



FLAT CREEK SOLAR

Permit Application No. 23-00054

§ 1100-2.10 Exhibit 9

Cultural Resources

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Acronym List

APE	area of potential effect
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
CA	Consulting Archaeologist
CRF	Code of Federal Regulations
CRIS	Cultural Resources Information System
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOE	Department of Energy
LOD	Limit of Disturbance
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NYAC	New York Archaeological Council's
NYHPA	New York Historic Preservation Act
NYSHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Office
OPRHP	Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
ORES	Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission
POI	point of interconnection
PPO	Project Preservation Officer
SRHP	State Register of Historic Places
STPs	shovel test pits
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

Glossary Terms

Applicant	Flat Creek Solar NY LLC, a subsidiary of Cordelio Power LP, the entity seeking a siting permit for the Facility from the Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission (ORES) under Article VIII of the New York State Public Service Law.
Facility	Flat Creek Solar, a 300 MW solar generating facility located in the Towns of Root and Canajoharie, NY. The proposed Facility components to be constructed for the generation, collection, and distribution of energy for Flat Creek Solar include solar panel modules, electrical collection system, collection substation, point of interconnection (POI) switchyard, access roads, laydown/staging areas, and other ancillary facilities.
Facility Site	The participating parcels encompassing Facility components, which totals approximately 3,794 acres in the Towns of Canajoharie and Root, Montgomery County, New York (Figure 2-1).
Study Area	The Study Area for the Facility includes a radius of five miles around the Facility Site boundary, unless otherwise noted for a specific resource study or Exhibit. The 5-mile Study Area encompasses approximately 108,667 acres, inclusive of the approximately 3,794-acre Facility Site.
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)	The area to which temporary construction impacts will occur, totaling approximately 1,637 acres.

Exhibit 9: Cultural Resources

This Exhibit provides information required in accordance with the requirements of §1100-2.10 of the Article VIII Regulations.

9(a) Study of the Impacts of Construction and Operation on Archaeological and Cultural Resources

Introduction and Record of Consultation

The New York Historic Preservation Act (NYHPA) of 1980 (Chapter 354 of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law) established a review process for state agency activities affecting historic or cultural properties, requiring consultation with the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), which serves as the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The NYHPA requires state agencies to consult with OPRHP if it appears that a proposed project may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of any historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural property that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP), or that is determined by the Commissioner to be eligible for listing in the SRHP. It requires that state agencies, to the fullest extent practicable, be consistent with other provisions of the law and fully explore all feasible and prudent alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts.

Section 14.09 of the NYHPA indicates that if a project has a federal permitting nexus, the OPRHP review process follows Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 800 (Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law 96-515; 16 United States Code (USC) 470 et seq.). Section 106 requires that agencies with jurisdiction over a proposed project take into account the effect of the undertaking on cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and afford the NYSHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment.

Because the Facility will require United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Nationwide Permit (NWP) Program, in addition to the Section 94-c certificate, consultation for the Facility follows Section 106 of the NHPA.

OPRHP-NYSHPO Consultation

The Applicant initiated formal consultation with the OPRHP to develop the scope and methodology for cultural resources studies for the Facility (see Appendix 9-1 for the Facility correspondence with OPRHP). The consultants exceed the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards (36 CFR 61) for Archaeologists, Historians, and Architectural Historians in their respective disciplines. To date, formal consultation with the OPRHP has included submissions through OPRHP's Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website consisting of the following technical documents for OPRHP review:

- Initial Letter of Consultation (March 4, 2022);
- Phase IA Archaeological Survey and Sensitivity Assessment (July 7, 2023, July 28, 2023 and December 1, 2023);
- Letter from NYSHPO Requesting a Visual Impact Assessment documentation (August 14, 2023);
- Phase IB Archaeological Survey (February 14, 2024 and March 1, 2024);
- Phase II Archaeological Survey Scope of Work (May 17, 2024)
- Additional Phase IB and Phase II Survey (July 12, 2024)

