REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)
Archaeology Services at Carondelet Coke Redevelopment Site
416 East Catalan, St. Louis City

I. Introduction

Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority of the City of St. Louis (LCRA) requests proposals from qualified firms to perform archaeology services at the former Carondelet Coke property. **Eligible respondents must meet the professional qualifications outlined in 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A**. In addition, because soils in the vicinity of the project area have been impacted by compounds associated with historic coal gasification activities, all field work must be **managed and directed** by an individual(s) who shall provide evidence that he/she has completed, at a minimum, **40 hours of Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training, with 8-hour annual refreshers, as referenced in 29 CFR Part 1910.120;** it is a requirement that **at least one archaeologist with this training shall be present at all times during field work**.

The deadline for submittal of responses to this solicitation is 4:30 pm CDT, Thursday, May 26, 2011.

II. Background and Project Approach

The Carondelet Coke redevelopment effort will transform a 54-acre former coal gasification plant site, located at the confluence of the Mississippi River and the River Des Peres, into a business/industrial park. Environmental remediation of the contaminated property is currently underway.

Prior to the start of remedial work, the St. Louis Development Corporation (SLDC), which provides staff to LCRA, entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (MSHPO) and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) related to required cultural resource activities in the project area, per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Three Indian Nations (Delaware, Ho-Chunk, and Osage) are concurring parties to the MOA.

LCRA engaged SCI Engineering, Inc., to complete Phase I and Phase II assessment work in 2008 and 2010, respectively. These studies demonstrated the presence of intact subsurface Late Woodland features and recommended mitigation in areas where future projects would have adverse impacts. SCI drafted a Phase III Data Recovery Plan to address such project areas, which has been approved by the MSHPO and HUD following review by the concurring Tribes.

At this time, a rail expansion project, currently in the planning stages, is expected to have an adverse impact on archaeological features. The project area is approximately one acre and falls primarily within the area where the intact features were discovered.

III. Scope of Services

The above-mentioned Phase III Data Recovery Plan will serve as the scope of services for this RFP and govern work to be performed in the impact area associated with the rail expansion project.

Because the amount and specific extent of archaeological features will not be known until work has commenced, it is anticipated that successful proposals will include unit pricing as appropriate. Proposals should address in detail the schedule and pricing for each section/phase of the work as specified in the Phase III Data Recovery Plan.

In order to meet the construction schedule for the rail expansion project, **we desire all field work associated with this assignment to be complete by Friday, July 29, 2011.**

IV. Schedule

The following is the schedule for the issuance and response to this RFP:

RFP issued:	Thursday, 5/5/2011
Informational meeting:	10 am, Wednesday, 5/11/2011
Site open for inspection:	1 pm to 2 pm, Wednesday, 5/11/2011
Responses due:	4:30 pm, Thursday, 5/26/2011

V. Expertise Required

All proposals must be submitted by professionals who are certified under 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A, Professional Qualifications for Historians and Archaeologists, and have met the HAZWOPER training requirements as referenced in 29 CFR 1910.120.

Each response to this RFP should contain at least the following content:

A. Qualifications: Provide information that documents your firm's qualifications, experience, and capacity to meet the requirements of the RFP. Give name, address, phone number and e-mail address of client representatives for at least two (2) projects you have completed which you consider closely related to this project. Briefly describe the scope and budget of each such project.

B. Proposed Project Team: The proposal should also include resumes of all members of the consultant's team that are to provide services to the contract. Identify each such person's participation in past projects with the firm (or under separate employment) that may specifically qualify them for the work.

C. Technical: Describe in detail the firm's ability to implement the Data Recovery Plan.

D. Sub-consultants or sub-contractors: Identify proposed sub-consultants and/or subcontractors who will be involved in the project, if any. Include the information described above for each sub-consultant and sub-contractor.

VI. Submission Format

Submit five (5) identical copies.

Statements of qualifications should be formatted as follows:

A. Name and address of consultant.
B. Name and position of one person designated as the team leader, with full curriculum vitae and list of similar projects.
C. Name and skills of proposed sub-consultants, if any, and extent to which all parties have previously worked together.
D. Description of work for each team member.
E. Team organizational chart and how the team will be coordinated. Indicate individual responsible for each sub-consultant, if any.
F. Record of past achievement for M/WBE and Local Business Participation of all firms involved on the consultant team. Cite projects with references as examples.
G. One-page resume for each person assigned to the project, his or her roles, workloads and status of relevant licenses to practice.
H. References for firm(s) and key personnel.
I. List of relevant projects: maximum of five per team, maximum of four pages per project, with references, including phone numbers of key client contact. Specify which members of the proposed team were involved with each of the projects, in what capacity and indicate time spent.
J. Written statement of the approach to this project, given its objectives, community involvement and schedule.
K. Hourly rates for each individual proposed for work on the engagement.

All pages to be 8-1/2 by 11, portrait mode, double sided and white only. Do not exceed fifty pages total. Type should not be less than ten point. Submittals should lay flat when opened. The front cover should indicate the consultant(s) submitting the RFP.

VII. Criteria for Selection

A selection committee will be convened by LCRA to review the qualifying proposals submitted. The criteria for selection of the potential successful candidate for this proposed Contract for Professional Consulting Services include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Specialized experience and technical competence;
B. Certification under 36 CFR Part 61 and compliance with HAZWOPER training under 29 CFR Part 1910.120;
C. Team experience successfully working on similar projects;
D. Quality of the proposed team;
E. Capacity and ability to complete the project in a timely manner;
F. Proposed work plan concept;
G. M/WBE and local firm participation in this and previous projects.

The successful respondent must secure a City business license, or, where applicable, a formal City business license waiver, and demonstrate compliance with all applicable City tax and permitting requirements. Upon initial selection, LCRA will negotiate with the top-rated firm. If a satisfactory contract with the top-rated firm cannot be negotiated, taking into account considerations including but not limited to price, qualifications,

staffing and work product, LCRA will terminate negotiations with that firm and undertake negotiations with the next-highest-rated firm. If negotiations with that firm are unsuccessful, LCRA will undertake negotiations with the next-highest-rated firm until a successful contract has been negotiated.

