Exhibit L Cultural Resources Report

6011 Greenwich Windpark, LLC

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY Proposed Greenwich Wind-Powered Electric Generation Facilities, Huron County, Ohio L&A Project No: 13-0366A

Prepared by:



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Mr. David Nepper, PS Metro Consulting Associates, LLC 45345 Five Mile Road Plymouth, Michigan 48170 Cultural Resources Survey for the Fulfillment of the Chapter 4906: 17-08(D) (Cultural Impact) Application Filing Requirements (Stage One of Four) for the Proposed Greenwich Wind-Powered Electric Generation Facilities, Huron County, Ohio

By

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under contract with Metro Consulting Associates, Inc., Lawhon and Associates, Inc. (L&A) conducted a Cultural Resources Survey for the Fulfillment of the Chapter 4906: 17-08(D) (Cultural Impact) Application Filing Requirements (Stage One of Four) for the Proposed Greenwich Wind-Powered Electric Generation Facilities, Huron County, Ohio. The project involves the proposed construction of twenty-five (25) wind-powered electric generation facilities in the greater Greenwich, Ohio area. A study area was established based on a 5 miles (8.05 km) radius around the proposed facilities.

The study area is located in the southeast corner of Huron County, the northwest corner of Ashland County, and the north-central area of Richland County. The study area encompasses the Village of Shiloh, the Village of Greenwich, and the Village of New London. This Cultural Resources Survey will provide significant detail to satisfy the OPSB application process and is considered stage one of a four stage process.

2.0 SECONDARY SOURCE AND RECORDS CHECK REVIEW

The author collected literature review information to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and ecological resources within the study area. The following sources were examined:

Cultural Resource

- A. Cultural Resource Management report housed at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)
- B. The Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI)
- C. The Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI)
- D. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- E. Determination of Eligibility Files (DOE)
- F. National Historic Landmarks (NHL) List
- G. Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemetery Files
- H. The Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory (OHPO & ODOT-Buckeye Assets)

Ecological Resource

- I. State and Local Parks and Recreation Areas
- J. National Hydrology Dataset (NHD) (USGS)
 - a. Stream/River
 - b. Lake/Pond
 - c. Reservoir
 - d. Swamp/Marsh
- K. National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (USFWS)
 - a. Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 - b. Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - c. Freshwater Pond
 - d. Lake
 - e. Riverine
- L. Ohio Wetland Inventory (OWI) (ODNR)
 - a. Woods on hydric soil
 - b. Open water
 - c. Shallow marsh
 - d. Shrub/scrub wetland
 - e. Wet meadow
 - f. Farmed wetland

Any resources located were mapped (see Appendix A) and tables were made to include the information within a 5 mile (8.05 km) radius of the turbine location sites (see Appendix B). The individual OHPO forms are included in Appendix C – Appendix H.

3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A number of cultural resources are located within the study area including Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) sites, Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) sites, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites, NRHP Eligible (also known as Determination of Eligibility, or DOE) sites, historic bridges, and cemeteries. A series of detailed maps in Appendix A show the cultural resources in relation to the proposed project areas.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation are standards designed to evaluate the significance of sites that are greater than 50 years old within a relevant historic context, and to determine the site integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The four NRHP criteria are:

- A. Site(s) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- B. Site(s) are associated with the lives of significant individuals in the past;
- C. Site(s) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Site(s) have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Little et al. 2000).

The significance of a site must be evaluated with regard to the context of its creation and use, followed by how it was subsequently affected. To be included in the NRHP, a site must meet one or more of the four criteria and must possess sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Integrity may be defined as the preservation of a site's historic identity, demonstrated by the survival of physical characteristics created, used, and abandoned during the historic or prehistoric period of the site. A site that has retained all, some, or a portion of its physical characteristics likely has the capacity to convey significant information concerning historic patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, and/or information about a culture or people (Little et al. 2000).

3.1 Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) Sites

A total of eighty-three (83) previously identified Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) sites are located within the study area. No previously identified OAI sites will be physically impacted by this project. Site 33HU0310 is the closest OAI site to a proposed impact area. The site is a historic isolated find located approximately 8.8 ft (2.68 m) east of the Turbine 14 disturbance area. Site 33HU0310 consists of one (1) handwrought rosehead nail. The site was identified during the *Interim Report on Archeological Survey of the Proposed Independence*

Pipeline Corridor through Defiance, Henry, Wood, Seneca, Huron, Ashland, Wayne, Stark, Summit, and Columbiana Counties, Ohio completed by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 1998. Site 33HU0310 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

3.2 Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) Sites

A total of one hundred and three (103) previously identified Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) sites are located within the study area. No previously identified OHI sites will be physically impacted by this project. Five (5) OHI sites are also National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites. They include ASD0001401 (Charles Crittenden House), ASD0005201 (Henry Crittenden House), HUR0013607 (The Inn, also known as the Union Block and the Gregory House), HUR0033609 (Mead-Zimmerman House also known as the J.R. and Marvin Ellis House), and RIC0078502 (Ferrell House, also known as the Silas Ferrell House and the I.L. McQuate Funeral Home). Additional information on these sites is discussed in more detail in the following section.

3.3 <u>National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Sites</u>

A total of four (4) previously identified National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites are located within the study area. Two of the previously mentioned OHI sites, ASD0001401 and ASD0005201, were combined into one NRHP property (The Crittenden Farm). Also for clarification purposes, the J.R. and Marvin Ellis House (HUR0033609) and the Mead-Zimmerman House (NRHP#78002089) are the same residence. The reason for the discrepancy is that each site was labeled at a different time by a different individual on the OHI form and the NRHP form. No previously identified National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites will be physically impacted by this project. All sites are discussed in detail below.

A. The Silas Ferrell House (NRHP#87002146, OHI#RIC0078502). The site is located at 25 East Main Street in Shiloh, Richland County, Ohio. The building was listed in the NRHP in January 1988 under Criterion C for its significance in architecture. The house was built in 1880 by prominent Shiloh businessman, Silas Ferrell. The Silas Ferrell House is a high style example of the Italianate style of architecture which elements include; a flat roof with a cupola, wide, overhanging eaves, a bracketed cornice, tall, two-over-two windows with decorative hood molds, and decorative wood porch posts with scrolled brackets.

The following description was taken from the NRHP nomination form: "The Silas Ferrell House, on the east edge of Shiloh's business district, is a largely intact and notable example of the Italianate style of architecture; it is the best-preserved and most distinctive building of its style in Shiloh. The structure is a rectangular two-story frame house with a central 8-foot square cupola on the roof. A two-story carriage barn and a small matching shed still remain at the rear of the property." The Silas Ferrell House was originally built as a single family dwelling and was run as a

funeral home from 1927 to 1971. The structure has been converted back to a single family dwelling.

No impacts are anticipated to The Silas Ferrell House (NRHP#87002146, OHI#RIC0078502) aside from possible visual impacts. The closest turbine to The Silas Ferrell House, Turbine 23, is approximately 4.43 miles northeast.

B. The Mead-Zimmerman House (NRHP#78002089, OHI#HUR0033609). The site is located on Route 13 between US 224 and Plymouth East Road in Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio. The building was listed on the NRHP in April 1978 under Criterion C for significance in architecture. The Mead-Zimmerman House is a c. 1848 single family dwelling that has elements of both the Federal and Greek styles of architecture. Architectural elements seen on the Mead-Zimmerman House include; classic detailing in a rectilinear form, a Doric Frieze along the front façade, elliptical fan lights in the gable ends, six-over-six windows with stone lintels and sills, and a trabeated entrance with a transom and sidelights.

The following description was taken from the NRHP nomination form: "The two-story brick farmhouse is rectangular in plan and rests on a stone foundation. A segmental arched arcade of brick is applied to the façade and divides it into five bays. The Mead-Zimmerman House is a unique and relatively unsoiled Ohio farmhouse. The unrefined use of various revival elements shows a spirited, if unorthodox, borrowing from various builders' guides even for Ohio. The interior features are more delicate but equally eclectic. In short, the house shows the spirit and originality of rural Ohio builders."

No impacts are anticipated to The Mead-Zimmerman House (NRHP#78002089, OHI#HUR0033609) aside from possible visual impacts. The closest turbine to The Mead-Zimmerman House, Turbine 15, is approximately 0.36 miles southwest.

C. The Crittenden Farm (NRHP#82003540. OHI#ASD0005201 & OHI#ASD0001401) National Register Historic District. The site is located at US 224 and US 250 southwest of New London, Ohio in Ruggles Township, Ashland County, Ohio. The farm was listed in the NRHP (and a boundary was established) in April 1982 under Criterion A and C for its significance in agriculture and architecture. The Crittenden Farm is a 665-acre farmstead which includes fourteen (14) properties total including; the Charles Crittenden House (OHI#ASD0001401), the Henry Crittenden House (OHI#ASD0005201), numerous outbuildings, and the Castle Hill Cemetery. The NRHP Boundary also includes a portion of Crall Woods, a National Register of Natural Resources site (see Appendix B). The Crittenden Family was one of the most prominent families in Ashland

County during the mid-late 19th century and owned the most successful sheep stock breeding farm in the county (McQuillen 1982).

The Charles Crittenden House (OHI#ASD0001401) was built in 1878 in the northern portion of the NRHP boundary for Crittenden Farm district. The house is a high style example of the Second Empire architectural style with its most significant feature being the mansard tower on the northeast corner of the house. Other significant Second Empire elements include; a asymmetrical façade, the ornate bracketed cornice with overhanging eaves, two-over-two windows with decorative hood molds and sills, the large porch with embellished porch posts, a cross-shaped plan, and semi-octagonal bays.

The Henry Crittenden House (OHI#ASD0005201) was built in 1875 in the southern portion of the NRHP boundary of the district. The house is an example of the Italianate style of architecture with elements including; a asymmetrical façade, a low-pitched hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves, a bracketed cornice, semi-octagonal bays, tall, two-over-two windows with decorative hood molds and sills, a cross shaped plan, and decorative wood porch posts. There is also the Castle Hill Cemetery within the NRHP boundary of Crittenden Farm that dates to the 1840s and in which many of the original owners of the farm are buried.

