



June 15, 2023

TO: Interested Parties (including Minnesota Environmental Quality Board Distribution List)

FROM: Nicolle Goodman, Director of Planning and Economic Development, City of St. Paul

SUBJECT: Hamline Midway Library EAW

As the Responsible Government Unit (RGU), the City of St. Paul has drafted an Environmental Review Worksheet (EAW) for the Hamline Midway Library. The notice of document availability will be published in the June 20, 2023 *EQB Monitor*.

Project Description

Saint Paul Public Library proposes to demolish the Hamline Midway Library and construct a new 10,454 square foot library building in the same location at 1558 W Minnehaha Ave in Saint Paul, MN. The new building will provide dedicated spaces for book stacks, children's area, teen area, reading areas, places for studying and working, community room, meeting room, offices, and staff workroom. A dedicated outdoor reading space will be in front of the building with seating near ornamental trees and native plantings. Demolition is planned to begin in the fall of 2023 after all approvals are completed. Upon completion of demolition and site grading, the construction of the new building will begin. The demolition of this building may be accompanied by mitigation measures following the Minnesota Historic Property Record (MHPR) guidelines.

The EAW is being distributed to agencies on the current Minnesota Environmental Quality Board distribution list. The EAW can be accessed on the City's website: <http://stpaul.gov/HamlineMidwayEAW>

The 30-day EAW comment period will begin June 20, 2023. Comments will be accepted through **July 20, 2023 at 4:00pm** and should be addressed to:

Comments should be addressed to:

Josh Williams
Principal Planner, Planning and Economic Development
1400 City Hall Annex, 25 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, MN 55102
HamlineMidwayLibrary_EAW@ci.stpaul.mn.us

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Hamline Midway Library

City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

June 13, 2023

**Prepared for:
City of St. Paul
15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Suite #310
St. Paul, MN 55102**

December 2022 version

Environmental Assessment Worksheet

This most recent Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) form and guidance documents are available at the Environmental Quality Board's website at: <https://www.egb.state.mn.us/> The EAW form provides information about a project that may have the potential for significant environmental effects. Guidance documents provide additional detail and links to resources for completing the EAW form.

Cumulative potential effects can either be addressed under each applicable EAW Item or can be addressed collectively under EAW Item 21.

Note to reviewers: Comments must be submitted to the RGU during the 30-day comment period following notice of the EAW in the *EQB Monitor*. Comments should address the accuracy and completeness of information, potential impacts that warrant further investigation and the need for an EIS.

1. Project Title: Hamline Midway Library

2. Proposer: Saint Paul Public Library

Contact person: Maureen Hartman
Title: Library Director
Address: 90 W 4th Street
City, State, ZIP: St. Paul, MN 55102
Email and phone communication to be directed to Marika Staloch:
Phone: 651-266-7068
Fax:
Email: marika.staloch@ci.stpaul.mn.us

3. RGU: City of Saint Paul

Contact person: Josh Williams
Title: Principal Planner
Address: 1400 City Hall Annex, 25 West Fourth Street
City, State, ZIP: St. Paul, MN 55102
Phone: 651-266-6659
Fax:
Email: josh.williams@ci.stpaul.mn.us

4. Reason for EAW Preparation: (check one)

Required:

- EIS Scoping
- Mandatory EAW

Discretionary:

- Citizen petition
- RGU discretion
- Proposer initiated

If EAW or EIS is mandatory give EQB rule category subpart number(s) and name(s):

4410.4300 Mandatory EAW Category, Subpart 31: Historical Properties

5. Project Location:

- County: Ramsey
- City/Township: Saint Paul
- PLS Location (¼, ¼, Section, Township, Range): S34, T29, R23
- Watershed (81 major watershed scale): Mississippi River (20)
- GPS Coordinates: 44.962867, -93.166236
- Tax Parcel Number: 342923220161

At a minimum attach each of the following to the EAW:

- County map showing the general location of the project;
- U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute, 1:24,000 scale map indicating project boundaries (photocopy acceptable); and
- Site plans showing all significant project and natural features. Pre-construction site plan and post-construction site plan.
- List of data sources, models, and other resources (from the Item-by-Item Guidance: *Climate Adaptation and Resilience* or other) used for information about current Minnesota climate trends and how climate change is anticipated to affect the general location of the project during the life of the project (as detailed below in item 7. Climate Adaptation and Resilience).

Figures – Appendix A:

Figure 1: County Location

Figure 2: USGS Topography

Figure 3: Existing Site Conditions

Figure 4: Proposed Site Conditions

Figure 5: Cover Types

Figure 6: Land Use

Figure 7: Current Zoning

Figure 8: Surface Geology

Figure 9: Bedrock Geology

Figure 10: Ramsey County Soils

Figure 11: Surface Waters

Figure 12: Wells

Figure 13: Environmental Hazards

Figure 14: Flood Hazards

Appendix B – Proposed Conditions Rendering

Appendix C – Cultural Resources Assessment

Appendix D – Agency Coordination

Appendix E – Green House Gas Emissions

6. Project Description:

- a. **Provide the brief project summary to be published in the *EQB Monitor*, (approximately 50 words).**

The Saint Paul Public Library is proposing to demolish the existing Hamline Midway Library to make space for a new 10,454 square foot library building.

- b. **Give a complete description of the proposed project and related new construction, including infrastructure needs. If the project is an expansion include a description of the existing facility. Emphasize: 1) construction, operation methods and features that will cause physical manipulation of the environment or will produce wastes, 2) modifications to existing equipment or industrial processes, 3) significant demolition, removal or remodeling of existing structures, and 4) timing and duration of construction activities**

Saint Paul Public Library proposes to construct a 10,454 square foot library building in the location of the existing Hamline Midway Library, at 1558 W Minnehaha Ave in Saint Paul, MN (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The proposed library building will be a modern, flexible, and larger library constructed within the existing 14,300 square foot parcel (**Appendix B**). The building will encompass a majority of the parcel with groundcover or landscaping around the perimeter. The new building will provide dedicated spaces for book stacks, children’s area, teen area, reading areas, places for studying and working, community room, meeting room, offices, and staff workroom. A dedicated outdoor reading space will be in front of the building with seating near ornamental trees and native plantings (**Figure 4**). Four paved parking stalls will be provided at the back of the building along the alley. The alley pavement will also be upgraded.

The project involves the demolition of the existing building, including foundation removal which is in poor condition and needs to be replaced. Existing bituminous pavement in the surrounding alleys will also be repaired. Demolition is planned to begin in the fall of 2023 after all approvals are completed. Waste materials produced during demolition will be hauled offsite to be recycled or disposed of following all laws and regulations. Some materials may be slated for reuse may remain on site. Upon completion of demolition and site grading, the construction of the new building will begin. The demolition of this building may be accompanied by mitigation measures following the Minnesota Historic Property Record (MHPR) guidelines.

- c. **Project magnitude:**

Table 1: Project Magnitude

Description	Number
Total Project Acreage	0.51*
Linear project length	NA
Number and type of residential units	NA
Residential building area (in square feet)	NA
Commercial building area (in square feet)	NA
Industrial building area (in square feet)	NA
Institutional building area (in square feet)	10,454
Other uses – specify (in square feet)	NA
Structure height(s)	25 ft 6 in

*This number reflects the total disturbed area from the project including work on adjacent alleys.

The 0.33-acre parcel size will remain the same. Under existing conditions, the alleys adjacent to the library are paved (approximately 0.18 acres). The existing library building is 7,911 square feet with a height of 24 feet 6 inches to the top of the parapet. Preconstruction impervious surface is 0.389 acres and proposed is 0.419 acres.

- d. **Explain the project purpose; if the project will be carried out by a governmental unit, explain the need for the project and identify its beneficiaries.**

The Saint Paul Public Library has been working with the community to vision new libraries in Saint Paul. The existing Hamline Midway Library is a well-used library that no longer provides the resources and space needed by the community. Through community engagement, the City heard from citizens that there is a demand for a space that is safe, inviting, and affirming for people of all cultures, abilities, and communities. This project will provide a building that maximizes accessibility, is environmentally responsible, reflects cultures of the community, and provides new spaces for families and teens to play and learn, and for all community members to gather.

The project proposer is a government unit, and the beneficiaries are the community members of Saint Paul, in particular, those of the Hamline Midway and surrounding neighborhoods.

- e. **Are future stages of this development including development on any other property planned or likely to happen?** Yes No
If yes, briefly describe future stages, relationship to present project, timeline and plans for environmental review.
- f. **Is this project a subsequent stage of an earlier project?** Yes No
If yes, briefly describe the past development, timeline and any past environmental review.

7. Climate Adaptation and Resilience:

- a. Describe the climate trends in the general location of the project (see guidance: *Climate Adaptation and Resilience*) and how climate change is anticipated to affect that location during the life of the project.

According to the MN DNR, "Minnesota's climate already is changing rapidly and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Temperatures are increasing -- especially in winter -- and larger, more frequent extreme precipitation events are occurring. Substantial warming during winter and at night, increased precipitation, and heavier downpours already have affected our natural resources, and how we interact with and use them. The decades ahead will bring even warmer winters and nights, and even larger rainfalls, along with the likelihood of increased summer heat and the potential for longer dry spells."¹

Projected climate change impacts to this specific site have been analyzed below, utilizing resources from the guidance document supplied by the Environmental Quality Board (EQB). The life of the improvement is expected to be 50 years for the building and site.

Variables in this analysis include precipitation and temperature, storm intensity, floods, and extreme heat.

¹ https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/climate/climate_change_info/climate-trends.html

- b. For each Resource Category in the table below: Describe how the project’s proposed activities and how the project’s design will interact with those climate trends. Describe proposed adaptations to address the project effects identified.

Precipitation and Temperature:

According to the Minnesota Climate Explorer mapping tool for Ramsey County, utilizing the mean model, the following table demonstrates the changes expected on precipitation and temperature in the County.

Table 2²: Estimated Future Precipitation and Temperature Changes

Recent and Projected Future for Ramsey County: January-December, Mean Model	Precipitation: Mean (in)	Average temperature: Mean (°F)	Maximum Temperature: Mean (°F)	Minimum Temperature: Mean (°F)
1980-1999 Modeled Present	32.48	45.91	52.63	39.31
2040-2059 Mid-Century (RCP 4.5)	32.95	49.53	56.58	42.72
2080-2099 Late-Century (RCP 4.5)	33.51	51.91	58.64	45.53
2080-2099 Late- Century (RCP 8.5)	35.97	55.68	62.21	49.7

These models generally predict that the project area will see more precipitation and warmer average, maximum and minimum temperatures. The late-century (2080-2099) calculation on these estimated increased precipitation and warmer temperatures is relevant to the project, given the expected 50-year life of the building and site.

Storm Intensity:

In the Saint Paul area, according to the EPA’s CREATE: Storms map³, the scenarios demonstrate that by 2035, there will likely be an increase in 100-year storm intensity. With the ‘not as stormy’ scenario, by 2035, there may be a 2.9% increase and by 2060, there will be a 5.6% increase in 100-year storm intensity. In the ‘stormy’ scenario, by 2035, there may be a 13.7% increase and by 2060, a 26.6% increase in 100-year storm intensity. Generally, there is an expected increase in 100-year storm intensity, per the modelling.

Floods:

Risk Factor: Flood Factor Tool

According to the Risk Factor: Flood Factor tool from the nonprofit First Street Foundation®, the City of Saint Paul has a Moderate Flood Factor risk overall. “There are 4,609 properties in Saint Paul that have greater than a 26% chance of being severely affected by flooding over the next 30 years. This represents 10% of all properties in St. Paul.”⁴ Furthermore, this analysis showed that the residential sector can expect minor risk; road, social facilities, and commercial properties have moderate risk; and critical infrastructure has major risk projected.

Metropolitan Council Localized Flood Mapping

Per this source, “the interactive Localized Flood Map Screening Tool is intended for community use. The

² <https://arcgis.dnr.state.mn.us/ewr/climateexplorer/main/historical>

³ <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=3805293158d54846a29f750d63c6890e>

⁴ <https://riskfactor.com/>

data is part of the regional Climate Vulnerability Assessment project for the Twin Cities metro area. Communities may use this resource to screen for potential surface or localized flooding locations. The Localized Flood Map Screening Tool was created using the State of Minnesota’s LiDAR elevation data from 2011.” In the project area, there are no areas with flood hazards shown.⁵ See **Figure 14**.

Extreme Heat

EPA CREATE Map

In the St. Paul area, the EPA’s CREATE: Extreme Heat map shows that the number of days over 100°F historically. In the project location, there has been one day historically over 100°F. By 2035, projections show the project area with the following three scenarios:

- in the Hot/Dry scenario, three days will be over 100°F;
- in the central scenario, two days will be over 100°F;
- in the warm/wet scenario, two days will be over 100°F.⁶

By 2060, the modeling of the scenarios show the following:

- in the Hot/Dry scenario, eight days will be over 100°F;
- in the central scenario, six days will be over 100°F;
- in the warm/wet scenario, five days will be over 100°F.⁷

This indicates that the project area may see more extreme heat days in the future.

University of Minnesota Heat Exposure Tool

Heat Exposure mapping tools from the University of Minnesota show high composite sensitivity and moderate exposure scores for Ramsey County. These composite scores help to “visualize datasets that contribute to a community’s vulnerability, including sensitivity (i.e., demographic, socio-economic, health, and environmental variables) and exposure (i.e., temperature-related variables). Variables can be mapped individually or layered to develop a composite score.”⁸ High scores indicate high community vulnerability to extreme heat overall. Overall, the project area scores indicate community vulnerability to extreme heat.

- c. **For each Resource Category in the table below: Describe how the project’s proposed activities and how the project’s design will interact with those climate trends. Describe proposed adaptations to address the project effects identified.**

⁵ <https://metro council.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=100fa3012dcc4e288a74cbf4d95027bf>

⁶ <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=3805293158d54846a29f750d63c6890e>

⁷ <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=3805293158d54846a29f750d63c6890e>

⁸ https://maps.umn.edu/climatehealthtool/heat_app/

Table 3: Proposed Activities and Climate Considerations

Resource Category	Climate Considerations	Project Information	
		Climate change risks and vulnerabilities	Adaptations
Project Design	Aspects of the building architecture/materials choices and site design that may negatively affect urban heat island conditions in the area considering changing climate zones, temperature trends, and potential for extended heat waves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site is in an area with risk of the urban heat island effect, increasing temperatures and precipitation, and increase storm intensity. Currently, the site has a library building, small, paved parking surface, and trees. The proposed use is to replace the library with a new building. The project will have 0.30 acres of cumulative new impervious. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will follow all MN B3 building requirements. The project will meet 2% of power load with on-site rooftop solar panels. It will utilize a water source heat pump with a closed loop geothermal system with a chilled beam and Dedicated Outdoor Air System (DOAS) unit. The roof and walls will be insulated beyond the required code. The project will utilize energy efficient appliances and fixtures, lighting, and efficient building practices. Some building materials will be reused, including reusing woodwork and interior masonry from the existing building, and the reuse of other recycled materials from demolition. The project is proposing a stormwater retention vault in the rear of the building. The project will also include plantings that will meet B3 requirements, and generally be native and pollinator friendly. The project will follow all applicable federal, state, and local standards and regulations, as listed throughout this report. The project will increase vegetative plantings by approximately 0.086 acres.

Resource Category	Climate Considerations	Project Information	Adaptations
		Climate change risks and vulnerabilities	
Land Use	For example, any critical facilities (i.e. facilities necessary for public health and safety, those storing hazardous materials, or those with housing occupants who may be insufficiently mobile) that are proposed in floodplain areas and other areas identified as at risk for localized flooding; describe the risk potential considering changing precipitation and event intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed land use will replace an older library with a new library. The proposed structure will be larger than the current structure by approximately 2,543 sq ft. The library will provide resources for the community, and advance their mission that “We welcome all people to connect, learn, discover and grow.” Based on preliminary indications in mapping tools, the site is at low risk for flooding; however, more intense storms could impact the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project will follow all MN B3 building requirements. The project is proposing a stormwater retention vault in the rear of the building. The project will also include plantings that will meet B3 requirements, and generally be native and pollinator friendly. As practicable, the project will evaluate additional strategies beyond the BMPs described above to improve climate resiliency. The project will follow all applicable federal, state, and local standards and regulations, as listed throughout this report.
Water Resources	Addressed in item 12		
Contamination/ Hazardous Materials/Wastes	Addressed in item 13.		
Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources (rare features)	Addressed in item 14.		

8. Cover types: Estimate the acreage of the site with each of the following cover types before and after development:

Existing site conditions are shown on **Figure 3**. Cover types for the site are shown on **Figure 5**.

Table 4: Existing and Proposed Cover Types, Green Infrastructure, and Trees

Cover Types	Before (acres)	After (acres)
Wetlands and shallow lakes (<2 meters deep)	0	0
Deep lakes (>2 meters deep)	0	0
Wooded/forest	0	0
Rivers/streams	0	0
Brush/Grassland	0	0
Cropland	0	0
Livestock rangeland/pastureland	0	0
Lawn/landscaping	0.121	0.086
Green infrastructure TOTAL (from table below*)	0	0.005
Impervious surface	0.389 (includes alley)	0.419 (includes alley)
Stormwater Pond (wet sedimentation basin)	0	0
Other (describe)	0	0
TOTAL	0.51 (includes alley)	0.51 (includes alley)
Green Infrastructure*	Before (acreage)	After (acreage)
Constructed infiltration systems (infiltration basins/infiltration trenches/ rainwater gardens/bioretention areas without underdrains/swales with impermeable check dams)	0	0
Constructed tree trenches and tree boxes	0	0.005
Constructed wetlands	0	0
Constructed green roofs	0	0
Constructed permeable pavements	0	0
Other (describe)	0	0
TOTAL*	0	0.005
Trees	Percent	Number
Percent tree canopy removed or number of mature trees removed during development		2
Number of new trees planted		4

9. Permits and approvals required: List all known local, state and federal permits, approvals, certifications and financial assistance for the project. Include modifications of any existing permits, governmental review of plans and all direct and indirect forms of public financial assistance including bond guarantees, Tax Increment Financing and infrastructure. *All of these final decisions are prohibited until all appropriate environmental review has been completed. See Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4410.3100.*

Table 5. Permits and Approvals Required

Unit of Government	Type of Application	Status
State		
Minnesota Department of Health	Geothermal system filing	To be obtained
Metropolitan Council Environmental Services	Water Connection Permit	To be obtained
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	Sewer Extension Permit	To be obtained
Local		
City of Saint Paul	Building Permit	To be obtained
City of Saint Paul	Site Plan Review	To be obtained
City of Saint Paul	Right of Way Permit	To be obtained, if necessary

Local		
City of Saint Paul	Demolition Permit	To be obtained
City of Saint Paul	Sewer & Water Connection & Repair Permit	To be obtained
Capitol Region Watershed District	Watershed Permit	To be obtained, if necessary

Cumulative potential effects may be considered and addressed in response to individual EAW Item Nos.10-20, or the RGU can address all cumulative potential effects in response to EAW Item No.22. If addressing cumulative effect under individual items, make sure to include information requested in EAW Item No. 21.

10. Land use:

a. Describe:

- i. Existing land use of the site as well as areas adjacent to and near the site, including parks and open space, cemeteries, trails, prime or unique farmlands.**

Existing land use of the site is mapped as institutional and is mainly surrounded by single family attached and single family detached land uses (**Figure 6**). Hamline University is located one block to the north of the site and has a land use of Institutional. Most of the surrounding area is urban housing or businesses with Hamline Park located less than a half-mile to the south.

The project site is mostly impervious with a parking lot to the south of the existing Hamline Midway Library building. A small green lawn is located at the north side of the building. The proposed project will not change the land use of the site.

- ii. **Plans. Describe planned land use as identified in comprehensive plan (if available) and any other applicable plan for land use, water, or resources management by a local, regional, state, or federal agency.**

The 2040 Comprehensive Plan land use for this area is located within a neighborhood node.

- iii. **Zoning, including special districts or overlays such as shoreland, floodplain, wild and scenic rivers, critical area, agricultural preserves, etc.**

The project site is zoned T2 - Traditional Neighborhood District and is not located in a special district (**Figure 7**). A public library is a permitted use for land zoned T2. The existing Hamline Midway Library building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; however, the site is not within a historic district.

- iv. **If any critical facilities (i.e. facilities necessary for public health and safety, those storing hazardous materials, or those with housing occupants who may be insufficiently mobile) are proposed in floodplain areas and other areas identified as at risk for localized flooding, describe the risk potential considering changing precipitation and event intensity.**

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance maps, the site is not within a floodplain.

- b. **Discuss the project's compatibility with nearby land uses, zoning, and plans listed in Item 9a above, concentrating on implications for environmental effects.**

The project is compatible with nearby land uses, zoning, and plans outline in Saint Paul's 2040 Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Traditional Neighborhood Districts are intended to foster the development and growth of compact, pedestrian-oriented urban villages that encourage a compatible mix of commercial and residential uses that increase transit usage. The project will be required to go through a City site plan review and approval prior to beginning any work.

- c. **Identify measures incorporated into the proposed project to mitigate any potential incompatibility as discussed in Item 10b above and any risk potential.**

The project will be required to go through the City's site plan review and approval process prior to the start of work. Per Section 61.402 of the Legislative Code, site plan review is required for the grading or the erection or enlargement of any building including any development in a T or F district.

11. Geology, soils and topography/land forms:

- a. **Geology - Describe the geology underlying the project area and identify and map any susceptible geologic features such as sinkholes, shallow limestone formations, unconfined/shallow aquifers, or karst conditions. Discuss any limitations of these features for the project and any effects the project could have on these features. Identify any project designs or mitigation measures to address effects to geologic features.**

Surficial geology at the site is Outwash-Undivided as to moraine association (**Figure 8**). Bedrock geology is Mid-Ordovician, Decorah Shale (**Figure 9**). There are no known susceptible or limiting geologic features underlying the project area.

- b. **Soils and topography - Describe the soils on the site, giving NRCS (SCS) classifications and descriptions, including limitations of soils. Describe topography, any special site conditions relating to erosion potential, soil stability or other soils limitations, such as steep slopes, highly permeable soils. Provide estimated volume and acreage of soil excavation and/or grading. Discuss impacts from project activities (distinguish between construction and operational activities) related to soils and topography. Identify measures during and after project construction to address soil limitations including stabilization, soil corrections or other measures. Erosion/sedimentation control related to stormwater runoff should be addressed in response to Item 12.b.ii.**

According to the USDA Web Soil Survey, soils underlying the project site are Urban land – Waukegan complex with 0-3 percent slopes (**Figure 10**). The project involves the demolition of the existing building and foundation, and removal of permeable bituminous pavement in the surrounding alleys. The 14,300 square feet of the parcel will be graded prior to building construction. Erosion control practices during construction will include perimeter control, catch basin inlet protection, concrete washout area, and rock construction entrance.

NOTE: For silica sand projects, the EAW must include a hydrogeologic investigation assessing the potential groundwater and surface water effects and geologic conditions that could create an increased risk of potentially significant effects on groundwater and surface water. Descriptions of water resources and potential effects from the project in EAW Item 12 must be consistent with the geology, soils and topography/land forms and potential effects described in EAW Item 11.

