

16. THPO Sheila M Bird - Cherokee Nation - (PO Box: 948) Tahlequah, OK - sheila-bird@cherokee.org - 918-453-5389

Details: The Cherokee Nation Historic Preservation Office has developed the following consultation procedures for all telecommunication projects identified as undertakings by the Federal Communications Commission.

Please submit by US postal mail or other carrier:

1. A 1-page cover letter with the following information:

- a. TCNS Number include on all correspondence
- b. Company Name
- c. Project Name, City, County, State
- d. Project type: new build, collocation, expansion, tower type-monopole, guyed-tower, height, land use, access road-existing or new build, utility lines-route with access road or new route, explanation of ground disturbance.
- e. Tower coordinates: GIS Shape files projected in NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N coordinate system. Lats andLongs need to be in decimal degrees.
- f. Total area surveyed in acres
- g. Contact information include individuals name, address, phone and email

2. Professional cultural/archaeological survey report. With the first cultural resource survey report, include curriculum vitae for all archaeologists who conduct the field surveys and produce the cultural survey reports. At a minimum, the field surveyors must possess a BA or BS in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology. Field surveyors who only possess a BA or BS in anthropology must be accompanied in the field by a supervisor who possesses an MA or MS in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology. At a minimum, the individual who supervises and interprets the results of the field survey, determines the cultural resource recommendation, and produces the cultural survey report must possess an MA or MS in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology.

3. Aerial and/or color USGS topographic maps locating project area within a) state, b) county, and c) within local area.

4. Aerial, color USGS topographic, or planimetric maps specifically locating:

- a) cell tower site,
- b) .5, .75 or 1.5 mile APE
- c) surveyed area for access road
- d) surveyed area for utility easement

- e) for guyed towers, surveyed locations for guy anchors
- f) surveyed staging area
- g) location of archaeological and historic sites in the APE and in the close vicinity of the APE.

Do not submit hand drawn or handannotated maps.

5. Project site plan maps depicting labeled shoveltest locations. Do not submit hand drawn or hand annotated maps.

At a minimum, shovel tests need to be at the center and four corners of the cell tower lease area, all guy anchorlocations, throughout the access road and utility easement, and staging area.

The minimum shovel test density for access roads and utility easements is 1 every 20 m. Shovel test minimum width is 40 cm. Shovel test minimum depth is to 50 cm or sterile soil, whichever is encountered first. If terminated before sterile soil is reached, please provide an explanation either in the text or in the shovel test table.

Excavated shovel tests must be screened using a 0.25 in mesh screen, dug in stratigraphic or 10cm levels, and measurements must be recorded in centimeters.

6. Table listing shovel test locations, width (cm), depths (cm), soils, and results.

7. Site photographs in color, specifically images with exact location of a) cell tower construction site by taking shot with cell tower/base/compound location marked by stakes or flagging, b) guy anchor locations, c) access road, d) utility easement, and e) staging area.

8. Submit a \$500.00 per-tower fee for administration, data processing, handling, research, and review. Expedited tower fee is \$700.00. Make the check payable to the Cherokee Nation. On the memo line write all TCNS numbers.

Exceptions for information submission:

A. Collocations that do not involve any ground disturbance. Please submit the applicable information from item numbers 1, 3, 7, and 8 above.

B. Collocations or new towers that do involve ground disturbance and are in a location that previously experienced significant ground disturbance. Please submit the applicable information from item numbers 1, 3, 4, and 7-8 above. In addition, please provide documentation that confirms the significant ground disturbance claim, i.e. photographs, past land use, and/or inspection by a qualified archaeologist.

Mail one printed color copy of all documentation accompanied with a CD version.

Please, do NOT send FCC Form 620 (FCC submittal form and attachments packet), or any sections of the FCC form in place of the cultural resource survey report or any state Section 106 survey memo/short reporting form.

Use only the following contact and address information:

Sheila Bird, THPO
Cherokee Nation Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74464
sheila-bird@cherokee.org
Phone: 918-453-5389

17. THPO Dr. Andrea A Hunter - Osage Nation - 627 Grandview Pawhuska, OK - ahunter@osagenation-nsn.gov - 918-287-5328

Details: The Osage Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office requires the following information and fee regarding all antenna or tower notifications:

- 1) Specific legal description of site location using USPLSS and UTM designations only.
- 2) Maps locating project area, within region and within local area (aerial and USGS topo maps)
- 3) Project site plan maps, do not submit hand drawn or hand annotated maps
- 4) Site photographs (include images with exact location of construction site by taking shot with cell tower/base/compound location indicated or marked by stakes or flagging)
- 5) Include map locating shovel tests and provide shovel test log.
- 6) Professional cultural/archaeological survey report (Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for reports can be found at the National Park Service website (www.nps.gov)).
- 7) Reference all documentation with TCNS #.
- 8) Submit a \$700.00 per-tower fee for administration, data processing, and handling. For expedited projects the administration fee is \$900.00. Make the check payable to the Osage Nation. On the memo line write all TCNS numbers.
- 9) A TELECOMMUNICATION CONSULTATION PROCEDURES DOCUMENT (Revised July 2015) is available by email and is recommended for guidance, send an email request to Dr. Andrea A. Hunter at: ahunter@osagenation-nsn.gov.

18. Acting THPO Karen Pritchett - United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians - (PO Box: 746) Tahlequah, OK - kpritchett@unitedkeetoowahband.org; jbunch@unitedkeetoowahband.org - 918-458-6715

Details: United Keetoowah Band Historic Preservation Office
Telecommunications Consultation Procedures

The United Keetoowah Band Preservation Office has established the following consultation procedures to be followed for all telecommunications projects identified as undertakings by the Federal Communications Commission.

