



a better environment

PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Prepared for:

Liberty Renewables Inc.

90 State Street, Suite 700
Albany, NY 12207
<https://liberty-renewables.com/>



May 2023

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

NYSHPO Project Review Number:	21PR03987
Involved State and Federal Agencies:	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (Section 14.09); New York State Office of Renewable Energy Services (ORES) (Section 94-c Application)
Phase of Survey:	Phase IA Archaeological Survey
Location Information:	Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle:	<i>Scipio Center, NY; Moravia, NY; Genoa, NY</i>
Survey Area:	
Facility Description:	A proposed 100-megawatt (MW) wind-powered electric generating project consisting of up to 22 wind turbines and supporting infrastructure.
Facility Site:	An approximately 5,043-acre area of land under consideration to host the proposed Facility.
Archaeological Resources Overview:	There are no reported archaeological sites within the Facility Site; one reported archaeological site is located within 1 mile of the Facility Site.
Report Authors:	Matthew Victor Weiss, RPA; Moira Magni; Nicole Fragnito; Andrew Roblee
Date of Report:	May 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Purpose of the Investigation	1
1.2	Facility Location and Description.....	2
1.3	Agency Guidelines and Stakeholder Outreach	5
2.0	BACKGROUND AND SITE HISTORY	6
2.1	Geology and Soils.....	6
2.2	Existing Conditions.....	9
2.3	Previous Archaeological Surveys	10
2.4	Previously Identified Archaeological Sites	12
2.5	Cemeteries.....	13
2.6	History of the Facility Site	13
3.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN	24
3.1	GIS-Based Archaeological Sensitivity Model	24
3.2	Phase IB Archaeological Survey Methodology	28
3.3	Actions Taken in the Event of Discovery of Human Remains.....	30
3.4	Phase IB Archaeological Survey Reports and Delivery of Electronic Data	30
4.0	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	31
4.1	Summary of Phase IA Archaeology Survey.....	31
4.2	Summary of Phase IB Survey Recommendations.....	31
5.0	REFERENCES.....	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Facility Site Surficial Geology (NYSM, 1999).....	7
Table 2.	Previous Archaeological Surveys within 500-feet of the Facility Site	10

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Regional Facility Location	1
Figure 2.	Facility Site	4
Figure 3.	Facility Site Topography and Surficial Geology.....	8
Figure 4.	Previous Archaeological Surveys.....	11
Figure 5.	1964 Unknown <i>The Land of the Cayugas</i>	12
Figure 6.	1792 De Witt <i>State-Map of New-York</i>	17
Figure 7.	1829 Burr <i>Map of the County of Cayuga</i>	18

Figure 8. 1853 Geil <i>Map of Cayuga County, New York</i>	20
Figure 9. 1902 USGS <i>Auburn, Genoa, Moravia, and Skaneateles, NY</i> 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles...	22
Figure 10. 1943 USGS <i>Genoa, Moravia, Owasco, and Scipio, NY</i> 1:31680 Topographic Quadrangles	23
Figure 11. Archaeological Sensitivity Model	26

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Cultural Resources Correspondence	
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ABSTRACT

Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C. conducted a Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the Agricola Wind Project (the Facility) on behalf of Liberty Renewables Inc. The Facility is a 100-megawatt wind-powered electric generating project located within the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York. The Facility Site is 5,043-acres, of which **Begin Confidential Information** < [REDACTED] > **End Confidential Information** was identified as having elevated archaeological sensitivity for archaeological sites. Construction of the proposed Facility will include ground disturbing activities that have the potential to impact archaeological resources. The area of potential effect (APE) will include all areas within the limits of disturbance for proposed construction activities and will be determined based on the Facility Design, which is in the process of being developed by Liberty Renewables Inc. Portions of the APE that are within areas of Elevated Sensitivity for archaeological resources will be subjected to Phase IB survey consistent with the archaeological sensitivity field methods and research design presented in this report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Liberty Renewables Inc. (the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted a Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the proposed Agricola Wind Project (the Facility), located in the Towns of Venice and Scipio, in Cayuga County, New York. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSHPO), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and other New York State and/or federal agencies in their review of the Facility under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law, Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law, and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as applicable. Please note that this report addresses only archaeological resources; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on historic architectural resources has been (and will continue to be) provided to NYSHPO under separate cover.

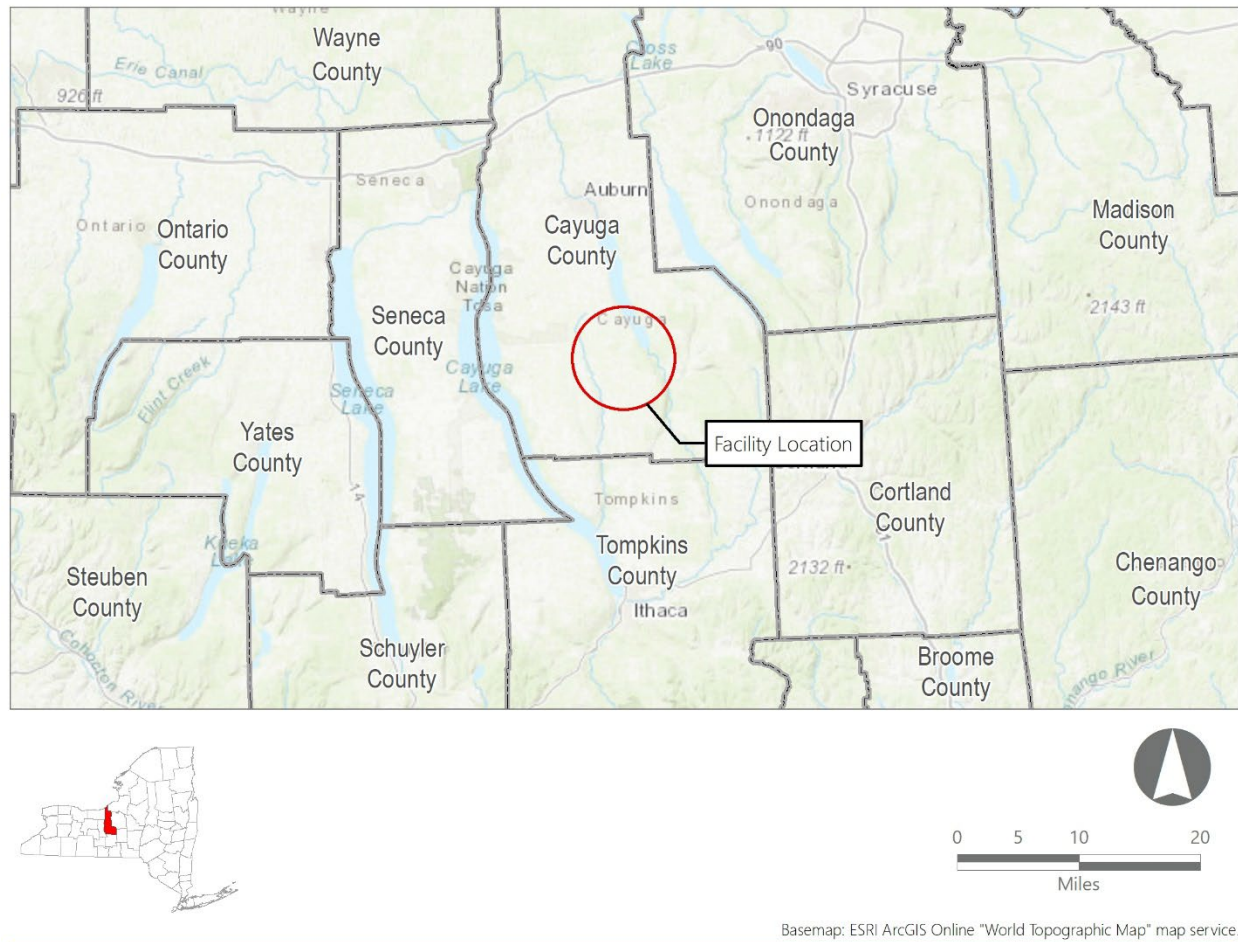
1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

The purpose of the Phase IA Archaeological Survey is to:

- Describe previously identified archaeological resources and/or sites of cultural or religious significance that are located within the Facility Site; and,
- Propose a methodology to identify archaeological resources within the Facility Site, evaluate their eligibility for the State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP), and assess the potential effect of the Facility on those resources.

All cultural resources studies undertaken by EDR are conducted by or under the supervision of professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology and historic preservation (36 CFR 61), as appropriate. This Phase IA report was prepared in accordance with applicable portions of NYSHPO's Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements (NYSHPO, 2005).

Figure 1. Regional Facility Location



1.2 Facility Location and Description

The proposed Facility is an approximately 100-megawatt (MW) wind-powered electric generating project located within the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York (Figure 1). The Facility layout is still in development and will consist of up to 22 wind turbines and supporting infrastructure, which will include access roads, collection lines, meteorological towers, laydown yards, a collection substation, and an associated point-of-interconnection (POI), as well as other Facility components.

The following terms are used throughout this document to describe the proposed project:

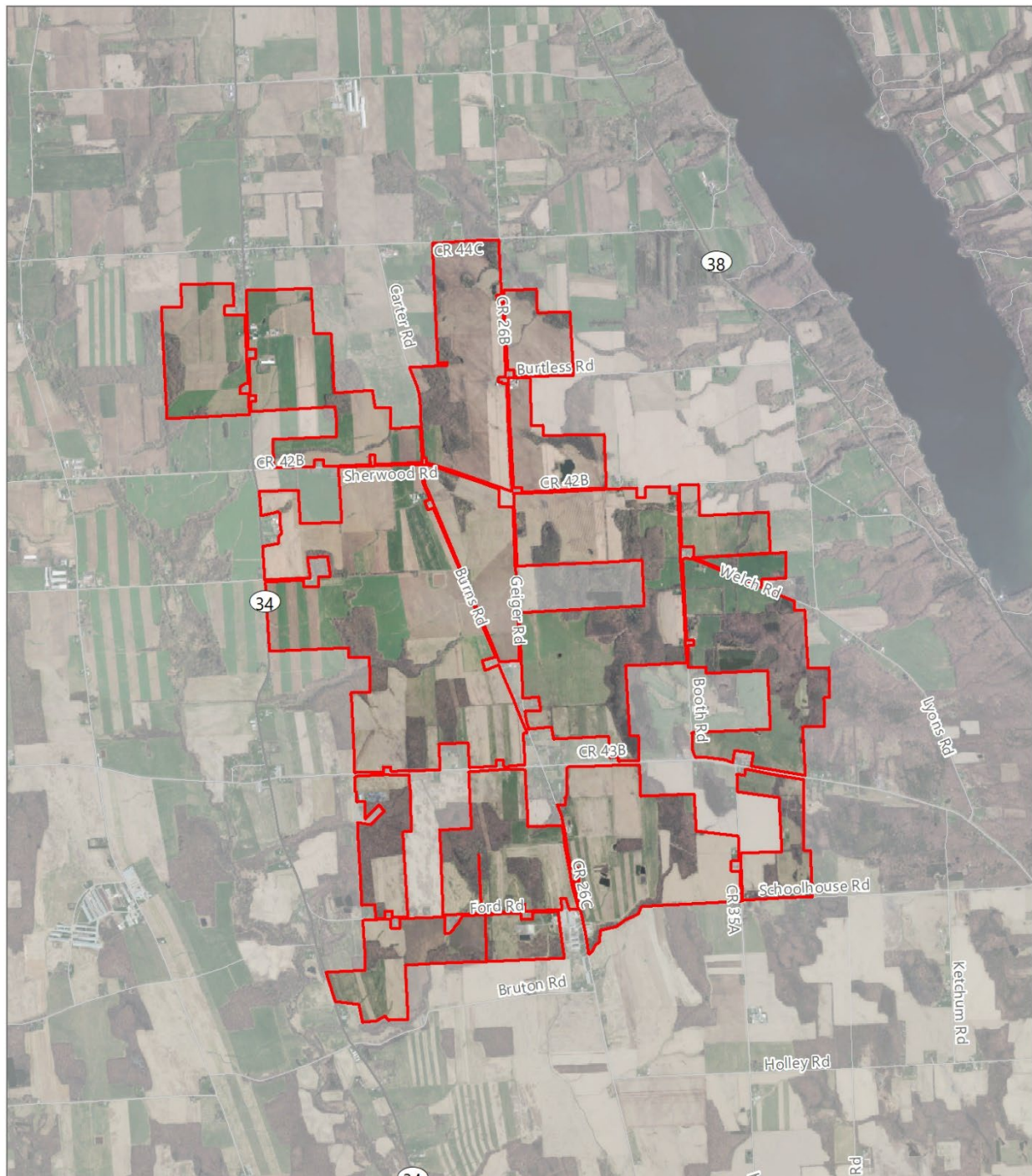
Facility	Collectively refers to all components of the proposed project, including wind turbines and supporting infrastructure.
Facility Site	The general area of land within which all Facility components will ultimately be located. The Facility Site includes 5,043-acres.

