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Exhibit GG. Kitchco Ryans Way Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED KITCHCO RYANS WAY PROJECT IN WEBSTER PARISH, LOUISIANA

Kitchco Ryans Way
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared for

North Louisiana Economic Partnership
1807 North 18th Street, Suite 501
Monroe, Louisiana 71201

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135 Regency Square Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Draft Report
September 2021

Engineers · Surveyors
Environmental Consultants

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of the North Louisiana Economic Partnership (NLEP), Fenstermaker conducted Phase I cultural resources investigations for the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way Project in Webster Parish, Louisiana. The project may eventually include the development of an approximate 50-acre site (Latitude 32.587554˚, Longitude -93.256138˚) within Section 35 of Township 19 North, Range 9 West on the Minden South, Louisiana USGS quadrangle map.

Cultural resources investigations were conducted in support of the sponsor's application for the Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Process. The Phase I cultural resources investigation involved a desk-based and field-based historic structures review of the indirect area of potential effect (APE) and a Phase I cultural resources survey within the proposed 50-acre project boundary (direct APE). Background research involved a review of historic maps and databases of the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development (OCD), Division of Archaeology (DOA), and Division of Historic Preservation (DHP), as well as properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The objective of the field investigation was to identify all cultural resources located within the APE and evaluate the eligibility of any resource for listing in the NRHP.

The Historic Standing Structures review identified eight potential historic structures on historic imagery. None of the structures for which visual observations were possible met the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. All eight structures are distant enough from the direct APE that they will not be impacted by the proposed development. The forested environment surrounding the project area provides a visual and auditory buffer between the direct APE and all identified structures. There will be no adverse effects to the properties from the proposed construction activities.

Fieldwork for the Phase I cultural resources survey of the direct APE was conducted on September 1, 2021, and September 2, 2021. In total, 125 shovel tests were excavated within the direct APE of the project. Soils exhibited evidence of disturbances from past logging and tree clearing operations. Four cultural resources (CR 01, CR 02, CR 03, and CR 04) were identified during field investigations of the direct APE. CR 01 and CR 02 were low-density historic artifact scatters that were heavily disturbed. Based on the disturbed nature of the site, low-density of the artifact assemblage, and lack of subsurface features, CR 01 and CR 02 are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP. CR 03 is a stack of bricks and stones with a galvanized steel culvert determined to be an isolated cultural manifestation. CR 03 is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP. CR 04 was a low-density artifact scatter outside of the direct APE.

In accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C and Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.4), Fenstermaker has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the APE of the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way Project. Based on the results of the current investigation, Fenstermaker recommends a finding that the proposed project would result in NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED. Fenstermaker recommends no further cultural resource investigations for the proposed project and that development of the project area be allowed to proceed. If any cultural resources more than 50 years old or human remains are identified during project construction, work should cease in the immediate area and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted. Data, records, and collections generated during the project will be housed at Fenstermaker.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This cultural resource investigation was funded by the NLEP. The principal investigator and report author, Todd B. McLeod, conducted the fieldwork with the assistance of Andrew Harrel and Payton Matherne. Dr. Mark Rees provided quality assurance / quality control by reviewing and editing the report of findings. Maps were produced by Elliot Boudreaux. Chad Soileau provided technical guidance and arranged for property access.

I. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the North Louisiana Economic Partnership (NLEP), C. H. Fenstermaker & Associates, L.L.C. (Fenstermaker) conducted an intensive Phase I cultural resources investigation and archaeological survey of the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way Project in Webster Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1). Cultural resources investigations were conducted in support of the NLEP's application requirements for the Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Process.

The project is situated on private property on the north side of Industrial Drive (Dr.), approximately 2.5 miles (4.03 km) southeast of the town of Minden, Louisiana. The project boundary, located northeast of the intersection of Industrial Dr. and Ryan's Way, encompasses an approximately 50-acre property (Latitude 32.5876778˚ N, Longitude -93.2562238˚ W) ("project area") in Section 35 of Township 19 North, Range 9 West on the Minden South USGS quadrangle map (Figure 2). The proposed project will eventually include the development of the 50-acre parcel of property in an industrial area of Webster Parish, Louisiana (Figure 3).

The Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted in compliance with relevant environmental regulations and in support of the requirements of the Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Process. Federal environmental and historic preservation legislation, including Section 106 of the NHPA was considered in the development of the scope of work for this project. Furthermore, investigations were conducted in accordance with the 2018 Report and Fieldwork Guidelines established by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development (OCD), Division of Archaeology (DOA) and Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) (2018).

The investigation involved background research of recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area, a review of historic aerial imagery and topographic maps for the presence of historic standing structures within the indirect area of potential effect (APE), and surface inspection and systematic shovel testing to investigate for cultural resources within the direct APE. The APE is defined as locations where historic properties have the potential to be impacted by development of the project area. The direct APE for this survey is the same as the project area that comprises approximately 50 acres (20.23 ha). The indirect APE for the survey is defined as a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the direct APE.

Background research involved a review of historic maps, aerial imagery, and databases of the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) NRHP, Louisiana OCD, DOA, and DHP. The review identified no previously recorded archaeological sites, one historic cemetery, and five previously conducted cultural resources investigations within one mile (1.6 km) of the APE. According to the DHP database, there are no recorded historic standing structures within one mile of the direct APE. An online review of historic aerials and topographic maps identified eight potential historic structures within the indirect APE.

The principal investigator and report author conducted the fieldwork for the cultural resource investigation with the assistance of Andrew Harrel and Payton Matherne on September 1, 2021, and September 2, 2021. The following report is organized in six sections. A brief history of land use in the project area follows the Introduction. Previous investigations and cultural

resources within one mile of the project area are discussed in Section III, including historic structures. The field methods are presented in Section IV and the survey results are discussed in Section V. The findings of the cultural resources survey are summarized in Section VI, along with recommendations regarding the proposed development of the project area.

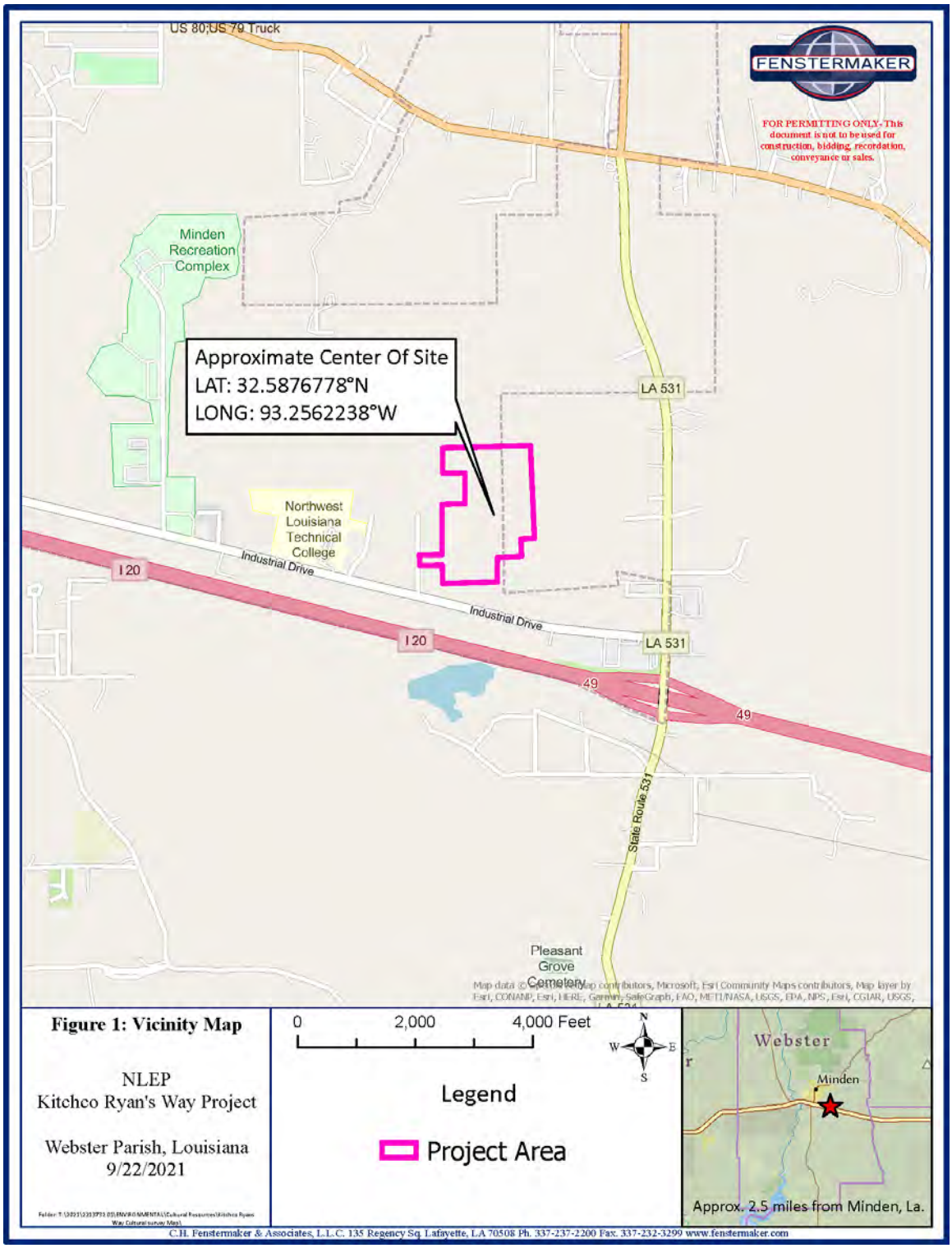

Figure 1. Vicinity map of the project area in Webster Parish, Louisiana.

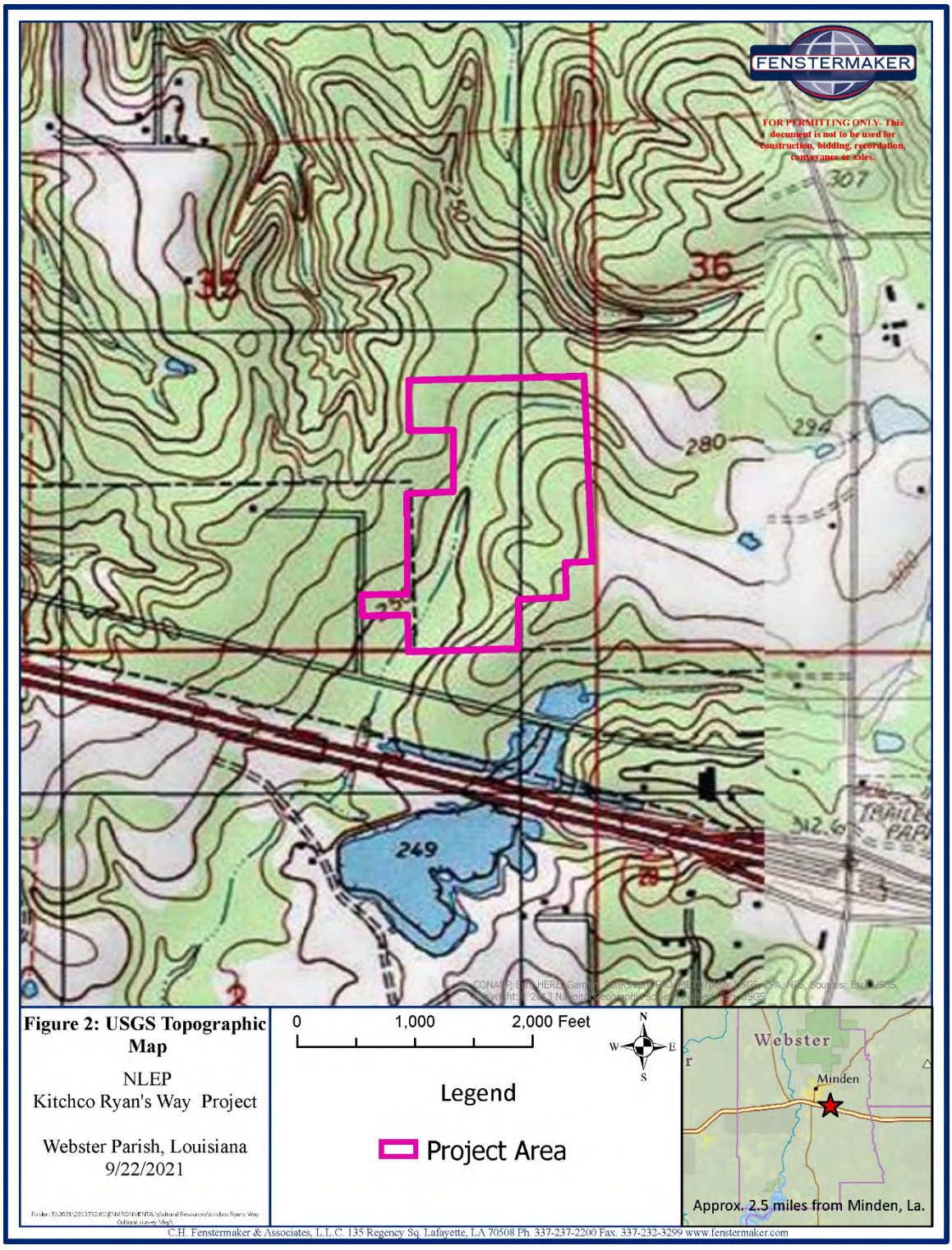

Figure 2. Project area on the USGS Minden South, Louisiana, topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale).

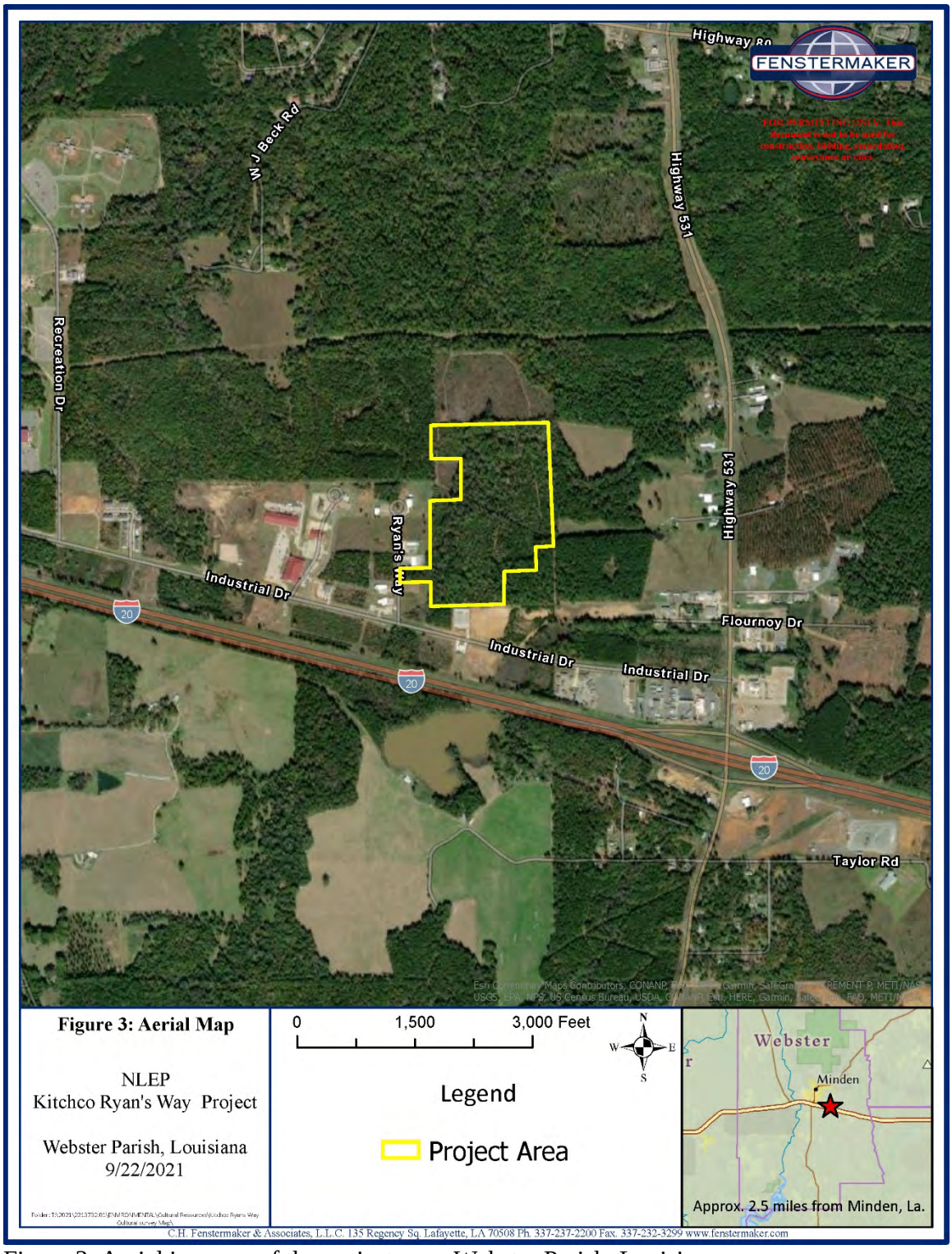

Figure 3. Aerial imagery of the project area, Webster Parish, Louisiana.

