OUTDOOR RECREATION GRANT PRORAM APPLICATION CHECK-LIST

Please use this checklist to make sure your application is complete before submitting.

Application Deadline: March 31, 2023

Required for all applicants

Grant Application

- ☒ Item 1: Application Summary
- ☒ Item 2: Project Narrative
- ☒ Item 3: Project Relation to SCORP
- ☒ Item 4: Cost Breakdown
- Item 5: Project Site Evaluation
  - ☒ Part 1: IPAC Report
  - ☒ Part 2: SHPO Data Request
  - ☒ Part 3: Description of Environmental Impact of Proposed Project
  - ☒ Part 4: Environmental Screening Form (ESF)
- ☒ Item 6: Public Participation and Benefit
- ☒ Item 7: Availability for Public Use
- ☒ Item 8: Statement of Accessibility

Attachments

- ☒ Attachment A – Applicant's Resolution & Commitment of Matched Funds
- Attachment B – Maps
  - ☒ Location Map
  - ☒ Boundary Map
  - ☒ Recreational Site Plan
- ☒ Attachment C - Photos

Required for all new and renovated facilities

Attachment D - Plans

- ☒ Buildings, shelters and restrooms plans
- ☒ Trail, walkway and access route plans
- ☐ Playground plans
- ☐ Fishing pier plans
- ☐ Campground plans

Required for all land acquisition projects

- ☐ Attachment E - Federal Appraisal

ITEM 1 - APPLICATION SUMMARY –2023 APPLICATION

Applicant Information

Name of applicant: **City of Pequot Lakes**
Name and title of contact: **Richard Spiczka, City Administrator**
Address: **4638 Main Street**
City: **Pequot Lakes** State: **MN** Zip Code: **56472**
Phone: **218-568-5222** Email**: rspiczka@pequotlakes-mn.gov**

Park Information

Park Name**: Trailside Park**
Park Address: **31078 Government Drive**
City**: Pequot Lakes** Nine Digit Zip Code: **56478-10002**
County**: Crow Wing County**
Existing Park **Acres: 4 acres**

Project Information

Project Type (Check all that apply to this project):

- ☐ Acquisition: Acres to be purchased: **Click to enter amount.**
- ☐ New Development/Construction
- ☒ Redevelopment/ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Replacement/ Demolition

Description: Provide a short description (less than 30 words) of your project proposal. Include only items that will be accomplished with this project. Do not include work to be accomplished in future phases.

The Trailside Park revitalization project will add a picnic shelter and restroom facility, drinking water and rehabilitate trail and parking to enhance outdoor recreation for intergenerational groups in Pequot Lakes.

Financial Information

The Applicant must provide a non-state match of, at least, 50% of the total cost. This match may consist of cash or the value of materials, labor and equipment usage by the applicant, donations or any combination of these. Applicants that provide, at least, 20% of the match from their own resources will receive additional consideration in the review criteria. The total project cost shown below must equal the total cost shown in Item 4 – Cost Breakdown.

Total Project Cost:	$530,810.00
Grant Request:	**$265,405.00**
Match Amount:	$265,405.00

Match: List all sources and amounts of the match and identify if it is committed or pending. Projects that have the all match committed by the application deadline will receive additional consideration in the review.

Matching Share Contributors (Name and funding source):	Match Amount/Value	Type (cash, donated land, etc.)	Is Match Secured or firmly committed. If committed, list date expected to be secured.
City of Pequot Lakes	**$265,405.00**	**Cash**	**Committed, April 1, 2023**
GRAND TOTAL	**$265,405.00**		

ITEM 2 - PROJECT NARRATIVE

Please limit your narrative to one page.

1. **Provide a general overview of what the project involves and what will be accomplished by the completion of the proposed project. You may discuss why this project is needed at this time. Identify the new facilities that will be constructed, the existing facilities that will be renovated or replaced (specify which), or the general site improvements that will be completed as part of this project.**

The City of Pequot Lakes seeks to rehabilitate Trailside Park. The city is on State Highway 371, in Crow Wing County, and about 18 miles north of Brainerd, MN. It is home to 2,166 residents and Trailside Park which borders on the Paul Bunyan Trail (2021, U.S. Census).

The rehabilitation includes the addition of a picnic shelter with a small food prep area, sink and serving counter. The shelter will be 44' in length and 22' in width and occupy 880 square feet of space. It will accommodate about 48 persons. Supporting elements of this request include a restroom with two family stalls, within the pavilion/shelter. Other new facilities include a parking lot with accessible stalls, a drinking fountain, and redevelopment of internal trails that provide a fully accessible route between and to each park facility.

2. **What design elements are included that contribute to preserving environmental resources as part of ensuring a quality outdoor recreation experience for present and future generations?**

The picnic shelter and restroom facility will support outdoor recreation at Trailside Park. The park currently has a playground, splashpad, bandshell, Veteran's memorial, small picnic shelter, a porta potty, and an internal trail connecting the facilities. It lacks a picnic shelter for large groups, an ADA compliant restroom, parking lot, and internal trail. The picnic shelter will support the outdoor elements by providing space for gatherings. With the prep kitchen, serving counter and sink, Trailside users will enjoy this space for community gatherings. The attached restroom, close to the splashpad, will provide an accessible changing area, and lengthen the time users can be at the park. With these improvements, Trailside Park users will experience a variety of high-quality outdoor recreation in Pequot Lakes.

3. **Who is accessing your park the most? Who has the least access? How does the proposed project address the needs of the users with the least access?**

Trailside Park has been traditionally accessed by Pequot Lakes residents, summer area residents and visitors. It is most accessed by families and day care providers. With the proposed improvement project, Trailside Park will be accessible to persons with disabilities, older persons, and regional visitors, populations who currently have least access.

Just over 15 percent of Pequot Lakes population has a disability, and 541 persons are over 65 years of age, (2021, U.S. Census). These populations are hindered from enjoying the park as the only restroom is a portable toilet. The off-street parking lot and redeveloped internal trails will remove barriers to outdoor activity. The picnic shelter will encourage intergenerational family events to be held at Trailside Park. Regional visitors, including Paul Bunyan Trail users, will be welcomed by the drinking water and the restroom additions.

ITEM 3 - PROJECT RELATION TO SCORP

Discuss how the following Strategic Directions from the 2020-2024 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) apply to your project. *The SCORP is available at this link.*

How Does the Project Connect People to the Outdoors?

1. **How does the proposed project design and redevelop outdoor recreation facilities so that they can accommodate varying forms of transportation to your park? Describe the types of transportation used to access your park from your community (e.g., trail, car, public transportation).**

There are a multitude of transportation methods that visitors can access Trailside Park in Pequot Lakes. They can choose to walk, bicycle, drive, take the bus, or even snowmobile to the park. City street, sidewalk, and the Paul Bunyan Trail meet at Trailside Park. The central location of Trailside Park promotes inclusivity, as it enables visitors of diverse backgrounds to use their preferred form of transportation to reach this outdoor recreational facility.

Trailside Park is between Government Drive and Patriot Avenue (former Highway 371), in downtown Pequot Lakes. The urban core of the city is about two miles long, and most of the 2,166 city residents are within walking distance of the park. They can walk or ride bike, using the city sidewalk or street system to reach the park. "Active transportation (i.e., biking and walking to destinations) can increase physical activity. Active transportation is associated with better fitness, reduced risk for cardiovascular disease, and lower rates of obesity and diabetes," (2011, Preventing Chronic Disease | Bringing Bike Share to a Low-Income Community: - CDC).

Many people choose to access Trailside Park by car or bus. Vehicle traffic to the park on Patriot Avenue, which is the west perimeter of Trailside Park, has 3,000 Average Annual Daily Traffic (2019, AADT, MnDOT). Those who use public transportation because of income limitations can access Trailside Park via bus. Crow Wing County Public Transit and Jefferson Lines offer transit from Brainerd to Pequot Lakes daily. For example, the Crow Wing Public Transit offers two daily round trips from Brainerd to Pequot Lakes, at a cost of $4.00 each way. Buses are wheelchair and ADA accessible so redeveloping Trailside Park will encourage inclusion and diversity efforts, (pg. 8, Minnesota Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, (SCORP), 2020-2024).

The Paul Bunyan Trail adjoins Trailside Park along the east border and visitors can choose a scenic and healthy trip to the park. Trailside Park connects people to the outdoors and encourages healthy exercise, (pg. 5, SCORP). Categorized as a "shared use path and trail," the Paul Bunyan Trail offers hiking, walking, biking, mountain biking, and inline skating in the summer. In the winter, snowmobiling is allowed on the trail. The Paul Bunyan Trail is 115-mile-long, paved, generally level and primarily wheelchair accessible. Between 228 to 264 bicyclers use the Paul Bunyan Trail monthly in Pequot Lakes, and these visitors will access water and restrooms at Trailside Park after redevelopment. This project will promote the physical and mental wellness and benefits of nature when they use the facilities, (pg. 25, SCORP).

Redeveloping and expanding the facilities at Trailside Park will take care of what we have, (page 5, SCORP). This park was developed 50 years ago when the population was 947 in Pequot Lakes.

With a current population of 2,166, Trailside Park will continue to provide healthy, fun, and free outdoor recreation for many in this rapidly growing community, (pg. 26, SCORP). The park is within one mile of essential community facilities of the high school, library, post office and many businesses including the grocery store. With this central location, residents can incorporate healthy recreation within their daily activities.

Trailside Park offers a safe, accessible, and high-quality park to all income levels. Visitors can use a multitude of varying transportation methods to bring a diverse group of users to the park. Continued reinvestment in Trailside Park will align with the goal of connecting people with the great outdoors.

2. **How does the park and/or proposed project provide outdoor recreation facilities to promote a welcoming environment for people of all abilities and diverse backgrounds? Does your park provide accessible seating, bathrooms, drinking water, shade opportunities, informational signs and/or safety features? Please describe.**

Pequot Lakes is requesting DNR funding to improve Trailside Park. It will promote a welcoming environment for people of all abilities, ages, backgrounds, and income levels. The proposed project will provide accessible outdoor seating, two family bathrooms, shade for comfort, and information signs and features.

The large picnic shelter, near the splashpad and playground will offer accessible seating for parents and caregivers who are watching children. Two ADA compliant family bathrooms will be connected to the shelter, along with a mechanical/clean up room. This will provide a space for family members to change after enjoying the splashpad and playground. The shelter will offer accessible drinking water, and nearby shade trees will be preserved with the design. There will be new informational signage and safety features to welcome individuals, day care providers and community groups who want to enjoy the park for a longer length of time.

Currently, there are no accessible restrooms near the splashpad and playground. In addition, the parking lot is gravel and lacks handicapped accessible parking. The internal trails are patched from prior repairs, and not level for accessibility. With the demolition and redevelopment of the internal trails that is proposed, there will be accessible walkways that connect all the existing park facilities, including the playground, splashpad, bandshell, and Veteran's Memorial. Some of the facilities, including the Veterans Memorial, do not currently have an accessible walkway. With this project that will be remedied with accessible walkway developed to all facilities, including one to connect the new parking lot and redeveloped internal trail. Trailside Park will provide a clean, comfortable, and welcoming environment for people of all abilities and backgrounds.

We are an aging society and need to plan for these future users. Crow Wing County's population over 65 years of age is projected to grow by 10.35 percent in the next thirty years, which will be an increase of 1,703 persons, (MN State Demographic Center). In Pequot Lakes specifically, there were 507 persons over 65 in 2010, which has increased to 541 in 2021, (U.S. Census). The needs of the "baby boomer" generation will be accommodated with the addition

of a two accessible restrooms, picnic shelter, and parking area. With this, Trailside Park will be welcoming to the aging population that will continue to grow.

Trailside Park will attract more intergenerational groups when children can use the splashpad, while parents and grandparents enjoy accessible seating at the new shelter. Family reunions - from baby to elderly - will have access to drinking water, shade and two family restrooms to meet their varying needs.

Designing a park to welcome a broad array of visitors with diverse backgrounds who want to enjoy outdoor recreation will be a goal of this project. There are currently 4,709 persons in Crow Wing County and 3,590 residents in neighboring Cass County, who are racially diverse, or non-white. This includes 2,895 persons who are Native American, (2021, U.S. Census). A sense of well-being and community connection will occur when listening to music, (2016, Going to Concerts is Good for Your Health).

Outdoor music in the band shell offers passive outdoor recreation to welcome diverse audiences. In 2022, there were nine outdoor concerts including gospel and jazz, classic rock, that appeal to a wide variety of ages and abilities. The outdoor musical recreation at the band shell will bring these diverse populations together with free concerts and culturally appropriate events.

Music provides health benefits for all, including those with disabilities. There are 15,339 persons in Crow Wing County and Cass County, who identify with having a disability, (2021, U.S. Census). Attending a concert can decrease the heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rates. Furthermore, our brains release endorphins when listening to music, which are pain blockers, making outdoor music a healthy, recreational choice for those with pain and disabilities, (2016, Going to Concerts is Good for Your Health).

Outdoor recreation will be accessible for all income levels with this project. The median household income (MHI) of a Pequot Lakes resident is $58,125, compared with $99,567 statewide, (2021, U.S. Census). There are 80 low-income apartments, and the city is 52.66 percent low to moderate income (LMI), according to Housing and Urban Development data. The outdoor recreational activities in Trailside Park are free and available to all residents.

Trailside Park is close to a pre-1950's housing development on the east side of Pequot Lakes, and there are 138 homes that are more than 60 years old (2021, U.S. Census). A mobile home park, Pequot Lakes Terrace Estates, is within two blocks of Trailside Park. Residents of these neighborhoods can reach Trailside Park by walking or biking, without crossing major roads, improving environmental justice.

3. **How does the proposed project provide high-quality experiences to visitors through thoughtful design, programming, and interpretation? Does your project include development or expansion of facilities to provide high quality experiences? Are interpretive signs provided to enhance the user experience?**

Pequot Lakes is striving to improve facilities and provide a high-quality experience with thoughtful design. Currently, the only restroom in Trailside Park is a portable toilet, which does

not accommodate a wheelchair. With this DNR funding, Trailside Park will construct two ADA compliant family restrooms, which will be connected to the picnic shelter. The proximity of the new restroom facilities will provide thoughtful design for a high-quality outdoor recreational experience.

Users will be welcomed by safe, off-street, parking with ADA spaces at Trailside Park with this project. There are currently 154 persons with ambulatory disabilities in Pequot Lakes and the current lot is gravel and not accessible, (2021, U.S. Census). The design of the parking lot will be improved, as the current entry is shared by lumberyard trucks who back into the park to turn around. The new thoughtful design will offer parking definition to eliminate turnarounds who may not see children or disabled persons. The lot will have handicapped accessible spaces, and an asphalt paving for families, older visitors, and those with disabilities, who want safe access to Trailside Park.

Pequot Lakes is a rapidly growing area, with 947 residents in 2000, and 2,128 in 2020, as it is 22 miles from Brainerd, the regional employment base. The current small picnic shelter is obsolete and unable to accommodate the growing number of family groups and large groups that would like to use the park. The serving kitchen with a sink will improve Trailside Park to be an outdoor gathering place for graduations, weddings, and family reunions, school groups and more.

Thoughtful design improvements will be carried through the park. The two new restrooms, near the splashpad, will meet the needs of families with small children and persons with disabilities who want to change before or after enjoying the splashpad. A new internal trail between the new and current park facilities will accommodate parents, caregivers, and persons with disabilities.

The addition of a drinking fountain will enhance the users experience, especially the Paul Bunyan Trail users who are more active. If they are hiking, walking, biking, mountain biking or inline skating, they will require drinking water and shade. Families that are playing in the sun, relaxing at an outdoor band shell concert, or enjoying the veteran's memorial or Dru's Garden will appreciate the thoughtful design of the facility improvements.

Does the Project Acquire Land and/or Create Opportunities?

Acquisition

(If you are not acquiring land, you may put "Not applicable" and move on to the Development/Redevelopment questions)

1. **Does the proposed project accelerate the acquisition of private in-holdings and add lands to existing parks to enhance resource protection and recreational opportunities? Please describe.**

Not Applicable

2. **Does the proposed project acquire exceptional one-time opportunities of unique, high-quality natural resources that meet critical needs outside of regional centers? Please describe.**

Not Applicable

3. **Does the proposed project acquire land to connect protected and high-quality natural resource corridors? Please describe.**

Not Applicable

4. **Does the proposed project acquire land that protects important water resources including lakes, rivers, wetlands, shoreline, and critical watersheds? Please describe.**

Not Applicable

Development/Redevelopment

5. **How does the proposed project develop and/or redevelop facilities that meet the differing outdoor recreation needs for people of all abilities? Does your project incorporate universal design, family friendly facilities, separation of uses (active/passive use, RV/tent sites), appropriate quality natural setting for proposed activities? Please describe.**

Trailside Park facilities are for differing outdoor recreational needs. There is a playground and a new splashpad for small children and families. The band shell and Veterans Memorial attract older users. Active outdoor enthusiasts can access the Paul Bunyan Trail from Trailside Park. This project strives to redevelop Trailside Park with essential facilities of a picnic shelter, restrooms, a parking lot, and other amenities, so it can meet the differing needs of all visitors.

Active recreational uses include those who access the Paul Bunyan Trail from Trailside Park. These include 70 percent who are age 45 and older, according to the 2019 Minnesota State Trail Visitor Study. They use the trail for exercise, fun, view scenery or to reduce stress, (2019, Survey). The proposed project at Trailside Park will provide a drinking fountain and two accessible restrooms, which are needed by trail users. “Visitors wanted more restrooms and more water fountains or drinking stations along trails,” (pg. 36, 2019 Survey).

Trailside Park appeals to families with small children. There are 395 children under nine years old in the city, and most have played at the playground, socialized at the small picnic shelter, and enjoyed the splashpad, which was added in 2022 (2021, U.S. Census). This project will provide an internal trail between the two attractions, so parents can watch children who have different recreation needs. Intergenerational use will increase if both passive and active uses are encouraged by this improvement.

Following this redevelopment, Trailside Park will offer a large picnic shelter for large intergenerational events. The redevelopment will provide an outdoor gathering place, and increase the use of Trailside Park for graduations, birthday parties, family reunions and other family events. On a beautiful summer evening, 150 people can enjoy a free outdoor concert at the band shell, while children can keep cool in the splashpad and playground.

Visitors requiring accessibility will be able to use Trailside Park after adding two accessible restrooms. There are 332 persons in Pequot Lakes who identify as having a disability. Of those,

25 are children, and 135 are elderly over 65 years of age, (2021, U.S. Census). There are numerous homes for persons with disabilities in Pequot Lakes. These include Parkview Apartments which has 24 units, and Alpine Apartments, which has 8 units. There are three assisted living facilities in and around Pequot Lakes that will be able to use Trailside Park after the redevelopment, as will the Pine River Groups Homes, which is nine miles away. Accessible buses can bring residents to the band shell for a passive outdoor concert using the paved and accessible off-street parking lot.

The large picnic shelter for events, drinking fountain, parking lot and accessible restroom will be universal improvements at Trailside Park. Users of the park enjoying passive outdoor recreation at the band shell, Veterans Memorial Park and Dru Sjodin's Memorial Garden will increase with rehabilitation. This universal design will connect the dots so people of all abilities can use the amenities.

6. **How does the proposed project create an accessible environment that is open and flexible to accommodate new and emerging nature-based recreation uses? Does the project support numerous activities, maintain large open play areas, incorporate emerging nature-based activities such as camping, fishing, water access, birding, hiking, wildlife viewing, etc.? Please describe.**

The proposed Trailside Park project accesses nature-based recreation in multiple areas. There is bicycle and pedestrian use of the Paul Bunyan Trail that goes through natural scenery and wildlife areas. The trail is used by bikers and walkers. Use of the Paul Bunyan Trail has increased 26.7 percent and 31.9 percent respectively between 2017 and 2020, (Tian, 2021, Analysis of MN Bicycle and Pedestrian Trail Volume). Those who access the trail from Trailside Park use it to walk the dog and get exercise, according to online reviews.

There are numerous nature-based parks around Trailside Park. Sibley Lake Park is about .75 mile to the west and accessible from Trailside Park by city street. Sibley Lake has a public boat access on North Oak Street. Visitors can bring a fishing rod and enjoy the day. Park amenities include nature-based recreation of a fishing pier, boating, kayaking, and a serene wilderness area.

The Paul M. Thiede Fire Tower Park is another unique park about one mile east of Trailside Park. It is a historic 100-foot fire lookout tower, built in 1935 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Lookouts. The park is open year-round and has newly developed walking trails, signage and maps and plant identifiers.

A few miles northeast of trailside park is the Veterans Hiking Trail, along the Paul Bunyan Scenic Byway. This is a 2.6-mile natura based trail near Pequot Lakes, which is known for birding, hiking, and walking, and it is peaceful and serene. It can be used in the winter for snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. About 28 miles to the southeast of Trailside Park is Rock Lake Campground. This Crow Wing County Park campground has 48 sites with 13 of them on the lake. There is a swimming beach and water access, fishing, nature trails and ice fishing.

There is fishing, boating hiking, birding, and many outdoor activities in the area. Trailside Park will attract more regional groups of grandchildren and families when children can use the

splashpad after a nature-based park experience. The visitors of these natural parks in the vicinity will relax while parents and grandparents enjoy an outdoor concert at the Band shell.

7. **How does the proposed project develop infrastructure and amenities that meet the needs and interests of future generations and diverse communities (e.g., develop group-based opportunities such as group campsites, group picnic areas, and gathering spaces used by diverse communities. Offers amenities that meet the lifestyles of our target markets such as wireless internet, playgrounds, family bathrooms, areas for specialized interest, etc.)? Please describe.**

The revitalization of Trailside Park will enable future generations to gather for events with a variety of outdoor recreation choices. Group-based opportunities at Trailside Park will include group picnic areas, and gathering spaces used by diverse communities. It will offer playgrounds, family restrooms and areas for specialized interest.

Spending time with family is a social time that between 74 and 79 percent of people value, (pg. 60, 2017, Minnesota Outdoor Activities Survey). Trailside Park improvements will increase intergenerational group enjoyment, with their differing needs met. There is a larger portion of Pequot Lakes residents who are under 18 years of age, 27 percent, as compared with those older than 65 years of age, which include 25 percent of the population. The median age of a Pequot Lakes resident is 36.8 years of age, as compared with the State of Minnesota which is 38.8 years of age. Locations for family events will be needed in the future.

Proximity and accessibility of recreational choices will be important as families gather together. The larger picnic shelter will be a gathering place for all, while children can choose the playground or splashpad, and older adults can enjoy the band shell music, the Veterans Park, or the Memorial Garden. “The outdoor serves as a venue to come to gather with friends, and family and connect with the larger community,” (2021, The Wellness Benefit of the Great outdoors, U.S. Forest Services). Trailside Park will serve as a catalyst to providing this setting.

The project will provide two family restrooms, which will be accessible. They will accommodate the changing family needs, such as non-binary, and transgender families. With the restrooms close to the splashpad, children and families can dry off and change after a cool run through the water.

Trailside Park improvements will attract regional users who will access it from the Paul Bunyan Trail. Usership of the trails has increased over the years, with an average of 37 accessing it per day in 2017, and 50 per day in 2020, (pg. 12, Tian, 2021, Analysis of MN Bicycle and Pedestrian Trail Volume). The planned improvements at Trailside Park will increase intergenerational groups with some desiring to access the trail while attending a group event. With this project more people will use the facilities, as their varying needs are uniformly addressed.

Socioeconomic indicators demonstrate that 60 to 77 percent of residents in and around Pequot Lakes are of low income. The section on the west and south parts of the city are 66 percentile low income, and there are 27 percent of people of color. With 97 percent being over age 64, there is an unemployment rate of 55 percentile, (2023, EJScreen (epa.gov)).

Barriers of getting outdoors include pests, time and convenience and the central location of the park, within the city limits, and close to major roads, will make Trailside Park a convenient choice. This proposed project will provide family-friendly recreation to a future generation of park visitors.

8. **Will the proposed project be designed and constructed with sustainable and resilient infrastructure (e.g., rely on up-to-date green infrastructure and best practice designs, is energy efficient, easy to maintain and uses recycled/recyclable materials, conserve the use of water at facilities and/or design facilities to effectively manage storm water onsite.)? Please describe.**

The redevelopment of Trailside Park will include sustainable and resilient infrastructure. The picnic shelter will be a prebuilt pavilion kit. It will be 22' wide by 44' long constructed of steel columns, steel roof and wood gables. There will be a concrete pad underneath the entire pavilion with two separate spaces – one for picnic shelter, and a second for a restroom/mechanical room build out.

The picnic area will be 27'-0" by 22' wide. It will accommodate six picnic tables and seat 48 persons. It will have a counter, sink and an accessible buffet space. The restroom buildout will be 15'-4" by 22' wide. It will be built of concrete block within the steel columns of the pavilion.

The restroom buildout will offer two accessible family stalls and sink space for each. There will be a mechanical room between the two restrooms with access for maintenance and repairs. The doors into the restrooms will be 5'-4" wide with turnaround space for those who use a wheelchair or another mobility device. There will be a drinking fountain installed on the outside wall of the restroom buildout. It will offer 5'-8" of space around the fountain for accessibility. It will have a fountain and a bottle filler option, to meet ADA compliance.

The restrooms will include automatic faucets for water conservation. If they change faucets to a WaterSense labeled product, the average family will save 700 gallons per year and reduce demands on the water heater, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This will continue in the restrooms as water conservation toilets will be used. The EPA further states that replacing an older toiler, with one labeled with WaterSense, will save the average family 13,000 gallons of water per year, (Residential Toilets | US EPA).

The restrooms proximity to the Splashpad will be efficient for water and stormwater installation. It will minimize the cost of infrastructure for construction.

The picnic shelter will have a metal roof, which lasts significantly longer than other construction materials. They will last 40 to 70 years, as opposed to 40 to 50 years with asphalt shingles. Metal roofing is cooler in warm weather, as the metal will reflect most of the sunlight. They are easier to clean off accumulated show. Metal will be used on the posts as well. It is generally lower maintenance than other construction materials, preserving resources, (2022, Metal Roof vs. Shingles – Forbes Home).

Fifty years ago, Trailside Park was developed when the population of Pequot Lakes was 947. In 2021, the population had grown to 2,166, (2021, U.S. Census). Rehabilitation of Trailside Park started in 2022 when a splashpad was added with local donations, for young families and regional visitors. This proposal will continue the rehabilitation and revitalization of Trailside Park. It will last a long time to satisfy current and future users with sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

Does the Project Take Care of What We Have?

1. **Does the proposed project result in redevelopment, renovation, or rehabilitation of existing infrastructure to ensure high-quality and safe experiences for the public (e.g., roof replacement, structural replacement, trail resurfacing, trail head amenities refurbished, campgrounds rehabbed and updated, bring facilities up to modern codes and standards, and/or make it easy for everyone to access and enjoy parks and trails)?**

Taking care of what we have will be a result of the Trailside Park Revitalization. Developed over 50 years ago, the city is seeking funds to bringing some elements up to ADA compliance, and adding new ones, that will improve the park. Enhancing visitor experiences includes partnering with the cities near the trails to provide more resources, as Wilder Research recommends in the 2019 Minnesota State Trail Visitor Study, (pg. 32). Trailside Park, which adjoins the Paul Bunyan Trail, will have a picnic shelter with food serving facilities, two family accessible restrooms, and other essential facilities by partnering with the DNR.

As a part of this project, the internal trails at Trailside Park will be evaluated for ADA accessibility. The areas of the trail that need elevation changes or width expansions to meet accessibility requirements will be rehabilitated to ensure a high quality and safe experience for the public.

The current picnic shelter is not suited for a safe group event. The new picnic shelter will have a stainless steel food preparation and serving area and a sink for cleanliness and safety in food handling. This new element will bring the park up to modern codes and standards, making it easier, and safer to enjoy Trailside Park.

There are many Paul Bunyan Trail users who pass by Trailside Park when travelling through Pequot Lakes. In July 2022, the DNR counted 228 bicycle users at a Pequot Lakes counter, and in August 2022, there were 264. The trail users will be able to meet others at the new picnic shelter for a group event. If they use the internal trails, they will be structurally sound and ADA compliant. The family restrooms will be welcoming to families with small children, especially single parent families, who need to stop along the bike ride.

Connecting people to the outdoors occurs when the city and state partner to provide a welcoming environment and a high-quality outdoor space. Pequot Lakes is requesting the partnership of the DNR to reinvest in this park and provide the enhanced outdoor experience for current and future users.

2. **Does the project sponsor maintain a capital asset management plan to ensure protection and full utilization of the proposed facilities (yes or no, describe)?**

The City of Pequot Lakes will maintain Trailside Park as part of their city services. They have adequate staff and funding to ensure protection and full utilization of the proposed facilities. The do not have a capital asset management plan but have adequate funding to maintain Trailside Park within their city budget.

The annual budget for parks maintenance and capital expenses within the city budget, is $26,430. There includes $24,930 for unplanned capital expenses for park assets, and $1,500 for repairs and maintenance. The maintenance budget has been adequate, as maintenance was $971 for the recent 12-month period.

The current annual budget allows $1,750 for electricity at city parks, with $1,214 expended in the previous 12-month period. The park shelter and restroom facility will have many energy saving features such as sensors for electricity and water. This will allow the City of Pequot Lakes to adequately provide for the proposed expansion of the facilities.

Pequot Lakes has three public works staff who maintain the park, monitor its use and make repairs. This will be adequate for Trailside Park as the Pequot Lakes public works staff are within three blocks of the park.

City staff, also three blocks away, will be responsible to reservations of the picnic shelter to maintain equal opportunity for use. This budget and maintenance plan will ensure full protection and utilization of Trailside Park. Pequot Lakes will care for the current and new park facilities which will enhance the future outdoor recreational opportunities for park users.

3. **Does the proposed project preserve existing high-quality natural areas and water resources?**

Natural grass areas in the east part of the park, near the Paul Bunyan Trail, will be preserved as part of this project. The development of a picnic shelter, and restroom facility will be constructed on the west part of the park. This will take 88 square feet of natural grass, which is determined to be minimal. The purpose of this park to be a regional destination for outdoor music, group events, and a playground and splashpad for children. The intent of the park will be preserved with the addition of the picnic shelter.

Sibley Lake Park, about one half mile from Trailside Park, has high quality natural areas and water resources. The project at Trailside Park will preserve these resources at Sibley Lake Park. It is the intent of the City of Pequot Lakes to offer a multitude of parks for different needs. Trailside Park is intended for children, families, and international groups.

4. **Does the proposed project restore and reconstruct natural communities that have been degraded or lost due to agriculture or development?**

This park has served as a destination point for city residents for over 50 years. As years have passed, Trailside Park has grown with the band shell, splashpad to meet the needs of regional park visitors. This park will continue to be a vital part of the community with the proposed project.

In 2017, State Highway 371 was re-routed from the downtown Pequot Lakes location, adjoining Trailside Park. They developed a new corridor for State Highway 371 one half mile to the east of downtown Pequot Lakes. The re-routing took land that could have been used for agricultural or future development.

The rerouting effected the downtown business community, and they decided to rehabilitate Trailside Park to maintain the gathering place. In 2021, it was decided at add a splashpad to start the progress. In 2022, donations fully funded the splashpad and it was installed without cost to the city. Pequot Lakes has shown that they are highly supportive of Trailside Park.

The 2023 redevelopment is very important to the city. Trail visitors are a source of revenue for local communities, including Pequot Lakes. Visitors, as a whole, spend about $187 on their state trail visit, while local residents spend $22 on their trip, (pg. 20, 2019, Minnesota State Trail Visitor Survey). the city desires to maintain Trailside Park as the community gathering place under the bobber water tower.

The City of Pequot Lakes seeks to restore and improve the city's economy in order to recapture what was lost with the relocation of Highway 371.

ITEM 4 - COST BREAKDOWN

Development (see Program Manual for eligibility) Contingency and indirect costs are not eligible. Design/Engineering costs in excess of 10% of the total project construction cost are not eligible. Please be aware that we require all existing and proposed facilities to have accessible routes so please account for that in your cost breakdown.

Pequot Lakes DNR Grant - Estimated Project Costs

	Description (linear feet, dimensions, material used, number of components, etc.)	Cost Per Unit	Total Cost
Internal Trail	Remove 800 feet of trail – demolition cost	3.00	2,400
Internal Trail	Bituminous trail paving (2.5" lift, SPWEA 240C) 130 tons - (800 feet length and five foot width) - Asphalt	200.00	34,250
Internal Trail	ADA compliance connections and analysis (lump sum) - Asphalt	2,500.00	2,500
Internal Trail	Erosion control, re-seeding and turf establishment - Silt fencing and erosion control mats (lump sum)	20,000.00	20,000
Internal Trail	Miscellaneous appurtenances including signage, etc. (lump sum)	15,000.00	15,000
Internal Trail, Parking Lot, Shelter	Mobilization of main 800-foot internal trail, trails connecting facilities, 20' by 44' pavilion footprint, and 130' by 64' (8,320 square foot) parking lot - (lump sum)	5,000.00	5,000
Parking Lot	Common Excavation @ 300 cubic yards – 130' by 64' parking lot with 24' wide driveway	15.00	4,500
Parking Lot	Bituminous paving (2" base, 1.5" wear, SPWEA 240C) at 200 tons – Asphalt 130' by 64' parking lot with 24' wide driveway	125.00	33,250
Parking Lot	Curb & gutter @ 375 linear feet around 8,320 square foot parking lot – Concrete	20.00	7,500
Parking Lot	15" pipe sewer @600 linear feet – PVC pipe	50.00	30,000
Parking Lot	Storm catch-basin at 5 units – concrete	3,000.00	15,000
Parking Lot	Aggregate base class 5 @ 160 cubic yards – asphalt pavement. 130' by 64' parking lot with 24' wide driveway	36.00	5,760

Internal Trail, Parking Lot	Engineering costs (lump sum)	1.00	50,000
Picnic Shelter	20' by 44' Wood gable rectangular pavilion kit with steel columns, metal 26-gauge roof and wood frame. Prebuilt pavilion will accommodate both picnic and restroom facilities.	45,145.00	53,395
Picnic Shelter	Water and sanitary services @ 270 lineal feet to connect to 20’ by 44’ total size prebuilt pavilion. PVC piping and accessories.	40.00	10,800
Restroom (2 family stalls)	Footings and foundation of concrete, with grading to prepare site – 15’-4” by 22’. Restroom includes 2 accessible family stalls with connecting mechanical room will be custom built inside prebuilt pavilion. Buildout is 15’-4” by 22’ (Lump sum cost opinion)	43,955.00	43,955
Restroom	Build out - Concrete block within steel columns of pavilion Restroom/mechanical buildout - 15’-4” by 22’. (Lump sum cost opinion)	183,000.00	191,250
Internal Trail, Parking Lot, Shelter, Restroom	Survey Costs necessary for project– 4-acre park (lump sum)	6,250.00	6,250
Grand Total			$ 530,810

1. **How were the cost estimates derived?**

The cost estimates were provided by Widseth staff. Contributing to the project budget were the following staff:

Tim Houle, PE
Civil Engineer, VP
218-316-3646
7804 Industrial Park Road
Baxter, MN 56425

Greg Bohl, AIA, LEED AP
Architect
320-335-5009
610 Fillmore Street
Alexandria, MN 56308

Emma Clarke
Civil Engineer in Training
218-316-3661
7804 Industrial Park Road
Baxter, MN 56425

2. **What assurances are there that the costs listed are reasonable?**

Widseth is an engineering and architecture firm. Widseth staff have significant experience in developing cost estimates for civil engineering and architecture projects.

3. **Describe any project elements or costs that will improve site resiliency and facility longevity, if any.**

The civil engineering staff will prepare the site for the trails by applying aggregate base, class 5, before paving. The picnic shelter will utilize erosion control during construction to protect the site. The turf will be re-established after construction to protect the site.

The parking lot construction will include a 2" base and 1.5" wear. Curb and gutter, and storm catch basin will be constructed in the parking lot for storm water control for facility longevity. The parking lot will be 130' by 64' in size with a dedicated driveway that is 24' wide. There will be approximately 22-26 parking stalls.

