

Appendix B
Agency Correspondence



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service
4915 Matterhorn Drive
Duluth, MN 55811

Telephone: 218-720-5308
Fax2Mail: 1-855-843-6839

Lisa Schickedanz
Associate Planner
Scott County
200 Fourth Ave West
Shakopee, MN 55379

September 18, 2015

Re: FPPA conversion of Project County Road 60 Reconstruction, Scott County.

Dear Ms. Lisa Schickedanz,

Enclosed is the FPPA rating form (AD-1006) with NRCS parts completed. The proposed Project County Road 60 in Scott County had four alternatives. Site A had 18.8 acres to be converted with .25 acres of Prime and Unique Farmland and 0 acres of Statewide and Local Importance farmland to be converted. Site B had 8.21 acres to be converted with .21 acres of Prime and Unique Farmland and 0 acres of Statewide and Local Importance farmland to be converted. Site C had 16.89 acres to be converted with 0 acres of Prime and Unique Farmland and 0 acres of Statewide and Local Importance farmland to be converted. Site D had 3 acres to be converted with .06 acres of Prime and Unique Farmland and 0 acres of Statewide and Local Importance farmland to be converted. All sites have a relative value of 85.

If you have any other questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Mike Walczynski
Area Resource Soil Scientist

Enc.

cc: Katundra Shears DC, Scott County, MN

Natural Resources Conservation Service
4915 Matterhorn Drive, Duluth, Minnesota 55811
Telephone: 218-720-5308 Fax2Mail: 1-855-843-6839

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name of Project		Federal Agency Involved			
Proposed Land Use		County and State			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:	
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %		Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %		
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System		Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS		
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly					
C. Total Acres In Site					
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland					
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland					
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted					
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value					
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)					
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)			
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160			
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100			
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160			
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260			
Site Selected:		Date Of Selection		Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Reason For Selection:					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:

(See Instructions on reverse side)



Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Box 25

500 Lafayette Road

St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4025

Phone: (651) 259-5091 E-mail: samantha.bump@state.mn.us

October 28, 2015

Correspondence # ERDB 20160143

Ms. Lisa Schickedanz
Scott County
600 Country Trail East
Jordan, MN 55352

RE: Natural Heritage Review of the proposed CR 60 Realignment (CP 60-02FL)
T113N R25W Sections 8-10 & 15; Scott County

Dear Ms. Schickedanz

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 at <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/index.html> 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 western foxsnake (*Pantherophis ramspotti*), a Species in Greatest Conservation Need as identified in Minnesota's State Wildlife Action Plan (<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/cwcs/index.html>), has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project and may be encountered on site. For more information about these rare snakes please visit http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/snapshots/snakes_turtles/foxsnake.html. Given the presence of these rare snakes, I recommend that the use of erosion control mesh, if any, be limited to wildlife-friendly materials (see enclosed fact sheet). Otherwise they should be left undisturbed.
- The Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) has identified two Sites of Moderate Biodiversity Significance adjacent to the proposed project. 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. This particular Site contains the following native plant communities in the immediate vicinity of the realignment: Sugar Maple – Basswood – (Bitternut Hickory) Forest, which is considered imperiled in Minnesota, and Red Oak – Sugar Maple – Basswood – (Bitternut Hickory) Forest, which is considered vulnerable to extirpation in Minnesota (see attached map).

As such, disturbance in this area should be minimized as much as possible and confined to the previously disturbed areas where feasible. Actions to minimize disturbance may include, but are not limited to, the following recommendations:

- Minimize vehicular disturbance in the areas (allow only vehicles/equipment necessary for construction activities);
 - Do not park equipment or stockpile supplies in the areas;
 - Do not place spoil outside the existing right-of way;
 - Inspect and clean all equipment prior to bringing it to the site to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species;
 - Use effective erosion prevention and sediment control measures;
 - Revegetate disturbed soil with native species suitable to the local habitat as soon after construction as possible;
 - Use only weed-free mulches, topsoils, and seed mixes. Of particular concern are birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*), two invasive species that are sold commercially and are problematic in prairies and disturbed open areas, such as roadsides;
 - Ideally, do not bring in topsoil to this site, as this introduces invasive species; and
 - Also see DNR Best Practices Manual for transportation projects, available at http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/pwpermits/gp_2004_0001_manual.html.
- The northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a state-listed species of special concern, can be found throughout Minnesota. During the winter this species hibernates in caves and mines, and during the active season (approximately April-October) it roosts underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Activities that may impact this species include, but are not limited to, wind farm operation, any disturbance to hibernacula, and destruction/degradation of habitat (including tree removal).

Effective May 4, 2015, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) listed the northern long-eared bat as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and implemented an interim 4(d) rule. If you believe that your project may adversely affect (“take”) the northern long-eared bat, you should determine whether the “take” is exempt under the interim 4(d) rule or whether you need a Federal permit. To make this determination, please refer to the USFWS Key to the Interim 4(d) Rule available at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/Interim4dRuleKeyNLEB.html>. Please note that the NHIS does not contain any known occurrences of northern long-eared bat roosts or hibernacula within an approximate one-mile radius of the proposed project.

- Please include a copy of this letter in any DNR license or permit application.

