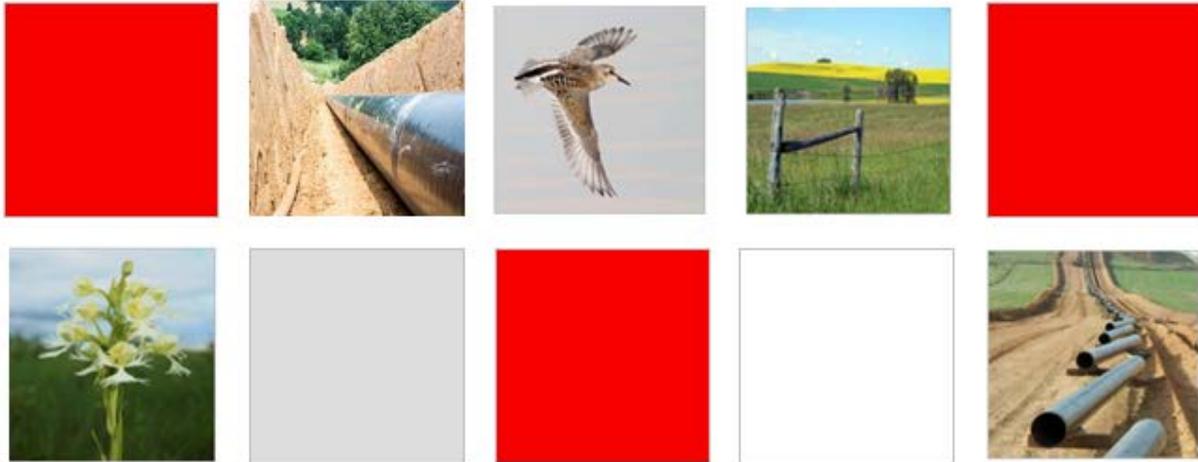


## **Appendix D**

### **Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Report**



**GREAT PLAINS NATURAL GAS CO.**

**Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey  
Fergus Falls Pipeline Replacement Project**

PREPARED BY

Merjent, Inc.  
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Allison Lange Mueller

Allison M. Lange Mueller, M.S., R.P.A, Principal Investigator

August 2016

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Between May 31 and June 1 and August 16 and 17, 2016, Merjent, Inc. (Merjent) completed an archaeological survey on behalf of Great Plains Natural Gas Co. for the proposed Fergus Falls Pipeline Replacement Project (Project) in Ottertail County, Minnesota. Merjent archaeologists surveyed 201 acres (81 hectares) through systematic surface collection and walk over/field verification. No archaeological features or materials were identified during the course of the investigation; therefore, it is Merjent's recommendation that the Project areas discussed in this report will have no effect on archaeological resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological investigation of the areas surveyed in 2016, as currently designed, is recommended.

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**APPENDICES**

Appendix A 2016 Archaeology Permit

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between May 31 and June 1 and August 16 and 17, 2016, Merjent Inc. (Merjent) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey on behalf of Great Plains Natural Gas Co. (Great Plains) for the proposed Fergus Falls Pipeline Replacement Project (Project) in Ottertail County, Minnesota. This report presents the results of these investigations.

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Great Plains is planning to construct the Project in Fergus Falls, Minnesota (Figure 1.1-1). The purpose of the Project is to maintain conformance with U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations. After conducting integrity assessments of its pipelines, Great Plains determined the need to replace a segment of existing pipeline between its existing Fergus Falls town boarder station and its Green Plains Ethanol tap.

Approximately 3 miles (mi) 4.8 kilometers [km] of new 8-inch steel pipeline would be installed within a new right-of-way in Sections 27, 28, and 29, Township 133 North, Range 43 West in Ottertail County, Minnesota. New pipeline pigging launcher and receiver facilities would also be constructed at the beginning and ending points of the replacement segment. A new route is necessary for this segment of pipeline due to encroachment of business/commercial structures over the years. The existing pipeline would be reclassified from transmission line to distribution line and operated at lower pressures in order to adhere to PHMSA definitions outlined in 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 192.3.

Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Project area was conducted by Merjent personnel between May 31 and June 1 and August 16 and 17, 2016. Archaeological survey of the Project area situated on property owned by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) was conducted under Minnesota Annual Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey License #16-028, issued to Merjent's Principal Investigator by the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (MN OSA) for the 2016 field season (Appendix A). The Project area is located in Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) sub-region 4W.

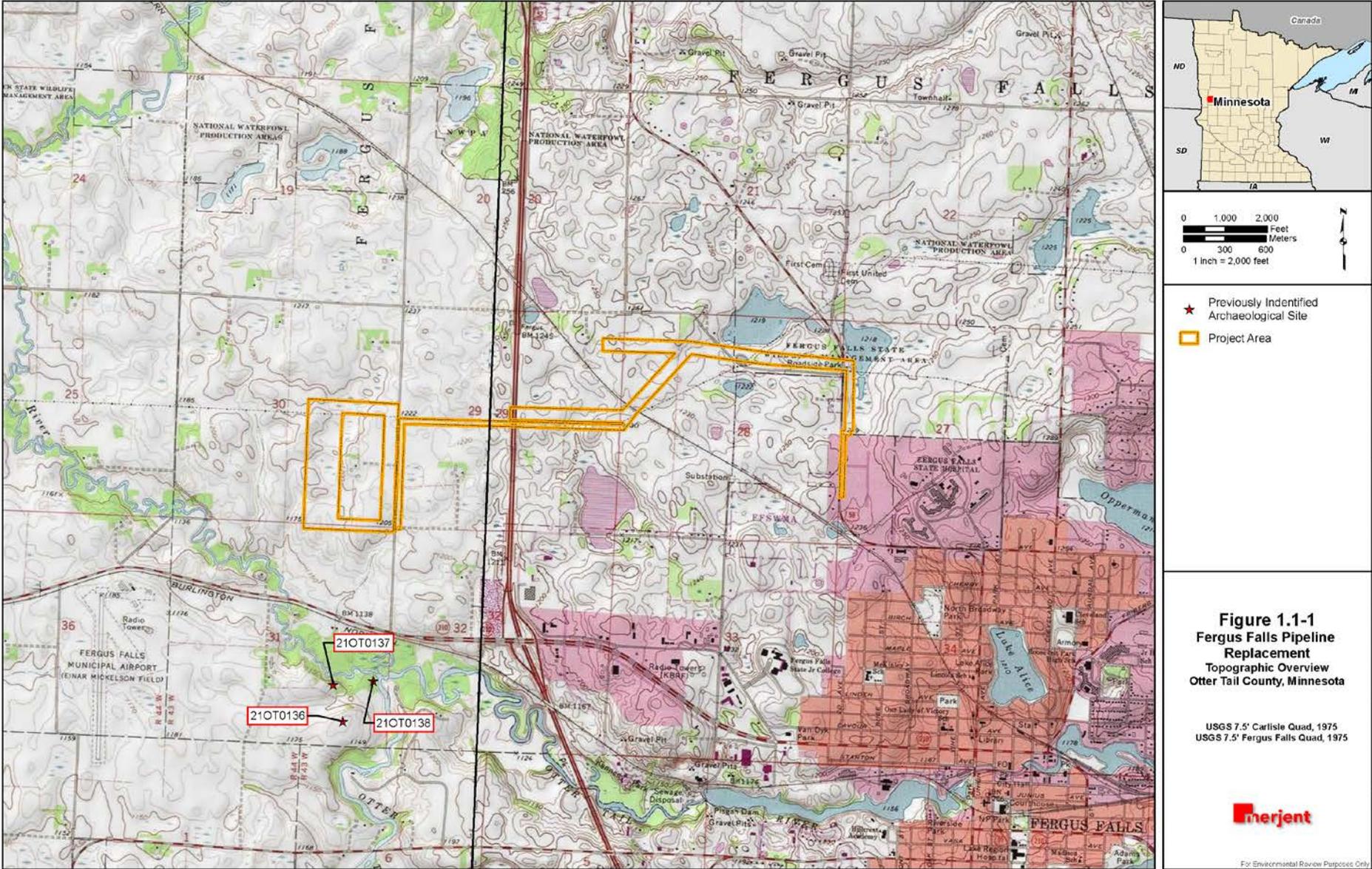
### 1.2 REPORT CONTENTS

Merjent prepared this report in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 CFR 44716) and the SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota (Anfinson, 2005). Following this introductory section, this report includes:

- Pre-field archaeological literature and records review (Section 2.0).
- Field and analytic methods and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4) (Section 3.0).
- Results of the field investigations (Section 4.0).
- Summary of the field effort (Section 5.0).
- References (Section 6.0).