12. Water resources:

- a. **Describe surface water and groundwater features on or near the site in a.i. and a.ii. below.**

- i. **Surface water - lakes, streams, wetlands, intermittent channels, and county/judicial ditches. Include any special designations such as public waters, shoreland classification and floodway/floodplain, trout stream/lake, wildlife lakes, migratory waterfowl feeding/resting lake, and outstanding resource value water. Include the presence of aquatic invasive species and the water quality impairments or special designations listed on the current MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List that are within 1 mile of the project. Include DNR Public Waters Inventory number(s), if any.**

There are no surface waters on the project site (**Figure 11**). The nearest surface waters include Burlington Pond (DNR Public Water No. 62022400) located 0.8 miles to the northwest, Como Lake (DNR Public Water No. 62005500) located 1.5 miles to the northeast, and the Mississippi River/U.S. Lock & Dam #1 Pool (DNR Public Water No. 27000300) located 2 miles to the southwest. The Mississippi River – Upper St. Anthony Falls to St. Croix River reach is an impaired water for aluminum, fecal coliform, and PFOS with approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for mercury, nutrients, and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). Como Lake has approved TMDLs for chloride, mercury in fish tissue, and nutrients affecting

aquatic recreation and aquatic consumption. These impaired waters are not located within one mile of the project site.

- ii. **Groundwater – aquifers, springs, seeps. Include: 1) depth to groundwater; 2) if project is within a MDH wellhead protection area; 3) identification of any onsite and/or nearby wells, including unique numbers and well logs if available. If there are no wells known on site or nearby, explain the methodology used to determine this.**

The site is not located within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) or a Well Head Protection Area (WHPA). The nearest DWSMA is 2.2 miles to the northeast and the nearest WHPA is 3.2 miles to the northeast. There are no springs or karst features on or nearby the site. According to the Minnesota Hydrogeology Atlas series HG-03, the depth to the water table at this location is between 40-50 feet.

As shown on the Minnesota Well Index, a well located 0.42 miles to the southwest shows the water table at 45 feet below the ground surface. No wells are located on site (**Figure 12**). The nearest wells to the site are a test well at Horton Park, and a series of test wells near the Burlington Northern railway and local businesses at Fairview Ave N/Thomas Ave. No active wells are located within 500 feet of the site. Several sealed wells are near the site across from Snelling Ave N and at Hamline University as listed in **Table 6**.

The building will use a Darcy aquifer source heating and cooling system which uses a well to install heat exchangers in the groundwater. The system will be permitted and installed per local and state regulations by Darcy Solutions.

Table 6. Wells within 500 feet of the Project Site.

Well ID	Address	Well Name	Approximate Distance from site (ft)	Well Use	Well Depth (ft)
428958	Minnehaha Ave	MW-2 Phillips 66	258	Sealed	55
428960	Minnehaha Ave	MW-3 Phillips 66	243	Sealed	55
428957	Minnehaha Ave	MW-1 Phillips 66	341	Sealed	55
441832	756 Snelling Ave	MW-3	288	Sealed	56
441830	756 Snelling Ave	MW-1 Super America	380	Sealed	66.5
441831	756 Snelling Ave	MW-2 Super America Ashland Oil	380	Sealed	57

b. Describe effects from project activities on water resources and measures to minimize or mitigate the effects in Item b.i. through Item b.iv. below.

- i. **Wastewater - For each of the following, describe the sources, quantities and composition of all sanitary, municipal/domestic and industrial wastewater produced or treated at the site.**

- 1) **If the wastewater discharge is to a publicly owned treatment facility, identify any pretreatment measures and the ability of the facility to handle the added water and waste loadings, including any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal wastewater infrastructure.**

Wastewater generated at the new building will be similar in quantity and quality to that generated by the existing building. It is proposed to discharge to an existing City of Saint Paul sanitary sewer manhole north of the site in Minnehaha Ave W. Wastewater will be conveyed through the City of Saint Paul sanitary sewer collection system until it connects to the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) regional collection and treatment system.

Wastewater will be treated at the Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant (Metro WWTP) in southeast St. Paul. The Metro WWTP has advanced secondary treatment with chlorination/dechlorination and discharges treated effluent to the Mississippi River. As of March 2023, the Metro WWTP has a design capacity of 314 MGD and receives a flow of 177 MGD. No pretreatment is necessary at the new building.

- 2) **If the wastewater discharge is to a subsurface sewage treatment systems (SSTS), describe the system used, the design flow, and suitability of site conditions for such a system. If septic systems are part of the project, describe the availability of septage disposal options within the region to handle the ongoing amounts generated as a result of the project. Consider the effects of current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated changes in rainfall frequency, intensity and amount with this discussion.**

Not applicable.

- 3) **If the wastewater discharge is to surface water, identify the wastewater treatment methods and identify discharge points and proposed effluent limitations to mitigate impacts. Discuss any effects to surface or groundwater from wastewater discharges, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects.**

Not applicable.

- ii. **Stormwater - Describe changes in surface hydrology resulting from change of land cover. Describe the routes and receiving water bodies for runoff from the project site (major downstream water bodies as well as the immediate receiving waters). Discuss environmental effects from stormwater discharges on receiving waters post construction including how the project will affect runoff volume, discharge rate and change in pollutants. Consider the effects of current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated changes in rainfall frequency, intensity and amount with this discussion. For projects requiring NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater permit coverage, state the total number of acres that will be disturbed by the project and describe the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), including specific best management practices to address soil erosion and sedimentation during and after project construction. Discuss permanent**

stormwater management plans, including methods of achieving volume reduction to restore or maintain the natural hydrology of the site using green infrastructure practices or other stormwater management practices. Identify any receiving waters that have construction-related water impairments or are classified as special as defined in the Construction Stormwater permit. Describe additional requirements for special and/or impaired waters.

The redevelopment of the project site will minimally change the land cover. Total project disturbance is less than one acre. The existing layout of the property has 0.389 acres of impervious surface (including the alley), and the proposed project has 0.419 acres of impervious (including the alley), an increase of 0.03 acres. The project will not require a stormwater management permit from the Capital Region Watershed District (CRWD). However, the City of Saint Paul requires all site improvements that disturb over one-quarter of an acre to provide stormwater management.

Infiltration is not proposed for this site due to the close proximity of adjacent buildings with below-grade occupied space. Stormwater will be directed to a 23'x26'x6 stormwater retention vault located in the rear of the building to provide rate control and water quality treatment. The proposed system will provide 80% Total Suspended Solids (TSS) removal and 60% Total Phosphorus (TP) removal. This system will address the B3 requirements but will require a variance to the volume retention requirement. Stormwater runoff from the vault leads to the municipal storm sewer system and ultimately discharges to the Mississippi River.

- iii. **Water appropriation - Describe if the project proposes to appropriate surface or groundwater (including dewatering). Describe the source, quantity, duration, use and purpose of the water use and if a DNR water appropriation permit is required. Describe any well abandonment. If connecting to an existing municipal water supply, identify the wells to be used as a water source and any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal water infrastructure. Discuss environmental effects from water appropriation, including an assessment of the water resources available for appropriation. Discuss how the proposed water use is resilient in the event of changes in total precipitation, large precipitation events, drought, increased temperatures, variable surface water flows and elevations, and longer growing seasons. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects from the water appropriation. Describe contingency plans should the appropriation volume increase beyond infrastructure capacity or water supply for the project diminish in quantity or quality, such as reuse of water, connections with another water source, or emergency connections.**

The new building will continue to receive its water supply from Saint Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS). SPRWS pumps the majority of its water from the Mississippi River, although they also have a chain of lakes and ten groundwater wells for backup supply. The raw water is treated at the McCarrons Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

The new building has the same number of water fixtures as the existing building but will use more efficient fixtures, so there will be minor changes to municipal water use which are negligible from SPRWS's perspective. The water service for the new building is proposed to connect to the existing SPRWS watermain north of the site in Minnehaha Ave

West. Water appropriation during construction is not expected.

iv. **Surface Waters**

- a) **Wetlands - Describe any anticipated physical effects or alterations to wetland features such as draining, filling, permanent inundation, dredging and vegetative removal. Discuss direct and indirect environmental effects from physical modification of wetlands, including the anticipated effects that any proposed wetland alterations may have to the host watershed, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Identify measures to avoid (e.g., available alternatives that were considered), minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to wetlands. Discuss whether any required compensatory wetland mitigation for unavoidable wetland impacts will occur in the same minor or major watershed and identify those probable locations.**

There are no wetlands on or near the project site. Wetlands will not be impacted as a result of this project.

- b) **Other surface waters- Describe any anticipated physical effects or alterations to surface water features (lakes, streams, ponds, intermittent channels, county/judicial ditches) such as draining, filling, permanent inundation, dredging, diking, stream diversion, impoundment, aquatic plant removal and riparian alteration. Discuss direct and indirect environmental effects from physical modification of water features, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Identify measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to surface water features, including in-water Best Management Practices that are proposed to avoid or minimize turbidity/sedimentation while physically altering the water features. Discuss how the project will change the number or type of watercraft on any water body, including current and projected watercraft usage.**

This project will not result in physical effects or alterations to a surface water.

13. Contamination/Hazardous Materials/Wastes:

- a. **Pre-project site conditions - Describe existing contamination or potential environmental hazards on or in close proximity to the project site such as soil or ground water contamination, abandoned dumps, closed landfills, existing or abandoned storage tanks, and hazardous liquid or gas pipelines. Discuss any potential environmental effects from pre-project site conditions that would be caused or exacerbated by project construction and operation. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from existing contamination or potential environmental hazards. Include development of a Contingency Plan or Response Action Plan.**

Publicly available data from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) databases were reviewed to identify verified or potentially contaminated sites that may be encountered during the proposed development (**Figure 13**).

- MPCA “What’s in My neighborhood (WIMN)?” website
- MPCA Petroleum Remediation Program Map Online website
- Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) “What’s in My neighborhood?” website

MPCA “What’s in My Neighborhood?” Website

No listings were identified within the project area, but 28 listings were identified on parcels located within 1,000 feet of the project area (**Figure 13**). The MPCA WIMN listings include:

Table 7. MPCA What’s In My Neighborhood Listings

No.	Name	Address	Site ID	Active (Y/N)	Activity	MPCA ID
1	Speedway 4358	756 Snelling Ave N	115583	Y	Underground Tanks	TS0003606
2	Hamline Cleaners	649 Snelling Ave N	110295	N	Underground Tanks	TS0121651
3	Snelling Chiropractic Clinic PA	671 N Snelling Ave	88928	N	Hazardous Waste	MND110387941
4	R & K 66 Service	717 Snelling Ave N	30990	N	Hazardous Waste	MND981535255
5	Midway Animal Hospital	731 N Snelling Ave	124616	Y	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator	MNS000129833
6	Deregine Graphics Services	1655 Van Buren Ave	23801	Y	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator	MN0000377549
7	Eagle Torque Converters	739 Snelling Ave N	27610	N	Hazardous Waste	MND985697697
8	Gary Carlson Property	731 N Snelling Ave	217675	Y	Underground Tanks	TS0130246
9	Car Rental & Sales Wetzel Enterprise	743 Snelling Ave N	25034	N	Hazardous Waste	MND982650400
10	Valvoline Rapid Oil Change Inc	699 Snelling Ave N	23861	Y	Aboveground Tanks; Hazardous Waste; Underground Tanks	MND985695691; TS0003763; TS0054430
11	Shirtz Unlimited	733 Snelling Ave N	31080	Y	Hazardous Waste, Minimal quantity generator	MNR000060145
12	Metro Auto	675 Snelling Ave	205379	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0011716
13	Lloyds Pharmacy	720 Snelling Ave N	26644	Y	Hazardous Waste, Minimal quantity generator	MND985759596
14	Englewood Printing	710 Snelling Ave N	26268	N	Hazardous Waste	MND985714799
15	ISD 625 - Hancock	1599 Englewood Ave	25969	Y	Hazardous Waste; Underground Tanks	MND100628734; TS0003358
16	Valvoline Instant Oil Change	650 Snelling Ave N	30010	Y	Aboveground Tanks; Hazardous Waste, Very small	LS0014175; MND981528128; TS0003690

No.	Name	Address	Site ID	Active (Y/N)	Activity	MPCA ID
					quantity generator; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks	
17	EPH Auto LLC	670 Snelling Ave N	29140	Y	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator	MND023057813
18	Englewood Printing & Copy	1564 Englewood Ave	26269	N	Hazardous Waste	MND985744952
19	Hamline University Heating Plant	805 Simpson St	197110	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0012433; LS0016771
20	Phillips Ss 8459	717 N Snelling Ave	197525	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0000265
21	Hamline Hardware Hank	755 Snelling Ave N	91982	Y	Hazardous Waste	MNS000101402
22	Phillips Petroleum Co 55 8459	712 N Snelling Ave	26145	N	Hazardous Waste	MND985745934
23	SuperAmerica 4358	756 Snelling Ave N	26464	N	Hazardous Waste; Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0000338; LS0014495; LS0017157; MNR000011338
24	Metro Automotive	675 Snelling Ave N	25865	Y	Hazardous Waste, Very small quantity generator	MND982616633
25	Steven R Hagerman DDS	1605 W Minnehaha Ave	133653	Y	Brownfields, Petroleum Brownfield; Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Hazardous Waste	MND116905100; PB4999; VP33990
26	Gas/Plus #13	717 N Snelling Ave	131519	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site; Underground Tanks	LS0011193; TS0010234
27	Fresh Start Maintenance	1570 W Van Buren Ave	126233	N	Hazardous Waste	MNS000129569
28	Hamline Cleaners	649 Snelling Ave N	31125	N	Brownfields, Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup; Hazardous Waste; Site Assessment; Superfund, Superfund Program Non-listed Sites	MND981093362; SA0004475; SR0001631; VP8340

MPCA Petroleum Remediation Program Map Online website

No listings were identified within the project area, but four (4) listing were identified on parcels within 1,000 feet of the project area. These site listings were also identified MPCA WIMN listings described above as leak sites.

Table 8. MPCA Petroleum Remediation Listings

No.	Name	Address	Site ID	Active (Y/N)	Activity	MPCA ID
19	Hamline University Heating Plant	805 Simpson St	197110	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0012433; LS0016771
20	Phillips Ss 8459	717 N Snelling Ave	197525	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0000265
23	SuperAmerica 4358	756 Snelling Ave N	26464	N	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0000338; LS0014495; LS0017157
26	Gas/Plus #13	717 N Snelling Ave	131519	Y	Petroleum Remediation, Leak Site	LS0011193

The project area is not located within a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) or Wellhead Protection Area (WPA). Based upon the types of MPCA database listings and distance from the project area, the potential for these listings to have adverse effect or potential for contamination to the project area is low. If any contaminated soil/groundwater or hazardous material is encountered during construction, necessary steps to remediate will need to be taken.

- b. **Project related generation/storage of solid wastes - Describe solid wastes generated/stored during construction and/or operation of the project. Indicate method of disposal. Discuss potential environmental effects from solid waste handling, storage and disposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of solidwaste including source reduction and recycling.**

Project activities will generate wastes and debris typical of demolition and construction operations. All waste and unused materials will be properly contained and disposed of off-site in conformance with state and local standards. Debris resulting from the demolition of the existing structure will need to be disposed of following local rules and approved facilities. After construction, garbage/recycling for institutions will be provided by the City's waste hauler.

- c. **Project related use/storage of hazardous materials - Describe chemicals/hazardous materials used/stored during construction and/or operation of the project including method of storage. Indicate the number, location and size of any new above or below ground tanks to store petroleum or other materials. Indicate the number, location, size and age of existing tanks on the property that the project will use. Discuss potential environmental effects from accidental spill or release of hazardous materials. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the use/storage of chemicals/hazardous materials including source reduction and recycling. Include development of a spill prevention plan.**

Products, materials, or wastes typical of construction sites will be present during the construction of this project (e.g. gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, portable toilets, etc.). To ensure compliance with the NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater permit, products that have the potential to leach pollutants will be stored under cover; hazardous materials will be stored in sealed containers and will

have secondary containment to prevent spills, solid wastes will be collected and disposed of properly, and vehicle and equipment washing will not be allowed on site.

- d. **Project related generation/storage of hazardous wastes - Describe hazardous wastes generated/stored during construction and/or operation of the project. Indicate method of disposal. Discuss potential environmental effects from hazardous waste handling, storage, and disposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of hazardous waste including source reduction and recycling.**

The proposed project is not expected to generate any hazardous wastes during construction or operation. If hazardous wastes are generated by the contractor, it will be the responsibility of the contractor to recycle and/or dispose of the waste in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations.

The existing building contains some asbestos materials that will be removed and disposed of prior to the demolition of the building, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

14. Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources (rare features):

- a. **Describe fish and wildlife resources as well as habitats and vegetation on or in near the site.**

The existing site conditions include impervious surface and lawn. Two trees will be removed during construction. Overall, the characteristics of the existing site do not provide fish or wildlife habitat or desirable natural resources.

- b. **Describe rare features such as state-listed (endangered, threatened or special concern) species, native plant communities, Minnesota Biological Survey Sites of Biodiversity Significance, and other sensitive ecological resources on or within close proximity to the site. Provide the license agreement number (LA-____) and/or correspondence number (MCE_____) from which the data were obtained and attach the Natural Heritage Review letter from the DNR. Indicate if any additional habitat or species survey work has been conducted within the site and describe the results.**

According to the National Heritage Information System database (LA-2022-030), there are no rare features located on the project site. The following rare features are located within one mile of the site:

- Rusty-patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*) – a state watchlist bee species and a federally endangered bee species.
- Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) – a state species of concern tree species.
- Leadplant Flower Moth (*Schinia lucens*) – a state species of concern moth species.

The landscaping of the existing site does not contain habitat to support these species.

According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database, the following species are federally listed in Ramsey County:

- Tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) – a federally proposed endangered bat species.
- Whooping crane (*Grus americana*) – a federal experimental bird population of an endangered species located in the Midwest.

- Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) – a federal candidate butterfly species.
- Rusty-patched bumblebee (*Bombus affinis*) – a federally endangered bee species.

The landscaping and site conditions of the existing site do not contain habitat to support these species.

- c. **Discuss how the identified fish, wildlife, plant communities, rare features and ecosystems may be affected by the project including how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Include a discussion on introduction and spread of invasive species from the project construction and operation. Separately discuss effects to known threatened and endangered species.**

There is currently 0.12 acres of green space at the existing library, however, the site conditions do not provide suitable habitat for wildlife or the rare species that are located near the project. The nearest rare species near the project is the rusty-patched bumble bee, which needs a variety of blooming forbs throughout the growing season for a food resource. The proposed building is designed to have 0.09 acres of green space including planter boxes in the front near an outdoor reading area. The planters will contain native trees and plants which have the potential of providing a food resource for the rusty-patched bumble bee. The proposed project will plant trees which may provide ground cooling effects in an urban setting. Overall, the habitat availability at the site is minimal both pre- and post-proposed project.

Construction equipment will be cleaned by the contractor prior to arriving at the site to prevent the spread of invasive species. If necessary, invasive species growing on site will be sprayed with an herbicide to control the spread.

- d. **Identify measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects to fish, wildlife, plant communities, ecosystems, and sensitive ecological resources.**

The proposed building will include native plantings such as low shrubs and pollinator plantings, native grasses, vine wall, and shade trees. The proposed landscaping will provide more native vegetation than the existing site which contains manicured lawn and trees. Native plantings have the potential to provide both a food resource and an overwintering site for pollinators.

15. Historic properties:

Describe any historic structures, archeological sites, and/or traditional cultural properties on or in close proximity to the site. Include: 1) historic designations, 2) known artifact areas, and 3) architectural features. Attach letter received from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Discuss any anticipated effects to historic properties during project construction and operation. Identify measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

The project involves the demolition and reconstruction of the Hamline Midway Library, a building recently listed on the National Historic Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project is subject to review under Minnesota State Statute 138, the Historic Sites Act (138.66). The proposed project has undergone extensive public comment and reviews to determine the community needs for library services. On January 30, 2023 the building was listed. Consultation was initiated with the

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on April 24, 2023 pursuant to the responsibilities given the SHPO under Minn. Stat. 138.66. A Phase 1a Cultural Resources Assessment is included in **Appendix C** and correspondence with SHPO is included in **Appendix D**.

16. Visual:

Describe any scenic views or vistas on or near the project site. Describe any project related visual effects such as vapor plumes or glare from intense lights. Discuss the potential visual effects from the project. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate visual effects.

The proposed library building will be 25 feet tall which is within the required height for a T2 Traditional Neighborhood zoning district. The existing library will be replaced with a new library and will not change the use of the parcel. The parcel is not near a significant public view as mapped in the 2040 Comprehensive Plan.

17. Air:

- a. **Stationary source emissions - Describe the type, sources, quantities and compositions of any emissions from stationary sources such as boilers or exhaust stacks. Include any hazardous air pollutants, criteria pollutants. Discuss effects to air quality including any sensitive receptors, human health or applicable regulatory criteria. Include a discussion of any methods used assess the project's effect on air quality and the results of that assessment. Identify pollution control equipment and other measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects from stationary source emissions.**

The proposed project does not include heavy industrial facilities. The building is designed to meet Minnesota B3 sustainability goals for the site. The building envelope (walls, roof, and foundation) will be built to a high energy standard, reducing the energy needed to heat and cool the building on a per square foot basis. The mechanical system is a Darcy Aquifer Source geothermal heating and cooling system which utilizes groundwater as a heat source or heat sink. The system uses convection, and no extraction of groundwater occurs. It is a closed-loop system that feeds chilled beams and heat pump for heating and cooling. The building will have an electric boiler as a back up to the aquifer source heat pump. The project eliminates all on-site combustion.

The project is predicted to meet Sustainable Building (SB) 2023 without the need for renewable energy credits and will meet the City of St. Paul's Sustainable Building Ordinance. Solar is included as a component of this project as well, reducing indirect impacts to air quality.

- b. **Vehicle emissions - Describe the effect of the project's traffic generation on air emissions. Discuss the project's vehicle-related emissions effect on air quality. Identify measures (e.g. traffic operational improvements, diesel idling minimization plan) that will be taken to minimize or mitigate vehicle-related emissions.**

The library's location in the traditional Hamline Midway neighborhood allows for the use of public transit or the local sidewalk system to access the library, as is the intent of the T2 Traditional Neighborhood zoning district. The number of on-site parking spaces has been reduced by two. Average daily traffic (ADT) generation to the site is expected to be minimal or

equal to the existing building. Mobile Source Air Toxin (MSAT) emissions would be proportional to the ADT for the site and air quality if not expected to be impacted by vehicle emissions from this project.

- c. **Dust and odors - Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of dust and odors generated during project construction and operation. (Fugitive dust may be discussed under item 17a). Discuss the effect of dust and odors in the vicinity of the project including nearby sensitive receptors and quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize ormitigate the effects of dust and odors.**

During demolition and construction, particulate emissions will temporarily increase due to generation of fugitive dust. The nearest and most sensitive receptors to the construction activity are the business and residential properties that immediately surround the property. Construction dust control is required to be in conformance with City ordinances and the NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit, if necessary. The construction and operation of the proposed site development is not anticipated to involve processes that would generate odors.

If asbestos or other potential contaminants are encountered during demolition, these materials will be properly removed, stored, and disposed of following local and state regulations.

18. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions/Carbon Footprint

- a. **GHG Quantification: For all proposed projects, provide quantification and discussion of project GHG emissions. Include additional rows in the tables as necessary to provide project-specific emission sources. Describe the methods used to quantify emissions. If calculation methods are not readily available to quantify GHG emissions for a source, describe the process used to cometo that conclusion and any GHG emission sources not included in the total calculation.**

This GHG analysis took into account the existing use and the proposed uses. Data sources included the EPA Simplified GHG Emission Calculator, US EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager Target Finder, and other sources as noted. The analysis included energy use for the buildings and waste generation anticipated with the project. Per the tables in **Appendix E** the project's predicted net GHG emissions are estimated at -4 CO₂e (metric tons per year). The expected improvement for the development is expected at 50 years, which gives a total 50-year CO₂ (metric tons per year) of 1,500 over the life of the development. More detailed analysis can be found in **Appendix E**.

b. GHG Assessment

- i. **Describe any mitigation considered to reduce the project's GHG emissions.**

At this phase in project development the plans are in the concept level so exploration of other mitigation practices is dependent on further development planning and design. The project currently plans to utilize the following mitigation strategies:

- The project will achieve 2% of power with rooftop solar panels. It will utilize a water source heat pump with a closed loop geothermal system with a chilled beam and Dedicated Outdoor Air System unit.
- The roof and walls will be insulated beyond the required code.

- The project will utilize energy efficient appliances and fixtures, lighting, and efficient building practices.
- Some building materials will be reused, including reusing woodwork and interior masonry from the existing building, and the reuse of other recycled materials from demolition.
- The project is proposing a stormwater retention vault in the rear of the building.
- The project will also include plantings that will meet B3 requirements, and generally be native and pollinator friendly.
- The project may follow all Minnesota B3 building requirements.

The project will follow all applicable federal, state, and local standards and regulations as required, as listed throughout this report.

ii. Describe and quantify reductions from selected mitigation, if proposed to reduce the project’s GHG emissions. Explain why the selected mitigation was preferred.

This information is estimated and preliminary at this point. Overall, the project is planned to have a net reduction of -4 CO₂e (metric tons per year) in the new building with 2.9 GHG (kg/sq. ft.) compared to the current estimate of 4.2 GHG (kg/sq. ft.) of emissions per year. The calculations are based on conservative estimates from the US Department of Energy estimations, so actual reductions could vary. (See **Appendix E**).

The project may consider additional mitigation strategies as it continues to move through the design process.

iii. Quantify the proposed projects predicted net lifetime GHG emissions (total tons/#of years) and how those predicted emissions may affect achievement of the Minnesota Next Generation Energy Act goals and/or other more stringent state or local GHG reduction goals.

Minnesota’s Next Generation Energy Act requires the state to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the state by 80% between 2005 and 2050, while supporting clean energy, energy efficiency, and supplementing other renewable energy standards in Minnesota. Saint Paul’s Climate Action & Resilience Action Plan “focuses on achieving carbon neutrality in City operations by 2030 and Citywide by 2050.”

Per the tables in **Appendix E**, the project’s predicted net GHG emissions are estimated at -4 CO₂e (metric tons per year). The expected improvement for the development is expected at 50 years, which gives a total 50-year CO₂ (metric tons) of -200 over the life of the development compared to the current use.

This project will work to implement any applicable state or local GHG goals as required.

19. Noise

Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of noise generated during project construction and operation. Discuss the effect of noise in the vicinity of the project including 1) existing noise levels/sources in the area, 2) nearby sensitive receptors, 3) conformance to state noise standards, and 4) quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate the effects of noise.

Existing sources of noise include surrounding local roadways, Hwy 51 (Snelling Ave), Midway Railroad Company/Midway Station located 0.5 miles to the north, and University Ave with light rail located 0.7 miles to the south. Traffic volumes on Minnehaha Ave and cross streets will be far below the daily trip thresholds after the project is complete and is not expected to generate noise beyond existing conditions. The nearby sensitive receptors include existing residential and businesses adjacent to the parcel.

During construction, noise levels will temporarily increase and vary in intensity based on the types of construction equipment being used (**Table 9**). To minimize the effects of noise, construction volumes and work hours will be consistent with the City's noise ordinances. In addition, construction equipment will be fitted with mufflers that would be maintained throughout the construction process. Following construction, noise in the area will be typical of an urban traditional neighborhood.

Table 9: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels at 50 Feet

Equipment Type	Manufacturers Sampled	Total Number of Models in Sample	Peak Noise Level	Peak Noise Level
			Range	Average
Backhoe	5	6	74-92	83
Front Loader	5	30	75-96	85
Dozer	8	41	65-95	85
Grader	3	15	72-92	84
Scraper	2	27	76-98	87
Pile Driver	N/A	N/A	95-105	101

20. Transportation

- a. Describe traffic-related aspects of project construction and operation. Include: 1) existing and proposed additional parking spaces, 2) estimated total average daily traffic generated, 3) estimated maximum peak hour traffic generated and time of occurrence, 4) indicate source of trip generation rates used in the estimates, and 5) availability of transit and/or other alternative transportation modes.

The existing library has six designated parking spaces, and the proposed library will have four. The proposed library will take advantage of its location in an urban neighborhood, and its proximity to public transit and the local sidewalk network to provide a majority of access to the site for transportation options other than a resident-owned vehicle.

- b. **Discuss the effect on traffic congestion on affected roads and describe any traffic improvements necessary. The analysis must discuss the project's impact on the regional transportation system. *If the peak hour traffic generated exceeds 250 vehicles or the total daily trips exceeds 2,500, a traffic impact study must be prepared as part of the EAW.* Use the format and procedures described in the Minnesota Department of Transportation's Access Management Manual, Chapter 5 (*available at: <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/accessmanagement/resources.html>*) or a similar local guidance.**

The new library building is likely to generate less trips based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual.

- c. **Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate project related transportation effects.**

With the low number of on-site parking spaces, neighborhood walkability, and the building's proximity to public transit, the project is not expected to have transportation impacts.

21. Cumulative potential effects: (Preparers can leave this item blank if cumulative potential effects are addressed under the applicable EAW Items)

- a. **Describe the geographic scales and timeframes of the project related environmental effects that could combine with other environmental effects resulting in cumulative potential effects.**

The proposed project will result in the construction of a new library building in the Hamline Midway neighborhood. Impacts will result from the demolition of the old library and the construction of the new library at this site. Project-related impacts will include those associated with construction (e.g. soil disturbance, noise, dust, etc.) as well as those associated with the redevelopment of a site of a historic existing building.

Construction of the library is anticipated to begin in the fall of 2023. Any impacts to the environment will be required to meet federal, state, and local regulation and will be mitigated as required. Therefore, it is not anticipated that these impacts will combine to create a cumulative potential effect.

- b. **Describe any reasonably foreseeable future projects (for which a basis of expectation has been laid) that may interact with environmental effects of the proposed project within the geographic scales and timeframes identified above.**

Nearby the project site, located 0.5 miles to the south along Snelling Avenue, is a planned addition to an existing supportive housing facility. The construction of this project is planned for the summer of 2023 with a tentative completion date in 2024. The project includes the removal of two existing one-story storefronts and the construction of a new three-story building. The number of residents will increase by about half. The existing building will also undergo

substantial internal rehab and remodeling. There may be a temporary elevated amount of construction traffic in the area. No other environmental effects would interact with the proposed project.

- c. **Discuss the nature of the cumulative potential effects and summarize any other available information relevant to determining whether there is potential for significant environmental effects due to these cumulative effects.**

The cumulative potential effects are temporary in nature. Both traffic and noise/dust will be impacted during construction activities and will be restored once construction is complete. Road or alleyway closures will be coordinated during project permitting and will limit impacts to traffic during construction. The project will follow local and state noise and dust regulations, limiting impacts to sensitive receptors. Impacts to the historic building will be mitigated for, as required by the local permitting process.


- 22. Other potential environmental effects: If the project may cause any additional environmental effects not addressed by items 1 to 19, describe the effects here, discuss the how the environment will be affected, and identify measures that will be taken to minimize and mitigate these effects.**

No additional environmental effects have been identified.

RGU CERTIFICATION. *(The Environmental Quality Board will only accept **SIGNED** Environmental Assessment Worksheets for public notice in the EQB Monitor.)*

I hereby certify that:

- The information contained in this document is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.
- The EAW describes the complete project; there are no other projects, stages or components other than those described in this document, which are related to the project as connected actions or phased actions, as defined at Minnesota Rules, parts 4410.0200, subparts 9c and 60, respectively.
- Copies of this EAW are being sent to the entire EQB distribution list.

Signature  Date June 13, 2023

Title Director, Dept. Planning + Economic Development

APPENDIX A – Figures

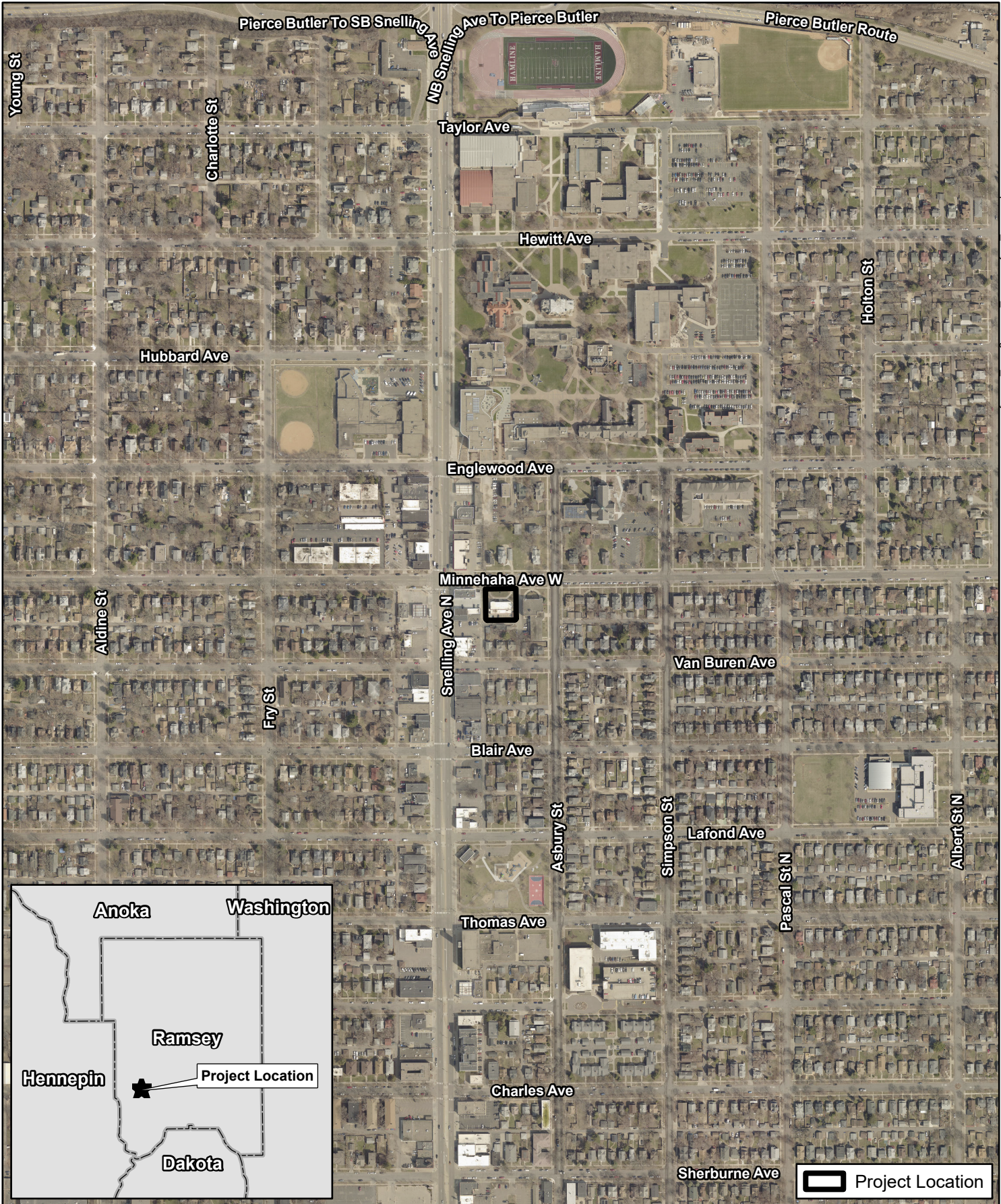
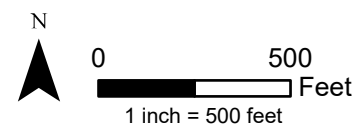


