ATTACHMENT 1

NRCS Soil Classifications and Limitations within Project Area (See Figure 5)

NRCS Soil Name	Percent of Project Area [1]	Within 6' Trail Alignment?	Landform / Parent Material	Natural Drainage Class	Capacity of the Most Limiting Layer to Transmit Water (Ksat)	Prime Farmland?	Hydric Soil?	Erosion Hazard (Road or Trail)
618B - Itasca silt loam, 1 to 10 percent slopes	0.060	Yes	Moraines / Silty glaciolacustrine deposits over loamy till	Well drained	Moderately high to high	Yes	No	Moderate
870C - Itasca-Goodland silt loams, 2 to 12 percent slopes	39	Yes	Moraines / Silty glaciolacustrine deposits over loamy till	Well drained	Moderately high to high	No	No	Moderate
870E - Itasca-Goodland silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes	16.50	Yes	Moraines / Silty glaciolacustrine deposits over loamy till	Well drained	Moderately high to high	No	No	Severe
871 -Indus and Brickton soils	0.09	No	Flats on lake plains / Clayey lacustrine deposits	Poorly drained	Very low	If drained	Yes	Slight
995 - Seelyeville-Seelyeville, ponded, complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1.5	No	Depressions / Herbaceous organic material	Very poorly drained	Moderately high to high	No	Yes	Slight
1031 - Histosols, ponded	0.40	No	Swamps / Herbaceous organic material over sandy outwash	Very poorly drained	High to very high	No	Yes	Slight
1042 - Dumps, mine	23	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No	Not Rated
1043C - Udorthents, nearly level to rolling	4.2	Yes	N/A	Well drained	Moderately high to high	No	No	Moderate
1043F - Udorthents, very steep	1.2	Yes	N/A	Well drained	Moderately high to high	No	No	Severe
A60B - Zimmerman loamy fine sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes	3.6	Yes	Flats / Sandy outwash	Somewhat excessively drained	High to very high	No	No	Slight

[1] Remaining acreage is water from Tioga Mine Pit.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTACHMENT 2

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Ecological & Water Resources
500 Lafayette Road, Box 25
St. Paul, MN 55155-4025

March 30, 2018
Correspondence # ERDB 20180294-0002

Ms. Jessica Piche
City of Cohasset
305 NW 1st Ave
Cohasset, MN 55721

RE: Natural Heritage Review of the proposed Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail,
T55N R26W Sections 23, 26 & 35; Itasca County

Dear Ms. Piche,

As requested, the Minnesota Natural Heritage Information System has been queried to determine if any rare species or other significant natural features are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the proposed project. Based on this query, rare features have been documented within the search area (for details, please visit the Rare Species Guide Website for more information on the biology, habitat use, and conservation measures of these rare species). Please note that the following rare features may be adversely affected by the proposed project:

- The proposed project is partially within an area that has been preliminarily identified by the Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) as a *Moderate* Biodiversity Significance Sites of Biodiversity Significance have varying levels of native biodiversity and are ranked based on the relative significance of this biodiversity at a statewide level. Sites ranked as *Moderate* contain occurrences of rare species and/or moderately disturbed native plant communities, and/or landscapes that have a strong potential for recovery. Actions to minimize disturbance may include, but are not limited to, the following recommendations:

    - Minimize width of trail;
    - As much as possible, operate within already-disturbed areas;
    - Do not route trails through wet swales or depressions, or sensitive rock outcrop areas;
    - Bridge all stream and wetland crossings;
    - Minimize vehicular disturbance in the area (allow only vehicles/equipment necessary for construction activities);
    - Do not park equipment or stockpile supplies in the area;
    - Do not place spoil within sensitive areas;
    - Use effective erosion prevention and sediment control measures;

- Inspect and clean all equipment prior to bringing it to the site to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species;
- Trail maintenance plans should address erodible soils, especially in areas of steep topography;
- Use signage to encourage visitors to stay on designated trails;
- Revegetate disturbed soil with native species suitable to the local habitat as soon after construction as possible; and
- Use only weed-free mulches, topsoils, and seed mixes.

- Pokegama Lake has been identified as a Lake of *Outstanding* Biological Significance. Lakes of Biological Significance were ranked *as Outstanding, High* or *Moderate* based on unique plant and animal presence. This particular lake was ranked based on its fish and plant population. The lake is also a designated Wild Rice Lake. As such, it is important that deterioration of water quality is minimized and effective erosion prevention and sediment control practices are implemented and maintained throughout the duration of the project.

- The Environmental Assessment Worksheet should address whether the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect the above rare features and, if so, it should identify specific measures that will be taken to avoid or minimize disturbance.

