CHESTER WILLCOX & SAXBE LLP

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

108

BOBBY SINGH

DIRECT DIAL 614-334-6122
bsingh@cwslaw.com

FILE

June 11, 2007

VIA HAND DELIVERY
Ohio Power Siting Board
180 E. Broad Street,
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Attn: Docketing Division

Re: Supplement No. 2 to AMP-Ohio's Certificate Application. *Case No. 06-1358-EL-BGN – In the matter of the Application of American Municipal Power- Ohio, Inc. for a certificate for an electric generation facility.*

Dear Docketing Division:

Please docket in the above-referenced case, the following documents, attached hereto, that are being submitted to supplement American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.'s ("AMP-Ohio") application for a certificate to construct an electric generation facility:

- Attachment 1 – Supplements the response to OAC 4906-13-07 Appendix 07-2 Wetland Delineation, Stream Assessment, and Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Survey consisting of supplemental correspondence with US Fish and Wildlife Service including: AMP-Ohio letter dated September 29, 2006, BHE letter dated September 5, 2006, USFWS letter dated November 15, 2006 and AMP-Ohio letter dated January 31, 2007.
- Attachment 2 – Supplements the response to OAC 4906-13-07 Appendix 07-4 Archaeology Report consisting of supplemental correspondence with Ohio Historic Preservation Office including: Addendum Report for Phase 1 Archaeology Survey dated November 1, 2006, OHPO letter dated December 4, 2006 and Visual Impact Study and Cultural Resources Evaluation dated March 21, 2007.

I appreciate your assistance with the above request. Please contact me with any questions.

Very truly yours,

Bobby Singh
Chester, Willcox & Saxbe LLP
Attorneys for American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

Attachments

Service made to:

cc: Jon Pawley, Ohio Power Siting Board, w/additional copies

276852.1

ATTACHMENT A

September 29, 2006

Angela Zimmerman
Endangered Species Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
6950-H Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

AMP OHIO
American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

RE: American Municipal Power Generating Station Project, Meigs County, Ohio
Proposed Survey Plan for Federally Endangered Indiana Bat

Enclosed please find a proposed survey plan letter from Kely Mertz, BHE Environmental, prepared for URS on behalf of American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc. ("AMP-Ohio") for AMP-Ohio's American Municipal Power Generating Station project in Meigs County, Ohio. This survey plan is submitted to inform you of these plans and to give you an opportunity to comment on the proposed survey plan.

I request that you please review the enclosed survey plan and provide a written response detailing your comments or concurrence with the proposed plan.

If you have any questions on the project, please do not hesitate to contact me at 614-337-6222 or if you have specific questions regarding the survey plan, please feel free to contact Kely Mertz at BHE directly at 614-856-4680.

Sincerely,

Scott Kiesewetter
Manager of New Plant Engineering
American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

Enclosure

cc: Randy Meyer, AMP-Ohio
James Nicholas, URS
Kely Mertz, BHE

AMP-Ohio 2600 Airport Drive Columbus, Ohio 43219 • **Phone:** 614/337-6222 • **Fax:** 614/337-6220 • www.amp-ohio.org

BHE
ENVIRONMENTAL

5300 E. Main St. Suite 101, Columbus, Ohio 43213 614.856.4680 / Fax 614.856.4685

September 5, 2006

Ms. Angela Zimmerman
Endangered Species Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
6950-H Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-4127

Re: Mist net surveys to detect presence of the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) in Meigs County, Ohio

Dear Angela,

BHE Environmental, Inc. has been contracted by URS, Inc. to conduct a survey to detect presence of the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) at AMP-Ohio's Letart Falls site in Meigs County, Ohio. As required by BHE's threatened and endangered species permit (TE 809227-17), we request written notice of your concurrence with our proposed survey activities.

The project entails development of a coal-fired power plant and a coal combustion by-products landfill. The project area includes approximately 290 acres (1.17 km^2) that are forested. In addition, there will be an approximately 5-mile long (8 km; more than 4.5 miles of which is forested) transmission line. A project map is attached.

Guidance provided as an attachment to the Draft Indiana Bat Recovery Plan recommends two mist net sites be sampled per square kilometer of forest, or one mist net site be sampled per linear kilometer of stream. The latter has generally been adapted to address linear kilometer of forest as well. In accordance with these guidelines, and following conversations with Megan Seymour in your office, BHE will establish three mist net sites within the project area and eight mist net sites along or within 0.25-mile of the transmission line right-of-way.

We anticipate completing the mist net survey between May 15, 2007 and August 15, 2007. The construction timeline is such that forest clearing is unlikely to begin before summer 2008. Results of the survey will be applicable to the project in 2008. Tree clearing will occur between September 15 and April 15 to the maximum extent practicable. However, if no Indiana bats are captured during the mist net survey, we will conclude the project will not affect Indiana bats, and specific areas of the project area may be cleared during April 15 - September 15 with prior approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

The FWS recommends that a radio transmitter be attached on one female Indiana bat, if captured. Radio tracking would be completed during daylight hours only with the intent to locate roost trees.

Prior to the field survey, BHE will use topographic maps and/or aerial photos to identify potential mist net sites. Mist net locations will be selected in the field by a biologist experienced in capturing Indiana bats. Selection of mist net sites will be based upon forest conditions (e.g., tree density, canopy cover), presence and size of flowing streams, and presence of an open flyway. Access to the site by field vehicles will be considered. Netting over streams with riparian forest increases the probability of capturing bats due to the natural

funneling action of the stream corridor. In addition to forested stream corridors, upland forest tracts within the proposed project area may be surveyed.

Mist netting will be conducted in accordance with guidance provided as an attachment to the Draft Indiana Bat Recovery Plan, as described below. Each site will consist of two mist nets spaced no less than 100 feet apart. Both nets will be deployed for two calendar nights, resulting in four net-nights per site (one net-night = one net deployed for one night). Each night, netting will begin at sunset and continue for at least five hours. Nets will be monitored every 20 minutes. The location of mist net sites will be documented using GPS.

Mist nets will be constructed of black nylon with a mesh of approximately 1.5 inches. Mist nets will extend approximately from water or ground level to tree canopy and we will attempt to find sites where the nets will be bounded by foliage on the sides. One net may be 18 - 30 feet tall and 18 - 60 feet wide, depending on dimensions of the survey site. Net width and height will be adjusted for the fullest possible coverage of the flight corridor at each site. To the extent possible, mist nets will be placed greater than 150 feet away from disturbance by vehicle and/or human traffic. Netting will occur only if the following weather conditions are met:

a) Minimal precipitation,

b) Temperature > 10°C,

c) Wind speed still to calm, and

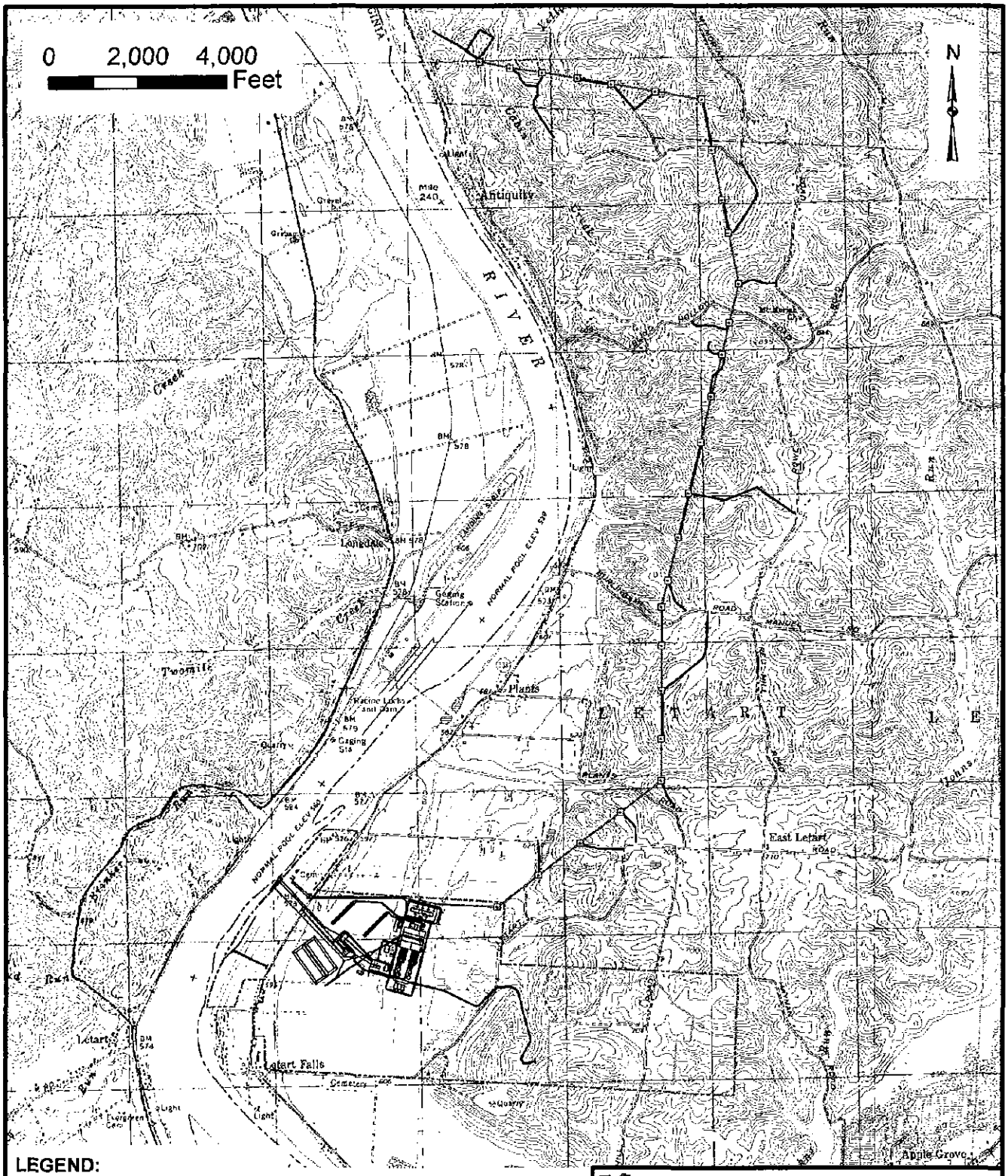
d) Cloud cover, or moon less than half full if net site is not protected by the forest canopy.

Bats will be live-caught in mist nets and released unharmed near the point of capture. Species, capture location, age, gender, reproductive condition, right forearm length, and weight of bats captured during the mist net survey will be recorded. Distinguishing characteristics of captured Indiana bats will be photographed. Habitat near each mist net site will be characterized, and weather conditions during the survey will be recorded.

If you concur with our proposed work plan, please email (kmertz@bheenvironmental.com) or fax your concurrence to my attention at 614-856-4685. Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact me at 614-856-4680.

Sincerely,

Kely Mertz
Project Manager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Feet
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Antiquity
Letart
Letart Falls
East Letart
Apple Grove
Twomile
Creek
RIVER
LEGEND:
Proposed Plant Boundary
Preferred Route
Proposed Pole Location
Proposed Access Roads
Switchyard
Proposed Power Plant
BASE MAP SOURCE:
National Agricultural Imagery Program
USDA Farm Service Agency, 2004
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
PROPOSED GENERATION FACITILITY
AND TRANSMISSION LINE MAP
JOB NO. 14946376
URS

BHE
ENVIRONMENTAL

September 5, 2006

5300 E. Main St. Suite [illegible], Columbus, Ohio 43213 614.856.4680 / Fax 614.856.4685

Ms. Angela Zimmerman
Endangered Species Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
6950-H Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-4127

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If you concur with our proposed work plan, please email (kmertz@bheenvironmental.com) or fax your concurrence to my attention at 614-856-4685. Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact me at 614-856-4680.

Sincerely,

Kely Mertz
Project Manager

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
6950 Americana Parkway, Suite H
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-4127

(614) 469-6923 / FAX (614) 469-6919
November 15, 2006

Mr. Scott Kiesewetter
American Municipal Power-Ohio
2600 Airport Drive
Columbus, OH 43219

TAILS: 31420-2007-TA-0046

Dear Mr. Kiesewetter:

This is in response to your request for review of the Indiana bat survey plan regarding the AMP-Ohio Letart Falls site in Meigs County during the summer of 2007. We have reviewed the proposal and approve of the survey plan and level of effort based on the amount of potential impacts to forested habitat that you provided. However, we do have questions about your project. In general, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) recommends that proposed developments minimize water quality impacts and impacts to quality fish and wildlife habitat, such as forests, streams, and wetlands. Our goal is to avoid and/or minimize impacts to Federally-listed species as well as other Federal trust resources.

We recommend that project designs maintain as many trees and forested habitat shrub/scrub habitat as possible along all property lines and along edges of developed areas by minimizing the footprint of graded areas, roads, and staging areas to the maximum extent practicable. The map that was included in the Indiana bat survey proposal showed the preferred route of the transmission line as transversing approximately five miles of forested habitat when it appears that open non-forested habitat is found adjacent to Highway 338 for a portion of the way. We would like to see a route considered that utilizes more existing open space than what you are currently proposing to proceed through.

We also recommend that impacts to streams and wetlands be avoided, and buffers surrounding these systems be preserved. Streams and wetlands provide valuable habitat for fish and wildlife resources, and the filtering capacity of wetlands helps to improve water quality. Naturally vegetated buffers surrounding these systems are also important in preserving their wildlife-habitat and water quality-enhancement properties. Best Management Practices (BMP's) should be utilized to minimize sedimentation and erosion along the portion of the project near streams. Riparian zone habitat should be preserved wherever possible. Vegetated areas along stream and river banks stabilize the banks, provide fish and wildlife habitat, filter pollutants and excess nutrients from the water, store excess water during storm events, and minimize sedimentation. We recommend planting disturbed areas with native riparian species. For maximum benefits on water quality and bank stabilization, riparian areas should not be mowed.

ENDANGERED SPECIES COMMENTS: We noted that several access roads are proposed to reach portions of the transmission line. Some of these roads are on existing forest roads but many appear to be new roads built as extensions off of the existing roads. They also are in

extremely forested areas. We could not surmise whether these access road areas were included in the numbers given in the proposal when figuring up the amount of mist-net sites needed. If these areas were not included within the acreage of disturbance for the project, additional mist-net sites might be warranted.

The proposed project lies within the range of the Federally threatened **bald eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephlus*). If any nests are located within ½ mile of the project site, further coordination with this office is necessary.

The map seemed to indicate that your project boundary extends out into the Ohio River. There are three mussel species that would be of concern. The proposed project also lies within the range of the **pink mucket pearly mussel**, (*Lampsilis abrupta*), a Federally-listed endangered species. The mussel prefers rivers with strong currents in shallow to deep water with substrates composed of boulders, rubble, gravel, sand or silt. This mussel is found in the Ohio River from ORM 161.7 to ORM 341.0 and the lower Muskingum River in Morgan and Washington Counties. If this project is expected to impact the Ohio or lower Muskingum Rivers, further coordination with this office is necessary. If no impacts to the Ohio or lower Muskingum Rivers are expected, no further coordination will be necessary.

The proposed project lies within the range of the **fanshell** (*Cyprogenia stegaria*) a Federally-listed endangered species and the **sheepnose** (*Plethobasus cyphyus*), a Federal candidate species. They inhabit areas with sand or gravel substrate and also prefer areas with riffles. It is possible that these species occur in or near the project area. We recommend that a survey for mussels within the project area and for 500 feet downstream of the site be conducted to determine if these species are present. If mussels are found within the project area, we recommend that construction occur 500 to 1000 feet upstream of the mussels, or 50 feet downstream of them. In addition, while the project is being constructed, silt screens should be utilized to minimize disturbance to the mussels.

This technical assistance letter is submitted in accordance with provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C.661 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and is consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy. This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document.

If you have any questions regarding our response or if you need additional information, please contact Angela Zimmerman at extension 22.

Sincerely,

Mary Knapp

Mary Knapp, Ph.D.
Field Supervisor

cc: ODNR, DOW, SCEA Unit, Columbus, OH

AMP OHIO
American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

January 31, 2007

Dr. Mary Knapp
United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service – Ecological Services
6950 Americana Parkway, Suite H
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-4127

Re: **AMP Generating Station Update Information**

Dear Dr. Knapp:

Thank you for your response to AMP- Ohio's request for review of the Indiana bat survey plan at the AMP-Ohio Letart Falls site in Meigs County. This letter is intended to provide Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) with updated project information and to acknowledge receipt of your comments.

Selection of the Letart Falls site was made after a lengthy and thorough siting study which included portions of the six states within and adjacent to AMP-Ohio's member service areas. The siting study will be summarized in the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) application. Fortunately, the proposed Letart falls site is not heavily wooded. The lower terrace area where the power generation equipment will be built is free of trees and will only require grading. The landfill area does contain some woodland but, as aerial photography illustrates, there is a large cleared area which will be used to the maximum extent to avoid impacts to trees.

Solid waste siting rules do not allow a landfill to built within 1,000 feet of a 100 gallon per minute aquifer, meaning that the landfill cannot be placed in the lower terrace area next to the power plant. The only alternative is to place the landfill in the high ground to the east which contains some headwater streams. Placement of the landfill within this area and its configuration was undertaken in coordination with the Ohio EPA (who expressed concerns over one particular stream) and with careful consideration of the results of the site wetland and stream delineation. Where possible, Class III streams were avoided and their riparian buffers preserved. AMP- Ohio will shortly submit an individual Section 10/404 Permit Application to the US Army Corps of Engineers for the project. This will also

AMP-Ohio 2600 Airport Drive Columbus, Ohio 43219 • **Phone:** 614/337-6222 • **Fax:** 614/337-6220 • www.amp-ohio.org

require submittal of a 401 Water Quality Certification to the Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water. These submittals will describe in detail the measures undertaken by AMP- Ohio to avoid, minimize and where necessary mitigate for impacts to streams and wetlands.

An advantage of this site is that it is close to available transmission line connection. The transmission line corridor for the project will total approximately 5 miles and will require a line that connects with the existing Muskingum-Sporn 345 kV transmission line north of the site. The route for the transmission line interconnection was decided using a route selection study that weighed the many competing criteria including cultural resources, ecology, land use, aesthetics, slope stability, span length, accessibility, property availability, cost, and engineering practicality. The preferred route is one that AMP- Ohio has decided will provide the optimum route after consideration of all the siting criteria. The transmission line is the subject of a separate OPSB Application in which more detail of the route selection, construction methods, and ecological details will be provided.

Until recently it was unusual to present tower locations and access routes this early in the permitting process. However, AMP- Ohio is sensitive to the concerns of the Service with respect to threatened and endangered species, streams, woodland and sediment and erosion control. Therefore, tower placement and access route considerations have been included in our preliminary studies. Towers were placed to minimize erosion and sedimentation potential, stream valleys are spanned, and access routes were "roughed in" to maximize use of existing hard surfaced roads, driveways and forest tracks (or old logging routes). To the maximum extent, access routes avoid stream crossings. Where crossings are unavoidable, AMP- Ohio will use one of three crossing methods depending on stream quality. These methods are contained within the Rainwater and Land Development Manual and will be detailed in the Corps and 401 Permit Applications and will form the basis of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for the project.

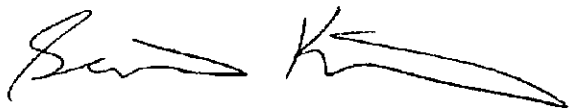
The access routes should still be considered preliminary as access rights are not secure, and the routes were selected from topographic maps (USGS and project specific LIDAR derived maps) and aerial photographs. Because of this a precise acreage of woodland impact has not been developed and is not included in the consideration of sites for mist net survey.

AMP- Ohio is currently coordinating with the Service (through the Elkins, West Virginia branch) on a mussel survey of the project site. The survey was completed recently and a final report is ready for submittal within a few days. The results of the survey will be provided to the Service, ODNR, OPSB, and Corps of Engineers in the appropriate applications. Prior to the survey, AMP-Ohio, through its consultants URS and EA, submitted a survey plan for approval to the Service. The plan was approved with modifications and was executed.

AMP- Ohio has not identified bald eagle nests on the site, and to date there are no published records of such nests within ½ mile of the project.

AMP- Ohio is pleased to provide additional information to the service and welcomes additional questions and comments on the project. Note that AMP-Ohio will be submitting two OPSB Applications (one for generation and one for transmission), a Section 10/404 Corps Permit Application, an Individual 401 Water Quality Certification, an NPDES Permit, and a Landfill PTI in early 2007. AMP- Ohio has submitted to Ohio EPA a PSD Air Permit Application in May 2006. Please feel free to call with any further questions.

Sincerely,



Scott Kiesewetter

Manager of New Plant Engineering

American Municipal Power- Ohio, Inc.

ATTACHMENT B

ADDENDUM
REPORT FOR
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY
PROPOSED BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY,
LETART TOWNSHIP, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO

Submitted to:

URS Corporation
22 East 7th Street, Suite 2300
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Submitted by:

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions
8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203
West Chester, Ohio 45069

Jeannine Kreinbrink, MA, RPA
Principal Investigator

Revised November 1, 2006

ABSTRACT

URS Corporation requested a Phase I cultural resources survey of an approximately 1,000 acre Study Area for a Baseload Generating Facility, located in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. The project area includes both upland terrain and terraces of the Ohio River. The study area lies in the Unglaciated Plateau of southern Ohio. The Study Area includes approximately 1,000 acres, of which approximately 495 acres constitutes the Upper Landfill Portion of the project area, and 505 acres the Lower Terrace Portion of the project area. This Addendum report covers the archaeological survey of the Upper Landfill Portion of the project and a 26 pole transmission line corridor that extends north from the Lower Terrace project area. The archaeology survey of the Lower Terrace is discussed in the previously submitted main report. The Cultural Resources Literature Review also is contained in the main report and encompasses both project areas discussed in this Addendum.

The project, a proposed Baseload generating facility, requires review in accordance with regulations of the Ohio Power Siting Board. The archaeological investigations are carried out in accordance with regulations put forth by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and attendant regulations of Survey Area 106 (National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended).

The archaeological survey of the 26 pole transmission line corridor included walkover and shovel testing when possible. The investigation found eroded soils and logged hillslopes. No cultural resources were documented. No further investigation is recommended for the transmission line corridor.

The Upper Landfill Project Area survey included surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and walkover of sloped woodland. The testing documented two twentieth century house sites (33MS546, 33MS547), and three small prehistoric archaeological sites (33MS548-550). One of the house sites, 33MS546, also contains a small dilapidated, one room house (MEG-709-12). Neither the archaeological sites nor the standing building are archaeologically or historically significant and none are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigations are recommended for sites 33MS546-550.

The two standing houses that are possibly over 50 years old (the Sue Beegle house on the east side of Hill Road; not assessed yet or assigned an OHI number and the Red House MEG-709-12) will be described in more detail and evaluated in a separate Historic Resources Report. However, neither appears to be historically or structurally significant.

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INTRODUCTION

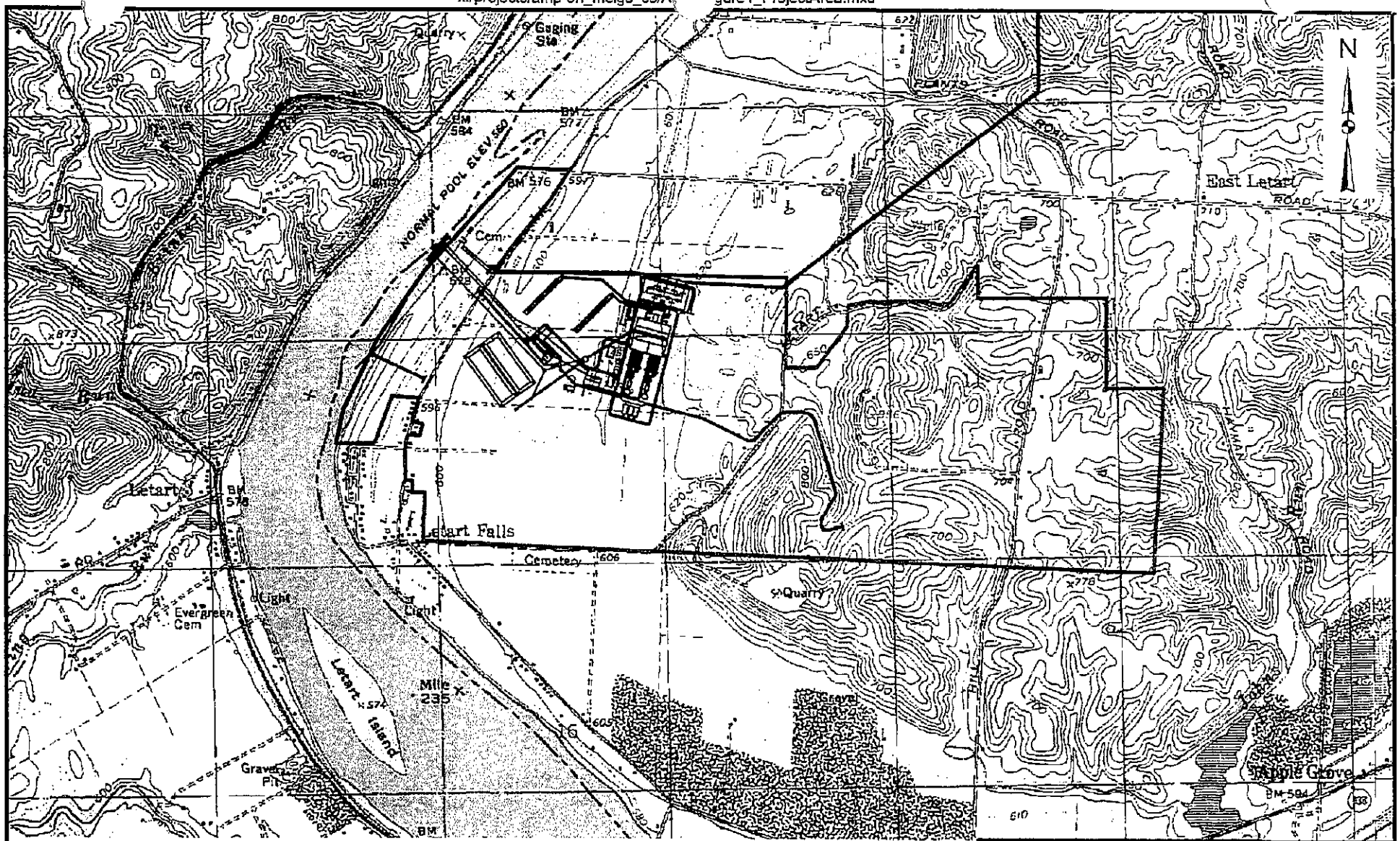
URS Corporation requested a Phase I archaeology survey of approximately 1,000 acres located in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio (Figure 1). The project area is situated in the Allegheny Plateau physiographic region and includes both upland and river terrace settings. The Lower Terrace project area consists of approximately 505 acres and was discussed in the overall report for the project (Kreinbrink 2006). The Upper Landfill Area includes 495 acres and is discussed in this report. A 26 pole transmission line corridor is also described in this Addendum Report. AMP Ohio requested the survey through URS Corporation in anticipation of coordination with the Ohio Power Siting Board. The project is conducted in accordance with both federal (36CFR800. NHPA 1966, as amended) and Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO 1994, as amended) regulations regarding the conduct of cultural resources investigations.

Ms. Jeannine Kreinbrink, of Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, serves as Principal Investigator and Field Director for the project. Fieldwork took place between March and the end of June 2006. She was assisted by crew chiefs Mr. Doug Von Strohe and Mr. Jason Hutchinson. Field crew included Ms. Angie Paolucci, Mr. Shawn Fahrenbach, and Mr. Baird Ullrey. Ms. Kreinbrink conducted the literature review at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in Columbus, Ohio over several occasions between December 2005 and January 2006. Fieldwork methodology was worked out with the OHPO at a meeting on December 14, 2005. The Cultural Resources Literature Review and Background Survey Areas are contained in the overall report (Kreinbrink 2006) and are not repeated in this Addendum.

The Upper Landfill Area is generally rectangular and encompasses approximately 495 acres (Figure 1). Hill Road bisects this area from north-south and was used to divide the project area into East and West sides of Hill Road for survey purposes. The terrain is heavily dissected with narrow ridges and steep side slopes. The central part of the project area includes one broader ridge on the east side of Hill Road and long ridges on the west side. Beyond the central area, the terrain shifts to narrow, eroded ridges separated by steep and eroding ravines.

