



GREAT RIVER  
ENERGY®

12300 Elm Creek Boulevard • Maple Grove, Minnesota 55369-4718 • 763-445-5000 • Fax 763-445-5050 • www.GreatRiverEnergy.com

September 20, 2011

Ms. Suzanne Steinhauer  
State Permit Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
Energy Facility Permitting  
85 7<sup>th</sup> Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101-2198

Re: In the Matter of the 115 kV Little Falls High Voltage Transmission Project proposed by Great River Energy and Minnesota Power  
Docket No. ET2, E015/TL-11-318

Dear Ms. Steinhauer:

Great River Energy respectfully submits this letter to clarify that the Applicants are seeking a Route Permit to include modifications at both the Crow Wing Power Little Falls Substation and the Minnesota Power Little Falls Substation. The Route Permit Application (Table 9-1) erroneously indicated that Crow Wing Power will be seeking a Conditional Use Permit for the Crow Wing Power Little Falls Substation. Crow Wing Power will be seeking local permits for driveway access but not for the actual substation modifications.

Please find attached drawings showing the proposed site plans for both Minnesota Power and Crow Wing Power substations. Please note that the Route Permit Application (Figure B-3) requests a 150 foot route width to allow access to the Crow Wing Power Substation. The Applicants would like to clarify that this route width was also intended to include expansion of that substation.

- Plans for the Crow Wing Power Little Falls Substation are to add approximately 50 feet of fence to the south, maintain the width of the present substation, install a new high side and transformer with an interrupting device and move the regulators to the south bay. The expansion may force the move of the 700 MHz pole and possibly the revenue sharing center to the north end of the substation.
- Plans for the Minnesota Power Little Falls Substation are to maintain the same fence boundary and add a new bay and breaker in the northeast corner.

If you need additional information regarding this project, please contact me at 763-445-5215.

Sincerely,

GREAT RIVER ENERGY

Marsha Parlow  
Transmission Permitting Analyst

Enclosures

c: Michelle Lommel, GRE  
Dan McCourtney, MP

S:\Legal\Environmental\Transmission\Projects\7588 Little Falls\Little Falls CWP Substation Clarification.doc

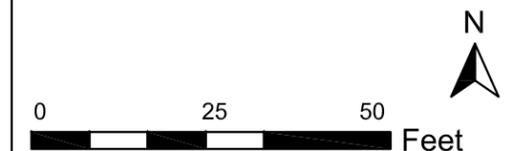


GREAT RIVER ENERGY®

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative



- Crow Wing Power Substation
- Existing Substation Fence
- Substation Expansion



Data Sources Vary Between MNDOT, MNDNR, MNGEO and Great River Energy. 2010 Color Orthophotos from Farm Services Administration. Parcel Data from Morrison County GIS. Map Projection: UTM, NAD83, Zone 15, Meters

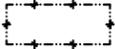
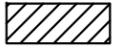
LAST REVISED DATE:  
**PRELIMINARY PRINT**  
 DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

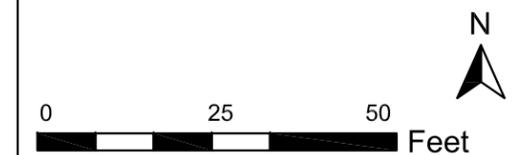
**Little Falls  
 115 kV  
 Project  
 Proposed  
 Crow Wing Power  
 Little Falls Substation  
 Expansion**



**GREAT RIVER  
ENERGY®**

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative 

-  Existing Substation Fence
-  Substation Expansion



Data Sources Vary Between  
MNDOT, MNDNR, MNGEO  
and Great River Energy.  
2010 Color Orthophotos from  
Farm Services Administration.  
Parcel Data from Morrison  
County GIS.  
Map Projection:  
UTM, NAD83, Zone 15, Meters

**Little Falls  
115 kV  
Project  
Proposed  
Minnesota Power  
Little Falls Substation  
Expansion**

Updated: 09-16-11

LAST REVISED DATE:

**PRELIMINARY PRINT**  
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION



# Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

520 Lafayette Road North | St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4194 | 651-296-6300

800-657-3864 | 651-282-5332 TTY | [www.pca.state.mn.us](http://www.pca.state.mn.us) | Equal Opportunity Employer

September 21, 2011

Ms. Suzanne Steinhauer  
State Permit Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7<sup>th</sup> Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul, MN 55101

Re: Little Falls 115 kV Transmission Line Project  
PUC Docket Number: ET-2, E015/TL-11-318

Dear Ms. Steinhauer:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Little Falls Project (Project), a 115 kilovolt transmission line located in Morrison County, Minnesota. Regarding matters for which the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has regulatory responsibility and other interests, MPCA staff has the following comments for your consideration.