- Please include a copy of this letter in any state or local license or permit application. Please note that measures to avoid or minimize disturbance to the above rare features may be included as restrictions or conditions in any required permits or licenses.

The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS), a collection of databases that contains information about Minnesota's rare natural features, is maintained by the Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources. The NHIS is continually updated as new information becomes available, and is the most complete source of data on Minnesota's rare or otherwise significant species, native plant communities, and other natural features. However, the NHIS is not an exhaustive inventory and thus does not represent all of the occurrences of rare features within the state. Therefore, ecologically significant features for which we have no records may exist within the project area. If additional information becomes available regarding rare features in the vicinity of the project, further review may be necessary.

For environmental review purposes, the results of this Natural Heritage Review are valid for one year; the results are only valid for the project location (noted above) and the project description provided on the NHIS Data Request Form. Please contact me if project details change or for an updated review if construction has not occurred within one year.

The Natural Heritage Review does not constitute review or approval by the Department of Natural Resources as a whole. Instead, it identifies issues regarding known occurrences of rare features and potential effects to these rare features. If needed, please contact your DNR Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist to determine whether there are other natural resource concerns associated with the proposed project. Please be aware that additional site assessments or review may be required.

Thank you for consulting us on this matter, and for your interest in preserving Minnesota's rare natural resources. An invoice will be mailed to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Samantha Bump
Natural Heritage Review Specialist
Samantha.Bump@state.mn.us

Links: Rare Species Guide
http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/index.html
DNR Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist Contact Info
http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/ereview/erp_regioncontacts.html

Cc: Margi Coyle

ATTACHMENT 3 – SHPO Correspondence

MN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION / STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES **TEXT COPY – Original Available Upon Request**

March 15, 2018
Ms. Heather Wright Wendel
Environmental Engineer
Barr Engineering
325 South Lake Avenue
Duluth, MN 55802

RE: DNR Grant #GMRPTC18-05
City of Cohasset Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail
Cohasset, Itasca County
SHPO Number: 2018-1206

Dear Ms. Wright Wendel:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above project. Information received on 15 February 2018 has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Office by the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

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

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

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

If you have any questions regarding our review of this project, please contact our Environmental Review Section at (651) 201-3285.

Sincerely,
Sarah Beimers (signature)
Sarah J. Beimers
Environmental Review Manager

Department of Administration
203 Administration Building, 50 Sherburne Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55155
651-201-3287 I MNSHPO@state.mn.us I mn.gov/admin/shpo

CITY OF COHASSET

Phone: 218-328-6225
Fax: 218-328-6226
Website: www.cohasset-mn.com

305 N.W. First Avenue • Cohasset, Minnesota 55721

June 8, 2018

Ms. Sarah Beimers
Environmental Review Manager
State Historic Preservation Office/Division of Administration
203 Administration Building
50 Sherburne Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55155

RE: City of Cohasset Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail
SHPO Number: 2018-1206
Final Phase I Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey Report

Dear Ms. Beimers:

On February 14, 2018 the City of Cohasset informed SHPO of the proposed Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail (Project). On March 15, you responded (SHPO Number 2018-1206) and recommended a Phase I archaeology survey occur. At the suggestion of the DNR, the City of Cohasset provided an update letter on May 3, 2018 and offered to prepare an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UPD), if it made sense and at your recommendation.

Attached please find the completed Phase I Archaeological Survey Report; we request your concurrence with the No Historic Properties Affected finding. Additionally, a UPD was prepared for the Project. If it is useful for your review, please let us know if you would like a copy.

If you have any questions please contact me at (218) 328-6225 Ext. 22.

Sincerely,

Max Peters

cc: Bill Johnson, Minnesota DNR

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail System, Itasca County, Minnesota

Submitted to
Barr Engineering Co.

Prepared by
Timothy A. Tumberg
and
Daniel Schneider
10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc.
South St. Paul, Minnesota

Principal Investigator
Timothy A. Tumberg, PhD, RPA

June 5, 2018

Introduction

In May 2018, Barr Engineering Co. (Barr) contracted 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc (10,000 Lakes) to complete a Phase I archaeological survey for an Environmental Review Worksheet required for a new mountain bike trail system within the 500-acre Tioga Recreation Area located in the SW¼ of section 23, the NW¼, SE¼, and SW¼ of section 26, and the NE¼ and NW¼ of section 35, in T55N, R26W, approximately four miles west of the City of Grand Rapids, in Itasca County, MN (Figure 1). The City of Cohasset development proposal includes construction of 30 miles of single-track mountain bike trails and amenities such as a trailhead, parking, signage, restroom facilities, picnic shelters, changing shelters, and a bike repair station (Figure 2).

