

MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT QUALITY OF WATER, QUALITY OF LIFE

Title:	Permit 20-625: Six Mile Creek- Halsted Bay Carp Barrier, Victoria
Prepared by:	Name: Grace Barlow Phone: 952-641-4518 gbarlow@minnehahacreek.org

Purpose:

Recommendation: Approval of MCWD permit application on the following conditions:

- 1. Identification of the contractor responsible for implementing the erosion control plan;
- 2. Submission of draft maintenance agreement for Waterbody Crossings & Structures for District approval.

Background:

The Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD or District) has applied for an MCWD permit for the installation of a permanent carp barrier within the Six Mile Creek subwatershed. This barrier will be located entirely in West Auburn Lake, where the lake outlets into Six Mile Creek, within Carver Park Reserve. This is the fourth and final carp barrier to be established as part of the Six Mile Creek-Halsted Bay Habitat Restoration project. The first three barriers were permitted and approved in 2018 under permit 18-501. Due to budgeting changes, the carp barrier originally scheduled for the end of 2019/20 was re-designed and has been analyzed under this application, as permit 20-625. The new application for permit 20-625 was received on December 10th, 2020. Additional clarifying information was requested on December 22nd, 2020. The application was considered complete on December 28th, 2020. Public notice for the project was sent on December 30th 2020 and concluded on January 13th, 2021.

The purpose of this project is to manage invasive common carp within the Six-Mile Creek-Halsted Bay (SMCHB) Subwatershed. Studies completed by MCWD and the University of Minnesota's Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center have determined that common carp are a significant driver of habitat degradation within these lakes as they uproot aquatic vegetation, increase turbidity, and modify ecosystems to the detriment of native fish. As a result, the use of carp barriers can help prevent these listed types of degradation by inhibiting adult carp from returning to spawning areas and decreasing population growth.

Permit 20-625 will involve the installation of a permanent carp barrier at the outlet of West Auburn Lake into Six Mile Creek. The barrier consists of three sections: two concrete footings (installed subgrade into the lake bed), the moveable aluminum slats (installed and affixed directly above the concrete footings), and chain-link fence barrier portion (installed on either side of the aluminum slats and extend outward to the edge of the shoreline). The aluminum slats in the middle can be raised or lowered to allow larger fish species, other than carp, to pass through during their spawning seasons. Many smaller species of fish will be able to cross the barrier without raising the slats. The placement of the chain-link fence further prevents carp movement around the barriers.

The project triggers the District's Erosion Control, Waterbody Crossings and Structures, and Floodplain Alteration Rules, as discussed below. The applicant has requested an Exception from the Waterbody Crossings and Structures Rule and is before the Board of Managers because of the request and in keeping with District policy directing Board review of permits for District projects.

The applicant has applied for a Public Waters Work permit from the Department of Natural Resources, therefore is not seeking to utilize General Permit 2001-6009, which provides state authorization to work conducted under a District permit.

District Rule Analysis:

Erosion Control Rule

The District's Erosion Control Rule is applied to projects proposing at least 5,000 square feet of land disturbance or 50 cubic years of fill, grading, excavating, or stockpiling. The Applicant is proposing 357 square feet of disturbance, 2.5 cubic yards of fill with no grading, excavating or onsite storage of dirt. As such, the project does not trigger the rule. Work triggering MCWD's floodplain requirements must submit an erosion control plan compliant with the substantive requirements of MCWD's Erosion Control Rule (Floodplain Alteration Rule paragraph 4(g)). The applicant has submitted an erosion control plan that requires the use of a floating silt curtain to control sedimentation in the water.

The applicant must identify a contractor responsible for implementing and maintaining its erosion control plan.

Floodplain Alteration

The District's Floodplain Alteration Rule is applied to projects that propose the alteration of land below the projected 100-year high water elevation of a waterbody. This project is subject to the Floodplain Alteration rule because, as described below, the Applicant is proposing disturbance that will occur below an elevation of 943.44, which is the 100 year floodplain elevation of West Auburn Lake. This disturbance is associated with the overall installation of the carp barrier, however as this section describes there will be no lasting impacts to the floodplain of West Auburn Lake.

As described in the introduction, the carp barrier consists of two concrete footings, movable aluminum slats, and side barriers made of chain link fence. The lake bed of West Auburn Lake as an elevation of 940. The concrete footings will be installed subgrade into the lake bed. The 2.5 CY of fill associated with this project are a result of these footings. No portion of the footings will extend above the 940 elevation. The two components that make up the fence portions of the barrier start at an elevation of 945.5 and then extend downward to the bed of the lake.

Section 3(a) of the District's Floodplain Alteration Rule requires that "fill shall not cause a net decrease in storage capacity below the projected 100-year high water elevation of a waterbody." As mentioned above, the 2.5 CY of fill associated with this project is a result of the concrete footings, which will be installed subgrade of the bed of West Auburn Lake. This subgrade installation is not considered to be floodplain fill as subgrade construction does not result in displacement of storage of or a net decrease in storage capacity. Therefore, criteria of section 3(a) is met.

Section 3(b) of the rule requires no increase in the 100-year flood elevation of a watercourse. As West Auburn Lake is defined as a basin and not a watercourse, this section of the rule is met.

Section 3(c) of the rule does not apply as the 2.5 CY of fill associated with this project is a result of subgrade concrete footings. This 2.5 CY of fill will not occur within the floodplain of the water basin.

Section 3(d) of the rule requires that no new impervious surface be created in the lesser of 25 feet of the centerline of a watercourse of the 10 year floodplain, unless that surface is an integral component of a linear public roadway or trail.

No new impervious surface is proposed, so analysis of section 3(d) is not required.

Section 3(e) is not applicable, as no ice ridge grading is proposed.

Section 3(f) of the rule requires that the low openings to all new structures be a minimum of 2 feet above the 100 year high water elevation. There are no new structures with low openings proposed in association with this project.

Shoreline and Streambank Stabilization

The Shoreline and Streambank Stabilization Rule is applicable when a project proposes alterations or improvements of the shoreline of a water basin or to the banks of watercourses. Per the rule language, "no person shall install an improvement or alteration of the shoreline of a water basin or the bank of a watercourse, including but not limited to a bioengineered installation, riprap, a retaining wall, a sand blanket, or a boat ramp without first securing a permit under this rule."

Any alteration to the shoreline of West Auburn Lake will be temporary in nature and will be limited to the removal of vegetation in the immediate area required for construction access to the barrier site and subsequent restoration of this vegetation. No permanent structural or bioengineered alteration to the shoreline is proposed in conjunction with this project. As a result, the proposed project meets the criteria for the rule.

Waterbody Crossings and Structures

The Waterbody Crossings and Structures Rule is triggered whenever a structure is placed in the bed or bank of a waterbody. This project is subject to this rule as it proposes the placement of a permanent carp barrier within West Auburn Lake. As mentioned in the introduction, the carp barrier is comprised of includes three sections to maximize the barrier's purpose of preventing carp from entering or exiting a body of water while still allowing the free movement of native species.

Per section 3(a) of the rule, the use of the bend or bank of a state Public Water shall meet a demonstrated public benefit because West Auburn Lake is a state Public Water. As the purpose of this project is to manage invasive common carp within the Six Mile Creek-Halsted Bay watershed, the water quality and ecosystem benefits of managing their populations provides a benefit for the subwatershed and beyond by preventing their movement, making the removal process easier, and diminishing the ways in which the species degrades the ecosystem as outlined in the Background section. Based on the overall benefits of diminishing the impacts of carp within the SMCHB subwatershed and thereby improving water quality, this criteria is met.

Per Section 3(b) of the rule, use of the bed or bank shall retain adequate hydraulic capacity and may not result in upstream or downstream increases in flood stage. The Applicant has provided detailed modeling demonstrating no increase in upstream or downstream flood stage as result of the project. This modeling has This No-Rise Statement has been reviewed by District Engineers who have found that the design of the proposed barrier allows for the retention of adequate hydraulic capacity and will not result in increases to upstream or downstream flood stage.

Section 3(d) of the rule requires projects to preserve aquatic and upland wildlife passage. The purpose pf the project is to prevent the passage of invasive Common Carp. Because of this, the project will intentionally affect aquatic passage. The applicant has requested an exception from this requirement. There will be no impact to upland wildlife passage as the barrier does not extend out of the body of water in a way that would prevent upland wildlife from moving around it.

Under Section 3(e) of the rule, use of the bed or bank shall not adversely affect water quality. The project has been designed to minimize disturbance to the waterbody to the greatest extent possible while still achieving the goals of the project. Proper erosion control measures will also be installed on site to prevent sediment from leaving the project area and any disturbance will be re-stabilized. As a result, no lasting adverse impacts to water quality will occur and the criteria of this section are met.

Section 3(f) states that the use of the bed or bank shall represent the "minimal impact" solution to a specific need with respect to all other reasonable alternatives. The applicant provided two alternative analyses to be considered in order to justify the placement of the permanent barrier. The first alternative considered was a no-build scenario. This alternative was determined not to be viable as carp are a significant driver of degraded conditions within the subwatershed- both through their direct ecosystem impacts as well as the fact that the presence of this species makes other management techniques within the subwatershed less effective. Relief from the ecosystem degradation cannot be achieved while the species is present, and therefore necessitating the barriers. The second alternative considered was installation of

temporary barriers. This option was also determined not to be viable as temporary barriers may have a higher ecosystem impact than permanent barriers, as access to the barrier site can be restricted by the timing of spring weather and result in the temporary barriers being installed too late in the season to prevent carp migration. As a result, this criteria is met.

Section 3(g) of the rule is not applicable, as no bored utility lines are proposed underneath the bed or bank of a watercourse.

Section 3(h) of the rule is not applicable, as this project is not proposing to install, modify, or excavate a sanitary sewer. Per section 6 of the rule, maintenance requirements for the barrier will be met through an Operations and Maintenance plan developed by the District.

In summary, the proposed barrier has been determined by staff and the District Engineer to meet all applicable criteria of the Waterbody Crossings and Structures Rule, except wildlife passage criteria from which the applicant has requested an exception.