The selection committee and LCRA reserve the right to establish further criteria for evaluation of submissions and to request additional submissions. The selection committee and LCRA further reserve the right to reject all or any portion of any team submitting a proposal, and to pursue separate contract negotiations with individual team members. The negotiation process will include the development of a guaranteed maximum price for the work based on the actual agreed-upon physical area of the survey. The contract will also include a provision for adding additional work based on the hourly rates specified in the proposal.

VIII. Reservation of Rights

LCRA reserves the right to reject any or all proposals for any reason in its sole discretion; to select one or more respondents; to void this RFP and the review process and/or terminate negotiations at any time; to revise any conditions and stipulations contained herein, as convenient or necessary; to further negotiate fees, rates and financial arrangements, etc; to establish further criteria for selection; to ask respondents to submit additional information or evidence of their qualifications and experiences; to waive informalities in the proposals and in the proposal process; and to negotiate with respondents; to reject any and/or all proposals for any reason, in their sole discretion.

By obtaining a copy of this RFP and/or submitting a response to this RFP, the respondent individually and collectively holds any member and/or employee and/or officer of the selection committee, LCRA, SLDC and the City of St. Louis harmless from any and all claims and demands of whatever nature, and any and all loss, damage and liability, which may be asserted against or imposed upon any member of the selection committee, LCRA, SLDC and the City of St. Louis as a result of issuing this RFP, conducting this selection process and subsequent negotiations, and letting proposed contract(s).

IX. M/WBE Participation

Minority and Women Business Enterprises are encouraged to bid for the prime contract, or to the prime contractors holding plans for the project. The selected firm shall comply with the Mayor's Executive Order No. 28 and any superseding Executive Orders relating to utilization of minority- and women-owned business enterprises (MBEs/WBEs). Executive Order No. 28 requires contractors and consultants to seek, through good-faith efforts, the involvement of MBEs and WBEs with a goal of participation of least 25% and 5%, respectively, for the project. The consultant(s) agrees to take all reasonable steps necessary to ensure that M/WBEs have considerable opportunities to participate in contracts and subcontracts financed by the City under this contract. For additional information, please visit www.mwdbe.org.

X. City of St. Louis Living Wage Compliance

The firms selected shall agree to comply with all applicable Living Wage Compliance Provisions and regulations for the entire term of any contract or agreement Copies of the Ordinance and Regulations may be obtained at http://www.mwdbe.org/livingwage or by contacting the DBE Program Management Office, P.O. Box 10212, St. Louis, Missouri 63145.

XI. Non-Discrimination

LCRA is an Equal Opportunity Employer that does not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, religion, sex, physical handicap, national origin or sexual orientation. Any consultant(s) hired as a result of this RFP shall not discriminate likewise nor be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity made possible by or resulting from this RFP and any potential contract(s) that may result from it.

XII. Unauthorized Alien Employees

At the time the contract is signed, the selected firm shall, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 285.525 through 285.555 of the revised Statutes of Missouri, 2000, as amended, by sworn Affidavit and provision of documentation, affirm its enrollment and participation in a federal work authorization program with respect to the employees working in connection with this Contract, Agreement or Grant. Contractor shall sign an Affidavit affirming that it does not knowingly employ any person who is an unauthorized alien in connection with this Contract, Agreement or Grant pursuant to the above-stated Statutes.

XIII. Federal Regulation Compliance:

The selected firm shall comply with all applicable Federal Regulations, including the following:

A. Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (18 U.S.C. 874) as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 3).
B. Davis Bacon Act (40 U.S.C.276a to 276a-7) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5).
C. Sections 103 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327 330) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5).

XIV. Exhibits

The following documents are attached:

A. Phase Three Data Recovery Plan, The Primus Emerson Site (April 1, 2011) – SCI Engineering, Inc.
B. Figure: Proposed Railyard Expansion for Italgrani Grain Elevator, Exhibit of Soil Disturbance for Cultural Resources (April 27, 2011) – Design Nine

XV. Available Documents

The following documents will be distributed to the selected firm at the time the contract is awarded:

A. Cultural Resource Survey (November 24, 2008) – SCI Engineering, Inc.
B. Addendum to Cultural Resource Survey (July 2, 2010) – SCI Engineering, Inc.

XVI. Questions About this RFP

All questions must be in writing and all respondents will receive written answers to all questions for which LCRA chooses to provide responses. Address questions to:

Karin Hagaman, Major Project Manager
St. Louis Development Corporation
1015 Locust Street, Suite 1200
St. Louis, MO 63101
314-622-3400 Fax: 314-231-2341
hagamank@stlouiscity.com

XVII. Responses to this RFP

All responses must be received no later than 4:30 P.M. on 5/26/2011. Responses shall be addressed to:

Otis Williams, Deputy Executive Director
St. Louis Development Corporation
1015 Locust Street, Suite 1200
St. Louis, MO 63101
314-622-3400

EXHIBIT A

Phase Three Data Recovery Plan
The Primus Emerson Site
April 1, 2011

SCI Engineering, Inc.

Phase Three Data Recovery Plan

THE PRIMUS EMERSON SITE (23SL2292)
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

April 1, 2011

Prepared for:

ST. LOUIS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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Phase Three Data Recovery Plan

THE PRIMUS EMERSON SITE (23SL2292)
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following presents a brief history of investigations, field methodology, and research design for the proposed undertaking. Anticipated project tasks include a literature review and records check, archaeological investigations, laboratory analysis, and technical report preparation. This action is taken in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966, as amended), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (1974), and the Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800).

2.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

In advance of the preparation of this Data Recovery Plan, the St. Louis Development Corporation contacted the concerned Tribal groups requesting their comments prior to the initiation of the proposed mitigation efforts. The Delaware, Ho-Chunk, and Osage were contact for comment. The Osage Nation responded asking that additional procedures be followed should human remains be encountered during the mitigation process (see Appendix A).