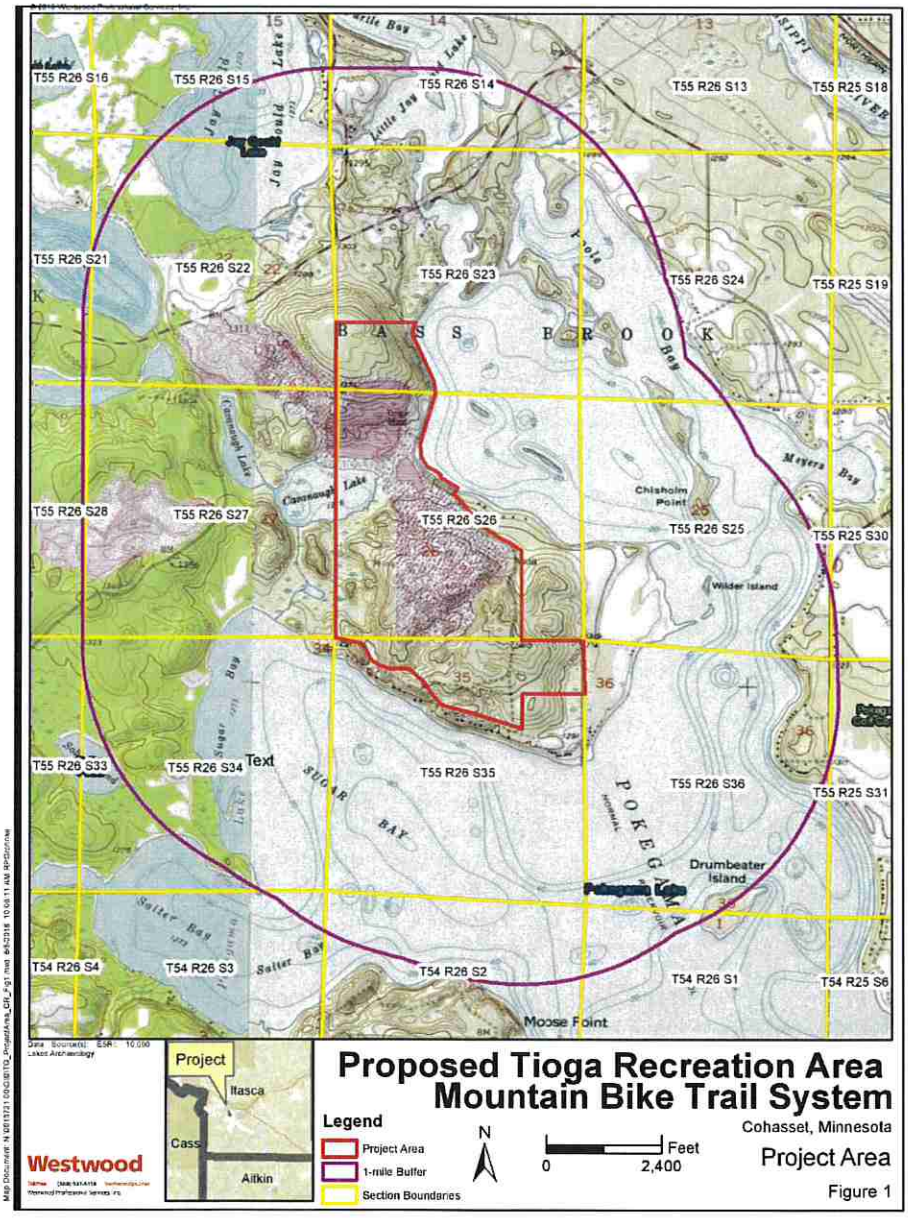

Figure 1. Proposed Project Area with one-mile literature search buffer zone (courtesy Ryan P. Grohnke, Westwood Professional Services, Inc.).

