EXHIBIT I



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist Report TCNS ID 259584

Tarpon Towers Site – South Windsor (CT1207)

99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut

ECA Project No. 22-004208



SUBMITTED TO:

Tarpon Towers III, LLC 8916 77th Terrace East Suite 103 Lakewood Ranch, FL 34202

PREPARED BY:

Environmental Corporation of America 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A Alpharetta, GA 30004



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May 6, 2023

Tarpon Towers III, LLC 8916 77th Terrace East Suite 103 Lakewood Ranch, FL 34202

Attention: Mr. Keith Coppins

Subject: FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist Report Proposed 155-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut TCNS ID # 259584 ECA Project #: 22-004208

Dear Mr. Coppins:

Environmental Corporation of America (ECA) is pleased to provide this FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist report for the construction of a proposed telecommunications facility.

Based upon our evaluation of the project area and consultation with Agency sources, the preparation of an Environmental Assessment is **not required** for the proposed facility. However, should clearing activities be planned to occur following April 1, 2024 the USFWS and ECA should be consulted for any further guidance related to the northern long-eared bat.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide you with these professional services. If you have any questions regarding this report or the project in general, please call at your convenience.

Sincerely yours, Environmental Corporation of America

Elyse Hoganson, MHP Project Manager

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R∳án Edson Senior NEPA Specialist

Introduction

ECA understands that a proposed 155-foot tall (overall height) monopole telecommunications structure would be constructed within a proposed 100-foot by 100-foot lease area. The proposed lease area would be accessible by a proposed approximate 16,773-square-foot access/utility easement.

ECA has used the *FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist* in our evaluation of the undertaking for FCC Environmental Compliance (Appendix A). Where applicable, we have consulted the Agency sources indicated in Appendices B through G. ECA notes that in our documentation to Agency sources the proposed overall tower height was listed as 199 feet but was subsequently reduced to 155 feet. ECA believes that the reduction in the proposed tower height would not change the findings from our consultation with these sources contained herein.

NEPA Discussion

Wilderness Areas and Wildlife Preserves [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(1) & 47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(2)]

The appropriate USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map and the National Map Viewer indicate the project area is not located within an officially designated wilderness area or wildlife preserve (Appendix B).

Protected Species [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(3)]

Based on the specifications of the proposed project, the information reviewed, and observations made during our site visit, ECA was able to make a "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" determination for the northern long-eared bat by utilizing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information and Planning Consultation (IPaC) Northern Long-Eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (DKey). The determination of effect was based on the March 6, 2023 Interim Consultation Framework for the Northern Long-eared Bat which expires on April 1, 2024. If tree clearing has not been completed by the expiration date, the USFWS and ECA should be consulted for any further guidance related to the northern long-eared bat. Further, the proposed undertaking would have no effect on any other federally threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. and "no effect" determination for all other listed species for the proposed undertaking (see Appendix C).

Historic Properties [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(4)]

The New Tower Submission Packet (FCC Form 620), Section 106 Review documentation was prepared for the proposed undertaking. The Section 106 Review documentation found that the proposed telecommunications facility would not affect any Historic Properties (as described in the March 7, 2005 NPA). The Section 106 Review documentation was submitted to the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT SHPO) on December 21, 2022. The CT SHPO responded in a letter dated February 2, 2023 requesting that a professional cultural resources assessment survey (Phase 1B) be prepared to evaluate any potential archaeological impacts. Heritage Consultants prepared and submitted the requested cultural resources assessment in March 2023.

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The CT SHPO responded in a letter dated March 21, 2023 indicating that the proposed project would have no effect to Historic Properties (See Appendix D).

Indian Religious Sites [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(5)]

ECA identified seven federally recognized tribes that may attach religious and cultural significance to Historic Properties within the area of the proposed undertaking. ECA initially contacted the FCC utilizing the Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS) on December 2, 2022 (TCNS ID 259584). Each interested tribe received initial notification from the FCC by December 9, 2022. All Native American Tribes that have expressed interest within this area have either concurred with the project or expressed no further interest. Documentation of our tribal consultation is included in Appendix E.

If inadvertent discoveries of Native American cultural materials or human remains are made during construction, all work should cease and potentially affected Tribes, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office should be notified immediately. ECA recommends that a statement to this effect be incorporated into the construction plans, drawings, and documents for the facility.

Floodplains [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(6)]

According to the appropriate Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel, the project area would not be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area of the 100–year floodplain. See Appendix F for documentation.

Significant Change in Surface Features [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(7)]

Based on the research performed and our site visit, it does not appear that jurisdictional waters or wetlands would be impacted (Appendix G). Further, the construction and operation of the proposed facility would not cause a substantial change in the character of surface features or the land used.

High Intensity White Lights [47 CFR § 1.1307(a)(8)]

We understand that high intensity white lights would not be deployed in conjunction with the proposed undertaking.

Radiofrequency Exposure [47 CFR § 1.1307(b)]

FCC licensees transmitting from antennas must comply with the established criteria regarding radiofrequency exposure limits in accordance with FCC Code of Federal Regulations [47 CFR § 1.1307, § 1.1310] published at the time of this report. For radiofrequency exposure assessment, ECA relies solely on the project engineers.

FCC Antenna Structure Registration (ASR) [47 CFR §17.4]

Tarpon Towers III, LLC has determined that Antenna Structure Registration (ASR) would not be required based on the specifications of the proposed undertaking. In addition, Tarpon Towers III, LLC has informed ECA that they do not plan to voluntarily file an application for ASR with the FCC at this time. Therefore, environmental notification, pursuant to 47 CFR 17.4, is not required. If an ASR application is filed or if changes to the facility specifications are proposed, environmental notification requirements, pursuant to 47 CFR 17.4, should be considered.

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Conclusion & Limitations

In summary, ECA has found no evidence that adverse environmental impacts or effects, as defined in the FCC Rules contained in 47 CFR Sections 1.1301 through 1.1320, would result from the proposed undertaking.

ECA notes that the findings of this report are based upon information provided by the customer, including precise locations and specifications of the proposed project activities. Any changes to the design of the proposed facility may warrant further review. Please contact us if any such changes are proposed.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist

- Appendix B: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map / National Map Viewer
- Appendix C: Protected Species Information

Appendix D: Section 106 Review Documentation

Appendix E: Native American Information

Appendix F: Floodplain Information

Appendix G: Wetlands Information

APPENDIX A

FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist



FCC NEPA Environmental Checklist

47 CFR 1.1307(a) & 47 CFR 17.4

Site Information

Site Name: South Windsor	Site Number: CT1207
ECA ID: 22-004208	Date: 5/6/2023

FCC NEPA Checklist [47 CFR 1.1307(a)]

NEPA Category	Yes	No
Will the facility be located in an officially designated wilderness area?		\square
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the facility be located in an officially designated wildlife preserve?		\square
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the facility affect federally listed, threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitats?		\square
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: Should clearing activities be planned to occur following April 1, 2024 the USFWS and consulted for any further guidance related to the northern long-eared bat.	ECA sho	uld be
Is the facility likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any federally proposed endangered or threatened species or likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitats?		\boxtimes
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the facility adversely affect districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, or other cultural resources listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places?		\boxtimes
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the facility affect Indian religious sites?		\square
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the facility be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area of the 100-year floodplain [OR] will the finished floor elevation of the proposed facility be elevated less than one (1) foot above the base flood elevation of the Special Flood Hazard Area of a 100-year floodplain?		\boxtimes
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the construction of the facility involve a significant change in surface features (e.g., wetland fill, deforestation, or water diversion)?		\boxtimes
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		
Will the antenna or tower and/or supporting structure be equipped with high intensity white lights and be located in or near a residential neighborhood, as defined by the applicable zoning law?		\square
Special Stipulations/Contingencies: NA		

FCC Antenna Structure Registration (ASR) Requirements [47 CFR 17.4] **ASR Environmental Notification Process**

If an ASR application was required or voluntarily submitted, has the FCC determined that additional environmental review is required prior to granting Antenna Structure Registration for the proposed facility?

Yes	No/NA
	\boxtimes

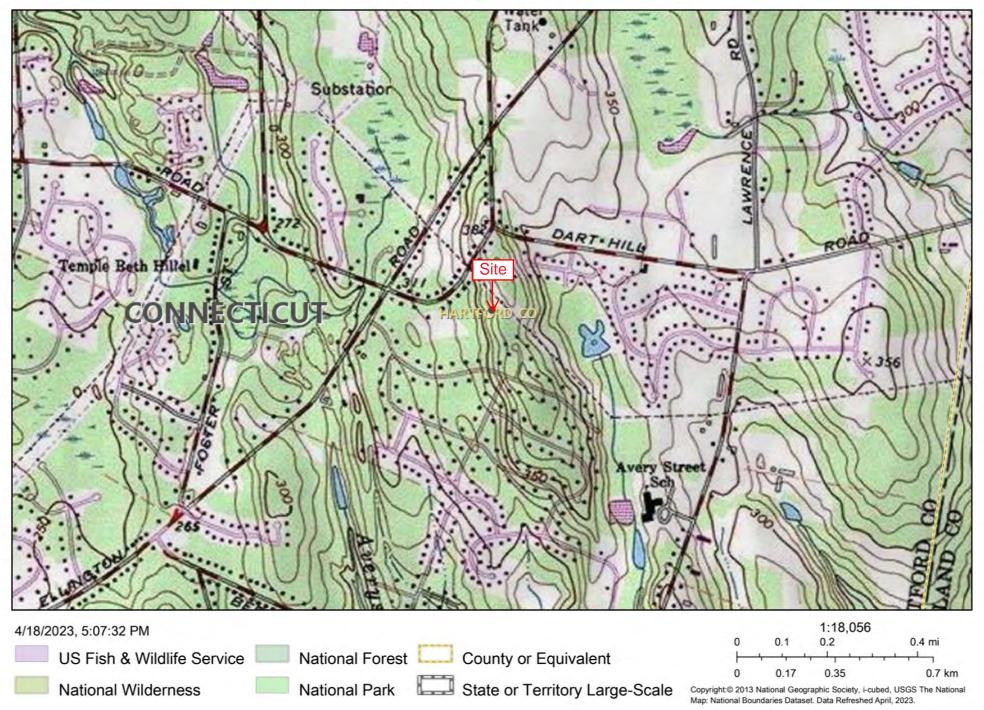
IF ANY OF THE QUESTIONS ABOVE ARE ANSWERED "YES", FURTHER ACTION MAY BE REQUIRED FOR FCC ENVIRONMENTAL PURPOSES.

PROJECT MANAGE

APPENDIX B

USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map / National Map Viewer

The National Map Advanced Viewer



APPENDIX C

Protected Species Information



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

April 21, 2023

Tarpon Towers III, LLC 8916 77th Terrace East Suite 103 Lakewood Ranch, FL 34202

Attention: Mr. Keith Coppins

Subject: Informal Biological Assessment Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed Threatened and Endangered Species Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height Including Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut Manchester, CT USGS Quadrangle Map Latitude: N 41° 50' 49.6'' Longitude: W 72° 31' 12.7'' ECA Project Number: 22-004208

Dear Mr. Coppins:

Environmental Corporation of America (ECA) is assisting Tarpon Towers III, LLC with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for the proposed project.

Based on the specifications of the proposed project, the information reviewed, and observations made during our site visit, ECA was able to make a "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" determination for the northern long-eared bat by utilizing the United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Northern Long-Eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (DKey) and a "no effect" determination for all other listed species for the proposed undertaking. This Informal Biological Assessment (IBA) documents our findings with respect to federally listed or proposed threatened and endangered species at the project site.

Background

The project area location is shown on Figure 1 in Attachment A. Figure 2 is a site vicinity plan that shows the site configuration. Figure 3 is a recent aerial photograph of the site area. Tarpon Towers III, LLC plans to construct a 199-foot tall monopole telecommunications structure (overall height including appurtenances) within the project area. The tower is not expected to be lit and will not use guy-wires.

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The project area would include a proposed 100-foot by 100-foot lease area that would be accessible by a proposed approximate 16,773 square-foot access/utility easement. The proposed project area is occupied by wooded land consisting of mixed-aged hardwoods and pines within the proposed lease area and a portion of the proposed access/utility easement. The remainder of the proposed access/utility easement is occupied by grassed land within an overhead powerline corridor and a graveled access drive.

Photographs of the project area are included in Attachment B. Descriptions of the photographs are provided underneath each photograph and photograph locations are graphically depicted on Figure 2 of Attachment A.

Based on National Wetlands Inventory data, no wetlands or waters are mapped within the project area. No evidence of surface waters or the three criteria required for an area to be characterized as a wetland were observed during our site visit. Therefore, it does not appear that the project would result in impacts to wetlands or waters.

Purpose

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with documentation of our investigations and findings relative to federally protected species within the project area.

Review of Available Documentation and Site Inspection

ECA has reviewed the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system species list for the project area and the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (see Attachment C). ECA has also reviewed information from various sources pertaining to the habitat requirements of the listed species. Habitat at the site was evaluated during the December 2, 2022 site visit, which was conducted by Colette Gabler of ECA.

Discussion of Findings

Because the proposed undertaking would not result in impacts to surface waters or wetlands, aquatic species are not a concern for this undertaking. The nearest surface water is a pond located approximately 1,100 feet southeast of the proposed lease center at its closest point. Non-aquatic species recognized by the USFWS as potentially inhabiting the project area vicinity and our finding of effect for each are listed in the table below. No critical habitat was identified within the project area vicinity.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat	Finding of Effect
Northern Long-eared Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	Endangered	Hibernate during winter in caves and roost underneath bark and in cavities of both live and dead trees generally 3 inches DBH or greater during the summer	Potentially Suitable Foraging/Roosting Habitat; May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect Per the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide DKey

The proposed project area is occupied by wooded land consisting of mixed-aged hardwoods and pines within the proposed lease area and a portion of the proposed access/utility easement. The remainder of the proposed access/utility easement is occupied by grassed land with an overhead powerline corridor and a graveled access drive. Based on our habitat assessment, wooded portions of project area may

Keith Coppins Page 3

provide suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat for the northern long-eared bat. Additionally, no karst features (i.e. sinkholes, sinking streams, caves) were noted within the boundary of the project area. Approximately 0.6 acres of tree clearing would be required to complete the proposed project, which would be considered insignificant and/or discountable. Based on the results of the IPaC Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Dkey, which was completed on April 21, 2023, the effect of the removal of potentially suitable roosting and/or foraging habitat may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat. Based on these findings, the proposed undertaking may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat.

No suitable habitat is available for any other species identified by USFWS as federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened in the vicinity of the project area. A Tower Site Evaluation Form is included in Attachment D.

Conclusions

The project area may provide potentially suitable roosting and/or foraging habitat for the northern longeared bat. Trees within the project area that may provide suitable roosting and/or foraging habitat would be cleared as part of this project. However, total tree clearing would be limited to less than 1 acre. Based on the results of the IPaC Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide DKey which was completed on April 21, 2023, construction of the proposed facility may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat if no additional response is received from the USFWS within 15 days. The determination of effect was based on the March 6, 2023 Interim Consultation Framework for the Northern Long-eared Bat which expires on April 1, 2024. If tree clearing has not been completed by the expiration date, re-consultation with the USFWS may be necessary. Further, the proposed undertaking would have no effect on any other federally threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. In addition, the proposed project would not jeopardize the continued existence of any other federally proposed threatened or endangered species and would not result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat.

Closure

Colette Gabler of ECA conducted the site visit and area inspection and Elyse Hoganson of ECA collected the applicable information and compiled this report. Hazel Errett, a senior environmental scientist, reviewed this report. Ms. Errett's resume is included in Attachment E.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with these professional services. For any questions or additional information, please contact Elyse Hoganson by phone at 770-667-2040, by email at elyse.hoganson@eca-usa.com, or by mail at 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Alpharetta, GA 30004.

Sincerely yours, Environmental Corporation of America

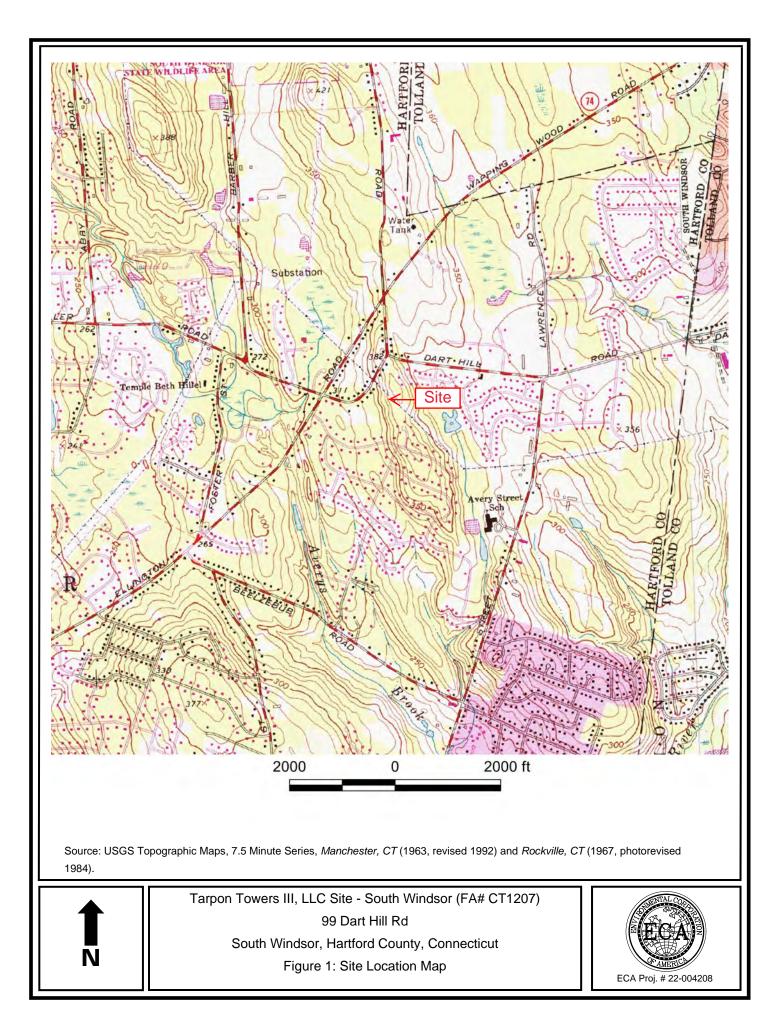
Elyse Hoganson, MHP Project Manager

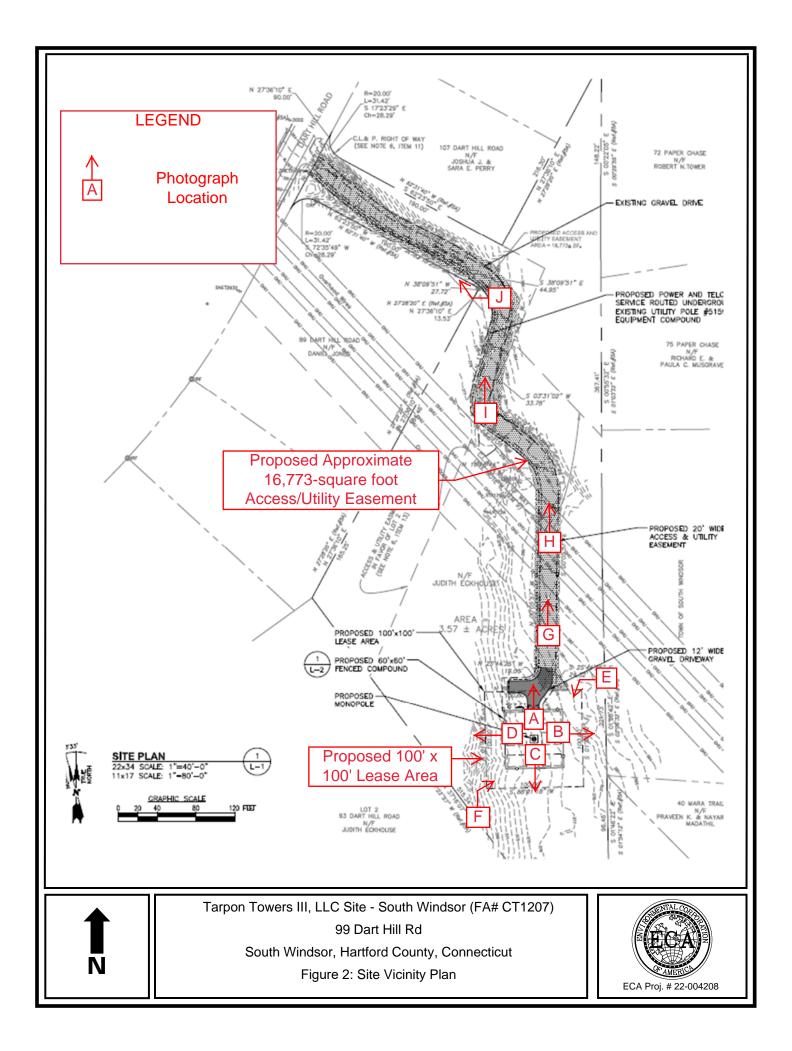
Sarel Enett

Hazel Errett Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachment A

Figures







Source: Google Earth 2022

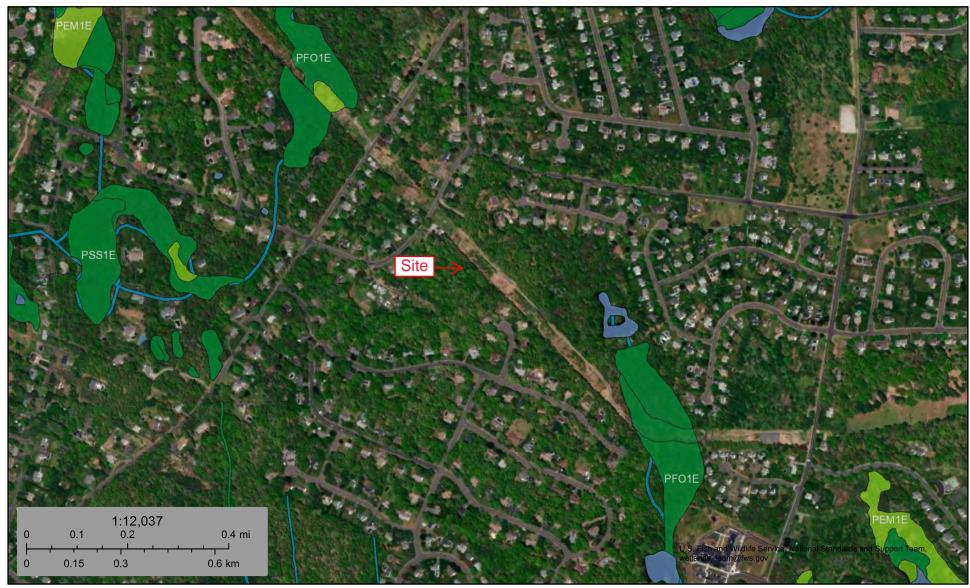
Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut Attachment Figure 3: 2022 Aerial Photograph





U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **National Wetlands Inventory**

22-004208



December 27, 2022

Wetlands



Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - **Freshwater Pond**

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

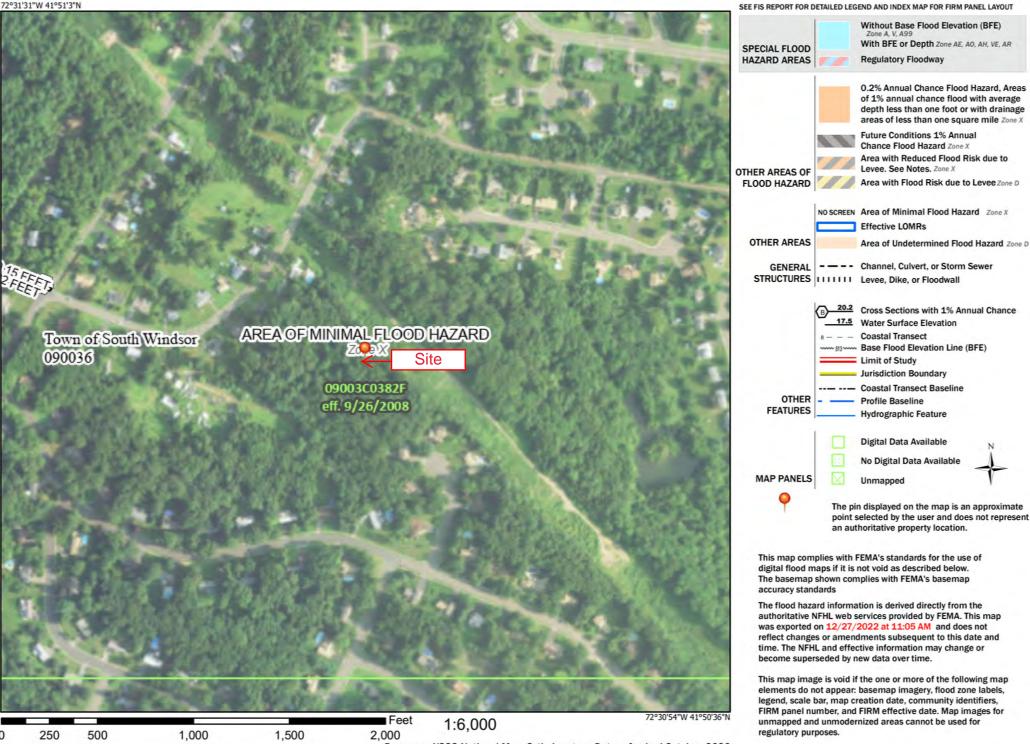
Lake Other Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend



Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Γ

MAP LEGEND OI)	of Interest (AOI)	3 8	\bigtriangledown		ut Streams and Canals	Transnortati			Pit US Routes	lly Spot Major Roads	Local Roads	low Background	or swamp Aerial Photography	sr Quarry	laneous Water	nial Water	Dutcrop	Spot	Spot	ely Eroded Spot	Se	or Slip	Spot	
MAP LEC	Area of Interest (AOI)	Soil Map Unit Polygons Soil Map Unit Lines	Soil Map Unit Points	Special Point Features	Blowout	Borrow Pit	Clay Spot	Closed Depression	Gravel Pit	Gravelly Spot	Landfill	Lava Flow E	Marsh or swamp	Mine or Quarry	Miscellaneous Water	Perennial Water	Rock Outcrop	Saline Spot	Sandy Spot	Severely Eroded Spot	Sinkhole	Slide or Slip	Sodic Spot	

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
53A	Wapping very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.1	2.1%		
63B	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.6	25.2%		
63D	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.0	0.4%		
64C	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	2.4	37.1%		
66B	Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	2.2	35.1%		
Totals for Area of Interest		6.4	100.0%		

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Attachment B

Photographs



A: Northerly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area



B: Easterly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area





C: Southerly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area



D: Westerly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area





E: Southwesterly Overview of the Proposed Lease Area



F: Northeasterly Overview of the Proposed Lease Area





G: Northerly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement



H: Northerly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement





I: Northerly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement



J: Northwesterly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement



Attachment C

Protected Species Information



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104



In Reply Refer To: Project Code: 2023-0072386 Project Name: Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207) April 21, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Updated 4/12/2023 - *Please review this letter each time you request an Official Species List, we will continue to update it with additional information and links to websites may change.*

About Official Species Lists

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Federal and non-Federal project proponents have responsibilities under the Act to consider effects on listed species.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested by returning to an existing project's page in IPaC.

Endangered Species Act Project Review

Please visit the **"New England Field Office Endangered Species Project Review and Consultation**" website for step-by-step instructions on how to consider effects on listed

species and prepare and submit a project review package if necessary:

https://www.fws.gov/office/new-england-ecological-services/endangered-species-project-review

NOTE Please <u>do not</u> use the **Consultation Package Builder** tool in IPaC except in specific situations following coordination with our office. Please follow the project review guidance on our website instead and reference your **Project Code** in all correspondence.

Northern Long-eared Bat - (Updated 4/12/2023) The Service published a final rule to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered on November 30, 2022. The final rule went into effect on March 31, 2023. You may utilize the **Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key** available in IPaC. More information about this Determination Key and the Interim Consultation Framework are available on the northern long-eared bat species page:

https://www.fws.gov/species/northern-long-eared-bat-myotis-septentrionalis

For projects that previously utilized the 4(d) Determination Key, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective. If your project was not completed by March 31, 2023, and may result in incidental take of NLEB, please reach out to our office at <u>newengland@fws.gov</u> to see if reinitiation is necessary.