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. For the results of this query, please refer to the enclosed database reports (please visit the Rare Species Guide at <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/index.html> for more information on the biology, habitat use, and conservation measures of these rare species). As requested per the data request form, I am providing the database reports only and have not evaluated the potential for the proposed project to adversely affect these rare features. Please note that the Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) should address whether the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect these rare features and, if so, the EAW should describe any measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts.

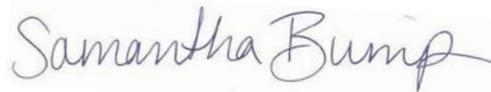
The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS), a collection of databases that contains information about Minnesota's rare natural features, is maintained by the Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources. The NHIS is continually updated as new information becomes available, 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. To determine whether there are other natural resource concerns associated with the proposed project, please contact your DNR Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist (contact information available at http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/ereview/erp_regioncontacts.html). 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

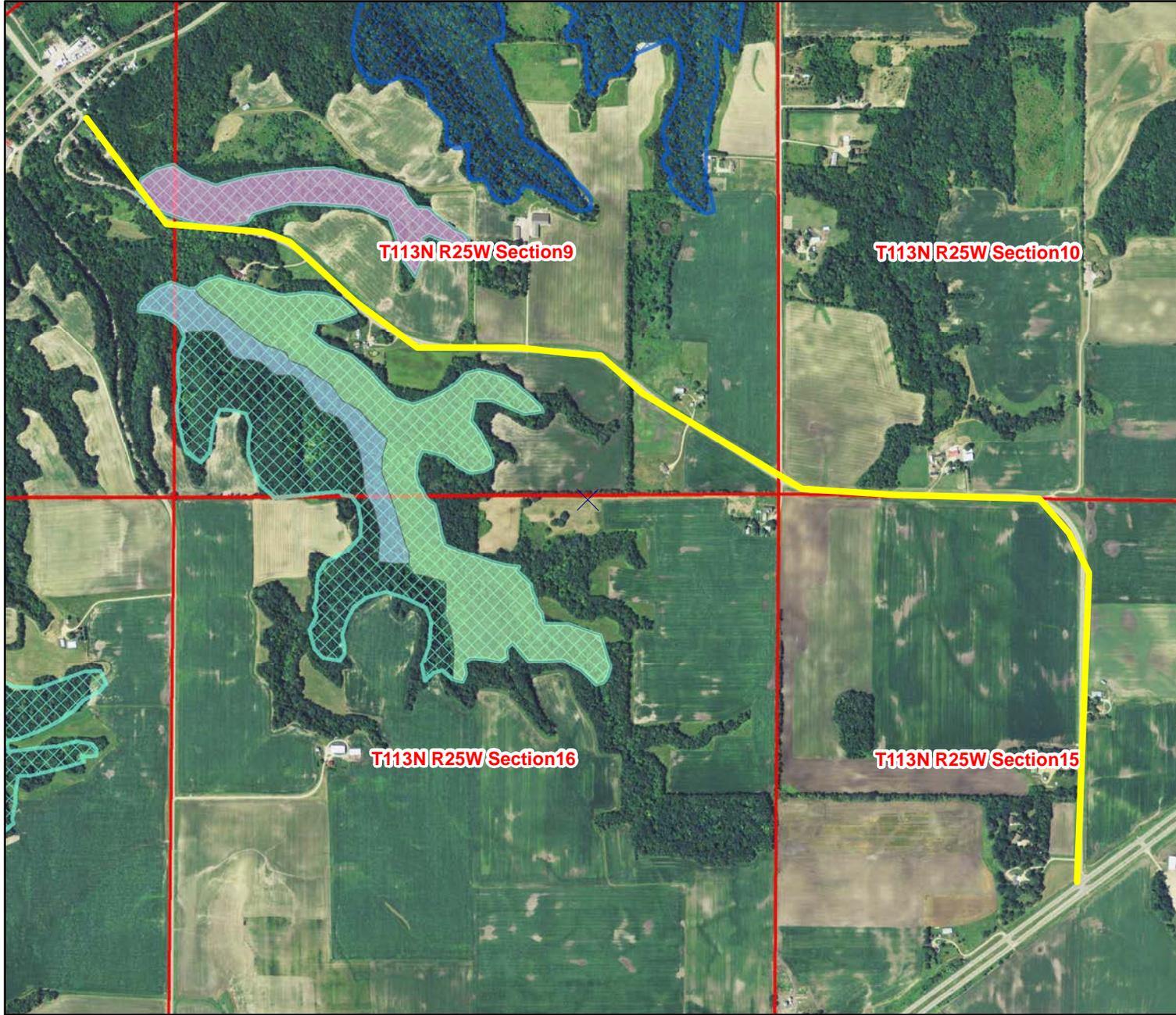
Enc: Map

Links: MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance
http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/mcbs/biodiversity_guidelines.html
DNR Native Plant Communities
<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/npc/index.html>

cc: Leslie Parris

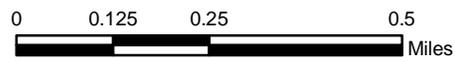
ERDB #20160143 - CR 60 Realignment (CP 60-02FL) T113N R25W Sections 8-10 & 15 Scott County

GIS shapefiles of MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance and DNR Native Plant Communities can be downloaded from the MN Geospatial Commons at <https://gisdata.mn.gov/>.