II. LAND USE HISTORY

The Kitchco Ryans Way project area is situated in the Pleistocene Fluvial Terraces of the South-Central Plains physiographic region of Louisiana (Daigle et al. 2006). This region is generally characterized as nearly level with broad flats that are less dissected than some surrounding regions, while higher than the floodplains encountered in other areas. Soils underlain by Pleistocene unconsolidated terrace deposits are typically well to poorly drained Alfisols and Ultisols with loamy and sandy surfaces. The ecoregion is known for a vertical sequence of terraces. The lowest terrace is nearly flat and clayey with extensive hardwood wetlands, and higher terraces become progressively older and more dissected with fewer wetlands (Daigle et al. 2006).

The present Red River channel lies approximately 28 miles (45.07 km) to the west. Nearer to the project area, Dorcheat Bayou is situated approximately 3 miles (4.86 km) to the west and Black Lake Bayou meanders south approximately 4.23 miles (6.8 km) to the east. Both bayous and their associated drainage systems influence the environment of the project area. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 250 feet (ft) to 290 ft above mean sea level. The project area extends across hillslopes that straddle an unnamed tributary of Dorcheat Bayou.

In many areas across the region, loblolly pine and a variety of lowland oaks are common and are adapted to the prevailing hydro-xeric regime. Pine flatwoods, or mixed forest of pine and oak dominate the region (Daigle et al. 2006). Historical land use has included agriculture and resource extraction. Logging was an important industry across much of the region.

The 1949 USGS Minden, LA map (Figure 4) depicts the vicinity of the project area as forests and pastureland overlooking the east side of Dorcheat Bayou. The town of Minden, LA is situated approximately 1.5 miles to the northwest and U.S. Highway 80 passes just north of the project area. Four structures that might be rural homesteads are within, or in the immediate vicinity of the project area and a few other structures dot the landscape nearby.

The 1956 USGS Shreveport, LA map (Figure 4) suggests that the vicinity of the project area remained much the same as it was in the preceding decade. The landscape surrounding the project area continues to be primarily composed of pastureland interspersed with large stands of forestland. The town of Minden has continued to grow slightly, but the community around the project area remains rural.

On the 1981 USGS Minden South quadrangle map (Figure 5), the land surrounding the project area remains similar to the maps from the preceding decades. By this time, U.S. Interstate 20 has been constructed south of the project area, and land south of the new interstate has been cleared. However, land in the immediate vicinity of the project area appears to have grown back into forests. In addition, the structures that were observed on the 1949 map are no longer visible and it can be assumed that they may have been destroyed or relocated by this time.

The 2018 USGS Minden South quadrangle map (Figure 6) reveals that a considerable amount of development had occurred since the 1980s. Ryan’s Way had been constructed on the western side of the project area, and several businesses had sprung up along both sides of the street.

Industrial businesses have also emerged along Industrial Pkwy and Louisiana State Hwy 531 to the east. By 2018, it is clear that the vicinity around the project area was beginning to become an industrial area, and it appeared that this trend would continue into the future.

Soil survey data obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (2021) for Webster Parish were used to compile a list of soils within the review area (Table 1). Soils throughout most of the survey area are classified as Smithdale fine sandy loams.

A typical profile of Smithdale soils is a dark grayish brown / brown fine sandy loam A and E horizon from 0 to 11 inches, overlaying a yellowish red sandy clay loam B horizon below 11 inches (USDA NRCS 2021). Mapped soil series identified in the vicinity of the project area are depicted in Figure 8.

Table 1. Mapped Soil Series Within the Project Area.

Map Unit	Soil Series	Texture	Location	Description
By	Boykin	Loamy fine sand	Gently sloping to moderately steep uplands	1 to 20 percent slopes
SM	Smithdale	Fine sandy loam	Hillslopes and ridgetops in dissected uplands	5 to 12 percent slopes
GY	Guyton	Silt loams	Flood plains and stream terraces	0 to 1 percent slopes
Rs	Ruston	Fine sandy loam	Nearly level to steep uplands	1 to 3 percent slopes

(USDA NRCS 2021).

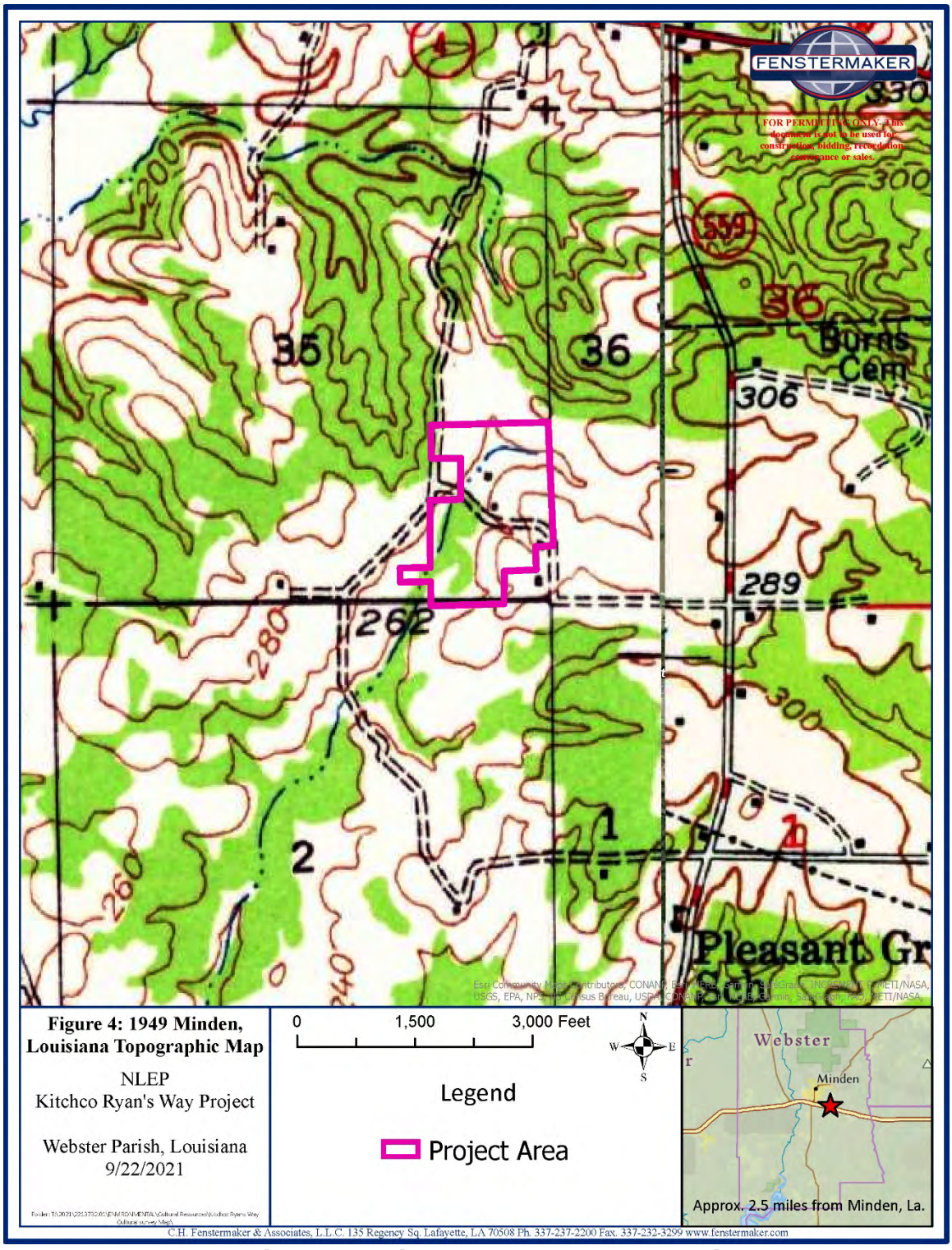

Figure 4. Project area on the 1949 Minden, Louisiana, USGS topographic map (1:62,500 scale).

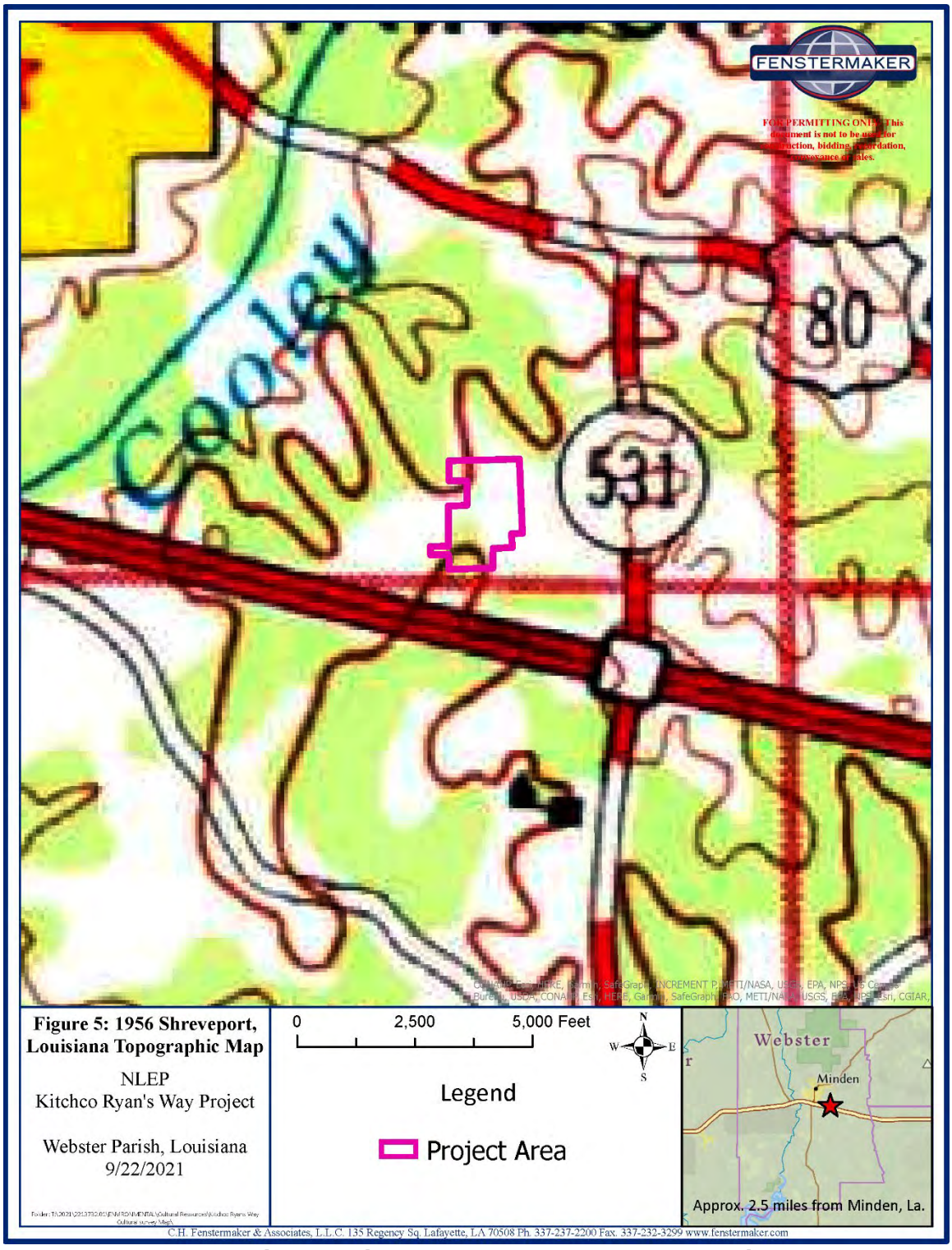

Figure 5. Project area on the 1956 Shreveport, Louisiana, USGS topographic map (1:250,000 scale).

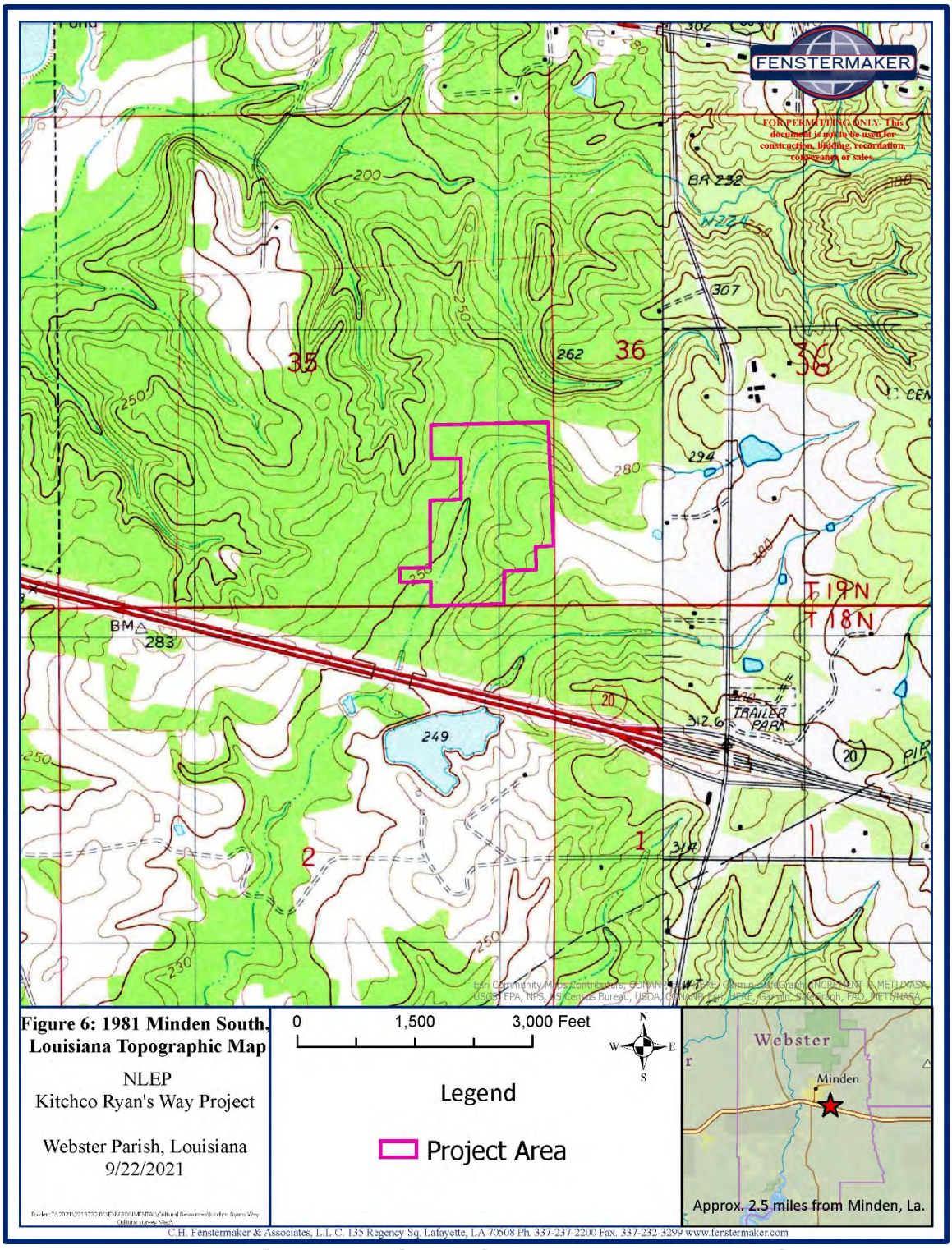

Figure 6. Project area on the 1981 Minden South, Louisiana, USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale).