Figure 1 - County Location

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



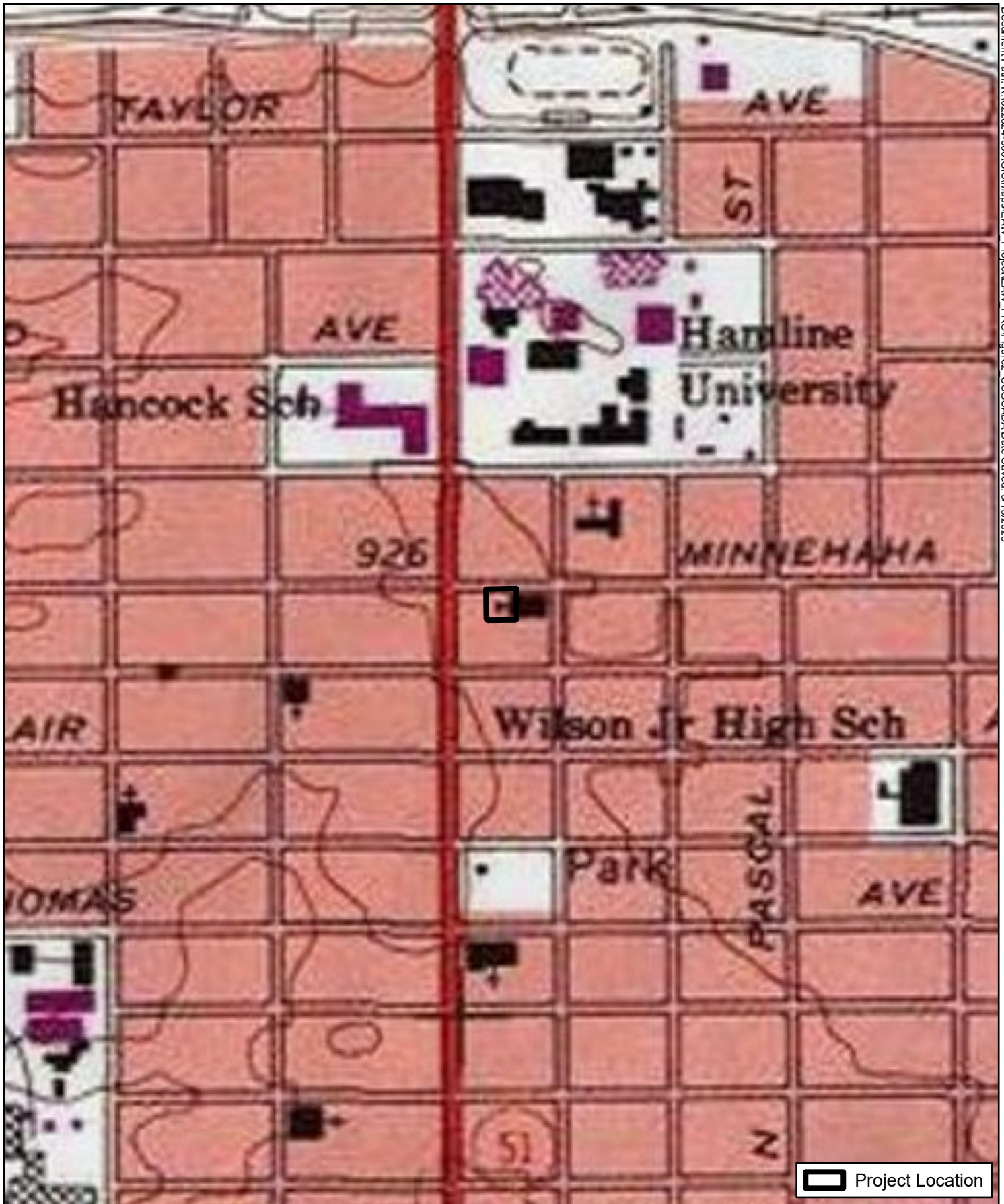


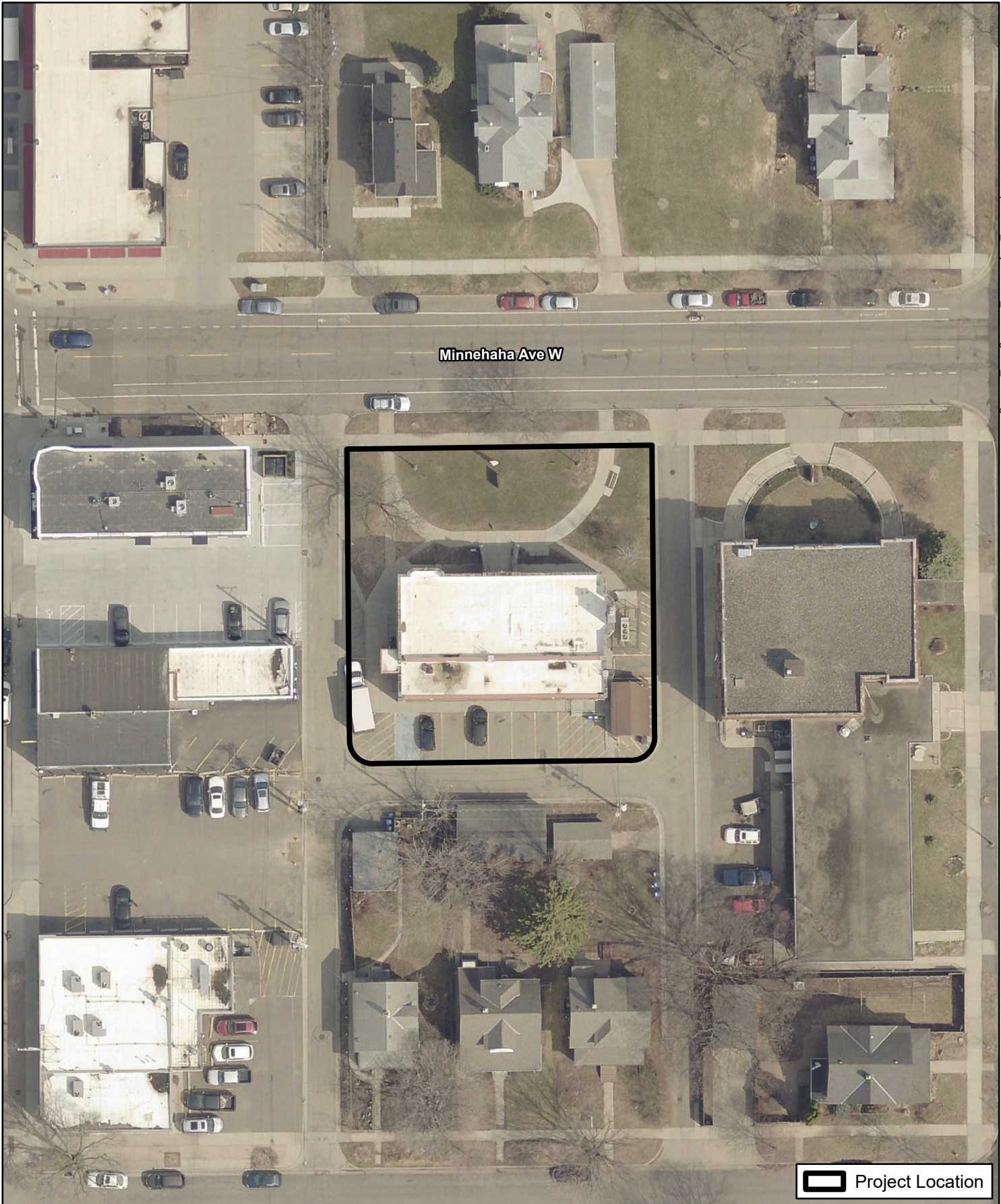
Figure 2 - USGS Topography

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 500
Feet
1 inch = 500 feet





 Project Location



Figure 3 - Existing Site Conditions

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 50
Feet
1 inch = 50 feet



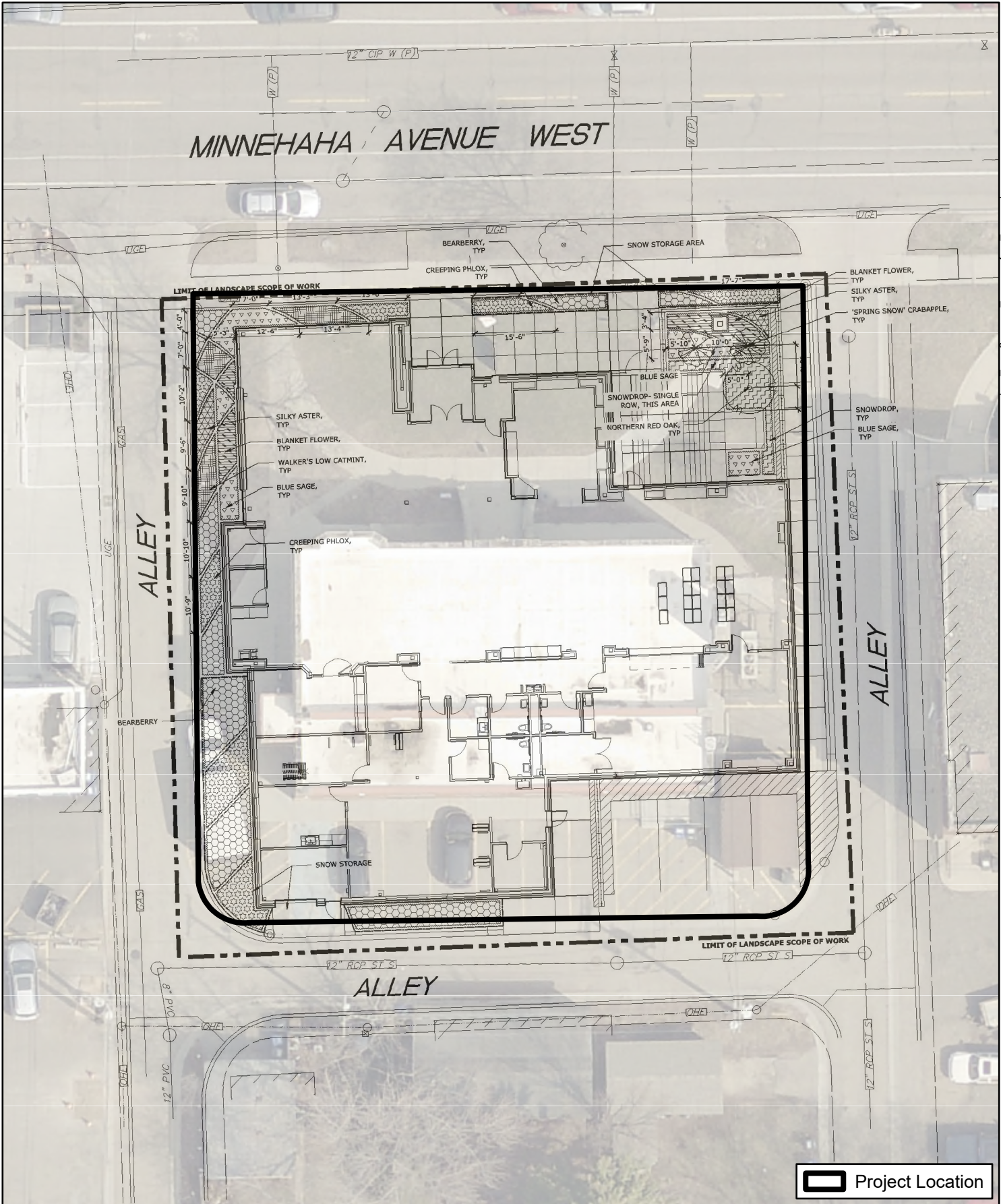
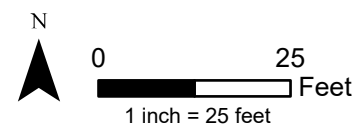
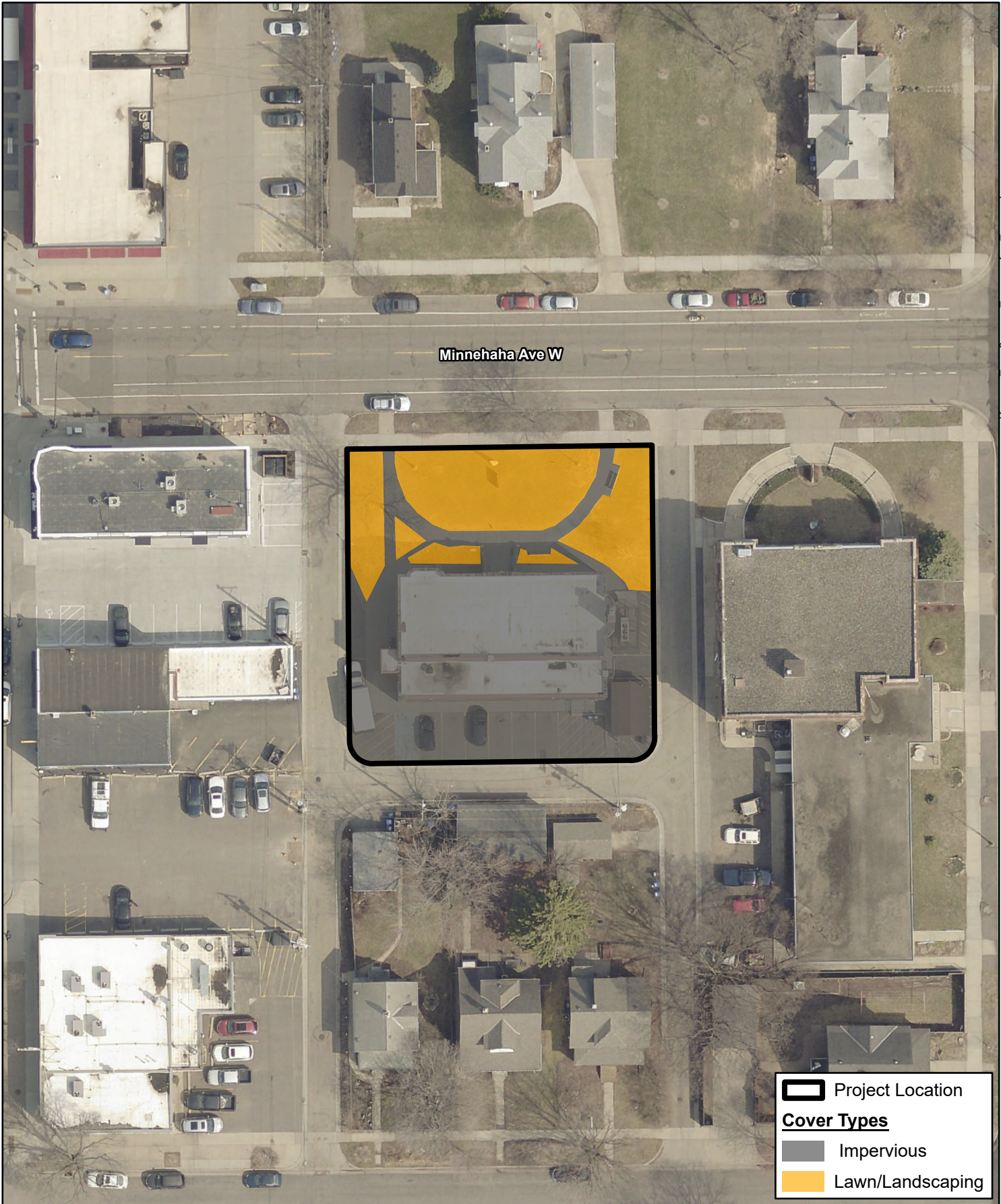



Figure 4 - Proposed Site Conditions

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN





 Project Location

Cover Types



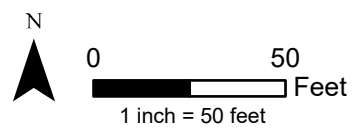
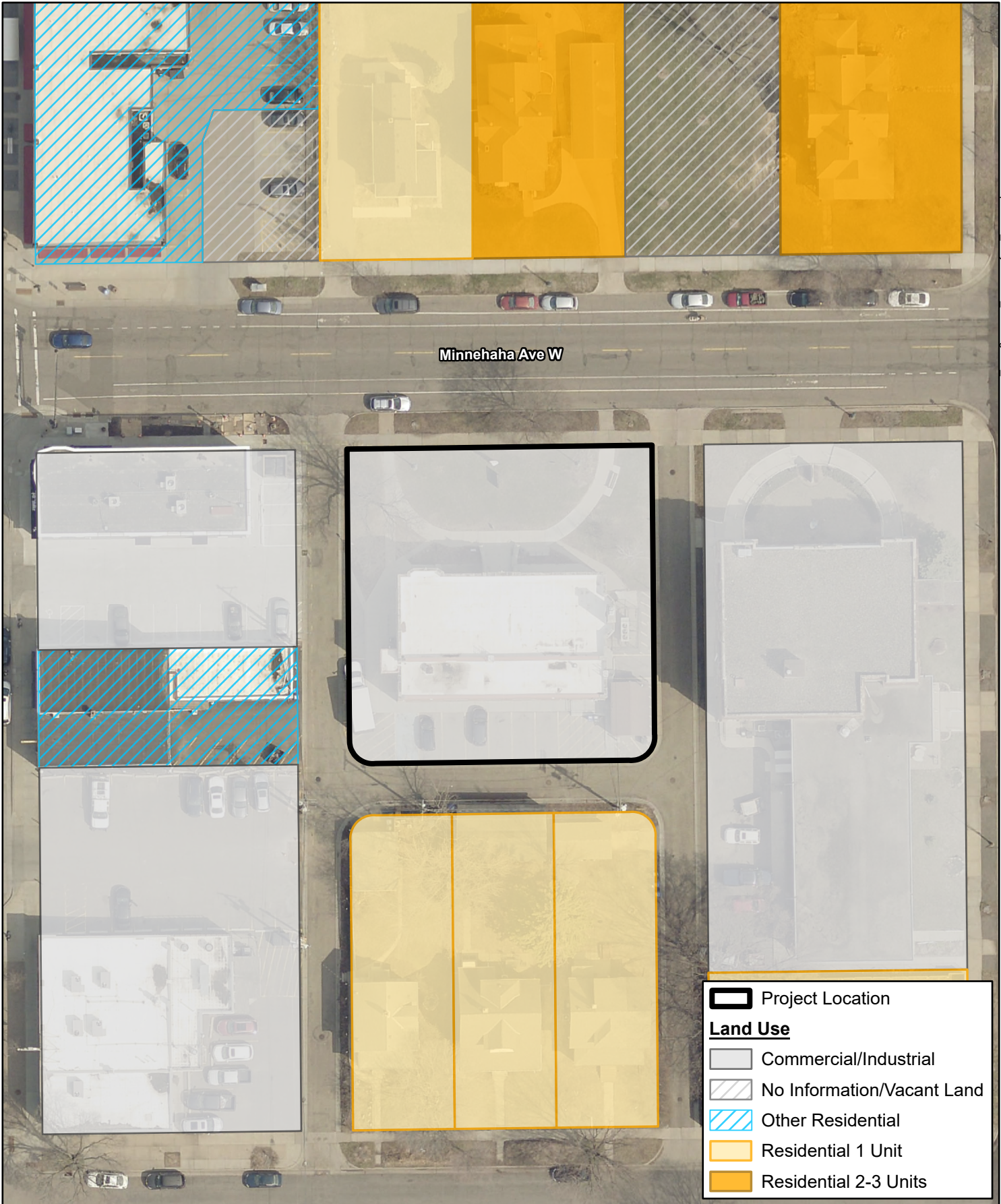
-  Impervious
-  Lawn/Landscaping




Figure 5 - Cover Types

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN





 Project Location

Land Use







-  Commercial/Industrial
-  No Information/Vacant Land
-  Other Residential
-  Residential 1 Unit
-  Residential 2-3 Units



Figure 6 - Land Use
Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN

N



0 50
Feet
1 inch = 50 feet





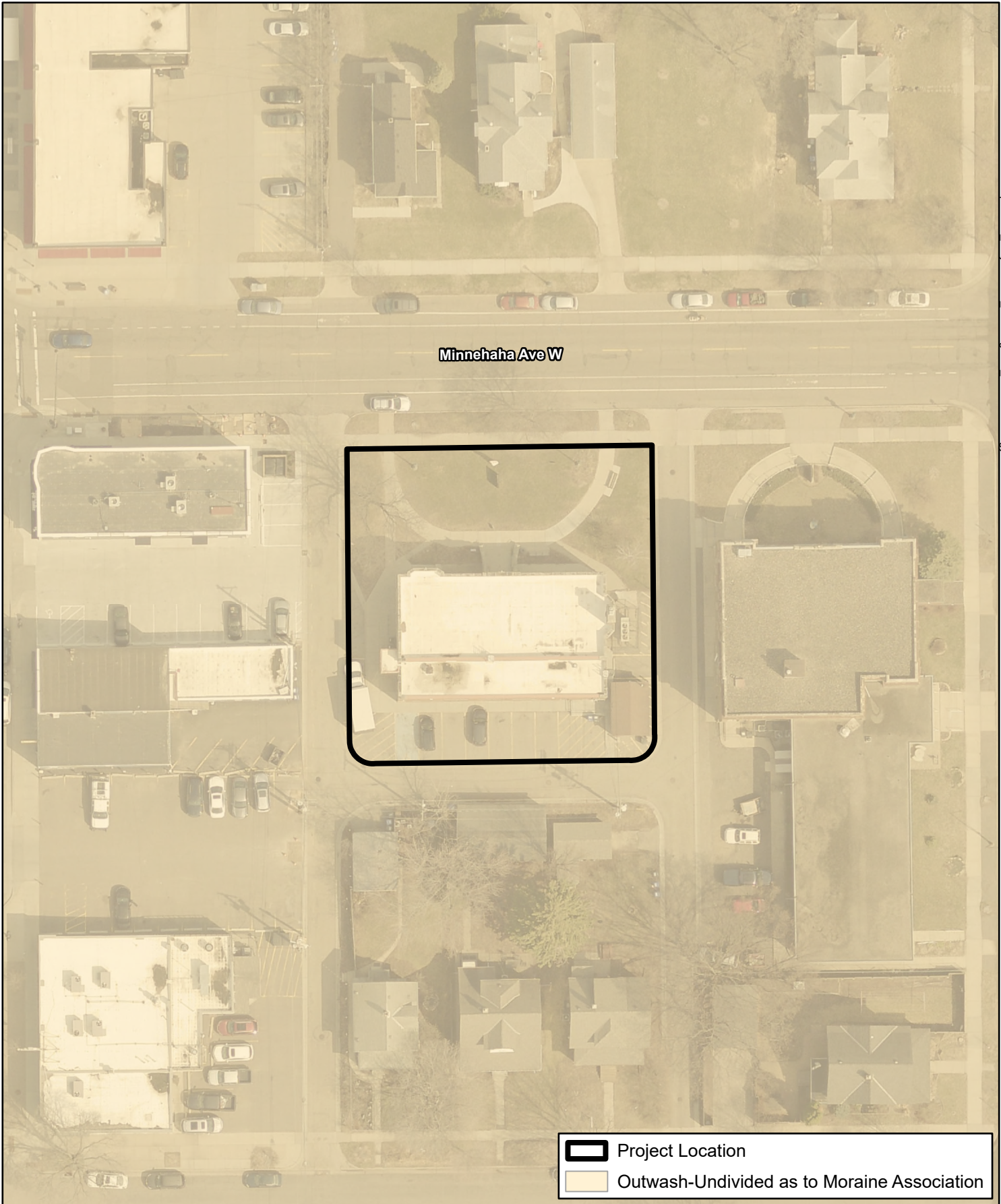
Figure 7 - Current Zoning

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 50
Feet
1 inch = 50 feet







 Project Location
 Outwash-Undivided as to Moraine Association



Figure 8 - Surface Geology

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 50
Feet
1 inch = 50 feet



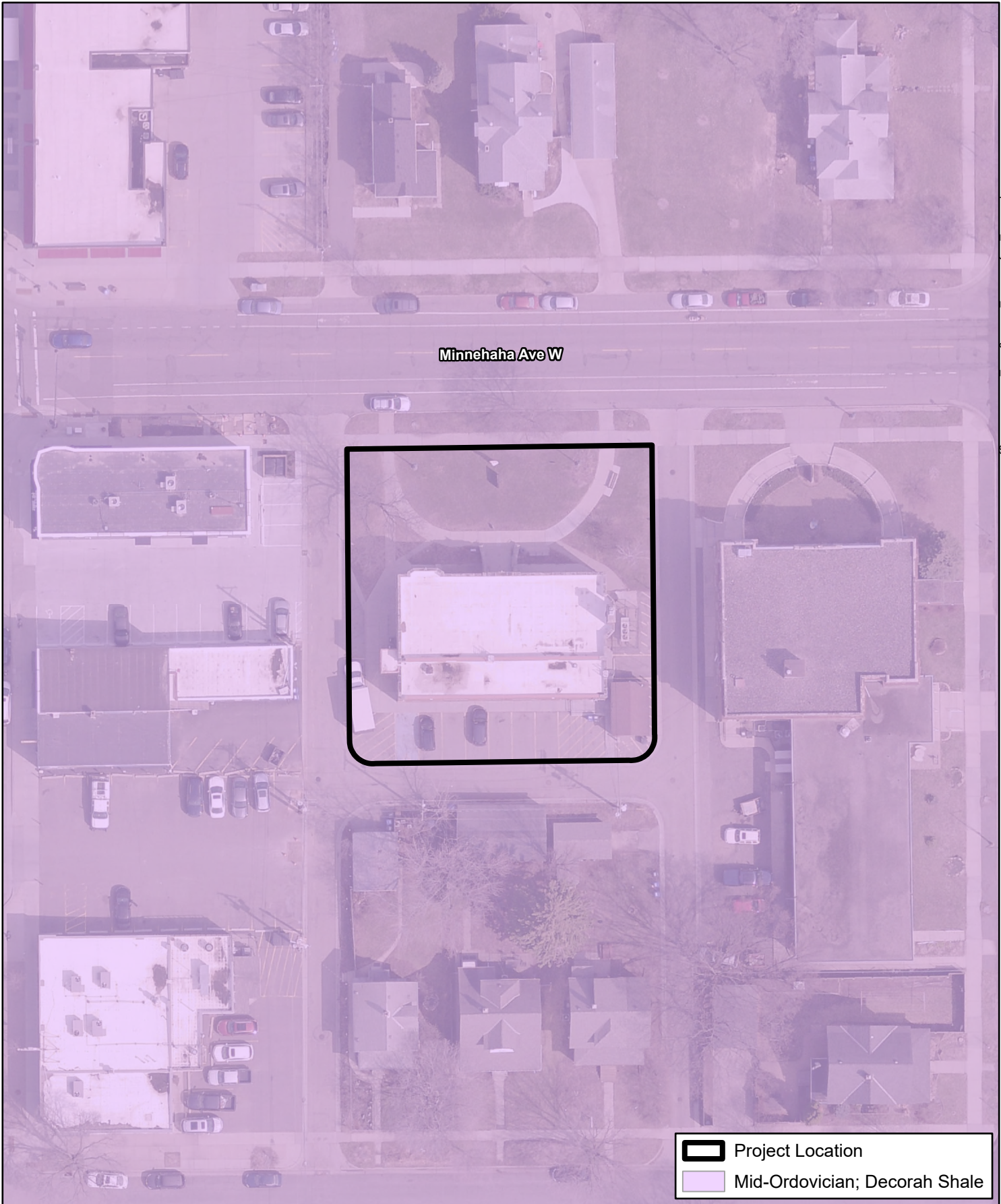


Figure 9 - Bedrock Geology

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 50
Feet
1 inch = 50 feet



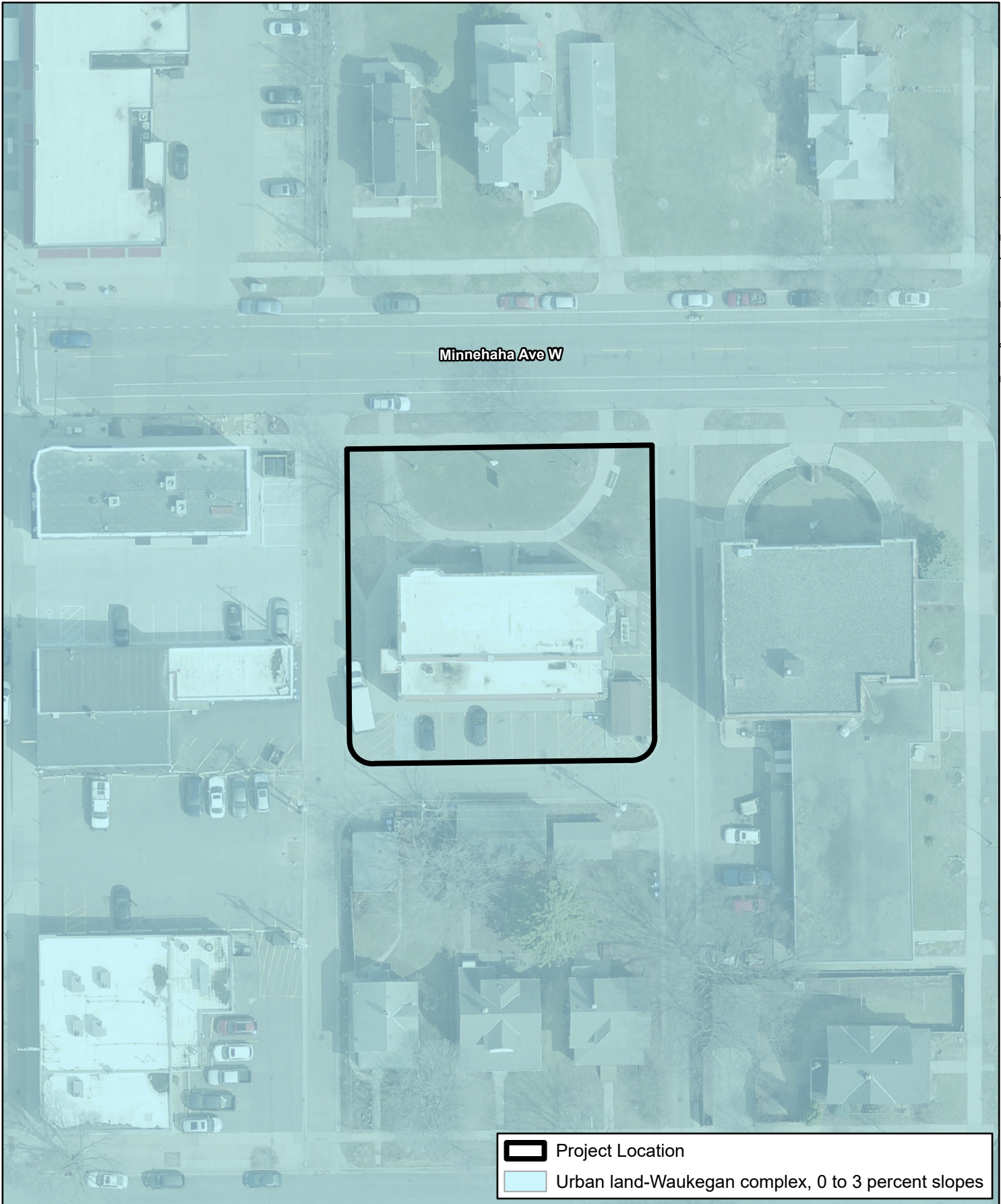


Figure 10 - Ramsey County Soils

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN

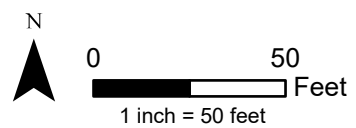




Figure 11 - Surface Waters

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN

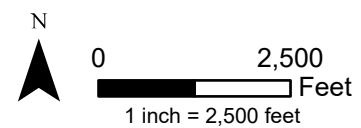




Figure 12 - Wells

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 100 Feet
1 inch = 100 feet





 Project Location
 1,000ft Buffer
What's In My Neighborhood
 Multiple Programs
 Hazardous Waste
 Investigation and Cleanup
 Tanks



Figure 13 - Environmental Hazardous

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN

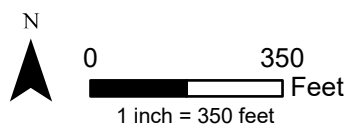




Figure 14 - Flood Hazards

Hamline Midway Library EAW
St. Paul, MN



0 100
Feet
1 inch = 100 feet



APPENDIX B – Proposed Conditions Rendering



APPENDIX C – Cultural Resources Assessment

**A Phase Ia Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed
Saint Paul Public Library- Hamline Branch EAW
Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
Township 29N Range 23W Section 34**

**BC Project Number: 2023-017
SHPO Review & Compliance Number: 2023-1390**

by
**Kelly Wolf, MA, RPA
Principal Investigator,
Blondo Consulting, LLC**

**June 12, 2023
FINAL REPORT**



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Management Summary/Abstract

Blondo Consulting, LLC (Blondo Consulting) was retained by WSB and Associates Inc. (WSB) through a contract with the City of Saint Paul to complete a Phase Ia Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Hamline Midway Saint Paul Public Library (Hamline Midway Library) Project in Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, Township 29N Range 23W Section 34. The proposed project involves the demolition and reconstruction of the Hamline Midway Library building. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project area is located in an urban setting within Archaeological Region 4: Central Lakes Deciduous.

The proposed project is being completed as part of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) and requires compliance with state laws pertaining to cultural resources. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reviews and comments on proposed projects as part of the process. The proposed project is also subject to review under Minnesota State Statute 138, the Historic Sites Act (138.66). Kelly Wolf, MA, RPA was the Principal Investigator for the project. Wolf meets the requirements of a qualified professional archaeologist and historian as defined by the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Qualifications, and as defined by Minnesota Statute 138.31, subd. 10.

Background research was completed through an emailed request to the SHPO Inventory and Reports Database and Office of the State Archaeologist's (OSA) records were reviewed via the OSA Online Portal. No previously recorded archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile research radius of the proposed project. Additionally, there is large amount of previously recorded historic resources, therefore the research radius was reduced to a quarter mile. Within the quarter mile, there are 44 previously inventoried historic resources and 4 National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible Historic Properties, including the Henry Hale Memorial Library – Hamline Branch itself.