Legend

- Project Line
- Native Plant Communities**
- Elm - Basswood - Black Ash - (Hackberry) Forest
- RedOak-SugarMaple-Basswood-(BitternutHickory)Forest
- Sugar Maple - Basswood - (Bitternut Hickory) Forest
- MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance**
- Outstanding
- High
- Moderate
- Below
- PLS Section



Copyright 2015, State of Minnesota, DNR
Rare Feature, Prairie Railroad Survey, Native Plant Community, and Sites of Biodiversity Significance data are from the Natural Heritage Information System. The absence of rare features for a particular location should not be construed to mean that the DNR is confident rare features are absent from that location.



FEMA

Memorandum to: File 

From: Nicholas Mueller, Regional Environmental Officer

Date: 6/21/2016

Subject: Section 7 Endangered Species Act Consultation – DR-4182 PW 271 Scott County Road Relocation project – Blakeley Township, Scott County, Minnesota

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has completed an environmental review for the relocation of County Road 60 located at 44.60 N, 93.85W in Scott County, Minnesota. Project will include excavation of up to 30 feet of material along the bluff and adding up to 30 feet of additional material as it moves into the ravine. Slopes from the roadway into the ravine will be flattened from approximately 1-foot vertical/1 foot horizontal slope to a 1-foot vertical/4 foot horizontal to meet Minnesota Department of Transportation State Aid clear zone requirements. In compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, a review of the potential impacts to federally listed endangered, threatened and candidate species has been completed. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife technical assistance website, the following federally listed species are known to occur in Scott County: Northern long-eared bat (threatened).

The proposed site is located over one mile from the nearest known hibernacula for the Northern Long eared bat according to Minnesota Department of Natural Resource Natural Heritage Inventory Survey review dated October 28, 2015. The final 4(d) rule regulating take of the Northern Long-eared bat was published by the United State Fish and Wildlife Service on January 14, 2016. The rule indicates that projects that include tree cutting that are located over .25 miles away from known hibernacula incidental take is prohibited. Since there are no known hibernacula within .25 miles from the proposed project site, no impacts to listed species are anticipated.

Based on the site description and project activity, the Proposed Action for Scott County will have “no effect” on the listed species, habitats or proposed or designated critical habitat.

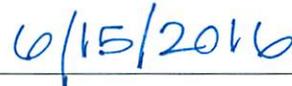
+++++++You may fax this page to 312-408-5551, attn: Nicholas Mueller+++++++

Re: Amended CR 60 Rehabilitation, Relocation, Reconstruction and Reclamation, Scott County
(DR-4182-MN, PW 271)

- Under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office *concurs* with FEMA's determination that the captioned project will result in *no historic properties affected*.
- Under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office *objects* to FEMA's determination that the captioned project will result in *no historic properties affected* for the reasons provided below:



Sarah J. Beimers, Manager
Government Programs & Compliance



Date



FEMA

May 13, 2016

Sarah J. Beimers, Manager
Government Programs & Compliance
Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office
Minnesota State Historical Society
345 Kellogg Boulevard West
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

Re: Amended CR 60 Rehabilitation, Reclamation, Reconstruction and Relocation, Scott County
DR-4182-MN, PW 271 / SHPO No. 2016-1402

Dear Ms. Beimers:

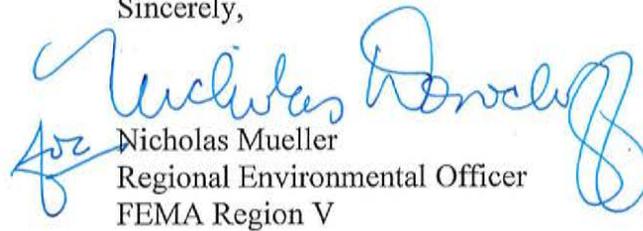
Pursuant to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, I am writing this letter to amend and conclude consultation regarding the captioned Public Assistance grant project.

In response to documentation FEMA submitted dated January 13, 2016, you requested additional information. As a result of ongoing consultation to comply with that request, discussions with the Office of the State Archaeologist and your office resulted in the decision to avoid any potential impacts to 21SC0015 and to develop a Monitoring Plan that outlines a procedure for avoidance and monitoring. In accordance with this change in approach, FEMA has amended their findings regarding this undertaking.

In accordance with 36 CFR §800.11, I am enclosing documentation which, in combination with materials previously submitted, provides justification for FEMA's finding that this undertaking will result in no historic properties affected; the purpose of this communication is to seek concurrence in that finding.

Please provide your final response by fax, email or mail. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), if we receive no response from your office within thirty (30) days, we will consider FEMA's responsibilities under Section 106 fulfilled and will move forward with this undertaking. For your convenience, we have included a response area below. If you have questions or comments please contact me at 312-408-5438 or at Nicholas.Mueller@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,


for Nicholas Mueller
Regional Environmental Officer
FEMA Region V

Enclosures

Cc Amanda Gronhovd, Minnesota State Archaeologist, Office of the State Archaeologist

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Date



FEMA

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Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office
Minnesota State Historical Society
345 Kellogg Boulevard West
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

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DR-4182-MN, PW 271 / SHPO No. 2016-1402

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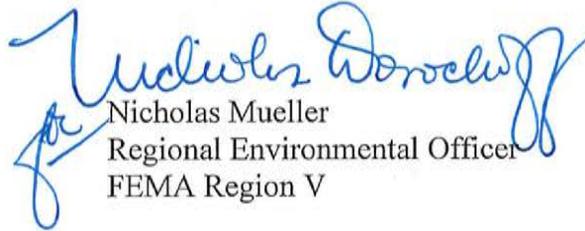
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Sincerely,