The 26 pole transmission line corridor begins on the north side of the Lower Terrace and proceeds northward (Figures 1 and 2). The terrain is heavily dissected and many of the pole locations are situated on steep side slopes. Vegetation was primarily secondary growth that included dense brambles, honeysuckle, and poison ivy. Several areas were covered in dense stands of young trees planted too close together after past logging activities.

x:/projects/amp-oh_meigs_co/A gure1_ProjectArea.mxd



LEGEND:

- Power Plant
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Archaeology Survey Extent

0 2,000 4,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)

AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
OVERVIEW OF ENTIRE PROJECT AREA

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

RESEARCH DESIGN

A Phase I survey is designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological sites within a project area using sampling procedures approved by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) and federal guidelines. The sampling procedure includes such techniques as shovel testing, and surface reconnaissance when possible.

The Background Survey Areas and Literature Review are included in the main report for this project (Kreinbrink 2006). No previously documented archaeological or historical sites are noted for either the Upper Landfill Area or the 26 pole transmission line corridor. A review of the older topographic maps for the Upper Landfill Area (Figures 4 and 5 in Kreinbrink 2006) show two structures in the Upper Landfill Area at the end of a long farm lane in the West Survey Area. These will be shown to correspond to the location of site 33MS546. One structure is shown on Figures 4 and 5 (in Kreinbrink 2006) on the east side of Hill Road, in the East Survey Area. This location now contains a modern house that is less than 50 years old.

METHODS

Field Methods

The field methods employed techniques recommended by the OHPO Guidelines (1994) and amended recommendations provided at a meeting in early 1998. Survey of the Upper Landfill project area and the Transmission Line Corridor included a combination of investigative techniques. These include walkover, surface reconnaissance survey, and shovel testing. The scope of work was discussed in a meeting with the OHPO on December 15, 2005. As determined in that meeting, the survey of the Upper Landfill is based on the following methodology.

The goal of the archaeological survey of the Upper Landfill Area is to document the presence/absence of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and make recommendations regarding their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The project area was divided into potentially testable areas based on terrain and probability of encountering archaeological sites. Each potentially testable area was walked to assess slope, identify shovel testable areas, and look for above ground/visible cultural features such as stone walls, wells/cisterns, or rock overhangs.

A project area walkover was conducted over the remainder of the project area including ridge slopes and ravines. A walkover survey is designed to provide information on topography, setting, and to search for features such as walls, cisterns/well, rock overhangs, domestic vegetation, or other indicators of cultural resources. The archaeologists walk within visual distance of each other throughout a project area. They note the locations of any resources such as those noted above that may need further investigation, and document vegetation and slope.

Any agricultural fields with greater than 30% ground surface visibility were subjected to a surface reconnaissance. The crew walked in transects less than 5 meters apart and marked artifact locations with pin flags. Site concentrations were mapped onto project maps. Artifacts were collected by site and locational provenience.

Shovel testing began in each area with the presumption that it would take place at 15 meter intervals. If tests showed eroded or disturbed soils then testing was lengthened to 20 meter intervals.

Except in highly eroded areas, each test was 50 cm in diameter and excavated 10cm into subsoil or 50 cm in depth. All soil was sifted through 1/4 inch wire mesh. Data on each test including soil profile (depth, Munsell soil color, soil type), location, setting, and presence/absence of artifacts were noted on shovel test forms. Artifacts were bagged by shovel test coordinate.
A shovel test was excavated at any archaeological site found in a plowed area that had more than two artifacts. These tests followed the test parameters described above and recorded data on stratigraphy and depth of plowzone for the recorded sites.

The transmission line corridor for the most part followed highly dissected, wooded terrain. Most of it had been logged and sustained dense underbrush and secondary growth that made passage difficult. The field crew hiked in to each pole location as indicated on project maps. Most locations were marked by a pole and marker with the pole number. If slope allowed, a shovel test was excavated.

Artifact Analysis

Prehistoric Artifacts: Artifact analysis included several steps; washing and sorting, catalog preparation, and analysis. Artifacts are listed in the Results Survey Area text. Analysis of the lithic artifacts includes the following tasks:

- identification of raw materials when possible,
- description of morphological characteristics,
- macroscopic examination for evidence of utilization, and
- artifact type description based on physical attributes and assigned functional names such as drill, scraper, and so forth.

In-depth debitage analysis was not included at this level of investigation. References such as Justice (1987) were used for identification of diagnostic projectile points. DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998) provided reference information on chert raw material types.

Analysis of prehistoric artifact assemblages may be used to infer site function, seasonality of occupation settlement patterns and other aspects of prehistoric activities. However, at a Phase I level of investigations, assemblages typically include small amounts of material from spatially separated shovel tests or surface collection transects. At the Phase I level, prehistoric materials provide some information about chronological/cultural affiliation when possible, raw materials usage, and some data on site function. The resulting information is combined with data on site

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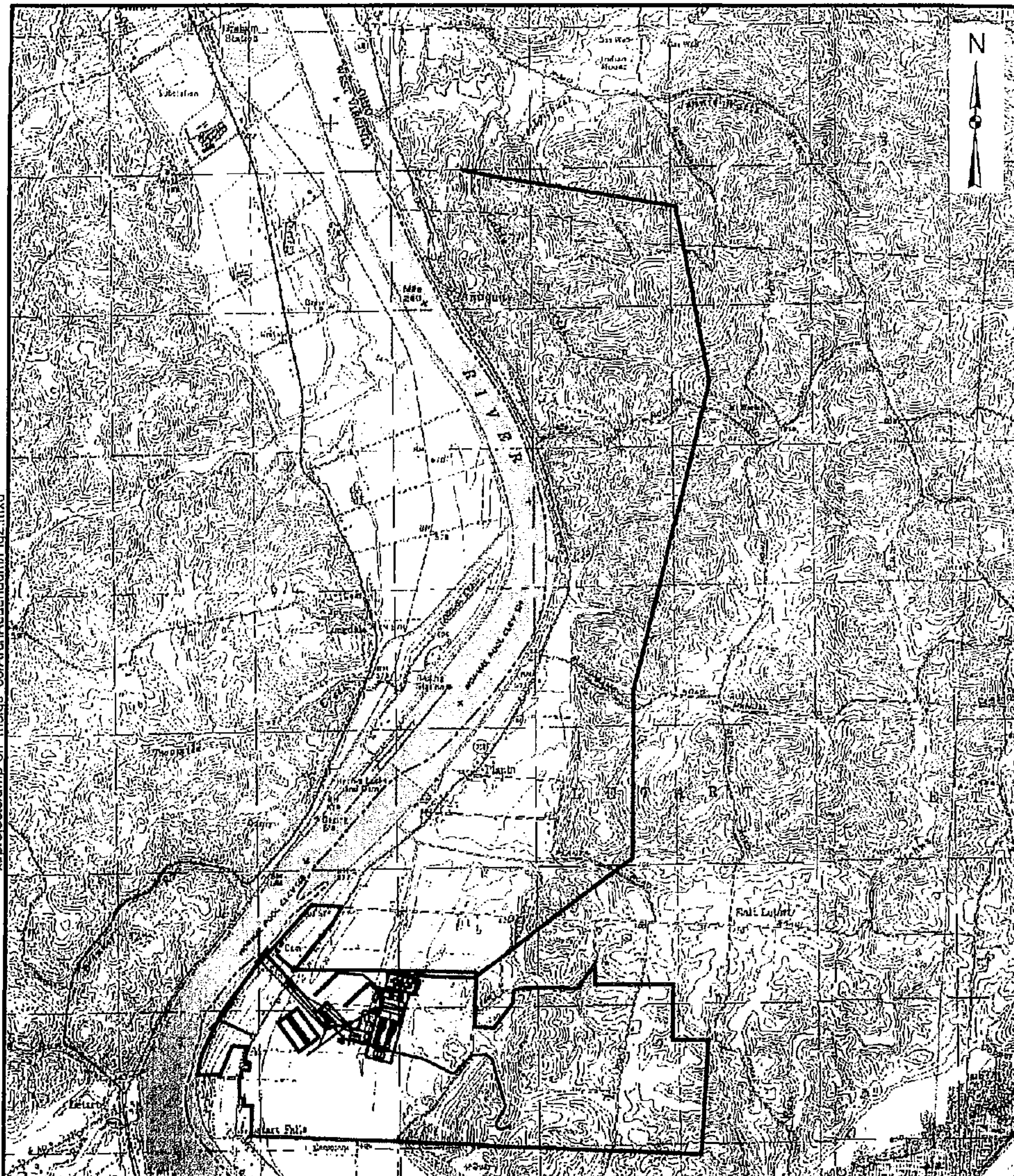

LEGEND:

Proposed Transmission Line

Archaeology Survey Extent

Power Plant

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH
(1968, photorevised 1987)

AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 2
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE

JOB NO. 14946376

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integrity and regional comparisons to make recommendations on potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Period Artifacts: Historic archaeologists have begun to use material culture to discern how patterns in the archaeological record may provide data on cultural patterns such as economics, social change, ethnicity, and human choices and behavior (c.f. Miller 1991; Miller et al 2000; Majeswki and O'Brien1987; Cheek and Friedlander 1990; Spencer-Wood 1987).

Phase I artifact recovery methods at rural historic sites routinely include artifacts recovered from surface reconnaissance or from patterned shovel testing. These techniques are designed to provide a sample from which to make inferences about site function, chronology, and to answer research questions designed to determine whether further investigation is warranted.

RESULTS

This Addendum Report covers the archaeological survey of two portions of the Meigs County Baseload Generating Station project; a 26 pole transmission line corridor and the Upper Landfill Area. Each is described below regarding survey coverage and results. Selected photos are included in Appendix 1.

26 Pole Transmission line Corridor

This overhead transmission line corridor consists of single poles that will be installed in a corridor that extends northward from the Lower Terrace project area toward the small community of Antiquity to the north (Figure 3, photos in Appendix 1). The field crew hiked to each proposed pole location and attempted excavation of a shovel test. Fieldwork took place in August 2006. Many locations were very difficult to access due to past logging activities. Secondary growth was dense and included brambles, closely planted small trees, honeysuckle, and undergrowth including extensive poison ivy. Testing found eroded soils and no evidence of cultural materials. The Transmission line Corridor archaeological survey and walkover did not document any cultural resources. Due to the terrain and eroded nature of the ridges and side slopes, the corridor as a whole is unlikely to contain significant cultural resources. No further investigation is recommended for the Transmission line Corridor.

Upper Landfill Project Area

The archaeological survey of the Upper Landfill Area took place in June 2006. The project area was divided first into two areas, designated the East Side of Hill Road and the West Side of Hill Road (Figure 4). Each is described below regarding survey coverage and results. Selected photos are included in Appendix 1.

East Side of Hill Road

The East Side of Hill Road contains six individual properties (Table 1). Each is summarized in Table 1 and then described below regarding survey coverage and results.

Table 1. East Side of Hill Road Property Summary.

PLAT #/OWNER	ACREAGE	SURVEY COVERAGE	RESULTS
1/Shelly Materials	43	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
2/ C. Ransom	2	Shovel Testing	No sites documented
3,4,5/ C. Norris	.5/.5./.89	Shovel Testing	No sites documented
12/P. Greene	3.53	NO TESTING	NO TESTING
13/ S. Beegle	67.423	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
43/ Z. or W. Beegle	.775	Shovel testing	No sites documented
9/JELM Enterprises	26.3	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented

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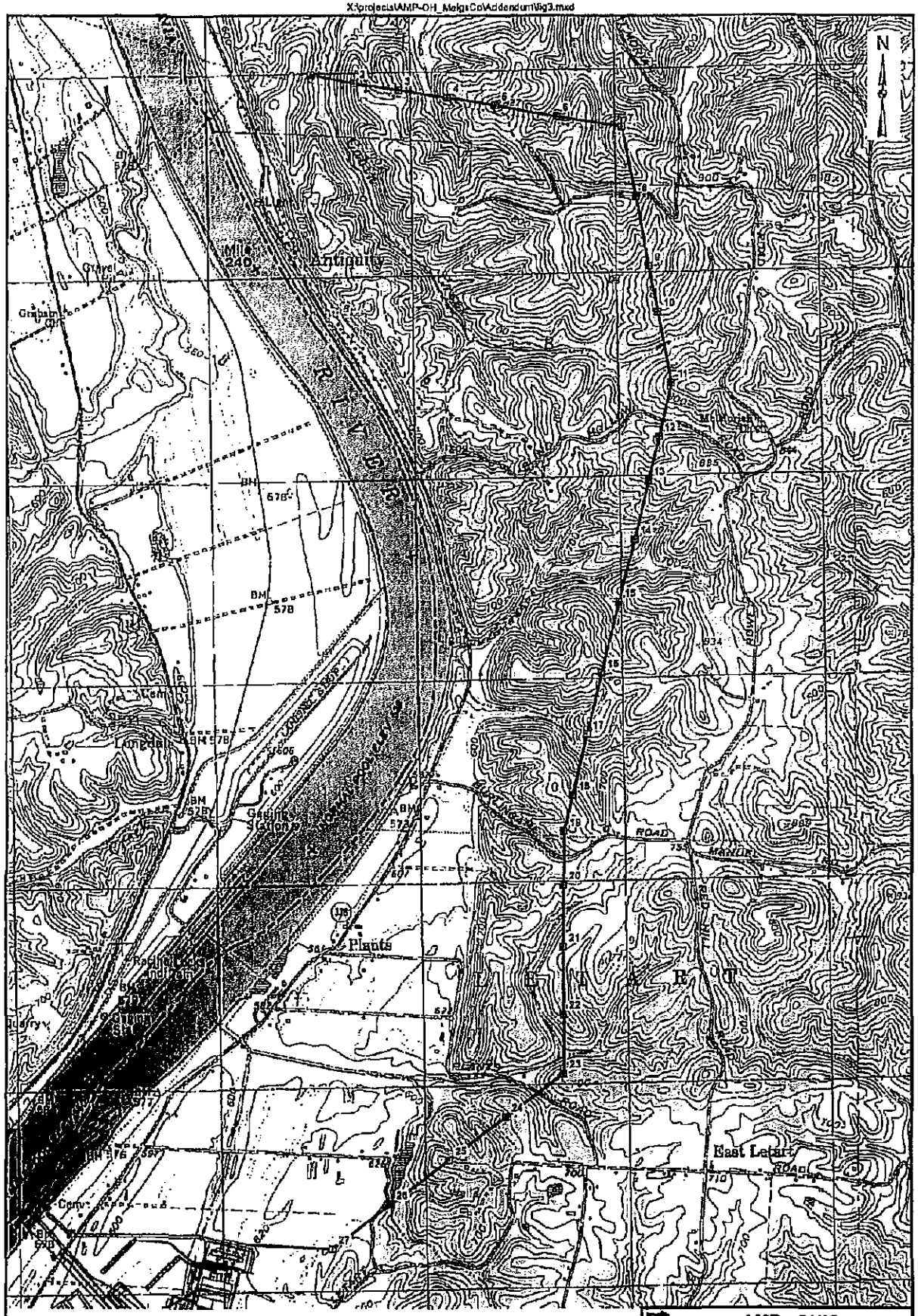

LEGEND:

- Proposed Transmission Line Route
- Power Plant
- Proposed Pole Location

0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Scale in Feet

0 200 400 800
Scale in Meters

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)

AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 3
PROPOSED TRANSMISSION
LINE AND POLE LOCATIONS

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LEGEND:
Archaeology Site Locations
Archaeology Survey Extent
Properties
Eastern Areas Not Surveyed
Archaeology Survey Sections
Power Plant
0 50 100 200
Scale in Meters
0 250 500 1,000
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USDA Farm Service Agency
National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2004
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 4
UPPER TERRACE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS
JOB NO. 14946376
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Shelly Materials Property. The Shelly Materials parcel (Parcel 1-East Side Hill Road) consists of approximately 43 acres of dissected upland, in the southeast portion of the Upper Landfill Project Area (Figure 4). This parcel is east of Hill Road and forms the southeastern corner of the project area. The generally rectangular parcel is all wooded. It consists primarily of a steep ravine covered in secondary woods and scrubby underbrush that includes abundant poison ivy, sumac, briars, and wild rose. The field crew walked the Shelly Materials property and excavated shovel tests on any benches or relatively level areas.

They found a small, modern trash dump at the head of the ravine, but it is not documented as an archaeological site. No evidence of rock overhangs, or above ground features such as rock walls or springhouses were found.

Throughout the 43 acres, the field crew excavated a total of 43 shovel tests. Nine shovel tests excavated at the top of the ravine, near Hill Road found a fairly consistent but shallow 10YR 5/4 silt loam surface layer (average less than 20 cm) over 7.5 YR 5/6 silty clay subsoil.

Except for eight shovel tests excavated at the bottom of the main ravine, the remainder of the shovel tests found little evidence of topsoil. These tests encountered silty clay at the surface. The tests varied between clay of a similar color/tone as the silt loam seen at the top of the ravine (10YR 5/4) and 10YR 4/6 silty clay. The subsoil is a consistent 7/5YR 5/6 silty clay, similar to that found on the higher elevation.

The eight shovel tests dug along the base of the ravine encountered darker soil, although retaining a high clay content. The thin surface layer (average 10cm) varied between 10YR 4/3, 10YR 3/2, and 10YR 4/4. Only two tests along the edge of the creek had a silt loam surface layer. These tests had a shallow surface layer of 5-10 cm of 10YR 4/4 silt loam. The second soil layer was up to 10 cm of 10YR 4/6 silt loam. These layers overlay the subsoil of 10YR 4/4 silty clay that was reached no deeper than 20 cm below the ground surface.

None of the testing in the Shelly Property produced any cultural materials. As noted above modern glass, metal scraps, and appliance fragments were seen on the surface at the top of the ravine and some had filtered down the slope.

No cultural resources were recovered in the Shelly Materials (Parcel 1) property and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for the Shelly Materials property in the East Side Hill Road project area.

Ransom Property. This is a two acre parcel located on the east side of Hill Road, just at the north end of the Shelly Property (Parcel 2 on Figure 4). The property is rectangular with a level area adjacent to Hill Road, a steep slope to the east, and a small level area down slope at the east end of the parcel. The modern house and garage sit close to Hill Road. The yard is in mowed grass. A small pond and shelter site on the small level area at the east end of the property at the bottom of the hill. A small garden (15 x 20 meters) is just northeast of the house. The garden was planted in vegetables, had 30-50% surface visibility and was surface collected. Outside of the

garden, five shovel tests were excavated around the yard, both to the front and rear of the house. Four of the five shovel tests exhibited disturbed soil profiles. One shovel test to the east (rear of the house) produced 19 cm of 10YR 4/2 silt loam over 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam to at least 30 cm. The other tests contained mixed upper and lower soil layers, along with gravel fill. The yard adjacent to Hill Road had evidently been graded and smoothed for construction of the Ransom House. The Ransom property does not contain any significant cultural resources. The standing structures are less than 50 years old (built in 1974) and will not require a separate historic evaluation. No further investigation is recommended for the Ransom property.

Norris Property. The Norris property consists of three small parcels (#3,4,5 on the east side of Hill Road) (Figure 4). The parcel closest to Hill Road (#5) is approximately .89 acres in size and contains a small house and garage. This property is relatively level along Hill Road then slopes down to the eastern edge of the property. The yard is in mowed grass with a few scattered trees. Parcels 3 and 4 are each approximately 1/2 acre in size. Both consist of steeply sloped, wooded land and were walked but not shovel tested. Mr. Norris stayed with the field crew during the entire testing of his yard. He reported the location of his septic leach field in the rear yard, and the location of an old garden plot in the northwest corner, north of the garage. He also pointed out the location of a previous barn/outbuilding in the southeast corner of parcel #5.

A telephone pole along Hill Road was used as the primary datum for the shovel testing grid. Three transects were laid out, perpendicular to Hill Road. Five shovel tests were excavated in the northern transect, four in the central transect, and four were attempted in the southern transect.

Shovel tests that exhibited disturbance include two in the vicinity of the leach field, the two tests immediately to the east of the house and garage, and two of the other three tests in the southern line. This included the furthest east in what was reported as an old barn location. This test encountered gravel and disturbed soil.

The testing of the Norris property found no significant archaeological resources. The standing structures on the Norris property are less than 50 years old (built 1970s to early 1980s) and will not require a separate historic evaluation. No further investigation is recommended for the three Norris parcels.

Greene Property. This 3.53 acre parcel was excluded from the archaeological survey at the request of the property owner (Parcel 12 on Figure 4). Given that no other significant cultural resources have been documented on the east side of Hill Road, the Greene property is unlikely to contain significant archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for the Greene property. The standing structures on the Greene property are less than 50 years old (built 1984) and will not require a separate historic evaluation. No further investigation is recommended for the Greene property.

Sue Beegle Property. This property is the largest on the east side of Hill Road (Parcel 13 on East Side Hill Road, Figure 4). The ridge top extends east from Hill Road as a broad, relatively level

ridge. However, it quickly becomes dissected and thin finger ridges extend east and north (Figure 4). The pasture areas are in scrubby grasses. The Beegle House is a small bungalow that was built in 1952. Its structure significance will be assessed in a separate document that will include the visual impacts to surrounding historical structures. The Beegle family refused permission to test in their yard between the house and the barn. This excluded an area along Hill Road that extended 30 meters east of the road and between 30-40 meters along the road between the house and barn. The first 10 meters along Hill Road is disturbed from buried waterline and other buried utilities. Testing was conducted on the south side of the Beegle house, to within 10 meters of the house. Testing was also conducted to the east, within 10 meters of the house. None of these tests recovered any cultural material.

The Beegle family also refused permission for testing of a dirt airstrip that runs east-west along one of the narrow ridges that extend out from the main ridge (Figure 4). Inspection of the airstrip found graded soil that appeared to be stripped to the subsoil. Shovel testing on either side of the airstrip confirmed the eroded/stripped nature of the soil on this narrow ridge spur.

A narrow north trending finger ridge contained a thick brushy patch that covered more than half an acre. Eighteen shovel tests were excavated on this north, thorny ridge, but produced no cultural resources. Otherwise, most of the ridge top and narrow spurs have been mowed up to the edge of the slope. The land is rolling pasture that is mowed for hay.

Including the 18 tests noted above, a total of 228 shovel tests were dug throughout the S. Beegle property. They extended in a grid pattern at 15 meter intervals away from Hill Road and then extended out each of the narrow ridge spurs. Sloped areas were walked to look for above ground resources such as springhouses or rock walls, or for rock overhangs. No above ground features or rock overhangs were noted.

The testing found a consistent soil type on both the larger ridge and on the narrow ridge spurs. The surface layer was silt loam or silty clay loam in the 10YR 5/4-4/4 range. For most of the larger ridge near Hill Road, an Ap, plowzone layer was found that averaged 26 cm in depth. The subsoil ranged from silty clay loam to silty clay in the 10YR 6/6, 5/6, 5/8 range. A more eroded profile was found out on the narrow ridge spurs, with subsoil being reached in less than 20 cm in virtually all these tests. No cultural resources were recovered from any of the shovel tests.

No cultural resources were recovered in the S. Beegle (Parcel 13) property. The property contains one standing house. The S. Beegle house will be assessed in a separate historic resources report that will cover the entire project area. No further investigation is recommended for the S. Beegle property in the East Side Hill Road project area.

Zane and/or Wendy Beegle Property. This small parcel of approximately .775 acres is situated along the north edge of the project area, on the east side of Hill Road (Parcel 43 on Figure 4). Seven shovel tests were excavated around the small Beegle house and 34 tests were excavated, all at 15 meter intervals, in the wooded area east of the house. This overlaps slightly with the larger S. Beegle property (Parcel 13 on Figure 4). All of the seven tests in the vicinity of the

house contained only mixed silty clay and silty clay loam. The testing conducted in the wooded area east of the house found extensive 4-wheeler paths and eroded soil. From north to south, the soil type graded from one type to a different subsoil type. Toward the north side of the ridge, the soil is generally a 10YR 4/6 silt loam over 10/7.5 YR 5/8 silty clay loam. To the south, the soil lightens up to a 10YR 5/3 silt loam over 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam. None of the testing on the Z. Beegle property (Parcel 43 on Figure 4) documented any cultural material.

No cultural resources were recovered in the Z. or W. Beegle (Parcel 43) property and it contains no above ground resources over 50 years old. No further investigation is recommended for the Z. or W. Beegle property in the East Side Hill Road project area.

JELM Property. This 26.3 acre property is situated in the northeast corner of the project area (Parcel 9 on East Side of Hill Road, Figure 4). This Survey Area is heavily wooded and contains ATV trails throughout the area. Shovel testing began at the JELM datum marked on Figure 4 (in Parcel 9-East Side of Hill Road) and proceeded to the southwest toward the Z. Beegle property, following the curve of the ridge. This wooded ridge was surrounded by slope. A total of 51 shovel tests were excavated. The tests found similar soil to the remainder of the ridgetops, with generally 10YR 4/4-5/4 silt loam over 10YR or 7/5YR 5/8 silty clay or silty clay loam subsoil. Erosion was more evident toward the edges of the ridge or in the ATV paths. What appears to be an old Ap was found to average about 22 cm in depth along the center of the ridge. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials except for one piece of modern container glass.

No cultural resources were recovered in the JELM (Parcel 9) property and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for the JELM property in the East Side Hill Road project area.

West Side of Hill Road

The West Side of Hill Road includes five large parcels, three of which consist primarily of sloping hillsides. This half of the upper Landfill project area stretches between Hill Road on the east to Cemetery Road on the west (Figure 4). The acreage of the West Side is approximately 210 acres. The terrain consists of highly dissected ridges with steeply sloping sides and narrow ravines. Because of the lack of small parcels, the West Side of Hill Road was divided by landform for survey purposes (Figure 4). A total of 18 survey areas were delineated on the West side of Hill Road based on topographic setting. They are summarized in Table 2 and described below regarding survey methods and results.

Table 2. Survey Area Summary of West Side Hill Road.

SURVEY AREA	ACREAGE	SURVEY COVERAGE	RESULTS
1	10.7	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
2	9.0	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
3	1.8	Walkover only	No sites documented
4	4.6	Surface recon. and shovel testing	No sites documented
5	6.9	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
6	7.1	Surface recon. and shovel testing	See 13B
7	2.3	Surface recon. and shovel testing	No sites documented
7A	2.5	Surface recon. and shovel testing	No sites documented
7B	2.0	Surface recon. and shovel testing	No sites documented
8	1.3	Shovel testing	No sites documented
9	0.5	Walkover only	No sites documented
10	0.8	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
11	0.3	Walkover only	No sites documented
12	3.7	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
13	0.5	Walkover	No sites documented
13A	0.5	Walkover	No sites documented
13B	1.7	Walkover and shovel testing	33MS546/MEG-709-12
14	0.7	Walkover	No sites documented
14A	0.5	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
15	6.3	Walkover	No sites documented
17	2.3	Walkover and shovel testing	No sites documented
18	1.9	Walkover and shovel testing	33MS547
20	12.3	Surface recon. and shovel testing	33MS548, 33MS549, 33MS550

Survey Area 1. This approximately 10.7 acre Survey Area is situated in the northeast portion of the project area and begins adjacent to the West Side of Hill Road (Figure 4). The eastern Survey Area is a long, narrow ridge top and lies adjacent to Hill Road and contains a house trailer, dog pens, and one pasture field south of the trailer. A long, narrow ridge spur runs off both the north and south ends of this ridge. These narrow ridges proceed from east to west. Survey coverage included a combination of walkover and shovel testing when possible.

Along Hill Road, the field south of the trailer was shovel tested in 20 meter intervals due to the compact, disturbed nature of the soil in this field. A total of 18 tests were dug in a grid 60 meters east-west by 100 meters north-south along Hill Road. They confirmed the disturbed nature of the soil, encountering compacted and mottled soil throughout the pasture. The testing found no artifacts or other cultural materials.

Sixteen tests were dug in the backyard of the trailer, also at 20 meter intervals, mainly to miss the septic leach system. These tests produced mottled and disturbed soils and a few modern artifacts plus coal and charcoal.