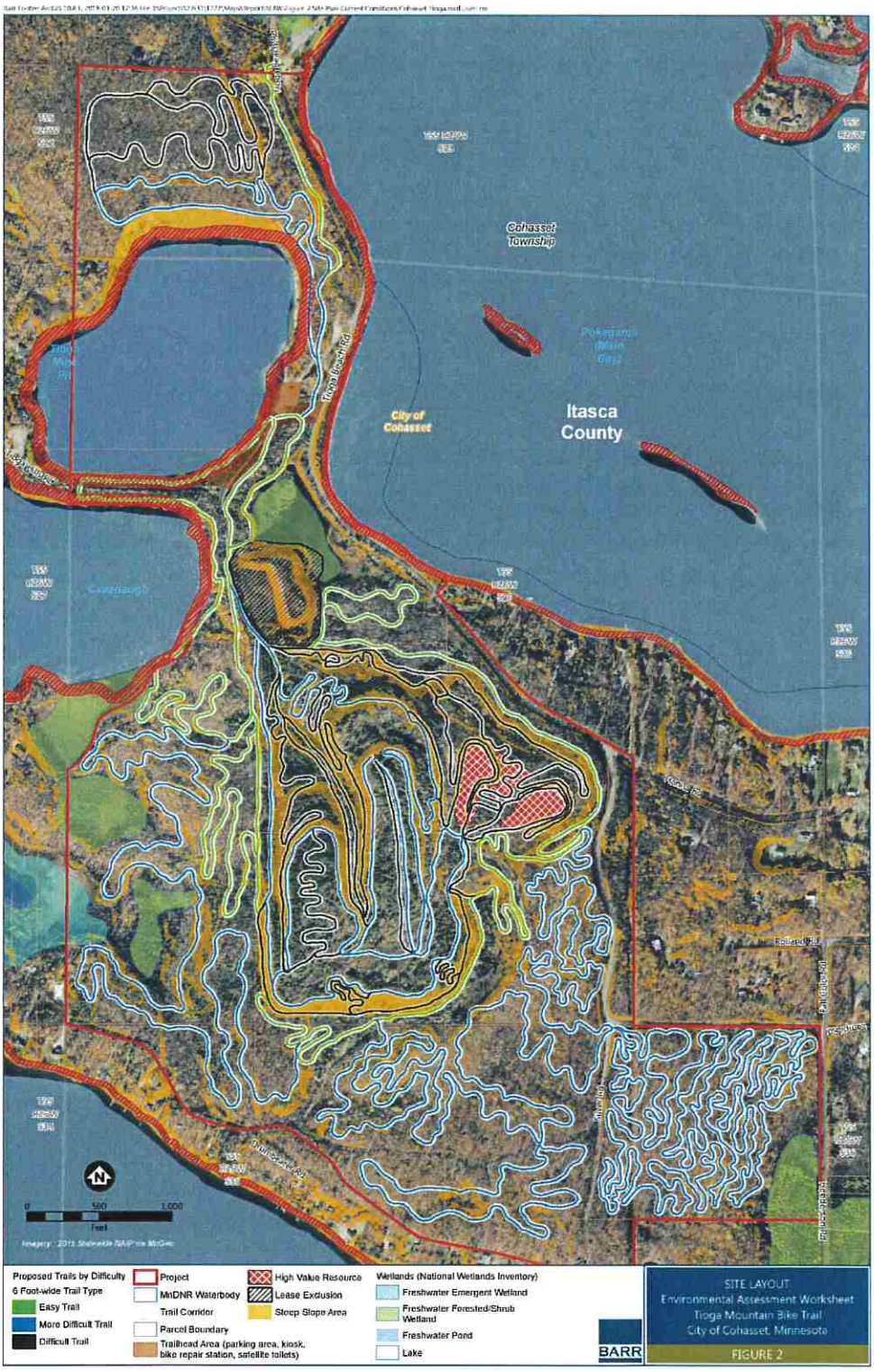

Figure 2. Proposed Tioga Recreation Area mountain bike trail system (courtesy Barr Engineering Co.).

Contracted survey tasks called for the completion of a Phase I archaeological survey and the preparation of a report documenting the results of the survey. The survey began with a pre-field literature review to identify previously documented historic properties within and one mile around project area boundaries, followed by a standard Phase I archaeological field survey to identify previously undocumented historic properties located within the proposed project's area of potential effect (APE). This report constitutes the documentation of survey results.

Subtask I – Literature Review

A review of the history/architecture inventory database and the archaeological site locations database at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Minnesota State Archaeological Site File at the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) revealed 14 previously documented archaeological sites within one mile of the project area, although none within the project area itself (Table 1). None of the archaeological sites have been evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No properties are listed on the history/architecture inventory database in either the project area or the one-mile buffer zone.

Site Number	Legal ¼ section (all T55N, R26W)	Site type description
21IC5	NW¼, SW¼, section 23	Artifact scatter
21IC58	NE¼, section 35	Artifact scatter
21IC59	SE¼, section 25	Lithic scatter
21IC60	SW¼, section 23	Artifact scatter
21IC61	SE¼, section 15	Artifact scatter
21IC68	SE¼, section 25	Lithic scatter
21IC69	SW¼, section 14	Artifact scatter
21IC71	NW¼, section 34	Lithic scatter, Structural ruin
21IC80	SW¼, section 23	Artifact scatter
21IC81	NW¼, section 24	Historic documentation
21IC86	SE¼, section 15	Artifact scatter
21IC108	SW¼, section 22	Artifact scatter
21IC284	NW¼, section 23	Earthworks
21ICam	NW¼, section 23	Structural ruin

Table 1. Previously documented archaeological sites located within one mile of the proposed Tioga Recreation Area mountain bike trail system.