Appendix A contains the Minnesota Annual Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey License acquired for the portion of the Project that falls within lands owned by the MDNR.

FERGUS FALLS PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT  
 2016 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT



## **2.0 LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW**

Prior to initiating the archaeological field investigations, Merjent archaeologists conducted a literature and archival review of the Project area. Information about the environmental and cultural background of Minnesota, as well the results of the literature and archival review, are presented below.

### **2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND**

The first likely inhabitants of Minnesota are known as Paleo-Indians (10,900 to 7,500 years Before the Common Era [BCE]). These people were highly nomadic hunter-gatherers, moving in small bands in search of food and other subsistence resources; however, in the Late Glacial and Early Holocene forests of Minnesota, Paleo-Indians likely relied more on gathering and the hunting of a variety of smaller animals. Paleo-Indian sites are small and relatively ephemeral, and are commonly identified on the recovery of distinctive spear tips that occur across much of North America (Gibbon et al. 2002).

The Paleo-Indian peoples were followed by Archaic Tradition hunter-gatherers. At the end of the Ice Age around 10,000 years BCE, the climate became warmer and drier, which led to major changes in plant and animal communities. Spruce forests followed the retreating glacial ice northward and were replaced by a new landscape comprised of extensive lakes and rivers. Many large-game species became extinct. Archaic Tradition hunters-gatherers (7,500 to 500 BCE) adapted to this new environment, shifting their focus to smaller game such as deer and elk, the abundant fish and shellfish in the numerous lakes and rivers, and wild plants such as nuts and berries.

The Archaic peoples appear to have been less nomadic and lived in smaller household groups. Archaic sites are identified by large notched and stemmed projectile points. Immense sedimentation during the early part of the Archaic, corresponding with the Early and Middle Holocene periods, resulted in many Archaic Tradition sites being deeply buried under river valley deposits; these sites, therefore, are not usually evident in surficial contexts (Gibbon et al., 2002).

The Woodland Tradition followed the Archaic Tradition. In Minnesota, the Woodland culture is separated into two periods, the earlier Initial Woodland period (ca. 500 BCE to 500 years into the Common Era [CE]), and the later Terminal Woodland period (500 to 1650 CE).

Woodland Tradition sites are not as deeply buried as those of the Archaic Tradition. The frequent surficial expression of Woodland site locations, coupled with burial mounds which frequently mark their place, has resulted in more frequent documentation and excavation of Woodland sites. Due to this higher frequency of identification, many Woodland sites have also been grouped into specific regional archaeological cultures (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

The Initial Woodland period is primarily marked by the emergence of pre-contact ceramic traditions and burial mounds. Regional archaeological cultures of the Initial Woodland period include Howard Lake, Malmo, Elk Lake, and Laurel (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

The Terminal Woodland period has been defined throughout eastern and central Minnesota, the Red River Valley, and portions of the Dakotas (Gibbon, 2012). During this time period, populations began to increase, which in turn led to an increase in size and number of pre-contact sites. Burial mounds became more prevalent and the cultural material artifacts began shifting to smaller, unnotched triangular projectile points and thinner ceramic vessels that were more globular in shape. Agriculture and wild rice harvests also increased.

In the northern portion of the state, ceramic types and burial practices indicate specific regional archaeological cultures, including Kathio, Blackduck, and Psinomani. In the southern portion of the state, primarily comprised of deciduous forests and prairie, some cultures adopted the cultivation of maize and the construction of effigy burial mounds.

