

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: US Forest Service Prescribed Fire Program

Attachment B: Heritage Resource and Prescribed Fire Management, SHF and MNTP

Introduction

Part I. Prescribed Fire Activities that may Affect Cultural Resources

Part II. Cultural Resources the may be Affected by Prescribed Fire

Part III. Exempted Undertakings

Part IV. Screened Undertakings

Part V. SHF and MNTP Prescribed Fire Program Protocol

Attachment C. Definitions

Attachment D. Cultural Resources Not Considered to be Eligible for Inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Attachment E. Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440)

Attachment A.

US Forest Service Prescribed Fire Program

The US Forest Service seeks to improve overall forest health, restore healthy ecosystems and lessen the risk of high-intensity, destructive wildland fires by working to bring the forests closer to historic and natural ecological conditions identified as desired goals and objectives described in the Forest Plan. Natural and cultural resource managers, including foresters, biologists, and archaeologists, use this tool to remove thick brush, reduce fuel accumulations, restore and maintain ecosystems, improve habitats, and control unwanted or undesirable vegetation.

Fire has helped shape the land for thousands of years – its presence is essential for the survival of many plants and animals. Wildlife thrives in areas recently treated with prescribed fire. The fire recycles nutrients into the soil, increasing the elements needed to promote healthy plant growth. It also clears shrubs, undergrowth, and leaf litter, opening the forest floor and making it easier for wildlife to move, as well as providing increased sunlight for other plants. Flowering annuals and biennials are more visible and grow better in areas treated with fire, benefiting a variety of animals including butterflies and birds. An increased number and variety of small plants provides diverse forage for a wealth of animal species in these places. Grasses grow rapidly in areas that have been treated and are more nutritious and digestible for animals, particularly deer. Turkey, quail, and doves also benefit from the increased grasses and legumes following a burn.

People who enjoy the numerous recreation opportunities available on the forests, or those living nearby, also benefit from the improved forest conditions. Prescribed burns remove downed limbs and other debris from the forest floor, improving visibility and reducing obstacles. The variety, quantity, and quality of the plants and animals that result from the treatments in these areas are noticeable not only to those enjoying activities in the forests, but also to people traveling through the forests along one of the scenic drives or other highways. Those living in the wildland-urban interface, where the forest meets development and neighborhoods, have increased protection from the threat of destructive wildfires as prescribed burns reduce the amount of heavy underbrush and leaf litter that could fuel a destructive wildfire.

The US Forest Service has set in place various coordination measures with conditions that must be met prior to implementing a prescribed burn. These include current fire plans, compliance with various state and federal regulations, safety and risk management, public affairs, community outreach and public involvement through the NEPA process, and appropriate staffing and training. These coordination measures illustrate the amount of planning and attention given to all facets of a prescribed burn activity. An important part of the pre-burn planning process involves considerations for threatened and endangered species, other sensitive resources, and of course significant cultural resources

The management of prescribed fires is conducted by highly trained specialists and wildland fire fighters, who control the intensity of the fire and keep it within a defined area using a combination of natural fuel breaks and fire lines that have been cleared of burnable material. These low intensity fires leave some area inside the fire lines untouched, creating a mosaic of burned and unburned patches. Safety and health are the top priorities during any prescribed fire and many requirements must be met before a prescribed fire can take place. Burn plans consider conditions such as the range of relative humidity, wind speed and direction, temperature, fuel moisture, and atmospheric conditions. Factoring in all these requirements limits the number of days in which a prescribed fire can take place. To complete prescribed burns in a safe, economical, and efficient manner, the Forest Service works with a variety of partners, including private, local, state, and federal entities.

Attachment B.

Heritage Resource and Prescribed Fire Management, SHF and MNTP

Introduction. As noted in Attachment A, prescribed burning on the Shawnee National Forest and Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is generally of low intensity and short duration. With few exceptions, prescribed fires will not burn hot enough to reach mineral soil. Temperatures are typically not high enough to cause heat alteration, exfoliation, or other damage to stone, concrete, mortar, or glass, metal and ceramic artifacts. Given the low intensity of typical prescribed fires, controlled burning is not expected to adversely affect prehistoric and historic sites that do not contain above-ground combustible elements. With the exception of plastic artifacts, thermal alteration is expected to be limited to combustive residue deposits (soot), which generally is washed off in the rain. Plastic artifacts have a relatively low melting/deformation threshold. However, these effects will not affect the NRHP eligibility of the site.