3.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON THE PRIMUS EMERSON SITE

The project calls for the construction of a railroad siding in parcels 78 and 87 in the City of St. Louis. The initial investigations resulting in the identification of site 23SL2292 were conducted by SCI Engineering Inc. (SCI) in 2008 and consisted of 14 machine excavated trenches carried to sterile subsoil (Dasovich et al. 2008). Three of these trenches, T8, T9, and T10, yielded prehistoric materials.

Trench T8, the northernmost trench on the east side of the railroad tracks, yielded a single flake of Burlington chert. Trench T9 was located on a southwest line from Trench T8 and yielded four pieces of Burlington debitage and a single sand-tempered, cordmarked sherd. Trench T10, also located on this southwest line, was situated to the northeast of the utility tower. This trench yielded a single flake of an indeterminate type of chert and a grog and sand-tempered, cordmarked sherd. Of significance, however, was the identification of a prehistoric pit feature within and extending slightly below an intact A-Horizon within this trench. The presence of this subsurface deposit indicated that a potentially significant site lay buried beneath historic fill material.

In 2009, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the St. Louis Development Corporation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was created detailing the procedures for the mitigation of the adverse impacts to the cultural resources present within the project area.

In order to ascertain the extent of the buried deposits, SCI returned to the project area in late May 2010 and excavated an additional eleven trenches (RPD3-T15 through -T25) in the vicinity of the 2008 trenches T8, T9, and T10 (Booth and Hajic 2010). The 2010 trenches represented 369.5 m^2 of site area.

The first of these new trenches, RPD3-T15, was placed near the center of what was thought to be the extent of the site, i.e., midway between Trenches T8 and T10. Excavated with a mini-trackhoe, this trench was two meters wide and 21.6 meters long representing 43.2 m^2 of the site area. A perpendicular trench, extending to the northeast, RPD3-T20, and measuring 12.5 meters long and 2 meters wide was added to RPD3-T15. Beneath over a meter of historic fill (cinder, slag, and other railroad debris), these excavations revealed a buried, intact A-Horizon soil that yielded 82 prehistoric artifacts. The majority of this collection consisted of chert debitage (n=43). Chert types represented by this debitage included examples of Burlington, Salem, St. Louis, Mill Creek, and Indeterminate cherts.

Ceramic sherds represented the second most common artifact type recovered from RPD3-T15/20 (n=25). Without exception, these sherds were grit-tempered body sherds exhibiting cordmarked surfaces. The sherds recovered are believed to be associated with a Late Woodland occupation although it is possible that they are derived from an earlier component(s) (e.g., Early or Middle Late Woodland or even late Middle Woodland).

Ten chert tools were recovered from RPD3-T15/20; one basal fragment of a projectile point, five biface fragments, and four unifacial flake tools. The morphology of the fragmentary point was similar to the Springly and MoPac types associated with the Late Archaic, Prairie Lake Phase of the nearby American Bottom.

In addition to the prehistoric material, a single brick fragment was collected from RPD3-T15/20. However, it should be noted that the historic fill above the prehistoric deposits was comprised primarily of cinder and slag and contained other recent debris consisting primarily of railroad related materials, e.g., railroad ties, rail spikes, rail clamps, etc. that were not collected.

In order to explore for the limits of the prehistoric distribution, RPD3-T16 was located in the northeast corner of the project area. Measuring 21 meters long and 2 meters wide, this trench exhibited a similar profile to RPD3-T15 in that it exhibited a meter or more of historic fill. However, it differed from RPD3-T15 in that it did not contain a buried A-Horizon. It appears that in this portion of the project area, the original topsoil had been truncated, likely the result of leveling associated with the old railroad beds at this location. No prehistoric material was recovered from this trench and only two historic artifacts were collected.

The lack of prehistoric material in RPD3-T16 along with the evidence for previous truncation of the landform indicated that the significant portion of the site lay to the southwest of this location. Subsequently RPD3-T17, -T18, and -T19 were located progressively southwestward in order to identify the "edge" of the significant prehistoric deposits. No prehistoric material was encountered in any of these trenches and only a meager amount of historic debris was recovered.

RPD3-T21 was located in the southwest corner of the project area and measured 18.6 meters long by 3 meters wide. As with the other trenches, a layer of historic fill blanketed the area. The machine excavation of this trench yielded a single Burlington chert bifacial thinning flake, two reduction flakes of Burlington, and a piece of un-worked hematite.

The meager amount of material in RPD3-T21 indicated that it was likely that this location was near the southwestern edge of the significant part of the site. However, it should be noted that T10 from the 2008 investigations had yielded a prehistoric pit feature further to the west. Thus, the paucity of material in RPD3-T21 may merely indicate a "vacant" area between feature clusters rather than a site "edge".

RPD3-T22 and -T23 were situated to the northeast between RPD3-T21 and RPD3-T15/20. RPD3-T22 was a roughly northwest to southeast trench measuring 35 meters long by 3 meters wide. RPD3-T23 was a shorter trench, measuring 10.5 meters long by 2.5 meters wide that extended off of the northeast side of RPD3-T22. The profiles exposed in this trench reflected the same meter or more of historic fill over a buried A-Horizon as in RPD3-T15/20.

Combined, these trenches yielded 64 prehistoric artifacts. Chert debitage comprised the bulk of this collection accounting for roughly 83 percent (n=53) of the RPD3-T22/23 assemblage. Examples of Burlington, Salem, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve: Root Beer, and indeterminate cherts are present in the sample. Six grit-tempered sherds, four with cordmarked surfaces (two possessed eroded surfaces, i.e.,

indeterminate) were also recovered. As to chert tools, one projectile point, three biface fragments and one flake tools were identified in the collection. The projectile point is rather crudely made and is minimally flaked on one side indicating that it is likely associated with a Late Woodland component.