Around approximately 1,000 CE, Mississippian populations from Cahokia, near St. Louis, Missouri, began to extend their influence northward into the Upper Mississippi River Valley and evidence suggests that there were attempts at colonization. Archaeologists tend to regard some southern Minnesota Terminal Woodland cultures as the northern expression of a "Mississippian" lifeway, distinguished by distinctive ceramic styles, larger and more diverse artifact assemblages, and evidence of maize production. In southern Minnesota, three Mississippian complexes have been identified: Silvernale, Oneota, and Plains Village (Gibbon et al., 2002). It was the Mississippian peoples in the south, and the Terminal Woodland peoples in the north, who had contact with the first Europeans to explore Minnesota in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century.

The Contact Period (1650-1837 CE) includes American Indian and Euro-American contexts. The MN OSA subdivides the American Indian context into "Indeterminate" or "Eastern Dakota", and the Euro-American context into "Indeterminate", "French", "British", and "Initial US" (MN OSA, 2009).

The Eastern Dakota, along with the Western Dakota and the Lakota, comprise the ethnic group of the Sioux people. The Eastern Dakota lived in "village-centered tribal world societies" (Gibbon, 2012:205) throughout Minnesota during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and were in an alliance with French fur traders and merchants. The Dakota War of 1862 resulted in numerous attacks on settlements and trading posts along the Minnesota River and culminated in the mass hanging of 38 Eastern Dakota (MNHS, 2015). After the war, many families relocated to the western territories and Canada. There are currently four reservations in Minnesota inhabited by descendants of the Eastern Dakota people.

The French explored portions of Minnesota as early as the 17<sup>th</sup> century and established a fur trading economy with local native populations. Early trading posts were established along the lower Mississippi River and the first French fort was established in 1700 near present day Mankato. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century the French began to move their fur trade north into Canada. Territorial disputes, competition, and shifts in political alliances eventually led to the French and Indian War (1754-1763). The North American theater conflicts ended in 1760, and in 1763 the Treaty of Paris was signed, resulting in the French ceding all land in the New World to the British.

After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the British quickly set up fur trading posts throughout Minnesota. The British fur trading economy was centered at Grand Portage, where traders would bring their furs and leave with other valuable trade goods. After the Revolutionary War of 1776, competition between the United States and British companies intensified throughout Minnesota. In 1803 the Louisiana land purchase established United States lands extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. The War of 1812 saw a demise in the British fur traders due to the United States denying business licenses to British traders.

Early Americans conducted the first fully documented land survey of Minnesota in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Jonathon Carver explored the upper Mississippi River in the 1760s, and by 1806 Zebulon Pike had explored portions of the river. Missionaries began to arrive in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, primarily along the Minnesota River. The American Fur Company was founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811, after which numerous fur trading posts were quickly established throughout the state. At the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi River, Fort Snelling was

constructed in 1819 to protect the new United States investments in the area. Large-scale fur trade resulted in a major decline in the native beaver populations and by 1842, the fur trade in Minnesota came to an end when the American Fur Company came to its demise (Dobbs, 1989). After the passing of the fur trading industry, land was opened up to Euro-American settlers.

The Post-contact Period (1837 to 1960 CE) is subdivided into eight categories based on social and economic issues pertaining to different geographical locations and time frames (MN OSA, 2009):

- Indian Communities & Reservations (1837-1934)
- Early Agriculture & River Settlement (1840-1870)
- Northern MN Lumbering (1870-1930s)
- Tourism & Recreation (1870-1945)
- St. Croix Triangle Lumbering (1830s-1900s)
- Railroads & Agricultural Development (1870-1940)
- Iron Ore Industry (1880s-1945)
- Urban Centers (1870-1940)

Additionally, Euro-American Farms in Minnesota (1820-1960) have been divided into eight development periods (Terrell, 2006):

- Early Settlement (1820-1870)
- Development of a Wheat Monoculture (1860-1885)
- Diversification and the Rise of Dairying (1875-1900)
- Industrialization and Prosperity (1900-1920)
- Developing the Cutover (1900-1940)
- Development of Livestock Industries (1900-1940)
- Depression and the Interwar Period (1920-1940)
- World War II and the Postwar Period (1940-1960)

The dawn of the Post-contact Period saw dramatic changes in the lifeways of both Native American and European American communities. The factors which had previously influenced the locations of Native American settlements, such as access to subsistence resources, began to change. Additionally, during the Post-contact Period the histories of both Native American and European American settlements and activities were increasingly documented in archival records (Gibbon et al., 2002).