On March 10, 2022, following the Initial Letter of Consultation, OPRHP issued a project review letter recommending a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Area of Potential Effect. OPRHP indicated the Facility was within an archaeologically sensitive area and provided guidance for Phase IB survey. A Phase IA report was submitted to OPRHP on July 7, 2023 (see Appendix 9-2). OPRHP requested two rounds of edits, Phase IA revisions were submitted July 28, 2023, and December 1, 2023. In its letter dated December 4, 2023, OPRHP concurred with the recommendations presented in the Phase IA report and recommended that Phase IB archaeological testing is warranted for areas of substantial proposed ground disturbance that fall within areas of high archaeological sensitivity. This letter recommended a Phase IB methodology consistent with New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work (July 2021) (OPRHP Guidelines).

The OPRHP Guidelines provide a universal definition of high archaeological sensitivity as follows: Areas of high sensitivity are defined as: (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%; (2) within known archaeological sites; and (3) locations of standing or demolished historic structures.

OPRHP also provides a definition of substantial proposed ground disturbance, as follows: Substantial proposed ground disturbance includes: (1) grading and excavation more than six inches deep; (2) grubbing, tree and stump removal; and (3) trenches more than three feet wide. Phase IB archaeological testing is not recommended for panel arrays; perimeter fencing and utility poles, if their associated posts are driven or drilled into the ground and no grubbing or grading is involved, and for excavations and grading less than six inches in depth.

The Phase IB survey was conducted in October and November 2022, and April and November 2023; the Phase IB archaeological survey report was submitted to OPRHP on February 14, 2024, with revisions submitted on March 1, 2024. Seven Precontact period archaeological sites were recorded from the Phase IB survey. OPRHP concurred with the conclusions and recommendations in the Phase IB report on April 2, 2024. Additional Phase IB survey and Phase II survey at two of the archaeological sites was conducted in May 2024. A scope of work for the Phase II study was submitted to OPRHP prior to the field work on May 17, 2024, and approved by OPRHP on May 21, 2024. One new Precontact period archaeological site was recorded. The report on the results of the additional Phase IB and Phase II survey was submitted to OPRHP on July 12, 2024 and approved by OPRHP on August 19, 2024. A summary of cultural resources studies completed to date is provided herein. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan that identifies the actions to be taken in the unexpected event that resources of cultural, historical, or archaeological importance are encountered during the construction process is included in this Exhibit.

Tribal Historic Preservation Office Consultation

Based on the Facility's geographical location the Applicant is conducting outreach to the federally recognized St. Regis Mohawk Tribe. The Tribal outreach procedures include preparing initial outreach correspondence to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO); this correspondence included the submittal of the Phase IA and Phase IB reports to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, and will include any subsequent archaeological studies if conducted. SHPO has coordinated communication with the Tribe and has provided them with copies of all reports the Applicant has submitted to SHPO.

The Phase IA report was provided to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, via email, by OPRHP on July 10, 2023 and an updated version of the report on December 4, 2023. Documentation of this outreach is included in Appendix 9-1 of this Application.

The Phase IB report was provided to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, via email, by OPRHP on March 1, 2024. Documentation of this outreach is included in Appendix 9-1 of this Application.

The Additional Phase IB and Phase II report was provided to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, via email, by OPRHP on July 18, 2024. Documentation of this outreach is included in Appendix 9-1 of this Application.

(1) Summary of the Nature of Probable Impacts on Archaeological/Cultural Resources and Avoidance and Minimization Measures

This section includes a summary of the nature of the potential impact to any archaeological/cultural resources identified and addresses how those impacts will be avoided or minimized. In its April 2, 2024, Phase IB survey report review letter, OPRHP concurred with the report recommendations that the archaeological sites should be avoided, and if site avoidance is not feasible, a Phase II site evaluation should be completed to determine whether the sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