Subtask 2 – Field Survey Methods

The field survey was conducted May 12-14 by 10,000 Lakes Principal Investigator Timothy A. Tumberg (OSA license # 18-042) and Project Archaeologist Daniel Schneider. For the purposes of this survey, the project APE was considered equivalent to construction limits. Mountain bike trail development tends to be minimalist by design to maintain the natural feel and setting of an area as much as possible, and construction activity thereby consists largely of clearing and trimming vegetation, moving large obstacles such as boulders, and leveling trail-width corridors along otherwise non-traversable steep side slopes.

Except in one area, field methods consisted of pedestrian visual surface reconnaissance along each proposed trail corridor, noting any cultural materials or features within sight on either side of the corridor. The exception was in the very southeastern portion of the project area east of Silvis Road, where the proposed trail is so closely spaced that survey in that area consisted of north-south transects conducted at 100-foot intervals.

Field review began in the northernmost project area and proceeded sequentially generally south and southeasterly by segments. The field review results presented below give basic project area summaries relative to each discrete segment, followed by conclusions and recommendations.

Subtask 2 – Field Survey Results

In the area north and east of the Tioga Pit, investigators noted dramatic evidence of historic industrial-scale mining in the form of sheer mine pit walls (Figure 3).

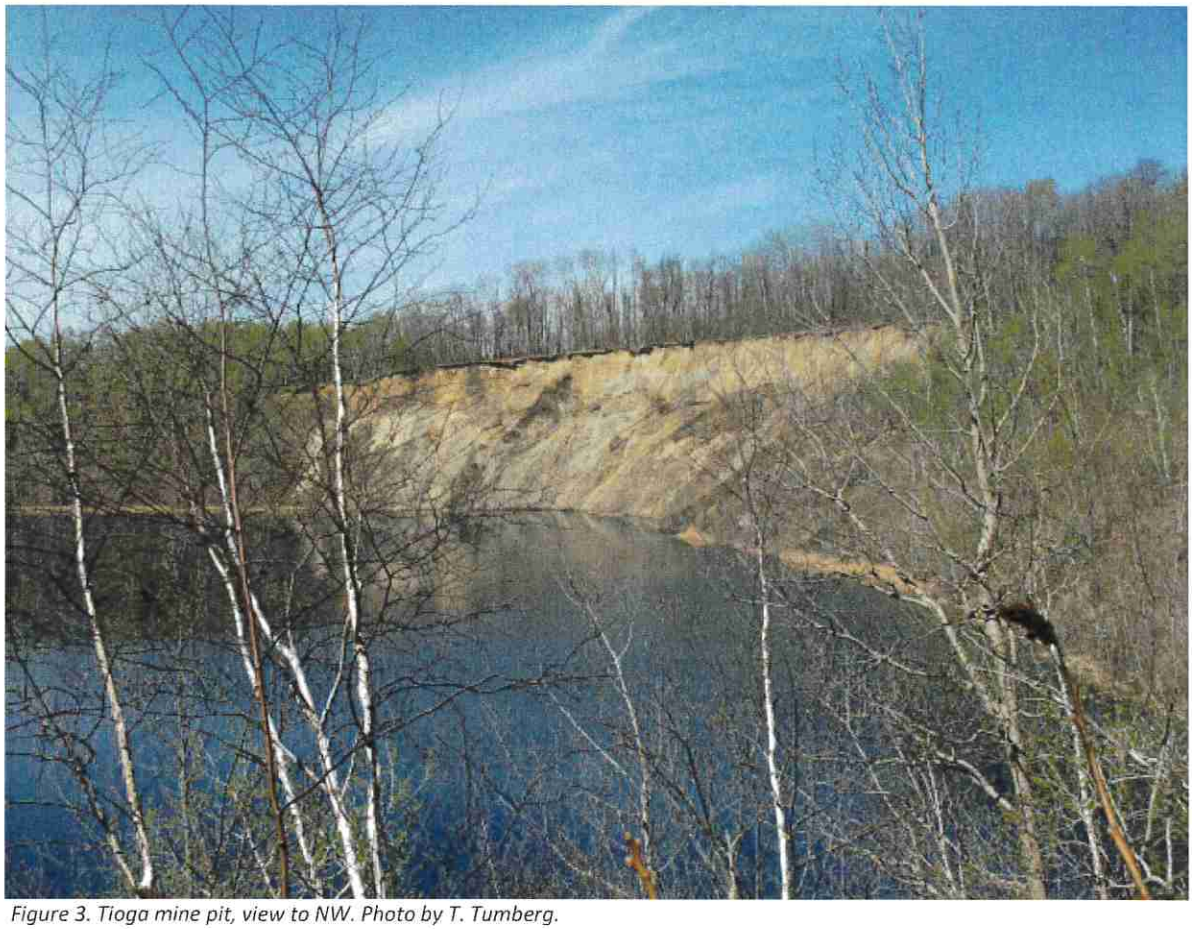

Figure 3. Tioga mine pit, view to NW. Photo by T. Tumberg.