Additional Info About Section 7 of the Act

Under section 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. If a Federal agency, or its non-Federal representative, determines that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Federal agency also may need to consider proposed species and proposed critical habitat in the consultation. 50 CFR 402.14(c)(1) specifies the information required for consultation under the Act regardless of the format of the evaluation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations

In addition to consultation requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, please note that under sections 7(a)(1) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Please contact NEFO if you would like more information.

Candidate species that appear on the enclosed species list have no current protections under the ESA. The species' occurrence on an official species list does not convey a requirement to

consider impacts to this species as you would a proposed, threatened, or endangered species. The ESA does not provide for interagency consultations on candidate species under section 7, however, the Service recommends that all project proponents incorporate measures into projects to benefit candidate species and their habitats wherever possible.

Migratory Birds

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see:

https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit

https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management

Please feel free to contact us at **newengland@fws.gov** with your **Project Code** in the subject line if you need more information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat.

Attachment(s): Official Species List

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300

Concord, NH 03301-5094 (603) 223-2541

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code:2023-0072386Project Name:Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207)Project Type:Communication Tower New ConstructionProject Description:Proposed telecommunications facilityProject Location:Vertice of the section of the sectio

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/@41.84762415,-72.52042232286234,14z</u>



Counties: Hartford County, Connecticut

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</u>	
INSECTS NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Candidate
y i i i	Calificate
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</u>	

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Environmental Corporation of America Agency: Name: Hazel Errett Address: 1340 Patton Avenue Address Line 2: Suite K City: Asheville State: NC Zip: 28806 Email hazel.errett@eca-usa.com Phone: 8285050755

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Federal Communications Commission



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104



In Reply Refer To: Project code: 2023-0072386 Project Name: Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207) April 21, 2023

Federal Nexus: yes Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Federal Communications Commission

Subject: Federal agency coordination under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 for 'Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207)'

Dear Hazel Errett:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on April 21, 2023, for 'Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207)' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2023-0072386 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements may not be complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into the IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (DKey), invalidates this letter.

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based upon your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, your project has reached the determination of "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" the northern long-eared bat. Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that consultation on the Action is <u>complete</u> and no further action is necessary unless either of the following occurs:

- new information reveals effects of the action that may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; or,
- the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the northern long-eared bat that was not considered when completing the determination key.

15-Day Review Period

As indicated above, the Service will notify you within 15 calendar days if we determine that this proposed Action does not meet the criteria for a "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" (NLAA) determination for the northern long-eared bat. If we do not notify you within that timeframe, you may proceed with the Action under the terms of the NLAA concurrence provided here. This verification period allows the identified Ecological Services Field Office to apply local knowledge to evaluation of the Action, as we may identify a small subset of actions having impacts that we did not anticipate when developing the key. In such cases, the identified Ecological Services Field Office may request additional information to verify the effects determination reached through the Northern Long-eared Bat DKey.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Candidate

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the species and/ or critical habitat listed above. Note that reinitiation of consultation would be necessary if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the New England Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2023-0072386 associated with this Project.

Action Description

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207)

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Tarpon Towers III, LLC Site – South Windsor (CT1207)':

Proposed telecommunications facility

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/@41.84762415,-72.52042232286234,14z</u>



DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" for the Endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of the northern long-eared bat or any other listed species?

Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

No

2. The proposed action does not intersect an area where the northern long-eared bat is likely to occur, based on the information available to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as of the most recent update of this key. If you have data that indicates that northern long-eared bats <u>are</u> likely to be present in the action area, answer "NO" and continue through the key.

Do you want to make a no effect determination?

No

3. Do you have post-white nose syndrome occurrence data that indicates that northern longeared bats (NLEB) are likely to be present in the action area?

Bat occurrence data may include identification of NLEBs in hibernacula, capture of NLEBs, tracking of NLEBs to roost trees, or confirmed acoustic detections. With this question, we are looking for data that, for some reason, may have not yet been made available to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

No

4. Does any component of the action involve construction or operation of wind turbines?

Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.). *No*

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

Yes

6. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

No

7. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

No

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

Yes

9. Have you determined that your proposed action will have no effect on the northern longeared bat? Remember to consider the <u>effects of any activities</u> that would not occur but for the proposed action.

If you think that the northern long-eared bat may be affected by your project or if you would like assistance in deciding, answer "No" below and continue through the key. If you have determined that the northern long-eared bat does not occur in your project's action area and/or that your project will have no effects whatsoever on the species despite the potential for it to occur in the action area, you may make a "no effect" determination for the northern long-eared bat.

Note: Federal agencies (or their designated non-federal representatives) must consult with USFWS on federal agency actions that may affect listed species [50 CFR 402.14(a)]. Consultation is not required for actions that will not affect listed species or critical habitat. Therefore, this determination key will not provide a consistency or verification letter for actions that will not affect listed species. If you believe that the northern long-eared bat may be affected by your project or if you would like assistance in deciding, please answer "No" and continue through the key. Remember that this key addresses only effects to the northern long-eared bat. Consultation with USFWS would be required if your action may affect another listed species or critical habitat. The definition of Effects of the Action can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

No

10. Does the action area contain any caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating northern long-eared bats?

No

11. Is suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat present within 1000 feet of project activities? (If unsure, answer "Yes.")

Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e., live trees and/or snags \geq 3 inches (12.7 centimeter) dbh), answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: <u>https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions</u>

Yes

12. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

No

- 13. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel? *No*
- 14. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of northern long-eared bats from a building or structure?

Note: Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures

No

- 15. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made structure (barn, house, or other building) known or suspected to contain roosting bats? No
- 16. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

No

17. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average daily traffic on one or more existing roads?

Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

No

18. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

No

- 19. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?*No*
- 20. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

No

21. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

Yes

22. Will the drilling or blasting affect known or potentially suitable hibernacula, summer habitat, or active year-round habitat (where applicable) for the northern long-eared bat?

Note: In addition to direct impacts to hibernacula, consider impacts to hydrology or air flow that may impact the suitability of hibernacula. Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: <u>https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions</u>

No

- 23. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use)? *No*
- 24. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or pesticides other than herbicides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?
- 25. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic nighttime noise in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat? Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time.

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions 26. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat roosting habitat?

Note: Additional information defining suitable roosting habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

27. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

Yes

28. Has a presence/probable absence summer bat survey targeting the northern long-eared bat following the Service's <u>Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey</u> <u>Guidelines</u> been conducted within the project area? If unsure, answer "No."

No

29. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property and has a diameter breast height of six inches or greater.

No

- 30. Are any of the trees proposed for cutting or other means of knocking down, bringing down, topping, or trimming suitable for northern long-eared bat roosting (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or cavities)? *Yes*
- 31. [Semantic] Does your project intersect a known sensitive area for the northern long-eared bat?

Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your <u>state agency or USFWS field office</u>

Automatically answered No

32. <u>Will all tree cutting/trimming or other knocking or bringing down of trees be restricted to</u> <u>the inactive season for the northern long-eared bat?</u>

Note: Inactive Season dates for summer habitat outside of staging and swarming areas can be found here: <u>https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas.</u>

No

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

0.6

In what extent of the area (in acres) will trees be cut, knocked down, or trimmed during the <u>inactive</u> (hibernation) season for northern long-eared bat? **Note:** Inactive Season dates for spring staging/fall swarming areas can be found here: <u>https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas</u>

0

In what extent of the area (in acres) will trees be cut, knocked down, or trimmed during the <u>active</u> (non-hibernation) season for northern long-eared bat? **Note:** Inactive Season dates for spring staging/fall swarming areas can be found here: <u>https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas</u>

0.6

Will all potential northern long-eared bat (NLEB) roost trees (trees \geq 3 inches diameter at breast height, dbh) be cut, knocked, or brought down from any portion of the action area greater than or equal to 0.1 acre? If all NLEB roost trees will be removed from multiple areas, select 'Yes' if the cumulative extent of those areas meets or exceeds 0.1 acre.

Yes

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which all potential NLEB roost trees will be removed. If all NLEB roost trees will be removed from multiple areas, entire the total extent of those areas. Round up to the nearest tenth of an acre.

0.6

For the area from which all potential northern long-eared bat (NLEB) roost trees will be removed, on how many acres (round to the nearest tenth of an acre) will trees be allowed to regrow? Enter '0' if the entire area from which all potential NLEB roost trees are removed will be developed or otherwise converted to non-forest for the foreseeable future.

0

Will any snags (standing dead trees) \geq 3 inches dbh be left standing in the area(s) in which all northern long-eared bat roost trees will be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down?

No

Will all project activities by completed by April 1, 2024?

Yes

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Environmental Corporation of America Agency: Name: Hazel Errett Address: 1340 Patton Avenue Address Line 2: Suite K City: Asheville State: NC Zip: 28806 Email hazel.errett@eca-usa.com Phone: 8285050755

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Federal Communications Commission

Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species [USFWS]



A specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection.

600ft

State of Connecticut, Maxar

Attachment D

Tower Site Evaluation Form

TOWER SITE EVALUATION FORM

1. Location (Provide maps if possible):

State: <u>CT</u>_County: <u>Hartford</u> Latitude/Longitude/GPS Grid: <u>41° 50' 49.6" N, 72° 31' 12.7" W</u> Directions: <u>From Hartford, CT: Take State Street to CT-2 E. After 0.2 miles take I-84 E to CT-30</u> <u>S in Manchester. Take exit 63 from 1-84E. After 9.3 miles take Avery Street to Dart Hill Road in</u> South Windsor. The site is on the left after 3.7 miles.

- 2. Elevation above mean sea level: \sim 375 feet
- 3. Will the equipment be co-located on an existing <u>FCC licensed tower</u> or other existing structure (building, billboard, etc.)? (y/n) <u>No</u> If yes, type of structure:_____

If yes, no further information is required.

 4. If no, provide proposed specifications for new tower: Height <u>199</u>' Construction type (lattice, self-supporting lattice, etc.): <u>Monopole</u> Guy-wired? (y/n) <u>No</u> No. Bands: <u>NA</u> Total No. Wires: <u>NA</u> Lighting (Security & Aviation): <u>NA</u>

If tower will be lighted or guy-wired, complete items 5-19. If not, complete only items 19 and 20.

- 5. Area of tower footprint in acres or square feet:
- 6. Length and width of access road in feet:
- 7. General description of terrain mountainous, rolling hills flat to undulation, etc. Photographs of the site and surrounding area are beneficial: _____
- 8. Meteorological conditions (incidence of fog, low ceilings, etc.):
- 9. Soil type(s):
- 10. Habitat types and land use on and adjacent to the site, by acreage and percentage of total:
- 11. Dominant vegetative species in each habitat:
- 12. Average diameter breast height of dominant tree species in forested areas:
- 13. Will construction at this site cause fragmentation of a larger block of habitat into two or more smaller blocks? (y/n) _ If yes, describe:_____
- 14. Is evidence of birds roosts or rookeries present? (y/n) ____ If yes, describe:_____

- 15. Distance to nearest wetland area (forested swamp, marsh, riparian, marine, etc.), and coastline if applicable:
- 16. Distance to nearest telecommunications tower:
- 17. Potential for co-location of antennas on existing towers or other structures:
- 18. Have measures been incorporated to minimizing impacts to migratory birds? (y/n):
- 19. Has an evaluation been made to determine if proposed facility may affect listed or proposed endangered or threatened species or their habitat as required by FCC regulation at 47 CFR 1.1307(a)(3)? (y/n) Yes If, yes present findings: May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat. The proposed undertaking would have no effect on any other federally threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat.
- 20. Additional information required:

Attachment E

Resume



Hazel Errett

Senior Environmental Scientist/Program Manager 1340 Patton Avenue, Suite K, Asheville, NC 28806 (828) 505-0755 hazel.errett@eca-usa.com

EDUCATION

University of North Carolina at Asheville Bachelor of Science, Environmental Studies, December 2016

CURRENT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Corporation of America

Asheville, NC

Asheville, NC

May 2017 – Present **Position:** Project Scientist **Responsibilities:**

- Preparation of FCC National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Checklist and Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluations for proposed telecommunications facilities
- Preparation of USFWS requests for technical assistance, Informal Biological Assessments (IBA), and species-specific surveys Identify potential habitat that may or may not be located within a project area for species listed by the USFWS as "Threatened" or "Endangered"
- Osprey/Bald Eagle Nest Investigations to determine activity status of reported osprey or bald eagle nests on telecommunications towers
- Preparation of Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) to determine whether or not a "recognized environmental condition" (REC) is present in connection with the Property in accordance with ASTM E1527-13
- Section 106 Review Documentation/Archaeological Assessments for Telecommunications Projects

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Migratory Bird Nest Evaluation/Monitoring

Determine activity status of reported migratory bird nests to recommendations regarding timing and planning construction, installation, and/or maintenance activities can be made. Monitoring construction/maintenance activities in close proximity to occupied nests so actions are within applicable regulatory guidelines.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessments

Project Manager, Participation in Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee

Section 106 Review

Project Manager, Participation in numerous Section 106 reviews in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

Federal Communications Commission NEPA Assessments

Project Manager and/or Project Scientist, Participation in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

Protected Species Evaluations/ USFWS and State Wildlife Agency Consultations

Project Manager and/or Project Scientist, Participation in numerous projects within the United States.

APPENDIX D

Section 106 Review Documentation

Connecticut

March 21, 2023

Mr. David George Heritage Consultants 830 Berlin Parkway Berlin, CT 06037 (sent via email only to dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com)

> Subject: Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey 99 Dart Hill Road South Windsor Connecticut

Dear Mr. George:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the technical report titled, *Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Telecommunications Facility at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut* prepared by Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage). SHPO notes that the proposed project entails the construction of a telecommunications facility consisting of a lease area and access road. Because the proposed project will require permitting from the Federal Communications Commission, it is subject to review by this office pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The submitted technical report is comprehensive and meets the standards set forth in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*.

A pedestrian survey of the project area was completed by Heritage in November of 2022. The results of the survey indicated that the northern portion of the proposed access road contained evidence of significant previous disturbance. The remainder of the project area was determined to retain a moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. A subsequent archaeological reconnaissance survey was completed by Heritage in February of 2023. During survey, a total of 11 of 12 planned shovel tests, measuring 50-centimeters square, were excavated throughout the moderate/high archaeological sensitivity portions of the area. The survey resulted in the identification of 142 late nineteenth century to early twentieth century postcontact artifacts from two shovel tests. Recovered artifacts included ceramic sherds, glass shards, and various metallic artifacts (ferrous fragments, 1910 copper dog tag, and copper allow burner fragments). The report concluded that the recovered artifacts were not associated with architectural remains and represented typical field scatter. As a result, Heritage determined that the archaeological deposits were not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommended no further investigation. SHPO concurs that that the identified cultural material is not eligible for the NRHP and that no additional investigations are warranted. Based on the information provided to our office, it is SHPO's opinion that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed development.

SHPO appreciates the cooperation of all interested parties in the professional management of Connecticut's archeological resources. For additional information, please contact Cory Atkinson, Staff archaeologist and Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 500-2458 or cory.atkinson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

ather fires

Jonathan Kinney State Historic Preservation Officer

New Britain Herald/Bristol Press

Ad Number: 194251

PO BOX 1090 New Britain, CT. 06050

I hereby certify that the attached advertisement of LEGAL NOTICE was published in New Britain Herald on: 12/12/22

Subscribed and sworn to me on this 2023 Notary Public Signature KIM A. KOIVIS NOTARY PUBLIC MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JAN. 31, 2025

Trainer Jason Servis pleads guilty to drugging his horses

ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK (AP) — Trainer Jason Servis, whose horse Maximum Security was the 3-year-old champion in 2019, pleaded guilty Friday to federal charges involving a widespread scheme to drug horses.

The 65-year-old New Jersey-based trainer faces four years in prison when he is sentenced next May in U.S. District Court in Manhattan. He was the last defendant facing charges in the scheme, and now 23 of the 31 individuals charged have pleaded guilty.

Servis pleaded guilty in connection with his role in the distribution of adulterated and misbranded drugs intended for use on horses in his stable.

"Servis' conduct represents corruption at the highest levels of the racehorse industry," Damian Williams, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, said in a statement. "As a licensed racehorse trainer, Servis was bound to protect the horses under his care and to comply with racing rules designed to ensure the safety and well-being of horses and protect the integrity of the sport." Servis' attorney, Rita

Glavin, said via email, "Because the case is pending, I don't have a comment."

Servis was charged in 2020 after a wide-ranging investigation into doping in the horse racing industry.



Trainer Jason Servis stands at Churchill Downs onMay 3, 2019, in Louisville, Ky.

Racing authorities suspended his trainer's license.

Maximum Security finished first in the 2019 Kentucky Derby but was disqualified for interference during the running of the race. The colt finished first in the \$10 million Saudi Cup shortly before Servis' arrest in March 2020. Saudi officials later withheld the winner's share of the purse, citing Servis' arrest and

indictment.

"I don't take any solace in other peoples misery, actually quite the opposite I feel some empathy for them," Kentucky Derby-winning trainer Graham Motion tweeted, "but the reality is that those of us who were beaten by Jason Service's (sic) horses have little to show for it other than losing money, owners and horses due to his success."

Animal Wellness Action executive director Marty Irby praised the legal efforts to bring Servis and others to justice.

"Jason Servis' actions and abuse of our iconic American equines has been the worst disgrace American horse racing has ever seen," Irby said in a statement. "We applaud The Jockey Club, president Jim Gagliano, chairman Stuart Janney and everyone at the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Attorney's office who worked diligently for years to bring down this kingpin of organized crime and abuse."

Another New Jerseybased trainer, Jorge Navarro, is serving a fiveyear prison sentence after pleading guilty a year ago. Eleven of the defendants were trainers and seven were veterinarians.

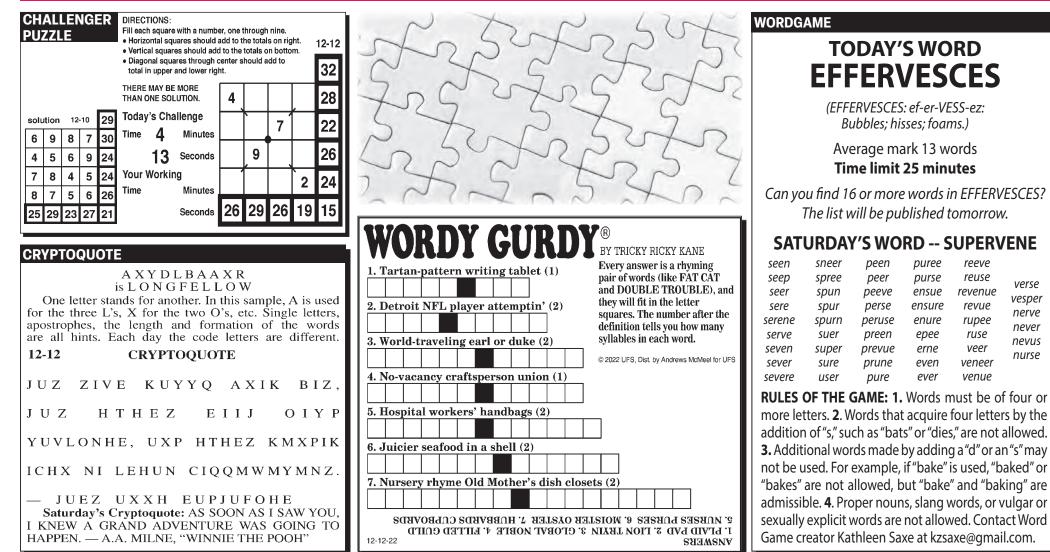
Servis is the brother of trainer John Servis, who trained Smarty Jones to victories in the 2004 Kentucky Derby and Preakness before the colt lost his Triple Crown bid in the Belmont.

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DAILY PUZZLES



March 2023

Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Telecommunications Facility at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut

PREPARED FOR:

ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA 1375 UNION HILL INDUSTRIAL COURT ALPHARETTA, GA 30004

PREPARED BY:



830 Berlin Turnpike Berlin, Connecticut 06037

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey of a proposed telecommunications facility at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut. Heritage Consultants, LLC completed the Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey on behalf of Environmental Corporation of America in February of 2023. A total of 11 planned survey shovel test pits were excavated throughout the moderate/high archaeologically sensitive portions of lease area and associated access road, which were characterized by mostly level topography with portions of forest and secondary growth. The field effort resulted in the recovery of a total of 142 late nineteenth to early twentieth century post-European Contact period artifacts that were from the plow zone. Due to the lack of associated above ground architectural features or soil anomalies throughout the work area, the post-European Contact period artifacts or soil anomalies throughout the work area, the post-European Contact period artifacts to significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. Thus, it was determined that no impacts to significant cultural resources are anticipated by the proposed construction and no additional archaeological investigation of the telecommunications facility area is recommended.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a proposed telecommunications facility (the "Facility") at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut (Figures 1 and 2). Environmental Corporation of America (ECA) requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) completed the Phase IB Survey as part of the planning process for the proposed Facility and associated access road. Heritage completed this investigation in February of 2023. All work associated with this investigation was performed in accordance with the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987) promulgated by the Connecticut Historic Commission, State Historic Preservation Office.

Project Description and Methods Overview

The Facility will be built on an undeveloped parcel of land adjacent to an Eversource Energy electrical transmission corridor in South Windsor, Connecticut; it will contain a lease area and associated access road. The lease area was wooded at the time of survey and the access road crossed through woods, the above-referenced electrical corridor, and along an existing gravel road, where it terminates at Dart Hill Road. The proposed lease area measures 30 x 30 m (100 x 100 ft) size, and the access road measures 183 m (600 ft) in length (Figure 2). Heritage previously completed a preliminary archaeological assessment of the proposed Facility to assess field conditions and soil integrity. This included pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of property. The pedestrian survey indicated that the lease area and the portion of it extending through the powerline corridor retained sensitivity for archaeological deposits. The remainder, which already has been graded and covered with gravel, no longer possess archaeological sensitivity and a was not subjected to Phase IB survey.

The Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey consisted of documentary research and records reviews that focused on the area of South Windsor containing the proposed Facility. Background research included analysis of readily available maps and aerial imagery; an examination of the pertinent 1996 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles; and a review of all known archaeological sites and National/State Register of Historic Places property maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT-SHPO), as well as digital records archived by Heritage. The intent of this review was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources situated within or immediately adjacent to the Facility area. This information was used to develop the archaeological context for assessing cultural resources that may be identified during survey. The following chapters provide an overview of the region's natural and precontact era settings, post European Contact period backdrop, and previous cultural resources investigations completed within the vicinity of the Facility. They are included to provide contextual information relative to the location of the Facility area, its natural characteristics, and its precontact era and post-European Contact period use and occupation. An overview of the previous cultural resources investigations in the area and a discussion of their results is also provide below.

Field Methods Overview

Field methods employed during the Phase IB survey consisted of pedestrian survey, mapping, photodocumentation, and shovel testing of the archaeologically sensitive portion of the Facility. The subsurface examination was completed through the excavation of planned survey shovel tests in undisturbed areas within the areas of impact. All shovel tests measured 50 x 50 cm (19.4 x 19.4 in) in size and were excavated until glacially derived C-Horizon soils or immovable objects (boulders, large tree roots) were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels within natural soil horizons, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth and examined visually for cultural material. Soil characteristics were recorded using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Each shovel test was backfilled after it was recorded.

Summary of Project Results

The review of maps and aerial images of the project region and files maintained by the CT-SHPO failed to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites or State/National Register of Historic Places properties/districts situated within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the proposed Facility. The fieldwork for the Phase IB survey was completed in February of 2023 and included the excavation of 11 of 12 (92 percent) planned survey shovel test pits. The field effort resulted in the recovery of 142 post-European Contact period artifacts from two shovel tests. A total of 141 artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test 3 in the plow zone between 0 to 30 centimeters (0 to 11.8 inches) below surface; they are represented by 42 ceramic sherds (ironstone, porcelain, whiteware, and yellowware), 81 glass shards from various vessels and nineteenth century lamps, 16 metal items, 1 cow bone with saw marks, and 1 composite metal and glass canning jar fragment. A single aqua glass bottle shard was identified in Shovel Test 9 in the plow zone between 0 to 10 centimeters (0 to 4 inches) below surface. None of the artifacts were found in association with any above ground architectural features. They were characterized as unassociated field scatter and were assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. Thus, it was determined that no impacts to significant cultural resources are anticipated by the proposed construction and no additional archaeological investigation of the telecommunications facility area is recommended.

Project Personnel

Key personnel for this project included David R. George, M.A., R.P.A., (Principal Investigator); Antonio Medina, B.A., (Operations Supervisor); Chris Brouilette, B.A., (Field Supervisor); Sean Buckley, B.S., (GIS Specialist); and Nita Vitaliano, M.A., (Historian).

CHAPTER II NATURAL SETTING

Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview of the natural setting of the region containing the Facility area. Previous archaeological research has documented that a few specific environmental factors can be associated with both precontact era and post-European Contact period site selection. These include general ecological conditions, as well as types of fresh water sources and soils present. The remainder of this section provides a brief overview of the ecology, hydrological resources, and soils present within the project area and the larger region in general.

Ecoregions of Connecticut

Throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene Periods, Connecticut has undergone numerous environmental changes. Variations in climate, geology, and physiography have led to the "regionalization" of Connecticut's modern environment. It is clear, for example, that the northwestern portion of the state has very different natural characteristics than the coastline. Recognizing this fact, Dowhan and Craig (1976), as part of their study of the distribution of rare and endangered species in Connecticut, subdivided the state into various ecoregions. Dowhan and Craig (1976:27) defined an ecoregion as:

"an area characterized by a distinctive pattern of landscapes and regional climate as expressed by the vegetation composition and pattern, and the presence or absence of certain indicator species and species groups. Each ecoregion has a similar interrelationship between landforms, local climate, soil profiles, and plant and animal communities. Furthermore, the pattern of development of plant communities (chronosequences and toposequences) and of soil profile is similar in similar physiographic sites. Ecoregions are thus natural divisions of land, climate, and biota."

Dowhan and Craig defined nine major ecoregions for the State of Connecticut. They are based on regional diversity in plant and animal indicator species (Dowhan and Craig 1976). Only one of the ecoregions is germane to the current investigation: Southwest Hills. A brief summary of this ecoregion is presented below. It is followed by a discussion of the hydrology and soils found in and adjacent to the project area.

North-Central Lowlands Ecoregion

The North-Central ecoregion consists of a broad valley located between 40.2 and 80.5 km (25 and 50 mi) to the north of Long Island Sound (Dowhan and Craig 1976). It is characterized by extensive floodplains, backwater swamps, and lowland areas situated near large rivers and tributaries. Physiography in this region is composed of a series of north-trending ridge systems, the easternmost of which is referred to as the Bolton Range (Bell 1985:45). These ridge systems comprise portions of the terraces that overlook the larger rivers such as the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers. The bedrock of the region is composed of Triassic sandstone, interspersed with very durable basalt or "traprock" (Bell 1985). Soils found in the upland portion of this ecoregion are developed on red, sandy to clayey glacial till, while those soils situated nearest to the rivers are situated on widespread deposits of stratified sand, gravel, silt, and alluvium resulting from the impoundment of glacial Lake Hitchcock.

Hydrology in the Vicinity of the Facility Area

The proposed Facility is situated within close proximity to various sources of freshwater, including the Podunk River, Ayers Broom, and the Hockanum River, as well several small, wetlands, streams, unnamed

ponds. The ponds and rivers may have served as resource extraction areas for Native American and historic populations. Previously completed archaeological investigations in Connecticut have demonstrated that streams, rivers, and wetlands were focal points for prehistoric occupations because they provided access to transportation routes, sources of freshwater, and abundant faunal and floral resources.