Part II. Cultural Resources/Historic Properties that may be Affected by Prescribed Fire

Historic Sites with Above-Ground Combustible Elements. Within the Shawnee National Forest and Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, there are a small number of cultural resources with above ground combustible structures or elements. These include features related to past settlement occupations such as log houses and the remains of log houses, log outbuildings (log smoke houses and barn remnants), milled-lumber frame structures (outbuildings and other structure ruins), fence posts, utility poles. Other burnable wooden features are related to past administrative uses such as informal single pole-type fire look-outs, and historic signage. This list is not exhaustive.

Historic Cemeteries. Burning in historic cemeteries is often recommended to encourage growth of native plant species and to keep the cemetery clear of non-native invasive species and other under-story growth. However, heat may cause adverse impacts to the grave markers within the cemeteries, such as discoloration, heat spalling and even fracturing.

Prehistoric Sites Potentially Affected by Prescribed Fire. Prehistoric sites have the potential to be affected by fire if they are in close proximity to areas of high fuel buildup. In such situations, artifacts and non-combustible above ground features can be damaged by prescribed burning because the fire reaches a higher temperature and lasts longer, allowing the temperature of the soil to rise and affect artifacts buried in the soil.

Fire also has a potential to damage prehistoric Native American rock art. Though there is no specific temperature guidelines for rock art, fire effects include sooting and smudging, and potential discoloration from smoke; degradation of the rock art surface from spalling; exfoliation and weathering; thermal altered organic paints; and damage to rock art varnish which will impact the potential to date the art.

Part III. Exempt Undertakings. An exempt undertaking is an undertaking for which the SHF or MNTP will not conduct Section 106 review or consultation under terms of this PA and 36 CFR Part 800. The following are exempt undertakings:

1. Prescribed burns where the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located entirely within former agricultural fields that do not contain above ground surface features.

2. Re-vegetation using mechanical/hand planting. Re-vegetating a project area will only occur in areas which have been subjected to agricultural modification or in areas of mechanically constructed fire lines and water bars. As a mitigation measure, mechanically constructed fire lines and water bars are also often seeded.
3. Re-vegetation via non-disturbing broadcast seeding and mulching. No earth-disturbing activities will occur with this activity.
4. Plowed fire lines in previously plowed tracts or fields. As noted above, much of the Shawnee National Forest and Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie has been converted from old agricultural fields. Historically, plowed fire lines have not extended below the historic plow zone and have no additional impacts to buried cultural resources.
5. Fire line and water bar construction on slopes greater than 20%. Ridges with slopes greater than 20% are not expected to contain buried cultural resources that will be impacted by prescribed fire.
6. Use of mechanical equipment such as dozers, discs and tractor plows, and construction of fire lines in areas that have been previously surveyed and have no identified cultural resources.
7. Travelways for mechanical equipment. Limited travel between unloading and/or staging area and point of fire line construction will not affect cultural resources.
8. Removal of ladder fuels from trees during fire line construction. Branches, small trees and shrubs would be removed with chain saws, hand saws, or loppers. In woodlands or areas that are not former agricultural fields, the stumps of trees would be left in place.
9. Felling hazard and wind-thrown trees from burn units where deemed necessary for firefighter or post-burn public safety in a manner that will protect the cultural resource and the historical and archaeological integrity of the property or structure.
10. Use of fire line hoses and high-volume application of water in former agricultural fields.
11. Use of moderate to low volume sprinklers as fire line protection.
12. Use of foam or retardant on cultural resources with no above-surface features.
13. Removal or movement of modern trash that does not qualify as a historic property.