This collection of material was retrieved from the buried A-Horizon. As the excavation continued through the A=Horizon, pit features became apparent at the interface of the A and B-Horizons. In all, eleven pits were identified within the 131.25 m^2 exposed by RPD3-T22 and -T23. These features were numbered F.4 through F.14 and a plan map was made of their location. One biface and one flake tool, both of Burlington chert, were recovered during the shovel scraping definition of a cluster of pit features. Two features, F.6 and F10, were selected for excavation in order to provide a sample of material that could aid in dating these subsurface deposits.

Feature 6 (F. 6) was oval in plan measuring 80 cm by 66 cm but only extended 5 cm deep. In profile what remained of the pit indicated that it had outslanting sides and a flat bottom. Unfortunately, no diagnostics were recovered from the Feature 6 excavations. In fact, only three pieces of rough chert were the only artifacts found in the pit.

Feature 10 (F.10), on the other hand, yielded 68 prehistoric artifacts. This feature was a roughly circular pit measuring 98 cm in diameter with outslanting sides and a rounded base.

Forty-nine ceramic sherds were recovered from this feature. Of these, 43 are grit-tempered and six are grit and grog-tempered. All have cordmarked surfaces. Rims recovered from the pit indicate the presence of at least four jars. All of these jars exhibited insloping rims with rounded shoulders. In addition, all four vessels possessed flattened lips. Only one rim was decorated (beyond the simple cordmarked surface). This rim exhibited a slashed notch on the interior surface of the lip. The presence of this interior notch would appear to support the supposition that the subsurface features located at this site are associated with a Late Woodland occupation.

4.0 RESEARCH QUESTIONS FOR PRIMUS EMERSON SITE

In general, only sites containing intact cultural deposits, (i.e. buried soils with cultural materials, features or middens) are likely to yield data amenable to addressing questions of current research interest or information important in prehistory or history. The likelihood of a site containing intact cultural deposits depends, on its role within the subsistence/settlement system in which it functioned and the degree to which it has been disturbed, among other factors.

The goal of this Phase Three data recovery will be to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed railroad siding by identifying those portions of the site that contain intact subsurface deposits and thoroughly examining those areas through the methodology described below. These data recovery operations will be guided by a series of research questions designed to increase our knowledge of the prehistoric components of the site and how they relate to local and regional prehistoric contexts.

Data obtained during this investigation will be used to address the following general topics:

a. Determination of the horizontal and vertical extent of the deposits within the area of adverse effect within the project area.

b. Assessment of site integrity and the severity of past impacts to the deposit.

c. Site function.

d. Site age. Of the currently identified cultural periods associated with the site (Late Archaic and Late Woodland), which component is the predominant?

Specific questions addressed where the data will allow include:

a. What is the artifact assemblage and what range of activities are suggested by their presence? How do these activities differ across the site? How does the assemblage compare to others of the same cultural affiliation in the region?

b. What is the nature of prehistoric subsistence at the Primus Emerson Site? What kinds of features are represented at the site? What kinds of botanical and faunal remains are deposited in these features? What do these say about seasonality and socio-economics?

c. What was the function of the Primus Emerson Site during the various periods present? Is the range of activities exhibited at the site typical of other contemporaneous sites in the region?

5.0 METHODS FOR PRIMUS EMERSON SITE

The proposed research methodology consists of a combination of record searches and literature review, archaeological field investigations, and laboratory analyses. Background information gathered will be limited to nearby archaeological sites specifically, and to contemporaneous archaeological sites in the St. Louis region in general.

5.1 Records Search and Literature Review

A review of records and literature pertinent to site 23SL2292 will be conducted during the course of this Phase Three investigation. The objectives of this review are to: 1) identify and summarize the cultural resources relative to this project; 2) summarize the environmental and cultural history of the area as they

pertain to the site's location and evaluation; and 3) summarize previous prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations from the area. This information can then be used to develop contextual statements and descriptions for the materials and data as a result of the mitigative efforts.

5.2 Archaeological Field Methodology

A variety of standard archaeological techniques will be used to achieve the objectives of the Phase Three investigations at the Primus Emerson Site including mechanical stripping, feature excavation, and site mapping. Each of these techniques is outlined below.

5.2.1 Mechanical Stripping

Due to the extent of the previous investigations conducted at the Primus Emerson site, mechanical stripping will be implemented to begin the Phase Three investigations. As the degree to which the buried A- Horizon identified at this site is intact, a smooth bucket backhoe/trackhoe will be utilized to remove the historic overburden at several locations across the site area to expose the A-Horizon. One-by-one meter test units will then be hand-excavated in order to test/sample this buried surface. The number of units to be excavated will be determined by the findings of the first few units. If it is found that the buried A-Horizon has not been disturbed by agricultural/industrial practices in the past, then the number and location of additional test units will be determined in consultation with the SHPO. If it is determined that the A-Horizon has been significantly disturbed, then the trackhoe will be utilized to remove the historic fill and buried A-Horizon over the entire impact area in order to expose the features present.

The backhoe/trackhoe will systematically remove soils in thin layers to at least a depth sufficient to expose the features. Artifacts encountered during scraping will be collected or, in the case of obvious tools or diagnostics, piece plotted. Scraping will continue until significant, intact cultural features have been identified. Shovel scraping will be employed to better define the exposed features in plan. The field crew will immediately cover all features with sheet plastic until excavation of the features can commence.

5.2.2 Feature Excavation

The consultant will investigate all subsurface soil anomalies identified. Those determined not to be cultural features will be recorded as such with an explanation as to why they are interpreted as natural phenomena.

All cultural features will first have their exposed surface cleared and sprayed (if necessary) for a plan map (1:20) and photography. Bisect nails will be set and shot in using a total station. The nail coordinates

will be tied to a real world coordinate system. Likewise, nail elevations will be based on a known datum. Once the feature is photographed, plan mapped, and located in space, then, one half of the feature (determined by the site director) will be excavated. The first half of the feature will be excavated in 10 centimeters levels. Spoil dirt generated from this process will be screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth. Material encountered will be bagged by half and by level. Diagnostics or other significant findings within the feature will be piece plotted.

