

Scott County
Belle Plaine and St. Lawrence Townships, Minnesota

RECORD OF DECISION
FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS and RESOLUTION 2022-229

DATE: 10-18-2022

RE: Determination of Need for Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

PROJECT: Valley Paving Sand and Gravel Mine Expansion

Location: Scott County, Belle Plaine and St. Lawrence Townships, Section 33, 32, 4, 5
Tax Parcel Numbers: 109330040, 109320042, 0190040110, and 019050021

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules for non-metallic mineral mining, 4410.4300, Subpart 12, item B, Scott County, acting as the Responsible Governmental Unit (RGU) prepared the mandatory Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) for the proposed Valley Paving sand and gravel mine expansion.
2. As indicated in the EAW, the applicant is proposing to expand an existing 26.5 acre mine limits by an additional 62 acres, for a total mine area of 88.5 acres. Mine operations include topsoil and overburden removal, excavation, processing (screening, crushing, and washing), asphalt production, stockpiling, loading, recycling of concrete and asphalt, and reclamation. Mining is proposed to extend 25 feet into the water table. The environmental review encompassed both the existing mine and the proposed expansion area.
3. The Draft EAW was filed with the MN EQB and notice for its availability for public review and comment was published in the *EQB Monitor* on August 30th, 2022. A copy of the EAW was sent to all persons on the MN EQB Distribution List and to persons who requested a copy. The EAW was also made available on the Scott County website (scottcountymn.gov/vpeaw).
4. A press release announcing the availability of the EAW for public review and comment was sent to the Jordan Independent, and Belle Plaine Herald on the week of September 7th 2022.
5. The public review and comment period for the EAW began on August 30th, 2022 and ended on September 29th, 2022.
6. During the public review and comment period for the EAW, three agencies and three community members submitted written comments regarding the EAW, including, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Metropolitan Council, City of Belle Plaine.

7. The written comments received from regulatory state agencies during the EAW comment period are presented below with a response following each comment. Regulatory agency comments and responses are formatted with reference to item 7 of this Record of Decision as follows:

Agency	Comment	Response
City of Belle Plaine	The City's 2040 Comprehensive Plan update required under the Metropolitan Land Planning Act specifically identifies aggregate resources as a required component and allows for and encourages extraction of quality materials. The presence of aggregate resources has been well documented throughout the 2030 and 2040 comprehensive planning cycles.	Comment noted.
City of Belle Plaine	The existing mine was subject of an interim use permit (IUP) issued under a joint Orderly Annexation Board (OAB) review process. Proposed mining expansion alters plans for the existing mine authorized under OAB IUP # 2019-007, recorded as document #A1063444. As such we note amendment of the IUP by the OAB is required. The aforementioned process and IUP is not included in Table 8 on Pg. 8 of the EAW. Presumably the OAB action is separate and independent IUP process/action be pursued from the Scott County Board for mining expansion area external to Belle Plaine Township.	OAB IUP# added to table 8 of the required permits.
City of Belle Plaine	The OAA allowed the City's 2040 Comprehensive Plan to be placed into effect in the OAA area as authorized by the Twin Cities Metropolitan Council in 2018. The comprehensive plan importantly guides planned (future) land use in the municipal urban service area (MUSA) to an urban scale. Medium to high density residential uses with a full complement of urban services are included in 2020 growth staging boundary. This means the City has engaged in high level utility, transportation, housing, and park/trail system planning to ensure adequate service levels and capacity are available to property owners/developers in the 2020's. In addition to systems logistics, high level planning efforts directly impact capital improvement planning and active, methodical budgeting for major capacity expenditures.	Comment noted.
City of Belle Plaine	Coordinated reclamation plan effectuation, timely restoration, and prudent monitoring/testing is of paramount importance to safeguard the interests of private property owners (present and future) and the public in areas where urban land uses are contemplated. The EAW sets general parameters and notes interim use permit process is the appropriate avenue to further define efforts. Mining below the water table presents a	The EAW notes: timing, the need to meet county/city standards, testing requirements of backfill, etc. of the reclamation plan to ensure post reclamation will meet City standards for development within the OAA area and also to ensure