A. Please submit by US postal mail or other carrier the following:

1. 1-page cover letter that includes:

a. TCNS Number (on all correspondence)

b. Company Name

c. Project name, city, county, state

d. Project type: new build, collocation, expansion, tower type monopole, guyed-tower, height, land use, access road (existing or new route), and explanation of ground disturbance

e. Tower coordinates - GIS shapefiles projected in NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N coordinate system. Lats and Longs need to be in decimal degrees.

f. Total area surveyed in acres

g. Contact information with individual's name, address, phone, fax, and email

2. Professional cultural/archaeological survey report. With the first cultural resource survey report, include curriculum vitae for all archaeologists who conduct the field surveys and produce the cultural survey reports.

3. Aerial and/or color USGS topographic maps locating project area within a) state, b) county, and c) within local area.

4. Aerial color USGS topographic or planimetric maps specifically locating: a) cell tower site, b) .5, .75 or 1.5 mile APE, c) surveyed area for access road, d) surveyed area for utility easement, e) for guyed towers, surveyed locations for guy anchors, f) surveyed staging area, and g) location of archaeological and historic sites in the APE and in the close vicinity of the APE

5. Project site plan maps depicting labeled and shovel test locations. Do not submit hand drawn or hand annotated maps. At a minimum shovel tests need to be at the center and four corners of the cell tower lease area, all guy anchor locations, throughout the access road and utility easement, and staging area. The minimum shovel test density for roads and utility easements is one every 20 meters. Shovel test minimum width is 40 cm. Shovel test minimum test depth to all shovel probes to be dug to 1 meter (100 cm) in depth, the standard archaeological method, unless impenetrable by hand. Excavated shovel tests must be screened using a 0.25 inch mesh screen, dug in stratigraphic or 10cm levels, and measurements must be recorded in centimeters.

6. Table listing shovel test locations, width (cm), depths (cm), soils, and results

7. Site photographs in color, specifically images with exact location of a) cell tower construction site by taking shot with cell tower/base/compound location marked by stakes or flagging, b) guy anchor locations, c) access road d) utility easement, and e) staging area.

8. INVOICE. Submit a check payable to the United Keetoowah Band notating the TCNS number on the memo line with the applicable fee as outlined below for administration, data processing, handling research, and review.

FEES

\$1000 - per tower fee.

\$600 - collocated towers

B. Exceptions for information submission:

1. Item numbers 1, 2, and 7 above to be submitted for Collocations that do not involve any ground disturbance.

2. Item numbers 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8 above to be submitted for Collocations or new towers that do involve ground disturbance. In addition, please provide documentation that confirms the significant ground disturbance claim, i.e. photographs past land use, and/or inspection by a qualified archaeologist

C. Mail one printed color copy of all documentation accompanied with a CD version.

Please, do NOT send FCC Form 620 (FCC submittal form and attachments packet) or any sections of the FCC form in place of the cultural resource survey report or any state Section 106 survey memo/short reporting form.

Please use only the following contact address and information:

United Keetoowah Band Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Karen Pritchett
P.O. Box 1245
Tahlequah, OK 74465
Phone: 918-458-6715
Email: kpritchett@unitedkeetoowahband.org

19. TCNS Coordinator Travis Patton - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma - 70500 East 128 Road Wyandotte, OK
- tpatton@estoo.net - 918-666-2435 (ext: 1860)
Details: NOTE: CHANGE IN FEE - EVERY TCNS ABOVE 131828

The Cultural Preservation Office of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma requires the following information and fees regarding all proposed FCC projects.

Please do not email documentation; it will be deleted without being opened. Mail one printed color copy of all documentation.

Please submit by US postal mail or other parcel carrier all of the following information for all FCC projects:

1. A 1-page cover letter with the following information:

- a) TCNS number
- b) Company name
- c) Project name, city, county, state
- d) Project type
- e) UTM coordinates using WGS84 (G1150)
- f) Total area surveyed in acres
- g) Contact information.

2. Professional cultural/archaeological resource survey report.

3. Aerial and color USGS topographic maps locating project area within the state, county, and local area.

4. Aerial, color USGS topographic, or planimetric maps locating tower site, APE, access road, utility easement, guy wire locations surveyed, surveyed staging areas, and known archaeological/historic sites.

5. Project site plan map depicting labeled shovel test locations.

6. Shovel test log.

7. Site photographs.

8. A copy of the review letter or TCNS e-response from the State Historic Preservation Office and all other state-mandated review offices for projects involving ground disturbance.

9. Please submit a fee of \$550.00 per/tower, for administration, data processing, handling, research and review. Make the check payable to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. On the memo line write all TCNS numbers. Collocations, PTC poles, and projects in previously disturbed locations; the administration, data processing, handling, research and review fee will be \$100.00.

Effective October 1, 2015, regarding collocations, PTC poles, and projects in previously disturbed locations, the administration, data processing, handling, research and review will increase to \$550.00 for EVERY TCNS ABOVE 131828.

10. THE EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE'S CONSULTATION PROCEDURES DOCUMENT is available by email and is highly recommended for guidance. Send an email to Travis Patton at: celltower@estoo.net.

20. THPO Diane Hunter - Miami Tribe of Oklahoma - (PO Box: 1326) Miami, OK - swillard@miamination.com; dhunter@miamination.com - 918-541-1390

Details: The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has instituted new NHPA, Section 106, consultation procedures for cell towers effective 9-15-2010. For an updated copy of these procedures (10-31-11), which you will need to follow to complete Section 106 consultation with us, please contact the THPO Assistant at swillard@miamination.com. Thank you.

