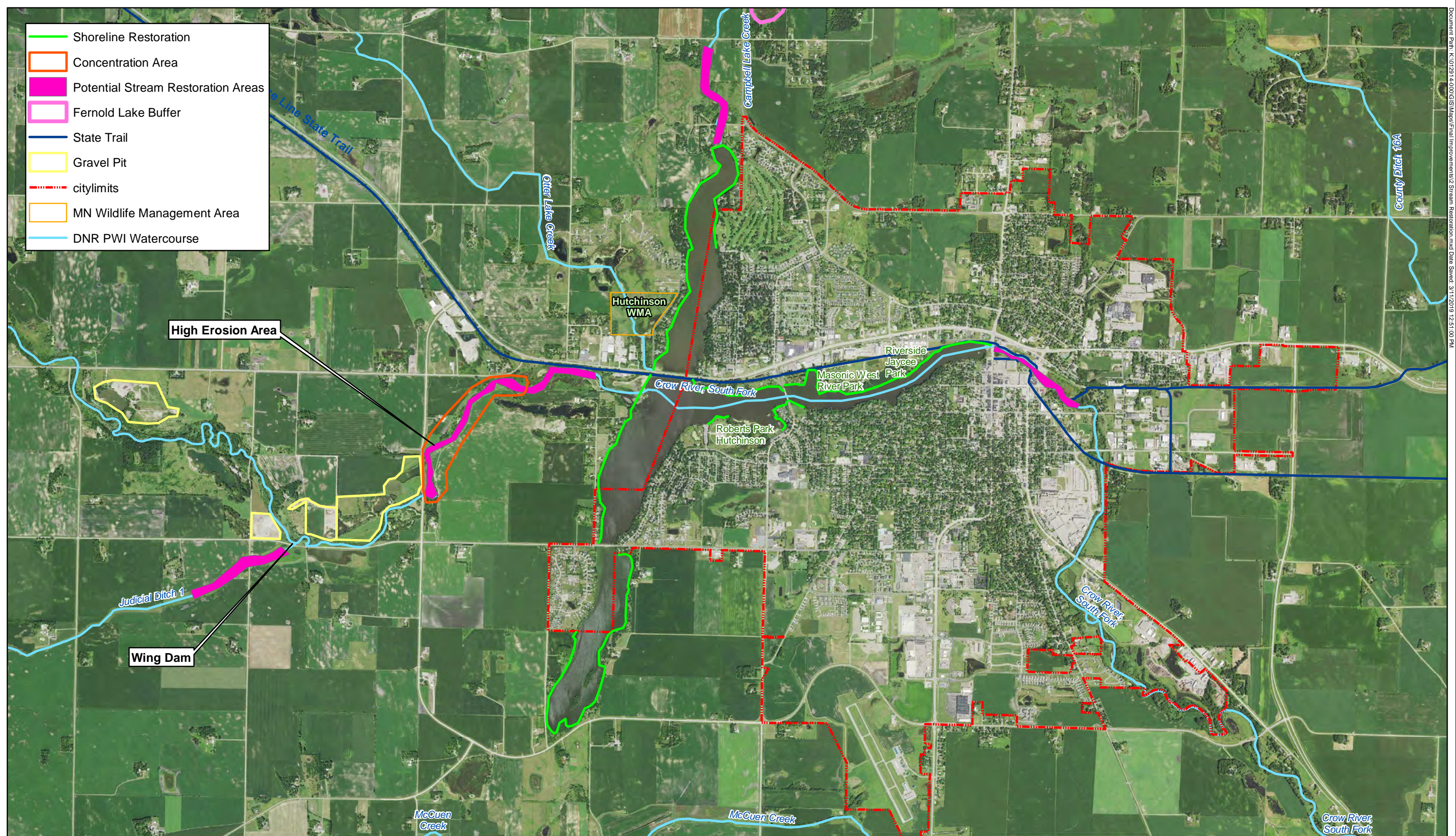
- 1) Total Phosphorus loading rate at inlets
- 2) Total Phosphorus loading rate at outlet
- 3) Total Suspended Solids loading rate at inlets
- 4) Total Suspended Solids loading rate at outlet
- 5) Loading rates from major city inlets to Lakes