Area of Potential Effect The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Facility is the area within which all proposed construction activities associated with the Facility will occur.

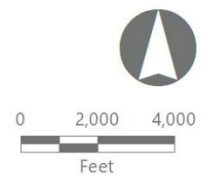
The lands being evaluated to host the Facility are rural and agricultural in nature (Figure 2). Not all land included in the Facility Site will ultimately be developed as part of the project. The Facility Site consists of a general 5,043-acre area, within which a more limited subset of land will be selected for the siting, design, construction, and operation of the Facility. It is anticipated that the Facility will consist of the following components:

- Up to 22 wind turbines;
- Temporary and permanent meteorological towers to collect wind and weather data;
- A collection system that will aggregate the electrical output from the turbines;
- A collection substation where the Facility's electrical output voltage will be combined and its voltage increased to the transmission line voltage via step-up transformers;
- A generation tie line that will connect the Facility to the designated POI;
- Access roads to facilitate maintenance during operations; and
- Temporary laydown areas for equipment staging during construction.

Figure 2. Facility Site



Facility Site



Basemap: NYSDOP "2018" orthoimagery map service.

1.3 Agency Guidelines and Stakeholder Outreach

This Phase IA archaeological survey report has been prepared based on NYSHPO guidance concerning the development of archaeological sensitivity models and required locations of Phase IB archaeological testing for similar renewable energy projects.

Agency and stakeholder outreach and consultation for the Facility has included the following:

- June 15, 2021: On behalf of the Applicant, EDR sent a letter and maps (via email) to Clint Halftown, Nation Representative for the Cayuga Nation, and Anthony Gonyea, Faithkeeper for the Onondaga Nation, to formally introduce the project to the Nations and request a dialog regarding cultural resources and other potential areas of concern that could be affected by the Facility. The Applicant anticipates ongoing consultation with the Cayuga and Onondaga Nations throughout the development and environmental review of the Facility. This correspondence is included in Appendix A.
- June 16, 2021: On behalf of the Applicant, EDR initiated formal consultation with the NYSHPO via the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website. EDR proposed to conduct a Phase IA archaeological survey in accordance with the above guidance.
- June 21, 2021: NYSHPO issued a project review letter requesting that the Applicant prepare a Phase IA archaeological survey (Lloyd, 2021). This correspondence is included in Appendix A.
- August 30, 2021: On behalf of the Applicant, EDR submitted the *Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Agricola Wind Project, Towns of Venice, Scipio, and Moravia, Cayuga County, New York* (EDR, 2021).
- September 9, 2021: NYSHPO provided comments and requested revisions to the Phase IA archaeological survey report's criteria used to determine Elevated Sensitivity for archaeological resources (Lloyd, 2021b). This correspondence is included in Appendix A.

Following submission and review of this Phase IA Archaeological Survey report to the NYSHPO and the Cayuga and Onondaga Nations, it is anticipated the Applicant will conduct a Phase IB archaeological survey, in accordance with the revised criteria requested by NYSHPO and the proposed Phase IB Archaeological Survey methodology as described in Section 3.2.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND SITE HISTORY

The following subsections provide environmental and historic contexts for the Facility Site, as well as information about cultural resources surveys that have been previously conducted in the vicinity.

2.1 Geology and Soils

The Facility Site is located in Cayuga County, which occupies approximately 699 square miles (447,360 acres) within the Finger Lakes region of Central New York (Figure 1). It is bounded by Oswego, Onondaga, and Cortland Counties to the east, Tompkins County to the south, Seneca and Wayne Counties to the west, and Lake Ontario to the north. Lying in both the Erie-Ontario Plain and Allegheny Plateau, Cayuga County straddles two separate physiographic provinces. The majority of the county lies within the Erie-Ontario Plain, which itself is composed of three minor physiographic provinces that stretch across the county in east-west bands. The northern portion of the Erie-Ontario Plain is dominated by drumlins, consisting of elongated north-south- or northwest-southeast-oriented hills separated by relatively level terrain, gently rolling topography, and poorly drained depressions. The middle portion of the Erie-Ontario Plain consists of smooth, relatively level terrain created through the deposition of glaciolacustrine sediment. The southern portion of the Erie-Ontario Plain is dominated by moraine topography, consisting of an undulating till plain created from the deposition of a ground moraine. The southeastern portion of Cayuga County is located within the Allegheny Plateau, which is characterized by highly pronounced topographic relief, consisting of broad hills, deep valleys, and deeply-incised steep gullies on valley walls (SCS, 1971:1, 198).

Located within south-central Cayuga County, the Facility is located within the Allegheny Plateau physiographic province. Topography within the Facility Site is dominated by a single, northwest-southeast-trending, broad ridgetop with gently to moderately-sloping shoulder slope. Elevations within the Facility Site range from approximately 1,180 to 1,460 feet above mean sea level, rising gradually from north to south. The Facility Site is bisected by several small headwaters streams that flow into Big Salmon Creek to the west and Owasco Lake and Owasco Inlet to the east. A small portion of the Facility Site's southern end is drained by Pine Hollow Creek, a tributary of Owasco Inlet via Hemlock Creek. Portions of the Facility Site are poorly drained, with numerous wetlands and pockets of marsh/swampland common throughout. Some of these areas have been transformed into artificial ponds. The bedrock underlying the Facility Site is composed of the Genesee Group, Moscow Formation, and Tully Limestone, which are made up of Upper and Middle Devonian shale, siltstone, and limestone (USGS, 2021).

Repeated glaciation throughout the Pleistocene Epoch is the primary agent in the creation of topography, surficial geology, and soils present throughout Cayuga County today. The final maximal extent of Pleistocene glaciers in New York occurred between approximately 28,000 and 24,000 calendar years before present (cal. BP), when the Laurentide ice sheet began to recede, with minor periodic re-advances. By approximately 15,500 cal. BP the ice sheet had receded as far as modern-day Albany. After that point, ice withdrawal occurred more quickly and the ice sheet receded into modern-day Quebec around 13,100 cal. BP (Ridge, 2003; Lothrop and Bradley, 2012). Within the northern portion of Cayuga County, within the Erie-Ontario Plain, topography and soils are the product of former, proglacial Lake Iroquois, which

deposited glaciolacustrine sediments across these lowlands. Within the Allegheny Plateau, however, where the Facility is located, topography and soils are the product of glacial scouring and deposition of till.

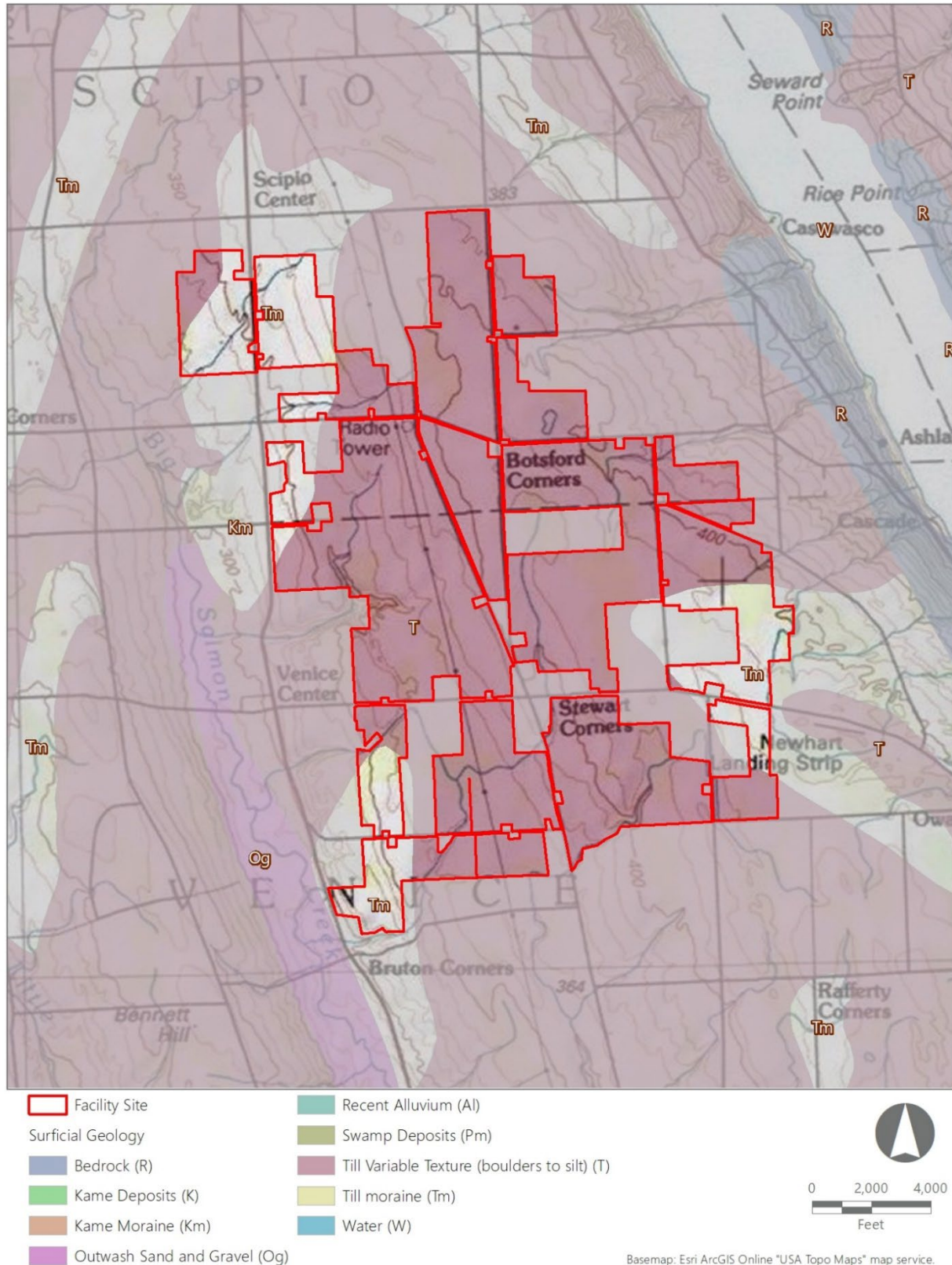
Due to the Facility's upland setting, surficial geology within the Facility Site is dominated by poorly-sorted glacial till deposits dropped by the retreating glacier. A sizeable portion of the Facility Site is also composed of till moraine deposits along its eastern and southern sides. Additionally, very small portion of the Facility Site is composed of kame moraine (NYSM, 1999). The surficial geology of the Facility Site is summarized below in Table 1 and depicted on Figure 3.

Table 1. Facility Site Surficial Geology (NYSM, 1999).