Soils Comprising the Facility Area

Soil formation is the direct result of the interaction of a number of variables, including climate, vegetation, parent material, time, and organisms present (Gerrard 1981). Once archaeological deposits are buried within the soil, they are subject to a number of diagenic processes. Different classes of artifacts may be preferentially protected, or unaffected by these processes, whereas others may deteriorate rapidly. Cyclical wetting and drying, freezing, and thawing, and compression can accelerate chemically and mechanically the decay processes for animal bones, shells, lithics, ceramics, and plant remains. Lithic and ceramic artifacts are largely unaffected by soil pH, whereas animal bones and shells decay more quickly in acidic soils. In contrast, acidic soils enhance the preservation of charred plant remains.

A review of the soils within the Facility area is presented below. The soils within the Facility area are characterized as Cheshire sandy loams (63D, 63B, and 64C). When found in areas with less than eight percent slopes, no significant disturbances, and in the vicinity of a water source, Cheshire soils typically are associated with precontact era and post European Contact period archaeological sites. A descriptive profile for the Cheshire series is provided below.

Cheshire Soils:

The Cheshire series consists of very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in supraglacial till on uplands. They are found on nearly level through very steep soils on till plains and hills. A typical profile for Cheshire soils is: Ap-- 0 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam, pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots; 5 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; Bw1-- 8 to 16 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary; Bw2--16 to 26 inches; reddish brown (5YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine roots; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and C-- 26 to 65 inches; reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; very friable with firm lenses; 20 percent gravel and cobbles; strongly acid.

Summary

The natural setting of the region containing the proposed Facility is common throughout the North-Central Lowlands ecoregion. Streams and rivers of this area empty into the Connecticut River, which in turn, drains into the Long Island Sound to the south. Low to moderate slopes dominate the region, and the soils are characterized as silty and sandy loams. In general, the surrounding region was well suited to Native American occupation throughout the precontact era. This portion of South Windsor was also used after Colonial settlement for agricultural land, as evidenced by the presence of agricultural fields throughout the region; thus, archaeological deposits dating from the precontact era and post European Contact periods may be expected near or within the proposed Facility area.

CHAPTER III PRECONTACT ERA SETTING

Introduction

Prior to the late 1970s and early 1980s, very few systematic archaeological surveys of large portions of the State of Connecticut had been undertaken. Rather, the precontact era occupation of the region was studied at the site level. Sites chosen for excavation were highly visible and they were in such areas as the coastal zone, e.g., shell middens, and Connecticut River Valley. As a result, a skewed interpretation of the precontact era occupation of Connecticut was developed. It was suggested that the upland portions of the state, i.e., the northeastern and northwestern hills ecoregions, were little used and rarely occupied by precontact era Native Americans, while the coastal zone, i.e., the eastern and western coastal and the southeastern and southwestern hills ecoregions, was the focus of settlements and exploitation. This interpretation remained unchallenged until the 1970s and 1980s when several town-wide and regional archaeological studies were completed. These investigations led to the creation of several archaeological phases that subsequently were applied to understand the precontact period of Connecticut. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of the precontact era setting of the region encompassing the Facility.

Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [B.P.])

The earliest inhabitants of the area encompassing the State of Connecticut, who have been referred to as Paleo-Indians, arrived in the area by ca., 13,000 B.P. (Gramly and Funk 1990; Snow 1980). Due to the presence of large Pleistocene mammals at that time and the ubiquity of large fluted projectile points in archaeological deposits of this age, Paleo-Indians often have been described as big-game hunters (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980); however, as discussed below, it is more likely that they hunted a broad spectrum of animals. While there have been over 50 surface finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout the State of Connecticut (Bellantoni 1995), only three sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) in Washington, Connecticut, the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) in Ledyard, Connecticut, and the Brian D. Jones Site (4-10B) in Avon, Connecticut have been studied in detail and dated using the radiocarbon method (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980; Singer 2017a; Leslie et al. 2020).

The Templeton Site (6-LF-21) in Washington, Connecticut was occupied between 10,490 and 9,890 years ago (Moeller 1980). In addition to a single large and two small, fluted points, the Templeton Site produced a stone tool assemblage consisting of gravers, drills, core fragments, scrapers, and channel flakes, which indicates that the full range of stone tool production and maintenance took place at the site (Moeller 1980). Moreover, the use of both local and non-local raw materials was documented in the recovered tool assemblage, suggesting that not only did the site's occupants spend some time in the area, but they also had access to distant stone sources, the use of which likely occurred during movement from region to region. More recently, the site has undergone re-investigation by Singer (2017a and 2017b), who has determined that the overwhelming majority of tools and debitage are exotic and were quarried directly from the Hudson River Valley. Recent research has focused on task-specific loci at the Templeton Site, particularly the production of numerous Michaud-Neponset projectile points, as identified through remnant channel flakes.

The Hidden Creek Site (72-163) is situated on the southeastern margin of the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut (Jones 1997). While excavation of the Hidden Creek Site produced evidence of Terminal Archaic and Woodland Period components (see below) in the

upper soil horizons, the lower levels of the site yielded artifacts dating from the Paleo-Indian era. Recovered Paleo-Indian artifacts included broken bifaces, side-scrapers, a fluted preform, gravers, and end-scrapers. Based on the types and number of tools present, Jones (1997:77) has hypothesized that the Hidden Creek Site represented a short-term occupation, and that separate stone tool reduction and rejuvenation areas were present.

The Brian D. Jones Site (4-10B) was identified in a Pleistocene levee on the Farmington River in Avon, Connecticut; it was buried under 1.5 m (3.3 ft) of alluvium (Leslie et al. 2020). The Brian D. Jones Site was identified by Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., in 2019 during a survey for the Connecticut Department of Transportation preceding a proposed bridge construction project. It is now the oldest known archaeological site in Connecticut at +12,500 years old. The site also provides a rare example of a Paleo-Indian site on a river rather than the more common upland areas or on the edges of wetlands. Ground-penetrating radar survey revealed overbank flooding and sedimentation that resulted in the creating of a stable ancient river levee with gentle, low-energy floods. Archaeological deposits on the levee were therefore protected.

Excavations at the Brian D. Jones Site revealed 44 soil anomalies, 27 of which were characterized as cultural features used as hearths and post holes, among other uses. Of these, one hearth has been dated thus far (10,520 ± 30 14C yr BP; charred Pinus; 2-sigma 12,568 to 12,410 CAL BP) (Leslie et al. 2020: 4). Further radiocarbon testing will be completed in the future. Artifact concentrations surrounded these features and were separated in two stratigraphic layers represented at least two temporally discrete Paleo-Indian occupations. The recovered lithic artifacts are fashioned from Normanskill chert, Hardyston jasper, Jefferson/Mount Jasper rhyolite, chalcedony, siltstone, and quartz. They include examples of a fluted point base, preforms, channel flakes, pièces esquillées, end scrapers, side scrapers, grinding stones, bifaces, utilized flakes, gravers, and drilled stone pendant fragment. Lithic tools numbered over 100, while toolmaking debris was in the thousands. The channel flakes represent the production of spear points used in hunting. Scrapers, perforators, and grinding stones indicate animal butchering, plant food grinding, the production of wood and bone tools, and the processing of animal skins for clothing and tents. Other collected cultural materials included charred botanicals and calcined bone. Botanical specimens recovered in hearth features included burned remains of cattail, pin cherry, strawberry, acorn, sumac, water lily, and dogwood. In addition, pieces of ochre were recovered during the excavations; these, in combination with the drilled pendant fragment, are the earliest evidence of personal adornment and artistic expression identified in Connecticut (Leslie et al. 2020). Approximately 15,000 artifacts were collected in total.

The scarcity of identified Paleo-Indian sites suggests a low population density during this period. The small size of most Paleo-Indian sites, their likely inundation by rising sea levels, and the high degree of landscape disturbance over the past 10,000 years likely contribute to poor site visibility, although the presence of two deeply alluvially buried Paleo-Indian sites in Connecticut suggests that other sites may be located along stable rivers (Leslie et al. 2021).

Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,700 B.P.)

The Archaic Period, which succeeded the Paleo-Indian Period, began by ca., 10,000 B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980), and it has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000 to 3,400 B.P.). These periods were devised to describe all non-farming, non-ceramic producing populations in the area. Regional archeologists recently have recognized a final "transitional" Archaic Period, the Terminal Archaic Period (3,400-2,700 B.P.), which was meant to describe those groups that existed just prior to the onset of the

Woodland Period and the widespread adoption of ceramics into the toolkit (Snow 1980; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984, 1990; Witthoft 1949, 1953).

Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.)

To date, very few Early Archaic sites have been identified in southern New England. As a result, researchers such as Fitting (1968) and Ritchie (1969), have suggested a lack of these sites likely is tied to cultural discontinuity between the Early Archaic and preceding Paleo-Indian Period, as well as a population decrease from earlier times. However, with continued identification of Early Archaic sites in the region, and the recognition of the problems of preservation, it is difficult to maintain the discontinuity hypothesis (Curran and Dincauze 1977; Snow 1980).

Like their Paleo-Indian predecessors, Early Archaic sites tend to be very small and produce few artifacts, most of which are not temporally diagnostic. While Early Archaic sites in other portions of the United States are represented by projectile points of the Kirk series (Ritchie and Funk 1973) and by Kanawha types (Coe 1964), sites of this age in southern New England are identified on the basis of a series of ill-defined bifurcate-based projectile points. These projectile points are identified by the presence of their characteristic bifurcated base, and they generally are made from high quality raw materials. Moreover, finds of these projectile points have rarely been in stratified contexts. Rather, they occur commonly either as surface expressions or intermixed with artifacts representative of later periods. Early Archaic occupations, such as the Dill Farm Site and Sites 6LF64 and 6LF70 in Litchfield County, are represented by camps that were relocated periodically to take advantage of seasonally available resources (McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1986). In this sense, a foraging type of settlement pattern was employed during the Early Archaic Period.

Another localized cultural tradition, the Gulf of Maine Archaic, which lasted from ca. 9,500 to 6,000 14C BP, is beginning to be recognized in Southern New England (Petersen and Putnam 1992). It is distinguished by its microlithic industry, which may be associated with the production of compound tools (Robinson and Peterson 1993). Assemblages from Maine (Petersen et al. 1986; Petersen 1991; Sanger et al. 1992), Massachusetts (Strauss 2017; Leslie et al. 2022), and Connecticut (Forrest 1999) reflect the selection of local, coarse-grained stones. Large choppers and hoe-like forms from southeastern Connecticut's Sandy Hill Site likely functioned as digging implements. Woodworking tools, including adzes, celts, and gull-channeled gouges recovered at the Brigham and Sharrow sites in Maine (Robinson and Petersen 1993: 68), may have been used for dugout canoe manufacture. The deeply stratified Sandy Hill (Forrest 1999; Jones and Forrest 2003) and Sharrow sites (Petersen 1991), with their overlapping lenses of "black sand" floor deposits, suggest intensive site re-occupations according to an adaptation that relied, in part, on seasonally available wetland resources. Thus far, sites from this tradition have only been identified within coastal and near-coastal territories along the Gulf of Maine, in southeastern Connecticut, and in Massachusetts.

Middle Archaic Period (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.)

By the onset of the Middle Archaic Period modern deciduous forests had developed in the region (Davis 1969). Increased numbers and types of sites associated with this period are noted in Connecticut (McBride 1984). The most well-known Middle Archaic site in New England is the Neville Site in Manchester, New Hampshire studied by Dincauze (1976). Careful analysis of the Neville Site indicated that the Middle Archaic occupation dated from between 7,700 and 6,000 years ago. In fact, Dincauze obtained several radiocarbon dates from the Middle Archaic component of the Neville Site associated with the then-newly named Neville type projectile point, ranging from 7,740+280 and 7,015+160 B.P. (Dincauze 1976).

In addition to Neville points, Dincauze (1976) described two other projectile points styles that are attributed to the Middle Archaic Period: Stark and Merrimac projectile points. While no absolute dates were recovered from deposits that yielded Stark points, the Merrimac type dated from 5,910<u>+</u>180 B.P. Dincauze argued that both the Neville and later Merrimac and Stark occupations were established to take advantage of the excellent fishing that the falls situated adjacent to the site area would have afforded Native American groups. Thus, based on the available archaeological evidence, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by continued increases in diversification of tool types and resources exploited, as well as by sophisticated changes in the settlement pattern to include different site types, including both base camps and task-specific sites (McBride 1984:96).

Late Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,700 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period in southern New England is divided into two major cultural traditions that appear to have coexisted. They include the Laurentian and Narrow-Stemmed Traditions (Funk 1976; McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and b). Artifacts assigned to the Laurentian Tradition include ground stone axes, adzes, gouges, ulus (semi-lunar knives), pestles, atlatl weights, and scrapers. The diagnostic projectile point forms of this time period in southern New England include the Brewerton Eared-Notched, Brewerton Eared and Brewerton Side-Notched varieties (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a; Thompson 1969). In general, the stone tool assemblage of the Laurentian Tradition is characterized by flint, felsite, rhyolite, and quartzite, while quartz was largely avoided for stone tool production.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, archaeological evidence in southern New England suggests that Laurentian Tradition populations consisted of groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. While a few large Laurentian Tradition occupations have been studied, sites of this age generally encompass less than 500 m² (5,383 ft²). These base camps reflect frequent movements by small groups of people in search of seasonally abundant resources. The overall settlement pattern of the Laurentian Tradition was dispersed in nature, with base camps located in a wide range of microenvironments, including riverine as well as upland zones (McBride 1978, 1984:252). Finally, subsistence strategies of Laurentian Tradition focused on hunting and gathering of wild plants and animals from multiple ecozones.

The second Late Archaic tradition, known as the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition, is unlike the Laurentian Tradition, and it likely represents a different cultural adaptation. The Narrow-Stemmed Tradition is recognized by the presence of quartz and quartzite narrow stemmed projectile points, triangular quartz Squibnocket projectile points, and a bipolar lithic reduction strategy (McBride 1984). Other tools found in Narrow-Stemmed Tradition artifact assemblages include choppers, adzes, pestles, antler and bone projectile points, harpoons, awls, and notched atlatl weights. Many of these tools, notably the projectile points and pestles, indicate a subsistence pattern dominated by hunting and fishing, as well the collection of a wide range of plant foods (McBride 1984; Snow 1980:228).

Terminal Archaic Period (3,700 to 2,700 B.P.)

The Terminal Archaic, which lasted from ca., 3,700 to 2,700 BP, is perhaps the most interesting, yet confusing of the Archaic Periods in southern New England precontact period. Originally termed the "Transitional Archaic" by Witthoft (1953) and recognized by the introduction of technological innovations, e.g., broadspear projectile points and soapstone bowls, the Terminal Archaic has long posed problems for regional archeologists. While the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition persisted through the Terminal Archaic and into the Early Woodland Period, the Terminal Archaic is coeval with what appears to be a different technological adaptation, the Susquehanna Tradition (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969b). The Susquehanna Tradition is recognized in southern New England by the presence of a new stone tool industry that was based on the use of high-quality raw materials for stone tool production and a

settlement pattern different from the "coeval" Narrow-Stemmed Tradition.

The Susquehanna Tradition is based on the classification of several Broadspear projectile point types and associated artifacts. There are several local sequences within the tradition, and they are based on projectile point type chronology. Temporally diagnostic projectile points of these sequences include the Snook Kill, Susquehanna Broadspear, Mansion Inn, and Orient Fishtail types (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984). The initial portion of the Terminal Archaic Period (ca., 3,700-3,200 BP) is characterized by the presence of Snook Kill and Susquehanna Broadspear projectile points while the latter Terminal Archaic (3,200-2,700 BP) is distinguished by Orient Fishtail projectile points (McBride 1984:119; Ritchie 1971).

In addition, it was during the late Terminal Archaic that interior cord marked, grit tempered, thickwalled ceramics with conoidal (pointed) bases made their initial appearance in the Native American toolkit. These are the first ceramics in the region, and they are named Vinette I (Ritchie 1969a; Snow 1980:242); this type of ceramic vessel appears with much more frequency during the ensuing Early Woodland Period. In addition, the adoption and widespread use of soapstone bowls, as well as the implementation subterranean storage, suggests that Terminal Archaic groups were characterized by reduced mobility and longer-term use of established occupation sites (Snow 1980:250).

Finally, while settlement patterns appeared to have changed, Terminal Archaic subsistence patterns were analogous to earlier patterns. The subsistence pattern still was diffuse in nature, and it was scheduled carefully. Typical food remains recovered from sites of this period consist of fragments of white-tailed deer, beaver, turtle, fish, and various small mammals. Botanical remains recovered from the site area consisted of *Chenopodium* sp., hickory, butternut, and walnut (Pagoulatos 1988:81). Such diversity in food remains suggests at least minimal use of a wide range of microenvironments for subsistence purposes.

Woodland Period (2,700 to 350 B.P.)

Traditionally, the advent of the Woodland Period in southern New England has been associated with the introduction of pottery; however, as mentioned above, early dates associated with pottery now suggest the presence of Vinette I ceramics appeared toward the end of the preceding Terminal Archaic Period (Ritchie 1969a; McBride 1984). Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period has been divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The various subperiods are discussed below.

Early Woodland Period (ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P.)

The Early Woodland Period of the northeastern United States dates from ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P., and it was thought to have been characterized by the advent of farming, the initial use of ceramic vessels, and increasingly complex burial ceremonialism (Griffin 1967; Ritchie 1969a and 1969b; Snow 1980). In the Northeast, the earliest ceramics of the Early Woodland Period are thick walled, cord marked on both the interior and exterior, and possess grit temper. Archaeological investigations of Early Woodland sites in southern New England resulted in the recovery of narrow stemmed projectile points in association with ceramic sherds and subsistence remains, including specimens of White-tailed deer, soft and hard-shell clams, and oyster shells (Lavin and Salwen: 1983; McBride 1984:296-297; Pope 1952). McBride (1984) has argued that the combination of the subsistence remains and the recognition of multiple superimposed cultural features at various sites indicate that Early Woodland Period settlement patterns were characterized by multiple re-use of the same sites on a seasonal basis by small co-residential groups.

Middle Woodland Period (2,000 to 1,200 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland Period is marked by an increase in the number of ceramic types and forms utilized (Lizee 1994a), as well as an increase in the amount of exotic lithic raw material used in stone tool manufacture (McBride 1984). The latter suggests that regional exchange networks were established, and that they were used to supply local populations with necessary raw materials (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). The Middle Woodland Period is represented archaeologically by narrow stemmed and Jack's Reef projectile points; increased amounts of exotic raw materials in recovered lithic assemblages, including chert, argillite, jasper, and hornfels; and conoidal ceramic vessels decorated with dentate stamping. Ceramic types that are indicative of the Middle Woodland Period includes Linear Dentate, Rocker Dentate, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Plain, and Hollister Stamped (Lizee 1994a:200).

In terms of settlement patterns, the Middle Woodland Period is characterized by the occupation of village sites by large co-residential groups that utilized native plant and animal species for food and raw materials in tool making (George 1997). These sites were the principal place of occupation, and they were positioned close to major river valleys, tidal marshes, estuaries, and the coastline, all of which would have supplied an abundance of plant and animal resources (McBride 1984:309). In addition to villages, numerous temporary and task-specific sites were utilized in the surrounding upland areas, as well as in closer ecozones such as wetlands, estuaries, and floodplains. The use of temporary and task-specific sites to support large village populations indicates that the Middle Woodland Period was characterized by a resource acquisition strategy that can best be termed as logistical collection (McBride 1984:310).

Late Woodland Period (ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P.)

The Late Woodland Period in southern New England dates from ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by the earliest evidence for the use of corn in the lower Connecticut River Valley (Bendremer 1993; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Bendremer et al. 1991; George 1997; McBride 1984); an increase in the frequency of exchange of non-local lithics (Feder 1984; George and Tryon 1996; McBride 1984; Lavin 1984); increased variability in ceramic form, function, surface treatment, and decoration (Lavin 1980, 1986, 1987; Lizee 1994a, 1994b); and a continuation of a trend towards larger, more permanent settlements in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones (Dincauze 1974; McBride 1984; Snow 1980).

Stone tool assemblages associated with Late Woodland occupations, especially village-sized sites, are functionally variable and they reflect plant and animal resource processing and consumption on a large scale. Finished stone tools recovered from Late Woodland sites include Levanna and Madison projectile points; drills; side-, end-, and thumbnail scrapers; mortars and pestles; nutting stones; netsinkers; and celts, adzes, axes, and digging tools. These tools were used in activities ranging from hide preparation to plant processing to the manufacture of canoes, bowls, and utensils, as well as other settlement and subsistence-related items (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). Finally, ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites are as variable as the lithic assemblages. Ceramic types identified include Windsor Fabric Impressed, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Plain, Clearview Stamped, Sebonac Stamped, Selden Island, Hollister Plain, Hollister Stamped, and Shantok Cove Incised (Lavin 1980, 1988a, 1988b; Lizee 1994a; Pope 1953; Rouse 1947; Salwen and Ottesen 1972; Smith 1947). These types are more stylistically diverse than their predecessors with incision, shell stamping, punctation, single point, linear dentate, rocker dentate stamping, and stamp and drag impressions common (Lizee 1994a:216).

Summary of Connecticut's Precontact Era

The precontact period of Connecticut spans from ca., 13,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence patterns, and land use strategies. Much of this era is characterized by local Native American groups who practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed economy of hunting and gathering plant and animal resources. It is not until the Late Woodland Period that incontrovertible evidence for the use of domesticated species is available. Further, settlement patterns throughout the precontact period shifted from seasonal occupations of small co-residential groups to large aggregations of people in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones. In terms of the region that includes the proposed project area, a variety of precontact site types may be expected, ranging from seasonal camps utilized by Paleo-Indian and Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

CHAPTER IV POST EUROPEAN CONTACT PERIOD OVERVIEW

Introduction

The proposed Facility is located at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, which is located in Hartford County, Connecticut. The town of South Windsor was incorporated in 1845 and was subdivided from the town of East Windsor, which itself separated from the town of Windsor in 1768. South Windsor was initially an agricultural settlement and today is considered a residential suburb of Hartford, the state's capitol. This chapter presents an overview of Hartford County, the history of the town of South Windsor, and data more specific to the location of the proposed Facility.

Hartford County

Hartford County was one of the four original counties that was established in 1666 following the merger of Connecticut Colony and Hartford Colony (Van Dusen 1961). Located in central-northern Connecticut, it is bounded north by the State of Massachusetts, east by Tolland County, south by Windham, Middlesex, and New Haven Counties and west by New Haven and Litchfield Counties. Bisected by the Connecticut River, the county is also the location of the City of Hartford, the capital of Connecticut. Although the City of Hartford has the highest population in the county (an estimated 122,105 as of 2021), Glastonbury has the largest land area (52.3 square miles) (Connecticut 2021). Hartford County is situated in the middle Connecticut River Valley and the land in this part of the state rises in the western portion of the county on a low mountain range known as the Metacomet Range (Bell 1985). The landscape varies from densely populated urban areas in most of the county to rich farmland regions in its northern bounds and includes a long stretch of the Connecticut River, as well as other significant freshwater rivers. Important waterways associated with Hartford County include the Connecticut, Farmington, Hockanum, Podunk, and Scantic Rivers (Trumbull 1886). The county's three largest cities are Hartford, New Britain, and West Hartford while other important population centers are located at Bristol, Manchester, East Hartford, and Glastonbury (Connecticut 2021).

Woodland Period to Seventeenth Century

During the Woodland Period of northeastern North American history (ca, 3000 to 500 years ago) the indigenous peoples of the Hartford and South Windsor areas were part of the greater Algonquian culture of northeastern North America (Lavin 2013). They spoke local variations of southern New England Algonquian (sNEA) languages and resided in extended kinship groups on lands they maintained for a variety of horticultural and resource extraction purposes (Goddard 1978). Native people in the region practiced subsistence activities that included hunting, fowling, and fishing, as well as the cultivation of various crops such as maize, squash, and beans. They supplemented these foods seasonally by collecting shellfish, fruits, and plants during warmer periods, and gathering nuts, roots, and tubers during colder times (Lavin 2013). Additionally, these communities came together in large groups to conduct deer hunts in the fall and winter. Indigenous peoples lived with their immediate or extended families in large settlements often concentrated along rivers and/or wetlands. Some villages were fortified by wooden palisades. Their habitations, known as a weetu or wigwam, were generally constructed of a tree sapling frame and covered in reed matting during warm months and tree bark throughout the winter. These varied in size from a small, individual dwelling to an expansive "long house" which could accommodate several families. Native communities commonly traded among both their immediate neighbors and often maintained long-distance networks as well (Lavin 2013). At the time of the arrival of Europeans some of the prominent Native nations in the region, from the present-day Massachusetts-Connecticut border to present-day Hartford included the Agawam, Poquonnock, Tunxis, Podunk, and Suakiog people (DeForest 1852; Lavin 2013). The Native people who resided at present-day South Windsor in the years prior to the arrival of the Europeans were known as the Podunk.

Seventeenth Century through Eighteenth Century

The earliest Europeans known that sailed up the Connecticut River past present-day South Windsor were the Dutch, who visited the regions in 1614 and who soon afterwards established trade relationships with the Native people of the area. They may have interacted with Podunk leaders, or sachems, who resided near where South Windsor is today, and whose names were Waghinicut and Arramament (DeForest 1852). In the early 1620s the Pequot of present-day southeastern Connecticut entered an agreement with the Dutch whereby the Pequot would provide wampum and furs in exchange for European goods. Soon after. the Pequot extended their dominance over the Connecticut shoreline, eastern Long Island, and the lower Connecticut River Valley, bringing all the Native American groups who resided in those areas into a tributary relationship under their leadership, including the Podunk tribe (McBride 2013). In 1633, the Pequot allowed the Dutch West Indian Company to build a fortified trading post called the Huys de Hoop at the site of the present-day City of Hartford to further cement both parties' domination over the flow of wampum, fur, and trade goods. To break from the Pequot, several Connecticut River sachems invited the English to the valley and soon after the town of Windsor was settled in 1633, followed by Wethersfield in 1634, and Hartford and Saybrook by 1635 (Van Dusen 1961). Increased interactions with Europeans meant exposure to diseases Indigenous people had never before encountered and therefore had no natural immunity to, such as smallpox, measles, tuberculosis, and cholera. These epidemics devastated Native communities. In 1633, there were reports of a "plague" that had wiped out 90 percent of a Native village in what is now the town of Windsor. The following year, smallpox decimated Indigenous communities in the Connecticut River Valley. Tensions between various Native and European groups in the valley resulted in the Pequot War fought between 1636 and 1637. The Podunk and other groups along the Connecticut River sided with the English during the war which ended in the defeat of the Pequot (Cave 1996). The English in Connecticut considered Pequot lands as conquered lands and claimed them for the growing colony.

As Native communities maintained an oral tradition rather than a written record, most surviving information of the Indigenous people of present-day South Windsor was recorded by European observers who were typically English colonists (Lavin 2013). The Podunk maintained their homelands across the river from the growing English settlements at Hartford and Windsor. Their leaders and communities appear in English accounts throughout the 1650s and 1660s, most often regarding conflicts with the Mohegan and their sachem, Uncas, which the Connecticut Commissioners attempted to mediate (DeForest 1852). In 1672 the Podunk leader, Sougonosk, the daughter of Arramamett, married Attawanhood, the sachem of the Western Niantic and third son of Uncas (Ives 2001). Through this marriage, Podunk land rights in what is now South Windsor belonged to Attawanhood. These lands were gradually conferred to Windsor proprietors in Windsor with the last Podunk land claim recorded in 1722. Podunk peoples joined other Indigenous communities in the river valley including the Tunxis, Wangunk, and Western Niantic (Ives 2001).

Early European settlers in the Connecticut River Valley were primarily farmers who raised various grain crops, agricultural produce, some livestock and tobacco as early as 1640 (Kremidas 1981). By the eighteenth century, farmers in the region increasingly turned to raising livestock on grazing lands. During this time, early forms of industry became common such as water-powered gristmills, sawmills, and fulling mills (Van Dusen 1961). Situated on the Connecticut River, Windsor served as an important port from which merchants shipped various products, including timber, bricks, livestock, and tobacco to

the West Indies. On their return, these merchants imported sugar, salt, British-made textiles, and ceramics, among other things, back to Connecticut. Shipbuilding was another significant industry fueled by the Connecticut River that took place in what is now South Windsor (Stiles 1891). During the first Connecticut census in 1756, Windsor's population reached 4,220 residents (Connecticut 2023a). By 1761, the village of Wapping (now in South Windsor) became a church parish, with a new degree of self-governance (Barber 1836). In 1768, Windsor became significantly smaller with the separation of East Windsor, which was situated on the eastern side of the Connecticut River and included modern-day South Windsor and Ellington (Connecticut 2021).