Exception

The Variance and Exception Rule Allows the Board of Managers to grant exceptions from rule provisions on a determination that the proposed application will achieve a greater degree of water resource protection than strict compliance with the provision. The applicant has requested an Exception from section 3(d) of the Waterbody Crossings and Structures Rule, with regard to aquatic wildlife passage. This section analyzes the specifics of the Exception request and provides additional analysis on the resource benefits achieved through implementation of the project.

Per section 3(d) of the Waterbody Crossings and Structures rule, aquatic and upland passage must be preserved. The proposed project is designed to prevent passage of carp, which conflicts with the requirement to maintain aquatic passage. The design of barrier will allow wildlife passage for species of fish smaller than the common carp, which includes many native species. In addition, the Applicant will be minimizing the impact on other wildlife through regular inspections. Staff will manually raise the barrier as needed to allow other species of fish, such as Northern Pike, to pass during spawning times specific to that species and that are earlier in the season than carp.

The intent and goal of the Applicant's proposed project is to efficiently remove invasive common carp from the Six Mile Creek-Halsted Bay subwatershed. This barrier is the fourth and final barrier to be installed within the subwatershed. As mentioned in other parts of this report, carp barriers are an integral part of the subwatershed management plan. High concentrations of the species have detrimental effects on water quality as Common Carp are a significant driver of habitat degradation within these lakes as they uproot aquatic vegetation, increase turbidity, and modify ecosystems to the detriment of native fish. Further, as brought forward in the previous carp barrier permit (18-501), the Applicant provided published scientific studies demonstrating the Six Mile Creek-Halsted Bay subwatershed to be the second largest contributor of phosphorous to Lake Minnetonka. The presence of Common Carp exacerbates phosphorous problems by re-suspending sediment containing the nutrient further complication water quality problems within the subwatershed and beyond. Finally, with the full implementation of the subwatershed management plan, 2,488 acres of littoral habitat will be restored, directly benefitting and enhancing the water quality for a multitude of ecosystem benefits.

The Applicant's proposed project will result in significant water quality benefits by limiting the movement of invasive carp. However, the project does propose to do so in a manner that does not fully comply with the MCWD regulatory criteria outlined in this section. Specifically, the Applicant has determined that the project cannot meet its intended goals and also be designed in a way that meets the criteria for which exceptions are being requested. Regardless, the Applicant has provided evidence that the project will result in improved water quality by limiting the many ways that common carp result in ecosystem degradation.

Summary:

The Minnehaha Creek Watershed District has applied for a Minnehaha Creek Watershed District permit under the Floodplain Alteration, Waterbody Crossings and Structures, and Variance and Exception Rules for the installation of a permanent carp barrier on at the outlet of West Auburn Lake into Six Mile Creek. The proposed project meets the necessary requirements under the applicable rules, upon satisfaction of the recommended conditions and approval of the Exception by the Board of Managers. Staff Recommends approval of the permit with the conditions listed.

Supporting documents (list attachments):

- 1. Application Form
- 2. Flood Modeling and Site Plans
- 3. Application Narrative
- 4. Exemption Request Form

WATER RESOURCE PERMIT APPLICATION FORM Use this form to notify/apply to the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) of a proposed project or work which may fall within their jurisdiction. Fill out this form completely and submit with your site plan, maps, etc. to the MCWD at: 15320 Minnetonka Blvd. Minnetonka, MN 55345. Keep a copy for your records.			
VOUMUST OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED A	UTHORIZATIONS	BEFORE BEGINNING	WORK.
1. Name of each property owner: Minnehaha Creek Wa Mailing Address: 15320 Minnetonka Blvd	atershed District (Agr	eement Holder)	
Mailing Address: 15320 Minnetonka Blvd	City: Minneto	onka State: MN	Zip: 55345
Email Address: abrown@minnehahacreek.org	Phone: 952-	-641-4522 Fax:	
2. Property Owner Representative Information (not re	equired) (licensed c	ontractor, architect, engin	neer etc)
Business Name:			,
Business Address:	City:		Zip:
Email Address:	Phone:	Fax:	
3. Project Address: 6825 Carver Park Rd		City: Victoria	
States MN 7 in 55386 Ote Casting (2)	Casting(a)		Dener (a)
State: MN Zip: 55386 Qtr Section(s):	_ Section(s):	PID: 070100100	Range(s):
Lot: Block: Subdivision:		PID: 0/0100100	
4. Size of project parcel (square feet or acres): N/A			
Area of disturbance (square feet): 357	Volume of ex	cavation/fill (cubic yards):2.5 (Fill)
Area of existing impervious surface: N/A	Area of proposed i	impervious surface: N/A	
Length of shoreline affected (feet): N/A Water		licable): West Auburn Lak	e
5. Type of permit being applied for (Check all that ap	wiw).		
		BODY CROSSINGS/STRU	CTUDES
EROSION CONTROL	0.771.070.070.070.07		OCIURES
FLOODPLAIN ALTERATION		WATER MANAGEMENT	
WETLAND PROTECTION	□ APPROP		
DREDGING		DISCHARGE	
SHORELINE/STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	20		
Project purpose (Check all that apply):			ACC PROPERTY A
SINGLE FAMILY HOME		AMILY RESIDENTIAL (
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	COMME	RCIAL or INSTITUTION	AL
□ UTILITIES	□ SUBDIVI	ISIONS (include number of	f lots)
□ DREDGING	LANDSC	APING (pools, berms, etc.)
□ SHORELINE/STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	☑ OTHER (DESCRIBE): Fish Barrier	
7. NPDES/SDS General Stormwater Permit Number	(if applicable):N/A		
8. Waterbody receiving runoff from site:N/A			
9. Project Timeline: Start Date: January 18, 2021	Completion	Date:May 1, 2020	
Permits have been applied for: City County Permits have been received: City County	MN Pollution Con MN Pollution Con		
By signing below, I hereby request a permit to authorize the Rules and that the proposed activity will be conducted in con- contained in this application and, to the best of my knowledg understand that proceeding with work before all required aut administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties. Anna Brown Signature of Each Property Owner	npliance with these Ru e and belief, all inform	ules. I am familiar with the in mation is true, complete and	nformation accurate. I state and/or local

MINNESOTA "NO-RISE" CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that I am a duly qualified professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Minnesota.

It is further to certify that the attached documentation supports the installation of a fish barrier, upstream of the outlet of West Auburn Lake near Victoria, MN. The proposed project is one of three fish barriers that Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) plans to install along the conveyance of Six Mile Creek to prohibit the migration of carp. Using the existing XP-SWMM Model for Upper MCWD Watershed, the fish barrier was modeled at the outlet of West Auburn Lake as two orifice devices to simulate the new effective flow area at the outlet. The orifices were sized to match the effective flow areas, or open spaces, in the vertical bars and aluminum-slat fencing that makes up the fish barrier. The plans attached to this certificate show the proposed fish barrier.

West Auburn Lake is located in a mapped FEMA A Zone. Through modeling, it was determined that the proposed fish barrier would result in no increase in the Atlas-14 24-hour, 100-year high water level (BFE) of West Auburn (943.44). The 943.44 elevation reflects the Updated Existing scenario for the outlet with approximately 1 ft of sediment in the outlet culvert. The Proposed barrier will be placed at the existing bottom elevation of 940. If the downstream channel and culvert are cleaned out in the future, the barrier will need to be adjusted to an elevation at 939, 0.12 feet below in the invert of the outlet. Both fish barrier scenarios were modeled, with the barrier at 939 and 940, and the modeling showed no increases greater than 0.0044 feet for either scenario. A comparison of the two scenarios is outlined in Tables 1 and 2 with the nodes are shown in Figure 1. The project meets the MN DNR's no-rise criteria for upstream waterbodies.

I hereby certify that this report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Minnesota.		
Engineer: <u>Erik Megow</u> Signature: <u>GR My</u> Title: <u>Water Resources Engineer</u> Lic. No.: 57794		
Date: December 8, 2020		

Comparison Tables

Modeled Scenarios:

- <u>Existing:</u> This is the Existing XP-SWMM Modeling scenario where no sediment has accumulated in the West Auburn Outlet culvert or the downstream channel.
- <u>Updated Existing:</u> This scenario is Updated Existing XP-SWMM Modeling scenario showing the surveyed accumulation of sediment in the West Auburn Outlet culvert and downstream channel.
- <u>Proposed (939.0)</u>: This scenario models the barrier with an invert elevation of 939.0. If the outlet culvert and downstream channel were cleaned-out, the barrier would need to be lowered to 939.0.
- <u>Proposed (940.0)</u>: This scenario models the barrier at the proposed invert elevation, which is consistent with the existing, surveyed elevation.

