

Appendix G

CULTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT & PHMC CLEARANCE DETERMINATION LETTER

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**Cultural Resource Investigations Report
Pennsylvania Pipeline Project
Crossing Federally Owned Lands Administered by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

**Raystown Lake, Huntington County
Loyalhanna Lake, Westmoreland County
Conemaugh River Lake, Westmoreland and Indiana
Counties**

ER# 2013-1862-042

Prepared for:

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525 Fritztown Road
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Attachment A – STP Location Maps

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
cm	centimeter
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRGIS	PHMC-Cultural Resources Geographic Information System
HDD	horizontal directional drill
ft	feet/foot
FR	Federal Register
Gray & Pape	Gray & Pape, Inc.
in	inch
km	kilometer
m	meter
mi	mile
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Pennsylvania
PHMC	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Project	Pennsylvania Pipeline Project
ROW	right-of-way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SPLP	Sunoco Pipeline, L.P.
ST	shovel test
STP	shovel test pits
TAR	Temporary Access Road
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech, Inc.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

Note: Specific details and graphic information that are considered privileged and confidential have been removed from this report to authorize its release for public review.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

To assist the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with its evaluation of Sunoco Pipeline, L.P.'s (SPLP's) Pennsylvania Pipeline Project (Project) where it crosses through federally owned properties managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Tetra Tech conducted Phase I archaeological and historic resource surveys for the proposed Project at Raystown Lake located in Penn Township, Huntingdon County; Loyalhanna Lake located in Loyalhanna Township, Westmoreland County; and, Conemaugh River Lake located in Derry Township, Westmoreland County and Burrell Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania (Table 1). The intent of this Report is to provide a summary of the surveys and results, as part of the Environmental Assessment, for these three areas containing USACE properties traversed by the Project.

Table 1 - Proposed Project Crossing Locations

Property Name	District	Latitude/ Longitude Enter	Latitude/ Longitude Exit	Project Tract Number	Total ROW Crossing Type & Length (approx. miles)*
Loyalhanna Lake	Pittsburgh	40°26'11"N/ 79°27'15"W; 40°26'14"N/ 79°26'36"W	40°26'11"N/ 79°27'10"W; 40°26'16"N/ 79°26'10"W	PA-WM2- 0064.0000	Open cut (0.07 mile); HDD (0.39 mile)
Parcel 1 west of Conemaugh River Lake	Pittsburgh	40°26'29"N/ 79°20'47"W	40°26'31"N/ 79°20'32"W	PA-WM2- 0095.0000	HDD (0.22 mile)
Parcel 2 west of Conemaugh River Lake	Pittsburgh	40°26'41"N/ 79°18'19"W	40°26'42"N/ 79°18'1"W	PA-WM2- 0099.0000	Open Cut (0.14 mile); HDD (0.14 mile)
Parcel 3 east of Conemaugh River Lake	Pittsburgh	40°26'43"N/ 79°17'58"W; 40°26'50"N/ 79°17'15"W	40°26'43"N/ 79°17'52"W; 40°26'51"N/ 79°17'14"W	PA-IN-0000.0001	HDD (0.12 mile) Open Cut (0.01 mile)
Parcel 4 east of Conemaugh River Lake	Pittsburgh	40°27'12"N/ 79°13'46"W	40°27'12"N/ 79°13'45"W	PA-IN-00018.001	Open cut (0.01 mile)
Raystown Lake	Baltimore	40°23'52"N/ 78° 8'24"W; 40°23'21"N/ 78° 6'1"W	40°23'41"N/ 78° 7'30"W; 40°21'58"N/ 78° 3'22"W	PA-HU-20.0008	Open Cut (2.88 miles); Bore (0.02 mile); HDD (1.25 miles)
Total Crossing Length					5.25 miles
* HDD – Horizontal Directional Drill.					