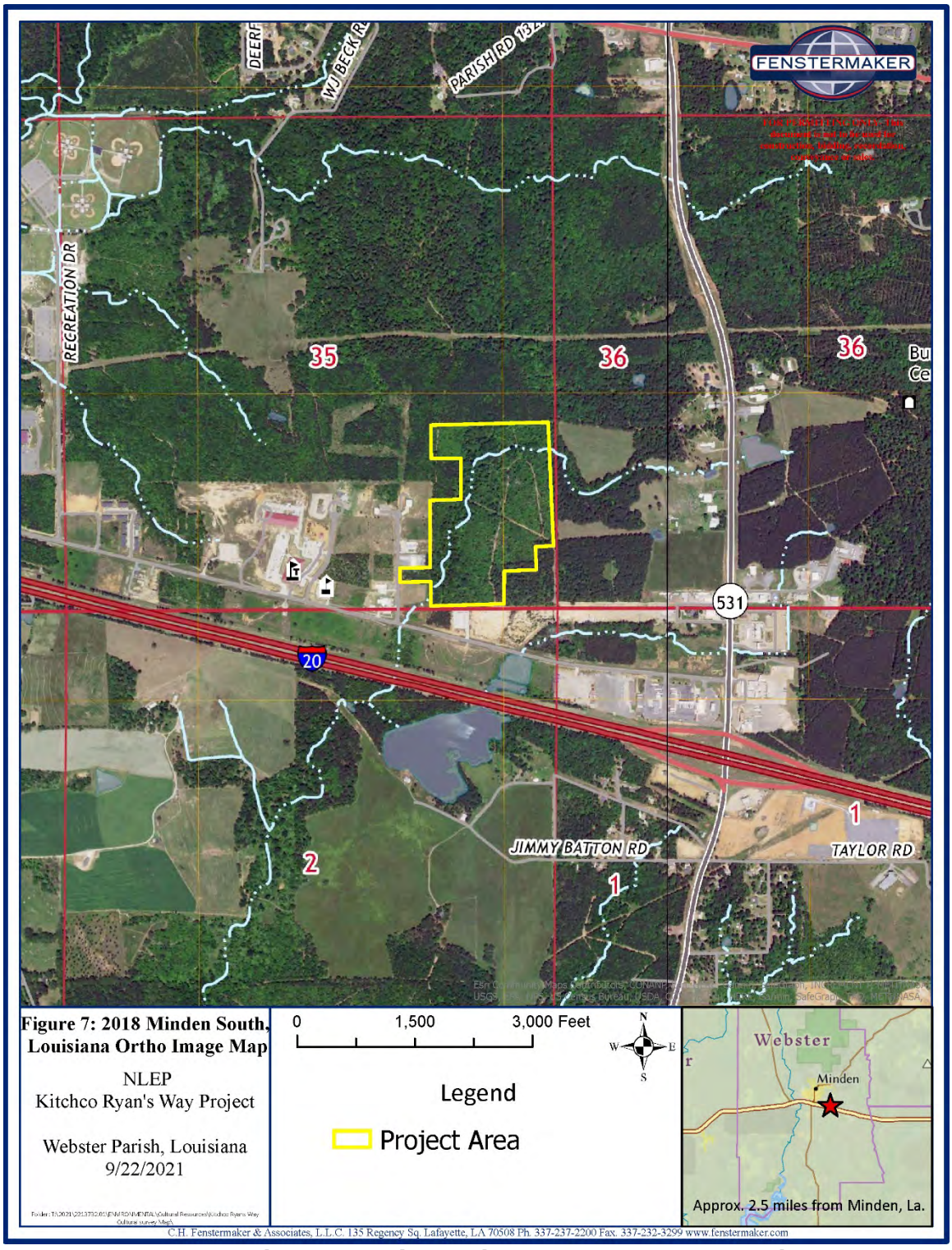

Figure 7. Project area on the 2018 Minden South, Louisiana, USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale).

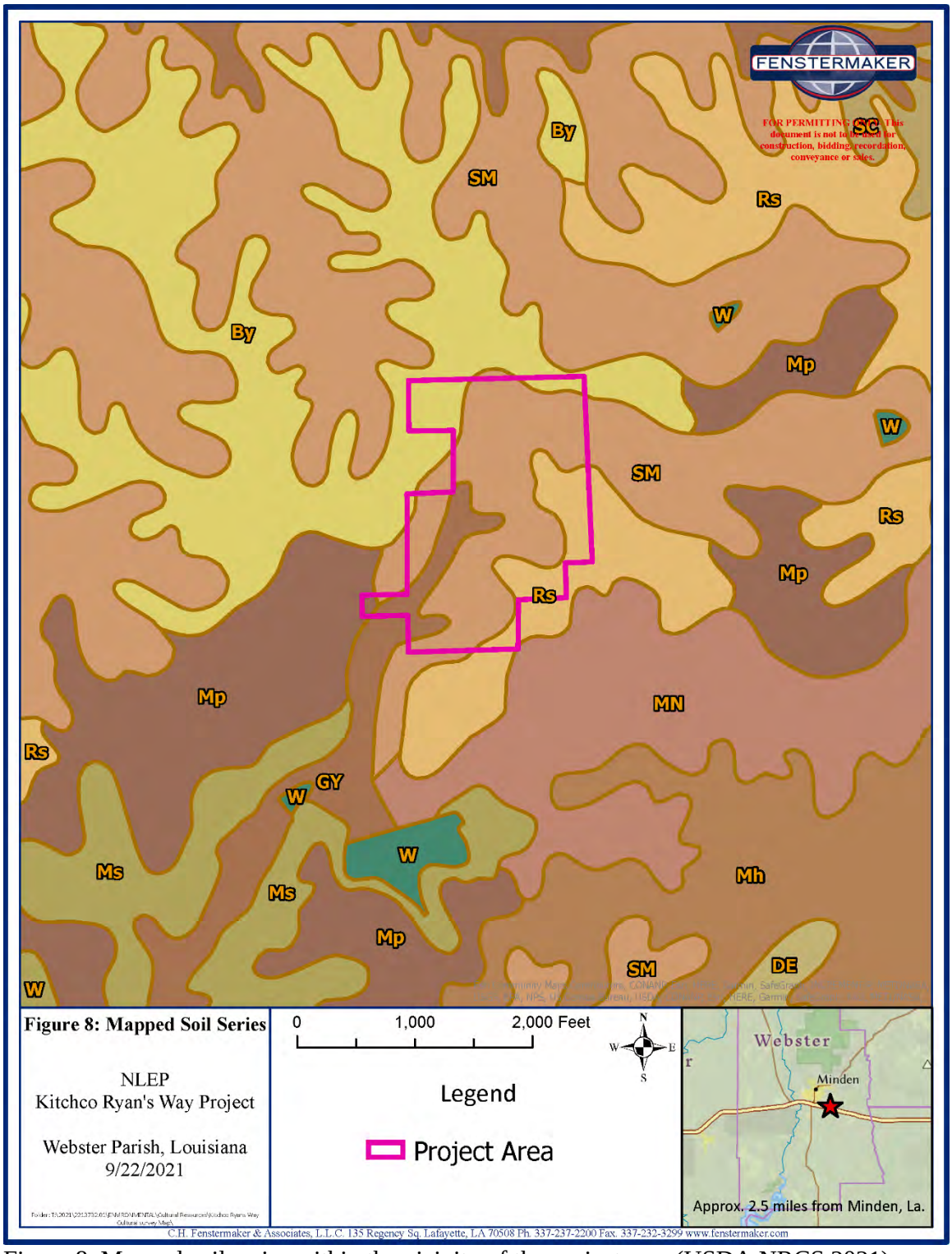

Figure 8. Mapped soil series within the vicinity of the project area (USDA NRCS 2021).

III. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A background review and environmental literature search was conducted for a 1-mile radius around the project area to determine the location and content of any previous cultural resource surveys and recorded cultural resources within or near the APE. The investigation utilized records of the Louisiana OCD, DHP in Baton Rouge, the DOA online Louisiana Cultural Resources Map (2021), and the NRHP database administered by the NPS (2021). Site files, relevant maps, NRHP properties, Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) properties, state or national historic landmarks, historical markers, and cemeteries were examined for Webster Parish.

The review revealed that the project APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. According to the Louisiana OCD, DOA, five previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within one mile (1.6 km) of the direct APE of the proposed project. Table 2 provides additional information about previous surveys within the review area.

Table 2. Previous cultural resource surveys within 1 mile of the project area.

Report No.	Distance (mi)	Author (s)	Year	Level of Investigation
22-1814	0.2	James E. Barnes & Randell L. Guendling	1995	Phase I Survey
22-2753	0.4	Jeff Turpin & Billy Turner	2006	Phase I Survey
22-2756	0.8	Donald G. Hunter	2006	Phase I Survey
22-0365	0.8	G.R. Dennis Price	1978	Phase I Survey
22-1529	0.7	John F. Doorshuk	1991	Assessment & Reconnaissance

(Louisiana Cultural Resources Map 2021).

In addition to previous cultural resource surveys within one mile of the project area, a review was conducted of recorded cultural resources within the vicinity of the project area. The objective was to assess whether any recorded cultural resources within the direct or indirect APE would be affected by the proposed construction activities. A single historic cemetery was identified approximately 0.7-mile to the east of the area. No recorded sites were identified within, adjacent to, or within one mile of the direct APE. Furthermore, no LHRI or NRHP-listed properties were identified within one mile of the project area. Additional information about the only known cultural resource within the review area is presented in Table 3 below. Figure 9 depicts the results of the background literature and records review.

Table 3. Previously documented cultural resources within 1 mile of the project area.

Site No./ Name	Distance (mi)	Site Type	Date/ affiliation	Additional Information	NRHP Status; recommendation
Burns Cemetery	0.7	Cemetery	Historic	-	Unknown

(Louisiana Cultural Resources Map 2021).

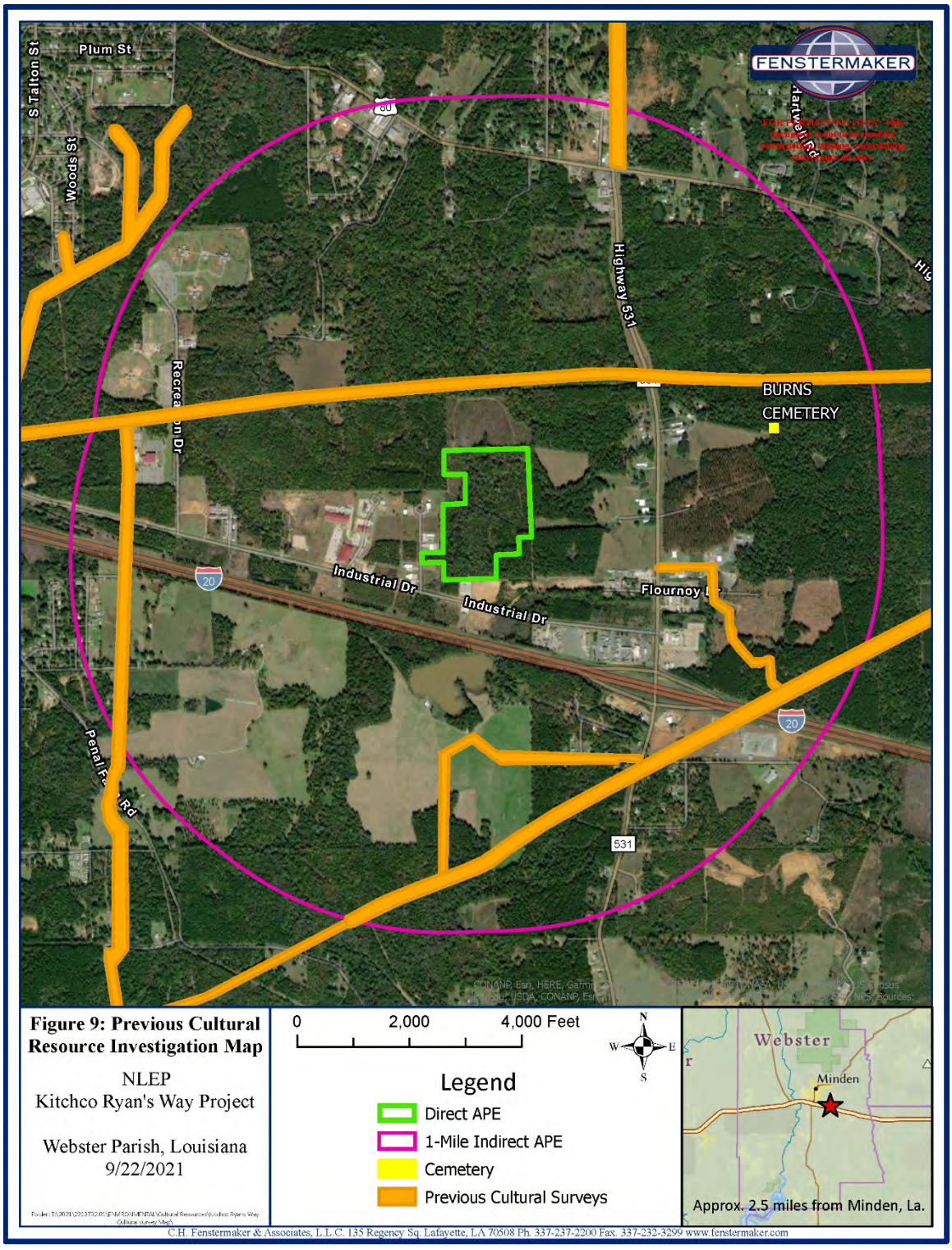

Figure 9. Previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area (OCD, DOA 2021).

IV. METHODS

For the proposed project, Fenstermaker conducted an online and field-based review of historic standing structures within the immediate vicinity of the APE, as well as an intensive cultural resources survey within the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way APE. In order to conduct both reviews in a manageable fashion, the project area was broken down into the direct APE and the indirect APE. The direct APE was defined as the location where historic properties have the potential to be impacted by project construction. The direct APE includes an approximately 50-acre parcel of property north of Industrial Pkwy. The indirect APE, defined as a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the direct APE, was determined to be the zone where the proposed project has the potential to have adverse visual, auditory, or vibratory effects on historic structures, if present. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties (2004) was used as a guide when defining the indirect APE for this project.

An online review of historic structures was completed for the indirect APE surrounding the proposed project area. For this component of the survey, a 0.5-mile buffer was mapped around the direct APE. Once this was complete, the 1949 Minden, 1956 Shreveport, and the 1981 Minden South USGS topographic maps and aerial imagery of the project area from 1969 and 1975 were analyzed for the presence of standing structures. These two single-frame historic aerial images were selected based on the 50-year threshold for a property to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The 1969 image is over 50 years before the project survey date, and the 1975 image provides a grace period of review. Once selected, the historic raster images were georeferenced into the project geographic information system (GIS).

During analysis, if structures were identified on the historic aerials, the location of the structure was noted and then compared to recently collected aerial imagery. Google Street View was also used, if necessary, to further examine the locales of structures identified on the historic photographs. If structures were identified during the review, the location of the historic structure was navigated to in Google Street View, if possible, and the structure was assessed for historic significance. In addition to the online survey, a field survey was also conducted from public roadways within the indirect APE. Structures observed within the indirect APE were photo documented and the information was then reviewed, compared to historic aerials and, if necessary, assessed for historic significance. Due to a lack of access, field observations were not made within some portions of the indirect APE. All observations were made from the public road ROW.

A Phase-I cultural resources survey was conducted within the entire direct APE of the project area. This survey involved visual examination as well as systematic shovel testing. Shovel test units were excavated at intervals no greater than 50-meters (m) within the proposed project boundary. Pedestrian transects were also traversed at 15- m intervals within the direct APE to investigate the ground surface for cultural materials.

Prior to field investigations, consultation with Dr. Charles McGimsey of the DOA determined that the direct APE could be surveyed as an area of low probability for archaeological sites and shovel test units could be excavated at 50-m intervals. At some locations, however, the shovel test interval was reduced to the high probability (30-m) interval. Shovel tests were excavated

at 30-m intervals near locations where historic structures were identified on historic topographic maps prior to field survey.

All shovel test units measured 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and were manually excavated. Shovel test units were excavated in 10 or 20 cm arbitrary levels. Excavated shovel test units were terminated at culturally sterile substrate, extremely compact soil or rock, or 50 cm, whichever came first. The excavated matrix was screened through ¼-inch wire hardware cloth.

If cultural materials were identified during Phase I survey, additional shovel tests would be excavated to investigate for subsurface cultural deposits and to delineate site boundaries. Shovel tests would be excavated at grid intervals of 10 m aligned with the project orientation. Two consecutive shovel tests with negative recovery would be used to define site boundaries. Site boundaries would otherwise be estimated based on landforms or project area boundary constraints. All shovel test locations were recorded using a Trimble R1 or R2 GNSS receiver with submeter accuracy and a personal device utilizing ESRI ArcGIS Collector software applications.

Cultural materials identified during the survey would be assigned a Cultural Resource (CR) number for review. All identified subsurface artifacts would be collected and recorded by description and provenience on standardized field forms. If any surface artifacts were observed, they would be photographed and a representative sample would be collected, if appropriate. Artifacts collected during the survey would be washed and analyzed for reporting. Collected artifacts will be housed at Fenstermaker until they are returned to the landowner. Data and records generated during the project will be housed at Fenstermaker. The results of the fieldwork are described in the following chapter.