Surficial Geology	Acres in Facility Site	Percent of Facility Site	Composition¹
Till Variable Texture (boulders to silt) (T)	4070	80.7	Variable texture (boulders to silt); usually poorly sorted sand-rich diamict; deposition beneath glacier ice; permeability varies with compaction; thickness variable (1-50 meters).
Till Moraine (Tm)	929	18.4	Variable texture (size and sorting); generally low permeability; deposition adjacent to ice; thickness variable (10-30 meters).
Kame Moraine	44	0.008	Variable texture (size and sorting) from boulders to sand, deposition at an active ice margin during retreat, constructional kame and kettle topography, locally, calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).

¹ Composition information derives from material explanation used by New York State Museum (NYSM; 2021).

Figure 3. Facility Site Topography and Surficial Geology



2.2 Existing Conditions

The proposed Facility is located in a rural part of Cayuga County, approximately 0.8-mile west of and 7.3 miles east of the Villages of Moravia and Aurora, respectively. Existing conditions within the Facility Site were evaluated with aerial imagery, topographic maps, digital elevation model (DEM) data, and National Land Cover Database (NLCD) data (MRLCC, 2016). General observations of existing conditions within the Facility Site include the following:

- Terrain within the Facility Site is characteristic of the Allegheny Plateau physiographic province. As stated in Section 2.1 above, the Facility Site is situated across a single, northwest-southeast-trending, broad ridgetop with gently to moderately-sloping shoulder slope. Elevations within the Facility Site range from approximately 1,180 to 1,460 feet above mean sea level, rising gradually from north to south. The Facility Site is bisected by several small headwaters streams that flow into Big Salmon Creek to the west and Owasco Lake and Owasco Inlet to the east. A small portion of the Facility Site's southern end is drained by Pine Hollow Creek, a tributary of Owasco Inlet via Hemlock Creek.
- Land use within the Facility Site is typical for a rural, agricultural area in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York and consists of cultivated crop fields, hay fields, pastures, fallow fields in various stages of secondary succession, shrubland, and large patches of undeveloped, second-growth forest.
- Agricultural fields comprise the largest portion of the Facility. Approximately 72 percent of the Facility Site consists of cultivated crops while approximately 6 percent is used for pasture and hay fields. A substantial portion of the Facility is forested, with deciduous and coniferous woodland accounting for approximately 18 percent of the Facility Site (including woody wetlands; MRLCC, 2016).
- Much of the Facility Site is poorly drained and mapped as wetland or marsh/swampland by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and USGS, respectively. Per NLCD data, approximately 10 percent of the Facility Site consists of wetlands, almost all of which are wooded (MRLCC, 2016). These wetlands account for approximately 49 percent of the forested area within the Facility.
- No areas of concentrated settlement occur within the Facility Site. Residential development occurs along roadways and consists of scattered homes and farms, often widely spaced apart. Roadways within the Facility Site are paved, generally bounded by ditches, and are generally oriented in a north-south/east-west grid due to the lack of steep terrain.

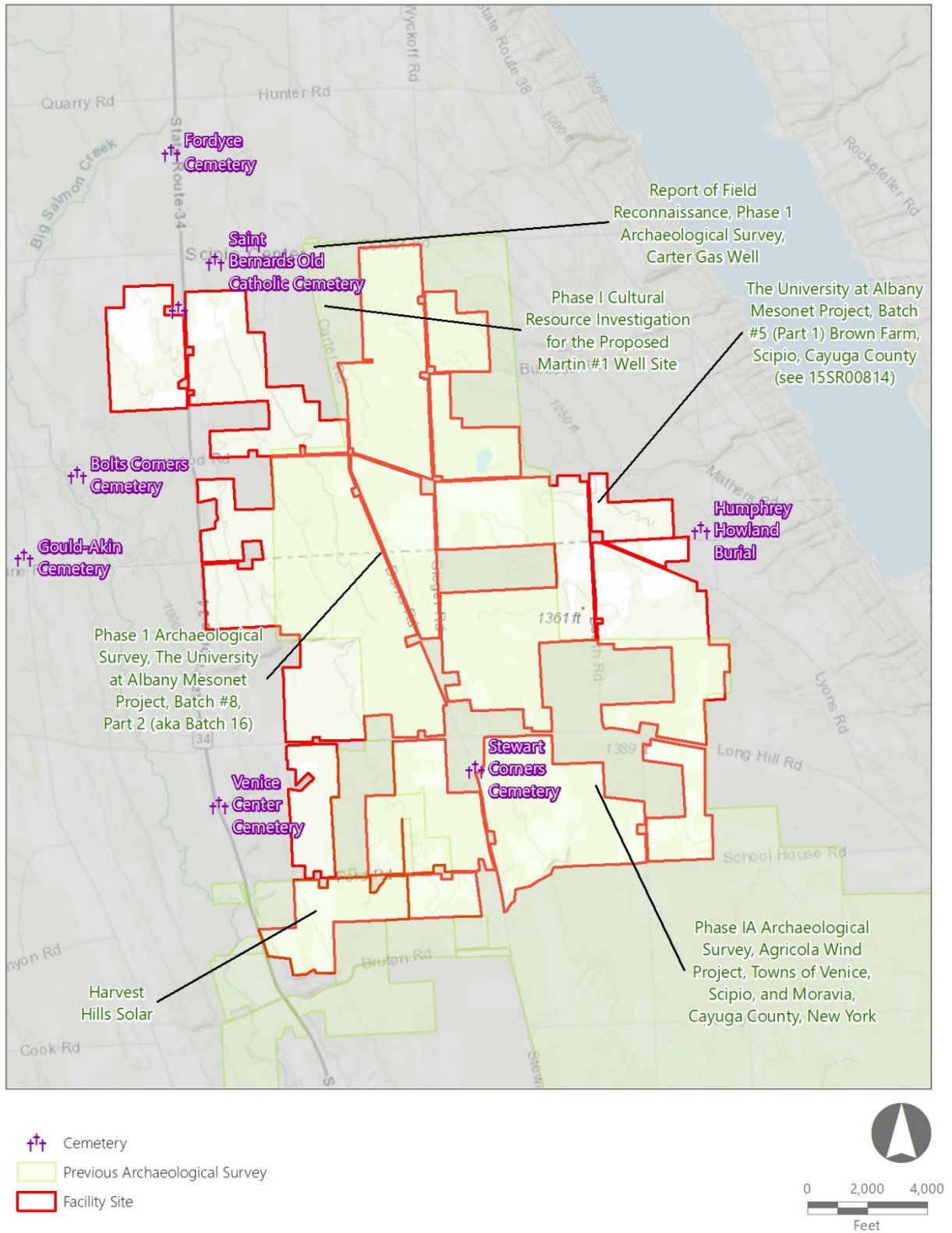
2.3 Previous Archaeological Surveys

EDR consulted the NYSHPO's online CRIS database, and county maps used by the NYSHPO prior to the implementation of the CRIS database, to determine if previous archaeological surveys have been conducted within or adjacent to (i.e., within 500 feet) the Facility Site. According to the CRIS database, six previous archaeological surveys overlap with portions of the Facility Site. These previous surveys are described below on Table 2 and depicted on Figure 4.

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Surveys within 500-feet of the Facility Site

Report Name	Survey Number	Distance from Project Site	Reference
Phase I Archaeological Survey Carter Gas Well, Town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York	04SR54735	0.0 miles	Public Archaeology Facility (PAF), 2004
Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Martin #1 Well Site, Town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York	05SR56052	0.0 miles	Ladd Archaeological Services, LLC (LAS), 2005
Phase I Archaeological Survey, University at Albany Mesonet Project, Batch 8, Part 2 (aka Batch 16) (Site #81/Scipio)	16SR00590	0.0 miles	PAF, 2016
The University at Albany Mesonet Project, Batch #5 (Part 1) Brown Farm, Scipio, Cayuga County (see 15SR00814)	15SR00843	0.0 miles	PAF, 2015
Phase 1A Archaeological Survey, Harvest Hills Solar Project, Towns of Genoa and Venice, Cayuga County, New York	22SR00641	0.0 miles	EDR, 2022
Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Agricola Wind Project, Towns of Venice, Scipio, and Moravia, Cayuga County, New York	21SR00525	0.0 miles	EDR, 2021

Figure 4. Previous Archaeological Surveys



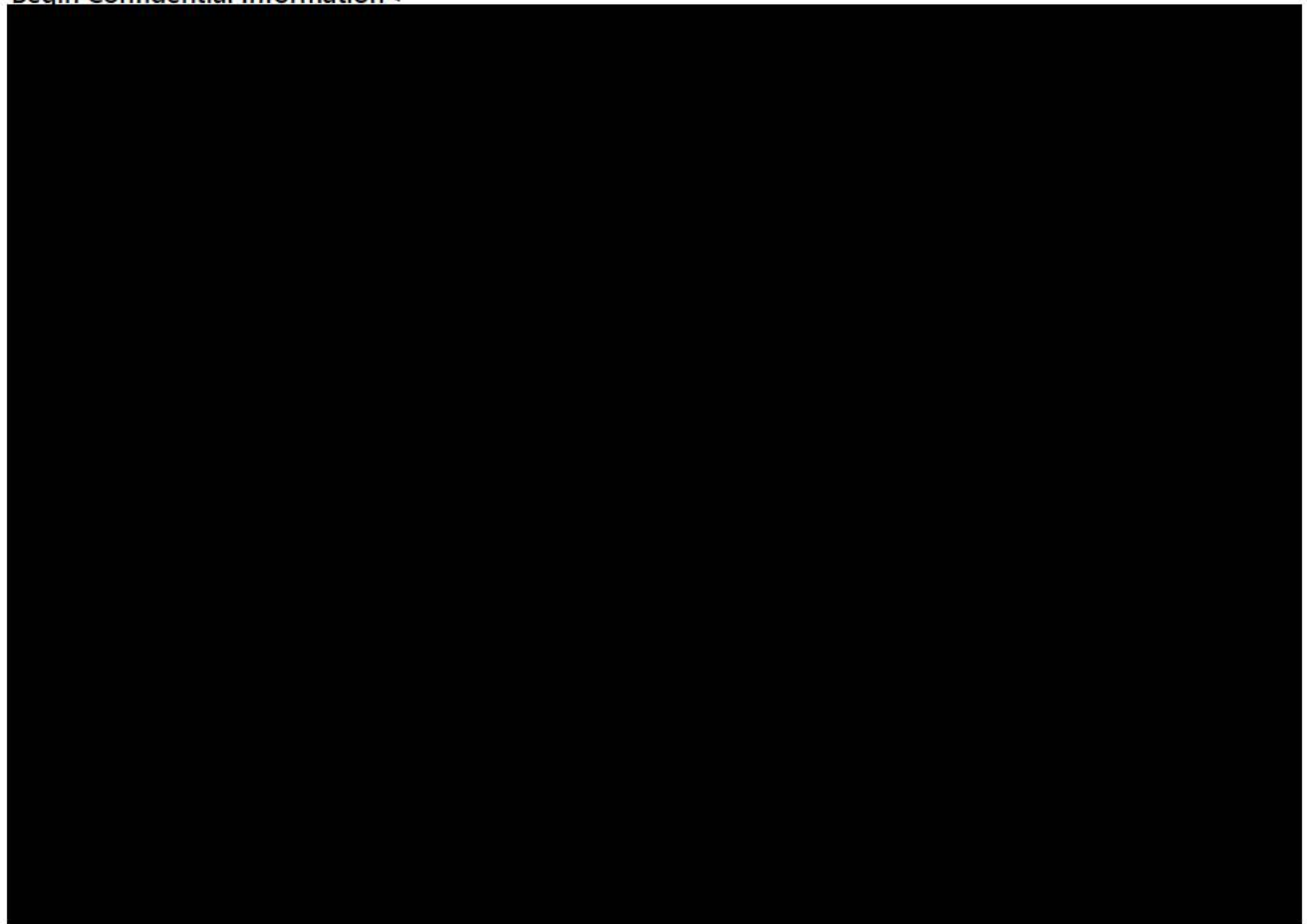
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.