1.1 Agency Consultation

In accordance with the regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR 800.2.a.4), federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties in consultation with identified historic preservation stakeholders, including State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and federally recognized Native American tribes that may attach religious and/or cultural significance to historic properties within the Project's area of potential effect (APE). Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) has been retained by SPLP to obtain USACE Section 408 permits and USACE Section 404 Clean Water Act permits to allow for both a temporary

and permanent ROW through federally owned/administered properties and to allow for temporary impacts to Waters of the U.S in relation to construction of the Project. The requirement of this authorization qualifies these impacts as federal undertakings requiring review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (Section 106). The USACE, as the lead federal agency, must take into account the effect of these undertakings on any historic properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Tetra Tech, on behalf of SPLP, submitted a request to initiate consultation to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO, formerly referred to as the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission [PHMC]) with corresponding Project information on April 14, 2015. A Phase I archaeological survey of the Project area was requested to locate potentially significant archaeological resources. In addition, an historic architectural review of the Project area was requested to locate potentially significant aboveground resources. Results of the Phase I and Phase II Archaeological surveys and a historic architectural survey of the Project area, including all USACE-owned/administered properties, were updated and re-submitted to the PA SHPO in May 2016: PA SHPO comments are pending. A summary of the results at Raystown Lake, Loyalhanna Lake, and Conemaugh River Lake has been compiled and provided in this report.

Tribal notification/coordination is considered an integral part of the Section 106 consultation process. Tribal consultation is typically a government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Native American tribes; however, Section 106 does allow federal agencies to authorize applicants or consultants to initiate consultation with SHPOs and Native American tribes. Nonetheless, the federal agencies that provide such authorizations remain responsible for their government-to-government relationships with the Native American Tribes. Tribal consultation for Raystown Lake, the property owned/administered by the Baltimore District, will be addressed by the Baltimore USACE District officials. Similarly, tribal consultation for the Loyalhanna and Conemaugh properties will be administered by the Pittsburgh USACE District.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Tetra Tech's archaeological and historic resources surveys on the USACE-owned/administered properties were conducted following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44716-42, September 29, 1983); the NHPA of 1966, as amended; Executive Order 11593; the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (36 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] 800); and, using research and survey methods in conformance with guidelines in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's *Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania* (PHMC 2008), as well as the PHMC's *Survey Guidelines for Pipelines Projects: Above Ground Resources* (PHMC 2013).

Tetra Tech completed field surveys on the USACE properties in the Spring/Summer 2015 and reported the results of those efforts to the PHMC in October 2015. A summary of the findings presented in those reports is provided below.

2.1 Phase I Methods

The APE for the Phase I surveys within the USACE properties consisted of a 60 meter (m) (200 foot [ft]) wide survey corridor, centered over the proposed 23 m (75 ft) construction right-of-way (ROW), along the entire the length of each USACE property. In addition, the APE included all additional temporary work space areas, access roads, and staging areas required as part of the project.

Fieldwork associated with the archaeological surveys entailed subsurface testing of all intact soils with slopes of less than 15 percent within the APE. Subsurface testing was achieved through the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). Location maps showing the locations of shovel test pits (STPs) is provided in Attachment A. STPs were initially placed at 15 m (50 ft) intervals in all areas with slopes of less than 15

percent. Although areas with slopes in excess of 15 percent were not shovel tested, they were inspected for historic-period features as well as rockshelters and level benches that could contain prehistoric sites.

Each STP measured 50 centimeters (cm) by 50 cm (20 inches (in) by 20 in) and was excavated to a depth of at least 10 cm (4 in) into sterile subsoil, resulting in residual, old (pre-Holocene) alluvial or colluvial soils. All excavated soils were sifted through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth. When feasible, STPs were excavated by stratigraphic level; recovered artifacts were collected separately and placed in appropriately labeled containers. A description of each STP was recorded in the field. This included a description of the local terrain; the Munsell color, texture, composition and thickness of soil strata; the presence or absence of cultural materials; and a description of any signs of previous soil disturbance. In the field, all testing locations were plotted on maps and recorded using a hand-held Trimble XH GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy.