4. **What is the anticipated life span of the facilities that will be funded as part of this project? What are the estimated annual maintenance costs?**

The trail and parking lot are projected to have a twenty-year life span. The picnic shelter and restroom will have a 40-to-70-year life span. The estimated annual maintenance costs will be minimal based on water conserving plumbing fixtures, metal roofing and regular maintenance. The annual estimated maintenance costs of facilities funded with this project is $1,500, which will take care of what we have while preparing for future generations.

5. **What is your recent experience completing similar projects with state or federal grant funding?**

The City of Pequot Lakes has a great deal of experience completing projects with state or federal funding. Recently completed in 2021, was the Heart of the Good Life water, sewer and road extensions which were completed with Minnesota Business Development Infrastructure funding. This state grant was administered by the city staff. Administration included payment disbursements and reporting.

In 2022, the City of Pequot Lakes received a federal FEMA grant for purchase of a fire truck. The grant was administered by city staff. Administration included semi-annual reporting, payment disbursements, and financial reporting.

The City of Pequot Lakes has a long relationship with Widseth, Tim Houle, P.E., as served as their city engineer for 26 years. In 2018, he worked with the city on Trailside Park improvements including a community building. In 2022 he worked with them again on planning the Trailside Park project to be ready for this DNR grant application project.

In 1996, the city received a federal EDA grant for the Industrial Park, such was managed by Widseth and city staff. In 1999, the city received a federal USDA – Rural Development loan and grant for improvement of their water system. This was coordinated by Widseth and the City of Pequot Lakes.

Labor Compliance will be the responsibility of the director of Widseth's Funding Department.

Gail M. Leverson, MBA, EDFP
Widseth
3115 5th Street NW
Bemidji, MN 56601
Ph: 218-308-2604

Qualifications: Certified as Economic Development Finance Professional with National Development Council, (2004); MBA National Exam, (2017).

Education: BS in Vocational Education, Minor in Business Administration; Master of Business Administration, Bemidji State University.

Experience: 23 years of grant writing and administration experience and 3.5 years of labor compliance review experience. Experienced with SCDP, MnDOT, EDA, Army Corp of Engineers and other funding agency requirements.

Leverson will be assisted one finding specialist and three payroll review technicians. The Widseth funding staff have annual labor compliance training and are certified in MnDOT Labor Compliance.

Land Acquisition (if application includes acquisition) – Federal (Yellow-Book) Appraisal(s) must be attached. Not applicable.

Parcel Identification Number or location	Description of property	Acres	Appraised Value
Grand Total			

1. **Why is this acquisition needed?**

Not Applicable

2. **Describe the existing resources and features of the site that make it desirable for public outdoor recreation.**

Not Applicable

3. **Explain how you envision this acquisition contributing to outdoor recreation in the long term.**

Not Applicable

4. **From whom is this property being purchased?**

Not Applicable

5. **Are any buildings or structures being purchased along with the property?**
    a. ☐ No
    b. ☐ Yes – Describe what is planned for those structures and whether the grant funded project includes the value of those structures.

Not Applicable

6. **How and when will the site be made open and accessible for public outdoor recreation use? For acquisition only grants, parking and a funding acknowledgement sign must be posted prior to close of the grant and the park open for public access. Recreation facilities must be developed within three years from the date of acquisition.**

Not Applicable

7. **Is this property being acquired under threat of condemnation?**

Not Applicable

8. **Was the property listed for public sale?**
    a. ☐ No
    b. ☐ Yes – Explain how the property owner was made aware of the grant sponsor's interest in the property.

Not Applicable

9. **Does this project involve donated property?**
    a. ☒ No – Not Applicable
    b. ☐ Yes – Include evidence that the seller was offered the fair market value of the property as just compensation and willingly chose to donate the property instead.

ITEM 5 - PROJECT SITE EVALUATION

All applicants must prepare and submit the Project Site Evaluation on the next pages. The project site evaluation will provide information necessary to determine the impacts of the project, if any, on the environmental and cultural resources of the project area. It is very important, therefore, that the project site evaluation identify all possible impacts of the proposed project. This will help determine whether any changes in project scope or design may be required or whether mitigation measures must be undertaken. Use the resources below to help you fill out the evaluation:

Endangered Species and Critical Habitat Resources

US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Report provides a list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as trust resources) under the USFWS' jurisdiction that are known or expected to be in or near the project area. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Minnesota's List of Endangered and Threatened Animal Species

Additional information on animals and plants that are endangered, threatened or merit special consideration or management is available from the Minnesota Natural Heritage Program/Nongame Wildlife Program, Section of Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources (DNR). A booklet entitled Minnesota's List of Endangered and Threatened Animal Species, that includes a list of all species of Minnesota's animals and plants listed under the provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93-205, and/or Minnesota Statute 84.0895, is available from the DNR by calling (651) 296-6157 or (888) 646-6367 or at the DNR website Minnesota's Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species.

Additional information may be obtained by calling the Division of Ecological Resources information number at (651) 259-5100. The DNR is also developing biological surveys on a county-by-county basis on sensitive natural habitats and rare plant and animal species. Several publications are available which provide detailed information on these subjects. Additional information about county biological surveys is available at Minnesota Biological Survey.

Wetlands Resources

Minnesota has adopted a "no-net-loss" wetlands policy. Each state agency must ensure that its activities, including state sponsored, financed, or assisted projects, do not contribute to the loss or diminishment of the many important values of wetlands. Unavoidable impacts must be minimized, and compensatory mitigation must be provided for all values that have been lost or diminished. The basic reference for wetland determination will be the National Wetlands Inventory produced by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and available at the DNR. Questions regarding implementation of the "no-net-loss" policy and identification of wetlands may be directed to the Ecological Resources Division, DNR at (651) 259-5100.

Project Site Evaluation

Using the following format and subject categories below, address all of the points covered under each category and be specific. It is important that the project site evaluation be a complete and accurate assessment of the natural and/or scenic characteristics of the area and the likely impacts of the project, either positive or negative, on those characteristics.

Part 1 – USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Report

Review of your project by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Report is required to provide a list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as trust resources) under the USFWS' jurisdiction that are known or expected to be in or near the project area. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

From the website, click on "Get Started" then enter a location, define the area, and confirm the area where the project activities will occur. Then click on "Continue," print the resource list and **attach to your application**. Use this information to help guide your responses below.

Part 2 – Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Data Request

Send an email request to DataRequestSHPO@state.mn.us with the township, section, range of the park and ask for a data search for previously known archaeological sites and historic properties in the project area. Take a look at the information you get back, if any, to see if they are in or adjacent to the project area. Use this information and your community history to help guide your responses below. **Attach the response to your application.**

Part 1: IPAC Report

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793 Fax: (952) 646-2873

In Reply Refer To: February 01, 2023
Project Code: 2023-0040581
Project Name: Trailside Park - Pequot Lakes

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This species hibernates in caves or mines only during the winter. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, the hibernation season is considered to be November 1 to March 31. During the active season (April 1 to October 31) they roost in forest and woodland habitats. Suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh for northern long-eared bat that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of forested/wooded habitat. Northern long-eared bats have also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat and evaluated for use by bats. If your project will impact caves or mines or will involve clearing forest or woodland habitat containing suitable roosting habitat, northern long-eared bats could be affected.

Examples of unsuitable habitat include:

- Individual trees that are greater than 1,000 feet from forested or wooded areas,
- Trees found in highly developed urban areas (e.g., street trees, downtown areas),

- A pure stand of less than 3-inch dbh trees that are not mixed with larger trees, and
- A stand of eastern red cedar shrubby vegetation with no potential roost trees.

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

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

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

If any of the above activities are proposed, please use the northern long-eared bat determination key in IPaC. This tool streamlines consultation under the 2016 rangewide programmatic biological opinion for the 4(d) rule. The key helps to determine if prohibited take might occur and, if not, will generate an automated verification letter. No further review by us is necessary.

Please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing determination for the bat by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If your project may result in incidental take of northern long-eared bats after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

Whooping Crane

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

Whooping Cranes in the Eastern United States."

Other Trust Resources and Activities
Bald and Golden Eagles - Although the bald eagle has been removed from the endangered species list, this species and the golden eagle are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Should bald or golden eagles occur within or near the project area please contact our office for further coordination. For communication and wind energy projects, please refer to additional guidelines below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

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

Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0040581
Project Name: Trailside Park - Pequot Lakes
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground
Project Description: Trailside Park is in downtown Pequot Lakes. It is west of Government Drive, east of old MN 371, north of Main Street. The project will include construction of a picnic shelter, a restroom, improvement of internal trail, a paved patio and a parking lot. Construction will take place in 2023 and 2024.
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@46.603665899999996,-94.31307498472592,14z

Counties: Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gray Wolf *Canis lupus* Population: MN There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488	Threatened
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

---

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

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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

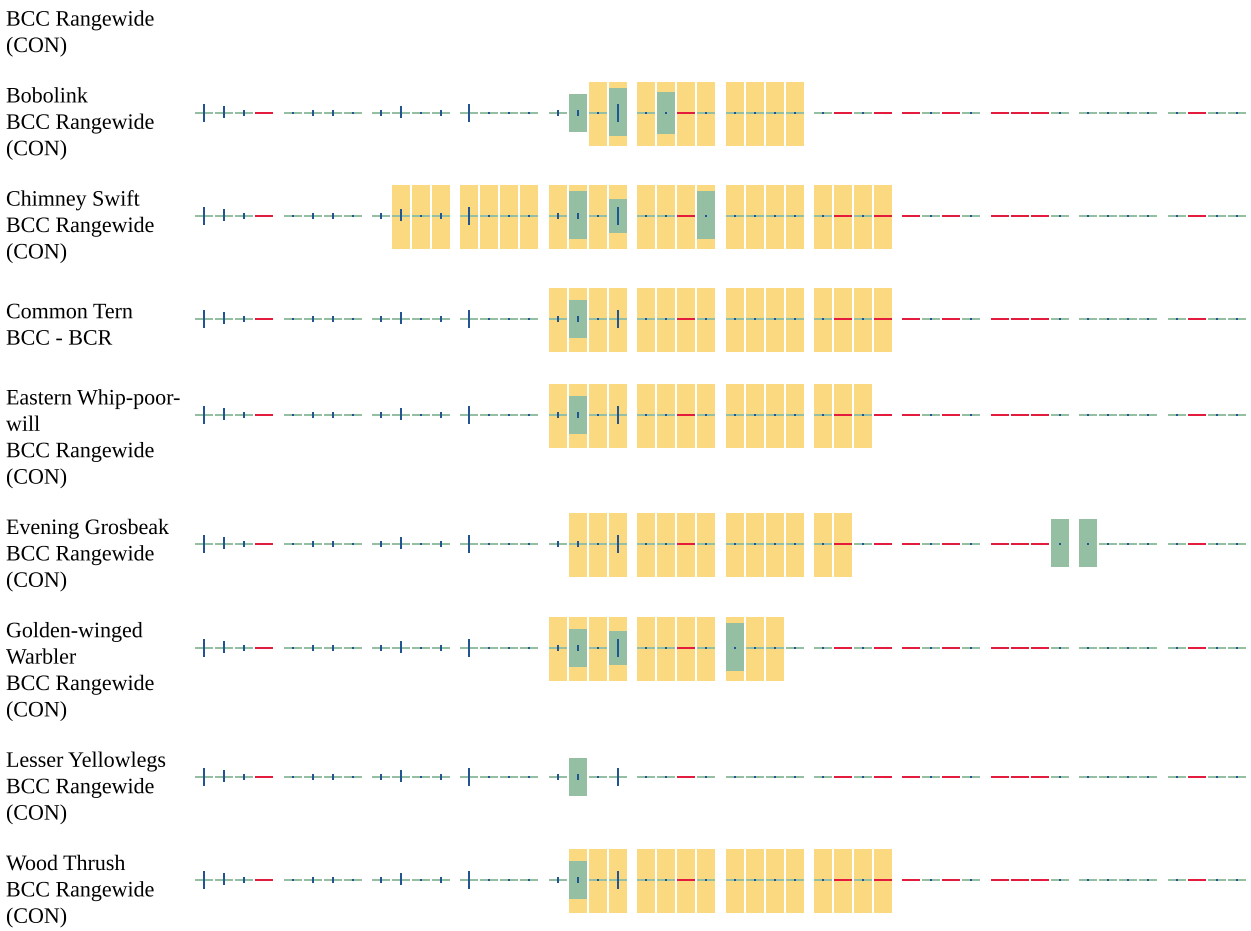
NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Common Tern *Sterna hirundo hirundo* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Aug 31
Eastern Whip-poor-will *Antrostomus vociferus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden-winged Warbler *Vermivora chrysoptera* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability Of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits

may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?
The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);

2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects
For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities,

should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Widseth
Name: Gail Leverson
Address: 315 5th Street NW
City: Bemidji
State: MN
Zip: 56601
Email gail.leverson@widseth.com
Phone: 2183082604

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

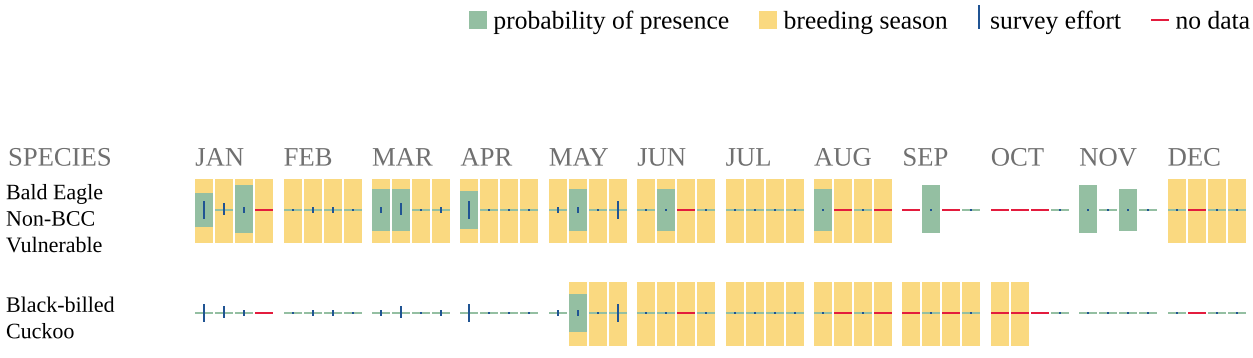
1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793 Fax: (952) 646-2873

In Reply Refer To:
Project code: 2023-0045497
Project Name: Peqout Lakes Trailside Park Improvements

February 14, 2023

Subject: Consistency letter for the 'Peqout Lakes Trailside Park Improvements' project indicating that any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Dear Ryan Zemek:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on February 14, 2023 your effects determination for the 'Peqout Lakes Trailside Park Improvements' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. You indicated that no Federal agencies are involved in funding or authorizing this Action. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a non-Federal action may cause "take"[1] of the northern long-eared bat that is prohibited under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the Action is not likely to result in unauthorized take of the northern long-eared bat.

Additionally, please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing determination for the NLEB by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If

your project may result in incidental take of NLEB after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to be addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you entered into IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation.

If your Action proceeds as described and no additional information about the Action's effects on species protected under the ESA becomes available, no further coordination with the Service is required with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat **does not** apply to the following ESA-protected species that also may occur in your Action area:

- Gray Wolf *Canis lupus* Threatened
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

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

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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

1. Name

Peqout Lakes Trailside Park Improvements

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Peqout Lakes Trailside Park Improvements':

> The City of Pequot Lakes is considering constructing a new picnic shelter and restroom building at Trailside Park. Both amenities are located on the southwest end of Trailside Park

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@46.60418185,-94.31354084025656,14z

Determination Key Result

This non-Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take of this species that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule
This key was last updated in IPaC on **May 15, 2017**. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for non-Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are excepted from take prohibitions under the northern long-eared bat 4(d) rule.

If a non-Federal action may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats or other ESA-listed animal species, we recommend that you coordinate with the Service.

Determination Key Result

Based upon your IPaC submission, any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Qualification Interview

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

   No

2. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?

   No

3. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

   Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at www.fws.gov/media/nleb-roost-tree-and-hibernacula-state-specific-data-links-0.

   Yes

4. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?

   No

5. Will the action involve Tree Removal?

   Yes

6. Will the action only remove hazardous trees for the protection of human life or property?

   No

7. Will the action remove trees within 0.25 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum at any time of year?

   No

8. Will the action remove a known occupied northern long-eared bat maternity roost tree or any trees within 150 feet of a known occupied maternity roost tree from June 1 through July 31?

   No

Project Questionnaire

If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Widseth
Name: Ryan Zemek
Address: 315 5th Street NW
City: Bemidji
State: MN
Zip: 56601
Email ryan.zemek@widseth.com
Phone: 2183082615

Formal Natural Heritage Review - Cover Page

See next page for results of review. A draft watermark means the project details have not been finalized and the results are not official.

Project Name: Trailside Park-Pequot Lakes

Project Proposer: City of Pequot Lakes

Project Type: Planning, Other

Project Type Activities: Other

TRS: T136 R29 S10, T136 R29 S15

County(s): Crow Wing

DNR Admin Region(s): Northeast

Reason Requested: DNR Grant

Project Description: The proposed project would construct a new picnic shelter and restroom building at Trailside Park. Both amenities are located on the southwest end of Trailside ...

Existing Land Uses: The project site is an existing public park owned by the City of Pequot Lakes. Built in 1973, Trailside Park is an 11-acre city park, located in downtown ...

Landcover / Habitat Impacted: Landcover and habitat are typical of a small urban park. Mowed grass, trees, and a small garden make up the park's land cover. This provides habitat for ...

Waterbodies Affected: There are no waterbodies in or adjacent to the project site.

Groundwater Resources Affected: No disturbance to surface or groundwaters is expected because of the project.

Previous Natural Heritage Review: No

Previous Habitat Assessments / Surveys: No

SUMMARY OF AUTOMATED RESULTS

Category	Results	Response By Category
Project Details	No Comments	No Further Review Required
Ecologically Significant Area	Comments	Potential RNC - Will Require Consultation
State-Listed Endangered or Threatened Species	Needs Further Review	State-protected Species in Vicinity
State-Listed Species of Special Concern	Comments	Recommendations
Federally Listed Species	No Records	Visit IPaC For Federal Review

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

February 22, 2023

Project Name: Trailside Park-Pequot Lakes
Project Proposer: City of Pequot Lakes
Project Type: Planning, Other
Project ID: MCE #2023-00114

AUTOMATED RESULTS: FURTHER REVIEW IS NEEDED
As requested, the above project has undergone an automated review for potential impacts to rare features. Based on this review, one or more rare features may be impacted by the proposed project and further review by the Natural Heritage Review Team is needed. You will receive a separate notification email when the review process is complete and the Natural Heritage Review letter has been posted.

Please refer to the table on the cover page of this report for a summary of potential impacts to rare features. For additional information or planning purposes, use the Explore Page in Minnesota Conservation Explorer to view the potentially impacted rare features or to create a Conservation Planning Report for the proposed project.

If you have additional information to help resolve the potential impacts listed in the summary results, please attach related project documentation in the Edit Details tab of the Project page. Relevant information includes, but is not limited to, additional project details, completed habitat assessments, or survey results. This additional information will be considered during the project review.

Trailside Park-Pequot Lakes

Aerial Imagery With Locator Map

N
W E
S

0 0.130.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Project Boundary

Project Type: Planning, Other

Project Size (acres): 12.10

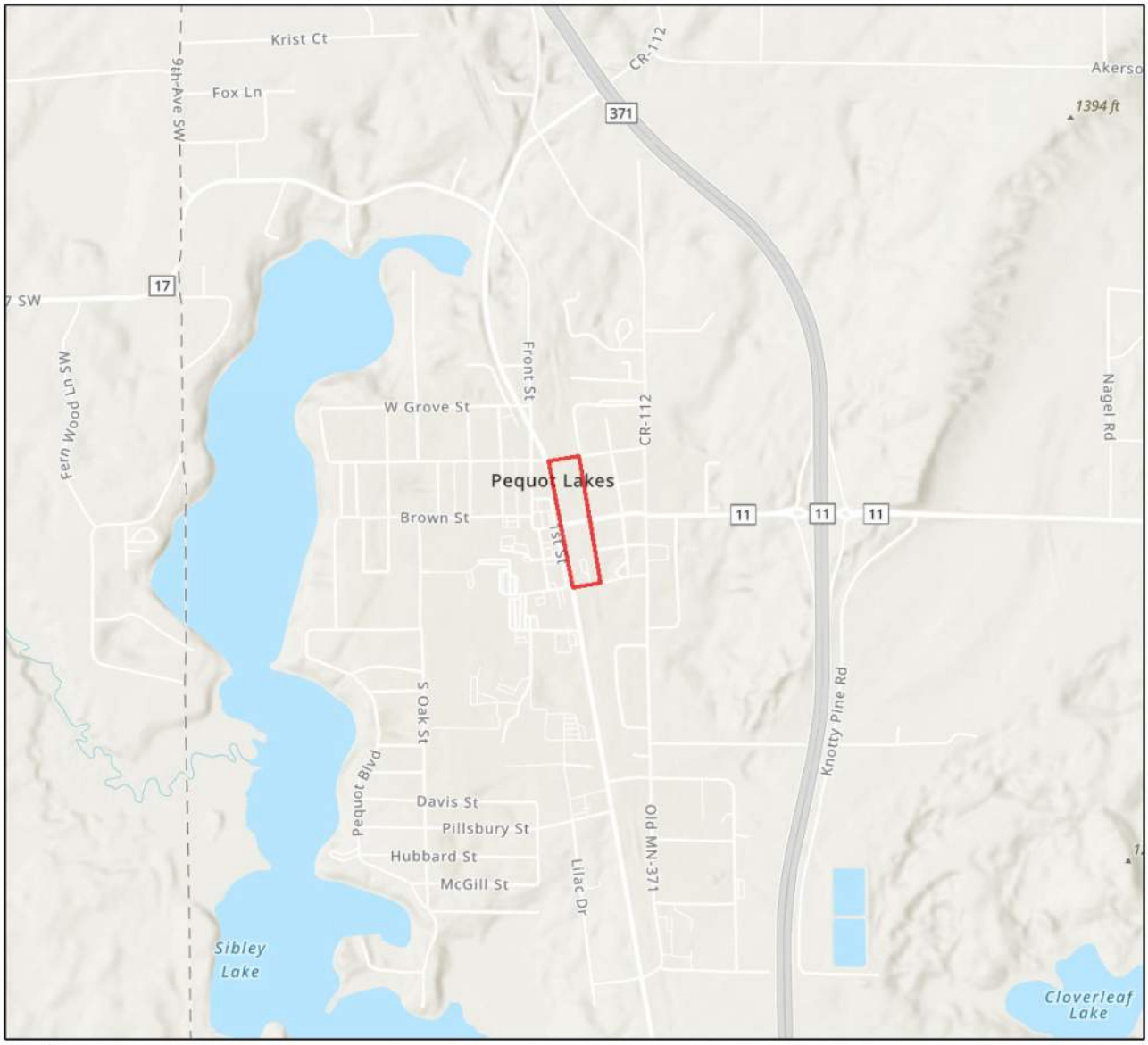
County(s): Crow Wing

TRS: T136 R29 S10, T136 R29 S15

Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

Trailside Park-Pequot Lakes

USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



Project Boundary

Project Type: Planning, Other

Project Size (acres): 12.10

County(s): Crow Wing

TRS: T136 R29 S10, T136 R29 S15

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA
Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

Part 2: SHPO Data Request and Desktop Research

Ryan Zemek

From: MN_MNIT_Data Request SHPO <DataRequestSHPO@state.mn.us>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 3:28 PM
To: Gail Leverson
Subject: RE: Data Search
Attachments: History.xls

Hello Gail,

Please see attached. Our database has no archaeological records for the given project area.

Jim

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

SHPO Data Requests
Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office
50 Sherburne Avenue, Suite 203
Saint Paul, MN 55155
(651) 201-3299
datarequestshpo@state.mn.us

Notice: This email message simply reports the results of the cultural resources database search you requested. The database search is only for previously known archaeological sites and historic properties. **IN NO CASE DOES THIS DATABASE SEARCH OR EMAIL MESSAGE CONSTITUTE A PROJECT REVIEW UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL PRESERVATION LAWS –** please see our website at https://mn.gov/admin/shpo/protection/ for further information regarding our Environmental Review Process.
Because the majority of archaeological sites in the state and many historic/architectural properties have not been recorded, important sites or properties may exist within the search area and may be affected by development projects within that area. Additional research, including field surveys, may be necessary to adequately assess the area's potential to contain historic properties or archaeological sites.
Properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are indicated on the reports you have received, if any. The following codes may be on those reports:
NR – National Register listed. The properties may be individually listed or may be within the boundaries of a National Register District.
CEF – Considered Eligible Findings are made when a federal agency has recommended that a property is eligible for listing in the National Register and MN SHPO has accepted the recommendation for the purposes of the Environmental Review Process. These properties need to be further assessed before they are officially listed in the National Register.
SEF – Staff eligible Findings are those properties the MN SHPO staff considers eligible for listing in the National Register, in circumstances other than the Environmental Review Process.
DOE – Determination of Eligibility is made by the National Park Service and are those properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register, but have not been officially listed.
CNEF – Considered Not Eligible Findings are made during the course of the Environmental Review Process. For the purposes of the review a property is considered not eligible for listing in the National Register. These properties may need to be reassessed for eligibility under additional or alternate contexts.
Properties without NR, CEF, SEF, DOE, or CNEF designations in the reports may not have been evaluated and therefore no assumption to their eligibility can be made. Integrity and contexts change over time, therefore any eligibility determination made ten (10) or more years from the date of the current survey are considered out of date and the property will need to be reassessed.
If you require a comprehensive assessment of a project's potential to impact archaeological sites or historic/architectural properties, you may need to hire a qualified archaeologist and/or historian. If you need assistance with a project review, please contact Kelly Gragg-Johnson, Environmental Review Specialist @ 651-201-3285 or by email at kelly.graggjohnson@state.mn.us.

The Minnesota SHPO Archaeology and Historic/Architectural Survey Manuals can be found at https://mn.gov/admin/shpo/identification-evaluation/.

Please subscribe to receive SHPO notices for the most current updates regarding office hours, accessing research files, or changes in submitting materials to the SHPO.

To access historic resource information please visit our webpage on Using SHPO's Files.

From: Gail Leverson <Gail.Leverson@widseth.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 1, 2023 4:26 PM
To: MN_MNIT_Data Request SHPO <DataRequestSHPO@state.mn.us>
Subject: Data Search

Hello SHPO,
We are requesting a data search for previously known archeological sites and historic properties in the project area of Trailside Park in Pequot Lakes, MN. A map of the area has been enclosed.
There are 2 identified parcels included in the project:

1) PID #29101059 which is township 136, Section 10, and Range 10
2) PID #29151198, which is township 1336, Section 15, ad Range 29
3) The northern part of the park is on land owned by the City of Pequot Lakes and does not have a parcel identified.

Please respond to this address as soon as possible.
Thank you,
Gail

Gail Leverson, EDFP, MBA
Senior Funding Specialist
218-308-2604
315 5th Street NW Suite 1
Bemidji, MN 56601

WIDSETH

Widseth.com

50 Best Places to Work (*Prairie Business Magazine*, 2022)

COUNTY	CITYTWP	PROPNAME	ADDRESS	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	QUARTER	USGS	REPORTNUM	NRHP	CEF	DOE	INVENTNUM
Crow Wing													
	Pequot Lakes												
		creamery	xxx Sutler St.	136	29	15	NE-NW-NE	Nisswa					CW-PLC-001
		bulk oil depot		136	29	15	NW-NE-NE	Nisswa					CW-PLC-002
		H.H. Broach House (Shawano)	xxx Pequot Ave.	136	29	15	NE-SE-SW	Nisswa		Y			CW-PLC-005
		Church of St. Alice	30957 Old Highway 371	136	29	15	NE-NE-NE	Nisswa					CW-PLC-006

FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received APR 15 1980
date entered MAY 23 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Shawano House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Pequot Blvd. ___ not for publication

city, town Pequot Lakes ___ vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Minnesota code 22 county Crow Wing code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Margaret Haertzen

street & number 6400 Interlachen Blvd.

city, town Edina ___ vicinity of state Minnesota 55436

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Crow Wing County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Brainerd state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Resources has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes ___ no

date 1979 ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Minnesota Historical Society -- 240 Summit Avenue-Hill House

city, town St. Paul state Minnesota 55102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Shawano House is located in a residential area south of the city of Pequot Lakes on a wooded plot of land which projects prominently from the east shore of Sibley Lake. The one and one-half story structure is constructed of peeled round logs shipped from the West Coast. Its large gable roof of low pitch and overhanging eves presents a low, dark silhouette. The property slopes toward the lake at the rear of the house, revealing a full basement foundation constructed entirely of uncoursed round stones of local origin. The impressive stone masonry continues in a stairway extending from the rear entrance at the first floor level in a flowing sequence of long steps to tennis courts located near the point of the property at the lake. The same stone work is also utilized in a fence completely surrounding the property on the three land sides, including two stone arch driveway entrances. The south entrance contains a stone mosaic of thw word "SHAWANO". The driveway circles from entrance to entrance by completing a "U" curve through the basement beneath the house. Fenestration consists of leaded casement windows in groups of twos and fours.

The interior consists entirely of heavily varnished peeled log construction with wrought iron fixtures. Of particular note is the two-story living room with a balcony on three sides and a massive stone masonry fireplace on the fourth side. An equally massive stone chimney dominates the east (front) roof slope. The fireplace stonework includes decorative patterns derived from the placement of larger stones of unusual shapes and colors.

Also on the property are a small building of log and stone design with red siding, which once served as an office and is now a "bunkhouse", and an elaborately decorated swimming pool with considerable stone masonry work of a less rustic and more sharply defined design. A cast iron fountain ornaments the front yard. All structures are in excellent repair and retain total integrity, inside and out.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music		
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation	
		___ invention		___ other (specify)	

Specific dates mid-1920s **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Shawano House is significant as a rather spectacular and completely original example of domestic rustic log architecture and stone masonry. Constructed in the mid-1920s as a summer residence for H.H. Broach, a wealthy electrical union official from Chicago, and his wife, the house exhibits exquisite craftsmanship of both the log builder and the stone mason. With its use of natural materials, heavy, dark log construction, vast amounts of intricate stonework, wide overhanging eves, and window rows, the Shawano House appears to snugly hug the earth with a profile reminiscent of prairie school design. Massive log buildings were an extremely popular style for seasonal residences in the region during the 1920's. Even though they were often constructed of logs which had been cut from west coast forests, the utilization of rough materials and rustic design relates strongly to the forested and lake-studded natural environment of the area. The Shawno House remains as one of the region's most impressive examples of this phase of building in the Brainerd lakes area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Abstract of Deed." Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Haertzen; copy in Shawano House file, SHPO, Minnesota Historical Society.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property approx. 3.5 acres

Quadrangle name Nisswa Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	392460	5161140
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property consists of Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Block 1, Pequot Shady Shores.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Robert M. Frame III, Architectural Historian/Research Historian-Survey		
organization	Minnesota Historical Society	date	March 19, 1980
street & number	240 Summit Avenue-Hill House	telephone	612-296-9074
city or town	St. Paul	state	Minnesota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Russell W. Fridley

Russell W. Fridley

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 3-25-80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for W. Ray Luce date 5/23/80

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Kristin J. O'Connell date 5/20/80

~~Chief of Registration~~

GPO 938 835

Property Shawano House

State Minn - Crow Wing

Working Number 4-15-80 1122

80002037

TECHNICAL

Photos 9

Maps 1

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Impressive house of log & stone built into a hillside by a lake and surrounded by wooded grounds. Fine craftsmanship gives particular distinction to this luxurious specimen of "rustic" style.

Accept O'Connell 5/20/80

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered MAY 23 1980

Federal Register Entry 2.3.81 Re-submit _____

United States Department of the Interior - Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Note: These changes apply to Shawano House in Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

REFERENCE NUMBER: 80002037

STATE: MINNESOTA

COUNTY: Crow Wing

RESOURCE NAME (HISTORIC): Broach, H.H., House (Shawano)

CITY:

VICINITY OF:

ADDRESS:

CERTIFICATION DATE:

REMOVED DATE:

COMMENTS:

Nina M. Archabal

Nina M. Archabal
State Historic Preservation Officer

JUN 17 1988

Date

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

for Keeper Helen Lyon
1/9/89

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Broach, H. H., House
Crow Wing County
MINNESOTA

Working No. 24 June, 1988
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: _____
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 1/9/89
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

approved Entered in the National Register

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

The National Register has accepted additional information submitted by the SHPO. This information clarifies name, address and geographic location information on the original documentation.

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one
☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Shawano House : Rear Steps
Pequot Lakes, MN; Crow Wing County
Bob Frame
1979
Minnesota Historical Society, 690
Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101
Looking West
03098/13a

8/9

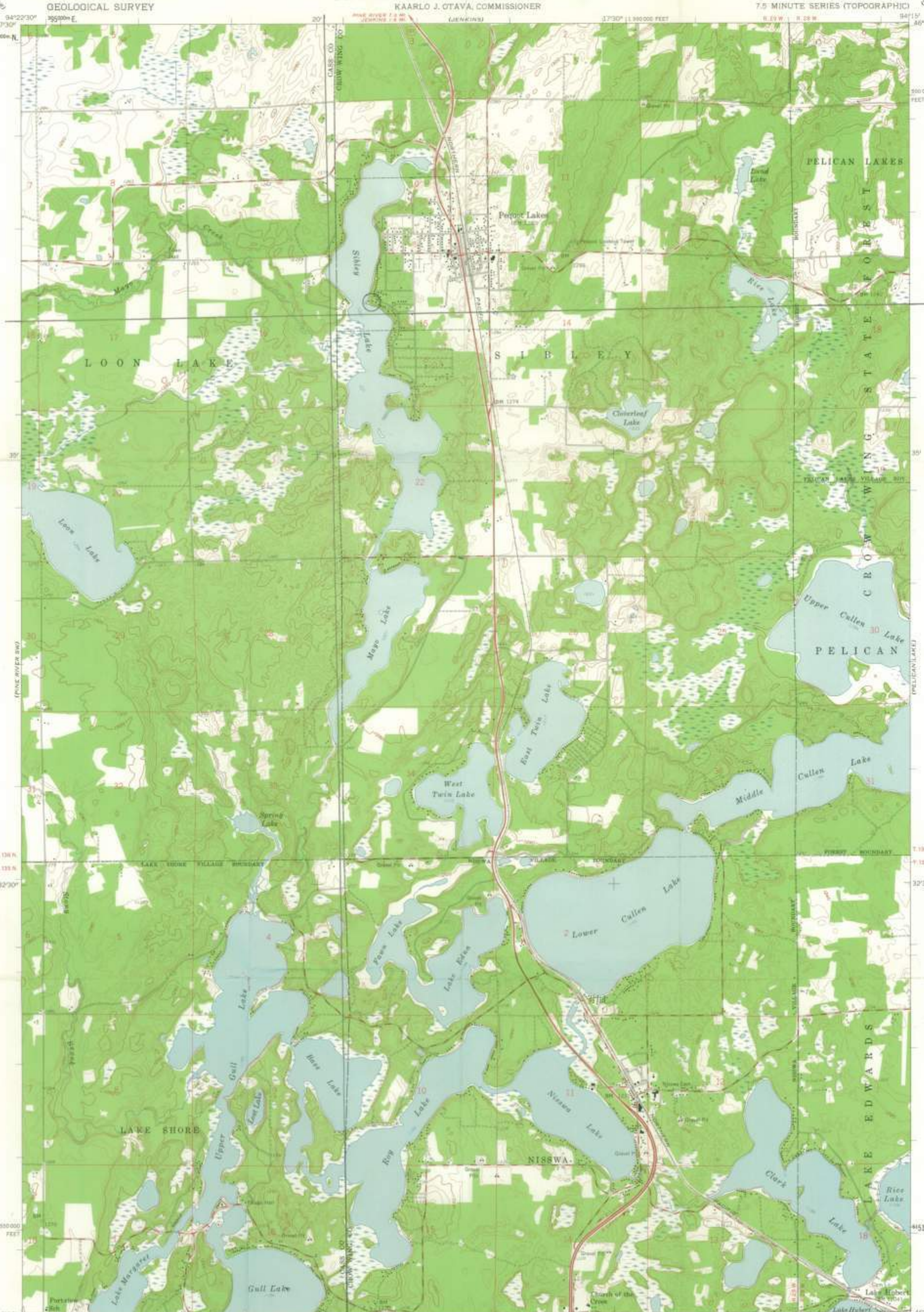
Shawano House
Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County, MN
Bob Frame
1979
MAY 23 1980
Minnesota Historical Society, 690
Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101
South facade - looking northwest
03139/7
9/9
APR 15 1980

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MINNESOTA
IRON RANGE RESOURCES AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION
KAARLO J. OTAVA, COMMISSIONER

NISSWA QUADRANGLE
MINNESOTA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Shawano House
Pequot Lakes, MN. : Crow Wing County
UTM References
15 / 392460 / 5161140
15/ 393485/5161130



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1957. Field check 1959

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Minnesota coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1959

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Light-duty
Medium-duty
Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route

NISSWA, MINN.
N4630—W9415/7.5
1959

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MINNESOTA

Date Entered MAY 23 1980

Name	Location
Sixth Street Commercial Building	Walker Cass County
Hemstead, Werner, House	Brainerd Crow Wing County
Brainerd Public Library	Brainerd Crow Wing County
Parker Building (Citizens State Bank)	Brainerd Crow Wing County
Spina Hotel	Ironton Crow Wing County
Shawano House	Pequot Lakes Crow Wing County

Also Notified

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MINNESOTA

Date Entered MAY 23 1980

Name	Location
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company Depot	Remer Cass County
Crow Wing County Courthouse and Jail	Brainerd Crow Wing County
Fawcett, Wilford H., House	Pequot Lakes vicinity Crow Wing County
Grand View Lodge	Nisswa Crow Wing County
Faribault County Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)	Faribault County
Winnibigoshish Resort	Bena Cass County

Also Notified

Honorable Rudy Boschwitz

Honorable David F. Durenberger
Honorable Arlan Stangeland
Honorable Thomas M. Hagedorn

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Director, Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

NR Byers/bjr 6/3/80
For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

Part 3 - Description of Environment and Environmental Impact of Proposed Project

A. **<u>Present Land Use:</u> Describe the existing site conditions, facilities, and park acres.**

The project site is an existing public park owned by the City of Pequot Lakes. Built in 1973, Trailside Park is officially a 4-acre city park, although an additional 1 acre of grass surrounds it. It is located in downtown Pequot Lakes, in Crow Wing County. There are two identified parcels included in the project: PID #29-101059 which is township 136, Section 10, and Range 10 and PID #29-151198, which is township 1336, Section 15, ad Range 29.