0 3,300  
 Feet  
 1 inch = 3,300 feet

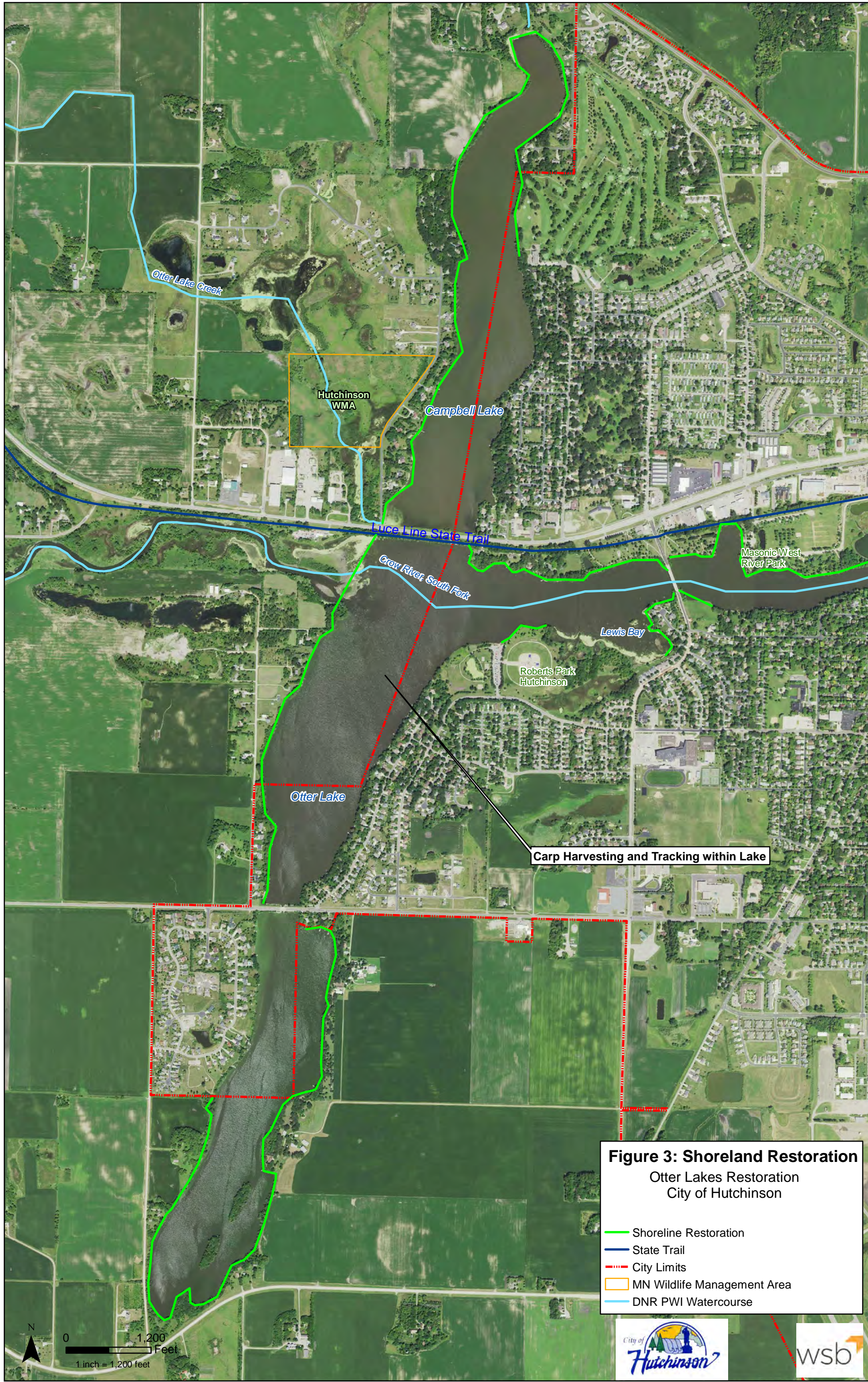






**Figure 2: Stream Restoration**  
Otter Lake Restoration  
City of Hutchinson



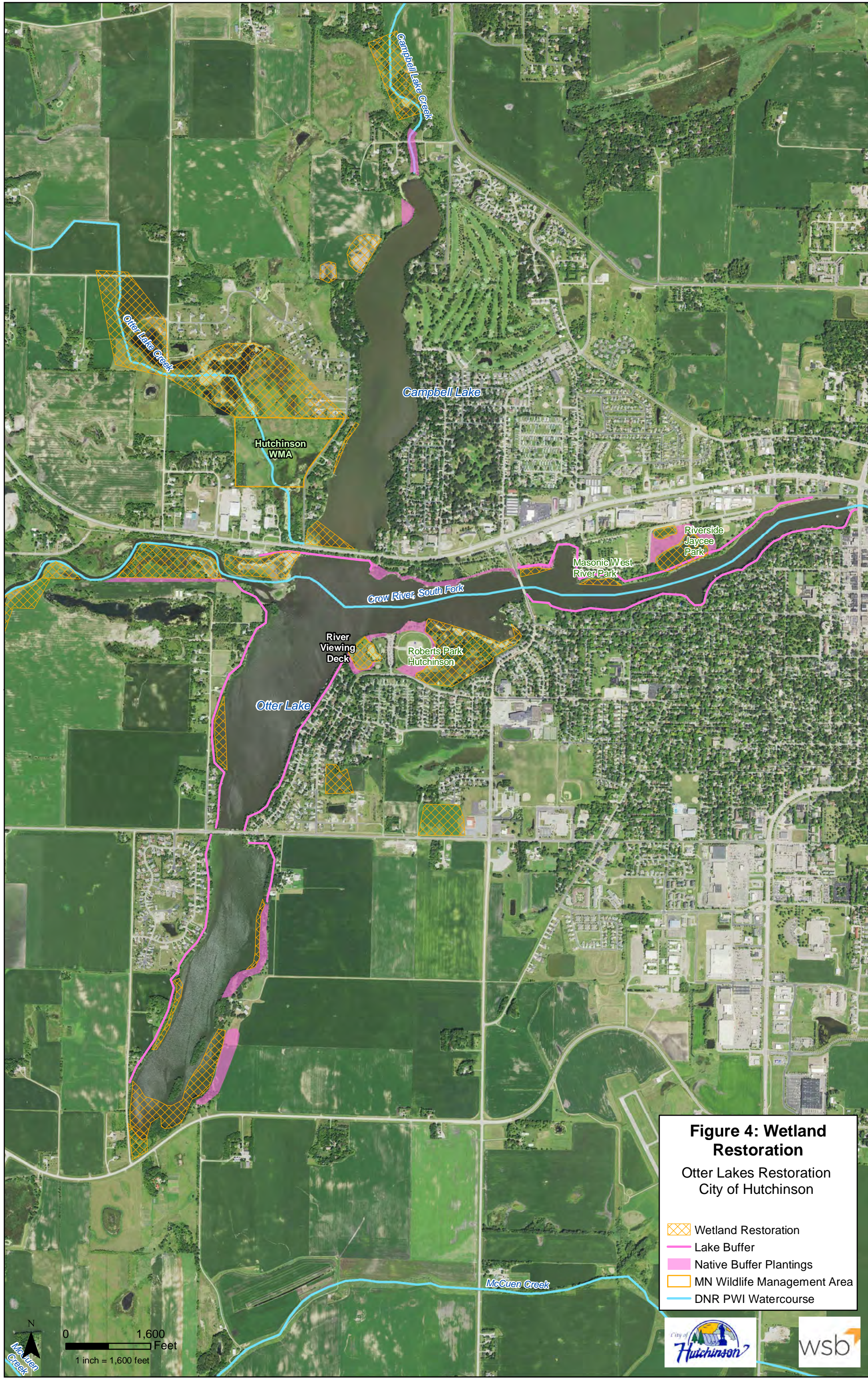


**Figure 3: Shoreland Restoration**  
Otter Lakes Restoration  
City of Hutchinson

- Shoreline Restoration
- State Trail
- City Limits
- MN Wildlife Management Area
- DNR PWI Watercourse