- As noted in the route permit application, the Project is located near the Platte River. It should also include a description of the impairment status of this water body as listed on the MPCA Inventory of Impaired Waters. We recommend you check with our current Inventory of Impaired Waters listing on the MPCA website at: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/tmdl/tmdl-303dlist.html>. The Platte River is listed as impaired for fish bioassessments and is located within one mile of the Project. The impairment will dictate additional increased stormwater treatment both during construction and require additional increased permanent treatment post construction. These requirements will be included in any necessary National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System (NPDES/SDS) Construction Stormwater Permit. The project proposer should determine that compliance with these increased stormwater water quality treatments can be achieved on the project site or elsewhere. Information regarding the MPCA's Construction Stormwater Program can be found on the MPCA's website at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/stormwater/stormwater-c.html>. Questions regarding Construction Stormwater Permit requirements should be directed to Roberta Getman at 507-206-2629.

Please be aware that this letter does not constitute approval by the MPCA of any or all elements of the Project for the purpose of pending or future permit action(s) by the MPCA. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Project proposer to secure any required permits and to comply with any requisite permit conditions. If you have any questions concerning our review of this Project, please contact Karen Kromar of my staff by e-mail at [karen.kromar@state.mn.us](mailto:karen.kromar@state.mn.us) or by telephone at 651-757-2508.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Craig Affeldt".

Craig Affeldt, Supervisor  
Environmental Review Unit  
Prevention and Assistance Division

CA/KK:mbo

cc: Karen Kromar, MPCA, St. Paul  
Roberta Getman, MPCA, Rochester  
Reed Larson, MPCA, Brainerd

# Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

500 Lafayette Road • St. Paul, MN • 55155-40



September 23, 2011

Suzanne Steinhauer  
State Permit Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
Energy Facility Permitting  
85 7th Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101-2198

Re: Application for a HVTL Route Permit for the Little Falls 115 kV Transmission Project  
[PUC Docket Number: ET-2, E015/TL-11-318]

Dear Ms. Steinhauer:

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has reviewed the route permit application for the Little Falls 115 kV Transmission Project. Generally the proposed route appears to best avoid sensitive and rare features and publically owned waters and lands. The following comments are provided regarding the Blanding's Turtle, bird diverter locations, wetlands, and scoping for the Environmental Assessment (EA).

The route permit application discusses recommendations regarding the state-listed threatened Blanding's Turtle previously sent to the project proposer by the DNR. The EA should clarify which Blanding's Turtle recommendations will be implemented. A copy of a fact sheet regarding the Blanding's Turtle and a copy of a flyer to be given to contractors are attached. The EA should specifically state whether this flyer will be given to contractors for the record.

The proposers state that they will follow DNR and USFWS recommendations to avoid or minimize avian impacts and that bird diverters will be installed per DNR and USFWS recommendations. The EA should include maps that depict where bird diverters will be located for agency review.

A comparison table for the proposed route and route alternatives considered should be included in the EA. The table should include environmental information covered in the route permit. These tables are often included during environmental review of transmission projects and are helpful.

The project schedule states that construction is expected to begin in mid-2012 with an in-service date of November 30, 2012. The proposer identifies that the proposed transmission line will cross wetlands. The dates of construction indicate that ideal construction under winter conditions will not be possible. The EA should include more discussion on potential wetland impacts that would occur within the construction schedule and the efforts to avoid or minimize these impacts.



The DNR appreciates your consideration of these comments. Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jamie Schrenzel".

Jamie Schrenzel  
Principal Planner  
Environmental Review Unit  
(651) 259-5115

Enclosures: 2

C: Marsha Parlow, Great River Energy

## Environmental Review Fact Sheet Series

### Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species of Minnesota

# Blanding's Turtle

(*Emydoidea blandingii*)