A single transect of shovel tests was excavated out each of the North and South ridges. Both ridges are heavily wooded with small locust trees and abundant wild rose and berry bushes. Both ridges have apparently been logged at some time in the past. Nine tests were dug at 20 meter intervals on the North Ridge and 14 on the South Ridge. All reached subsoil in less than 20 cm and most contained no topsoil, or mixed soils. Subsoil is generally a 10YR 5/8 silty clay. The surface soil layer where it was present, although shallow, is a 10YR 4/4-5/6 silt loam. A modern trash dump was noted near the end of the South Ridge, but is not recorded as an archaeological site.

Survey Area 1 exhibits disturbed and eroded soils. No cultural resources were documented in Area 1. No further investigation is recommended for Area 1. The standing buildings include a house trailer and are less than 50 years old. No separate historical documentation report is necessary.

Survey Area 2. This irregular survey area, of approximately 9 acres, is situated in the sloping northeastern Survey Area of the larger survey area, closer to Cemetery Road than Hill Road (Figure 4). It is a heavily wooded area with four narrow wooded Survey Areas leading out in all directions from a central point. Three of the four Survey Areas as well as the central area are too steep to be archaeologically tested. They were walked to look for above ground resources or rock overhangs. The northwestern Survey Area was a short (less than 100 meters) Survey Area of bottomland along an intermittent drainage. Four shovel tests were excavated in a single transect at 20 meter intervals in the narrow strip, starting near Cemetery Road and proceeding northeast. The tests found a shallow surface layer of 10YR 4/3 silty clay over 10YR 4/3-4/4 mottled silty clay to at least 50 cm. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 2 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 2.

Survey Area 3. Survey Area 3 is a small area of about 1.8 acres, as delineated on the topographic map, with a natural gas well on the only flat ground (Figure 4). The northern and eastern boundary are drainages, the other two edges are marked by steep slopes. This area is west of Ace Wolfe's house and east of Area 4. No shovel tests were dug as the only level area was clearly disturbed by the gas well installation. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 3 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 3.

Survey Area 4. Survey Area 4 is an irregular area of about 4.6 acres, bounded by wooded slopes that was surveyed by a combination of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing (Figure 4). The property owner had plowed several strips, each about 15 meters wide by 35 meters in length in slightly sloping pasture. Two shovel tests were excavated 15 meters apart in one small flat area that had not been plowed. Soils in the plowed areas was mottled, evidently subsoil was being disked up into the surface layer. The shovel tests revealed the following profile:

Surface layer	10YR 4/4 silty clay (9 cm in one test, 17 cm in test 2)
Second layer	10YR 4/3 silty clay
Subsoil	10YR 5/8 silty clay (reached by 23 cm in either test)

Survey Area 4 produced a few modern artifacts in the plowed fields that were not collected. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 4 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 4.

Survey Area 5. Survey Area 5 is a small irregular hilltop that encompasses an area about 6.9 acres in size. It is bounded on the south by a fenceline that marks the project boundary, on the east by Hill Road, and on the other edges by slope (Figure 4). The area is dissected and hilly along Hill Road and has a delineated wetland area in the southern portion. The largest flat area has a natural gas well and is visibly disturbed by installation of the well. One shovel test was excavated on a small knoll and two were excavated further south at the base of the knoll. The test on the knoll contained 20 cm of mottled 10YR 4/2-4/6 silt loam over at least 30 cm of 10YR 5/6-5/8 silty clay loam. The two tests in the lower ground contained no surface soil layer and contained only mottled 7/5YR 4/6-4/4 silty clay. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 5 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 5.

Survey Area 6. Survey Area 6 is a long narrow ridge of approximately 7.1 acres that includes steep side slopes in pasture. The ridge is marked by a graded/compacted farm lane that follows the crest of the ridge (Figure 4). Area 6 was surveyed primarily by surface reconnaissance. Long strips along the side slopes had been plowed. These and the dirt farm lane were walked and inspected for archaeological materials. Shovel testing was attempted on the narrow ridge crest adjacent to the farm lane but found highly compacted and mixed surface soil and subsoil.

At the west end of Area 6, between it and Area 13B, investigation documented a small red, frame house (the Red House site; 33MS546, MEG-709-12). Shovel testing was conducted to the east of the house. Slope precluded testing in the other directions. This site is discussed in Area 13B below because the house sits at the east edge of Area 13B.

Other than site 33MS546 discussed below, no other cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 6. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 6.

Survey Area 7. Area 7 includes areas 7, 7A, and 7B, all situated adjacent to the west side of Hill Road (Figure 4). Area 7 covers about 2.3 acres, Area 7A covers about 2.5 acres and Area 7B covers 2 acres of land. All three have a combination of gardens and pasture. Area 7 included two small tomato fields adjacent to Hill Road at its southern end. Area 7 begins at Wolfe's greenhouse, where WolfeDatum1 is shown on Figure 4, and extends south along Hill Road and then west along a narrow ridge. A maintained (graded/compacted) farm lane runs this ridge out to the west into Area 6. The south half of this ridge had been plowed. Shovel testing was conducted in Area 7 outside of the gardens and plowed strips. A total of 44 tests were excavated, and all exhibited eroded and mixed soils (a mixture of 10YR 5/6, 6/6, 5/3). This area had evidently been farmed over many decades. Between plowing and erosion, the surface soils and subsoil have become mixed. Area 7 produced no cultural resources.

Area 7A is a 2.5 acre Survey Area located along Hill Road and includes the house in which Ace Wolfe lives (Figure 4). The area is marked by slopes and disturbed ground along Hill Road. The area includes several small gardens or plowed areas and some mowed pasture. Four tests were excavated in the southern part that was not plowed. Two tests were excavated in the front yard of the Wolfe house (less than 50 years old). The rear yard of the house was disturbed with trash and exposed subsoil. All six tests exhibited compacted, disturbed soil profiles with mixed 10YR 4/3 and 10YR 5/8 silty clay.

Area 7B is a 2 acre area along Hill Road, approximately 130 meters north of the Wolfe house in Area 7A (Figure 4). This includes a grassy, fallow agricultural field that had 10-30% ground surface visibility. The remainder of the area slopes to the north and west. Three shovel tests were attempted, one in the field and two north of the field, about 10 meters off Hill Road. All three encountered subsoil at the ground surface and the soil was very compacted. It is evident that the field is no longer used for agricultural purposes because of erosion.

Areas 7, 7A, and 7B did not produce any cultural resources and it contains no above ground resources over 50 years old. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Areas 7, 7A, and 7B.

Survey Area 8. Survey Area 8 is a small, crescent shaped ridge that covers about 1.3 acres in the southern part of this project area (Figure 4). Nine shovel tests were excavated in a single transect off a tractor path that followed the narrow ridge. They were excavated at 15 and then 20 meters intervals once the eroded nature of the ridge was discerned. Subsoil was reached in all tests between 5 and 20 cm in depth. Subsoil is 10YR 5/8 silty clay. The surface layer was 10YR 4/4-4/6 silty clay, eroded. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 8 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 8.

Survey Area 9. This was a small ridge of only about .5 acre, noted on the topographic map (Figure 4). The field crew walked the area to find a small narrow, eroded ridge. No testing was conducted. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 9 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 9.

Survey Area 10. Survey Area 10 was a wooded area of about .8 acre, on a narrow ridgetop that was accessible by a tractor path (Figure 4). Some logging had been conducted around the edges of the ridge. The tractor path had been graded and no testing was conducted on the path, although its surface was inspected for artifacts. The whole ridge was covered in dense brambles, poison ivy and sumac, and other secondary growth resulting from the logging activities. Shovel testing began in the southeastern corner of the area and proceeded northwest, then northeast to follow the curved ridge. A total of nine shovel tests were excavated at 20 meter intervals, but none produced any cultural resources. All tests produced a similar soil profile (depths averaged).

0-12cm	10YR 4/3 silt loam humus layer
12-26cm	10YR 4/6 silt loam
26->36cm	10YR 5/8 silty clay

No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 10 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 10.

Survey Area 11. Similar to Survey Area 9, this small ridge that covered only about 1/3 of an acre was walked, but was too narrow and eroded for shovel testing. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 11 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 11.

Survey Area 12. This narrow ridge that covers about 3.7 acres is oriented in a southwest-northeast direction in the southwestern part of the project area. It was very inaccessible and covered with dense brambles, poison ivy and sumac, and other secondary growth probably resulting from past logging activities. Ten shovel tests were excavated along the ridgetop. They found eroded soils with a slightly different subsoil from some of the other ridgetops. Depth to subsoil averaged only 18 cm. Subsoil is a 10YR 6/6 silty clay for much of the ridge except at the northeastern end where it grades into the 10YR 5/8 silty clay seen elsewhere. The shallow surface layer for the most part is a 10YR 5/3 silt loam. No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 12 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 12.

Survey Area 13 (13, 13A, 13B). Survey Area 13 includes three small hilltops connected by sloping saddles (Figure 4). Area 13 is only about 1/2 acre in size and is surrounded by slope. This Survey Area had recently been bush hogged and plowed/scraped. There were also burned areas and modern trash piles. The area was walked and the ground surface examined but nothing was found.

Area 13A is also only about 1/2 acre in size and had also been bush hogged and disked. A surface reconnaissance was conducted but no cultural resources were found.

Area 13B is a narrow ridge that covers about 1.7 acres and consists of a dirt lane/tractor path that follows a narrow ridgetop away from the Red House site (33MS546/MEG-709-12). The road runs roughly north-south and ends at the steep down slope at the end of the ridge. It was too narrow to attempt shovel testing on either side of the dirt lane. The lane was inspected closely for artifacts but none were found.

Site 33MS546/MEG-709-12: The Red House site consists of a small, one room frame building, a modern trash dump, scattered modern trash, and no other cultural features (Figure 5). The standing house (MEG-709-12) will be evaluated in the separate Historic Resources Report for the overall Generating Station Project (report in progress). It is a small, one room balloon frame house (18x24 ft), with a single fireplace of brick. The building is vernacular in design with a simple gable roof, central side entrance, and no embellishments. It is in very poor condition.

The house is surrounded by modern trash. Shovel testing was conducted to the southeast and east of the building (Figure 5, photos in Appendix 1), but encountered only modern trash from the second half of the twentieth century, except for one small stoneware crock sherd. Although two

structures appear on the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps (Figures 4 and 5 in the overall report for this project; Kreinbrink 2006), no evidence of earlier occupation was found. No evidence for a second structure was found during investigation of the woods surrounding the house on the south and west. As noted above, except for a narrow ridge that constitutes the rest of Area 13B, the areas west and southwest of the house begin to slope steeply in those directions.

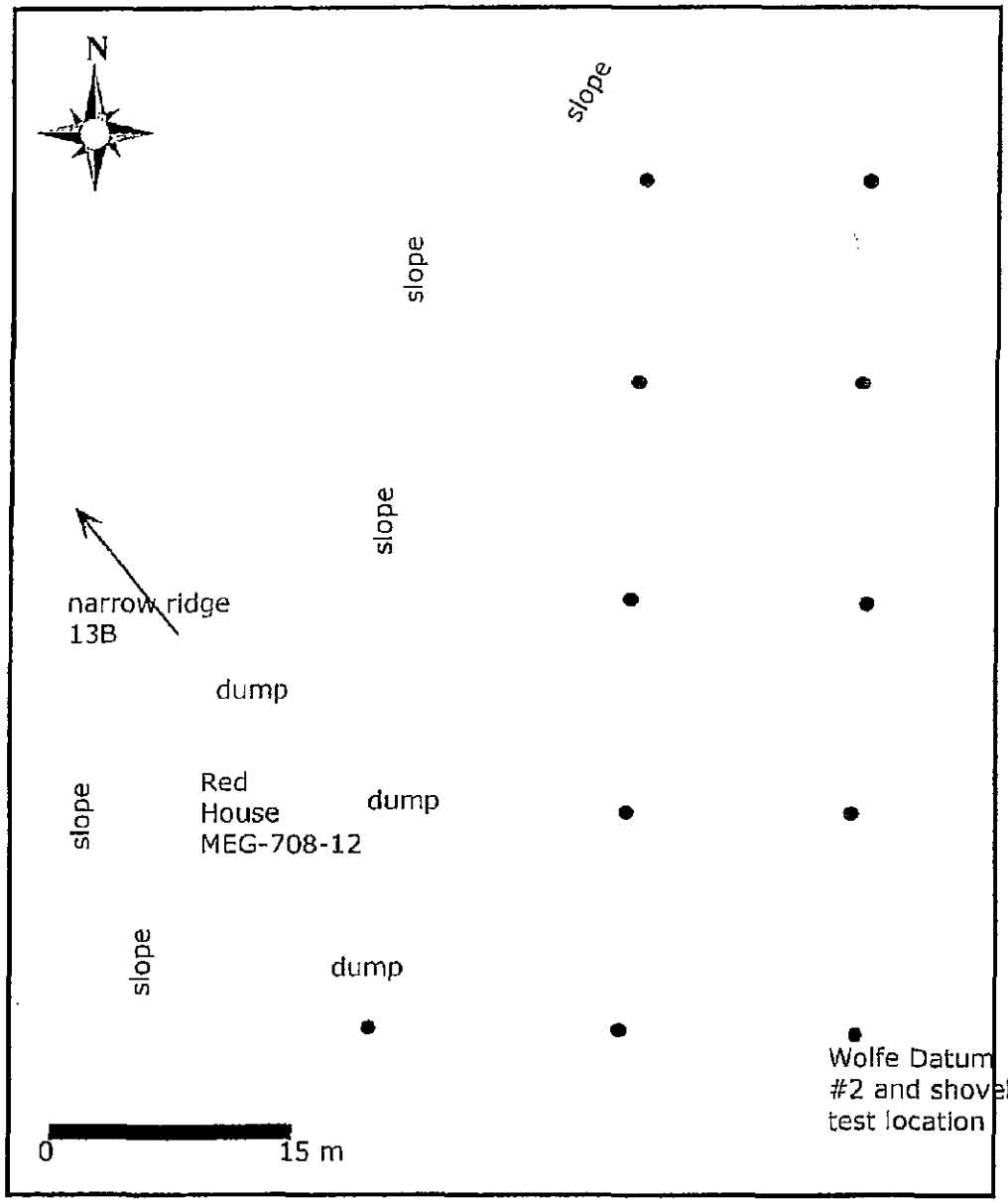


Figure 5. Shovel testing near site 33MS546.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the Red House (Figure 5). The house was immediately surrounded by modern trash and shovel testing began outside this zone. All but one of the shovel tests encountered disturbed soil profiles, with mixed 10YR 4/2, 10YR 4/3, 10YR

well sits on one flat area toward the middle of Area 17. Ten shovel tests were excavated on the somewhat sloping bench, eight in a single east-west transect at 15 meter intervals. Two other tests were excavated in a second transect 15 meters south of the first, at its eastern end. One test was excavated 100 meters west of the final shovel test at the top of the slope near the edge of the project area. The eastern three shovel tests exhibited a profile similar to that seen in part of Survey Area 12.
0-10cm 10YR 5/3-4/3 silt loam
10-25+cm 10YR 6/6 silty clay loam

The remainder of the shovel tests uncovered a similar profile to that seen in much of the project area, although missing the second soil layer seen in a few areas.
0-14cm 10YR 4/3-5/3 silt loam
14-30+ cm 10YR 5/8 silty clay loam

No cultural resources were recovered in Survey Area 17 and it contains no above ground resources. No further investigation is recommended for Survey Area 17.

Survey Area 18. Survey Area 18 is a small, irregular ridge of about 1.9 acres that includes a bench to the northeast that contains a twentieth century house site (Figure 4). The area is heavily wooded except for the bush-hogged paths. Vegetation includes wild grape, brambles, hardwoods, and various scrubby weeds. Testing began at the western end of the ridge and proceeded eastward at 15 meter intervals, following the curve of the ridge and a tractor path. Eight shovel tests were excavated along this transect, with four excavated along the path and four north of the path on a small bench. Further north and situated on a second, very small bench on the side of the ridge is a small historic period house site (33MS547).

Site 33MS547, the Lawson House Site: Ace Wolfe noted that this is a twentieth century house site that was occupied by a woman named Diamond Lawson. The only access to the site is by a path bush-hogged through the brambles by Mr. Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe did not provide information on when the site was abandoned. No house is shown in this location on the 1908 or 1920 maps illustrated in the main report (Kreinbrink 2006, Figures 4 and 5). The site was mapped (Figure 6). A shallow depression about 3 meters in diameter was documented that may be a cellar hole. No evidence of a foundation was noted. Some slabs of concrete were found nearby as well as a small depression about 1 meter in diameter (Figure 4). These may be remnants of a foundation slab or walls. Four shovel tests were excavated leading south from the site due to the limited level area around the features (Figure 6). The second test away from the cellar depression recovered a sherd of modern clear container glass. Examination of the ground around the features found no cultural material over 50 years old.

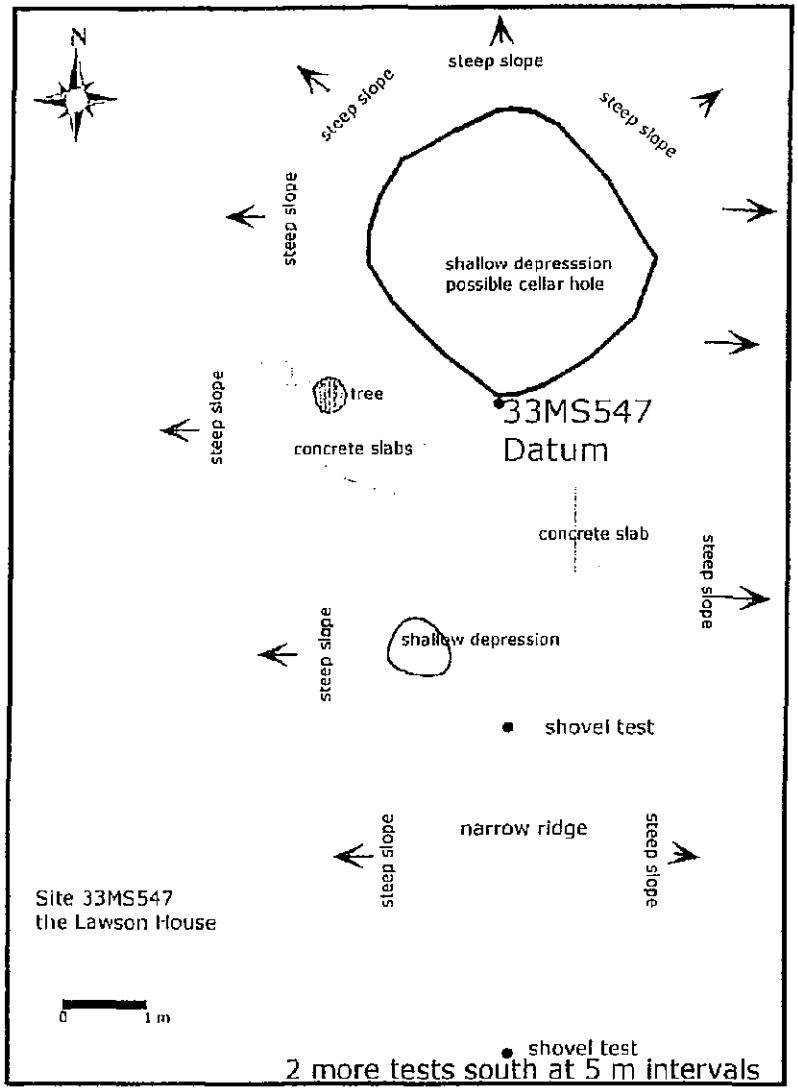


Figure 6. Site map of 33MS547.

Site 33MS547 is a small, modern residential site that dates to the latter half of the twentieth century. No evidence of nineteenth or early twentieth century artifacts was found. Site 33MS547 is unlikely to provide significant historical information and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey Area 19. This survey area is located in the Lower Terrace survey Survey Area, east of Cemetery Road and is described in the main report (Kreinbrink 2006).

Survey Area 20. Survey Area 20 is a large area covering approximately 12.3 acres and was surveyed through a combination of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing (Figure 4). The survey area is long, with a compacted/graded farm lane that runs along a narrow ridge. Most of

the survey area is sloping away to either the north or south of this farm lane. A gas well sits at the interSurvey Area of the two east legs of the survey area and is the datum for site mapping (Figure 4).

A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated in areas that were not plowed or too sloping. All the tests encountered a similar soil profile that only differed in the depth of the Ap/plowzone layer before subsoil was reached. Most showed eroded soil profiles, with subsoil being plowed up into a shallow Ap. The area north of the farm road actually had a plowzone that averaged about 25 cm in depth. These tests were excavated at 15 meter intervals. Most of this area slopes steeply off to the north and south. Several shovel tests produced tomato stake fragments, one at a depth of 25 cm below the surface. This indicates that these fields had previously been used for vegetable farming.

Long strips had been plowed in an east-west direction both north and south of the farm lane off the top edge of the ridge. Surface reconnaissance was conducted on these plowed strips. They had been plowed for the project and had close to 100% surface visibility although they had not been disked. South of the farm lane, surface reconnaissance documented three locations with prehistoric artifacts, the only ones recovered from the Upper Landfill project area (sites 33MS548, 33MS549, 33MS550) (Figure 4).

Site 33MS548: Approximately 64 meters southwest of the gas well mentioned above, the surface collection recovered two projectile point fragments within 10 meters of each other (33MS548). One artifact is a small, stemmed projectile point of off-white chert (type undetermined). It is likely a late Archaic point in the Merom-Trimble group (Justice 1987). The other artifact is a point base only, of Brush Creek chert. It is a convex base, with no grinding. Point type is undetermined. A shovel test excavated between the two artifact locations did not recover any additional materials, but found an eroded plowzone of 18 cm of 10YR 5/4 mixed with 10YR 5/8 silty clay loam over 10YR 5/8 silty clay loam subsoil. The points are illustrated in Appendix 1.

Sites 33MS549 and 33MS550: The other two sites are each isolated finds. Site 33MS549 is a small bifurcated point, similar to LeCroy cluster points (Justice 1987). This point was found in the plowed field, 188 meters slightly southwest from the gas well datum (Figure 4). A shovel test excavated at this location found no artifacts. The soil profile consisted of 30 cm of 10YR 4/3 silty clay over at least 20 cm of 7.5YR 3/4 clay.

Site 33MS550 is a single chert flake of Newman (Paoli) chert found 60 meters further east in the plowed field from site 33MS549 (Figure 4). A shovel test excavated in the location found 30 cm of 10YR 5/4 silty clay. Black plastic tarp of the type used in the lower vegetable field was recovered at 10 cm deep. The subsoil in this location is 10YR 6/6 clay.

Sites 33MS548, 33MS549, and 33MS550 represent instances of prehistoric utilization of the ridgetops. The shovel tests excavated along the ridge as described above found no cultural materials. The fields have been disturbed by past vegetable farming as indicated by the presence

of black plastic and tomato stakes in shovel tests. These three sites are unlikely to produce significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region by Native Americans. Sites 33MS548, 33MS549, and 33MS550 are not eligible for listing on the National Register. No further investigation is recommended for these three sites.

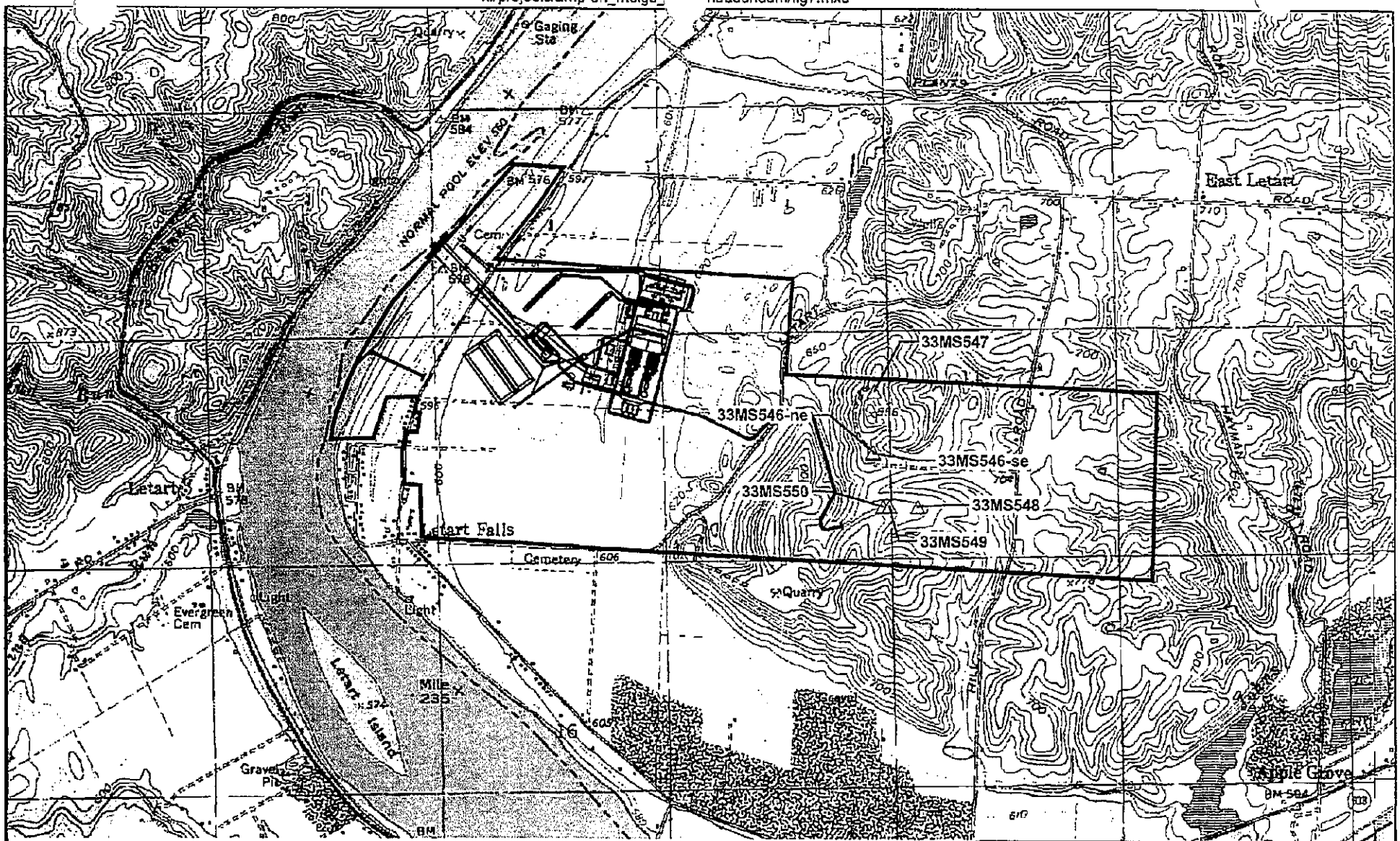
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological survey of the Upper Landfill Project Area included surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and walkover of sloped Survey Areas. The study documented two twentieth century historic period house sites (33MS546/MEG-709-12, 33MS547) and three Native American sites (33MS548-550) of which two are isolated finds (Figure 7), none of which are eligible for listing on the National Register. Based on the projectile points recovered at two of the latter sites, they most likely represent usage of the uplands during the Late Archaic period (5,000-3,000 BC). The two historic sites are small house sites with no accompanying significant cultural features. Site 33MS546 also has a small standing house associated with it (MEG-709-12). This house will be described in more detail in a separate Historic Resources Report for the overall Generating Station project area. However, the building is a small, vernacular cottage in very dilapidated condition. It is not eligible for listing on the National Register and the site that surrounds it is also unlikely to produce significant cultural information about the twentieth century use of the ridgetop. Site 33MS547 is an archaeological site associated with another twentieth century house site. This site is also not eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Upper Landfill Project Area does not contain any significant cultural resources. The two standing houses that are possibly over 50 years old (the Sue Beegle house on the east side of Hill Road not assessed yet or assigned an OHI number and the Red House MEG-709-12) will be described in more detail and evaluated in a separate Historic Resources Report. However, neither appears to be historically or structurally significant. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended for any of the Upper Landfill Area.