During the Revolutionary War, South Windsor maintained two military companies, one at Wapping and one at the South Parish. These troops responded to the Lexington Alarm and men continued to serve in the Connecticut militia and Continental Line throughout the war. In addition to troops, the south Windsor townspeople also supplied food stores, lead shot, and clothing to the troops. In the spring of 1778, General Lafayette made his headquarters at the house of Nathaniel Porter in South Windsor (Kremidas 1981). Following the war, on January 9, 1788, Connecticut ratified the U.S. Constitution to become the fifth state and by 1790, the population had risen to 3,237 residents (Van Dusen 1961; Connecticut 2023a).

Nineteenth Century to Present

At the start of the nineteenth century, South Windsor was still a small agricultural town that benefited greatly from maritime trade connected to the Connecticut River. The maritime opportunities changed after a bridge connecting South Windsor to Hartford was built in 1808, which obstructed navigation on the river (Kremidas 1981). By the 1830s, the town produced a variety of items, including corn, potatoes, and rye. Tobacco cultivation increased in the south-central part of town, the Wapping parish (Barber 1836). Railroad construction on the western shore of the Connecticut River in the 1830s resulted in significant industrial and residential development across from East Windsor. In 1845, South Windsor became incorporated as a separate town and as of 1850, the town had 1,628 residents (Connecticut 2021, 2023b).

South Windsor, like many Connecticut towns, provided men and resources for the Union forces during the Civil War. A total of 123 men from South Windsor served in the Union army (Hines 2002). During the Reconstruction Era, the importance of agriculture to the local economy continued. In the late 1870s, a railroad line was built through South Windsor, but despite its arrival, the town did not experience a notable growth in industry or population. By the late 1800s, South Windsor's principal industry was still agriculture and the number of residents remained below 2,000 (Connecticut 1895, 2023b, 2023c). As neighboring Hartford and Windsor developed commercially and industrially, South Windsor remained primarily a residential community in addition to its farmlands.

At the beginning of the twentieth century South Windsor maintained an economic focus on agrarian pursuits. In 1901, the first shade grown tobacco was produced on Rye Street in South Windsor; it was a thinner, smoother leaf that was suitable for cigar wrappers (Kremidas 1981; Van Dusen 1961). The production of tobacco became an increasingly lucrative industry, and by 1930 the town's largest crop was shade-grown tobacco (Connecticut 1930). The Hurricane of 1938 inflicted significant damage to South Windsor, including to the harvested tobacco crop from that year, which was destroyed; however, the industry itself rebounded (Daley 1998). After World War II, South Windsor began to change dramatically as populations moved out of cities and into the surrounding towns due to the prevalence of automobiles and the construction of new highways. During this time, South Windsor's economy shifted away from farming and a few manufacturers established themselves in town while residential

development increased. In 1950, South Windsor had 4,066 residents and by 1970, the number had grown to 15,553 (Table 1; Connecticut 2023c, 2023d). At that time, brick-making had become a prominent industry in town; however, agricultural production remained important (Connecticut 1970). The local population continued to increase and as of 2021, South Windsor's inhabitants numbered 25,898. The town's largest industries were manufacturing and retail trade (AdvanceCT and CTData Collaborative 2021). In the early twenty-first century South Windsor produced a number of items, including electric controls for aircraft, aerospace parts, bricks, heat transfer decorations, as well as cigar binders and wrappers (Connecticut 2021). Despite the prominence of industry, town officials intended to control development in order to preserve South Windsor's suburban residential character (South Windsor 2014).

Table 1. Population of South Windsor, Connecticut between 1890 and 2020 (Connecticut 2023b-d; USCB 2023

Town	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Town of South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut	1,736	2,014	2,251	2,142	2,535	2,863	4,066
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	9,460	15,553	17,198	22,090	24,412	25,709	26,918

History of the Project Area

The proposed Facility is located at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut. Woodford's 1855 map shows that the location of the proposed monopole is to the south of an area that once contained a shop and school located along present-day Dart Hill Road, to the west of a property owned by Oliver Dart, and to the southeast of land owned by William Dart (Figure 3; 1855 map; USCB 1860). Baker and Tilden's 1869 map of South Windsor shows that the land near the proposed Facility in District Number 9 was likely farmland at that time. Only three houses were built near the Facility as of 1869, and properties owned by members of the Dart family were still present there (Figure 4; 1869 Map). Aerial photography taken in 1934 documents the agricultural nature of the landscape around the proposed Facility. The environment consisted of cleared agricultural fields, wooded lands, and what appears to be a cultivated orchard (Figure 5; Aerial 1934). Aerial photos taken in 1952 document the addition of a single family residence directly to the west of the proposed Facility (Figure 6; Aerial 1952). A 1970 aerial map demonstrates significant residential development to the north and west of the proposed Facility along present-day Dart Hill Road and Ellington Road (Figure 7; Aerial 1970). Additional aerial photography taken in 1990 illustrates continued residential development of suburban single-family homes on all sides of the project area, with a drastic reduction in agricultural and wooded land, yet the proposed Facility site was still what was then a wooded area (Figure 8; Aerial 1990). A 2019 aerial image documents that residential buildings replaced the last remaining open agricultural land in this area, while the proposed Facility area remained wooded (Figure 9; Aerial 2019).

Conclusions

The documentary research indicates that the location of the proposed Facility is unlikely to be associated with any significant cultural resources. Based on the location of the project area and its post-European Contact period use as agricultural fields, there is the possibility of encountering remains of outbuildings, stonewalls, or other evidence of farming.

CHAPTER V PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the Vicinity of the Project Area

This section presents the resulted of a search of previous cultural resources identified within the vicinity of the proposed Facility in South Windsor, Connecticut, including archaeological sites and National/State Register of Historic Places properties/districts (Figures 10 and 11). The review of files maintained by the CT-SHPO and Heritage revealed that there are no previously identified National Register of Historic or Places properties or archaeological sites located within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the proposed Facility. While precontact era archaeological sites have not yet been recorded in the project region, this is most likely related to the fact that very few archaeological surveys have been completed in this part of South Windsor. Thus, the identification of precontact era occupations in the Facility area cannot be ruled out.

Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and field methods used to complete the current Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed Facility in South Windsor, Connecticut. In addition, the location and point-of-contact for the facility at which all cultural material, drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes generated during survey will be curated is provided below.

Research Design

The Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey was designed to identify all precontact era and post-European Contact period cultural resources located within the Facility area. Fieldwork for the project was comprehensive in nature and project planning considered the distribution of previously recorded archaeological sites located near the Facility, as well as an assessment of the natural qualities of the area. The methods used to complete this investigation were designed to provide complete and thorough coverage of all archaeologically sensitive portions of the Facility area. This undertaking entailed pedestrian survey, systematic subsurface testing, detailed mapping, and photo-documentation.

Field Methods

Following the completion of all background research, the Facility area was subjected to a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey utilizing pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, GPS recordation, and systematic subsurface testing. The pedestrian survey portion of this investigation included visual reconnaissance of all areas located within and immediately adjacent to the proposed Facility. The subsurface examination was completed through the excavation of shovel test pits spaced at 15 m (32.8 ft) intervals, as well as a shovel test in the vicinity of the proposed tower location.

During survey, each shovel test measured 50 x 50 centimeters (19.7 x 19.7 inches) in size and each was excavated to a depth of at least 50 centimeters below surface (19.7 inches below surface) or until glacially derived C-Horizon or wet soils were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 centimeter (3.9 inch) arbitrary levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 centimeter (0.25 inch) hardware cloth. Soil characteristics were recorded in the field using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Each shovel test was backfilled after it was fully documented.

Curation

Following the completion and acceptance of the Final Report of Investigations, all cultural material, drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes will be curated with:

Dr. Sarah Sportman Office of Connecticut State Archaeology Box U-1023 University of Connecticut Storrs, Connecticut 06269

CHAPTER VII RESULTS & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of a Phase IB survey of the proposed Facility located at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut. The Phase IB survey was completed by Heritage in February of 2023 on behalf of ECA. All fieldwork was performed in accordance with the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987) promulgated by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office. The results of the Phase IB survey are presented below.

Results of the Phase IB Survey and Management Recommendations

As discussed in Chapter I, the Facility will include the construction of a gravel access road and a proposed lease area measuring 30×30 m (100×100 ft) in area; the lease area will contain the proposed monopole tower, which will measure 47.2 m (155 ft) in height, and associated equipment. The lease area will be accessed by a proposed road that connects to Dart Hill Road. The project area is situated at approximately 116 m (381 ft) NGVD.

Pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the proposed Facility was completed by Heritage in late November of 2022 (Photos 1 through 7). The field survey indicated that the northern portion of the proposed access road to the north of the Eversource Energy powerline has been subjected to significant modern disturbance, including grading and the installation of a gravel surface for powerline maintenance. No additional archaeological examination of this area was recommended prior to construction of the proposed Facility. In contrast, the portion of the proposed access road on the southern side of the Eversource Energy powerline, as well as the proposed lease area and tower location appeared to remain largely undisturbed and retain a moderate/high sensitivity for intact archaeological deposits.

The Phase IB subsurface testing regime was completed in February of 2023 and resulted in the excavation of a total of 11 of 12 (92 percent) planned survey shovel tests in the Facility area (Figure 12). A typical shovel test profile exhibited four soil horizons in profile and extended to a terminal depth of 57 centimeters (22.4 inches) below surface. The uppermost layer was recorded as a layer of organic material that extended from 0 to 6 centimeters (0 to 2.4 inches) below surface. The Ap-Horizon (plow zone) was identified beneath the organic material; it was described as a layer of very dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam that reached from 6 to 25 centimeters below surface (2.4 to 9.8 inches) below surface. The B-Horizon was described as a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; it was identified between 25 and 46 centimeters (9.8 and 18.1 inches) below surface). Finally, the glacially derived C-Horizon extended to 57 centimeters (22.4 inches) below surface and was characterized as a deposit of (2.5Y 5/4) light olive brown loam with medium sand, gravel, and cobbles (Figure 13).

A total of 11 of 12 (92 percent) planned survey shovel test pits were excavated during the Phase IB survey. The single planned but unexcavated shovel test fell within an existing gravel road. The field effort resulted in the recovery of 142 late nineteenth century post-European Contact period artifacts from two shovel tests. The majority of artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test 3 and included a total of 141 artifacts from disturbed soils between 0 to 30 centimeters (0 to 11.8 inches) below surface. The artifacts consist of 42 ceramic sherds (ironstone, whiteware, and yellowware), 81 glass shards from various vessels and lamps, 16 metal items (1 iron rod, 1 steel pipe fragment, 1 iron strap fragment, 1

1910 copper alloy dog tag with 1 chain link, and 12 pieces of copper alloy burner fragments from a late nineteenth century lamp manufactured between 1913 to 1915), 1 cow bone with saw marks, and 1 composite metal and glass canning jar fragment (Photo 8). A single aqua glass bottle shard also was identified in Shovel Test 9 in the plow zone between 0 to 10 centimeters (0 to 4 inches) below surface. None of the artifacts were found in association with above ground architectural features or soil anomalies. They were characterized as unassociated field scatter and were assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. Thus, it was determined that no impacts to significant cultural resources are anticipated by the proposed construction and no additional archaeological investigation of the telecommunications facility area is recommended.

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Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

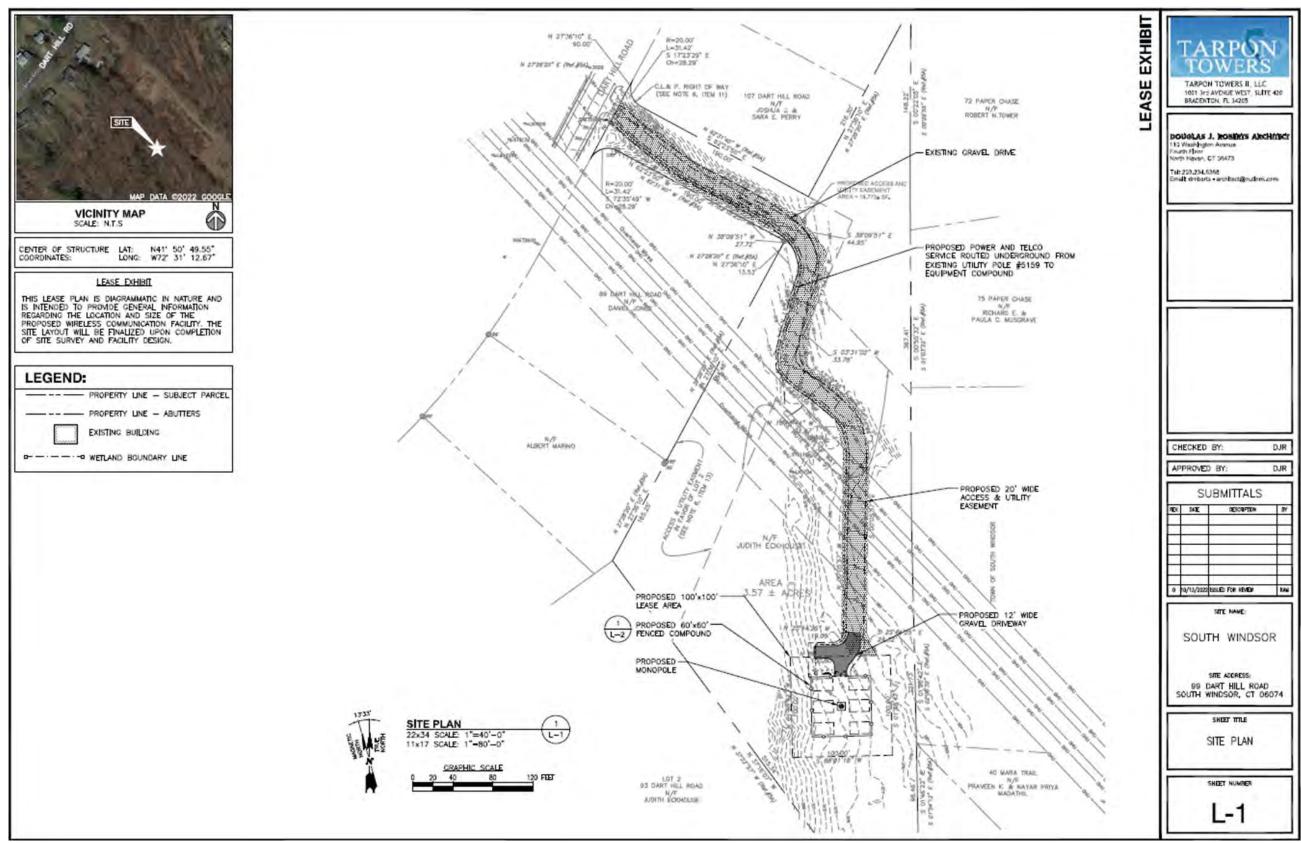


Figure 2. Site plans for the proposed cellular communications facility at 99 Dart Hill Road in South, Connecticut.



Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1855 map showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

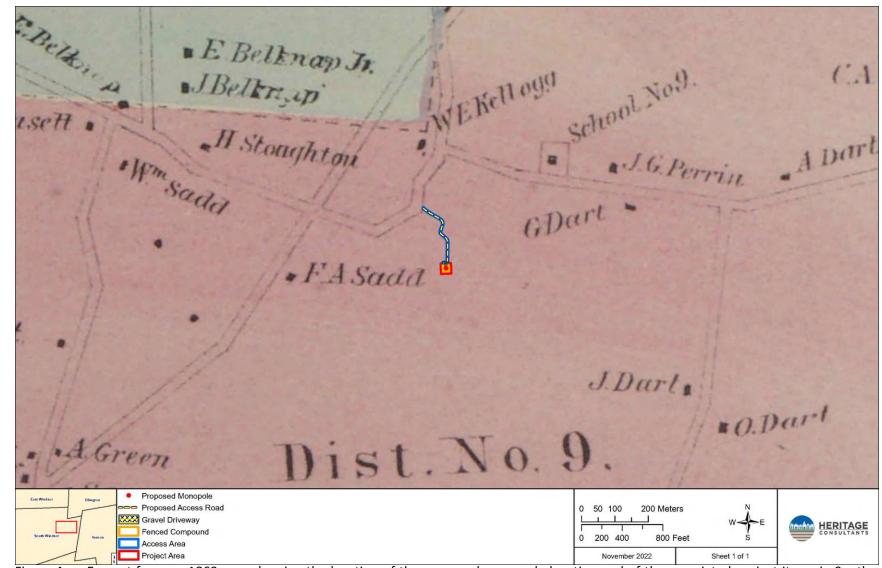


Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1869 map showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 6. Excerpt from a 1952 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 7. Excerpt from a 1970 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 8. Excerpt from a 1990 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

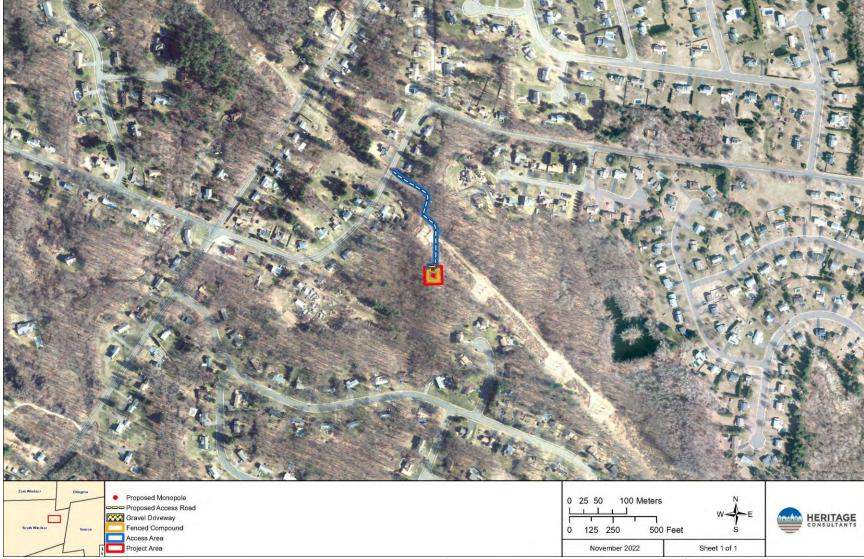


Figure 9. Excerpt from a 2021 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

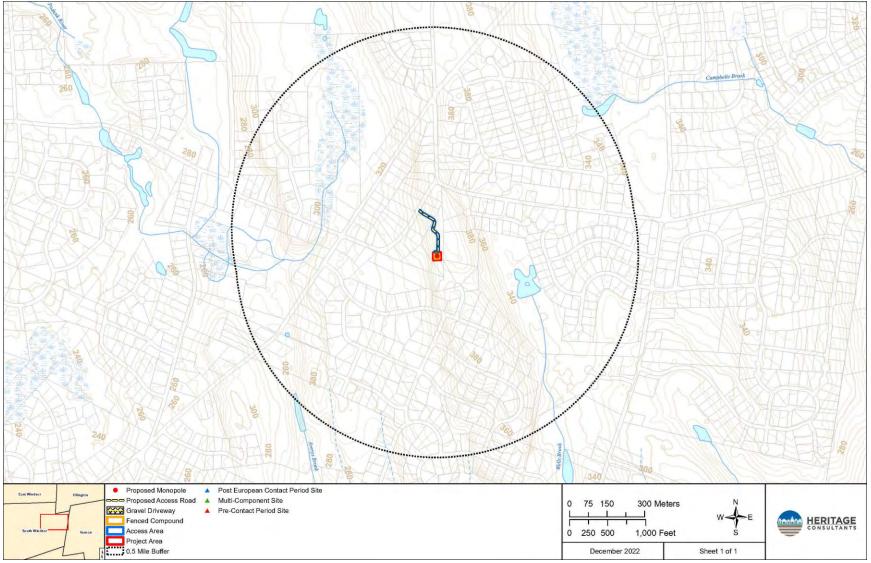


Figure 10. Digital map showing the location of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

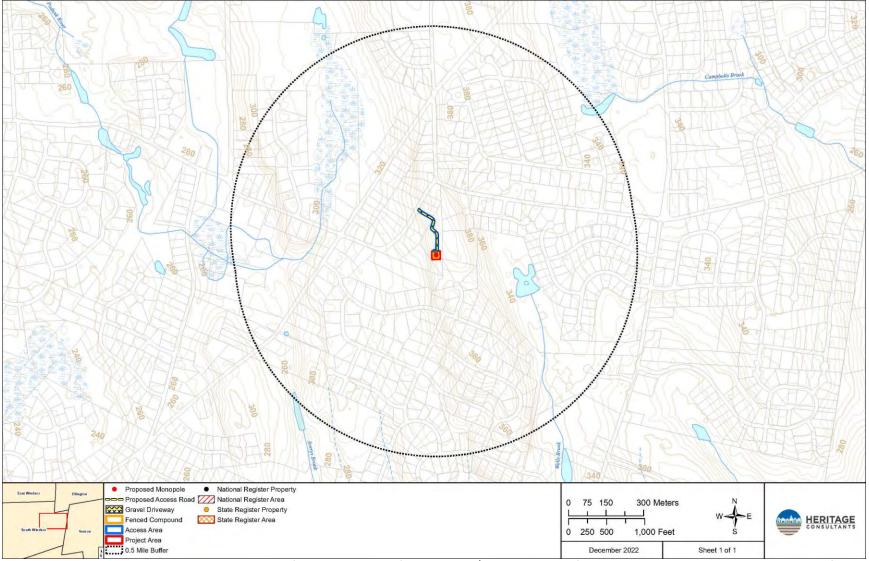


Figure 11. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

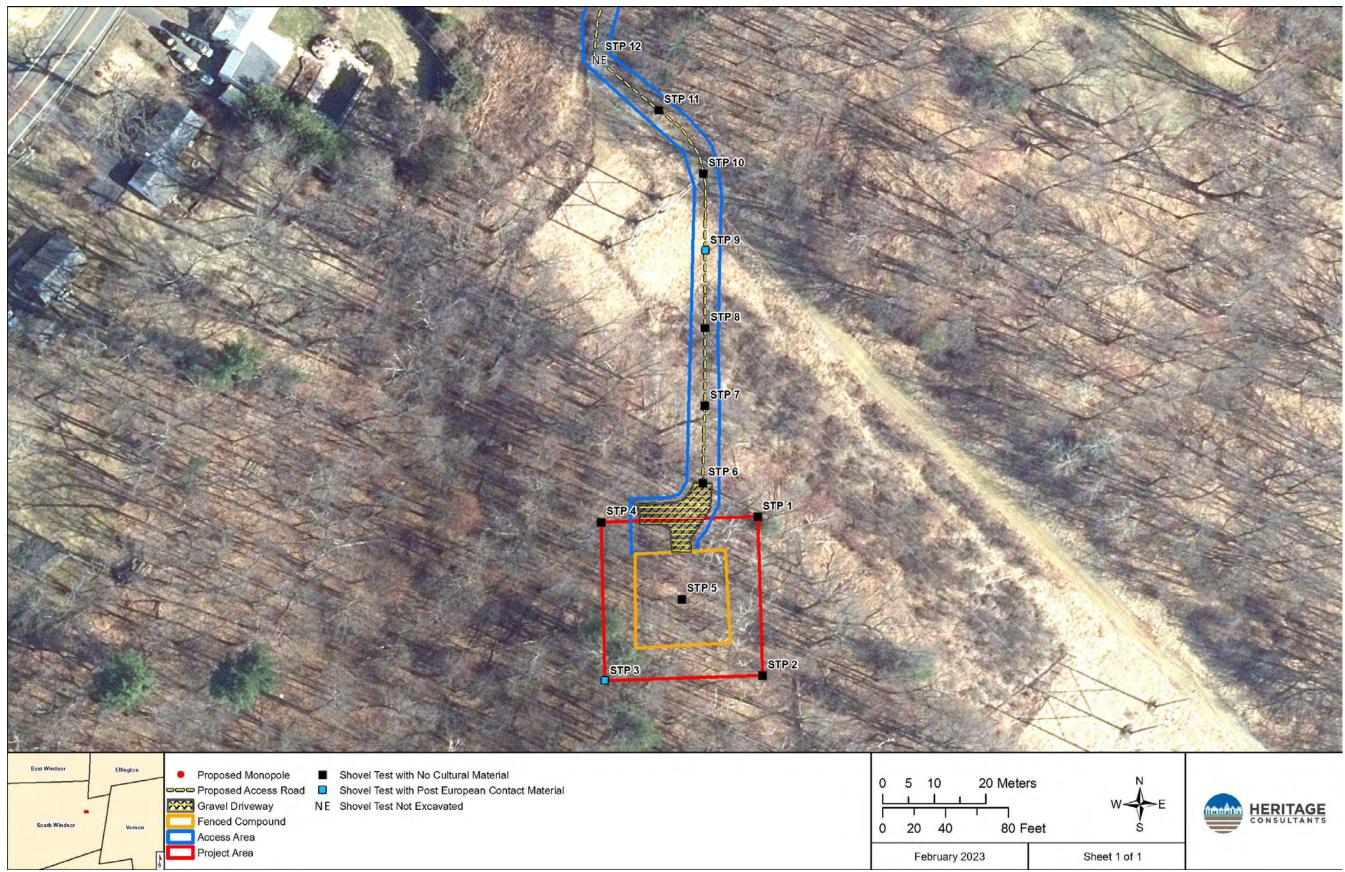


Figure 12. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial image showing shovel test locations within the Facility area in South Windsor, Connecticut. 38

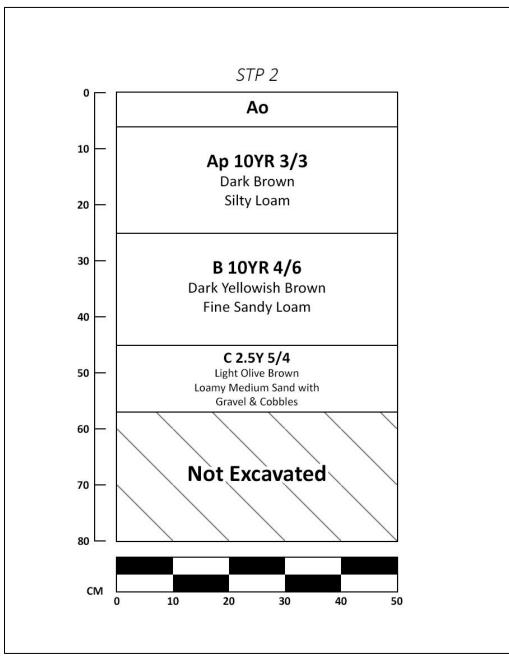


Figure 13. Typical Shovel Test soil profile within the Facility area.



Photo 1. Overview photo of proposed monopole location. Photo taken facing northeast.



Photo 2. Overview photo of proposed monopole location. Photo taken facing northeast.



Photo 3. Overview photo of proposed monopole location. Photo taken facing southeast.



Photo 4. Overview photo from southern end of proposed access road location. Photo taken facing northwest.



Photo 5. Overview photo of center of proposed access road location. Photo taken facing south.



Photo 6. Overview photo of existing gravel access road location. Photo taken facing south.



Photo 7. Overview photo from northern end of existing gravel access road location. Photo taken facing west.



Photo 8. Sample of artifacts recovered during the Phase IB survey. A) transfer print ironstone vessel sherd; B) 1910 copper alloy dog tag; C)
 Porcelain decorative figurine; D) Zinc alloy mason jar lid with milk glass liner; E) Cow long bone fragment with butcher (saw) marks.

Connecticut

Department of Economic and Community Development

State Historic Preservation Office

February 2, 2023

Mr. Matthew Beazley, MA, RPA Environmental Corporation of America Principal Investigator 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Alpharetta, GA 30004

> Subject: Proposed Telecommunications Facility 99 Dart Hill Road South Windsor, CT Phoenix Towers, LLC ENV-23-0495

Dear Mr. Beazley:

The State Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of the submitted proposal for the above-referenced project, submitted for review and comment pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations.