Minnesota Status: Threatened  
Federal Status: none

State Rank<sup>1</sup>: S2  
Global Rank<sup>1</sup>: G4

#### HABITAT USE

Blanding's turtles need both wetland and upland habitats to complete their life cycle. The types of wetlands used include ponds, marshes, shrub swamps, bogs, and ditches and streams with slow-moving water. In Minnesota, Blanding's turtles are primarily marsh and pond inhabitants. Calm, shallow water bodies (Type 1-3 wetlands) with mud bottoms and abundant aquatic vegetation (e.g., cattails, water lilies) are preferred, and extensive marshes bordering rivers provide excellent habitat. Small temporary wetlands (those that dry up in the late summer or fall) are frequently used in spring and summer -- these fishless pools are amphibian and invertebrate breeding habitat, which provides an important food source for Blanding's turtles. Also, the warmer water of these shallower areas probably aids in the development of eggs within the female turtle. Nesting occurs in open (grassy or brushy) sandy uplands, often some distance from water bodies. Frequently, nesting occurs in traditional nesting grounds on undeveloped land. Blanding's turtles have also been known to nest successfully on residential property (especially in low density housing situations), and to utilize disturbed areas such as farm fields, gardens, under power lines, and road shoulders (especially of dirt roads). Although Blanding's turtles may travel through woodlots during their seasonal movements, shady areas (including forests and lawns with shade trees) are not used for nesting. Wetlands with deeper water are needed in times of drought, and during the winter. Blanding's turtles overwinter in the muddy bottoms of deeper marshes and ponds, or other water bodies where they are protected from freezing.

#### LIFE HISTORY

Individuals emerge from overwintering and begin basking in late March or early April on warm, sunny days. The increase in body temperature which occurs during basking is necessary for egg development within the female turtle. Nesting in Minnesota typically occurs during June, and females are most active in late afternoon and at dusk. Nesting can occur as much as a mile from wetlands. The nest is dug by the female in an open sandy area and 6-15 eggs are laid. The female turtle returns to the marsh within 24 hours of laying eggs. After a development period of approximately two months, hatchlings leave the nest from mid-August through early-October. Nesting females and hatchlings are often at risk of being killed while crossing roads between wetlands and nesting areas. In addition to movements associated with nesting, all ages and both sexes move between wetlands from April through November. These movements peak in June and July and again in September and October as turtles move to and from overwintering sites. In late autumn (typically November), Blanding's turtles bury themselves in the substrate (the mud at the bottom) of deeper wetlands to overwinter.

#### IMPACTS / THREATS / CAUSES OF DECLINE

- loss of wetland habitat through drainage or flooding (converting wetlands into ponds or lakes)
- loss of upland habitat through development or conversion to agriculture
- human disturbance, including collection for the pet trade\* and road kills during seasonal movements
- increase in predator populations (skunks, racoons, etc.) which prey on nests and young

\*It is illegal to possess this threatened species.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AVOIDING AND MINIMIZING IMPACTS

These recommendations apply to typical construction projects and general land use within Blanding's turtle habitat, and are provided to help local governments, developers, contractors, and homeowners minimize or avoid detrimental impacts to Blanding's turtle populations. **List 1** describes minimum measures which we recommend to prevent harm to Blanding's turtles during construction or other work within Blanding's turtle habitat. **List 2** contains recommendations which offer even greater protection for Blanding's turtles populations; this list should be used *in addition to the first list* in areas which are known to be of state-wide importance to Blanding's turtles (contact the DNR's Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program if you wish to determine if your project or home is in one of these areas), or in any other area where greater protection for Blanding's turtles is desired.