No impacts are anticipated to The Crittenden Farm (NRHP#82003540, OHI#ASD0005201 & OHI#ASD0001401) aside from possible visual impacts. The closest turbine to The Crittenden Farm, Turbine 10, is approximately 1.61 miles northwest.

D. *The Gregory House (NRHP#84003746, OHI#HUR0013607)*. The site is located at 1 East Main Street in New London, Huron County, Ohio. The building was listed in the NRHP in March 1984 under Criterion A and C for its significance in commerce and architecture. The Gregory House was built in 1873 as a hotel and is an example of an Italianate style commercial block. Elements of the Italianate architectural style seen on the Gregory House include; a flat roof, original two-over-two windows (on the third floor) with segmented arch hood molds and stone sills, cast iron columns on the first floor, and decorative brick corbelling at the cornice. The Gregory House Hotel is significant as a representation for the type and use of such vernacular commercial structures built in crossroads towns throughout 19th-century rural Ohio (Reeb 1983).

The following description was taken from the NRHP nomination form: "The Gregory House is an irregularly shaped three-story commercial structure of soft red brick with sandstone keystones, lintels and coping. Flat-roofed, its brick cornice is enriched with brick work in an intricate

pattern of regularly spaced drip-like features, interspersed with corbelled dentils and underscored by corbelled brick diapering."

No impacts are anticipated to The Gregory House (NRHP#84003746, OHI#HUR0013607) aside from possible visual impacts. The closest turbine to The Gregory House, Turbine 2, is approximately 4.32 miles northeast.

3.4 <u>Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Sites</u>

A total of five (5) Determination of Eligibility (DOE) sites are located within the study area (see Appendix F). No previously identified DOE sites will be physically impacted by this project.

- A. The Murphy Pharmacy (DOE#937821) at 41 Main Street, New London, Ohio is a c. 1840 commercial structure. The DOE status of the structure was determined in 1993 when the structure was made eligible for the Community Improvement Corporation's Revolving Loan Fund.
- B. The R.W. Beckwith House (OHI#HUR0012606) and the Fitchville Methodist Church (OHI#HUR0012706) (DOE#996122), were listed as potentially eligible properties during the 2003 correspondence with The SI Group for the wireless communication tower at 1409 US 250 North, Fitchville Township, Ohio. The R.W. Beckwith House (OHI#HUR0012606) is a c. 1850 Greek Revival single dwelling. The Fitchville Methodist Church (OHI#HUR0012706) is a pre-1844 Greek Revival church. Both structures were recorded as OHI's in 1978. Three other OHI sites (OHI#HUR0012806, OHI#HUR0041506, and OHI#HUR0041806) were reviewed and found not eligible for inclusion.
- C. The Fitchville Bridge (SFN#3903842, DOE#1003887/1028855/1031366) is located at HUR-250-15.56 outside of Fitchville, Ohio. The bridge intersects the Vermillion River on US 250. The Fitchville Bridge is a c. 1928 reinforced concrete open spandrel arch type. The bridge was deemed eligible in 2006 as part of a review by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). Since then, the bridge has been slated for demolition in the summer of 2013. An archaeological survey and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) has been completed for the structure and the environmental clearance was approved in July 2012. Another structure was also reviewed during this process, the David Motter House (OHI#HUR0064606). The David Motter House is a c. 1832 "I" House single dwelling.

3.5 <u>Historic Bridges and the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory</u>

A total of twelve (12) previously inventoried historic bridges are located within the study area. Of the twelve bridges, one (1) is listed on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory. No previously identified historic bridges will be physically impacted by this project. The Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory structure, the Fitchville Bridge, or HUR-250-15.56, Bridge (SFN#3903842) is discussed in further detail in the previous section.

3.6 Cemeteries

A total of thirty-seven (37) cemeteries are located within the study area. No cemeteries will be physically impacted by this project. One (1) cemetery, the Castle Hill Cemetery (OGSID 334), is located within the NRHP boundary of the Crittenden Farm (NRHP#820032540). Castle Hill Cemetery is a privately-owned cemetery established in 1848 with the last burial recorded in 1854 (Troutman 2003). There are three known burial in the cemetery; Nazer Sutherland, his wife, Phebs, and their son, John (Bush 1999). The burial status of the cemetery is "Old", which means it is assumed burials in the cemetery were closed before the 20th century. The cemetery is not well maintained and at the time of recording, three (3) headstones and two (2) footstones were present (Troutman 2003). No impacts are anticipated to Castle Hill Cemetery aside from possible visual impacts. The closest turbine to Castle Hill Cemetery, Turbine 3, is approximately 1.66 miles northwest.

3.7 <u>Mills Archaeological Atlas of Ohio</u>

There are no archaeological resources shown on the Mills Archaeological Atlas of Ohio within the study area.

4.0 ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A number of ecological resources are located within the study area including streams, wetlands, ponds, lakes, reservoirs and recreational areas. A series of detailed maps in Appendix A show the ecological resources in relation to the study area. The ecological resources review indicates there are seven (7) recreational parks and nature preserves within the 5-mile radius. One resource, the Greenwich Reservoir Park, is located within the one-mile radius of the turbine locations. The park will not be physically impacted by the proposed project. A list of the recreational parks and nature preserves can be found below:

- A. Greenwich Reservoir Park (within 1-mile radius)
- B. Crall Woods
- C. Millstone Hills Golf Course
- D. Freedom Valley Campground
- E. New London Recreation Park
- F. New London Upground Reservoir
- G. Fowler Woods State Nature Preserve

A number of ecological resources are also located within the study area. Data was collected from the National Hydrology Dataset (NHD), the National Wetland Inventory (NWI), and the Ohio Wetland Inventory (OWI).

4.1 Recreation Areas within a 1-mile Radius of the Proposed Project Area

There is one recreation area located within a one-mile radius of the project area. No previously identified recreation areas will be physically impacted by this project. Greenwich Reservoir Park is a community-owned park in the Village of Greenwich, Ohio (Village of Greenwich 2013). Greenwich Reservoir is on a tributary to Southwest Branch Vermilion River and is used for recreation purposes. Construction of the reservoir was completed in 1921 and the park opened in 1956. The facilities include two picnic shelters to accommodate 250 people, approximately 20 picnic tables, grills, some playground equipment, a grass basketball court, a few horseshoe courts, and privies. Fishing is permitted in the Reservoir Lake. Two lighted baseball diamonds exist for baseball and softball. Electric power and drinking water are available to the area. An additional 22 acres of land adjacent to the existing park was purchased and developed with money from a new one-mill tax levy approved by the voters in November 1965. The park includes 40 acres (16.19 hectare) of land and the 10 acre (4.05 hectare) lake (Village of Greenwich 2013).

The Greenwich Reservoir Dam is of earthen construction (FindLakes.com 2013). Its height is 19.9 feet (6.06 m) with a length of 700 feet (213.36 m). Maximum discharge is 1106 cubic feet per second. It drains an area of 1.4 square miles (FindLakes.com 2013).

- A. *Proximity to population centers*. The Greenwich Reservoir Park is located within the village limits of Greenwich in Huron County, Ohio. The population of the Village of Greenwich was 1,476 in 2010 (American FactFinder 2010).
- B. *Uniqueness*. The Greenwich Reservoir Park is a city park with a reservoir which provides fishing, a nature center, and a campground. From desktop review, it is not known if this area provides any uniqueness. However, it does provide wildlife habitat and recreational activities associated with natural resources and wildlife.
- C. *Topography*. The Greenwich Reservoir Park is located at approximately 1050 feet (320.04 m) above sea level. The Reservoir Lake is located at 1042 feet (317.6 m) above sea level.
- D. *Vegetation*. Vegetation at the Greenwich Reservoir Park is primarily mowed grass lawn beside the recreational areas, such as the baseball diamonds. Trees are located throughout the project area and area likely decorative throughout the park.
- E. *Hydrology*. According to the Basin Characteristic Report (USGS Ohio StreamStats 2013), the Greenwich Reservoir's area is 1.42 miles². The mean annual precipitation at basin centroid is 36.2 inches (91.95 cm). The streamflow variability index at the outlet is 0.619.
- F. Wildlife. The Greenwich Reservoir is used recreationally for fishing. From desktop review, it is not known if this area provides any unique wildlife habitat.
- G. *Estimate of the Impacts of the Proposed Facilities*. The proposed facilities should not impact the Greenwich Reservoir Park. The closest project impact is an access road, located approximately 0.24 miles southeast of the park.

4.2 Other Potentially Impacted Ecological Resources

A number of previously identified ecological resources are located within the study area. The National Hydrology Dataset (NHD) includes stream/river, lake/pond, reservoir, and swamp/marsh. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) includes freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, freshwater pond, lake, and riverine. The Ohio Wetlands Inventory (OWI) includes woods on hydric soil, open water, shallow marsh, shrub/scrub wetland, wet meadow, and farmed wetland. The detailed maps in Appendix A show the various ecological resources throughout the study area.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) conducted a Cultural Resources Survey for the Fulfillment of the Chapter 4906: 17-08(D) (Cultural Impact) Application Filing Requirements (Stage One of Four) for the Proposed Greenwich Wind-Powered Electric Generation Facilities, Huron County, Ohio in April 2013. The following previously identified cultural and ecological resources were inventoried and identified in Figures in the enclosed Appendix A:

<u>Cultural Resources within the Study Area (5-mile radius):</u>

- A. eighty-three (83) Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) sites
- B. one hundred and three (103) Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) sites
- C. four (4) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- D. five (5) Determination of Eligibility (DOE) sites
- E. one (1) Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory site
- F. thirty-seven (37) cemeteries

Ecological Resources within the Study Area (5-mile radius):

- A. seven (7) parks and recreational areas
- B. multiple streams/rivers, lakes/ponds, reservoirs, and swamps/marches as indicated on the National Hydrology Dataset (NHD) (USGS)
- C. freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, freshwater ponds, lakes, and riverine as indicated on the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (USFWS)
- D. woods on hydric soil, open water, shallow marches, shrub/scrub wetlands, wet meadows, and farmed wetlands as indicated on the Ohio Wetland Inventory (OWI) (ODNR)

In conclusion, no previously identified cultural resources will be physically impacted by this project. A majority of the impact area has not been surveyed for cultural resources and it is likely additional sites will be inventoried if systematic surveying takes place. A potentially negative visual impact to cultural resources could also affect the understanding of the area's history. Additionally, a full ecological review or threatened/endangered species survey was not a part of this Cultural Resources Survey. No coordination with USFWS or ONDR was performed. There may be unique ecological resources or potential threatened/endangered species habitat located within the study area.