Part IV. Screened Undertakings. Screened Exemptions means an undertaking that *may* be exempt from identification, evaluation, management protocols and Section 106 review under this PA. In general, the HPM has reviewed the nature of the undertaking and has determined that it has little potential to affect historic properties potentially located within the APE. However, an undertaking in this category may on occasion have the potential to affect historic properties. The HPM must review the specific circumstances of these undertakings and provide professional judgments to SHF or MNTP Supervisor concerning cultural resource inventory and protection measures to preserve and protect historic properties that maybe located within the APE. The following are Screened Undertakings for which the SHF or MNTP will make a decision on whether or not they will undergo Section 106 review and consultation:

1. Fire line and water bar construction on slopes between 10 and 20%.

2. Fire lines constructed with a mower, a leaf blower or by hand-raking. Mowing, raking and leaf blowing are not considered earth-disturbing activities and will not affect buried cultural resources.
3. Fire lines constructed in previously burned tracts or other disturbed areas. As noted above, much of the Shawnee National Forest and Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie has been converted from old agricultural fields. Mechanical construction, hand raking and blown in fire lines will not further impact cultural resources.
4. Mechanical removal using dozers, discs and tractor plows, of small trees and shrubs in former agricultural lands and woodlands. Mechanical removal with a dozer consists of pushing the tree/shrub with the flat blade at the ground surface where the roots join the stem/trunk. The shallow roots are pulled up and the larger roots snap off; the disturbance stays within the already disturbed plow zone. In order to protect the historical and archaeological integrity of historic properties, mechanical removal will be prohibited near surface features on identified cultural resources within the APE.
5. Use of moderate to high volume sprinklers as protection measure for cultural resources with above ground features or sensitive surface features.
6. Prescribed fire use in historic cemeteries.
7. Improvement of historic roads for use as fire breaks.
8. Staging of heavy equipment as contingency resources on burn unit perimeter.
9. Removal of cultural resources during burn operations with the resource being replaced after the burn operation is complete (*i.e. historic signs or moveable structures, etc.*).
10. Piling of downed fuels such as branches or logs into large burn piles. Burn piles will not be located on historic properties. Burn piles will be managed in a manner that will protect the archaeological or architectural integrity of any historic properties located within the APE.
11. On MNTP, projects that eliminate non-fixed hazards from burn units or fire lines such as removal of objects, or removal of hazardous waste from the site in a manner that will protect the archaeological or architectural integrity of the site.

Part V. Prescribed Fire Heritage Program Protocol

All efforts to identify, evaluate, and manage historic properties (heritage program activities) in connection with the planning of prescribed burn activities shall be carried out in accordance with the stipulations specified in this PA, and 36 CFR Part 800.

The Heritage Program Manager will work in accordance with this PA, and review prescribed burn plans to assess their potential for affecting cultural resources in the respective burn unit APEs. The Heritage Program Manager will consult with the fire organization and other resource specialists prior to the approval of the burn plans to determine, according to available information and using professional judgment, if there is reasonable cause to believe that there is potential for cultural resources to be affected during the prescribed burn, and also determine mitigation measures to ensure their continued protection. Variables to be considered in making this determination include:

- Types of cultural resources that are known to occur at the location;
- Potential for cultural resources, taking into consideration existing information and knowledge of the types and distribution of in similar settings elsewhere;
- Potential for, and type of, ground disturbance related to the prescribed burn;
- Means of access and access routes;
- Indirect effects of the undertaking, such as erosion, trampling, or increased public visitation which may lead to vandalism or other resource degradation;
- Potential visual effects to cultural resources;
- Potential for effects to traditional cultural properties (TCPs); and
- Potential for an escaped fire which may require fire suppression activities and put cultural resources at risk.

Prescribed Fire Activities that may Affect Cultural Resources

Fire Line and Water Bar Construction: Existing roads, streams, and other natural fire breaks are used as fire lines whenever possible, but it is often necessary to put in additional cross-country fire breaks to control the burn. However, much of the Shawnee National Forest and Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie has been converted from old agricultural fields, as typified on the Shawnee NF by the ubiquitous ridge-top pine plantations planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s, and on Midewin NTP as pre-WW II agricultural fields and pasture. These old fields have been subjected to agricultural manipulation from the 1850s to the 1930s.

Fire lines are constructed using mechanical means as well as raked by hand. Mechanical construction consists of blades, discs, plows, leaf blowers and mowers. Mowing, blowing and hand-raking are not considered to be earth-disturbing activities. Plowed and disked fire lines do not extend below the plow zone and will not further impact buried cultural resources.