The Subject Property, 99 Dart Hill Road, does not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR). The proposed undertaking includes the construction of a new telecommunications facility, including a new monopole, reaching a height of approximately 199 feet above ground level (AGL), located within a 100 foot by 100 foot lease area. Access is to be provided through an existing access road, originating from Dart Hill Road.

No previously identified archaeological sites are located within 1 mile of the project area. Similarly, no properties listed or previously determined eligible for listing on either the State or National Register of Historic Places are within 1 mile of the project area.

Soil conditions within the area are characterized as being deep and well drained. While the northern area of the access road was subjected to previous disturbance during construction of the existing electrical transmission line, and is unlikely to contain significant, intact archaeological deposits, the remainder of the project area appears to have remained undisturbed and retains a moderate to high sensitivity to

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contain intact archaeological deposits.

We are therefore requesting that a <u>professional cultural resources assessment</u> survey be completed to determine if additional archaeological investigations are warranted. All archeological investigations of areas identified as having a moderate or high potential for containing intact archaeological deposits should be in compliance with our *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* and no construction or other project-related ground disturbance should be initiated until SHPO has had an opportunity to review and comment upon the requested survey.

The State Historic Preservation Office appreciates the opportunity to review and comment upon this project. These comments are provided in accordance with the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For further information please contact Marena Wisniewski, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 500-2357 or marena.wisniewski@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Inathan heares

Jonathan Kinney State Historic Preservation Officer

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PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

This is: \square a new submittal \square supplemental information \square other

Date Submitted: 12/21/2022

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: <u>Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207)</u>

Project Proponent: <u>Phoenix Towers LLC (on behalf of Tarpon Towers III, LLC)</u> The individual or group sponsoring, or proposing the project.

Project Street Address: <u>99 Dart Hill Rd</u>

Include street number, street name, and or Route Number. If no street address exists give closest intersection.

City or Town: <u>South Windsor</u> Please use the municipality name and **not** the village or hamlet. County: <u>Hartford</u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Please summarize the project below. In a separate attachment, describe the project in detail. As applicable, provide any information regarding past land use, project area size, renovation plans, demolitions, and/or new construction.

ECA understands that Phoenix Towers LLC (on behalf of Tarpon Towers III, LLC) plans to construct a 199-foot tall overall height monopole

telecommunications structure within a proposed 100-foot by 100-foot (30-meter by 30-meter) lease area. The proposed lease area will be accessible by a proposed approximate 16,773-square foot (1, 558-square meter) access/utility easement.

List all state and federal agencies involved in the project and indicate the funding, permit, license or approval program pertaining to the proposed project:

Agency Type	Agency Name	Program Name
□ State 🛛 Federal	FCC	
□ State □ Federal		
□ State □ Federal		
□ State □ Federal		

If there is no state or federal agency involvement, please state the reason for your review request: Section 106 Review - TCNS 259584

FOR SHPO USE ONLY

Based on the information submitted to our office for the above named property and project, it is the opinion of the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office that <u>no historic properties will be affected</u> by the proposed activities.*

Jonathan Kinney	
Deputy State Historic Preservation	Officer

Date

*All other determinations of effect will result in a formal letter from this office



Department of Economic and Community Development

State Historic Preservation Office

450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5 | Hartford, CT 06103 | 860.500.2300 | DECD.org

PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION

Background research for previously identified historic properties within a project area may be undertaken at the SHPO's office. To schedule an appointment, please contact Catherine Labadia, 860-500-2329 or <u>Catherine.labadia@ct.gov</u>. Some applicants may find it advantageous to hire a qualified historic preservation professional to complete the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

Are there any historic properties listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places within the project area? (Select one)

 \Box Yes \Box No \Box Do Not Know If yes, please identify:

Architecture

Are there any buildings, structures, or objects within the <u>Area of Potential Effects</u> (houses, bridges, barns, walls, etc.)? The <u>area of</u> <u>potential effects</u> means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may <u>directly</u> or <u>indirectly</u> cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. If you're not sure, check "I don't know."

□ Yes (attach clearly labeled photographs of each resource and applicable property cards from the municipality assessor)

No (proceed to next section)

 \Box I don't know (proceed to next section)

Date the existing building/structures/objects were constructed:

If the project involves rehabilitation, demolition, or alterations to existing buildings older than 50 years, provide a work plan

(If window replacements are proposed, provide representative photographs of existing windows).

Archeology

Does the proposed project involve ground disturbing activities?

Yes (provide below or attach a description of current and prior land use and disturbances. Attach an excerpt of the soil survey map for the project area. These can be created for free at: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

\Box No

CHECKLIST (Did you attach the following information?)

Required for all Projects	Required for Projects with architectural resources			
⊠ Completed Form	□ Work plans for rehabilitation or renovation			
☑ Map clearly labelled depicting project area	□ Assessor's Property Card			
I Photographs of current site conditions	Required for Projects with ground disturbing activities			
I Site or project plans for new construction	□ Soil survey map			
Suggested Attachments, as needed				
Supporting documents needed to explain project Supporting documents identifying historic properties				
Itistoric maps or aerials (available at <u>http://magic.lib.uconn.edu</u> or <u>https://www.historicaerials.com/</u>)				

PROJECT CONTACT

Name: Elyse Hoganson	Firm/Agency: Environmental Corporation of America	
Address: <u>1375 Union Hill Industrial Court</u>		
City: <u>Alpharetta</u>	State: <u>Georgia</u> Zip: <u>30004</u>	
Phone:	Email: elyse.hoganson@eca-usa.com	

Federal and state laws exist to ensure that agencies, or their designated applicants, consider the impacts of their projects on historic resources. At a minimum, submission of this completed form with its attachments constitutes a request for review by the Connecticut SHPO. The responsibility for preparing documentation, including the identification of historic properties and the assessment of potential effects resulting from the project, rests with the federal or state agency, or its designated applicant. The role of SHPO is to review, comment, and consult. SHPO's ability to complete a timely project review largely depends on the quality of the materials submitted. Please mail the completed form with all attachments to the attention of: Environmental Review, State Historic Preservation Office, 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5, Hartford, CT. **Electronic submissions are not accepted at this time**.



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

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Section 106 Review

TCNS ID 259584

Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height Including Appurtenances)

Tarpon Towers Site – South Windsor (CT1207)

99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut

ECA Project No. 22-004208



SUBMITTED TO:

State Historic Preservation Office Environmental Review 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5 Hartford, CT 06103

PREPARED BY:

Environmental Corporation of America 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A Alpharetta, GA 30004



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December 21, 2022

State Historic Preservation Office Environmental Review 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5 Hartford, CT 06103

Attention: Ms. Catherine Labadia

Subject: Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208

Dear Ms. Labadia:

Environmental Corporation of America's (ECA) client, Phoenix Towers LLC (on behalf of Tarpon Towers III, LLC), is proposing to construct a telecommunications facility as described in the following FCC Form 620, New Tower (NT) Submission Packet (see Attachment A). ECA understands that Phoenix Towers LLC (on behalf of Tarpon Towers III, LLC) plans to construct a 199-foot tall overall height monopole telecommunications structure within a proposed 100-foot by 100-foot (30-meter by 30-meter) lease area. The proposed lease area will be accessible by a proposed approximate 16,773-square foot (1,558-square meter) access/utility easement.

ECA has identified and evaluated Historic Properties, if any, within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for visual and direct effects as directed in Section VI.D.1 and 2 of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement, effective on March 7, 2005. We did not identify any Historic Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the ¹/₂-mile APE for visual effects or the APE for direct effects.

Historic Properties research was conducted by David R. George, MA, RPA, of Heritage Consultants on December 5, 2022. Heritage Consultants did not identify any historic properties or archaeological sites within the APE for direct effects during their site visit or background research.

An Archaeological Assessment was conducted by David R. George, MA, RPA, of Heritage Consultants on December 5, 2022. Heritage Consultants did not identify any archaeological sites within the ¹/₂-mile background research radius or the APE for direct effects. See the separate

Catherine Labadia Page 2

archaeological assessment for additional information. During the site visit, Heritage Consultants discovered no archaeological sites and uncovered no archaeological cultural artifacts.

Based on this documentation, prepared in accordance with the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005, ECA believes that this proposed facility would have no effect on any Historic Properties identified in accordance with the NPA. Therefore, ECA recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the proposed undertaking for the APE for visual effects and the APE for direct effects.

We are submitting this letter for Phoenix Towers LLC (on behalf of Tarpon Towers III, LLC) to seek concurrence with this finding and to comply with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements as identified in 47 CFR 1.1307. We request your concurrence with our finding. Please contact Dina M. Bazzill at (252) 412-7960 or dina.bazzill@eca-usa.com.

Sincerely, Environmental Corporation of America

Elyn Hoganson Elyse Hoganson, MHP

Elyse Hoganson, MHI Project Manager

Matthew Beazley, MA, RPA Principal Investigator

FCC Form 620

Notification Date:

File Number:

FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet Approved by OMB 3060 – 1039 See instructions for public burden estimates

General Information

1)	(Select only one) (NE) NE – New	UA – Update of Application	WD – Withdrawal of Application	วท
	this application is for an Update ourrently on file.	or Withdrawal, enter the file number of t	he pending application	File Number:

Applicant Information

3) FCC Registration Number (FRN): 0032543811

4) Name: Tarpon Towers III, LLC

Contact Name

5) First Name: Keith	6) MI:	7) Last Name: Coppins	8) Suffix:
9) Title:			

Contact Information

10) P.O. Box:	And /Or	11) Street Address: 8916 77th Terrace East Suite 103			
12) City: Lakewood Ranch		13) State: FL 14) Zip Code: 34202			
15) Telephone Number: (203)623-3287			16) Fax Nu	umber:	
17) E-mail Address: kcoppins@axrwireless.com					

Consultant Information

18) FCC Registration Number (FRN): 0011662921	
19) Name: Environmental Corporation of America	

Principal Investigator

20) First Name: Dina	21) MI:	22) Last Name: Bazzill	23) Suffix:

24) Title: MA, RPA Principal Investigator

Principal Investigator Contact Information

25) P.O. Box:	And /Or	26) Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A			
27) City: Alpharetta		28) State: GA 29) Zip Code: 30004			
30) Telephone Number: (770)677-2040			31) Fax Nu	ımber:	
32) E-mail Address: dina.bazzill@eca-usa.com					

Professional Qualification

33) Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards?	(χ) <u>Y</u> es () <u>N</u> o
34) Areas of Professional Qualification:	
(X) Archaeologist	
() Architectural Historian	
(X) Historian	
() Architect	
() Other (Specify)	

Additional Staff

35) Are there other staff involved who meet the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior?	(X) <u>Y</u> es () <u>N</u> o
--	-------------------------------

If "YES," complete the following:

36) First Name: Matthew	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Beazley	39) Suffix:		
40) Title: MA, RPA - Principal Investigator					
41) Areas of Professional Qualification:					
(X) Archaeologist					
() Architectural Historian					
(X)Historian					
() Architect					
() Other (Specify)					
36) First Name: Elyse	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		
36) First Name: Elyse40) Title: MHP - Project Manager	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		
	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		
40) Title: MHP - Project Manager	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		
40) Title: MHP - Project Manager 41) Areas of Professional Qualification:	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		
 40) Title: MHP - Project Manager 41) Areas of Professional Qualification: () Archaeologist 	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		
 40) Title: MHP - Project Manager 41) Areas of Professional Qualification: () Archaeologist (X) Architectural Historian 	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Hoganson	39) Suffix:		

36) First Name: Colette	37) MI:	38) Last Name: Gabler	39) Suffix:
40) Title: MA, RPA - Project Archaeologist			
41) Areas of Professional Qualification:			
(X)Archaeologist			
() Architectural Historian			
() Historian			
() Architect			
() Other (Specify)			

Tower Construction Notification System

1) TCNS Notification Number: 259584

Site Information

2) Positive Train Control Filing Subject to Expedited Treatment Under Program Comment: () Yes (X) No

3) Site Name: Tarpon Towers Site South Windsor (CT1207)

4) Site Address: 99 Dart Hill Rd

5) Detailed Description of Project:

22-004208

6) City: South Windsor	7) State: CT	8) Zip Code: 06074
9) County/Borough/Parish: HARTFORD		
10) Nearest Crossroads: Dart Hill Rd, Nederwerter Rd		
11) NAD 83 Latitude (DD-MM-SS.S): 41-50-49.6	(X) <u>N</u> or () <u>S</u>
12) NAD 83 Longitude (DD-MM-SS.S): 072-31-12.7	() <u>E</u> or (X) <u>W</u>

Tower Information

13) Tower height above ground level (include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods):	. ()Feet(X)Meters
14) Tower Type (Select One):		
() Guyed lattice tower		
() Self-supporting lattice		
(X) Monopole		
() Other (Describe):		

Project Status

15) Current Project Status (Select One):	
(\mathbf{X}) Construction has not yet commenced	
() Construction has commenced, but is not completed	Construction commenced on:
() Construction has been completed	Construction commenced on:
Construction completed on:	

Determination of Effect

14) Direct Effects (Select One):

- (${\bf X}$) No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- () No Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- () No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- () Adverse Effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE

15) Visual Effects (Select One):

- (X) No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- () No Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- () No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- () Adverse Effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE

 Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?) <u>N</u> o
2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 259584 2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:	Number of Tribes/NHOs: Number of Tribes/NHOs:		

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians

Contact Name

5) First Name: Edith	6) MI:	7) Last Name: Leoso	8) Suffix:
9) Title: THPO			

Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted	11) Date Replied
(X)No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:	
4) Tribe/NHO Name: Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	

Contact Name

5) First Name: Sarah	6) MI: E	7) Last Name: Thompson	8) Suffix:
9) Title: THPO			

Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted	11) Date Replied
()No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
(X) Replied/Other	

 Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?) <u>N</u> o
 2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 259584 2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system: 	Number of Tribes/NHOs: 7 Number of Tribes/NHOs: 0		

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: Mashantucket Pequot Tribe

Contact Name

5) First Name: Michael	6) MI: e	7) Last Name: Johnson	8) Suffix:
9) Title: Acting THPO			

Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted	11) Date Replied
(X)No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:	
4) Tribe/NHO Name: Mohegan Indian Tribe	

Contact Name

5) First Name: James	6) MI:	7) Last Name: Quinn	8) Suffix:
9) Title: THPO			

Dates & Response	
10) Date Contacted	11) Date Replied
(X) No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

 Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?) <u>N</u> o
 2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 259584 2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system: 	Number of Tribes/NHOs: 7 Number of Tribes/NHOs: 0		

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: Narragansett Indian Tribe

Contact Name

5) First Name: John	6) MI:	7) Last Name: Brown	8) Suffix:
9) Title: THPO			

Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted 12/07/2022	11) Date Replied
(X)No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:	
4) Tribe/NHO Name: Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	

Contact Name

5) First Name: Marvin	6) MI:	7) Last Name: DeFoe	8) Suffix:
9) Title: THPO			

Dates & Response	
10) Date Contacted	11) Date Replied
(🗙) No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

 Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects? 			<u>′</u> es () <u>N</u> o
,	umber of Tribes/NHOs: 7			

Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: Sac and Fox Nation

Contact Name

5) First Name: Audrey	6) MI:	7) Last Name: Lee	8) Suffix:
9) Title: Chief of Staff			
Dates & Response			
10) Date Contacted	11) Date R	eplied	
(X)No Reply			
() Replied/No Interest			
() Replied/Have Interest			
() Replied/Other			

Other Tribes/NHOs Contacted

Tribe/NHO Information

1) FCC Registration Number (FRN):	
2) Name:	

Contact Name

3) First Name:	4) MI:	5) Last Name:	6) Suffix:
7) Title:			

Contact Information

8) P.O. Box:	And /Or	9) Street Address:				
10) City:			11) State: 12) Zip Code:			
13) Telephone Number: 14) Fax I			14) Fax Nu	ımber:		
15) E-mail Address:						
16) Preferred means of communication:	16) Preferred means of communication:					
() E-mail						
() Letter						
() Both						

Dates & Response

17)	Date Contacted	18) Date Replied
() No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

Historic Properties

Properties Identified

1) Have any historic properties been identified within the APEs for direct and visual effect?	() <u>Y</u> es (X) <u>N</u> o
2) Has the identification process located archaeological materials that would be directly affected, or sites that are of cultural or religious significance to Tribes/NHOs?	() <u>Y</u> es (X) <u>N</u> o
 Are there more than 10 historic properties within the APEs for direct and visual effect? If "Yes", you are required to attach a Cultural Resources Report in lieu of adding the Historic Property below. 	() <u>Y</u> es (X) <u>N</u> o

Historic Property

4)	Property	Name:
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5) SHPO Site Number:

Property Address

6) Street Address:		
7) City:	8) State:	9) Zip Code:
10) County/Borough/Parish:		

Status & Eligibility

11) Is this property listed on the National Register? Source:	() <u>Y</u> es() <u>N</u> o
12) Is this property eligible for listing on the National Register? Source:	() <u>Y</u> es() <u>N</u> o
13) Is this property a National Historic Landmark?	() <u>Y</u> es() <u>N</u> o

14) Direct Effects (Select One):

() No Effect on this Historic Property in APE

() No Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE

() Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE

15) Visual Effects (Select One):

() No Effect on this Historic Property in APE

() No Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE

() Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE

Local Government Involvement

Local Government Agency

1) FCC Registration Number (FRN):	
2) Name: Town of South Windsor	

Contact Name

3) First Name: Michele	4) MI:	5) Last Name: Lipe	6) Suffix:
7) Title: Town Planner			

Contact Information

8) P.O. Box:	And /Or	9) Street Address: 154	9) Street Address: 1540 Sullivan Avenue			
10) City: South Windsor			11) State: CT	12) Zip Code: 06074		
13) Telephone Number: (860)644-2511 14) Fax			14) Fax Nu	umber:		
15) E-mail Address: michele.lipe@southwindsor.org						
16) Preferred means of communication:						
(X)E-mail						
() Letter						
()Both	() Both					

Dates & Response

17) Date Contacted 12/16/2022	18) Date Replied
(X)No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

Additional Information

19) Information on local government's role or interest (optional):

Other Consulting Parties

Other Consulting Parties Contacted

1) Has any other agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party?	() <u>Y</u> es (Ⅹ) <u>N</u> o
--	---	--------------------------------

Consulting Party

2) FCC Registration Number (FRN):	
3) Name:	

Contact Name

4) First Name:	5) MI:	6) Last Name:	7) Suffix:
8) Title:			

Contact Information

9) P.O. Box:	And /Or	10) Street Address:			
11) City:		12) State: 13) Zip Code:			13) Zip Code:
14) Telephone Number:		15) Fax Number:			
16) E-mail Address:					
17) Preferred means of communication:					
()E-mail					
() Letter					
() Both					

Dates & Response

18) Date Contacted	19) Date Replied
())No Reply	
() Replied/No Interest	
() Replied/Have Interest	
() Replied/Other	

Additional Information

20) Information on other consulting parties' role or interest (optional):

Designation of SHPO/THPO

1) Designate the Lead State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) based on the location of the tower.

SHPO/THPO

r

Name: Connecticut Historical Commission (TCNS SHPO)

2) You may also designate up to three additional SHPOs/THPOs if the APEs include multiple states. If the APEs include other countries, enter the name of the National Historic Preservation Agency and any state and provincial Historic Preservation Agency.

SHPO/THPO Name:	
SHPO/THPO Name:	
SHPO/THPO Name:	

Certification				
I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 \$	Submission Pack	ket and the accompanying attachments are t	rue, correct,	and complete.
Party Authorized to Sign				
First Name: Matthew	MI: T	Last Name: Beazley		Suffix:
Signature: Matthew T. Be	azley		Date:	12/21/2022
FAILURE TO SIGN THIS APPLICATION MAY RESULTIN DISMISSAL OF THE APPLICATION AND FORFEITURE OF ANY FEES PAID.				
WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FO Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION 312(a)(1)), AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 4	N OF ANY STAT	ION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERM		

Attachment A

Consultant Information

Resume/Curriculum Vitae

1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, GA 30004

EDUCATION

East Carolina University

M.A., Maritime Studies Graduated: May 2007 GPA: 3.89/4.0

Southwest Missouri State University

B.A., Anthropology, minor in Antiquities Graduated: May 2004, Magna Cum Laude Grade-Point Average: 3.8/4.0

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Secretary of the Interior's 36CFR61 Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and History since 2007 Register of Professional Archaeologist since 2007 Section 106 Training Certification from SRI Foundation, 2009 Advanced Section 106 Training Certification from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2009 NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources Training Certification from the National Preservation Institute, 2009 Section 4 (f) Compliance for Historic Properties Training Certification from the National Preservation Institute, 2009 Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Properties Training Certification from the National Preservation Institute, 2009 Tribal Consultation Training Certification from the SRI Foundation, 2010

RELATED EMPLOYMENT

June 2007 – Present	Environmental Corporation of America	Alpharetta, GA
Position: Principa	al Investigator	-
Responsibilities:		
 Archaeol 	logical and historical research.	
Conduct	ing archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliar	nce.
Authorir	 Authoring Section 106/archaeological assessment/phase one environmental impact reports for submission to clients 	
SHPO of	fices, tribes, consulting parties, and other state agencies.	-

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

June 2007 - Present

Dina M. Bazzill, Principal Archaeologist/Historian Goals: The scope of work for these projects has included archaeological and historic standing structures site assessments for the Section 106 review process in forty different states.

Section 106 Cell Tower Evaluations

May/June 2011 Chicago and North Western Railway Bridge Replacement: Phase I Underwater Archaeological Survey

Dina M. Bazzill, Principal Archaeologist/Historian

Goals: The scope of work for this project included a Phase I side-scan sonar survey for the replacement of the Chicago and North Western Railway Line over the Fox River in Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wisconsin. The side-scan sonar survey was performed by Jerry Guyer of Pirate's Cove Diving Inc. Dina M. Bazzill performed the necessary research, analyzed the side-scan sonar data, and prepared a report in conformance with Wisconsin Historical Society Guidelines.

Dina M. Bazzill, MA, RPA

Principal Archaeologist/Historian

(770) 667-2040 Ext. 111 dina.bazzill@eca-usa.com

Springfield, MO

Greenville, NC

Atlanta, GA - Corporate Headquarters | 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Alpharetta, GA 30004 | (770) 667-2040 | www.eca-usa.com



USA

Oshkosh, WI

April/May 2010

of Dina M. Bazzill.

Snowbird Youth Center Phase I

Dina M. Bazzill, Field Director and John P. McCarthy, Principal Investigator

Goals: The scope of work for this project included a survey for a proposed Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Youth Center located on Forest Service land in Robbinsville, North Carolina. High probability landforms were tested as per Forest Service archaeological testing guidelines. Shovel tests were excavated at 65-foot intervals, where appropriate. Key staff members included Dina M. Bazzill, Field Director and John P. McCarthy, Principal Director. Dina M. Bazzill authored the report, with the assistance of John P. McCarthy.

April/May 2010 CabeJail Phase I - EBCI Reservation Cherokee, NC Dina M. Bazzill, Project Archaeologist and John P. McCarthy, Principal Investigator Goals: The scope of work for this project included a survey for a proposed jail located on the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians reservation in Cherokee, North Carolina. The entire proposed property was systematically surveyed utilizing guidelines provided by the EBCI THPO office. Shovel tests were excavated at 65-foot intervals, where appropriate. Key staff members included Dina M. Bazzill, Project Archaeologist and John P. McCarthy, Principal Director. John P. McCarthy authored the report, with the assistance

October / November 2009 Old #4 Sewer Line Replacement - EBCI Indian Reservation

Dina M. Bazzill, Field Director and John P. McCarthy, Principal Investigator Goals: The scope of work for this project included a systematic survey for a proposed sewer line replacement located on the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indian Reservation in Cherokee, North Carolina. A pedestrian survey was conducted, and shovel tests were conducted as per EBCI THPO office guidelines. This entailed excavating shovel tests at 65-foot intervals, where appropriate. Crew members included Dina M. Bazzill, Field Director, who supervised Mary E. Seagrave, field technician, Dave McGlothlin, field technician, and Landon Abernethy, field technician. John P. McCarthy oversaw the fieldwork and the report preparations, with assistance from Dina M. Bazzill.

July 2009

Phase II Archaeological Site Delineation Dina M. Bazzill, Principal Investigator

Goals: The scope of work for this project included delineating a circa 1840 pioneer homestead located in Lewis Creek, Indiana in order to determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Dina M. Bazzill served as Principal Investigator and supervised Mary E. Seagrave, Project Archaeologist. Artifacts recovered from the field work were analyzed and photographed by Dina M. Bazzill. A Section 106 Review was prepared by Dina M. Bazzill and submitted to the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office for their review and comment.

April/May 2008 **City of Norcross - Proposed Greenspace Park** Norcross, GA

Dina M. Bazzill, Field Director and Principal Investigator

Goals: The scope of work for this project includes a Phase I survey of a seven acre tract of land in the City of Norcross, Georgia. ECA evaluated archaeological and historic resources present within the survey area and advise the City of Norcross on how best to preserve these resources and utilize them for educational purposes. In addition, a comprehensive user friendly report was produced.

November 2007

Deep Testing for Archaeological Deposits

Artis West, Principal Investigator Goals: The scope of work for this project included placing 10-foot deep two trenches with the proposed APE for direct effects for a proposed cell tower located adjacent to the Harpeth River in Nashville, Tennessee. Backfill soil was selectively sampled and negative findings were recorded. A report summarizing the findings was prepared and accepted by the Tennessee Historical Commission, Division of Archaeology.

Robbinsville, NC

Lewis Creek, IN

Cherokee, NC

Nashville, TN

Principal Archaeologist/Historian 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, GA 30004 (770) 667-2040 Ext. 109 Matthew.beazley@eca-usa.com

STRENGTHS AND SKILLS

Mr. Beazley has been a professional archaeologist for seventeen years, twelve of those years with ECA. He has been a Principal Investigator for the last eight years. In addition to reviewing cultural resource documents, Mr. Beazley also conducts archaeological fieldwork including Phase I survey, Phase II testing, site delineations, cemetery surveys, and metal detection surveys. Mr. Beazley is also the primary operative for conducting historical research and creating report templates and he manages ECA's artifact lab.

EDUCATION

North Carolina State University

M.A., Liberal Studies, Anthropology emphasis, 2009

Georgia College and State University

B.S., History, Photography minor, 2005

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) 2010 Secretary of the Interior's 36CFR61 Professional Qualification Standards archaeology and history 2010 Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Certification (RPA) 2012 Successfully Navigating Section 106 Review Certification (ACHP) 2019 Coordinating NEPA and Section 106 Certification (ACHP) 2019 Basics of NEPA and Section 106 Integration (ACHP) 2019 Early Coordination with Indian Tribes for Infrastructure Projects Certification (ACHP) 2019

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

January 2014 – Present Environmental Corporation of America Alpharetta, GA **Position:** Principal Archaeologist/Historian

Responsibilities: Archaeological and historical research / Conducting archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliance / Authoring Section 106/archaeological assessment/phase one environmental assessment reports for submission to clients, SHPO offices, tribes, consulting parties, and other state agencies / Reviewing Section 106 reports / Managing archaeology lab and site form submissions.

January 2010 – January 2014 Environmental Corporation of America Alpharetta, GA Position: Project Manager/ Project Archaeologist

Responsibilities: Archaeological and historical research, conducting archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliance, Authoring Section 106/archaeological assessment/phase one environmental assessment reports for submission to clients, SHPO offices, tribes, consulting parties, and other state agencies, Authoring Fish and Wildlife species impact reports, Producing NEPA reports.