## **2.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

Prior to conducting archaeological field investigations for the Project, Merjent requested information from the Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS) about known archaeological site locations within a 2-mile-wide (3.2 km) study area centered on the Project area. MNHS provided Merjent with a Microsoft Access database of known archaeological site locations within the study area. Merjent's review of the information provided by MNHS identified three previously reported archaeological sites within 1 mile (mi) (1.6 kilometers [km]) of the proposed Project area; no archaeological sites were identified within the area of direct Project effects (Figure 1.1-1; Table 2.2-1).

State Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status
21OT0136	Single Artifact	Pre-Contact	Unknown
21OT0137	Lithic Scatter	Pre-Contact	Unknown
21OT0138	Single Artifact	Pre-Contact	Unknown

### 3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODS

Merjent conducted the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Project in accordance with the *SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson, 2005) and the *State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson, 2011). For survey of non-federal public lands, Merjent obtained a Minnesota Annual Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey License (#16-028) prior to the start of the field season (see Appendix A).

Merjent archaeologists used Geographic Information System data in conjunction with Trimble Geo7X series Global Positioning System (GPS) units and aerial maps to locate the environmental survey corridor for the Project. Merjent's archaeological field crews used systematic survey methods including surface collection and walk over/field verification to confirm wetland areas and areas of previous disturbance. Crews conducted surface collection in areas with ground surface visibility greater than 25 percent, using 16-foot (ft) (5 meters [m]) interval transects aligned parallel to the proposed centerline for the Project. The presence of wetlands and areas of previous disturbance was field verified by soil probe excavations conducted with a 1-inch-diameter Oakfield soil probe at a 49 ft (15 m) intervals.

### 3.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The intent of Merjent's Phase I survey was to identify and record previously undocumented cultural resources located within the Project area and to assess any sites encountered for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Sites and properties that are eligible for listing in the NRHP must meet the required eligibility criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior and detailed in 36 CFR 60.4:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects *that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association* [emphasis added], and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

## 4.0 RESULTS

Between May 31 and June 1 and August 16 and 17, 2016, Merjent conducted archaeological survey of the proposed Project area. The Project area, as currently proposed, encompasses an area of 201 acres (ac) (81 hectares [ha]) (Figure 4.0-1). Of this, 18 ac (7 ha) were field verified as areas of previous disturbance, such as existing road, railroad, or utility corridors; 49 ac (20 ha) were field verified as wetlands; and 133 ac (54 ha) were subjected to pedestrian survey at 15 m (49 ft) intervals (Figure 4.0-1).

Interstate 94 (I-94) bisects the Project area into east and west segments (Figure 4.0-1). Agricultural fields are located on both the eastern and western segments of the Project area; Merjent conducted pedestrian survey in four agricultural fields on the east side of I-94 and five agricultural fields on the west side of I-94. Surface visibility in the agricultural fields east of I-94 ranged between 85 and 95 percent at the time of May/June survey (Figure 4.0-2) and 25 percent at the time of the August survey.

FERGUS FALLS PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT  
 2016 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT





**Figure 4.0-2. Representative Overview of Project Area from I-94, View Facing East.**

Surface visibility in the agricultural fields west of I-94 ranged between 80 and 90 percent at the time of the May/June survey (Figure 4.0-3) and 25 percent at the time of the August survey.



**Figure 4.0-3. Representative Overview from Northwest Corner of Project Area, View Facing South.**

All agricultural fields subject to pedestrian survey contained high quantities of glacial till. No cultural resources were identified as a result of Merjent's 2016 survey.

## **5.0 SUMMARY**

Between May 31 and June 1 and August 16 and 17, 2016, Merjent archaeologists investigated a total of 201 ac (81 ha) of the Project area for cultural resources. No archaeological features or materials were identified during the course of the investigation; therefore, it is Merjent's recommendation that the Project areas discussed in this report will have no effect on archaeological resources eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigation of the areas surveyed in 2016, as currently designed, is recommended.