The proposed project has undergone extensive public comment and review to determine the future of this community library. Two design options were presented to the public by LSE Architects and Saint Paul Public Library (SPPL). The option that was ultimately chosen involves the complete demolition of the existing NRHP listed library building and the construction of a new building in its place. Efforts will be made to salvage character defining features from the historic building to incorporate into the design of the new library. These features include the front entry archway, and reuse of brick and stone. **As this involves the complete demolition of the library, Blondo Consulting recommends the proposed project will have an Adverse Effect to the National Register of Historic Places listed Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch. To mitigate for these adverse effects, Blondo Consulting recommends developing a plan for mitigation in consultation with SHPO.**

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT	II
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	I
2.0 COMPLIANCE AND PROJECT REVIEW.....	I
2.1 SAINT PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY TRANSFORMING LIBRARIES PROGRAM.....	1
2.2 HAMLINE MIDWAY LIBRARY NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION.....	3
2.3 CONSULTATION UNDER THE MINNESOTA HISTORIC SITES ACT (138).....	4
3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT	4
4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	5
4.1 SOILS.....	5
5.0 CULTURAL HISTORY.....	5
5.1 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD	6
5.1.1 Paleoindian Period (11,200 to 7,500 BCE).....	6
5.1.2 Archaic Period (10,500 to 500 BCE).....	6
5.1.3 Woodland Period (500 BCE to 1750 CE).....	8
5.1.4 Mississippian Adaptations (950- 1700 CE).....	9
5.2 CONTACT/POST-CONTACT PERIOD (1650 CE TO PRESENT).....	10
5.2.1 Before Contact.....	10
5.2.2 Early Exploration and Treaties.....	11
5.2.3 Reservation Establishment.....	13
5.2.4 Minnesota Statehood and Industry Development	13
5.2.5 The Great Depression and World War II.....	14
5.2.6 Post-War Economic Boom and Social Change	15
5.2.7 Minnesota Today	15
5.3 HAMLINE MIDWAY HISTORY	15
5.4 HENRY HALE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HAMLINE BRANCH	16
6.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	17
6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.....	17
6.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES	17
6.2.1 RA-SPC-1172 Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church	21
6.2.2 RA-SPC-1173 Alexander and Amelia Adams House	21
6.2.3 RA-SPC-1174 Midway Lodge No 185 AF & AM.....	22
6.2.4 RA-SPC-1751 University Hall (Old Main), Hamline University.....	22
6.2.5 RA-SPC-1752 Old (Carnegie) Library, Hamline University.....	22
6.2.6 RA-SPC-1755 Drew Hall of Science, Hamline University.....	22
6.2.7 RA-SPC-1760 Sorin Residence Hall, Hamline University.....	23
6.2.8 RA-SPC-1761 "The Heights," Hamline University.....	23
6.2.9 RA-SPC-3426 Auto Service Station (Pure Oil, Wally's).....	23
6.2.10 RA-SPC-3429 Hamline Apartments	23
6.2.11 RA-SPC-4112 Hamline Playground Building.....	23
6.2.12 RA-SPC-4621 Frederick M. and Sarah R. Grant House	24
6.2.13 RA-SPC-4624 House.....	24
6.2.14 RA-SPC-4626 Knox Presbyterian Church.....	24
6.3 PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED SURVEYS.....	24
6.3.1 Murphy, 1981	25
6.3.2 Pearson et al., 2018	26
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	26
REFERENCES CITED/BIBLIOGRAPHY	28

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Blondo Consulting, LLC (Blondo Consulting) was retained by WSB and Associates Inc. (WSB) through a contract with the City of Saint Paul to complete a Phase Ia Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Hamline Midway Saint Paul Public Library (Hamline Midway Library) Project in Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The proposed project is located in Township 29N Range 23W Section 34. This project involves the demolition of the existing library building and replacing it with a new building. The Hamline Midway Library is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Prior to starting the work, an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) is being completed. As part of the EAW, a Phase Ia Cultural Resources Assessment is required; the results of which are included in this report.

2.0 COMPLIANCE AND PROJECT REVIEW

The currently proposed project is being reviewed as part of an EAW and requires compliance with state laws pertaining to cultural resources. According to the rules for the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB), an EAW is required, “For the destruction, in whole or part, or the moving of a property that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places, the permitting state agency or local governmental unit is the RGU [responsible government unit]” as stated in Minnesota Administrative Rules chapter 4410.4300 Subpart 31 (Office of the Revisor of Statutes, 2020). For this project, the City of Saint Paul is serving as the RGU. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reviews and comments on proposed projects as part of the process. Additionally, the proposed project is subject to review under Minnesota State Statute 138, the Historic Sites Act (138.66). Section 138.665 Subdivision 2 states,

The state, state departments, agencies, and political subdivisions, including the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, have a responsibility to protect the physical features and historic character of properties designated in section 138.662 and 138.664 or listed on the National Register of Historic Places created by Public Law 89-665. Before carrying out any undertaking that will affect designated or listed properties, or funding or licensing an undertaking by other parties, the state department or agency shall consult with the Minnesota Historical Society pursuant to the society’s established procedures to determine appropriate treatments and to seek ways to avoid and mitigate any adverse effects on designated or listed properties. If the state department or agency and the Minnesota Historical Society agree in writing on a suitable course of action, the project may proceed (The Revisor of Statutes, 2022).

2.1 Saint Paul Public Library Transforming Libraries Program

The Hamline Midway Library has undergone extensive public comment and review to determine the future of this community library. In 2018, the Saint Paul Public Library (SPPL) established a Strategic Planning Team in partnership with the communities served by the library to develop a Strategic Direction plan. Through this process four major learning and engagement efforts were identified to inform on strategic planning goals. This process included Empathy Interviews, Community Pop-up Meetings, and Public Listening Sessions. The results were used to inform on a Facilities Master Plan to support the goals of SPPL. As part of the Facilities Master Plan,

architects and engineers were consulted to analyze the condition and function of all the SPPL buildings. Finally, the Transforming Libraries program was created to identify key areas to invest in specific library branches and improve infrastructure. Three library branches were identified for the Transforming Libraries program and include Hamline Midway, Hayden Heights, and Riverview. Additional community engagement and consultation took place where,

SPPL engaged more than 3,000 additional people through a series of virtual and in-person open houses, pop-up events, community meetings, and surveys. We asked community members to identify what they want from their local library's transformation. We heard overwhelming support for libraries that maximize accessibility for all community members, are environmentally responsible, reflect the cultures of the community, and provide new spaces for families and teens to play and learn and for community members to gather, meet, and work or study independently (Saint Paul Public Library, 2023).

During the pandemic, the Hamline Midway Library closed to the public. The “outdated heating, ventilation and air conditioning system does not meet modern standards, and it is the only library in the city’s system that does not have an integrated air exchanger” (Melo, 2021). In June 2021, the library was able to re-open to the public.

The City of Saint Paul allocated 8.1 million dollars in December 2021 to rebuilt or renovate the Hamline Midway Library. LSE Architects was retained to begin the design process. Public events were held to showcase different design options and to get feedback from the community. Earlier assessments of the building identified inadequate disability access, ventilation and other systems to be outdated, and the building does not meet current accessibility requirements. “Wet walls and floors have been an issue, as is restroom access, which is located in the basement-like lower level, far out of view of library staff on the main floor” (Melo, 2022). Two options were presented for public comment by LSE Architects.

In May 2022, SPPL announced they would “build a new library that maximizes accessibility, environmental sustainability, and safety through design. The new library will integrate architectural features that preserve history into a new structure that also reflects the cultures of today’s community” (Saint Paul Public Library, 2022-a). A final design was revealed to the public on October 31, 2022. As announced,

The new building's design incorporates the community's desire for a library that uniquely reflects the cultures of the neighborhood today while including elements of its history. The existing building's preserved stone arch entryway leads to a meeting room, salvaged brick is used in the outdoor reading garden and salvaged wood from the existing building's stage is used in the community room. The diamond brick pattern was discovered in existing library's original 1929 draft documents and is now giving a unique look to the new library's exterior. Hamline Midway Library's new features that respond to community members' input include an outdoor reading garden, an interactive children's area for learning through play, a teen area, study rooms, two community meeting rooms, a wellness room, and space to host ongoing opportunities for public art features that connect the library to the variety of cultures represented in the Hamline Midway

neighborhood. The one-story library's layout maximizes accessibility for everyone and provides additional safety with low shelving, strong sightlines throughout the space, and all amenities on one floor (Saint Paul Public Library, 2022-b).

2.2 Hamline Midway Library National Register Nomination

In 2022, the Hamline Midway Library was nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In a letter from June 1, 2022, Ginny Way, National Register Architectural Historian at SHPO concurred with the nomination that the,

Property appears to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation, specifically Criterion A, in the areas of education and social history. The building is significant for its association with larger movements in bringing free public libraries to outlying communities and the importance of women's clubs and private benefactors facilitating their construction. Its period of significance is 1930-1972.

The nomination was scheduled to be reviewed by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Review Board (SHPRB) at the August 16, 2022 meeting. Notification of this review was sent to the City of Saint Paul, the SPPL, and the Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) on June 7, 2022, and the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners and the Ramsey County Historical Society on June 30, 2022. The nomination was reviewed by the Saint Paul HPC on August 1, 2022.

On August 12, 2022, Saint Paul Mayor Melvin Carter wrote a letter to the SHPRB saying, "I object to the proposed historical nomination, request that you treat this objection accordingly and that the Board advises the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places of this objection." Due to these objections, SHPO staff did not present the nomination at the August 16, 2022 SHPRB meeting.

On August 21, 2022 the National Park Service received an appeal, pursuant to 36 CFR § 60.12. Notification of this appeal was sent to the Minnesota SHPO by Roger G. Reed, Historian with the National Register of Historic Places & National Historic Landmarks Program on September 2, 2022. The National Park Service reviewed the appeal and associated documentation. In a January 30, 2023 letter from Joy Beasley, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science, Keeper of the National Register the determination was made to list the historic library building in the National Register of Historic Places.

Consistent with 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(t), the nomination has been substantively reviewed, as have additional materials submitted by the proponent, your petition, letters received from the St. Paul Public Library Agency and the Mayor of St. Paul, and letters from the public of both support and opposition. As discussed below, I have determined that the nomination is adequately documented and technically and professionally correct and sufficient as required by 36 C.F.R. § 60.3(i). Accordingly, I have listed the Hale Memorial Library in the National Register.

2.3 Consultation Under the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (138)

On April 24, 2023, Maureen Hartman, Director of the SPPL initiated consultation with SHPO for the proposed project under Minnesota Statute 138, the Historic Sites Act. A letter response was provided by Sarah J. Beimers, Manager of the Environmental Review Program at SHPO on May 24, 2023. In the May letter, Beimers outlined the SHPO review of the proposed project including both options originally presented to the public. Beimers wrote,

In summary, it is our opinion that Option A – the rehabilitation of the existing historic library building with construction of a new addition at the rear – could be designed to meet the programming needs and preserve the building’s status on the National Register. In your April 24th letter, the SPPL articulates that the decision to demolish the Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch and construct a new library building at the same location is the preferred alternative to meet the needs of the community. Accordingly, the demolition of the designated historic property constitutes an adverse effect under Minn. Stat. 138.665 Subd. 2. To meet the requirements of state statute, our office and the SPPL will need to reach agreement in writing on a “suitable course of action” to mitigate for the adverse effect to the historic property before the demolition may proceed. This “suitable course of action” typically takes the form of a written plan outlining agreed upon mitigation measures and timeline for completion of these measures.

Beimers outlined a number of options for mitigation which include developing and installing an exhibit or interpretive panel with information on the historic library, the preparation of a Level I Minnesota Historic Property Record (MHPR), and the identification and documentation of other properties in the neighborhood that have the potential to hold significance for the NRHP and complete an evaluation to determine eligibility.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The proposed project is located at 1558 W Minnehaha Avenue, Saint Paul, Ramsey County Minnesota within section 34, Township 29N, Range 23W. SPPL is proposing to replace the current Hamline Midway Library. LSE Architects was retained to design the new building, which will include the complete removal of the existing building and the construction of a new building with a larger footprint within the same lot. The new building is proposing to utilize salvaged materials from the historic library, preserving some of the character defining features including the entry arch and brick.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as, “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR 800.16 (d)). The APE is defined as the entire parcel the library is located on: Hamline Syndicate Addition No. 1 Block 3, Lots 8, 9, and 10, which is 0.33 acres (Ramsey County, 2023). See Attachment I: Maps for the proposed project location.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area lies within the boundary of Minnesota SHPO Archaeological Region 4: Central Lakes Deciduous. Dr. Scott Anfinson (1990), former Minnesota State Archaeologist, first described these archaeological regions which help us to understand the prehistoric environment and better understand where archaeological sites may be located. Archaeological Region 4: Central Lakes Deciduous would have provided rich subsistence resources to prehistoric people including small herds of bison and elk in the south and west of the region, and beaver, bear, and moose in the north and east. Fish, waterfowl, and white-tailed deer would have also been found throughout the region and wild rice and acorns would have been abundant (Anfinson, 1990; Gibbon et al., 2002).

The project area is also located in the Anoka Sand Plain (222Mc) subsection of the Minnesota and Northeast Iowa Morainal Section (222M) ecological region. Section 222M consists of a long band of deciduous forest, woodland, and prairie. A large portion of this section consists of hummocky moraines that were deposited during the last glaciation along the eastern margin of the Des Moines ice lobe. Additional portions of this section consist of rolling or basal till that were deposited as drumlins with sand plains located within the moraines. These changes in landform directly affected the vegetation with sandy flat areas dominated by prairie, savanna, and oak/aspen woodlands; while hummocky moraines were dominated by mesic forests including sugar maple, basswood, American elm, and northern red oak (DNR, n.d.).

Overlaying the project area is the Eastern St. Croix Moraine (#13) physiographic region. This region marks the limit of the Superior and Rainy lobes during the St. Croix phase of the Wisconsin glaciation. There are two segments to the moraine due to a later ice lobe. The eastern segment consists of stony, reddish-brown glacial drift and the area is not conducive for intensive agriculture. As the moraine crosses into Wisconsin, the area becomes great for ski resorts due to the hills and depressions (Wright, 1972).

4.1 Soils

Within Archaeological Region 4, soils reflect a diverse glacial and vegetational history. Most soils in this region range from medium to coarse textures with prairie soils in the south and west, and forest soils in the north and east (Anfinson, 1990; Gibbon et al., 2002). Soils in the project area consist of Urban land- Waukegan complex found on 0 to 3 percent slopes. These soils are typically found on outwash terraces and outwash plains and are made up of glaciofluvial sediments over outwash parent material. A typical soil profile consists of a silt loam Ap horizon between 0 to 10 inches, followed by silt loam Bw horizon from 10 to 24 inches, ending with coarse sand 2BC, 2C horizon from 24 to 60 inches. These soils are typically well drained with more than 80 inches before a restrictive feature (NRCS, 2019).

5.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

Archaeologists use historic contexts to interpret and understand past cultures and groups who lived in a specific region. These contexts are based on artifacts and supplemented with primary

and secondary sources. Historic contexts can reflect differing lifeways, resulting in variation of the cultural materials groups leave behind. Archaeological eras are divided into the precontact, contact, and post-contact periods. Evidence of Minnesota's first known residents appeared approximately 11,200 Before Common Era (BCE). Since then, the environment and landscape of the state has continued to change, influencing the lifeways of the people who inhabit the land. Minnesota archaeologists consider those lifeways to have changed significantly after European contact around 1650 Common Era (CE) (Gibbon, 2012).

5.1 Pre-Contact Period

Prior to European contact, Native American historic contexts are organized temporally into four major archaeological designations: the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period, the Woodland period, and Mississippian adaptations. Based on different cultural materials, archaeologists further divide these designations with what was preserved in the ground, most notably stone (lithic) tool types and ceramic types, unique to each cultural adaptation.

5.1.1 Paleoindian Period (11,200 to 7,500 BCE)

The Paleoindian period is comprised of Early and Late Paleoindian designations. Minnesota's earliest known residents, the Early Paleoindians, were small groups of highly mobile big game hunters who followed migrating megafauna (i.e., mastodon and woolly mammoth) into the state's glacially dominated landscape. Minnesota's Early Paleoindian sites range in date from 11,200 to 10,500 BCE and are found in areas that were not underwater or glaciated, such as lake edges and rivers. These sites contain stone projectile points with fluted bases that could be hafted to spear shafts for big game hunting.

Over time, the warming climate changed the environment and influenced Paleoindian technology. Archaeologically, these changes are demonstrated by the replacement of fluted points with stemmed projectile points and the utilization of new raw materials. The new materials and point types mark the transition to Minnesota's Late Paleoindian period, ranging from 10,500 to 7,500 BCE (Gibbon, 2012). This tool technology transition is represented by the Browns Valley site (21TR0005), located in west-central Minnesota. This site contained the remains of one individual in association with a lanceolate point (blade) with radiocarbon dates clustering around 7,500 BCE (Johnson, 1970). People's lifeways started to change as the climate shifted (Gibbon, 2012).

5.1.2 Archaic Period (10,500 to 500 BCE)

Minnesota's Archaic period is comprised of three designations, the Eastern Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. The transition between Late Paleoindian and the Early Eastern Archaic periods begins around 12,700 years ago. It coincides with major climate and vegetation shifts in the post-glacial landscape, resulting in dominant deciduous forests to the south and coniferous forests to the north. In the archaeological record of Minnesota's Upper Mississippi River Valley, the transition into the Early Eastern Archaic period is seen through lanceolate projectile points with concave bases and occasional fluting. This blends Late Paleoindian point types with new technological developments. Around 10,000 years ago, tallgrass prairie began

spreading across the state from the southwest towards the northeast. During this time, populations in the emerging prairie regions began hunting bison herds that had migrated there. Groups of people that lived during this period were sparse, highly mobile hunters. Later adaptations in technology of the Early Eastern Archaic included stemmed and notched projectile points. Gibbon notes “most of these tools seem a technological elaboration for woodworking in forested environments” (Gibbon, 2012, p. 55). Minnesota’s Early Eastern Archaic period is likely the time when the spear thrower, or atlatl was implemented. Atlatls are tools to project spears, making hunting safer and more effective. They are thought to appear during this time and are associated with notched projectile points and weighted stones (bannerstones) (Marrow, n.d.). Minnesota’s Early Eastern Archaic sites have been radiocarbon dated from 10,500 to 7,500 BCE (Gibbon, 2012). An example from southcentral Minnesota is the Goodrich site (21FA0036), which is located on the bottom of the dry lakebed of former Lake Oza Tanka. This site contained a cache of stone tools (OSA site files, n.d.).

Minnesota’s Middle Archaic period (7,500 to 3,000 BCE) coincided with a fluctuating climate, resulting in a changing prairie habitat over time. The shifting landscape is reflected in the Middle Archaic archaeological record by adaptations in subsistence hunting. Small game subsistence hunters thrived in the northern and southern portions of the state, while southwestern populations continued exploiting migrating bison herds in prairie habitats (Gibbon, 2012). The Itasca Bison site (21CE0001) in northwest Minnesota is an example of an Archaic period bison kill site. It is a bison kill site that contained remains of the extinct bison species *B. occidentalis*, which has radiocarbon dates clustering around 6,000 BCE (Shay, 1963).

During the Late Archaic period (3,000 to 500 BCE), Minnesota’s climate shifted from the post-glacial landscape towards the environment encountered by Europeans in the 1600s. The more stable climate allowed for groups to have defined home ranges, resulting in horticulturalist practices and the increased use of secondary resources (such as wild rice which require additional processing). Populations in the northern coniferous forests exploited secondary resources, while populations in the western prairie regions continued to hunt bison and gather food resources. Specialized resource extraction like wild rice harvesting would have resulted in variation of social structure among Late Archaic populations, which is reflected by the changing artifact types. Late Archaic groups in southern Minnesota domesticated sunflower, amaranth, and squash (Gibbon, 2012). The defining trait of the Late Archaic period archaeological assemblage is the presence of new artifact types, such as large stone blades, exotic (not found in the area) raw lithic materials, and marine shell. Other characteristics of Minnesota’s Late Archaic period include the presence of communal burial sites, as well as an increased use of cold hammered copper and ground stone technologies. Archaeologists theorize that Late Archaic hunters lived in small groups within defined home ranges. The King Coulee site (21WB0056) in southeast Minnesota is an example of Late Archaic horticultural village. This site contained domesticated squash remains with radiocarbon dates clustering between circa 1,500 BCE and 750 CE (Streiff, 1970).

The archaeological record suggests rapid population growth which placed pressure on Minnesota's Late Archaic populations, leading to resource intensification. As groups began specializing in the available resources in the area, social structures accommodated for different classes. Around 500 BCE, ceramics appeared in Minnesota's archaeological record, which archaeologists define as the beginning of the Woodland period (Gibbon, 2012).

5.1.3 Woodland Period (500 BCE to 1750 CE)

The Woodland period is divided into the Initial and Terminal Woodland eras. The Woodland period in Minnesota is thought to coincide with growing populations leading to the need for secondary food exploitation, further stratifying social roles. Minnesota's Woodland period marks the first appearance of ceramics and burial mounds in the archaeological record. In Western Minnesota, populations continued to practice bison hunting and subsistence gathering, resulting in a more gradual transition from Archaic to Woodland.

Initial Woodland sites are associated with straight-stemmed projectile points and thick-walled ceramic vessels. Southern Minnesota Initial Woodland sites usually date between 500 BCE to 500 CE (Gibbon, 2012). An example is the LaMoille Rockshelter site (21WN0001). At this site the ceramics are thick and feature vertical to oblique exterior cordmarking and horizontal to oblique interior cordmarking. These ceramics are often found with straight stemmed projectile points (Gibbon, 2012). The Initial Woodland period in central Minnesota dates between 500 BCE and 200 CE and includes sites with thick-walled grit tempered ceramics and burial mounds. Central Minnesota Initial Woodland sites have lithic materials not naturally found in the region, suggesting trade. Initial Woodland sites in Northern Minnesota are found in the Rainy River Region of Northwestern Minnesota. These sites are related to the widespread Laurel culture. Archaeologically, these groups were known to have constructed thick-walled/straight-rimmed grit tempered jars with rounded bases and buried their dead in conical earthworks. The National Register listed Grand Mound site (21KC0003) is an example in northern Minnesota where Laurel ceramics and earthworks are found (Gibbon, 2012; NRHP, n.d.). This is the largest earthworks site in the state.

Later Woodland adaptations in Minnesota (referred to as the Terminal Woodland) are thought to be a reaction to the appearance of large-scale agricultural societies in bordering states. Archaeologically, Terminal Woodland in Minnesota is represented by new stone tool and ceramic technologies, such as true arrow points for bow and arrow technology and thinner/finer tempered ceramics. These adaptations reached southern Minnesota between 700 to 1100 CE. During this time, agricultural societies with large, defended villages occur. By 700 CE burial mounds become widespread in southwestern Minnesota. These burial mound sites had small groups of circular burial mounds usually associated with lakes and smoothed, grit tempered ceramics and side-notched projectile points were present (Gibbon, 2012). For example, the Pedersen site (21LN0002) radiocarbon dates to around 1245 CE and contained Onamia ceramics. These are described as finely grit-tempered vessels with cord-impressed decorations and other surface treatments (Hudak, 1976).

The Terminal Woodland period in northern and central Minnesota occurs circa 500 to 1750 CE. This period is influenced by a substantial increase in population and newly emerging palisaded villages (though some areas remained largely unchanged) (Gibbon, 2012). The Hannaford site (21KC0025) is an example in northern Minnesota, with radiocarbon dates clustering between 690 and 1000 CE. The Hannaford site assemblage includes a sequence of early, middle, and late Blackduck series ceramics, which are described as globular in shape and feature rim alterations (Mulholland and Rapp, 1996; Gibbon, 2012).