However, mechanical construction of fire lines and water bars using a bulldozer or similar equipment, may have an impact on buried cultural resources. Mechanically constructed lines using a bulldozer or similar equipment are generally used where natural fire breaks often do not occur. Mechanically constructed lines using a bulldozer or similar equipment are usually 7 ft. wide and generally extend 1-2 in. below the present ground surface, but may, on occasion, extend as far as 8" below the ground surface. Because mechanically constructed fire lines using a bulldozer or similar equipment may cut into sub-plow zone cultural deposits at buried archaeological sites, fire lines constructed by these types of mechanical means will be inventoried for cultural resources prior to project implementation.

Mop-up Activities: Mopping up is going over the burned area looking for smoldering materials. This operation is carried out by firefighters with water and hand tools at the end of the prescribed fire. The aim is to secure the fire edge to prevent later flare up and possible escape. Mopping up in woodland and openlands/prairie, requires extinguishing all smoldering logs and trees adjacent to the fire line. Damage can occur from ground disturbing activities such as digging up burning stumps and roots, construction of water bars, and re-vegetation.

Staging Areas and Heavy Equipment. These are designated locations where resources (fire fighters and fire fighting equipment, such as ATVs, fire engines, and other mechanical equipment) are placed while awaiting assignment. Concentrated areas of heavy equipment may cause rutting which may extend below the plow zone and impact sub-plow zone cultural deposits. Areas with recorded or a high potential for archaeological sites will be designated as resource protection areas and will be avoided, or receive special attention and protection during prescribed burning activities.

Piling of Downed Fuels. Where fuels are piled for disposal, artifacts and non-combustible above ground features can be damaged by prescribed burning because the fire reaches a higher temperature and lasts longer, allowing the temperature of the soil to rise. Heritage Program Specialists will review and approve burn pile locations to avoid any effects to cultural resources.

Upon review of the proposed undertaking and determination of the most appropriate category of undertaking under the terms of this PA (Exempt, Screened, or PA review), the SHF or MNTP will follow one of the following management protocols:

1. Protocol for Exempt Undertakings The Heritage Program Manager has found that there is little potential to affect cultural resources, the prescribed burn activity may be considered exempt from further review and heritage program investigation (management activities included in Attachment B, Part III).
2. Protocol for Screened Undertakings If the Heritage Program Manager finds that the prescribed burn activity has little potential to affect cultural resources within the APE, then the prescribed burn activity shall be considered exempt from further review under the terms of this PA. If the Heritage Program Manager finds that the prescribed burn activity has the potential to affect cultural resources within the APE (management activities included in Attachment B, Part IV)., then the prescribed burn activity shall not be considered exempt and shall be subject to further consideration of cultural resources under the terms of this PA (PA Review).
3. Protocol for Archaeological Sites that may be Affected by Prescribed Fire (PA Review)

A. Historic Cultural Resources with Above-Ground Combustible Elements.

Inventory Methods. These methods are not designed to locate all cultural resources that may be within the APE, but to locate those that have the potential to be affected by the undertaking. This methodology, therefore, is applicable only to prescribed burning, and is not applicable to any other activities carried out by the SHF or MNTP.

a.) A reasonable and good faith effort will be made to locate all cultural resources with above ground combustible features within the entire APE. This will include a search of previously documented site records, a literature search of historic acquisition maps and aerial photographs, as well as a pedestrian survey of known roads within the project area. Because historic sites are largely related to the historic transportation system, a cultural resource inventory using the old road system within the APE will allow the heritage program specialist to find and record historic sites with above ground combustible elements.

Resource Protection Measures. If there is a potential to affect cultural resources with above ground combustible features during the prescribed fire operations, the site boundaries will be delineated by Heritage Program staff on a map and in the APE (flagging or tagging) sufficient to adequately protect the site, and the area avoided during prescribed fire activities. Cultural Resources are generally designated with the nonspecific name "resource protection area" to protect the confidential locations of these sites. Firebreaks around the site will be constructed by hand with a rake or leaf blower, by mechanical means, or in certain instances with fire-retardant foam. Other less frequently used protection measures include a "wet-line" surrounding the site, or burning out around site. Fire retardants should not to be applied (dumped/sprayed) on the

combustible feature, but rather around it. When possible, sites will be monitored during the proposed actions to ensure compliance.

If effects to the cultural resources cannot be avoided with the protection measures recommended by the HPM, the site will be excluded from the burn unit, and fire breaks will be constructed around the outside and away from the perimeter of the site.