Nicholas Mueller
Regional Environmental Officer
FEMA Region V

Enclosures

✓ Cc Amanda Gronhovd, Minnesota State Archaeologist, Office of the State Archaeologist

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Sarah J. Beimers, Manager
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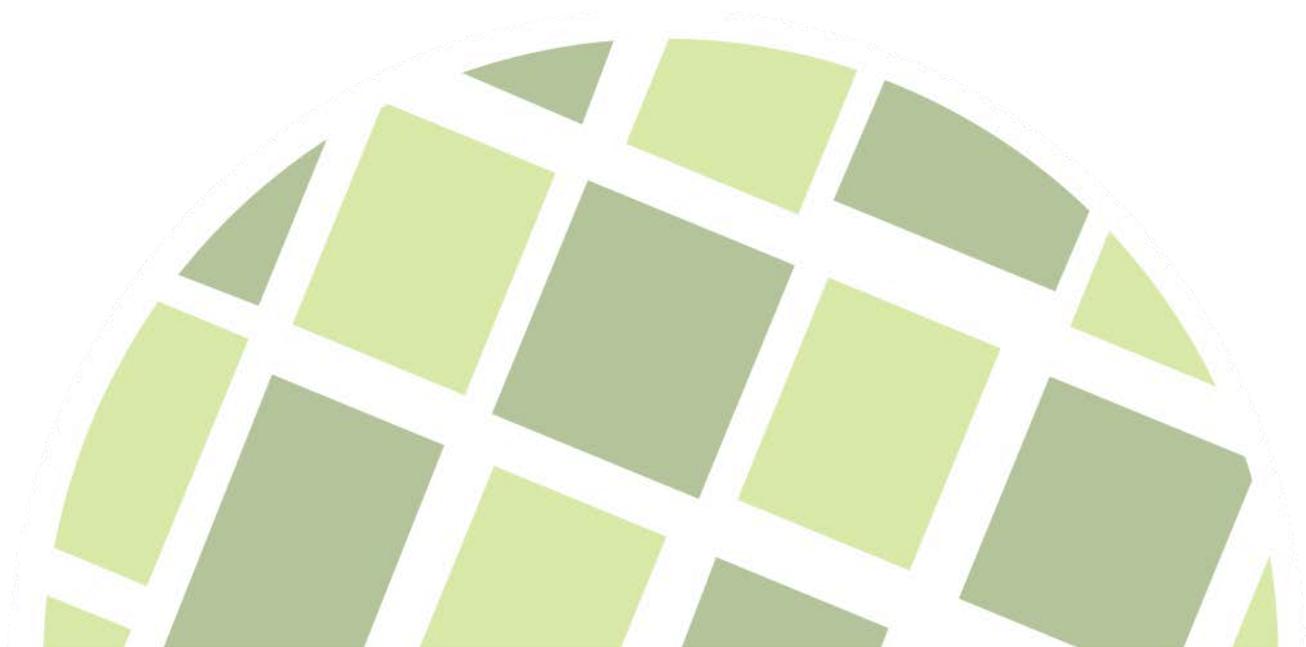


106GROUP

PHASE I ARCHITECTURE/HISTORY SURVEY FOR THE COUNTY ROAD 60 FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION

Blakeley Township, Scott County, Minnesota

December 2015



PHASE I ARCHITECTURE/HISTORY SURVEY FOR THE COUNTY ROAD 60 FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION

Blakeley Township, Scott County, Minnesota

SHPO File No. Pending

106 Group Project No. 2140-1831

SUBMITTED TO:

Lisa Freese

Transportation Planning & Program Director

Scott County

600 County Trail East

Jordan MN 55352

SUBMITTED BY:

106 Group

1295 Bandana Blvd #335

St Paul MN 55108

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Kathryn Ohland, M.S.

REPORT AUTHORS:

Kathryn Ohland, M.S.

Parisa Ford, M.S.

Rebecca Johnson, B.L.S.

December 2015

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between October and December of 2015, The106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted a Phase I architecture/history survey for the County Road 60 Flood Damage Repairs and Reconstruction (CR60) project. This project is receiving federal funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and, therefore, must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Section 106), as well as applicable state mandates governing cultural resources, including the Minnesota Historic Sites Act. The purpose of the architecture/history investigation was to determine whether the architecture/history area of potential effect (APE) for the CR60 project contains previously recorded or unrecorded architecture/history properties that may be *potentially* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The project area is located in Section 8, T113, R25, Blakeley Township, Scott County, Minnesota. The APE for architecture/history accounts for any physical, auditory, or visual impacts to historic properties, and consists of properties with structures that are within the construction limits and the first tier (immediately adjacent), and visible from the proposed construction limits. The Phase I architecture/history investigation consisted of a review of previously inventoried properties and surveys within the APE, as well as a field survey to identify and document properties that are 45 years of age or older within the APE. Properties typically need to be 50 years of age or older to be eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, properties 45 years of age or older were surveyed for this investigation to ensure that all properties that may reach 50 years of age by the time the project is constructed are included. Kathryn Ohland, M.S., served as principal investigator.