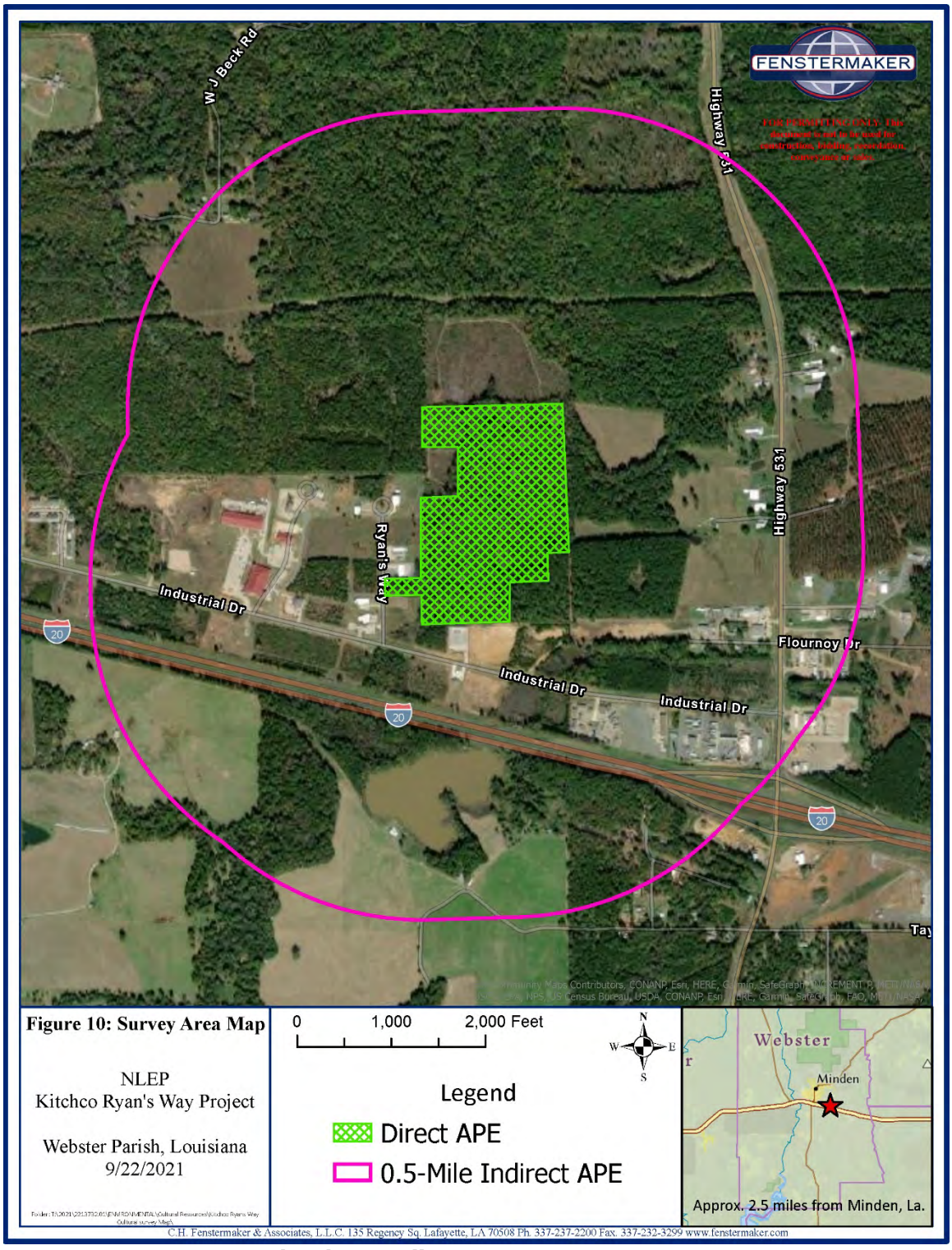

Figure 10. Survey areas within the overall project area.

V. RESULTS

Cultural Resources Field Investigations of Direct APE

On September 1, 2021, and September 2, 2021, Fenstermaker field investigators conducted the fieldwork for the Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way Project.

Overall, the survey team observed that the project area had been heavily impacted by past logging operations. Pine saplings, trees only a few decades old, a furrowed ground surface, and soil mixing were observed, all indications that past tree harvesting and land clearing activities had heavily altered the landscape within the direct APE.

In total, 125 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase-I cultural resources fieldwork within the proposed project boundary. During the survey, four cultural resources were identified (Cultural Resource 01, Cultural Resource 02, Cultural Resource 03, and Cultural Resource 04) and three shovel tests contained cultural materials (AH 21, AH 27, and TM 34). The depths of excavated shovel tests ranged from 20 cm to a maximum of 75 cm below surface (cmbs).

The primary soil matrix observed in the majority of the excavated shovel test units consisted of fine sandy loam, silt loam, and sandy clay. Excavated shovel test units were typically terminated at depth, or a sterile compact clay substrate.

The stratigraphy in Shovel Test TM 02 (Figure 11) represents a typical shovel test profile within the project area. It consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) humus from 0 – 8 cmbs over a pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy loam that extends to a depth of 24 cmbs. The subsoil was observed to be a red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles terminated at 48 cmbs.

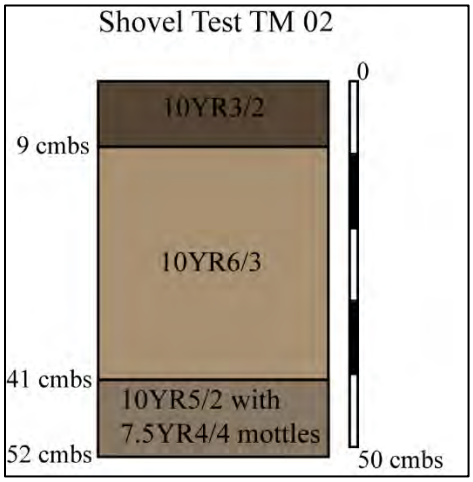

Figure 11. Excavated soil profile of Shovel Test TM 02.

The A horizon in other shovel tests extended to similar depths, typically between 12 to 50 cmbs. The A horizon or E horizon overlaid a culturally sterile clay B horizon in the majority of excavated shovel tests. Shovel tests excavated within the direct APE are depicted in Figure 12. Cultural resources identified within the direct APE are shown in Figure 12.1 – Figure 12.3.

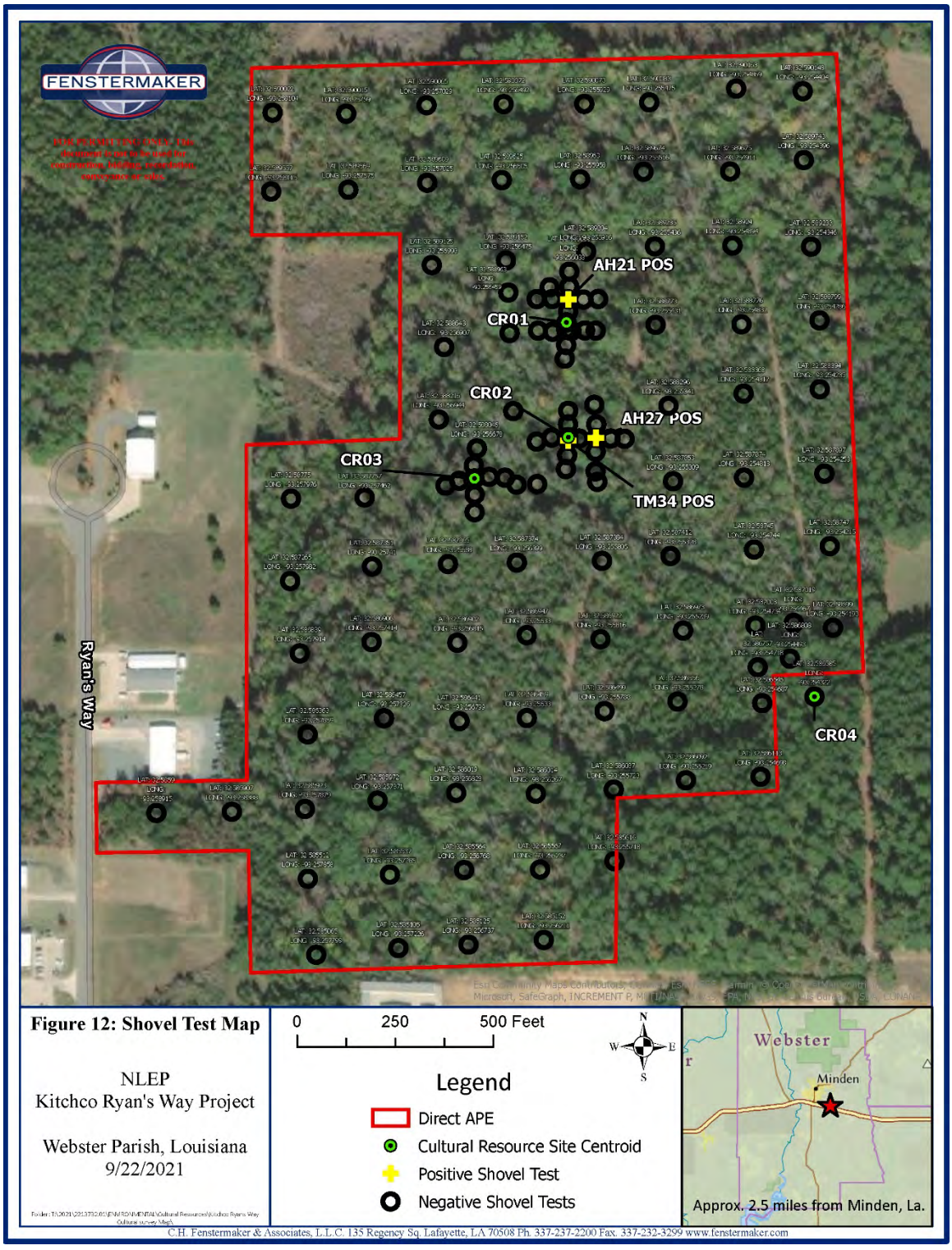

Figure 12. Excavated shovel test locations within the direct APE.

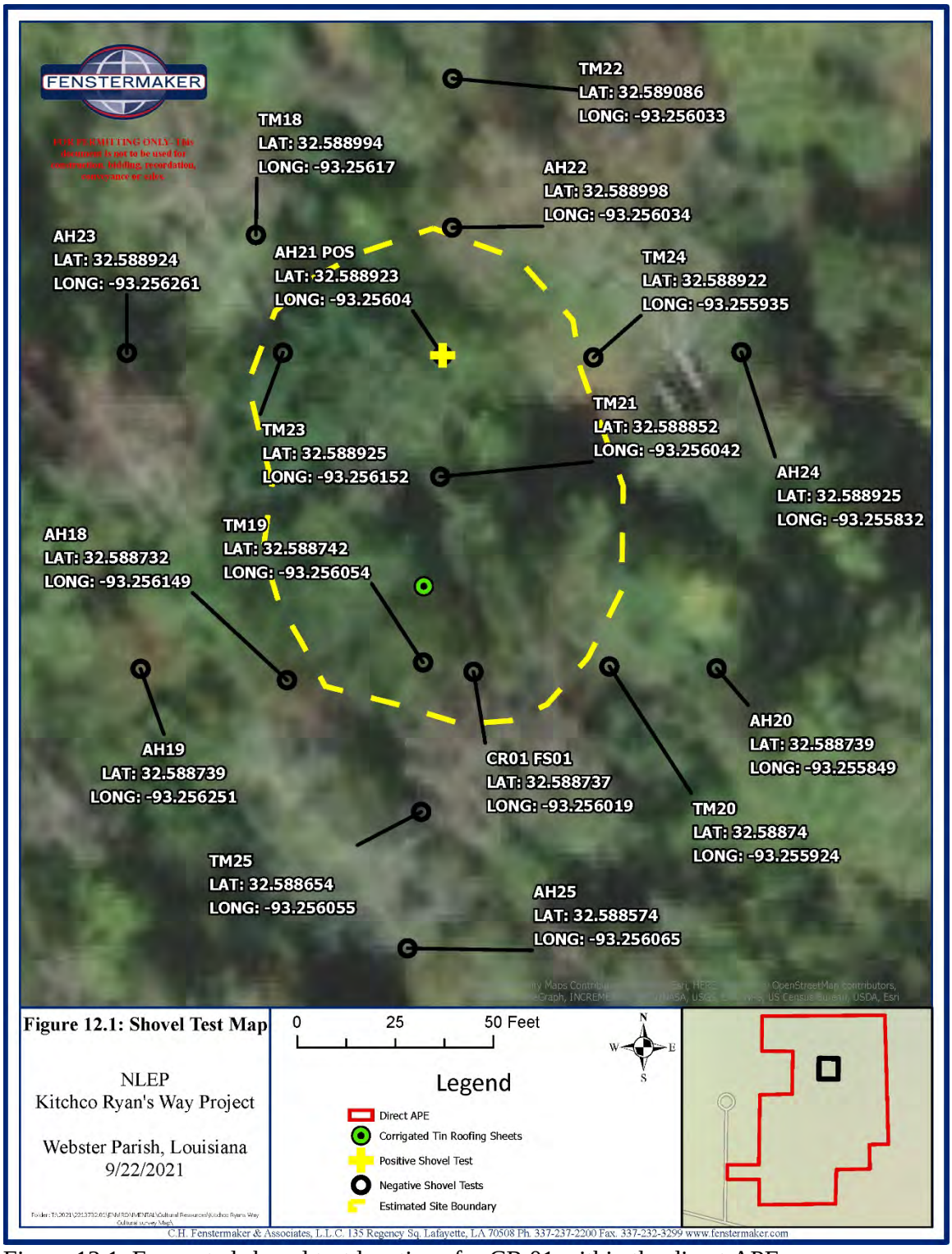

Figure 12.1. Excavated shovel test locations for CR 01 within the direct APE.

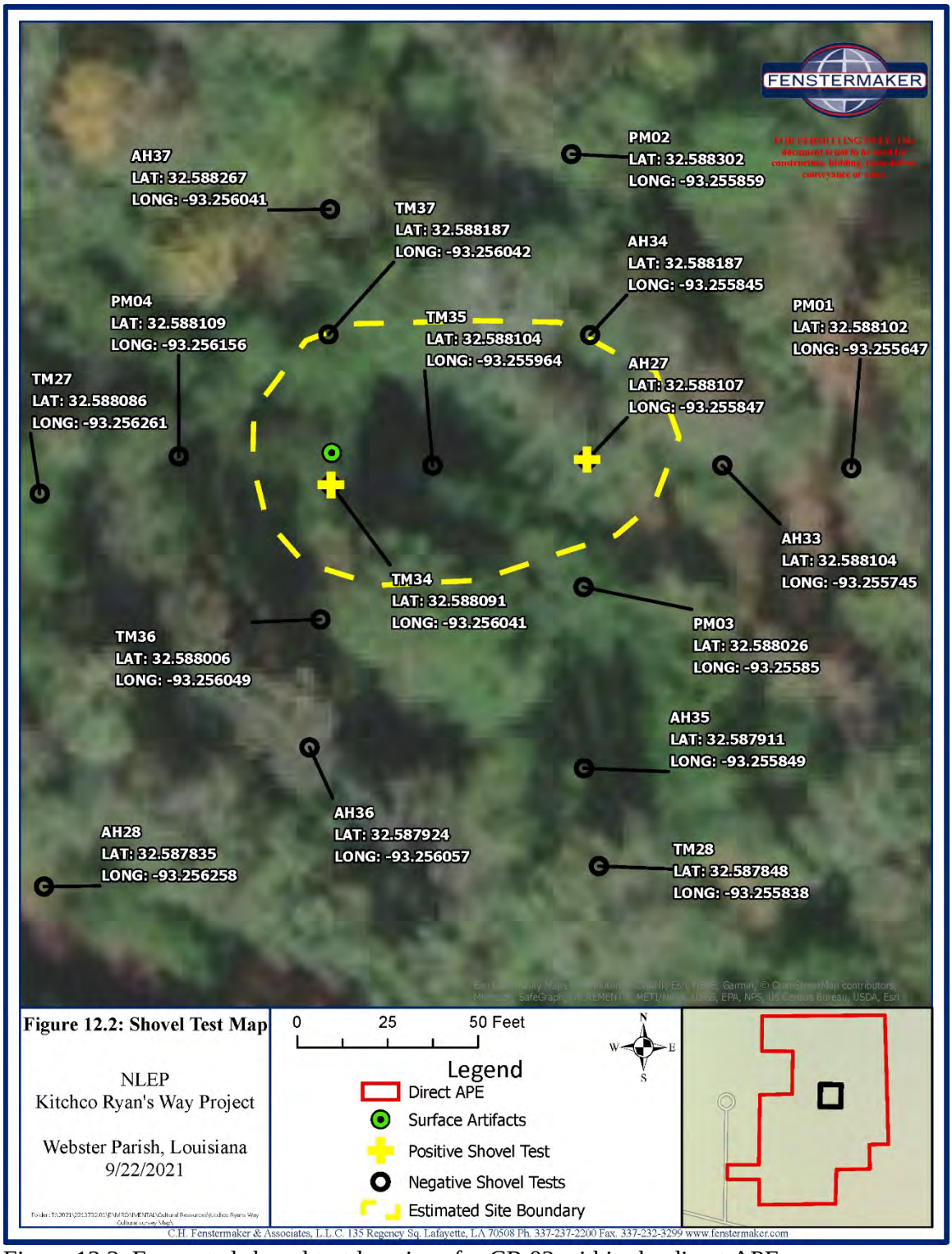

Figure 12.2. Excavated shovel test locations for CR 02 within the direct APE.