	<p>greater reclamation challenge as it's presumably more difficult to recreate the hydrologic conditions of the material removed with fill material. In addition, water tables fluctuate constantly and in general have been rising in the metropolitan area over the past decade. It follows that building structures and urban infrastructure is difficult and potentially financially burdensome. Coordinated efforts and highly effective reclamation plan administration will address challenges at the point of creation rather than passing along to future property owners/developers.</p> <p>With this in mind we note additional clarification including, but not limited to, timing of reclamation, fill characteristics, appropriate testing (procedure, methods, locations, etc), independent selection of testing and geotechnical engineering consultants/experts, and a performance bond or other guarantee is warranted as part of the local regulatory process.</p>	<p>reclamation will meet the required standards necessary to construct the proposed road corridor connecting CH 64 and CH 66. When it comes time to issue a mining IUP these standards will be clearly defined and agreed upon by all interested parties.</p>
City of Belle Plaine	<p>Attached are comments pertaining to previous drafts of the EAW. Specifically, a January 12, 2022 letter from the Belle Plaine City Engineer D. Joseph Duncan II and emailed comments from Community Development Director Cynthia Smith-Strack July 27, 2022. Several of the comments remain valid, particularly those pertaining to a planned county transportation facility (CSAH 8) connection between existing CSAH 64 & CSAH 66 and reclamation plan timing, testing, consulting, and administration.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Comments received from the City of Belle Plaine during the drafting of the EAW were shared with the project proposer and updates to the EAW were incorporated to address comments made by the City prior to publishing the EAW. Ultimately, many of the City's comments are best addressed during permitting through the County IUP.</p>
City of Belle Plaine	<p>Cumulative impacts are discussed in the EAW. We note an abutting, existing active mine ("Maranda"), an active, existing mine adjacent to the proposed expansion area ("Schultz") and a previous aggregate mine approximately one-quarter mile to the south (Klehr). The EAW notes mines within the OAA will be reclaimed compatible with future construction of infrastructure, municipal services, and development with defined but limited environmental impacts. We note the cumulative impacts are substantial but may not rise to a level of significant impact.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
DNR	<p>Page 11, Zoning. It is not clear from this section whether or not the proposed mining project complies with shoreland ordinances.</p>	<p>The Project will comply with Chapter 70 -Shoreland District of the Scott County Zoning Ordinance.</p>
DNR	<p>Page 18, Groundwater. Should it become necessary to pump groundwater to remove pollution from the water, then a DNR Water Appropriation Permit will be needed</p>	<p>Comment noted. If the need for an appropriations permit may arise for any reason, a permit</p>

	for the facility if the pumped volume exceeds 10,000 gallons per day, or one million gallons per year.	through the DNR will be obtained.
DNR	Page 20, Stormwater. The project is proposing to infiltrate stormwater, however, mining will occur 9 to 25 feet into the existing water table. It is unclear how infiltration will occur within the mining pit if the floor of the mine is under flooded conditions	Mining below the water table will only occur in select areas over the course of the mining operation. As mining progresses, open water excavations will be backfilled with granular material to above water table elevations. A portion of the mine floor will always be located above the water table where processing and stockpiling of aggregates occurs. Stormwater runoff will be directed to low areas of the mine floor where it will infiltrate.
DNR	Page 32, Dust and Odors. The use of more than 10,000 gallons of water per day, or one million gallons per year for the purpose of dust control requires a DNR Water Appropriation Permit.	Comment noted. If the need for an appropriations permit may arise for any reason, a permit through the DNR will be obtained.
Met Council	Item 11 – Water Resources (Joe Mulcahy, 651-602-1104) The primary concern with the EAW is the proposed mining below the water table in both the existing mining area and the expanded area. Mining below the water table could create a direct pathway for pollution of the shallow groundwater. If the proposer does institute mining below the water table, we urge them to use the utmost caution to avoid groundwater contamination.	Comment noted. The project proposer will follow BMP's and stick to the monitoring and mitigation plan while mining within the water table.

8. Scott County is required to respond to comments that are both substantive to possible significant environmental effect and are timely. We have provided all written comments received from Scott County residents below with a response; however not all comments are regarding a possible significant environmental effect, and therefore we have noted this is the response.