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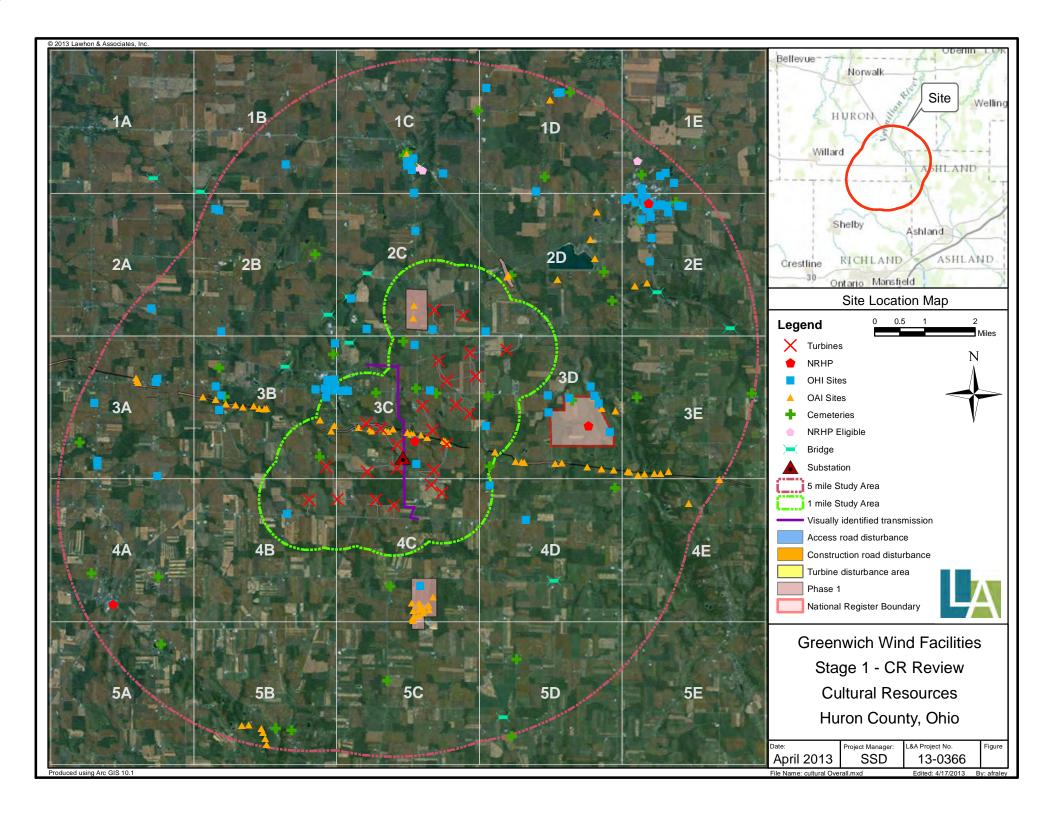
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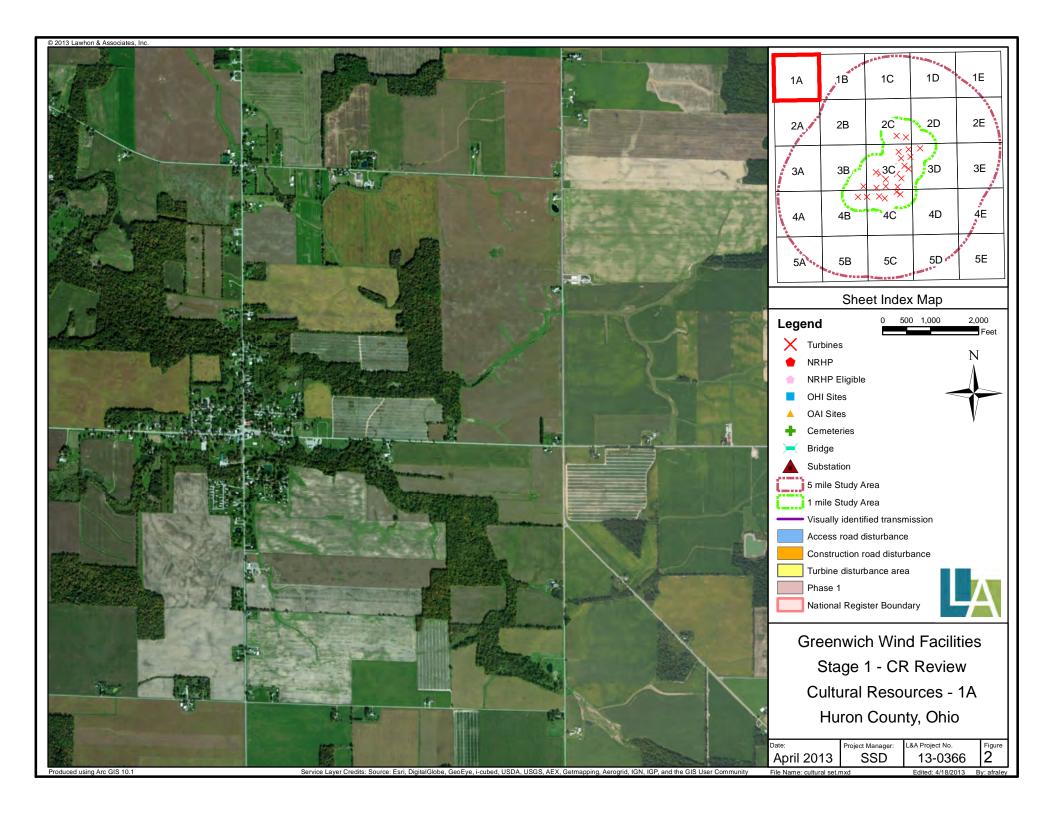
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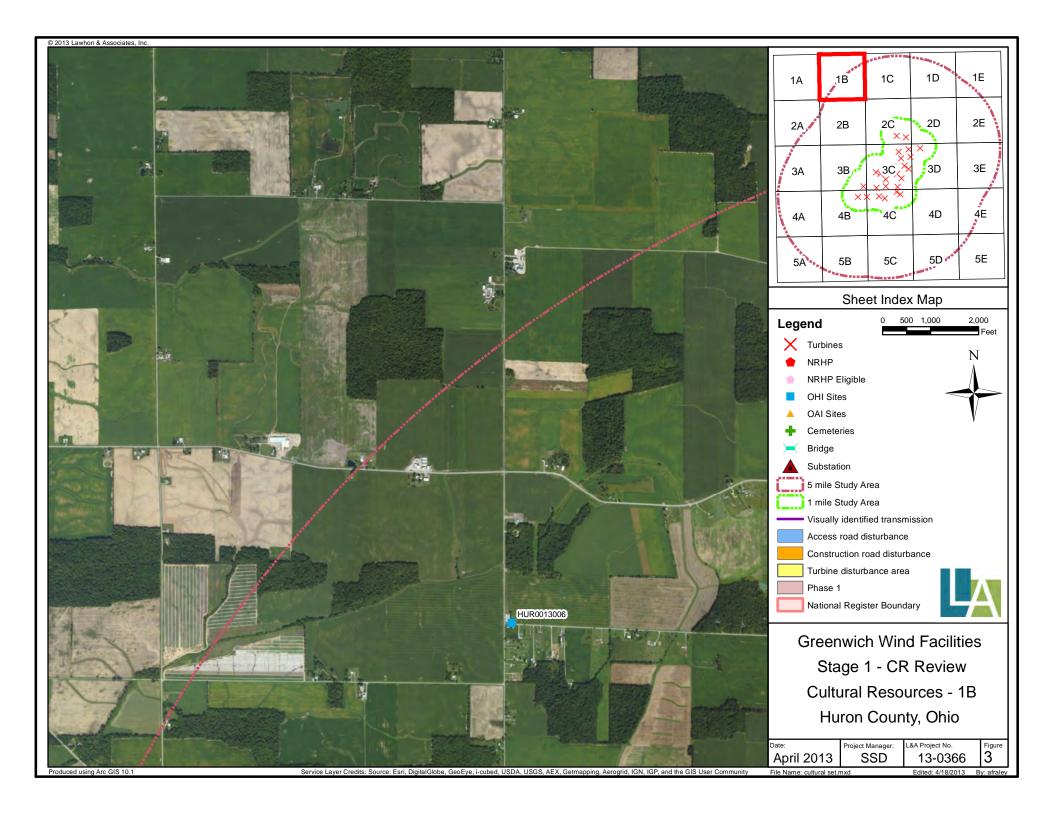
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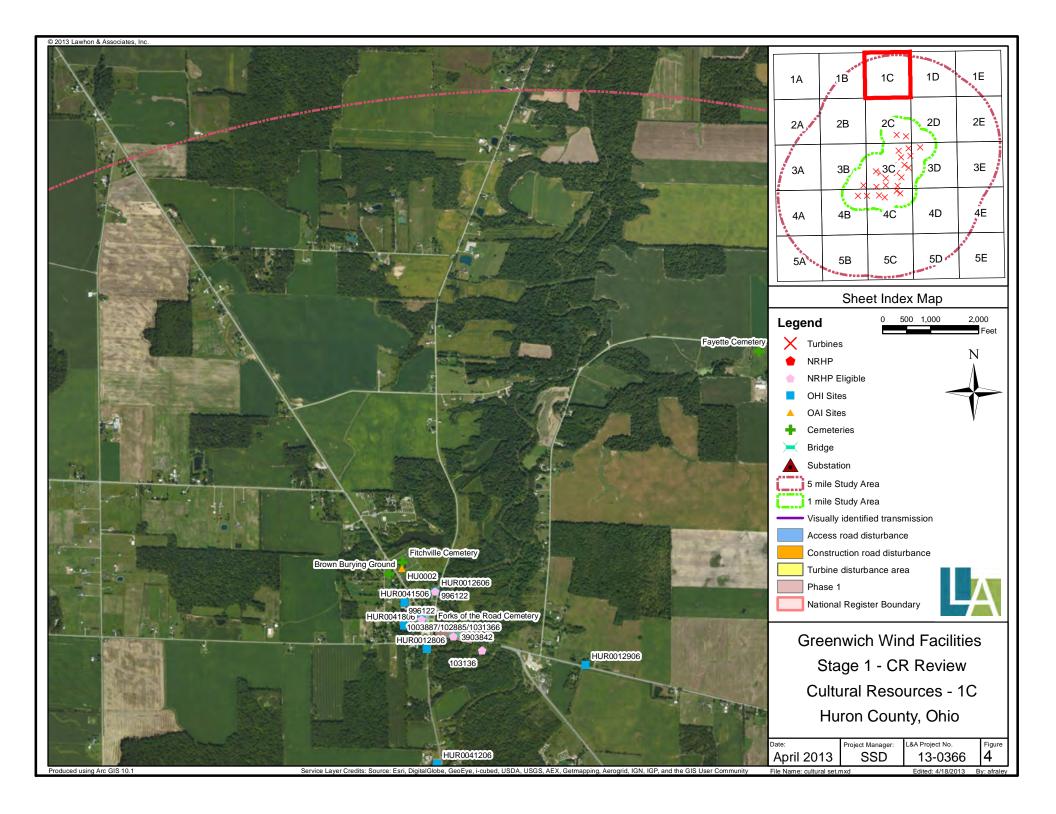
Village of Greenwich