21. EPA Cheryl Stafford - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma - (PO Box: 110) Miami, OK - cherylstafford@sbcglobal.net - 918-541-1902

Details: NEW INFORMATION: ALL FINAL COMMENTS ON TCNS TOWER SITES WILL BE IN WRITTEN FORM AND SIGNED INDIVIDUALLY BY Cheryl Stafford, WHICH WILL ALLOW FUTURE AUTHENTICATION BY COMPARING COPIES WITH THE SIGNED, FILED ORIGINALS. THE OTTAWA TRIBE DOES NOT PROVIDE VERBAL FINAL COMMENTS. The Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma has developed procedures for cell tower construction projects. Please contact Cheryl Stafford for a copy of those procedures at 918-541-1902(phone) or 918-542-3214 (fax), or visit our web site ottawatribes.org. As you will see when you obtain a copy of our procedures, we require photos and a topo map for EVERY proposed site. The Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma has listed its geographic areas of interest on this web site. We consider this listing to be official notification to all those proposing to construct cell towers in those areas that you need to contact us. For those states where we are interested in all counties, we have listed just the state. For those states where we are interested in only certain counties, we have listed the counties. The Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, in concert with its historic preservation consultant Algonquin Consultants, Inc., is pleased to assist you in complying with your Section 106 requirements. We do not handle any consultation or inquiries by e-mail.

22. THPO Sherri Clemons - Wyandotte Nation - 64700 E, Hwy 60 Wyandotte, OK - algonquin@neok.com - 918-678-6344

Details: Greetings from Wyandotte Nation.

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT AS OF TCNS NO. 126800, ALL COLOCATIONS AND PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED TOWER LOCATIONS WILL BE \$200.

ALL RAW LAND NEW BUILD SITES REMAIN AT \$600.

EACH PTC POLE IS STILL \$100 (PER NON-EXEMPT POLE, NOT PER TCNS).

The following information is provided automatically via the TCNS web site. Additional information may be provided in a second email that we send for each tower that is logged into TCNS. However, as we have been unable to use the TCNS website reliably to send our second response email since early April 2014, this very likely will be the ONLY email that you receive until the technical issue preventing us from using that feature has been addressed.

NEW INFORMATION- From this point forward, please send the required information for our review by email ONLY. Send the fee and a cover letter by hard copy to the Tribe, but DO NOT send review information by hard copy. Doing so will delay the review.

We are interested in consulting on this tower or broadband project, just as we are interested in being consulted regarding all federal undertakings in our homelands. This consultation is one of the activities required by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for such federal undertakings.

Please follow our archaeology procedures (9-9-13) and our general NHPA procedures for consultation (6-1-13), both available by e-mailing the cell tower program archaeologist, Rebecca Hawkins, at algonquin@neok.com. These procedures supersede all earlier versions of our procedures. All further correspondence regarding this tower should also be directed to that email address. With questions, you may call Mr. Lamont Laird at 918-533-2212.

AS STATED IN OUR GUIDELINES, AN ARCHAEOLOGIST MUST PERFORM THE FIELD WORK AND RELATED ANALYSES. The Wyandotte Nation will object to any tower where field work/analysis was performed after 9-9-13 and where a trained, experienced archaeologist did NOT conduct the field work. The National Park Service defines Essential Competencies for the field of archaeology at <http://www.nps.gov/training/npsonly/RSC/archeolo.htm>. Minimally, a "trained, experienced archaeologist" has at least a BA in Anthropology with a focus in archaeology and two solid years offfield experience in the region where the field work is being performed.

The fee for all collocations and towers built in previously disturbed areas is \$100. The fee for all other towers is \$600.

Please make sure to provide your archaeologists with a copy of our procedures PRIOR TO the time that they do field work. If archaeology reports do not provide the information requested on the last 2 pages of our archaeology procedures, which you may use as a checklist, the report will be rejected. Please do not send reports that you know are deficient, as doing only delays the response process for your tower and those of other applicants as well.

Tizame (thank you),

Sherri Clemons, THPO
Wyandotte Nation

23. Special Projects Manager/NAGPRA Logan R Pappenfort - Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma - 118 S. Eight Tribes Trail (PO Box: 1527) Miami, OK - lpappenfort@peoriatribe.com - 918-540-2535
Details: Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Tower Consultation Procedures
Beginning April 21, 2015, the Tribe will require the following for tower consultation:

1. Materials are to be faxed, mailed or shipped to our tribal office. We will not handle tower consultation electronically.

When you receive the FCC response that lists the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma for your area, YOU HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED OF OUR INTEREST.

To initiate consultation with the Peoria Tribe please submit a brief project summary via U.S. mail or other carrier with a per-project research and filing fee as follows:

Project Type	Filing Fee
New tower-any type, cell or PTC	\$200
Co-location	\$100
DAS Nodes in Right-of-Way	\$100

Checks should be made payable to Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma with the TCNS number in the memo line. Please note, this fee is not for determining our initial interest, as we have already done so by defining our geographic areas of interest through the TCNS, but for providing specialized information unique to the Peoria Tribe. Please use the TCNS number in any type of communication with us.

2. With the consultation initiation letter, please include the following:
a. Contact information, including phone and fax numbers, physical address, and e-mail address for the person to whom information from the Peoria Tribe should be sent.

b. A copy of the review letter from the State Historic Preservation Office for the state in which the tower is located for both new towers and collocations.

c. These portions of the archaeological report: research methods and findings for both the historic archives review and the field survey. Please do not send us the architectural survey information, unless it is embedded with the archaeological information. We would appreciate 2 or 3 pictures of the project area.

d. A copy of the portion of the USGS quadrangle map, on which you have noted the project area.

e. Please fax or mail/ship materials regarding tower consultation. We will not handle tower consultation electronically. Call 918-540-2535 with questions.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND THE ENTIRE FORM 620 or 621, OR PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PLANS. We request only the items listed above.