Land Use is typical of a city park. Features include mowed grass, landscaped flowers, trees, and shrubs, a playground, concrete band shell, veteran's memorial, splash pad, picnic shelter, and restroom facilities. No changes to the existing land use of the site will occur because of the project. The proposed project will build a picnic shelter with a small food prep area, sink and serving counter. The shelter will be 44' in length and 22' in width. The project will also include construction of a restroom, rehabilitation of a parking lot, drinking fountain, and trails that provide a fully accessible route between park facilities.

1. **Explain why the site is suitable for the type of outdoor recreation proposal being submitted.**

The project location is an existing city park in Downtown Pequot Lakes, The Paul Bunyan Trail Trailside Park runs along the east border. The downtown location, trail access, and outdoor recreational amenities make it a popular site for residents and visitors. As the park is over 50 years old, the site is ready for redevelopment. The proposed project will enhance these amenities and experiences and make no changes to existing land use patterns.

2. **Does the site include any elements that visually detract from the outdoor recreation experience or that represent a potential public safety hazard?**
   a. X No
   b. ☐ Yes – Explain and describe whether this project will help to address those concerns.

B. **<u>Environmental Intrusions:</u> Describe all rights-of-way, easements, reversionary interests, etc. within the proposed boundary area. All existing and future overhead power lines serving the park must be placed underground. The cost of placing the power lines underground can be included in this application.**

Trailside Park has a road Right of Way and overhead lines on the west boundary of the park, which borders Patriot Avenue, although they are not within the boundary area. There is a road Right of Way on the northern border of the park, also not within the boundary area.

Paul Bunyan Trail runs along the east side of the park and there is Paul Bunyan Trail easement. The environmental intrusions are documented on the Boundary Map, included in the attachments.

C. **<u>Fish and Wildlife:</u> Indicate whether the proposed project site is on or adjacent to a national, state, or local wildlife management area, park, or natural area. Describe the known fish and wildlife species common to the project site and any known species**

that are listed as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Describe the likely impacts of the proposed project on habitat, population levels, and any other factors related to the fish and wildlife resources.

The project site is a city park located in north-central Minnesota. There are no adjacent national, state, or local wildlife management areas to the project site. Wildlife common to central Minnesota are found within the project area, including those commonly found in urban parks, such as squirrels, rabbits, geese, and birds.

The official species list for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists four species believed to or known to occur in Crow Wing County. They are the Monarch Butterfly (Candidate), The Gray Wolf (Threatened), Tricolored Bat (Proposed Endangered), and the Northern Long Eared Bat (Threatened). There is no expected impact to fish or wildlife habitat as a result of this project. Care will be taken during construction to protect threatened wildlife. A posting of the threatened species will be on-site during construction. If the above species are found during construction; work will immediately stop and the DNR will be contacted for consultation.

The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) was completed, and no state or threatened species were identified within the project area, see attachment.

The Conservation Planning Report was completed and no MBS Site of Biodiversity Significance, DNR Native Plant Communities, Calcareous Fens, DNR Old Growth Stands, MN Prairie Conservation Plans, Important Bird Areas or Lakes of Biological Significance were identified within the search areas adjacent to the project area.

D. **<u>Vegetation:</u> Describe the major plant species and communities common to the project site and any known species that are listed as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Describe the distribution of major plant communities or types on the site. Indicate the extent of cutting, clearing, removal or other disturbance that will result from the proposed project, as well as any restoration and/or protection activities planned as part of the project.**

There are no known plant species that are endangered, threatened, or of special concern common to the project site. Little or no impact is expected on vegetation or wildlife as part of this project. Most of the vegetation, at the project site is mowed grass, a small garden, and small trees. Construction will be limited to the footprint of the new facilities. Temporary disturbance during construction will occur when the foundations of the new buildings. After installation, the construction areas will be restored to the previous condition and is not anticipated to impact vegetation or wildlife.

E. **<u>Wetland Resources:</u> Describe any existing wetland areas on or adjacent to the proposed project site. Indicate any likely physical disturbances of these wetlands, including (but not limited to) draining and filling that would result from the proposed project. Describe any other potential impacts to wetlands, such as water level fluctuations or water pollution that may result from the proposed project. Discuss possible alternatives that would avoid or minimize negative wetland impacts. Also**

describe any other water resources on or adjacent to the site, proposed uses of surface or groundwater, and any possible impacts on these resources, including depletion or pollution, resulting from the proposed project. Explain how the proposed project would help to protect water quality on or adjacent to the site.

No disturbance to surface or groundwaters is expected because of the project. The National Wetland Inventory map can be found as an attachment for the project location and shows no wetland near the project sites. All appropriate efforts will be made to prevent water pollution that may result from this project.

F. **Geologic and Physiographic Features: Describe any interesting, unique, or fragile geologic and/or physiographic features on the proposed project site and any likely impacts on these features that would result from the proposed project. Also describe any proposed protection activities or measures to provide public education, interpretation, and enjoyment of these resources.**

Trailside Park is located downtown Pequot Lakes. According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the site is comprised of mainly of Graycalm loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Review indicated no unique or fragile geologic and/or physiographic features on this site that would be impacted by the project, according to the map.

G. **Air Quality/Noise: Describe any temporary or permanent air or noise pollution that will result from the development and use of the site and the impact(s) on adjacent land uses or landowners.**

There will be no temporary or permanent air pollution because of this project. There may be limited noise pollution during the construction of new facilities.

H. **Archeology/ Ground Disturbances: Provide a description of current and historic land use and ground disturbances. Include available information concerning known or suspected archaeological resources within or adjacent to the park. Indicate if any of these identified resources will be impacted by the proposed project.**

Minimal ground disturbance will occur within the project area. This site has been a city park since 1973 and has been previous disturbed. No archaeological resources are known to be in the project area.

I. **Historic Structures: List known historic buildings or structures located within or adjacent to the project area (i.e., individual properties or districts which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or which meet the criteria for listing in the National Register). If applicable, identify any expected or potential impacts to these properties with the proposed project.**

SHIPO review indicates three historic properties are located within Pequot Lakes; however, none are in the vicinity of the project area.

J. **<u>Surveys:</u> Have there been any previous cultural and/or historic resource surveys completed that included this project site within the area of potential effect that was assessed?**

☒ No – Describe any construction planned as a result of this project that will extend beyond the pre-existing disturbance area (including surface area and depth).

This site has not had previous cultural and/or historic resource surveys completed in the past. Construction will be limited to the previously disturbed areas.

☐ Yes – Attach survey and summarize findings and include page number references below.

Part 4 - Environmental Screening Form (ESF)

The table below serves as a record of the environmental resources present at the site, whether the proposed action is likely to have a significantly negative impact on those resources, and whether further information is needed to determine the potential impact. Review the listed resources and identify any resources that may be significantly impacted by the action. The Environmental Screening Form (ESF) should be completed with professional input from resource experts and in consultation with relevant local, state, tribal, and federal governments, as appropriate.

For each resource, indicate if positive or negative impacts are anticipated to result from the action or if further information is needed to determine the potential impact.

+ indicates positive impacts are anticipated to result from the action
- indicates negative impacts are anticipated to result from the action
? indicates further information is needed to determine the potential impact
n/a indicates resource does not exist on site or there is no impact

Site Name:

	How will the project affect the following resources?	+	-	?	n/a
1	Air quality	☐	☐	☐	☒
2	Circulation and transportation	☐	☐	☐	☒
3	Climate	☐	☐	☐	☒
4	Contamination or hazardous materials even if remediated	☐	☐	☐	☒
5	Endangered species: (listed or proposed threatened or endangered) including associated habitat	☐	☐	☐	☒
6	Environmental justice: minority and low-income populations	☒	☐	☐	☐
7	Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.	☐	☐	☐	☒
8	Historic or cultural resources	☐	☐	☐	☒
9	Invasive species	☐	☐	☐	☒
10	Land use plans or policies from other agencies including tribes	☐	☐	☐	☒
11	Lightscapes, especially night sky	☐	☐	☐	☒
12	Migratory birds	☐	☐	☐	☒
13	Recreation resources	☒	☐	☐	☐
14	Socioeconomics: changes to tax base or competition with private sector	☒	☐	☐	☐
15	Sound (noise impacts)	☐	☐	☐	☒
16	Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.	☐	☐	☐	☒
17	Water quality and/or quantity	☐	☐	☐	☒
18	Water: coastal barrier resources or coastal zones	☐	☐	☐	☒
19	Water: marine and/or estuarine	☐	☐	☐	☒
20	Water: stream flow characteristics	☐	☐	☐	☒
21	Water: wetlands and floodplains	☐	☐	☐	☒
22	Other important resources - Explain:	☐	☐	☐	☒

1. **Have there been any previous environmental documents that are relevant to this project or this specific site?**
    a. ☒ No
    b. ☐ Yes – Attach and summarize findings and include page number references below

2. **Explain any negative or unknown impacts identified in the table of the ESF.**

There are no negative or unknown impacts as a result of this project.

3. **How was the information identified in the table derived and what sources of data were used to justify the impact selection?**

A search of possible environmental impacts was completed through an extensive review of online resources, a letter requesting feedback and/or concerns was sent to 15 different environmental and tribal organizations, and an Environmental Consultant was contacted for advice. The mailing included a describing the project, maps of the project site, and a request for feedback.

4. **Who contributed to filling out the ESF (include name, title, agency) and what qualifications do they have that provide the necessary resource expertise to determine impact significance?**

Widseth's Funding Department collaborated with its Environmental Department to complete the Environmental Screening Form. Staff have extensive experience completing Environmental Reviews for National Environmental Policy Act, (NEPA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standards, and MN DNR.

Mike Pederson, Director of Environmental Services
Widseth
610 Fillmore Street
Alexandria, MN 56308
Ph: 320-335-5059

Qualifications: 2017 Soil Inspector Certificate, 2020 SWPPP Construction Site Manager, SWPPP Design of Construction, Certification of Wetland Delineator

Education: BS Degree, Natural Resource Management, NDSU

Experience: 15 years of environmental experience including wetland delineations, environmental surveys, environmental compliance monitoring. Experienced with environmental narratives, assessment worksheets, phase 1 and phase 2 environmental site assessments.

Ryan Zemek, Funding Specialist
Widseth
315 5th Street
Bemidji, MN 56601
Ph: 218-308-2615

Education: BS Degree in Political Science, Minor in Economics, Bemidji State University

Experience: 14 years of experience in economic and community development and grant writing.

5. **List all required federal, state, and local permits/approvals needed for the proposal and explain their purpose and status.**

No state or federal permits are required for this project. The City of Pequot Lakes will obtain all appropriate local permits and approvals needed to complete this project.

Ph: 320-335-5059

Qualifications: 2017 Soil Inspector Certificate, 2020 SWPPP Construction Site Manager, SWPPP Design of Construction, Certification of Wetland Delineator

Education: BS Degree, Natural Resource Management, NDSU

Experience: 15 years of environmental experience including wetland delineations, environmental surveys, environmental compliance monitoring. Experienced with environmental narratives, assessment worksheets, phase 1 and phase 2 environmental site assessments.

Ryan Zemek, Funding Specialist
Widseth
315 5th Street
Bemidji, MN 56601
Ph: 218-308-2615

Education: BS Degree in Political Science, Minor in Economics, Bemidji State University

Experience: 14 years of experience in economic and community development and grant writing.

5. **List all required federal, state, and local permits/approvals needed for the proposal and explain their purpose and status.**

No state or federal permits are required for this project. The City of Pequot Lakes will obtain all appropriate local permits and approvals needed to complete this project.

ITEM 6 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

Address the following questions regarding public participation, planning process and how this project will provide new and/or expanded recreational opportunities.

1. **Describe both short- and long-term outdoor recreation benefits that will be achieved as a result of this project.**

Trailside Park is a central point in Pequot Lakes offering key short and long term outdoor recreation benefits. This link shows photos and a summary of the park: Trailside Park - Pequot Lakes, MN (pequotlakes-mn.gov)

Short term benefits include increasing group use of facilities including family events, school events, winter use, and community functions. The addition of the picnic shelter, restroom and parking lot will improve facilities, so they are welcoming and accessible for all to gather out of doors.

Group use will increase when family reunions, graduations and other family events start to increase after rehabilitation. Community organizations such as scouting, church groups, car clubs, day cares, firefighters, Red Hat clubs, etc. will be more inclined to meet and have their events at Trailside Park with an accessible picnic shelter, restroom, and parking lot. The Pequot Lakes High School is less than two miles from Trailside Park. Their use of the park will increase when groups such as the Fellowship of Christian Athletes (FCA), and others can utilize a gathering space for up to 48 persons. Their use of the park may include attending a veterans day ceremony, musical events, or others.

The central location of Trailside Park, which is accessible to those walk, bike, or drive, makes this a vital facility for the community. Bean Hole Days, Stars and Stripes Days and Bands in the Park – Skippin' Stones are some of the events held at Trailside Park. park.

The Paul Bunyan Trail is open for snowmobiling. The warmer and wetter winters predicted means that more outdoor enthusiasts, snowmobile groups and community groups will be outside in winter months. The year-round accessible restroom will increase winter use of Trailside Park and for snowmobiling groups on the Paul Bunyan Trail.

Event attendance at the band shell will grow and become more inclusive with this project. Saturday nights from June through August, community members gather at the band shell for free outdoor music. A short-term benefit is that with the accessibility improvements at the restroom and parking lot, attendance from all accessibility levels will grow. Persons with disabilities will be more comfortable with accommodations and this change will occur as soon as the rehabilitation has been completed.

Long Term benefits include improving health outcomes, enhanced community socialization, more resilient park facilities with less maintenance.

The health benefits of being out of doors are many, including physical and mental health. Life expectancy has shown to increase, sleep quality to improve and the risk of cancer reduced with

being outside in green places, according to the U.S. Forest Service. Some ways to improve access to parks is to "build parks and trails within walking distance of homes," according to the CDC. Increasing use of the Paul Bunyan Trail, by providing another access point, will help people lose weight, lower blood pressure, and improve physical health.

There are many mental wellness benefits associated with being outside including a lower risk of depression and faster psychological stress recovery, (2021, The wellness benefits of the great outdoors | US Forest Service (usda.gov)). Spending 20 minutes outside per day can lower stress hormones, boost self-esteem and improve mood, according to Forbes Magazine.

Social connectiveness is major component to good mental health. The out of doors venue at Trailside Park will provide that opportunity for families, friends, and co-workers to build long term relationships.

A well-connected community, who can enjoy events together, provides long term benefits of staving off loneliness, increasing happiness and possibly even live longer, according to Mayo Clinic. Intergenerational socialization will be beneficial to senior citizens and to children. It reduces feelings of isolation and loneliness in older adults. The Trailside Park rehabilitation will provide high quality experiences so visitors can meet, socialize and build relationships across cultural barriers.

The infrastructure improvements made through the redevelopment of Trailside Park will be resilient and long lasting. The restrooms will include automatic faucets and water conserving toilets. Replacing an older toiler, with one labeled with WaterSense, will save the average family 13,000 gallons of water per year, (Residential Toilets | US EPA). These benefits will be long lasting to the larger community. The picnic shelter's metal roof will last 40 to 70 years and be cooler in warm weather, as the metal will reflect most of the sunlight, saving maintenance and repair costs.

This proposal will continue the rehabilitation and revitalization of Trailside Park started in 2022. It will last a long time to satisfy current and future users with sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

2. **Explain how this project fits as part of other projects planned for this same site in the next three years.**

Improvements at Trailside Park are part of the City's 2021-2026 Parks Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The city uses a CIP to plan for future infrastructure needs. In 2021, Trailside Park received new light posts and signage. In 2022, the splashpad was installed. Improvements to continue the rehabilitation include the parking lot, picnic shelter with serving area, and restroom.

Patriot Avenue, former State Highway 371, was turned back to the city with the relocation. The city is studying the possibility of reconfiguring Patriot Avenue along the west side of Trailside Park. The concept plan shows a center median and design to resemble a city street, rather than a highway for safety.

3. **Describe the process that led to the development of this proposal and how the public was involved.**

    - **Who was involved (include any state, local, and federal agency professionals, subject matter experts, Native American tribes, and members of the public)?**

The City of Pequot Lakes has discussed the Trailside Park rehabilitating needs in multiple city council meetings. There were numerous mentions of park needs in City Council minutes from 2006 to present. The Pequot Lakes City Council is a public board, and their agendas and minutes are public documents.

The CIP Plan is a tool that the city uses to plan for infrastructure needs. It receives input from residents, the Chamber of Commerce, and other groups. The 2021-26 CIP has seven projects, including individual elements of this redevelopment included in the plan.

In 2019, the City Council directed the Park Commission to redesign the project plan to revamp Trailside Park. The Pequot Lakes Parks Commission includes eight individuals. They sought assistance of other residents and public comment was heard during their monthly meetings.

In 2022, the Parks Commission and City Council discussed the redevelopment needs and decided to move ahead with this application.

    - **What information was made available and what opportunity to be involved in planning and developing your proposal was provided?**

A concept plan was introduced in March 2019. The decision to move ahead was tabled.

    - **How were they able to review the completed proposal?**

This proposal will be discussed in the February 2023 Parks Commission meeting and in the March 2023 City Council meeting. They will be able to review the plan from the City Council agenda, available online, and at the meeting, or virtually, if they choose to attend that way.

    - **Describe any public meetings held and/or formal public comment periods, including dates and length of time. Were formal comments received and did you provide written responses?**

A letter was sent out on February 6th, 2023, to the mailing list of tribal contacts and agencies listed below. The letter, included in the attachments, explained the reason for the request, the general project, the site location of the project, and three maps of the project. The letter requested comments be sent in thirty days to Widseth, at the Bemidji address.

One comment was received from Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe asking to be in consultation. The letter and comment received is included with the attachments.

The mailing list is below:

	Agency	**Address 3**	**City**	**State**	**Zip**
1	Upper Sioux Community	PO Box 147	Granite Falls	MN	56241
2	Lower Sioux Community	PO Box 308	Morton	MN	56270
3	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community	2330 Sioux Trail NW	Prior Lake	MN	55372
4	Prairie Island Indian Community	5636 Sturgeon Lake Road	Welch	MN	55089
5	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	43408 Oodena Drive	Onamia	MN	56359
6	Minnesota Indian Affairs Council	161 St. Anthony Avenue, Ste 919	St. Paul	MN	55103
7	MN DNR Division of Ecological Resources	500 Lafayette Road	St. Paul	MN	55155
8	MN DNR Floodplain Management	500 Lafayette Road	St. Paul	MN	55155
9	MN Pollution Control Agency	520 Lafayette Road N	St. Paul	MN	55155
10	State Historic Preservation Office	50 Sherburne Avenue	St. Paul	MN	55155
11	US Army Corps of Engineers	180 5th St E, Ste 700	St. Paul	MN	55101
12	US Fish and Wildlife	5600 American Blvd West, Ste 990	Bloomington	MN	55437
13	NRCS - Baxter Service Center	7118 Clearwater Road	Baxter	MN	56425
14	Crow Wing County SWCD	322 Laurel Street, #22	Brainerd	MN	56401
15	Crow Wing County Administrative Decisions	322 Laurel Street, Suite 15	Brainerd	MN	56401

WIDSETH

Bemidji
315 5th Street NW
Suite 1
Bemidji MN 56601
218.444.1859
Bemidji@Widseth.com
Widseth.com

February 6, 2023

Agency Name
Attention to:
Address 1
Address 2
City State Zip

RE: Trailside Park Improvements

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Pequot Lakes, MN, is performing an environmental review as part of a funding application to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Outdoor Recreation Grant Program. The City is soliciting comments and/or concerns from your agency regarding the presence or absence of environmental resources affected by the project. Additionally, please provide any recommendations your agency may have to avoid or mitigate any identified impacts.

The proposed project would construct a new picnic shelter and restroom building at Trailside Park. Both amenities are located on the southwest end of Trailside Park and maps of the proposed site are included with this letter. Trailside Park is located on three parcels - Parcel Identification (PID) Number 29-101059, and PID 29-151198, and land the city of Pequot Lakes owns, which is not identified with a PID.

The park is 7.3 acres in size and is owned by the City of Pequot Lakes.

Please provide comment on potential environmental concerns within thirty (30) days to:

Gail Leverson
Phone: 218-308-2604
gail.leverson@widseth.com

Sincerely,

Gail Leverson,
Sr. Funding Specialist

Maps (3)

ITEM 7 – AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC USE

All facilities within the park must be designed and available for general public use and open during typical park hours. This includes restrooms, picnic shelters, campgrounds, playgrounds and other structures. For parks that include marina or campground facilities, a minimum of 50% of the berths/campground spaces must be available for short-term rental and an equitable method of allocating long-term rentals shall be used. All personal property must be removed at the end of each use season.

State the specific hours of operation and any current or anticipated programmed use for the facilities proposed to be funded with this application. Saying the park will be open during normal park hours is not specific. Also describe any arrangements with schools, local organizations, clubs, or city programs for the use of the facilities. Explain how this may impact facility availability to the general public.

Describe what fees, if any, will be charged for use of the park facilities and/or access to the park.

Trailside Park's playground, splashpad and picnic shelter will remain open for the general public's use during typical park hours. The Pequot Lakes Parks are open sunrise to sunset.

The large picnic shelter will need to be reserved at the city office. There will be no cost to use it other than a small deposit from groups, which will be returned at the end of their event. All personal property will be removed from the shelter at the end of each use.

The restrooms will have an electronic locking system for safety from vandalism that could occur overnight. The band shell provides free music for community enjoyment. The playground and splashpad is free to use and is utilized by day care providers from all over the region.

ITEM 8 - STATEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY

All facilities improved with this grant project must meet current Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards and the final guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas. In addition, all critical existing components of the park listed below must be accessible to persons with disabilities.

Critical components include:

- Accessible parking spaces serving each area of the park.
- Restrooms, if provided, must be accessible.
- Drinking water, if provided, must be accessible.
- Access routes to all recreation facilities must be provided. For this program, an access route must be a minimum of five feet wide, slip resistant, firm and stable.

If the restrooms and/or drinking water are not accessible to persons with disabilities or access routes are not provided to all facilities, you will need to include these costs in your Cost Breakdown.

The following guidelines will help you design your facilities. Copies can be ordered from the U.S. Access Board at (800) 872-2253 or downloaded from their website at United States Access Board.

1. ADA Accessibility Standards for Buildings and Facilities
(For buildings and certain recreation facilities including playgrounds, recreational boating facilities, and fishing piers)

2. Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas September 26, 2013
(For outdoor developed areas such as campgrounds, picnic areas, trails, and beaches. These guidelines, developed for federal facilities subject to the Architectural Barriers Act, are to be used for facilities improved by this Outdoor Recreation Grant Program.)

How is the proposed project addressing access requirements under the ADA Standards, Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas and all critical components identified above? Be specific for each proposed facility and existing critical components.

The proposed project will address accessibility requirements under the ADA standards for outdoor areas. Currently, not all elements of the park are fully accessible.

1. Picnic Shelter – New building and will be ADA compliant.

2. Restroom – Currently not ADA accessible (portable). New restroom building will meet ADA compliance.

3. Parking Lot – Currently gravel. New parking lot will be 130’ by 64’ in size with roughly 22-26 stalls. It will have a 24’ wide entry with 22 to 26 parking stalls, including

handicapped accessible parking will serve park. The lot will be paved, with curb and gutter, and storm drainage and catch basin to meet stormwater needs.

4. Drinking Fountain – New fountain will have bottle filling option to meet ADA accessibility requirements.
5. Internal Trails – Trails will be removed, evaluated for ADA accessibility and repaved to meet ADA accessibility requirements. Trails will reach each facility at the park.

The restroom build out will be designed by Greg Bohl. His qualifications and experience, including ADA accessibility experience, is below:

Greg Bohl, AIA, CID, LEED AP
Architect
Widseth
Ph: 320-335-5009
610 Fillmore Street
Alexandria, MN 56308-1028

Qualifications: Registered Architect in Minnesota, LEED Accredited Professional, Certified Interior Designer I Minnesota. Bachelor of Architecture, and Environmental Design. AAS in Urban Forestry.

Experience: 21 years of experience including overall design, preparation of construction elements, and construction administration, and providing ADA studies for municipal buildings. Project experience includes parks, cities, and private development. Experience with community facilities including fire halls, schools, and churches.

Attachment A – Application Resolution

ATTACHMENT A - APPLICANT'S RESOLUTION

A copy of this approved resolution, with no wording changes, must be included with the application.

BE IT RESOLVED that Pequot Lakes act as legal sponsor for the project contained in the Outdoor Recreation Grant application to be submitted on March 30, 2023, and that City Administrator is hereby authorized to apply to the Department of Natural Resources for funding of this project on behalf of Pequot Lakes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the applicant maintains an adequate Conflict of Interest Policy and, throughout the term of the contract, will monitor and report any actual or potential conflicts of interest to the State, upon discovery.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Pequot Lakes has the legal authority to apply for financial assistance, and it has the financial capability to meet the match requirement (if any) and ensure adequate construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the proposed project for its design life.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Pequot Lakes has not incurred any development costs and has not entered into a written purchase agreement to acquire the property described in the Cost Breakdown section on this application.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Pequot Lakes has or will acquire fee title or permanent easement over the land described in the boundary map or recreational site plan included in the application.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, upon approval of its application by the State, Pequot Lakes may enter into an agreement with the State for the above-referenced project, and that Pequot Lakes certifies that it will comply with all applicable laws and regulations as stated in the grant agreement including dedicating the park property for uses consistent with the funding grant program into perpetuity.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that City Administrator Rich Spiczka, or successor in position, is hereby authorized to execute such agreements as necessary to implement the project on behalf of the applicant.

I CERTIFY THAT the above resolution was adopted by the City Council of City of Pequot Lakes on the 6th of March, 2023.

SIGNED: _____
(Signature)

CITY ADMINISTRATOR 3/10/23
(Title) (Date)

WITNESSED: _____
(Signature)

DEPUTY CLERK 03-10-2023
(Title) (Date)

City of Pequot Lakes

4638 Main Street • Pequot Lakes, MN 56472 • (218) 568-5222 • Fax: (218) 568-5860 • www.pequotlakes-mn.gov

February 24, 2023

Ms. Audrey Mularie
Grants Specialist Coordinator
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
500 Lafayette Road, P. O. Box 39
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Ms. Mularie,

We are writing this letter to express our support of the Trailside Park Revitalization Project. This park is central to the Pequot Lakes community and provides a gathering space for community groups and families in the region. We are committed to developing the essential park facilities of a picnic shelter, ADA accessible trail, restroom, parking lot and drinking fountain.

The City of Pequot Lakes is committing $265,405.00 towards the project. This is our own cash and will be used to use for the project. The funding is committed and unencumbered. It will be available on as soon as needed.

We are passionate and excited to redevelop Trailside Park. We look forward to your response of our grant request. Feel free to call us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

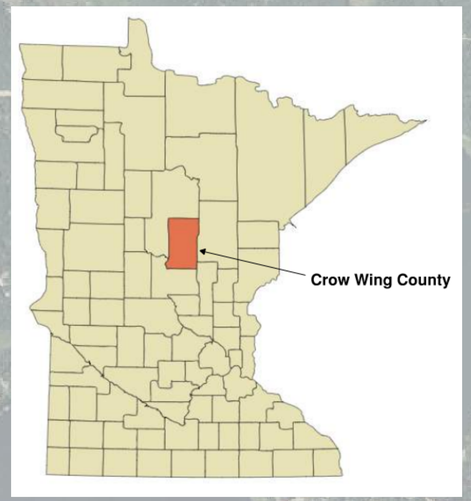
Tyler Gardner

Mayor

City of Pequot Lakes

Attachment B – Maps

Location Map



NORTH

0 500 1000

SCALE (IN FEET)

SIBLEY LAKE

PEQUOT LAKES HIGH SCHOOL

PATRIOT AVENUE

TO JENKINS

PROJECT AREA

PATRIOT AVENUE

RASMUSSEN ROAD

MAIN STREET

TO NISSWA

TRUNK HIGHWAY 371

CR 11

J:\City of Pequot Lakes-32637\2022-11286\CADD\Civil\LocationMap.dwg Plotted by:Emma Clarke 2/24/2023 10:41:20 AM

WIDSETH
ARCHITECTS ▪ ENGINEERS ▪ SCIENTISTS ▪ SURVEYORS

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

DATE: —

LIC. NO. —

DATE	REV#	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	BY

DATE: FEBRUARY 2023
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: ERC
CHECKED BY: ---

JOB NUMBER: 2022-11286

TRAILSIDE PARK DNR GRANT
CITY OF PEQUOT LAKES
CROW WING COUNTY, MN

LOCATION MAP

SHEET NO.
1

Boundary Map

LEGEND

PARK BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY MAP NOTES:

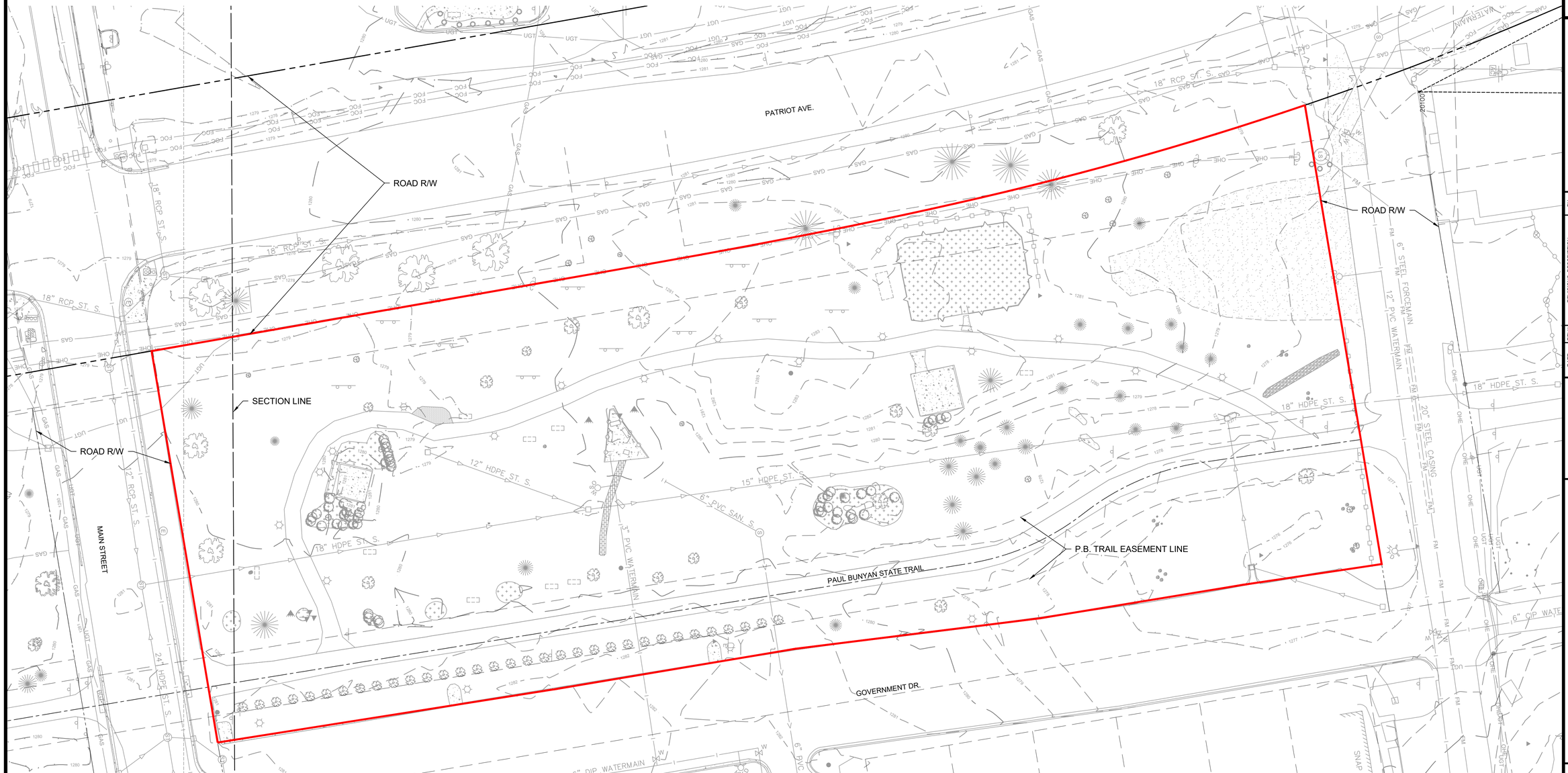
- NO ADDITIONAL PROPERTY WILL BE ACQUIRED WITH THIS GRANT. THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY SHOWN IN RED IS THE EXISTING BOUNDARY.
- EXISTING PARK AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 3.9 ACRES.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE:

NORTH

0 30 60

SCALE (IN FEET)



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DATE: — LIC. NO. —

BY	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	DATE	REV#

DATE: FEBRUARY 2023
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: ERC
CHECKED BY: ----
JOB NUMBER: 2022-11286

TRAILSIDE PARK DNR GRANT
CITY OF PEQUOT LAKES
CROW WING COUNTY, MN

BOUNDARY MAP

SHEET NO.
2

Recreational Site Plan Map

LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- EXISTING FACILITIES TO REMAIN
- PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS WITH GRANT

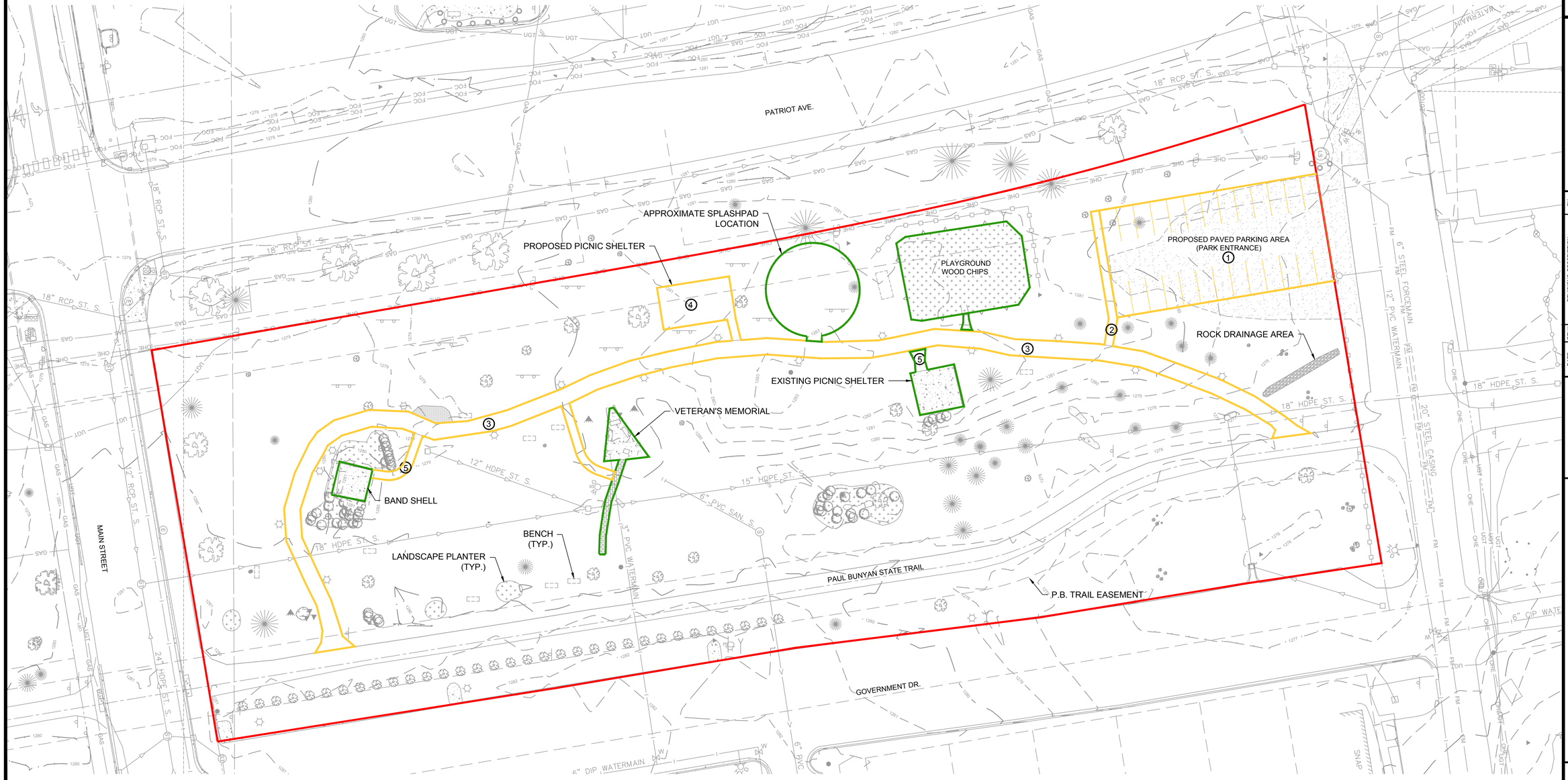
RECREATIONAL SITE PLAN NOTES:

1. NEW BITUMINOUS PAVED PARKING AREA THAT INCLUDES ADA COMPLIANT PARKING STALLS AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTE (PAR).
2. NEW 5' WIDE BITUMINOUS WALK TO CONNECT NEW PARKING AREA TO EXISTING BITUMINOUS TRAIL.
3. EXISTING BITUMINOUS WALK IS TO BE EVALUATED TO DETERMINE IF IT IS ADA COMPLIANT. IF THE EXISTING WALK IS NOT ADA COMPLIANT, IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO BRING IT INTO COMPLIANCE.
4. NEW PICNIC SHELTER & RESTROOMS WITH PAR CONNECTING IT TO THE EXISTING WALK.
5. PAR CONNECTING THE EXISTING GAZEBO TO THE EXISTING WALK.