Artifacts recovered during the Phase I fieldwork were processed according to standard procedures. Prehistoric artifacts were classified by artifact and material type. When possible, diagnostic projectile points were identified using standard references. Historic or modern items found during the fieldwork were sorted by functional class, type, and other attributes. For example, nails were grouped according to manufacturing method: wrought, machine-cut, or wire. Glass was sorted by type and attributes (color, manufacture technique, etc.).

2.2 Results

The following sections provide a summary of the field testing/surveys conducted at the USACE properties and the results of those investigations. The Phase I technical report details the results of environmental and cultural background research conducted for the project while the Phase II technical report details the results of the Phase II investigation, including recommendations for Site 36WM1055 (refer to Section 2.2.2 below). Copies of these reports or supporting documentation utilized in creating these reports, including field data forms and field photographs, are available upon request.

2.2.1 Loyalhanna Lake

The crosses approximately 0.62 kilometer (km) (0.38 mile [mi]) of USACE property at Loyalhanna Lake. No previously recorded historic properties were located within the proposed ROW at Loyalhanna Lake. The testable portions of this segment included an area on the western shore of the lake that extended approximately 50 m (164 ft) from the lake shore to the western property boundary and an area extending approximately 184 m (600 ft) from the eastern lake shore to the eastern property boundary.

A total of 24 STPs were excavated on this property: 22 were excavated on the east side of the lake and two were excavated on the western side. No cultural material was recovered from any subsurface testing. Testing revealed disturbances and fill episodes relating to the development of the parcels as a recreational area on the eastern shore of the lake.

2.2.2 Conemaugh River Lake

Phase I Results

The Project crosses approximately 0.37 km (0.23 mi) of the USACE's Conemaugh River Lake property between Number 10 Road and Livermore Road in Derry Township. No previously recorded historic properties were located within the proposed ROW at this location. A total of 34 STPs were excavated across this section of the APE. Two adjacent STPs were found to contain historic period artifacts from disturbed contexts: STP A14 contained two heavily deteriorated redware fragments and STP A15 contained five unidentifiable ferrous objects. These objects are heavily concreted obscuring their original material type or function. The artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts adjacent to a previously existing electrical power line corridor to the north of the APE. Since these artifacts are non-diagnostic and were recovered from disturbed contexts, they do not represent a historic archaeological site. The remainder of the STPs excavated on this parcel did not contain any additional cultural material.

A second section of USACE property at Conemaugh River Lake begins near the east side of Westinghouse Road in Derry Township and extends approximately 0.66 km (0.41 mi) eastward across Conemaugh River Lake and into Burrell Township. No previously recorded historic properties were located within the proposed ROW at this location. A total of 55 STPs were excavated with three adjacent STPs containing historic material. A total of 31 artifacts were recovered from positive STPs: 25 from STP A25, four from A26, and 2 from STP A27.

The material recovered from STP A25 was recovered from two distinct soil strata. The upper portion of the STP contained an approximately 17 cm (6.6 in) thick lens of recent alluvium which contained eight artifacts composed of unidentified ferrous material (n=4), a brick fragment, a cut nail, and coal cinders (n=2). Below this recent alluvium, additional historic material was recovered including unidentifiable ferrous material (n=7), plain whiteware fragments (n=3), window glass (n=1), coal (n=1), brick fragments (n=4), and a cut nail. STP A26 contained four plain whiteware fragments, and STP A27 contained two clear flat glass fragments.

Based on this initial survey, this site was recorded as a historic period site and assigned site number 36WM1055, the Conemaugh Site. Tetra Tech recommended SPLP avoid the site or conduct a Phase II investigation to evaluate the site's potential for listing in the NRHP.

In 2015, alignment alternatives were evaluated east of the second section of USACE property at Conemaugh River Lake to avoid a potentially hazardous materials site resulting in additional cultural resources surveys on USACE properties at Conemaugh River Lake. One of the alignment alternatives consisted of additional proposed ROW extending approximately 244 m (800 ft) south of the original tested ROW paralleling Westinghouse Road, and a total of 19 additional STPs were excavated on USACE property within this alignment alternative with no cultural material recovered. Following completion of the Phase I survey and receipt of additional information regarding the limits of the potentially hazardous materials site, the proposed ROW on USACE property was returned to the initial alignment.