3. Please use only the following address and contact information.

For U.S. Postal, Priority & Express Mail please address:

Peoria Tribe Historic Preservation Office

Attention: Logan Pappenfort

Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

PO Box 1527

Miami, OK 74355-1527

Or to physical address:

Peoria Tribe Historic Preservation Office

Attention: Logan Pappenfort

Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

118 S. Eight Tribes Trail

Miami, OK 74354

24. THPO Kim Jumper - Shawnee Tribe - 29 South 69A Highway Miami, OK - kimjumper@shawnee-tribe.com - 918-542-2441

Details: THIS IS YOUR OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT THE SHAWNEE TRIBE IS INTERESTED IN CONSULTING ON ALL PROJECTS BUILT IN OUR AREAS OF GEOGRAPHIC INTEREST.

ATTENTION, NEW INFORMATION: Our procedures were updated on 14 January 2008. Please call Kim Jumper, THPO, at 918-542-2441, so that she can send you a copy.

If your tower is a co-location, please fax us this information to let us know. We cannot always tell from the TCNS web site that a tower is a co-location. We require a written response from you to let us know that it is a co-location. If a co-location project includes some new ground disturbance (such as from an expanded compound or access road, or construction of an ancillary structure), the Shawnee Tribe treats such a project the same as any other non co-location project.

Our correct mailing/physical address is: 29 South Highway 69A. Our correct phone number is (918-542-2441) and our historic preservation fax line is (918-542-9915). THPO Kim Jumper manages all cell tower consultation.

As of 26 June 2006, all of the faxed responses of our final comments on a tower site will contain an original Shawnee Tribe signature. Each final comment fax is signed individually. Copies may be compared, for authentication, against the original in our files. If a final comment fax does not contain a signature, it is not valid. ALL FINAL COMMENTS FROM THE SHAWNEE TRIBE ARE WRITTEN; FINAL COMMENTS ARE NEVER PROVIDED VERBALLY. IF THE SHAWNEE TRIBE IS CREDITED WITH HAVING GIVEN A VERBAL RESPONSE, THAT RESPONSE IS NOT VALID.

If you receive notification through the TCNS listing the Shawnee Tribe, that is an indication that the Shawnee Tribe is interested in consulting on the tower for which that notification was received. Please consider that our official indication of interest is to you. The Shawnee Tribe considers the Tower Construction Notification System's weekly e-mail to be the first notification that we receive that a tower will be constructed in an area of our concern. We do not view the TCNS notification as completion of 106 consultation obligations.

The Shawnee Tribe has developed streamlined consultation procedures for cell tower developers and their subcontractors. If you do not have a copy of the procedures - most recently updated on 14 January 2008 - please contact us, as you must follow these procedures to consult with us on cell tower projects. Call us at 918-542-2441 or fax us at 918-542-9915. It is the tower builder's responsibility to make sure that you have our most recent consultation procedures.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND US INFORMATION, QUERIES, OR COMMENTS ELECTRONICALLY. SINCE 1 DECEMBER 2005, WE HAVE NOT HANDLED ANY CELL TOWER CONSULTATION, INQUIRIES, OR CORRESPONDENCE VIA E-MAIL.

25. THPO Alvin Windy Boy Sr - Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation - 9740 Upper Box Elder Road (PO Box: 230) Box Elder, MT - Falene.Russette@nei-yahw.com - 406-395-4700
Details: The Chippewa Cree Tribe has established a procedure for FCC TCNS review. Online submissions can be completed at <http://app.tribal106.com>. Please include/upload the Archaeological Survey report, site plans, aerial photos, topo map, and the correct coordinates for the proposed project.

According to our tribal elders, historians, and archaeological/anthropological evidence, the Chippewa & Cree Tribes have a long and storied history throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. That history includes major sacred events, encampments, medicinal plants and other significant markers that indicate our footprint throughout this entire region.

Based on the location of the proposed project and the poles that you will be constructing as part of the Section 106 process in this particular geographic location, we are REQUESTING TO BE CONSULTED on this proposed project.

The Chippewa Cree Tribe, through the Cultural Resource Preservation Department, has established a fee schedule for consultation services. We are only accepting checks at this time.

Please utilize the consultation processing system on our website: <http://app.tribal106.com>

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Alvin Windy Boy Sr., THPO, at alvin@nei-yahw.com or phone (406)395-4700. THANK YOU!

26. THPO Melinda J Young - Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians - Tribal Historic Preservation Office (PO Box: 67) Lac du Flambeau, WI - ldfthpo@ldftribe.com - 715-588-2139

The information you provided was also forwarded to the following SHPOs in the State in which you propose to construct and neighboring States. The information was provided to these SHPOs as a courtesy for their information and planning. You need make no effort at this time to follow up with any SHPO that does not respond to this notification. Prior to construction, you must provide the SHPO of the State in which you propose to construct (or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if the project will be located on certain Tribal lands), with a Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA.

27. Chief of Staff, Deputy SHPO Theodore Hild - Illinois Historic Preservation Agency - 1 Old State Capitol Plaza Springfield, IL - ted_hild@ihpa.state.il.us - --

28. SHPO Robert E Carter Jr - Department of Natural Resources - 402 West Washington Street Indiana Govt. Center South, Room W256 Indianapolis, IN - dhpa@dnr.state.in.us - 317-232-1646
Details: If your APE (Area of Potential Effects) includes a portion of the state of Indiana, the Indiana SHPO will need to be notified of the project.

29. Deputy SHPO Jon C Smith - Department of Natural Resources - 402 West Washington Street Indiana Govt. Center South, Room W256 Indianapolis, IN - jsmith@dnr.state.in.us - 317-232-1646
Details: If your APE (Area of Potential Effects) includes a portion of the State of Indiana, the Indiana SHPO will need to be notified of the project.