Atlas-14, 100-yr, 24-hr HWLs			
Node	Up. Existing	Proposed (940.0)	Prop - Exist.
SMC-27	943.4512	943.4450	-0.0062
SMC-28	944.2026	944.2026	0.0000
SMC-29	943.4426	943.4366	-0.0060
SMC-31AFN1	942.5978	942.5998	0.0020
SMC-31A	942.5063	942.5091	0.0028
SMC-31B	940.3800	940.3805	0.0005
SMC-31	939.1513	939.1517	0.0004
SMC-30	974.4570	974.4570	0.0000

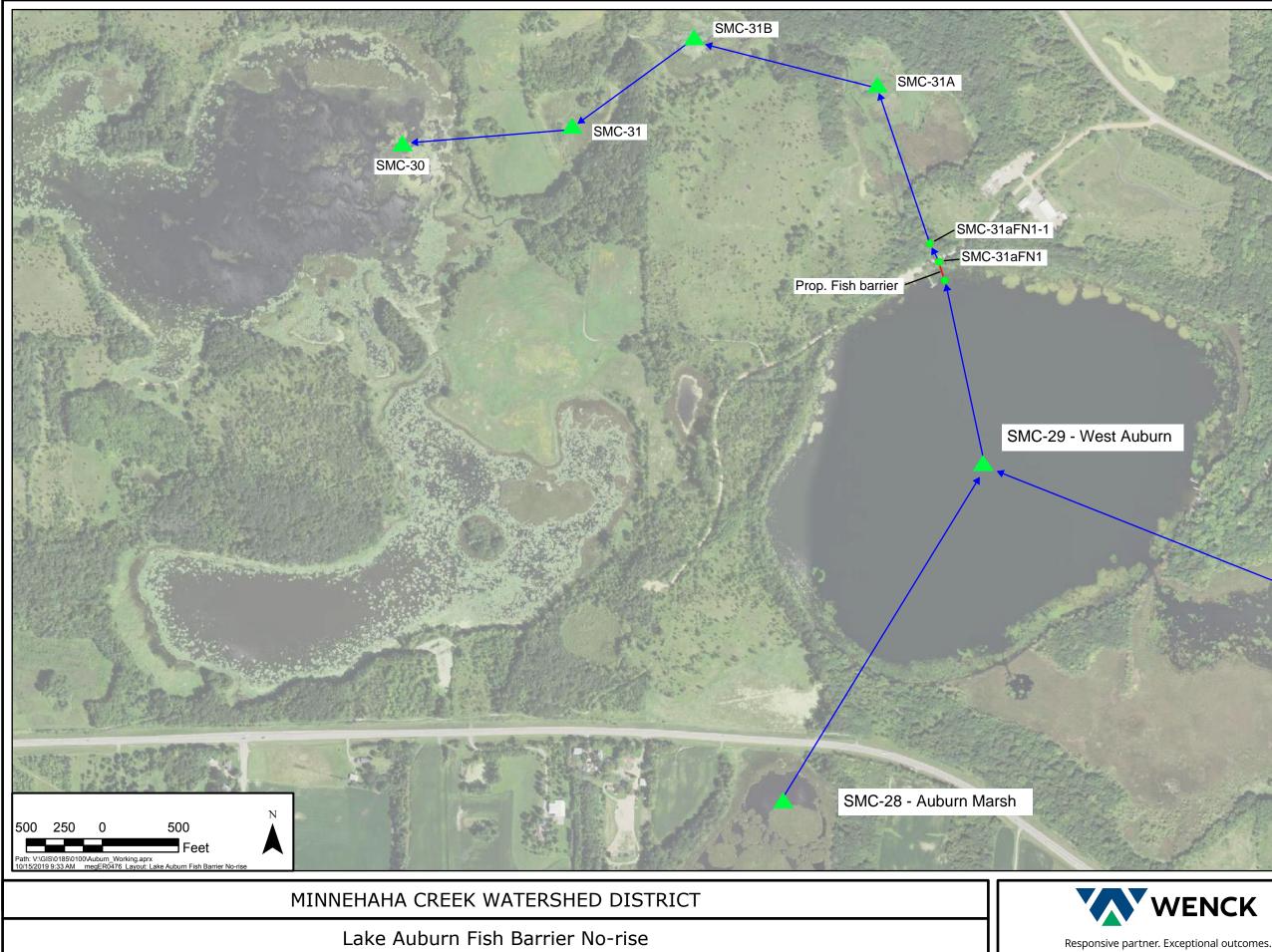
Table 1. Update Existing vs. Proposed (940.0) Results

Table 1 shows that the proposed Fish Barrier, at a 940.0 invert, results in a no-rise scenario for waterbodies upstream and downstream of the barrier. The Proposed elevations are compared to an Updated Existing scenario where there is approximately 1 foot of sediment in the culvert. Figure 1 shows where the corresponding nodes are located in the District's XP-SWMM Model. Table 1 shows that there are no increases greater than 0.0044', so the placement of the barrier satisfies the No-Rise criteria.

Atlas-14, 100-yr, 24-hr HWLs			
Node	Existing	Proposed (939.0)	Prop - Exist.
SMC-27	943.1292	943.1312	0.0020
SMC-28	944.2026	944.2026	0.0000
SMC-29	943.0894	943.0927	0.0033
SMC-31AFN1	942.5779	942.5794	0.0015
SMC-31A	942.4834	942.4854	0.0020
SMC-31B	940.4186	940.4105	-0.0081
SMC-31	939.2034	939.1947	-0.0087
SMC-30	974.4570	974.4570	0.0000

Table 2. Existing vs. Proposed (939.0) Results

Table 2 shows that the barrier will need to be adjusted to an elevation of 939.0, if the West Auburn outlet and the downstream channel were cleaned-out. The 939.0 elevation is approximately 0.12 feet below the invert of the outlet culvert. As shown in the survey (Plan Sheet C-100, attached) and the Fish Barrier Profile (Plan Sheet C-101, attached), the bottom of the lake at the outlet is currently at 940.0.



Legend

XP-SWMM Node XP-SWMM Pond XP-SWMM Link Fish Barrier

SMC-27 - East Auburn

Figure 1

DEC 2019

OWNER



MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT QUALITY OF WATER, QUALITY OF LIFE

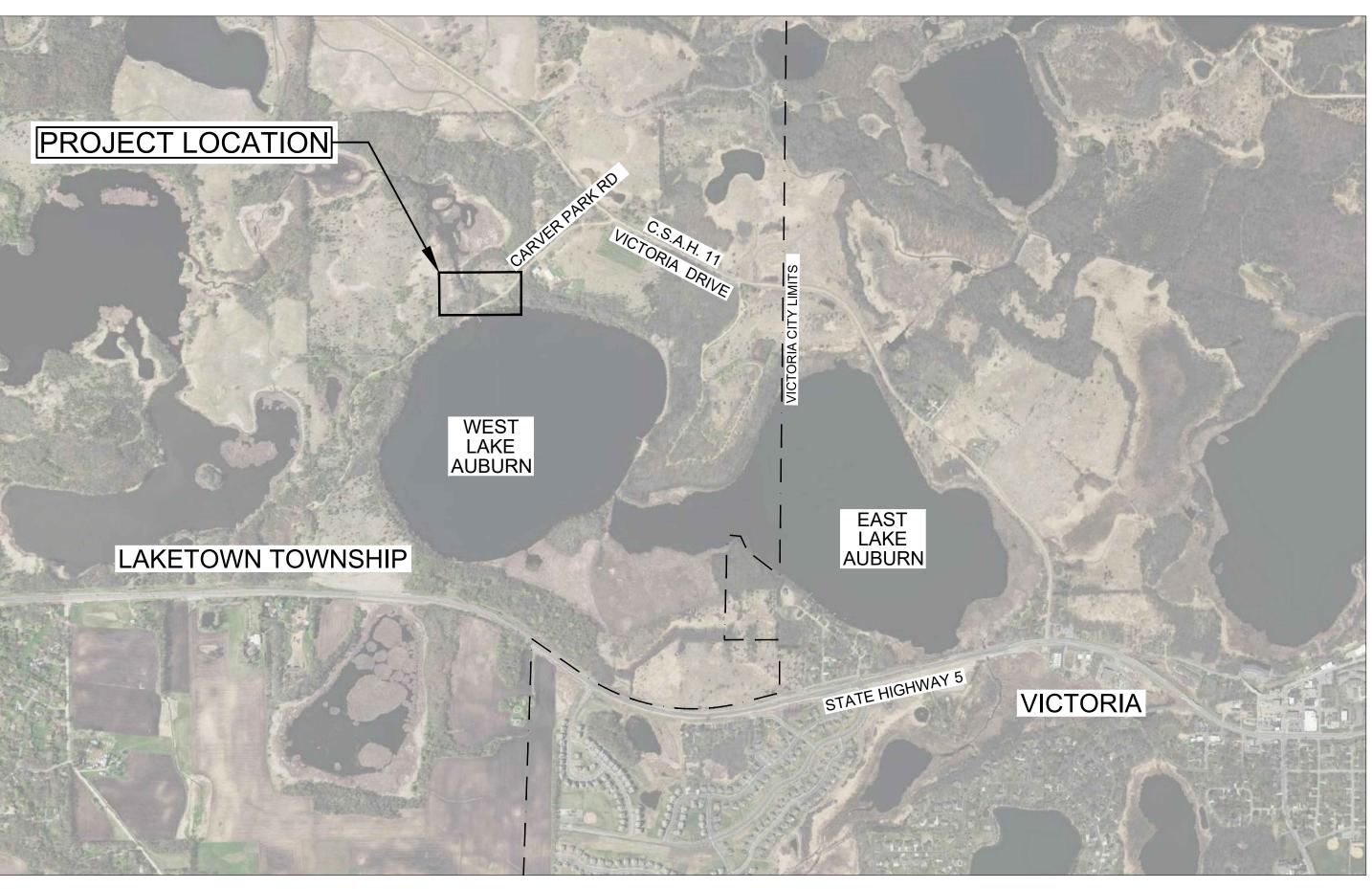
MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT 15320 MINNETONKA BLVD MINNETONKA, MN 55345 (P) - 952-471-0590 CONTACT: ANNA BROWN

SITE CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR LAKE AUBURN CARP BARRIER PREPARED FOR **MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT**





WENCK ASSOCIATES, INC. 7500 OLSON MEMORIAL HWY SUITE 300 GOLDEN VALLEY, MN 55427 (P) - 763-252-6800 CONTACT: CHRIS MEEHAN, P.E.