Phase II Results

SPLP requested a Phase II investigation be completed to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of Site 36WM1055, the Conemaugh Site. In May 2015, Tetra Tech met with the PA SHPO to develop the Phase II site evaluation methodology for sites identified during the Phase I surveys. Following this meeting, Tetra Tech contracted with Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray and Pape) to conduct the Phase II site evaluation at 36WM1055.

The Phase II evaluation was conducted in July 2015. A total of 22 STPs were excavated and an additional 16 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts recovered from this site will be returned to the Resource Manager at Conemaugh River Lake, Auen Rd, Saltsburg, PA following completion of the Project. Gray & Pape did not recommend site 36WM1055 eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is planned. This recommendation, along with the results of the Phase II investigations, has been detailed in a Phase II technical report and was submitted in January 2016 to the USACE districts reviewing the Project and in March 2016 to the PA SHPO. Comments from both agencies on reported results are pending.

The following excerpts were taken from Gray & Pape's Phase II report detailing the results of the field effort (Gray & Pape 2015).

Site 36WM1055 (Conemaugh River Lake) is a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century historical residence located at the edge of a wetland in second growth deciduous forest within the Conemaugh River Lake property. It is situated approximately 1,100 m northeast of the intersection of Livermore Road and Westinghouse Road in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The area is largely inundated by Conemaugh Lake, which was formed by the damming of the Conemaugh River. A review of historical cartographic sources indicates a structure at this location by 1900. This structure is illustrated on the historical mapping through 1903, but appears to have been razed by 1953. The site covers an area of approximately 1,270 m², and is bounded to the south by an existing pipeline ROW. Although no remnants of a foundation were present, a potential backfilled well was documented at the northeastern corner of the site within the wetland. Because the well is in a wetland created by the flooding of Conemaugh Lake, it was impossible to excavate within the well. This site is owned by the USACE and all Phase II work was conducted under an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit obtained through the USACE - Pittsburgh District.

The Phase II testing strategy recommended consisted of radial shovel testing around positive Phase I shovel tests, as well as the excavation of judgmentally-placed shovel tests. It was explicitly requested that close-interval shovel testing not be conducted in order to limit damage to the site. In lieu of close-interval shovel testing, the PHMC recommended that walkover survey be conducted in an attempt to locate historical structural features, such as building foundations, privies, or wells. If no foundations or other historical features were present, no further work at this resource would be required. However, if foundations or other historical features were present, the PHMC should be consulted regarding test unit excavations.

In total, 22 shovel tests measuring 0.5- by 0.5-m square were excavated within the site boundaries. Radial shovel tests were excavated in all four cardinal directions around three positive Phase I shovel tests. In total, 12 radial shovel tests were excavated. Two judgmentally-placed shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals from positive radial shovel tests, and five shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals within the expanded workspace along the southern edge of the APE.

Based on the results of Phase II investigations, Site 36WM1055 (Conemaugh River Lake) is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic residence. The diversity of materials, such as architectural and kitchen items, indicate that this resource is the remains of a residence. The presence of refined and coarse ceramics, as well as container glass, indicates that the consumption and storage of foods and liquids occurred at this location. Additionally, cartographic research indicates the presence of a structure at this location by the early twentieth century. Diagnostic materials are consistent with a mid-nineteenth century date of construction. A potential well was identified within the wetland at the northeastern corner of the site boundary. The area is largely inundated by Conemaugh Lake, which was formed by the damming of the Conemaugh River.