Resident Name	Comment	Response
Dave Jeurissen	This is Dave Jeurissen/Belle Plaine MN/St. Lawrence township. I am responding to the gravel pit expansions because my property (10151 old highway 169 blvd) and my father's property (9791 Old Highway 169) is located next to the gravel pit's. Our wells are only 85 feet deep. My understanding is both wells are not on record. We have concerns that they are going to dig quite a ways into the water table. Attached is a water table map Figure 8 with information. I have circled in black both properties aforementioned with arrows to each of the addresses.	The proposer has added a network of monitoring wells as a part of the proposed monitoring and mitigation plan. The monitoring and mitigation plan establishes monitoring requirements as well as actions for detections or exceedances of groundwater contaminants or groundwater levels as well as responses or

	<p>We would like to be informed of any changes that occur. Please give Barb Weckmann Brekke a copy of the attachment. If you have any questions please respond via email or my cell phone 952-686-8816.</p>	<p>mitigation to these detections. A mitigation measure could include installing a drinking water treatment device, lowering a pump, or installing a new well. One of these monitoring wells is located very near the 10151 Old Hwy 169 Blvd well location. It is also typical for past mining IUP's within Scott County for the project proposer to do a well inventory of nearby wells in order to have a better understanding of any possible impacts prior to any mining commencement.</p>
<p>Mark Klehr</p>	<p>My name is Mark Klehr and I live South of the mining gravel pit which is being mined by Valley Paving.</p> <p>I have concerns about the gravel mining into the water table and refilling with other materials, could adversely affect the water table level South of the mining pit. This could restrict or slow the natural ground water flow to the MN River which may cause raised ground water elevation on my property. If approved I would like water elevation testing done on my property.</p>	<p>The depth of excavation will not extend the entire depth of water table aquifer. Backfill materials below the water table will be granular in nature and will not significantly alter the hydraulic conductivity of groundwater flow through the quaternary drift aquifer. No significant effect to water table elevations are expected to result from the Project. Groundwater levels fluctuate naturally, and these fluctuations are expected to continue. The ditch system that is located immediately south of the mine has been dug into the water table and acts as a hydraulic barrier between the mine and property to the south of the ditch. The ditch system influences local groundwater flow and acts to dewater and lower the groundwater table immediately adjacent to the ditches. Sediment buildup in the ditches, from agricultural runoff, can cause water levels to rise and therefore routine ditch maintenance is necessary to maintain groundwater levels in the immediate area surrounding the</p>

		ditch system. The Project will not discharge untreated surface water to the ditch system.
Cary Coop	<p>My name is Cary Coop and I am a city council member from Belle Plaine, MN. I am writing about the expansion of the Valley Paving Sand and Gravel Mine. I am concerned about the reclamation plan. The people of Belle Plaine have spent \$1,000,000 for a sewer line to go under highway 169 to service this area for future commercial/ industrial development. I look at the reclamation plan in another way. I am originally from southern Iowa which (unbeknownst to Minnesotans) is coal country until the 1960's. There are thousands and thousands of acres of slag heaps from old mines. These coal mining companies were required to reclaim the land too. However, the way it worked is once a mine played out, the mining company would sell its capital equipment (at a remarkably low price) to a sister corporation. Then, with no capital assets and no working mine the company declared bankruptcy and could not reclaim the land. That is my concern about the sand and gravel mines. They should be required to bond the total reclamation monies before allowing to open a pit. Otherwise, what is the county's plan should the mining company no longer exist once the mine is played out? Also, since the shaft goes below the water table, what is the county's plan for polluted wells and wells running dry? I do not know if a polluted water table would impact the city's future development but it would impact current residents. Thank you, Cary Coop.</p>	<p>Financial Assurance: Scott County requires a Land Reclamation Plan whereby the land can be utilized for the planned use of the property after mining operations cease, and a security shall be required in an amount to cover reclamation costs. The amount of the security shall be reviewed and acceptable to the County prior to issuing a permit.</p> <p>The bond/letter of credit herein required to be filed shall be payable to the County on a form approved by the County Attorney. Such bond/letter of credit amount shall be set by the County as a condition of the Interim Use Permit. The bond/letter of credit shall guarantee that upon termination of permit or operations, the property shall be reclaimed in conformity with the approved Reclamation Plan.</p> <p>Groundwater impacts: The proposer is required to follow a monitoring and mitigation plan. Any alerts triggered during monitoring (ground water level or contaminations) would then follow an action plan for mitigation to ensure any impacts to the groundwater or to a nearby well would be properly addressed and corrected. Annual reports will also be submitted to the County detailing monitoring results.</p>

9. Corrections to the EAW or changes in the project since the EAW was published includes an update to the required permits table to include the permit originally obtained through the OAA board which will need an amendment to reflect the expansion.