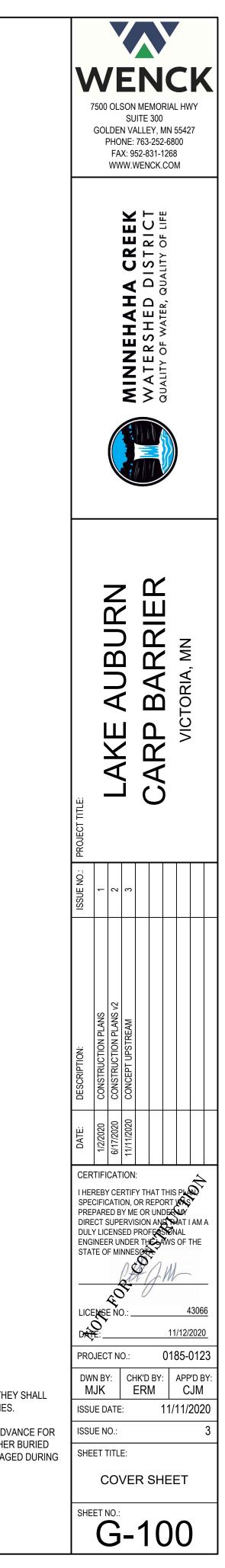


NOVEMBER 2020

VICINITY MAP

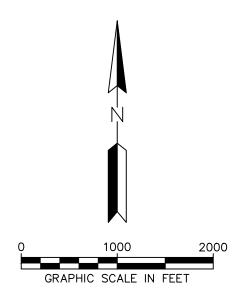


CALL BEFORE YOU DIG



THIS PLAN SET CONTAINS 7 SHEETS

SHEET INDEX		
SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE	
G-100	COVER SHEET	
C-100	EXISTING CONDITIONS	
C-101	SITE PLAN	
C-800	DETAILS	
C-801	DETAILS	
S-100	BARRIER PLAN AND ISO VIEW	
S-101	BARRIER DETAILS	

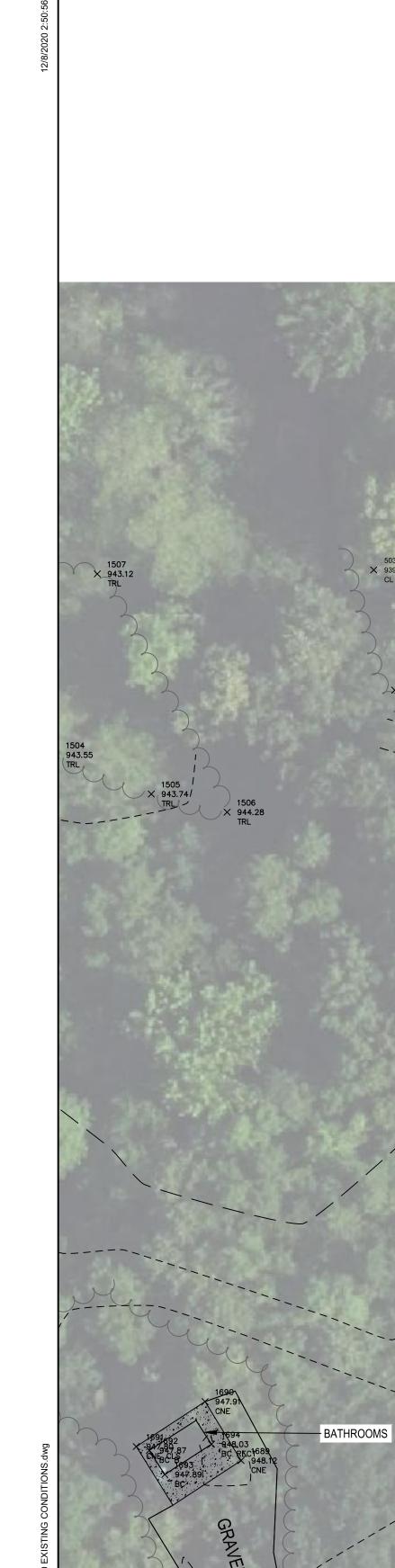


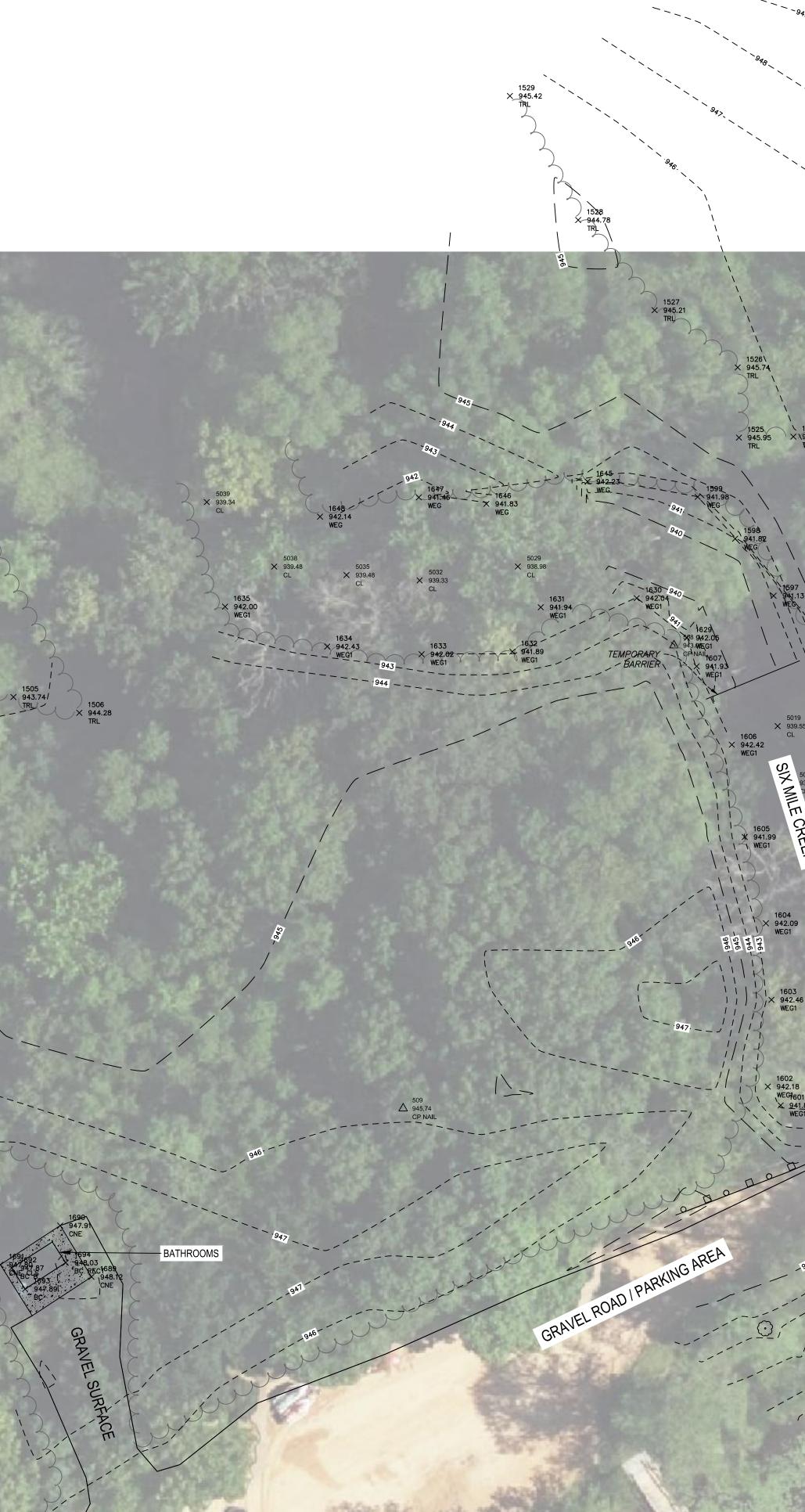
WARNING:

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CALLING FOR LOCATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES. THEY SHALL COOPERATE WITH ALL UTILITY COMPANIES IN MAINTAINING THEIR SERVICE AND/OR RELOCATION OF LINES.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT GOPHER STATE ONE CALL AT 651-454-0002 AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE FOR THE LOCATIONS OF ALL UNDERGROUND WIRES, CABLES, CONDUITS, PIPES, MANHOLES, VALVES OR OTHER BURIED STRUCTURES BEFORE DIGGING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR OR REPLACE THE ABOVE WHEN DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION AT NO COST TO THE OWNER.

GOPHER STATE ONE CALL TWIN CITY AREA: 651-454-0002 TOLL FREE 1-800-252-1166





HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL NOTES

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× 948.52 TRL B

1. HORIZONTAL DATUM: CARVER COUNTY COORDINATE SYSTEM NAD83(11)

- GRAVEL EDGE

2. VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD88

- METAL GUARD RAIL

3. BENCHMARK: MNDOT CONTROL STATION "SERV" - ELEVATION=954.06' - LOCATED IN FRONT OF THE DAIRY QUEEN AT THE INTERSECTION OF TH5 AND CR11

WARNING:

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

GOPHER STATE ONE CALL

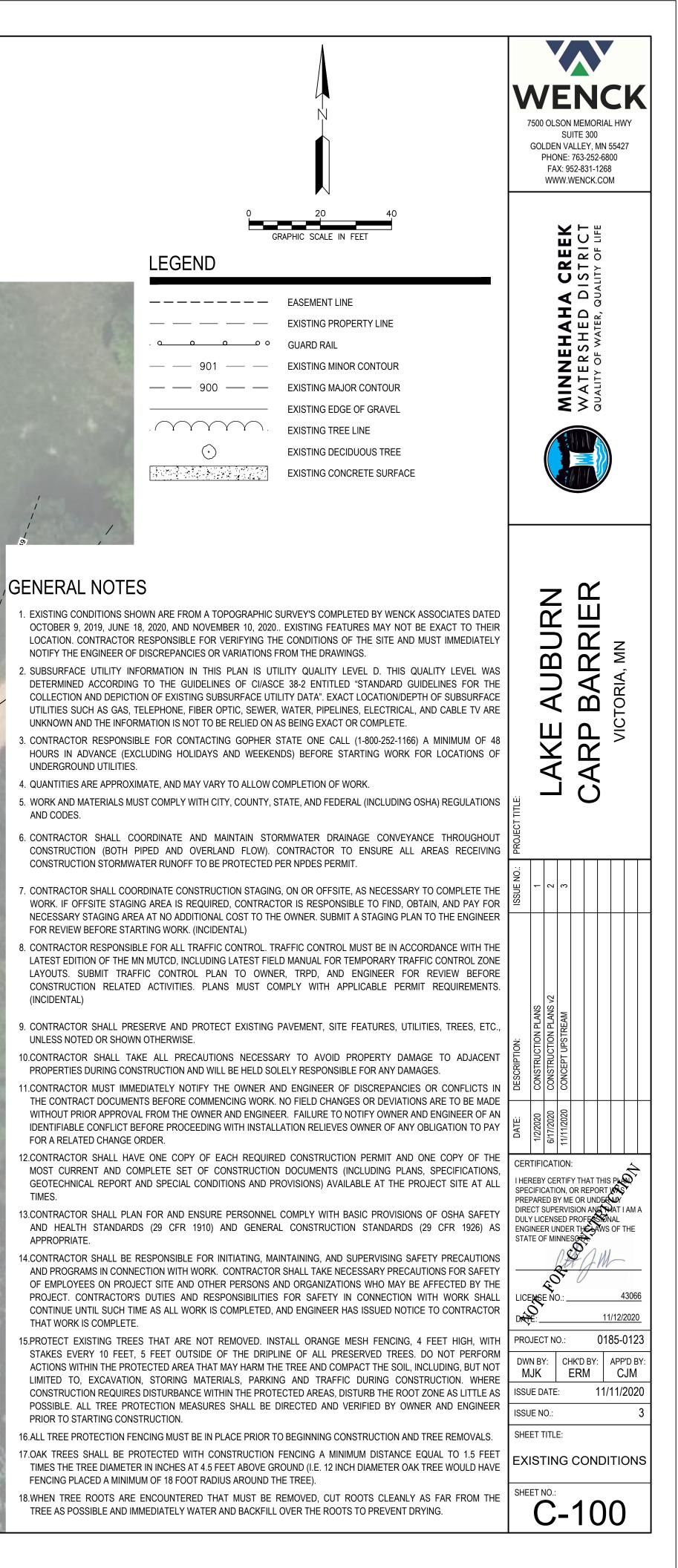
TWIN CITY AREA: 651-454-0002

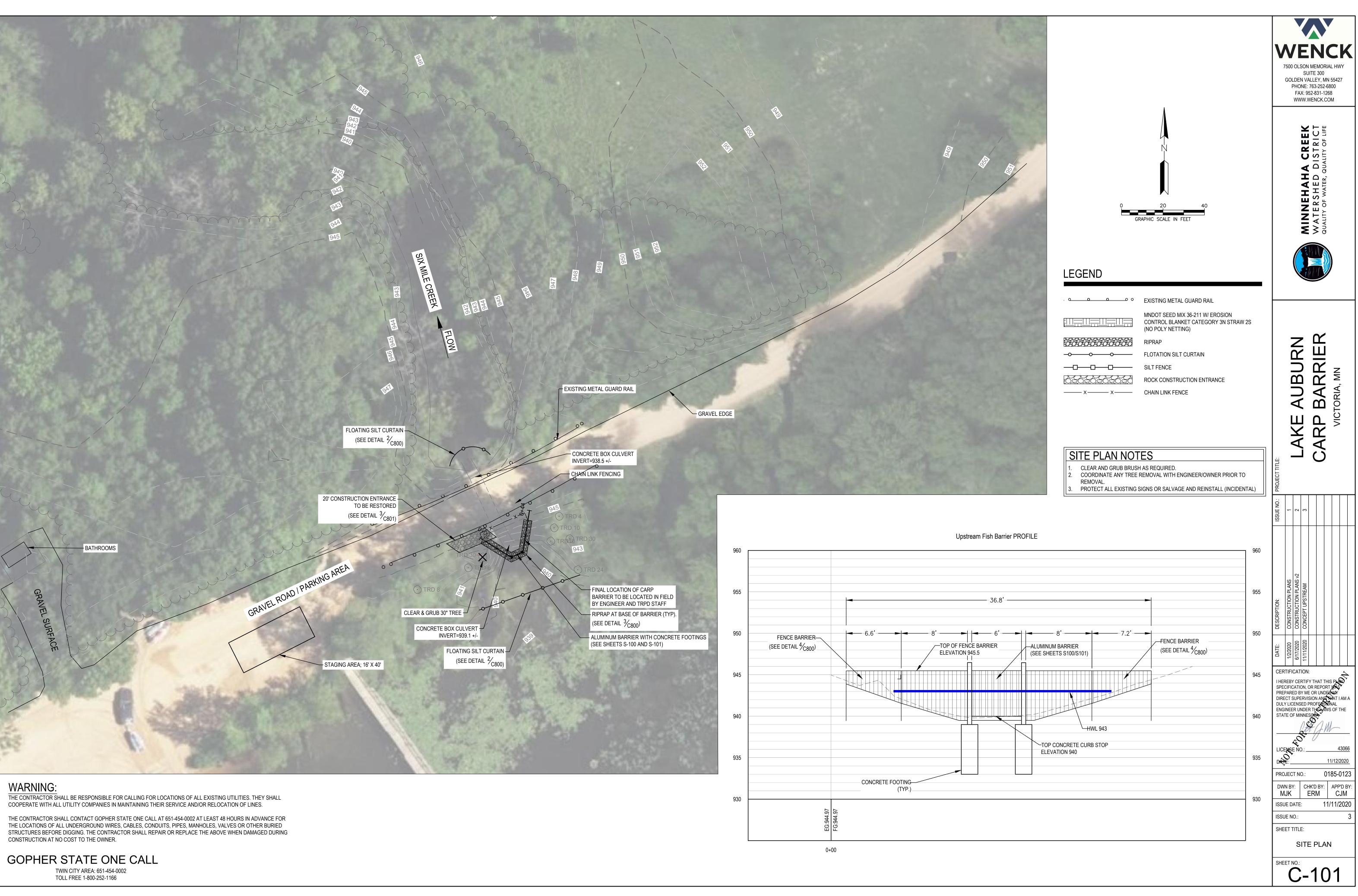
TOLL FREE 1-800-252-1166

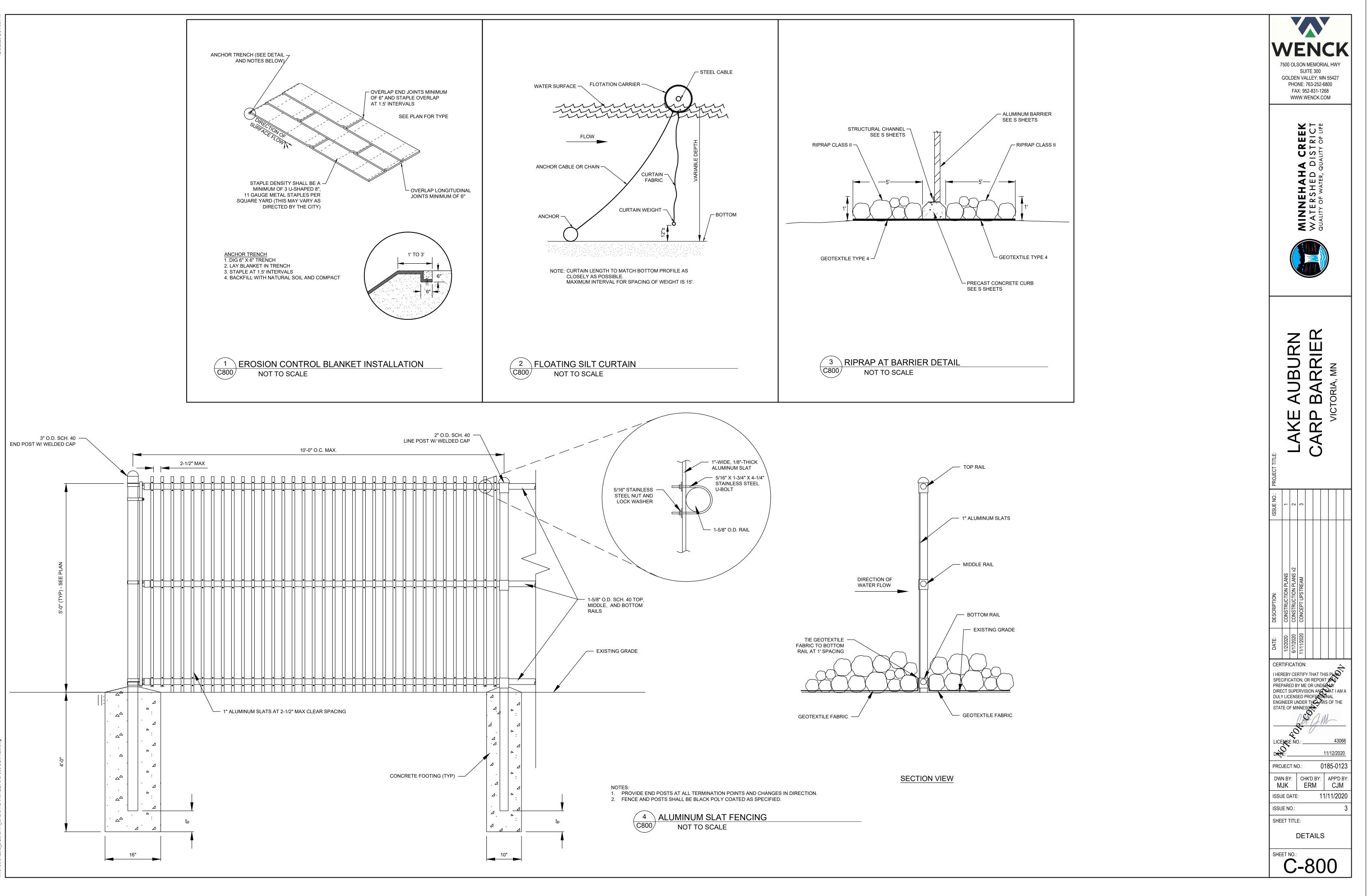
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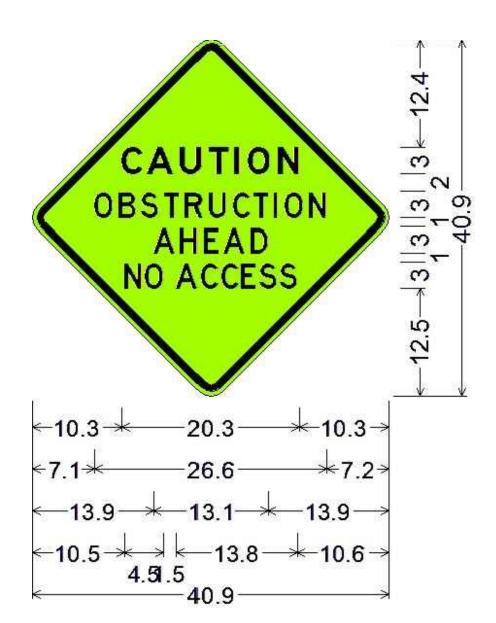
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× 940.45