Once the first half has been excavated, some of the surrounding matrix will be excavated to better reveal the profile of the feature for drawing and photography. The profile map will be executed on metric graph paper at a 1:10 scale. The second half of the feature will be excavated in cultural fill levels if possible. Otherwise, this too will be excavated in 10 centimeter levels. A 10 liter flotation sample will be collected from each fill zone of each feature to provide material for subsistence analysis and charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating. An excavation form will be completed for each feature excavated.

Upon completion of feature excavation, photographs of the feature hole will be taken. This hole will be left open for final site photography upon completion of excavations.

5.2.3 Site Mapping

The consultant will use a total station to piece plot diagnostic artifacts from all contexts and to gather spatial data in order to prepare a site map. This map will show the limits of grading and the location of the features and scraper trenches in relation to the project area boundaries and other landmarks.

6.0 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Following the completion of the field work, all recovered materials will be washed, sorted, analyzed, cataloged, and prepared for curation. Standard archaeological analysis will be used as appropriate. Cultural materials will be sorted according to material.

6.1 Chipped Stone Analysis

After lithic materials are washed and labeled, they will be sorted into raw material types and tool and debris categories. Chipped stone materials from the site will be sorted into chert type categories; then, they will be sorted into tool and debris categories. All chipped-stone tools and all debitage will be examined to try to determine the raw material type.

6.2 Prehistoric Ceramic Analysis

The prehistoric ceramics recovered during the investigation will be sorted into general categories defined in terms of tempering, exterior surface treatment, relative thickness, and recognized type names will be applied where appropriate. The data obtained from the ceramic analysis will be used to help identify the occupations represented at the investigated site relative to general cultural periods (e.g., Early Woodland) and/or ceramic traditions (e.g., Patrick Phase).

6.3 Specialized Analysis

It is anticipated that specialized analysis, including paleoethnobotanical, faunal analysis, and radiocarbon dating, will be required. Goals of such work include subsistence strategies, environmental reconstruction, and chronological data collection, respectively.

6.3.1 Paleoethnobotanical

Flotation soil samples will be collected from each fill level within each pit feature and from the floor of any house basin encountered. Analysis may include micro- and macro-botanical and wood identification of the specimens recovered from hand-collected and flotation samples. A complete report on the analysis of paleobotanical material and a written assessment of the utilization of plant materials from the site will be provided.

6.3.2 Faunal Analysis

All faunal samples recovered from the site will require analysis. Normal procedures for identification will be utilized. Counts of elements and age of animal by species or family will be utilized to help determine issues such as seasonal utilization and socioeconomic status. The faunal report will include discussion about which animals are represented at the site and offer a contextual analysis of faunal utilization at the site.

6.3.3 Radiocarbon Dating

Samples deemed suitable and necessary for radiocarbon dating will be collected using standard techniques. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to utilize AMS dating techniques as suitable materials in the requisite weights should be readily located for normal dating techniques.

6.4 Human Remains

Pursuant to Missouri Law (194.400, RSMO), if the situation arises, law enforcement officials will be notified that human remains have been encountered in this project area and that they have been

determined to be prehistoric. If the burial is located in a position that will be directly impacted by excavation or compaction during construction, the burial will be removed after consultation with the signatories and consulting parties, as necessary. If the burial's location will be indirectly impacted, the signatories and consulting parties shall confer regarding their disposition; specifically as to whether or not they should be removed or kept in place.

Should interested Native Americans visit the excavations or monitor them, the project representative will be available to discuss issues on site. The project representative will be determined through consultation with the SHPO, the St. Louis Development Corporation, and the consultant.

It is recommended that the principles outlined in the Vermillion Accord for the treatment of human remains be followed after compliance with all applicable state and federal laws. Efforts should be taken to treat all human remains with dignity and with regard for descendent concerns. All human remains will be analyzed by a consultant approved by the FHWA, SHPO, the County, and applicable Native American consulting parties. After analysis and report preparation, the remains will be turned over to the SHPO. All Native American consultation regarding human remains will be handled by the SHPO.

Analysis of all human bone will consist of efforts designed to determine the age of the person at death, sex, ethnic affiliation, and the identification of any visual bone pathologies. This basic level of analysis is as per the SHPO policies. Human remains will be housed separately by the consultant until such time as they are turned in to a curational facility. It is possible that human remains will remain unidentified as such until laboratory analysis of fragmentary bone is completed. If any bone is transported over state lines for analysis, a request will be made of the SHPO to transport the bone, and a chain of custody letter will be written each time the material is transferred, as mandated by the SHPO.

7.0 CURATION

Archaeological materials collected during the Phase Three investigations will be temporarily housed at the laboratory of the archaeological consultant. This allows access to these materials during the analysis and report writing stages of this project. After acceptance of the final report, all materials will be curated with a SHPO approved facility. This facility shall follow the curation standards in 36 CFR Part 79. Any human remains excavated will be under the jurisdiction of the SHPO and their transfer to any laboratory will be with the explicit approval of the SHPO. Within twelve months following their excavation, human remains and all other NAGPRA related material shall be returned to the possession of the SHPO. Human remains will be handled according to pertinent state and federal laws.

8.0 TECHNICAL REPORT

Upon completion of the field investigations and laboratory analysis, a professional quality technical report will be submitted to the client and all signatories for review. A summary of work letter will be submitted to the SHPO and the client within 30 days of the completion of fieldwork. Depending upon contractual obligations, a draft report will be completed and supplied to the client and all signatories within 24 months of the end of fieldwork. Pending comments from all reviewing parties, the final report will be complete within six months of the receipt of all comments. All reporting will follow the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation* (48FR 44734-37). No photos or drawings of human remains will be included in the report. All associated photos and drawings will be kept with the project notes and therefore out of the public eye.