10. In consideration of the comments received and reviewed, and subsequent information provided by the developer, staff recommends the following Findings of Fact and Conclusion:

A. The type, extent, and reversibility of effects:

The applicant is proposing to expand an existing 26.5 acre mine limits by an additional 62 acres, for a total mine area of 88.5 acres. Mine operations include topsoil and overburden removal, excavation, processing (screening, crushing, and washing), asphalt production, stockpiling, loading, recycling of concrete and asphalt, and reclamation. Mining is proposed to extend 25 feet into the water table. The environmental review encompassed both the existing mine and the proposed expansion area. Any impacts from mining operations have been addressed in the EAW. Mitigation measures include the following:

Groundwater- A groundwater plan outlining monitoring and mitigation will be required as a part of the mining permit to protect groundwater quantity and quality. Impacts to groundwater or surface water levels are not expected as there is no dewatering proposed as a part of this project.

Land Use – The southern portion of the Site is located in Belle Plaine Township and is within the Orderly Annexation Area (OAA) for the City of Belle Plaine. Reclamation grades have been designed to allow the future development of the Site consistent with the City of Belle Plaine’s 2040 Comprehensive Plan future land use for the portion of the Site within Belle Plaine Township and accommodates preservation of right-of-way for the future extension of a County Road through the property. Engineered backfill is required for hydraulic fills (backfilling below the water table), as specified in the Reclamation Plan. Backfills within Belle Plaine Township and the future County Road Corridor will be subject to compaction testing and settlement monitoring to verify that the reclaimed area is suitable for future development. As a part of the mining IUP, an agreement will be made as to which party will be represented by a geotechnical engineer to ensure the reclamation is meeting the proper backfill specifications in order to ensure developability. The mining IUP may require annual reports from a geotechnical engineer during reclamation phases as well as an escrow developed with the City of Belle Plaine for permit review or inspections.

Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources - The potential for invasive species to spread can be reduced by utilizing appropriate native seed mixes when establishing vegetation that are suitable for the soil conditions. Mowing and maintenance on a regular basis to prevent weeds from flowering and reproducing, monitoring the vegetation for infestations of noxious weeds or invasive species so that they can be identified and more easily controlled when the infestation is small.

Air - The asphalt plant can generate odors from the heated materials. The location and height of the exhaust stack, temperature, wind direction, and weather patterns all effect the dissipation of odors from the stack. Odor emissions at asphalt plants are controlled by proper maintenance and calibration of the burner, and pollution control equipment, operating at correct temperatures, and ensuring a sufficient stack height so that emissions are released high enough to allow dispersion. The stack height is a minimum of 35 feet above the ground surface and the current plant location maintains a setback from adjacent residential dwellings reducing the strength at any nearby receptor.

Noise - If noise complaints are received, the operator will work to address the specific complaint. Actions to address a complaint may include sound level monitoring, additional berming, additional setbacks from processing equipment, or other noise reduction strategies.

Traffic - A traffic control program in the interest of safe trucking operations will be employed and includes the following:

- Truck traffic to and from the operation is limited to one specific entrance/exit.
- Signs will be placed at the truck scale to encourage safe and courteous driving practices in accordance with all traffic rules and regulations.
- Valley Paving will follow-up directly with drivers or customers who are not driving safely.

Cumulative potential effects - The cumulative potential effect is related to the alteration of topography at each of the mine sites. If reclamation grades are not coordinated where mine sites are situated adjacent to one another, it could negatively impact the ability to develop a site in the future. The Maranda and Valley Paving mines share a common mining border and will eventually share common road and utility corridors when municipal services are extended to the area. The future county road alignment passes through both the properties and the common mining border. Reclamation plans for both sites along the common mining border have been coordinated and approved by the OAB. Reclamation grades have been developed to support the extension of utilities, transportation corridor and ultimate development in accordance with the City's zoning for this area. Reclamation grades for the expansion area have been developed to be compatible with the previously approved reclamation grades.