Raleigh, NC

Matthew Beazley, MA, RPA

Milledgeville, GA

 August 2005 – December 2009
 Cultural Resources Assessment Group

 Position: Senior Archaeological Field Technician

Responsibilities/Training: Archaeological and historic research, cultural resource surveys, artifact analysis, report writing, use of AutoCAD, GIS, SketchUp, Photoshop, and Microsoft Office software

2006 - 2009Via Consolare Project in Pompeii (VCP) Pompeii, Italy Position: CAD/three-dimensional modeling specialist June 2004 – July 2004 APVA Jamestown Fieldschool Jamestown, VA

Position: Field student		
June 2003 – July 2003 Position: Field student	AAPP Fieldschool at Pompeii	Pompeii, Italy

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project Manager/Archaeologist for over 600 telecommunications projects. Investigations have included National Register of Historic Places evaluation of historic structures and archaeological site assessments for the Section 106 review process under the terms a Nationwide Programmatic Agreement in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

2021 Archaeological Survey of Brookshire Park

Principal Investigator/Field Director

Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites at a previously unsurveyed portion of Brookshire Park in advance of proposed park improvements and additional delineation and evaluation of an existing NRHP-eligible site at the park on behalf of Gordon County. The survey area was approximately 4.5 acres in size.

2021 Archaeological Survey and Testing at Mimosa Hall Roswell, GA

Principal Investigator/Field Director

An archaeological survey of the Mimosa Hall property including phase II testing and Goal: investigation of anomalies identified by GPR on behalf of the City of Roswell. The survey area was approximately 9 acres in size.

2020 Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 33CS0792

Principal Investigator/Field Director

Goal: Excavated multiple test units at 33CS0792 to determine site integrity and research potential prior to the development of a telecommunications facility.

2019 to present Archaeological Survey for GDOT Projects

Field Director/Principal Investigator

The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites for road Goal: widening and realignment projects and intersection improvement projects in Chatham, Henry, Muscogee, and Troup Counties on behalf of the Georgia DOT.

Raleigh, NC

Gordon County, GA

Multiple Counties in GA

Coshocton County, OH

Atlanta, GA | Asheville, NC | Chicago, IL | Nashville, TN | West Palm Beach, FL | www.eca-usa.com | (770) 667-2040

2016 to present Archaeological Survey for NCDOT Projects

Principal Investigator

Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites for road widening projects and intersection improvement projects in Burke, Camden, Davidson, Lenoir, Nash, Rockingham, and Stokes Counties on behalf of the North Carolina DOT.

2017 Archaeological Survey for the Bridges Street Extension Project Carteret County, NC

Principal Investigator

Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites for an extension of Bridges Street in Morehead City, NC on behalf of the North Carolina DOT. The survey area was more than 1.400 acres in size.

2014 Relocation of Proposed Communications Facility Florahome, FL

Field Director

Goal: The initial archaeological assessment for a proposed communications facility in Florahome, FL encountered a significant number of woodland period artifacts within the project area. In an effort to avoid disturbing a potentially significant archaeological site a new lease area and access easement was surveyed around the delineated archaeological site boundary.

June – August 2009 Wal-Mart development site monitoring Monitoring of a sensitive site located within the property boundary over the course of two months as well as revisits to other sites located on the property.

June 2007 **Doby's Bridge Project** York County, SC Senior field technician for a cultural resources phase I survey of a 600-acre tract and subsequent phase Il testing of two sites of significance.

August 2005 – September 2006 Carolina Lakes Project Lancaster County, SC Senior field technician for a cultural resources phase I survey of a 2,500-acre tract and subsequent phase III excavations of three sites of significance.

Multiple Counties in NC

Charlotte, NC

Project Manager - Architectural Historian 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, GA 30004 (770) 667 - 2040 elyse.hoganson@eca-usa.com

EDUCATION University of Georgia MHP, Historic Preservation, 2020 Georgia College & State University B.A., Art History and Public History, 2017

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

July 2020 – Present Environmental Corporation of America **Position:** Project Manager – Architectural Historian **Responsibilities:**

- Historical and archaeological research
- Authoring Section 106 Reviews and archaeological assessments and submitting to SHPO offices, tribes, consulting parties, and other state agencies
- Producing NEPA reports
- Creation of architectural history reports including National Register Nominations, permanent archival records, survey and inventory forms, and cultural resource reports
- Performing fieldwork that consists of photography of historic resources and local property research
- Project management

July 2019 – July 2020 Center for Community Design and Preservation, College of Environment + Design, UGA **Position:** Architectural Surveyor **Responsibilities:**

- Architectural survey of residential and commercial resources
- Input of data to state database, GNAHRGIS
- Survey Report creation

August 2018 - July 2020

Position: Marketing Assistant **Responsibilities:**

- Manager of CEO, Charlie Garbutt's social media pages
- Assisted in developing project proposals utilizing Adobe InDesign and Photoshop, website maintenance, and project record organization

Garbutt Construction Company



Alpharetta, GA

Dublin, GA

Milledgeville, GA

Athens, GA

FindIt

Athens, GA

Elyse Hoganson, MHP

Colette Gabler, MA, RPA



Client Manager 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, GA 30004 (770) 667-2040 colette.gabler@eca-usa.com

EDUCATION

Georgia State University Master of Arts in Anthropology, primary focus in Archaeology, 2017	Atlanta, GA
Ursinus College Bachelor of Arts., Anthropology and Sociology, 2013	Collegeville, PA
 PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS: Registered Professional Archaeologist (2021) Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (2021) 	
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	
 July 2017 - Present Environmental Corporation of America Position: Assistant Team Lead, Client Manager, Project Manager, and SOI-qualified Archaeologist Responsibilities: Assist with managing a team of Project Managers Manage several clients with projects located in several regions across the U.S. Archaeological and historical research Processing artifacts and producing archaeological site forms Conducting archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliance Producing NEPA reports Authoring USFWS species impact reports Authoring Section 106 Reviews and archaeological assessments submission to clients, SHPO offices, trib and other state agencies Client managed and project managed sites located in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Californillinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolin Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia Conducted archaeological research and excavation in the following states: Alabama, California, Florida, C Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas 	nia, Florida, Georgia, na, Ohio, Oklahoma,
January 2018 NC Department of Transportation Archaeology Project Image: Constraint of the second secon	Morehead City, NC
August 2016 – May 2017 Georgia State University Position: Graduate Assistant Responsibilities: Assisted professors in grading papers, proctoring exams, and teaching classes Held office hours to assist undergraduate students in their studies Put together study guides and held review sessions for students prior to exams 	Atlanta, GA
March 2014 – August 2015 Newark Museum Position: Museum Educator Responsibilities: Instructed school groups in the Museum's science and classical galleries	Newark, NJ

- Initiated and supported in organizing curriculum for the Science Department
- Responsible for aiding in any additions to science exhibits
- Maintained organization in the office

January 2014 - August 2014 **Museum of Jewish Heritage** New York City, NY Position: Intern **Responsibilities:** Collaborated with Museum Educators in administrative tasks Aided in transcribing Holocaust interviews for the Director of Education June 2013 – September 2013 Newark Museum Newark, NJ Position: Intern **Responsibilities:** Instructed school groups in natural earth sciences and health and fitness programs ٠ Contributed to developing curriculum for school programs and family events • Launched summer events at the museum ٠ 2009-2012 Pharmacology and Toxicology Department at Rutgers University Piscataway, NJ Position: Lab Technician Assistant and Intern **Responsibilities:**

- Competent in cellular biology techniques (Immunohistochemistry [IHC], enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]) and molecular biology techniques (real-time polymerase chain reaction [PCR] and cell culture techniques)
- Proficient in Microsoft Excel for statistics and normalization
- Contributed to the *Structural changes in the skin of hairless mice following exposure to sulfur mustard correlate with inflammation and DNA damage* by collecting data by performing immunohistochemistry
- Assisted on the project that performed the study of the effects of Ozone on the liver by running Western blots and immunohistochemistry
- Analyzed how UV-B affects human cells and skin

GRANTS

2016 National Science Foundation (Elemental Analysis Facility - Field Museum, Chicago)\$3,000

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

2017 Gabler, C. V. "Craft Production and Exchange in the Pre-Hispanic Andes: LA-ICP-MS and pXRF Analyses of Tiwanaku Ceramics." Presentation at the Southern Anthropological Society Annual Meeting (March 23-25)

Attachment B

Site Information

1: Photographs

The following photographs were taken using a digital camera from a height of 5'10".

- **a:** Directional photographs taken of the Proposed Undertaking.
- **b:** Photographs of all listed or eligible properties within the Areas of Potential Effects, if any.
- **c:** Photographs from listed or eligible properties within the Area of Potential Effects looking toward the proposed tower site, if any.
- **d:** Google Earth 2022 aerial photograph showing APE for visual effects.
- e: Google Earth 2022 aerial photograph.
- **f:** Google Earth 1990 aerial photograph.
- g: HistoricalAerials.com 1968 aerial photograph.



A: Northerly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area



B: Easterly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area





C: Southerly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area



D: Westerly View from the Center of the Proposed Lease Area





E: Southwesterly Overview of the Proposed Lease Area



F: Northeasterly Overview of the Proposed Lease Area





G: Northerly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement



H: Northerly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement



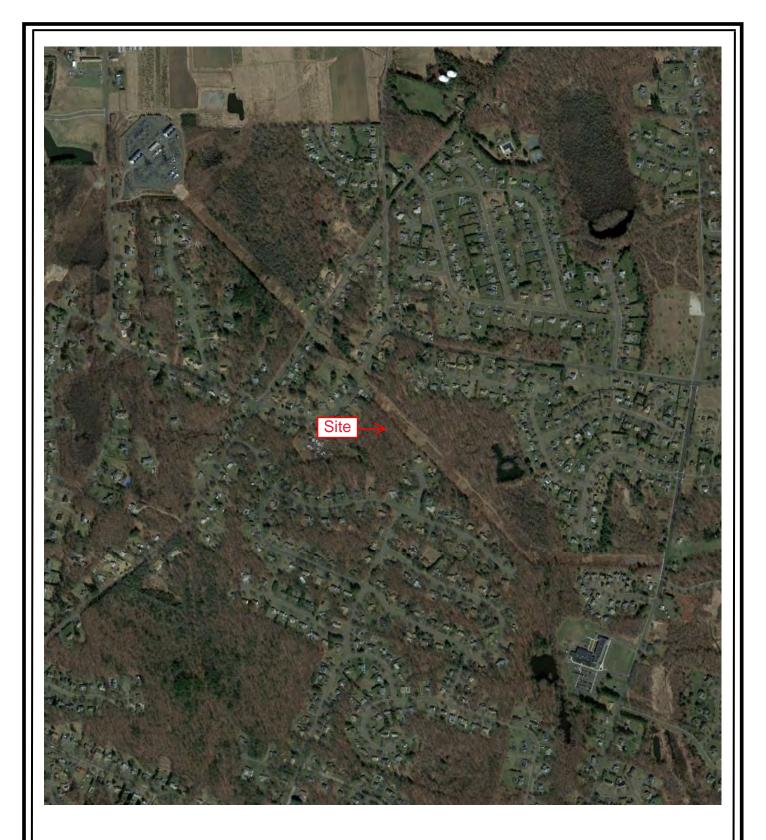


I: Northerly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement



J: Northeasterly View of the Proposed Access/Utility Easement





Source: Google Earth 2022



Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut Attachment B-1d: 2022 Aerial Photograph of APE for Visual Effects

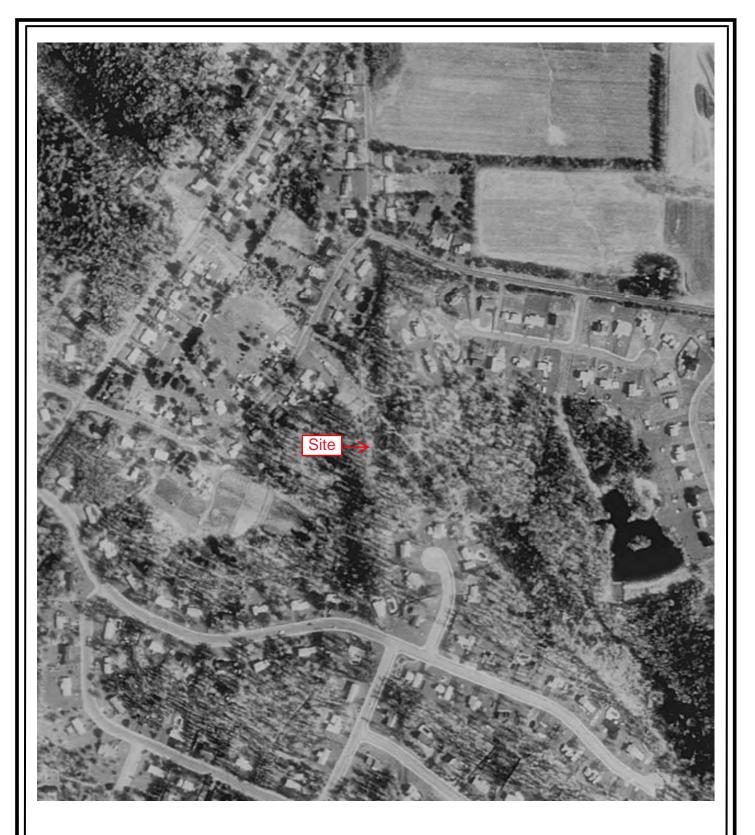




Source: Google Earth 2022

∎ N Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut Attachment B-1e: 2022 Aerial Photograph





Source: Google Earth 1990

∎ N Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut Attachment B-1f: 1990 Aerial Photograph





Source: HistoricalAerials.com 1968

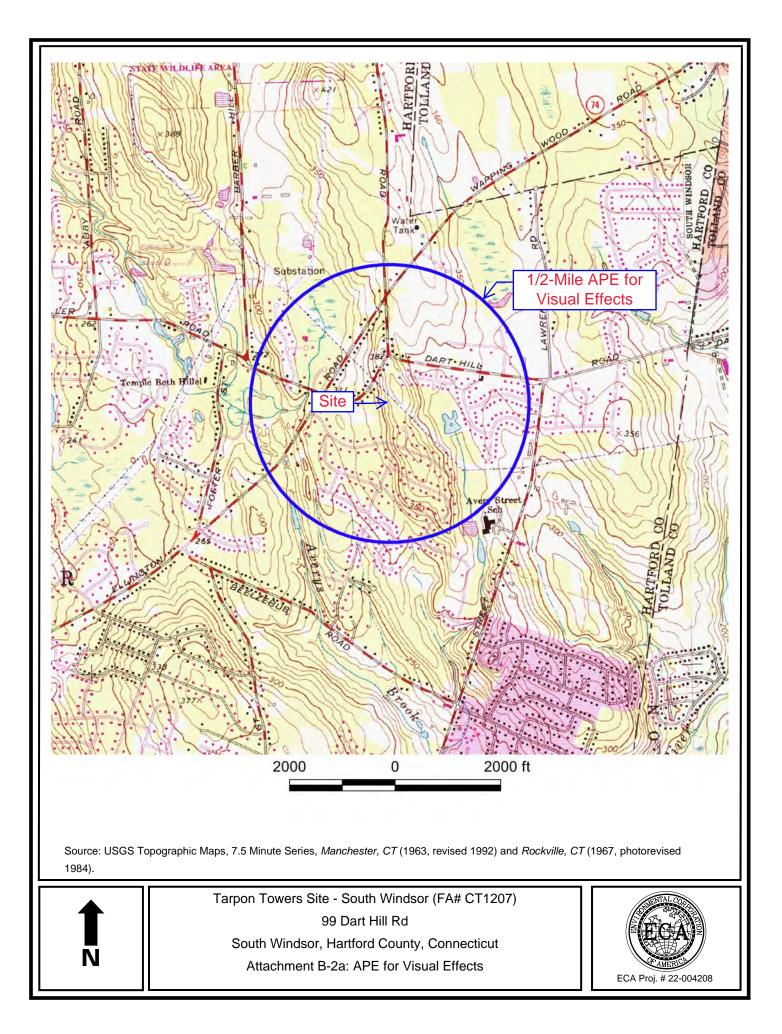
∎ N

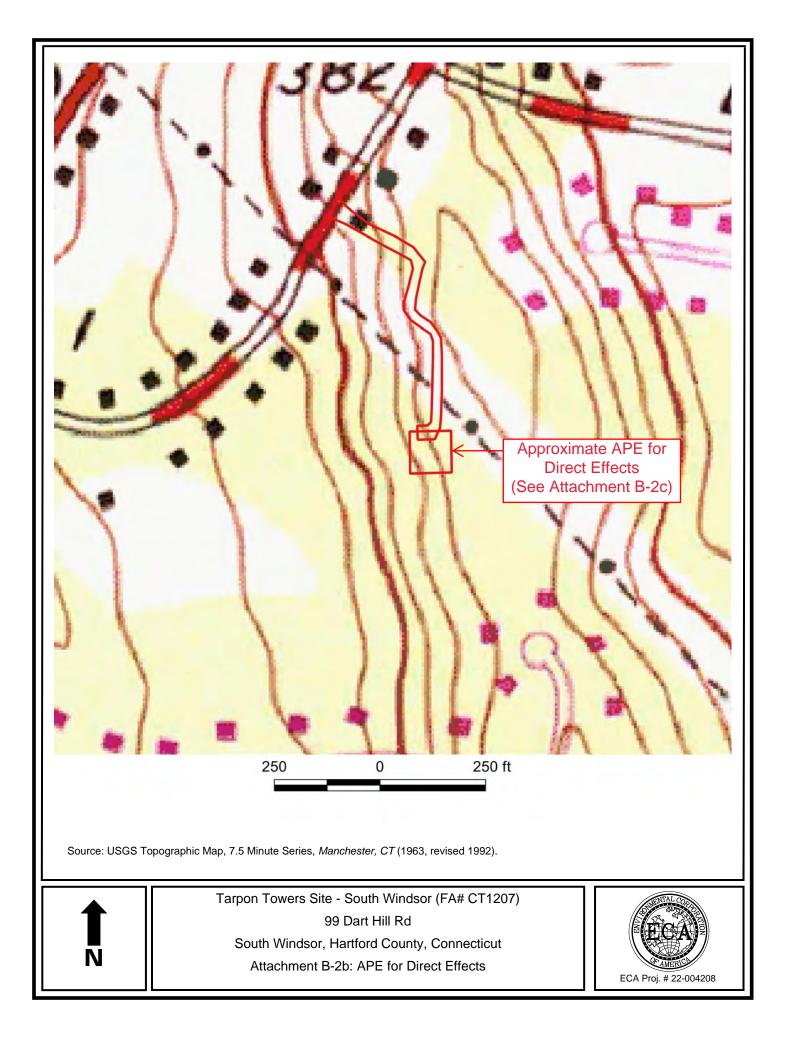
Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut Attachment B-1g: 1968 Aerial Photograph

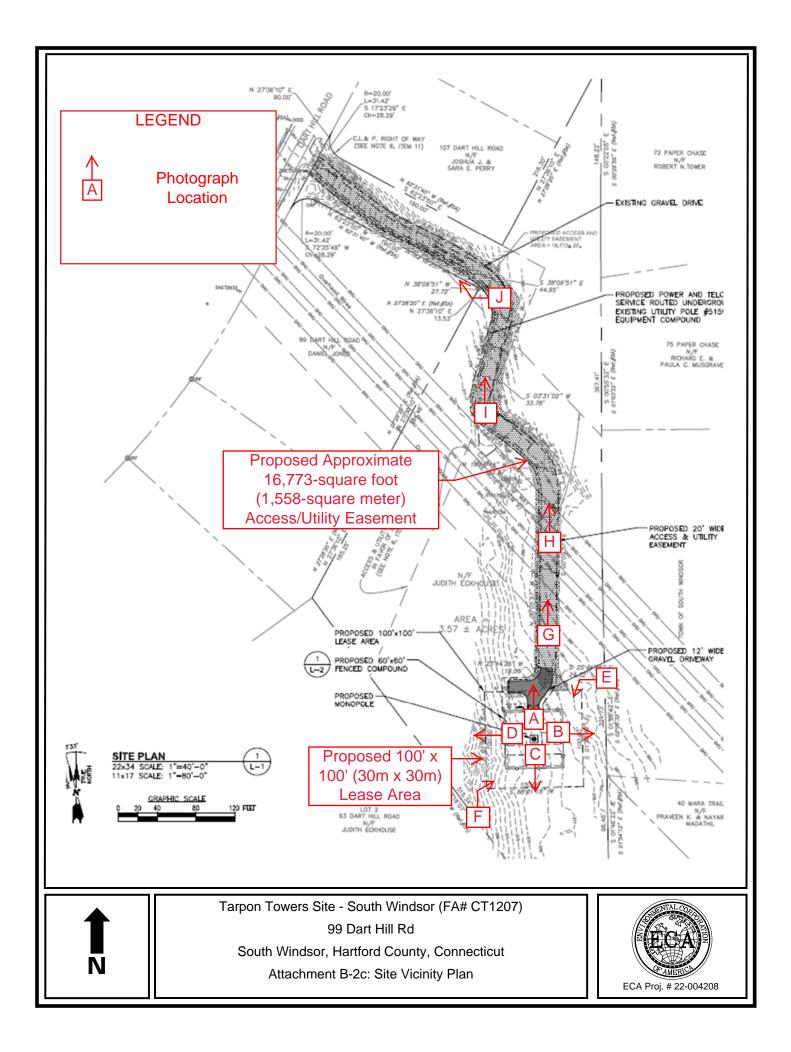


2: Maps

- **a:** 7.5-Minute topographic map showing the Area of Visual Effects and the location of any identified historic properties.
- **b:** 7.5-Minute topographic map showing the Area of Direct Effects including any new access roads or other easements.
- **c:** Site Vicinity Plan showing the location of the proposed tower site, any new access roads, easements, additional structures, utility lines, fences, and excavations.







1: Areas of Potential Effects

a: Direct Effects

The APE for direct effects is limited to the site of the proposed pole and surrounding easements, as described in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement.¹ For this particular undertaking the area of disturbance would include the proposed 100-foot by 100-foot(30-meter by 30-meter) lease area, the proposed approximate 16,773-square foot (1,558-square meter) access/utility easement, and the immediately adjacent areas. The general APE for direct effects is shown in Attachment B-2c.

b: Visual Effects

The APE for visual effects is the geographic area or areas within which the facility may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of Historic Properties.² Unless otherwise noted, the area of potential effect for visual effect is as described in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement:

- If the proposed tower is 200 feet or less in overall height, the APE is ¹/₂ mile in radius from the proposed tower.
- If the proposed tower is more than 200 feet in height and no more than 400 feet in height, the APE is ³/₄-mile in radius from the proposed tower.
- If the proposed tower is more than 400 feet in height, the APE is 1 ½ miles in radius from the proposed tower.³

The APE for visual effects is shown in Attachment B-2a: Area of Visual Effect.

2: Mitigation of Effect

a: Copies of correspondence and summaries of oral communications with SHPO/THPO and any consulting parties including descriptions of alternatives that have been considered in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects

Not Applicable.

¹ Section VI.C.2 of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (WT Docket No. 03-128; FCC-222).

² Section II.3 of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (WT Docket No. 03-128; FCC-222).

³ Section VI.C.4.a-c of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (WT Docket No. 03-128; FCC-222).

Attachment D

Tribal and NHO Involvement

ECA made notification through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS) in order to identify Indian Tribes and NHOs that may attach religious and cultural significance to Historic Properties that may be affected by the tower project within the APE for direct or visual effects. All Tribes that have expressed an interest in the proposed undertaking and requested a copy of this submission packet will be provided a copy, with the exception of those Tribes that have elected to receive no documentation. All interested Tribes will be provided an opportunity to comment in accordance with the FCC's rules. Copies of all relevant documents received to date, including correspondence, are provided in the following pages.

Environmental Corporation of America (ECA)										
	TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY									
Site Name: South Windson			Site Number:		CT1207 NOO Date:		12/9/2022			
TCNS #:		259584 ECA Project#:			22-004208 ECA PM:		ENH			
NOO #	Tribal Entity Name	Date of Document Submittal	Method of Delivery	Email Address	Date of FCC Escalation	Tribal Response Date	Tribal Response			
1	Sac & Fox Nation in Oklahoma		Electronic and Mail	cos@sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov; sacandfoxtcns@gmail.com						
2	Mashantucket Pequot Tribe		Electronic	mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov						
3	Mohegan Indian Tribe		Electronic and Mail	jquinn@moheganmail.com						
4	Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians		Electronic	thpo@badriver-nsn.gov; THPOAsst@badriver-nsn.gov						
5	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin		Electronic	Marvin.DeFoe@redcliff-nsn.gov; Edwina.Buffalo-Reyes@redcliff- nsn.gov_						
6	Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians		Electronic	ldfthpo@ldftribe.com						
7	Narragansett Indian Tribe		Electronic and Mail	<u>Sequahna@yahoo.com;</u> <u>Nithpotcns@gmail.com</u>						

Elyse Hoganson

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Friday, December 2, 2022 11:04 AM
То:	tribal.notify
Subject:	Proposed Tower Structure Info - Email ID #8389314

Dear Dina M Bazzill,

Thank you for submitting a notification regarding your proposed construction via the Tower Construction Notification System. Note that the system has assigned a unique Notification ID number for this proposed construction. You will need to reference this Notification ID number when you update your project's Status with us.

Below are the details you provided for the construction you have proposed:

Notification Received: 12/02/2022

Notification ID: 259584 Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Phoenix Towers, LLC Consultant Name: Dina M Bazzill Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A City: Alpharetta State: GEORGIA Zip Code: 30004 Phone: 770-667-2040 Email: tribal.notify@eca-usa.com

Structure Type: MTOWER - Monopole Latitude: 41 deg 50 min 49.6 sec N Longitude: 72 deg 31 min 12.7 sec W Location Description: 99 Dart Hill Rd City: South Windsor State: CONNECTICUT County: HARTFORD

Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208 Ground Elevation: 114.3 meters Support Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Height AMSL: 175 meters above mean sea level

This e-mail may contain trade secrets or privileged, undisclosed, or otherwise confidential information. If you have received this e-mail in error, you are hereby notified that any review, copying, or distribution of it is strictly prohibited. Please inform us immediately and destroy the original transmittal. Thank you for your cooperation.

Elyse Hoganson

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Friday, December 9, 2022 3:01 AM
То:	tribal.notify
Cc:	tcnsweekly@fcc.gov
Subject:	NOTICE OF ORGANIZATION(S) WHICH WERE SENT PROPOSED TOWER CONSTRUCTION
	NOTIFICATION INFORMATION - Email ID #8391233

Dear Applicant:

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this electronic mail message is to inform you that the following authorized persons were sent the notification that you provided through TCNS, which relates to your proposed antenna structure. The information was forwarded by the FCC to authorized TCNS users by electronic mail and/or regular mail (letter). We note that the review period for all parties begins upon receipt of the Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA and notifications that do not provide this serve as information only.

Persons who have received the notification that you provided include leaders or their designees of federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively "Tribal Nations"), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). For your convenience in identifying the referenced Tribal Nations and NHOs and in making further contacts, the City and State of the Seat of Government for each Tribal Nation and NHO, as well as the designated contact person, is included in the listing below. We note that Tribal Nations may have Section 106 cultural interests in ancestral homelands or other locations that are far removed from their current Seat of Government. Pursuant to the Commission's rules as set forth in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (NPA), all Tribal Nations and NHOs listed below must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to this notification, consistent with the procedures set forth below, unless the proposed construction falls within an exclusion designated by the Tribal Nation or NHO. (NPA, Section IV.F.4).

The notification that you provided was forwarded to the following Tribal Nations and NHOs. A Tribal Nation or NHO may not respond until a full Submission Packet is provided. If, upon receipt, the Tribal Nation or NHO does not respond within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort at follow-up contact, unless the Tribal Nation or NHO has agreed to different procedures (NPA, Section IV.F.5). In the event a Tribal Nation or NHO does not respond to a followup inquiry, or if a substantive or procedural disagreement arises between you and a Tribal Nation or NHO, you must seek guidance from the Commission (NPA, Section IV.G). These procedures are further set forth in the FCC's Second Report and Order released on March 30, 2018 (FCC 18-30).

1. Chief of Staff Audrey Lee - Sac and Fox Nation - 920883 S. Hwy 99, Building A Stroud, OK - cos@sacandfoxnationnsn.gov; sacandfoxtcns@gmail.com - 918-968-3526 (ext: 1010) - electronic mail and regular mail Acting THPO Michael e Johnson - Mashantucket Pequot Tribe - 110 Pequot Trail Mashantucket, CT mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov - 860-396-7575 - electronic mail
 Exclusions: UPDATE: Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Historic Preservation Office continued operation during COVID-19 Pandemic...