List 1. Recommendations for all areas inhabited by Blanding's turtles.	List 2. Additional recommendations for areas known to be of state-wide importance to Blanding's turtles.
GENERAL	
A flyer with an illustration of a Blanding's turtle should be given to all contractors working in the area. Homeowners should also be informed of the presence of Blanding's turtles in the area.	Turtle crossing signs can be installed adjacent to road-crossing areas used by Blanding's turtles to increase public awareness and reduce road kills.
Turtles which are in imminent danger should be moved, by hand, out of harms way. Turtles which are not in imminent danger should be left undisturbed.	Workers in the area should be aware that Blanding's turtles nest in June, generally after 4pm, and should be advised to minimize disturbance if turtles are seen.
If a Blanding's turtle nests in your yard, do not disturb the nest.	If you would like to provide more protection for a Blanding's turtle nest on your property, see "Protecting Blanding's Turtle Nests" on page 3 of this fact sheet.
Silt fencing should be set up to keep turtles out of construction areas. It is <u>critical</u> that silt fencing be removed after the area has been revegetated.	Construction in potential nesting areas should be limited to the period between September 15 and June 1 (this is the time when activity of adults and hatchlings in upland areas is at a minimum).
WETLANDS	
Small, vegetated temporary wetlands (Types 2 & 3) should not be dredged, deepened, filled, or converted to storm water retention basins (these wetlands provide important habitat during spring and summer).	Shallow portions of wetlands should not be disturbed during prime basking time (mid morning to mid- afternoon in May and June). A wide buffer should be left along the shore to minimize human activity near wetlands (basking Blanding's turtles are more easily disturbed than other turtle species).
Wetlands should be protected from pollution; use of fertilizers and pesticides should be avoided, and run-off from lawns and streets should be controlled. Erosion should be prevented to keep sediment from reaching wetlands and lakes.	Wetlands should be protected from road, lawn, and other chemical run-off by a vegetated buffer strip at least 50' wide. This area should be left unmowed and in a natural condition.
ROADS	
Roads should be kept to minimum standards on widths and lanes (this reduces road kills by slowing traffic and reducing the distance turtles need to cross).	Tunnels should be considered in areas with concentrations of turtle crossings (more than 10 turtles per year per 100 meters of road), and in areas of lower density if the level of road use would make a safe crossing impossible for turtles. Contact your DNR Regional Nongame Specialist for further information on wildlife tunnels.
Roads should be ditched, not curbed or below grade. If curbs must be used, 4 inch high curbs at a 3:1 slope are preferred (Blanding's turtles have great difficulty climbing traditional curbs; curbs and below grade roads trap turtles on the road and can cause road kills).	Roads should be ditched, not curbed or below grade.

ROADS cont.	
Culverts between wetland areas, or between wetland areas and nesting areas, should be 36 inches or greater in diameter, and elliptical or flat-bottomed.	Road placement should avoid separating wetlands from adjacent upland nesting sites, or these roads should be fenced to prevent turtles from attempting to cross them (contact your DNR Nongame Specialist for details).
Wetland crossings should be bridged, or include raised roadways with culverts which are 36 in or greater in diameter and flat-bottomed or elliptical (raised roadways discourage turtles from leaving the wetland to bask on roads).	Road placement should avoid bisecting wetlands, or these roads should be fenced to prevent turtles from attempting to cross them (contact your DNR Nongame Specialist for details). This is especially important for roads with more than 2 lanes.
Culverts under roads crossing streams should be oversized (at least twice as wide as the normal width of open water) and flat-bottomed or elliptical.	Roads crossing streams should be bridged.
UTILITIES	
Utility access and maintenance roads should be kept to a minimum (this reduces road-kill potential).	
Because trenches can trap turtles, trenches should be checked for turtles prior to being backfilled and the sites should be returned to original grade.	
LANDSCAPING AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	
Terrain should be left with as much natural contour as possible.	As much natural landscape as possible should be preserved (installation of sod or wood chips, paving, and planting of trees within nesting habitat can make that habitat unusable to nesting Blanding's turtles).
Graded areas should be revegetated with native grasses and forbs (some non-natives form dense patches through which it is difficult for turtles to travel).	Open space should include some areas at higher elevations for nesting. These areas should be retained in native vegetation, and should be connected to wetlands by a wide corridor of native vegetation.
Vegetation management in infrequently mowed areas -- such as in ditches, along utility access roads, and under power lines -- should be done mechanically (chemicals should not be used). Work should occur fall through spring (after October 1 <sup>st</sup> and before June 1 <sup>st</sup> ).	Ditches and utility access roads should not be mowed or managed through use of chemicals. If vegetation management is required, it should be done mechanically, as infrequently as possible, and fall through spring (mowing can kill turtles present during mowing, and makes it easier for predators to locate turtles crossing roads).

**Protecting Blanding's Turtle Nests:** Most predation on turtle nests occurs within 48 hours after the eggs are laid. After this time, the scent is gone from the nest and it is more difficult for predators to locate the nest. Nests more than a week old probably do not need additional protection, unless they are in a particularly vulnerable spot, such as a yard where pets may disturb the nest. Turtle nests can be protected from predators and other disturbance by covering them with a piece of wire fencing (such as chicken wire), secured to the ground with stakes or rocks. The piece of fencing should measure at least 2 ft. x 2 ft., and should be of medium sized mesh (openings should be about 2 in. x 2 in.). It is *very important* that the fencing be **removed before August 1<sup>st</sup>** so the young turtles can escape from the nest when they hatch!