As a result of the Phase IB survey, eight Precontact period archaeological sites were recommended for avoidance. The Applicant will avoid substantial ground disturbance within six of these locations as defined in the Phase IB reports. NYSHPO defines substantial ground disturbance as: grading and excavation more than six inches deep; grubbing, tree and stump removal; and trenches more than three feet wide (OPRHP 2021). The current Facility design plan proposes substantial ground disturbance at two of the archaeological sites defined in the Phase IB report. Phase II site evaluation studies were completed at both sites where substantial ground disturbance is proposed. The portions of the sites where substantial ground disturbance is proposed were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Applicant will identify archaeological site locations as “Environmentally Sensitive Areas” on the final Facility construction drawings and will mark them in the field prior to construction by construction fencing with signs that restrict substantial ground disturbance. These measures are adequate to ensure that impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources are avoided.

(2) Phase IA Archaeological/Cultural Study

Background research conducted by TRC included examination of site files and archives at the OPRHP, online CRIS database, and the NRHP database. This research yielded information on recorded sites and previous cultural surveys in the surrounding area. Local histories, cartographic data, and other relevant information on the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the area were also reviewed. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic Database was also examined to obtain information on soil types in the Study Area. The historical assessment of the Study Area included a review of historical maps, aerial photographs, a literature search, and a review of County historical documents located at the New York State and County repositories. This work was conducted to develop historic and prehistoric contexts of the Study Area which are presented in detail in the Phase IA study (see Appendix 9-2).

The OPRHP CRIS database indicates that portions of the Study Area are located within an archaeologically sensitive area. Seventeen archaeological sites/areas are known in the Study Area. These sites/areas date to the late Precontact/Contact/Early Historic period. Forty-five additional archaeological sites lie within 1-mile of the Study Area. A total of 89 historic structures, and 7 NRHP listed properties occur within 1 mile of the Study Area. None of the NRHP listed properties fall within the Study Area. OPRHP recommended a Phase IB survey that follows the OPRHP archaeological sensitivity model, and Phase IB testing protocol which requires survey of all highly sensitivity areas within significant areas of impact.

(3) Phase IB Archaeological Survey

Phase IB archaeological survey was conducted to determine whether archaeological sites are located in the areas of proposed ground disturbance for the Facility, as determined in consultation with OPRHP (Appendix 9-1). In total, 4,470 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within a total of 23 culturally sensitive areas. A combination of pedestrian survey and excavation identified a total of 8 Precontact period archaeological sites and 17 Precontact period find spots. The find spots are not considered an archaeological resource by OPRHP.

Field Methods

Phase IB field methods followed the OPRHP-provided methodology as defined in the New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work (July 2021). Areas of high sensitivity are defined as:

Phase IB field methods consisted of STP survey to locate archaeological resources within the area of potential effect (APE). STPs were excavated at 15-meter intervals along survey transects. Per New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) 1994 Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC Standards) all STPs measured 30 to 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. All excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth over tarps or plastic sheeting. Soil strata within each shovel test was recorded on standardized forms describing soil color and USDA soil types. All shovel tests were backfilled after completion. All shovel tests were recorded using ESRI Field Maps and Geode Antenna and plotted on aerial photographs and Study Area maps. Phase IB survey also included pedestrian survey of recently plowed agricultural fields when possible. These plowed areas were pedestrian surveyed if they had been recently disced by farming equipment and had visible ground surface. Pedestrian survey included archaeologists standing at approximately 5 m intervals walking in slow straight lines across disced field. Per OPRHP Guidelines and NYAC Standards, if artifacts were discovered on the surface during pedestrian survey or an isolated shovel test context, a minimum of eight (8) additional shovel tests at 1-meter (3.3 feet) and 3-meter (10 feet) intervals were excavated.

Laboratory Methods and Curation

Artifacts were bagged in resealable plastic bags bearing provenience information including a field specimen number assigned to each unique provenience. Artifacts were transported to TRC's laboratory facility in Bath, Maine. All artifacts were washed in tap water using a soft toothbrush and allowed to air-dry before being submitted for analysis. Within each provenience, artifacts were sorted by general categories (historic, precontact, faunal) and then by material type within each category (i.e., precontact lithics or ceramics; historic glass, ceramics, architectural material, etc.). After analysis, each provenience receives a catalog number. Artifacts will be temporarily curated at the TRC archaeological laboratory until a permanent curation facility is designated.