Monitoring. The HPM will be notified after the prescribed fire has occurred. All cultural resources with above-ground combustible features that were not monitored during the prescribed fire will be monitored to ensure protection measures were appropriate. A brief narrative report of the monitoring activity will be appended to the FS site form, as well as included in the FS Heritage Program INFRA database.

B. Historic Cemeteries.

Inventory Methods. Same as Historic sites with Above Ground Combustible Elements.

Cemetery Protection Measures. If there is a potential to disturb the cemetery during a prescribed burn, the boundaries will be delineated by Heritage Program staff sufficient to adequately protect the cemetery, and avoided during the prescribed fire. Cemetery preservation treatments can also include protection through 1.) hand-constructed firebreaks or 2.) wrapping tombstones with structural wrap material or fire shelters. These materials are specially designed to protect structures from wildfires or to withstand wildland fire temperatures (these are portable fire shelters used by fire fighters who may become entrapped during a wildland fire). When possible cemeteries will be monitored during the proposed actions to ensure the cemetery is properly protected.

As with Historic Sites with Above Ground Combustible features, if there is the potential for a cemetery to be affected by high fuel build up, the fuel can be removed from the site in a manner that will protect the archaeological or historical integrity of the cemetery.

Monitoring. Heritage Program staff will be notified after the prescribed burn has occurred and cemeteries that have not been previously monitored will be monitored to ensure protection measures were appropriate and successful. A brief narrative report of the monitoring activity will be appended to the FS site form and included in the FS Heritage Program INFRA database.

C. Prehistoric Cultural Resources Potentially Affected by Prescribed Fire.

Inventory Methods. Prehistoric sites have the potential to be affected by fire if they are in close proximity to burn piles (piles of downed fuels such as branches or logs created through fuel manipulation, that are to be ignited as part of the fuel treatment proposal). In areas within the APE in which burn piles are located or planned, a complete survey coverage following the Illinois SHPO Guidelines for Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey will be conducted. Efforts will be made to locate prehistoric archaeological rock art sites, including a search of previously documented site records and other appropriate literature search. Burn piles will not be located on historic properties. At MNTP, burn piles may also be made on concrete pads or in fields away from known cultural resources. They will be managed in a manner that will protect the archaeological integrity of any historic properties located within the APE.

Protection measures. The project will be redesigned to protect cultural resources. Burn piles, or piles of downed fuels such as branches or logs, will be made at locations away from known archaeological sites. On MNTP, burn piles may also be made on concrete pads away from known historic properties. If there is a potential to disturb archaeological sites containing prehistoric rock art, similar to historic sites with above ground combustible features, fire breaks will be constructed around the site. However, fire retardants, slurry, foam and water are never to be applied to (dumped/sprayed on) rock art.

Monitoring. The HRPMP will be notified after the prescribed burn has occurred and all prehistoric sites that have not been previously monitored, will be monitored to ensure protection measures were appropriate. A brief narrative report of the monitoring activity will be appended to the FS site form and the FS Heritage Program INFRA database

D. Unanticipated Discoveries or Effects

There is a small potential for encountering undiscovered sites during the course of a prescribed fire. Previously un-recorded high-risk properties (Attachment B, Part II) that are encountered during a prescribed fire will be protected in the same manner as specified in Attachment B, Part V (3). If affected properties are discovered after the burn, SHF and MNTP will document any damage, notify the ACHP and consult the SHPO in order to develop further mitigation plans.

If a historic property of traditional or cultural significance to a tribe is identified during the prescribed burn, the SHF will consult with that tribe and the Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma, the Shawnee Tribe, Absentee Shawnee Tribe, and Eastern Shawnee Tribe with regard to the adequacy of the avoidance measures and further mitigation; MNTP will consult with that tribe and the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Prairie Band Potawatomi, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma Tribe, and the Shawnee Tribe. In the event human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered during project implementation, all activities shall cease and the SHF or MNTP shall comply with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) as outlined in 43 CFR 10.

Attachment C

Definitions

The following definitions, and others included in 36 CFR Part 800.16, apply to this PA.

ACHP means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or an ACHP member or ACHP employee designated to act for the ACHP.