NORTH

0 30 60

SCALE (IN FEET)



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DATE: — LIC. NO. —

BY	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	REV#	DATE

DATE: FEBRUARY 2023
SCALE: AS SHOWN
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CHECKED BY: ---
JOB NUMBER: 2022-11286

TRAILSIDE PARK DNR GRANT
CITY OF PEQUOT LAKES
CROW WING COUNTY, MN

RECREATIONAL SITE PLAN

SHEET NO.
3

Attachment C – Photos

Photo Section

Playground
Year Constructed - 2014
Will remain

North Border Sign
Year Constructed - 2009
Will remain

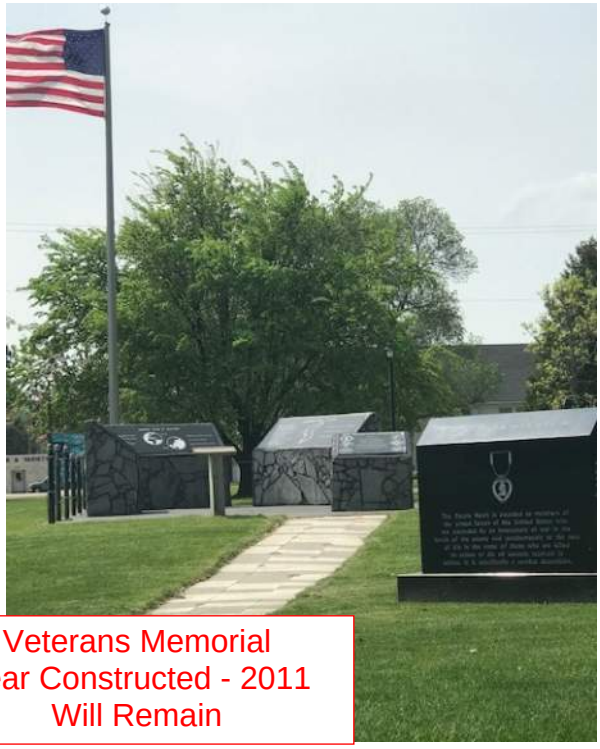
North Parking Lot Entrance
Year Constructed - 2004
Will Be Redeveloped

North Parking Lot Entrance
Year Constructed - 2004
Will Be Redeveloped

Band Shell - Front View
Year Constructed - 2009
Will Remain

Band Shell - Side View
Year Constructed - 2009
Will Remain

Flag Display
Year Constructed - 2020
Will Remain



Veterans Memorial
Year Constructed - 2011
Will Remain

Paul Bunyan Trail - South Entrance
Year Constructed - 1988
Will Remain

South Border Sign
(By Paul Bunyan Trail)
Year Constructed - 2009
Will Remain

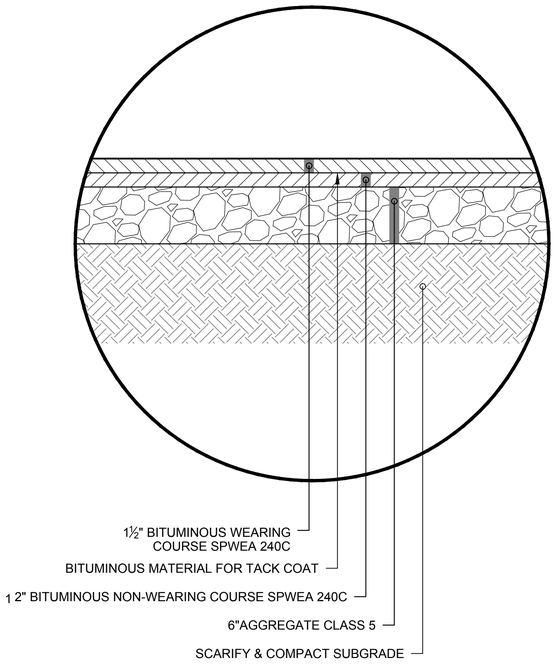

Small Picnic Shelter
Year Constructed - 2009
Will remain
Splashpad
Year Constructed - 2022
Will Remain


Splashpad
Year Constructed - 2022
Will Remain

Internal Trail
Year Constructed - 1988
Will be Demolished and Reconstructed
for ADA accessibility

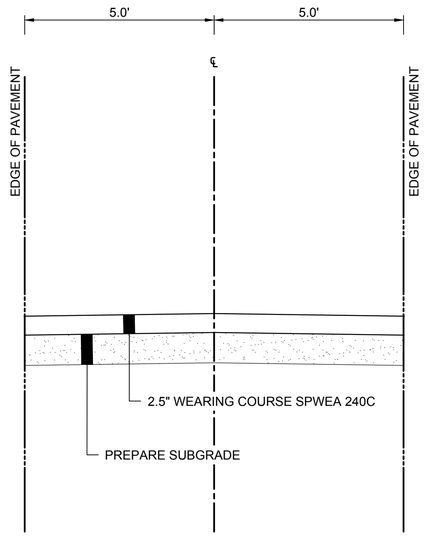
Attachment D - Plan

Plans Section



PARKING LOT BITUMINOUS PAVING SECTION

SCALE: NONE



TRAIL TYPICAL SECTION

Trail, walkway and access route plans

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DATE: — LIC. NO. —

REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	REV#	DATE	BY

DATE: FEBRUARY 2023
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: ERC
CHECKED BY: ----
JOB NUMBER: 2022-11286

TRAILSIDE PARK DNR GRANT
CITY OF PEQUOT LAKES
CROW WING COUNTY, MN

PAVEMENT DETAILS

SHEET NO.
4

J:\City of Pequot Lakes-32637\2022-11286\CADD\Civil\C-DT-2022-11286.dwg Plotted by:Emma Clarke 2/24/2023 2:05:42 PM

20' x 44' Wood Gable Rectangular Savannah Pavilion

Website: www.Fifthroom.com
For questions, to request a freight quote, or to place an order, please call 1-888-293-2339
Hours of Operation: Mon-Fri: 8AM-7PM | Sat: 10AM-3PM EST
Email: contact@Fifthroom.com

Print this Page

- Product Type: Pavilion
- Style: Savannah (Rectangle)
- Roof: Single Roof
- Material: Wood
- Size: 20' x 44'
- Height: 126 in.
- Approx. Area: 880 Sq. Ft.

Total Price: $45,145

Base Price Before Customizations and Freight: $28,699

Evergreen Tube Steel Columns	$5,799
Foliage Factory Stain	$1,549
Evergreen Metal 26 Gauge Roofing	$7,299
3:12 Roof Pitch	--
No Cupola	--
Engineered Drawings	$1,799

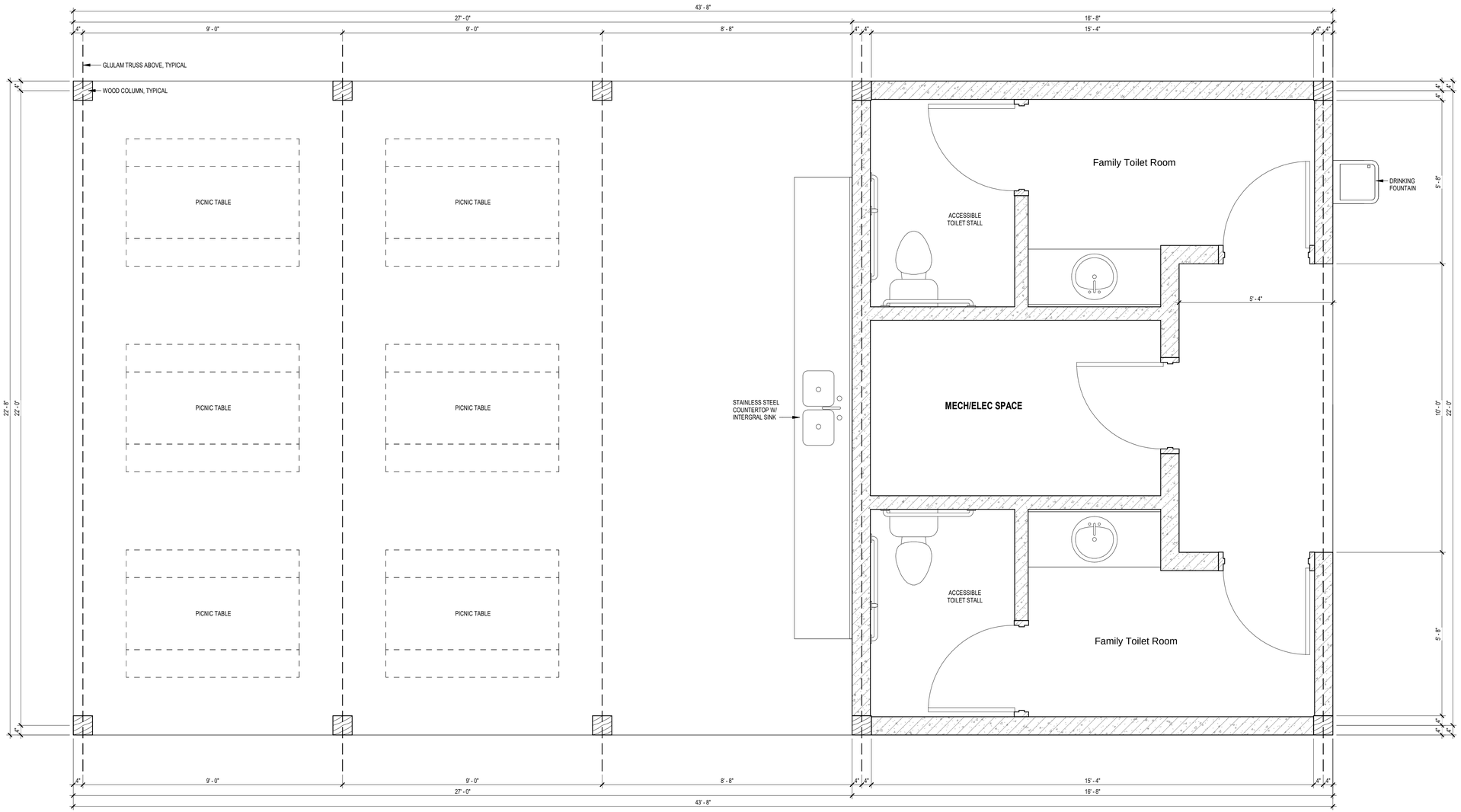
Price with Customizations Before Freight: $45,145

Close

Park Shelter Plans


Park Shelter Plans

Restroom Plans



Park Shelter Plans

1 FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
1/2" = 1'-0"

Restroom Plans

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

WIDSETH
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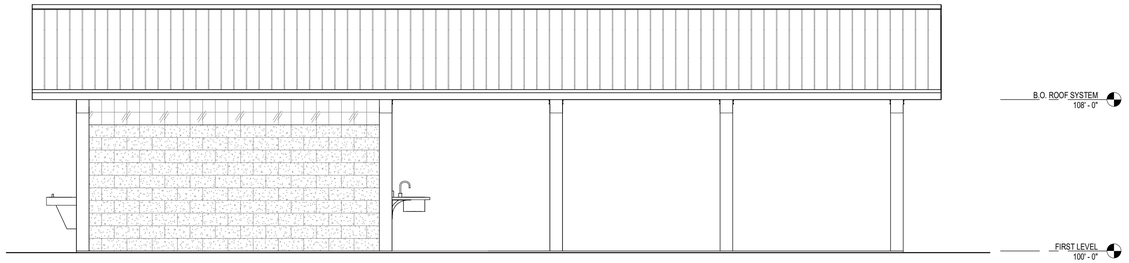
DATE	REV#	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	BY

DATE: FEBRUARY 2023
SCALE: AS NOTED
DRAWN BY: TIA
CHECKED BY: GJB
JOB NUMBER: 2022-11286

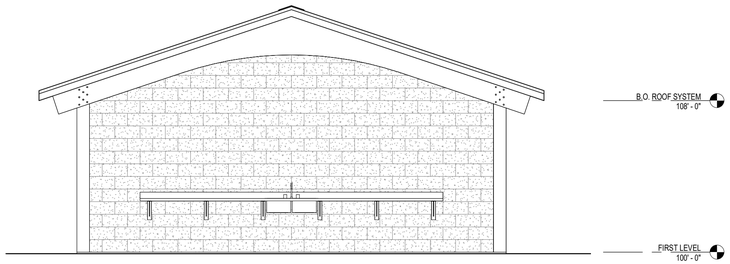
PEQUOT LAKES PARK SHELTER CONCEPT
CITY OF PEQUOT LAKES
PEQUOT LAKES, MN

FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

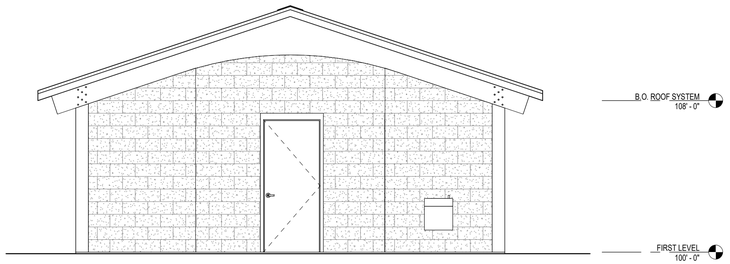
SHEET NO.
A1.10



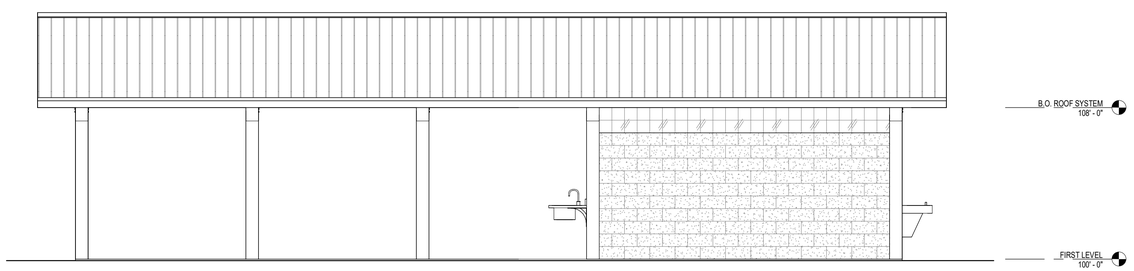
4 NORTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



3 WEST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 EAST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



1 SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

Park Shelter Plans

Restroom Plans

WIDSETH
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BY:	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	REV#	DATE

DATE: FEBRUARY 2023
SCALE: AS NOTED
DRAWN BY: TIA
CHECKED BY: GJB
JOB NUMBER: 2022-11286

PEQUOT LAKES PARK SHELTER CONCEPT
CITY OF PEQUOT LAKES
PEQUOT LAKES, MN

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SHEET NO.
A4.10

Project Site Evaluation Documents

Conservation Planning Report: Trailside Park-Pequot Lakes

This document is intended for planning purposes only for the area of interest defined by the user. The report identifies ecologically significant areas documented within the defined area of interest plus any additional search distance indicated below. These ecologically significant areas can be viewed in the Explore Tab of the Minnesota Conservation Explorer. Please visit MN Geospatial Commons for downloadable GIS data.

This document does not meet the criteria for a Natural Heritage Review. If a Natural Heritage Review is needed, please define an Area of Interest in the Explore Tab and click on the Natural Heritage Review option.

This document does not include known occurrences of state-listed or federally listed species.

MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance

Search distance = 330 feet

Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) Sites of Biodiversity Significance are areas with varying levels of native biodiversity that may contain high quality native plant communities, rare plants, rare animals, and/or animal aggregations. A Biodiversity Significance Rank is assigned on the basis of the number of rare species, the quality of the native plant communities, size of the site, and context within the landscape. MBS Sites are ranked Outstanding, High, or Moderate. Areas ranked as Below were found to be disturbed and are retained in the layer as negative data. These areas do not meet the minimum biodiversity threshold for statewide significance but may have conservation value at the local level as habitat for native plants and animals, corridors for animal movements, buffers surrounding higher quality natural areas, or as areas with high potential for restoration of native habitat. The DNR recommends avoidance of MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance ranked High or Outstanding.

Wetlands within MBS Sites of Outstanding or High Biodiversity Significance may be considered Rare Natural Communities under the Wetland Conservation Act. For technical guidance on Rare Natural Communities, please visit WCA Program Guidance and Information.

For more information please visit MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

DNR Native Plant Communities

Search distance = 330 feet

A native plant community is a group of native plants that interact with each other and with their environment in ways not greatly altered by modern human activity or by introduced organisms. These groups of native plant species form recognizable units, such as oak savannas, pine forests, or marshes, that tend to repeat over space and time. Native plant communities are classified and described by considering vegetation, hydrology, landforms, soils, and natural disturbance regimes.

DNR Native Plant Community types and subtypes are given a Conservation Status Rank that reflects the relative rarity and endangerment of the community type in Minnesota. Conservation Status Ranks range from S1 (critically imperiled) to S5 (secure, common, widespread, and abundant). Native plant communities with a Conservation Status Rank of S1 through S3 are considered rare in the state. The DNR recommends avoidance of rare native plant communities.

Wetland native plant communities with a conservation status rank of S1 through S3 may also be considered Rare Natural Communities under the Wetland Conservation Act. For technical guidance on Rare Natural Communities, please visit WCA Program Guidance and Information.

DNR Native Plant Communities may be given a Condition Rank that reflects the degree of ecological integrity of a specific occurrence of a native plant community. The Condition Rank is based on species composition, vegetation structure, ecological processes and functions, level of human disturbance, presence of exotic species, and other factors. Condition Ranks range from A-rank (excellent ecological integrity) to D-rank (poor ecological integrity. A Condition Rank of NR means Not Ranked and a Condition Rank of MULTI mean multiple ranks are present because the record is a native plant community complex.

For more information please visit Minnesota's Native Plant Communities.

The following DNR Native Plant Communities are within the search area:

MBS Site Name	NPC Code	Native Plant Community Classification	Conservation Status Rank	Number of Communities
Not Within MBS Site	FDc24	Central Rich Dry Pine Woodland	(S1 or S3)	2

Calcareous Fens

Search distance = 5 miles

A calcareous fen is a rare and distinctive peat-accumulating wetland that is legally protected in Minnesota under the Wetland Conservation Act. Many of the unique characteristics of calcareous fens result from the upwelling of groundwater through calcareous substrates. Because of this dependence on groundwater hydrology, calcareous fens can be affected by nearby activities or even those several miles away. For more information regarding calcareous fens, please see the Calcareous Fen Fact Sheet or review the List of Known Calcareous Fens.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

DNR Old Growth Stands

Search distance = 330 feet

Old-growth forests are natural forests that have developed over a long period of time, generally at least 120 years, without experiencing severe, stand-replacing disturbances such as fires, windstorms, or logging. Old-growth forests are a unique, nearly vanished piece of Minnesota's history and ecology; less than 4% of Minnesota's old-growth forests remain. The DNR recommends avoidance of all DNR Old Growth Stands. The following DNR Old Growth Stands have been documented within the search area.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

MN Prairie Conservation Plan

Search distance = 330 feet

The Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan, a twenty-five year strategy for accelerating prairie conservation in the state, identifies Core Areas, Corridors, and Corridor Complexes as areas to focus conservation efforts. The Plan's strategies include protection, enhancement, and restoration of grassland and wetland habitat. To meet the Plan's goals, approaches within Core Areas will need to include restoration and approaches within Corridors will need to include conservation of grassland habitat which can provide stepping stones between larger Core Areas.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

Important Bird Areas

Search distance = 1 mile

Important Bird Areas, identified by Audubon Minnesota in partnership with the DNR, are part of an international conservation effort aimed at conserving globally important bird habitats. They are voluntary and non-regulatory, but the designation demonstrates the significant ecological value of the area.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

Lakes of Biological Significance

Search distance = 330 feet

Lakes of Biological Significance are high quality lakes as determined by the aquatic plant, fish, bird, or amphibian communities present within the lake. To be included in this layer, a lake only needs to meet the criteria for one of these four community types. The lake is assigned a biological significance of Outstanding, High, or Moderate based on the community with the highest quality.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

USFWS Regulatory Layers

To ensure compliance with federal law, conduct a federal regulatory review using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) online Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool. This report is not a substitution for a Section 7 review.

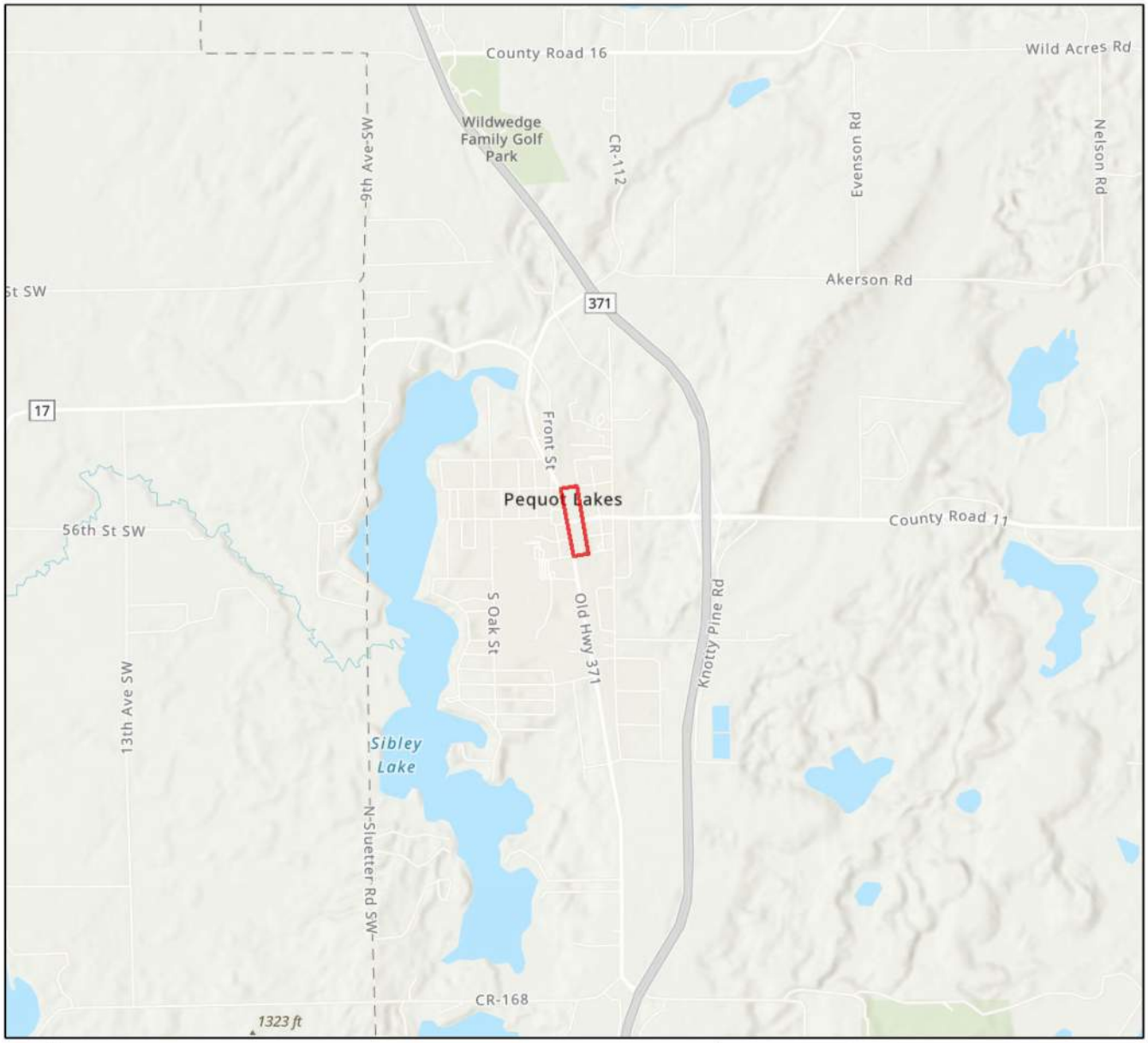
For informational purposes only, this tool currently checks the following USFWS Regulatory Layers:

Rusty Patched Bumblebee High Potential Zones: (*search distance = 0; within area of interest only*) The rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*), federally listed as endangered, is likely to be present in suitable habitat within the high potential zones. From April through October this species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April the species overwinters under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted by a variety of land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. The USFWS RPBB guidance provides guidance on avoiding impacts to rusty patched bumble bee and a key for determining if actions are likely to affect the species; the determination key can be found in the appendix. Please visit the USFWS Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Map for the most current locations of High Potential Zones.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

Trailside Park-Pequot Lakes

Conservation Planning Map



N
W E
S

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 1.65 2.2 Miles

Area of Interest

Size (acres): 12.10

County(s): Crow Wing

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA
Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

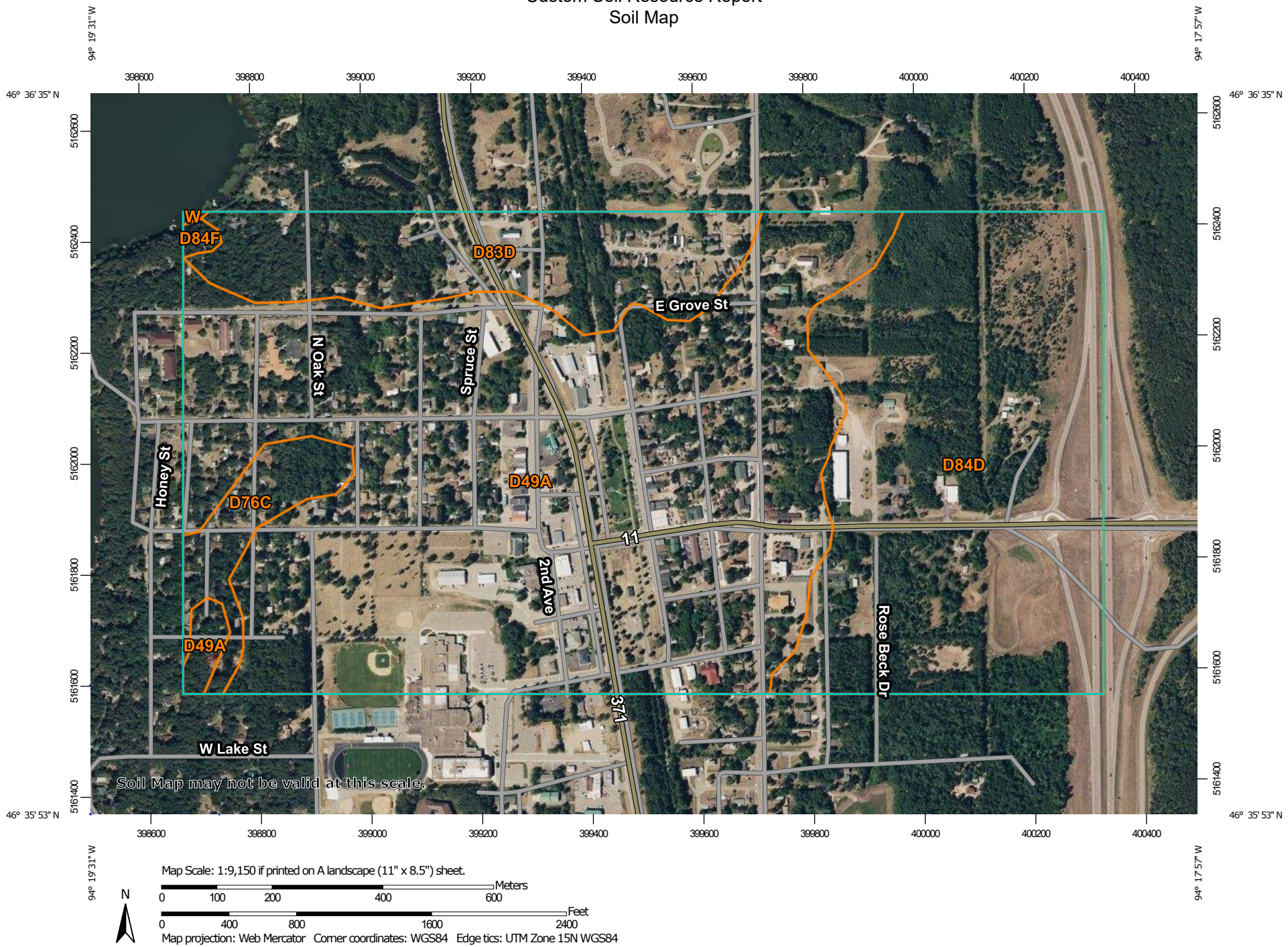
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:9,150 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 100 200 400 600

Feet: 0 400 800 1600 2400

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Crow Wing County, Minnesota
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 6, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 13, 2021—Aug 14, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
D49A	Graycalm loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	198.0	55.2%
D76C	Graycalm-Grayling complex, pitted, 2 to 15 percent slopes	11.5	3.2%
D83D	Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, pitted, 10 to 20 percent slopes	40.6	11.3%
D84D	Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes	107.7	30.0%
D84F	Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes	0.9	0.2%
W	Water	0.2	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**358.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor

components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Crow Wing County, Minnesota

D49A—Graycalm loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2dflg
Elevation: 660 to 1,710 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Graycalm and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Graycalm

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 4 to 20 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 20 to 31 inches: sand
E and Bt - 31 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Graycalm, moderately sloping

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

D76C—Graycalm-Grayling complex, pitted, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndqn
Elevation: 660 to 1,710 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Graycalm and similar soils: 35 percent
Grayling and similar soils: 30 percent
Graycalm, nearly level, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Graycalm

Setting

Landform: Rises
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 4 to 20 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 20 to 31 inches: sand
E and Bt - 31 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Grayling

Setting

Landform: Rises
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
Bw - 8 to 47 inches: sand
BC - 47 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Graycalm, Nearly Level

Setting

Landform: Rises

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 4 to 20 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 20 to 31 inches: sand
E and Bt - 31 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rosholt

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F090AY016WI - Loamy Upland
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G091AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

D83D—Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, pitted, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2dflj
Elevation: 790 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eutrudepts, sandy, and similar soils: 30 percent
Graycalm and similar soils: 25 percent
Rollins and similar soils: 20 percent
Eutrudepts, stratified, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eutrudepts, Sandy

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: loam
Bw - 3 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
2E and Bt - 19 to 55 inches: loamy sand
3C - 55 to 79 inches: cobbly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F090AY013WI - Sandy Upland
Forage suitability group: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Graycalm

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 4 to 20 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 20 to 31 inches: sand
E and Bt - 31 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rollins

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy drift over sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 5 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2C - 14 to 79 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Eutrudepts, Stratified

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy subglacial till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 13 inches: sandy loam
2Bw2 - 13 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand
3Bw3 - 34 to 41 inches: loam
4Bw4 - 41 to 50 inches: sand
5C - 50 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F090AY013WI - Sandy Upland
Forage suitability group: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rifle, ponded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F090AY001WI - Poor Fen
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pequaywan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

D84D—Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndrj
Elevation: 790 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eutrudepts, sandy, and similar soils: 30 percent
Graycalm and similar soils: 25 percent

Rollins and similar soils: 20 percent
Eutrudepts, stratified, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eutrudepts, Sandy

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: loam
Bw - 3 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
2E and Bt - 19 to 55 inches: loamy sand
3C - 55 to 79 inches: cobbly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F090AY013WI - Sandy Upland
Forage suitability group: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Graycalm

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 4 to 20 inches: loamy sand

Bw2 - 20 to 31 inches: sand
E and Bt - 31 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rollins

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy drift over sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 5 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2C - 14 to 79 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Sandy (G090AN022MN)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Eutrudepts, Stratified