Although the site has been established as a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site, no information has been found to link it to any established historic context or to significant

developments related to domestic life of rural Pennsylvania. Therefore, the site does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. The site is not known to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B. No components of the site embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic value, and the site is therefore not eligible under Criterion C. Due to the paucity of materials, as well as the relatively long period of occupation, this site would be unlikely to contribute substantive or theoretical data concerning historical settlement within the Allegheny Plateau Physiographic Province of Pennsylvania, and is not eligible under criterion D. It is possible that artifacts that could convey important information might be located in the well; however, the well itself is in a wetland created by the flooding of the Conemaugh River, making the artifacts inaccessible. This severely affects the integrity of the site in terms of its ability to convey this information. As such, the portion of Site 36WM1055 (Conemaugh) that is within the APE is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

2.2.3 Raystown Lake

The Project parallels an existing pipeline corridor across four sections of the USACE-owned Raystown Lake property. No previously recorded historic properties were located within the proposed ROW in any of the four sections. The first section extends approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from the east shore of Raystown Lake to the eastern USACE property boundary. This entire section was determined to be sloped in excess of 15 percent and/or were considered low probability for cultural features and was not subject to subsurface testing. The area was pedestrian surveyed and photo-documented with no cultural features identified.

The second section of Raystown Lake property that was surveyed extended from the west shore of Raystown Lake and continued westward for approximately 3.7 km (2.3 mi) to the USACE property boundary at Upper Corners Road. A total of 309 STPs were excavated across this portion of the alignment in areas where the slope was less than 15 percent. Two versions of the proposed pipeline alignment were tested during the initial survey with no cultural material recovered on either alignment. Exhibited soil profiles were consistent with those identified during background research as shallow, residual upland soils. Moderate disturbances were identified in and around the Seven Points Recreation area near the lake shore.

The third section of Raystown Lake property began at the edge of an agricultural field approximately 0.5 km (0.3 mi) east of Pennsylvania Route 26 and extended westward approximately 1.25 km (0.8 mi). A total of 122 STPs were excavated in locations sloped less than 15 percent with a single isolated prehistoric artifact recovered from one STP. A grayish white, primary chert flake was recovered from STP B29 in the top 10 centimeters (4 inches) of the Ao horizon. Four radial test pits were excavated around the positive STP with no additional cultural material recovered. The majority of testing in this section exhibited soil profiles with thin A or Ao profiles overlying residual subsoil. The westernmost 50 m (170 ft) of this section was not tested to avoid damage to crops nearing harvest at the time of the initial investigation.

The fourth section of Raystown Lake property consists of an approximately 160 m (523 ft) section north that crosses and edge of USACE property just north of Weller Rd. A total of 15 STPs were excavated in this section with no cultural material recovered.

Following the initial investigation, two temporary access roads (TAR) were added to the project scope within the USACE's Raystown Lake property that had not been subject to archaeological survey. In addition, minor adjustments to the proposed alignment caused some previous testing to fall outside of the current 60 meter (200 foot) survey corridor. Due to these modifications, an additional Phase I survey was undertaken in August 2015 resulting in the excavation of an additional 98 STPs with no cultural material recovered.

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Tetra Tech performed an above-ground historic resources survey for the proposed Project, including the USACE-owned/administered properties, from April 2015 through February 2016. The following sections provide the results of this survey and identify the potential impact of the proposed Project on historic resources within and immediately adjacent to the USACE properties and permit areas.

3.1 *Area of Potential Effect and Methodology*

In general, the APE for above-ground historic properties is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR §800.16(d)). The APE for historic properties includes areas where direct and indirect effects have the potential to alter character-defining features of a property’s significance. Specifically, potential direct effects for the Project include those that may create lasting changes to the character of a property either through visual or physical effects, such as the physical removal or alterations of historic properties or historic landscape elements. Indirect effects include those likely to affect the property’s setting through the introduction of audible, visual, or atmospheric features that could change the character of a resource potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Potential indirect effects for the Project include: increased noise during Project construction or maintenance; increased vehicle traffic on nearby roads during construction; and significant ROW tree clearing.

In accordance with National Park Service (NPS) and PHMC guidelines, Tetra Tech identified the Project APE for historic resources to include the following areas:

- where a historic property may be damaged or permanently disturbed;
- where the character of the property’s use, or physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance, may be changed;
- where the property is removed from its historic location; and
- where the introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features.