## 6.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Anfinson, Scott F. 2005. SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota. Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minnesota.
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- Gibbon, Guy E., et al. 2002. Minnesota's Environment and Native American Culture History. Electronic document. <http://www.mnmodel.dot.state.mn.us/chapters/chapter3.html>
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- Minnesota Historical Society. 2015. U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. Electronic Document. <http://www.historicfortsnelling.org/history/us-dakota-war> Accessed December 10, 2014.
- Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist. 2009. Minnesota Archaeological Site Form.
- Terrell, Michelle. 2006. Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads: Volume 4, Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820-1960. Two Pines Resource Group, LLC, Shafer, Minnesota.

**Appendix A**  
**2016 Archaeology Permit**

**APPLICATION FOR MINNESOTA  
ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY LICENSE**

This license only applies to reconnaissance (Phase I) surveys conducted under Minnesota Statutes 138.31-.42 during calendar year 2016. Separate licenses must be obtained for site evaluation (Phase II) surveys, for major site investigations (Phase III), for burial site authentications under Minnesota statutes 307.08, and for survey work that will continue into another calendar year. Only the below listed individual is licensed as a Principal Investigator, not the institution/agency/company or others who work for that entity. The licensed individual is required to comply with all the conditions attached to this license form. Permission to enter land for the purposes of archaeological investigation must be obtained from the landowner or land manager.

Name: Allison Lange Mueller

Institution/Agency/Company Affiliation: Merjent, Inc.

Title/Position: Principal Investigator/Senior Environmental Analyst

Address: 800 Washington Ave North, Suite 315, Minneapolis, MN 55401

Work Phone: 612-924-3976 E-Mail: alangemueller@merjent.com

Name of Advanced Degree Institution: University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee Year: 2006

Name of Department: Anthropology Degree: MA  MS  PhD

Purpose: (check all that may apply)  
CRM  Academic Research  Institutional Field School

Type of Land: (check all that may apply)  
State Owned  County Owned  Township/City Owned   
Other non-federal public  List: \_\_\_\_\_

MHS Repository Agreement # 727 Other Approved Curation Facility: \_\_\_\_\_

Previous License: Year 2015 Type Archaeological Reconnaissance Number 15-047

Signed (applicant): allison.langemueller@merjent.com Digitally signed by allison.langemueller@merjent.com  
DN: cn=allison.langemueller@merjent.com  
Date: 2016.03.15 11:21:38 -05'00' Date: 3-15-16

Required Attachments: Curriculum Vita  and Documentation of Appropriate Experience   
for previously unlicensed individuals.

Submit one copy of this form and attachments to:  
Office of the State Archaeologist, Ft. Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111  
612-725-2411 612-725-2729 FAX 612-725-2427 email: [mnos@state.mn.us](mailto:mnos@state.mn.us)

Minnesota Historical Society Approval: [Signature] Date: 3-17-16  
State Archaeologist Approval: [Signature] Date: 3/15/16

License Number: 16-028

Form Date: 2/15/11

## **Appendix E**

### **Unanticipated Discoveries Plan**



**Fergus Falls Pipeline Replacement Project**  
Great Plains Natural Gas Co.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN

Prepared by



October 4, 2016

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Unanticipated Discovery Plan sets forth the guidelines to be used in the event archaeological materials or an unmarked human burial or suspected human skeletal remains are discovered during construction activities. Great Plains Natural Gas Co. (Great Plains) developed these guidelines in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. Contact information for applicable parties is provided in Section 3.0 below.

## **2.0 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PROCEDURES**

In the event that construction activities uncover previously unknown archaeological resources or unmarked human burial or suspected human skeletal remains, the construction contractor will:

1. Immediately halt all ground-disturbing activities in the area of the discovery.
2. Establish and delineate a 10-foot buffer around the edge of the discovery (using flagging and/or fencing), and implement measures to protect the discovery from the elements.
3. Notify Great Plains of the discovery. If the discovery is on public land, Great Plains will notify the land managing agency of the discovery (contact information provided in Section 3.0).