The Applicant understands that any artifacts recovered during this contract are the property of the landowner from which the artifacts were recovered. The Applicant also anticipates that the cultural

resources consultant will curate any recovered artifacts in a manner consistent with professional standards. If appropriate, the consultant may identify local repositories (such as local historical societies or archaeological museums) for disposition of recovered artifacts. Collected artifacts will be processed in a manner consistent with professional standards, such as the NYAC Standards.

Phase IB Survey Report

TRC prepared a Phase IB archaeological survey report following the OPRHP Guidelines. The report summarized the Phase IA research, described the fieldwork methods and results of the Phase IB survey, and provided recommendations. In support of the text, maps and photographs were prepared to illustrate findings. Tables including the artifact inventory were appended. A total of eight archaeological sites were located as a result of the Phase IB survey. TRC recommended avoidance of substantial ground disturbance as defined by OPRHP guidelines within the site areas and if not possible, additional Phase II studies would be required to determine site eligibility to assure no impacts to historic resources. The initial Phase IB survey report was submitted to OPRHP on February 14, 2024, with revisions submitted on March 1, 2024 (Appendix 9-3). Seven Precontact period archaeological sites were recorded from the Phase IB survey. OPRHP concurred with the conclusions and recommendations in the Phase IB report on April 2, 2024. An additional Phase IB survey was conducted in May 2024 and the report was submitted to OPRHP on July 12, 2024 (Appendix 9-4). OPRHP concurred with the conclusions and recommendations in the Additional Phase IB report on August 19, 2024. The Facility design was updated to avoid substantial ground disturbance within six of the eight archaeological sites.

(4) Phase II Archaeological Studies

The Facility design necessitated Phase II investigations for Site P-2B-1 and Site P-23C-1, which TRC completed in May 2024. TRC excavated a total of 76 test pits and six test units within the proposed areas of substantial ground disturbance as defined by NYSHPO. A Phase II scope of work was prepared and submitted to OPRHP on May 17, 2024, and was approved by OPRHP on May 20, 2024. NYSHPO forwarded the scope of work to Darren Bonaparte, THPO for the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe for comment. TRC received no comment from the THPO. Phase II investigations were conducted from May 20 – 29, 2024. Phase II excavations resulted in the determination that the portion of both sites located within the proposed areas of substantial ground disturbance are not eligible for listing the NRHP. Based on the current Facility design plans no further archaeological testing is recommended for either of these sites.

Field Methods

Phase II survey for archaeological resources included excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm square shovel test pits and 1 m x 1 m square test units. The 50 cm x 50 cm square shovel test pits were aimed at determining site limits and identifying areas of artifact concentrations. Shovel test pits were placed along linear transects or along proposed Facility components like access roads, collector lines, hedgerow clearing, or inverter pads. Transects and test pits were spaced approximately 5 m from one another. Excavation of 1 m x 1 m was aimed at gaining a better understanding of site stratigraphy and areas of artifact concentrations, to help determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

All test pits and test units were excavated by 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy to culturally sterile soil, and all excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch (6.4-mm) mesh due to clay sediments present at the sites. All test excavations were documented on standardized recording forms and digital photography was used to document conditions at the time of the fieldwork. Stratigraphic profiles of all test pits and test units were drawn, and at least one wall of a test unit was photographed. The location of all excavations was recorded on a tablet with the support of a Geode antenna to support the integration of field data into GIS. The GPS receiver had sufficient sensitivity to produce corrected spatial data with a minimum accuracy of 1.0 m. All identified cultural material was collected with appropriate provenience information and taken to the TRC laboratory facility in Bath, ME, for analysis and preparation for curation. No cultural features were encountered. A field log of all cultural material recovered was maintained during excavations. All field forms were reviewed by the field director for accuracy.