30. SHPO Brian D Conway - State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Historical Center - (PO Box: 30740) Lansing, MI - conwaybd@state.mi.us - 517-373-1630

31. Department Head Mark J Epstein - Ohio Historic Preservation Office - 567 East Hudson Street Columbus, OH - mepstein@ohiohistory.org - 614-298-2000

32. Deputy SHPO Franco Ruffini - Ohio Historic Preservation Office - 567 East Hudson Street Columbus, OH - fruffini@ohiohistory.org - --

33. Department Head, Res. Protect. & Rev. Mark Epstein - Ohio Historic Preservation Office - Ohio Historical Society 567 East Hudson Street Columbus, OH - ohcell@ohiohistory.org - 614-298-2000

"Exclusions" above set forth language provided by the Tribal Nation or SHPO. These exclusions may indicate types of PTC wayside pole notifications that the Tribal Nation or SHPO does not wish to review. TCNS automatically forwards all notifications to all Tribal Nations and SHPOs that have an expressed interest in the geographic area of a proposal. However, if a proposal falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need not pursue any additional process with that Tribal Nation or SHPO. Exclusions may also set forth policies or procedures of a particular Tribal Nation or SHPO (for example, types of information that a Tribal Nation routinely requests, or a policy that no response within 30 days indicates no interest in participating in pre-construction review).

Please be advised that the FCC cannot guarantee that the contact(s) listed above opened and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. If you learn any of the above contact information is no longer valid, please contact the FCC. The following information relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 02/16/2016
Notification ID: 136392
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Crown Castle USA, Inc.
Consultant Name: Lily Johnson
Street Address: 940 SW Winebarger Rd
City: White Salmon
State: WASHINGTON
Zip Code: 98672
Phone: 503-278-9786
Email: ljohnson@ebiconsulting.com

Structure Type: LTOWER - Lattice Tower
Latitude: 37 deg 56 min 14.4 sec N
Longitude: 87 deg 49 min 55.4 sec W
Location Description: Indian Mound Road/East side of Indian Mounds Road
City: Mt. Vernon
State: INDIANA
County: POSEY

Detailed Description of Project: Proposed construction of a new telecommunications self-support tower and compound resulting in ground disturbance. Please see Attachment 4 of this filing for project design details. (6116000893)
Ground Elevation: 114.0 meters
Support Structure: 85.3 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 85.3 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 199.3 meters above mean sea level

If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice, please contact the FCC using the electronic mail form located on the FCC's website at:

<http://wireless.fcc.gov/outreach/notification/contact-fcc.html>.

You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays). To provide quality service and ensure security, all telephone calls are recorded.

Thank you,
Federal Communications Commission

Attachment 7. Historic Properties Direct Effects

a. List all properties within the APE for direct effects.

On February 24, 2016, EBI completed a review of the available records as required per Section VI.D.2 of the Federal Communications Commission's 2004 Nationwide Programmatic Agreement to identify historic properties in the APE for Direct Effects. Based on this review no Historic Properties were identified within the APE for direct effects.

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for direct effects, not listed in part "a." (above), that the Applicant considers to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a result of the Applicant's research. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63). For each property that was specifically considered and determined not to be eligible, describe why it does not satisfy the criteria of eligibility.

The subject property primarily consists of agricultural fields. There are no above-ground structures, objects or buildings present within the APE-DE as defined above.

c. Describe the techniques and the methodology, including any field survey, used to identify Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.¹ If no archeological field survey was performed, provide a report substantiating that: i) the depth of previous disturbance exceeds the proposed construction depth (excluding footings and other anchoring mechanisms) by at least 2 feet; or, ii) geomorphological evidence indicates that cultural resource-bearing soils do not occur within the project area or may occur but at depths that exceed 2 feet below the proposed construction depth.²

EBI Consulting completed an evaluation of the proposed Project Site for the likelihood of containing archeological Historic Properties. Please refer to the attached report documenting the findings of this project review by a qualified archaeologist including a description of the techniques and the methodology used to identify Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects. This report concludes that archeological resources are not expected to be impacted by the construction of the proposed tower and installation of associated support equipment at the Project Site.

¹ Pursuant to Section VI.D.2.a. of the Nationwide Agreement, Applicants shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify above ground and archeological Historic Properties, including buildings, structures, and historic districts, that lie within the APE for direct effects. Such reasonable and good faith efforts may include a field survey where appropriate.

² Under Section VI.D.2.d. of the Nationwide Agreement, an archeological field survey is required even if none of these conditions applies, if an Indian tribe or NHO provides evidence that supports a high probability of the presence of intact archeological Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.

Applicant's Name: Crown Castle
Project Name: EV Mount Vernon East
Project Number: 821095

Phase I Archaeological Survey Report

EV Mount Vernon East / 821095

Indian Mound Road
East side of Indian Mounds Road
Mt. Vernon, Posey County, IN 47620
SW ¼ of SW ¼ of S01 T07S R13W

EBI Project No. 6116000893

Report Date: April 2016



Prepared for:

Crown Castle USA
3939 Priority Way S. Dr. Suite 250
Indianapolis, IN 46240
Prepared by: Sara Ayers-Rigsby, MA, RPA

**EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
York, PA, 17403
(800) 786-2346**

EBI Project No. 6116000893

Archaeological Survey Report

**EV Mount Vernon East/ 821095
Indian Mound Road
East side of Indian Mounds Road
Mt. Vernon, Posey County, IN 47620
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of S01 T07S R13W**

Project Acreage: 0.315 acres (0.128 ha)

CONFIDENTIAL

Prepared for:
Crown Castle, USA
3939 Priority Way S. Dr Suite 250
Indianapolis, IN 46240

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): NA

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc.): Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

Phase of Survey: Site Assessment

Local Information

Location: Indian Mounds Road
Minor Civil Division: Mount Vernon
County: Posey
Land Status: Private

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Caborn, IN 1986

Class I Survey Results:

Total Number of Sites Identified by Class I Survey: 56
Archaeological Sites Recommended to be NRHP Eligible/Listed on NRHP within APE-DE: 0
Archaeological Sites Recommended to be NRHP Eligible/Listed on NRHP within APE-VE: 0