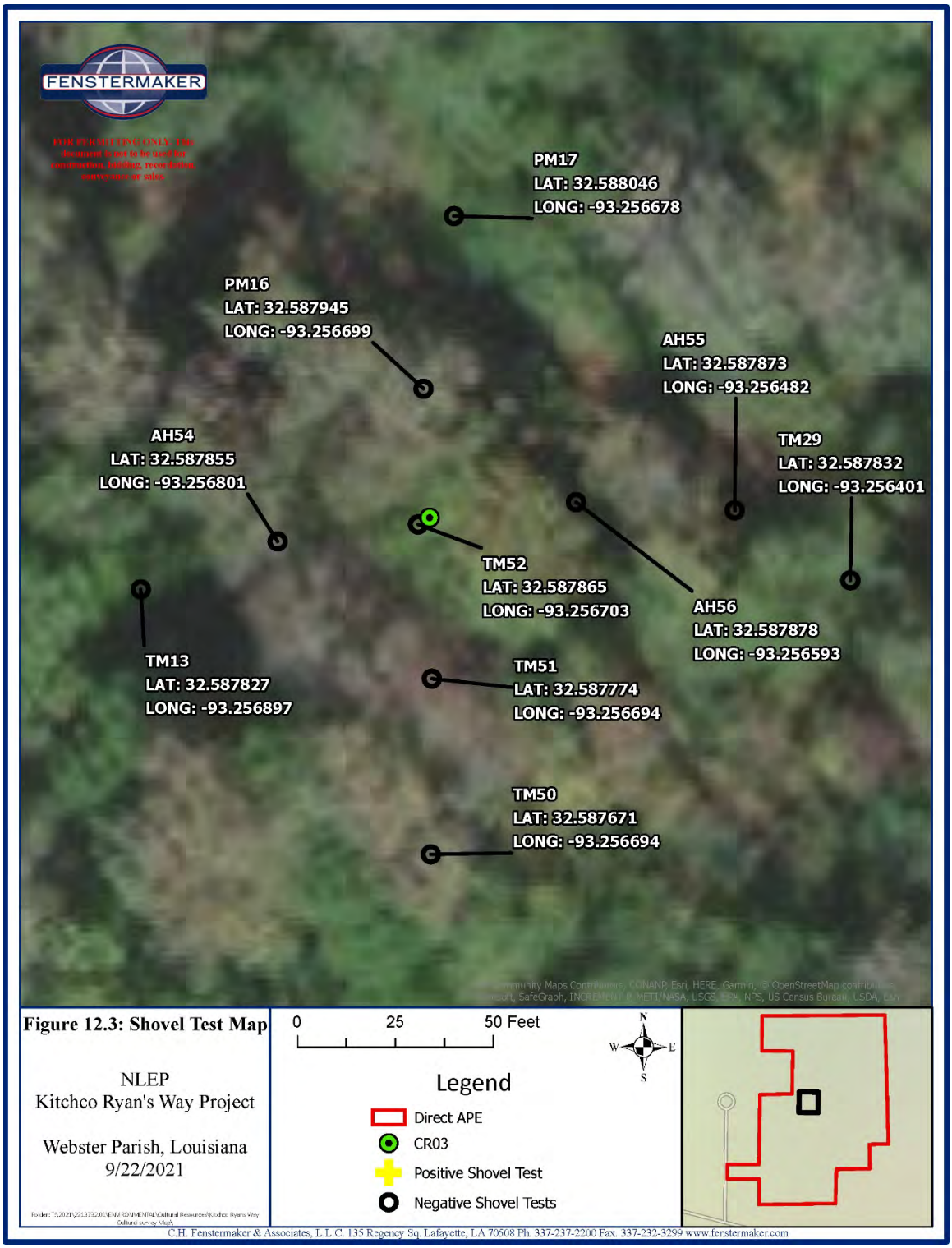

Figure 12.3. Excavated shovel test locations for CR 03 within the direct APE.

Appendix A contains a shovel test log for this survey. Appendix B depicts photographs collected during the field investigations and Appendix C contains correspondence with the Louisiana SHPO.

Cultural Resource 01

During pedestrian investigations, a historic artifact scatter was identified in the central portion of the project area. Investigation revealed Cultural Resource 01 (CR 01) to be a low-density scatter, situated on a terrace that slopes southwest towards an unnamed stream that extends through the project area. Heavy disturbances associated with logging and land clearing were observed at the site and in the immediate vicinity.

The boundaries of CR 01 were identified and completely delineated. In total, 18 shovel test units were excavated at 10-m intervals in the vicinity of the site. A single shovel test unit was observed to contain cultural materials. In addition, a scatter of corrugated tin roofing containing approximately 5 sheets was observed entirely on the ground surface within the site boundary. The tin roofing sheets were possibly related to the structure that was once located nearby.

The stratigraphy in Shovel Test TM 24 (Figure 13) represents a typical shovel test profile excavated at CR 01. It consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine sandy loam A horizon extending to a depth of 27 cm. The B horizon was identified as an extremely disturbed strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay. The A horizon in other shovel tests within the site contained similarly shallow depths, and typically extended to a depth of approximately 10 to 20 cm below surface.

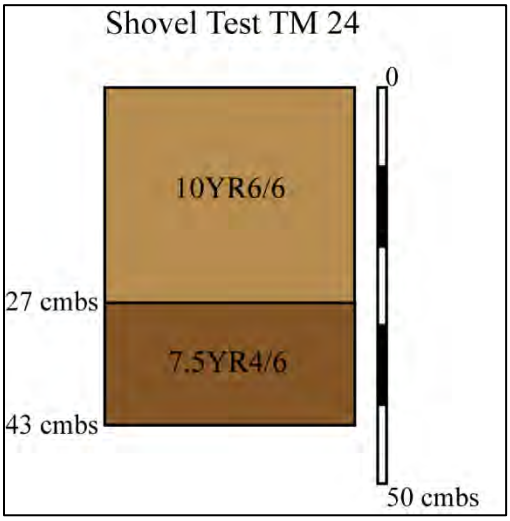

Figure 13. Excavated Soil Profile of Shovel Test TM 24.

The site artifact assemblage was comprised of five colorless bottle glass fragments, one threaded metal bottle lid, and approximately five corrugated tin roofing sheets observed on the ground surface. It is likely that the metal bottle lid and all five glass fragments are from the same bottle. All artifacts were recovered from the top 20 centimeters of the positive shovel test units. A brief description can be found in Table 4.

Table 4. CR 01 Artifact Inventory

Shovel Test Number	Centimeters Below the Surface	Item Count	Description
AH 21	0-20	1	Metal bottle lid, threaded
		5	Colorless glass bottle fragments
-	-	~ 5	Corrugated tin roofing sheets

Artifacts observed during site recordation suggest that the site could range from the mid-20th century to the late-20th century. This determination was based on the identification of a nearby structure on the 1949 Minden topographic map.

In general, the site artifact assemblage was extremely sparse, and the depositional integrity of the site was in very poor condition. Based on the heavily disturbed nature of the site, this can be attributed to previous logging and land clearing activities.

Overall, CR 01 was a low-density historic artifact scatter on a terrace overlooking a small, unnamed stream. Heavy disturbances from logging and land clearing activities were observed at the site. As a result, the site has little to no depositional integrity as indicated by the disturbed nature of the soils. The site also has little potential for future research value. Therefore, based on the disturbed nature of the site, low-density of the artifact assemblage, and lack of subsurface features, CR 01 is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP.

Cultural Resource 02

Cultural Resource 02 (CR 02) is a historic artifact scatter identified in the central portion of the project area. Investigation revealed CR 02 to be a low-density scatter, situated on a terrace that slopes west towards the unnamed tributary that extends through the project area. Heavy disturbances associated with logging and land clearing activities were observed at the site and in the immediate vicinity.

The boundaries of CR 02 were identified and completely delineated within the project area. In total, 16 shovel test units were excavated at 10-m intervals in the vicinity of the site. Two shovel test units contained cultural materials. In addition, several surface artifacts were observed within the boundaries of the site.

The stratigraphy in Shovel Test TM 37 (Figure 14) represents a typical shovel test profile excavated at CR 02. It consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) humus layer over a pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy loam A horizon. The A horizon extended to a depth of 20 cm. The B horizon was identified as an extremely disturbed strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay. The A horizon in other shovel tests within the site was similarly shallow and typically around 10 to 20 cm deep.

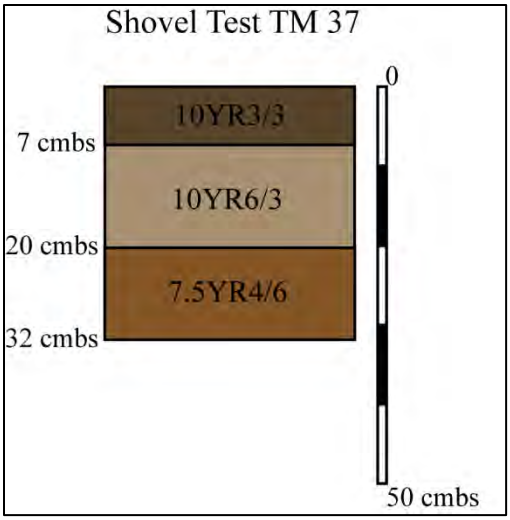

Figure 14. Excavated Soil Profile of Shovel Test TM 37.

The site artifact assemblage was comprised of two amber glass bottle fragments, two colorless glass fragments, one colorless glass jar base, one aqua glass fragment, and one glass marble. All artifacts were either recovered from the top 20 centimeters of an excavated shovel test or recovered from the ground surface. All artifacts observed within excavated shovel tests, as well as a representative sample of artifacts observed on the surface were collected for analysis. A brief description can be found in Table 5.

Table 5. CR 02 Artifact Inventory

Shovel Test Number	Centimeters Below the Surface	Item Count	Description
AH 27	0-20	1	Amber glass bottle fragment
		1	Glass marble
TM 34	0-20	1	Aqua glass fragment
-	-	1	Amber glass bottle fragment
-	-	2	2 colorless glass fragments
-	-	1	1 colorless glass jar base with “SPEAS Co.” stamp

Artifacts observed during site recordation suggest that the site could range from the early 20th-century to the mid-20th century. This determination was based on the identification of the colorless glass jar base with the manufacturers stamp of “SPEAS C.O.” and the identification of a nearby structure on the 1949 Minden, La USGS topographic map.

Research into the SPEAS Vinegar Company revealed that the company was founded by John Wesley Speas in Kansas City, Missouri around 1890 (Bushnell 2019). When John Wesley Speas died in 1931, his son Victor assumed command of the company. During this time, the Speas Vinegar Company grew from a single manufacturing plant in Kansas City, Missouri, to over 20 locations in 14 states across the U.S. Since Victor’s death in 1970, the company has undergone a number of mergers and acquisitions, and today it operates under the name Mizkan Americas (Bushnell 2019).

In general, the site artifact assemblage was extremely sparse and the depositional integrity of the site was almost entirely destroyed. The majority of the surface artifacts, as well as the artifacts recovered in Shovel Test TM 34, were in the vicinity of a relatively large push-pile

that primarily made up the site. It appears that in the 1940s a structure was situated in the vicinity of the site; however, sometime after 1950, the structure was either relocated or demolished and the remnants of the structure were pushed into a pile during the tree clearing and logging operations that occurred during the decades that followed. A crepe myrtle was still growing near the push pile containing the artifacts, but aside from the plant, no cultural features were observed at the site.

Overall, CR 02 was a low-density historic artifact scatter. Heavy disturbances from logging and tree clearing activities were observed at the site. As a result, the site has little to no depositional integrity and it is evidenced by soil mixing observed within the excavated shovel tests. The site also has little potential for future research value. Therefore, based on the disturbed nature of the site, low-density of the artifact assemblage, and lack of subsurface features, CR 02 is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP.

Cultural Resource 03

Cultural Resource 03 (CR 03) is a stack of bricks and stones discovered in the central portion of the project area, just east of a nearby unnamed stream. The feature was identified during the pedestrian investigations and is situated along a two-track road, approximately 70 m west of CR 02. A discarded galvanized steel culvert was also placed next to the stack of bricks, and it appears that the culvert was removed from the nearby stream and relocated to its current location. Extensive disturbances associated with logging and intermittent flooding were observed at the location and a review of historic topographic maps revealed no structures in the immediate vicinity of CR 03.

In order to investigate the feature, nine shovel test units were excavated at 10-m intervals to determine if there was a subsurface artifact expression associated with the feature. All excavated shovel test units were devoid of cultural materials. No other diagnostic or cultural features were observed at the location. As a result, based on the lack of associated cultural materials, the location was determined to be a modern isolated occurrence. In the past several decades, the bricks and stones were likely removed from other nearby historic structures and placed in their current location. At some point, the culvert that protected the two-track road as it crossed the nearby stream was removed and placed next to the stack of bricks and stones for future use.

The lack of depositional integrity, cultural deposits, diagnostic material, and cultural features suggests that the site has no potential for future research value. Based on these factors, CR 03 was determined to be an isolated cultural manifestation and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP.

Cultural Resource 04

Cultural Resource 04 (CR 04) is a historic artifact scatter located just south of the southeastern boundary of the project area. The site is approximately 10 m south of the project boundary and, therefore, outside of the subsurface archaeological survey area. Prior to field investigations, a review of historic topographic maps revealed that a historic structure may have been located nearby, and CR 04 could be related to this previously existing historic structure. Heavy disturbances from past logging and land clearing activities were observed, as well as within the actual project boundary just north of the scatter.

Artifacts observed during the site visit included several sheets of corrugated tin roofing material, a metal 55-gallon drum, multiple tin paint cans, and several bricks. There were also several pieces of metal sheeting fastened together with nails, which appeared to have been the remnants of the walls of a small shed. It is possible that this small structure was the structure identified on the historic topographic maps prior to field investigations.

Since CR 04 was determined to lie just outside of the project boundary, no shovel test units were excavated within the scatter. In order to investigate for subsurface cultural deposits within the direct APE, several shovel test units were excavated at 30-m intervals just north of the scatter, within the project boundary. In total, four shovel test units were excavated in the vicinity of the scatter and all excavated shovel test units were devoid of cultural materials. No diagnostic materials or cultural features were observed within the direct APE of the project at this location.

In general, CR 04 was a low-density historic artifact scatter observed entirely on the surface. Heavy disturbances from past logging and land clearing activities were observed. Since the scatter is located outside of the current project area, no adverse effects are anticipated from future project development. Therefore, it is Fenstermaker's opinion that as long as the project boundary retains its current alignment, no further cultural resource investigations are necessary at CR 04.

Historic Standing Structures Review of Indirect APE

A review for the presence of historic standing structures was conducted on historic aerial imagery from 1969 (Figure 15) and 1975 (Figure 16). Structures identified on the historic resources were then compared to modern aerial imagery collected in 2019 (Figure 17) to determine if they were still present. Based on the review, there were eight potential extant historic structures identified within the 0.5-mile indirect APE.

The 1975 aerial image indicated that a homeplace (Structure #01) and an associated outbuilding (Structure #02) were situated on the west side of Louisiana (LA) State Highway 531, approximately 0.34-mile east of the direct APE. Structure #02, which is approximately 0.24 mile east of the direct APE, may have appeared as early as 1969. Both structures were still visible on the 2019 aerial and a review of Google Earth confirmed that the structures remain to the present day. A tree line encircles the property making it difficult to assess the property, but it appears that Structure #01 is a wood-frame vernacular style home ubiquitous to the area, and that Structure #02 is a tin-roofed storage building. As a result of the distance of Structure #01 and Structure #02 from the direct APE and forested lands between the structures and the direct APE, there will be no indirect visual or auditory impacts on the structures from project development. Furthermore, the structures do not meet any of the criteria (i.e. Criteria A - D) for eligibility into the NRHP. Therefore, for these reasons Structure #01 and Structure #02 are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Structure #03 was identified on the 1969 and 1975 aerials and is located on the west side of LA-531, approximately 0.32-mile east of the direct APE. The structure remained on the 2019 aerial and a review of Google Earth determined that Structure #03 is a manufactured metal storage building that is currently part of a local business. It also appears that the structure may have been constructed within the past three decades and may not be the original structure

identified on the historic aerials. As a result, the structure is not considered to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Structure #04 and Structure #05 were identified on both the 1969 and 1975 aerials and are situated on the east side of LA-531, just over 0.4-mile east the direct APE. Both structures remain on the 2019 aerial. The structures are situated behind a tree line and, as a result, the review of Google Earth was unable to provide much information about either structure. Furthermore, a visual of either structure was not possible since each structure is on private property, away from the public ROW. Observations made from the 2019 aerial imagery suggests that Structure #04 is a metal storage building and Structure #05 is a private residence. Each structure is located on the opposite side of multiple forested areas. Therefore, no adverse effects to either structure are anticipated from development of the project area.