Survey in the northwest portion of the project area also identified scattered remnants of what appear to be historic logging operations (Figure 4) as well as clear evidence of recent logging activity (Figure 4). A feature located approximately 150 feet north of the parking area consisted of bricks laid flat on the ground within a shallow trench about one meter wide and two meters long, with a sheet metal assembly near the north end of the trench and a cupola roof with a circular pipe attached to the top, suggesting a hood for a firebox.

Figure 4. Front runner assembly for a historic logging sled, photo by T. Tumberg.

Figure 5. Recent logging activity in the NW portion of the project area, photo by T. Tumberg.

No significant cultural features or deposits were identified in the area between the north parking area and the Lease Exclusion Area. A rectangular piece of iron about four inches square (in profile) and of unknown length was found, mostly buried, just west of Tioga Beach Road in the northernmost part of the isthmus that runs between Pokegama Lake and the Tioga Mine Pit. The system trailhead and other amenities are proposed to be placed adjacent south-southwest of the current overflow parking area for the Tioga Mine Pit Public Water Access facility and will have no adverse effect on any significant cultural resources.

The area to the north and west of the Lease Exclusion Area, particularly that portion of the project area that extends westerly between the Tioga Mine Pit and Cavanaugh Lake, is on a generally level terrace vegetated mostly with plantation pines interspersed with scattered birch and spruce trees (Figure 6). No significant cultural features or deposits were identified in this area.

Figure 6. Terrace between Tioga mine pit and Cavanaugh Lake, view to west. Photo by T. Tumberg.

The trail corridor encircling the Lease Exclusion Area traverses a steep embankment of mine waste rock (Figure 7). Mine wastes are significant because they convey information about the scale of mining operations and the nature of mining practices employed at the Tioga Pit. Construction of a mountain bike trail on the proposed route will likely require substantial shifting of waste rock and adding outside material in the immediate area of the trail to create a rideable surface. Those alterations are not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the waste rock

deposit because its shape has already been substantially altered by a post-mining-era commercial rock extraction operation.

Figure 7. Historic-era mine waste (or poor) rock, view to SSW. Photo by T. Tumberg.

The trails proposed along the base and top of the slope west/southwest from the Lease Exclusion Area to the eastern edge of the High Value Resource area traverse mixed hardwood forest and a steep sidehill, respectively. No significant cultural features or deposits were identified within this area during the pedestrian survey.

The trail loop east of the Lease Exclusion Area traverses generally flat lowland area thickly forested with young trees and scrub brush. Industrial era cultural remains in this area consisted of a cluster of three steel drums in the eastern part of the loop and a wide (approximately 10 foot) shallow concrete drainage area at the easternmost end of the loop, parallel to Tioga Beach Road. A pair of metal culverts empty into the drainage through a singular construction of steel panels that appears to have been welded together in an improvisational fashion from locally scavenged materials (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Steel-plated culvert abutment, photo by T. Tumberg.

In the area where the proposed trail routes traverse the base, top, and middle section of the slope as it continues south and west of the High Value Resource area, the terrain is steep and rugged, forested with mixed hardwoods. In the past, ravines running down this slope at intervals were used as dumping sites, and much of the garbage that was dumped down these ravines can be associated with industrial activity. Examples include a section of spiral-reinforced steel pipe approximately 18 inches in diameter; fragments of welded steel assemblages; heavy-gauge steel cable of varying thicknesses (Figure 9), steel drums, sections of rubber conveyor belting, and a multitude of metal filter cartridges (Figure 10). Construction of the proposed trail as flagged would disrupt these deposits because the materials would have to be removed to make way for the trail, but the deposits have scant archaeological value, since the materials are scattered, disarticulated, and lack clear association with any specific past mining operations.

The trails within and in the immediate vicinity of the High Value Resource (HVR) areas were pedestrian surveyed generally following the proposed path of the trail as flagged. These area's designation as "high value" likely derives from the impressive views from these points of high elevation. The easternmost portion of the HVR area comprises a plateau forested with very young birch and poplar. No significant cultural features or deposits were identified in the eastern portion of the HVR, but the northern portion of the HVR appears to be a large-scale mine waste rock deposition area. The size of the hill conveys a sense of the scale of mining operations that

took place in the vicinity, and its morphology—a steady, gradual upward slope ending in a steep cascade of jagged rock—conveys a visual sense of the way waste rock was hauled and dumped.