During the Phase I architecture/history investigation, the 106 Group identified 12 properties that were 45 years of age or older. Of these 12 properties, two were previously inventoried (SC-BLK-008 and SC-BLK-009) and 10 are newly identified. All 12 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance and/or a loss of historic integrity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between October and December of 2015, The106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted a Phase I architecture/history survey for the County Road 60 Flood Damage Repairs and Reconstruction (CR60) project. This project is receiving federal funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and, therefore, must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Section 106), as well as applicable state mandates governing cultural resources, including the Minnesota Historic Sites Act. The purpose of the architecture/history investigation was to determine whether the architecture/history area of potential effect (APE) for the CR60 project contains previously recorded or unrecorded architecture/history properties that may be *potentially* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

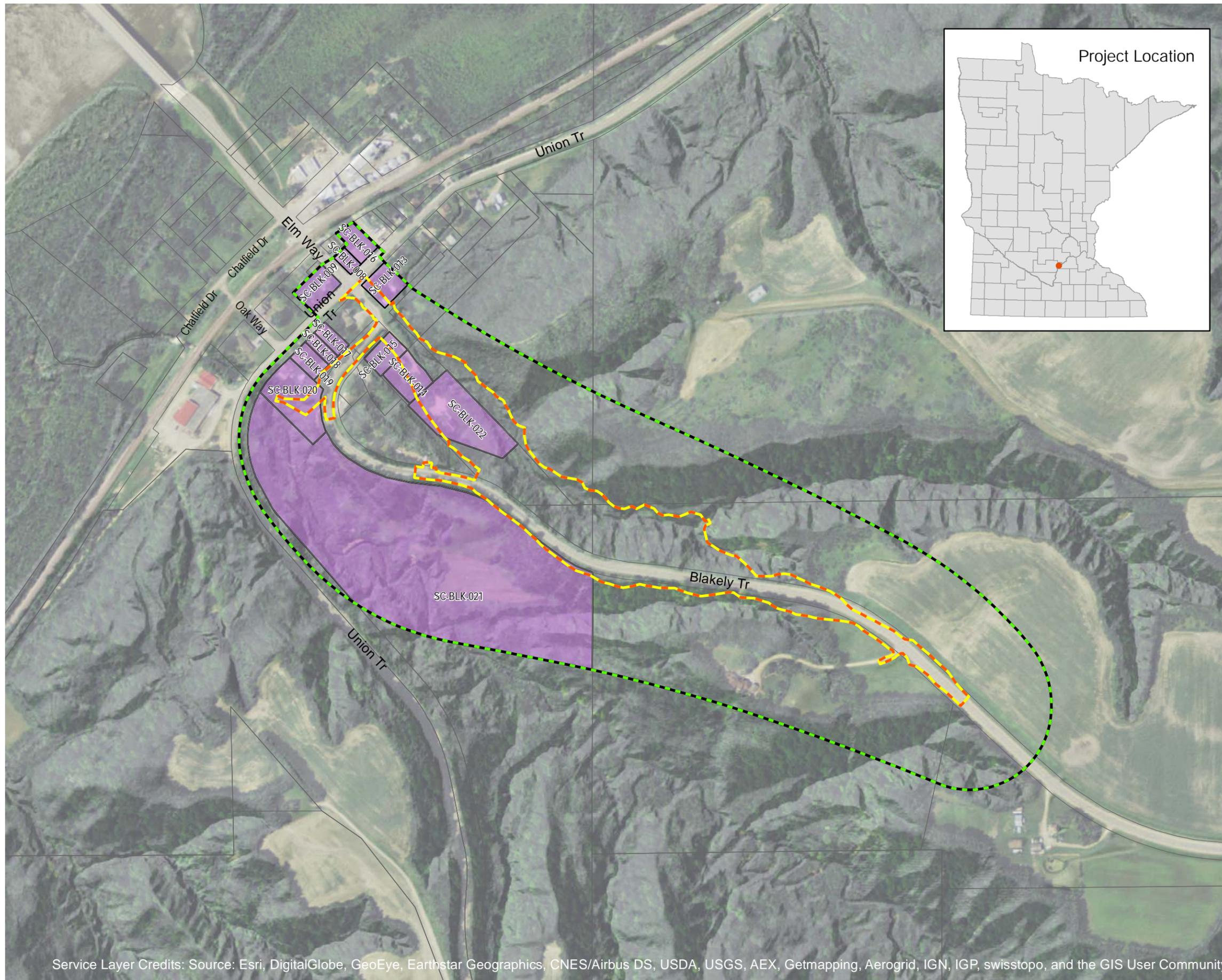
The project area is located in Section 8, T113, R25, Blakeley Township, Scott County, Minnesota (Table 1; Figure 1). The APE for architecture/history accounts for any physical, auditory, or visual impacts to historic properties, and consists of properties with structures within the construction limits and the first tier (immediately adjacent), and visible from the proposed construction limits. The Phase I architecture/history investigation consisted of a review of previously inventoried properties and surveys within the APE, as well as a field survey to identify and document properties that are 45 years of age or older within the APE. Properties typically need to be 50 years of age or older to be eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, properties 45 years of age or older were surveyed for this investigation to ensure that all properties that may reach 50 years of age by the time the project is constructed are included. Kathryn Ohland, M.S., served as principal investigator.