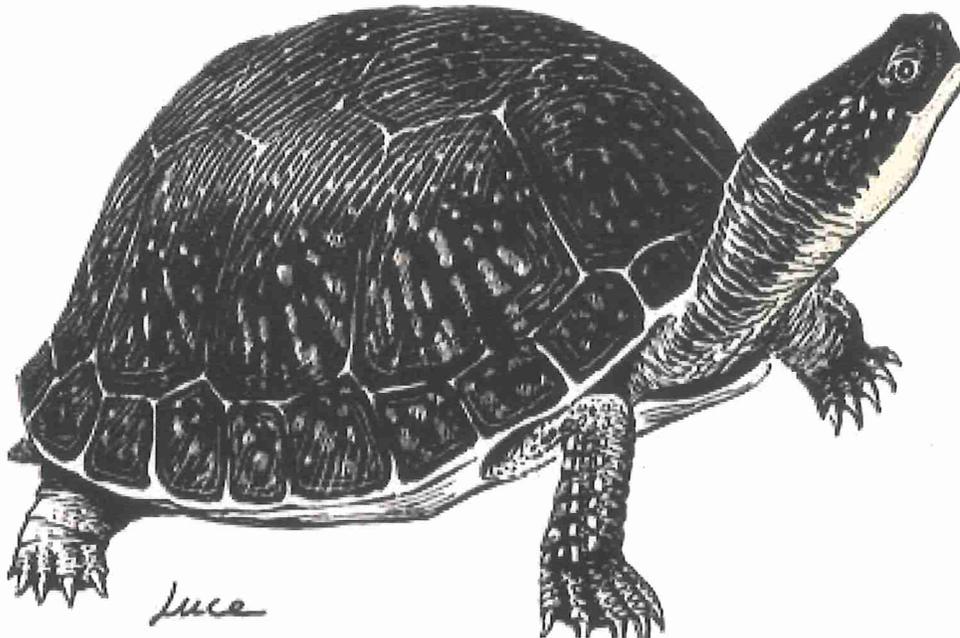
#### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>Association for Biodiversity Information. "Heritage Status: Global, National, and Subnational Conservation Status Ranks." NatureServe. Version 1.3 (9 April 2001). <http://www.natureserve.org/ranking.htm> (15 April 2001).
- Coffin, B., and L. Pfannmuller. 1988. Minnesota's Endangered Flora and Fauna. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 473 pp.

**REFERENCES (cont.)**

- Moriarty, J. J., and M. Linck. 1994. Suggested guidelines for projects occurring in Blanding's turtle habitat. Unpublished report to the Minnesota DNR. 8 pp.
- Oldfield, B., and J. J. Moriarty. 1994. Amphibians and Reptiles Native to Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 237 pp.
- Sajwaj, T. D., and J. W. Lang. 2000. Thermal ecology of Blanding' s turtle in central Minnesota. *Chelonian Conservation and Biology* 3(4):626-636.

# CAUTION



## BLANDING'S TURTLES MAY BE ENCOUNTERED IN THIS AREA

The unique and rare Blanding's turtle has been found in this area. Blanding's turtles are a State Threatened species and are protected under Minnesota Statute 84.095, Protection of Threatened and Endangered Species. Please be careful of turtles on roads and in construction sites. For additional information on turtles, or to report a Blanding's turtle sighting, contact the DNR Nongame Specialist nearest you: Bemidji (218-308-2641); Grand Rapids (218-327-4518); New Ulm (507-359-6033); Rochester (507-280-5070); or St. Paul (651-259-5764).

**DESCRIPTION:** The Blanding's turtle is a medium to large turtle (5 to 10 inches) with a black or dark blue, dome-shaped shell with muted yellow spots and bars. The bottom of the shell is hinged across the front third, enabling the turtle to pull the front edge of the lower shell firmly against the top shell to provide additional protection when threatened. The head, legs, and tail are dark brown or blue-gray with small dots of light brown or yellow. A distinctive field mark is the bright yellow chin and neck.

Illustration by Don Luce, from Turtles in Minnesota, Natural History Leaflet No. 9, June 1989, James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AVOIDING AND MINIMIZING IMPACTS TO BLANDING'S TURTLE POPULATIONS