The archaeological survey of the 26 pole transmission line corridor included walkover and shovel testing when possible. The investigation found eroded soils and logged hillslopes. No cultural resources were documented. No further investigation is recommended for the transmission line corridor.

x:/projects/amp-oh_meigs_ addendum/fig7.mxd



LEGEND:

Power Plant

Project Area

△ Archaeological Sitel Locations

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)

0 250 500 1,000
Scale in Meters

0 2,000 4,000
Scale in Feet

AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 7
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH
ALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
ON UPLAND SURVEY AREA

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

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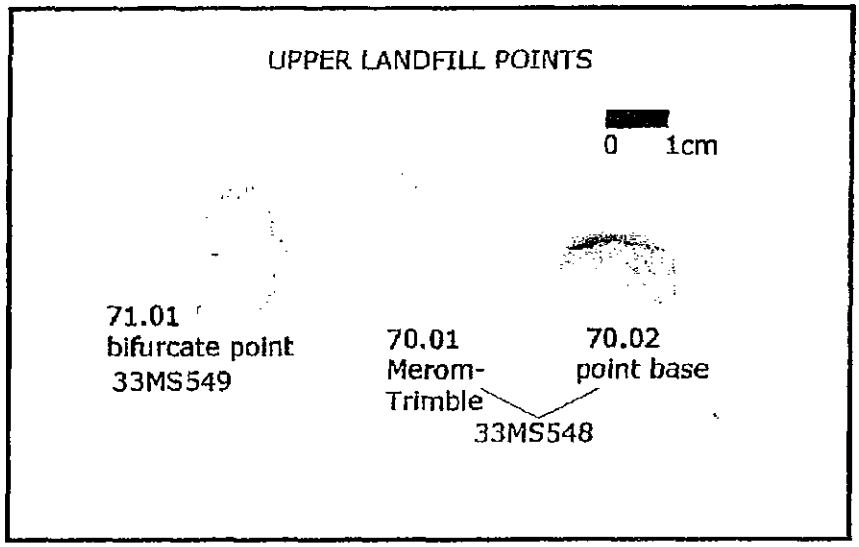
APPENDIX 1 – SELECTED PHOTOS



ARTIFACT PHOTOS

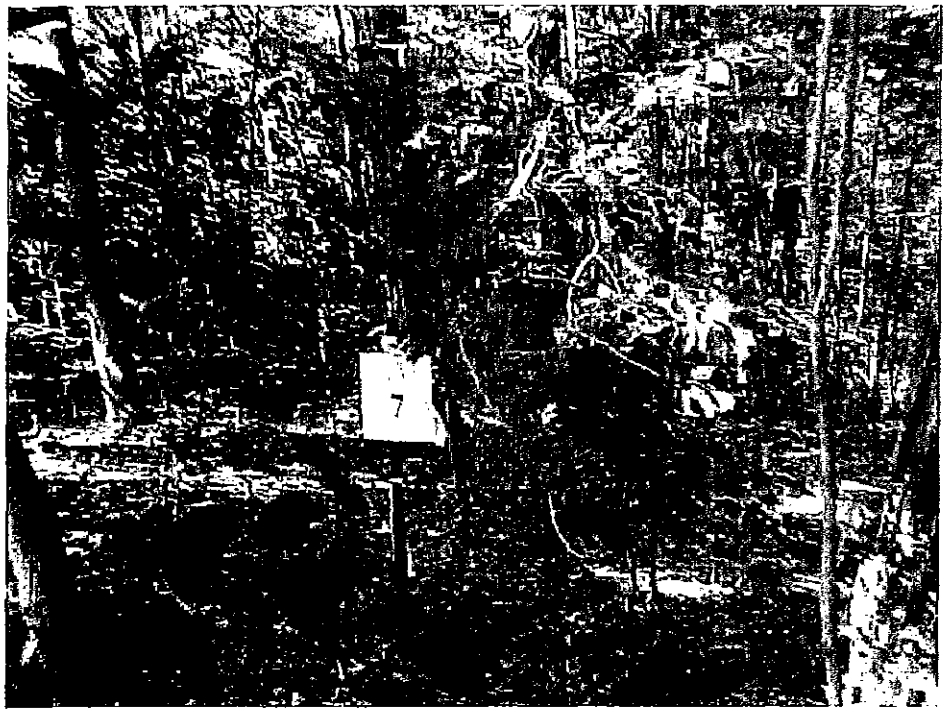


Photo 1. Typical power pole location, note sloping terrain.

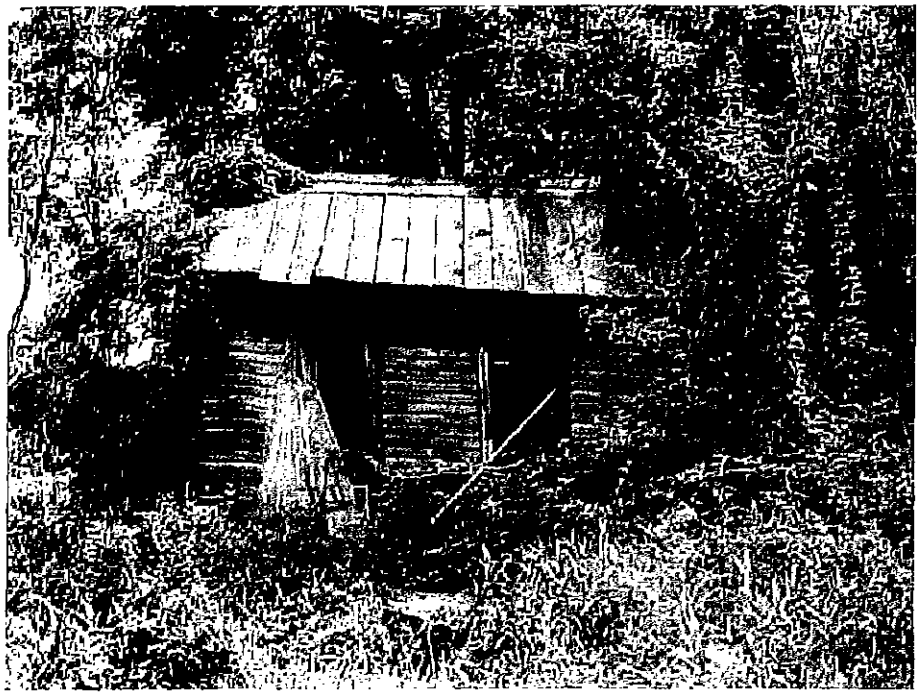


Photo 2. View south of Red House (MEG-709-12/33MS546).

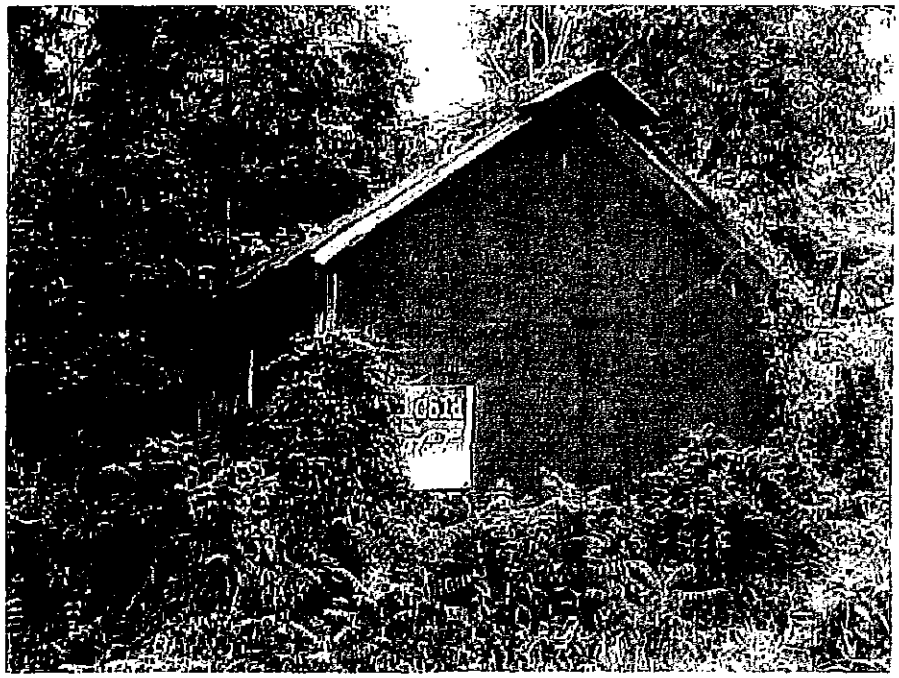


Photo 3. View west of Red House (MEG-709-12/33MS546).

Photo 4. View from directly in front of Red House, looking over trash dump back across Areas 6, then 7. Hill Road is just beyond greenhouse. (Houses to right are across road).

Photo 5. Concrete at Lawson House, 33MS547, note dense underbrush. Most of the wooded ridges look like this one.

Photo 6. Area 1. Looking southwest from Hill Road.

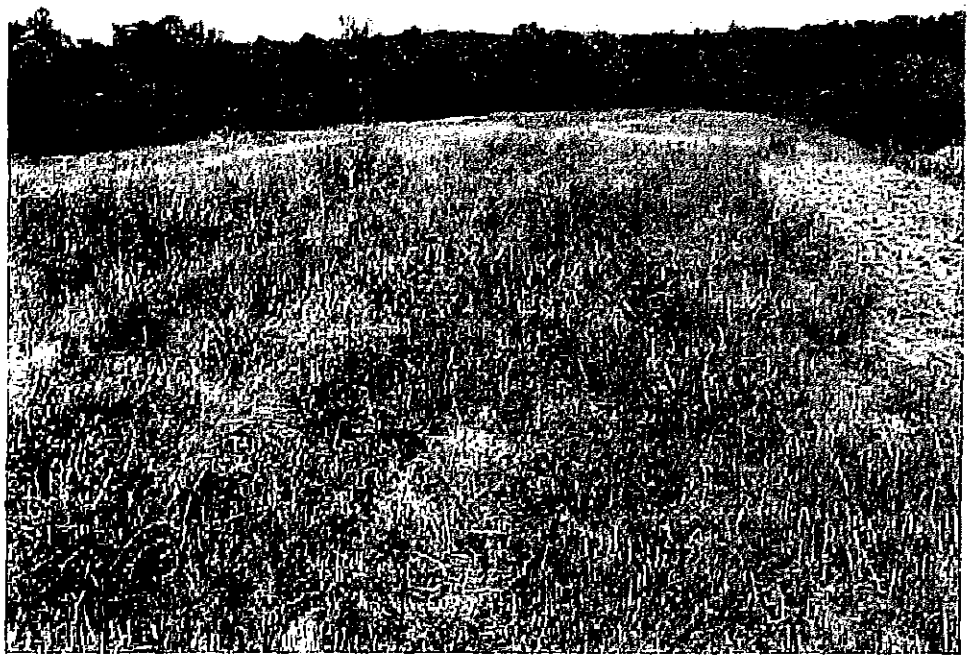


Photo 7. Area 20, site 33MS548 is off to the right. Other sites are behind photographer on similar terrain.

OHIO HISTORY

December 4, 2006

James Nicholas, Ph.D.
URS Corporation
36 E. Seventh Street, Suite 2300
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Re: AMP-Ohio Generating Station
Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio

Dear Dr. Nicholas,

This is in response to correspondence from your office dated September 19, 2006 (received September 22), with additional information received November 15, 2006, transmitting two archaeological reports for the above referenced project. The comments of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

The project involves construction of a large power plant facility and associated aerial electrical transmission line in Lebanon Township, Meigs County, Ohio. The area for the plant and the associated landfill is approximately 1,000 acres. The report focusing on the plant location is titled "Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey, Proposed Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio" by Jeannine Kreinbrink, September 11, 2006. The report including the upland landfill area and aerial electrical transmission corridor is title "Addendum Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey, Proposed Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio" by Jeannine Kreinbrink, November 1, 2006.

The reports document an intensive survey of the approximately 1,000 acre project area. At this time, the construction plans are contained within this project area. Our comments here only address archaeological issues and do not provide complete or final comments for this undertaking. The archaeological survey included background review, pedestrian walk-over, and shovel testing. The survey design was discussed with OHPO staff prior to the initiation of the survey. The results of the survey include the identification of 75 archaeological sites. The archaeological sites produced a wide range of prehistoric and historic-era artifacts. Considering the identified sites, the sites along the lower terrace nearest the Ohio River and the prehistoric sites on the upper terrace at the base of the low hills are of particular interest. These sites produced evidence of Late Woodland – Late Prehistoric Period village habitation areas (near the Ohio River) and, on the upper terrace, assemblages with noteworthy early artifacts. There is a considerable likelihood of identifying early assemblages with integrity (Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods) from the upper terrace.

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street, Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037
www.ohiohistory.org

Unfortunately the middle area, a large, relatively level part of the project area, evidences a good deal of disturbance from agricultural activities and the archaeological sites identified in this area showed little promise for additional research.

Based on the information presented in the reports, we agree that sites 33-MS-288, 33-MS-474, 33-MS-477, 33-MS-486, 33-MS-531, 33-MS-540, 33-MS-541, and 33-MS-542 warrant further investigations if they cannot be avoided to determine if they meet National Register eligibility criteria. We recommend that the design for Phase II testing should focus on areas where there will be effects from the proposed construction and operation of the plant. Where direct effects from construction to archaeological sites can be avoided, we recommend development of avoidance plans specific to each archaeological site. Where there will likely be direct effects from construction near an archaeological site recommended for Phase II testing, we recommend that the Phase II testing extend sufficiently beyond the field area delimited during the 2006 study for that archaeological site so to provide clear information on the boundary and to facilitate interpretations from geophysical testing and other sampling procedures conducted during the archaeological investigations. Except for archaeological site 33-MS-288, we recommend inclusion of a buffer area of at least 15 meters surrounding the archaeological site, and at site 33-MS-288 we recommend this approach for the clusters that were identified in 2006 within the site.

As consultation moves forward we recommend that it would be helpful for the applicant and the federal and state agencies to work together in developing explicit statements delineating the Area of Potential Effects for this undertaking. Within this APE, we recommend that documentation carefully and systematically describe the efforts made to identify historic properties, list the identified properties and specify from this list those properties where additional investigations area needed or are recognized as historic properties. These documents will assist the consulting parties in understanding the basis of decisions made by the state and federal agencies with regulatory responsibilities.

It is our understanding that additional information on architectural properties and cemeteries is being compiled. We will review that information and integrate the findings with the archaeological survey findings when it is presented to us.

Any questions concerning this matter should be addressed to David Snyder at (614) 298-2000, between the hours of 8 am. to 5 pm. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

David Snyder

David Snyder, Archaeology Reviews Manager
Resource Protection and Review

DMS/ds (OHPO Serial Number 1008595, 1009475)

VISUAL IMPACT STUDY
AND CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION
FOR THE PROPOSED BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
LETART TOWNSHIP, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO

Submitted to:

URS Corporation
36 E 7th Street, Suite 2300
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Submitted by:

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, LLC
8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203
West Chester, Ohio

Jeannine Kreinbrink, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

March 21, 2007

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INTRODUCTION

The project area is situated in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio on a sweeping bend of the Ohio River (Figure 1). The project area includes both upland terrain and terraces of the Ohio River situated in the Unglaciated Plateau physiographic region. The project area includes approximately 1,000 acres, of which approximately 495 acres constitutes the Upper Landfill Portion of the project area, and 505 acres in the Lower Terrace Portion of the project area (Figure 1).

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions (N&E) undertook the fieldwork between June and December 2006. Ms. Jeannine Kreinbrink, MA, RPA, is the Principal Investigator for the project and is responsible for completion of this project. Mr. John Hurd and Ms. Sarah Brewer of URS Corporation assisted with figures for the report. Dr. James Nicholas of URS is the project coordinator.

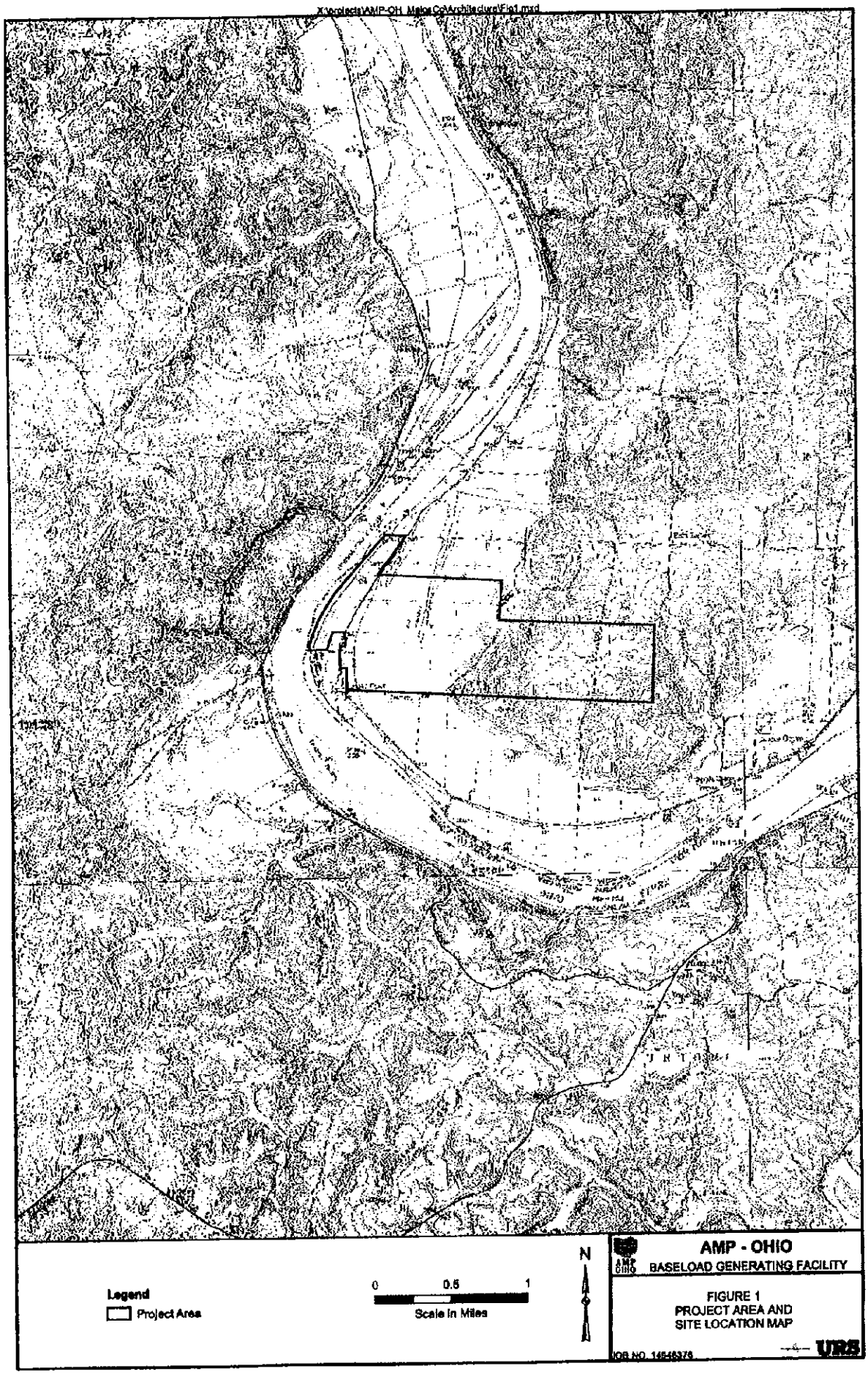
The cultural resources evaluation project area consists of both the Upper Landfill and Lower Terrace sections and any standing buildings located within their boundaries. Only buildings within the project area boundaries will be demolished. No buildings located outside the project area boundary will be physically impacted. This report will first describe the Cultural Resources Evaluation of those buildings over 50 years old that lie within the physical boundary of the project area. These buildings will be demolished as part of the proposed construction of the power plant and associated landfill.

Secondly, the report will discuss the visual impacts to buildings over 50 years old located outside the project boundary, but within the designated Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project. Each was evaluated according to National Register of Historic Places criteria to see if it is a historically significant building. The APE is defined below.

APE Selection and Justification

Figure 2 illustrates the one-mile APE for the project for both the power plant and the adjacent landfill. The tallest structures will be the stacks and at least one is estimated to be more than 600 ft tall (183 m). Based on discussions with David Snyder of the OHPO on November 29, 2006, the Lower Terrace visual impact study area is based on a one mile (1.6 km) APE centered on the tallest proposed structure in the power plant facility.

The Upper Landfill visual impact study area is also based on a one mile (1.6 km) APE centered on the future tallest elevation of the landfill up to approximately 300 ft (91 m).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BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 1
PROJECT AREA AND
SITE LOCATION MAP
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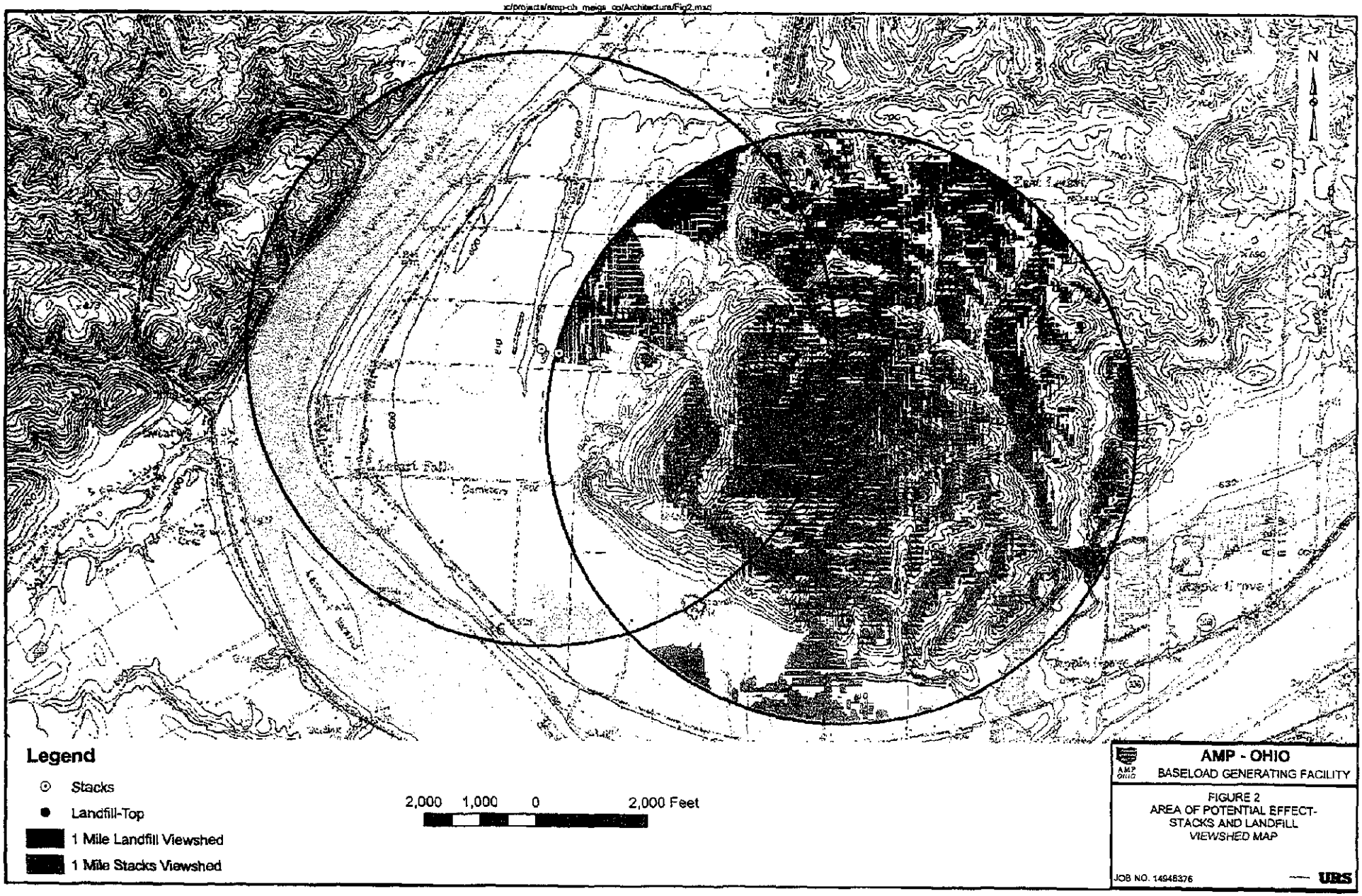
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FIGURE 2
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT-
STACKS AND LANDFILL
VIEWSHED MAP
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PROJECT METHODS

First a literature review in Columbus identified whether any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties or Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) properties were located within the project area, or within visual range as defined by the APE. Each OHI was field checked to determine whether it still existed. If the building was extant, it was examined for condition, integrity, and NRHP eligibility. Buildings over 50 years old, but without OHI numbers, were evaluated according to NRHP criteria. OHI numbers were obtained for these properties. Local historical context was developed to provide a basis for historical evaluation. Building age was determined from a combination of archival research (county tax records) and visual examination of construction techniques and material. Published references such as Gordon (1992), McAlester and McAlester (1984), Thayer (1984) and others, provided comparative data for identification of styles, age, and construction techniques.

All properties over 50 years old were matched with their current street address and Meigs County Tax duplicates. Tax duplicates were reviewed for all properties within the Letart Falls area. These forms contain useful information such as house floor plan, construction date (sometimes), address, construction materials, and condition.

For those buildings within the project area boundary, photos were taken and OHI forms either updated or completed. Each property was evaluated according to NRHP criteria. At least one photo of each building within the project area (that is over 50 years old) is included. Each building description includes data on construction material, form, style, construction date, condition, and eligibility.

The Visual Impact study includes several steps. First, all buildings over 50 years old that are within the APE were examined and evaluated according the NRHP criteria. As noted above, any with OHI numbers were field checked to see if they were still extant. OHI forms were completed for buildings over 50 years old not previously documented.

Field visits investigated whether or not the proposed power plant or landfill was visible from these properties. Representative photographs were taken looking toward the proposed Expansion site. Photographs were also taken of each building over 50 years old to document whether it was historically significant. These photos are included in Appendix 1.

SECTION 1 - LITERATURE REVIEW AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Local Historic Context

Meigs County was originally part of the Ohio Company's purchase. In 1819, the county was formed out of portions of Athens and Gallia counties (Gerlach and Parker 1977). Letart Township was first organized in 1803 while it was still part of Gallia County. The Letart Falls area was settled as early as 1780 and Letart Township was one of the original townships in the county. The earliest settlers included farmers and flat boat men (Ervin 1949). By 1810, the Sayre family had started the first grist mill. on the Ohio River southwest of Bucktown Road (out of the project area and no longer standing) (Gerlach and Parker 1979). During most of the nineteenth century, local farming remained a subsistence activity with surpluses sold in the local market (MCPHS 1979).

The building of the canals and turnpikes throughout the state of Ohio opened up the interior of the state and connected Ohio to other markets (Brown 1940:8). Development of rail lines through Ohio soon surpassed the canals and roads as a quicker means of transport for farm produce. Between 1850-1860, ore rail line was laid in Ohio than in all previous years.

Before Civil War, fruit and vegetable growing had generally local significance only. Specialty crops such as strawberries were developed as commercial industry through efforts of Cincinnati horticulturalists during the mid nineteenth century. As noted above, the development of the railroad allowed for quicker transport of fresh produce and helped expand the local market outside Ohio. By the end of the nineteenth century Ohio farmers had reached out further to markets north and west especially. The growth of the commercial canning industry in second half of the nineteenth century influenced production of crops such as tomatoes and boosted production in Ohio (Jones 1983).

By the late nineteenth century, the coal and salt industries and river transportation work drew away young men from the farms in southern Ohio. Local farmers began to shift to increased production in order to produce a livable income. On the terraces around Letart Falls, the light sandy loam was very well suited to certain vegetables and fruits. Strawberries, potatoes and cabbage were the first commercial crops grown in the valley, later followed by melons, tomatoes, and peppers (MCPHS 1979). Potatoes and melons, for example, could be transported some distance without spoiling on wagons and later on trucks. Many of the farmers along the Ohio River found it profitable to raise market crops such as noted above for markets further north, as spring planting came a bit earlier to these more southern Ohio farms (Jones 1983:236).

By the early twentieth century, the farmers were producing good harvests of fruits and vegetables. Strawberries became the major crop for Letart Falls farmers in the early twentieth century. Harvesters consisted of primarily local children, paid a few cents per quart to pick the berries. The last strawberries were grown about 1965 (MCPHS 1979). At least some of the smaller houses noted on the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps (see below) were probably the

sharecroppers and their families during the early boom period of cash/truck farming in the valley (MCPHS 1979).

Modern labor laws and other considerations ended the use of children in the farm fields. Today, primarily immigrant and migrant labor is used to plant, tend, and harvest the fields in the region. By the 1950s-1960s most of the small tenant houses were gone, their sites often returned to crop land. Some have been replaced by trailers but most have disappeared from the landscape.