Table 1. Legal Description of Sections Crossed by the Current Survey

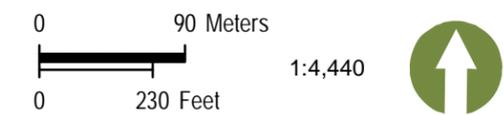
County	Township	Range	Sections
Scott	113	25	8

The following report describes project methodology, previous investigations, historical contexts, results, and recommendations for the Phase I architecture/history survey of the APE for the CR60 project. Appendix A includes a list of project personnel.

County Road 60 Flood Damage Repairs and Reconstruction Phase I Architecture/History Survey
Blakely Township, Scott County, Minnesota



-  Survey Area
-  Architecture/History APE
-  Surveyed Property - Recommended Not Eligible



Project Location, APE, and Survey Results

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Source: Scott County, 106 Group

Map Produced by 106 Group 12/22/2015

Figure 1

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Objectives

The primary objective of this architecture/history investigation was to determine whether the area to be affected by the CR60 project contains any architecture/history resources, and if so, whether those resources are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. All work was conducted in accordance with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) *Guidelines for History/Architecture Projects in Minnesota* (SHPO 2005), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48(190):44716-44740, National Park Service [NPS] 1983).

2.2 Area of Potential Effect

The APE for architecture/ history accounts for any physical, auditory, visual or other relevant potential impacts to historic properties. The CR60 project includes reconstruction of an approximately 2.6-mile segment of CR60. The project is located within a densely wooded valley, which will limit the geographic area that may be impacted by indirect impacts such as noise and potential visual effects. Therefore, the architecture/history APE for the project consists of properties with structures that are within the construction limits and the first tier (immediately adjacent), and visible from the proposed construction limits (Figure 1).

2.3 Background Research

On October 20, 2015, prior to the start of the field survey, staff from the 106 Group conducted background research at the SHPO for information on previously inventoried properties and on surveys previously conducted within the APE.

2.4 Additional Research

On October 20 and 28-30, 2015, as part of this Phase I architecture/history investigation, local and property-specific research was conducted at the Scott County Historical Society, Scott County Courthouse (Government Center), the Belle Plaine Library, and the Shakopee Library. In addition, online research was also conducted for this study and Blakeley Township officials were contacted for property specific research.

2.5 Field Methods

An initial drive-by survey of the buildings, structures, and landscape features in the APE was conducted in order to identify those properties that appeared to be 45 years in age or older. Each of these properties was subsequently documented with field notes and digital photographs. Properties typically need to be 50 years of age or older to be eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, properties 45 years of age or older were surveyed for this investigation to ensure that all properties that may reach 50 years of age by the time the project is constructed are included. Photographs of buildings at 16206 Elm Way were provided by Scott County, as several of the buildings on the property are not visible from the public right-of-way.

2.6 Inventory Forms

A Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form was completed for each property of 45 years in age or older. Final forms will be submitted to the SHPO separately at the completion of the project.

2.7 Evaluation

Upon completion of the fieldwork, the potential eligibility of each resource for listing in the NRHP was assessed based on the property's potential significance and integrity. The NRHP criteria, summarized below, were used to help assess the significance of each property:

- Criterion A – association with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B – association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C – embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representation of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D – potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (NPS 2002).

The NPS has identified seven aspects of integrity to be considered when evaluating the ability of a property to convey its significance: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of each property was assessed in regard to these seven aspects. The properties were also assessed to determine if they represent a type of resource to be evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the Criteria Considerations (NPS 2002).

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Previous Architecture/History Studies

Research at the SHPO indicated that there is possibly one previous architecture/history study that was conducted within the APE. The report, entitled *Historic Resources of Scott County, Multiple Resources Area Nomination* by Britta Bloomberg (report number SC-79-1H), could not be located at the SHPO to determine the exact project location or details of the study.

3.2 Previously Inventoried Architecture/History Properties

Two properties have been previously inventoried within the current APE (Table 2). Neither of the properties was previously evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Table 2. Previously Inventoried Architecture/History Properties

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	Type	NRHP Status
SC-BLK-008	Blakeley Town Hall & Bank	16381 Elm Way	Commercial Building and Civic Building	Not Previously Evaluated
SC-BLK-009	House & Outbuilding	23380 Union Trail	Residence	Not Previously Evaluated

3.3 Cultural History Overview

As part of the federal legislative framework governing the treatment of cultural resources, the SHPO has developed a series of historical and thematic contexts in which cultural properties may be interpreted and evaluated (SHPO 1993). These contexts are summarized below. The full contexts are available at the SHPO office in St. Paul, Minnesota. Geographical contexts have also been developed by the 106 Group as part of this study in order to evaluate the architecture/history properties that were surveyed for this project.

3.3.1 MINNESOTA STATEWIDE CONTEXTS

3.3.1.1 Banks of Minnesota, 1853-1960

The “Banks of Minnesota, 1853-1960” historic context was written in 2011 as part of a statewide Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). The MPDF provides a broad banking context, typical architectural styles applied to banks during this era, a list of architects and builders who have completed banks in the state, and registration requirements and aspects of integrity for evaluating banks in Minnesota for listing in the NRHP (Gardner 2011).