Figure 9. Mixed material in ravine dump, photo by D. Schneider.

Figure 10. Wix filter in ravine dump, photo by D. Schneider.

Construction of the proposed trail route as flagged would require substantial shifting of rock and adding outside material to create a rideable surface. This waste rock deposit retains substantially more integrity than the one in the Lease Exclusion Area, and the deposit adds to the historic value of the extant road grades found elsewhere in the project area, since one purpose of these grades is that they likely served as haul roads for the waste rock. Proposed trail development is unlikely to have a substantial negative impact on it, however, because even under a relatively invasive trail construction regime, only a small percentage of the deposit would be altered. It would retain its morphology and the jagged rock would remain clearly identifiable as mine rock.

On the north side of the western HVR area, the ground is covered with much smaller, individually distinct piles of mine waste rock, suggesting they were deposited in smaller dump truck loads. The proposed trail runs over several of these smaller deposits and trail construction will require some alteration of the deposits. While many of these small piles will remain unaffected by the trail, from a cultural resource standpoint it would be preferable to have the trail constructed between rather than over the top of the piles, to minimize impact on the resource.

In between the two parts of the HVR area described above is a dense field of boulders, many almost the size of a compact car, sloping steeply upward toward the top of the west HVR section, which may be large pieces of overburden rock hauled away from the mine. The proposed trail traverses the boulder field and creating a rideable trail surface will likely require adding a large volume of outside material, visibly altering the landscape, but a high percentage of the boulder field will remain intact, which will largely mitigate any adverse effect of proposed trail construction on the historical value of the resource.

West of the HVR section, the proposed trails cut mostly straight paths running north-south across the landscape, following the topography of the land which is characterized by north-south oriented ridges. A variety of forest types cover this portion of the project area, including mixed hardwoods, evergreens, and plantation pines. No significant cultural features or deposits were identified, aside from the extant haul road grades mentioned above.

In the portion of the project area located generally farthest to the southwest and south, but north of Drumbeater Road, topography generally ranged from moderate undulations to severe slopes caused by or exacerbated by industrial-scale mining activity (Figure 11). Vegetation consisted mainly of mixed-growth woods with frequently thick and tangled understory, punctuated by several large stands of plantation pines. Except for the mine pits, no significant cultural features or deposits were identified within this section and the installation of mountain bike trails will have no adverse effect on the pits.

The proposed trail in the section of the project area south of Lampi Road and east of Silvis Road winds a circuitous route through this parcel of land forested with mixed hardwoods and birch, with wetland at the southeast corner. Topography in this area comprises hills with more moderate slopes than those found elsewhere in the project area. Visibility was high, and no significant cultural features or deposits were identified within this section.

The project area south of Drumbeater Road exhibited mild topography and a landscape forested with mixed hardwoods. No significant cultural features or deposits were identified in this area.

Figure 11. Revegetated mine pit wall slope, photo by T. Tumberg.

Field Survey Summary and Conclusions

The Tioga Recreation Area is in a naturally diverse and occasionally extreme landscape with large sections that have been significantly altered by industrial-scale logging and mining. No pre-contact period artifacts were identified during the field survey. Although the Phase I survey uncovered abundant material culture evidence of previous land use activity, that evidence has little interpretive potential because it is generally scattered piecemeal throughout the landscape and is largely disassociated with any meaningful and reliable historic context. Based on results of the field survey, the substantial amount of previous development disturbance throughout most of the project area, and the limited landscape impact of the proposed development scope, 10,000 Lakes Archaeology hereby recommends there will be **No Historic Properties Affected** by the construction of the Tioga Recreation Area mountain bike trail system.

Unanticipated Discoveries Plan
Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Project
City of Cohasset, Itasca County, Minnesota
Completed by 10,000 Lakes Archeology
Date TBD

1. Introduction

This Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) establishes the process to be used in the event that archeologic resources or human skeletal remains are discovered during construction activities of the Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail Project. The following UDP provides a brief overview of the project, unanticipated discovery conditions, and pertinent contact information for project and state personnel.

2. Project Description

The City of Cohasset is proposing to construct the Tioga Recreation Area Mountain Bike Trail— a 30-mile, single-track mountain bike trail project that will result in a variety of trails for users with different skill levels. Each trail will be no more than 6-feet wide and will remain in a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) mandated 30-foot corridor. The project will be constructed on DNR lands and include the development of a trailhead east of the Tioga Mine Pit and west of Tioga Beach Road. The trailhead will include the development of a 1-acre, graveled parking area and installation of informational kiosks, a bike repair station, and portable toilets. Overall the project will require the grading and excavation of up to 15.8 acres.