Population growth in southern Minnesota during the Terminal Woodland period resulted in an increased need for agricultural production. Agricultural intensification in this region created the need for specialized classes, causing variation in roles and skill sets. These new lifeways resulted in new sets of tools, which archaeologists define as Mississippian (Gibbon, 2012).

5.1.4 Mississippian Adaptations (950- 1700 CE)

Mississippian cultural adaptations are often subdivided spatially and temporally; for the sake of simplification, we will use “Mississippian adaptations” as an umbrella term. Maize agricultural societies with large, defended villages and new sets of ceramic and stone tool types occurred, marking a shift from Woodland to Mississippian lifeways. Terminal Woodland groups in northern Minnesota transitioned into tribal societies prior to European contact. Southern Minnesota’s Terminal Woodland transitioned into the Mississippian lifeways between 950 to 1100 CE. Whereas Woodland ceramics were commonly grit and grog tempered with decorated rims, cordmarked exterior surfaces, and collared necks, Mississippian ceramics tend to be shell tempered, with handles, decorated shoulders, and smoother exteriors. Mississippian stone tools were smaller, and typically notched or triangular, whereas straight stemmed points were more common in later Woodland assemblages. The use of tools associated with Mississippian adaptations continued through European contact (Gibbon, 2012).

Early Mississippian sites, dating from 950 to 1100 CE, occurred along small streams and lakes within Southwestern Minnesota, as well as along the Minnesota River. These sites are recognized archaeologically by their ceramics which have fine grit or grog-tempered globular jars with rounded shoulders and bottoms (Gibbon, 2012). The Great Oasis site (21MU0002) has examples of these ceramics with radiocarbon dates clustering around 960 CE (OSA site files, n.d.; Gibbon, 2012). Subsequent Mississippian adaptations included sites along the Minnesota River dating from 1000 to 1200 CE (Gibbon, 2012). The Cambria/Jones Village site (21BE0002) contains radiocarbon dates clustering between 1000 to 1150 CE. These sites are associated with earthen burial mounds and grit tempered globular jars with constricted necks and smooth surfaces (OSA site files, n.d.). Mississippian sites near the head of the Minnesota River which date between 1200 to 1300 CE are known for their fortified villages and high percentages of North Dakota sourced Knife River Flint (Gibbon 2012).

Around 1225 CE, the Oneota (a culture within Mississippian adaptations) appear in Minnesota. Oneota village sites dating between 1225 and 1500 CE are recognized archaeologically by their

ceramics. Additionally, expedient stone tools (such as Madison triangular points and scrapers) were common among Oneota sites. Settlement sites consisted of open village farming communities which primarily grew maize, beans, and squash but also hunted and gathered (Gibbon, 2012). An early Oneota example is the Fort Ridgley site (21NL0008), with radiocarbon dates between 1220 to 1350 CE. Site 21NL0008 is in south-central Minnesota along the Minnesota River associated with shell-tempered ceramics in the shape of round bottom globular jars (OSA site files, n.d.). Oneota sites dating between 1600 to 1700 CE occurred during the era of European contact within the Mille Lacs Region and along Riceford Creek. Contact era Oneota sites are distinguished by the presence of shell-tempered, globular jars with stop handles, interspersed with European trade goods such as glass beads, iron knives, and brass ornaments (Gibbon, 2012).

5.2 Contact/Post-Contact Period (1650 CE to Present)

By about 1650 CE, European contact in Minnesota completely changed the lifeways of Native American populations. Archaeologists define this as the contact period followed by the post-contact period. Early European influence can be identified through the introduction and use of trade goods. As diseases were introduced, native populations saw unprecedented losses. Despite its name, the early contact era was defined by a series of indirect events leading to early European exploration and changes to a native lifestyle thousands of years in the making (Gibbon, 2012).

5.2.1 Before Contact

The land containing modern day Minnesota has been an important part of the tribal histories of the Dakota, Ojibwe, Ho-Chunk, Cheyenne, Oto, Iowa, and the Sac and Fox tribes (MNHS, n.d.-c). The Dakota and Ojibwe were the primary groups living in Minnesota by the 1600s. Within this context, Dakota language spellings come from the language dictionary mobile app, *Dakhód lápi Wičhóie Wówapi*, made by the nonprofit organization, Dakhóta íapi Okhódakičhiye.

Dakota creation stories are centered in Mnísoṭa (Minnesota). The lifestyles of the Dakota changed with the seasons, and they moved between summer and winter camps. The spring and summers were spent gathering natural foods and medicines, processing maple sugar, farming, and fishing. By the fall, they moved to hunting grounds to gather meat and fish for the following winter. The Dakota's lifestyle was formed around a communal kinship structure (Gibbon, 2003). Around 1,500 years ago, the Ojibwe came to Minnesota from northeastern North America following prophecies advising them to head west to where food grows on water. As they found wild rice, many bands of Ojibwe settled in Minnesota. Hunting, fishing, maple sugar processing, and wild rice harvesting were important to their lifeways and were done seasonally. Travel between communities was done primarily in birch bark canoes. Ojibwe communities were differentiated into clans, with each clan having its own role to serve the community. This mutual assistance was integral in Ojibwe culture (Wingerd, 2010; MNHS, n.d.-c).

5.2.2 Early Exploration and Treaties

Lands containing modern-day Minnesota were claimed at times by France (1663), Spain (1763), Great Britain (1763), and the United States (1795) (Wingerd, 2010). The first European explorers reached Minnesota in 1656 when Frenchmen Pierre-Espirit Radisson and Medard Chouart entered the Lake Superior region. Likewise, Father Louis Hennepin, a French Catholic priest and explorer, was the first European to publish a description of Southern Minnesota, after exploring the Mississippi River in the 1660s. Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut, followed suit in 1679, where he claimed lands along Lake Superior for the French, and established the first permanent trade posts. This was the beginning of the French fur trade (Gibbon, 2003). The Grand Portage National Monument site (21CK0006) was a North West Company fur post along the Minnesota/Canadian border in the 1700s, which allowed for trade between regions. Grand Portage National Monument was designated as a historic site in 1936 and listed in the National Register in 1966. The monument consists of Fort Charlotte, the 8.5 mile long Grand Portage Trail complex (multiple structures), and a variety of pre-contact artifact scatters (Birk, 2005).

The fur trade drove much of the European exploration and settlement in Minnesota through the mid-1800s. Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike lead the first United States expedition through Minnesota in 1805. Pike Island, at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, was chosen as a treaty site to purchase several hundred acres of land from the Dakota where Fort Snelling would be built between 1819 and 1824 (Wingerd, 2010). Minnesota became a territory in 1849 and became a state in 1858. As the fur trade declined, worldwide missionary work in the first half of the 19th century (1830s and 1850s) boomed with missions reaching Asia, Africa, and Native American communities in North America. In 1834, Samuel and Gideon Pond arrived at Fort Snelling, later setting up a mission at Mapiya Wičhášta's (Cloudman's) village, Heyáta Othúnwe (the Village Set Back from the Mississippi River), at Bdé Makhá Ská. Samuel and Gideon Pond entered missionary work with the Dakota with a greater appreciation for the culture and lived twenty years among them. In 1835, Dr. Thomas Williamson arrived in Minnesota and set up a mission in Lac qui Parle. Jedediah D. Stevens also arrived in 1835 and settled a mile from the Ponds' mission site. By 1837, Stephen R. Riggs, who would later publish the first Dakota dictionary, joined Williamson at Lac qui Parle. The Ponds left their original mission site in 1839 and Gideon established a second mission at Oak Grove, in current Bloomington, in 1842 (Pond, 1986; Wingerd, 2010). Gideon Pond's house (National Register listed in 1970) was recorded as a multicomponent archaeological site (21HE0244) with pre-contact artifacts and historic artifacts associated with Pond (OSA files, n.d.; NPS, 2014).

In 1827, United States government officials met with Ojibwe and Dakota in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin to negotiate a treaty dividing land in the Upper Mississippi region. The treaty divided the Dakota to the south and Ojibwe to the north. In 1837, treaties were signed by the Ojibwe, Dakota, and Ho Chunk which ceded all land east of the Mississippi River (Gibbon, 2003). By the 1850s, intensive Euro-American settlement and agriculture dramatically transformed the landscape, displacing many Dakota and Ojibwe. Former fur traders were hired as government

agents to negotiate land cessions. Several treaties were signed in the 1850s leading to the removal of the Dakota and Ojibwe people from most of the Minnesota territory (Wingerd, 2010).

Due to the overhunting of bison by white settlers, groups of Dakota struggled to survive, and some saw the need for land cession to gain vital resources needed to sustain themselves. The Treaty of Traverse des Sioux of July 1851 promised payments that would provide a way to rebuild native communities. The treaty involved the surrender of most of the southern and western portion of Minnesota, the formation of a Dakota reservation of land along the Minnesota River, and the payment to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands for the ceded land. While the treaty had been read to the Dakota leaders signing it, an additional document that had not been properly explained was also signed. This additional document prioritized government payments to traders to pay off debts over payments to the Dakota (Wingerd, 2010).

The Treaty of Mendota of August 1851 occurred between the United States government and the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Dakota bands. This involved the relocation of the bands to the Lower Sioux Agency and ceding much of the remaining Dakota territory in southwestern Minnesota. Additionally, the bands were to receive payment for agricultural implements, provisions, education, and annuities. The treaty was ratified by Congress, but the United States did not fulfill payments. The Treaty of Mendota and the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux opened twenty-four million acres of land for settler-colonists which led to over 100,000 white settlers to move to Minnesota (MNHS, n.d.-d).

White settlers preferred to reside in the river valleys and plains regions in southern Minnesota. Additional, treaties took place in the Ojibwe territories to the north in the 1850s focused on gaining resource rights to timber and mineral deposits. In 1854, a group of Ojibwe people met at La Pointe, Wisconsin to receive annuity payments from a prior treaty where they were met with a proposition to cede land north and west of Lake Superior where mineral deposits were located. The treaty included a reservation within the ceded land that could not be intruded on as well as hunting, fishing, and gathering rights. Expansive lumbering operations followed the treaty destroying wild rice crops as dams were built and logs were floated down river. Dwindling resources and increased tensions caused Minnesota lawmakers to push for the surrender of Ojibwe land to accommodate the growing lumber industry (Wingerd, 2010).

On June 19th, 1858, the Dakota Indian Treaty relinquished half of the established Dakota reservation land, which included a large portion of hunting land. White settlers soon moved into these lands which drove away the remaining game. As a result, many Dakota shifted to a Euro-American style of farming, which did not align with their traditional ways of life. Government agents began rewarding those who farmed and assimilated to a western lifestyle. Some Dakota men retaliated by trampling fields and killing livestock of white settlers. As the U.S. government failed to fulfill treaty obligations, tensions between white settlers and the Dakota escalated, resulting in the U.S. Dakota War of 1862 (August 1862 to December 1862). The Dakota surrendered at Camp Release on September 26, 1862, which was followed by military trials

(DeCarlo, 2022). This concluded with the hanging of 38 Dakota in Mankato, and the incarceration of many Dakota people at Fort Snelling. Congress abolished the Dakota, as well as the Ho-Chunk, who were not involved in the war, and nullified land treaties, causing Native Americans to be exiled (DeCarlo, 2022; MNHS, n.d.).

5.2.3 Reservation Establishment

By 1863, all remaining Dakota land was taken by the United States with the Forfeiture Act of 1863. Some Dakota were allowed to remain in the state but due to fear of retribution, few remained. The Dakota ultimately returned to Minnesota in the 1870s. Government programs purchased parcels of land or allocated lands for purchase to exiled Dakota returning to Minnesota which became tribal land (MIAC, n.d.). Between 1863 and 1867, the Ojibwe ceded much of their remaining land in northern Minnesota (MNHS, n.d.-b). By the mid 1880s, the majority of the Dakota and Ojibwe in Minnesota had been displaced from their ancestral homelands and living on reservations established through treaties. Today, there are eleven federally recognized Native American tribes which are independent governments within the state (MIAC, n.d.).

5.2.4 Minnesota Statehood and Industry Development

Following the Homestead Act of 1862, European immigrants began settling in Minnesota to join the growing lumber, farming, and mining industries. Americans of British descent were the first to reach Minnesota in the 1850s, followed by Swedish, Norwegian, and German immigrants in the 1860s and 1870s. Ethnic communities arose as immigrants moved to areas where others from their homeland had settled. Minnesota's population by the 1890s was 40 percent of people born outside the U.S., much higher than the overall U.S. population. Minnesota's ethnic diversity was not limited to European immigrants. In the 1880s, Chinese immigration rose in Minnesota, as they moved away from racial hostility on the West Coast and many opened small businesses. Latin American people immigrated to Minnesota in the early 1900s in hopes of financial opportunities, commonly in sugar beet farming in the Red River and Minnesota River Valleys (Granger and Kelly, 2005).

Farming became the predominate industry in Minnesota with wheat being the dominant cash crop until the 1930s. Mills sprang up along major waterways across the state, notably in Minneapolis. Industrial archaeology in Minneapolis is exhibited within the St. Anthony Falls Historic District which includes eight archaeological sites consisting of mill ruins, canals, and railroad trestles (OSA files, n.d.). In addition to milling, Minnesota was also a leader in lumbering and iron mining. Lumbering played a significant role in the development of northern Minnesota, with the industry peaking between 1899 and 1905. Multiple short-use lumber camps, lumber mills, and railroad stations were established during this time across northern Minnesota (Birk, 1998). Over the next two decades, mines sprang up across the northern and central portions of the state centralized in the Cuyuna, Mesabi, and Vermillion iron ranges (MN DNR, n.d.).

The growing railroad system in the mid 1800s allowed Minnesota based industries to sell goods across the country and granted residents access to travel, mail, and commodities produced

outside of their vicinity. Minnesota's first railroad was constructed in 1862 by the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company which was purchased by James J. Hill in 1878. By the late 1870s, railroad lines had connected most of the state (Schmidt, Vermeer, and Pratt, 2013). James J. Hill, sometimes referred to as "The Empire Builder", led many efforts in railroad expansion in the late nineteenth century. Throughout the next decade, Hill extended railroad lines to the Pacific Ocean and created a network throughout the Northwest. In 1890, Hill's lines were merged into the Great Northern Railway Company (McKithan, 1977). James J. Hill's mansion in Saint Paul was listed in the National Register in 1961 (NPS, 2014). The mansion is also an archaeological site, 21RA0021, which includes the backyard garden (OSA files, n.d; NPS, 2014.).

Tourism became the third major industry in Minnesota. The Lake Minnetonka region developed in the 1870s as a major tourist destination resulting in resort towns with grand hotels and plenty of recreational activities. Northern Minnesota followed, with a growing tourism industry in the early twentieth century from anglers and outdoor enthusiasts. The growth of tourism was associated with a growing infrastructure network within the state, first with the development and expansion of railroads, then through the advancement of the automobile and highway network (Sanford and Graves, 1999). Site 21CR0164, Coney Island of the West, exemplifies the impact railroad and highway expansion had on tourism. Coney Island of the West was a resort complex developed in the 1880s as railroads reached Lake Waconia. The resort had accommodations including fine dining, concerts, and a bowling alley, attracting tourists for the following seven decades (OSA files, n.d.). The site was listed in the National Register in 1976 (NPS, 2014). Tourism in Minnesota continues to thrive with outdoor destinations including the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Lake Superior, and 66 state parks. Additionally, Minnesota today hosts many museums, fine arts theaters, and historic and heritage sites (Explore Minnesota Tourism, n.d.).

5.2.5 The Great Depression and World War II

Following the stock market crash of 1929, the average American household income dropped by a third. By 1933, unemployment rates reached an average of twenty-five percent in Minnesota with some areas reaching as high as seventy percent. Soon after, with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt taking office in 1933, federal programs, known as the New Deal, were introduced to boost the economy. These included the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) (MNHS, n.d.-a). A total of 666 public works projects were completed by the WPA and CCC across the state with many of them listed on the National Register (Granger, et. al., 2001).

The United States entered World War II after the invasion of Pearl Harbor in December 1941. At the time, the United States was still recovering from the Great Depression with federal programs still in place. Soon after Fort Snelling transitioned to the state's largest army recruitment center. Munition plants and other factories related to war industry took a strong hold over the economy. The United States involvement in European and Pacific conflict ceased in 1945. Upon their release from American concentration camps, many Japanese Americans were

resettled in Minnesota in 1942. In 1948, the United States increased resources and assistance available to immigrants and refugees with the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (MNHS, n.d.-a).

5.2.6 Post-War Economic Boom and Social Change

After World War II, Minnesotans experienced an economic boost, and the population of Minnesota began to grow rapidly along with suburban communities. The economy in Minnesota was dominated by tourism and industrial activities. This supplied working class families with the opportunity to own a home, automobile, and have vacation time. Social politics were not in favor of racial minorities, however, furthering the economic gap between white and non-white Minnesotans. Following the Korean War, Korean adoption rose in the mid 1950s. Between the 1950s and 1970s, Minnesota experienced a huge influx of Black families fleeing Jim Crow era laws in the southern part of the U.S. During this time, the Civil Rights Movement began to spread throughout communities of color as Minnesotans rallied for equal economic and social rights, which were not legally recognized until the passing of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 (MNHS, n.d.-a).

Although the Fourteenth Amendment, signed in 1868, defined anyone born in the U.S. as a citizen, Native Americans were excluded from citizenship until 1924 with the passing of the Indian Citizenship Act. The right to vote for Native Americans however was not legally recognized until 1965 with the passing of the Voting Rights Act. The twentieth century Civil Rights movement sparked the rally for social equity. The American Indian Movement (AIM) was founded in Minneapolis by Russell Means and Dennis Banks (Lakota) and Vernon and Clyde Bellecourt (Ojibwe) in 1968. Throughout the 1970s AIM was centered in Minnesota, inspiring the rest of the country to call for equal rights for indigenous peoples. Minnesota continues to be a center for social change highlighted by recent environmental protection and racial justice movements (Gibbon, 2003).

5.2.7 Minnesota Today

As a result of employment opportunities, Minnesota's population has continued to grow. Mining, lumber, agriculture, and food production industries form the backbone of today's state economy. These original industries have been joined by new sectors that reach national and international markets. Major retailers including Target Corporation and Best Buy are both based in Minnesota. Technology and manufacturing boomed with companies such as 3M, IBM, and Medtronic. Mayo Clinic in Rochester, which is known for their world-renowned medical care and is a major Minnesota employer. As of 2020, the population has reached over 5.7 million concentrated in the Twin Cities and Duluth (United States Census Bureau, 2021).

5.3 Hamline Midway History

The Hamline Midway is named for its location near Hamline University and within the larger Midway District, located midway between downtown Saint Paul and Minneapolis. "The neighborhood's beginnings date to early plats from the 1870s around what became the Hamline University campus and the 1880s extension of University Avenue west of Lexington Avenue (later

Lexington Parkway)” (Pearson et al., 2018, p. 15). The area was originally known as Rose Township which extended north to what is today County Road D, east to Rice Street, south to Marshall Avenue, and west to the Minneapolis border. In 1870 only 360 people lived here. Hamline University opened in its current location in 1880 and by 1885 this area was annexed by the City of Saint Paul. University Avenue “served as the spine of the Midway business and industrial district” becoming a major transportation route when the Twin City Rapid Transit lines were established (Pearson et al., 2018, p. 15). While University was the main east – west corridor, Snelling Avenue was the main north – south route and had its own streetcar line.

By 1910 this neighborhood was the fastest growing section in Saint Paul. “Sociologist Calvin Schmid noted that Ward 10 had sustained a major population increase from 3,019 to 24,811 in 1930... Schmid lists the dominant groups in descending order: Swedish, Norwegian, German, Irish, Russian, Polish, and Italian” (Pearson et al., 2018, p. 19). The population of the Hamline Midway area continued to grow following World War II with the baby boom and expanding post-war economy. This area “overall experienced 40 percent of Saint Paul’s total growth in the 1940s” (Pearson et al., 2018, p. 20). In more recent years, the neighborhood has seen an increase in diversity of population due to attractive and affordable housing. The current residents have established more businesses along Snelling and University Avenues. Ethnic groups represented today include African American, Hispanic, Asian (specifically Hmong), and Somali. Staff and students from Hamline University as well as other neighboring schools are also represented (Pearson et al., 2018).

5.4 Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch

The Hamline Midway Library was historically known as the Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch (RA-SPC-4627) and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. It was built in 1930 along with the Merriam Park Branch library through a trust established from the estate of Henry Hale, a wealthy Saint Paul philanthropist. Hale was a lawyer and real estate investor, who moved to Saint Paul with his wife in 1856. They lived in the Lafayette Park neighborhood starting in 1867 where they became heavily involved in the community.

Hale and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Hale, quickly became active in the types of philanthropy that already engaged their neighbors. For the Hales, their activities were focused on St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, then located just a few blocks from the park, St. Luke’s Hospital, and for Henry Hale, as President of the Saint Paul Library Association (Bezat, 2023, p. 13).

Before his death in 1890, Henry Hale included a clause in his will that established funds to construct a free public library and free dispensary with the caveat that these funds would not be available until 25 years after his death.

At the time, the Saint Paul Public Library had established “lending stations” in neighborhoods around the city as the population began to expand outside of the downtown.

These were generally small spaces tucked into corners of stores on a main street and in 1908 one of these was established in a millinery store at 720 Snelling Avenue N. in the heart of the Hamline neighborhood. From 1908 to 1929 the lending station moved many times, eventually ending up housed in a store at 696 Snelling Avenue N (Bezatz, 2023, p. 22).

By 1929, the funds set aside from the Henry Hale Bequest were released for the construction of two branch libraries in Saint Paul. The Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch, constructed in 1930, was designed by architect Carl H. Buetow in a Collegiate Gothic style. This was a common style at the time for schools and universities and featured simplified Gothic Revival features to “invoke the solidity and longevity of English Universities” (Bezatz, 2023, p. 24). J.S. Sweitzer was the contractor and a resident of the Hamline Midway neighborhood.

The Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch is significant under Criterion A representing Education Social History and the “continued efforts of a community... to provide adequate library services to the neighborhood” (Bezatz, 2023, p. 26). The period of significance for the library is 1930 to 1972, although it is still an active library today, working to continue the mission of bringing adequate library services to the neighborhood.

6.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A literature search through SHPO and the OSA online portal was completed May 16, 2023 by Hannah Hensley-Lichter. The National Historic Landmark Database was also consulted. To complete the background research and develop historic context of the project area two research radii were used; a one-mile radius was used for archaeological sites and a half-mile radius was used for historic resources. *SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota states,*

Literature searches are performed prior to undertaking fieldwork. Literature searches are used to: assess the need for field survey, determine known sites within a project area, develop site locational models, determine areas of previous terrain disturbance to guide survey, provide historic context background to help evaluate significance, provide background information for developing survey research designs and data recovery plans, and to provide sufficient background information for National Register nominations (Anfinson, 2005, pg. 25).

Due to the large amount of previously inventoried historic resources within a half mile of the proposed project area, the research radius was reduced to a quarter mile.

6.1 Archaeological Sites

During the current search, no previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within a one-mile radius of the proposed APE.

6.2 Historic Resources

The Minnesota Historical Society *Historic and Architectural Survey Manual*, revised June 2017, describes the purpose of background research. Background research is performed to locate historic properties and requires a literature search, survey fieldwork, and research of any

identified properties. This is important to establish a historic context to the area and aids in analysis (MNHS, 2017).

Due to the nature of the proposed project and the density of previously inventoried historic resources in the area, the research radius was reduced to a quarter mile. During the current search, 48 historic resources were identified within a quarter-mile radius of the proposed APE (Table I).