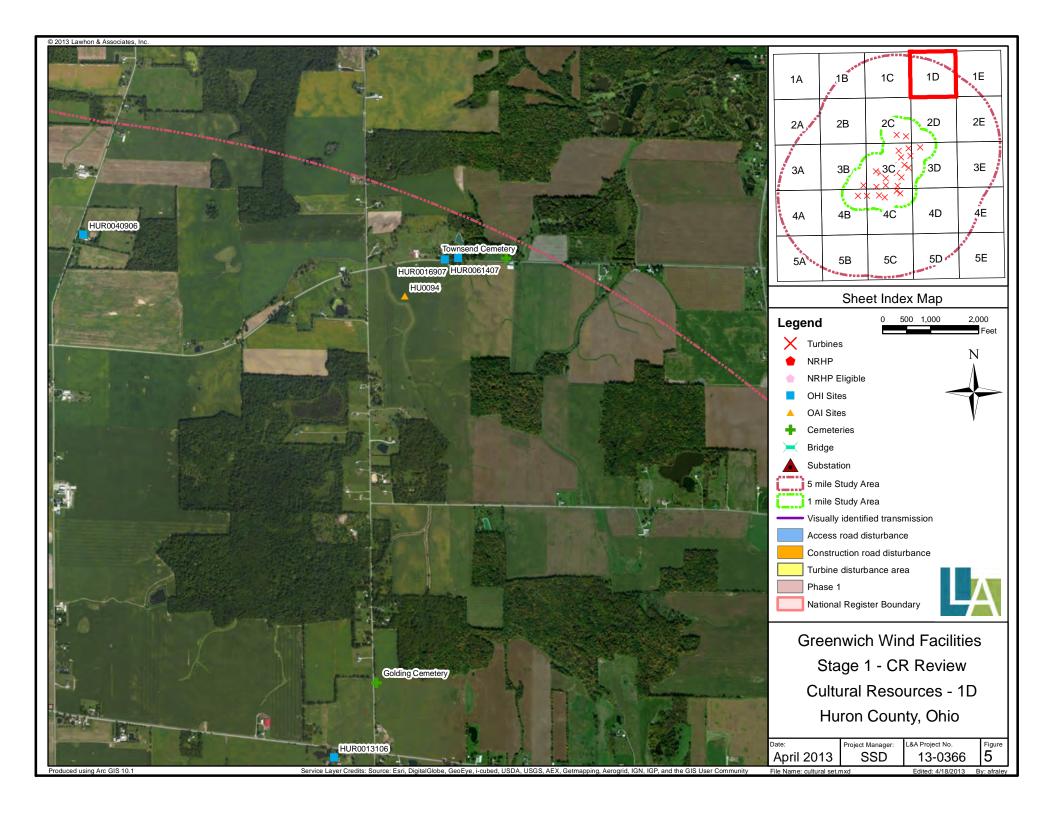
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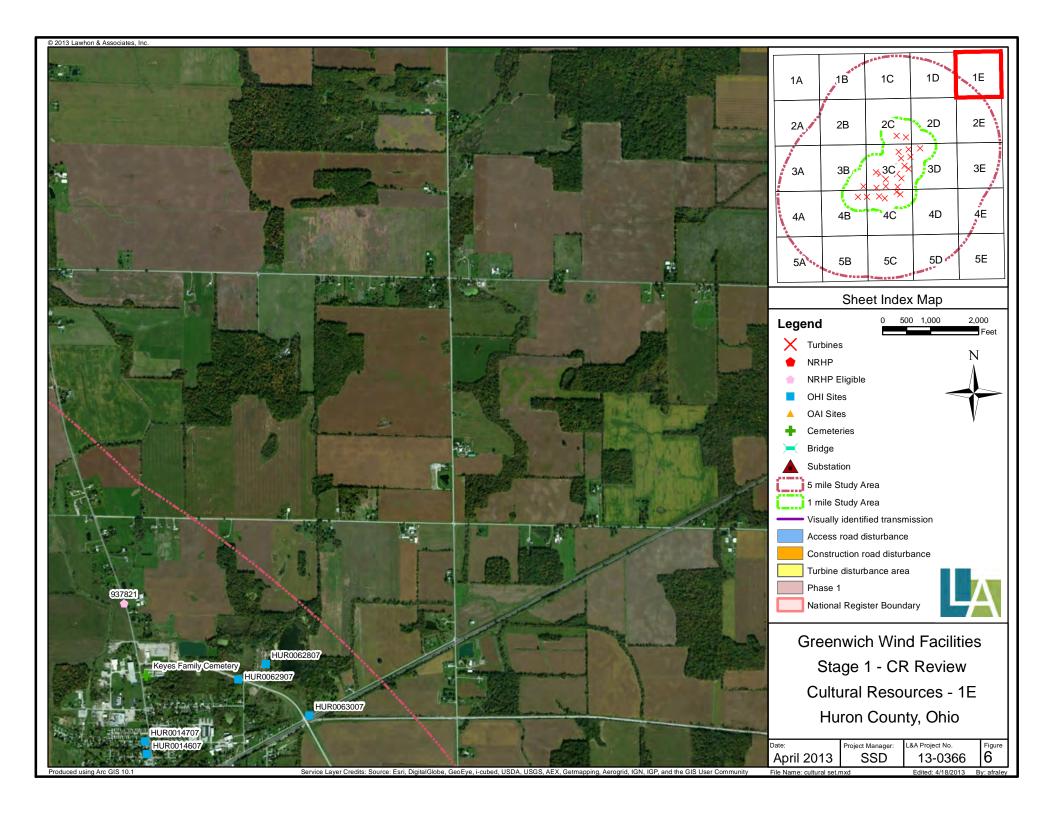