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy subglacial till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 13 inches: sandy loam
2Bw2 - 13 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand
3Bw3 - 34 to 41 inches: loam
4Bw4 - 41 to 50 inches: sand
5C - 50 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F090AY013WI - Sandy Upland
Forage suitability group: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy (G090AN022MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pequaywan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

D84F—Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2slnq
Elevation: 790 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eutrudepts, sandy, and similar soils: 30 percent
Graycalm and similar soils: 25 percent
Eutrudepts, stratified, and similar soils: 20 percent
Rollins and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eutrudepts, Sandy

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: loam
Bw - 3 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
2E and Bt - 19 to 55 inches: loamy sand
3C - 55 to 79 inches: cobbly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F090AY013WI - Sandy Upland
Forage suitability group: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Graycalm

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 4 to 20 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 20 to 31 inches: sand
E and Bt - 31 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Eutrudepts, Stratified

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash over coarse-loamy subglacial till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 13 inches: sandy loam
2Bw2 - 13 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand
3Bw3 - 34 to 41 inches: loam
4Bw4 - 41 to 50 inches: sand
5C - 50 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F090AY013WI - Sandy Upland
Forage suitability group: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rollins

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy drift over sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 5 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2C - 14 to 79 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090AY019WI - Dry Sandy Uplands
Forage suitability group: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G090AN024MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pequaywan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Low AWC, Acid (G090AN008MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2phk6
Elevation: 1,180 to 1,230 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 28 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 140 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Barrier Resources System

Trailside Park to CBR 106.8 miles

February 22, 2023

CBRS Units

- Otherwise Protected Area
- System Unit

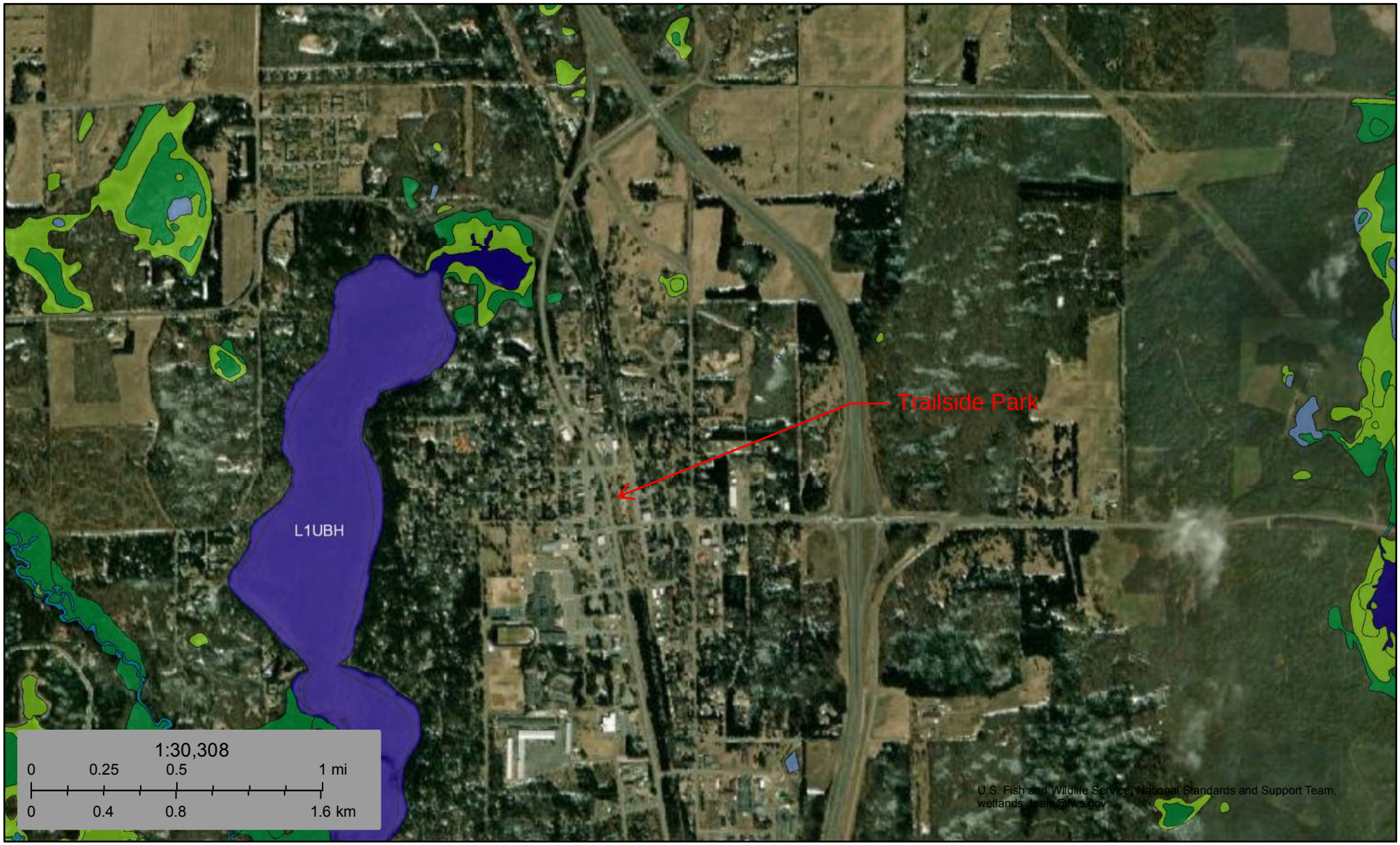
This map is for general reference only. The Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundaries depicted on this map are representations of the controlling CBRS boundaries, which are shown on the official maps, accessible at https://www.fws.gov/cbra/maps/index.html. All CBRS related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the CBRS Mapper website.

The CBRS Buffer Zone represents the area immediately adjacent to the CBRS boundary where users are advised to contact the Service for an official determination (http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Determinations.html) as to whether the property or project site is located "in" or "out" of the CBRS.

CBRS Units normally extend seaward out to the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS mapper.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory



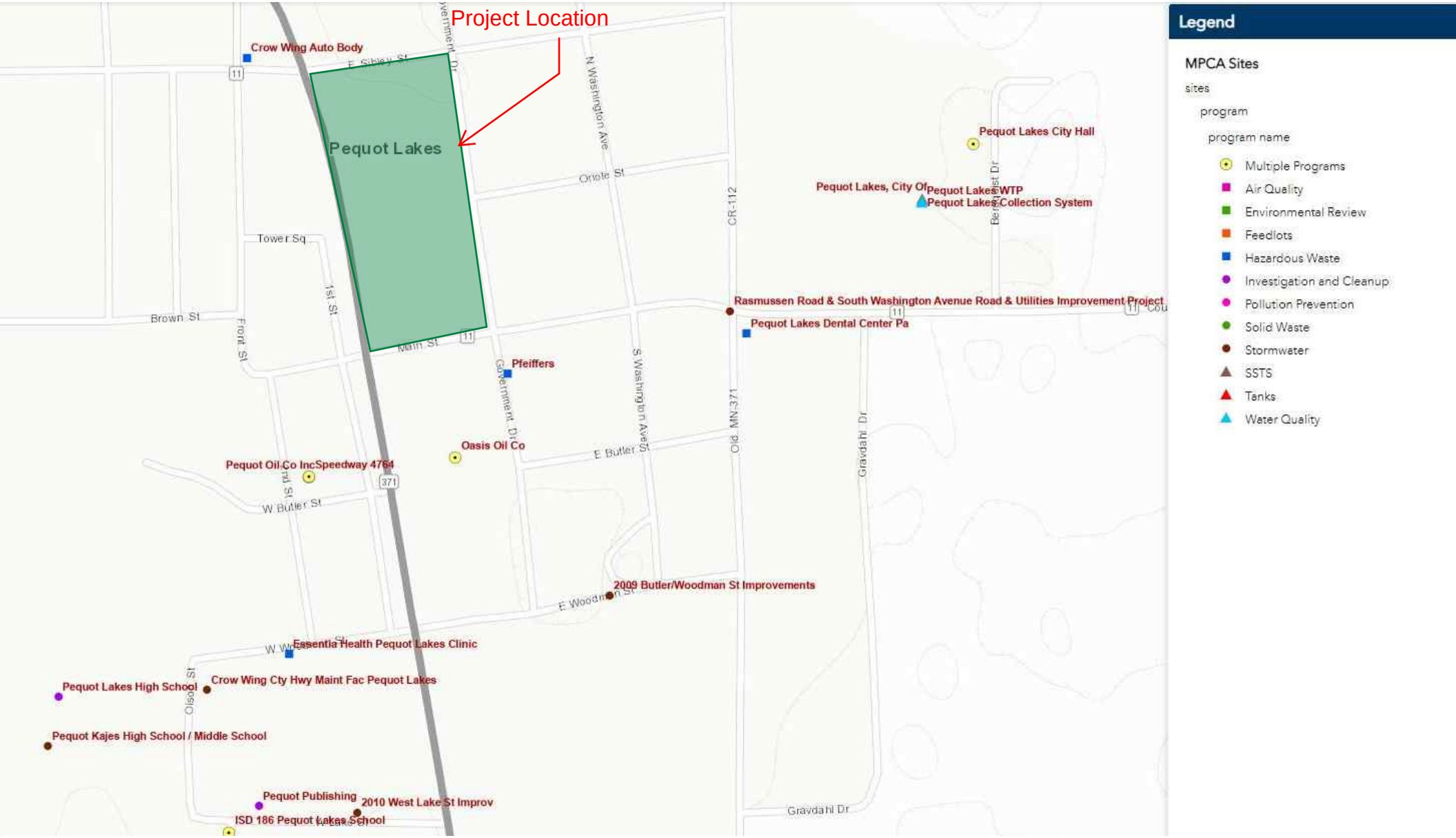
February 16, 2023

Wetlands

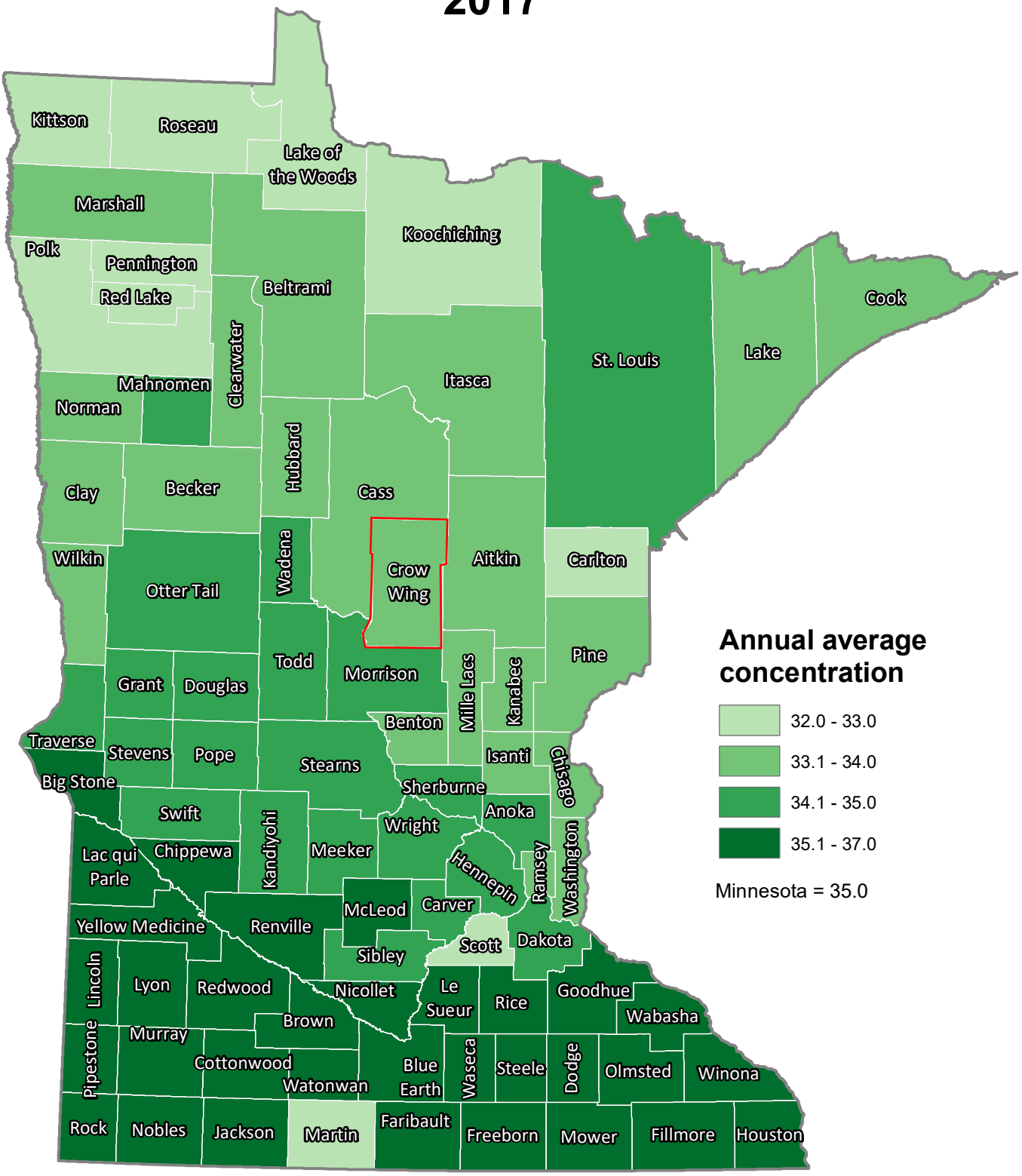
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Pequot Lakes MPCA Sites



Ozone annual average concentration (8-hour max ppb) 2017

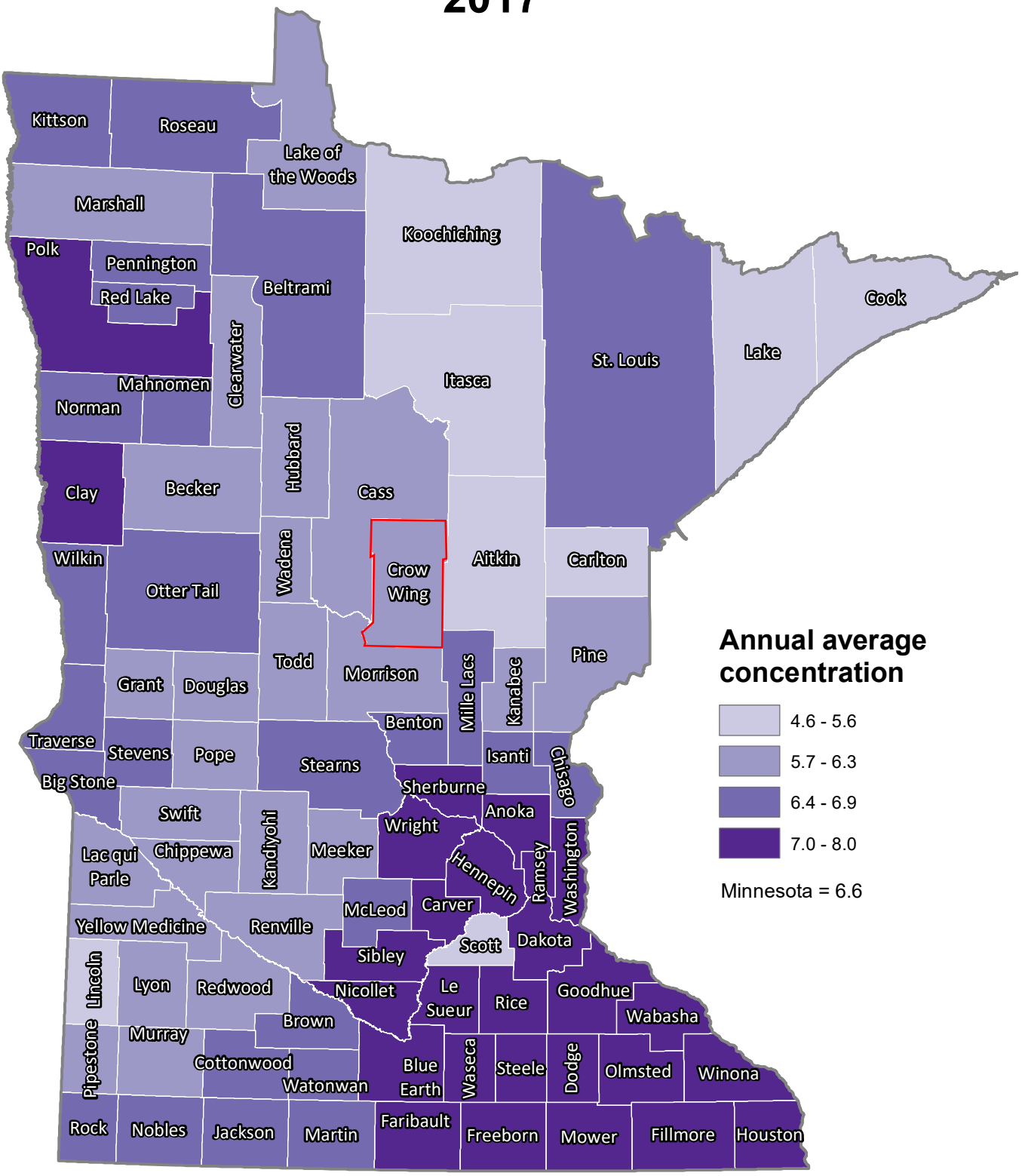


*measured only May-October
**ppb=parts per billion

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Minnesota Environmental Public Health Tracking Program
Minnesota Public Health Data Access
http://health.mn.gov/mndata
8/27/2021

$PM_{2.5}$ annual average concentration (24-hour average, $\mu g/m^3$) 2017



*ug/m3=microgram per cubic meter

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

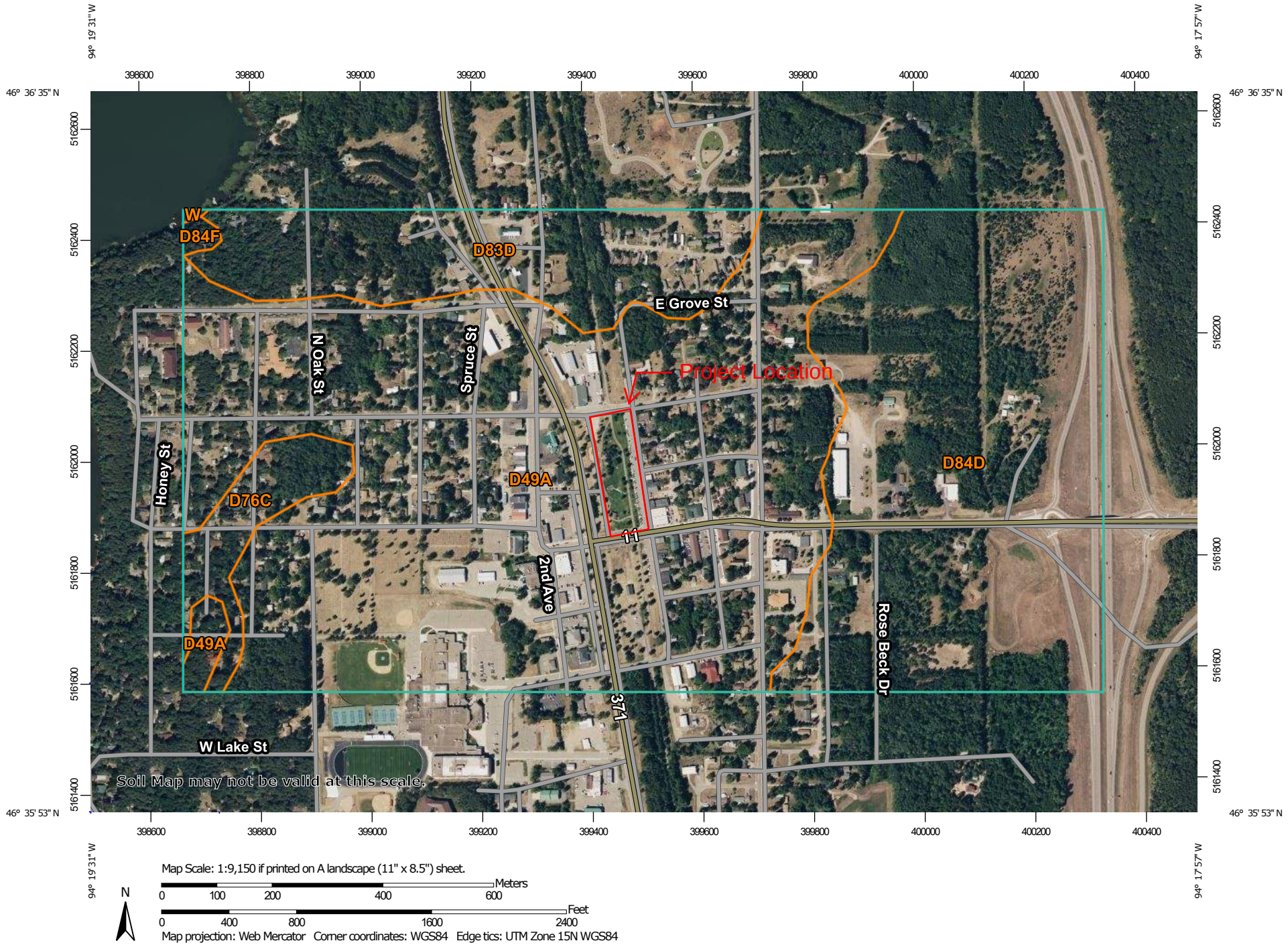
Minnesota Environmental Public Health Tracking Program

Minnesota Public Health Data Access

http://health.mn.gov/mndata

8/27/2021

Trailside Park Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Crow Wing County, Minnesota
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 6, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 13, 2021—Aug 14, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
D49A	Graycalm loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	198.0	55.2%
D76C	Graycalm-Grayling complex, pitted, 2 to 15 percent slopes	11.5	3.2%
D83D	Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, pitted, 10 to 20 percent slopes	40.6	11.3%
D84D	Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes	107.7	30.0%
D84F	Eutrudepts-Graycalm-Rollins complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes	0.9	0.2%
W	Water	0.2	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**358.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2013 Project Report Summaries

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
July 2015

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2013 Project Report Summaries

Bruce Koenen, Research Assistant
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
July 2015

Cover photo: Cooking wild rice in a reproduction vessel during Kathio Archaeology Day, 2013. Remarkable for the small fire required to cook the rice on a cold, rainy, blustery day.

PREFACE

This document identifies and provides summaries of completed reports of archaeological investigations received by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in the 2013 calendar year.

The majority of these reports were written in 2013 about projects completed in 2013, but also included are reports that were written earlier but not previously submitted to the OSA. In many cases, if a report is written for a project that does not require a license, the OSA does not receive a copy (licensing requirements stipulate that copies of completed reports of archaeological investigations be submitted to the OSA). The office recommends that copies of investigations for non-licensed investigations also be forwarded to OSA. Everyone in the field benefits from access to the entire body of reports and, for professional archaeologists, it is an ethical responsibility to document one's work and so make this information readily available.

Project report summaries are arranged alphabetically by the county in which the project was implemented. Projects involving multiple counties are listed under all of the individual counties involved. Within counties, the reports are arranged alphabetically by author. Following the title is a short abstract/summary of each report. In many cases this is the actual report abstract; in others, due to space limitations, only an abstract summary is included.

Annual statewide programmatic reports are listed in a separate section after the rest of the reports, and following each is a list of the counties in which projects were located. Please also refer to this section for additional county-specific information.

At the end of the volume is an appendix of the sites covered by the various reports listed. They are arranged by site number, by county, also listed is the title of the report discussing the site.

Any errors of omission or commission are the responsibility of the OSA. Should any such errors be noted, please contact the office directly.

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist

July 2015

CONTENTS

Aitkin

Hodgson, John Garwood (2012)

Phase One Archaeological Survey Results: Proposed Telecommunications Tower Location, 32238 Minnesota State Highway 47, Rural Aitkin County, Minnesota

The following report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological investigation conducted at the request of Edge Consulting Engineers for a proposed telecommunications tower location situated to the southeast of a residential property in rural Aitkin County, Minnesota. The proposed construction will consist of the placement of a 300' guy-wire supported cellular telecommunications transmission tower located within a 440' by 480' lease parcel. A planned drive will provide access to the tower and supporting fixtures from improved surface areas of the residential structure compound to the north of the planned tower location. Following a literature research, an archaeological field survey was conducted at the proposed site location. The project area was investigated using shovel testing methods with excavation units placed in a grid array across the lease area in transects at 15 meter intervals. 97 shovel test units were placed in the lease area. Portions of the lease area appear to have been bulldozed. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the proposed construction will not have an adverse effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. In response to the study findings, the principal investigator does not recommend any further archaeological investigations to be conducted at the proposed project location. Any modifications to the project design may require additional investigations and a modified survey report.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2013)

Red Mill Wreck (21-AK-122) Report, 2013

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) located the Red Mill Wreck (21AK0122) in August 2008 during a walking survey of the Mississippi River shoreline in Aitkin during low water conditions. In September of 2012 MHM returned to investigate the wreck, excavating a trench which exposed intact portions of the vessel. In August of 2013 MHM returned to the Red Mill Wreck to open two new test trenches in order to expose new section of the wreck associated with the portions documented in 2012. Once again structural elements of the wreck were exposed. Throughout Trenches 2 and 3 MHM located metal fittings, glass and some small pieces of coal strew in the matrix and on the wreck, moved about over the decades by shifting silt and river currents. One glass fragment was part of a sight glass, a small tube used to measure the amount of water in a steam boiler. The sight glass fragment and the presence of coal strengthens MHM's contention that the wreck might be the Walter Taylor or another steamer.

Andy Gibson Wreck (21-AK-109) Fallen Tree Mitigation Report

The Andy Gibson Wreck site is located in the Headwaters Mississippi River in Aitkin, MN, abandoned at her Potter's Landing mooring by 1894. The site consists of the wreck of the sternwheel steamer Andy Gibson that rests on top of a cradle that served as a dry dock. The majority of the Wreck's starboard site is anchored in place because she is imbedded in the river bank, although structural components have been damaged or destroyed by river currents, ice, moving obstructions such as trees and logs and looting. Periodically throughout the 20th Century, the wreck has been exposed during low water conditions. MHM has been documenting and monitoring the wreck since 2008 and over the years has been anticipating the topping of a large tree near the stern. In 2013, after two floods within a relatively short period of time loosened the shoreline matrix at the wreck site, the tree fell into the river and landed on the wreck sometime in the early summer. MHM visited the site for assessment on 30 August 2013 and discovered the tree fall. The tree created a log jam over the wreck and a significant number of logs and other detritus had already settled on and around the wreck. On October 1, 2013, in a cooperative effort by the Aitkin Maintenance Department, the Aitkin County Sheriff's Office, ASAP Towing and MHM the tree was raised from the wreck.

Anoka

Aulwes, Gina and Austin Jenkins (2013)

Phase I Inventory and Phase II Evaluation for Parking Lot Improvements at Manomin Park

This report contains the results of a Phase I and Phase II evaluation for proposed improvements to the Banfill Locke Center for the Arts location within Manomin Park. The Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resources Team, led by Dale E. Maul and Dr. Jeremy Nienow, conducted an archaeological review of the project area on July 26 and August 13, 2013. The field director was Austin Jenkins. The archaeological survey included pedestrian survey transects within the proposed project area, photographs, mapping and GPS use, as well as shovel tests. The proposed improvements consist of driveway entrance and parking lot reconstruction and construction work including stormwater management, stockpiling materials, grading, excavation, granular filling, trenching for electric lines, installation of new lighting, new irrigation system, landscaping, signs, and related site furnishings. The survey identified historic material including cut and wire nails, glass fragments, earthenware, metal rivets, unidentified faunal bone, cement structure(s) foundations and a wooden plank feature. These materials expand the boundaries of the previously inventoried 21AN0140. Site 21AN0140 is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP as a contributing element to the Banfill Tavern under NRHP Criterion D. We recommend a finding of "No Adverse Effect" and that an archaeological monitor be present during preliminary earth-moving activities.

Becker

Florin, Frank (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Viking Gas Transmission Detroit Lakes Replacement Project in Becker County, Minnesota

Viking Gas Transmission (VGT), a subsidiary of ONEOK Partners, is planning to replace two sections of 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline in Becker County, Minnesota. VGT's environmental consultant, Merjent, Inc. retained Florin Cultural Resources, LLC (FCRS) to conduct a Phase I archeological survey for the project. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator for FCRS. The archeological survey included a 0.6 mile section and a 0.1 mile section of pipeline replacement within a 75-foot wide right-of-way. Five extra workspaces were also surveyed adjacent to the replacement sections. The total survey area was 10 acres. The archaeological investigation included background research, pedestrian survey, and 245 shovel tests. Fieldwork was conducted from July 11 to 22, 2012. Five new precontact sites and one previously recorded site were identified. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the sites, and

the cultural contexts and ages of the sites are unknown. Three sites (21BK0132, 21BK0134 and 21BK0135) are sparse lithic scatters. Two sites (21BK0087 and 21BK0133) are sparse artifact scatter that contained mostly lithic debris, with small amounts of faunal material and fire-cracked rock. Close-interval testing was conducted at all sites to gather site data to determine if the sites are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The test results indicated that all of these sites lack the potential to provide important information on the precontact period because they have sparse and limited artifact assemblages and lack integrity as a result of soil disturbance. These sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 21BK0136 is an artifact scatter containing calcined faunal material and lithic debris below the plow zone in several shovel tests, indicating that intact cultural deposits may be present. The north end of the site in the VGT pipeline right-of-way is not eligible for the NRHP, but the portion of the site in the extra workspace is recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D because it has the potential to provide important information on the precontact period in the regional. VGT will avoid this site during construction by revising the proposed extra workspace near the site. A snow fence will be placed with a 10-meter buffer around the site to protect it during construction. If the site cannot be avoided, then a Phase II evaluation is recommended. The Phase I archaeological survey for the project is complete. No further archaeological work is recommended for this project. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Beltrami

Rothaus, Richard (2013)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Otter Tail 115kV Upgrade, Beltrami County, Minnesota

Otter Tail Power is upgrading an existing 69kV transmission line to 115kV, and considering an alternate corridor for a section of the line. The survey focused on an area of high archaeological potential at the south end of Lake Irving. The area included 1.78 linear miles of 50 foot wide corridor. Survey was completed with 100% pedestrian survey, twenty six shovel tests, and four soil probes. The field survey clarified the boundaries of two previously known sites (21BL0283 and 21BL0284). Five previously unidentified sites were discovered (21BL0327, 21BL0328, 21BL0329, 21BL0330 and 21BL0331). Of these sites 21BL0327 is recommended as potentially eligible for the NHRP and should be avoided as possible. Site 21BL0331 (an historic homestead) has not been evaluated and should be avoided as possible. The contractor recommends a finding of No Properties Affected if these sites are avoided.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Four Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Between the dates of May 11 and September 12, 2012, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance investigation of four residential lots wtihin the Leech Lake Reservation. The surveys were conducted for the Indian Health Service in advance of the proposed installation of well and septic facilities. These lots range in size from less than one acre to approximately 20 acres, for a total survey area of 25.5 acres. One prehistoric lithic scatter site (21CA0740) was identified wtihin the Susan Swanson lot as a result of the field investigations. This site is defined by three positive shovel tests containing lithic debitage and a single calcined bone fragment. If this site is avoided, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed. If avoidance is not practical or feasible, Phase II evaluation is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities. No cultural materials or features were identified in the other three project lots. There will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking within these lots and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Between April 12 and October 26, 2012, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigations for proposed residential developments within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties. These investigations, which were conducted for the Leech Lake Land Department involved walkover survey and supplemental shovel testing. The project areas consists of 10 parcels comprising approximately 139 total acres. These investigations resulted in the identification of two newly documented sites, one within the Onigum Templar Point lots (site 21CA0747) and the other in the David Smith lot (site 21CA0753). Two previously documented sites were identified, one within the Douglas and Laurie Shaffer lot (21CA0269) and the other in the Jocelyn Jackson lot (21BL0220). Site 21CA0753 consists of a localized concentration of lithic debitage and FCR recovered from three shovel tests. Site 21CA0753 consists of a single Tongue River Silica secondary flake recovered from a shovel test. Site 21CA0269 was originally documented as a mound and village site; however during the current investigation, only a single tertiary siltstone flake was recovered from a shovel test. Site 21BL0220 is an extensive prehistoric artifact scatter site consisting of ceramics, lithics, faunal remains, and FCR recovered from 30 shovel tests (10 within the Jackson lot). Avoidance of these sites during the proposed development activities is recommended. If they are avoided, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed. If avoidance of the sites is not feasible or practical, Phase II evaluation is recommended prior to any ground-disturbing activities. The remaining 6 project areas were negative for cultural materials and features. There will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

Between May 7 and November 5, 2012, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance for proposed timber sale, fuels reduction, and storm cleanup projects wtihin the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties. These investigations, which were conducted for the Leech Lake Forestry Department, involved surface survey and supplemental shovel testing. The surveyed areas consisted of 15 separate parcels comprising 1384 total acres. During the investigations, 20 sites were newly documented and 7 previously documented sites were revisited and updated. An additional 15 sites have been recorded within the project areas which were not revisited. Five of these sites (5-0104, 5-0107, 5-0118, 5-0136, and 21CA0176) have been destroyed and no protective measures are warranted. Sites 21BL0220, 21BL0323, 21CA0016, 21CA0073, 21CA0106, 21CA0138, 21Ca0500, 21CA0741, 21IC0408, and 21IC0409 are prehistoric artifact scatters. Sites 21CA0740, 21CA00747, 21CA0750, 21CA0751, 21IC0390, 21IC0406, 21IC0407, and 21IC0410 are prehistoric lithic scatters. Sites 21CA0749 and 21CA0752 are prehistoric lithic isolates. Sites 21CA0612, 21CA0613, and 21IC0411 are multicomponent historic structural ruin and prehistoric artifact scatters. Sites 21CA0296, 21CA0672, 21CA0673, 21CA0674,

21CA0742, 21CA0743, 21CA0744, 21CA0745, 21CA0746, and 21CA0748 are historic home sites and/or structural ruins. Sites 21CA0436, 21CA0444, and 21CA0445 are historic cemeteries. Site 21CA0675 is a historic Ojibwe village. It is recommended that protective measures be taken for these 37 intact sites during the proposed undertakings. It is the opinion of the investigators that if these measures are implemented, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed in accordance with the forthcoming specific recommendations.

Blue Earth

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for a Lane Realignment on Part of the SW 1/4 of Section 27-105-28 in Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Shelby Township intends to construct a lane realignment on parts of Blue Earth County in south central Minnesota. Field methods included a surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing and soil probing to determine if prehistoric or historic properties exist and to determine their location. No significant archaeological sites were discovered on the areas of potential effect. Finally, no further work is warranted on the proposed project APE land corridor summarized within this report.

Carlton

Beebe, Randolph (2013)

A Phase II Survey of the Forebay Reservoir Steam Dredge Scow, Carlton County, Minnesota

As a result of the June 2012 flood in the Duluth Minnesota area, a portion of the earthen embankment gave way at the Thomson Hydroelectric Project Forebay Reservoir in Carlton County. In a short period of time nearly the entire reservoir drained south into the St. Louis River, exposing the hulk of a wooden scow near the north shore (21CL0045). A contract was awarded by Minnesota Power to the Duluth Archaeology Center, L.L.C. and WolfsHead Research Logistics, L.L.C. to conduct a Phase II evaluation of the vessel. The fieldwork for this project was completed on August 15, 2013 along with an inspection of another, smaller wooden structure possibly associated with the wooden scow. Methods used were photo documentation, tape measurements and sketches, trilateration, surface investigation, and limited metal detection survey. This investigation revealed that the wooden scow most likely served as floating platform for a steam dredge; prior to abandonment the steam machinery and derrick super structure had been salvaged for re-use or scrap. Along with a through documentation, the wreck was evaluated for integrity, historic context, association, and significance. Under the guidelines of the "Shipwrecks of Minnesota's Inland Lakes and Rivers (9,500 B.C. to A.D. 1945)" Multiple Property Documentation Form and National Register Bulletin 20, it is recommended that the Forebay Reservoir Steam Dredge is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A: Association with events, and D: Information Potential.