Table I. Previously Identified Historic Resources within a Quarter Mile				
Site Number	Site Name	Description/Address	NR Status	Distance
RA-SPC-4627	Henry Hale Memorial Library	1558 Minnehaha Ave. W	Listed	In APE
RA-ROD-001	Trunk Highway 51	TH 51	Unevaluated	0.05 miles
RA-SPC-0132	House	737 Asbury St.	Unevaluated	0.05 miles
RA-SPC-0355	Alexander W. and Cynthia McCrea House	1661 Blair Ave.	Unevaluated	0.23 miles
RA-SPC-1171	House	1500 Englewood Ave.	Unevaluated	0.13 miles
RA-SPC-1172	Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church	1514 Englewood Ave.	Listed	0.10 miles
RA-SPC-1173	Alexander and Amelia Adams House	1538 Englewood Ave.	Unevaluated	0.09 miles
RA-SPC-1174	Midway Masonic Lodge No. 185 AF & AM	1548-1550 Englewood Ave.	Unevaluated	0.09 miles
RA-SPC-1175	House	1636 Englewood Ave.	Unevaluated	0.18 miles
RA-SPC-1416	House	665 Fry St.	Unevaluated	0.20 miles
RA-SPC-1750	Manor House Residence Hall, Hamline University	1511 Hewitt Ave.	Unevaluated	0.15 miles

Table I. Previously Identified Historic Resources within a Quarter Mile				
Site Number	Site Name	Description/Address	NR Status	Distance
RA-SPC-1751	University Hall (Old Main), Hamline University	1536 Hewitt Ave.	NRHP Listed and Locally Designated	0.22 miles
RA-SPC-1752	Old (Carnegie) Library, Hamline University	1536 Hewitt Ave.	Unevaluated	0.23 miles
RA-SPC-1755	Drew Hall of Science, Hamline University	1511 Hewitt Ave.	Unevaluated	0.20 miles
RA-SPC-1757	Boiler Plant, Hamline University	1511 Hewitt Ave.	Unevaluated	0.20 miles
RA-SPC-1760	Sorin Residence Hall, Hamline University	1511 Hewitt Ave.	Unevaluated	0.13 miles
RA-SPC-1761	"The Heights," Hamline University	1511 Hewitt Ave.	Unevaluated	0.19 miles
RA-SPC-2983	Fraternity House, Hamline University	823 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.24 miles
RA-SPC-2984	Store and Flats	735 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.08 miles
RA-SPC-2985	Commercial Building (Hamline University ITS Administration Services)	736 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.06 miles
RA-SPC-2986	Store and Flats	731 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.07 miles
RA-SPC-2987	Store and Flats (Lloyd's Pharmacy)	720 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.03 miles
RA-SPC-2988	Store and Flats	712 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.02 miles
RA-SPC-2989	Auto Service Station	699 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.07 miles
RA-SPC-3425	McCarthy House	633 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.16 miles

Table I. Previously Identified Historic Resources within a Quarter Mile				
Site Number	Site Name	Description/Address	NR Status	Distance
RA-SPC-3426	Auto Service Station (Pure Oil, Wally's)	670 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.09 miles
RA-SPC-3427	Store and Flats	685 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.08 miles
RA-SPC-3428	R. F. Boyer and Company, Store and Flats	721 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.06 miles
RA-SPC-3429	Hamline Apartments	722 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.04 miles
RA-SPC-3842	Westlund Meat Co. Building	597 Snelling Ave. N	Unevaluated	0.25 miles
RA-SPC-3959	Residence	1518 Van Buren Ave.	Unevaluated	0.09 miles
RA-SPC-4112	Hamline Playground Building	1564 Lafond Ave.	Eligible and Locally Designated	0.18 miles
RA-SPC-4620	Caldwell House	1446 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.24 miles
RA-SPC-4621	Frederick M. and Sarah R. Grant House	1464 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.19 miles
RA-SPC-4622	Double House	1488 Minnehaha Ave. W.	Unevaluated	0.13 miles
RA-SPC-4623	Axel and Christine Newman House	1494 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.12 miles
RA-SPC-4624	House	1521 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.09 miles
RA-SPC-4625	House	1525 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.07 miles
RA-SPC-4626	Knox Presbyterian Church	1536 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.02 miles
RA-SPC-4627	John C. Stevens House	1541 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.04 miles
RA-SPC-4630	House	1630 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.14 miles

Table I. Previously Identified Historic Resources within a Quarter Mile				
Site Number	Site Name	Description/Address	NR Status	Distance
RA-SPC-4631	Double House	1636 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.15 miles
RA-SPC-4632	House	1645 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.18 miles
RA-SPC-4633	Jacob & Bertha Oerting House	1660 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.21 miles
RA-SPC-4634	House	1667 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.22 miles
RA-SPC-4535	David D. Kimball House	1672 Minnehaha Ave. W	Unevaluated	0.24 miles
RA-SPC-11288	Episcopal Church of the Epiphany	1636 Van Buren Ave	Unevaluated	0.17 miles
RA-SPC-11290	Drew Fine Arts Center, Hamline University	1536 Hewitt Ave	Unevaluated	0.24 miles

6.2.1 RA-SPC-1172 Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church

The Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church is located 0.10 miles northeast of the proposed project. The church is a late Gothic Revival style church built between 1926 and 1928. Designed by the architectural firm of Fred Slifer and Frank Abrahamson, the church features a detailed design with a complex ceiling, elaborate wood panels, and stained-glass windows. The church first congregated in Red Wing, Minnesota, where Hamline University was originally located. When Hamline University moved to the Midway neighborhood of Saint Paul in 1880, the church followed and congregated in the University Hall on campus. By 1919, development of homes and businesses in the Midway neighborhood increased and the need for an individual church was necessary to serve the growing population. This led to the construction of a new church building in 1923, but by 1925 the church had burned down. Finally, the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church that stands today was completed 1928. The Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in 2011 (Hoisington, 2011).

6.2.2 RA-SPC-1173 Alexander and Amelia Adams House

The Alexander and Amelia Adams House is located 0.09 miles northeast of the proposed project and was constructed in 1887. The house is two-and-one-half stories and is in the Queen Anne Victorian style. Lawyer Oric O. Whited constructed the house; however, only lived there until 1891. By 1890, Alexander Adams, superintendent of the St. Paul Foundry, lived in the house with his wife Amelia. Along with his prominent role in local industry, Adams was a real estate developer who built homes in the neighborhood. The Adams House is now owned by Hamline University and used as a guest house (Pearson, 2018-a). The Alexander and Amelia Adams House is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.3 RA-SPC-1174 Midway Lodge No 185 AF & AM

The Midway Lodge No. 185 AF & AM is located 0.09 miles northeast of the proposed project and is a single-story Masonic Lodge constructed in 1914. Built in the Classical Revival style, it has a rectangular plan with brick parapets and classical cornices. Tuscan columns are present on the main façade. The brickwork is decorative and has diamond shaped motifs. The Midway Lodge No. 185 AF & AM is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.4 RA-SPC-1751 University Hall (Old Main), Hamline University

University Hall (Old Main) is located 0.22 miles north of the proposed project. Built in 1883, Old Main is the oldest existing Hamline University building. Hamline University Board of Trustees commissioned Minneapolis architect W.H. Hayes to draw plans for a university structure with a library, classrooms, and housing. Hayes designed a three-story Victorian Gothic inspired building, with a large limestone basement and tower. The interior of Old Main features prominent wood framing and houses a two-story auditorium. Old Main has been in continuous use as a Hamline University building since opening in 1883. Noted for its architecture and association with Hamline University, Old Main was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in 1977 and locally designated as a historic property in 1978 (Vanbrocklin Spaeth, 1977; City of Saint Paul, 2020).

6.2.5 RA-SPC-1752 Old (Carnegie) Library, Hamline University

The Old (Carnegie) Library on Hamline University's campus is located 0.23 miles north of the proposed project. It was designed by architect Clarence H. Johnston and constructed in 1907. The library was replaced by the Bush Memorial Library in 1970. In 1972, the Giddens Learning Center began construction and absorbed the Old (Carnegie) Library in its design as it was built around its north and west walls. The front façade of the Old (Carnegie) Library was left largely intact and is used as an interior entryway within the Giddens Learning Center. Although the front façade is obscured, the other exterior walls are visible from the outside (Pearson, 2018-g). The Old (Carnegie) Library is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.6 RA-SPC-1755 Drew Hall of Science, Hamline University

The Drew Hall of Science is located 0.20 miles northeast of the proposed project. It is a three-story Modern style building with a brick and concrete block exterior. In 1952, the hall opened and contained offices, classrooms, and laboratories. In the 1950s, several Modern style buildings were constructed on Hamline University's campus. Renovations occurred to the building between 1994 and 2001, however, the exterior remains intact (Pearson, 2018-b). The Drew Hall of Science, Hamline University is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.7 RA-SPC-1760 Sorin Residence Hall, Hamline University

Sorin Residence Hall is located 0.13 miles northeast of the proposed project and is a three-story Modern style dormitory building constructed in 1958. The exterior is comprised of red brick with glass walls on its one-story projection on the northern façade. It was a women's dormitory hall until 1984 when it became co-ed and houses 100 students (Pearson, 2018-f). Sorin Residence Hall, Hamline University is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.8 RA-SPC-1761 “The Heights,” Hamline University

The Heights are located 0.19 miles northeast of the proposed project and consist of three identical Modern style four-story dormitory buildings constructed in 1970. Red brick creates the exterior for the steel structured buildings. The dormitories were designed by locally prominent architectural firm Hammel, Green, and Abrahamson and the buildings face each other to create a central courtyard. Although the original plans for the Heights including seven buildings, only three were completed. Approximately 100 students reside in each hall (Pearson, 2018-d). “The Heights,” Hamline University are unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.9 RA-SPC-3426 Auto Service Station (Pure Oil, Wally’s)

The Auto Service Station is located 0.09 miles south of the proposed project and was constructed in 1937. It was originally owned by Walter J. Gratz, who was the vice president of the First National Bank of Saint Paul. Gratz named the building Wally’s Service Garage. The building was designed in the English Cottage Revival style which was common for automotive buildings built prior to World War II and is one of few remaining gas stations of this style in Saint Paul (Nelson, 2018). The Auto Service Station is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.10 RA-SPC-3429 Hamline Apartments

The Hamline Apartments are located 0.04 miles northwest of the proposed project and were built in 1929 in the Classical Revival style. The two-story building contains six retail spaces on the first floor and apartments on the second. In the 1950s and 60s, the Inn of the Purple Onion restaurant was one of the most popular of the retail spaces and was frequented by Hamline University students. Owner Bill Danielson booked musical acts including Bob Dylan who mentioned the restaurant in his album Dylan’s Chronicles: Volume One. The Hamline Apartments are unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.11 RA-SPC-4112 Hamline Playground Building

The Hamline Playground Building is located 0.18 miles south of the proposed project and is one of several playground buildings built in the 1930s and 1940s by Clarence Wigington. Grants from the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) were used to fund these projects. Built in 1940, the Hamline Playground Building is an Art Deco style building. Art Deco buildings funded by the WPA featured a more restrained version of the style and are sometimes referred to as

WPA Moderne (Millet, 2007). The Hamline Playground Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and was locally designated as a historic property in 1992 (SHPO files, n.d.; City of St. Paul, 2020).

6.2.12 RA-SPC-4621 Frederick M. and Sarah R. Grant House

The Frederick M. and Sarah R. House is located 0.19 miles east of the proposed project and is a Victorian/Colonial Revival style house built in 1891. Frederick M. Grant was a travelling salesman turned real estate developer. The Grant family lived in the house until Sarah R. Grant’s death in 1929. Wooden clapboard siding covers the house with fish scale style siding on the gables. A wrap-around porch is present on the north and east sides and is supported with paired columns (Pearson, 2018-c). The Frederick M. and Sarah R. Grant House is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.13 RA-SPC-4624 House

This house is located 0.09 miles northeast of the proposed project and was constructed in 1889 in the Victorian style. Architects O’Meyer and Thori designed the house and were known for their ornate Victorian style designs. The two-story house has a hipped roof, paired windows, and dormers on the top floor. Additions to the home include an enclosed porch and updated siding. The house is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.2.14 RA-SPC-4626 Knox Presbyterian Church

The Knox Presbyterian Church is located 0.02 miles east of the proposed project. In 1890, the Knox Presbyterian Church was established and met at the Hamline Village Hall. As the congregation grew, they met at the Masonic lodge (RA-SPC-1174) from 1899 until the Knox Presbyterian Church was built in 1914. By 1911, the congregation had outgrown the Masonic lodge and began plans for a new church. The Knox Presbyterian Church was designed by the Saint Paul architectural firm of Alban and Hausler and was officially opened in December of 1914. The church expanded again with an education wing constructed in 1957. In 2013, the Knox Presbyterian Church combined with the North Como Presbyterian Church and moved out the church. The Knox Presbyterian Church now houses the New City of Nations Church and the Third Way Church (Pearson, 2018-e). The Knox Presbyterian Church is unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Files, n.d.).

6.3 Previously Completed Surveys

During the current search, nine previous surveys were completed within one mile of the proposed APE (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Completed Reports			
Report Number	Date Published	Author	Report Title
RA-81-2H	1981	Murphy, Patricia A.	Introduction: Historic Sites Survey Saint Paul and Ramsey County

Table 2. Previously Completed Reports			
Report Number	Date Published	Author	Report Title
XX-2003-3H	2003	Stark, William E.	Phase I Architectural History Investigations for the Proposed Central Transit Corridor, Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minnesota
RA-2008-3H	2008	Berg, Erin Hanafin and Marjorie Pearson	Art Deco and Art Moderne Architecture along University Avenue Saint Paul, Minnesota
XX-2008-4H	2008	Pearson, Marjorie, et al.	Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project
XX-2017-3H	2017	Miller, Saleh	Revised Phase I and II Architecture/History Investigation for the Gateway Corridor
--	2018	Pearson, Marjorie, Sara J. Nelson, and Brian McMahon	Hamline – Midway Neighborhood Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
RA-2018-5H	2018	Mead & Hunt	Phase II Evaluation: Trunk Highway 51, RA-ROD-001
XX-2020-5H	2020	Mead & Hunt	Phase II Evaluation: Trunk Highway 12 (including former TH10 and 26), XX-ROD-111
XX-2021-17H	2021	Que, Erin at al.	Reconnaissance and Intensive Architectural History Survey for the B Line Bus Rapid Transit Project, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Hennepin and Ramsey Counties

6.3.1 Murphy, 1981

The report, *Introduction: Historic Sites Survey, Saint Paul and Ramsey County*, was written by Patricia A. Murphy for the Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission and the Ramsey County Historical Society. This project was broken down into phases based on planning districts within Ramsey County. They selected areas to be surveyed during the first phase based on “the age and number of older buildings in the area; the presence of development plans for the area which might incorporate or endanger historic buildings; the expressed interest of community members in having their area surveyed; and the existence of a detailed, written and researched architectural history of the area” (Murphy, 1981, p. 3). A comprehensive historic sites survey was completed and summarized. This report was meant to serve as the introduction to a larger document with

the purpose of aiding Saint Paul and Ramsey County in planning for the future of historic preservation (Murphy, 1981, p. 3).

6.3.2 Pearson et al., 2018

The report, *Hamline – Midway Neighborhood Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*, was written by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. for the Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission and the Department of Planning and Economic Development. The project included a background literature review and a Reconnaissance Survey of the Hamline Midway neighborhood. All buildings constructed prior to 1970 were reviewed as part of the project and encompassed approximately 3000 properties, 515 of which met the criteria for review. Buildings that were recorded ranged in date from 1886 to 1974. This survey resulted in the identification of 32 individual properties with the potential for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The Hamline Midway Library was one of these properties. Additional intensive-level study was recommended. Additionally, two study areas were identified as potential districts and intensive-level study was recommended to determine eligibility (Pearson et al., 2018).

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Blondo Consulting was retained by WSB through a contract with the City of Saint Paul to complete a Phase Ia Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Hamline Midway Library Project in Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The proposed project is located in Township 29N Range 23W Section 34. This assessment is being completed as part of an EAW and proposes the demolition and reconstruction of the Hamline Midway Library building. The current building is listed on the NRHP. The proposed project is subject to review under Minnesota Statute 138, the Historic Sites Act. The APE was defined as the area where ground disturbing activities may occur (See Attachment I: Maps).

To establish site context and previously recorded sites, background research was done through online request for SHPO files and through the OSA Online Portal. No previously recorded archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile research radius of the proposed project. Additionally, there is large amount of previously recorded historic resources, therefore the research radius was reduced to a quarter mile. Within the quarter mile, there are 44 previously inventoried historic resources and 4 National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible Historic Properties, including the Henry Hale Memorial Library – Hamline Branch (see Attachment I: Maps).

The proposed project has undergone extensive public comment and review to determine the future of this community library. Two design options were presented to the public by LSE Architects, and one was ultimately chosen. This final option involves the complete demolition of the existing NRHP listed library building and the construction of a new building in its place. Efforts will be made to salvage character defining features from the historic building to incorporate into the design of the new library. These features include the front entry archway, and reuse of brick and stone. **As this involves the complete demolition of the library, Blondo Consulting**

recommends the proposed project will have an adverse effect to the National Register of Historic Places listed Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch. To mitigate for these adverse effects, Blondo Consulting recommends developing a plan for mitigation in consultation with SHPO.

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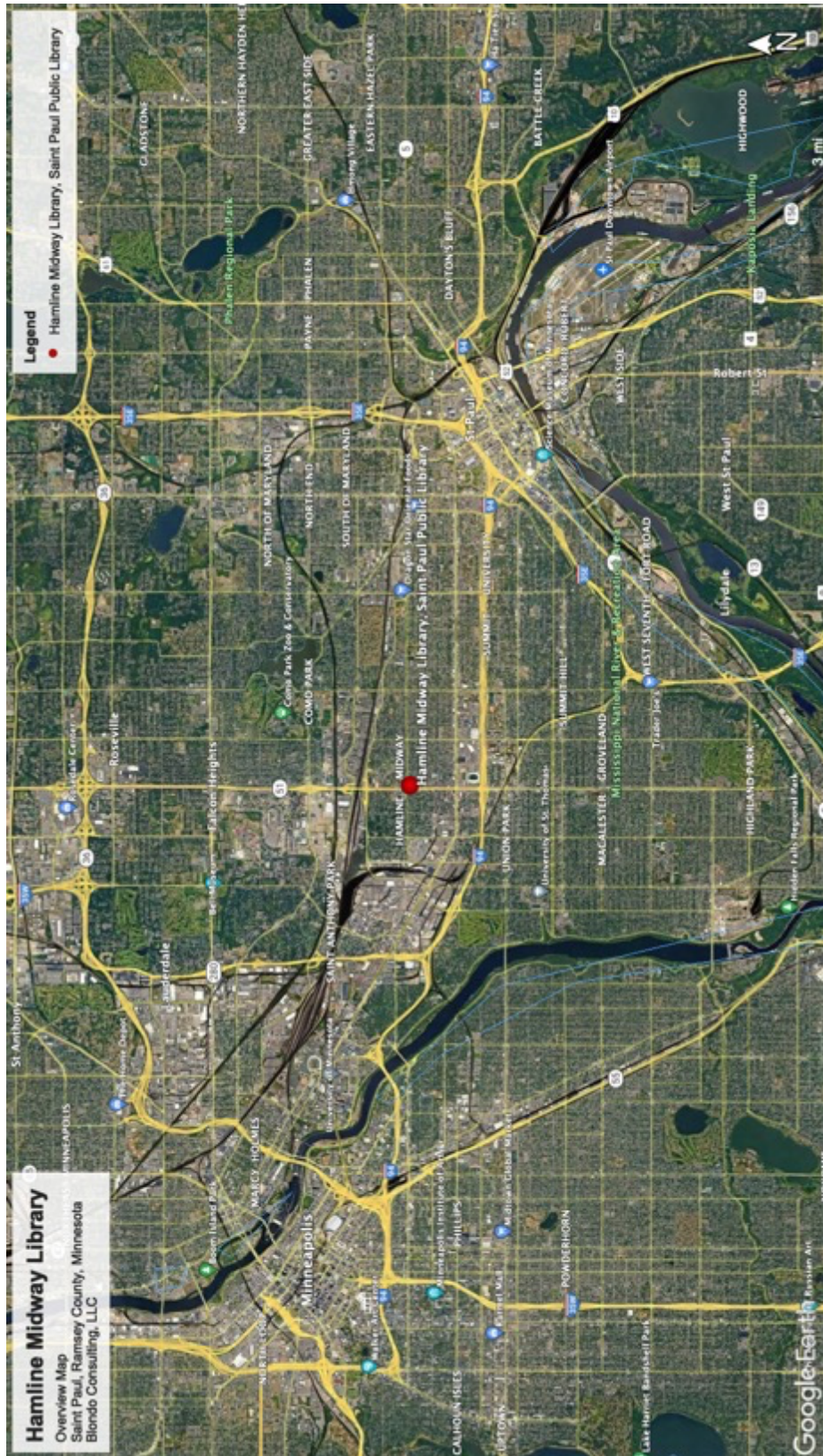
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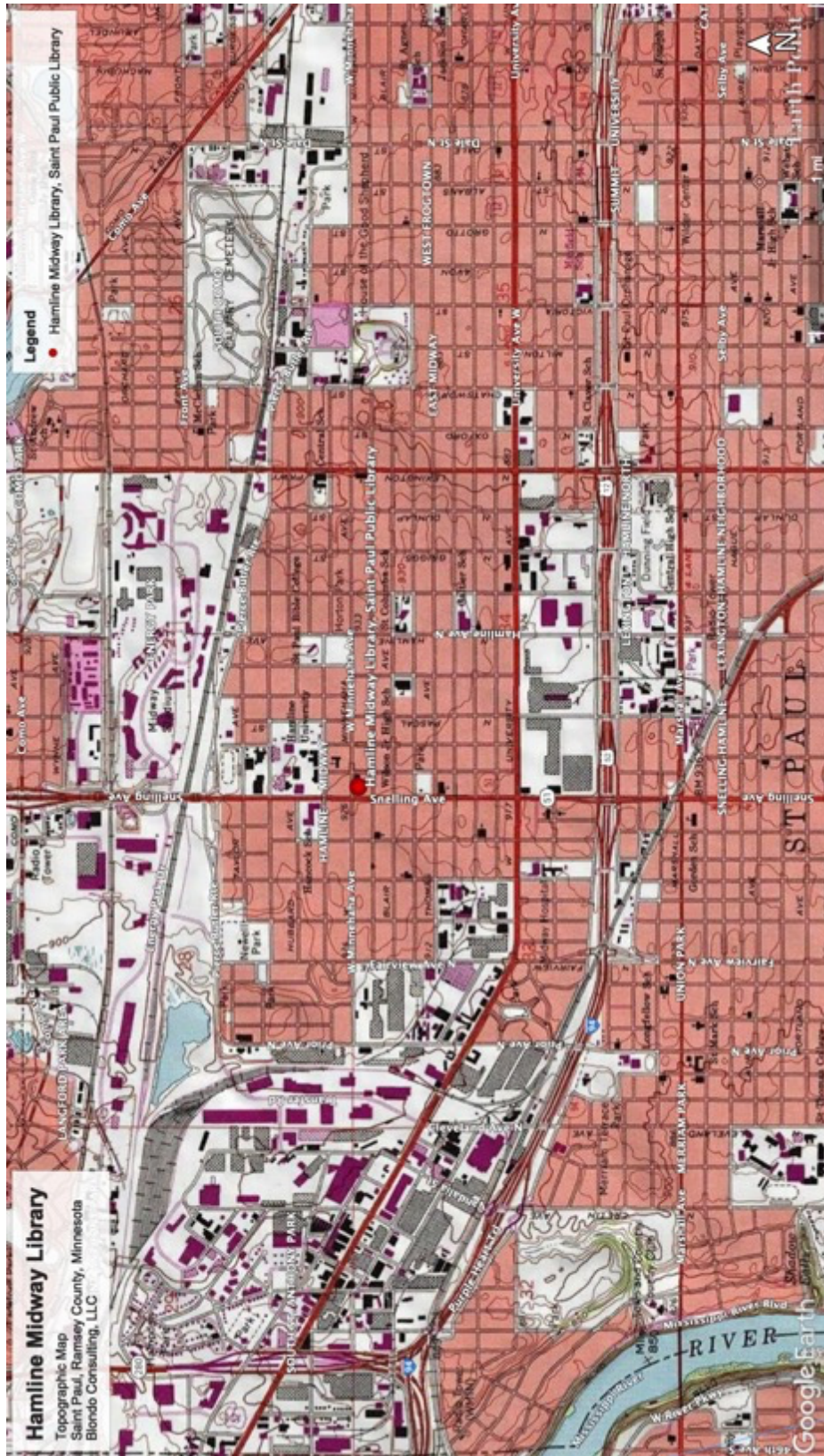
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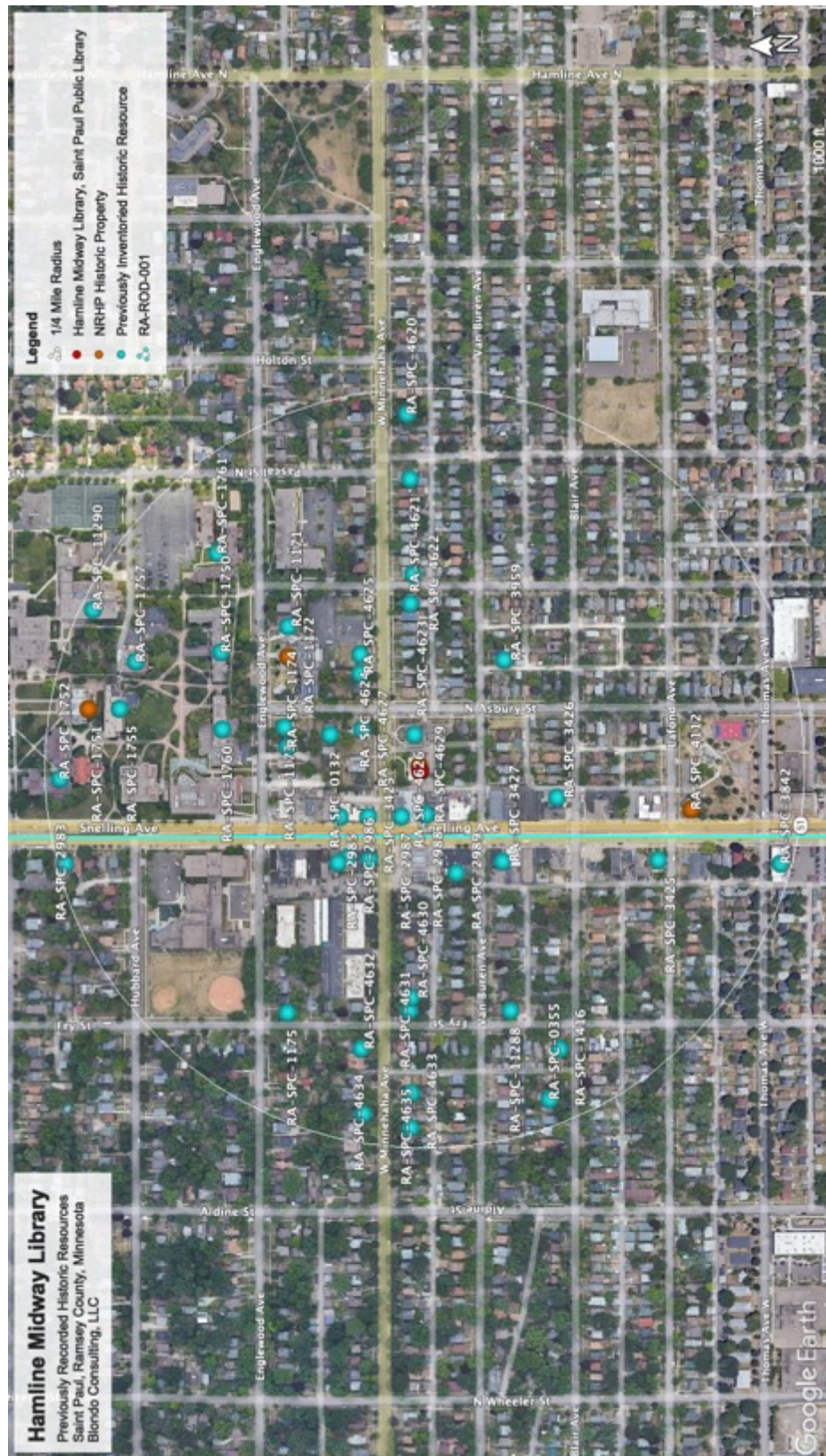
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Attachment I: Maps