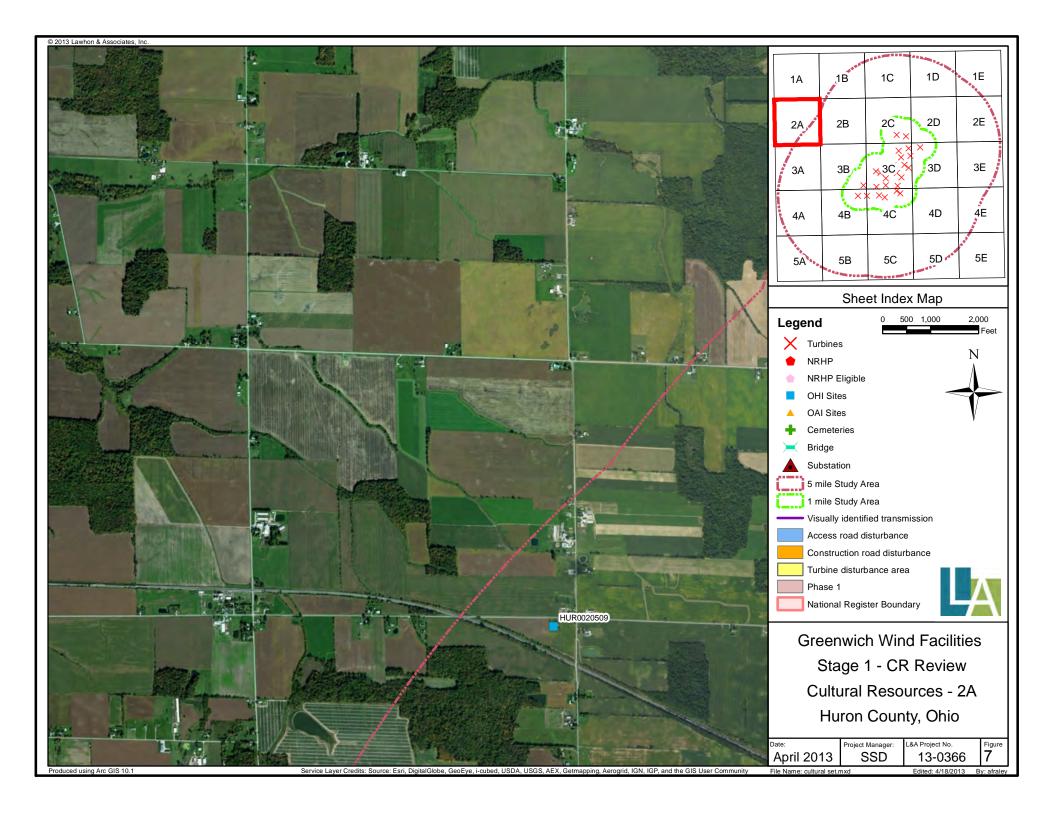


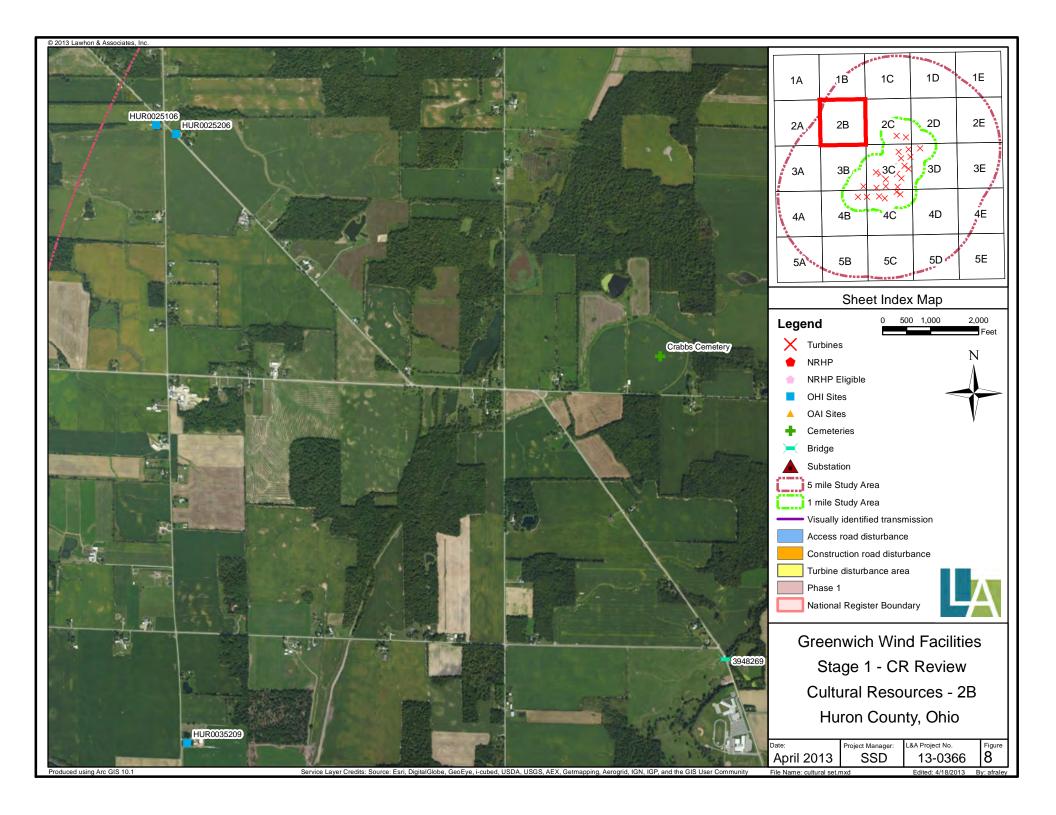


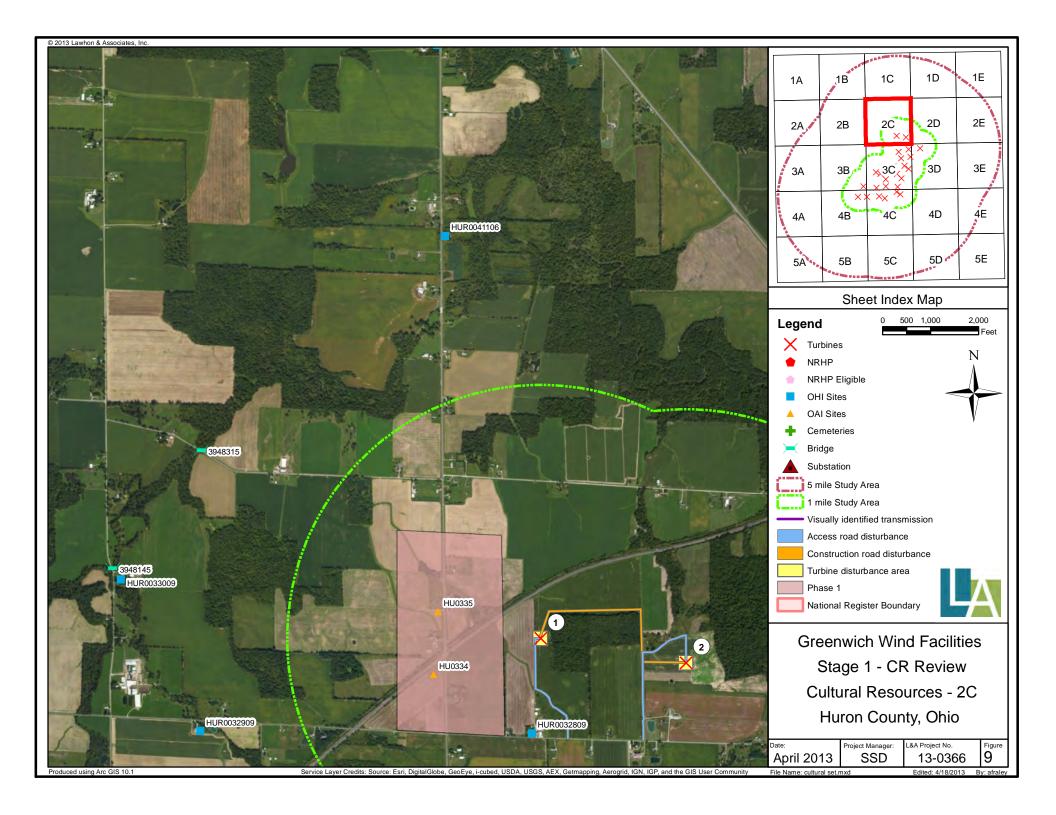


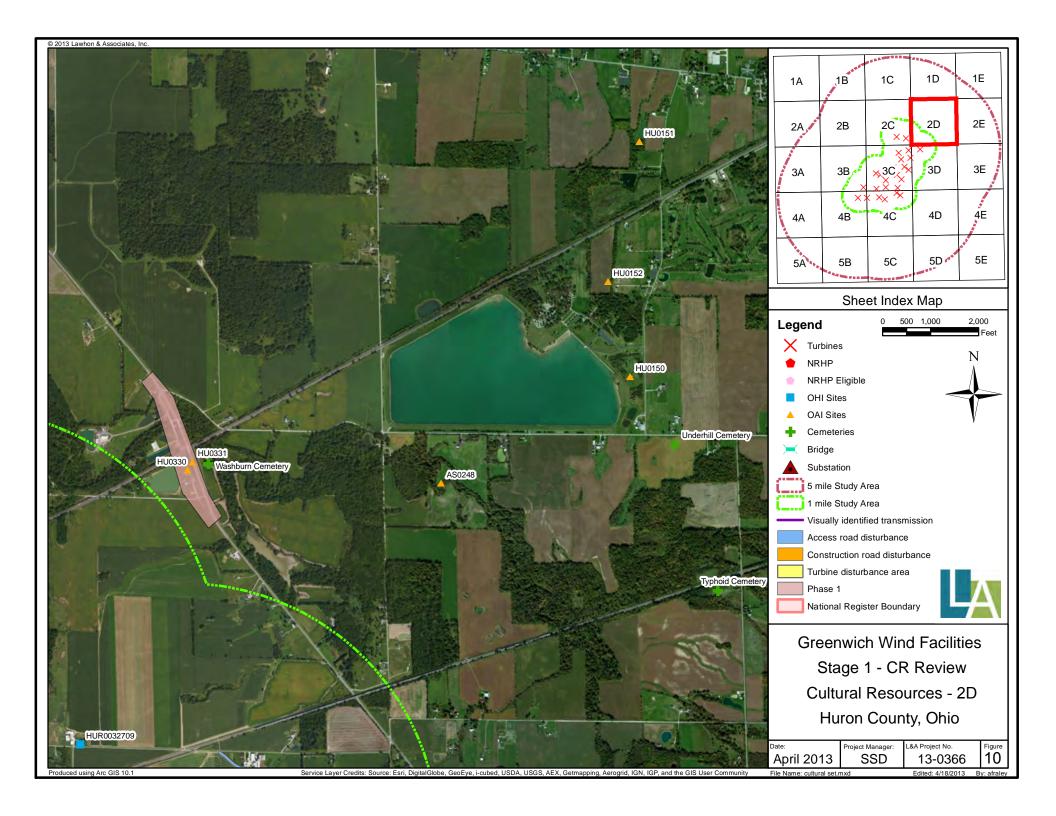