Many of the major farms were sold in the 1950s to local companies (sand/gravel or coal), who still held much of the property in the valley until this project. They leased out the terraces for farming to some of the same families who had previously owned the land. Cash farming is still the major industry, although currently, tomatoes, peppers, watermelon, and squash are the major crops.

Literature Review

Truck farming became an important part of the agricultural system for Letart Falls beginning late in the nineteenth century (Ervin 1949, MCPHS 1979). Figure 3 illustrates a tracing of the Hayes 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River Valley from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Ohio*. Found at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, photographs and copying of the image were not allowed.

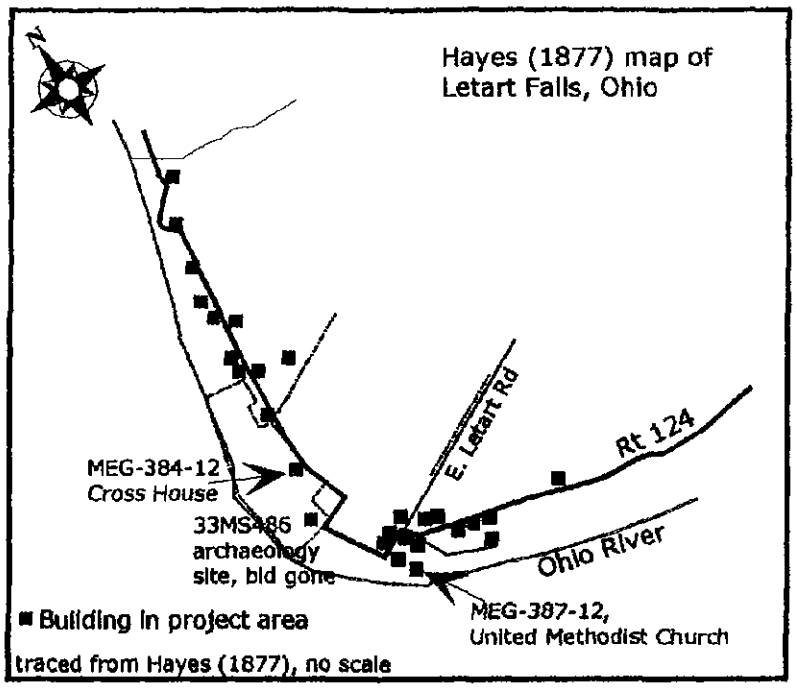


Figure 3. Hayes (1877) map showing project area vicinity.

The community of Letart Falls was well established by the late 1870s. Only two structures illustrated on Figure 3 fall within the actual project area (Figure 3). The more southern building corresponds with one historical site, 33MS486 discussed in Kreinbrink (2006a). No standing building is currently located in this spot, and no OHI was completed for any property in this immediate vicinity in the early 1980s when the properties listed in Table 1 were documented. Review of the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps for the project area vicinity (Figures 4 and 5) show that the building was still standing at that time. However, a review of the 1950 aerial photo (Figure 6) finds no standing building in that location.

The second building shown in red on Figure 3 (the more northern building) is most likely the Cross House (MEG-384-12) as documented on an OHI (Table 1 below). This was a brick house that sat adjacent to Rt124 at the same elevation as the road. The house is visible on Figures 4-6. Local informants indicate that this house was torn down and the site mechanically leveled after the 1997 Ohio River flood (Hill family, 2006 personal communication). Today this location is a graveled and graded parking area for farm access along the west side of Rt124.

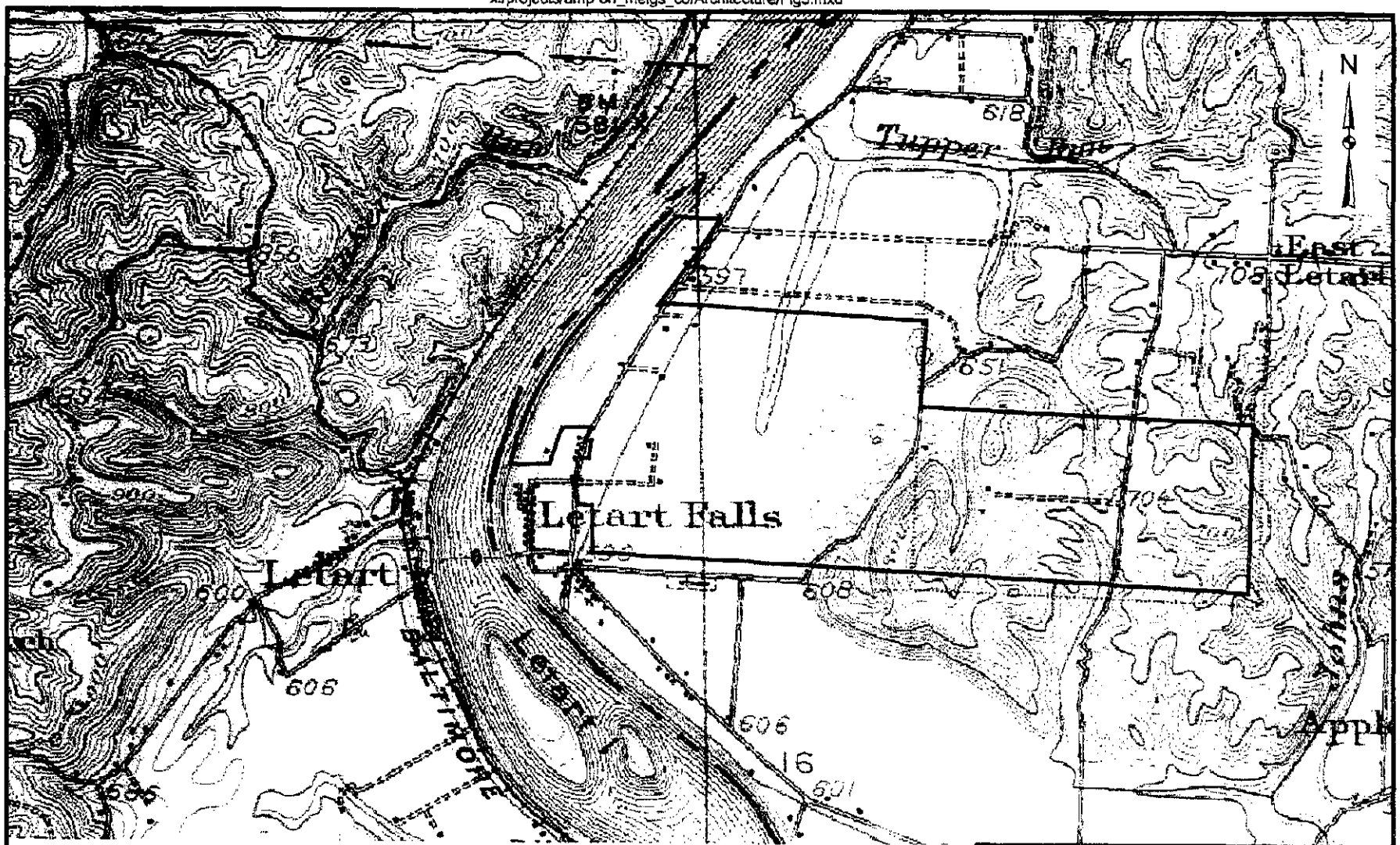
Further review of the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps and the 1950 aerial (Figures 4-6) finds additional properties within the project area. As noted in the Results Section, MEG-710-12 is located on the river side of Rt 124 near the north end of the project area. This is a mid-twentieth century house and may have replaced an earlier farmhouse. Hill family members have stated that a number of small tenant houses 'came and went in the twentieth century'. Several of these correspond with archaeological sites documented during this survey. None are still standing.

A total of 20 properties (standing buildings) in the Letart Falls vicinity have been previously documented on OHI forms at the OHPO.

Most of the older buildings in Letart Falls are gone. Many have been replaced by trailers or small prefabricated homes. The Cross House (MEG-384-12, bolded in Table 1) was the only standing, previously documented, structure documented within the actual project area. However, as noted above, it was removed and any potential archaeological site destroyed after the 1997 flood.

The OHPO mapping system shows OHI property MEG-387-12 within the project area. However, the original site of this church was named on the Hayes (1877) map (Figure 3). The church was later moved up onto Rt 124 on the upstream side of town (Plat Section 17 in Results Section).

x:/projects/amp-oh_meigs_co/Architecture/Fig5.mxd



LEGEND:

Project Area

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1908)

AMP - OHIO

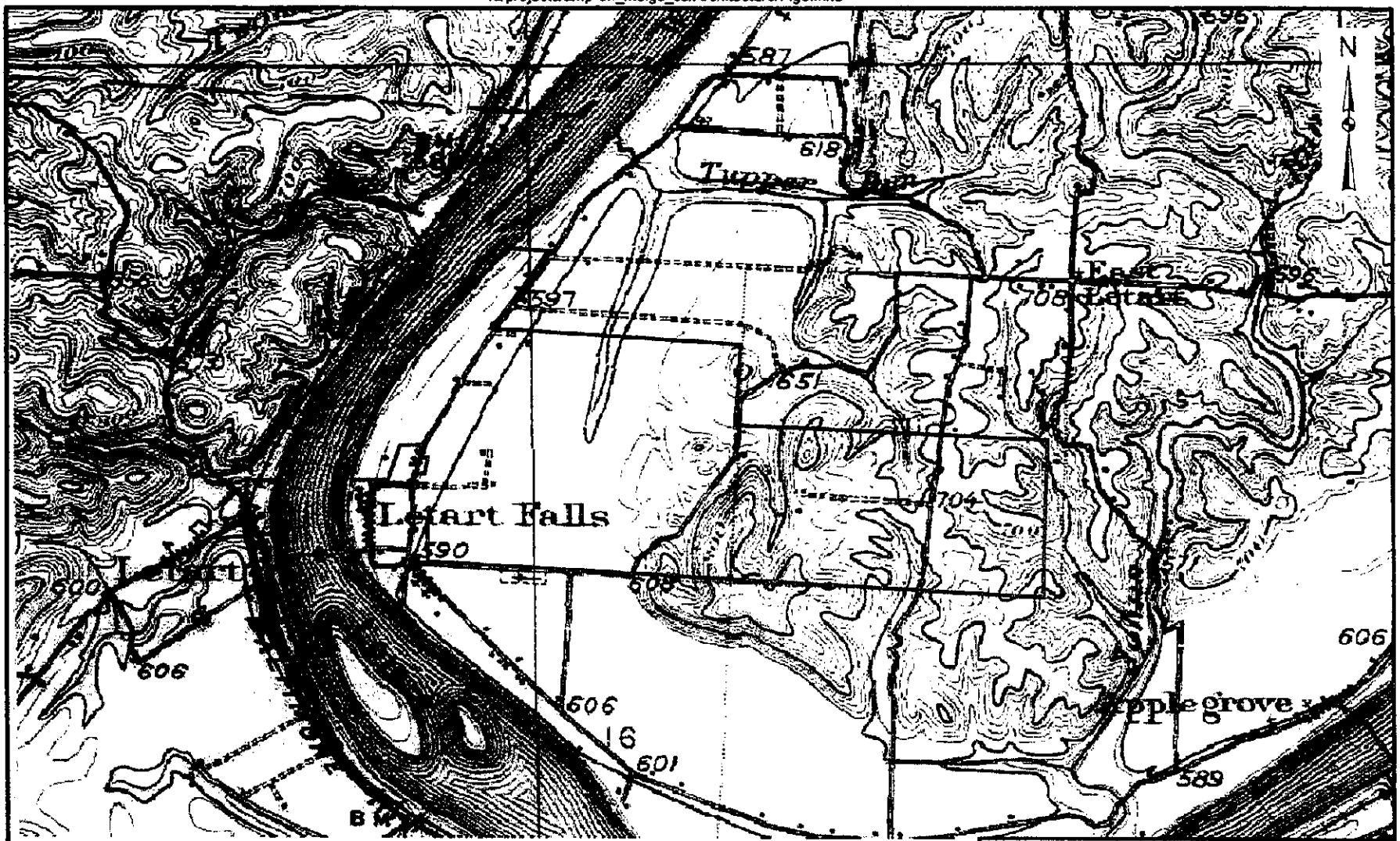
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 4
1908 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

x:/projects/amp-oh_meigs_co/Architecture/Fig6.mxd



LEGEND:

Project Area

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1920)

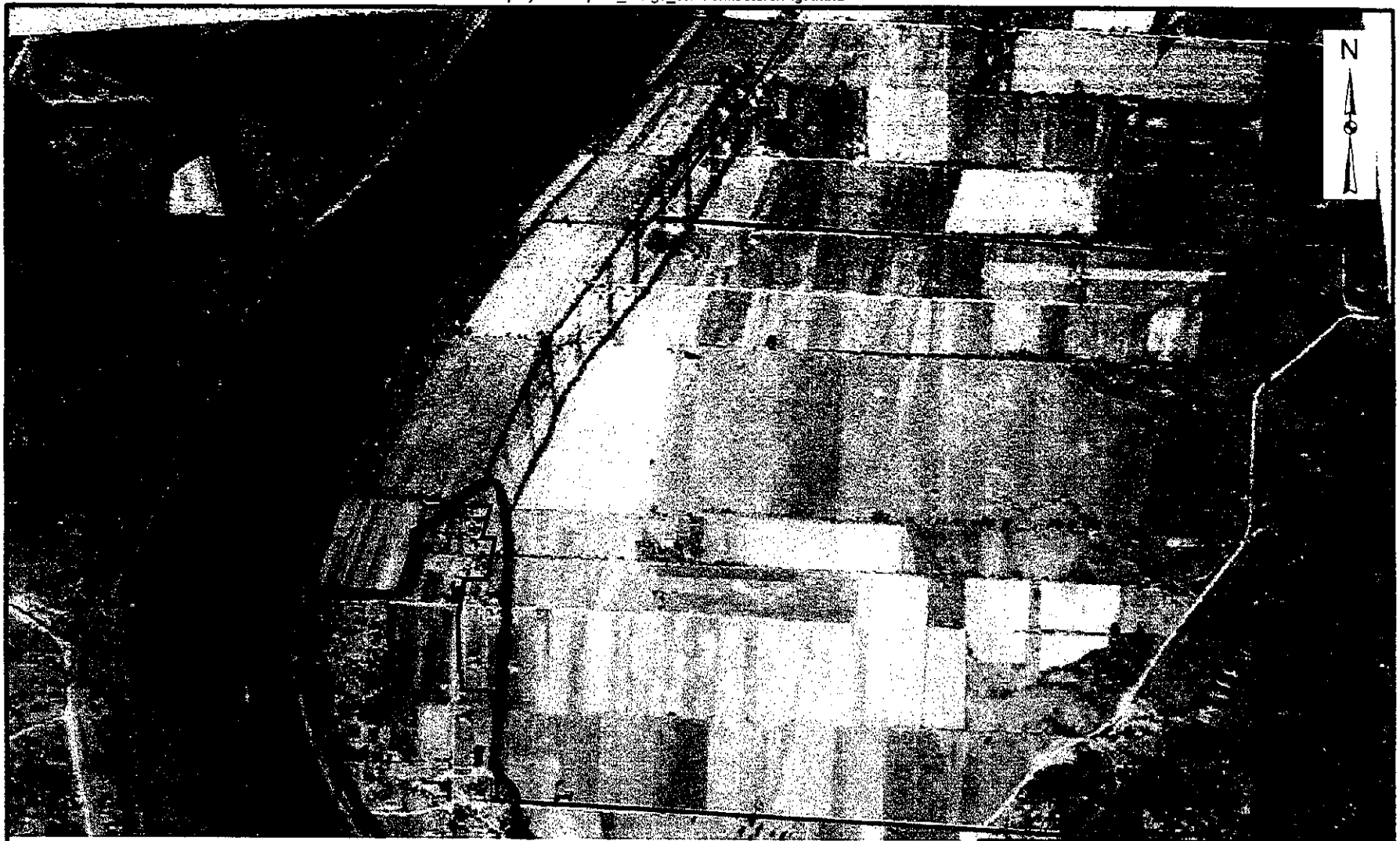
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 5
1920 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SHOWING STANDING BUILDINGS

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

x:/projects/amp-oh_meigs_co/Architecture/Fig7.mxd



LEGEND:

Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
1950 Aerial Photography

AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 6
1950 AERIAL PHOTO OF
LOWER TERRACE PROJECT AREA

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

Table 1. Previously recorded OHI properties within the project area or APE.

OHI #	STYLE/DESIGN	DATE/PERIOD	COMMENTS	CURRENT STATUS
MEG-370-12	Vernacular	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Poor, vacant
MEG-371-12	Vernacular, hall and parlor	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-372-12	Vernacular, 'Georgian plan'	Circa 1850	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-373-12	Vernacular 'Cumberland house' wraparound porch	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Poor, vacant
MEG-374-12	Vernacular, I house	Circa 1830	On Bucktown Rd, reportedly oldest house in Letart Falls	Gone
MEG-375-12	Vernacular, board and batten	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-376-12	Vernacular, pyramidal roof	Circa 1890	Off Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-383-12	Vernacular, saltbox roof line	Circa 1850	On Rt124	Gone
MEG-384-12	Vernacular, brick I house	Circa 1860s	Cross House, site	Gone
MEG-385-12	Vernacular, frame I house	Late 19th century	Rt 124, Crow House	Fair
MEG-386-12	Vernacular, frame I house	Late 19th century	Rt 124	Fair
MEG-387-12	Vernacular, 'Greek Revival touches'	Circa 1865	Letart Falls United Methodist Church	Gone
MEG-388-12	Vernacular, commercial	Not listed	Had been store and post office	Gone
MEG-389-12	Vernacular, end gable	Not listed	Rt124, Remodeled	Good. Altered
MEG-390-12	Vernacular, school	Circa 1930	Rt124 Brick school building	Vacant, fair
MEG-391-12	Vernacular, school	Late 19th century	Rt 124, Frame 2 story	Gone
MEG-392-12	Vernacular, church	19th century	Moved to Rt 124	Altered to garage, fair
MEG-393-12*	Vernacular with stylistic elements	Not listed, probably 19th c	Plants, across from dam above Rt 124	Fair
MEG-394-12*	Vernacular, church	19th century	Plants, Rt 124	Vacant, fair
MET-395-12*	Italianate house	19th century	Plants, Rt 124	Gone

* just outside the APE to the north.

SECTION 2 - HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

Within the overall project area, only two buildings in the Lower Terrace project area will be demolished (Figure 8). One is a frame house with brick facing located between Route 124 and the Ohio River (MEG-710-12). The second is a modern mobile home situated on the east side of Rt 124. On the Upper Landfill project area, seven standing residences or vacant houses will be demolished as part of the project. Of these, three are over 50 years old (Figure 8). One OHI property, MEG-384-12, the Cross House, once stood within the Lower Terrace on the river side of SR 124. It was demolished after the 1997 flood and all traces of it were removed. One small family cemetery, the McClain-Roush Cemetery (MEG-757-12) exists within the Lower Terrace Project Area. It is also described below.

Each property is described below regarding style, construction materials, and condition. Photos are included with each property description. Each is then evaluated according to National Register eligibility and integrity criteria.

Lower Terrace Building Evaluation

Only one property located within the Lower Terrace project area is likely to be over 50 years old (Figure 7). The house situated at 49103 Rt 124 is a 1.5 story frame house that likely dates to before the 1950s. The Meigs County tax duplicate does not include a date or age designation for this house, but does show the planview outline of the house (Figure 8).

Property: Hill Frame House OHI # MEG-710-12
Address: 49103 Rt 124 Tax Map/Lot #: 19/0017
Style: Cape Cod/Colonial Revival Framing: Wood Frame
Exterior: Yellow brick facing Roof: Shingles
Plan: 1 1/2 stories: see below, 4 rooms first floor, 3 rooms second floor, basement
Condition: fair

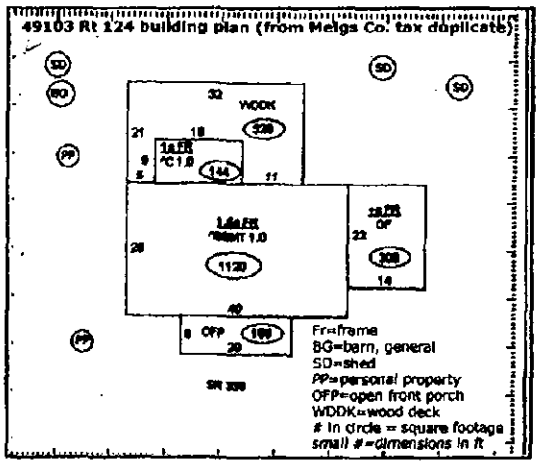


Figure 7. Layout of the Yellow House.

This small frame house is a modified Cape Cod cottage (also known as a Williamsburg Colonial) (Gordon 1992). The small dormer windows, steeply pitched side gable, and attached garage with matching dormer window are common elements of this type of house. Most date between 1925 and 1940. Gordon (1992:140) describes the Cape Cod as "the most common form of the single or one-and-one half story Colonial Revival house". The exterior has been covered with yellow and red brick facing. The Meigs County Tax Duplicate lists it as a frame house. The house faces east toward Rt 124 and

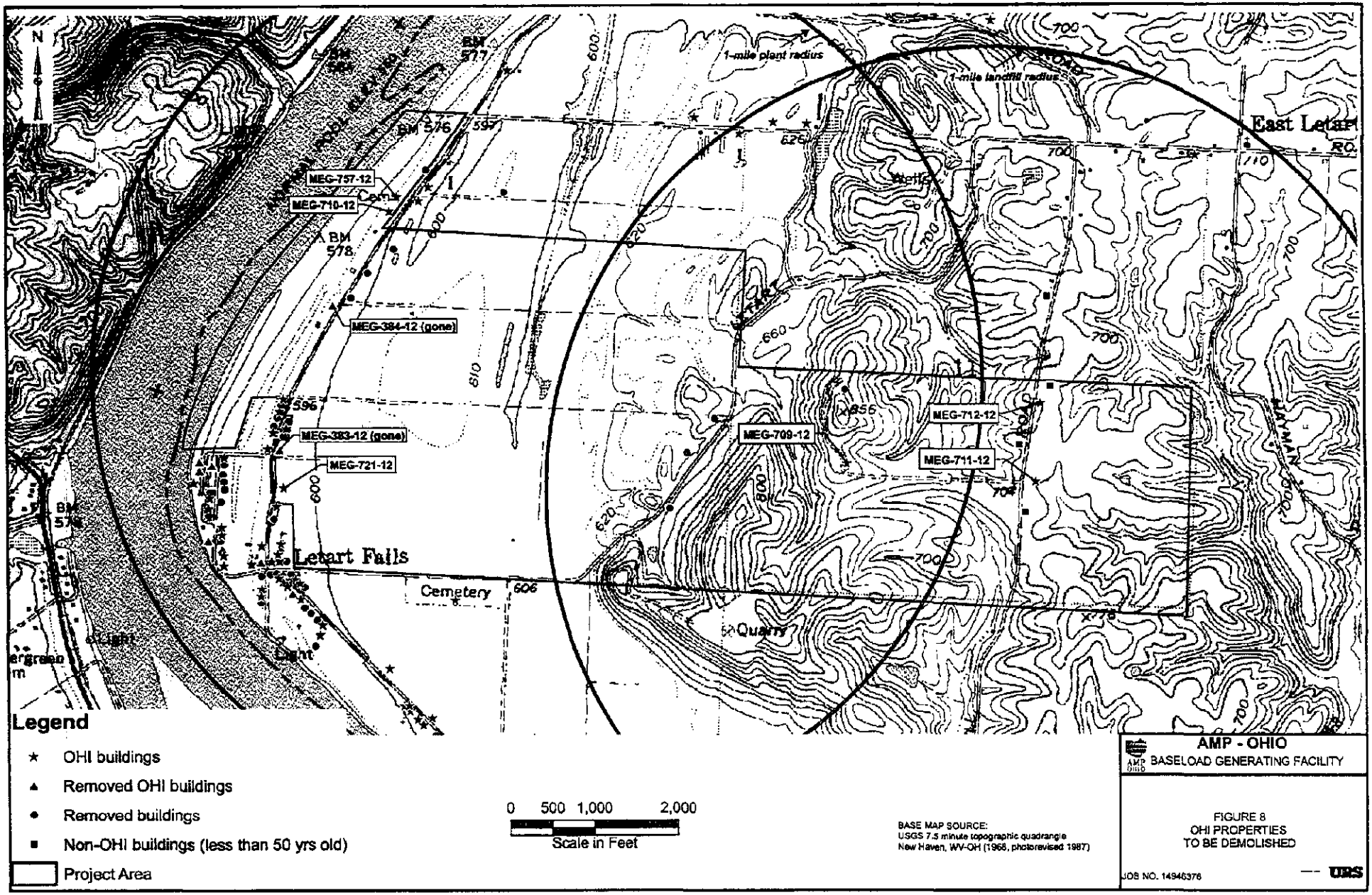

N
1-mile plant radius
1-mile landfill radius
East Letart
RC
MEG-757-12
MEG-710-12
MEG-384-12 (gone)
MEG-383-12 (gone)
MEG-721-12
MEG-709-12
MEG-712-12
MEG-711-12
BM 577
BM 576
BM 578
BM 574
Letart Falls
Cemetery
Quarry
Light
Legend
OHI buildings
Removed OHI buildings
Removed buildings
Non-OHI buildings (less than 50 yrs old)
Project Area
0 500 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 8
OHI PROPERTIES
TO BE DEMOLISHED
JOB NO. 14946376
URS

Photo 1. View southwest of the Yellow House (MEG-710-12).

has an open porch that is probably original. The foundation is of poured concrete. The basement is listed as poured concrete on the tax duplicate.

The house's construction date is not listed on the Meigs County tax duplicate. Based on the house style, it is most likely to date between circa 1925-1950. A house is shown in this location on the 1908 and 1920 topo maps (Figures 4 and 5), but that may have been an earlier house that was replaced by this small frame house. The 1877 atlas map (Figure 3) also shows a house in this vicinity, but that would have been an earlier structure almost certainly. Archaeological testing in the vicinity found scattered historical period artifacts, disturbed soil conditions, and little evidence for any intact, older historical sites (Kreinbrink 2006a).

The house is surrounded by sheds, greenhouses, and a horse/hay barn. The barn is likely to be over 50 years old, but is a simple frame barn with no significant elements. The property is in fair condition. The tax duplicate records that the property lost replacement value between 2003 and 2004, the date of the last property evaluation. Although some effort has apparently been made to upgrade the appearance of the house (yellow brick facing for example), its condition and lack of significant attributes combine to make this property not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation is recommended for the Hill Frame House (MEG 710-12).

Property: McClain-Roush (aka French) Cemetery	OHI # MEG-757-12
Address: just north of 49103 Rt 124	Tax Map/Lot #: 19/0018
Style: abandoned small cemetery	Condition: poor/abandoned

One small cemetery also exists in the project area in the Lower Terrace. The McClain-Roush Cemetery (MEG-757-12) is a small family cemetery that is situated on the river side of Rt 124, just north of MEG-710-12 (Figure 8). The Meigs County Genealogical Society (MCGS 1986:99) documented this as the "Old French Cemetery". This record was matched to the extant stones by

the recorded inscriptions. In 1986, the Genealogical Society recorded eight markers (listed below). Their description is limited to the following:

> This is all that could be found at this time. It has been cultivated and a building built upon the end of the cemetery. And some of the stones removed." [MCGS 1986:99]

Hazlet, Mark/. s__ A. Hazlet/d. May 16,/---/16yrs---
McClain, Wm/d. 12-16-1884 49-0-16
McClain, Charles/d. 4-12-1815/41 years
Roush, Anna,/wf Henry/d. 4-2-1892/103-9-28
Roush, Henry/d. 6-14-1865/82-6-20
Roush, Henry Nease/s/H. & A. Roush/d. 3-25-1826/13 yrs
Greenlee, Charles E. d. 6-2-1894/33-3-3
Roush, Infant/s/D.S. and S.M. Roush/b&d 1-16-1862

During the 2006 survey of the property, only three grave markers were visible on which inscriptions could be read. These are listed below. Photos are included in Appendix 1 in the Tax Plat 19 section. Two match up with those listed above as seen in 1986 (in bold). The Lydia McCl-- marker is likely related to the other two McClain family members listed above.