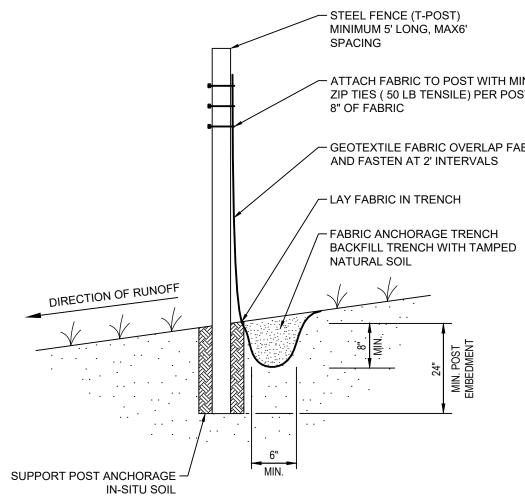




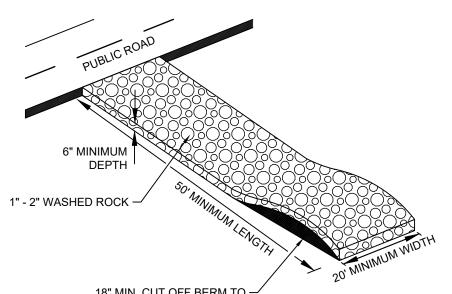


30.0" across sides 1.9" Radius, 0.8" Border, 0.5" Indent, Black on Bright yellow green; "CAUTION" E Mod; "OBSTRUCTION" D; "AHEAD" D; "NO ACCESS" D 50% spacing;

WARNING SIGN DETAIL (NOT USED) 1 ` C801 NOT TO SCALE







18" MIN. CUT OFF BERM TO –⁄ MINIMIZE RUNOFF FROM SITE

NOTE: FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER ROCK TO STOP MUD MIGRATION THROUGH ROCK. 2. ENTRANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED TO PREVENT SEDIMENTATION ON PUBLIC ROADWAYS. FUGITIVE

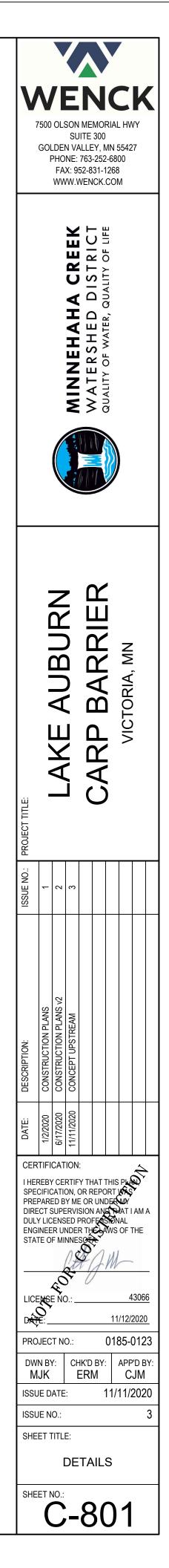




ATTACH FABRIC TO POST WITH MINIMUM 3 ZIP TIES (50 LB TENSILE) PER POST IN TOP 8" OF FABRIC

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC OVERLAP FABRIC 6" AND FASTEN AT 2' INTERVALS

ROCKS WILL BE REMOVED FROM ADJACENT ROADWAYS



APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS - 6' LONG w/ TUBES

- 2-6' LONG CHORDS = 12' x 3.5 LBS/FT = 42 LBS
- $18-5.5' \text{ LONG SPINDALS} = 99' \times 0.63 \text{ LBS/FT} = 62.5 \text{ LBS}$ ٠
- TOTAL WEIGHT = 105 LBS ٠

CONCRETE:

- f'c = 4,000 PSI
- AIR CONTENT = 5% 7% •

REINFORCEMENT:

- ASTM A615 GRADE 60
- fy = 60,000 PSI
- CLEAR COVER = 3"

ALUMINUM SECTIONS:

6061-T6 •

STEEL SECTIONS:

- HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED
- YIELD STRENGTH 50 KSI

LIFTING MECHANISM:

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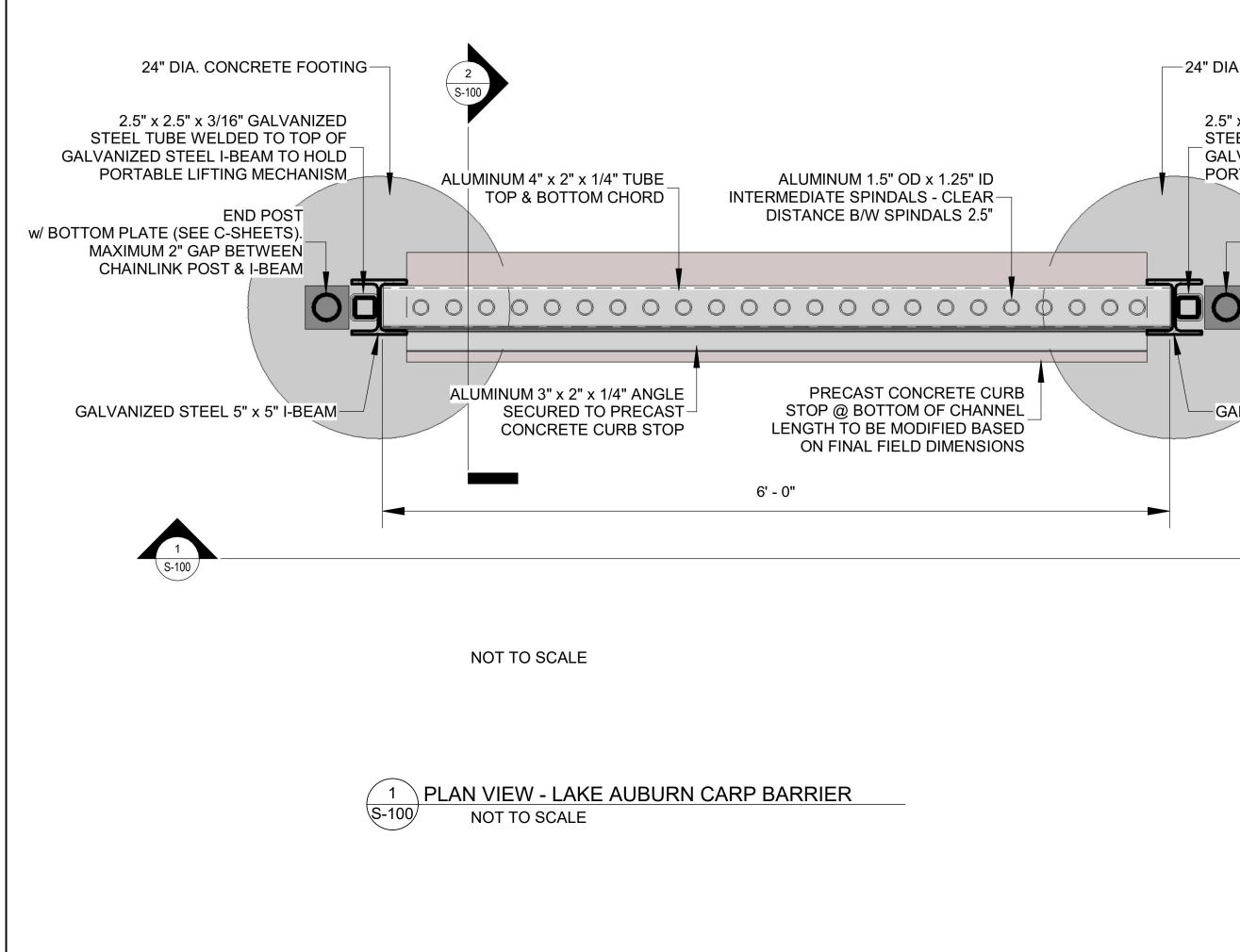
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- VARIOUS LIFTING HEIGHTS

BARRIER & LIFTING MECHANISM SECURITY:

- IN BOTH DOWN AND UP POSITIONS.
- VANDALISM.



MECHANISM IS TO CONSIST OF A PULLEY SYSTEM MECHANSIM IS TO HAVE A 210 LBS LIFTING WEIGHT CAPACITY MECHANISM IS TO BE ABLE TO LOCK IN PLACE AT

BARRIERS ARE TO HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO BE SECURELY LOCKED IN-PLACE TO PREVENT STEALING AND VANDALISM

LIFTING MECHANISM IS TO HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO BE SECURELY LOCKED IN-PLACE TO PREVENT STEALING AND

-24" DIA. CONCRETE FOOTING

END POST

2.5" x 2.5" x 3/16" GALVANIZED

STEEL TUBE WELDED TO TOP OF

PORTABLE LIFTING MECHANISM

GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM TO HOLD

MAXIMUM 2" GAP BETWEEN

CHAINLINK POST & I-BEAM

GALVANIZED STEEL 5" x 5" I-BEAM

w/ BOTTOM PLATE (SEE C-SHEETS).