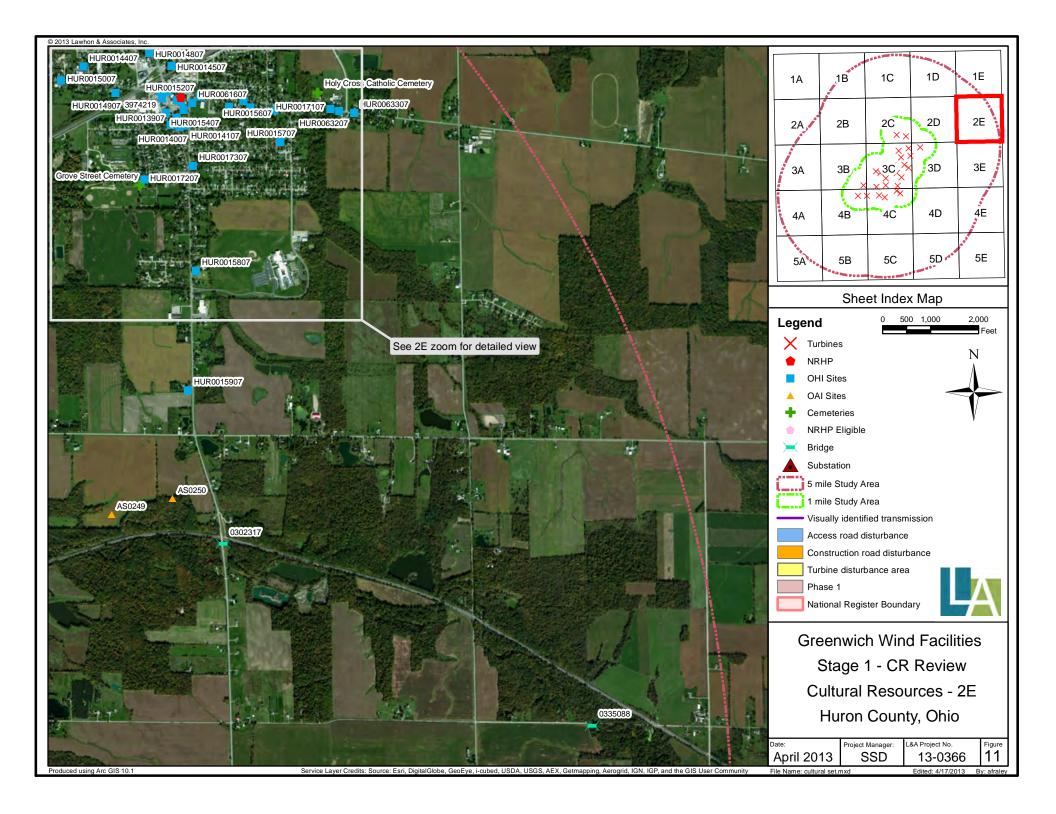


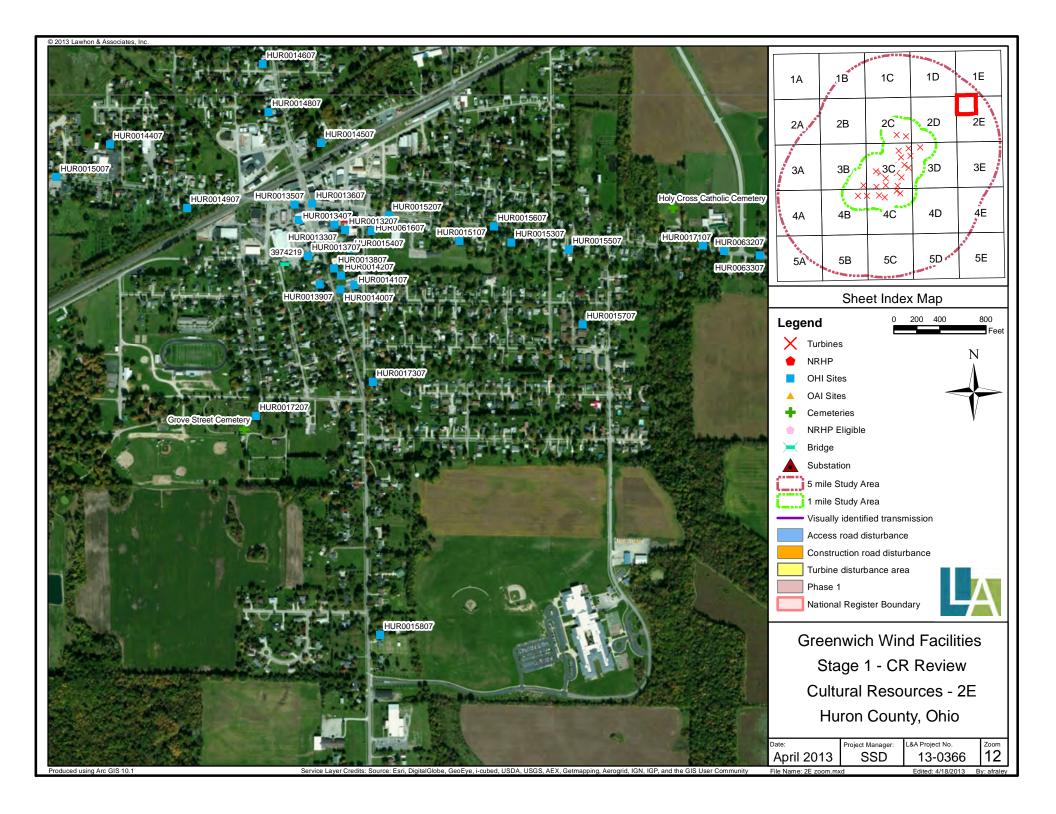


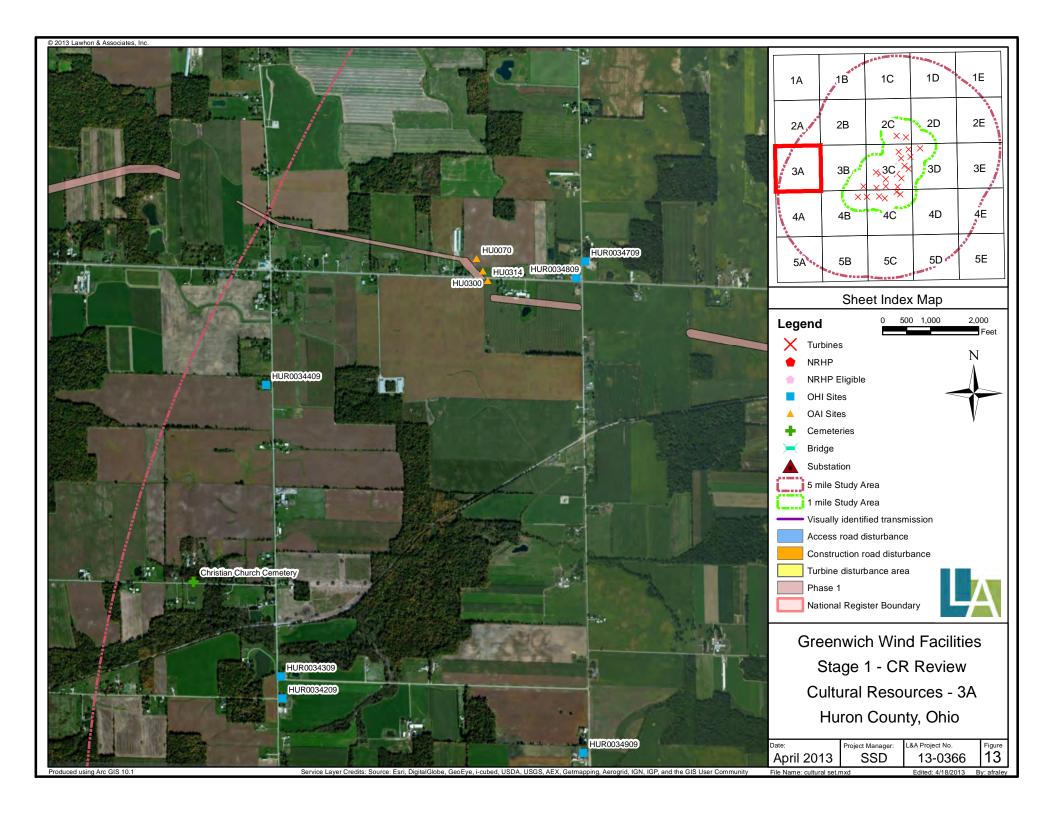


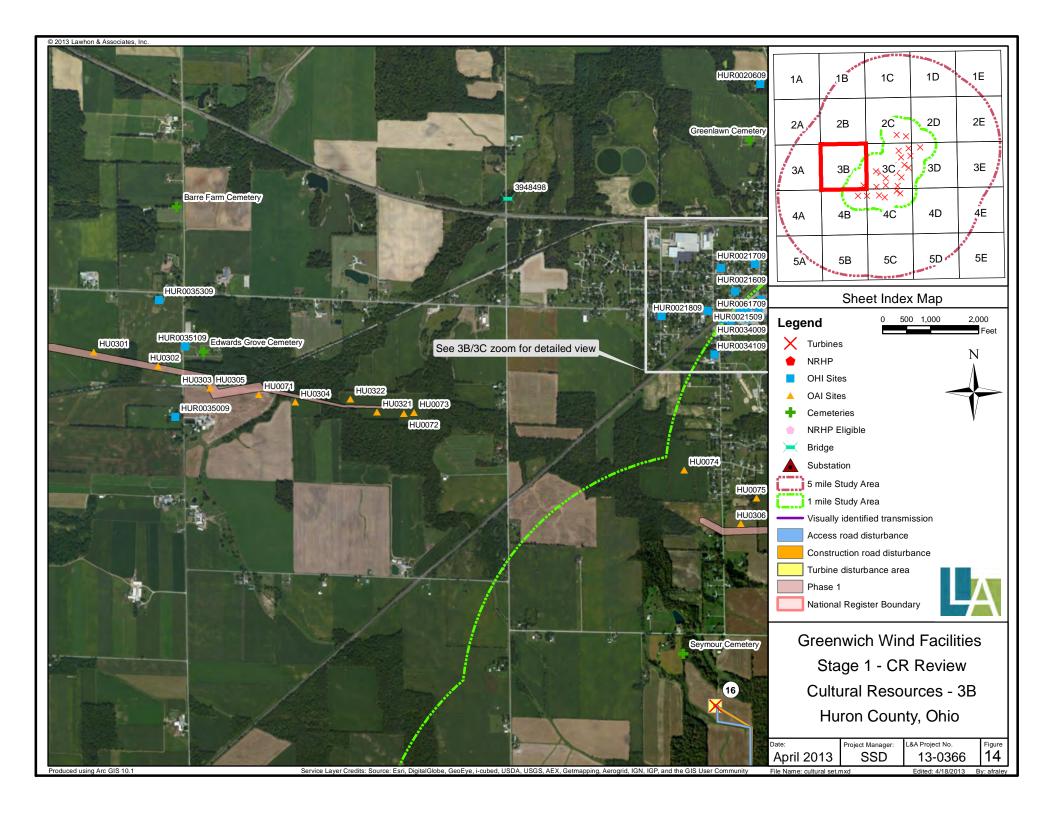