- **Henry Roush/died/June 14, 1865/Aged 62[?] y/6m/20d**
- **Anna/wife of Henry Roush/died/Apr 2 1892/Aged/103y 9m 28 d/At Rest**
- Lydia McCla---/wife of John Wagner/Born Mar 18 1810/died Oct 9 1898

All the markers are laying flat in the grass and are being overtaken by it. At least five other small marker fragments were noted in the grass. The markers lie within an area approximately 15 meters in diameter. In 1986, the MCGS found the markers in a cultivated area, with a building nearby. In 2006, no building is adjacent to where the stones were found and the area is in grass. A cultivated field does lie between the markers and SR 124, but no grave markers were observed in the field.

The Roush and McClain families were among the early settlers of Letart Township. This Henry Roush may be the son or nephew of Henry Roush, one of the first settlers of the valley. The elder Henry, along with many other members of the Roush family, is buried in the Plants Cemetery described below in the Section 13 Visual Impact Section. A review of the Plants Cemetery marker list found no mention of McClain, Hazlet, or Greenlee family members. A review of the Letart Falls Cemetery list found many Roush burials and four McClain burials, but no Hazlet or Greenlee burials (MCGS 1986). It is interesting that the Roush and McClain burials overlap with the dates in which people were buried in the smaller cemetery. It is unknown why some members of these families chose to be buried in a small family graveyard rather than in the larger community cemeteries, both of which were operational for most of the nineteenth century.

The McClain-Roush Cemetery, as a cemetery, is not eligible for listing in the National Register, but should be preserved as a burial ground and for its connection to local historic settlement. AMP Ohio will avoid the cemetery and legally set aside the property.

Upper Landfill Building Evaluation

Three standing houses within the Upper Landfill Project area may be over 50 years old and will be removed as part of the project. These include one abandoned house and two occupied properties. Each is described below and evaluated according to National Register criteria and integrity standards.

Property: The Red House
Address: no address/vacant; west side Hill Rd
Style: Vernacular
Exterior: wood clapboard and shingles
Plan: 1 story, single room, fireplace on long wall
Condition: dilapidated/poor

OHI # MEG-709-12
Tax Map/Lot #: 12/0011
Framing: Wood Frame
Roof: ridged tin

Photo 2. View inside Red House. **Photo 3. View southwest of the Red House.**

This small, one room balloon frame house has been abandoned for many years. The Wolfe family who own the land thought that a widow possibly named Donahue (spelling uncertain) had lived in the small Red House for awhile several decades ago. They could provide few other details and the house area has been used as a convenient dump for the past several decades. A building does appear at or near this location on the 1908 and 1920 topo maps (Figures 4 and 5). Actually there are two buildings shown at this location on those figures, but no trace of the second was found during the archaeology survey (Kreinbrink 2006b).

The foundation of the extant building is of cut block sandstone. It has two windows, one centered on the west façade and one on the south façade just east of the chimney. Two doorways are on the north facade but currently they both open into the same room. A small brick lined fireplace (see photo above) is situated on the south, long wall almost in the southwest corner. No chimney extends upward through the tin roof.

The house is in dilapidated condition. It is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological testing conducted around the house found no significant cultural features or artifacts (Kreinbrink 2006b). No further investigation is recommended for MEG-708-12.

Property: Greene Frame House
Address: 23350 Hill Road
Style: Vernacular w/Tudor Revival element
Exterior: aluminum/vinyl siding
Plan: 1 1/2 stories:
Condition: fair

OHI # MEG-711.12
Tax Map/Lot #: 12/012
Framing: Wood Frame
Roof: Shingle
Basement: concrete

Photo 4. Greene Frame House view northeast.

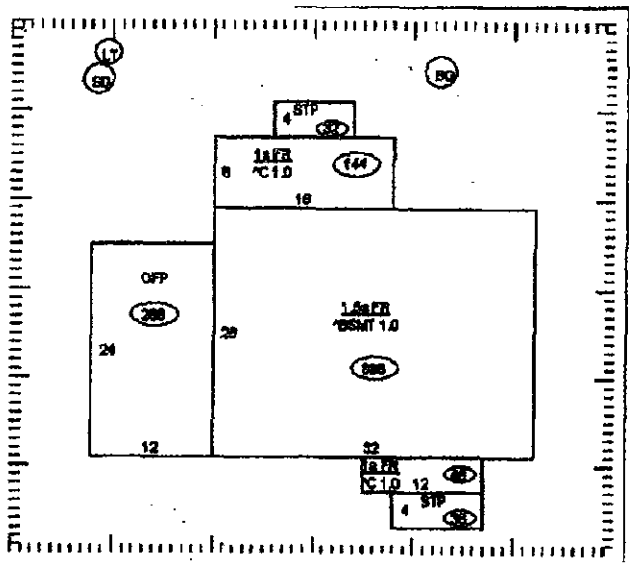


Figure 9. Meigs County tax planview 23350 Hill Rd.

This small one-and-one half story frame house faces west toward Hill Road. The house has a small frame addition on the east façade. The 3 bay front façade has a central entryway with a Tudor Revival feel to its steeply pitched gable (Photo 4). Otherwise no decorative or style elements are visible. Tudor Revival houses range from small cottages like this one to large high-style mansions (Thayer 1984).

The Meigs County Tax duplicate outlines the layout of the house (Figure 9) and describes it as a frame house, 1.5 stories in height, with aluminum/vinyl exterior cladding, shingle roof, and poured concrete basement.

The Greene Frame House is in fair condition. The property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation is recommended for MEG-711-12.

Property: Beegle Frame House
Address: 23520 Hill Road
Style: Cape Cod/Colonial Revival
Exterior: Aluminum/vinyl siding
Plan: 1 1/2 stories
Condition: fair

OHI # MEG-712-12
Tax Map/Lot #: 12/013
Framing: Wood Frame
Roof: Shingle
Basement: concrete

The Beegle Frame house was built in 1952 according to the Meigs County Tax duplicates. This places it at the more recent end of the Colonial Revival style range, but the presence of similar houses such as the Hill Frame House described above may indicate that this style continued to be popular in the Meigs County region. The three bay front façade has a centered front doorway with only a small, covered stoop as front porch. Two dormer windows sit above in the roof line. Two small additions sit on the north side of the building as illustrated in the Meigs County tax map shown here (Figure 10).

Photo 5. View east of the Beegle Frame House.

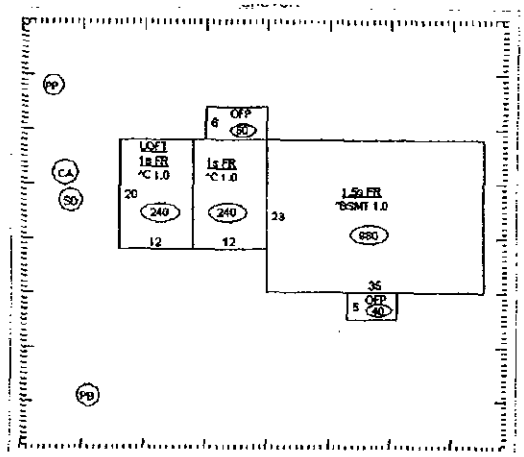


Figure 10. Beegle House Tax Duplicate.

The Beegle House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation is recommended for this house (MEG-712-12).

Cultural Resources Evaluation Summary

In summary, one house in the Lower Terrace and three properties (two occupied, one vacant) in the Upper Landfill Area are likely to be older than 50 years and will be demolished as part of this project. Properties MEG-710-12 (Lower Terrace), MEG-709-12 (Upper Landfill-vacant), MEG-711-12 (Upper Landfill), and MEG-712-12 (Upper Landfill) are all residential properties. Three are generally mid-twentieth century in origin and are residential homes (MEG-710-712). While all have some stylistic elements, none are outstanding examples of either Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival architecture. The fourth property is MEG-709-12, the small, abandoned Red House. This small vernacular house probably dates to the early twentieth century, but could be

late nineteenth in origin. It is in dilapidated condition. None are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further investigation is recommended for properties MEG-709-12, MEG-710-12, MEG-711-12, or MEG-712-12. The McClain-Roush Cemetery (MEG-757-12) will be avoided and an easement provided by AMP-Ohio. No further investigation is recommended for the Roush Cemetery.

Visual Impact Evaluation

The APE for the proposed facility and landfill were determined in consultation with David Snyder of the OHPO. The visual APE was set at one mile (1.6 km) from the center of each facility (Figure 2). The APE for the landfill overlaps on its west side with the power plant facility APE on the terrace (Figure 2). Any OHI properties that may be within that portion of the Upper Landfill APE will be included within the Terrace APE and are discussed there. Only one property over 50 years old on the Upper Landfill APE is outside the overlap. The Upper Landfill will be discussed last. Photos for all buildings and cemeteries are in Appendix 1 by Tax Plat.

The Terrace APE extends one mile out from the highest point in the power plant which is a 600 ft (183 m) stack near the center of the plant (Figure 2). A review of surrounding properties identified twenty previously recorded OHI properties that were either within the project area or within a mile/1.6 km (three are just outside the mile but are included because they are previously documented). *These are listed in Table 1 and repeated here in Table 2.*

Table 2. OHI properties within or adjacent to power plant APE.

OHI #	STYLE/DESIGN	DATE/PERIOD	COMMENTS	STATUS
MEG-370-12	Vernacular	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Poor, vacant
MEG-371-12	Vernacular, hall and parlor	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-372-12	Vernacular, 'Georgian plan'	Circa 1850	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-373-12	Vernacular 'Cumberland house' wraparound porch	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Poor, vacant
MEG-374-12	Vernacular, I house	Circa 1830	On Bucktown Rd, reportedly oldest house in Letart Falls	Gone
MEG-375-12	Vernacular, board and batten	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-376-12	Vernacular, pyramidal roof	Circa 1890	Off Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-383-12	Vernacular, saltbox roof line	Circa 1850	On Rt124	Gone
MEG-384-12*	Vernacular, brick I house	Circa 1860s	Cross House, site	Gone
MEG-385-12	Vernacular, frame I house	Late 19th century	Rt 124, Crow House	Fair
MEG-386-12	Vernacular, frame I house	Late 19th century	Rt 124	Fair
MEG-387-12	Vernacular, 'Greek Revival touches'	Circa 1865	Letart Falls United Methodist Church	Gone
MEG-388-12	Vernacular, commercial	Not listed	Had been store and post office	Gone
MEG-389-12	Vernacular, end gable	Not listed	Rt124, Remodeled	Good. Altered
MEG-390-12	Vernacular, school	Circa 1930	Rt124 Brick school building	Vacant, fair
MEG-391-12	Vernacular, school	Late 19th century	Rt 124, Frame 2 story	Gone
MEG-392-12	Vernacular, church	19th century	Moved to Rt 124	Altered to garage, fair

OHI #	STYLE/DESIGN	DATE/PERIOD	COMMENTS	STATUS
MEG-393-12	Vernacular with stylistic elements	Not listed, probably 19th c	Plants, across from dam above Rt 124	Fair
MEG-394-12	Vernacular, church	19th century	Plants, Rt 124	Vacant, fair
MET-395-12	Italianate house	19th century	Plants, Rt 124	Gone

*inside project area, discussed above.

Of the properties listed in Table 2, only nine of the twenty are still standing and one of those has been moved. These are discussed below in their appropriate tax plat map sections. The project APE was divided by tax plat sections as devised by the Meigs County Property Evaluation Office. Those maps that cover the power plant APE include all of Tax Plat 19, Tax Plat 20, Tax Plat 17, and the southern part of Tax Plat 13. Each are illustrated and discussed below regarding OHI properties and evaluation of visual impacts. Finally one property on Tax Plat 12 (Upper Landfill APE, outside of the project area, is over 50 years old and is discussed at the end of this section. Photos for all properties are included in Appendix 1.

Tax Plat Section 13

This section is located at the north end of the APE in the Plants vicinity (Figure 11). Properties with extant buildings that are most likely over 50 years old are indicated on this figure and on Figure 12, an enlargement of the topo that correlates OHI's with extant buildings. Table 3 lists the eight extant properties within Tax Plat Section 13 that are determined to be over 50 years old, either through tax duplicate data or visual examination. Also included is one previously recorded OHI that is now gone. Those buildings close to 50 years old are also included. If the Tax duplicate did not provide a construction date, then a general construction period was selected, such as 20th century, or late 19th century based on construction style. Photos for each building are included in Appendix 1, by OHI number and Lot number.

Table 3. Tax Plat Section 13; OHI properties.

LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
13/06	Adams, Todd	N Side Adams Rd	MEG-750-12	1930	1 story frame, tenant house-cottage	
13/09	O'Brien, Ralph or Phyllis	48060 Adams Rd	MEG-751-12	1954	1 story frame, vernacular side gable	
13/14	McLaughlin, Jacqueline	47864 Adams Rd	MEG-752-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, end gable	
13/20	Hill, Pauline	48942 SR 124	MEG-754-12	20th century	2 story brick with additions, '4 over 4'	
13/42	Cummins, Addie	W side TR214 Plants Rd	MEG-755-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, end gable	
13/90	Roush, Gary and Teri	TR 214 Plants Rd	MEG-753-12	1930	2 story frame, American 4-square	
13/62	Unknown	Corner Plants Rd and SR124	MEG-393-12	Late 19th century?	2 story frame, Eastlake style	no bld on tax plat
13-?	Unknown	Corner Plants Rd and SR124	MEG-394-12	19th century	1 story frame church "Plants Church"	no bld on tax plat
13-66/67	Hall	River side,SR124	MEG-395-12	19th century	Italianate	GONE

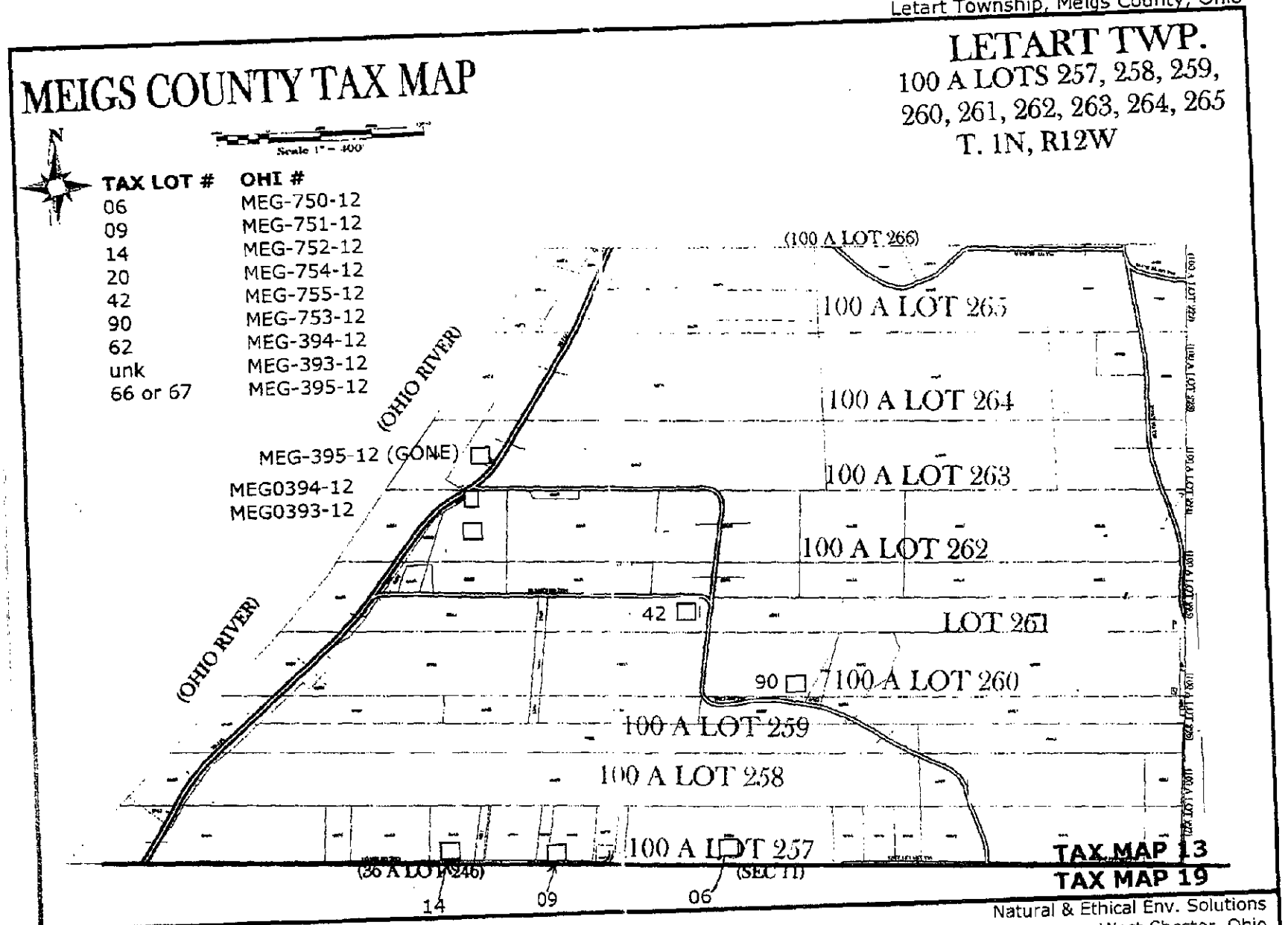


Figure 11. Tax Plat Section 13 showing extant OHI properties.

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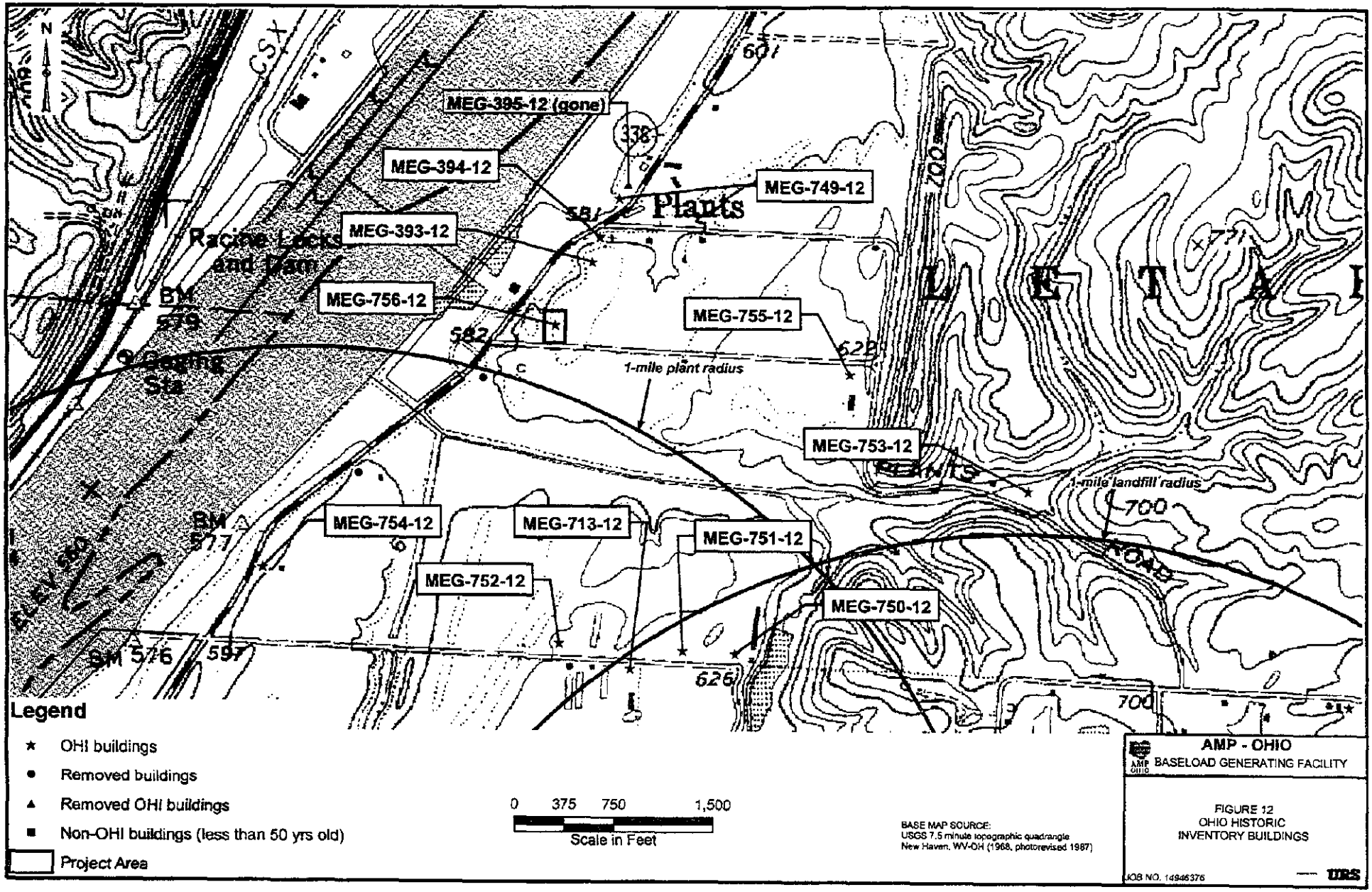
MEG-395-12 (gone)
MEG-394-12
MEG-749-12
MEG-393-12
MEG-756-12
MEG-755-12
1-mile plant radius
MEG-753-12
1-mile landfill radius
MEG-754-12
MEG-713-12
MEG-751-12
MEG-752-12
MEG-750-12
Plants
Racine Locks and Dam
Gaging Sta
CSX
BM 579
BM 577
BM 576
582
626
700
Legend
OHI buildings
Removed buildings
Removed OHI buildings
Non-OHI buildings (less than 50 yrs old)
Project Area
0 375 750 1,500
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)
AMP - OHIO
AMP OHIO BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 12
OHIO HISTORIC
INVENTORY BUILDINGS
JOB NO. 14946376
URS

The homes range from small tenant houses or cottages to large homes. All of the larger homes seem to date to the late nineteenth or very early twentieth century, when the valley was probably at the height of its success as a truck gardening area. The twentieth century homes are all much smaller and without extensive stylistic elements. Property MEG-393-12 is the largest house in the Visual Impact APE. However, no building appears on the tax duplicate for this property. Apparently it was vacant/abandoned long enough to be removed from the tax list. However, it appears now that someone is living in the house. All the properties listed above are in poor to fair condition.

One cemetery, the Plants Cemetery (MEG-756-12) is also located just within the APE on Plants Road (Figure 12). The cemetery has been documented by the Meigs County Historical Society (MCGS 1986) and a list of grave markers is available at the Meigs County Library in Pomeroy, Ohio. The Meigs County Genealogical Society (1986) has recorded over 500 graves, including both pioneer and modern graves. Photos showing the cemetery and the view from the cemetery toward the power plant are included in Appendix 1 (Section 13 photos). The cemetery is closer to the lock/dam just across Rt 124 on the Ohio River than it is to the power plant. Also, if one is looking at the cemetery, their back will be turned to the power plant. The construction of the plant is unlikely to have a negative visual impact on the Plant Cemetery. No further action is recommended.

None of the properties located in Tax Plat Section 13 are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation or mitigation is recommended for these properties. An OHI form will be completed for each newly designated property. The OHPO will be notified for all OHI's that are gone.

Tax Plat Section 19

Tax Section 19 includes the heart of the project area and the area along Rt 124 that marks the small community of Letart Falls (Figures 13 and 14). Only one building within the actual project area (MEG-710-12) will be demolished and it is discussed in the above section. Two previously recorded OHI properties that would have been within the project area (MEG-383-12 and MEG-384-12) are no longer standing. Figure 13 is the tax plat and illustrates the locations of extant houses. Figure 14 is an enlargement of the topographic map and correlates OHI's with extant buildings.

Table 4 lists the 20 newly recorded OHI properties and the six previously documented OHI's (extant and gone) that exist within Tax Plat 19.

Table 4. OHI properties in Tax Plat Section 19.

LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
17	Hill, Perry K. or Bobbie K.	49103 Rt 124	MEG-710-12*	1925-1950	1.5 story frame, Colonial Revival	now covered with yellow brick facing
18	Trustees, M.E. Church	Rt 124 next to MEG-710-12	MEG-757-12	1860s-1890s	Roush Cemetery	small cemetery, stones all lying flat

LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
35	Sayre, Aaron Lee and Shirley S.	south side Adams Rd	MEG-713-12	1957	1 story brick, square ranch	
37	Glenn, Janice Marie et al	49058 Rt 124	MEG-714-12	20th century	2 story frame, Am. 4-Square	
39	Morris, Robert or Betty J.	49435 Lighthouse Rd	MEG-715-12	Late 19th century?	2 story frame, I house	
40	Hart, Lorna or Bruce E.	49421 Lighthouse Rd	MEG-759-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, vernacular end gable	
42	Wolfe, Christopher and Jarrell, Joey L.	E side Rt124 no address	MEG-716-12	20th century	1.5 story frame, vernacular cottage	
43	Jaspers, Nancy	46910 Rt124	MEG-717-12	1956	1 story brick, vernacular	
45	Patterson, Larry or Sandra	22924 Bucktown Rd	MEG-718-12	19th century	Upright and wing	with additions, being renovated
47	Morris, Robert or Betty J.	W side Rt124 no address	MEG-719-12	20th century	large barn	tobacco barn, addition to east-like co-op building 388-12 may have been on this lot, or on 46 (now vacant)
48/85	Payne, Harold and Charles	49389 Rt 124	MEG-389-12	1930	end gable	extensively remodeled, owner says date of 1930 is in basement
52	Letart Township Trustees	E side Rt124 no address	MEG-390-12	1937	brick school	
54	Burnem, James and Linda	49366 Rt 124	MEG-720-12	1932	1 story frame, vernacular end gable	
55	Burnem, James and Linda	49358 Rt 124	MEG-721-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, bungalow	
59	Johnson, Jennifer	22710 Bucktown Rd	MEG-722-12	19th or 20th century	1.5 story frame, hall and parlor	on north corner, mobile home in yd
63	Medley, Lonnie or Mary Jane	49290 Rt 124	MEG-723-12	20th century	1 story frame, vernacular cottage	
64	Dellavale, Michael	22619 Bucktown Rd	MEG-724-12	19th century	2 story frame, upright and wing	
65	Wickline, Beverlee L.	W side Rt124 no address	MEG-725-12	20th century	1 story frame, vernacular cottage	
68	Smith, James E. Trustee, irrevocable trust	49285 Rt 124	MEG-726-12	19th century	2 story frame, I house	
72	Tucker, James or Deanna	49269 Rt 124	MEG-727-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, bungalow	
73	Wolfe, Christopher and Jarrell, Joey L.	no address	MEG-728-12	1950	1 story frame, vernacular commercial	listed as food service and post office
83	Rees, Tina M.	49072 Rt 124	MEG-729-12	1948	1 story frame, ranch	
OHI's NOW GONE						

LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
12	JELM	river side Rt 124	MEG-384-12	ca 1860s	GONE	Cross House, now GONE
4	JELM	east side Rt 124	MEG-383-12		GONE	just opposite and down river from Bucktown Road and Rt 124
44	Stobart or Morris	corner Bucktown and 124	MEG-388-12		GONE	Allen General Store

Many of the houses documented by OHI in the early 1980s are now gone. Local residents confirm that most were removed after the 1997 flood that apparently reached up to Rt 124. The remaining previously documented OHI properties and the 20 newly documented buildings range from small vernacular cottages to larger residences, similarly to Tax Plat Section 13. As with Section 13, the larger houses are all older and date to the late nineteenth to very early twentieth century. However, all are in poor to fair condition and none are good examples of a style or period of house. Together, they indicate the decline of a small community. Mobile homes have replaced most of the older, demolished houses. The decline of the local farming and other employment such as mining has depleted the income of the vicinity. Most people leave to work and many of the listed property owners are absentee owners and rent out these houses. The OHI properties in Tax Section 19 are not eligible for the National Register and no further investigation is recommended.