Structure #06, Structure #07, and Structure #08 were identified on both the 1969 and 1975 aerials and are situated at the southern end of W.J. Beck Road, approximately 0.46 miles north of the direct APE. All three structures remain on the 2019 aerial and were observed from a distance during field investigations. Structure #06 is a small, white, wood-frame vernacular house with a shingled roof. Structure #07 is small, yellow, wood-frame vernacular style house that was likely updated in the recent decades. Finally, Structure #08 is a small, blue wood-frame vernacular house with a shingled roof. All three structures are constructed in an architectural style that is ubiquitous to the area. Neither structure meets any of the criteria (i.e. Criteria A - D) for eligibility into the NRHP. Therefore, for these reasons Structure #06, Structure #07, and Structure #08 are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Furthermore, since all three structures are situated on the opposite side of approximately 0.4 miles of forested area, none of the structures are within the viewshed of the direct APE of the project area. Therefore, no adverse effects to the structures are anticipated from development of the project area.

The historic standing structures survey identified eight potential historic structures on historic topographic and aerial imagery. However, none of the structures observed (Structure #01, Structure #02, Structure #03, Structure #06, Structure #07, or Structure #08) on Google Earth, or in the field meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP (i.e. Criteria A-D) and are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Although it is unlikely that either Structure #04 or Structure #05 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a visual observation of either structure was not possible; therefore, recommendations on NRHP eligibility could not be made. However, it is Fenstermaker’s opinion that all eight structures are distant enough from the direct APE of the project that they will not be impacted by project construction. The forested environment surrounding the project area provides a visual and auditory buffer between the direct APE and all identified structures. As a result, there will be no adverse effects to the properties from the proposed construction activities.

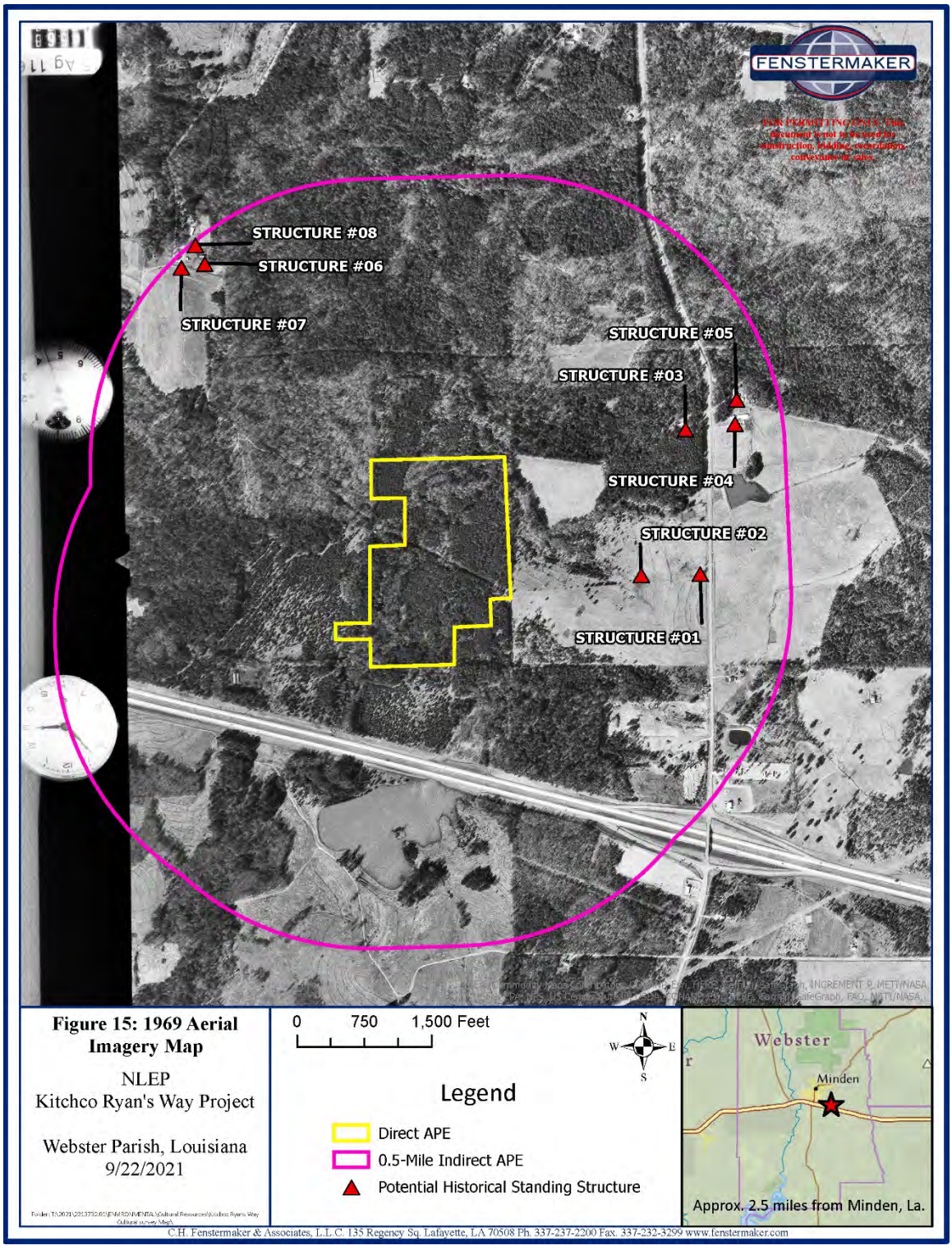

Figure 15. Historic Standing Structures Survey on 1969 aerial image.

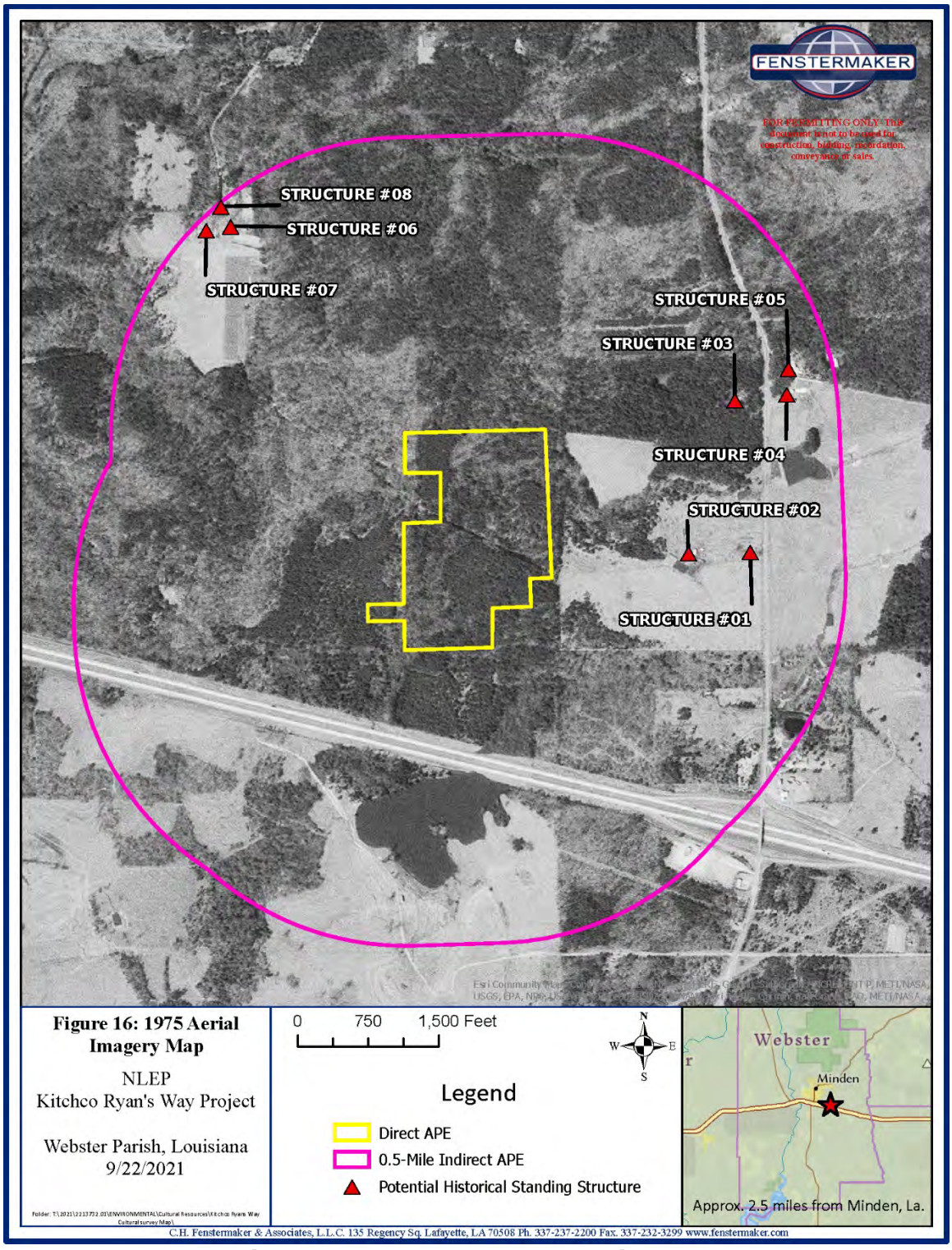

Figure 16. Historic Standing Structures Survey on 1975 aerial image.

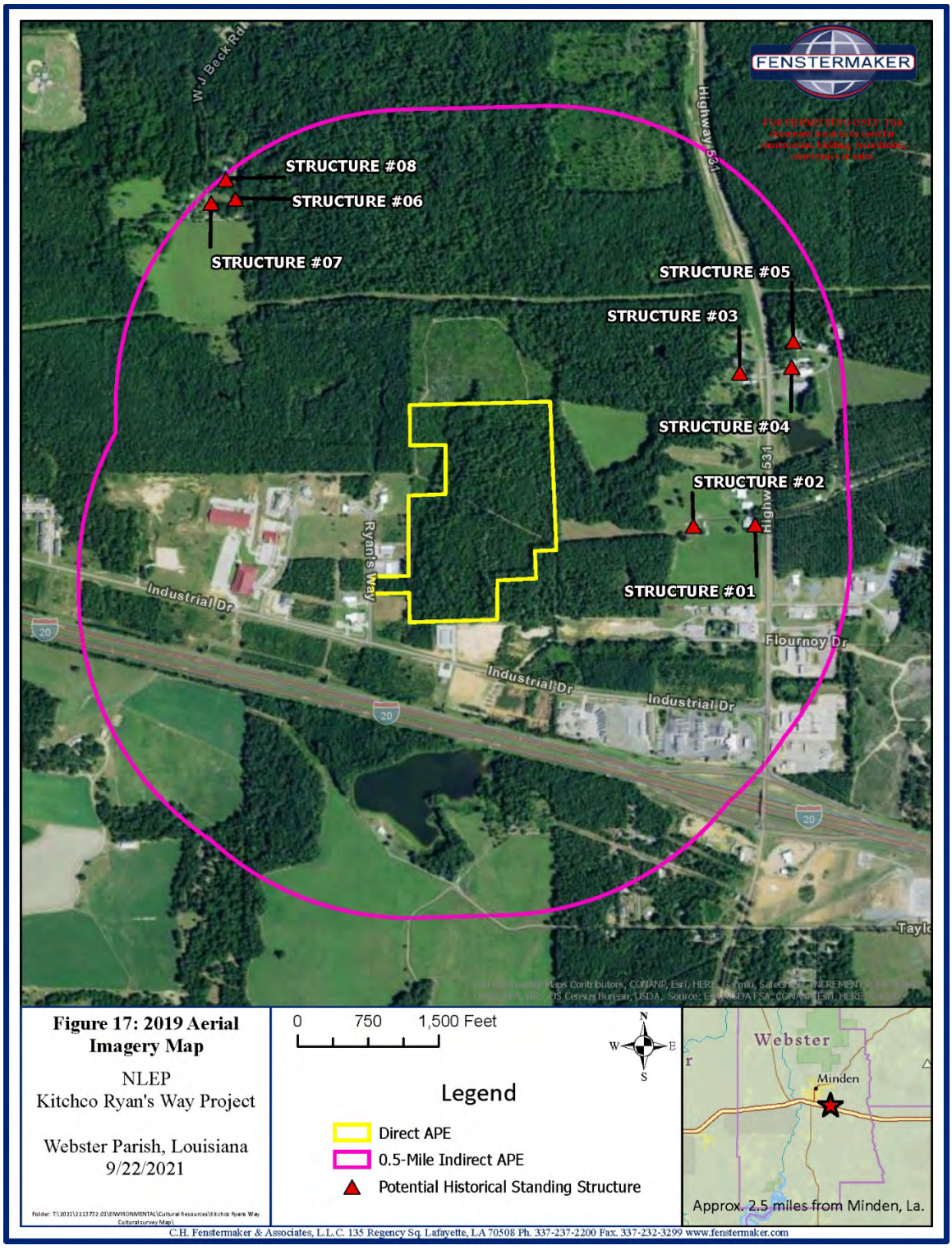

Figure 17. Historic Standing Structures Survey on 2019 aerial image.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of the NLEP, Fenstermaker conducted an intensive cultural resource review and Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way Project in Webster Parish, Louisiana. The project is located on private property on the north side of Industrial Dr., approximately 2.5 miles (4.03 km) southeast of the town of Minden, Louisiana. The project boundary, located northeast of the intersection of Industrial Dr. and Ryan's Way, encompasses an approximately 50-acre property (Latitude 32.5876778˚ N, Longitude -93.2562238˚ W) in Section 35 of Township 19 North, Range 9 West on the Minden South USGS quadrangle map. The proposed project may eventually include the development of the 50-acre parcel of property in an industrial area of Webster Parish, Louisiana (Figure 3).

The cultural resources survey was conducted in anticipation of regulatory requirements for federal environmental and historic preservation legislation, including Section 106 of the NHPA. The survey investigated the potential for historic properties to be affected by future development. Background research involved a review of historic maps and databases of the Louisiana OCD, DOA, and DHP. The NRHP was also reviewed as part of this survey. The review identified five previous cultural resource surveys and a single historic cemetery within one mile (1.6 km) of the direct APE (OCD, DOA 2021). The Louisiana Historic Standing Structures Survey recorded no structures within one mile of the direct APE (OCD, DHP 2021).

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs, as well as field investigations were conducted to assess the indirect APE of the project for the potential presence of historic structures. The review identified eight potential historic structures on historic topographic and aerial imagery. None of the structures observed (Structure #01, Structure #02, Structure #03, Structure #06, Structure #07, or Structure #08) on Google Earth, or in the field meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP (i.e. Criteria A-D) and are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Furthermore, while it is unlikely that either Structure #04 or Structure #05 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a visual observation of either structure was not possible; therefore, recommendations on NRHP eligibility could not be made. However, it is Fenstermaker's opinion that all eight structures are distant enough from the direct APE of the project that they will not be impacted by project construction. The forested environment surrounding the project area provides a visual and auditory buffer between the direct APE and all identified structures. As a result, there will be no adverse effects to the properties from the proposed construction activities.

Fieldwork for the Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on September 1, 2021, and September 2, 2021. The survey included the direct APE of the proposed project. In total, 125 shovel tests were excavated during Phase I investigations. All shovel tests were excavated at a maximum interval of 50-m, but in some cases shovel test intervals were reduced to 30-m. Soils observed throughout the survey area displayed evidence of disturbances from a multitude of factors, including past logging and land clearing operations.

Four cultural resources (CR 01, CR 02, CR 03, and CR 04) were identified during field investigations of the direct APE. At this time, cultural resources identified during field investigations are referred to by the internal resource number. CR 01 was a low-density historic artifact scatter on a terrace overlooking a small, unnamed stream. Heavy disturbances from

logging and land clearing activities were observed at the site. As a result, the site has little to no depositional integrity and it is evidenced by the disturbed nature of the soils. The site also has little potential for future research value. Based on the disturbed nature of the site, low-density of the artifact assemblage, and lack of subsurface features, CR 01 is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP.

CR 02 was a low-density historic artifact scatter. Heavy disturbances from logging and tree clearing activities were observed at the site. As a result, the site has little to no depositional integrity and it is evidenced by soil mixing observed within the excavated shovel tests. The site also has little potential for future research value. Based on the disturbed nature of the site, low-density of the artifact assemblage, and lack of subsurface features, CR 02 is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP.

CR 03 is a stack of bricks and stones with a galvanized steel culvert discovered in the central portion of the direct APE, just east of the stream that runs through the project area. Shovel testing revealed no other cultural materials associated with CR 03. Therefore, it was determined to be an isolated cultural manifestation and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP.