Mulholland Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2013)

Field Report Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Review, Forebay Remediation Project, Thomson Development, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, Carlton County, Minnesota

The Forebay system is operated by Minnesota Power (MP), an Allete company, within Jay Cooke State Park in Carlton County, Minnesota. It consists of a diversion of water from the Thomson Reservoir on the St. Louis River through a canal into the Forebay Lake; at the downstream end, the water is channeled through penstocks to the Thomson Hydroelectric Facility on the St. Louis River. In June 2012, heavy rains in the Duluth area resulted in a breach on the south embankment of the Forebay Lake. Flooding from the breach created a deep erosion channel within the basin and downhill to the St. Louis River. Repairing the breach and the flood damage is a priority for MP in order to get the Thomson Facility back in operation. Proposed tasks include replacement of the Forebay embankment at the breach, construction of a spillway for future high water events, plugging the erosion channel and reconstruction of the channel slope to a more stable topography. The extensive construction activities will cause ground disturbance in several areas, including on MP land and on the State land under the jurisdiction the MNDNR in Jay Cooke State Park. The Duluth Archaeology Center was contracted to conduct cultural resource management review and survey for the Forebay Remediation Project. The Forebay Remediation Project is scheduled for 2013, pending approval of the proposed work by FERC and environmental review by other agencies. This report is on the initial field and office review of the areas where ground disturbance is anticipated. Two objectives were considered in this initial stage. First, the impacts of the access road construction activities on the CCC road and adjacent CCC camp (21CL0003) were reviewed. Second, the potential of the three laydown areas to contain unrecorded historic features and prehistoric archaeological sites was assessed. The initial stage was to determine what impacts might be anticipated and make recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of impacts to historic properties. A complete report on all cultural resource management activities associated with the Forebay Remediation Project will be submitted at the end of the project.

Addendum: Field Report Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Review, Forebay Remediation Project, Thomson Development, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, Carlton County, Minnesota

The Duluth Archaeology Center was contracted by Minnesota Power (MP), an Allete company, to conducted cultural resource management review and survey for the Forebay Remediation Project. Several areas were identified as requiring review prior to starting construction on the remediation project; the access road, three laydown areas, and the Forebay embankment at the breach. Phase IA review of the three areas prosed several recommendations in order to avoid impacts to historic properties. The portion of the access road that is proposed to follow the previously existing CCC road has several cultural features that are on or adjacent to the access road route. Two laydown areas are adjacent to cultural resources, the exact extent of which are unknown. The breach in the Forebay embankment exposed a wooden wall that formed the core of the embankment; in addition, draining of Forebay Lake exposed a wooden structure on the north bank. Various activities were recommended to address these issues. This report is on activities conducted to address some of these recommendations. Specifically, two activities have been conducted: survey of the CCC camp (21CL0003) adjacent to the CCC road and photo documentation of the Forebay wall and wooden structure in the Forebay basin.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton (2013)

Archaeological Survey of Submerged Beaches on the Fond du Lac Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2360, Carlton and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2013

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on the submerged areas of the Fond du Lac Reservoir on the St. Louis River in Carlton and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota. In June 2012, heavy rains in the Duluth area caused severe flooding on the St. Louis River system that affected the Thomson Development. Repairs to the area included a drawdown of the Fond du Lac Reservoir to facilitate work on the facility. Objectives were to survey the area at the 5 and 8.5 foot drawdowns. Materials were located as seven locations, between the Thomson Hydroelectric Facility and the Fond du Lac dam. Three new sites were identified and cultural materials were recovered at four previously recorded sites. Thirteen locations have now yielded cultural materials within the reservoir, including seven prehistoric sites, one historic site, three multicomponent sites, and two find spots of possibly modern materials. Site boundaries above the ordinary high water mark (OHM) have not been determined for any of the sites and none have been evaluated. Two sites are possibly associated with the Grand Portage of the St. Louis, which is listed on the National Register. One site represents the remnants of the Forbay Community associated with the Thomson Hydroelectric Facility, which is eligible for the National Register. Additional survey when the reservoir has a drawdown, as well as survey above the OHM, is recommended to determine site boundaries for management purposes.

Carver

Florin, Frank (2013)

Summary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155 and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 "Y" Study in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

The MNDOT and Carver County plan to replace and raise TH 101 over the Minnesota River floodplain north of the bridge at Shakopee and reconstruct a connecting segment of CSAH 61 (Flying Cloud Drive) as part of a flood mitigation and road improvement project. Florin Cultural Resources Services, LLC (FCRS) was retained by MnDOT and Carver County to conduct a Phase I archeological survey and Phase 2 evolutions of sites 21CR0154, 21CR0155 and 21CR0156. Fieldwork was conducted between October 19, 2012 and July 2, 2013. A geomorphological investigation of the project area was conducted by Strata Morph Geoexploration to assess the geomorphic potential for archeological sites and interpret Holocene landscape changes. The Phase I archaeological survey resulted in the identification of four precontact sites (21CR0154, 21CR0155, 21CR0157 and 21CR0157) and one historic site (FCRS 276-3). Phase 2 evaluation was conducted at three of the precontact sites. Site 21CR0157 is outside of the project's APE and was therefore not evaluated.

Florin, Frank, James Lindbeck and Beth Wergin (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155, and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

Florin Cultural Resource Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II evaluation of Sites 21CR0154, 21CR0155, and 21CR0156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota. The archaeological survey encompassed 63 acres. A geomorphological investigation was conducted by Strata Morph Geoexploration. The project area consists of multiple landforms within the Minnesota River Valley. Five sites were identified, including four precontact period habitations (21CR0154, 21CR0155, 21CR0156 and 21CR0157) and one historic farmstead (276-3). Phase II testing was conducted at sites 21CR0154, 21CR0155 and 21CR0156 to determine if they are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 21CR0157 is outside of the project's current APE and was not evaluated. Sites 21CR0155 and 21CR0156 are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. These sites have deeply buried cultural deposits and contain Late Woodland, Archaic, and Late Paleoindian components.

Cass

Hodgson, John Garwood (2012)

Phase One Archaeological Survey Results: Proposed Telecommunications Tower Location, 4374 23rd Avenue Northwest, Hackensack, Cass County, Minnesota

The following report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological investigation conducted at the request of Edge Consulting Engineers for a proposed telecommunications tower location to be situated on the edge of an agricultural field and wooded/wetland area in rural Cass County, Minnesota. The proposed construction will consist of the erection of a 300' cellular telecommunications transmission tower located within a 550' by 630' lease parcel. A planned drive will provide access to the tower from existing improved surface areas of the farm to the northwest. Following a literature research, an archaeological field survey was conducted at the proposed site location. The project area was investigated using shovel testing methods with excavation units placed in a grid array across the lease area in transects at 15 meter intervals. Some small areas of the investigated area displayed surface visibility greater than 30%. These areas were surveyed using pedestrian methods at less than a 5 meter interval. The southernmost approximately 100 feet of the lease area is a wetland with standing water and was not shovel tested. During field investigations, 83 shovel test units were placed in the lease area. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the proposed construction will not have adverse effect on any currently identified or previously reported archaeological or other types of cultural resources. In response to study findings, the principal investigator does not recommend any further archaeological investigations to be conducted at the proposed project location. Any modifications to the project design my require additional instigations and a modified survey report.

Mulholland, Susan C. (2013)

Review Visits to Sites on the Crow Wing and Gull Rivers, Sylvan Hydroelectric Project, Cass, Morrison, and Crow Wing Counties Minnesota: 2013 Season

Cultural resource management on the Sylvan Hydroelectric Project is an on-going responsibility of Minnesota Power. Sites listed or eligible for listing on the NRPH as well as unevaluated sites require monitoring for effects of the undertaking. In 2014, the former archaeological contractor, Douglas Birk, will retire and responsibility for archaeological investigations will be transferred to the Duluth Archaeology Center. A review visit to the historic properties on the

Sylvan Project was conducted to familiarize DAC personnel with the location and condition of the properties; preliminary monitoring was also conducted at selected sites. A monitoring plan is recommended to be developed in winter 2014 with a formal initial monitoring visit for summer 2014.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Five Residential Lots on Leech Lake Lands in Cass County, Minnesota

Between July 30, 2010 and September 20, 2011, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigation of five residential lots within the Leech Lake Reservation for various proposed development projects. These investigations, which were conducted for the Leech Lake Land Department involved linear pedestrian survey and supplemental shovel testing. The project areas comprise approximately 15 total acres. No cultural materials or features were identified as a result of the field investigations. There will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Four Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Chippewa

Hodgson, John G. and Tim Sullivan (2013)

Phase One Archaeological and Cultural Resource Investigation Results, Michels-Dooley Natural Gas Pipeline, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, and Renville Counties, Minnesota

The following report describes the results of field and literature research conducted as part of a Phase One archaeological investigation requested by the Michels Corporation and Dooley Natural Gas Inc. In compliance with requirements of federal (Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and applicable elements of state laws (Minnesota Statues 138.40, 138.665, and 11B) a Phase I archaeological/cultural resources study was made for the project area to investigate the presence or absence of archaeological materials and to assess the potential for adverse physical or visual effect to these resources. The described archaeological investigation did not locate any archaeological resources at the proposed project area location. Based on study findings, the current project design will not have adverse effects on any known archaeological or other cultural resources. As a result of the investigation, the principal investigator recommends that no further archaeological studies be required prior to proceeding with planned construction for the described project.

Chisago

Kolb, Michael F. (2011)

Geoarchaeological Investigation at Mound Group 21CH5 along the Proposed Middle School (Segment 2) Portion of the Swedish Immigrant Trail in Lindstrom, Minnesota

Geoarchaeological investigations were conducted along the proposed Central Lakes Middle School Portion (Segment 2) of the Swedish Immigrant Trail where it crosses the 21CH0005 mound group in Lindstrom, Minnesota. Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc. conducted field investigations from September 20 - 22, 2011. Forty-one cores were extracted in or near the proposed trail. Mounds 1 - 3 at mound site 21CH0005 were mapped in the part of the project area defined as the Central Area in this investigation. Eleven cores in this area all had partially or completely truncated soil profiles and are buried by 0.72-2.46 meters of fill. The truncated soil surface is the result of mechanical removal of a part of the soil and is equivalent to an erosional surface or a gap in the stratigraphic record. Because the soil is truncated mounds that may have been present on the soil surface have been removed. Soil removal and fill emplacement has occurred as the property was developed from an agricultural field with adjacent roads, to a variety of road and infrastructure improvements associated with the construction of and additions to the school on the property. No mounds were mapped in the parts of the project area defined as the Western and Eastern Areas. Cores were extracted in these areas because they are adjacent to the mapped mounds on the landscape positions that have the potential to be least disturbed. No mounds or remnants of mound fill were located in the Western and Eastern Areas. Like the Central Area these areas have partially or completely truncated soils and therefore no potential for intact mounds.

Clay

Holley, George R. (2013)

Letter Report: Development of Recreational Facilities in M.B. Johnson Park, Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota

On October 24 and 25, Dr. George R. Holley and a crew of students from Minnesota State University Moorhead conducted a shovel-testing Phase I project at multiple discrete locations in the boundaries of the M.B. Johnson Park, city of Moorhead, along the Red River in Clay County, Minnesota. The survey was requested by Moorhead Parks and Recreation as required by the SHPO for proposed construction activities within the existing property of the M.B. Johnson

Park. The proposed construction will directly impact small areas of the park amounting to the combined total of approximately 1.0 acre. After studying the local topography and conducting shovel tests in several locations it was surmised that there has been extensive land modification in the creation of Oakport Street North and existing park facilities and road, thus there was little chance of finding intact deposits. On the basis of this work and the application of standard shovel test protocol when possible in the affected areas and inspection of existing terrain, we believe that significant cultural materials are not present in the area proposed for the multiple constructions. It is recommended that the Moorhead Parks and Recreation Department not be delayed and the use of these areas for construction out of concern for cultural materials.

Cook

Bauschard, Philip and Christina Burns (2012)

Letter Report: Ash Landfill Expansion for ALLETE/Minnesota Power, Cook County, Minnesota

On August 29 and 30 Beaver Creek Archeology staff performed a Phase I cultural resource survey for ALLETE/Minnesota Power as part of preparation to expand an existing ash landfill. The APE is approximately 14 acres. Shovel testing was conducted at a 15 meter interval and concentrated in areas of greater archeological potential, where appropriate. No cultural resources were found within the APE during the course of the investigation. Consequently, No Historic Properties Affected is recommended and therefore, no further archeological investigation of the APE is needed.

Hodgson, John Garwood (2012)

Phase One Archaeological Survey Results: Proposed Telecommunications Tower Location, rural Town of Schroeder, Taconite Harbor, Cook County, Minnesota

The following report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological investigation conducted at the request of Edge Consulting Engineers for a proposed telecommunications tower location situated on the southern edge of an electric power transmission line in the Town of Schroeder and to the south of the Village of Schroeder in rural Cook County, Minnesota. The proposed construction will consist of the placement of a self-supporting cellular telecommunications transmission tower located within a 80' by 80' lease area. A planned drive will provide access to the tower compound from a private industrial private improved surface road to the west. Following literature research, an archaeological field survey was conducted at the proposed site location. The project area was investigated using shovel testing methods with excavation units placed in a grid array across the lease are in transects at 15 meter intervals. Some areas of the project displayed surface visibility and these areas were surveyed using pedestrian methods at less than 5 meter interval. Thirteen shovel tests were placed in the lease area. No archaeological materials or features were observed during the survey. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the proposed construction will not have an adverse effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. In response to the study findings, the principal investigator does not recommend any further archaeological investigations to be conducted that the proposed project location. Any modifications to the project design may require additional investigations and a modified survey report.

Phase One Archaeological Survey Results: Proposed Telecommunications Tower Location, Village of Tofte, Town of Tofte, Cook County, Minnesota

This report describes the results of a Phase I archeological investigation conducted at the request of Edge Consulting Engineers for a proposed telecommunications tower location situated on the northern edge of an electric power transmission line to the north of the Village of Tofte in rural Cook County, Minnesota. The proposed construction will consist of the placement of a 180' self-supported cellular telecommunications transmission tower located within a 70' by 70' fenced parcel. A planned drive will provide access to the tower compound from Tofte Homestead road to the south. The project area was investigated using shovel testing methods with excavation units placed in a grid array across the lease area in transects at 15 meter intervals. Some areas of the project displayed surface visibility and these areas were surveyed using pedestrian methods at less than 5 meter interval. Ten shovel tests were placed in the lease area. Portions of the lease area appear to have been bulldozed. No artifacts or archaeological features were observed during the survey. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the proposed construction will not have adverse effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. In response to study finding, the Principal Investigator does not recommend any further archaeological investigations to be conducted at the proposed project location.

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on the Bank Stabilization Project on Flute Reed River, Cook County, MN

The Cook County Soil and Water Conservation Office contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the implementation of bank stabilization and erosion control project at five locations along the banks of the Flute Reed River. On May 24, 2013, personnel form DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the five parcels within the project APE. A walkover examination of each APE was conducted on transects spaced approximately 2 meters apart. In addition to the walkover survey, shovel testing was conducted in areas deemed appropriate by the Project PI. A total of eight shovel tests were placed in the five project parcels. All eight shovel tests were negative. No cultural materials were identified from the test holes or the exposed erosion surfaces along the river banks. No historic structures were identified during the walkover of each project parcel. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for this project.

Cottonwood

Sanders, Tom and Charles Broste (2011)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Sites Along the Little Cottonwood River, Section 8, Delton Township, Cottonwood County, MN.

This is the report of a Phase I archaeological survey in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, MN. Work was carried out by Tom Sanders, Charles Broste and staff of the Jeffers Petroglyphs Historic Site. In the expansion of their quarrying facility, Southern Minnesota Construction (SMC) Company requested the comment and assistance of Tom Sanders, Site Manager of the MHS Jeffers Petroglyphs Historic Site, in the completion of an Environmental Assessment

Worksheet. The Principal Investigators of this report were Tom Sanders and Charles Broste. Work was sponsored by MHS. Field work included mostly surface reconnaissance, some shovel testing and special methods of shadow casting to enhance the visibility of petroglyphs. Field work was completed between November of 2009 and June of 2010. There were approximately 117 acres surveyed. Three prehistoric sites were identified, including a cluster of late prehistoric petroglyphs (21CO0049), a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age (21CO0048) and a possible prehistoric pipestone quarry (21CO0053). A mid-20th century quartzite quarry was also identified. SMC Company has taken proactive measures to protect the petroglyph site from incidental damage or vandalism. MHS and SMC staff are working on a cooperative management agreement that will offer a level of long term protection to the site, thus giving a finding of no negative effect. The lithic scatter has already been partially destroyed by agricultural practices. For the short term no further damage will occur. The long term outlook will be for it to be quarried with a finding of negative effect. The 20th century quartzite quarry has already been largely destroyed by subsequent quarrying thus fielding a finding of no negative effect. The possible prehistoric pipestone quarry falls wtihin a 50 foot setback from the Little Cottonwood River and will not be developed. MHS and SMC staff are working on a cooperative management agreement that will offer a level of long term protection to the site, thus giving a finding of no negative effect.

Crow Wing

Mulholland, Susan C. (2013)

Review Visits to Sites on the Crow Wing and Gull Rivers, Sylvan Hydroelectric Project, Cass, Morrison, and Crow Wing Counties Minnesota: 2013 Season

See Cass County.

Dakota

Arnott, Sigrid and David Maki (2013)

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Greater Minnesota Transmission Natural Gas Line from Miesville to the Prairie Island Indian Community, Goodhue and Dakota Counties, and Assessment of the Buffalo Slough Mound Group (21GD074), Goodhue County, Minnesota

Greater Minnesota Transmission, Inc. (GMT) is proposing to bury a 23 mile, 8-inch diameter high density plastic pipeline originating near Miesville in Dakota County and terminating next to the Treasure Island Casino to serve the Prairie Island Community in Goodhue County, Minnesota. As a segment of the project will pass through federally owned land held in trust for the Prairie Island Indian Community, this archaeological survey was performed by Archaeo-Physics to comply with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Sigrid Arnott served as Principal Investigator and David Maki led the remote sensing investigations. Archaeo-Physics LLC conducted a records search of the entire alignment to identify possible areas of archaeological sensitivity as well as previously surveyed areas near recorded sites. The exact alignment of the pipeline will depend on field conditions, thus an APE of the entire developed road right of way was used for this study. In two areas where proposed alignments move outside the previously disturbed road right-of-way into undeveloped fields, Archaeo-Physics conducted archaeological and geophysical surveys. An undeveloped field along Alternative B was shovel tested at 15 meter intervals in January 2013, while pedestrian and non-invasive geophysical survey was used to assess archaeological resources where Alternative A crossed known burial mound group surveys in November and December 2012. Archaeo-Physics LLC recommends the Buffalo Slough Mounds (21GD0074) found in Alternative A eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and Criterion D, information potential. This study recommends a finding of no historic properties for the preferred route, Alternative B, and recommends no further cultural resources study for the proposed undertaking.

Fleming, Edward P. (2013)

Summary Report of 2012 Joint Science Museum of Minnesota/University of Minnesota Investigation of the Bremer Habitation Site (21DK06)

2012 was a continuation of a joint Science Museum of Minnesota/University of Minnesota investigation of the Bremer habitation site (21DK0006), a multi-year project located in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County. The 2012 project was a University of Minnesota archaeological field school taught by Dr. Gilliane Monnier and Edward Fleming. The objectives of the 2012 project were to continue the shovel test survey begun in 2011 along the terrace edge, test the middle terrace above the known habitation area but below the upland area where the Bremer Mounds (21DK0005) are located, and expand the excavation blocks initiated in 2011. The 2012 fieldwork consisted of two components: shovel test survey and formal unit excavation. A total of 61 shovel tests were dug during the 2012 field season. In addition to providing excellent information about the spatial distribution of the Woodland and Oneota components across the terrace, a probable Agate Basin Late Paleoindian project point stem was recovered during the 2012 shovel testing. Fourteen 1m x 1m formal excavation units were excavated in three blocks, plus a shovel test was expanded to a single 1m x 1m to expose and recover a feature. The potential for future research at the Bremer site is high. It is a very large multicomponent site and we are just beginning to understand its boundaries and the distribution of cultural material across the terrace. To date, processing of the artifact collection from 2012 has been completed and spatial data has been entered into the project GIS. We collected soil from all of the features for floatation, plus collected control soil samples from each excavation unit level and every other shovel test unit level. Processing of these samples is currently underway at the University of Minnesota under the supervision of Gilliane Monnier and is expected to be completed sometime during the 2013-2014 school year.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2012)

Letter Report: Background Research and Fieldwork at the "Fossil Grounds" Lilydale Regional Park, Dakota County, Minnesota

The project area is located within the Lilydale Regional Park in an area referred to as the "Fossil Grounds." The project involved a general surface examination of the project area and conducting bucket auger testing in an attempt to determine whether buried soils having the potential to hold archaeological remains were present. The extremely inconsistent soil profiles and the variety (and in some cases extreme depth) of historic material recovered from the augur

tests suggests that the ground surface within the project area has been extensively disturbed and subject to significant amounts of filling and dumping. This, coupled with the lack of evidence that historic settlements or industrial uses of the area occurred, indicates that the project area holds little archaeological potential within the top six feet of soil. Although very deeply buried deposits might exist in the area, it seems unlikely that the proposed project would impact those deposits. Based on the results of the fieldwork and the information gathered during the background research, 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc. feels that no significant, intact historic resources will be impacted by the project as proposed and recommends that no further archeological testing is warranted within the proposed project area. If plans are changed additional investigation might be necessary.

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2013)

Report and Recommendation on Cultural Resources within the Lebanon Hills Regional Park, Dakota County, Minnesota

In May of 2012, Dakota County entered into a contractual agreement with the Dakota County Historical Society (DCHS) to research and prepare summary and interpretive information on the archaeology and history of Lebanon Hills Regional Park. Subsequently, the DCHS sub-contracted with Dr. Jeremy L. Nienow, Anthropology faculty at Inver Hills Community college (IHCC). Dr. Nienow was directed to undertake an archaeological literature review and inventory of potential existing cultural resources within Lebanon Hills; document the locations of any resources discovered during reconnaissance survey; recommend likely predictive and proscriptive actions related to potential future park developments; as well as recommend areas for additional research and interpretive potential. The project was broken into two phases of investigation. In the first phase, the existing documentary record and individuals familiar with the project area archaeology were consulted as well as available information at the Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office. A second phase of investigation was then conducted consisting of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing at several likely locations to assess the potential for intact cultural resources to be present at these locations. Archaeological work was carried out by IHCC students and later volunteers in direct coordination with Dr. Nienow. The crew also walked multiple trails throughout Lebanon Hills, including both pedestrian and equestrian trails, paying particular attention to erosion areas. In consequence of this work, four historic sites were identified, three of which were associated with homestead locations available on an 1896 plat map (21DK0090, 21DK0091 AND 21DK0092). The fourth location was identified through area informants, as a farmstead for the Linkert Family (21DK0093). In the case of each of these locations, there were intact cultural features/resources still present, however, all areas had been significantly impacted by the demolition and removal at these sites during the last quarter f the 20th century. As such, none of the sites area likely eligible for the National Register as much of their integrity has been lost. This does not, however, mean that they do not possess potential for additional research and future interpretation within the park's overall historic context. A single chert flake from a mixed historic component was recorded during the survey (21DK0092), and only one site (21DK0077) has been previously recorded within the park bounds.

Archaeological Literature Review for the Mississippi River Trail Project

In 2013 Dakota County sought a contractor to research historical and cultural resources along a 27 mile Mississippi River corridor traversing the eastern border of Dakota County. This comprehensive research was conducted to provide materials for the development of an interpretive plan for historic and cultural kiosks or nodes to be placed in association with the corridor and viewed as part of the larger Mississippi River Trail development project. This work was awarded to the Dakota County Historical Society. A portion of the research was subcontracted to Jeremy L. Nienow, PhD., Anthropology faculty at Inver Hills Community College. A total of 29 archaeological sites were documented as existing in or along the corridor representing all ten prehistoric Traditions established for Minnesota, and four of the eight post-contact contexts developed by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additionally, eight alpha sites or site leads were documented in the corridor, as well as recommendations for at least one additional area of both archaeological and historical significance (the former townsite of Nininger). Beyond this, a series of archeological themes was generated to tie together the archeology and history of archaeology conducted in the County to the interpretive nodes established by the County/DCHS. Finally, recommendations for future archeological work were developed as well as resources/references available for future research.

Douglas

Aulwes, Gina and Austin Jenkins (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey: Kensington Rune Stone Park Addition

This report contains the results of an archaeological survey conducted for land acquisitions adjacent to Kensington Rune Stone Park. The Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resources Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted an archaeological review of the project area on October 29 and 30, 2013. The field director was Austin Jenkins. The project area consists of a hilly terrain, overlooking wetland and lakes. The acquisition parcel consists of 84.4 acres of undeveloped land that is currently in pasture. The survey included pedestrian survey transects within the proposed project area, photographs, and shovel tests. The survey identified miscellaneous farmstead elements in a low quantity. A recommendation of "No Historic Properties Affected" is recommended.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Brophy Park 2012 Addition Project, Douglas County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for three land acquisition parcels for the Lake Brophy Park in Douglas County, Minnesota. The project parcels were examined by pedestrian walkover and by a total of 37 shovel tests at selected high probability locations within the project APE. Two new sites (21DL0153 and 21DL0154) were identified and one previously reported site (21DL0149) was revisited within the parcels. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that all three sites be avoided and excluded from any planned disturbance activities. If the sites can be avoided then a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted an no additional archaeological work is needed. If the sites cannot be avoided, then Phase II evaluation is recommended.

Fillmore

Hodgson, John G. and Tadhg Kirwan (2012)

Phase I Archaeological and Cultural Resource Investigation Results, Proposed Ecoharmony-West Wind LLC Wind Farm Project, Rural Fillmore County, Minnesota

The following report describes the results of field and literature research conducted as part of a Phase I archaeological and cultural resources investigation conducted for a proposed wind farm project to be located in south central Fillmore County, Minnesota. The described archaeological investigation did not locate any archaeological or other cultural resources located within the immediate area for planned construction for the proposed project. In addition to archaeological investigations, previously reported standing structures and other historical location that were listed in the Minnesota State Architecture and History inventory were visited within a radius of one and one half miles. The investigation results indicate that the current project design will not have direct or indirect adverse effects on NRHP listed properties, any currently identified archaeological, or other cultural resources. As a result of this study, the principal investigator recommends no further archaeological or other cultural resource investigations be required prior to beginning project construction.

Goodhue

Arnott, Sigrid and David Maki (2013)

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Greater Minnesota Transmission Natural Gas Line from Miesville to the Prairie Island Indian Community, Goodhue and Dakota Counties, and Assessment of the Buffalo Slough Mound Group (21GD074), Goodhue County, Minnesota

See Dakota County.

Aulwes, Gina and Jenkins, Austin (2013)

Phase I Archeological Survey: Memorial Park Phase II Improvements, Memorial Park

This report contains the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the city of Red Wing. The city of Red Wing is proposing improvements to Memorial Park on Sorin's Bluff. The Phase II improvements are funded, in part, by a DNR Parks and Trails Legacy Grant. The improvements include road widening, bollard replacement, trail improvements, and new kiosks, shelters, restrooms, storage buildings, picnic tables and other elements. The Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resources Team, led by Dr. Jeremy Nienow and Dale Maul, conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the project area from June 3rd to 5th, 2013. The field director was Austin Jenkins. The survey included pedestrian survey transects within the prosed project area, photographs, and 13 shovel tests. Archaeological investigation identified a series of limestone features and a concrete foundation, likely installed during the park's early years. The limestone structures consist of stairs and walls that are concentrated in visitor areas, such as the Upper and Lower Quarries. The foundation is located on a knoll overlooking the Lower Quarry, likely the location of a concrete slab for a picnic table to enhance visitor experience. According to proposed plans, the concrete foundation and walls will not be impacted. The limestone stairs will not be impacted, rather these distinctive features will be preserved and restored. Bolton & Menk, Inc. recommends that a finding of No Adverse Effect be issued.

Kolb, Michael F. (2013)

Geoarchaeological Investigations on a Portion of the Silvernale Mound Group for the Proposed Expansion of Capital Safety Red Wing, Minnesota

Geoarchaeological investigations were conducted in the area of a proposed development on the Capital Safely property in Red Wing, Minnesota. The proposed expansion includes a building, parking lot and storm water detention pond. It will impact portions of the Slivernale Mound Group (21GD0017) as mapped by T.H. Lewis in 1885. A more recent investigation using LiDAR to relocate mounds or locate new mounds detected only on one possible within the proposed project area. Because the two maps show different mound distributions and because there are no mound forms preserved to use a datum for aligning Lewis's map the investigation could not target individual mounds but instead targeted areas that were not obviously disturbed by recent construction activity where mounds had been previously mapped. Strata Morph Geoexploration conducted field investigations November 4 and 5, 2013. The investigations consisted of extracting 45 Geoprobe cores in the project area. During this study none of the soil profiles expected if mounds are preserved were encountered. The northwest corner of the project area is considered sensitive for the following reasons: First, although no mound fill was identified an overthickened Ap horizon was encountered, which could be the plowing down of a mound. Second, mounds were mapped in this area by Lewis in 1885. And third, better preserved archaeological deposits, including features, may be present due to minimal soil profile truncation compared to the rest of the project area.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2013)

Report on Field Investigations Conducted Under Minnesota Archaeological Survey License 12-046

Between May 21st and June 22, 2012, archaeological survey was undertaken in the Red Wing area of Goodhue County, Minnesota. This work was conducted by students and field staff under the direction of Ronald C. Schirmer, as part of a field school for Minnesota State University, Mankato. The research goals of this work were to: 1) extend the areas of comprehensive surface reconnaissance up the Cannon River from the Bryan site (21GD0004), 2) examine the area surrounding a mound group (21GD0051) to assess whether or not an associated habitation existed, 3) if a habitation was documented near 21GD0051, to investigate the nature and extent of cultural deposits there, and 4) to continue investigating known Late Woodland sites in the area. All four of these goals were met.

Hennepin

Justin, Michael A. (2012)

Cultural Resources Literature Review and Assessment for the Bert Notermann Property Development, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

During June of 2012, The 106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted a cultural resources literature review and assessment for the Bert Notermann Property Development. The proposed project consists of a parcel of land in Eden Prairie, Minnesota that is proposed for a housing development. The project area is an approximately 9.9-acre (4.0-hectares [ha]) parcel of land that sits along the edge of the Minnesota River valley. The property is gently to steeply sloped and

includes a small promontory spur along the bluff line jutting to the south overlooking the valley. The project is not receiving any federal or state funding or permitting; however, within the project area there is a previously inventoried mound (21HE104). Therefore, further analysis of the mound's potential to contain human burials is necessary to address the requirements of the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act. The literature review and assessment were conducted under contract with Mr. Bert Notermann. This cultural resources literature review and assessment is intended to provide a preliminary understanding of what previously recorded cultural resources may be within the project area, particularly the previously inventoried mound, and is a tool with which to inform further archaeological and architectural history surveys, if needed, to comply with applicable state regulations. The cultural resources literature review for this project consisted of background research to identify any known archaeological sites or other cultural properties within one mile of the project area, as well as determine if any portions of the project area have been previously surveyed. Previously identified archaeological sites and architectural history properties located within one mile of the project area were reviewed to provide a broader cultural context for the project area while digitally recording present conditions. Mike Justin, M.A., RPA served as principal investigator for archaeology. The principal investigator concluded that the recorded mound does not exhibit the characteristics of a burial mound, and that it is most likely a natural landform. A small part of the parcel was assessed to have a moderate potential for archaeological resources. While the landform appears to be a natural formation, the visual inspection was not able to rule out that this location does not contain a precontact American Indian burial mound. As American Indian burial mounds and sites are common along the Minnesota River bluffs, as demonstrated by this literature search, and since the property has an alleged mound within its borders, consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) will be necessary to continue future development plans. If necessary, the OSA will initiate consultation with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and with the appropriate federally recognized tribal groups, as required. The OSA is the sole agency within the state of Minnesota that can verify, or authenticate, that a suspected earthen structure is in fact an unplatted burial of American Indian origin.

Ladwig, Jammi L. and Michelle M. Terrell (2012)

Phase I Archeological Survey for the Theodore Wirth Park Operations Storage Facility Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

In December of 2012, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey in anticipation of the demolition of two storage building (a golf cart storage building and tool house) located in Theodore Wirth park in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archeological survey for the Theodore Wirth Operations Storage Facility Project, no archeological sites were identified within the project area. While fieldwork revealed that a natural soil profile existed in the majority of the shovel tests, artifacts encountered were limited to a light scatter of historic and modern materials. As these materials lack a clear association and recognizable context, they were not designated as an archaeological site. Based on these findings, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Minnehaha Regional Park Playgrounds Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

In November of 2012, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey in anticipation of renovations to two playgrounds (North Plateau and Wabun Picnic) located in Minnehaha Regional Park in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. Minnehaha Regional Park is listed on the NRHP and is a locally-designated historic district in the city of Minneapolis. An archaeological survey of the APE related to the renovating of the existing North Plateau and Wabun Picnic playgrounds was completed. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Minnehaha Regional Park Playgrounds Project, no archaeological sites were identified within the project area. While fieldwork revealed that natural soil profile existed in the majority of the shovel tests within both the North Plateau and Wabun Picnic playground areas, artifacts encountered were limited to a light scatter of historic and modern materials typical of park use. As these materials lack a clear association and recognizable context, they were not designated as an archaeological site. Based on these findings, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2013)

Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Lake Minnetonka Nautical Archaeology 1 Project Report

Maritime Heritage Minnesota completed two side and down-imaging sonar surveys of Lake Minnetonka in September-November 2011 and May-June 2012. In October 2012 and from mid-May to early July 2013, MHM and a select group of ethical volunteer divers investigated a prioritized list of anomalies and wreck sites identified by the earlier surveys using SCUBA. In addition, the Hennepin County Water Patrol partnered with MHM to visually record two wrecks that served as test subjects for their newly acquired Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV). This report presents the findings of this underwater fieldwork and the maritime historical research that stemmed from the data collected during the dives.

Mulholland, Stephen (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report for the 6-MO-650 Interceptor WWTP Reuse Project in Mound, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The project is for the construction of a sanitary sewer interceptor and lift station. On July 8 and 24, 2013, personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. A walkover examination of the entire APE on public land was conducted in transects spaced approximately 2 to 5 meters apart. The APE portions where the temporary easements will be obtained were visually inspected on July 8 to determine if shovel testing on any specific property was warranted. Based on the walkover survey, shovel testing was deemed necessary on six privately owned parcels; one was later dropped from the shovel testing list because no surface disturbances on that parcel were planned. All shovel tests proved negative. No cultural materials were identified from the test holes or any exposed surfaces that were examined. The only historic structural property identified within the APE was the waste treatment facility. It was constructed in the early 1960s and ceased operation in either the late 1960s or early 1970s. The plant subsequent to its closure, has had most of the mechanical infrastructures removed, leaving only the cement structural elements. It is recommended based on the level of disturbance at the facility that it not be considered eligible for the NHRP. No other sites were identified during the walkover or shovel testing. Based on the absence of archeological sites or potentially eligible historic structures within the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for this project.