Laboratory Methods and Curation

The laboratory methods and curation are the same as those described above for the Phase IB study.

Phase II Survey Report

TRC prepared a Phase II archaeological survey report following the OPRHP Guidelines. The report was submitted to OPRHP on July 12, 2024. OPRHP concurred with the conclusions and recommendations in the Phase II report on August 19, 2024 (Appendix 9-4).

Results of Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Studies

Phase IB studies within the APE identified eight archaeological sites. The Facility design was updated to avoid substantial ground disturbance within six of the eight archaeological sites. Phase II excavations conducted at the two archaeological sites where substantial ground disturbance is proposed resulted in the determination that the portion of both sites located within the proposed areas of substantial ground disturbance are not eligible for listing the NRHP. Based on the current Facility design plans no further archaeological studies are recommended.

(5) Unanticipated Discovery Plan

The specific procedures for the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources during Facility's construction were developed in accordance with State, and Federal, agencies. This plan takes into consideration the ACHP guidance on conducting archaeology under Section 106 (ACHP 2009); the ACHP's March 1, 2023 *Policy Statement on Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects* (ACHP 2023); NYSHPO's *Human Remains Discovery Protocol* (NYSHPO/OPRHP 2021) (Appendix 9-5); the NYACS *standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* (1994, as adopted by the NYSHPO in 1995); the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-44742, September 29, 1983; as amended and revised); the Department of Energy (DOE's) *American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Government Policy* (DOE 2006); and the DOE's Policy 141.1: Management of Cultural Resources (DOE 2011). This plan will ensure that procedures and lines of communication with the appropriate government authorities are clearly established prior to the start of construction so that discoveries can be addressed quickly, minimizing the impacts to the construction schedule if possible. Although Phase I and Phase II archaeological studies have been completed for the Facility Site, a potential exists for identifying as new archaeological resources in the Facility Site. Therefore, the personnel involved will follow standardized procedures in accordance with state and federal regulations detailed below.

The Applicant will coordinate the implementation of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should archeological material or human remains be encountered during construction. If cultural resources or human remains are discovered during construction the Applicant and Project Preservation Officer (PPO) will stabilize the area and cease all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find and protect the site from further damage and contact a Consulting Archaeologist (CA)

who meets the *Secretary of the Interiors Professional Qualifications Standards* (as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61). The CA will not be on site during construction unless notified by the Applicant that potential cultural resources have been identified. If notified they will work with the Applicant to determine appropriate mitigation measures such as temporary fencing and preliminary site delineation, while waiting for consultation with NYSHPO and other Consulted Parties to determine specific mitigation measures. Additional specific control measures and barriers will be developed in consultation with the NYSHPO and other Consulted Parties, as appropriate. Within twenty-four (24) hours of such discovery, the Applicant will notify and seek to consult with DPS Staff, OPRHP Field Services Bureau, and the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) Agency Preservation Officer to determine the best course of action. Upon discovery of cultural resources, the Applicant must immediately notify a CA. No ground-disturbing activities will be permitted in the vicinity of the archeological materials until such time as the significance of the resource has been evaluated and the need for and scope of impact mitigation have been determined.

(6) *Discovery of Human Remains*

Should human remains or evidence of human burials be encountered during the conduct of archeological data recovery fieldwork or during construction, all work in the vicinity of the find will be halted immediately and the site will be protected from further disturbance. The PPO will immediately notify their qualified CA to determine if the remains are human and the following procedure will be implemented. Treatment and disposition of any human remains that may be discovered will be managed in a manner consistent with the Department of Interiors December 13, 2023 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA 2023); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, any Funerary Objects (ACHP 2023); and NYSHPO's Human Remains Discovery Protocol (NYSHPO 2021). The following measures will be implemented:

- a. Any human remains discovered will be treated with the utmost dignity and respect.
- b. Should human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery shall stop immediately and the location shall be secured and protected from damage and disturbance to the fullest extent possible.
- c. If skeletal remains are identified and the CA is not able to conclusively determine if they are human, the remains and any associated materials shall be left in place. A qualified

forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist or physical anthropologist shall assess the remains in situ to help determine if they are human.