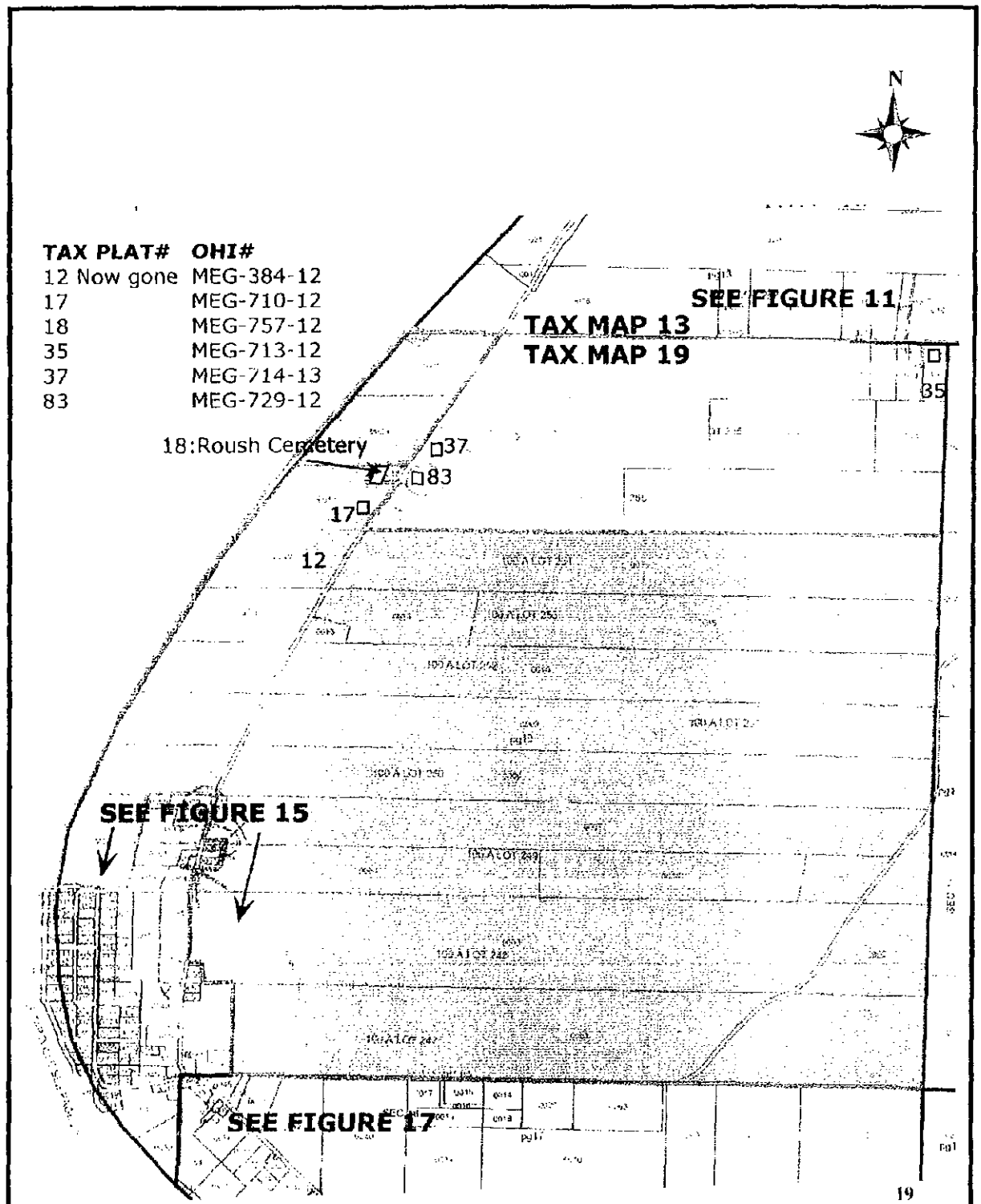

Figure 13. Tax Plat Section 19 showing extant OHI properties.

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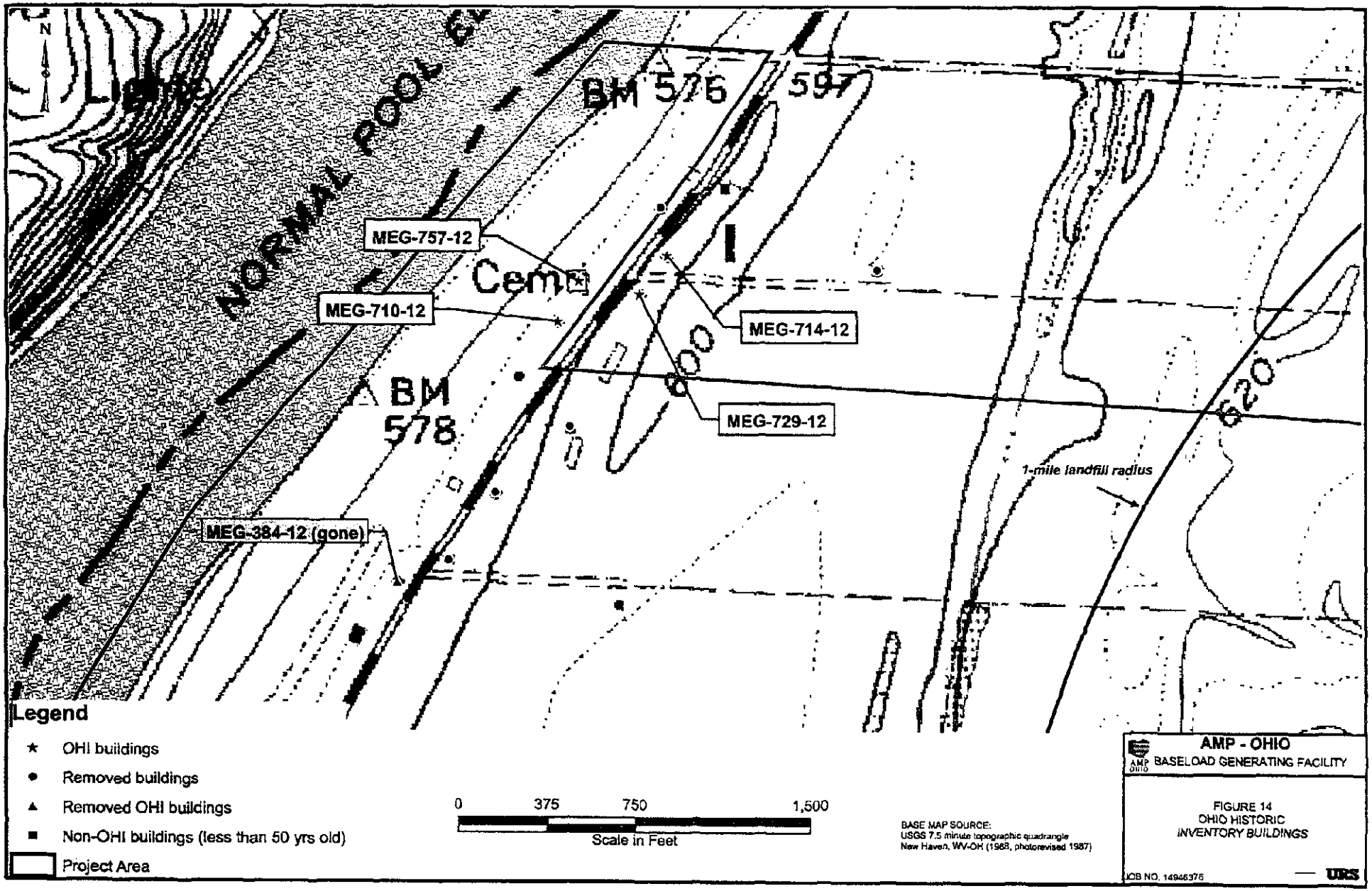
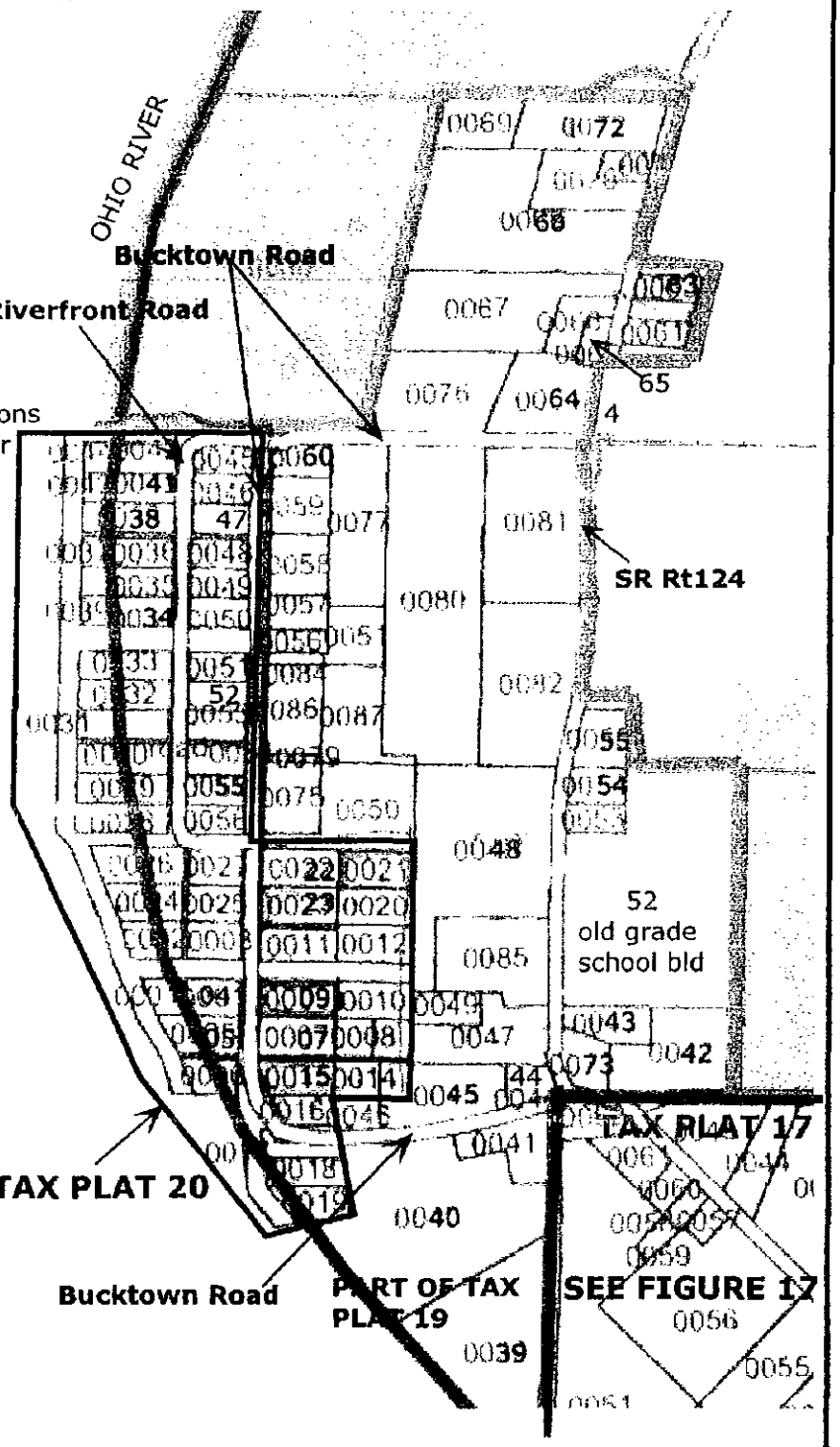

N
BM 576
597
NORMAL POOL 67
MEG-757-12
Cem
MEG-710-12
MEG-714-12
600
620
BM 578
MEG-729-12
1-mile landfill radius
MEG-384-12 (gone)
Legend
OHI buildings
Removed buildings
Removed OHI buildings
Non-OHI buildings (less than 50 yrs old)
Project Area
0
375
750
1,500
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 14
OHIO HISTORIC
INVENTORY BUILDINGS
JOB NO. 14946375
URS

TAX PLAT 20 IS INSIDE
BLACK SOLID LINE
EXCEPT AS MARKED
REST IS TAX PLAT 19



TAX MAP/ LOT#	OHI#
20/07	MEG-370-12
20/09	MEG-371-12*
20/15	MEG-730-12
20/22	MEG-731-12
20/23	MEG-732-12
20/34	MEG-733-12
20/38	MEG-376-12*
20/41	MEG-375-12*
20/47	MEG-372-12*
20/52	MEG-373-12
20/55	MEG-734-12
19/04	MEG-383-12*
19/39	MEG-715-12
19/40	MEG-759-12
19/42	MEG-716-12
19/43	MEG-717-12
19/44	MEG-388-12*
19/45	MEG-718-12
19/48	MEG-389-12
19/52	MEG-390-12
19/54	MEG-720-12
19/55	MEG-721-12
19/60	MEG-722-12
19/63	MEG-723-12
19/64	MEG-724-12
19/65	MEG-725-12
19/68	MEG-726-12
19/72	MEG-727-12
19/73	MEG-728-12

west side Bucktown Rd
probably Lot 04 or 05- MEG-374-12*
*=building gone

Figure 15. Tax Plat Section 20 showing extant OHI properties.

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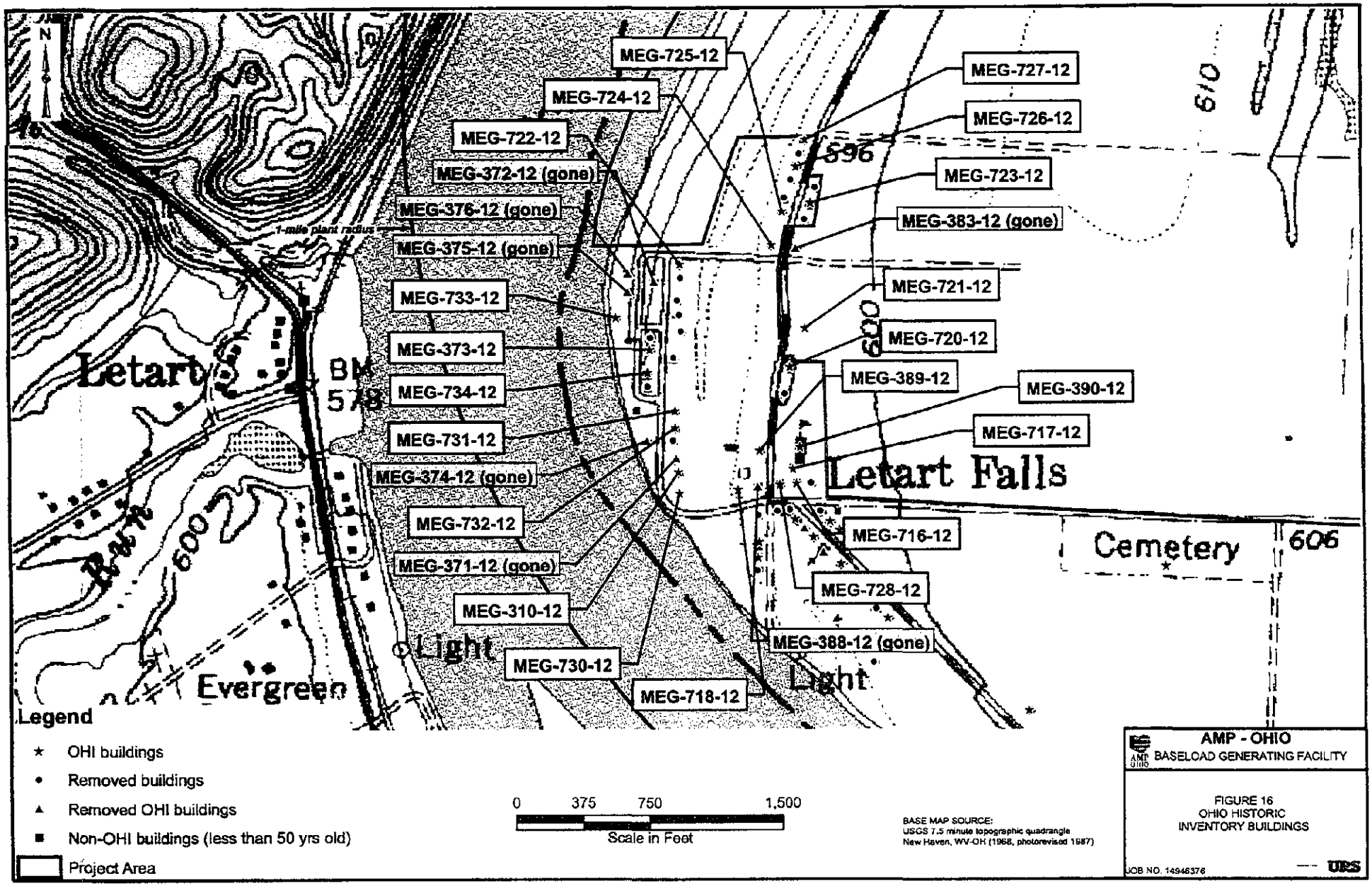
Tax Plat Section 20

Tax Plat Section 20 includes the platted section of Letart Falls and includes Riverfront Road and most of Bucktown Road (Figures 15 and 16). The original plat (John Sayre Addition) includes two small additions (Town Addition, George Burns Addition). It includes the west side of Bucktown Road, the southern half of the east side of Bucktown Road, and all of Riverfront Street (Figure 15). Figure 15 illustrates the tax plat for the town lots and extant OHI properties. Figure 16 is the enlarged topographic map that correlates OHI's with extant buildings.

Of the six previously documented OHI properties in Section 20, only two are still standing. Table 5 lists all the OHI buildings, including those no longer standing.

Table 5. Tax Plat Section 20 OHI properties.

LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
7	Maynard, Neil or Julie	no address, vacant	MEG-370-12	19th century?	Cumberland duplex?	Duplex? Two front doors, Cumberland
9	Riffle, Anthony or Gerri M.	East side Bucktown Rd	MEG-371-12	1983 for replacement	mobile home, OLD HOUSE GONE	OHI house GONE, trailer installed 1983
15	Stobart, Mary M.	22842 Bucktown Rd	MEG-730-12	20th century	1.25 story frame vernacular	
22	Wolfe, Davey or Catherine	22766 Bucktown Rd	MEG-731-12	Late 19th century	2 story frame,	upright and wing
23	Roberts, Randall or Judith	22800 Bucktown Rd	MEG-732-12	19th or early 20th century	I house with hipped roof	2 story frame, single pile, shed addition
34	Morris, Wallace or Connie	22727 Riverfront Rd	MEG-733-12	20th century	1 story frame, vernacular	
38	Hill, Roger B. or Debra M.	22705 Riverfront Rd	MEG-376-12	Unknown	OLD HOUSE GONE	Was a small I story frame, pyramidal roof, similar to coal town houses seen in Athens (from OHI)
41	Reese, William D. or Deloris G.	22697 Riverfront Rd	MEG-375-12	1970	mobile home, OLD HOUSE GONE	GONE
47	Norris, D. Ryan	NO address on card	MEG-372-12	1980 for mobile home	OLD HOUSE GONE	GONE
52	Knight, Sandra C. et al	no address, vacant	MEG-373-12	late 19th or 20th century	1.5 story frame	Cumberland? From OHI, with wrap around porch
55	Knight, Sandra C. et al	22771 Bucktown Rd	MEG-734-12	Late 19th century	2 story frame, I house, hipped roof	brick central chimney
Unk.	Davis, Marion, or Charles Michael	east side Bucktown Rd	MEG-374-12		GONE	Greek Revival, brick, "oldest house"


MEG-725-12
MEG-724-12
MEG-722-12
MEG-372-12 (gone)
MEG-376-12 (gone)
MEG-375-12 (gone)
MEG-733-12
MEG-373-12
MEG-734-12
MEG-731-12
MEG-374-12 (gone)
MEG-732-12
MEG-371-12 (gone)
MEG-310-12
MEG-730-12
MEG-718-12
MEG-727-12
MEG-726-12
MEG-723-12
MEG-383-12 (gone)
MEG-721-12
MEG-720-12
MEG-389-12
MEG-390-12
MEG-717-12
MEG-716-12
MEG-728-12
MEG-388-12 (gone)
1-mile plant radius
Letart
BM 578
Letart Falls
Cemetery
Light
Evergreen
Legend
OHI buildings
Removed buildings
Removed OHI buildings
Non-OHI buildings (less than 50 yrs old)
Project Area
0 375 750 1,500
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 16
OHIO HISTORIC
INVENTORY BUILDINGS
JOB NO. 14946376
URS

Tax Section 20, including Riverfront Road and part of Bucktown Road, is the oldest part of Letart Falls, although all of the oldest buildings are gone. The remaining buildings are in poor to fair condition. The deteriorating town has lost its coherence. A few streetscape photos are included in Appendix 1. The properties in Tax Section 20 are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation is recommended for any of the buildings in Tax Section 20.

Tax Plat Section 17

Tax Plat Section 17 is the part of Rt 124 that extends up river, or east, out of the center of Letart Falls. Figure 17 illustrates Tax Plat 17 with OHI buildings. Figure 18 is the enlarged topographic map that correlates OHI's with extant buildings. Four previously recorded OHI buildings were located within this tax section. Of them, only two are still standing (Table 6). One previously recorded OHI (MEG-392-12) was moved into this section and is now being used as a garage.

Table 6. Tax Plat Section 17 OHI buildings.

LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
11	Porter, Frank W III, or Patricia Ann	49607 Rt 124 (of owner not house)	MEG-735-12	1935	1.5 story frame bungalow	vacant
13	Lehman, John D.	49758 Rt 124	MEG-736-12	1950	1.25 story brick ranch-like	Altered
26	Powell, Douglas or Teresa	49619 Rt 124	MEG-737-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, cross gable	same address as 23, diff house
28	Porter, Frank W III, or Patricia Ann	49607 Rt 124	MEG-738-12	Late 19th or 20th century	2 story frame	National farmhouse
30	McMeeken, Neal	49589 Rt 124	MEG-739-12	20th century	2 story frame, end gable	Vernacular with additions
35	Durst, R. Larry	49567 Rt 124	MEG-740-12	20th century	1.25 story frame	vernacular cottage
37	Hill, Don Richard or Mary E	49585 Rt 124	MEG-741-12	Early 20th century	2 story frame, 4 by 4	
43	McDaniel, Adam, Scott, Justus and Cremeens, Tim	49438 Rt 124	MEG-386-12	19th century	2 story frame, 1 house	
44	Kelley, James M or Mary M	n side R124 no address	MEG-742-12	1898	2 story frame, upright and wing	poor, house vacant
48	Grindley, Lisa K or Audrey L	49469 Rt 124	MEG-743-12	20th century	1.25 story frame, vernacular	remodeled
49	Davis, Walter W. or Susan L.	49477 Rt 124	MEG-744-12	1948	1.25 story frame	vernacular cottage
56	Marnhout, Cheryl	47442 Rt 124	MEG-745-12	20th century	1 story frame	end gable
57	Sayre, Charles E.	s side Rt 124 no address	MEG-391-12	n/a	**GONE**	Old school gone
58	Sayre, Charles E.	s side Rt 124 no address	MEG-746-12	1887	2 story frame, 4x4	
60	Burris, David	s side Rt 124 no address	MEG-387-12	1999	old Church **GONE**	church and mobile home gone lot vacant

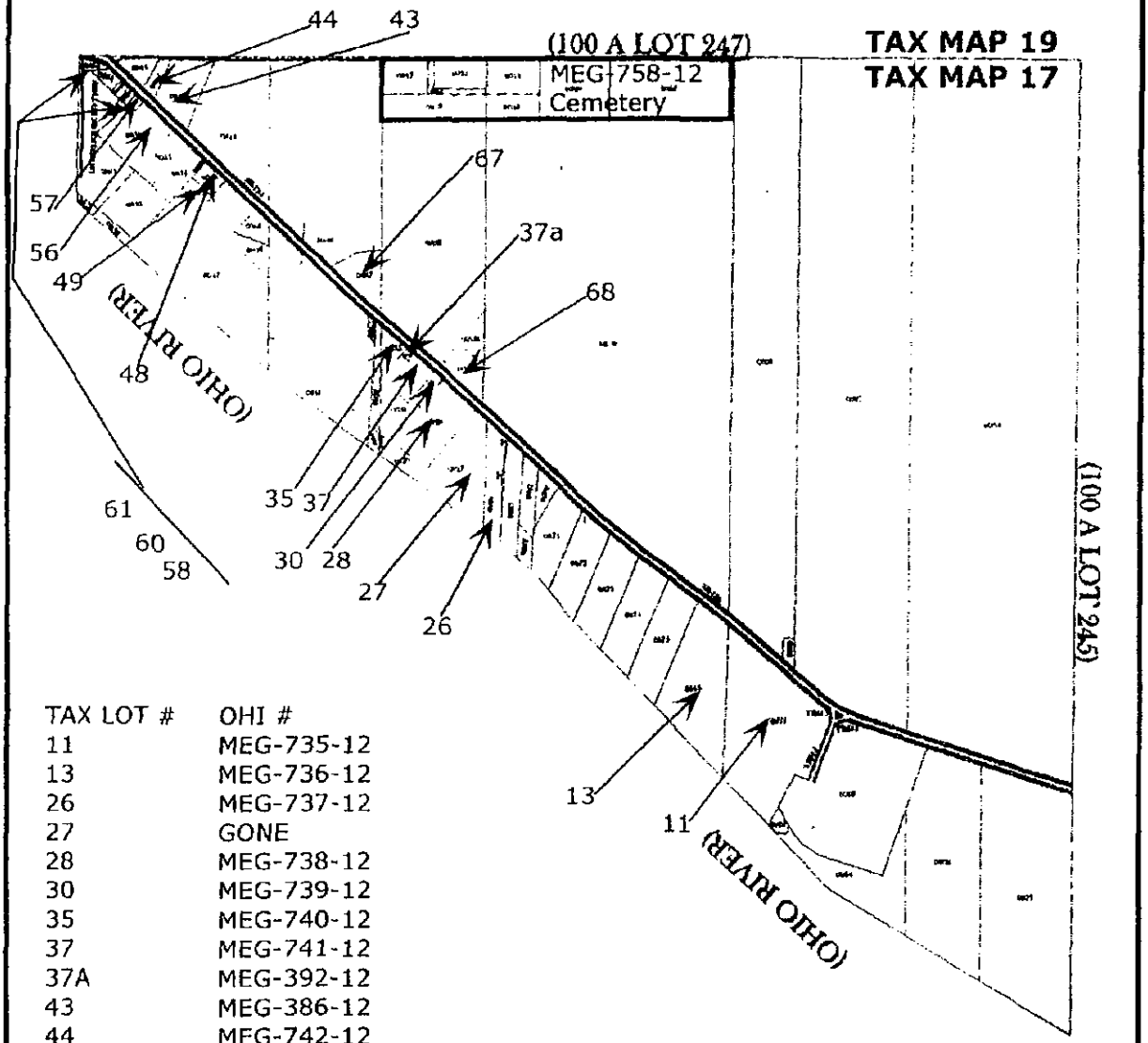
LOT #	OWNER	ADDRESS	OHI #	AGE	TYPE	COMMENTS
61	Meadows, Russell, and Lawson, Robert	49419 Rt 124	MEG-747-12	20th century	1.5 story frame	vernacular cottage
67	Dilcher, Jennie L	49534 Rt 124	MEG-385-12	Late 19th or 20th century	2 story frame, 4x4	Crow House
68	Smith, Jeffery B.	49586 Rt 124	MEG-748-12	Late 19th century	2 story frame, I house	with additions, hipped roof
37a	Hill, Don Richard or Mary E	south side Rt 124	MEG-392-12	19th century	frame, end gable church bld.	Methodist church, moved to this location, now a garage
	Letart Township Trustees	Hill or Cemetery Rd	MEG-758-12	cemetery	Large cemetery	Township Cemetery

This section of Letart Falls includes several larger, older houses, although most are now gone. More recent twentieth century homes include bungalows, ranches, and small vernacular cottages. MEG 748-12 is similar to two seen on Bucktown Road in Section 20 (MEG-732-12 and MEG-734-12). They may have been built by one builder in the late nineteenth century. None of the houses still extant in Section are in good condition, most or poor to fair (several are vacant). The houses in Section 17 are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation is recommended.

This section also includes the Letart Fall cemetery (MEG-758-12). This large cemetery began in the early nineteenth century and is still active. Based on the Meigs County Genealogical Society records, as of 1986, the cemetery contained at least 2,700 graves (MCGS 1986). The list is on file at the Meigs County Library in Pomeroy. Many members of pioneer families of the valley are buried here. While the cemetery itself is not eligible as a cemetery for the National Register, it should be respected as a burial ground. Appendix 1 contains several photos of the cemetery and the view from it toward the power plant. A buffer row of screening trees or other landscape measures are suggested to block the view of the power plant from the cemetery.