2" x 2" x 3/16" GALVANIZED STEEL PORTABLE TUBE w/ PULLEY-SYSTEM ATTACHED TO THE TOP

END POST w/ BOTTOM PLATE (SEE C-SHEETS)

2.5" x 2.5" x 3/16" GALVANIZED STEEL TUBE WELDED TO TOP OF GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM TO HOLD PORTABLE LIFTING MECHANISM

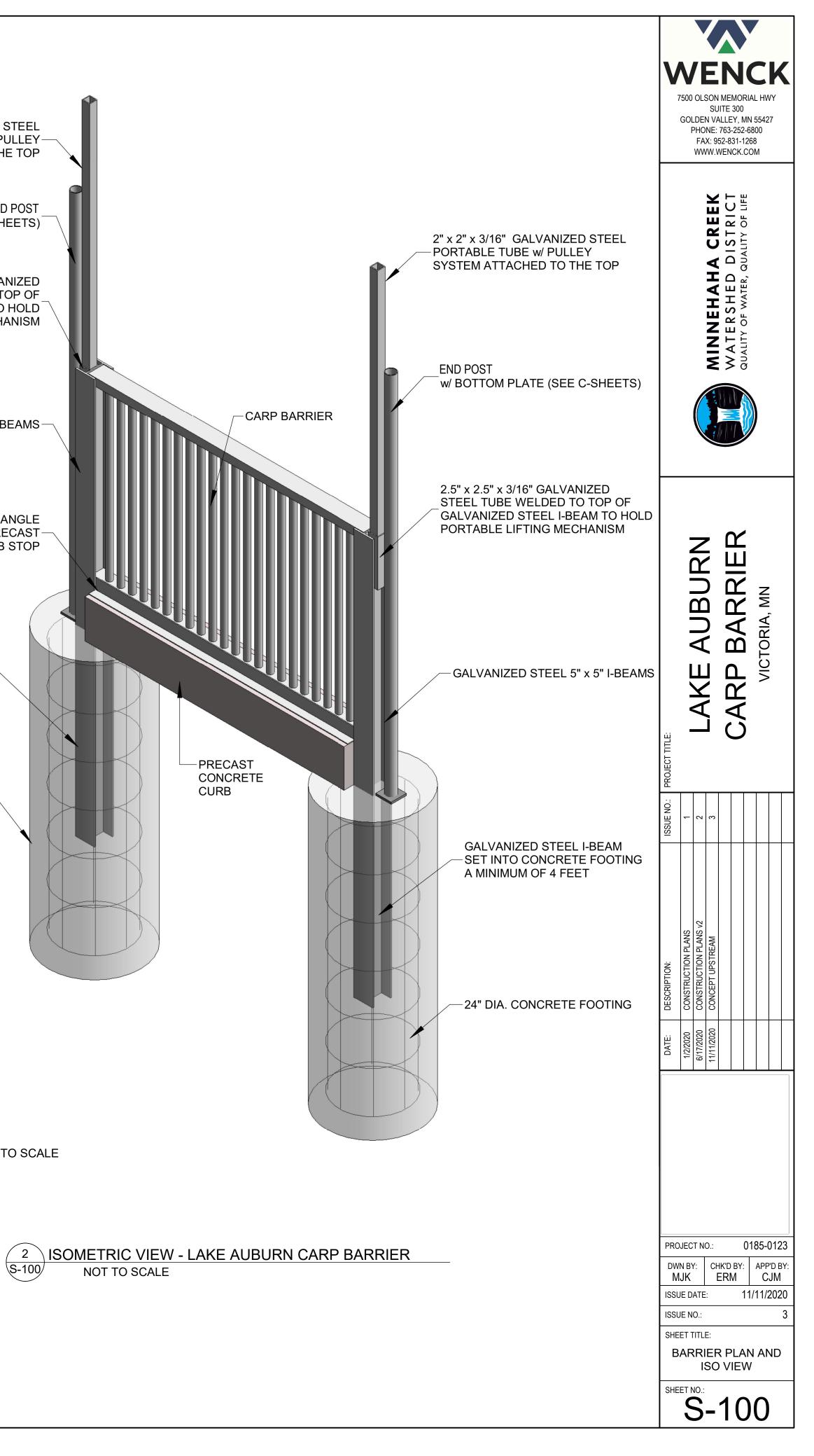
GALVANIZED STEEL 5" x 5" I-BEAMS -

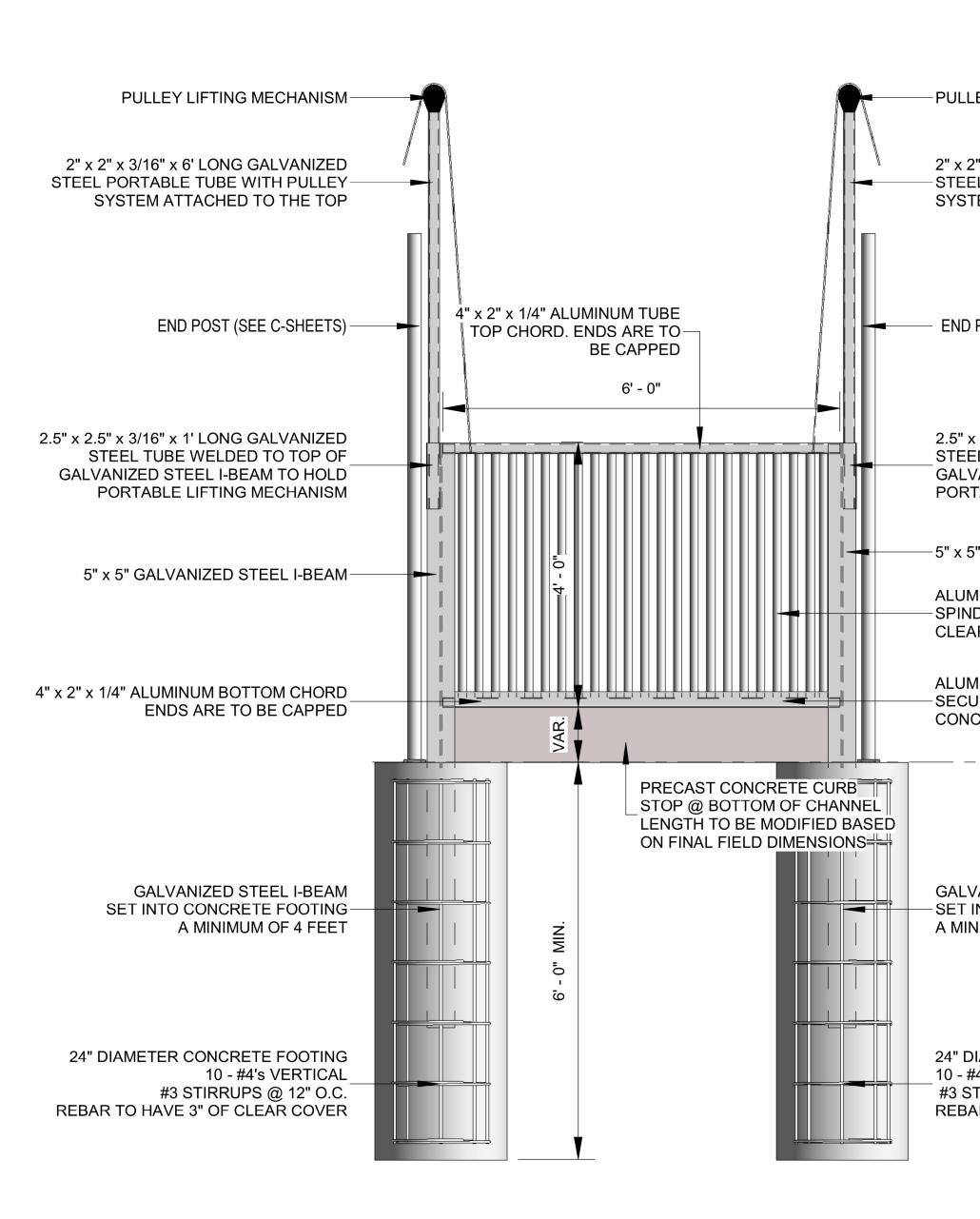
3" x 2" x 1/4" ALUMINUM ANGLE SECURED TO PRECAST CONCRETE CURB STOP

GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM SET INTO CONCRETE FOOTING-A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET

24" DIA. CONCRETE FOOTING-

NOT TO SCALE





ELEVATION - LAKE AUBURN CARP BARRIER S-101 NOT TO SCALE

-PULLEY LIFTING MECHANISM

2" x 2" x 3/16" x 6' LONG GALVANIZED -STEEL PORTABLE TUBE WITH PULLEY

SYSTEM ATTACHED TO THE TOP

- END POST (SEE C-SHEETS)

2.5" x 2.5" x 3/16" x 1' LONG GALVANIZED STEEL TUBE WELDED TO TOP OF GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM TO HOLD PORTABLE LIFTING MECHANISM

-5" x 5" GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM

ALUMINUM 1.5" OD x 1.25" ID INTERMEDIATE -SPINDALS WELDED TO TOP & BOTTOM CHORD CLEAR DISTANCE B/W SPINDALS 1.5"

ALUMINUM 3" x 2" x 1/4" ANGLE -SECURED TO PRECAST CONCRETE CURB STOP

> -

GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM -SET INTO CONCRETE FOOTING A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET

24" DIAMETER CONCRETE FOOTING 10 - #4's VERTICAL #3 STIRRUPS @ 12" O.C. REBAR TO HAVE 3" OF CLEAR COVER PULLEY LIFTING MECHANISM-

2" x 2" x 3/16" x 6' LONG GALVANIZED STEEL PORTABLE TUBE WITH PULLEY SYSTEM ATTACHED TO THE TOP

2.5" x 2.5" x 3/16" x 1' LONG GALVANIZED STEEL TUBE WELDED TO TOP OF GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM TO HOLD PORTABLE LIFTING MECHANISM

> 4" x 2" x 1/4" ALUMINUM TUBE END CAPPED TOP CHORD

5" x 5" GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM-

ALUMINUM 1.5" OD x 1.25" ID INTERMEDIATE SPINDALS WELDED TO TOP & BOTTOM CHORD CLEAR DISTANCE B/W SPINDALS 1.5"