- d. If skeletal remains are determined to be human, law enforcement, the NYSHPO (contact: nancy.herter@parks.ny.gov), the ORES preservation officer (contacts: kristy.primeau@ores.ny.gov; houtan.moaveni@ores.ny.gov), the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (contact: darren.bonaparte@srmt-nsn.gov), the coroner (contact: chad.deans@clintoncountygov.com) and the involved state and federal agencies shall be notified immediately. If law enforcement determines that the burial site is not a criminal matter, no skeletal remains or associated materials shall be removed until appropriate consultation takes place.
- e. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the remains will be left in-situ and protected from disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. The Applicant will consult with the NYSHPO and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe to develop a plan of action, consistent with the guidance provided in the NAGPRA, the Council's 2023 Policy Statement, and the OPRHP/NYSHPO's Human Remains Discovery Protocol. Avoiding further disturbance of the remains is the preferred option.
- f. If the human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains will be left in-situ and protected from disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed in consultation with NYSHPO and other appropriate parties. Avoiding further disturbance of the remains is the preferred option.
- g. Work will resume only after the completion of the necessary consultation and treatment.
- h. Information on the burial site will not be released to the public.

9(b) Study of the Impacts on Historic Resources and Consultation

In response to TRC's letter of initial consultation dated March 2, 2022 (Appendix 9-1), NYSHPO stated that based on prior architectural surveys in the area, no new historic architectural survey would be requested for the Facility Site (see Appendix 9-1). This determination was made by NYSHPO's Survey & National Register Unit. In a letter dated August 14, 2023 (Appendix 9-1), the NYSHPO's Technical Preservation Services Bureau identified twelve State and National Register listed or eligible buildings within or adjacent to the Facility Site and requested a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) in order for the NYSHPO to continue their review of the Facility and to evaluate potential impacts to these historic resources. The subject historic resources were evaluated as part of the VIA (see Appendix 8-1 (VIA), Section 10.1.1.2 for a discussion of each

visible resource). The historic properties identified by NYSHPO which are to be part of the VIA are listed in the table below:

USN	Name	Address	NRHP Status
05709.000104	Major Andrew Mitchell House	158 Monk Road, Root, NY	Eligible
05709.000071	Currytown Reformed Church	829 State Highway 162, Root, NY	Eligible
05709.000167	Residence	788 State Highway 162, Sprakers, NY	Eligible
05709.000152	Rappa Road Cemetery	Rappa Road. Canajoharie, NY	Eligible
05709.000052	Mapletown Cemetery	Mapletown Road & Blaine Road, Canajoharie, NY	Eligible
05702.000116	Van Evera House	140 Jump Road, Canajoharie, NY	Eligible
05709.000150	Carr Farmhouse	181 Lynk Street, Sprakers, NY	Eligible
05709.000151	Carr Farm Hay Barn	181 Lynk Street, Sprakers, NY	Eligible
05708.000255	Montgomery County Poor Farm (district)	Multiple	Listed
00104.000641	New York State Barge Canal Historic District	Multiple	Listed
05709.000038	835 Mapletown Road	835 Mapletown Road, Root, NY	Eligible
05709.000092	119 Fish and Game Club Road	119 Fish & Game Club Road, Root, NY	Eligible

(1) *Mitigation Measures*

In accordance with section 1100-2.10(g) of the ORES regulations, if necessary, the Applicant will complete a Cultural Resources Avoidance Minimization and Mitigation Plan (CRAMMP) as part of the Pre-Construction Compliance Filings consisting of a demonstration that impacts on cultural resources will be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable.

References

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). 2023. Systematic Processes for Disposition or Repatriation of Native American Human Remains, Funerary Objects, Sacred Object, and Object of Cultural Patrimony. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary (43 CFR Part 10).

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC). 1994. Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State. New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Waterford, NY.

Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). 2021. Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work. Adopted by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.