2.4 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites

EDR consulted the NYSHPO's online CRIS database to determine if previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within, or within 1 mile of, the Facility Site. According to the CRIS database, **Begin Confidential Information** <



Figure 5. 1964 Unknown *The Land of the Cayugas*
Begin Confidential Information <



>End Confidential Information

2.5 Cemeteries

EDR consulted the NYSHPO's online CRIS database and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles to determine if previously identified/mapped cemeteries are located within or adjacent to (i.e., within 500 feet) the Facility Site. According to the CRIS database and USGS, one cemetery is located within the Facility Site: Stewart Corners Cemetery (Figure 4). The Applicant will ensure that the cemetery and its immediate vicinity are avoided by all Facility-related impacts. No additional cemeteries are mapped adjacent to the Facility Site. Although a mapped cemetery is located within the Facility Site, it is possible that additional private family plots that have not been previously reported in published and available mapping sources may also be present.

2.6 History of the Facility Site

Archives and repositories consulted during EDR's research for the Facility included the online digital collections of the Library of Congress, New York State Library, New York Public Library Digital Collections, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, and USGS. Sources reviewed for the Facility include the:

- *History of Cayuga County, New York* (Storke, 1879);
- *History of Cayuga County New York* (CCHS, 1908);
- *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15: Northeast (Trigger, 1978);
- *The Iroquois* (Snow, 1994);
- *Mohawk Valley Archaeology: The Sites* (Snow, 1995);
- *The Encyclopedia of New York State* (Eisenstadt, 2005); and,
- *Current Research in New York Archaeology: A.D. 700-1300* (Rieth and Hart, 2011).

Historic maps consulted during EDR's research for the Facility include the:

- 1792 De Witt *State-Map of New-York* (De Witt, 1792);
- 1829 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga* (Burr, 1829);
- 1840 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga* (Burr, 1840);
- 1853 Geil *Map of Cayuga County, New York* (Geil, 1853);
- 1859 Gray and Lothrop *Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York* (Gray and Lothrop, 1859);
- 1875 Beers *County Atlas of Cayuga, New York* (Beers, 1875);
- 1902 USGS *Auburn, NY, Genoa, NY, Moravia, NY, and Skaneateles, NY* 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles (USGS, 1902a; 1902b; 1902c; 1902d); and,
- 1943 USGS *Genoa, NY, Moravia, NY, Owasco, NY, and Scipio, NY* 1:31680 Topographic Quadrangles (USGS, 1943a; 1943b; 1943c; 1943d).

Since at least the last glacial recession, humans have occupied the traditional Homeland of the Cayuga Nation, or "The People of the Great Swamp," situated in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York. The Cayuga Nation's Homeland was centered between Cayuga and Owasco Lakes, although their hunting territory extended northward to Lake Ontario and southward to the vicinity of the Susquehanna River (White, et al., 1978; Cayuga Nation, 2021a). Archaeological evidence suggests that initial occupation in what

is now Central New York began with Paleoindian groups following the retreating Laurentide Ice Sheet around 13,000 years before present (BP). During the ice sheet's retreat, much of Central New York was inundated by pro-glacial Lake Iroquois (essentially a major expansion of Lake Ontario), which quickly drained out the Mohawk and later St. Lawrence River Valleys as the ice sheet receded to the north (Lothrop et al., 2014). The first human groups to enter this post-glacial landscape specialized in hunting large game (likely caribou; and possibly mammoth and mastodon) in the recently exposed periglacial tundra and spruce forests. These groups also exploited the diverse floral resources, small game, and fish available in the post-glacial ecosystems (Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Although populations during this time were never high, Central New York was densely settled relative to other parts of the continent. Lothrop et al. (2014) note that the earliest sites in Central New York occur within the former footprint of pro-glacial Lake Iroquois. These early groups were highly mobile, but there is also evidence of moderate to large aggregations in certain places during the year (e.g., the Bull Brook sites in Massachusetts) (Curran, 1999).

Post-Glacial conditions stabilized by approximately 10,000 BP, and small groups of hunter-gatherers reduced their mobility to exploit the diverse resources available to them in the newly emerging mixed deciduous/coniferous forests. Although megafauna were now extinct, larger to medium game such as deer, elk, and moose, and perhaps woodland caribou, were still available, as were small game, fish, and wild plants (Funk, 1978). Material culture during this time is characterized by stemmed and corner-notched projectile points as well as the first appearance of notched stone net-sinkers (Funk, 1978). Groundstone plant processing technology, including nutting stones which indicate the first systematic exploitation of mast resources such as acorns, hickory nuts, and chestnuts, was first used after approximately 6,000 BP (Funk, 1978; Ritchie and Funk, 1973:7). Beginning approximately 3,500 BP, regional diversity led to a greater variety of stone tools, including broad, side-notched projectile points, as well as gouges, plummets, and ground slate artifacts (Funk, 1978; Ritchie 1980). Between approximately 4,000 and 3,000 BP, steatite (soapstone) bowls, ceramic vessels, decorative steatite gorgets, and burial ceremonialism appears in the archaeological record (Whitthoft, 1949; Ritchie and Funk, 1973; Tuck, 1978).

The establishment of agriculture in northeastern North America began approximately 2,500 BP, possibly in response to favorable climatic conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (Fitting, 1978:44). Central and Western New York at this time were within the northeastern edge of the Hopewell cultural sphere, characterized by mound burials and other earthworks, dentate-stamped and rocker-stamped ceramic vessels, elaborate tobacco pipes, and stemmed, side-notched, and triangular unnotched Levanna projectile points (Engelbrecht, 2014; Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Groups in the northeast during this period also maintained extensive trade networks, as evidenced by the presence of exotic goods like fossil shark teeth and some ceramic motifs (Fitting, 1978; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Smaller settlements were more common during this period, but larger settlements are not documented in Western and Central New York until approximately 1,000 BP. In the centuries following, the appearance of maize (corn), beans, and squash agriculture led to the growth of more substantial village sites, including some protected with palisades and earthwork defenses (Ritchie and Funk, 1973; Ritchie, 1980). These villages were occupied year-round, although people still traveled far to hunt, fish, harvest plants, and trade (Cowan, 1999).

Archaeological evidence for the development of Iroquoian¹ culture points to a gradual in situ development in Central and Western New York, as opposed to the immigration of Iroquoian groups from outside the region (MacNeish, 1952; Tuck, 1971; Snow, 1994; Hart and Brumbach 2003; 2005; 2009; Brumbach, 2011; Hart, 2011). Haudenosaunee oral history also supports a deep history of occupation within Central and Western New York (Wonderley, 2004).

While sources differ on the specific date of the emergence of the Haudenosaunee, many researchers agree that a formalized Confederacy of five nations (also, the Great League of Peace; the Five Nations; or, the Six Nations) took shape during the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. The initial five nations of the Haudenosaunee included, loosely from west to east, the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk. The Tuscarora later became a member nation in 1722. Initially, the Confederacy functioned indirectly as a religious council, calming internal conflicts through ceremonies associated with the Great Law as prescribed by the Peacemaker (Deganawidah) and Hiawatha. As conflicts arose with neighboring nations and European settlers, the Confederacy's role became more political; however, the member nations largely retained their autonomy (Richter, 2005).

European missionaries, explorers, and traders began visiting Central New York by the mid-seventeenth century. The Cayuga resided in three main villages at this time: Oiogouen, Thiohero, and Onontare. While Jesuit missionaries established missions at Oiogouen and Onontare, Dutch and English land companies and settlers claimed land farther west into the Mohawk River Valley, thus fueling pre-existing tensions with the Haudenosaunee regarding the competitive fur trade, international wars, and diseases. Conflicts between the Haudenosaunee and the French continued into the eighteenth century as French forts were established throughout New York. By the 1730s, a Cayuga faction began migrating to Ohio to join with existing Haudenosaunee communities and other nations. Those who remained in New York State sponsored neighboring groups, including the Saponi-Tutelo, Nanticokes, Delawares, and Conoys, and incorporated them into Cayuga territory (Anderson, 2005; Dixon, 2005).

Following the French and Indian War, the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix established a boundary line to demarcate the Haudenosaunee, Delaware, and Shawnee territories and regulate westward colonial expansion. This boundary, sometimes referred to as the "Line of Property," extended southwest from the Susquehanna River in New York to the mouth of the Tennessee River. In exchange, the Haudenosaunee forfeited their claims to the Ohio River Valley. Although the treaty bound colonists to remain east of the line, many continued to migrate and settle on Native land (Anderson, 2005; Dixon, 2005; Preston, 2005).

During the American Revolutionary War, both the British and the Americans embraced the aid of various Haudenosaunee member nations, despite the Confederacy's official policy of neutrality. The war divided the Haudenosaunee, with the Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawk, and Seneca aiding the British and the Oneida and Tuscarora providing support to the American colonists. In retaliation, Washington ordered the Sullivan-

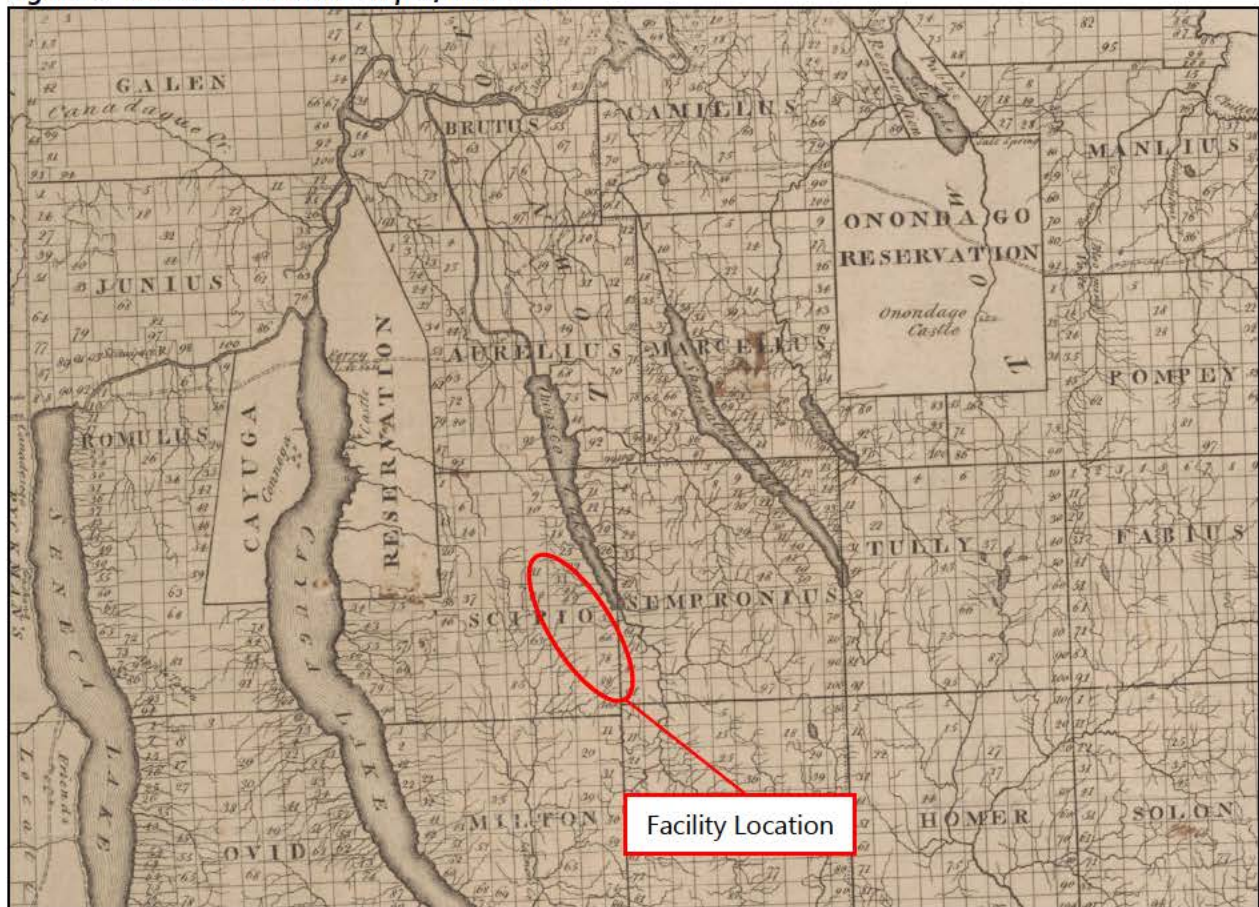
¹ The terms Iroquois and Iroquoian are used here to describe indigenous groups with a suite of cultural traits (e.g., ceramic styles and settlement patterns) and linguistic traits. The term Haudenosaunee is used specifically to denote the five (and later) six nation confederacy present from approximately the sixteenth century onward.