The APE for the USACE properties was determined based on topography, vegetation, surrounding land use, and other environmental conditions. A minimum 152 m (500 ft) APE along both sides of the proposed alignment was evaluated. Field investigations included photographic documentation of all buildings 50 years or older within the APE, including both “primary” buildings and all related outbuildings, if accessible. Basic data gathered for the primary structures included location, function, and age of construction, as available. Other pertinent information collected in the field focused on building materials, architectural features and details, visible exterior modifications, integrity, associated outbuildings and landscape features.

3.2 *Literature Review*

Literature review, background research, online site file, and historic properties inventories searches were conducted for the Project, including all USACE properties. A review of site files available at the PHMC, the PHMC Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS), and the online database of the NRHP determined that there are two previously recorded historic resources within 152 m (500 ft) of the APE within the federally owned properties:

Table 2 - Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 152 m (500 ft) of the APE within Federal Properties

USACE Permit Area	PHMC Key No.	Property Name	Resource Type	NRHP Status	Time Period
Conemaugh River Lake (PA-IN-0000.0001)	97496	Western Pennsylvania Railroad (Pittsburgh to Freeport)	District	Eligible	No Information
Raystown Lake (PA-HU-0020.0008)	156612	Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad (Huntingdon to Mount Dallas and associated branch lines)	District	Not Eligible	c. 1853

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad (Key No. 97496) runs adjacent to the Conemaugh River Lake area and will be avoided by horizontal directional drill (HDD), no adverse impacts are expected. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad (Key No. 156612) runs adjacent to Raystown Lake to the west and will also be avoided by HDD therefore no adverse impacts are expected. Moreover, according to PHMC-CRGIS records, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

3.3 Results and Recommendations

The historic resources survey included a desktop review, visual assessment, site walkover, and photographic documentation of the APE within the USACE-owned/administered properties. The investigations did not identify any previously undocumented buildings or structures 50 years of age or older within or immediately adjacent to the APE within the USACE properties. No other historic properties, structures, buildings, or districts were identified within the APE.

Based on the results of this survey, a finding of no adverse effects to historic properties within or adjacent to the APE is recommended. No additional investigations are recommended for historic properties within or immediately adjacent to the APE within the USACE properties traversed by the Project.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SPLP is seeking to obtain USACE Section 408 and Section 404 Clean Water Act permits to allow for temporary and permanent ROWs through federally owned/administered properties and for temporary impacts to waters of the U.S in relation to construction of the overall Project. The requirement of this authorization qualifies these impacts as federal undertakings requiring review under Section 106 of NHPA. To assist the USACE with its evaluation of the Project through federally owned properties owned/administered by the USACE, SPLP consulted with Tetra Tech to identify and evaluated cultural resources at Raystown Lake, Loyalhanna Lake, and Conemaugh River Lake.

During 2014 and 2015, Tetra Tech conducted Phase I archaeological and historic resource surveys for the proposed Project, on behalf of SPLP on property owned by the USACE at Raystown, Loyalhanna Lake, and Conemaugh River Lake.

- The Phase I archaeological survey located one previously unrecorded historic period site, 36WM1055, at Conemaugh River Lake.
- A Phase II site evaluation was undertaken at site 36WM1055 to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Gray & Pape conducted the Phase II investigation in July 2015 and found the site not eligible for listing.

- Initial background research did not locate any previously recorded historic properties located within the proposed ROW.
- The historic field investigations did not identify any previously undocumented buildings or structures 50 years of age or older within or immediately adjacent to the APE within the USACE properties.

Based on the results of the Phase I and II archaeological investigations and historic resources survey, Tetra Tech does not anticipate any adverse effects to archaeological resources and historic properties eligible for or listed in the NRHP on USACE property at Loyalhanna Lake, Conemaugh River Lake, and Raystown Lake as a result of the Project.

Results of a Phase I and Phase II Archaeological surveys and of the historic architectural survey for the Project, including all federally owned properties within the jurisdiction of the USACE, were submitted to the USACE districts in Pittsburgh and Baltimore in January 2016 and the PA SHPO in March 2016. Comments and/or recommendations from both agencies are pending, and consultation with the reviewing USACE districts, the PA SHPO, and Native American tribes is ongoing.