On or about March 23rd of 2020, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Historic preservation office has been severely impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic which is affecting the entire United States, and other countries around the world.

THPO Operations were halted while tribal leadership reviewed the situation with State, and federal health officials to work on contingency plans and strategies to attempt to safely resume some operations.

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Historic Preservation Office resumed operation on approximately July 31st of 2020 on a very limited basis working remotely with reduced staff. As a result, we have reviewed our internal procedure regarding its process for TCNS project research. It has become necessary to apply additional changes to our internal TCNS process.

Effective immediately, our office kindly requests that project details pertaining only to TCNS numbers for which we reply with interest though the TCNS be sent to Deputy THPO Michael K. Johnson. Any other TCNS projects that are arbitrarily sent to our offices for which we have not specifically requested will be ignored.

The TCNS has also been updated to reflect our new "30 Day Preference". Please take note of that change.

TCNS reviews will still be conducted by Deputy THPO Michael K. Johnson, and contact information has been updated in TCNS. Contact E-mail still remains as mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov.

Our current Procedure requirements in our guidance document entitled "Updated Procedure and Interest narrative 2021" are in effect. If you do not have an updated copy of our procedure, please e-mail Deputy THPO, Michael Johnson, at mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov for a copy of this document.

Thank You!

If the applicant/tower builder receives no response from the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe within 30 days after notification through TCNS, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe has no interest in participating in pre-construction review for the proposed site. The Applicant/tower builder,

however, must immediately notify the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe in the event archaeological properties or human remains are discovered during construction, consistent with Section IX of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and applicable law.

3. THPO James Quinn - Mohegan Indian Tribe - Cultural Preservation Center 1 Church Lane Uncasville, CT - jquinn@moheganmail.com - 860-862-6893 - electronic mail and regular mail

4. THPO Edith Leoso - Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians - (PO Box: 39) Odanah, WI -

If the applicant/tower builder receives no response from the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians within 30 days after notification through TCNS, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians has no interest in participating in pre-construction review for the proposed site. The Applicant/tower builder, however, must immediately notify the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians in the event archaeological properties or human remains are discovered during construction, consistent with Section IX of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and applicable law.

5. THPO Marvin DeFoe - Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin - 88455 Pike Road, HWY 13 Bayfield, WI - Marvin.DeFoe@redcliff-nsn.gov; Edwina.Buffalo-Reyes@redcliff-nsn.gov - 715-779-3761 - electronic mail Exclusions: Boozhoo, we do not have the Red Cliff Portal site online anymore and apologize for the inconvenience.

If you have a project that has already been paid for or would like to voluntarily pay for, please email documents for project review to THPO@redcliff-nsn.gov. This address is only to be used by Consultants who are voluntarily paying for projects.

If you have any questions, please contact Marvin Defoe, THPO Manager at (715) 779-3700 Ext. 4244 or Edwina Buffalo-Reyes, THPO Assistant at (715) 779-3700Ext. 4243.

6. THPO Sarah E Thompson - Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians - Tribal Historic Preservation Office (PO Box: 67) Lac du Flambeau, WI - Idfthpo@ldftribe.com - 715-588-2139 - electronic mail Exclusions: Effective Immediately:

Please send all submissions through email until further notice. Effective 3/23/2020

Please email all submissions to ldfthpo@ldftribe.com

Thank you

7. THPO John Brown - Narragansett Indian Tribe - 4425 South County Trail Charleston, RI - tashtesook@aol.com - 401-585-0142 - electronic mail

The notification that 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 unless the project is excluded from SHPO review under Section III D or E of the NPA.

8. SHPO Cara Metz - Massachusetts Historical Commission - 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, MA - cara.metz@sec.state.ma.us - 617-727-8470 - electronic mail

9. Deputy SHPO Jeffrey Emidy - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Old State House 150 Benefit St Providence, RI - jeffrey.emidy@preservation.ri.gov - 401-222-4134 - electronic mail

10. SHPO Edward F Sanderson - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Old State House 150 Benefit St Providence, RI - rgreenwood@preservation.ri.gov - 401-222-4130 - electronic mail

11. SHPO Karen J Senich - Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism - One Constitution Plaza Hartford, CT - karen.senich@ct.gov - 860-256-2753 - electronic mail

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 for PTC wayside poles falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need not pursue any additional process with that Tribal Nation or SHPO. In addition, a particular Tribal Nation or SHPO may also set forth policies or procedures within its details box that exclude from review certain facilities (for example, a statement that it does not review collocations with no ground disturbance; or that indicates 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 have opened and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. If you learn that any of the above contact information is no longer valid, please contact the FCC by emailing tcnshelp@fcc.gov. The following information relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 12/02/2022 Notification ID: 259584 Excluded from SHPO Review: No Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Phoenix Towers, LLC Consultant Name: Dina M Bazzill Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A City: Alpharetta State: GEORGIA Zip Code: 30004 Phone: 770-667-2040 Email: tribal.notify@eca-usa.com Structure Type: MTOWER - Monopole Latitude: 41 deg 50 min 49.6 sec N Longitude: 72 deg 31 min 12.7 sec W Location Description: 99 Dart Hill Rd City: South Windsor State: CONNECTICUT County: HARTFORD Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208 Ground Elevation: 114.3 meters Support Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Height AMSL: 175.0 meters above mean sea level

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

https://www.fcc.gov/wireless/available-support-services

You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 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

This e-mail may contain trade secrets or privileged, undisclosed, or otherwise confidential information. If you have received this e-mail in error, you are hereby notified that any review, copying, or distribution of it is strictly prohibited. Please inform us immediately and destroy the original transmittal. Thank you for your cooperation.

Attachment E

Historic Properties

Method of Identification:

The following sources and records were reviewed to identify Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for visual and direct effects:

- i. Properties listed in the National Register;
- ii. Properties formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register;
- iii. Properties that the SHPO/THPO certifies are in the process of being nominated to the Nation Register;
- iv. Properties previously determined eligible as part of a consensus determination of eligibility between the SHPO/THPO and a Federal Agency or local government representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and
- v. Properties listed in the SHPO/THPO Inventory that the SHPO/THPO has previously evaluated and found to meet the National Register Criteria, and that are identified accordingly in the SHPO/THPO Inventory.¹

¹ Section VI.D.1.a.i-v of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (WT Docket No. 03-128; FCC-222)

1: Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Direct Effects

a: Historic Properties identified within the APE for direct effects

If any Historic Properties were identified, see *Historic Properties* pages within the FCC Form 620.

b: Historic Properties within the APE, not listed in "a", that ECA Considers to be Eligible for Listing in the National Register as a result of ECA's research.

ECA has identified no Historic Properties within the area for direct effects.

c: Description of techniques and methodology used to identify Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.

See Archaeological Assessment, Attachment E-1c.

- **2:** Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Visual Effects
 - a: Historic Properties Identified in the APE for visual effects that are listed in the National Register, have been formally determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register, or have been evaluated and found to meet NR criteria for listing by the SHPO/THPO and are identified as such in the SHPO/THPO inventory.

If any historic resources were identified, see *Historic Properties* pages within the FCC Form 620, **or** if more than ten identified historic resources see *Cultural Resource Report*, Attachment E-2a.

b: Historic Properties, not listed in part "a," that are in the APE for visual effects that were identified through the comments of Indian Tribes, NHOs, local government, or members of the public.

See Historic Properties pages within the FCC Form 620.

c: Properties listed in part "a," which ECA considers no longer eligible for inclusion in the National Register

Not Applicable.

Attachment E-1c

Cultural Resource Assessment

(Attached As a Separate Report)

<u>CONFIDENTIAL NOTICE</u>: Attachment E-1c and Attachment H may contain information on historic and/or prehistoric archaeological cultural resources. This information is to be regarded as strictly confidential and is not for public dissemination or distribution and is not to be published in the public domain or provided to any unauthorized parties.



December 1, 2022

Mr. Matthew Beazley, MA, RPA Environmental Corporation of America Principal Investigator 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Alpharetta, GA 30004

RE: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Telecommunications Facility Located at 99 Dart Hill Road in South Windsor, Connecticut

Mr. Beazley:

Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) is pleased to have this opportunity to provide Environmental Corporation of America (ECA) with the following preliminary archaeological assessment of a proposed telecommunications facility (the Facility) at 99 Dart Hill Road in East Windsor, Connecticut (Figure 1). The Facility will include the construction of a gravel access road and a proposed lease area measuring 30 x 30 m (100 x 100 ft) in area; the lease area will contain the proposed monopole tower, which will measure 47.2 m (155 ft) in height, and associated equipment. The current project entailed completion of a cultural resources summary based on the examination of data obtained from the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT-SHPO), as well as GIS data, including mapping, aerial photographs, and topographic quadrangles maintained by Heritage. This investigation is based upon project location information provided to Heritage by ECA. The objectives of this study were to gather and present data regarding previously identified cultural resources situated within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the proposed Facility and to investigate the proposed area in terms of its natural and historical characteristics so that the need for completing additional cultural resources investigations could be evaluated.

Figure 2, which is a map excerpt dating from 1855, shows that the region containing the proposed Facility was lightly developed by the middle of the nineteenth century. Much of the current road alignment was already in place by 1855, and local thoroughfares included present day Dart Hill Road, Avery Street, and Ellington Road. Buildings located in the general vicinity of the Facility as of 1855 included the residences of George Dart, W. E. Kellogg, William Dart, and Laura Bliss, as well as a building labeled as a shop and a school to the northeast of the Facility. A subsequent map dating from 1869 shows little apparent change in settlement and activity in the general region (Figure 3). While the shop building is no longer recorded as of 1869, the locations and general configurations of the school and the residences remained unchanged, though the some of the residence had changed hands. The 1855 and 1869 maps also suggest the region was rural in character and likely included a mixture of forested lands and agricultural parcels.

The earliest readily available aerial image of the region containing the proposed Facility dates from 1934 (Figure 4). The image confirms that the region was indeed rural in character and contained family run farms ad forest locales. This image also demonstrates that the school building had been raised sometime prior to 1934, as it no longer appears on the landscape. A subsequent aerial image taken in 1952 shows the region in essentially the same state as 1934 other than slight re-vegetation in vicinity of the proposed Facility (Figure 5). At the time of a subsequent 1970 aerial image, there is a clear indication of more residential development to the north and west of the Facility, as well as in the vicinity of the

Mr. Matthew Beazley December 2, 2022 Page 2

northern end of the access road. It is also apparent the existing Eversource Energy powerline corridor that is located in the vicinity of the Facility was in operation by 1971 and that the area to the east of the Facility remained agricultural in character well into the twentieth century (Figure 6). An aerial image captured in 1990 shows apparent disturbance of the land immediately to the east of the proposed Facility for the development of a residential cul-de-sac (Figure 7). This aerial also demonstrates that the region was built out between the 1970s and 1990 as South Windsor became a suburb of the City of Hartford. the aerial image captured in 2019 shows the region in its essentially present-day configuration (Figure 8). While the area to the northeast of the Facility continued to be developed most other locations remained relatively unchanged.

A review of previously recorded cultural resources on file with the CT-SHPO revealed that there are no previously identified archaeological sites located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the proposed Facility location (Figure 9). This review also revealed that there are no National/State Register of Historic Places/Districts situated within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the proposed Facility (Figure 10).

As seen in Figure 11, soils located within the Facility area are described as Cheshire Fine Sandy Loam (63B, 63D, and 64C). The Cheshire series consists of very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in supraglacial till on uplands. They are typically found on nearly level through very steep location that overly glacial till plains and hills. When found in areas with less than eight percent slopes, no significant disturbances, and in the vicinity of a water source, Cheshire soils typically are associated with precontact era and post-Contact period archaeological sites.

Pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the proposed Facility was completed by representatives of Heritage on November 30, 2022 (Photos 1 through 7). The field survey indicated that the northern portion of the proposed access road to the north of the Eversource Energy powerline has been subjected to significant modern disturbance, including grading and the installation of a gravel surface for powerline maintenance. No additional archaeological examination of this area is recommended prior to construction of the proposed Facility. In contrast, the portion of the proposed access road on the southern side of the Eversource Energy powerline, as well as the proposed lease area and tower location appear to remain largely undisturbed and retain a moderate/high sensitivity for intact archaeological deposits.

Based on the current conditions of the Facility area, it is the professional opinion of Heritage that the proposed lease area, tower location, and portion of the access road to the south of the powerline should be subjected to Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey prior to construction. If you have any questions regarding this Technical Memorandum, or if we may be of additional assistance with this or any other projects you may have, please do not hesitate to call us at 860-299-6328 or email us info@heritage-consultants.com. We are at your service.

Sincerely,

Dent R. Hurge

David R. George, M.A., R.P.A Heritage Consultants, LLC



Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

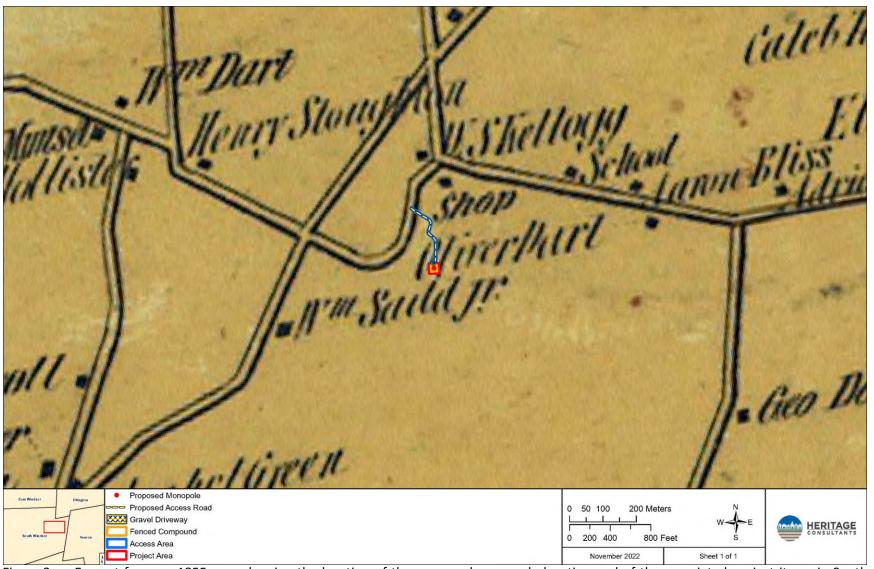


Figure 2. Excerpt from an 1855 map showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

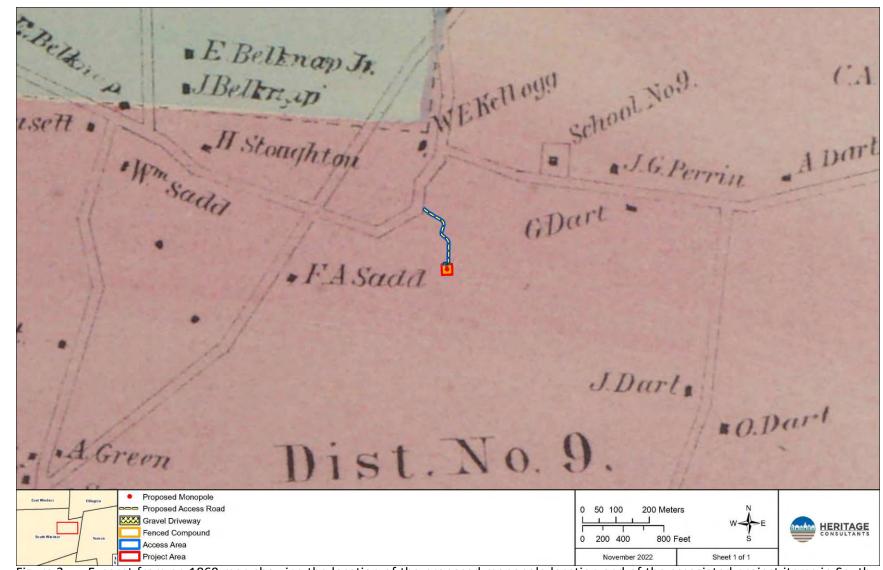


Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1869 map showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 4. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



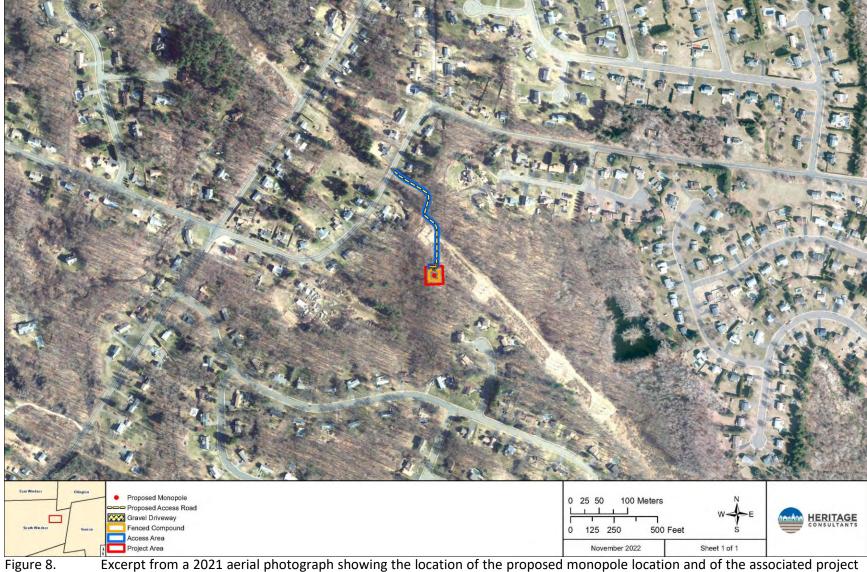
Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1952 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 6. Excerpt from a 1970 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Figure 7. Excerpt from a 1990 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Excerpt from a 2021 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

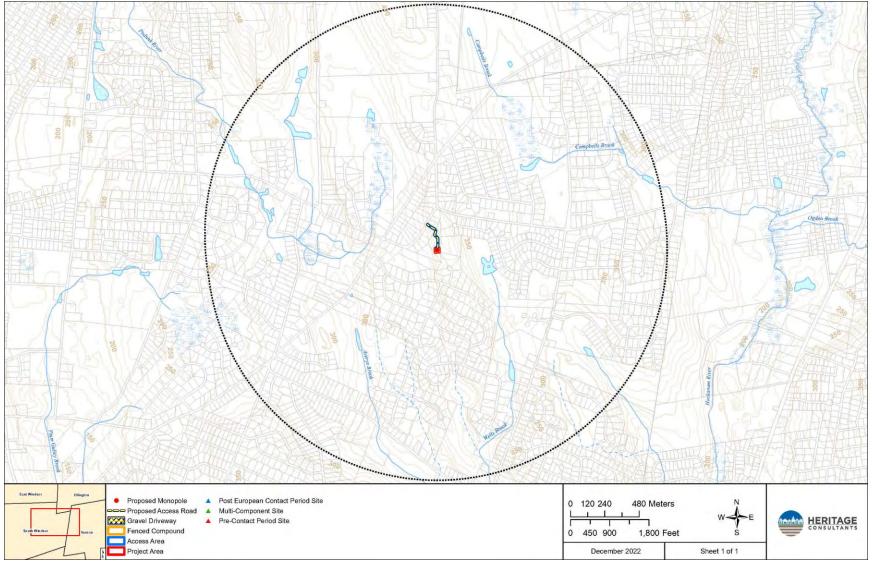


Figure 9. Digital map showing the location of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

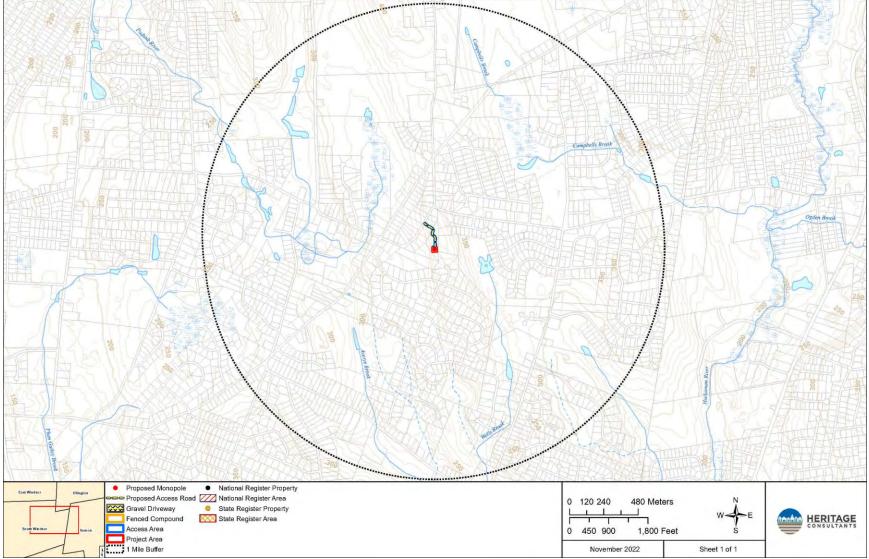


Figure 10. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.

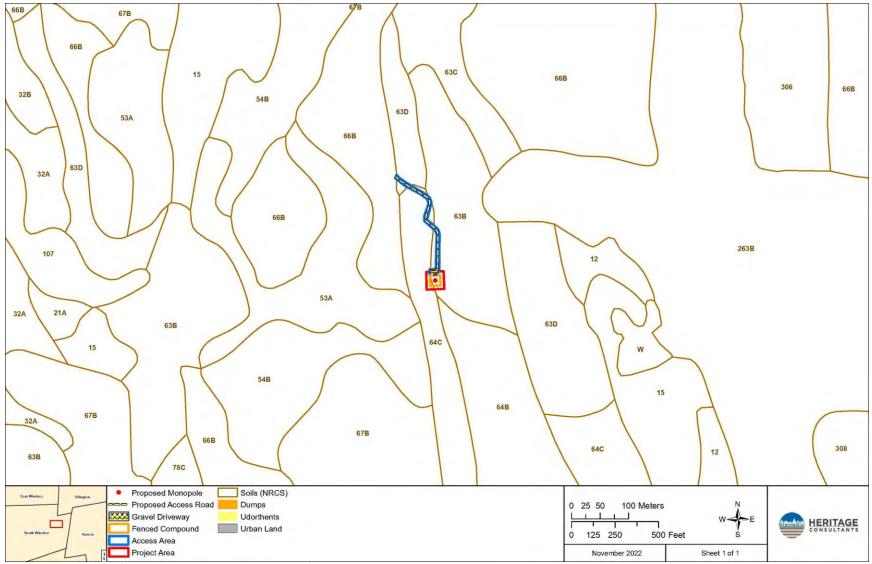


Figure 11. Map of soils located in the vicinity of the proposed monopole location and of the associated project items in South Windsor, Connecticut.



Photo 1. Overview photo of proposed monopole location. Photo taken facing northeast.



Photo 2. Overview photo of proposed monopole location. Photo taken facing northeast.



Photo 3. Overview photo of proposed monopole location. Photo taken facing southeast.



Photo 4. Overview photo from southern end of proposed access road location. Photo taken facing northwest.



Photo 5. Overview photo of center of proposed access road location. Photo taken facing south.



Photo 6. Overview photo of existing gravel access road location. Photo taken facing south.



Photo 7. Overview photo from northern end of existing gravel access road location. Photo taken facing west.

Attachment F

Local Government Involvement

Contact Information

a: List of all government agencies contacted and a summary of contact including copies of relevant documents.

Please see the *Local Government* pages of the FCC Form 620 for a list of agencies contacted. Documentation of our correspondence follows this page.

b: Local government agencies that will be contacted, but have not as of this date.

Not Applicable.

From:	Elyse Hoganson
Sent:	Friday, December 16, 2022 10:23 AM
То:	michele.lipe@southwindsor.org
Subject:	Section 106 Review_Local Jurisdiction Letter_ECA_22-004208
Attachments:	22-004208_South Windsor Letter.pdf

Good Morning,

Please see the attached letter for the project detailed below:

Proposed 199-foot Tall Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208

Thank you!

Best,





ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

December 16, 2022

Town of South Windsor 1540 Sullivan Avenue South Windsor, CT 06074 ATTN: Ms. Michele Lipe – Town Planner

Subject: Proposed 199-foot Tall Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208

Dear Ms. Lipe,

Phoenix Towers, LLC (on behalf of Tarpon Towers III, LLC) is proposing to construct a 199-foot overall height monopole telecommunications structure at 99 Dart Hill Road, South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut (N41° 50" 49.6", W72° 31' 12.7"). A map is included for your reference. In accordance with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulation at 47 C.F.R. 1.1307(a)(4), we are providing notice to you and seeking any comments that you may have regarding the effect of the proposed action described above on Historic Properties in your community. Please note that a historic property is defined in Section II.A.9. of the FCC's 2004 Nationwide Programmatic Agreement as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on your level of interest in the project, you may wish to become a consulting party. This notice is not intended to supplant any local zoning or permitting requirements but is necessary before we can request review of the action by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

We welcome any comments that you may have regarding any **Historic Properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP** that may be affected by the undertake-ng. Please direct your comments to Annamarie Howell, Environmental Corporation of America, 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, Georgia 30004, 770-667-2040, or via email to publicnotice@eca-usa.com. As we would like to submit the project to the SHPO for review as soon as possible, we request that you provide any documents that you may have within 30 days. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Environmental Corporation of America Elyse Hoganson, MHP Project Manager

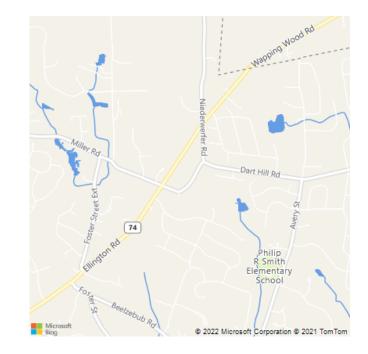
Ericgohnson Principal Scientist

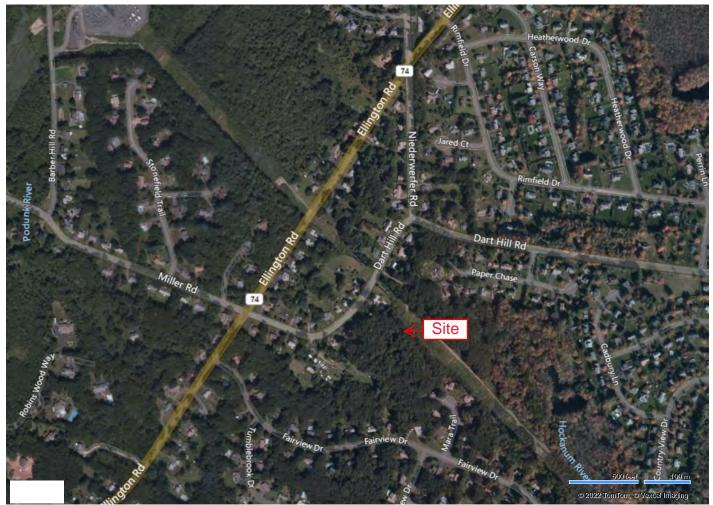
11/16/22, 4:35 PM

bing maps

Notes

Proposed 199-foot Tall Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (FA# CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208





Attachment G

Consulting Parties

Public Involvement by Legal Notices, Letters, or Public Meetings

Copies of all relevant documents, including correspondence and legal notices, are provided in the following pages.

Subject Name: monopole telecommunications structure / Client Reference: 22-004208

Notice Type Miscellaneous	Documents Payment/Receipt Audit Log Notes
InkLynk Notice ID 66081	Download Notice Document Download Your Original Notice Document
Ad Number 194251	When the notice completes the affidavit will be available
Notice Created 12/06/2022 02:15 PM	Original Notice Text Phoenix Towers, LLC is proposing to construct a 199-foot overall height monopole
Run Dates 12/12/2022	telecommunications structure at 99 Dart Hill Road, South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut (N41° 50" 49.6", W72° 31' 12.7"). Phoenix Towers, LLC invites comments from any interested party on the impact the proposed undertaking may have on any districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects significant in American history, archaeology,
Newspaper Bristol Press	engineering, or culture that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Comments may be sent to Environmental Corporation of America, ATTN: Annamarie Howell, 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, GA 30004 or via email to publicnotice@eca-usa.com. Ms. Howell can be reached at (770) 667-2040 x 405 during normal business hours. Comments must be received within
County, State HARTFORD, CT	30 days of the date of this notice. 22-004208/ENH
Status QUOTE APPROVED	

Attachment H

Designation of SHPO/THPO

SHPO/THPO Specific Forms

The following pages include copies of all additional forms specific to the Section 106 Review process for the lead SHPO/THPO reviewing this filing.