> ALUMINUM 3" x 2" x 1/4" ANGLE SECURED TO PRECAST-

A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET

NOT TO SCALE

GALVANIZED STEEL I-BEAM

STOP @ BOTTOM OF CHANNEL LENGTH TO BE MODIFIED BASED ON FINAL FIELD DIMENSIONS

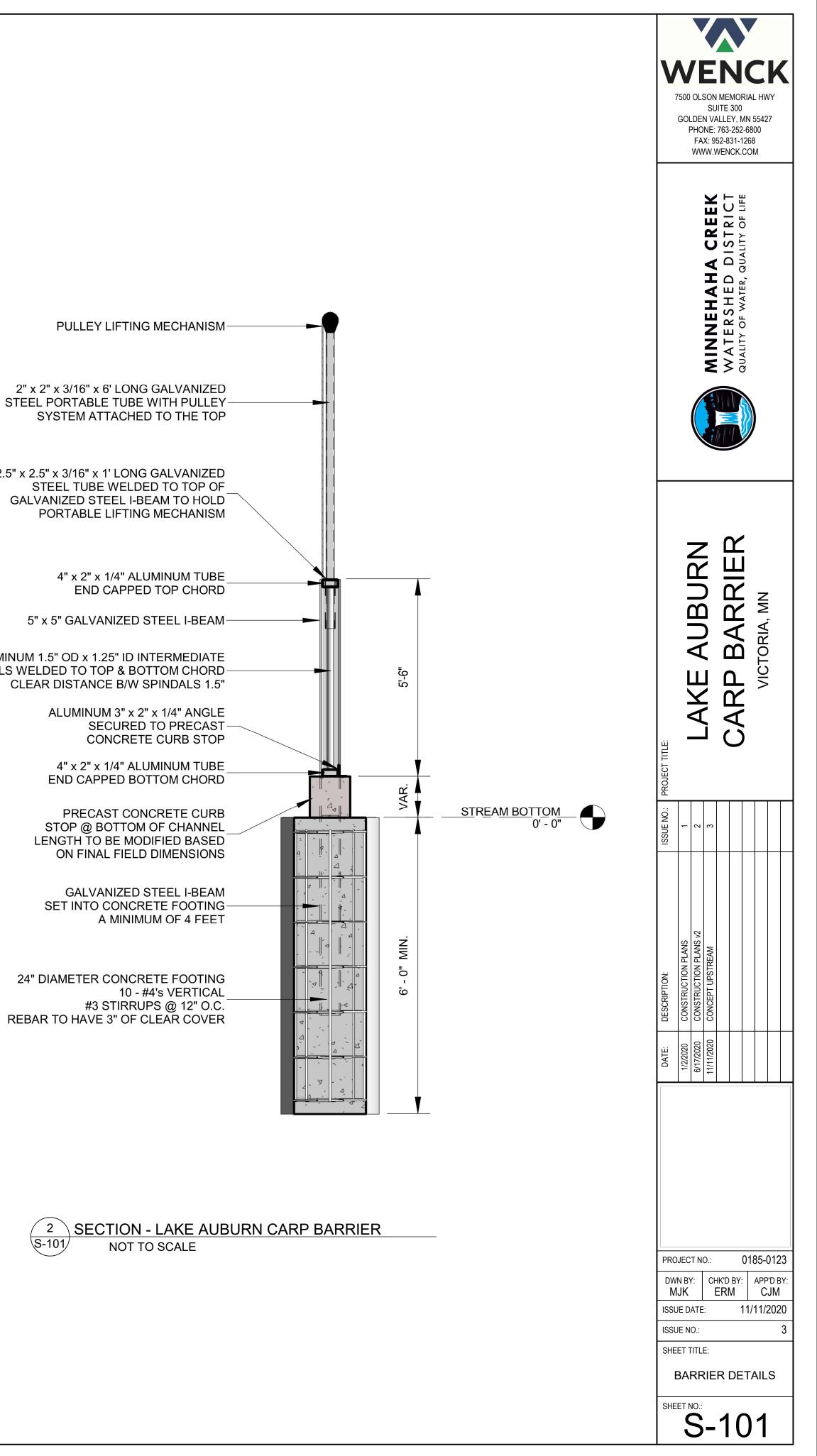
4" x 2" x 1/4" ALUMINUM TUBE END CAPPED BOTTOM CHORD

PRECAST CONCRETE CURB

CONCRETE CURB STOP

S-101

SET INTO CONCRETE FOOTING



SMCHB Habitat Restoration Program: Phase One – Carp Management

Waterbody Crossings and Structures

Statement of Public Benefit

The purpose of this project is to manage common carp in the Six Mile Creek-Halsted Bay (SMCHB) Subwatershed. Common Carp are an invasive species present in very high concentrations throughout the SMCHB subwatershed and are a significant driver of habitat degradation in the 14 deep and shallow lakes they inhabit in this subwatershed – uprooting aquatic vegetation, increasing turbidity, and modifying ecosystems to the detriment of native fish.

A study completed in 2017 by University of Minnesota's AIS research center in partnership with the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) identified carp concentrations across the 14 lake system, reproduction areas, and major migratory corridors for common carp. MCWD has been awarded funding from the Lessard Sams Outdoor Heritage Council (LSOHC) to implement a management strategy based on this study. When fully implemented, this project will result in the restoration of 2,488 acres of deep and shallow lake habitat. This project not only directly benefits aquatic resources in the SMCHB subwatershed, but also will allow subsequent management activities to be more effective, such as alum treatment and watershed load management.

Carp barriers are a primary strategy in this LSOHC funded management plan. This is the fourth and final barrier installation occurring along major migratory corridors for invasive common carp. Installation of barriers at these locations provide several benefits: 1. They prevent adult carp from returning to spawning areas, decreasing population growth; 2. They create smaller management units for carp removal and; 3. They will aid direction in carp removal from the stream channel.

Alternatives Analysis

Alternative 1: Do Nothing

One alternative would be to not install fish barriers in the SMCHB subwatershed. This is not a viable alternative because carp are a significant driver of degrading conditions within the SMCHB subwatershed, not only directly driving degrading ecological conditions, but also rendering other management strategies, such as alum treatment in shallow lakes, unviable. Reducing the number of carp and limiting their ability to freely move between lakes and into their spawning areas are a critical first step in restored this 27 square mile subwatershed that is the headwaters of Lake Minnetonka. The benefit to aquatic resources facilitated by these barriers substantially outweighs the do nothing alternative.

Alternative 2: Temporary Barriers

Temporary barriers have previously been utilized in the SMCHB subwatershed under DNR permits in both 2017 and 2018. This alternative, however, is not viable for long term management because:

• Carp management in this subwatershed will be permanent and ongoing, and reinstallation of temporary barriers annually cannot ensure the level of needed protection as carp migration can be unpredictable, and some movement occurs throughout the year. In particular, spring melt timing and site conditions can often render it not feasible to install temporary barriers before

the spring migration, which can be a substantial source of new carp entering SMCHB from the Lake Minnetonka system and spawning.

• Temporary barriers may have a higher ecosystem impact than permanent barriers. We have found in two years of temporary barrier installation that carp will try to dig around these structures, causing sediment suspension and modification to the stream bed. This barrier will be reinforced with rip-rap and precast concrete minimizing secondary damage to the channel.

Wildlife Passage

MCWD will be seeking an exception to the wildlife passage criterial under the Waterbody Crossings and Structure Rule. In order to achieve the project purpose of preventing carp migration it is infeasible to provide for offset culverts or other means to facilitate barrier passage in the design of the barrier.

MCWD staff will facilitate wildlife passage of other species through routine inspection. Staff will inspect barriers 1 to 2 times per week, or as needed based on flow and site conditions. Staff will have two means available to facilitate crossings: manually, by net (turtles) or by utilizing a backback electroshocker and net (gamefish); or utilizing a pulley system that will be affixed to the barrier to remove and reinstall sections as needed (See barrier details, S100 through S105). The pulley system will be used primary to support Northern Pike spawning. Since Northern Pike often spawn earlier than common carp in the spring, we will open one section of the barrier to allow Northern Pike to pass, then put the section back in place prior to carp migration.

Maintenance

The District and/or its partners will manage carp barriers placed within the Six Mile Creek – Halsted Bay Subwatershed. The barriers are a necessary part of a comprehensive strategy to manage carp in the system and restore aquatic habitat. Staff will conduct routine maintenance to clean debris and inspect for damage and other issues during the open-water season. This will occur 1 to 2 times per week, or as needed based on conditions. Low flow periods may provide little debris accumulation and maintenance won't be needed as frequently. Higher flow conditions may require more frequent inspection. During this routine maintenance, we will also facilitate wildlife passage as we are able.

Construction Schedule

Project construction will occur between January 18, 2021 and March 31, 2021.

List of Attachments

- 1. Construction Plan Set
- 2. No Rise Certificate
- 3. Exception Request

REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION FROM A RULE PROVISION

MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT (MCWD) 15320 MINNETONKA BLVD. MINNETONKA, MN 55345

Phone: 952-471-0590 Fax: 952-471-0682

A request for an exception must be accompanied by a MCWD Water Resources Application

Project Details:

Project address:______ City: _____ State: ____ Zip:_____

County:_____ Property ID number (PID):_____

The Board of Managers may grant an exception from a provision of the rules on a determination that the proposed application will achieve a greater degree of water resource protection than would strict compliance with the provision. An exception must be approved by a two-thirds majority of managers voting.

Exception Requested From MCWD Rule(s):

Erosion Control	Waterbody Crossings & Structures
Floodplain Alteration	Stormwater Management
Wetland Protection	Appropriations
Shoreline & Streambank Stabilization	Illicit Discharge

Provision(s) and Requirement(s) of the Rule(s):

Requested Exception:

Describe how the proposed design will achieve a greater degree of water resource protection than strict compliance with the provision, referring to the impacts on water quality, water quantity, and ecological integrity. Quantify water resource protection as much as possible (pounds of pollutant removal, acres of habitat creation, etc).