Clinton campaign of 1779, where Haudenosaunee homes and crops were burned throughout Central and Western New York. The Sullivan-Clinton expedition destroyed many Cayuga settlements and villages surrounding Cayuga Lake; subsequently, nearly 1,000 Cayuga refugees fled to the reservations in Western New York (mainly, the Buffalo Creek Reservation), Sandusky Bay, Ohio, and Ontario, Canada (now the Six Nations of the Grand River Reservation). The Haudenosaunee were forced to cede all land west of New York State and Pennsylvania in the second Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784.

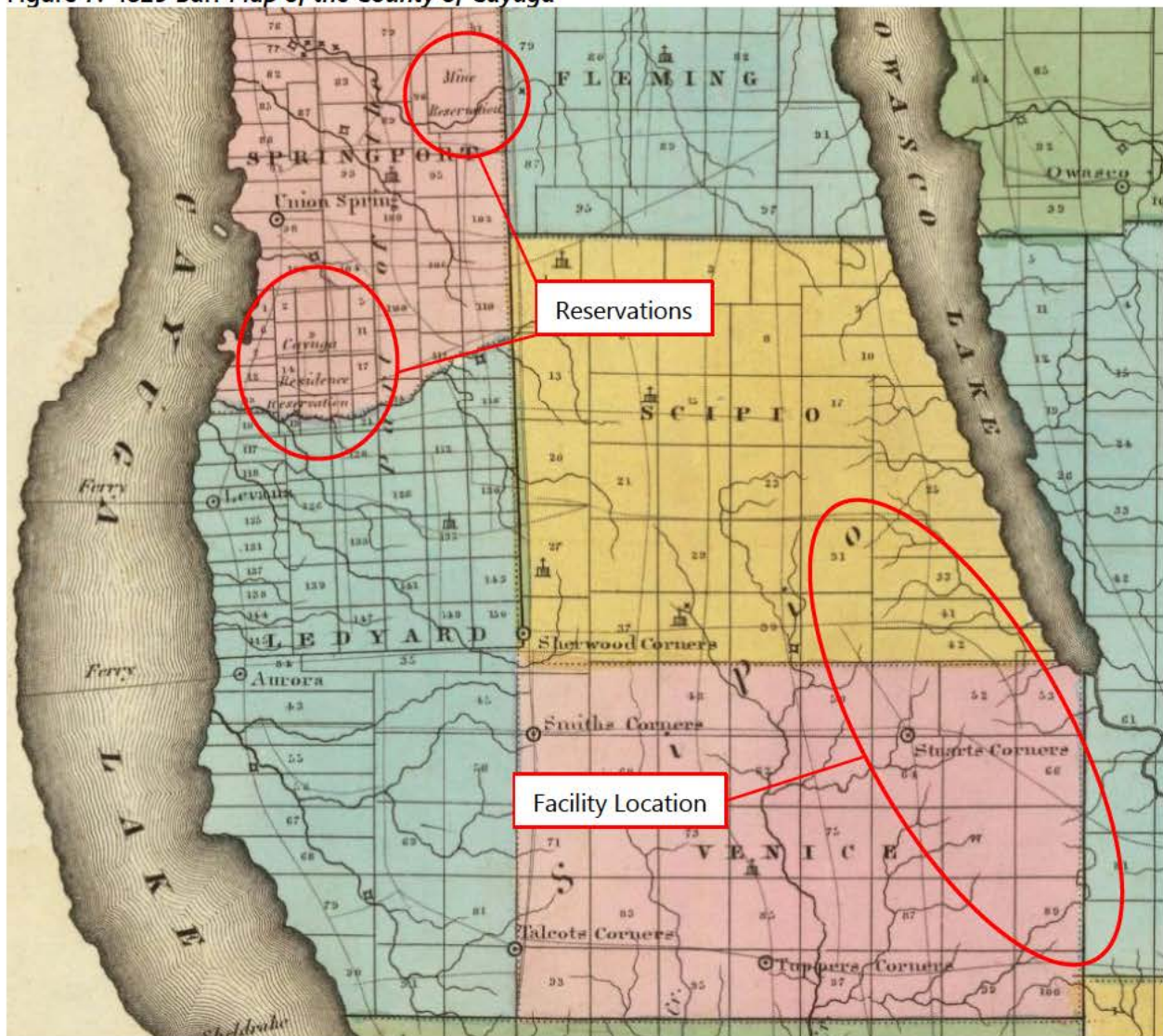
The Cayuga ceded additional land in the Treaty at Albany in 1789 in exchange for a \$50 deposit in silver, \$1,125 total payment, and \$500 annuity. This treaty also established the 100 square-mile Cayuga Reservation, which is depicted on the 1792 De Witt *State-Map of New-York* (Figure 6). The Cayuga Reservation is situated at the northern end of Cayuga Lake, bordering the Towns of Brutus, Aurelius, Scipio, Romulus, and Junius, in the late eighteenth century. The “Onondago” (Onondaga) Reservation is depicted to the east in what is now Syracuse. The reservation is located along both sides of the northern end of Cayuga Lake in what comprised the “New Military Tract.” The Trade and Intercourse Act (also, the Non-Intercourse Act) of 1790 and the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794 prohibited the sale of Native lands without the participation and consent of the federal government, and reaffirmed Cayuga Nation sovereignty, respectively. Despite these measures, the 1795 Treaty at Cayuga Ferry resulted in the loss of reservation land to New York State. The remaining land was reconfigured into two reservations: the “Residence Reservation” (4 square miles) on the border between the Towns of Springport and Ledyard and the “Mine Reservation” (1 square mile) northeast of the Village of Union Springs in the Town of Springport (CCHS, 1908; Anderson, 2005; Dixon, 2005; MacLeitch, 2005). These reservations are depicted on the 1829 and 1840 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga* (Figure 7; Burr, 1829; 1840). Despite the aforementioned policies protecting Cayuga sovereignty, a series of treaties with New York State stripped the Cayuga of thousands of acres between 1789 and 1807. By 1890, 183 Cayuga were recorded in New York State, most as residents at the Cattaraugus Reservation, a Seneca Nation reservation in western New York (Dixon, 2005). By the early twentieth century, the Cayuga Nation had no remaining land in New York State.

Prior to the formal organization of Cayuga County in 1799, New York State set aside a 1.5 million-acre tract for soldiers of the Revolutionary War, but it was not fully opened to settlers for nearly a decade due to conflicts with the Haudenosaunee. The New Military Tract encouraged migration and settlement by war veterans as well as Euro-American settlers; it encompasses what is now Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tompkins Counties, as well as parts of Oswego, Schuyler, and Wayne Counties. The land was divided into 28 townships, each containing 100 lots of 600 acres arranged in a uniform grid pattern. Although the land was set aside for veterans, many of them either neglected to claim their land or sold their land to speculators. As a result, the area was settled primarily by migrants from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Hudson Valley. Following the Cayuga’s displacement, Cayuga County’s population increased steadily from 15,871 in 1800 to 50,338 in 1840 (Anderson, 2005; Schein, 1993, 2005).

Figure 6. 1792 De Witt State-Map of New-York



Construction of the Erie Canal commenced on July 4, 1817 in the City of Rome (Oneida County) and was completed on October 26, 1825 in the City of Buffalo (Erie County), thereby linking the Hudson River in the east to Lake Erie and the Great Lakes in the west. The central portion of the Erie Canal, or "Clinton's Ditch," crossed Cayuga County north of the Facility in the Towns of Mentz and Brutus, which bolstered the communities of Weedsport, Port Byron, and Auburn. Montezuma was the western terminus of the canal until 1822 when the section west of the Seneca River opened through the Cayuga Marshes. Additionally, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal was opened in 1828 to connect the Erie Canal to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes to the south and southwest, respectively (Anderson, 2005; Riley, 2005).

Figure 7. 1829 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga*

By the 1830s, business was continuing apace along the Erie Canal, though agitation for its enlargement had already begun as a result of heavy traffic, the need to shorten the route and reduce the number of locks, and competition from railroads. The first enlargement of the Erie Canal began in 1836 and continued until 1862. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal also experienced modifications during this first enlargement. A second enlargement of the Enlarged Erie Canal in the late nineteenth century did not ensure the long-term longevity of the canal, and agitation for a new barge canal route including rivers and lakes began in 1903. With the opening of the New York State Barge Canal in 1918, many sections of the Erie Canal that were not included in the new route were closed. Much of the Enlarged Erie Canal was filled in throughout the following decades, though some portions remained flooded. Although a portion of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal was included in the Barge Canal, the leg extending to Montezuma also became inactive by 1918 (Anderson, 2005; Riley, 2005).

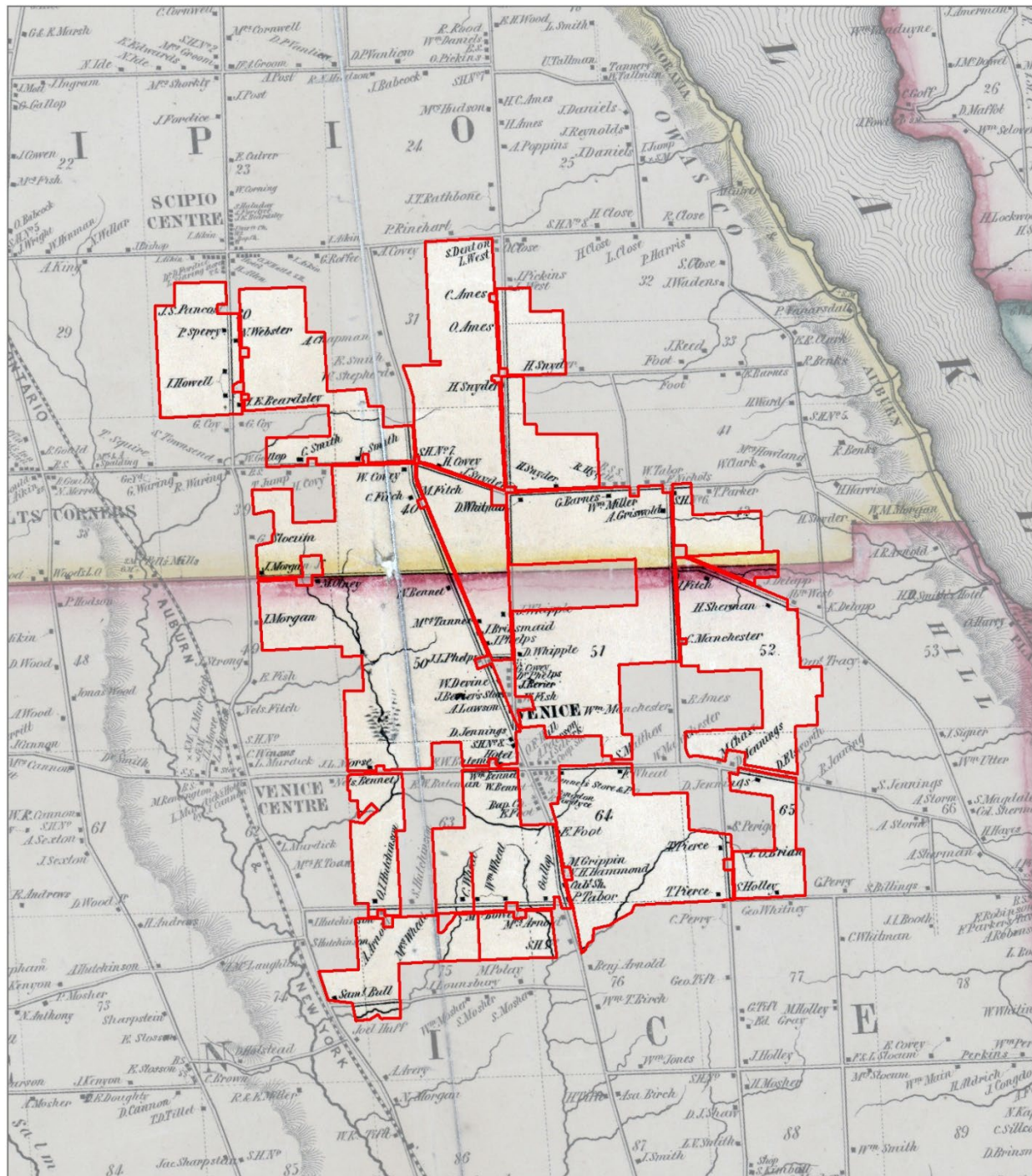
A network of stage and county roads connecting hamlets and villages developed, and by the mid-nineteenth century the county's population rose to over 55,000. This transportation network included the Seneca Turnpike (formerly, the Great South Genesee Road, Genesee Road, or State Road), Cherry Valley Turnpike (formerly, the Third Great Western Turnpike), and stagecoach lines (Storke, 1879; CCHS, 1908; Anderson, 2005). The Cherry Valley Turnpike began in Albany and developed in stages moving west; as an important east-west route, it was eventually designated as U.S. Route 20 (Route 20 Association of New York State, 2016).