9.0 REFERENCES

Dasovich, Steve J., Edwin Hajic, Ryan Reed, and Susan Sheppard

2008 *Cultural Resource Survey: Carondelet Coke Plant, St. Louis, Missouri*. Report submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, November, 2008.

Booth, Don L. and Edwin R. Hajic

2010 *Addendum to Cultural Resource Survey: Carondelet Coke Plant, St. Louis, Missouri*. Report submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, July, 2010.

APPENDIX A

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Date: **January 25, 2011** **File: 1011-39MO-10**

RE: **St. Louis Development Corporation Carondelet Coke Plant, St. Louis, Missouri**

Otis Williams
Deputy Executive Director
St. Louis Development Corporation
1015 Locust Street, Suite 1200
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Williams,

The Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office has evaluated the Data Recovery Plan for the Primus Emerson site (23SL2292) resulting from the project referenced as St. Louis Development Corporation Carondelet Coke Plant, St. Louis, Missouri. **In the event that human remains are discovered, the Osage Nation requests that all work within a fifty foot radius of the discovery cease immediately and that this office be contacted. Further, the Osage Nation requests that any photographs taken of human remains during the course of the mitigation efforts be destroyed and that the resulting reports not contain photographs depicting human remains. Finally, the Osage Nation requests that every effort be made to leave all human remains in place following discovery.**

Should you have any questions or need any additional information please feel free to contact me at the number and/or email address listed below. Thank you for consulting with the Osage Nation on this matter.

Dr. Andrea A. Hunter
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

James Munkres
Archaeologist I

Cc: St. Louis Planning and Urban Design Agency, Cultural Resources Office, ATTN: Jan Cameron, 1015 Locust St, Suite 1200, St. Louis, MO 63101

627 Grandview, Pawhuska, OK 74056, (918) 287-5328, Fax (918) 287-5376

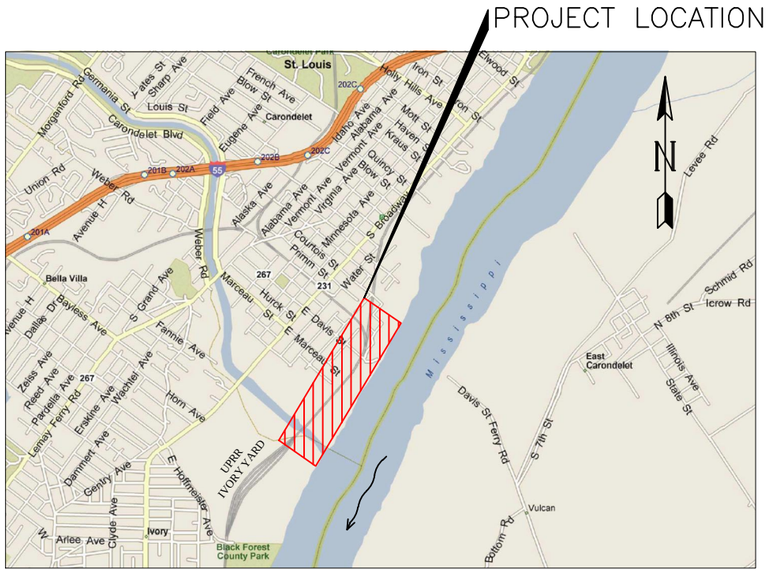
EXHIBIT B

Proposed Railyard Expansion for Italgrani Grain Elevator
Exhibit of Soil Disturbance for Cultural Resources
April 27, 2011

Design Nine

PROPOSED RAIL YARD EXPANSION FOR ITALGRANI GRAIN ELEVATOR ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Italgrani USA



SHEET INDEX

SHEET	DESCRIPTION
1	COVER SHEET
2	PLAN Sta 0+00 to Sta 10+00
3	CROSS SECTIONS Sta -0+66.56 to Sta 3+00
4	CROSS SECTIONS Sta 4+00 to Sta 8+00

EXHIBIT OF SOIL DISTURBANCE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

REVISION #	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION
			75% GRADING EXHIBIT

DESIGN NINE
11166 TESSON FERRY ROAD
SUITE 100
ST. LOUIS MO, 63123-6966
(314) 729-7600
ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR RAILROADS AND INDUSTRY

FIBER OPTIC CABLE! CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-336-9193

COVER SHEET

DRAWN BY: JML
CHECKED BY: JAH
DATE: 4/27/11
DRAWING NO: 10049-1
SHEET NUMBER: 1

For Use In Agreement With: UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ITALGRANI USA

LOCATION & DESCRIPTION:
MILEPOST 7.25, DESOTO SUBDIVISION
ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
TRACKAGE TO SERVE
ITALGRANI USA