Tax Plat Section 12

Tax Plat Section 12 encompasses the Upper Landfill area as discussed above in the building evaluation section of this report. The northern and western portions of the Upper Landfill APE area also within this tax plat. Based on a review of the tax duplicates and site visits, one small cottage within the APE is older than 50 years (Figure 19). Others are replacement houses or trailers that may be on the location of older houses that no longer exist. The area around the intersection of Hill Road and East Letart consists primarily of greenhouses, small houses, and outbuildings.



TAX LOT #	OHI #
11	MEG-735-12
13	MEG-736-12
26	MEG-737-12
27	GONE
28	MEG-738-12
30	MEG-739-12
35	MEG-740-12
37	MEG-741-12
37A	MEG-392-12
43	MEG-386-12
44	MEG-742-12
48	MEG-743-12
49	MEG-744-12
56	MEG-745-12
57	MEG-391-12
58	MEG-746-12
60	MEG-387-12
61	MEG-747-12
67	MEG-385-12
68	MEG-748-12

Figure 17. Tax Plat Section 17 showing extant OHI properties.

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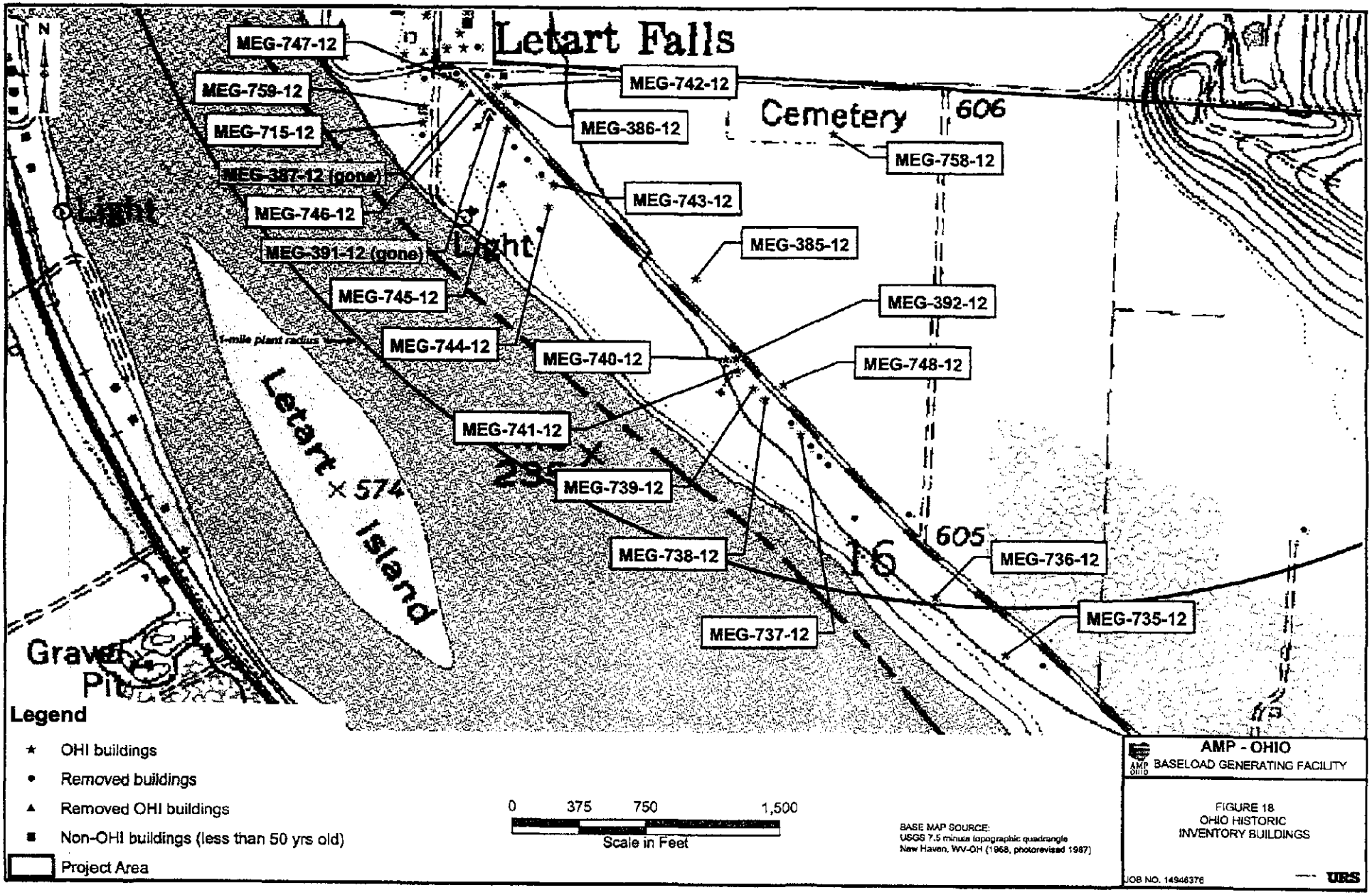
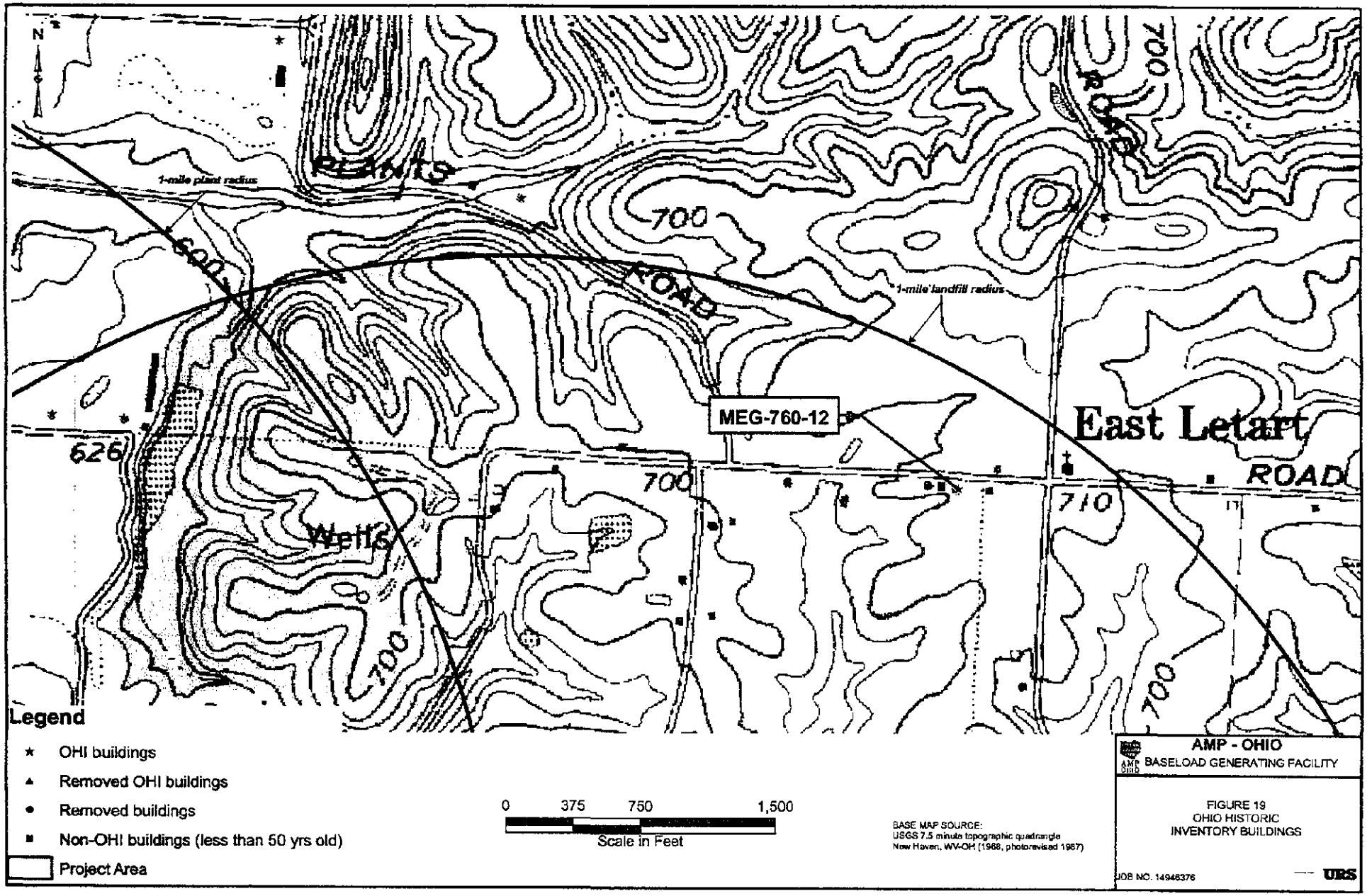

N
Letart Falls
MEG-747-12
MEG-759-12
MEG-715-12
MEG-387-12 (gone)
MEG-746-12
MEG-391-12 (gone)
MEG-745-12
MEG-744-12
MEG-740-12
MEG-741-12
MEG-739-12
MEG-738-12
MEG-737-12
MEG-742-12
MEG-386-12
MEG-743-12
MEG-385-12
MEG-392-12
MEG-748-12
MEG-758-12
MEG-736-12
MEG-735-12
Cemetery
606
605
Light
Light
1-mile plant radius
Letart Island
574
Gravel Pit
Legend
OHI buildings
Removed buildings
Removed OHI buildings
Non-OHI buildings (less than 50 yrs old)
Project Area
0
375
750
1,500
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 18
OHIO HISTORIC
INVENTORY BUILDINGS
JOB NO. 14946376
URS


N
1-mile plant radius
Plants
700
ROAD
1-mile landfill radius
MEG-760-12
East Letart
626
ROAD
710
Wells
700
700
700
Legend
OHI buildings
Removed OHI buildings
Removed buildings
Non-OHI buildings (less than 50 yrs old)
Project Area
0 375 750 1,500
Scale in Feet
BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)
AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY
FIGURE 19
OHIO HISTORIC
INVENTORY BUILDINGS
JOB NO. 14946376
URS

One of these is the property at 24020 Hill Road (MEG-760-12), owned by Ryan Norris (Figure 19). This very small, one story cottage was apparently built in 1931 according to the tax duplicate on file in Meigs County. Located on Lot 36, the one story frame, vernacular house is in fair condition. A photo is included in Appendix 1. Property MEG-760-12 is not eligible for the National Register and no further investigation is recommended.

The construction of the landfill will have no visual impact on historic cultural resources in the Upper Landfill APE.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The visual impact review of both APE's (facility and landfill) found that no historically significant properties will be impacted. The study found 20 previously documented OHI properties, 46 additional properties with buildings over 50 years old, and three cemeteries. None are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further research regarding visual impacts are recommended. These are listed in the table below.

Table 7. OHI's in APE.

Previously Recorded	Newly Recorded Buildings	Cemeteries
MEG-370-12 through MEG-373-12	MEG-713-12 through MEG-755-12,	MEG-756-12
MEG-375-12, MEG-376-12	And MEG-759-12, MEG-760-12	MEG-757-12
MEG-383-12 through MEG-395-12		MEG-758-12

Six homes and one vacant house, plus ancillary outbuildings, located in the Upper Landfill area will be demolished for the proposed construction. None were previously recorded by the OHI. Of the standing buildings, three are possibly older than 50 years in 2006 (MEG-709-12, MEG-711-12, and MEG-712-12). None are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. One modern mobile home and one house (MEG-710-12) that is probably over 50 years old within the Lower Terrace project area will be demolished. Property MEG-710-12 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further historic resources investigations are recommended any standing buildings for either the Lower Terrace or Upper Landfill project areas.

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APPENDIX 1 - BUILDING PHOTOS

Tax Section 13

Tax Section 19

Tax Section 20

Tax Section 17

Tax Section 12

Selected views: Letart Cemetery and streetscapes

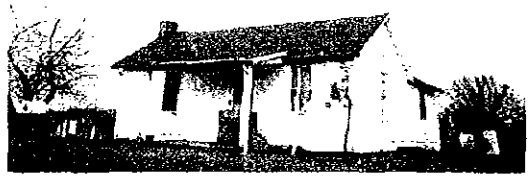
Section 13: Previously recorded OHI properties, still standing

MEG-393-12, Lot 62 vacant? Corner Plants Rd and SR124

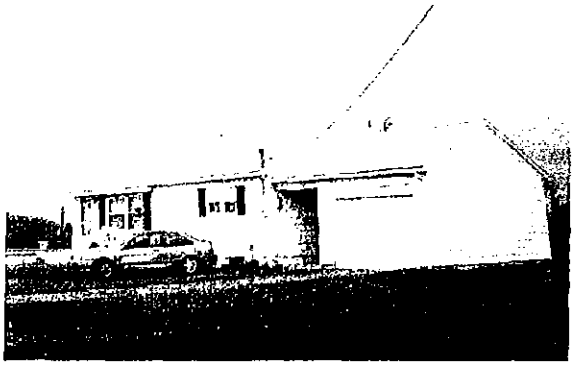
MEG-394-12 corner Plants Rd and SR124, 393 in background

Section 13: Newly recorded OHI properties

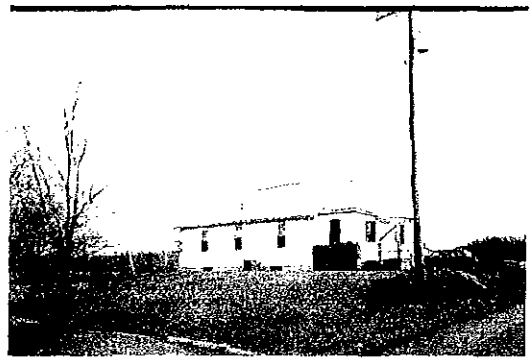
MEG-749-12, Lot 66 or 67, vacant, riverside of Rt 124



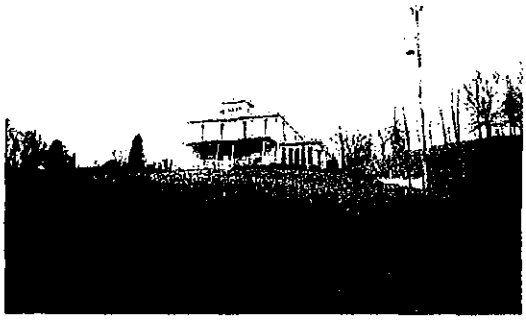
MEG-750-12 Lot 06, north side Adams Rd



MEG-751-12 Lot 09, 48060 Adams Rd



MEG-752-12 Lot 14, 47864 Adams Rd



MEG-753-12 Lot 90, 24320 Hill Rd

MEG-754-12 Lot 20, 48942 Rt124

MEG-755-12, lot 42, 48251 Plants Rd

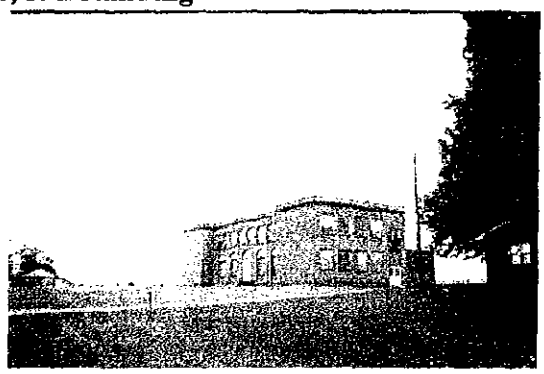
MEG-756-12, Plants Cemetery Lot 48 looking northwest from Plants Rd

View from entrance to MEG-756-12, Plants Cemetery Looking south. Proposed plant Location 1 mile to south

Meigs County, Ohio: Baseload Generating Station Visual Impact Study Photo Pages

Section 19: Previously recorded OHI properties, still standing

MEG-389-12, Lot 48/85 49389 Rt 124



MEG-390-12 Lot 52, grade school building

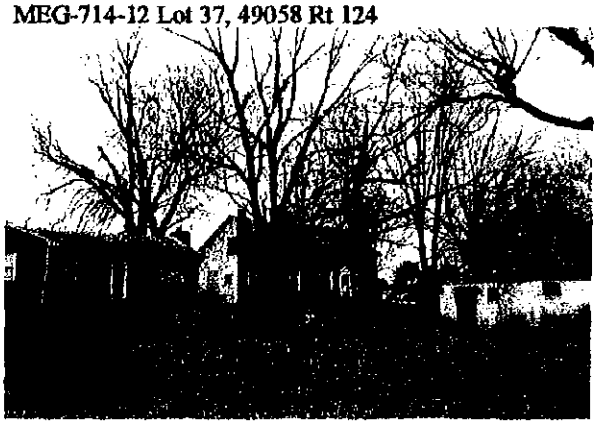
Section 19: Newly recorded OHI properties

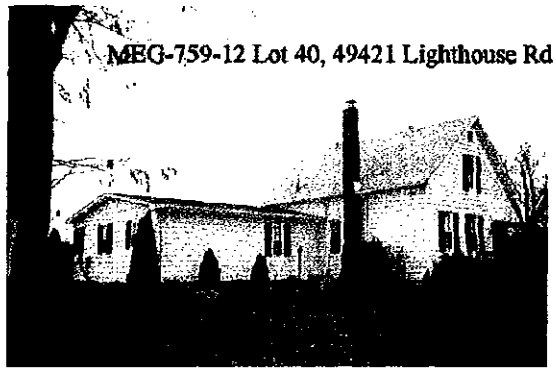
MEG-710-12, Lot 17 49103 Rt 124 (inside project Area, see Cultural Resources Evaluation Section

MEG-713-12 Lot 35, south side Adams Rd

MEG-714-12 Lot 37, 49058 Rt 124

MEG-715-12 Lot 39, 49435 Lighthouse Rd





MEG-759-12 Lot 40, 49421 Lighthouse Rd

MEG-718-12, lot 45, 22924 Bucktown Rd

MEG-719-12, lot 47, old barn

MEG-720-12, Lot 54, 49366 Rt 124

MEG-721-12, Lot 55, 49358 Rt 124

MEG-722-12, Lot 59, 22710 Bucktown Rd

MEG-723-12, Lot 63, 49290 Rt 124

MEG-724-12, Lot 64, 22619 Bucktown Rd
Corner of Bucktown and Rt 124

MEG-725-12, Lot 65, Rt 124, 'vacant'

MEG-726-12, Lot 68, 49285 Rt 124

MEG-727-12, Lot 72, 49269 Rt 124

MEG-728-12, Lot 73, vacant no address on Rt124

MEG-729-12, Lot 83, 49072 Rt 124

MEG-757-12, Lot 718, looking northwest, stones are lying flat in foreground grass. Houses are on far side of Rt 124.

Visible grave markers in Roush Cemetery, named for oldest burial (Henry Roush—1865)/

Meigs County, Ohio: Baseload Generating Station Visual Impact Study Photo Pages

Section 20: Previously recorded OHI properties, still standing

MEG-370-12, Lot 7 vacant? Just north of 22842 Bucktown Road

MEG-373-12 Lot 52, vacant? west side Bucktown Rd

Section 20: Newly recorded OHI properties

MEG-730-12, Lot 15, 22842 Bucktown Rd

MEG-731-12 Lot 22, 22766 Bucktown Rd

MEG-732-12 Lot 23, 22800 Bucktown Rd

MEG-733-12 Lot 34, 22727 Riverfront Rd

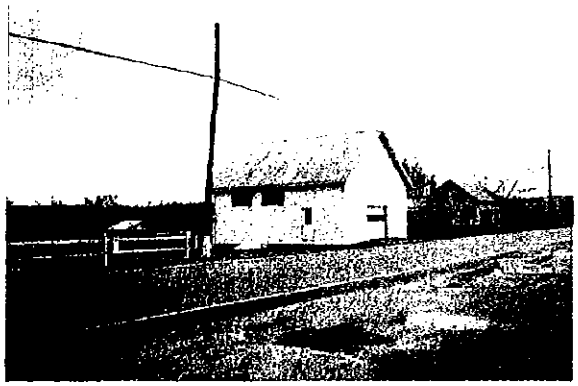
MEG-734-12 Lot 55, 22771 Bucktown Rd

Meigs County, Ohio: Baseload Generating Station Visual Impact Study Photo Pages

Section 17: Previously recorded OHI properties, still standing

MEG-386-12, Lot 43 49438 Rt 124

MEG-385-12 Lot 67, 49534 Rt 124



MEG-792-12 in corner of Lot 37, moved to this Location, used as garage.

Section 17: Newly recorded OHI properties

MEG-735-12, Lot 11, vacant, river side of Rt 124

MEG-736-12 Lot 13, 47758 Rt 124

Meigs County, Ohio: Baseload Generating Station Visual Impact Study Photo Pages

MEG-737-12, lot26, 49619 Rt 124

MEG-738-12, lot28, 49607 Rt 124

MEG-739-12, Lot 30, 49589 Rt 124

MEG-740-12, Lot 35, 49567 Rt 124

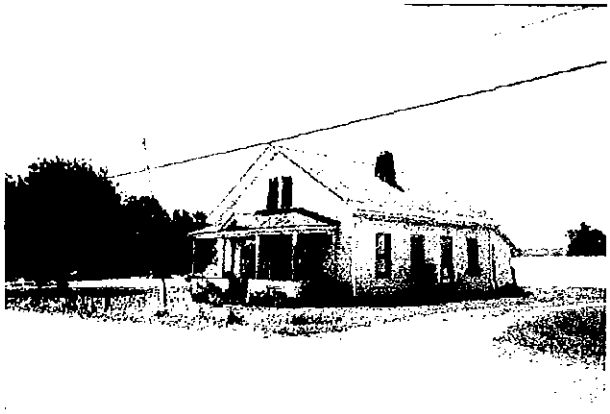
MEG-741-12, Lot 37, 49585 Rt 124

MEG-742-12, Lot 44, no address listed-Rt 124

MEG-743-12, Lot 48, 49469 Rt 124

MEG-744-12, Lot 49, 49477 Rt 124

Meigs County, Ohio: Baseload Generating Station Visual Impact Study Photo Pages



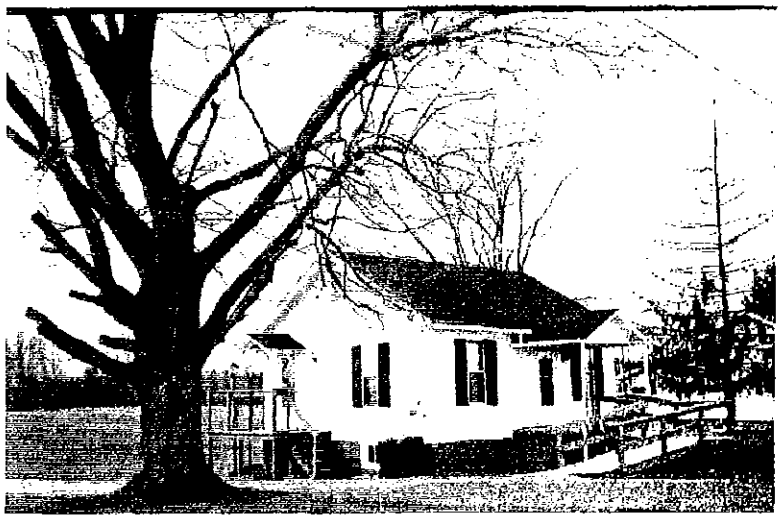
MEG-745-12, Lot 56, 47442 Rt 124

MEG-746-12, Lot 58, no address listed Rt 124

MEG-747-12, Lot 68, 49586 Rt 124

MEG-748-12, Lot 68, 49586 Rt 124

Section 12: Newly recorded OHI property



24020 Hill Road: MEG-760-12

Section 17: Letart Township Cemetery

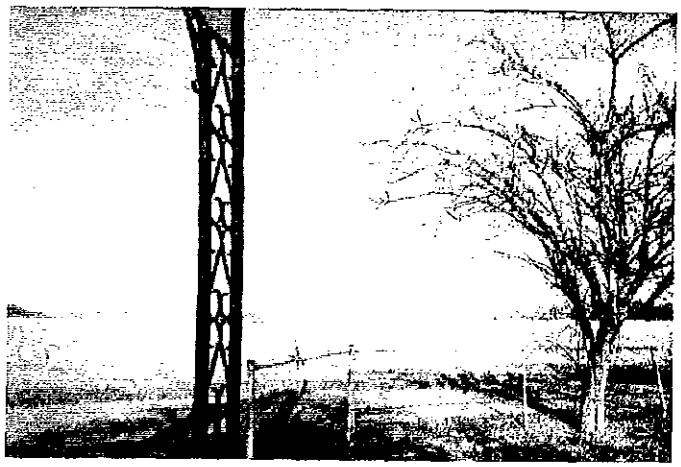
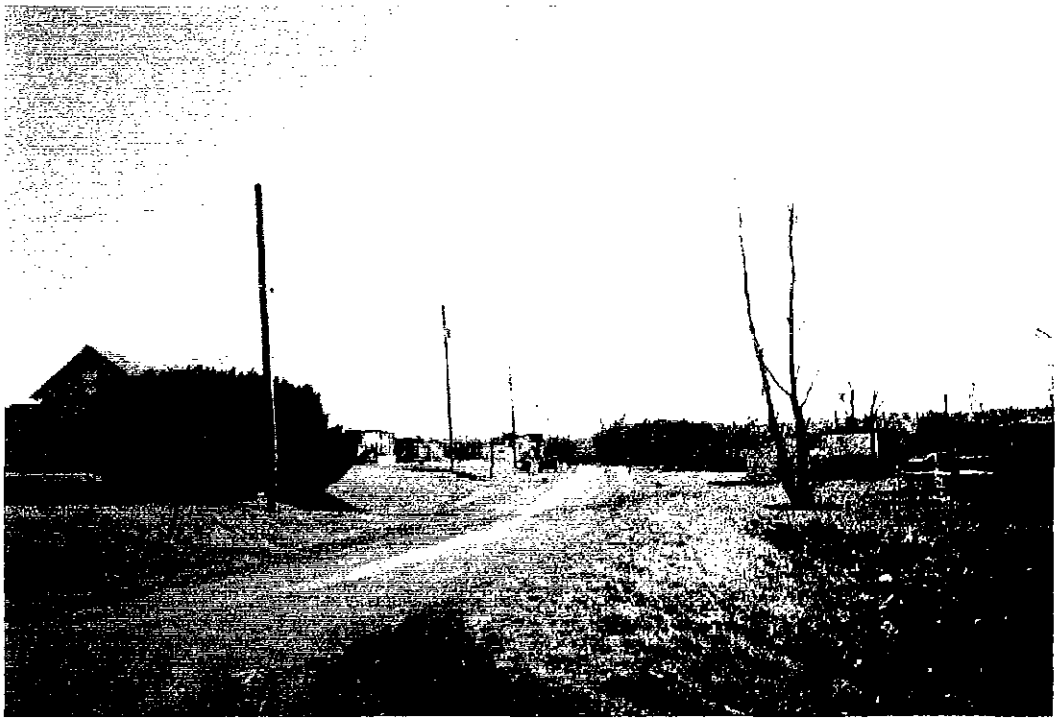


Photo 1. View north from cemetery entrance toward proposed power plant location.

Photo 2. View east of two of oldest markers in the cemetery, Robert and Martha Sayre (R. died 1824).

Photo 3. General view, interior of cemetery, showing mixture of early and late 19th century markers. Cemetery is still being used.

GENERAL VIEWS AROUND LETART FALLS



Overview south on Bucktown Road. MEG-722-12 is on the left side of the road behind the shrubbery. MEG-731-12 is further up the road on the left (furthest white house visible). MEG-373-12 is bld right on road further up o n the right. Photo shows the juxtaposition of modern trailers and houses typical of the Letart Falls area.

View east (upriver) on SR 124 at junction with Letart (Cemetery) Rd to left. Bucktown Road enters out of photo behind and to the right. First house on right is MEG-747-12, Second on right is the old parsonage MEG-746-12. Barely visible past the modern garage/business is MEG-742-12 on left.

View north at intersection of Bucktown Rd (enters at left foreground) and SR124. Vacant school (MEG-390-12) is at edge of photo on right. MEG-389-12 as remodeled is large building on left side of road.

View west (downriver) on SR124 coming into Letart Falls. MEG-748-12 is large white house on right with modern garages beyond it. On left from foreground (just beyond red truck) to the east: MEG-739-12, MEG741-12 (with picket fence in front). The white building directly on the street further up on the right is the moved church, MEG-392-12, now being used as a garage.