*(see Environmental Review Fact Sheet Series for full recommendations)*

- A flyer with an illustration of an adult Blanding's turtle should be given to all contractors working in the area. Homeowners should also be informed of the presence of Blanding's turtles in the area.
- Turtles which are in imminent danger should be moved, by hand, out of harms way. Turtles which are not in imminent danger should be left undisturbed to continue their travel among wetlands and/or nest sites.
- If a Blanding's turtle nests in your yard, do not disturb the nest, and do not allow pets near the nest.
- Blanding's turtles do not make good pets. It is illegal to keep this threatened species in captivity.
- Silt fencing should be set up to keep turtles out of construction areas. It is critical that silt fencing be removed after the area has been revegetated.
- Small, vegetated temporary wetlands should not be dredged, deepened, or filled.
- All wetlands should be protected from pollution; use of fertilizers and pesticides should be avoided, and run-off from lawns and streets should be controlled. Erosion should be prevented to keep sediment from reaching wetlands and lakes.
- Roads should be kept to minimum standards on widths and lanes.
- Roads should be ditched, not curbed or below grade. If curbs must be used, 4" high curbs at a 3:1 slope are preferred.
- Culverts under roads crossing wetland areas, between wetland areas, or between wetland and nesting areas should be at least 36 in. diameter and flat-bottomed or elliptical.
- Culverts under roads crossing streams should be oversized (at least twice as wide as the normal width of open water) and flat-bottomed or elliptical.
- Utility access and maintenance roads should be kept to a minimum.
- Because trenches can trap turtles, trenches should be checked for turtles prior to being backfilled and the sites should be returned to original grade.
- Terrain should be left with as much natural contour as possible.
- Graded areas should be revegetated with native grasses and forbs.
- Vegetation management in infrequently mowed areas -- such as in ditches, along utility access roads, and under power lines -- should be done mechanically (chemicals should not be used). Work should occur fall through spring (after October 1<sup>st</sup> and before June 1<sup>st</sup>).



## Minnesota Department of Transportation

Office of Technical Support

395 John Ireland Boulevard

Saint Paul, MN 55155

Mailstop 678

Phone: 651-366-4635

Fax: 651-366-4769

[stacy.kotch@state.mn.us](mailto:stacy.kotch@state.mn.us)

September 23, 2011

Suzanne Steinhauer, Project Manager

Office of Energy Security

Minnesota Department of Commerce

85 7th Place East, Suite 500

St. Paul, MN 55101-2198

Re: In the Matter of Great River Energy's Little Falls 115 kV Transmission Line Project  
MPUC Docket No. Docket ET-2, E015/TL-11-318

Dear Ms. Steinhauer:

On August 18, 2011, the Minnesota Office of Energy Security (OES) issued a Notice of Public Information and Scoping Meetings which include a request for public comments on the scope of the Environmental Assessment (EA) relating to the route permit application by Great River Energy (GRE) for the Little Falls 115 kV Transmission Line Project. The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) has reviewed the application regarding the proposed transmission line project and submits the following comments in response to the Notice.

Based on our review of the application, it appears that the proposed route would not run parallel to a Minnesota trunk highway close enough to occupy a portion of the highway right of way. Therefore, as long as the routes and route widths described in the DEIS do not change, MnDOT does not anticipate further concerns regarding paralleling of state trunk highways. If you believe our assessment about the lack of proximity of the proposed routes to the trunk highway system is incorrect, please advise us immediately so that we can offer input on how the proposed route might impact the trunk highway system.

Section 6.3.2 of the application states Crow Wing Power (CWP) is considering expansion of their CWP Little Falls Substation fence line and purchasing additional land 50 feet south of the substation and that CWP will obtain any necessary local approvals required beyond this proposed Route Permit. During the substation modification phase, any nearby property owners will be advised of the construction schedules. This expansion may have an effect on TH 27 depending on the proximity of the existing substation to current MnDOT right of way and any potential construction activities associated with the substation expansion. MnDOT requests that the

An Equal Opportunity Employer



applicant keep our agency informed of any construction activities regarding this possible expansion.

MnDOT has adopted a formal policy and procedures for accommodation of utilities on the highway rights-of-way ("Utility Accommodation Policy"). A copy of MnDOT's policy can be found at <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/utility/files/pdf/appendix-b.pdf> .

Any HVTL construction work, including delivery or storage of structures, materials or equipment that may affect MnDOT right of way is of concern such that MnDOT should be involved in planning and coordinating such activities. If work is required within MnDOT right of way for temporary or permanent access, please coordinate with Ken Larson, District 3A Permits, at 218-828-5777 or [Ken.Larson@state.mn.us](mailto:Ken.Larson@state.mn.us).

MnDOT has a continuing interest in working with the OES to ensure that possible impacts to highways, airports, waterways, rail lines and the environmentally significant areas of highway right of way are adequately addressed. We appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments.

Sincerely,



Stacy Kotch

Utility Transmission Route Coordinator

Minnesota Department of Transportation

An Equal Opportunity Employer