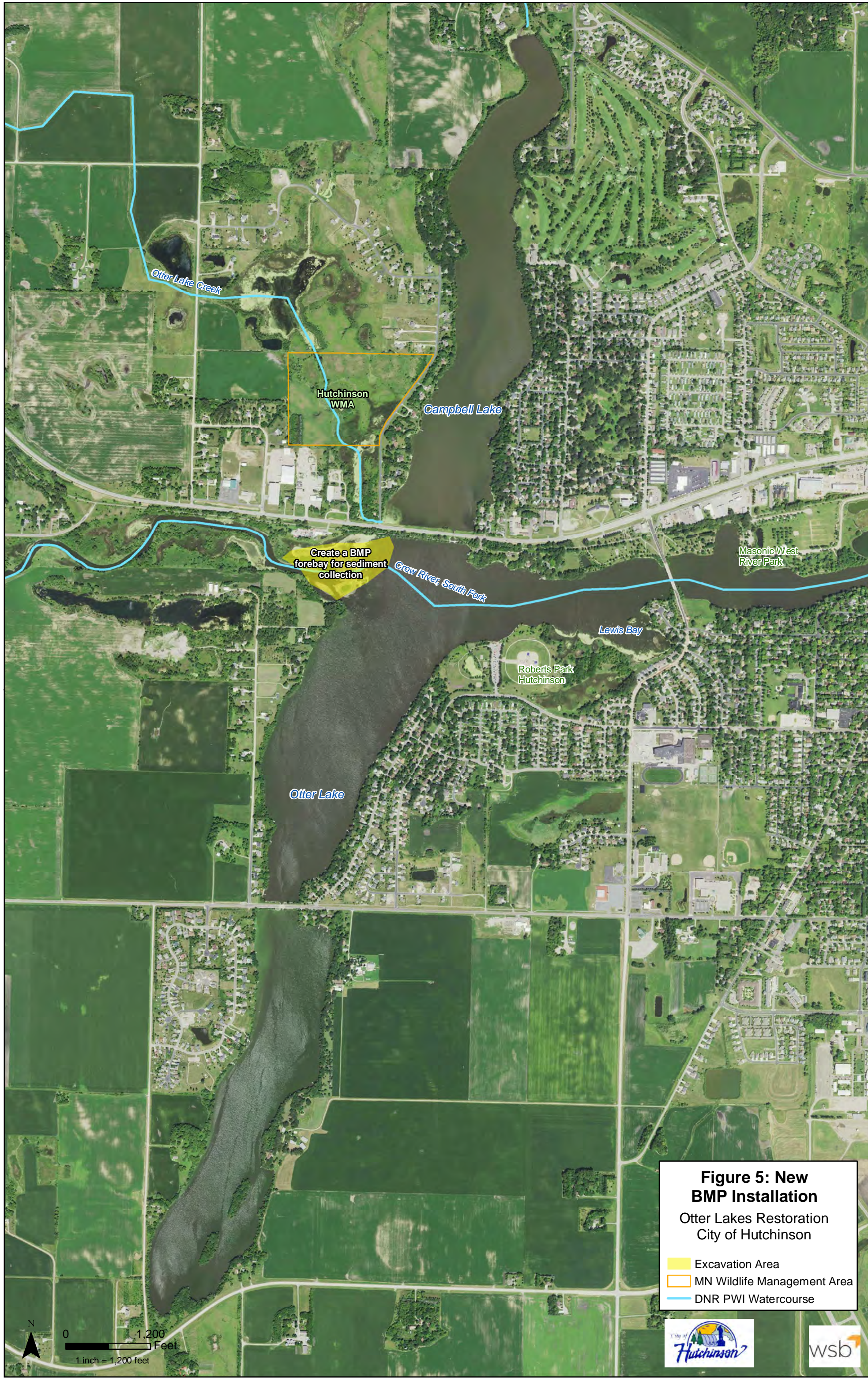
## Figure 4: Wetland Restoration

Otter Lakes Restoration  
City of Hutchinson

-  Wetland Restoration
-  Lake Buffer
-  Native Buffer Plantings
-  MN Wildlife Management Area
-  DNR PWI Watercourse