Survey Area (Metric and English)

Number of Acres Surveyed: 0.315 ac (0.128 ha)
Depth (when appropriate): 70 cm (27.6")

Archaeological Survey Overview

Dates of Field Survey: March 9th, 22nd, 2016
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 15, 10m (49.2')
Number & Size of Units: 15 stps; 45 cm (18.9") in diameter
Width of Plowed Strips: N/A
Surface Survey Transect Interval: 5m (16.4')

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0
Number & name of historic sites identified: 1
Number & name of historic sites recommended for Further Assessment/Avoidance: 0

Report Author(s): Sara Ayers-Rigsby, MA, RPA

Report Date: April 17th, 2016

Abstract

The Project Area is located at Indian Mound Road East Side of Indian Mound Road, Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana (Figure 1). *Crown Castle* proposes to install a new 280' (85.3m)-tall self-support tower and associated support equipment within a 100'x100' (30.5x30.5m) lease area. A turnaround and access route will be established to the south of the lease area within a 30' (10.1m)-wide and 137' (41.8m)-long access/utility easement beginning from Indian Mounds Road.

Per the FCC's definition, the Area of Potential Effect-Direct Effects (APE-DE) consists of the 100' by 100' (22.9m by 22.9m) lease area, and the proposed access/utility easement. The total area of currently unimproved ground to be disturbed is approximately 0.315 acres (0.128 ha).

The sensitivity of the APE-DE for precontact cultural material is presumed to be high due to the presence of a nearby water resource as well as the large number of sites identified within a 1 mi (1.6km) radius of the Project Area.

The sensitivity of the APE-DE for postcontact resources is also high. A late 19th/early 20th century structure is located adjacent to the southwestern side of the Project Area. It is highly likely that associated artifacts or features may be identified within the current proposed project area boundaries.

This investigation resulted in the identification of site 12-Po-1331, which is theorized to date to the 19th to early 20th century. In light of the available information, it is my professional opinion that the APE-DE for the present project is not sensitive for the presence of significant precontact and/or historical archaeological resources due to the negative results of radial shovel testing and lack of evidence for intact, buried features associated with site 12-Po-1331. No Historic Properties were identified within the APE-DE. No further archaeological testing is recommended for this project.

Introduction

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requires licensees and their representatives to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (Federal Communications Commission 1996). Historic properties include Native American or European-American archaeological sites, architectural resources (historic districts and standing structures), objects, and traditional cultural properties. Applicants are required to assess and report all potential environmental effects as part of the Section 106 process prior to construction.

This Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by Sara Ayers-Rigsby, MA, RPA, Senior Archaeologist—Principal Investigator with EBI Consulting, on March 8th to April 6th, 2016, in accordance with state guidelines (Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology). It is intended to provide information that will enable the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology (INDHPA) to review the subject project. The Principal Investigator meets and/or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Guidelines (Federal Register 48:190:44738-44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983), and additionally the requirements of the INDHPA to serve as Principal Investigator. The author has been practicing archaeology for 10 years. Background research was conducted via the INDHPA's SHAARD system. Research, field work, writing, and travel time for this project totaled approximately 40 person hours. A pedestrian survey and shovel testing were conducted on March 9th and 22nd, 2016.

The Project and Project Area

The Project Area is located at Indian Mound Road East Side of Indian Mound Road, Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana (Figure 1). *Crown Castle* proposes to install a new 280' (85.3m)-tall self-support tower and associated support equipment within a 100'x100' (30.5x30.5m) lease area. A turnaround and access route will be established to the south of the lease area within a 30' (10.1m)-wide and 137' (41.8m)-long access/utility easement beginning from Indian Mounds Road (see Site Plans, Figure 3).

Per the FCC's definition, the Area of Potential Effect-Direct Effects (APE-DE) consists of the 100' by 100' (22.9m by 22.9m) lease area, and the proposed access/utility easement. The total area of currently unimproved ground to be disturbed is approximately 0.315 acres (0.128 ha) (see Site Plans, Figure 3).

Subject Property

The Subject Property, known as EV Mount Vernon East / 821095, consists of an approximately 30.36-acre lot that primarily consists of an agricultural field. A grain silo is located on the southern portion of the Subject Property and was constructed in approximately 1960. Undeveloped, wooded land is located on the northeastern portion of the Subject Property. A tributary of McFadden Creek traverses the central portion of the Subject Property.

Environmental Setting

According to the 1986 *Caborn, Indiana* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, the Subject Property is located at an elevation of approximately 380' (115m) above mean sea level (msl). The topography of the Subject Property is level. The vicinity of the Project Area is an open agricultural field (Figure 1).

The nearest extant water resource to the Project Area is a drainage associated with McFadden Creek which runs approximately 30' (10.1m) north of the Project Area. McFadden Creek itself runs approximately 700' (213.4m) to the west of the Project Area. In general, the presence of water resources would have been attractive to precontact and early historic groups, who would have exploited the Ohio River and its major tributaries. The Ohio River itself is located 3.5 mi (5.6km) southwest of the Project Area (Figure 1).

The Project Area is located in the Driftless Section, within the Highland Pigeon—Little Pigeon Watershed. According to the Indiana Geology Survey, the Project Area is underlain by shale, sandstone, mudstone, clay, coal, limestone, and conglomerate deposited during the Pennsylvanian (Indiana Geological Survey 2011).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS 2015), there are two major soil types in the vicinity of the Project Area. In the northern part of the Project Area, the major soil group is Patton silty clay loam, rarely flooded (Pa). This soil group is found on the depressions on lake plains, depressions on stream terraces. It is derived from loamy glaciolacustrine deposits. The typical soil profile for this group consists of:

- Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
- A - 9 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
- Bg - 23 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
- BCg - 38 to 57 inches: silt loam
- Cg - 57 to 70 inches: stratified silt loam to silty clay loam.