Cultural Resources means an object or definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural resources are prehistoric, historic, archaeological, or architectural sites, structures, places, or objects and traditional cultural properties. In this manual chapter, cultural resources include the entire spectrum of resources for which the Heritage Program is responsible from artifacts to cultural landscapes without regard to eligibility for listing on the National Register.

Exempt Undertaking is an undertaking that, through this PA, is exempt from review or consultation under terms of this PA and 36 CFR Part 800 because it has little or no potential to affect historic properties.

Heritage Program Manager (HPM) is the position on the SHF or MNTP that is responsible for: directing, planning, and administering the SHF's or MNTP's complex and multi-faceted Heritage Program; providing professional and technical advice to the MNTP Supervisor, SHF Supervisor and District Rangers as decision-makers; directing the Heritage Program internally, and with external agencies, organizations, and the public; and planning and developing the SHF's or MNTP's Heritage Program inventory, evaluation, and enhancement program. The HPM shall meet the professional standards established for archaeologist as outlined in 36 CFR 296.8 or in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications* (48 FR 44738-44739) or in the Forest Service's OPM X118 series for Forest Archaeologist.

Historic property(ies) is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act as: "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register"; such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object. 16 U.S.C. Section 470(w)(5).

Inventory is a systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about the number, location, condition, and distribution of historic properties within an undertaking's APE.

Traditional Cultural Property means a cultural resource that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The entity evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register must be a tangible property – that is, a district, site, building, structure, or object as defined in 36 CFR Part 64.4.

Not Eligible for inclusion on the National Register includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that do not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria, including the property types agreed upon as not eligible by all parties to this PA as listed in Attachment C.

Prescribed fire is a tool used by natural resource managers, including foresters and biologists, to help improve the overall forest health for plants and animals. Prescribed fires are intentionally set fires under controlled situations conducted by highly trained specialists and wildland fire fighters, who control the intensity of the fire and keep it within a defined area using fire lines that have been cleared of burnable material (Attachment A).

Screened Undertakings means an undertaking that *may* be exempt from formal identification, evaluation, management protocols and Section 106 review under this Agreement because the HRPMP has reviewed the nature of the undertaking and has determined that it has little potential to affect historic properties, if any such properties were present at the location of the undertaking. In cases which an undertaking may have the potential to affect historic properties, the HRPMP must review the undertakings specific circumstances, resulting in professional judgments concerning heritage resource activities appropriate to ensure the identification and appropriate management of historic properties

Attachment D.

Cultural Resources not Considered to be Eligible for Inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places

A number of historic and prehistoric site types are not considered to be significant because they do not contain information that will add greatly to our knowledge of the history or prehistory of Illinois, and are, therefore, not considered to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Recording the location of these types of sites exhausts their research potential. As detailed in the listing of NRHP criteria, cemeteries and properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, are not typically considered to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Many of the following cultural resources are only considered not eligible when they are isolated features or isolated artifacts and are not identified in association with a historic property, historic district, traditional cultural property or rural cultural landscape. These include:

1. Abandoned county roads unless part of early historic traces or a significant part of a rural cultural landscape;
2. Logging roads and trails less than 50 years old;
3. Common carrier railroad grades without architectural features, or railroad architectural features such as bridges and trestles less than 50 years old;
4. Isolated finds (a transportable artifact representing a single activity or episode). Recording their location exhausts their research potential;
5. Discard sites (dumps);
6. Fences, except as part of a site (i.e. farmstead) which is eligible for the NRHP or a significant part of a rural cultural landscape;
7. Abandoned artificial ponds;
8. Historic rock piles resulting from field clearing that are not associated with a historic property;
9. Isolated wells or cisterns
10. Fieldstone rock walls that are not associated with a historic property;
11. Land survey monuments less than 50 years old; and
12. Mine exploration pits or holes.

Attachment E. Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440)

Sec. 3. Any person who discovers human skeletal remains subject to this Act shall promptly notify the coroner. Any person who knowingly fails to report such a discovery within 48 hours is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor, unless such person has reasonable cause to believe that the coroner had already been so notified. If the human skeletal remains appear to be from an unregistered grave, the coroner shall promptly notify the Historic Preservation Agency prior to their removal. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to human skeletal remains subject to "An Act to revise the law in relation to coroners".