B. The cumulative potential effects of related or anticipated future projects:

The Project is located in an area that contains a primary sand and gravel resource. The project area is also within a future road corridor for connecting CR 66 and CR 64.

There are currently two other active mine operations in the vicinity, one immediately west of the Valley Paving Mine (the Maranda Mine) and one just to the northeast of the Valley Paving Mine (the Schultz Mine). Cumulative potential effects related to nearby mining operations are discussed below.

Land Use: All three mine sites are located on properties guided Urban Expansion or Urban Industrial Reserve and all three properties are zoned UER- Urban Expansion Reserve or UBR- Urban Business Reserve. Mining is an allowed Interim Use in both of these Zoning Districts. The Maranda Mine and portions of the Valley Paving Mine are located within the City of Belle Plaine's orderly annexation area and the 2040 MUSA and therefore reclamation of these mines must be compatible with future construction of infrastructure, municipal services, and development. The mines operate under IUPs issued by the County or OAB which include conditions that address required reclamation grades and compatibility with planned future uses. The three mines collectively meet the County's land use policy to encourage aggregate resources to be extracted prior to development of an aggregate-rich site. The cumulative effect of the three mines to land use is not considered significant.

Geology, soils and topography: The cumulative potential effect is related to the alteration of topography at each of the mine sites. If reclamation grades are not coordinated where mine sites are situated adjacent to one another, it could negatively impact the ability to develop a site in the

future. The Maranda and Valley Paving mines share a common mining border and will eventually share common road and utility corridors when municipal services are extended to the area. The future county road alignment passes through both the properties and the common mining border. Reclamation plans for both sites along the common mining border have been coordinated and approved by the OAB. Reclamation grades have been developed to support the extension of utilities, transportation corridor and ultimate development in accordance with the City's zoning for this area. Reclamation grades for the expansion area have been developed to be compatible with the previously approved reclamation grades.

Water Resources: The mine sites are located on well drained granular soils and none of the mine sites have identified anticipated direct impact to surface waters or wetlands. The Valley Paving and Schultz Mines are both are permitted to wash aggregate. Water use is controlled through WAPs issued by the MDNR for each facility. Both of these sites have implemented a washwater recycling system reducing the volume of make-up water needed to operate their wash plants. The Schultz mine appropriates water from the surficial aquifer from a pond dug into the water table and the Valley Paving Mine appropriates water from the St. Lawrence/Wonewoc bedrock aquifer. Because the source of the appropriation is not the same and pumping in 2020 and 2021 at both sites has not caused well interference or water supply issues, no increase in water appropriations is requested as part of the Project, and there is no significant cumulative potential effect relative to groundwater supply.

All sites operated under the General non-metallic mineral mine and associated activities NPDES Permit. All sites are required to implement BMPs and operate under a County approved Resource Management Plan to control stormwater runoff from exposed areas of the mine. The greatest potential for off-site discharges with high suspended soils content occurs when a mine is initially opened. This is when stockpiling and processing operations are often located at grade and berm construction occurs. Now that the Sites have all been active for a few years, the stockpiling and processing operations occur at recessed elevations on the pit floor and diversion berms and swales direct stormwater from active mining areas internally where it is infiltrated and not discharged off site. No significant cumulative potential effects to surface water quality are anticipated.

Traffic: The cumulative potential effect of traffic is the existing condition of the three mine sites. The Maranda Mine accesses US 169 directly and does not contribute to traffic on CSAH 66 unless hauling to a local market east of the Site. The traffic counts provided in the Section 18 were taken when both the Schultz Mine and at the Valley Paving Mine were active. The counts indicate that with the two sites operating current conditions do not approach roadway capacity. The County can monitor traffic through the course of the operations and require improvements (ie left turn lane) if warranted through conditions in the IUP. No significant cumulative potential effects to traffic are anticipated.

There is the potential for cumulative effects if the County Road construction project occurs during the life of the mine. Potential cumulative effects include increased noise both during and after road construction and increased traffic both during and after roadway construction. Quantification of these impacts is not possible since construction plans have not been prepared and construction schedule has not been determined. These potential cumulative impacts would end once reclamation was completed and any contributions of noise and traffic from the mine site would cease.