Centers of population tended to develop at the intersections of transportation corridors. On the 1853 Geil *Map of Cayuga County, New York* (Figure 8) and the 1859 Gray and Lothrop *Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York*, the hamlets of Scipio Centre, Bolts Corners, Poplar Ridge, Venice Centre, Venice, and Montville are depicted as clusters of buildings (Geil, 1853; Gray and Lothrop, 1859). As early as 1838, Cayuga County was serviced by the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad. Throughout the mid- to late nineteenth century, the Auburn and Rochester, the Rochester and Syracuse, the Southern Central, and the Cayuga Southern Railroads traversed the county. Unable to compete with the profitability and efficiency of the railroads, the use of the Erie and Chenango Canals gradually declined (Storke, 1879; Anderson, 2005).

The fertile soil of Cayuga County lent itself to grain crops, such as wheat and barley, as well as oats, corn, potatoes, and apples. Oats were the county's leading crop, with more than one million bushels produced in 1874. Dairy farming developed rapidly and continued to thrive throughout the nineteenth century; by 1874, Cayuga County produced 2,555,361 pounds of butter and nearly 54,000 pounds of cheese. The railroads bolstered the dairy industry as an expedient transportation method for perishable raw milk and other dairy products. Manufacturing enterprises, including agricultural implements and textiles, were limited to the main villages and remained small-scale (Storke, 1879; Anderson, 2005).

The Town of Venice was formed in 1823 from the Town of Scipio. During initial settlement, agriculture and related industries led the economy; however, by the 1830s, slate quarries were opened throughout the town. The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira and the Southern Central Railroads provided service to Venice. By the late nineteenth century, hotels and boarding houses catered to seasonal tourists along Owasco Lake. The town remains rural in nature, with the total population consistently below 2,000 since 1880. While agriculture is the primary industry in the twenty-first century, many residents commute to nearby towns and cities for additional employment opportunities (Storke, 1879; Auchampaugh, 2005).

Figure 8. 1853 Geil Map of Cayuga County, New York



Facility Site



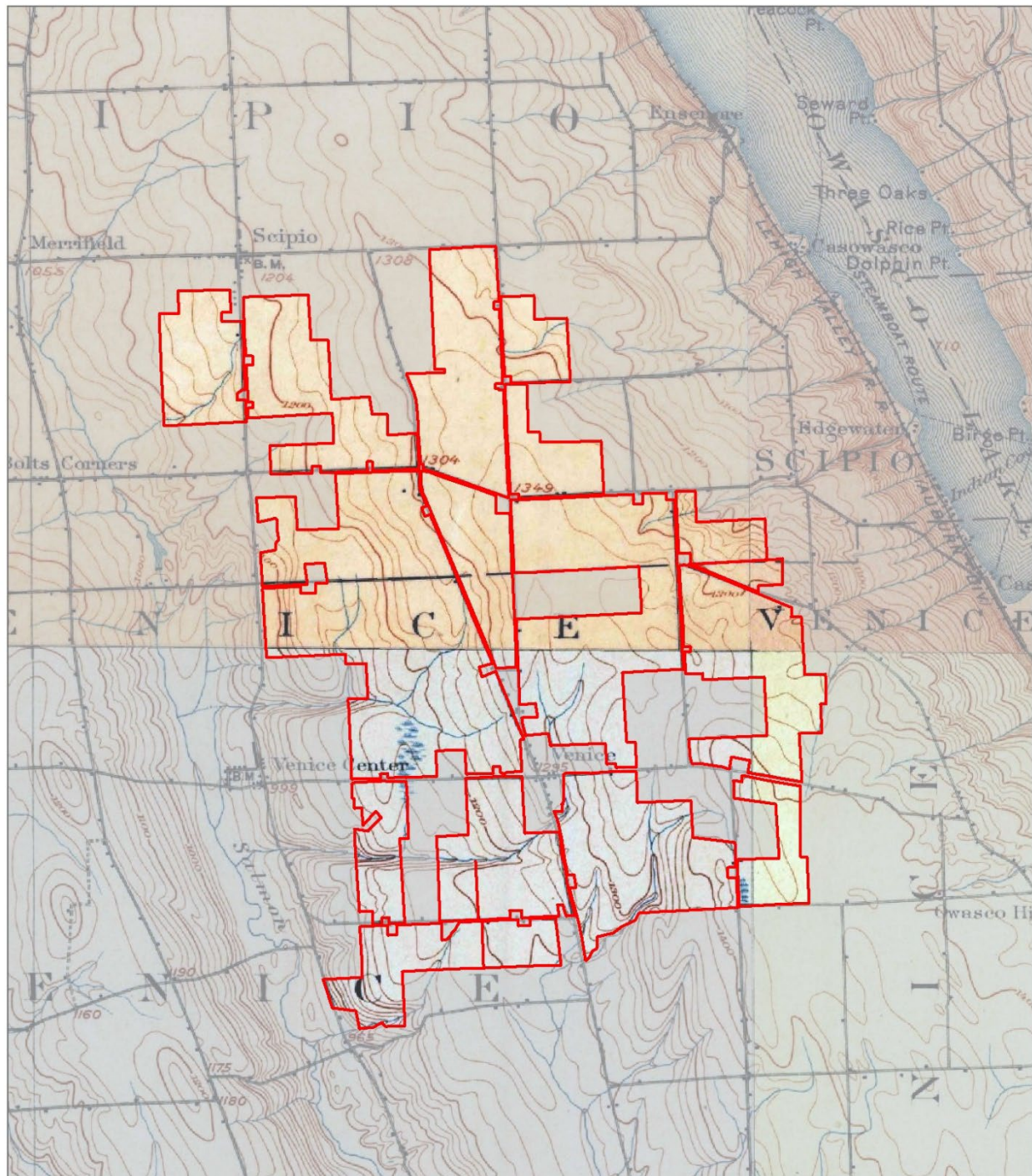
0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Basemap: 1853 Geil Map of Cayuga County, New York
This historic map has been georeferenced and is not intended to depict survey-accurate information.

The Town of Scipio was formed in 1794 from land allotted in the New Military Tract. The town's boundaries were subsequently adjusted to accommodate the formation of the Towns of Sempronius (1799), Marcellus (1804), and Ledyard, Venice, and Springport (1823). The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira and the Southern Central Railroads provided service to Scipio. Like the Town of Venice, Scipio also hosted seasonal tourists in resort hotels along Owasco Lake, most notably the Ensenore Glen House (1874). The hamlet of Sherwood was designated as the Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District. It contains the National Register-listed Howland Stone Store Museum, the former store and home of the Howland family and a recognized Underground Railroad site. The town remains rural in nature, with the total population consistently below 2,000 since the early twentieth century. Dairy farming and mixed agriculture form the basis of Scipio's economy in the twenty-first century (Storke, 1879; Koon, 2005; Howland Stone Store Museum, 2021).

The land use within Cayuga County has remained primarily agricultural throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries (Figure 9 and Figure 10); however, the number of active farms has reduced dramatically from 5,039 in 1900 to only 846 by 1997. Regional manufacturing is primarily limited to electrical components and equipment, engines, and powerplants. Despite its rural character, the county population has steadily increased from 70,136 in 1950 to 81,963 in 2000. Today, the Cayuga are divided into three primary groups: the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Cayuga at Grand River Reservation (Ontario, Canada), and the Cayuga Nation in New York State. While litigation regarding illegal treaties and land restitution continues into the twenty-first century, the Cayuga Nation of New York has adopted a land acquisition policy to purchase former homelands in the Cayuga Land Claim Area. The Nation's reclaimed land holdings include approximately 824 acres in Cayuga and Seneca Counties. The Cayuga Nation does not currently have a reservation in New York State and its 493 enrolled members reside in Western New York and elsewhere in the United States. The Cayuga Nation is also a regional employer, operating several businesses including Lakeside Trading and Entertainment, Pullens, Harford Glen Water, Cayuga Corner, Gakwiyo Garden, Arrow Head Hemp, and Lake View Cattle Company. Many Cayuga County residents also commute to nearby cities in the surrounding counties for employment opportunities (Anderson, 2005; Cayuga Nation of New York, 2021a, 2021b).

Figure 9. 1902 USGS *Auburn, Genoa, Moravia, and Skaneateles, NY* 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles