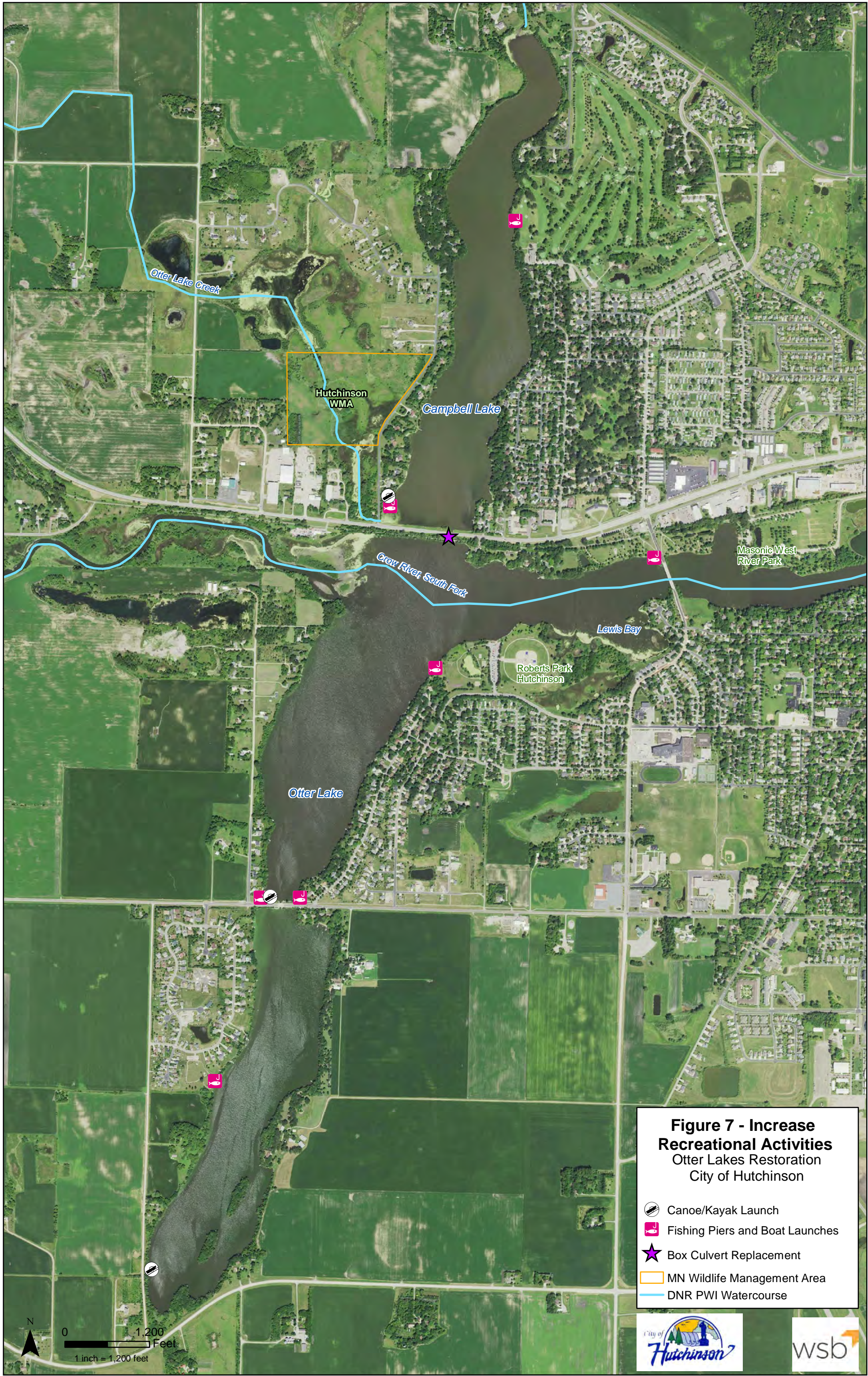
**Figure 6: Habitat Improvements  
Removal of Sediment**

Otter Lakes Restoration  
City of Hutchinson






- Excavation Area
- MN Wildlife Management Area
- DNR PWI Watercourse







**Figure 7 - Increase  
Recreational Activities**  
Otter Lakes Restoration  
City of Hutchinson

-  Canoe/Kayak Launch
-  Fishing Piers and Boat Launches
-  Box Culvert Replacement
-  MN Wildlife Management Area
-  DNR PWI Watercourse





## **APPENDIX C – AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**

January 19, 2022

Krista Billerbeck  
Environmental Planner  
Bolton & Menk, Inc.  
3507 High Point Drive N  
Oakdale, MN 55128

RE: Otter & Campbell Lake Restoration Project  
McLeod, Meeker, and Renville Counties  
SHPO Number: 2022-0589

Dear Krista Billerbeck:

Thank you for consulting with our office during the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the above-referenced project.

Due to the nature and location of the proposed project, we recommend that a Phase I archaeological survey be completed. The survey must meet the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation and should include an evaluation of National Register eligibility for any properties that are identified. For a list of consultants who have expressed an interest in undertaking such surveys, please visit the website [preservationdirectory.mnhs.org](http://preservationdirectory.mnhs.org), and select "Archaeologists" in the "Search by Specialties" box.

We will reconsider the need for survey if the project area can be documented as previously surveyed or disturbed. Any previous survey work must meet contemporary standards. **Note:** plowed areas and right-of-way are not automatically considered disturbed. Archaeological sites can remain intact beneath the plow zone and in undisturbed portions of the right-of-way.

Please note that this comment letter does not address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36 CFR § 800. If this project is considered for federal financial assistance, or requires a federal permit or license, then review and consultation with our office will need to be initiated by the lead federal agency. Be advised that comments and recommendations provided by our office for this state-level review may differ from findings and determinations made by the federal agency as part of review and consultation under Section 106.

If you have any questions regarding our review of this project, please contact Kelly Gragg-Johnson, Environmental Review Program Specialist, at [kelly.graggjohnson@state.mn.us](mailto:kelly.graggjohnson@state.mn.us).

Sincerely,



Sarah J. Beimers  
Environmental Review Program Manager