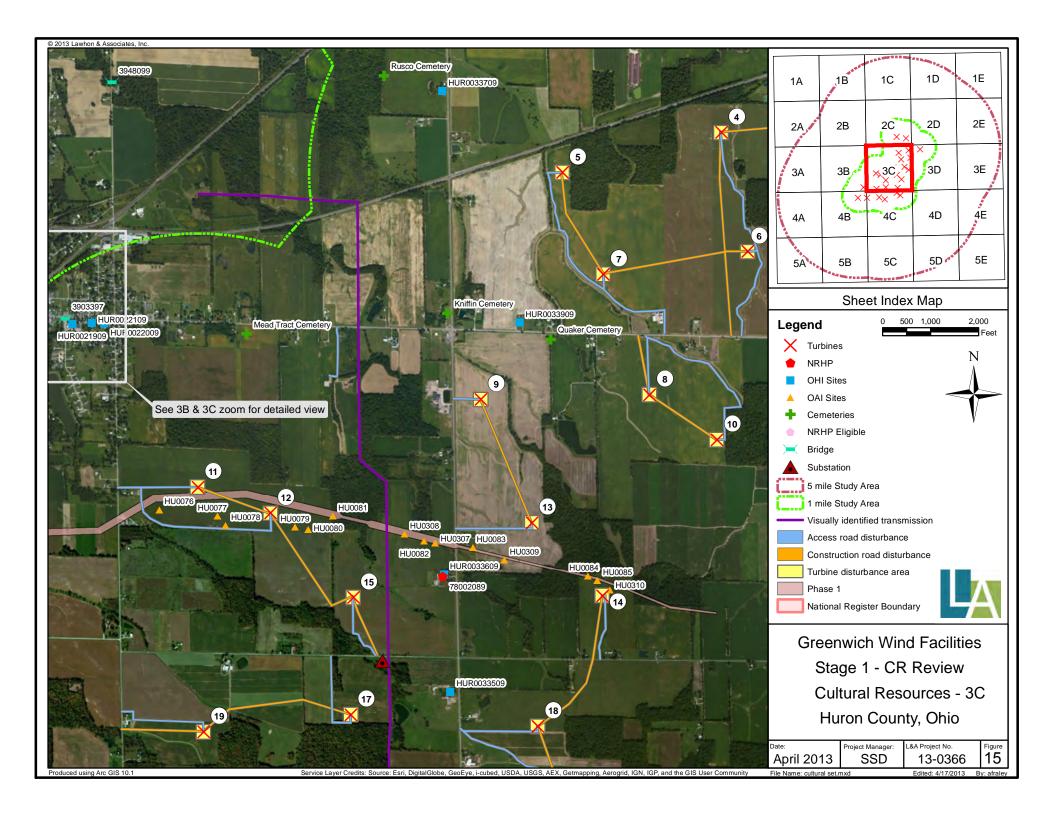


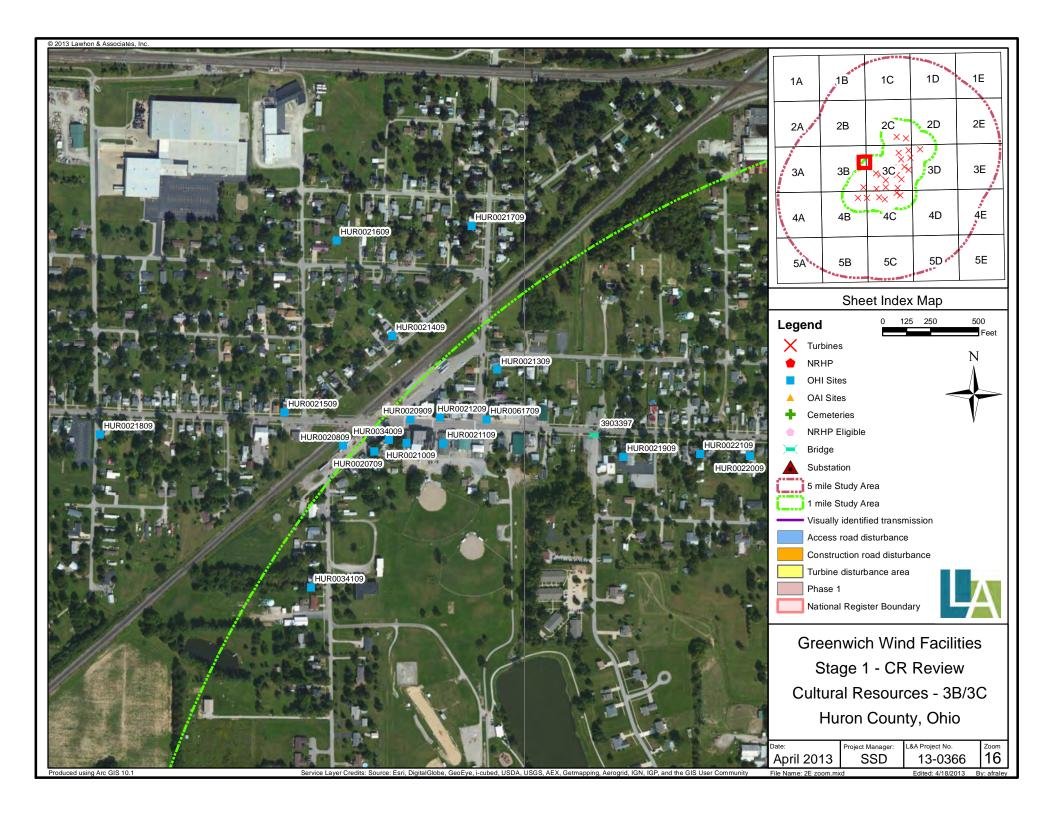


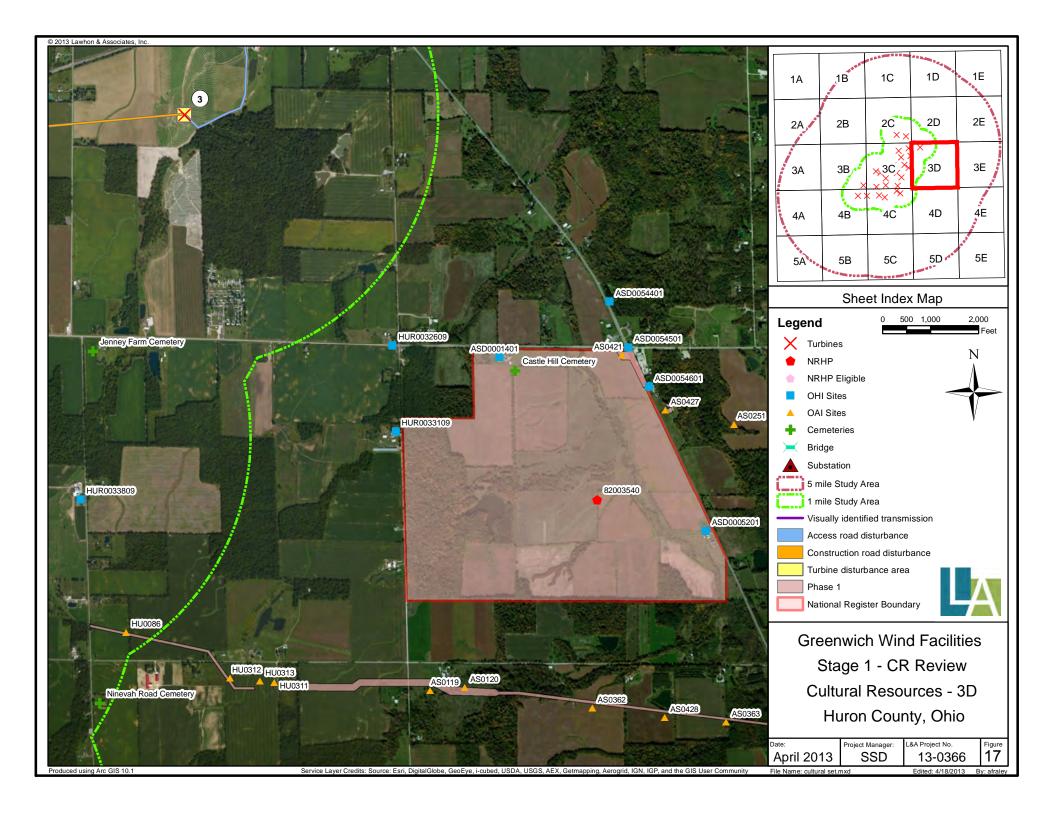