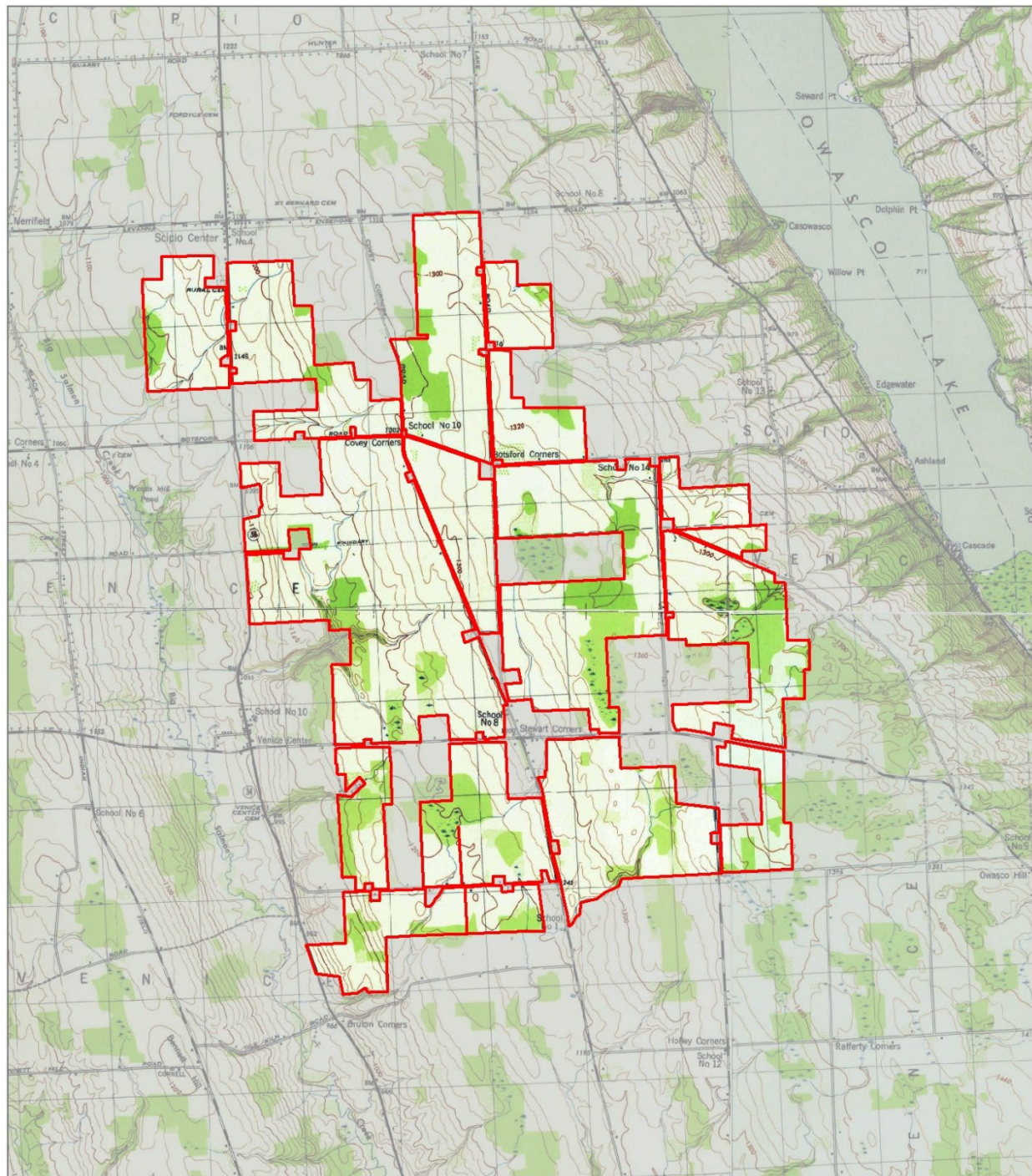
Facility Site



0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Basemap: 1902 USGS *Auburn, Genoa, Moravia, and Skaneateles, NY* 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles
This historic map has been georeferenced and is not intended to depict survey-accurate information.

Figure 10. 1943 USGS Genoa, Moravia, Owasco, and Scipio, NY 1:31680 Topographic Quadrangles



Facility Site



0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Basemap: 1943 USGS Genoa, Moravia, Owasco, and Scipio, NY 1:24000 Topographic Quadrangles
This historic map has been georeferenced and is not intended to depict survey-accurate information.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN

EDR has prepared a Phase IB archaeological survey research design based on the NYSHPO project review letter received on June 21, 2021 (Lloyd, 2021a) and comments received from NYSHPO in a letter requesting changes to this report dated September 9, 2021 (Lloyd, 2021b; see Section 1.3 above and Appendix A). This section of the Phase IA report presents the Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Facility Site and the proposed methodology for Phase IB Archaeological Survey, which collectively are the Phase IB Survey Research Design for the Facility.

3.1 GIS-Based Archaeological Sensitivity Model

The primary assumption behind the assessment of archaeological sensitivity is that pre-industrial populations located their settlements in areas that maximized their access to key subsistence resources (e.g., water, fish, game, wild plant foods, and domesticated plants). Therefore, major habitation sites are often located on flat terrain, along major streams and rivers, in proximity to wetlands, and on well-drained soils. In addition to these environmental variables, the presence and proximity of previously recorded archaeological sites and map-documented structures (MDS), or other features depicted/described on historical maps, historical sources, and/or oral history, are useful indicators of archaeological sensitivity.

Based on EDR's experience with recent NYSHPO consultation, a GIS-based archaeological sensitivity model was calculated for the Phase IB Archaeological Survey (Figure 11). The Archaeological Sensitivity Model provides a more refined assessment of locations where there is higher relative potential for humans to have occupied the landscape (and therefore, where archaeological sites are more likely to be present). The model defines areas within the Facility Site that meet the criteria below, and therefore have an elevated sensitivity for archaeological resources:

- **Criterion 1:** Within 100 meters (328 feet) of permanent water (rivers, streams, wetlands, ponds and lakes, and hydric soils) and on slopes equal to or less than 12 percent.
- **Criterion 2:** Within or near known archaeological sites.
- **Criterion 3:** Within 61 meters (200 feet) of standing or demolished historic structures.

EDR's archaeological sensitivity model incorporated data specific to this Facility and applied them to the NYSHPO's criteria as follows:

- **Criterion 1:** EDR incorporated this criterion into the archaeological sensitivity model with no alterations or additions.
- **Criterion 2:** EDR reviewed the one previously identified archaeological site located within approximately 1 mile of the Facility Site (see Section 2.4) and sorted each site into categories based on cultural affiliation, the presence/absence of a well-delineated site boundary, and the reliability

of the locations/boundary data. EDR's model applied areas of potential sensitivity around these reported site locations using the following methodology:

1. *NYSM Areas*: NYSM Areas mapped in CRIS represent general areas where Indigenous artifacts were reported in the early-twentieth century. The geographic extent of these areas as depicted in CRIS are considered to be archaeologically sensitive and are included in the model without alteration.
 2. *Indigenous archaeological sites without fully delineated boundaries*: This category includes Indigenous archaeological sites depicted in CRIS that have not been fully delineated (e.g., the site extends outside the limits of a previously surveyed area) or sites for which boundaries could not be accurately located (e.g., poor mapping) or were not provided in the survey report and/or site record in CRIS. Due to this uncertainty, areas within 300 feet of these sites are considered to be archaeologically sensitive. If a partially delineated site boundary could be accurately georeferenced, these areas were digitized and then buffered by 300 feet. A 300-foot sensitivity buffer represents a conservative evaluation of the location data, thereby increasing the likelihood of sites being relocated and/or associated cultural deposits to be identified.
 3. *Historic-period archaeological sites without fully delineated boundaries*: This category includes historic-period archaeological sites depicted in CRIS that have not been fully delineated using the criteria described above. Due to this uncertainty, areas within 100 feet of these sites are considered to be archaeologically sensitive. If a partially delineated site boundary could be accurately georeferenced, these areas were digitized and then buffered by 100 feet. Because these sites are typically associated with previously identified features (e.g., an MDS), a 100-foot sensitivity buffer represents a conservative evaluation of surrounding areas thereby increasing the likelihood of sites being relocated.
 4. *Archaeological sites with fully delineated boundaries*: This category includes archaeological sites depicted in CRIS that have fully delineated site boundaries (e.g., determined through radial testing) and can be accurately georeferenced. The extents of these sites have been digitized and are considered to be archaeologically sensitive. No additional buffers were added to these sites as their spatial extents have already been defined.
- **Criterion 3**: EDR digitized the MDS locations from the georeferenced historic maps depicted in Figure 6 through Figure 10. Areas within the Facility Site located within 200 feet of MDS locations are considered to be archaeologically sensitive for residential and/or farmstead sites, including a potential for foundations, structural remains, artifact scatters, and other features. As these maps are georeferenced from modern features, potential errors can occur due to historic cartographic inaccuracies, differences in scale, and changes in the modern landscape.

This figure has been redacted from this publicly available report because it contains sensitive/confidential archaeological site information.

As described in Section 2.6 above, historic-period occupation of the vicinity of the Facility Site has been documented in historical mapping since the nineteenth century. The locations of former or possibly extant buildings and structures, as well as roadways, within and near the Facility Site are depicted on the 1853 Geil *Map of Cayuga County, New York* (Figure 8), the 1859 Gray and Lothrop *Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York*, the 1875 Beers *County Atlas of Cayuga, New York*, the 1902 USGS *Auburn, NY, Genoa, NY, Moravia, NY, and Skaneateles, NY* 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles (Figure 9), and the 1943 USGS *Genoa, NY, Moravia, NY, Owasco, NY, and Scipio, NY* 1:31680 Topographic Quadrangles (Figure 10). The locations of MDSs depicted on these maps were digitized as part of the archaeological sensitivity model and are shown on Figure 11.

MDS locations within and near the Facility Site are generally located adjacent to existing and abandoned roadways. Potential archaeological resources associated with these MDS locations may include abandoned residential and/or farmstead sites, where the complete residential and/or agricultural complex consisting of foundations, structural remains, artifact scatters, and other features, would constitute an archaeological site. In other locations, more limited remains of these sites, perhaps represented by only a foundation or an artifact scatter, may be present. As depicted on Figure 11, areas located in the immediate vicinity—within approximately 200 feet (61 meters)—of MDS locations are considered to have an elevated sensitivity for the presence of for residential and/or farmstead sites, including a potential for foundations, structural remains, artifact scatters, and other features. The remaining portions of the Facility Site exhibit minimal (if any) likelihood for the presence of significant historic-period archaeological sites.

As depicted on Figure 11, the entire Facility Site was categorized as having either Elevated Sensitivity or Reduced Sensitivity for archaeological resources. Based on the GIS analysis, **Begin Confidential Information** < [REDACTED]

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3.2 Phase IB Archaeological Survey Methodology

Per recent NYSHPO guidance (see Section 1.3 above), the Phase IB survey for the Facility will include archaeological survey or testing within the APE located in areas of Elevated Sensitivity. The APE will be determined based on the Facility Design (or layout), which is in the process of being developed by the Applicant. Archaeological survey will be conducted using the following standard field methods:

- **Pedestrian Surface Survey: Fields Planted in Row Crops.** In existing crop fields and/or previously cultivated areas with greater than 70% ground-surface visibility, archaeologists will conduct a pedestrian surface survey to determine whether archaeological sites are present, in accordance with the NYAC Standards. In these areas, archaeologists will traverse the archaeological APE along transects spaced at 3- to 5-meter intervals while inspecting the ground surface for artifacts and/or archaeological features. The timing for this work is critical because surface survey needs to be conducted after a field has been freshly plowed and disked, and preferably following a rain event. If any artifacts or other indication of an archaeological site is observed on the ground surface, then the locations of finds will be recorded using sub-meter accuracy Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. After recording the locations of artifacts and/or features in a given area, archaeologists

may collect a representative sample of observed artifacts and/or temporally diagnostic artifacts for subsequent laboratory identification and analysis, in accordance with standard archaeological methods. The primary goal of Phase IB surface survey methodology will be to determine site spatial boundaries.

- **Shovel Test Pits: Hay Fields, Forests, and Shrubland.** In areas of Elevated Archaeological Sensitivity not suitable for pedestrian surface survey, archaeologists will excavate shovel test pits (STPs) to determine whether archaeological sites are present. STPs will be excavated along transects at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals, and in open fields at 16 STP's per acre. STPs excavated for the Facility will be 30-50 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of hand excavation (NYAC, 1994). Field notes for each STP will be recorded on standardized forms that describe soil stratigraphy, record whether any artifacts were recovered, and note any other relevant observations. All soils excavated from STPs will be screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. If Native American related artifacts are recovered from an isolated STP, then up to eight additional STPs will be excavated at one-meter and three-meter intervals around the original STP to determine whether the artifacts represent an isolated find or may indicate the presence of a more substantial archaeological site.
- **Shovel Test Pits: Map Documented Structure Locations.** In the vicinity of non-extant MDS locations, per the 2005 NYSHPO *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements*, a transect of shovel tests will be excavated within 1 meter (3 feet, 4 inches) or less of the foundation (if a foundation can be identified). Shovel tests within this transect will be excavated at an 8-meter (25-foot) or less interval, as will any shovel test transects excavated in the suspected yard area of the former structure.

Per guidance issued in the *NYAC Standards* (NYAC, 1994), the following portions of the Facility Site will not be subject to Phase IB archaeological survey:

- Areas where ground slope exceeds 12 percent.
- Areas of delineated wetland.
- Any areas that have been subject to prior ground disturbance.
- All areas within the Facility Site where previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted, if applicable (see Section 2.2 above).