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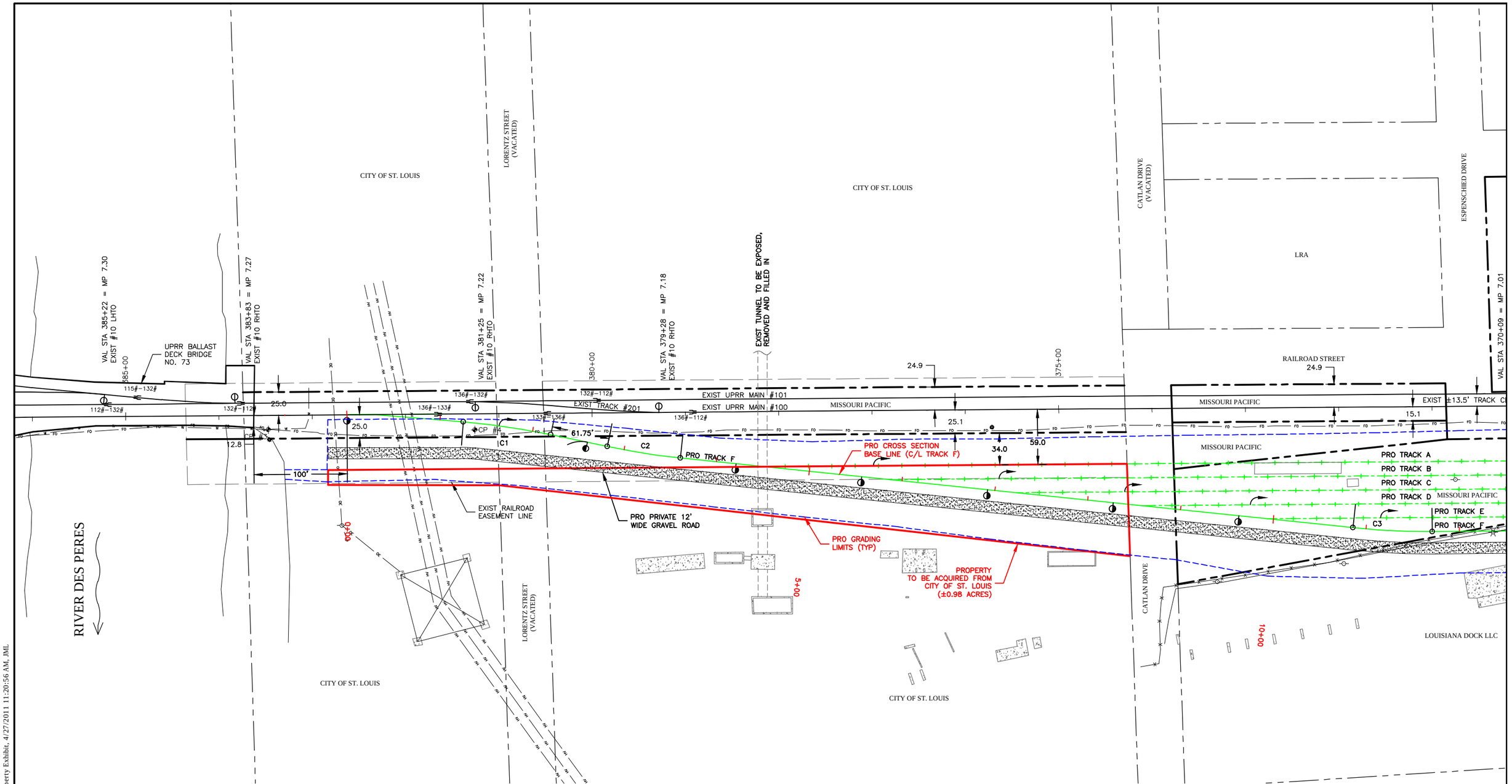

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REVISION #	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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50 0 50 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

COLOR LEGEND:
EXIST RAILROAD OWNED TRACK
PRO RAILROAD OWNED TRACKAGE
PRO INDUSTRY OWNED TRACKAGE
EXIST RAILROAD PROPERTY LINES
EXIST PRIVATE PROPERTY LINES
PRO PROPERTY TO BE ACQUIRED
EXIST FIBER OPTIC LINE
EXIST FENCE
13' CLEAR POINT
PRO GRADING LIMITS

DRAWN BY:	JAH/JML
CHECKED BY:	JAH/DRZ
DATE:	4/27/11
DRAWING NO:	10049-1
SHEET NUMBER:	2

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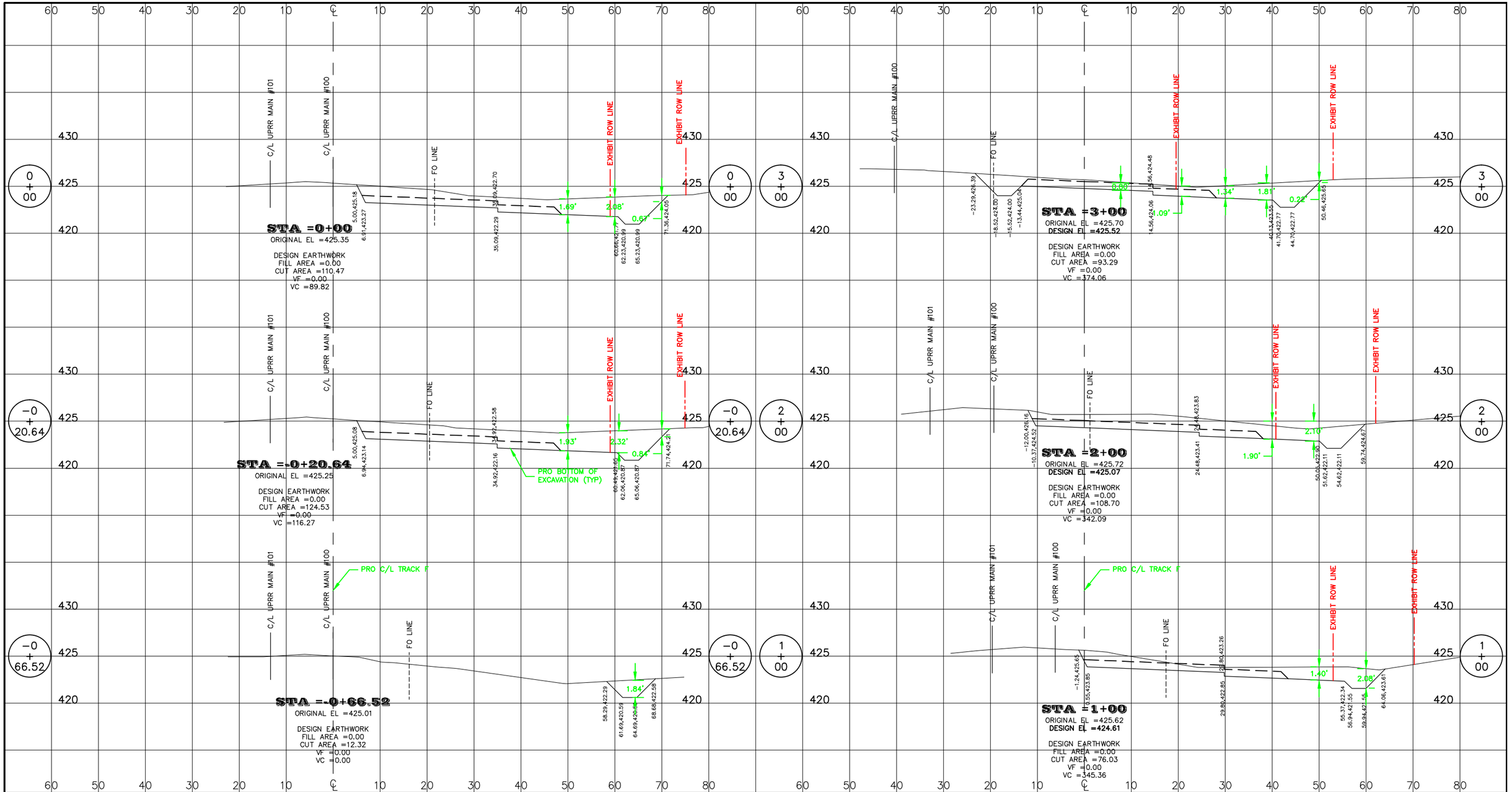
ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
TRACKAGE TO SERVE:
ITALGRANI USA