Houston

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2012)

Letter Report: Realignment of Perkins Valley Road, Culvert Replacement, Right-of-Way Acquisition and Building Removal - Borrow Pit, T104N R07W - Section 26, Houston County

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the proposed borrow pit associated with the Perkins Valley Road realignment project in Houston County, Minnesota. JB Holland is proposing to remove borrow from an area less than two acres in size on a narrow, wooded, upland spur. There is a site located in the agricultural fields that surround the spur the proposed borrow pit is located on. 21HU0113, the Kinstler II site, is a lithic scatter of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation. On September 25, 2012 MVAC archaeologists visited the proposed borrow site to conduct the Phase I survey. The project area is located within an existing borrow area and will be expanded to the north and east on to steep slopes. There is a small family cemetery located on the tip of the spur, south of the project area. The Omodt Family Cemetery is a fenced and maintained cemetery. Phase I survey for the proposed JB Holland Construction, Inc. borrow pit found no cultural resources that will be negatively impacted by the proposed borrow. The entire project area is on steep slopes and much of the approximately five acres has been previously used as a borrow site. Based on these findings, further archaeological investigations are not recommended and the project should proceed with the understanding that all borrow activities stay well away from the marked cemetery area.

Results of a Phase I Archaeological Survey for Proposed Realignment of .25 miles of Perkins Valley Road, Houston County, Minnesota

In September of 2012, personnel from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey of proposed realignment of approximately 0.25 miles of Perkins Valley Road, in Houston County, Minnesota, with Katherine P. Stevenson of MVAC serving as Principal Investigator. There are no previously reported sites within or near the current project area. The work described in this report was conducted under contract with Houston County as part of their environmental investigation of the newly acquired right-of-way for the proposed Perkins Valley Road realignment and a temporary easement between the existing road and the proposed right-of-way. Systematic survey of the entire area found no cultural resources. Based on these findings there is little chance of adverse effect to any archaeological resources potentially eligible for the NRHP by the proposed undertaking and further investigations are not recommended.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. and Katherine P. Stevenson (2012)

Letter Report: SAP 028-996-007, Realignment of Perkins Valley Road, Culvert Replacement, Right-of-Way Acquisition and Building Removal - Borrow Pit II, T104N R07W - Section 26, Houston County

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the proposed borrow pit associated with the Perkins Valley Road realignment project in Houston County, Minnesota. JB Holland is proposing to remove borrow from an area less than five acres in size just south of the Perkins Valley Road realignment. On October 26, 2012 MVAC archaeologist visited the proposed borrow site to conduct the Phase I survey. The project area is located within a soybean field that had been previously harvest. Transects were walked every 10 meters following the rows. No cultural resources were found within the proposed borrow area. Phase I survey for the proposed JB Holland Construction, Inc. borrow pit II found no cultural resources that will be negatively impacted by the proposed borrow. Based on these findings, further archaeological investigations are not recommended and the project should proceed.

Letter Report for the Proposed South Prairie Drive Bridge Replacement (No. L3993) in Houston County, Minnesota

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the proposed improvements to South Prairie Drive in Houston County, Minnesota, for the Houston County Department of Transportation. Houston County is proposing to replace Bridge No. L3993 and improve grade approaches on either side of the bridge. The project area is approximately 1400 feet long and no wider than 150 feet on either side of the center line, an area of less than five acres in size. On December 4, 2012 MVAC archaeologists visited the proposed bridge replacement survey area to conduct the Phase I survey. All areas that may be impacted by the proposed construction were assessed, including all current, proposed and temporary right-of-way. Two transects 10 meters apart were walked on both sides of the road. No cultural resources were found within the project area. Phase I survey for the proposed Bridge No. L3993 replacement and improvements found no cultural resources that will be negatively impacted by the proposed construction. Based on these finding, further archaeological investigations are not recommended and the project should proceed.

Letter Report for the Proposed Day Valley Lane Bridge Replacements (No. L4574 & L4574) in Houston County,

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the proposed improvements to Day Valley Drive and replacement and realignment of Bridge No. L4575 and No. L4574 over Day Valley Creek in Houston County, Minnesota for the Houston County Department of Transportation. Houston County is proposing to replace and realign Bridge No. L4574 and L4575, remove rip rap from a hillside cut, and fill and realign a small portion of an intermittent stream channel that flows into Day Valley Creek within the project area. The project area is less than 1000 feet long and at its widest part 200 feet on either side of the center line, a total area of less than 3.5 acres of proposed disturbance. On December 4, 2012 MVAC archaeologists visited the proposed bridge replacement survey area to conduct the Phase I survey. All areas that may be impacted by the proposed construction were assessed, including all current, proposed and temporary right-of-way. Phase I survey for the proposed Day Valley Lane bridge replacements and improvements found no cultural resources that will be negatively impacted by the proposed construction. Based on these findings, further archaeological investigations are not recommended and the project should proceed.

Letter Report for Proposed Road Improvement to Approximately One Mile of CSAH 25 in Houston County, Minnesota

The Mississippi Valley Archeology Center conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the proposed improvements to CSAH 25 in Houston County, Minnesota, for the Houston County Department of Transportation. Houston County is proposing to modify ditches and replace drainage structures and rip-rap for an approximately one mile segment of CSAH 25 between the intersection of CSAH 25 and USH 16 to just south of Bridge 28528 over the Root River. The project area is approximately one mile long and at the widest 100feet on either side of the edge of the pavement. The total project area is less than 20 acres in size. On December 4, 2012 MVAC archaeologists visited the proposed CSAH 25 survey area to conduct Phase I survey. All areas that may be

impacted by the proposed construction were assessed, including all current, proposed and temporary right-of-way/construction limits. Phase I survey for the proposed CSAH 25 road improvements found no cultural resources that will be negatively impacted by the proposed construction. Based on these findings, further archaeological investigations are not recommended and the project should proceed.

Hubbard

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Itasca

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2013)

Smith Pit Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report, Itasca County, MN

Casper Construction, Incorporated contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed borrow sources on the Richard and Crystal Smith property. On May 16, 2013, personnel for the DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed borrow source APE. Since the project APE was in a fallow agricultural field, last planted in corn in 2012, it exhibited nearly 100% surface visibility. It was determined that a walkover examination of the surface was adequate for the Phase I examination. The entire area of the primary borrow source, as well as the location for the secondary pit, received walkover coverage. The walkover examination was conducted on transects spaced approximately 3 to 4 meters apart. No archaeological sites or evidence for historic structures was observed during the walkover examination. Subsurface examination demonstrated that erosion had occurred to the surface sediments within the agricultural field resulting in extensive losses of the upper soil horizon sediments. The sediment profile showed a plow zone resting on what appear to be C Horizon sediments. Based on the absence of evidence of archaeological sites and the lack of structural remnants, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Portion of CSAH 31, Itasca County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the grading and reconstruction of CSAH 31 from the intersection with CSAH 24 to 1.3 miles west along CSAH 31 in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project APE is 50 feet to either side of the existing centerline of CSAH 31 and includes right-of-way on property owned by Itasca County, the Chippewa National Forest, and areas under private ownership. No previously reported sites were recorded within the project area but four localities are recorded in the vicinity of the APE. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE were negative. No sites were identified during the Phase I survey. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Four Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Phase III Archaeological Excavation of Sites 21IC0385 and 21IC0386 in Itasca County, Minnesota (Vols. I and II)

At the request of the Itasca County Highway Department, the Leech lake Heritage Sites Program (LLHSP), with Colleen Wells as Principal Investigator, conduced Phase III excavation of Sites 21IC0385 and 21IC0386 prior to the construction of a new bridge over the Bowstring River in the community of Oslund (Bridge No. 7006). The sites were identified during Phase I reconnaissance survey of the proposed CSAH bridge replacement in 2010. Both were determined to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP during Phase II testing in 2011. Site 21IC0385 consists of an early to late Woodland period habitation and historic site with burials on the west side of the Bowstring River between Little Sand Lake and Rice Lake. Ceramics recovered include Brainerd, Laurel, Blackduck, and Sandy Lake Ware. The full extent of the site has not been defined due to the confinement of excavation within the proposed construction limits. Phase II testing entailed the excavation of three square meters. Phase III investigation consisted of the additional excavation of 16 square meters. Site 21IC0386 consists of an early to late Woodland period habitation site on the east side of the Bowstring River between Little Sand Lake and Rice Lake. The full extent of the site has not been defined due to the confinement of excavation within the proposed construction limits. Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of three square meters. Phase III investigating entailed the additional excavation of two square meters; modification of the project construction limits eliminated the necessity for more intensive excavation.

Jackson

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Combined Phase IA Field Review and Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation on Part of Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota

Federated Rural Electric intends to construct 41.77 miles of powerline on parts of Jackson and Martin Counties in southwestern Minnesota. A combined Phase IA/Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on proposed powerline land corridors within the multi-county area. Field methods included a surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing and soil probing to determine if prehistoric or historic properties exist and to determine their location. A total of 4 archaeological sites were discovered on the areas of potential effect. Finally, no further work is warranted on the proposed powerline land corridors summarized within this report and all new archaeological sites are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for a Rural Wastewater Facility in Jackson County, Minnesota

Iowa Lakes Regional Water of Spencer, Iowa, requested a Phase I archaeological field investigation for a proposed rural wastewater facility site in Jackson County, Minnesota. Recommendations were made for a Phase I archaeological field investigation prior to construction on the project area to determine if prehistoric or historic properties exist n the area of potential effect. Prior to field work, an archaeological records check was conducted on the impact area for previously recorded prehistoric or historic properties. The field work consisted of a surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing on areas considered potentially high for prehistoric properties. The field survey surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing found no new prehistoric or historic properties on the APE. Therefore, due to lack of prehistoric or historic properties on the APE, the proposed construction should not affect any known cultural resources, sites or data. It was advised no further archaeological field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Kandiyohi

Hodgson, John G. and Tim Sullivan (2013)

Phase One Archaeological and Cultural Resource Investigation Results, Michels-Dooley Natural Gas Pipeline, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, and Renville Counties, Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Koochiching

Hodgson, John Garwood (2012)

Phase One Archaeological Survey Results: Proposed Telecommunications Tower Location, Rainy Lake House Boats, 2054 Harbor Lane/CR 102, Ranier, Koochiching County, Minnesota (Edge 6672)

This report describes the results of a Phase I archeological investigation conducted at the request of Edge Consulting Engineers for a proposed telecommunications tower location situated west of the Village of Ranier, in rural Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area was investigated using shovel testing methods with excavation units placed in a grid array across the lease area in transects at 15 meter intervals. The main lease area has been leveled recently by bulldozing and soils exposed at the current surface are subsoil. Nine shovel test units were placed in the lease area and excavated to depths of 50 cm. No artifacts or archaeological features were observed during the survey. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the proposed construction will not have adverse effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. In response to study findings, the Principal Investigator does not recommend any further archeological investigations to be conducted at the proposed project location.

Lake

Fjerstad, Branden and Peer Halvorsen (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Potential Twin Metals Minnesota Areas of Interest, St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota

Between July and October of 2012, The 106 Group Ltd. Conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the areas of interest for potential mine facilities under consideration by Twin Metals Minnesota, LLC on state and privately-owned land. The report documents the results of the Phase I archeological survey of two potential areas of interest on state and privately owned surface lands. The investigation was conducted in order to inform project planning and aid in current and future compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The areas of interest are located in St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota. For this Phase I archaeological survey, an archaeological study area was used that includes areas of possible construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the planning and siting of the potential mine facilities in the areas of interest. The archaeological study areas for the areas of interest included approximately 1,515 acres. During the Phase I archeological investigation, one new archaeological site, as well as three potential cultural resources, were recorded during the field survey. Site 21LA0563 (Field Site No. 1) consisted of a refuse scatter dating to the late 19th and mid 20th centuries. Items recorded during the Phase I surface reconnaissance included glass bottles, tin cans, steel game traps, and a fishing spear. Shovel testing of the area produced no subsurface artifacts. The Halfway Ranger Station Historic District (HRSHD), a former Superior National Forest Ranger Station (c. 1910-1950), is located approximately 2 miles west of 21LA0563. Given the proximity of 21LA0563 to the HRSHD, the 106 Group recommends that this site is potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. If future work in the area encompassing 21LA0563 has the potential for adverse effect, further research would be needed to determine whether or not 21LA0563 has any affiliation with the HRSHD and to make a determination of its eligibility. In addition, three potential cultural resources (Field Sites No. 2, 3, and 4) were identified during the survey, consisting of a potential pictograph, as stone semicircle and depression, and a stone semicircle and two small tree stumps. The potential significance, affiliation, and age of these resources are unknown. If these sites may be impacted by siting of proposed facilities, additional cultural resources work may be required.

Justin, Mike and Peer Halvorsen (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Twin Metals Minnesota Hydrogeologic Field Activities on Non-Federal Lands, St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota

Between May and July of 2012, The 106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the hydrogeologic field activities proposed by Twin Metals Minnesota, LLC (Twin Metals Minnesota) on certain surface properties owned by the State of Minnesota or by Twin Metals Minnesota or other private parties (The "State Project"). The purpose of the State Project is to gather environmental data to assist Twin Metals Minnesota in determining how the potential mining project could be constructed to ensure that the environment is appropriately protected and that the mine complies with all applicable laws and regulations. The proposed action consists of drilling and installing hydrogeologic wells in the overburden and bedrock to conduct environmental sampling in the proposed Twin Metals Minnesota hydrogeologic field activities area on non-federal surface lands. To the extent possible, access to the well pads in the State Project will use existing public roads (including forest roads and state roads), and drill trails from previous minerals exploration activities. Where existing roads and trails are not available, new roads are also proposed to facilitate access. Some existing roads will require maintenance activities to support drilling equipment for installation of the hydrogeologic wells. The maintenance activities may involve brushing along the road and placing rock/gravel along some portions of the roads as needed. This archaeological survey focused on proposed new roads and well pads; however, if there are changes to the design of roads or pads that require additional archaeological survey, that survey will be completed before construction commences in any areas with such new design features. This report documents the results of the Phase I archaeological survey for the State Project with in the archaeological study area, which encompasses 39 current and formerly proposed well pads and associated access road segments that total approximately 16.4 acres (6.6 hectares [ha]) on non-federal lands in Lake and St. Louis counties. Of this, a total of 10.7 acres (4.3 ha) (11 access roads and 24 pads) were available for the current survey. Most of the access roads surveyed are proposed new roads; however a few existing roads/trails were investigated, primarily to confirm disturbance. This report also includes the results for one potential pad that was not surveyed because it was previously surveyed adequately, and two pads surveyed but no longer in a proposed activity area. The archaeological investigation for the State Project consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile (1.6 kilometers [km]) of the archaeological study area and of cultural resources survey previously conducted within the archaeological study area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the proposed well pads and associated new roads. The archaeological survey area for the State Project included approximately 16.4 acres (6.6 ha) within the Border Lakes archaeological sub-region. Anne Ketz, M.A., RPA, CIP served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. During the Phase I archaeological investigation, no previously recorded sites and no new sites were uncovered during field survey within the archaeological study area for the State Project. If any well pads or new access roads are added to the State Project, these areas will be surveyed prior to construction of the additions.

Mulholland, Stephen L, Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland (2013)

Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season

As part of the cultural resources management of the Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), monitoring was conducted on selected eligible and potentially eligible archaeological and historic sites on the shorelines of the reservoirs. All of the 14 sites that are considered eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated were monitored in 2012. Only those sites on the annual list are scheduled to be monitored in 2013. Visits were conducted to assess current site conditions in comparison to previous conditions. During each visit measurements were taken from previously established datum points to compare with prior reading. From this information recommendations on each site's monitoring status were made. In addition, limited Phase I survey was conducted during the course of the monitoring visits resulting in three additional sites recorded. Sites that had been previously evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP were not visited and warrant no additional management.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider (2013)

Up a Lazy River: Archaeological Investigations on the Cloquet River Watershed, Lake and St. Lois Counties, Minnesota

The University of Minnesota awarded a contract to the Duluth Archeology Center, L.L.C. to conduct archaeological investigations on the Cloquet River Watershed in Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota. The project was funded by a grant from the Minnesota Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund from the Legacy Amendment. The objective was to develop a better understating of the prehistoric archaeology in the Cloquet River watershed outside of the Reservoir Lakes. Very few sites had been previously found outside of the Reservoir Lakes area, although the Cloquet River is probably the oldest continually flowing river system in northeastern Minnesota. Field survey for new sites was conducted in September and October 2012. UMD GAC compiled a series of data layers for the Cloquet River watershed which served as a model for selecting survey areas. Access and land ownership were primary criteria, in addition to environmental factors that correlated with high potential for archaeological sites. Field survey recorded 41 new sites from 8 survey areas; 6 sites are historic, 33 are prehistoric sites, and 2 are multicomponent. In addition, two sites were reported from various sources but not field verified. The recorded sites range from Paleoindian to Woodland and fur trade in affiliation.

Lincoln

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for Pump Station No. 1 in Lincoln County and Pump Station No. 2 in Pipestone County, Minnesota

Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water intends to construct two pump stations on parts of Lincoln and Pipestone Counties in southwestern Minnesota. Field methods included a surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing and soil probing to determine if prehistoric or historic properties exist and to determine their location. No significant archaeological sites were discovered on the areas of potential effect. Finally, no further work is warranted on the proposed pump site stations summarized within this report.

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Rural Waterline Land Corridors on Parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties, Minnesota

Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water intends to construct 30.25 miles of waterline on parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties in southwestern Minnesota. An Area of Potential Effect/Archaeological survey was conducted on proposed rural waterline land corridors within the multi-county area. Field methods included a surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing and soil probing to determine if prehistoric or historic properties exits and to determine their location. No archaeological sites were discovered on the areas of potential effect. Finally, no further work is warranted on the proposed waterline land corridors summarized within this report and all new archaeological sites are not eligible for the NRHP.

Lyon

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Rural Waterline Land Corridors on Parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties, Minnesota

See Lincoln County.

Marshall

Jackson, Michael A. and Dennis L. Toom (2012)

Warren Bridge Replacement Project, 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Marshall County, Minnesota

The engineering firm Widseth Smith Nolting, East Grand Forks, Minnesota, is planning a bridge replacement project within the city limits of Warren, Marshall County, Minnesota. The city intends to replace a bridge (MnDOT No. L-4255) which carries Minnesota Street over the Snake River in the northwest part of the city. A pair of pedestrian transects were walked along each bank of the river and the ground surface was carefully inspected. Careful attention was paid to sediments exposed along the river banks, shoreline, and in the adjoining floodplain tread of the Snake River. Ground surface visibility was excellent in the study area, therefore, no subsurface probing was considered necessary. No archeological or architectural sites were newly identified within the project area. Given this negative finding, it is recommended that the proposed construction project be allowed to proceed without the need for further cultural resources investigations.

Marshall County Road 109 Bridge Replacement Project (SAP# 45-598-022), 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Marshall County, Minnesota

The Marshall County Highway Department, Warren, MN is planning a bridge replacement and road realignment project in rural Marshall County, Minnesota. The county intends to eliminate a 55-yrear old bridge (MnDOT Bridge No. 7480) that has severe safety concerns. The county intends to alter the road alignment as part of the bridge removal project. The survey work was completed by personnel of UND Anthropology Research on 8 November 2012. A single, serpentine, pedestrian transect was walked along the length of the survey corridor. Two shovel probes were excavated on the north side of the river. No artifacts were found. No NRHP-eligible sites are present in the Marshall County Road 109 Bridge Replacement project APE. Given this negative finding, it is recommended that the proposed construction project be allowed to proceed without the need for further archaeological investigations. No further work is necessary for the existing bridge, which is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Martin

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Combined Phase IA Field Review and Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation on Part of Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota

See Jackson County.

Mille Lacs

Jenkins, Austin, Gina Aulwes and Kelly Wolf (2013)

Archaeological Excavations at the Ayer House (21ML0006) Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Historical Society has proposed conducting repairs to the Ayer House foundation located within site 21ML0006, a part of the Kathio National Historic Landmark District. Bolton & Menk, Inc., in partnership with Dr. Jeremy Nienow, conducted an archaeological excavation adjacent to the Ayer House at the Mille Lacs Indian Museum. This work had two goals. The investigation's primary goal was to mitigate adverse effects to the Indian School Site (21ML0006) in areas affected by proposed improvements. The excavation's second goal was to evaluate the significance of archeological deposits related to the Ayers' occupation of the property and construction of their home in 1941. Fieldwork took place November 9 - 18, 2011, May 21- 31, 2012, and June 10 - 19, 2013. Nineteen units and eight shovel tests were completed between 2011 and 2013. These excavations yielded 1709 artifacts, including, but not limited to: 311 lithic artifacts, 287 pre-contact pottery sherds, 33 faunal specimens, 51 embellishment objects, 117 historic ceramics, 183 glass fragments, and 523 metal objects. Sherds recovered are fragmentary but may have affinities to LaSalle Creek, Onamia, Blackduck-Kathio, St. Croix-Malmo and possibly Ogechie and Sandy Lake wares. One French gun flint and one seed bead, which represent contact period trade materials, were also recovered. Other cultural materials identified and not collected included a largely un-quantified assemblage of modern debris, including wire and roofing nails, asphalt ruffing debris, plastic, etc. Artifact accessioning and detailed artifact analysis will be conducted by the Minnesota Historical Society Archaeology Department.

Mather, David and Jim Cummings (2013)

2012 Summary Report: Kathio Archaeology Day Public Research Program at Petaga Point Site (21ML11), Mille Lacs Kathio

State Park

This report summarizes the results of the ongoing investigations at site 21ML0011, the Petaga Point Site. The unit excavated in 2012 produced significant information about the structure of the house which was burned at this location. Two post molds were identified and the burn layer was encountered in the approximate eastern third of the unit. The postmolds and the profile revealed a part of the house's wall. Significant artifacts found in 2012 include a piece of fired daub and a small grinding stone. Samples of the carbonized material from the burn layer were collected for later analysis.

Rothaus, Richard (2013)

Letter Report: Phase I/Phase II Survey of Eddy's Expansion Property

The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe requested a Phase I survey of two areas near Mille Lacs Lake, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. Both areas were examined with pedestrian survey and in areas with inadequate visibility subsurface testing. Two areas of interest were identified, one a heavy deposit of ceramics and the other a moderate concentration of lithics. Phase II survey of these sites recommended them both as eligible for the NRHP. The Phase II evaluations recovered, however, the majority of the material from the two sites and mitigation will be accomplished by completing analysis of the material recovered. A finding of "Adverse Effects Resolved Through Mitigation" is recommended for these sites.

Rothaus, Richard and James Cummings (2013)

Mille Lacs Kathio - Ogechie Inlet Phase I Archaeological Excavation Letter Report -- Area Disturbed

This letter report details the results of an investigation performed for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe to determine the extent of previous disturbances in the area of the Ogechie Inlet. The test revealed the area to be a mass of bulldozed material. While historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered, the area is completely disturbed by old Highway 169 construction and contains abundant fill. There is no evidence the artifacts noted are in situ. A recommendation of No Archaeological Properties was made.

Valppu, Seppo H. (2011)

Archaeobotanical Analysis: Petaga Point 21ML11 Archaeological Site, Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, 2011

The public outreach archaeology program of the Kathio State Park has revisited an archaeological site, which Elden Johnson and Peter Bleed of the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, had opened in the 1960s and 1970s. The soil samples, collected in 2010, are from an undisturbed excavation baulk left from these earlier excavations, and were submitted for macrobotanical analysis in January 2011. This report is a continuation of an earlier report finished in June 2010 from the same locality, but a different excavation unit. Because of the burn layer and the amount of wood charcoal encountered, more emphasis was on the identification of the wood species in addition to the seed and other plant macrofossil remains. The analysis of the plant remains from Petaga Point Site 21ML0011 indicates the following; Site subsistence activities could have included harvesting or processing berries and cherries. Although the previous excavation and analysis of soils have shown the presence of wild rice utilization in the area, these samples did not contain any wild rice remains. In particular, the analysis demonstrate what the overstory and understory were like during the occupation and what materials were available for constructing dwellings and utilizing local food sources, such as a variety of berries.

Morrison

Arzigian, Constance and Renee Hutter (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Little Falls/Morrison County Airport, Little Falls, Minnesota: Crosswind Runway

Phase I archaeological survey, including surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and excavation of two small units, was conducted in preparation for a proposed crosswind runway at the Little Falls/Morrison County airport, Little Falls, Minnesota. Approximately 170 acres were examined. An historic farmstead was documented through archival and fieldwork. The work was done one July 1 and 2, August 12 and 13, and September 2 and 3, 2009, under the direction of Principal Investigator Constance Arzigian, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse and Renee Hutter, Architectural Historian with MVAC. In 2012 modification of the plans called for additional fieldwork done by Arzigian on June 5 and 6, 2012. One prehistoric Woodland period site, 21MO0316, was identified by surface reconnaissance. A lithic scatter consisting of a small quartz triangular point, 10 small quartz flakes, and a quartz bipolar core was found. A shovel test and a 1 x 1 unit were placed within the area of the surface finds and revealed heavy sandy clay loam soils with a sharp boundary at the base of the plowzone. No subsoil material was recovered. One historic farmstead, 21MO0317, consisting of the foundation of a farmhouse, barn, and silo was documented with plan maps, photos, and a deed search. Shovel tests, soil cores, and one 75 cm x 75 cm unit tested the site but only limited fragments of historic debris were recovered and no subsurface features. The farmstead foundations do not appear to represent a significant historic resource. The property is not linked with significant events in early history, and the foundations do not have integrity or significant archaeological deposits. No further archaeological or historic research is recommended. The prehistoric site, 21MO0316, is located outside the area of potential construction impact based on revised plans. However, if construction plans change, impact to the site should be avoided unless a formal evaluation of the site is conducted. Because no construction or other direct impacts are now planned in the area of site 21MO0316, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this time.

Hamilton, Jennifer R., Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland (2013)

Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota, 2012 Season

As part of the cultural resource management plan for the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No 346), all eligible and potentially eligible archeological sites on the shorelines of the reservoir are monitored for impacts. A total of 20 sites are either eligible for the NHRP or have not been evaluated. An initial site visit conducted in 2007 assessed the current condition, produced a new site map if needed and established datum points for all sites. In 2012, 15 sites on the annual list were monitored as well as 4 sites from the biennial list. During each visit the sites were categorized by type and the severity of effects

present. From this information, recommendations are made on the monitoring status of each site. Of highest priority for evaluation and/or mitigation are three sites (21MO0021, 21MO0159 and 21MO0186) receiving significant impacts. Eleven sites are scheduled to be monitored in 2013.

Mulholland, Susan C. (2013)

Review Visits to Sites on the Crow Wing and Gull Rivers, Sylvan Hydroelectric Project, Cass, Morrison, and Crow Wing Counties Minnesota: 2013 Season

See Cass County.

Review Visits to Sites on the Mississippi River, Little Falls Hydroelectric Project, Morrison County, Minnesota

Cultural Resource Management on the Little Falls Hydroelectric Project is an on-going responsibility of Minnesota Power. Sites eligible for the NRHP as well as unevaluated sites require monitoring for effects of the undertaking. In 2014, the former archaeological contractor, Douglas Birk, will retire and the archaeological investigations will be transferred to the Duluth Archaeology Center. A review visit to the historic properties at the Little Falls Project was conducted to familiarize DAC personnel with the location and condition of the properties; preliminary monitoring was also conducted at selected sites. A monitoring plan is recommended to be developed in winter 2014 with a formal initial monitoring visit for summer 2014.

Murray

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Rural Waterline Land Corridors on Parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties, Minnesota

See Lincoln County.

Nobles

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Rural Waterline Land Corridors on Parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties, Minnesota

See Lincoln County.

Olmsted

Arzigian, Constance (2012)

Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Mill Creek, Olmsted County Minnesota, for Trout Unlimited Sponsored Habitat Improvements

This letter reports on archaeological investigations along Mill Creek, Olmsted County, Minnesota, for habitat improvements sponsored by Trout Unlimited. The work was done for Inter-Fluve, by Constance Arzigian, Senior Research Archaeologist with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The work will involve an approximately one-mile stretch along Mill Creek designated for habitat improvements such as shaping and stabilizing banks and slopes. The project area includes 66 feet on either side of the creek. Field survey was conducted on August 19, 2012 by Arzigian. Arzigian walked the length of the project area to look for cultural material including any possible mounds or earthworks, and walked within the margin of the cornfield on the east side of the creek to survey for any cultural material. Exposed banks were examined for any evidence of either a buried A horizon or cultural material. No cultural material was identified from the project area. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. The proposed work will impact only recent alluvial deposits. The low-lying nature of the deposits and the evidence of stream migration and continual erosion suggest that no cultural resources would be likely to have survived, if they had ever been present. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Halvorsen, Peer (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey for the People's Energy Cooperative 2013-2016 Work Plan, Olmsted and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

During November and December of 2012, The 106 Group Ltd (106 Group) conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey for the People's Energy Cooperative 2013-2016 Work Plan (People's Energy) projects. The projects within the work plan involve replacement of existing distribution and transmission lines, as well as the installation of new distribution projects and 14 proposed transmission projects, totaling approximately 81.7 miles of lines. The survey was conducted under contract with the People's Energy Cooperative. During November of 2012 the 106 Group completed an archaeological assessment and recommended a Phase I survey of approximately 6 miles of the project area, survey of which was conducted during December 2012. The project area is located in Olmsted and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota. The area of potential effect (APE) for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with replacement of existing distribution and transmission lines. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile (1.6 kilometer [km]) of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. The archaeological survey area included approximately 232.4 acres (94 hectares [ha]). Anne Ketz, M.A. served a Principal Investigator for archaeology. During the Phase I archaeological investigation, one new site (21OL0058) was discovered during field surveys. The current project plans will avoid the new site. In addition, attempts were made to try to locate reported site 21OLs; however, no evidence of the site within the

APE was identified. Also, two metal objects were found along County Road 107 NE and the Middle Fork Whitewater River. Since these objects do not appear to have been transplanted here (not in situ), it is unclear if they are of sufficient age (50 years of age or older), and they cannot be associated with any historical structure or feature, these objects do not appear to constitute an archaeological site. The 106 Group also informally consulted with the Office of the State Archaeologist who indicated they agree this does not appear to be a site (personal communication, Bruce Koenen, OSA Research Archaeologist, December 21, 2012). Based on the current proposed project plans and the results of survey, the 106 Group recommends not further archaeological work unless the distribution line containing the area south of Bear Ridge Lane SE that was not surveyed is selected. If that route is selected, survey of that area prior to construction is recommended.

Pennington

O'Brien, Mollie and Andrew J. Schmidt (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Greenwood Street Construction Project, Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota

MnDOT will be using Federal Highway Administration funds to construct a new section of Greenwood Street and to replace the existing Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge over the Greenwood Street alignment in Thief River Falls, Minnesota. The purpose of the project, known as the Greenwood Street Construction project, is to construct Greenwood Street between Kendall Avenue on the east and Pennington Avenue on the west, and to construct a new railroad bridge above the proposed roadway in Thief River Falls. MnDOT contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete Phase I cultural resources studies wtihin the project area. Mollie O'Brien served as Principal Investigator for archeology and Andrew Schmidt served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. The architectural history survey was conducted on March 21 and 22, 2011, and the archaeology survey was conducted on May 16 and 17, 2011. Phase I archaeological investigation included literature search and shovel testing in areas with moderate to high potential for containing archaeological sites. As a result, on archaeological site, site 21PE0024, a lithic scatter was identified. Site 21PE0024 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on historic research and field inspection, the exact location and southern limit of the graves in the potter's field portion of Greenwood Cemetery between Pennington Avenue and the railroad tracks are not clearly defined. It is recommended that a human osteologist monitor construction along the portion of proposed Greenwood Street adjacent to Greenwood Cemetery. In consultation the MNDOT, Summit will create an Unanticipated Finds plan in the case that human remains are encountered during construction. The Phase I architecture-history survey included six houses, a cemetery, and a railroad corridor. None of the architecture-history properties is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Pipestone

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for Pump Station No. 1 in Lincoln County and Pump Station No. 2 in Pipestone County, Minnesota

See Lincoln County.

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Rural Waterline Land Corridors on Parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties, Minnesota

See Lincoln County.

Ramsey

Ollila, Laurie (2012)

Archaeological Monitoring and Visual Assessment for the Gladstone Savanna Neighborhood Preserve and Gloster Park Project, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed archaeological monitoring and visual assessment for the Gladstone Savanna Neighborhood Preserve and Gloster Park Project for the city of Maplewood. The City informed Summit that a geophysical investigation had been completed in June of 2012 utilizing ground penetrating radar. Results of this survey indicated that the site retains good subsurface integrity, with the presence of several features that correspond to the historic roundhouse and associated shops. Summited conducted archaeological monitoring and visual reconnaissance for Phase I of the Project between June 18 and July 5, 2012. Laurie Ollila served as Principal Investigator. During the investigation, 37 features were identified. These features were designated as site 21RA0070. Additional archaeological investigation at the site, such as shovel testing and/or formal unit excavation, may provide further insight into feature identification, site integrity and development, and the ability of the site to yield important historical information related to railroad districts in Minnesota.

Addendum for the Archaeological Monitoring and Visual Assessment for the Gladstone Savanna Neighborhood Preserve and Gloster Park Project, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota

In June and July of 2012, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed archaeological monitoring and visual assessment for the Gladstone Savanna Neighborhood Preserve and Gloster Park Project for the city of Maplewood. During the investigation, one historical site, 21RA0070 (Gladstone Shops)was identified. Thirty-seven features, including foundations, depressions, and other surface features were recorded within the Gladstone Preserve. In August of 2012, Summit was notified that excavation activities related to trail installation in the park had unearthed abundant building debris fragments in the vicinity of the railroad roundhouse. Per the City's request, an additional site visit was conducted to assess site damage and the impact of the disturbance on overall site integrity. Based on the limited scope of site disturbance and localized damage to the roundhouse foundation, the integrity of the site does not appear to have been significantly affected, and no further documentation or stabilization efforts are recommended at this time.

Renville

Hodgson, John G. and Tim Sullivan (2013)

Phase One Archaeological and Cultural Resource Investigation Results, Michels-Dooley Natural Gas Pipeline, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, and Renville Counties, Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

St. Louis

Fjerstad, Branden and Peer Halvorsen (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Potential Twin Metals Minnesota Areas of Interest, St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota

See Lake County.

Justin, Mike and Peer Halvorsen (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Twin Metals Minnesota Hydrogeologic Field Activities on Non-Federal Lands, St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota

See Lake County.

Mulholland, Stephen (2013)

Phase I Archeological Survey Letter Report for the Hines Road Project, Duluth, St. Louis County, MN

The St. Louis County Public Works Department contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct Phase I archaeological survey of a disposal area associated with the Haines Road reconstruction project in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project is a proposed disposal area for materials from the Haines Road construction project. On June 19 and 20, 2013, personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. A walkover examination of areas within the APE exhibiting a higher potential for pre-Contact archaeological sites was conducted on transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart. Areas of high potential observed during the walkover were then slated for shovel testing. A total of 22 test holes were placed in five areas. No archaeological or historic structures were identified during the walkover examination of the project APE. All 22 shovel tests were negative. No cultural materials were identified from the test holes or any exposed surfaces that were examined. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within the project APE, it is recommended that no additional archeological work is needed and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected be made for this project.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland (2013)

Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season

See Lake County.

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report for the Seven Bridges Road (C.P. 1113), Duluth, St. Louis County, MN

The city of Duluth and LHB, Inc. contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center (DAC) to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed realignment of the Seven Bridges Road and Lester River Ski Trail in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. On May 17, 2013, personnel from the DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. The entire APE was examined by walkover transect spaced approximately 3 to 5 meters apart. In addition to the pedestrian survey, shovel testing was proposed in undisturbed areas identified during the walkover examination. Shovel testing was conducted on a 15 meter grid where possible. No archaeological sites were identified or observed within or near the project APE during the walkover examination. A total of six shovel tests were placed in the areas of the APE suitable for subsurface examination. All six shovel test were negative for presence of cultural materials. Based on the absence of archeological sites within the project APE, no additional archeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on a Proposed Segment of Buried Utility Corridor on County Route 129, St. Louis County, MN.

The North Star Electric Cooperative contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of a stretch of the Ash River Trail, St. Louis County Route 129, for the entrenchment of a subsurface power line. On June 10, 2013, personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed buried utility corridor within the project APE. All five shovel tests were negative. No cultural materials were identified from the test holes or any exposed erosion surface encountered during the walkover examination. No historic structures were identified during the Phase I survey. Based on the absence of archeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archeological work and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for this project.