Previous ground disturbance within the Facility Site is, for the most part, limited to previous or ongoing agricultural activities. However, farming is not considered significant in terms of its potential to affect the integrity of archaeological resources (NYAC, 1994; NYSHPO, 2005). Some areas immediately adjacent to existing roads within the Facility Site include drainage ditches, culverts, buried utilities, and areas of cut and/or fill. With the exception of these areas, the Facility Site in general does not appear to have been subjected to significant previous ground disturbance.

As described in Section 2.3 above, six previous archaeological surveys (PAF, 2004; LAS, 2005; PAF, 2016; PAF, 2015; EDR, 2021; EDR, 2022) overlap with the Facility Site (Figure 4). No additional Phase IB testing is proposed where prior Phase IB survey has been conducted.

3.3 Actions Taken in the Event of Discovery of Human Remains

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of potential human remains and/or funerary objects during the Phase IB survey, all work in the immediate vicinity will stop until further notice and the NYSHPO, the county coroner/medical examiner, and local law enforcement will be contacted. The potential remains/funerary objects will be treated with respect, left in situ by on site personnel, and protected from further disturbance. If human remains or funerary objects are determined to be Native American, a treatment plan will be developed in consultation with the NYSHPO and the appropriate Tribal Nations, consistent with established protocols and guidance. These will include NYSHPO's *Human Remains Discovery Protocol* (2021), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (ACHP, 2007), and the *Haudenosaunee Policy on Human Remains* (Grand Council of the Haudenosaunee, 2002).

3.4 Phase IB Archaeological Survey Reports and Delivery of Electronic Data

Results of subsequent Phase IB archaeological survey conducted for the Facility will be presented in an illustrated report prepared in accordance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (NYSHPO, 2005). Descriptive information for any archaeological sites identified during the Phase IB surveys will be uploaded to NYSHPO's online CRIS database at the same time as the survey report. EDR will also provide accurate location information for any additional sites identified during the Phase IB surveys via CRIS.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Summary of Phase IA Archaeology Survey

Relative to the potential for archaeological sites to be located in the Facility Site, the results of the Phase IA archaeological resources survey for the Facility can be summarized as follows:

- **Begin Confidential Information** < [REDACTED] > **End Confidential Information**
- **Begin Confidential Information** < [REDACTED] > **End Confidential Information**
- One mapped cemetery is located within the Facility Site. The Applicant will ensure that the cemetery and its immediate vicinity are avoided by all Facility-related impacts.
- Historic maps depict structures located along current and abandoned roadways within the Facility Site. Areas located in the immediate vicinity—within approximately 200 feet—of MDS locations are considered to have high potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The remaining (non-MDS) portions of the Facility Site exhibit minimal (if any) likelihood for significant historic-period archaeological sites to be present.
- EDR developed an archaeological sensitivity model for the Facility, based on guidance and subsequent requested revisions received from the NYSHPO, which resulted in the identification of **Begin Confidential Information** < [REDACTED] > **End Confidential Information**

4.2 Summary of Phase IB Survey Recommendations

Construction of the proposed Facility will include ground disturbing activities that have the potential to impact archaeological resources. The APE will include all areas within the limits of disturbance for proposed construction activities and will be determined based on the Facility Design (or layout), which is in the process of being developed by the Applicant.

Portions of the APE that are within areas of Elevated Sensitivity for archaeological resources will be subjected to Phase IB survey consistent with the archaeological sensitivity field methods and research design presented in this report. EDR has provided this Phase IA archaeological survey to the NYSHPO for review and comment on the proposed research design and field methodology.

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Appendix A

Cultural Resources Correspondence



June 15, 2021

Clint Halftown

Nation Representative

P.O. Box 803

Seneca Falls, NY 13148

Email: c/o.sharon.leroy@cayuganation-nsn.gov

**RE: Proposed Agricola Wind Project
Cultural Resources Surveys and Environmental Review**

Dear Mr. Halftown:

Liberty Renewables Inc. is currently planning, designing, and conducting environmental permitting studies for the proposed Agricola Wind Project and would like to invite the Cayuga Nation to begin a discussion about the project. This project is a proposed wind-powered electric generating facility (referred to herein as the Facility) in the Towns of Venice, Scipio, and Moravia in Cayuga County (see Figure 1 attached). We are aware that the Facility is partially located within ancestral Cayuga lands and would like to initiate a dialogue with the Nation regarding potential archaeological sites, historic properties, or other sensitive areas of concern.

The Facility would be built within an approximately 8,354-acre area (referred to herein as the Facility Area; see Figure 2 attached), which consists primarily of active agricultural land and forest and is roughly bound by Center Road to the north, Moravia-Venice Townline Road to the east, Austin Road to the south, and Stewart's Corners Road to the west.

At this time, we anticipate that the Facility will consist of up to 22 wind turbines, with a total generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts (MW), and associated infrastructure including a point-of-interconnection (POI) substation, meteorological towers, temporary laydown areas, collection lines, and access roads. Not all the land included in the Facility Area will ultimately be included in the Facility Site. Rather, the Facility Area represents the broader area within which selected parcels will be developed with Facility components. This provides flexibility during Facility development to minimize and avoid impacts to cultural resources, visual resources, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and other sensitive resources.

Liberty Renewables Inc. is seeking a permit to construct the Facility from New York State through the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), which issues permits for major renewable energy facilities under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law. Chapter XVIII Title 19 of NYCRR Part 900

establishes the procedural and substantive requirements for a Siting Permit Application under Section 94-c.

The Siting Permit Application prepared for the Facility will include engineering plans and the results of various environmental and cultural resources studies. The cultural resources studies are being prepared on behalf of Liberty Renewables Inc. by Environmental Design & Research (EDR), an environmental consulting firm based in Syracuse, New York.

Liberty Renewables Inc. would like to request a meeting or series of meetings with the Nation to introduce the Facility, discuss archaeological and historic sites or other areas of concern, and respectfully requests the assistance of the Nation to identify, avoid, and minimize potential impacts to these sites.

Liberty Renewables Inc.'s Primary Point of Contact for the project is:

Mr. Andy MacCallum
President
Liberty Renewables Inc.
90 State Street, Suite 700
Albany, NY 12207
Email: amaccallum@liberty-renewables.com
Phone: 902-877-5622

We have recently initiated preparing cultural resources studies for the Facility and are providing our preliminary schedule for these studies to facilitate discussion:

- Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment/Archaeological Survey Research Design (anticipated submission to the Nation in summer 2021)
- Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology (summer 2021)
- Request for Information re: Visually Sensitive Areas or Sites (fall 2021)
- Phase IB Archaeological Fieldwork (anticipated to be conducted fall 2021 or spring 2022)
- Historic Resources Survey Fieldwork (fall 2021)
- Historic Resources Survey Report (spring 2022)
- Phase IB Archaeological Survey Report (spring 2022)
- Siting Permit Application submitted to ORES (2022)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetland permit review/Section 106 review (2022)

We look forward to working with you and are confident that the Agricola Wind Project can be developed and built in a manner that is respectful of the Cayuga Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Grant Johnson', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Grant Johnson
Senior Project Manager – Historic Preservation
Environmental Design & Research

Attachments:

- Figure 1. Regional Facility Location
- Figure 2. Facility Area



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

September 9, 2021

Andrew Roblee
Project Architectural Historian
Environmental Design & Research
217 Montgomery Street
Suite 100
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: ORES
Agricola Wind Project
Towns of Moravia, Scipio and Venice, Cayuga County, NY
21PR03987

Dear Andrew Roblee:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Division for Historic Preservation of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the Division for Historic Preservation and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources.

We have reviewed the report of the Phase IA archaeological investigation (21SR00525). OPRHP requests the following report revisions.

On report Page 27, EDR states

EDR developed a GIS-based sensitivity model for the Facility Area to identify portions of the APE for Direct Effects which would be more likely to contain archaeological materials than others. Recent NYSHPO [OPRHP] guidance recommends the following criteria to define areas of Elevated Sensitivity for archaeological resources:

1. Portions of the Facility Area within 61 meters (200 feet) of a historically map-documented structure.
2. Portions of the Facility Area within 100 meters (328 feet) of permanent water (rivers, streams, wetlands, ponds and lakes, and hydric soils) and on slopes equal to or less than 12 percent.
3. Portions of the Facility Area within 305 meters (1,000 feet) of known archaeological sites (defined as NYSHPO or NYSM sites).

Criterion Number 2 is OPRHP policy. Criteria Numbers 1 and 3 are not OPRHP policy. OPRHP requests that the report text be revised to be clear what is and is not OPRHP policy.

Regarding Criterion Number 1, OPRHP concurs with EDR's use of 61 meters from map-documented structures in the definition of archaeological sensitivity.

Regarding Criterion Number 3, OPRHP does not concur with the use of 305 meters from known archaeological sites in the definition of archaeological sensitivity. Creating buffers around previously recorded archaeological sites for the purpose of guiding Phase IB subsurface testing is problematic and should be developed on a case-by-case basis. OPRHP request that Criterion 3 be removed from the report.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact me via email.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Lloyd', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D.
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only



June 15, 2021

Anthony Gonyea

Faithkeeper

4040 State Route 11

Onondaga Nation Administration Building

Onondaga Nation, Nedrow, NY 13120

Email: tony61gonyea@gmail.com

**RE: Proposed Agricola Wind Project
Cultural Resources Surveys and Environmental Review**

Dear Mr. Gonyea:

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The Facility would be built within an approximately 8,354-acre area (referred to herein as the Facility Area; see Figure 2 attached), which consists primarily of active agricultural land and forest and is roughly bound by Center Road to the north, Moravia-Venice Townline Roads to the east, Austin Road to the south, and Stewart's Corners Road to the west.

At this time, we anticipate that the Facility will consist of up to 22 wind turbines, with a total generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts (MW), and associated infrastructure including a point-of-interconnection (POI) substation, meteorological towers, temporary laydown areas, collection lines, and access roads. Not all the land included in the Facility Area will ultimately be included in the Facility Site. Rather, the Facility Area represents the broader area within which selected parcels will be developed with Facility components. This provides flexibility during Facility development to minimize and avoid impacts to cultural resources, visual resources, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and other sensitive resources.

Liberty Renewables Inc. is seeking a permit to construct the Facility from New York State through the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), which issues permits for major renewable energy facilities

under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law. Chapter XVIII Title 19 of NYCRR Part 900 establishes the procedural and substantive requirements for a Siting Permit Application under Section 94-c.

The Siting Permit Application prepared for the Facility will include engineering plans and the results of various environmental and cultural resources studies. The cultural resources studies are being prepared on behalf of Liberty Renewables Inc. by Environmental Design & Research (EDR), an environmental consulting firm based in Syracuse, New York.

Liberty Renewables Inc. would like to request a meeting or series of meetings with the Nation to introduce the Facility, discuss archaeological and historic sites or other areas of concern, and respectfully requests the assistance of the Nation to identify, avoid, and minimize potential impacts to these sites.

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Sincerely,

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Grant Johnson
Senior Project Manager – Historic Preservation
Environmental Design & Research

Attachments:

- Figure 1. Regional Facility Location
- Figure 2. Facility Area

CC: Alma Lowry, Attorney
Joe Heath, Attorney



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

June 21, 2021

Andrew Roblee
Project Architectural Historian
Environmental Design & Research
217 Montgomery Street
Suite 100
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: ORES
Agricola Wind Project
Towns of Moravia, Scipio and Venice, Cayuga County, NY
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We have reviewed EDR's Memorandum dated June 15, 2021, and we concur with EDR's proposed Phase IA archaeological investigation. OPRHP looks forward to reading the results of the investigation.

When project plans are available, OPRHP would like EDR to submit an ESRI shapefile containing polygons representing project components that involve ground disturbance.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact me via email.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D.
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only