C. The extent to which effects can be mitigated by ongoing public regulatory authorities:

The table below lists all government approvals required as a part of the proposed project.

Unit of government	Type of application	Status
Scott County	Interim Use Permit – Mining	Active PL#2018-101
Scott County	Interim Use Permit – Asphalt Plant	Active PL#2021-003
Scott County	Solid Waste License (Annual for Recycling)	Active
Belle Plaine OAB	OAB Interim Use Permit (amend)	Active #2019-007
MPCA	NPDES/SDS General Stormwater Permit	Active #MNG490000
MPCA	Nonmetallic Mineral General Air Permit for processing	Active #13900092-002
MPCA	Option D Registration Air Permit for asphalt plant	Active #99000247-002
MDNR	Water Appropriations Permit	Active #2019-0415

D. The extent to which effects can be anticipated and controlled as a result of other studies undertaken by public agencies or the project Proposer, or of previous EAWs/EISs.

Scott County’s past experiences with other mining operations will be referenced when completing interim use permitting process and determining necessary conditions that may not be stated in the EAW.

E. It is, therefore, concluded that an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed.

Staff is recommending that an EIS is not needed. Outstanding issues can be addressed through the Interim Use permitting process.

CONCLUSIONS

- I. Scott County has fulfilled all applicable procedural requirements of law and rule regarding the determination of need for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Valley Paving Mining EAW.
- II. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules Part 4410.1700, Subparts 6 and 7, the proposed project has been evaluated by the public and Scott County to determine potential environmental effects. Based on the findings and record in this matter, Scott County has determined that the proposed Valley Paving mining expansion project does not have the potential for significant environmental effects. Scott County concurrence by Resolution No. 2022-229, declaring a negative need for an Environmental Impact Statement to be adequate is ATTACHED to this Record of Decision.
- III. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules Part 4410.1700, Subpart 5, a copy of this RGU Record of Decision is being provided, within 5 days, to all persons on the MN EQB Distribution List, to persons commenting and to persons who requested a copy. This Record of Decision will also be made available on the Scott County website.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
SCOTT COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

Date: October 18, 2022

Resolution No.: 2022-229

Motion by Commissioner: Tom Wolf

Seconded by Commissioner: Jon Ulrich

**RESOLUTION NO. 2022-229 APPROVING THE FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSION FOR THE
VALLEY PAVING MINING ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET (EAW) AND NEGATIVE
DECLARATION ON THE NEED FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

WHEREAS, Scott County was required to complete an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) according to Minnesota Rules Section 4410.4300 Subpart 12, for the extraction or mining of sand, gravel, stone, or other nonmetallic minerals, other than peat, which will excavate 40 or more acres of land to a mean depth of ten feet or more during its existence; and

WHEREAS, Scott County submitted an EAW to the Environmental Quality Board (EQB) Monitor on August 30, 2022 to receive comments until September 29, 2022; and

WHEREAS, Scott County received agency comment letters from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and Metropolitan Council, and City of Belle Plaine; and

WHEREAS, Scott County received comments from the residents Dave Jeurissen at 10151 Old Highway 169, Belle Plaine, Mark Klehr at 10046 225 St, Belle Plaine and Cary Coop, Belle Plaine City Council Member 300 Willow St S Belle Plaine; and

WHEREAS, staff has completed a Response to Comments and Findings of Fact and Conclusions addressing the comments; and

WHEREAS, based on the Findings of Fact and Conclusions, Scott County finds no need for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners in and for the County of Scott, Minnesota, that the County Board approves the Findings of Fact and Conclusions for the Valley Paving Mining EAW and makes a negative declaration on the need for an Environmental Impact Statement.

VOTE RESULTS:

Yes: Barb Weckman Brekke, Dave Beer, Michael Beard, Jon Ulrich, Tom Wolf

No: None

Absent:

Abstain: None

State of Minnesota)

County of Scott)

I, Lezlie A. Vermillion, duly appointed qualified County Administrator for the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a resolution with the original minutes of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners, Scott County, Minnesota, at their session held on 10-18-22 now on file in my office, and have found the same to be a true and correct copy thereof. Witness my hand and official seal at Shakopee, Minnesota, on 10-18-22.

County Administrator



Administrator's Designee