Yourzeck Borrow Source (Mn/DOT SP 6920-48) on County Highway 53, Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report, St. Louis County, MN

KMG Construction contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed gravel source to be used during

the reconstruction of Highway 53 south of Cook in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The APE for the project area is approximately 2 acres. On June 13, 2013 personnel from the DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the hill area for the proposed gravel source. The walkover and shovel test surveys did not identify any archaeological sites or remnants of historic structures. A total of six shovel tests were placed where possible on the hilltop and along the base of the borrow area. Most of the ideal locations for archaeological sites within the borrow source location had previously been disturbed by past landowners leaving very little area suitable for testing. All the test holes were negative. Based on the absence of evidence of archeological sites and the lack of structural remnants, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report, Burntside Lake Development, St. Louis County, MN

Northern Lights Surveying Company contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed development, Mary's Pine Forest, on the south shore of Burntside Lake west of Ely, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The APE is approximately 25 acres in size. On June 27, 2013 personnel from the DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed development parcel. The walkover survey did not identify any archaeological sites or remnants of historic sites or structures. Shovel testing was attempted at three locations but was unsuccessful; no other suitable locations for shovel testing were identified within the project APE. The project area appears to be comprised almost entirely of steep slopes with numerous bedrock outcrops that were often covered with a thin veneer, less than 3 cm thick, of mossy or duff sediment. In addition, boulder talus and numerous glacial erratics were found frequently throughout the survey area. Based on the absence of evidence of archeological sites and the lack of structural remnants, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Segment of the Vermilion Loop Trail on Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by JPJ Engineering out of Hibbing, Minnesota for a proposed segment of the Vermilion Loop Trail on an upland above the south shore of Lake Vermilion. The trail is on public land owned by Breitung Township and the city of Tower. Consultation with the Bois Forte Reservation was conducted through the Tribal Historic Preservation Office prior to the survey. Pedestrian walkover survey was conducted over the entire project area with shovel testing at locations deemed appropriate along the trail corridor. A pre-existing trail was present but caused minimal disturbance to the ground. One post-contact archeological site, 21SLaec, was identified during the walkover survey. The site was a probable mineral exploration pit with dimensions of 6-7 feet deep and 18-20 feet long by 9-10 feet wide. The pit probably dates to the late 19th to early 20th Century iron mining on the Vermilion Range. It was the only feature identified during the project survey. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine if the site is significant and eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance of the site is possible, then no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Archaeological Phase I Survey for the Reconstruction of the Highland Street Project, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Cultural resource investigations were conducted for the proposed reconstruction of Highland Street in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The investigations included a Phase I field survey of selected, high probability areas within the disposal area. The project was done under contract with the St. Louis County Public Works Department. The project area was surveyed by shovel testing in the vegetated terrain with supplementary pedestrian walkover. No previously undocumented historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded during this project. One potential area of concerns centers around the proposed disturbance to a small area within the fence line in the southwestern corner of the Oneota Cemetery. If the road can not be moved then it was recommended that either monitoring during construction be conducted or some type of subsurface testing be used to determine if burials are present. If burials are found then all work in the area of the burial must cease until proper treatment of the remains can be arranged. If these conditions are met or agreed upon then it is recommended that a no historic properties affected determination is warranted.

Mulholland, Susan C. (2013)

Emerson Driveway Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report, St. Louis County, MN

Peter Emerson contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed driveway to access his property on Cooks Lake in St. Louis County, Minnesota. On May 16, 2013, personnel for the DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed driveway in the APE. Since the project APE was in a densely vegetated area, it had nearly no surface visibility. It was determined that a shovel test survey to sample the subsurface sediments was required. The archaeological survey consisted of a total of five shovel tests paced on two flatter areas within the driveway route above and to the wetland area. No evidence of archaeological sites or surface features from historic structures were observed during the survey. Based on the absence of evidence of archaeological sites and the lack of structural remnants, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Emerson Driveway Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report, St. Louis County, MN-Revised.

Peter Emerson contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed driveway to access his property on Cooks Lake in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Initial survey was conducted on May 16, 2013 by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center. On July 3, 2013, a revised APE south of the wetland was surveyed. The archaeological survey on May 16, 2013, consisted of five shovel tests placed on two flatter areas within the driveway route north of the wetland area. The survey on July 5, 2013, consisted of eight shovel tests placed on the flatter areas south of the wetland area. A total of 13 tests were placed in the driveway route on either side of the wetland. No evidence of archaeological sites or surface features from historic structures were observed during the survey. Based on the absence of evidence of archaeological sites and the lack of structural remnants, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Letter Report: Hay Bay Campsite Construction, Tomahawk Point, Island Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Minnesota Power (MP) proposed construction of five campsites with latrines on Hay Bay in the southern portion of Island Lake Reservoir in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The locations are on the southern shore of Tomahawk Point and a peninsula on the western edge of the bay. Construction includes installation of primitive campsite facilities (tent pads, fire rings, picnic tables and latrines) on the new MP designated campsites. Each of the campsites use areas requires limited ground disturbance for installation of facilities as well as clearing of brush. In addition, the latrines require deeper ground disturbance. Duluth Archeology Center personnel surveyed the proposed campsite and latrine areas at Island Lake Reservoir on September 3, 2013. Field methods included

pedestrian walkover for surface indications of historic sites and shovel testing for buried prehistoric sites where topographic conditions were appropriate. One proposed campsite had a sparse scatter of recent historic material. A finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for the construction of five campsites with latrines on Hay Bay at Island Lake Reservoir. No evidence of cultural materials was observed at four of the campsites. The items recorded at the other are considered to be modern and representative of modern trash. No further archeological investigations are recommended for these recreational locations.

Cultural Resources Review of the Nissila Cabin, 21SL1000, Minnesota Power Lease Lot STLO 0561432-1418, Whiteface Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Lease lot STLO 0561432-1418 on Whiteface Reservoir was the original Minnesota Power lease on the East Whiteface River (Harris Bay) portion of Whiteface Reservoir in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Three structures were constructed by the Nissila family, who held the only Minnesota Power lease on this portion of Whiteface Reservoir prior to the current Harris Bay development. The Nissila Cabin site, 21SL1000, includes the collapsed remains of the original log cabin and associated features; two later structures, a log sauna and a frame cabin structure, were in other portions of the lot and not included in the site designation. The site was never formally evaluated and was monitored on the 3-year cycle and review for two construction requests for the adjacent lot. In 2012, the lease was transferred and new structures constructed on top of the hill, requiring removal of the former frame cabin. Sometime during that construction, the remnants of the original log cabin at the shoreline were removed by the lease holders. The destruction of this component of 21SL1000 was identified during the 2013 monitoring and is recommend as an Adverse Impact to the site. Recommendations focus on identifying what components still exist and consideration of mitigation activities in consultation with FERC, MNSHPO, and OSA.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton (2013)

Archaeological Survey of Submerged Beaches on the Fond du Lac Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2360, Carlton and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2013

See Carlton County.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Lawrence J. Sommer (2013)

Cultural Resources Review for the Shorefishing Station and Associated Repairs to the Dam Area, Wild Rice Lake Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Development of a handicap accessible shorefishing station was proposed by Minnesota Power for the embankment associated with the dam at Wild Rice Lake Reservoir in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The dam and embankment are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); prehistoric archaeological sites are present on the shores of Wild Rice Lake Reservoir. Review of the project, including two parking spaces, moving a gate and sign, two picnic tables, and several areas of rip rap repair was conducted to determine if adverse impacts would be expected to result from the project. The area has a very low potential for archaeological sites as a result of low topographic ground and extensive previous disturbance. Alterations to the embankment are not considered to be significant and will not affect the eligibility of the structure. Therefore a No Adverse Impact finding is recommended.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider (2013)

Up a Lazy River: Archaeological Investigations on the Cloquet River Watershed, Lake and St. Lois Counties, Minnesota

See Lake County.

Sommer, Lawrence J. and Susan C. Mulholland (2013)

Archaeological/Historical Description of Nearby Resources for Environmental Assessment Worksheet on the CN Dock 6 Stabilization and Materials Stockpile Expansion Project, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Archaeological and historical description was conducted in advance of a proposed stabilization and expansion project on the Canadian Northern (CN) dock 6 and adjacent area in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The proposed project includes stabilization work on CN dock 6 with expansion of the property footprint by filling 24 acres of harbor adjacent to the existing materials storage facility. The project also includes stabilization work on the easterly face of CN dock 6, including addition of sheet piling and fill at the dock. The proposed project will not affect most of the nearby resources. Only two of the former DM & IR iron ore docks (no 1 and 6) will potentially receive direct impacts from the proposed activities. Docks 1 and 6, have been recommended as eligible to the NRHP several times. Before any actual construction work is stared, the remnants of former DM&IR dock no. 1 should be photographed for archival purposes and the company may wish to prepare a formal Determination of Eligibility for listing the Duluth ore docks in the NRHP.

Scott

Florin, Frank (2013)

Summary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155 and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 "Y" Study in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Florin, Frank, James Lindbeck and Beth Wergin (2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155, and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Traverse

Harrison, Christina (2013)

Report on Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted for Proposed Wastewater Collection & Treatment System Improvements, Browns Valley, Traverse County, Minnesota

The city of Browns Valley, Traverse County, Minnesota, is proposing to improve its wastewater collection and treatment system. While initially reviewed in 2010 subsequent revisions of the project plans resulted in the need for additional archaeological survey. The city of Browns Valley retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct the investigation. A literature/records search and field review was completed by ARS during the week of September 16, 2013. Although the number of archaeological and historic sites that already have been recorded near the project area indicate that Browns Valley and surroundings has a high cultural resource potential, results of testing and visual inspection in the project area did not identify any cultural evidence. The negative results of the archaeological testing indicate that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any adverse impact on significant buried cultural resources. Nor should it have any adverse visual impact on the National Register listed Sam Brown Cabin/Fort Wadsworth Agency and Scout Headquarters building that is located in close proximity to the project.

Wabasha

Arzigian, Constance (2012)

Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Ronald Bomberek Property, Maple Spring, Wabasha County, For Roadway Construction and Easement

This letter reports on archaeological investigations along an approximately 2800 foot stretch of proposed access road with a 15 foot wide easement. The work was done from McGhie and Betts, Inc., Rochester, Minnesota, by Constance Arzigian, research associated with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The work will involve construction of a narrow access road with a 15 foot wide easement, with most of the project going through low wetland areas that are to be raised with fill. All construction will involve only addition of material along the roadway, with no cutting or scraping. Field survey was conducted on March 6, 2012 by Arzigian. The route had been staked out by McGhie & Betts, and the entire length was walked to check for any evidence of cultural features, particularly any possible mound both along the route, or nearby. No cultural material was encountered during the survey. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. Surface sediments in the project area are the result of flooding and alluvial deposition. If there are deeply buried deposits similar to that at King Coulee at the mouth of the valley, they will not be impacted by the construction of surface features such as the proposed access road. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Cold Spring Brook, Wabasha County, Minnesota, for Trout Unlimited Sponsored Habitat Improvements

This letter reports on archaeological investigations along Cold Spring Brook, Wabasha County, Minnesota, for habitat improvements by EOR, sponsored by Trout Unlimited. The work was done on August 22, 2012, by Constance Arzigian, Senior Research Archaeologist with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The work will involve habitat impartments along two stretches of Cold Spring Brook, totaling approximately 4000 feet. Survey was conducted by walking along the bank of the stream to look for surficial features such as foundations or mounds, and within the stream to check exposed cutbanks for any evidence for buried A deposits or cultural material. A shovel test pit was excavated on the left or north side of the stream confirming the evidence of post-settlement alluvium. There were remnants of an old foundation, probably for a bridge, but these will not be affected by the current project. A single flake was recovered during the field survey, at the margin of a cornfield along the east side of the lower stretch of the creek, but because of its water worn condition, it is not considered to represent an in situ prehistoric site. No in situ cultural resources will be adversely affected ted by the project as currently planned. The areas of proposed bank resloping will impact only recent alluvial deposits. No additional archaeological work is recommended, unless construction plans change.

Dowiasch, Jean and Constance Arzigian (2012)

Letter Report: Dairyland Power N-340 Rebuild Project in Wabasha and Winona County, Minnesota.

This letter reports on archaeological field investigations for the Dairyland Power N-340 Rebuild project in Wabasha and Winona County, Minnesota. The project has two segments, one from the Altura to Weaver substations, and the other from Weaver to the Alma River crossing. On June 20, 2011, Arzigian field-checked the entire project length with DPC personnel. Poles will be one to two-foot round poles for overhead lines, and access for equipment will often be over existing paved or field roads and will not involve any construction; vehicles will usually drive over the existing surface. Both pole locations and planned access roads were examined to determine if the warranted additional field investigations. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing of four locations for Dairyland Power's N-340 Rebuild Project Monitoring recovered no cultural materials. Shovel tests excavated at each pole location were excavated to the subsoil. Installation of new power poles at the locations surveyed will not impact any cultural materials. Survey at the location for an access road bridge indicated recent alluvial deposits. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

Halvorsen, Peer (2012)

Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey for the People's Energy Cooperative 2013-2016 Work Plan, Olmsted and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

See Olmsted County.

Winona

Dowiasch, Jean and Constance Arzigian (2012)

Letter Report: Dairyland Power N-340 Rebuild Project in Wabasha and Winona County, Minnesota.

See Wabasha County.

Stevenson, Katherine P. (2012)

Letter Report: Phase I Survey in Empty Lot Adjacent to 46651 Riverview Drive in Winona County.

This letter report is in regards to the Phase I archaeological survey conducted at the empty lot adjacent to 46651 Riverview Drive in Winona County for compliance with the county ordinance. The potential property owner proposes to construct a 49' x 91' storage shed with a concrete slab on his property. The Mississippi River is approximately 300 feet to the east. On December 17, 2012 MVAC archaeologist Jean Dowiasch met Eric Johnson, Zoning Administrator for the Winona County Planning Department, at the project area. The proposed shed location was staked within the lot. A Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed project including five shovel test pits within the shed project area. Four additional shovel tests were excavated along the eastern third of the lot. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area.

Yellow Medicine

Stemper, Cliff (2012)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Rural Waterline Land Corridors on Parts of Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties, Minnesota

See Lincoln County.

Statewide

Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan (2013)

MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2012 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry. The program began in 1994 to implement recommendations for protection of cultural resources found in the Generic EIS on Timber Management completed in the early 1990s. During 2012, the Program conducted reviews of timber sales and other Division activities that were considered to have good potential to affect known or previously undocumented heritage resources. Archival and field research was conducted for thirteen Division of Forestry undertakings in nine counties; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at eleven project locations. In addition, the Program conducted investigations to assess the condition of a known heritage site in an additional county. Descriptions of project reviews and field assessments conducted during 2012 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2012 and in most cases do not include all text and images from the original report. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from Program staff.

Projects were undertaken in the following counties: Anoka, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Goodhue, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Roseau and St. Louis.

MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2012 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Division of Fish & Wildlife. The program began in April of 2001, and is intended to conduct cultural resource reviews for the Division that address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Minnesota Statute 138. During 2012 the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects and habitat improvement projects involving state lands or programs in 38 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 27 projects that appeared to have sufficient potential to affect historic properties to warrant further review. Archival research and field research were conducted for 25 of these projects, while two project were subjected to archival research alone. Archaeological sites or other potentially significant cultural properties were identified at seven project sites. Description of project reviews conducted during 2012 are presented in the second and third chapters of this report. These are slightly edited version of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2012, and in most cases do not include all the text and images found in the original reports. The fourth chapter is an accounting of those projects that were subjected to only an initial assessment, and did not receive deeper review due to the lack of potential to affect historic or archaeological properties. Copies of individual project reports and other documentation can be obtained from the SHPO or directly from Project staff.

Projects were undertaken in the following counties: Aitkin, Becker, Brown, Chippewa, Crow Wing, Faribault, Goodhue, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pine, Redwood, St. Louis, Scott, Wilkin, Winona and Wright.

Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George (2013)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2009 field season. This program is in its twenty-sixth year. Cultural resource reviews were initiated in compliance with Minnesota Statutes (138 and 307.08), which are intended to provide protection to archaeological, historical, traditional use, and cemetery properties. Two Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) reviews were completed; one at Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area and one a Zipple Bay State Park. Cultural resource reviews in 2009 were initiated or completed for development-related projects including: construction for trail and road rehabilitation and reroutes, a geothermal well, campground rehabilitations, infrastructure facility construction, interpretive markers and signs, historic structure rehabilitation, a boat harbor improvement, new pit and vault toilets, a bridge replacement, a new mountain bike trail, a water treatment facility, vegetation restoration and management, a new campground, a new playground, and septic system construction or rehabilitation. Five projects involved surveys of non-construction-related reasons: three vegetation management projects, a project involving an interpretive trail, and a site recording project. During the 2009 field season, 37 reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 27 state parks, state recreation areas, state waysides, and a MnDNR administered property. Four office reviews were completed for projects not requiring field investigation. Intensive archaeological testing was completed at the Bear Paw Campground site (21CE0027) in Itasca State Park. In 2009, twenty-four of the 37 field projects initiated involved cultural resource properties. Twenty-eight archeological or historical properties were identified or further studied as a result of the surveys and intensive testing. Fieldwork was conducted in six national Register Historic Districts and three National Historic Landmarks.

Projects were reviewed in the following parks: Bear Head Lake, Big Bog State Recreation Area, Camden, Cascade River, Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area, Fort Snelling, Fort Ridgely, Glendalough, Gooseberry Falls, Great River Bluffs, Interstate, Itasca, Jay Cooke, Kodonce River State Wayside, Lake Carlos, Lake Shetek, McCarthy Beach, Maplewood, Mille Lacs Kathio, Monson Lake, New Ulm Regional Office, St. Croix, Sibley, Soudan Underground Mine, Split Rock Lighthouse, Tettegouche, Whitewater and Zippel Bay.

Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

Sites Discussed in Reports Listed - 2013

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
Aitkin	21AK0109	Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson	Andy Gibson Wreck (21-AK-109) Fallen Tree Mitigation Report
	21AK0121	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012
	21AK0122	Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson	Red Mill Wreck (21-AK-122) Report, 2013
Anoka	21AN0140	Aulwes, Gina and Austin Jenkins	Phase I Inventory and Phase II Evaluation for Parking Lot Improvements at Manomin Park
	21AN0179	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
	21AN0180	*ibid.*	
	21ANz	*ibid.*	
Becker	21BK0087	Florin, Frank	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Viking Gas Transmission Detroit Lakes Replacement Project in Becker County, Minnesota
	21BK0132	*ibid.*	
	21BK0133	*ibid.*	
	21BK0134	*ibid.*	
	21BK0135	*ibid.*	
	21BK0136	*ibid.*	
Beltrami	21BL0002	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
	21BL0220	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21BL0220	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21BL0283	Rothaus, Richard	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Otter Tail 115kV Upgrade, Beltrami County, Minnesota
	21BL0284	*ibid.*	
	21BL0323	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21BL0327	Rothaus, Richard	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Otter Tail 115kV Upgrade, Beltrami County, Minnesota
	21BL0328	*ibid.*	
	21BL0329	*ibid.*	
	21BL0330	*ibid.*	
	21BL0331	*ibid.*	
Carlton	21CL0003	Mulholland Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland	Field Report Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Review, Forebay Remediation Project, Thomson Development, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, Carlton County, Minnesota
	21CL0003	Mulholland Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland	Addendum: Field Report Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Review, Forebay Remediation Project, Thomson Development, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, Carlton County, Minnesota
	21CL0008	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton	Archaeological Survey of Submerged Beaches on the Fond du Lac Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2360, Carlton and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2013
	21CL0034	*ibid.*	

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21CA0193	*ibid.*	
	21CA0195	*ibid.*	
	21CA0196	*ibid.*	
	21CA0202	*ibid.*	
	21CA0269	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21CA0296	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21CA0436	*ibid.*	
	21CA0444	*ibid.*	
	21CA0445	*ibid.*	
	21CA0500	*ibid.*	
	21CA0612	*ibid.*	
	21CA0613	*ibid.*	
	21CA0672	*ibid.*	
	21CA0673	*ibid.*	
	21CA0674	*ibid.*	
	21CA0675	*ibid.*	
	21CA0740	*ibid.*	
	21CA0740	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Four Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21CA0741	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21CA0742	*ibid.*	
	21CA0743	*ibid.*	
	21CA0744	*ibid.*	
	21CA0745	*ibid.*	
	21CA0746	*ibid.*	
	21CA0747	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21CA0747	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21CA0748	*ibid.*	
	21CA0749	*ibid.*	

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21CA0750	*ibid.*	
	21CA0751	*ibid.*	
	21CA0752	*ibid.*	
	21CA0753	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation for Proposed Residential Developments with the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
Chisago	21CH0005	Kolb, Michael F.	Geoarchaeological Investigation at Mound Group 21CH5 along the Proposed Middle School (Segment 2) Portion of the Swedish Immigrant Trail in Lindstrom, Minnesota
Clearwater	21CE0027	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
	21CE0042	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
Cottonwood	21CO0048	Sanders, Tom and Charles Broste	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Sties Along the Little Cottonwood River, Section 8, Delton Township, Cottonwood County, MN.
	21CO0049	*ibid.*	
	21CO0053	*ibid.*	
Crow Wing	21CW0059	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
	21CW0059	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012
Dakota	21DK0006	Fleming, Edward P.	Summary Report of 2012 Joint Science Museum of Minnesota/University of Minnesota Investigation of the Bremer Habitation Site (21DK06)
	21DK0090	Nienow, Jeremy L.	Report and Recommendation on Cultural Resources within the Lebanon Hills Regional Park, Dakota County, Minnesota
	21DK0091	*ibid.*	
	21DK0092	*ibid.*	
	21DK0093	*ibid.*	
Douglas	21DL0147	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
	21DL0149	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Brophy Park 2012 Addition Project, Douglas County, Minnesota
	21DL0153	*ibid.*	
	21DL0154	*ibid.*	
Faribault	21FA0010	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012
Goodhue	21GD0017	Kolb, Michael F.	Geoarchaeological Investigations on a Portion of the Silvernale Mound Group for the Proposed Expansion of Capital Safety Red Wing, Minnesota
	21GD0020	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
	21GD0045	Schirmer, Ronald C.	Report on Field Investigations Conducted Under Minnesota Archaeological Survey License 12-046
	21GD0051	*ibid.*	
	21GD0074	Arnott, Sigrid and David Maki	Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Greater Minnesota Transmission Natural Gas Line from Miesville to the Prairie Island Indian Community, Goodhue and Dakota Counties, and Assessment of the Buffalo Slough Mound Group (21GD074), Goodhue County, Minnesota
	21GD0260	Schirmer, Ronald C.	Report on Field Investigations Conducted Under Minnesota Archaeological Survey License 12-046
	21GD0290	*ibid.*	

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
Hennepin	21HE0104	Justin, Michael A.	Cultural Resources Literature Review and Assessment for the Bert Notermann Property Development, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota
	21HE0400	Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson	Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Lake Minnetonka Nautical Archaeology 1 Project Report
	21HE0401	*ibid.*	
	21HE0404	*ibid.*	
	21HE0415	*ibid.*	
	21HE0416	*ibid.*	
	21HE0417	*ibid.*	
	21HE0418	*ibid.*	
Itasca	21IC0385	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase III Archaeological Excavation of Sites 21IC0385 and 21IC0386 in Itasca County, Minnesota (Vols. I and II)
	21IC0386	*ibid.*	
	21IC0390	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21IC0400	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
	21IC0401	*ibid.*	
	21IC0402	*ibid.*	
	21IC0403	*ibid.*	
	21IC0405	*ibid.*	
	21IC0406	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21IC0407	*ibid.*	
	21IC0410	*ibid.*	
	21IC0411	*ibid.*	
Jackson	21JK0046	Stemper, Cliff	A Combined Phase IA Field Review and Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation on Part of Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota
	21JK0047	*ibid.*	
Koochiching	21KC0127	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
Lake	21LA0117	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider	Up a Lazy River: Archaeological Investigations on the Cloquet River Watershed, Lake and St. Lois Counties, Minnesota
	21LA0121	*ibid.*	
	21LA0375	Mulholland, Stephen L., Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season
	21LA0495	*ibid.*	
	21LA0496	*ibid.*	
	21LA0530	*ibid.*	
	21LA0531	*ibid.*	

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21LA0532	*ibid.*	
	21LA0533	*ibid.*	
	21LA0534	*ibid.*	
	21LA0558	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider	Up a Lazy River: Archaeological Investigations on the Cloquet River Watershed, Lake and St. Lois Counties, Minnesota
	21LA0559	*ibid.*	
	21LA0560	*ibid.*	
	21LA0561	*ibid.*	
	21LA0562	Mulholland, Stephen L., Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season
	21LA0563	Fjerstad, Branden and Peer Halvorsen	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Potential Twin Metals Minnesota Areas of Interest, St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota
Lake of the	21LW0023	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
Lyon	21LY0130	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
Martin	21MR0051	Stemper, Cliff	A Combined Phase IA Field Review and Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation on Part of Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota
	21MR0052	*ibid.*	
Mille Lacs	21ML??	Rothaus, Richard	Letter Report: Phase I/Phase II Survey of Eddy's Expansion Property
	21ML0006	Jenkins, Austin, Gina Aulwes and Kelly Wolf	Archaeological Excavations at the Ayer House (21ML0006) Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
	21ML0011	Valppu, Seppo H.	Archaeobotanical Analysis: Petaga Point 21ML11 Archaeological Site, Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, 2011
	21ML0011	Mather, David and Jim Cummings	2012 Summary Report: Kathio Archaeology Day Public Research Program at Petaga Point Site (21ML11), Mille Lacs Kathio State Park
Morrison	21MO0016	Hamilton, Jennifer R., Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota 2012 Season
	21MO0019	*ibid.*	
	21MO0020	Mulholland, Susan C.	Review Visits to Sites on the Mississippi River, Little Falls Hydroelectric Project, Morrison County, Minnesota
	21MO0021	Hamilton, Jennifer R., Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota 2012 Season
	21MO0032	Mulholland, Susan C.	Review Visits to Sites on the Mississippi River, Little Falls Hydroelectric Project, Morrison County, Minnesota
	21MO0033	*ibid.*	
	21MO0036	*ibid.*	
	21MO0037	*ibid.*	
	21MO0038	*ibid.*	

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21MO0064	Hamilton, Jennifer R., Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota 2012 Season
	21MO0109	Mulholland, Susan C.	Review Visits to Sites on the Crow Wing and Gull Rivers, Sylvan Hydroelectric Project, Cass, Morrison, and Crow Wing Counties Minnesota: 2013 Season
	21MO0111	Mulholland, Susan C.	Review Visits to Sites on the Mississippi River, Little Falls Hydroelectric Project, Morrison County, Minnesota
	21MO0115	*ibid.*	
	21MO0116	*ibid.*	
	21MO0159	Hamilton, Jennifer R., Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota 2012 Season
	21MO0160	*ibid.*	
	21MO0170	*ibid.*	
	21MO0174	*ibid.*	
	21MO0175	*ibid.*	
	21MO0176	*ibid.*	
	21MO0177	*ibid.*	
	21MO0178	*ibid.*	
	21MO0179	*ibid.*	
	21MO0180	*ibid.*	
	21MO0184	*ibid.*	
	21MO0186	*ibid.*	
	21MO0187	*ibid.*	
	21MO0189	*ibid.*	
	21MO0190	*ibid.*	
	21MO0316	Arzigian, Constance and Renee Hutter	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Little Falls/Morrison County Airport, Little Falls, Minnesota: Crosswind Runway
	21MO0317	*ibid.*	
Murray	21MU0035	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
	21MU0051	*ibid.*	
	21MU0054	*ibid.*	
	21MU0055	*ibid.*	
	21MU0128	*ibid.*	
Olmsted	21OL0057	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012
	21OL0058	Halvorsen, Peer	Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey for the People's Energy Cooperative 2013-2016 Work Plan, Olmsted and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota
Otter Tail	21OT0120	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21OT0180	*ibid.*	
Pennington	21PE0024	O'Brien, Mollie and Andrew J. Schmidt	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Greenwood Street Construction Project, Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota
Ramsey	21RA0070	Ollila, Laurie	Archaeological Monitoring and Visual Assessment for the Gladstone Savanna Neighborhood Preserve and Gloster Park Project, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota
	21RA0070	Ollila, Laurie	Addendum for the Archaeological Monitoring and Visual Assessment for the Gladstone Savanna Neighborhood Preserve and Gloster Park Project, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota
Roseau	21RO0040	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2012
Saint Louis	21SL0531	Mulholland, Stephen L., Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season
	21SL0540	*ibid.*	
	21SL1000	Mulholland, Susan C.	Cultural Resources Review of the Nissila Cabin, 21SL1000, Minnesota Power Lease Lot STLO 0561432-1418, Whiteface Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota
	21SL1011	Mulholland, Stephen L., Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season
	21SL1105	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
	21SL1156	Mulholland, Stephen L., Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2012 Season
	21SL1157	*ibid.*	
	21SL1166	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider	Up a Lazy River: Archaeological Investigations on the Cloquet River Watershed, Lake and St. Lois Counties, Minnesota
	21SL1167	*ibid.*	
	21SL1168	*ibid.*	
	21SL1170	*ibid.*	
	21SL1171	*ibid.*	
	21SL1172	*ibid.*	
	21SL1173	*ibid.*	
	21SL1174	*ibid.*	
	21SL1175	*ibid.*	
	21SL1176	*ibid.*	
	21SL1177	*ibid.*	
	21SL1178	*ibid.*	
	21SL1179	*ibid.*	
	21SL1180	*ibid.*	

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21SL1181	*ibid.*	
	21SL1182	*ibid.*	
	21SL1183	*ibid.*	
	21SL1184	*ibid.*	
	21SL1185	*ibid.*	
	21SL1186	*ibid.*	
	21SL1187	*ibid.*	
	21SL1188	*ibid.*	
	21SL1189	*ibid.*	
	21SL1190	*ibid.*	
	21SL1191	*ibid.*	
	21SL1192	*ibid.*	
	21SL1193	*ibid.*	
	21SL1194	*ibid.*	
	21SL1195	*ibid.*	
	21SL1196	*ibid.*	
	21SL1197	*ibid.*	
	21SL1198	*ibid.*	
	21SL1199	*ibid.*	
	21SL1200	*ibid.*	
	21SL1201	*ibid.*	
	21SL1202	*ibid.*	
	21SLadz	*ibid.*	
	21SLaea	*ibid.*	
	21SLaeb	*ibid.*	
	21SLaec	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Segment of the Vermilion Loop Trail on Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota
Swift	21SW0014	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2009
	21SW0015	*ibid.*	
	21SW0016	*ibid.*	
Winona	21WN0076	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012
Wright	21WR0189	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2012

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
	21CL0038	*ibid.*	
	21CL0039	*ibid.*	
	21CL0040	*ibid.*	
	21CL0041	*ibid.*	
	21CL0044	*ibid.*	
	21CL0045	Beebe, Randolph	A Phase II Survey of the Forebay Reservoir Steam Dredge Scow, Carlton County, Minnesota
Carver	21CR0154	Florin, Frank	Summary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155 and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 "Y" Study in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0154	Florin, Frank, James Lindbeck and Beth Wergin	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155, and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0155	Florin, Frank	Summary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155 and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 "Y" Study in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0155	Florin, Frank, James Lindbeck and Beth Wergin	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155, and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0156	Florin, Frank	Summary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155 and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 "Y" Study in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0156	Florin, Frank, James Lindbeck and Beth Wergin	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155, and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0157	Florin, Frank	Summary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155 and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 "Y" Study in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
	21CR0157	Florin, Frank, James Lindbeck and Beth Wergin	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CR154, 21CR155, and 21CR156 for the TH101/CSAH 61 Southwest Reconnection Project in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota
Cass	21CA0016	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21CA0055	Mulholland, Susan C.	Review Visits to Sites on the Crow Wing and Gull Rivers, Sylvan Hydroelectric Project, Cass, Morrison, and Crow Wing Counties Minnesota: 2013 Season
	21CA0065	*ibid.*	
	21CA0073	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2012 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Forestry Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
	21CA0106	*ibid.*	
	21CA0138	*ibid.*	
	21CA0176	*ibid.*	
	21CA0189	Mulholland, Susan C.	Review Visits to Sites on the Crow Wing and Gull Rivers, Sylvan Hydroelectric Project, Cass, Morrison, and Crow Wing Counties Minnesota: 2013 Season
	21CA0190	*ibid.*	
	21CA0191	*ibid.*	
	21CA0192	*ibid.*	

Pequot Lakes Trailside Park Improvement Project
February 6, 2023 - Agency and Tribal Review and Comment Request

	Agency	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	City	State	Zip
1	Upper Sioux Community	Attn: Samantha Odegard	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 147	Granite Falls	MN	56241
2	Lower Sioux Community	Attn: Cheyanne St. John	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 308	Morton	MN	56270
3	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community	Attn: Leonard Wabasha	Cultural Resources Director	2330 Sioux Trail NW	Prior Lake	MN	55372
4	Prairie Island Indian Community	Attn: Gabe Miller	Environmental Progam Manager	5636 Sturgeon Lake Road	Welch	MN	55089
5	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	Attn: Terry Kemper	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	43408 Oodena Drive	Onamia	MN	56359
6	Minnesota Indian Affairs Council			161 St. Anthony Avenue, Ste 919	St. Paul	MN	55103
7	MN DNR Division of Ecological Resources			500 Lafayette Road	St. Paul	MN	55155
8	MN DNR Floodplain Management			500 Lafayette Road	St. Paul	MN	55155
9	MN Pollution Control Agency	Environmental Review		520 Lafayette Road N	St. Paul	MN	55155
10	State Historic Preservation Office	Attn: Kelly Gragg-Johnson	Administration Building, Ste 203	50 Sherburne Avenue	St. Paul	MN	55155
11	US Army Corps of Engineers			180 5th St E, Ste 700	St. Paul	MN	55101
12	US Fish and Wildlife			5600 American Blvd West, Ste 990	Bloomington	MN	55437
13	NRCS - Baxter Service Center	Attn: Russell Kleinschmidt		7118 Clearwater Road	Baxter	MN	56425
14	Crow Wing County SWCD	Attn: Melissa Barrick, District Mgr.		322 Laurel Street, #22	Brainerd	MN	56401
15	Crow Wing County Administrative Decisions	Attn: Gary Griffin, Director		322 Laurel Street, Suite 15	Brainerd	MN	56401

MILLE LACS BAND OF OJIBWE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

WiDSETH
ATTN: Gail Leverson
315 5th St. NW
Suite1
Bemidji, MN 56601
RE: Trailside Park Improvements

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above referenced project. It has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992 and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (38CFR800).

The Mille Lacs Band THPO department has reviewed the project. At this time the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe would like to be in consultation.

You may contact our Office (320) 532-7450 Cell (320)362-1393 if you have questions regarding our review of these projects. Please refer to the MLB-THPO Number as stated above in all correspondence with these projects.

Sincerely,

Penny Kemper 2/21/23

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Mille lacs Band of Ojibwe
43408 Oodena Drive
Onamia MN 56359

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MILLE LACS BAND OF OJIBWE
Department of Natural Resources and Environment
43408 Oodena Drive
Onamia, Minnesota 56359

WiDSETH
ATTN: Gail Leverson
315 5th St. NW
Suite1
Bemidji, MN 56601

566013045 C003

City of Pequot Lakes Bands in the Park 2022 in Trailside Park

Saturdays 7:00pm – 9:00pm

June 18	Dos Guys - Variety
June 25	Greg & Mike – Folk, classic rock
July 2	LOLAH – Variety
July 9	Uncle Wheat & Eddie - Rock
July 16	Skippin Stones - Variety
July 23	One Night Stand – Rock, Blues, Jazz & Gospel
July 30	Norman's Bait & Tackle Choir Band - Variety
August 13	Daybreak – 40'S thru Current
August 20	Rockin' Hill – Classic Rock & Jazz

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