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Gray & Pape, Inc.

- 2015 Phase II Archaeological Testing and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Sites 36WM1055, 36CB0212, 36LE0014, 36BL0120, 36HU0228, 36JU0123, 36LE0202, 36LE0209, 36LA1575, 36LA1577, 36LA1576, 36LA1574, 36LA1412, 36BK0926, 36CH0960, 36CH0959, and 36CH0958, Westmoreland, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation (PHMC)

- 2008 *Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania*. Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- 2013 *Survey Guidelines for Pipeline Projects: Above Ground Resources*. Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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ATTACHMENT A
STP LOCATION MAPS

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PHMC CLEARANCE DETERMINATION LETTER

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Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

14 September 2016

Bonnie Locking
Tetra Tech
301 Ellicott Street
Buffalo, NY 14203

RE: ER 2013-1862-042-P
COE: Revised Phase I/II Archaeological Report, Sunoco Logistics Pennsylvania Pipeline Project, Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Chester, and Delaware Counties

Dear Ms. Locking:

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office reviews projects in accordance with state and federal laws. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is the primary federal legislation. The Environmental Rights amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Pennsylvania History Code, 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 500 et seq. (1988) is the primary state legislation. These laws include consideration of the project's potential effects on both historic and archaeological resources.

This report meets our standards and specifications as outlined in Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania (PA SHPO 2016) and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation.

Sites Needing Additional Information for Evaluation

Based on the information provided our office requires additional information, resulting from additional archaeological field work, to provide our opinion on the National Register eligibility of the following sites. The type and amount of additional investigation is provided for each site below. Please provide this additional information under separate cover in an addendum report. All information resulting from all phases of archaeological investigation for each site should be synthesized and presented in the addendum report.

36BL0014

- 1) 3-5% of the area within the APE should be tested as per our Guidelines (2016).
- 2) Please explore the vertical distribution of artifacts within the units between the upper and lower plow zones.
- 3) Please investigate the site for the presence of features through stripping of the plow zone (10-25%) should the vertical distribution of artifacts suggest that features may be present (i.e. greater numbers of artifacts in the lower plow zone over the upper plow zone).

36JU0123

- 1) Please investigate the site for the presence of features by stripping between 10-25% of the plow zone within the APE as per our Guidelines (2016).

36LE0202

- 1) Please investigate the site for the presence of features by stripping between 10-25% of the plow zone within the APE as per our Guidelines (2016).

36LE0551

- 1) Please investigate the site for the presence of features by stripping between 10-25% of the plow zone within the APE as per our Guidelines (2016).

It is our understanding that two known archaeological resources have not been surveyed to date due to landowner access restrictions. Please provide survey results for these unsurveyed site areas (36WH1621 and 36CH0919) as well as the parcels where general survey access has been previously restricted (approximately 80.9ha or 200acres) as this information becomes available. This information should be provided under separate cover in addendum reports.

Our office previously requested (via email) additional consideration of the Battle of the Clouds area for a portion of the project alignment in Chester County. It is our understanding that additional work was undertaken to assess the presence and/or absence of this resource within the limits of disturbance for this project. We look forward to receiving and reviewing the results of that additional survey.

Sites Needing No Further Work

Based on the provided documentation the following archaeological sites were either not relocated through testing for this project, or were previously determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is necessary for these site areas within the currently defined area of potential effect (APE). Should the APE change, and additional ground disturbance become necessary our office should be notified as additional archaeological survey may be necessary.

36WH0414; 36WH1174; 36WH1627; 36WH1632; 36WH1631; 36WH1620; 36WH1622;
36AL0653; 36AL0654; 36AL0644; 36AL0240; 36WM0101; 36WM0602; 36WM0601; 36WM0708;
36WM0077; 36WM0628; 36WM0610; 36WM0613; 36WM0611; 36WM0614; 36WM0960;
36WM0409; 36IN0009; 36IN0342; 36DA0204; 36LA1415; 36BK0706; 36BK0583; 36CH0360;
36CH0361

It is our opinion that the following sites are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is needed for these site areas.