Blondo Consulting, LLC
 Cultural Resources Assessment Project #2023-017

APPENDIX D – Early Coordination

May 24, 2023

VIA EMAIL ONLY

Maureen Hartman, Director
Saint Paul Public Library
90 West Fourth Street
Saint Paul MN 55102

RE: Proposed Demolition of the Hamline Midway Branch Library Building
1558 West Minnehaha Avenue
Saint Paul, Ramsey County
SHPO Number: 2023-1390

Dear Ms. Hartman,

Thank you for initiating consultation with our office regarding the above-referenced undertaking. Information received in our office via email on April 24, 2023 has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Office under the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (Minn. Stat. 138.665).

We have completed a review of your letter dated April 24, 2023 and the accompanying documentation submitted in support of the decision of the Saint Paul Public Library Agency (SPPL) to demolish the current Hamline Midway Branch Library building. The supporting documentation included:

- Report titled *City of Saint Paul Public Library Facilities Direction* (HGA, 03/13/2020);
- Report titled *Saint Paul Public Libraries Hayden Heights Library, Hamline Midway Library, Riverview Library Pre-design Report Addendum* (LSE Architects, n.d.);
- Report titled *CA Report Hamline Library* (AMERESCO, 02/24/2021);
- SPPL website "Transforming Libraries Hamline Midway Four Preliminary Concepts" (n.d.);
- Report titled *Saint Paul Public Library Hamline Midway Library Pre-Design Report* (LSE Architects, 05/13/2022);
- Conceptual Site Plans and Renderings for "Option A" and "Option B" (LSE Architects, 04/23/2022); and
- Report titled *Saint Paul Public Library Hamline Midway Design Report and Appendix* (LSE Architects, 10/28/2022).

Designated Historic Property

In January 2023 the current Hamline Midway Branch Library (Library) was formally **listed** in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under the property's historic name, the **Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch**. The historic property is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Education given the strength of community involvement in its construction and the way in which the building served the community as a library and center for neighborhood activities.

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. 138.665, Subd. 2, the SPPL, as a political subdivision of the State, has a responsibility to consult with our office before carrying out an undertaking that has the potential to affect a designated historic property in an effort seek ways to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects the undertaking may have on the historic property.

Our statewide historic inventory records indicate that the Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch [RA-SPC-4629] was initially surveyed in 1983 at the reconnaissance level as part of the *Historic Sites Survey of Saint Paul and Ramsey County*. Although this property and the other Henry Hale Memorial Library built in Merriam Park (razed in the 1990s) were determined during the 1983 survey that the buildings did not warrant additional survey and

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evaluation, a 2018 Certified Local Government (CLG) grant awarded to the City of Saint Paul (City) from the National Park Service, identified the Library as a property with historic significance under updated and expanded local contexts. The Library was recommended for further intensive level survey and evaluation due to its potential meeting the criteria for listing in the National Register (*Hamline-Midway Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota* final report, June 2018).

Historic property surveys facilitated by the City, such as those funded through the NPS' CLG grants program beginning in the early 1980s through the most recently completed survey for the Hamline-Midway neighborhood, provide the City and its residents, as well as public and private stakeholders, with information regarding known and potential historic properties. This ongoing process of identifying historic resources and considering their preservation and reuse as part of larger planning processes is outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Preservation Planning*. The Library, while designated in 2023, was identified in the 2018 survey report as having significance and was recommended for additional evaluation. The Standards for Preservation Planning further encourage integrating property information into project management at an early stage.

Alternatives Analysis

According to your April 24th letter, we understand that the SPPL has completed several extensive building program and systems condition assessments of the library building in recent years and that the SPPL most recently completed several repairs to address some but not all of the water infiltration issues identified as part of a 2020 study.

Following completion of the building facility assessments and engagement with the community, in 2022 the SPPL identified two primary design options to address the maintenance, accessibility, and programming needs of the facility. Option A included a rehabilitation of the existing historic library building and construction of a new 2-story rear addition. Option B included demolition of the existing historic building and subsequent construction of a new library building on the site.

Utilizing existing library building information from the May 2022 predesign report, our comments on Option A are outlined below and are based upon this option's potential to be designed consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (Standards). If designed consistent with the Standards, Option A would avoid adverse effect to the designated historic property under Minn. Stat. 138.665.

- **Size and Floor Plan:** It is not surprising that the neighborhood is in need of additional library and community space. Libraries are used differently than at the time this building was constructed. Accordingly, a major addition is a reasonable design response and other historic libraries in many Minnesota communities have addressed these needs through sensitive design and construction of building additions. Standards 9 and 10 provide guidance on how to design an addition to a historic building that meets contemporary use needs and avoids negatively impacting its integrity. While the overall footprint and size of the addition in Option A may be a bit larger than what would be considered appropriate under the Standards, overall, the proposal for this type of addition is acceptable.
- **Physical Plant Condition:** Option A includes rehabilitation of the historic library building which we assume would include upgrading of outdated heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, as well as electrical and plumbing upgrades. These are acceptable and typical scope items that, while sometimes challenging, can be resolved in a historic building rehabilitation project.
- **Community Engagement & Community Informed Library Design:** The SPPL has outlined the summary and results of engagement activities with the community during the design process, however, it's not clear from the materials provided that the historic significance and status of the Library (noted in the 2018 *Hamline-Midway Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*) was presented at the start of engagement,

and given continuing equal weight and consideration in either the community's or SPPL's consideration of alternatives.

- **Accessibility:** A building's accessibility to all is very important and we certainly agree accessibility improvements must be done to ensure continued use of a historic building within the community. The proposed Option A included an entry ramp and landscape which make the main entry fully accessible and appeared to meet Standards. Based upon the building analysis and documentation, we did not see that the historic building has any other ADA issues that cannot be overcome through interior modifications meeting the Standards.
- **Sustainability:** The SPPL has indicated that a rehabilitated historic library under Option A would not meet current state or city sustainability standards or ordinances. However, it is important to note that a building's past energy performance is not included in any carbon mitigation calculations for the future and is not part of the existing building's embodied energy, as was indicated in the SPPL's memo. The "embodied energy" of an existing building is calculated solely in the materials the building is already built of. Therefore, the reused building immediately has a smaller carbon release than the new building, as it needs far fewer new materials.

The reuse of an existing building with energy upgrades (such as insulation and improved systems) is called out in Minnesota's Climate Action Framework as a positive carbon mitigation measure under Action Item 4.2.3. The carbon released to rehabilitate an existing building is almost always less than the carbon release of demolition (throwing away a reusable resource), the subsequent creation of new construction materials, and the construction and transport of materials to make the new building. The carbon release for the new construction, especially a building with large amounts of glass, which is a carbon intensive material that has very poor energy performance, is not a positive carbon mitigation measure.

Of note, the documentation provided by the SPPL on April 24th did not explore leasing or selling the Library and constructing a new facility elsewhere in the neighborhood as an alternative to demolition. There are examples in the City where schools, fire stations, and another library have been leased or sold in order to preserve them.

In summary, it is our opinion that Option A – the rehabilitation of the existing historic library building with construction of a new addition at the rear – could be designed to meet the programming needs and preserve the building's status on the National Register.

Proposed Mitigation

In your April 24th letter, the SPPL articulates that the decision to demolish the Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch and construct a new library building at the same location is the preferred alternative to meet the needs of the community. Accordingly, the demolition of the designated historic property constitutes an adverse effect under Minn. Stat. 138.665 Subd. 2.

To meet the requirements of state statute, our office and the SPPL will need to reach agreement in writing on a "suitable course of action" to mitigate for the adverse effect to the historic property before the demolition may proceed. This "suitable course of action" typically takes the form of a written plan outlining agreed upon mitigation measures and timeline for completion of these measures.

Your April 24th letter presents proposed mitigation in the form of salvaging architectural features from the historic library building for incorporation into the new library building. While these reused building features may invoke some curiosity and interest among visitors to the new library, we wouldn't consider this mitigation under Minn. Stat. 138.665. Rather, SHPO encourages the SPPL to utilize the beneficial situation of having a publicly accessible community space to develop and install an exhibit or interpretive panel with information gleaned from the 2018

neighborhood survey and information from the National Register nomination regarding the history of the neighborhood, Saint Paul's public library system, and the Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch.

Additionally, we recommend as mitigation the preparation of a Level 1 Minnesota Historic Property Record (MHPR) which includes medium format archival photographic and narrative documentation of the historic building. This MHPR would eventually be incorporated into the Minnesota Historical Society manuscript collections and serves as excellent documentation to be reproduced in interpretive materials or displays.

Finally, we recommend as mitigation that the SPPL identify and select properties from those recommended for further survey and evaluation in the 2018 Hamline Midway reconnaissance survey. At a minimum, we feel it would be beneficial for the SPPL and City to document the other two publicly owned properties on that list – Woodrow Wilson Junior High School and Newell Park/Clayland Park – to determine whether they are also eligible for listing in the National Register. If these properties are National Register eligible, the documentation will be beneficial in future project planning.

We look forward to continuing consultation with the SPPL and other stakeholders regarding resolution of the adverse effect to the Henry Hale Memorial Library, Hamline Branch. Please contact me at 651-201-3290 or sarah.beimers@state.mn.us with any questions or concerns regarding this comment letter.

Sincerely,



Sarah J. Beimers, Manager
Environmental Review Program

Cc via email:

Jaime Tincher, Deputy Mayor, City of Saint Paul
Nicolle Goodman, Director, City of Saint Paul Planning and Economic Development
George Gause, Heritage Preservation Supervisor, City of Saint Paul PED
Lyndsey Olson, City Attorney, City of Saint Paul
Peter Warner, Assistant City Attorney, City of Saint Paul
Sarah Sullivan, Assistant City Attorney, City of Saint Paul
Alice Roberts-Davis, Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Administration
Curtis Yoakum, Asst. Commissioner, Communications and Planning, Dept. of Administration
Amy Spong, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, State Historic Preservation Office

APPENDIX E – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hamline Midway Library EAW		
Project Components		
Use	Size (sq ft)	Units
New uses:		
Total Library	10,454	
Office building/ Non-public areas	2,880	
Library / Public areas (considered commercial space)	7,574	
Uses to be removed:		
Current Library	7,911	

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hamline Midway Library EAW									
Detailed Summary									
Updated: 5/19/2023									
Emission Source	GHG (tonnes)	GHG (kg/sq. ft.)	Scope*	Data Source Notes**	Amount	Units	Site Energy Use Index (kBtu/sq. ft.) ³	Total Energy Use (kBtu)	Emission Factors
Baseline: Theoretical energy-related emissions for new uses (see Note 5)									
Combustion, stationary equipment, natural gas (therms/sq. ft./yr.):									
Commercial	8	1.08	1	3	7,574	sq. ft.	20.3	153,707	0.20
Offices	3	0.98		3	2,880	sq. ft.	18.5	53,219	0.18
Subtotal	11	1.05			10,454	sq. ft.		206,926	
Off-site electricity, Xcel 2021 (GHG kg/sq. ft.)									
Roadway lighting and signage			2	4	Unknown				
Commercial	22	2.96		3	7,574	sq. ft.	35.3	267,408	10.35
Offices	8	2.91		3	2,880	sq. ft.	34.6	99,709	10.15
Subtotal	31	2.95			10,454	sq. ft.		367,117	
Baseline subtotal	42							574,042	
Actual: Energy-related emissions for new uses (see Note 5)									
Combustion, stationary equipment, natural gas (therms/sq. ft./yr.):									
	-		1						
Off-site electricity, Xcel 2021 (GHG kg/sq. ft.)									
Commercial	19	2.54	2	5	7,574	sq. ft.		315,723	
Offices	7	2.54		3	2,880	sq. ft.		228,744	
Subtotal	27	2.54			10,454			86,979	
Emission savings via geothermal	15								37%
Other sources of emissions									
Construction:									
Mobile equipment			1	4	Unknown				
Land use conversion				4	Unknown				
Carbon sink				4	Unknown				
Operational emissions, mobile equipment, after project is operational									
			1	1 & 6	Unknown				
Off-site waste management	3	0.31	3	2	10	tons of waste			
Total emissions (tonnes)	30	2.85							
Uses to be removed and current ADVMT:									
Current operational emissions, mobile equipment									
			1	6					
Combustion, stationary equipment, natural gas (therms/sq. ft./yr.):									
Library	8	0.98	1	3	7,911	sq. ft.	20.3	160,546	0.18
Off-site electricity, Xcel 2021 (kWh/sq. ft./yr.):									
Roadway lighting and signage			2	4	Unknown				
Library	23	2.91		3	7,911	sq. ft.	35.3	279,306	10.15
Subtotal	23	2.91			7,911	sq. ft.			
Off-site waste management	3		3	2	8	tons of waste			
Total emissions, uses to be removed (GHG tonnes)	33	4.20							
Net project totals	(4)				2,543	sq. ft.			
*Scope:									
For an explanation of Emissions scopes, please reference the following:									
•Scope 1: "Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization (e.g., emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles)." (EPA, http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-1-and-scope-2-inventory-guidance)									
•Scope 2: "Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling." (EPA, http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-1-and-scope-2-inventory-guidance)									
•Scope 3: "Scope 3 emissions are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by the reporting organization, but that the organization indirectly impacts in its value chain. Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within an organization's scope 1 and 2 boundary. The scope 3 emissions for one organization are the scope 1 and 2 emissions of another organization. Scope 3 emissions, also referred to as value chain emissions, often represent the majority of an organization's total GHG emissions." (EPA: https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-3-inventory-guidance)									
** Data Source Notes:									
1	EPA Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator ("the Calculator"), https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator								
2	Refer to the sheet "Waste Generation."								
3	Source (Zip Code: 55343): US EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager Target Finder. Refer to Energy Finder sheet. https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/resources_audience/service_product_providers/commercial_new_construction/target_finder								
4	Unknown at this point in the development process.								
5	A US Dept. of Energy report (https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/heat-pump-systems#:~:text=Today%27%20heat%20pump%20can%20reduce,as%20furnaces%20and%20baseboard%20heaters) states that ground-source heat pumps can reduce energy consumption by 30-60%. Without knowing the exact performance of the proposed system, it is reasonable to assume that a midpoint, 45% reduction in energy consumption is feasible. The analysis used the US EPA's Portfolio Energy Manager (Source #3) to estimate the likely energy demand for electricity and natural gas for a theoretical base case with the same space and use requirements as the project, and then assumed the actual energy demand would be 45% less in the actual case. It then estimated the emissions that would result if an electrically powered geothermal system provided those kBtu. The project may also use a chilled beam geothermal system. According to the Construction Specifications Institute, "Chilled beams reduce fan energy by up to 50 percent versus conventional air-handling technologies" (https://www.constructionspecifier.com/taking-hvac-performance-beyond-the-baseline-combining-geothermal-doa-and-chilled-beams/). It is not known to what degree a chilled beam fan system could reduce the total electrical demand for the proposed geothermal system as compared to a conventional air-handling system. However, the share of the total energy demand dedicated to air handling is likely to be considerably less than that devoted to the rest of the system. As such, the assumption of the midpoint, 45% overall kBtu savings becomes an even more conservative assumption that is reasonable for this estimate.								
6	Average daily vehicles miles traveled are not included in this report, as this site will not be adding roadways and expects similar amounts of vehicular traffic onsite after the new building is built.								

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hamline Midway Library EAW							
Waste Generation							
Solid Waste Generation							
	Data Source	Amount	Units	Emission Factor (tonnes/ton)	Waste Amounts		Waste (kg per sq. ft.)
New uses:							
Commercial (kg @ 0.921 kg/sq. ft./yr.)	2	7,574	sq. ft.		6,976	kg/sq ft/year	0.92
Offices (kg @ 0.848 kg/sq. ft./yr.)	2	2,880	sq. ft.		2,442	kg/sq ft/year	0.85
Subtotals		10,454			9,418	kg/sq ft/year	0.90
Waste (tons)					10	Tons/sq ft/year	
Landfilled waste, 33% (tons) and emission factor	4, 5, & 6	3		0.54	2		
Waste to energy, 26% (tons) and emission factor	4, 5, & 6	3		0.52	1		
Subtotal emissions (tonnes)					3		
Uses to be removed:							
Library (kg @ 0.921 kg/sq. ft./yr.)	2	7,911	sq. ft.		7,286	kg/sq ft/year	0.9
Waste (tons)					8	Tons/sq ft/year	
Landfilled waste, 33% (tons) and emission factor	4, 5, & 6	3		0.54	1		
Waste to energy, 26% (tons) and emission factor	4, 5, & 6	2		0.52	1		
Total emissions (tonnes)					3		
Notes:							
1	US EPA "2018 Wasted Food Report" states average tons of wasted food per facility per year is 40.91 tons (37.1 tonnes). Rate is increased by 10% to account for non-food/non-recycled waste (40.8 tonnes/yr.). Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-11/documents/2018_wasted_food_report-11-9-20_final_.pdf						
2	Source: Table 21, "Targeted Statewide Waste Characterization Study: Waste Disposal and Diversion Findings for Selected Industry Groups , 2006. https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Details/1184						
3	Apartments: Assumes 1.5 cu. yd. of mixed trash per unit per month. Source: https://www.wastecare.com/usefulinfo/Waste_Generated_by_Industry_Cubic_Yards.htm . At 335 lbs. per cubic yard and 2.2 pounds per kg, the average is about 228 kg per month. Source: https://www.solidwaste.com/doc/bolton-on-landfill-management-converting-cubi-0001						
4	Waste amounts for Hennepin County (average of 2020 and 2021): "Recycling Progress Report: Adjusting to a New Normal and Building Zero Waste Habits," June 2022, Hennepin County, https://www.hennepin.us/-/media/hennepinus/your-government/projects-initiatives/documents/recycling-progress-report.pdf						
5	Source for emission factor for landfilled waste: "Documentation for Greenhouse Gas Emission and Energy Factors Used in the Waste Reduction Model (WARM), Organic Materials Chapters," Exhibit 1-10, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, February 2016. https://www.epa.gov/warm/documentation-chapters-greenhouse-gas-emission-energy-and-economic-factors-used-waste						
6	Source for emissions from the Hennepin Energy Recovery Center: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/permitted-facility-air-emissions-data . Source for tons processed by the HERC: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/report-2019-score-programs						