In the central and southern portion of the proposed lease area and the proposed access/utility easement the major soil type is Henshaw silt loam, on 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (HeA). This soil group is found on lake terraces. The parent material of this group is lacustrine deposits. The typical soil profile for this group consists of

- Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
- Bt1 - 7 to 28 inches: silty clay loam
- Bt2 - 28 to 43 inches: silty clay loam
- C - 43 to 60 inches: silt loam

Temporal Overview

The Project Area is located in the within the Driftless Section, within the Lower Ohio—Little Pigeon Watershed.

Paleo-Indian (12000-10000 BP)

Paleo-Indian settlement in Indiana is theorized to have begun following the Wisconsin glacial retreat, ca. 12000-10000 BP. Resource procurement activity at this time centered around exploitation of Pleistocene mega fauna, such as bison, giant beaver, and dire wolf (Moodie 1929, as referenced in Smith and Klabacka 2009). Accordingly, sites are typified by small surface scatters from hunting campsites. Diagnostic artifacts include Clovis points, Agate Basin, Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plainview and Dalton (Smith and Klabacka 2009). Generally speaking, fluted points are identified on bluffs and terraces overlooking the Valley or Valley Edge environmental zones; however, no Paleo-Indian sites have been identified *in situ* in Indiana (Zoll 2012).

Early Archaic (10000-8000 BP)

The Early Archaic coincides with the Hypsithermal, a warming environmental trend. Large megafauna became extinct and forests became deciduous. Early Archaic sites are found on a variety of landforms; and there is a wider variety of projectile points. Diagnostic artifacts include Big Sandy, Lost Lake, Charleston, St. Charles, Thebes, Kirk, MacCorkle, St. Albans, Amos, Kanawha and Wabash, as well as ground stone tools (Smith and Klabacka 2009). Caves and rock shelters were utilized both for habitation and as burial sites during this period (Zoll 2012).

Middle Archaic (8000-5000 BP)

During the Middle Archaic, the Midwest continued to become warmer and dryer. Cultures adapted by developing a broader food base and staying in certain locations for longer periods of time. Diagnostic artifacts include Raddatz, Godar, Stanley and during the terminal Middle Archaic, the Matanzas (Smith and Klabacka 2009). Notable sites with Middle Archaic components include Koster, Modoc Rock Shelter, Bluegrass, and Black Earth. Deposits at Black Earth and Koster were intense enough to imply year-round occupation (Jefferies & Lynch 1983, as referenced in Zoll 2012).

Late Archaic (5000-3000)

During the Late Archaic, the climate changes to modern climatic conditions. Due to the increase in site density, it is theorized that populations increased, with a diversified economy that included cultivation of native plants, such as maygrass, sunflower, and sumpweed. Settlement is thought to have involved seasonal, scheduled occupations, and there is evidence for trade with other regions in the form of copper and marine shell; these networks would eventually expand to the Gulf Coast, Georgia, and Wisconsin. Diagnostic points include Matanzas, Late Archaic Stemmed, McWhinney, Lamoka, Table Rock, Brewerton, Riverton, Karnak, Motley and Turkey Tail. Additionally, groundstone artifacts, i.e. bannerstones, gorgets, pestles, etc., and worked bone are more prominent. Phases from this period include Bluegrass, French Lick, Maple Creek, Glacial Kame and Early Red Ochre (Zoll 2012; Smith and Klabacka 2009).

By the end of the Late Archaic, significant social change also appears: some graves are marked with mounds of earth and included copper, marine shell, and high quality chert. Red ochre ground hematite was also sometimes ground over the person (Illinois State Museum). Shell middens and cemeteries are evident during this period. Population increased, which in turn led to decreased movement of populations and more defined regional territories (Zoll 2012).

Early Woodland (3000-2200 BP)

The Early Woodland is typified by the introduction of pottery. Hunting, gathering and some horticulture continues, and Early Woodland ceramics identified at Fox Island in Allen County are Marion Thick (Cochran 1980, as referenced in Smith and Klabacka 2009). Diagnostic points include Motley, Dickson, Kramer, Cresap, Adena, and Robbins (Smith and Klabacka 2009). Adena earthworks and mounds are common during this period; some of these are arranged astronomically. Other cultural complexes include Crab Orchard (Zoll 2012).

Middle Woodland (2200-1400 BP)

Habitation during this period is theorized to be similar to the Early Woodland. The major change during this period is the introduction of maize, and there is evidence for expanded trade networks indicated by exotic goods identified at ceremonial sites. Diagnostic lithics include Snyder's, Lowe, Chesser, Steuben, and lamellar bladelets. Archaeological units that may occur are Adena and Scioto (Smith and Klabacka 2009). The majority of sites identified during this period are located near major river valleys. Exotic artifacts identified at Middle Woodland sites include panpipes, copper celts, ear spools, cut mica, clay figurines, obsidian, conch shells, and exotic chert. Sites with Middle Woodland components include the Mann site and the Worthington mounds (Zoll 2012).

Late Woodland (1400-1000 BP)

Generally speaking, this period sees a population decline, decrease in social complexity, and shrinking of trade networks and earthworks. Sites are uniformly located around major streams and rivers. Burial mounds are smaller, and some are made of stone (Zoll 2012). During this period, maize becomes a staple of the diet as cultivation of native plants becomes more important. Additionally, the bow and arrow are introduced during this period. Ceramic styles identified at the All Seasons site include Moccasin Bluff Cordmarked pottery, although generally speaking pottery is rarely found. Diagnostic points include Lowe, Stueben, Raccoon Side Notched, Jack's Reef Corner Notched and Pentagonal and Triangle Cluster points (Smith and Klabacka 2009). Archaeological phases include Albee, Yankeetown, Oliver, Langford, Allison-Lamotte, and Brems, Walkertown, Springwells, and Newton. Albee cemeteries are common and include the osburn site, the Shepard site, the Hamlin site, the Shaffer site, and the Bucci site (Zoll 2012).