3. Unanticipated Discovery Conditions

Grading and excavation can result in unearthing or damaging previously unknown archeological sites or human skeletal remains. While information gathering and cultural resource surveys conducted during project planning can reduce the likelihood of inadvertent damage to archeological resources or buried human skeletal remains, measures should be in place for the remote chance that resources are discovered during construction.

Given the limited presence of archeological sites in the vicinity of, and within, the project boundary, the City of Cohasset and its contractors will remain alert to the potential discovery of archeological resources or human skeletal remains during construction activities. The City of Cohasset will ensure that its contractors have reviewed this UDP and understand the measures that are required in the event an unanticipated discovery occurs. The development and adherence to this UDP is in furtherance of the Minnesota Field Archeology Act (Minn. Stat. §138.31- 138.42) and the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act (Minn. Stat. § 307.08).

When possible archeological materials or suspected human skeletal remains are identified during project construction activities, the Construction Contractor will immediately stop work in that area and notify the City of Cohasset Project Lead.

1. Upon the discovery of a potential site, the Construction Contractor shall immediately:
    a. Establish a 25-foot buffer around the edge of the discovery using fencing or flagging in a manner that will not cause additional damage to the find or the context (i.e., soil, coffin) in which they are found, and
    b. Contact the City of Cohasset Project Manager:

Jessica Piche
Assistant Finance Manager, City of
Cohasset 305 Northwest 1st Avenue
Cohasset, MN 55721
218.328.6225 (ext. 25)

c. The City of Cohasset's Project Manager will contact their Cultural Resource Specialist to examine the discovery to assess its type (archeological or human skeletal remains).

Barr Engineering
325 South Lake Avenue
Duluth, MN 55802
218.529.7183

2. Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains
   a. If after a visual assessment of the discovery, the Cultural Resource Specialist concludes the discovery could be a human burial site, they will immediately notify the City of Cohasset Project Manager, who will contact local law enforcement. Local law enforcement will be able to determine if the possible burial site/human skeletal remains are associated with a crime scene and/or are a recent event (less than 50 years old). In addition, the City of Cohasset Project Manager will also notify the Department of Natural Resources contact for the area. No digging or excavation of the site will occur by the Cultural Resource Specialist or Construction Contractor.

Itasca County Sheriff's Office
440 NE 1st Avenue
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218.326.3477

Joe Rokala
Regional Operations Supervisor, MN-DNR
1201 East Highway 2
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218.328.8923

If the area is determined to be associated with a crime scene and/or less than 50 years old, local law enforcement will have jurisdiction over further actions.

b. If the area is determined to not be associated with a crime scene or is 50 years old or older, and following clearance from local law enforcement, the Cultural Resource Specialist will immediately notify City of Cohasset Project Manager, who will contact the State Archeologist.

Amanda Gronhold
State Archaeologist, Office of State

Archaeologist Fort Snelling History Center
200 Tower RoadSaint Paul, MN 55111 612.725.2411

The State Archeologist will authenticate the human remains/possible burial site, which will determine the presence or high possibility of human remains or human burials. The State Archeologist will determine the boundaries around the burial or grave site, and an attempt will be made to determine the ethnic, cultural, or religious affiliation of the individuals.

c. If the human remains/burial site are determined to be Native American, the State Archeologist will initiate consultation with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council to determine the appropriate measures for the treatment of the remains.
d. If the human remains/burial site are not Native American or their ancestry cannot be determined, the State Archeologist will be responsible for their proper treatment.

3. Discovery of Archeological Resources
    a. If after an initial assessment, the Cultural Resource Specialist determines that the discovery is less than 50 years old in age, they will notify the City of Cohasset Project Manager (listed above) that construction activities may continue.
    b. If after an initial assessment, the Cultural Resource Specialist determines that the discovery is 50 years old or older, they will notify the City of Cohasset Project Manager, who will direct them to conduct a more detailed examination of the discovery.
    c. If it is determined by the Cultural Resource Specialist that the discovery lacks significance or integrity (i.e., not intact), the Cultural Resource Specialist will notify the City of Cohasset Project Manager that construction may continue. The Cultural Resource Specialist will document the event and the City of Cohasset Project Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist will submit a letter documenting the discovery to the State Archeologist and provide a copy to the Department of Natural Resources.
    d. If it is determined by the Cultural Resource Specialist that the discovery is potentially significant, the Cultural Resource Specialist will notify the City of Cohasset Project Manager, who will immediately contact the State Archeologist (listed above) and the Department of Natural Resources contact for the area.
    e. The State Archeologist will evaluate the discovery and develop measures for treatment and disposition of the archeological resource. Upon completion of treatment and/or disposition measures, the State Archeologist will provide approval for the continuation of work.