3.3.2 MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXTS

3.3.2.1 Scott County

Scott County has a land area of 365 square miles and is bordered on the west and north by the Minnesota River (Scott County 2013a). The county is located 25 miles southwest of Minneapolis and is part of the seven-county metropolitan area. The Mdewakanton and Wahpeton bands of the Dakota Santee inhabited the area of present day Scott County prior to and at the time of European settlement (Scott County 2013b). The land that became Scott County was opened for European settlement by the Treaties of Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, both signed in 1851. In 1853, Scott County was established by an act of the territorial legislature. The county was named for General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the United States army from 1841 to 1861 (Neill 1882:290). During the nineteenth century, steamboat travel via the Minnesota River and ox cart trails served as the primary routes of travel and trade in Scott County (Scott County Historical Society 2015). The Minnesota River was also vital in supporting the early economic activities of fur trading, lumbering, and farming in Scott County (Scott County 2013a). In 1853, the first mill was built in Jordan, and the first post-office was established in Shakopee (Neill 1882:294). Shakopee was designated as the county seat on February 6, 1854 (Neill 1882:291). When the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad (CStPM&O) was constructed through Scott County in 1867, it quickly replaced steamboat travel as the primary mode of transportation for passenger and freight deliveries (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:9, 63). The CStPM&O railroad enters Scott County at Savage and follows the course of the Minnesota River to the west and southwest. By 1882, stations were established in Hamilton, Bardon, Shakopee, Merriam Junction, Brentwood, Belle Plaine, and Blakeley (Neill 1882:296). During the nineteenth century, Scott County was predominantly agricultural and led the state in flax production by 1879. Cooperative creameries emerged throughout the county in the 1890s. By 1934, the county's principal field crops were corn and oats, while cattle and swine raising and dairying also played a major role (Scott County 2013b).

During the twentieth century, the largest amount of development was concentrated around Shakopee and Savage. These municipalities experienced significant growth from approximately 1937 to 1950, followed by explosive growth from approximately 1950 to 1970 (University of Minnesota 2015a; University of Minnesota 2015b; University of Minnesota 2015c; USGS 2015). The Valley Fair Amusement Park opened in 1976, and today draws over one million annual visitors to Shakopee. Additionally, the Canterbury Downs race track opened in 1985, and today draws over 600,000 annual visitors to Shakopee (City of Shakopee 2015). Scott County presently contains a mix of suburban and rural development. Between 2000 and 2010, Scott County was the fastest growing county in the state and experienced a 45 percent growth in population. The 2010 U. S. Census estimated Scott County's population at 129,928 (Scott County 2013a).

3.3.2.2 Blakeley Township

Blakeley Township is located on the western edge of Scott County on the Minnesota River and is predominately rural in nature. During the nineteenth century, steamboat travel brought explorers and settlers through Blakeley Township at regular intervals prior to railroad development (Neill 1882:262). The first inhabitant to the area was Mr. A. Bruyere, who came in 1853; however, he left the area shortly

after in 1858. Arriving in 1853 and 1854, A. G. McConnell, Peter Jackson, William Fearing, and F.M. Ward were the first permanent settlers of what became Blakeley Township (Neill 1882:334). Blakeley Township was formed by Scott County in 1858, but the township government was not organized until April 7, 1874. The following individuals were elected as the first township officers: Owen O'Neil, chairman; Peter Jackson and Patrick Griffin, supervisors; James Jack, town clerk; William Wendeken, assessor; and James Kelley and Hurbert Geare, justices of the peace (Neill 1882:333-334; Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:2). Blakeley Town Hall was constructed circa 1895, and served as a place for voting as well as local dances (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:19, 35, 153).

In 1867, the CStPM&O Railroad was constructed through Blakeley Township (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:63). The railroad quickly replaced steamboat travel as the primary mode of transportation (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:9, 63). A station was also located within the unincorporated Village of Blakeley (Neill 1882:296). The railroad carried passenger and freight trains through the township, and delivered mail to local residents. A stockyard and loading chute were located in the northeast portion of Blakeley Township adjacent to the railroad for shipping cattle and hogs (Northwest Publishing Co. 1898; Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:63-65). Two grain elevators were located at the intersections of the CStPM&O Railroad with Oak Street and Elm Street (Northwest Publishing Co. 1898).

The development of Blakeley Township began shortly after the first settlers arrived in the area during the mid-1800s. The first township school was located in Section 20. A board building was constructed for the school in 1857 that was replaced by a frame building in 1879. By 1882, a parochial school overseen by Friedrich's Evangelical Lutheran Church and four other school houses existed in Blakeley Township (Neill 1882:334). The Blakeley Township post office was established in 1867 (Neill 1882:334). Early commercial development in the mid-1800s included four general stores, a drug store, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, three cane mills, two elevators, and three saloons (Neill 1882:334). William Lehman's general store was one of the major businesses in Blakeley from 1906 to 1947. By 1908, the store also housed the Blakeley Township post office (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:21). The Farmer's State Bank of Blakeley was incorporated in 1915 and temporarily located in the O'Neil general store until a separate building was constructed for the bank. The Farmers State Bank of Blakeley closed in 1931 and the building was used for other commercial businesses thereafter (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:10). Other commercial activities established from the 1930s through the 1960s included a blacksmith shop, bar, and body shop (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:21-22, 35).