Mississippian/Early Contact (1000BP-AD1700s)

The Mississippian is characterized by complex social organization, hierarchical settlement systems, extensive interregional exchange and monumental architecture. During this period, the economy shifts heavily towards maize agriculture, and beans and squash become more important. Villages include flat-top pyramid mounds which served as temples and burial sites. Village sites are palisaded with evidence for segregated activity areas (Zoll 2012). Angel Mounds, along the Ohio River near Evansville, is a manifested example of the Mississippian in Indiana. A prevailing cultural complex identified during this period is Fort Ancient, centered along the Ohio River (Bennett 1996), as well as Angel, Fisher, Huber, Caborn-Welborn, and Vincennes. Large sites are located on river floodplains, with resource extraction and farmstead sites located in upland areas and along minor drainages (Zoll 2012).

The Project Area is approximately 2 mi (3.2km) north of Angel Mounds, a Mississippian site which covers over 100 acres. In the center, a three tiered, flat topped mound was constructed. The site includes other smaller mounds, an open plaza, and village of large houses. It is theorized that over 1000 individuals may have lived at Angel Site. The Angel Mounds cultural complex included craftsmen who produced shell tempered pottery in numerous forms. The Angel Phase is characterized by a large stockaded town, in the vicinity of smaller stockaded communities who would have relied on the larger site (Kellar 2008).

By the terminal Late Woodland period Indiana had been depopulated by diseases brought by contact with Europeans and warfare associated with the fur trade. By the late 1700s, tribes living in Indiana included the Wea/Miami, Potowatomie, Kickapoo, Shawnee, Wyandotte, and Delaware (Adderley 1997, Cantin 1995, DeRegnaucort 1985, Tanner 1987, as referenced in Smith and Klabacka 2009).

Post Contact Period (1600s-the present)

By the 1600s, southern Indiana was inhabited by the Delaware, Shawnee, and Miami tribes. The first European to enter southern Indiana was likely Jacques Marquette, a French missionary, in 1675. By 1680, a French fur traders were trading with a Piankeshaw village located at Vincennes (Zoll 2009). Europeans traded with the Miami, centered along the Wabash River. The first permanent European settlements were a line of forts constructed between 1715 and 1731 at Miami, Ouiatenon, and Vincennes. The area, first under French control, then British, became part of the US following the 1783 Treaty of Paris. The US government prioritized opening the land for Euro-American settlers; accordingly, the Indian tribes of Ohio and Indiana allied into the Miami Confederacy, led by Chief Little Turtle. The Confederacy raided American settlements, but was defeated in 1794 by US troops at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River (Zoll 2012).

The result of this battle was the Greenville Treaty in 1795, which established a reservation within Indiana for the Miami, and cessions of land continued through the early 19th century (Smith and Klabacka 2009). It was signed by members of the Wyandot, Delaware, Lenape, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Wea, Kickapoo, and Kaskaskia, and ceded the southern two thirds of present day Ohio and portions of southeastern Indiana to the American government. In 1800, Indiana Territory was divided from the northwest territory—it

consisted of land bounded by Ohio, the Ohio River, the Mississippi, and the Canadian border. Its capitol was Vincennes, until 1813, when it was moved to Corydon (Martin 2000).

In an effort to unite tribes against sale of their lands, Shawnee Chief Tecumseh founded a town, Prophetstown, east of Lafayette. This resistance led to a raid in Scott County, followed by the Battle of Tippecanoe when U.S. troops led by William Henry Harrison defeated Tecumseh and burned the town. In 1812, U.S. troops returned to burn down the town a second time in an effort to crush Native American resistance (Bennett 1996).

Initially, trade between Native American and European Americans flourished, but successive treaties ceded the area to the United States Government, until the Treaty of the Wabash in 1840 which ceded all commonly held lands (Smith and Klabacka 2009). Early Euroamerican settlers clustered around the Ohio, Whitewater, and Wabash River valleys. Inland routes followed the Buffalo Trace, which crossed the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville to the Wabash River at Vincennes, or the Red Banks Trail, which trended from Henderson, Kentucky through Princeton, Indiana. Early settlers preferred upland areas, and the dominant industry during this time was agriculture (Zoll 2012).

Early Euro-American settlement of the area began in 1798 when Mount Vernon was founded by Andrew McFadin, who crossed into Posey County during a hunting expedition in 1798 and built his residence in the area in 1806. Family members and other settlers then came to the area, then called McFadin's Bluff. Early industries in the area included grain and sawmills. A ferry service for the town was established in 1813. By 1825 the population of the town was 100, and a cotton gin had been constructed. In 1832, the town was incorporated as Mount Vernon. By 1833, the town was a river landing and trading point for flatboats on the Ohio, leading to a boom in taverns along the riverfront. Barrel making was also a major industry. River traffic on the Ohio reached its apex between 1850 and 1870. Additionally, in 1851, a toll road was constructed between New Harmony and Mount Vernon. The first railway through the town was the Louisville and Nashville Railway, established between 1869 and 1870. In the 1930s, Mount Vernon again experienced a financial upturn when the oil industry moved to southwestern Indiana (City of Mount Vernon 2016).

Known Archaeological Sites

A review of files available via SHAARD by Sara Ayers-Rigsby, MA, RPA indicated that there are 56 registered archaeological sites (1.6km) radius of the APE-DE. Of these, 51 are precontact, 4 are dual component historical and precontact, and one is unknown. Please see the site table appended to this report for further details. The number of sites identified in the surrounding area indicate that this area would have been considered extremely attractive for use and settlement prior to European contact.

Prior Cultural Resource Surveys

According to the file review of SHAARD conducted by Sara Ayers-Rigsby two previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within a 1mile (1.6km) radius of the APE-DE.