36WM1055; 36CB0212; 36CB0214; 36CB0215; 36BL0121; 36BL0120; 36HU0229; 36HU0228;
36DA0252; 36LA1575; 36LA1577; 36LA1576; 36LA1580; 36LA1579; 36BK0935; 36CH0960;
36CH0963; 36CH0962; 36CH0994

It is our opinion that the portions of the following sites within the APE would not contribute to overall site eligibility. No further work is needed for these areas within the currently defined area of disturbance for the project. Should plans change and additional area be impacted by the project, additional archaeological investigation will be needed.

36WH0237; 36WM1056; 36LE0202; 36LA1412; 36CH0959; 36CH0958

Avoidance and Monitoring

It is our understanding that the following sites will be avoided through HDD drilling. Please provide updated avoidance plans for each site including updated mapping that shows the location and limits of disturbance for each of the planned bore pits. A general frac-out plan should be provided to detail procedures in the event that an HDD bore fails within or adjacent to a known archaeological resource.

36WH0444; 36AL0655; 36BL0122; 36PE0085; 36CU0219; 36YO0260; 36LA1574; 36LA1578; 36LA1581; 36BK0926; 36CH0356; 36CH0965; 36CH0966; 36CH0964

It is our understanding that the following site has been avoided through project redesign. Should the APE change, and additional ground disturbance become necessary our office should be notified as additional archaeological survey may be necessary.

36CH0961

Please provide avoidance plans for the remainder of each of these sites (36WH0237; 36WM1056; 36LE0202; 36LA1412; 36CH0959; 36CH0958) located outside the APE. Avoidance plans for each site should consist of at a minimum fencing along the APE limit of disturbance, identification of these areas as "sensitive" on project plans, training of all employees and contractors for avoidance of impacts to sensitive areas, and monitoring (see below).

It is our opinion that all sites that will be avoided through HDD drilling, or likely exist in part adjacent to but outside of the APE as documented through testing within the APE, should include monitoring as part of their avoidance plans. To ensure that none of these locations are inadvertently impacted through construction of the project, we would like to see monitoring of each site or location as follows.

- 1) An archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interiors' qualifications as an archaeologist should verify the location of all protective fencing along the limits of disturbance after installation but prior to ground disturbance. A second field view should be conducted after project construction to verify that disturbance has not occurred within the areas of concern. The monitor will provide verification to our office that the site area remains undisturbed through a Monitoring Report that meets our Guidelines (2016).
- 2) An archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interiors' qualifications as an archaeologist should verify in the field the planned locations of all HDD bore pits prior to ground disturbance. After drilling the monitor should conduct a second field visit to provide verification to our office that the site area remains undisturbed through a Monitoring Report that meets our Guidelines (2016). Should a frac-out occur during drilling the frac-out plan for that site should be followed in place of the monitoring plan.
- 3) Notice should be given to Corps and SHPO within 3 business days should monitoring identify disturbance within any monitored area. A meeting or conference call including at a minimum the site monitor, Sunoco, Corps, and SHPO will be undertaken within 5 business days of notification to discuss effects to the monitored area and if additional steps should be taken.
- 4) If monitoring of all monitored areas results in successful avoidance one Monitoring Report encompassing the information for all monitored areas should be submitted under one cover.

Please send one bound copy and three digital copies (PDF preferred) on separate CDs of the final report for our files. For all copies, photographs must adhere to the National Register Photo Policy. For all copies, please include all updates and corrections requested by this office during the review process to date.

If you need further information regarding archaeological resources, please contact Kira Heinrich at kiheinrich@pa.gov or (717) 705-0700. If you need further information on above ground resources please consult Cheryl Nagle at chnagle@pa.gov or (717) 772-4519.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. McLearn", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Douglas C. McLearn, Chief
Division of Archaeology & Protection