### **Discovery of Archaeological Materials**

If the unanticipated discovery is archaeological material, after completing steps 1 through 3 above, Great Plains will follow the procedures listed below:

4. Great Plains may direct a Professional Archaeologist to gather additional information from the discovery area and assess the potential significance, condition, and integrity of the discovery.
5. Great Plains will promptly notify the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (MN SHPO) of the discovery (contact information provided in Section 3.0).
6. Any required treatment of the unanticipated discovery site will be completed in consultation with the MN SHPO and and/or the MDNR if the discovery is located on state-owned land to determine the significance of the discovery, using National Register of Historic Places criteria. The initial reporting and evaluation will be completed within forty-eight (48) hours.
7. If it is determined that the discovery is significant and that other significant materials may be damaged by allowing construction to continue, Great Plains would request recommendations from the MN SHPO, and/or the MDNR if the discovery is located on state-owned land regarding appropriate measures to avoid additional damage. Great Plains will attempt to secure the consulting parties views on the proposed actions within forty-eight (48) hours after receiving the initial report and evaluation. These measures may include:
  - a. Consultation with the Professional Archaeologist and formal archaeological evaluation of the site;
  - b. On-site visits by the MN SHPO, other agencies, or other interested parties;
  - c. Preparation and implementation of a treatment plan by Great Plains subject to approval by the MN SHPO, and the lead regulatory agency (if necessary), and other interested parties; and
  - d. Approval to resume construction following completion of the field work component of treatment plan.
8. If the find is determined to lack integrity or not be significant, then Great Plains will consult with the MN SHPO, other agencies, and other interested parties, and will request approval to resume construction.
9. The construction contractor is not authorized to restart work until clearance is granted by Great Plains.

## **Discovery of Unmarked Human Burial or Suspected Human Skeletal Remains**

When a possible unmarked human burial, grave goods, or human skeletal remains are encountered during construction activities, Great Plains and its contractors shall comply with Minnesota's "Private Cemeteries Act" (Minnesota Statute ["Minn. Stat."] §307.08). After completing steps 1 through 3 above, Great Plains will follow the procedures listed below:

4. Great Plains will notify the local law enforcement agency (county sheriff). Contact information is provided in Section 3.0.
5. As required by Minn. Stat. §307.08 Great Plains will also notify the Office of the State Archaeologist of the find. The Minnesota State Archaeologist shall assess the discovery and determine the likely nature of the remains.
6. Great Plains also shall promptly notify the PUC (and/or the MDNR if the discovery is located on state-owned land) of the find and consult regarding the appropriate measures to handle the discovery.
7. After permission to resume construction has been issued by the County Sherriff or the Minnesota State Archaeologist, as appropriate, Great Plains will advise the on-site construction manager to restart ground-disturbing activities.
8. If the discovery does not represent human skeletal remains, the MN State Archaeologist will document the discovery for the record and Great Plains will advise the on-site construction manager to restart ground-disturbing activities.

### 3.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

<b>Contact Information for Reporting Unanticipated Discoveries            During Construction of the Fergus Falls Pipeline Replacement Project</b>	
<b>Entity:</b>	<b>Contact Info:</b>
Great Plains Natural Gas Co.	Jesse Volk, P.E. Great Plains Natural Gas Co. 705 West Fir Avenue Fergus Falls, MN 56537 Telephone: (218) 739-6616 (office) Cell: (218) 770-8481 E-mail: Jesse.Volk@gpng.com
Minnesota Public Utilities Commission	TBD
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	Don Schultz, DNR Area Supervisor, Wildlife Fergus Falls Wildlife Management Area 1509 First Ave N Fergus Falls, MN 56537-1713 Telephone: (218) 739-7576; press 2, then ext. 228 E-mail: donald.schultz@state.mn.us
Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office	Sarah Beimers Manager of Government Programs and Compliance Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office Minnesota Historical Society 345 Kellogg Boulevard West St. Paul, MN 55102-1903 Telephone: 651-259-3456 E-mail: sarah.beimers@mnhs.org
Office of the State Archaeologist	Amanda Gronhovd, Minnesota State Archaeologist Office of the State Archaeologist Fort Snelling History Center 200 Tower Avenue St. Paul, MN 55111 Telephone: (612) 725-2411 E-mail: Amanda.Gronhovd@state.mn.us
Otter Tail County Sheriff's Office	Brian Schlueter, Otter Tail County Sherriff 417 Court Street So. Fergus Falls, MN 56537 Telephone: (218) 998-8556 E-mail: bschluet@co.ottertail.mn.us