CR 04 was a low-density historic artifact scatter observed entirely on the surface. Heavy disturbances from past logging and land clearing activities were observed at the site. Since the site is located outside of the current project area, no adverse effects to the site are anticipated from future project development. Therefore, it is Fenstermaker's opinion that as long as the project boundary retains its current alignment, no further cultural resource investigations are necessary at CR 04.

In accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C and Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.4), Fenstermaker has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the APE of the proposed Kitchco Ryans Way Project. Based on the results of the current investigation, it was determined that future development of the project area may proceed without affecting historic properties listed, or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Fenstermaker recommends a finding that the proposed project would result in NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED. Therefore, it is the opinion of Fenstermaker that no further cultural resource investigations are necessary for the project, and that future development be allowed to proceed. However, if any cultural resources more than 50 years old or human remains are identified during project construction, work should cease in the immediate area and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted.

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Appendix A
Shovel Test Log

Kitchco Ryans Way Project Shovel Test Log								
Shovel Test Number	**Level**	**Depth (cm below the surface)**	**Primary Soil Type**	**Most Common Color (Munsell)**	**Comments**	**Reason for Termination**	**Presence of Cultural Resources ("positive" - one or more artifacts)**	**Latitude / Longitude**
AH01	1	0-20	silt loam	10YR5/1	terrace; willow, sweetgum, nettle; streambank	sterile clay	negative	32.58590716 N; -93.25838829 W
	2	20-30	clay	7.5YR5/8				
AH02	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR4/6	streambank; water oak, red maple, muskadine; concave	sterile clay	negative	32.58636282 N; -93.25785948 W
AH03	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR4/2	hillslope; disturbed; red maple, elm, american beauty berry	sterile clay	negative	32.58726517 N; -93.25798167 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH04	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR7/3	terrace; red maple, elm, ABB; disturbed	gravel impasse	negative	32.58955743 N; -93.25811456 W
	2	10-30	gravel	10YR5/6				
AH05	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR5/2	hillslope; sweetgum, elm, vines	sterile clay	negative	32.59001534 N; -93.25759017 W
	2	10-20	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH06	1	0-60	silt loam	10YR7/2	hillslope; red maple, elm, ABB	depth	negative	32.58775678 N; -93.25746169 W
AH07	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR4/2	terrace; concave; elm, water oak	sterile clay	negative	32.58690601 N; -93.25741367 W
	2	10-30	clay	10YR5/8				
AH08	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR4/2	terrace; bottomland; red maple, black gum; water table @ 40 cmbs	water table	negative	32.5859722 N; -93.2573708 W
	2	10-40	loamy clay	10YR6/6				
AH09	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR7/6	hillslope; pine, holly, privot	sterile clay	negative	32.58510484 N; -93.25722617 W
	2	10-30	clay	10YR4/6				
AH10	1	0-5	silt loam	10YR4/4	terrace; bottomland; black gum, red maple	sterile clay	negative	32.5855124 N; -93.25785784 W
	2	5-30	clay	10YR4/6				
AH11	1	0-30	clay	10YR5/8	hillslope; sweetgum, red maple, pine	sterile clay	negative	32.58644084 N; -93.2567995 W
AH12	1	0-50	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; elm, red maple, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58736501 N; -93.25687983 W
	2	50-60	clay	7.5YR5/8				
AH13	1	0-60	silt loam	10YR7/3	bottomland terrace; white oak, water oak	sterile clay	negative	32.58821587 N; -93.25694359 W
	2	60-70	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH14	1	0-50	silt loam	10YR7/3	bottomland terrace; white oak, witch hazel	sterile clay	negative	32.58912478 N; -93.25699316 W
	2	50-60	clay	7.5YR5/8				
AH15	1	0-40	silty loam/ gravel	10YR7/3	hillslope; elm, holly	gravel impasse	negative	32.59006547 N; -93.25702943 W
AH16	1	0-60	silt loam	10YR/73	bottomland terrace; elm, red maple, ABB	depth	negative	32.58962484 N; -93.25650467 W
AH17	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; red maple, elm	sterile clay	negative	32.58896266 N; -93.25645917 W
	2	10-30	clay	7.5YR5/8				
AH18	1	0-30	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; pine, red maple, elm	sterile clay	negative	32.58873194 N; -93.25614884 W
	2	30-40	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH19	1	0-30	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; elm, red maple, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58873859 N; -93.256251 W
	2	30-45	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH20	1	0-40	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	hillslope; pine	sterile clay	negative	32.58873885 N; -93.25584895 W
	2	40-50	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH21	1	0-30	silt loam	10YR4/2	hillslope; water oak, pine	sterile clay	5 colorless glass bottle fragments, 1 metal bottle lid	32.58892304 N; -93.25604027 W
	2	30-40	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH22	1	0-20	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; muscadine, pine	sterile clay	negative	32.58899816 N; -93.25603361 W
	2	20-30	sandy clay	10YR/58				
AH23	1	0-50	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; pine, white oak, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58892448 N; -93.25626054 W
	2	50-60	clay	10YR5/8				

Shovel Test Number	Level	Depth (cm below the surface)	Primary Soil Type	Most Common Color (Munsell)	Comments	Reason for Termination	Presence of Cultural Resources ("positive" - one or more artifacts)	Latitude / Longitude
AH24	1	0-60	silt loam	10YR7/3	terrace; pine, southern red oak, ABB	depth	negative	32.58892486 N; -93.25583172 W
AH25	1	0-30	clay	10YR4/6	hillslope; pine, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58857422 N; -93.2560647 W
AH26	1	0-30	silt loam	10YR7/3	hillslope; pine, red maple, elm	sterile clay	negative	32.58826517 N; -93.256424 W
	2	30-40	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH27	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8	terrace; green ash	sterile clay	1 amber glass bottle fragment, 1 glass marble	32.58810734 N; -93.255847 W
AH28	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8	terrace; green ash	sterile clay	negative	32.58783531 N; -93.25625758 W
AH29	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8	hilltop; white oak, water oak, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58737408 N; -93.25639933 W
AH30	1	0-5	silt loam	10YR4/4	hillslope; sweetgum, pine, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58645851 N; -93.2563295 W
	2	5-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH31	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8	hillslope; water oak, holly, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58556684 N; -93.25623717 W
AH32	1	0-30	clay	5YR5/8	hillslope; holly, elm, privot	sterile clay	negative	32.58512493 N; -93.25673716 W
AH33	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR5/8	hillslope; green ash, red bud	sterile clay	negative	32.58810371 N; -93.25574476 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR3/2				
AH34	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8	terrace; privot, red bud	sterile clay	negative	32.58818677 N; -93.25584468 W
AH35	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR4/2	terrace; privot, buckwheat vine	sterile clay	negative	32.58791068 N; -93.25584934 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8				
AH36	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR6/2	hillslope; wisteria, red bud, sweet gum	sterile clay	negative	32.587924 N; -93.2560568 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8				
AH37	1	0-20	silt loam	10YR6/2	hillslope; elm, pine, wisteria	sterile clay	negative	32.58826692 N; -93.25604128 W
	2	20-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8				
AH38	1	0-16	silt loam	10YR6/2	hilltop; holly, red maple, water oak	sterile clay	negative	32.590073 N; -93.255929 W
	2	16-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
AH39	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR6/2	terrace; elm, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58923503 N; -93.25543599 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8				
AH40	1	0-5	silt loam	10YR6/2	terrace; pine, southern red oak, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58829642 N; -93.25534115 W
	2	5-20	sandy clay	10YR6/8				
AH41	1	0-20	sandy clay	10YR6/8	terrace; pine, privot, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58785266 N; -93.25530936 W
AH42	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8	hillslope; pine, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58649934 N; -93.25578767 W
AH43	1	0-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8	hillslope; pine, sweetgum, holly	sterile clay	negative	32.58561619 N; -93.25571832 W
AH44	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR5/4	hillslope; pine, sweetgum, holly	sterile clay	negative	32.58697317 N; -93.25523867 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR6/8				
AH45	1	0-20	clay loam	7.5YR5/8	terrace; pine, ABB, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58611311 N; -93.25469843 W
	2	20-30	clay	2.5YR4/8				
AH46	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR5/2	terrace; pine, sweetgum, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58675734 N; -93.25471817 W
	2	10-30	sandy clay	10YR5/8				

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AH47	1	0-5	clay loam	7.5YR5/8	hillslope; pine, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.58701857 N; -93.2544665 W
	2	5-30	clay	2.5YR4/8				
AH48	1	0-10	silt loam	10YR6/4	terrace; pine, sweetgum, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58747034 N; -93.25421517 W
	2	10-30	clay	2.5YR4/8				
AH49	1	0-20	silt loam	10YR6/4	terrace; pine, sweetgum, ABB	sterile clay	negative	32.58789743 N; -93.25425289 W
	2	20-30	clay	5YR5/8				
AH50	1	0-30	silt loam	10YR6/8	hillslope; blackjack oak, sweetgum, greenbriar	sterile clay	negative	32.58877613 N; -93.25483189 W
	2	30-40	clay	5YR5/8				
AH51	1	0-30	silt loam	10YR6/4	hillslope; white oak, elm, blackjack oak	sterile clay	negative	32.58924 N; -93.25489434 W
	2	30-40	clay	7.5YR6/8				
AH52	1	0-50	silt loam	10YR6/4	streambank; water oak, sweetgum	depth	negative	32.58974267 N; -93.2543965 W
AH53	1	0-30	sandy clay	7.5YR5/6	terrace; pine, sweetgum	sterile clay	negative	32.59014784 N; -93.25440434 W
AH54	1	0-20	silt loam	10YR5/2	hillslope; water oak, red maple, muscadine	sterile clay	negative	32.58785467 N; -93.25680117 W
	2	20-30	sandy clay	7.5YR5/6				
AH55	1	0-30	sandy clay	7.5YR5/6	hillslope; water oak, red bud	sterile clay	negative	32.58787301 N; -93.25648217 W
AH56	1	0-20	silt loam	10YR5/2	hillslope; water oak	sterile clay	negative	32.58787776 N; -93.25659295 W
	2	20-30	sandy clay	7.5YR5/6				
PM01	1	0-12	sandy clay loam	10YR5/4 with 10YR5/6 mottles	hillslope; trail side; ash, maple; compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58810189 N; -93.25564723 W
	2	12-26	loamy clay	10YR6/6 with 10YR5/8 mottles				
PM02	1	0-18	sandy clay loam	10YR5/3 with 10YR3/2 mottles	hillslope; forested; pine, white oak; moderately compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58830206 N; -93.25585885 W
	2	18-29	loamy clay	10YR5/8 with 10YR5/6 mottles				
PM03	1	0-14	sandy clay loam	10YR5/4 with 10YR4/3 mottles	hillslope; forested; pine, wisteria; moderately compct; dry; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58802617 N; -93.25584968 W
	2	14-22	loamy clay	10YR5/4 with 10YR6/6 mottles				
PM04	1	0-10	sandy clay loam	10YR4/2 with 10YR5/3 mottles	hillslope; forested; pine, blackjack oak, ABB; moderately compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58810945 N; -93.25615572 W
	2	10-35	loamy clay	10YR6/4 with 10YR5/3 mottles				
PM05	1	0-8	silty clay loam	10YR6/4 with 10YR3/2 mottles	gradual slope; open forested; stream side; white oak, witchaze; mod. Compact, dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58963017 N; -93.25595784 W
	2	8-28	silty clay	10YR6/4				
PM06	1	0-10	silty clay loam	10YR4/2	undulating; thick forest; red oak, ABB, holly; mod. Compact; dry; heavy stone	solid rock	negative	32.5887728 N; -93.25543118 W
	2	10-21	silty clay	10YR4/3				
PM07	1	0-9	sandy loam	10YR2/2 with 10YR3/3 mottles	hillslope; forest; sweetgum, pine, holly; mod compact; dry; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58692204 N; -93.25581622 W
	2	9-22	sandy clay loam	10YR5/4 with 10YR5/6 mottles				
PM08	1	0-20	sandy loam	10YR4/4 with 10YR3/2 mottles	ridge; forest; mod. Loose; moist; pine, sweetgum, holly; stone gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58609206 N; -93.25521896 W
	2	20-50	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				

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PM09	1	0-18	sandy loam	10YR6/6 with 10YR5/6 mottles	hillslope; forest; pine, cedar; mod. Loose; moist	sterile clay	negative	32.58741234 N; -93.25532751 W
	2	18-45	sandy clay	10YR5/6 with 10YR5/8 mottles				
PM10	1	0-7	sandy loam	10YR3/4 with 10YR3/3 mottles	hillslope; forest; underbrush; pine, sweetgum, white oak; compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58680825 N; -93.25449345 W
	2	7-20	sandy clay loam	7.5YR4/6				
PM11	1	0-12	sandy clay loam	10YR5/3 with 10YR6/4 mottles	hillslope; forested; pine, white oak; compact; dry; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58699009 N; -93.25419281 W
	2	12-21	silty clay	10YR5/3 with 10YR6/4 mottles				
PM12	1	0-10	sandy clay loam	10YR6/4 with 10YR3/2 mottles	hillslope; forested; pine, sweetgum, ABB; compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58745018 N; -93.25474388 W
	2	10-25	silty clay	7.5YR5/6				
PM13	1	0-12	sandy clay loam	10YR7/3 with 10YR4/2 mottles	hillslope; forest; pine, greenbriar, sweegum; compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58836767 N; -93.25481693 W
	2	12-31	silty clay	10YR6/8 with 10YR7/3 mottles				
PM14	1	0-15	sandy clay loam	10YR6/3 with 10YR4/2 mottles	hillslope; forest; sweetgum; holly, yaupon, white oak; mod. Compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58879901 N; -93.25428639 W
	2	15-39	silty clay	10YR5/6 with 10YR6/4 and 10YR4/2 mottles				
PM15	1	0-6	silty clay loam	10YR6/3 with 10YR3/2 mottles	hillslope; forest; pine, holly; compact; dry; gravel/stone inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.59016349 N; -93.2548687 W
	2	6-20	silty clay	10YR5/4 with 10YR6/3 mottles				
PM16	1	0-12	silty clay loam	10YR5/3 with 10YR4/6 mottles	maintained trail; forested; wisteria, pine; moderately compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58794451 N; -93.25669936 W
	2	12-30	silty clay	10YR4/4 with 10YR4/3 mottles				
PM17	1	0-15	silty clay loam	10YR4/2 with 10YR3/2 mottles	terrace; forest; pine, blackjack oak; mod. Compact; dry	sterile clay	negative	32.58804617 N; -93.25667812 W
	2	15-35	silty clay	10YR7/4				
TM01	1	0-9	humus	10YR2/2	terrace; forest; pine, elm, sweetgum; moist; mod. Loose; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58589967 N; -93.258915 W
	2	9-33	fine sandy loam	10YR5/4				
	3	33-52	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6 with 10YR6/4 mottles				
TM02	1	0-9	humus	10YR3/2	terrace; forest; pine, elm, sweetgum; moist; mod. Loose; few gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58592342 N; -93.25787867 W
	2	9-41	silt loam	10YR6/3				
	3	41-52	silty clay loam	10YR5/2 with 7.5YR4/4 mottles				
TM03	1	0-41	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	terrace; forest; pine, elm, sweetgum; moist; mod. Loose; few gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58683948 N; -93.25791411 W
	2	41-71	fine sandy loam	10YR7/2				
TM04	1	0-11	humus	10YR3/3	terrace; forest; pine, elm, sweetgum; moist; mod. Loose; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58774984 N; -93.2579755 W
	2	11-31	fine sandy loam	7.5YR6/3				
	3	31-52	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				