References Cited

Google Earth 2022 and 1990 Aerial Photographs.

HistoricalAerial.com 1968 Aerial Photograph.

National Register Information System (NRIS)

2022 National Register of Historic Places http://www.nps.gov/nr/. Accessed December 2022.

United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

2005 Federal Communications Commission Federal Register, 47 CFR Part 1, Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review Under the National Historic Preservation Act; Final Rule, WT Docket No. 03-128; FCC 04-222. Washington, DC.

United States Geological Survey USGS

- 1963 revised 1992, *Manchester, CT* Quadrangle Map, 7.5 minute series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington DC.
- 1967 photorevised 1984, *Rockville, CT* Quadrangle Map, 7.5 minute series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington DC.

APPENDIX E

Native American Information

	Environmental Corporation of America (ECA)						
		TR		EMENT SUMMARY		-	
Site Na	me:	South Windsor	Site Number:		CT1207	NOO Date:	12/9/2022
TCNS #	:	259584	ECA Project#:		22-004208 ECA PM:		ENH
NOO #	Tribal Entity Name	Date of Document Submittal	Method of Delivery	Email Address	Date of FCC Escalation	Tribal Response Date	Tribal Response
1	Sac & Fox Nation in Oklahoma	12/21/2022	Electronic and Mail	cos@sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov; sacandfoxtcns@gmail.com	2/2/2023	2/17/2023	Cleared via FCC Escalation
2	Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	n/a	Electronic	mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov	n/a	2/3/2023	Cleared via TCNS
3	Mohegan Indian Tribe	12/21/2022	Electronic and Mail	jquinn@moheganmail.com	2/2/2023	2/17/2023	Cleared via FCC Escalation
4	Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	n/a	Electronic	thpo@badriver-nsn.gov; THPOAsst@badriver-nsn.gov	n/a	1/8/2023	Cleared via 30-Day Agreement
5	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	12/21/2022	Electronic	Marvin.DeFoe@redcliff-nsn.gov; Edwina.Buffalo-Reves@redcliff- nsn.gov_	2/2/2023	2/17/2023	Cleared via FCC Escalation
6	Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	12/21/2022	Electronic	ldfthpo@ldftribe.com	n/a	1/5/2023	Cleared via Email
7	Narragansett Indian Tribe	12/21/2022	Electronic and Mail	<u>Sequahna@yahoo.com;</u> <u>Nithpotcns@gmail.com</u>	2/2/2023	2/17/2023	Cleared via FCC Escalation

TCNS Notification Statements

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Friday, December 2, 2022 11:04 AM
То:	tribal.notify
Subject:	Proposed Tower Structure Info - Email ID #8389314

Dear Dina M Bazzill,

Thank you for submitting a notification regarding your proposed construction via the Tower Construction Notification System. Note that the system has assigned a unique Notification ID number for this proposed construction. You will need to reference this Notification ID number when you update your project's Status with us.

Below are the details you provided for the construction you have proposed:

Notification Received: 12/02/2022

Notification ID: 259584 Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Phoenix Towers, LLC Consultant Name: Dina M Bazzill Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A City: Alpharetta State: GEORGIA Zip Code: 30004 Phone: 770-667-2040 Email: tribal.notify@eca-usa.com

Structure Type: MTOWER - Monopole Latitude: 41 deg 50 min 49.6 sec N Longitude: 72 deg 31 min 12.7 sec W Location Description: 99 Dart Hill Rd City: South Windsor State: CONNECTICUT County: HARTFORD

Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208 Ground Elevation: 114.3 meters Support Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Height AMSL: 175 meters above mean sea level

This e-mail may contain trade secrets or privileged, undisclosed, or otherwise confidential information. If you have received this e-mail in error, you are hereby notified that any review, copying, or distribution of it is strictly prohibited. Please inform us immediately and destroy the original transmittal. Thank you for your cooperation.

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Friday, December 9, 2022 3:01 AM
То:	tribal.notify
Cc:	tcnsweekly@fcc.gov
Subject:	NOTICE OF ORGANIZATION(S) WHICH WERE SENT PROPOSED TOWER CONSTRUCTION
	NOTIFICATION INFORMATION - Email ID #8391233

Dear Applicant:

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this electronic mail message is to inform you that the following authorized persons were sent the notification that you provided through TCNS, which relates to your proposed antenna structure. The information was forwarded by the FCC to authorized TCNS users by electronic mail and/or regular mail (letter). We note that the review period for all parties begins upon receipt of the Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA and notifications that do not provide this serve as information only.

Persons who have received the notification that you provided include leaders or their designees of federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively "Tribal Nations"), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). For your convenience in identifying the referenced Tribal Nations and NHOs and in making further contacts, the City and State of the Seat of Government for each Tribal Nation and NHO, as well as the designated contact person, is included in the listing below. We note that Tribal Nations may have Section 106 cultural interests in ancestral homelands or other locations that are far removed from their current Seat of Government. Pursuant to the Commission's rules as set forth in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (NPA), all Tribal Nations and NHOs listed below must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to this notification, consistent with the procedures set forth below, unless the proposed construction falls within an exclusion designated by the Tribal Nation or NHO. (NPA, Section IV.F.4).

The notification that you provided was forwarded to the following Tribal Nations and NHOs. A Tribal Nation or NHO may not respond until a full Submission Packet is provided. If, upon receipt, the Tribal Nation or NHO does not respond within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort at follow-up contact, unless the Tribal Nation or NHO has agreed to different procedures (NPA, Section IV.F.5). In the event a Tribal Nation or NHO does not respond to a followup inquiry, or if a substantive or procedural disagreement arises between you and a Tribal Nation or NHO, you must seek guidance from the Commission (NPA, Section IV.G). These procedures are further set forth in the FCC's Second Report and Order released on March 30, 2018 (FCC 18-30).

1. Chief of Staff Audrey Lee - Sac and Fox Nation - 920883 S. Hwy 99, Building A Stroud, OK - cos@sacandfoxnationnsn.gov; sacandfoxtcns@gmail.com - 918-968-3526 (ext: 1010) - electronic mail and regular mail Acting THPO Michael e Johnson - Mashantucket Pequot Tribe - 110 Pequot Trail Mashantucket, CT mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov - 860-396-7575 - electronic mail
 Exclusions: UPDATE: Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Historic Preservation Office continued operation during COVID-19 Pandemic...

On or about March 23rd of 2020, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Historic preservation office has been severely impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic which is affecting the entire United States, and other countries around the world.

THPO Operations were halted while tribal leadership reviewed the situation with State, and federal health officials to work on contingency plans and strategies to attempt to safely resume some operations.

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Historic Preservation Office resumed operation on approximately July 31st of 2020 on a very limited basis working remotely with reduced staff. As a result, we have reviewed our internal procedure regarding its process for TCNS project research. It has become necessary to apply additional changes to our internal TCNS process.

Effective immediately, our office kindly requests that project details pertaining only to TCNS numbers for which we reply with interest though the TCNS be sent to Deputy THPO Michael K. Johnson. Any other TCNS projects that are arbitrarily sent to our offices for which we have not specifically requested will be ignored.

The TCNS has also been updated to reflect our new "30 Day Preference". Please take note of that change.

TCNS reviews will still be conducted by Deputy THPO Michael K. Johnson, and contact information has been updated in TCNS. Contact E-mail still remains as mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov.

Our current Procedure requirements in our guidance document entitled "Updated Procedure and Interest narrative 2021" are in effect. If you do not have an updated copy of our procedure, please e-mail Deputy THPO, Michael Johnson, at mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov for a copy of this document.

Thank You!

If the applicant/tower builder receives no response from the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe within 30 days after notification through TCNS, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe has no interest in participating in pre-construction review for the proposed site. The Applicant/tower builder,

however, must immediately notify the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe in the event archaeological properties or human remains are discovered during construction, consistent with Section IX of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and applicable law.

3. THPO James Quinn - Mohegan Indian Tribe - Cultural Preservation Center 1 Church Lane Uncasville, CT - jquinn@moheganmail.com - 860-862-6893 - electronic mail and regular mail

4. THPO Edith Leoso - Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians - (PO Box: 39) Odanah, WI -

If the applicant/tower builder receives no response from the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians within 30 days after notification through TCNS, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians has no interest in participating in pre-construction review for the proposed site. The Applicant/tower builder, however, must immediately notify the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians in the event archaeological properties or human remains are discovered during construction, consistent with Section IX of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and applicable law.

5. THPO Marvin DeFoe - Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin - 88455 Pike Road, HWY 13 Bayfield, WI - Marvin.DeFoe@redcliff-nsn.gov; Edwina.Buffalo-Reyes@redcliff-nsn.gov - 715-779-3761 - electronic mail Exclusions: Boozhoo, we do not have the Red Cliff Portal site online anymore and apologize for the inconvenience.

If you have a project that has already been paid for or would like to voluntarily pay for, please email documents for project review to THPO@redcliff-nsn.gov. This address is only to be used by Consultants who are voluntarily paying for projects.

If you have any questions, please contact Marvin Defoe, THPO Manager at (715) 779-3700 Ext. 4244 or Edwina Buffalo-Reyes, THPO Assistant at (715) 779-3700Ext. 4243.

6. THPO Sarah E Thompson - Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians - Tribal Historic Preservation Office (PO Box: 67) Lac du Flambeau, WI - Idfthpo@ldftribe.com - 715-588-2139 - electronic mail Exclusions: Effective Immediately:

Please send all submissions through email until further notice. Effective 3/23/2020

Please email all submissions to ldfthpo@ldftribe.com

Thank you

7. THPO John Brown - Narragansett Indian Tribe - 4425 South County Trail Charleston, RI - tashtesook@aol.com - 401-585-0142 - electronic mail

The notification that 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 unless the project is excluded from SHPO review under Section III D or E of the NPA.

8. SHPO Cara Metz - Massachusetts Historical Commission - 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, MA - cara.metz@sec.state.ma.us - 617-727-8470 - electronic mail

9. Deputy SHPO Jeffrey Emidy - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Old State House 150 Benefit St Providence, RI - jeffrey.emidy@preservation.ri.gov - 401-222-4134 - electronic mail

10. SHPO Edward F Sanderson - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Old State House 150 Benefit St Providence, RI - rgreenwood@preservation.ri.gov - 401-222-4130 - electronic mail

11. SHPO Karen J Senich - Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism - One Constitution Plaza Hartford, CT - karen.senich@ct.gov - 860-256-2753 - electronic mail

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 for PTC wayside poles falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need not pursue any additional process with that Tribal Nation or SHPO. In addition, a particular Tribal Nation or SHPO may also set forth policies or procedures within its details box that exclude from review certain facilities (for example, a statement that it does not review collocations with no ground disturbance; or that indicates 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 have opened and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. If you learn that any of the above contact information is no longer valid, please contact the FCC by emailing tcnshelp@fcc.gov. The following information relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 12/02/2022 Notification ID: 259584 Excluded from SHPO Review: No Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Phoenix Towers, LLC Consultant Name: Dina M Bazzill Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A City: Alpharetta State: GEORGIA Zip Code: 30004 Phone: 770-667-2040 Email: tribal.notify@eca-usa.com Structure Type: MTOWER - Monopole Latitude: 41 deg 50 min 49.6 sec N Longitude: 72 deg 31 min 12.7 sec W Location Description: 99 Dart Hill Rd City: South Windsor State: CONNECTICUT County: HARTFORD Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208 Ground Elevation: 114.3 meters Support Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Height AMSL: 175.0 meters above mean sea level

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

https://www.fcc.gov/wireless/available-support-services

You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 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

This e-mail may contain trade secrets or privileged, undisclosed, or otherwise confidential information. If you have received this e-mail in error, you are hereby notified that any review, copying, or distribution of it is strictly prohibited. Please inform us immediately and destroy the original transmittal. Thank you for your cooperation.

Follow-Up Documents

From:	Elyse Hoganson
Sent:	Wednesday, December 21, 2022 1:55 PM
То:	'cos@sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov'; 'sacandfoxtcns@gmail.com'
Subject:	TCNS#259584_Section 106 Review_ECA_22-004208
Attachments:	South Windsor_CT1207_S106_ECA_22-004208.pdf

Please see the attached Section 106 Review documentation for the following project based on interest expressed by the Sac & Fox Nation in Oklahoma through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS).

Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

We look forward to your response.



Environmental Corp. of America 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A Alpharetta, GA 30004



Phone: 770-667-2040 Fax No.: 770-667-2041

From: Elyse Hoganson elyse.hoganson@eca-usa.com

Sac & Fox Nation in Oklahoma 920883 S. Hwy 99 Stroud, OK 74079

TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Date: December 21, 2022

Subject: Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

> Attached is the Section 106 Review documentation for the project as listed above. Please do not hesitate to email or call with any questions or concerns regarding this project.

Thank you,

Elyn anon

Elyse Hoganson, MHP Project Manager

From:	Elyse Hoganson
Sent:	Wednesday, December 21, 2022 1:53 PM
То:	jquinn@moheganmail.com
Subject:	TCNS#259584_Section 106 Review_ECA_22-004208
Attachments:	South Windsor_CT1207_S106_ECA_22-004208.pdf

Please see the attached Section 106 Review documentation for the following project based on interest expressed by the Mohegan Indian Tribe through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS).

Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

We look forward to your response.



Environmental Corp. of America 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A Alpharetta, GA 30004



Phone: 770-667-2040 Fax No.: 770-667-2041

From: Elyse Hoganson elyse.hoganson@eca-usa.com

Mohegan Indian Tribe Cultural Preservation Center 1 Church Lane Uncasville, CT 6382

TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Date: December 21, 2022

Subject: Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

> Attached is the Section 106 Review documentation for the project as listed above. Please do not hesitate to email or call with any questions or concerns regarding this project.

Thank you,

Elyse Hoganson, MHP Project Manager

From:	Elyse Hoganson
Sent:	Wednesday, December 21, 2022 1:53 PM
То:	Marvin.DeFoe@redcliff-nsn.gov; Edwina Buffalo-Reyes
Subject:	TCNS#259584_Section 106 Review_ECA_22-004208
Attachments:	South Windsor_CT1207_S106_ECA_22-004208.pdf

Please see the attached Section 106 Review documentation for the following project based on interest expressed by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS).

Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

We look forward to your response.



From:	Elyse Hoganson
Sent:	Wednesday, December 21, 2022 1:53 PM
То:	ldfthpo
Subject:	TCNS#259584_Section 106 Review_ECA_22-004208
Attachments:	South Windsor_CT1207_S106_ECA_22-004208.pdf

Please see the attached Section 106 Review documentation for the following project based on interest expressed by the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS).

Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

We look forward to your response.



From:	Elyse Hoganson
Sent:	Wednesday, December 21, 2022 1:53 PM
То:	sequahna@yahoo.com; nithpotcns@gmail.com
Subject:	TCNS#259584_Section 106 Review_ECA_22-004208
Attachments:	South Windsor_CT1207_S106_ECA_22-004208.pdf

Please see the attached Section 106 Review documentation for the following project based on interest expressed by the Narragansett Indian Tribe through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS).

Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

We look forward to your response.



Environmental Corp. of America 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A Alpharetta, GA 30004



Phone: 770-667-2040 Fax No.: 770-667-2041

From: Elyse Hoganson elyse.hoganson@eca-usa.com

Narragansett Indian Tribe PO Box 1354 Charlestown, RI 02898

TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Date: December 21, 2022

Subject: Section 106 Review TCNS ID # 259584 Proposed 199-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Structure (Overall Height with Appurtenances) Tarpon Towers Site - South Windsor (CT1207) 99 Dart Hill Rd South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut ECA Project #: 22-004208 E106 Filing #: 0010321639

> Attached is the Section 106 Review documentation for the project as listed above. Please do not hesitate to email or call with any questions or concerns regarding this project.

Thank you,

Elyn anon

Elyse Hoganson, MHP Project Manager Additional Tribal Correspondence

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Friday, December 9, 2022 12:03 PM
То:	tribal.notify
Cc:	tcns.fccarchive@fcc.gov; ldfthpo@ldftribe.com
Subject:	Reply to Proposed Tower Structure (Notification ID: 259584) - Email ID #8395768

Dear Dina M Bazzill,

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this email is to inform you that an authorized user of the TCNS has replied to a proposed tower construction notification that you had submitted through the TCNS.

The following message has been sent to you from THPO Sarah E Thompson of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians in reference to Notification ID #259584:

Please forward the following information: a short summary of all proposed activity within the project area, Legal Description of the Area of Potential Effects, Topo maps identifying the proposed area, and copies of any studies that have already been conducted regarding cultural resources and archeology in their full format, including reports on archeological and cultural sites identified.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 715-588-2139 or ldfthpo@ldftribe.com

Please send requested information to:

Sarah E. Thompson, THPO Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians THPO P.O. Box 67 (Postal) 418 Little Pines (FedEx Mailing Address) Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538 Or ldfthpo@ldftribe.com

For your convenience, the information you submitted for this notification is detailed below.

Notification Received: 12/02/2022 Notification ID: 259584 Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Phoenix Towers, LLC Consultant Name: Dina M Bazzill Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A City: Alpharetta State: GEORGIA Zip Code: 30004 Phone: 770-667-2040 Email: tribal.notify@eca-usa.com Structure Type: MTOWER - Monopole Latitude: 41 deg 50 min 49.6 sec N Longitude: 72 deg 31 min 12.7 sec W Location Description: 99 Dart Hill Rd City: South Windsor State: CONNECTICUT County: HARTFORD

Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208 Ground Elevation: 114.3 meters Support Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Height AMSL: 175.0 meters above mean sea level

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Referrals

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Thursday, February 2, 2023 9:01 AM
То:	tribal.notify
Cc:	tcnsweekly@fcc.gov
Subject:	Proposed Construction of Communications Facilities Notification of Final Contacts - Email ID #33380

Verizon Wireless Dina M Bazzill 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A Alpharetta, GA 30004

Dear Applicant:

This letter addresses the proposed communications facilities listed below that you have referred to the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) for purposes of contacting federally recognized Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively Indian Tribes), and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), as specified by Section IV.G of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (NPA). Consistent with the procedures outlined in the Commission's Wireless Infrastructure Second Report and Order (1), we have contacted the Indian Tribes or NHOs identified in the attached Table for the projects listed in the attached Table. You referred these projects to us between 01/26/2023 and 02/02/2023. Our contact with these Tribal Nations or NHOs was sent on 02/02/2023.

Thus, as described in the Wireless Infrastructure Second Report and Order (2), if you or Commission staff do not receive a statement of interest regarding a particular project from any Tribe or NHO within 15 calendar days of 02/02/2023, your obligations under Section IV of the NPA with respect to these Tribal Nations or NHOs are complete. If a Tribal Nation or NHO responds that it has concerns about a historic property of traditional religious and cultural significance that may be affected by the proposed construction within the 15 calendar day period, the Applicant must involve it in the review as set forth in the NPA, and may not begin construction until the process set forth in the NPA is completed.

You are reminded that Section IX of the NPA imposes independent obligations on an Applicant when a previously unidentified site that may be a historic property, including an archeological property, is discovered during construction or after the completion of review. In such instances, the Applicant must cease construction and promptly notify, among others, any potentially affected Tribal Nation or NHO. A Tribal Nation's or NHO's failure to express interest in participating in pre-construction review of an undertaking does not necessarily mean it is not interested in archeological properties or human remains that may inadvertently be discovered during construction. Hence, an Applicant is still required to notify any potentially affected Tribal Nation or NHO of any such finds pursuant to Section IX or other applicable law.

Sincerely, Jill Springer Federal Preservation Officer Federal Communications Commission jill.springer@fcc.gov

See Accelerating Wireless Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Deployment, Second Report and Order, FCC 18-30 (Mar. 30, 2018) (Wireless Infrastructure Second Report and Order).
 See id. at paras. 111-112.

TCNS# 259584 Referred Date: 01/27/2023 Location: 99 Dart Hill Rd, South Windsor, CT Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208

Tribe Name: Mohegan Indian Tribe Tribe Name: Narragansett Indian Tribe

Tribe Name: Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Tribe Name: Sac and Fox Nation

TCNS# 257060 Referred Date: 01/30/2023 Location: 9257 Tavernor Road, Wilton, CA Detailed Description of Project: 22-003544 (proposed monopine telecommunications structure)

Tribe Name: Eastern Shoshone Tribe

Tribe Name: Ione Band of Miwok Indians

LEGEND:

* - Notification numbers are assigned by the Commission staff for sites where initial contact was not made through TCNS.

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Tribal Clearances

From:	towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent:	Friday, February 3, 2023 1:54 PM
То:	tribal.notify
Subject:	Reply to Proposed Tower Structure (Notification ID: 259584) - Email ID #8447113

Dear Dina M Bazzill,

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this email is to inform you that an authorized user of the TCNS has replied to a proposed tower construction notification that you had submitted through the TCNS.

The following message has been sent to you from Acting THPO Michael e Johnson of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe in reference to Notification ID #259584:

We have no interest in this site. However, if the Applicant discovers archaeological remains or resources during construction, the Applicant should immediately stop construction and notify the appropriate Federal Agency and the Tribe.

For your convenience, the information you submitted for this notification is detailed below.

Notification Received: 12/02/2022 Notification ID: 259584 Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Phoenix Towers, LLC Consultant Name: Dina M Bazzill Street Address: 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court Suite A City: Alpharetta State: GEORGIA Zip Code: 30004 Phone: 770-667-2040 Email: tribal.notify@eca-usa.com

Structure Type: MTOWER - Monopole Latitude: 41 deg 50 min 49.6 sec N Longitude: 72 deg 31 min 12.7 sec W Location Description: 99 Dart Hill Rd City: South Windsor State: CONNECTICUT County: HARTFORD

Detailed Description of Project: 22-004208

Ground Elevation: 114.3 meters Support Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Structure: 60.7 meters above ground level Overall Height AMSL: 175.0 meters above mean sea level

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From:	ldfthpo <ldfthpo@ldftribe.com></ldfthpo@ldftribe.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 5, 2023 11:26 AM
То:	Elyse Hoganson
Subject:	RE: TCNS#259584_Section 106 Review_ECA_22-004208

Ms. Hoganson,

The Lac du Flambeau Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) received your requests for comments or interest concerning the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 request for review and comment to the effect on historic and cultural sites within the proposed above referenced project area.

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe does not release any cultural/historical data to any agency outside of the Tribe. We will, however research and check our databases, maps, and any other pertinent inventory records with regards to said project.

Under the authority of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we have reviewed the above-cited undertaking at the location noted above. Based on the information provided for our review, it is the opinion of the Lac du Flambeau THPO that the project has **No Effect** to sites of historic significance and/or the direct APE.

This letter evidences the FCC's compliance with 36 CFR § 800.4 "Identification of historic properties" and 36 CFR § 800.5 "Assessment of adverse effects", and the fulfillment of the FCC's responsibility to notify the THPO, as a consulting party in the Section 106 process, under 36 CFR § 800.5(c) "Consulting party review".

Referencing above mentioned project we have determined that we have no objections to the project at this time we have now completed the necessary paper work and research for site documentation and will keep the project open until such time it ends. If the scope of work changes in any way, or if artifacts or human remains are discovered please notify Lac du Flambeau immediately.

Sarah Thompson Tribal Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 67 Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538 Phone: 715-588-4381 Cell: 715-892-3846 www.ldftribe.com



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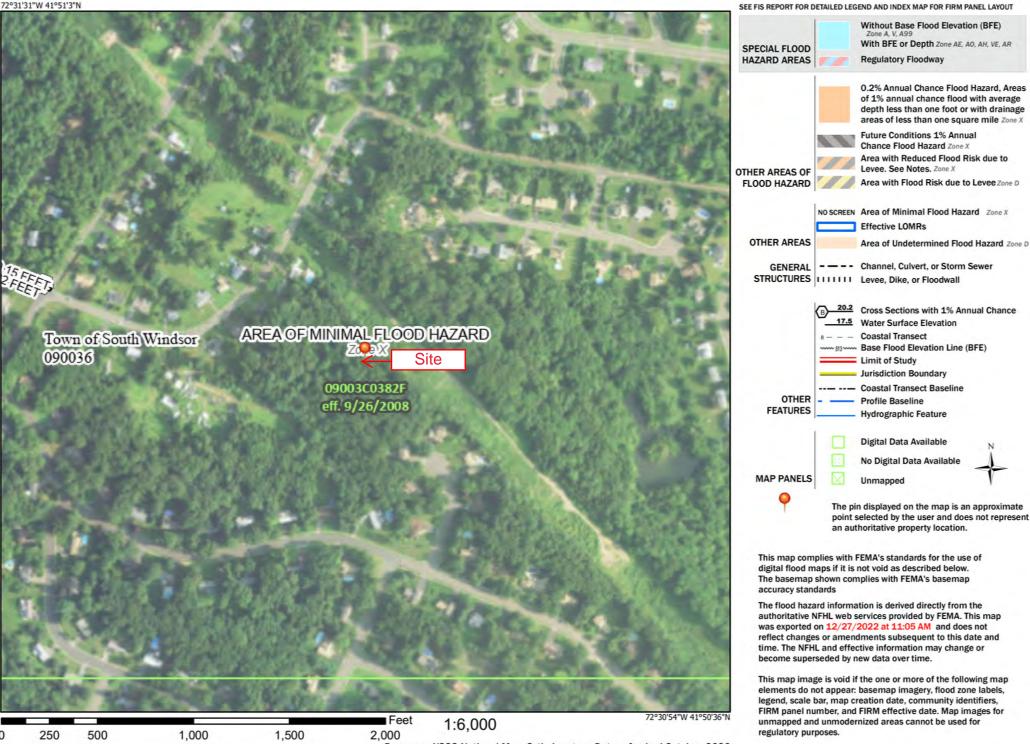
APPENDIX F

Floodplain Information

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend



Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

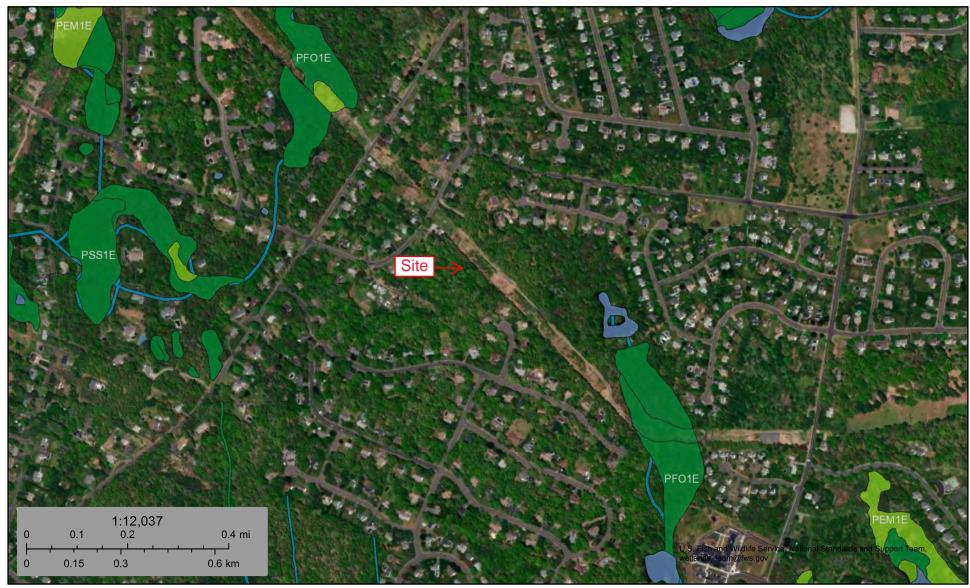
APPENDIX G

Wetland Information



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **National Wetlands Inventory**

22-004208



December 27, 2022

Wetlands



Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - **Freshwater Pond**

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Lake Other Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.