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CROSS SECTIONS
Sta -0+66.52 to Sta 3+00

COLOR LEGEND:
PROPOSED SUBBALLAST
PROPOSED DIRT
EXIST GROUND LINE
EXISTING FIBER OPTIC LINE
PROPOSED GRADING EXHIBIT RIGHT-OF-WAY

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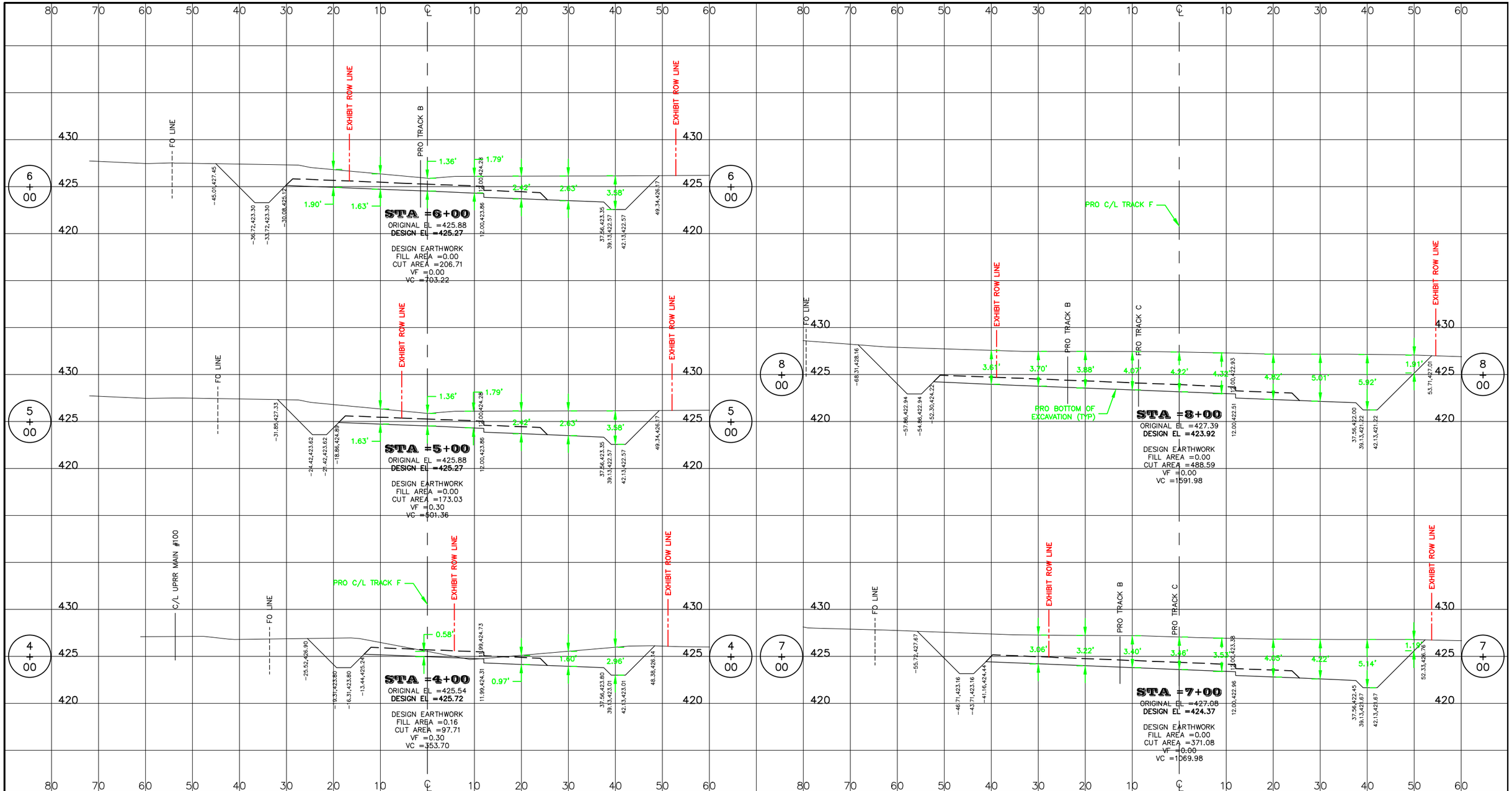

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CROSS SECTIONS
Sta 4+00 to Sta 8+00

COLOR LEGEND:
- PROPOSED SUBBALLAST
- PROPOSED DIRT
- EXIST GROUND LINE
- EXISTING FIBER OPTIC LINE
- PROPOSED GRADING EXHIBIT RIGHT-OF-WAY

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CHECKED BY:	JAH
DATE:	4/27/11
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