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TM05	1	0-12	humus	10YR3/2	terrace; forest; pine, elm, sweetgum; moist; mod. Loose; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.59002184 N; -93.25810417 W
	2	12-45	fine sandy loam	10YR3/2				
	3	45-59	sandy clay	5YR5/8				
TM06	1	0-7	humus	10YR3/2	toeslope; forest; pine; dry; mod. Compact; heavey gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58956851 N; -93.25757533 W
	2	7-28	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3				
	3	28-43	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM07	1	0-9	humus	10YR3/2	toeslope; forest; red oak, white oak, sweetgum; dry; mod. Compact; heavy gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58735064 N; -93.25740981 W
	2	9-41	fine sandy loam	10YR3/3				
	3	41-52	sandy clay	10YR5/2 with 7.5YR4/4 mottles				
TM08	1	0-38	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	toeslope; forest; red oak, white oak, sweetgum; dry; mod. Compact; heavy gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58645717 N; -93.25732617 W
	2	38-59	sandy clay loam	10YR6/2 with 10YR6/6 mottles				
TM09	1	0-22	sandy clay loam	10YR6/6 with 10YR6/4 mottles	toeslope; forest; red oak, white oak, sweetgum; dry; mod. Compact; heavy gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58553667 N; -93.25728534 W
	2	22-57	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4				
TM10	1	0-9	humus	10YR2/2	toeslope; forest; red oak, white oak, sweetgum; dry; mod. Compact; heavy gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58506534 N; -93.25779933 W
	2	9-49	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6				
	3	49-73	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3				
TM11	1	0-39	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	toeslope; red oak, water oak, sweetgum; loose; moist; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58601851 N; -93.25682283 W
	2	39-54	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM12	1	0-54	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6	toeslope; red oak, water oak, sweetgum; loose; moist; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58690151 N; -93.25681467 W
	2	54-65	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM13	1	0-51	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	toeslope; red oak, water oak, sweetgum; loose; moist; gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58782651 N; -93.25689667 W
	2	51-73	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6				
TM14	1	0-40	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	toeslope; red oak, water oak, sweetgum; loose; moist; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58864251 N; -93.25690684 W
	2	40-55	sandy clay	7.5YR5/6 with 10YR6/3				
TM15	1	0-29	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	toeslope; red oak, water oak, sweetgum; loose; moist; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58960901 N; -93.25702484 W
	2	29-51	sandy clay	5YR5/8				
TM16	1	0-6	humus	10YR3/2	toeslope; forest; red oak, elm, water oak; mod. Compact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.59007198 N; -93.25649168 W
	2	6-44	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6				
	3	44-59	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM17	1	0-31	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	toeslope; forest; red oak, elm, water oak; mod. Compact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58915175 N; -93.256475 W
	2	31-54	sandy clay	10YR5/8				
TM18	1	0-37	fine sandy loam	10YR5/4	toeslope; forest; red oak, elm, water oak; mod. Compact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58899384 N; -93.2561705 W
	2	37-55	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				

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TM19	1	0-37	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	center of resource; forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58874234 N; -93.25605383 W
	2	37-54	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM20	1	0-17	fine sandy loam	10YR5/4	center of resource; forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58873998 N; -93.25592384 W
	2	17-37	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM21	1	0-49	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58885162 N; -93.2560419 W
	2	49-58	sandy clay	5YR4/6				
TM22	1	0-50	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58908587 N; -93.25603332 W
	2	50-57	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM23	1	0-47	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58892457 N; -93.25615169 W
	2	47-55	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM24	1	0-27	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6	forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58892175 N; -93.25593502 W
	2	27-43	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM25	1	0-40	fine sandy loam	10YR5/6	forest; pine, white oak, swamp chestnut oak; mod. Compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58865447 N; -93.25605515 W
	2	40-55	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM26	1	0-42	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	toeslope; forest; red oak, elm, water oak; mod. Compact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58872467 N; -93.25644984 W
	2	42-51	sandy clay	7.5YR5/6				
TM27	1	0-31	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	toeslope; forest; red oak, elm, water oak; mod. Compact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58808569 N; -93.25626081 W
	2	31-47	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM28	1	0-12	fine sandy loam	10YR5/3	toeslope; next to road; disturbed; ext. compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58784839 N; -93.255838 W
	2	12-27	sandy clay	5YR4/6				
TM29	1	0-45	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6	toeslope; next to road; disturbed; ext. compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58783182 N; -93.25640147 W
	2	45-56	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM30	1	0-15	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	toeslope; next to road; disturbed; ext. compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58694667 N; -93.25633017 W
	2	15-30	sandy clay	5YR4/6				
TM31	1	0-27	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6	toeslope; next to road; disturbed; ext. compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58601351 N; -93.25626667 W
	2	27-50	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM32	1	0-7	humus	10YR3/2	toeslope; next to road; disturbed; ext. compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58515234 N; -93.25621135 W
	2	7-20	fine sandy loam	10YR5/3				
	3	20-39	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM33	1	0-35	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	toeslope; next to road; disturbed; ext. compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58556401 N; -93.25676767 W
	2	35-55	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM34	1	0-48	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	within push pile; ext. disturbed	depth	1 aqua glass fragement	32.5880913 N; -93.25604061 W
	2	48-62	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM35	1	0-7	humus	10YR3/3	terrace; ext. dense brush; copact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.5881036 N; -93.2559637 W
	2	7-40	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3				
	3	40-53	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				

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TM36	1	0-37	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	terrace; ext. dense brush; copact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58800551 N; -93.25604855 W
	2	37-51	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM37	1	0-7	humus	10YR3/3	terrace; ext. dense brush; copact; dry; mod. Gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58818713 N; -93.25604247 W
	2	7-20	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3				
	3	20-32	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM38	1	0-9	humus	10YR3/3	sideslope; forest; holly, hickory, water oak; loose; dry; few gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58920417 N; -93.25591584 W
	2	9-41	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4				
	3	41-53	sandy clay loam	7.5YR5/6				
TM39	1	0-20	fine sandy loam	10YR6/6	sideslope; forest; holly, hickory, water oak; loose; dry; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.59008267 N; -93.25547517 W
	2	20-33	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM40	1	0-40	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	sideslope; forest; holly, hickory, water oak; loose; dry; few gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58967395 N; -93.25551557 W
	2	40-75	fine sandy loam	10YR7/4				
TM41	1	0-22	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	sideslope; forest; holly, hickory, water oak; loose; dry; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58738367 N; -93.25580517 W
	2	22-35	sandy clay	5YR5/8				
TM42	1	0-7	humus	10YR3/2	sideslope; forest; holly, hickory, water oak; loose; dry; few gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58603734 N; -93.25572284 W
	2	7-17	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4				
	3	17-34	sandy clay	5YR4/6				
TM43	1	0-24	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	hillslope; pine forest; logged; dry; disturbed; compact; heavy gravels	sterile clay	negative	32.58655567 N; -93.255278 W
	2	24-38	sandy clay	5YR5/8				
TM44	1	0-15	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	hillslope; pine forest; logged; dry; disturbed; compact; heavy gravels	sterile clay	negative	32.58654619 N; -93.254687 W
	2	15-30	sandy clay	5YR5/8				
TM45	1	0-35	fine sandy loam	10YR5/4	hillslope; pine forest; logged; dry; disturbed; compact; heavy gravels	sterile clay	negative	32.58700317 N; -93.25473367 W
	2	35-48	sandy clay	7.5YR5/8				
TM46	1	0-24	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	hillslope; pine forest; logged; dry; disturbed; compact; heavy gravels	sterile clay	negative	32.58787351 N; -93.2548135 W
	2	24-37	sandy clay	7.5YR4/6				
TM47	1	0-37	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	hillslope; pine forest; logged; dry; disturbed; compact; heavy gravels	depth	negative	32.58839377 N; -93.25428511 W
	2	37-51	sandy clay loam	7.5YR6/6				
TM48	1	0-39	fine sandy loam	10YR4/3	slope; forest; water oak, pine, red oak; compact; dry; gravel inclusions	depth	negative	32.58923334 N; -93.254346 W
	2	39-60	sandy clay loam	7.5YR5/6				
TM49	1	0-37	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	slope; forest; water oak, pine, red oak; compact; dry; gravel inclusions	sterile clay	negative	32.58967517 N; -93.25491134 W
	2	37-52	sandy clay	5YR5/8				
TM50	1	0-37	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	terrace; forest; sweetgum, white oak; compact; dry; few inclusions	depth	negative	32.58767056 N; -93.25669424 W
	2	37-60	sandy clay loam	7.5YR5/6				
TM51	1	0-40	fine sandy loam	10YR6/3	terrace; forest; sweetgum, white oak; compact; dry; few inclusions	depth	negative	32.58777395 N; -93.25669357 W
	2	40-63	fine sandy loam	1YR6/3 with 7.5YR5/8 mottles				
TM52	1	0-34	fine sandy loam	10YR6/4	terrace; forest; sweetgum, white oak; compact; dry; few inclusions	depth	negative	32.58786469 N; -93.25670319 W
	2	34-54	fine sandy loam	10YR5/4 with 7.5YR5/6 mottles				

Appendix B.

Project Photographs

General environmental photograph taken at Shovel Test TM 01, facing north.

Planview photograph of Shovel Test TM 02.

General environmental photograph taken at Shovel Test TM 16, facing south.

General overview photograph of CR 01 taken at Shovel Test TM 19, facing east.

Corrugated tin roofing sheet observed on the surface of CR 01, facing south.

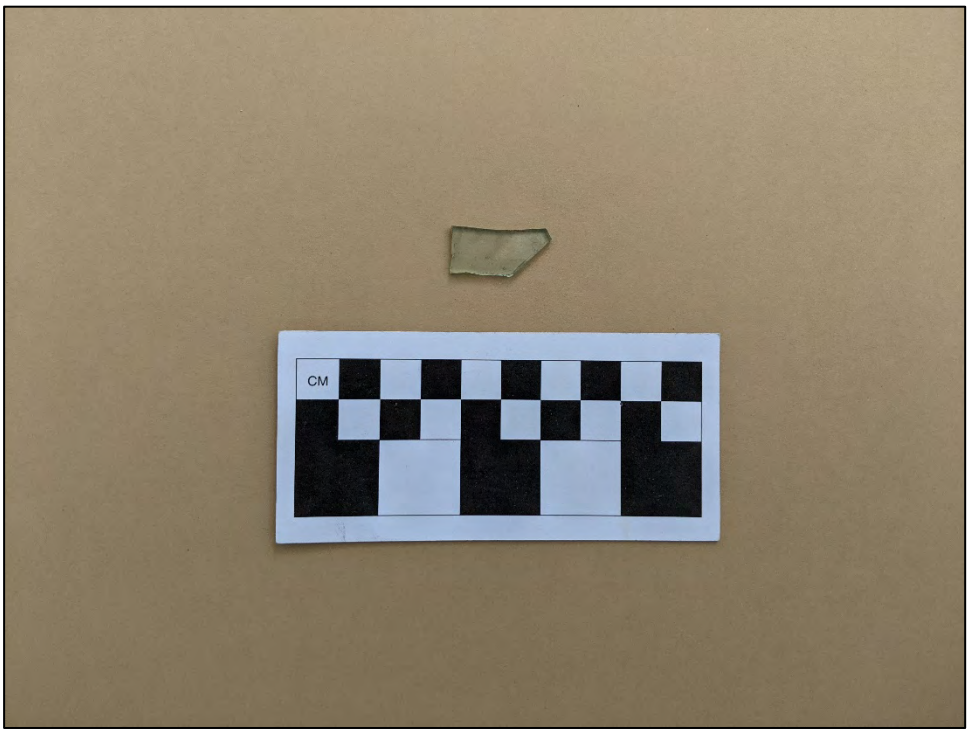
Artifacts identified within Shovel Test AH 21 at CR 01.

Push pile observed within CR 02. Photograph taken at Shovel Test TM 34, facing north.

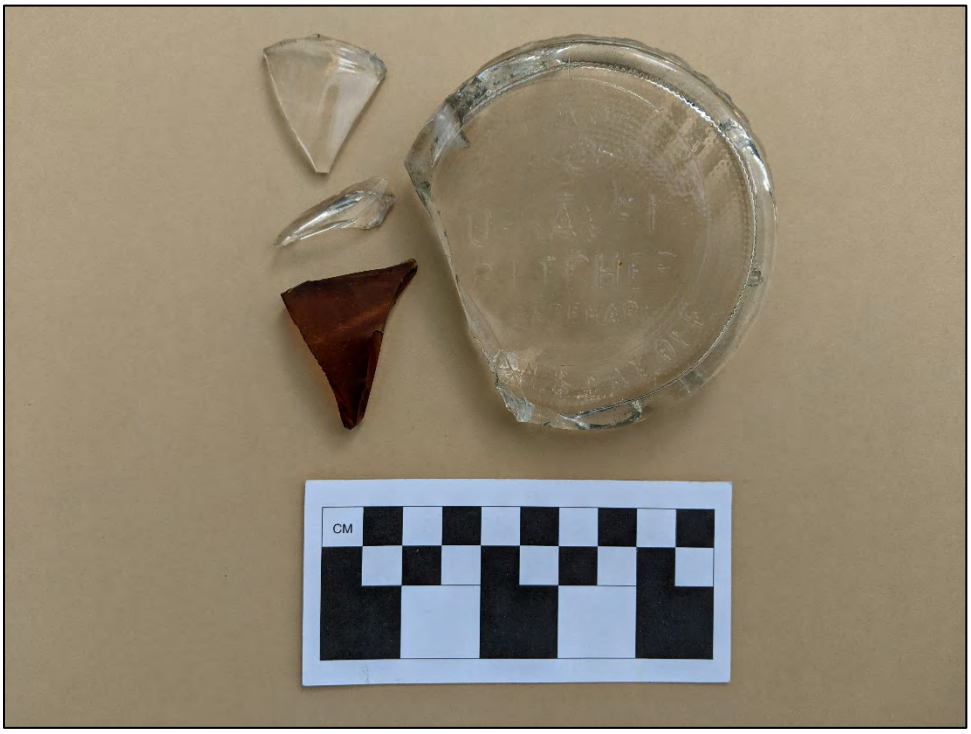
General overview photograph of CR 02 taken near Shovel Test TM 37, facing east.

Planview photograph of Shovel Test 37.

Artifacts identified within Shovel Test AH 27 at CR 02.



Artifacts identified within Shovel Test TM 34 at CR 02.



Artifacts observed on the ground surface of CR 02.

Photograph of the brick scatter and galvanized steel culvert at CR 03, facing north.

Photograph of the corrugated tin scatter at CR 04 just outside of the project boundary, facing south.

Photograph of Structure #06 in the northern portion of the indirect APE, facing south.

Photograph of Structure #08 in the northern portion of the indirect APE, facing east.

Appendix C

SHPO Correspondence

From:	Chip McGimsey
To:	Todd McLeod
Subject:	RE: Fenstermaker-Webster Parish 50-Acre Project-Cultural Resource Consultation-TMcLeod-20210827
Date:	Friday, August 27, 2021 12:58:11 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Todd,
I agree that this tract can be surveyed at a low-probability. I want to be sure you are aware that because this is a LED project and there is no 106 involved, our report review letter will not provide an effect determination. We do say what our recommendation would be if consultation with a federal agency became necessary.

Chip McGimsey
State Archaeologist
Division of Archaeology
225-219-4598
cmcgimsey@crt.la.gov

From: Todd McLeod [mailto:toddm@fenstermaker.com]
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2021 10:40 AM
To: Chip McGimsey <cmcgimsey@crt.la.gov>
Cc: Chad Soileau <chads@fenstermaker.com>
Subject: Fenstermaker-Webster Parish 50-Acre Project-Cultural Resource Consultation-TMcLeod-20210827

Good morning Dr. McGimsey,

I hope this email finds you well. I have an upcoming project that I would like your guidance on today. The project is an approximate 50-acre site in Webster Parish, La, approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Minden, Louisiana. The cultural resources investigations for this project are being conducted in compliance with the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. I was hoping that I could get a little guidance about how to proceed with the cultural resources review for this project and your opinion regarding our proposed survey protocol.

As I previously mentioned, the survey area is approximately 50-acres and is situated on the slopes straddling an unnamed tributary that meanders southwest towards Cooley Branch. A review of the La Cultural Resources Map revealed that a historic cemetery (Burns Cemetery) is the only recorded cultural resource within a 1-mile radius of the project area and four previous surveys have been conducted within 1-mile of the project area. The nearest recorded archaeological site (16WE159) is approximately 1.7 miles south of the project area. The site, known as the Shadows Estate, is an historic site dating to the 19th-century and also contains a structure listed on the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). A review of the Historic Preservation Cultural Resources Map indicated that there are no Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) properties within 1-mile of the project area. According to the Soil Web, the soils within the project area primarily consist of a loams over relatively shallow clay or sandy clay loam. As a result, the subsoil throughout most of the project area is relatively shallow.

Based on this information, I feel that the project is primarily within a low probability area. The stream that passes through the project area appears to be rather faint such as an ephemeral or intermittent stream. Therefore, I think it is unlikely that it is a reliable enough water source which would sustain sites typically considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition, the relatively steep slopes adjacent to the stream (especially on the east side) would reduce the probability for significant cultural materials, and the lack of known archaeological sites within 1-mile of the project area supports this, as well. However, a topographic map from 1948, did reveal that there were possibly three structures within the project area at that time, so I would increase the shovel test interval to 30-meters in the immediate vicinity of their previous locations.

In summary, I think that surveying the project area at a 50-m interval, except for the immediate vicinity surrounding the potential structures identified on the 1948 map is sufficient to investigate the area for cultural resources. For this particular project area, I think that the 50-m interval shovel test grid will pick up cultural materials should they exist within the survey boundary. We will also conduct an online review for historic standing structures within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area which will be included in the report of findings. In your opinion, do you agree with my assessment of the project area and the proposed survey protocol?

I have attached a kmz of the project boundary and an image containing a topographic map of the project in relation to recorded cultural resources (depicted in blue).

Thank you very much for your time and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Have a great day,

Todd McLeod

FENSTERMAKER

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Click here to send a file to Todd McLeod