Brickyards and sawmills were prominent industries in the early development of Blakeley Township. Between 1860 and 1912, six brickyards operated along the five-mile stretch between Blakeley Township and Belle Plaine. At least six sawmills were established within Blakeley Township. The Moenke sawmill, owned and operated by Henry Moenke and Adolf Reinitz, is documented as being in operation for the longest period of time, from 1920 to 1950 (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:27-32). Agriculture has also been a leading industry in Blakeley Township throughout its history. Corn was the

main crop until the turn of the twentieth century. Later crops included wheat, oats, barley, rye, and soybeans. Alfalfa also became an important crop for dairy farmers. The Blakeley Cooperative Creamery Association was organized in 1917 and was governed by 25 local farmers. Ernest Nelson was the first buttermaker and manager of the Blakeley Cooperative Creamery Association. In 1970, the creamery closed and was sold to Associated Milk Producers, Inc. (AMPI) (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:10-11). Agriculture is still an important industry in the township today. Blakeley Township, on the whole, has remained a predominantly rural area since its establishment in the late-1800s (University of Minnesota 2015a; University of Minnesota 2015b; NETR 1991; NETR 2013).

Located at the northwest corner of the township on the Minnesota River near present day CR 60 (Blakeley Trail) is the Township's largest settlement, the unincorporated Village of Blakeley. Still the largest settlement in the township, the townsite is located on a farmland originally owned by Samuel J. Albrecht, the first Governor of the Dakota Territory from 1859 to 1860. Albrecht preempted the quarter section of land by a land warrant he was given from his service in the Mexican War (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:4; Scott County 1858). Albrecht, who spent much of his time in St. Paul, lost the farm through foreclosure. The land was then acquired by I.N. Dean, who donated the land to be platted in 1868; the year after construction of the railroad was completed in Scott County. The plat was named for steamboat captain Russell Blakeley and is centered on the railroad (Scott County 1868; Niell 1882:334). The Wiest's Addition to Blakeley was platted to the southeast of the original plat in 1890 (Scott County 1868; Scott County 1890). I.N. Dean, a prominent early citizen of the unincorporated Village of Blakeley, became the village's first postmaster and first railroad station agent. He also opened the first general store, established the first brickyard, and built a grain elevator in Blakeley. He then became the manager and buyer for the Peavey Grain Company as the company was expanding its construction of grain elevators along the CStPM&O Railroad (Neill 1882:334-335; Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:27, 63).

By 1898, Blakeley residential development was concentrated on Chatfield Street and Dean Street (now Union Trail), while commercial development was concentrated at the intersection of the CStPM&O Railroad and Elm Street. A brickyard was located at the southwest end of the town center, two grain elevators were located along the CStMP&O Railroad, and stockyards were located to the northeast of the town center (Northwest Publishing Co. 1898). The platted town center was mostly developed by 1938 (University of Minnesota 2015d). From approximately 1890 to 1940, common residential architectural styles in Minnesota included the following: Colonial Revival; Craftsman style Bungalow; Exotic Revival; Folk Victorian; French Eclectic; Gothic Revival; Greek Revival; Italianate; Italian Renaissance Revival; Minimal Traditional; Mission; Neo-Classical; Prairie School; Queen Anne; Second Empire; Shingle; Spanish Colonial Revival; Stick (also referred to as Eastlake); and Tudor Revival (McAlester & McAlester 2004). Portions of the early development are no longer extant (University of Minnesota 2015e; USGS 2015). The town center experienced several significant flood events in 1881, 1951, 1965, and most recently in 2014 (Blakeley Township Bicentennial Committee 1976:82-84; MPR 2014).

4.0 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Staff from the 106 Group conducted a Phase I architecture/history survey of the CR60 architecture/history APE on October 23, 2015. Kathryn Ohland, M.S. served as principal investigator and conducted the fieldwork with Rebecca Johnson, B.L.S. (See Appendix A for a list of project personnel). Additional photographs of the buildings at 16206 Elm Way were taken by staff at Scott County in May, October, and December of 2015, as those buildings are largely not visible from the public right-of-way.

The 106 Group identified 12 architecture/history properties 45 years in age or older within the APE. Other properties within the APE were not of sufficient age. Of these 12 properties, two were previously inventoried (SC-BLK-008 and SC-BLK-009), and 10 are newly identified. Of the 12 properties surveyed as part of this project, none were previously listed or determined eligible, no properties were recommended potentially eligible, and 12 properties were recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance and/or a loss of historic integrity (Figure 1; Table 3).

4.1 Properties Recommended as Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

As a result of the Phase I architecture/history survey, a total of 12 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Figure 1; Table 3).

Table 3. Properties Recommended as Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

Inventory No.	Address	Property Type	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
SC-BLK-008	16381 Elm Way	Commercial Buildings and Commercial Building	1917	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance
SC-BLK-009	23380 Union Trail	Residence	1880	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-013	14991 Elm Way	Residence	c. 1895	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance
SC-BLK-014	16250 Elm Way	Residence	1880	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-015	16296 Elm Way	Residence	c. 1910	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-016	23376 Union Trail	Commercial Building	1900	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity

Inventory No.	Address	Property Type	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
SC-BLK-017	23385 Union Trail	Residence	1880	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-018	23387 Union Trail	Residence	1880	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-019	23389 Union Trail	Residence	1900	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-020	23391 Union Trail	Residence	1926	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity
SC-BLK-021	N/A Union Trail	Outbuildings	c. 1940	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance
SC-BLK-022	16206 Elm Way	House & Outbuildings	1975	Not Eligible due to a lack of historical significance and loss of historical integrity

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APPENDIX A: PROJECT PERSONNEL

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Project Director

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