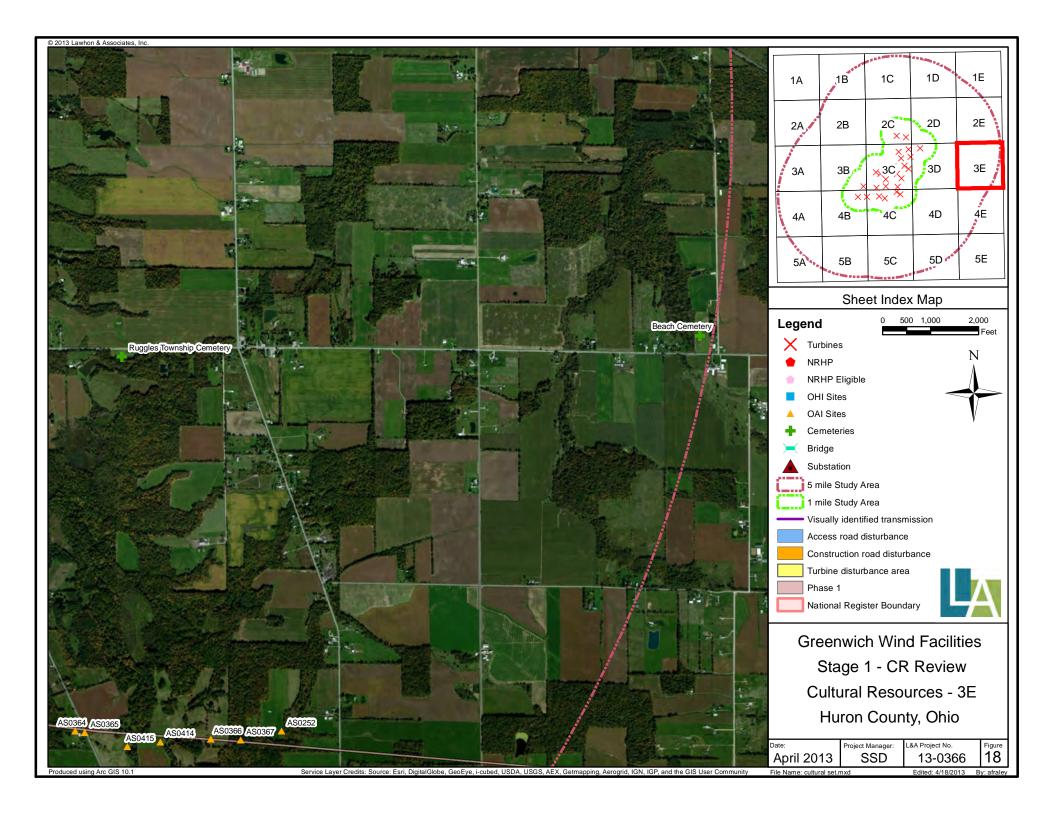


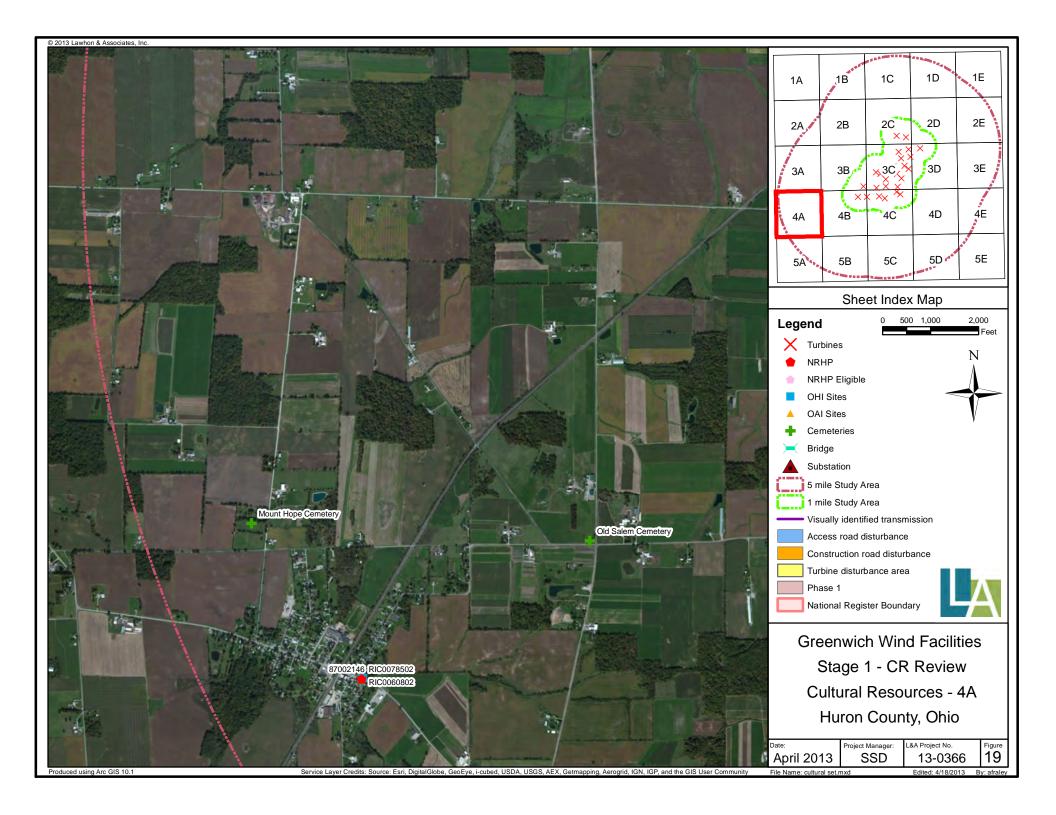


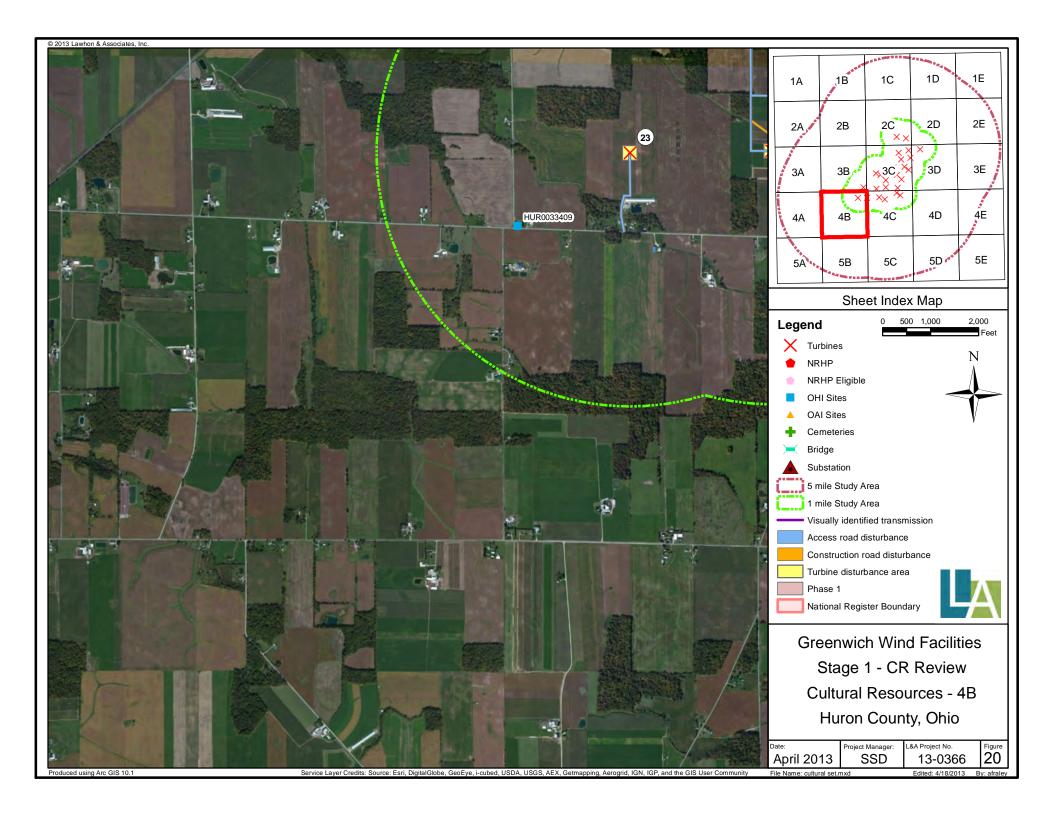


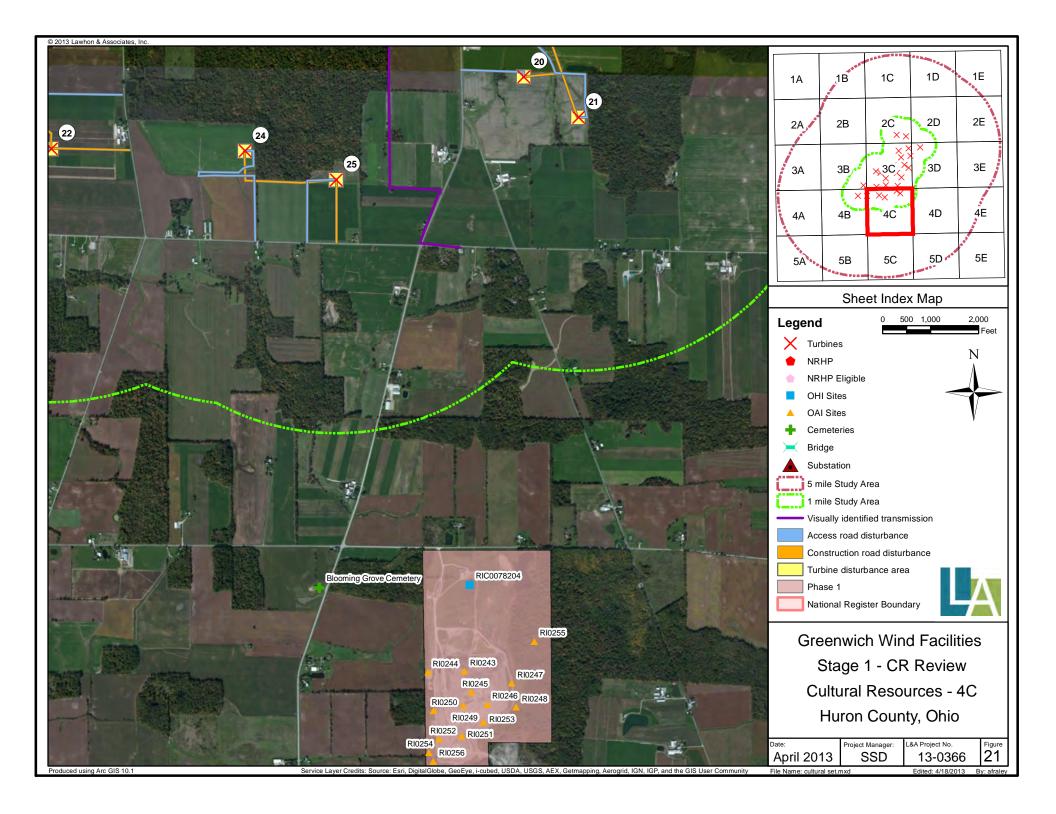




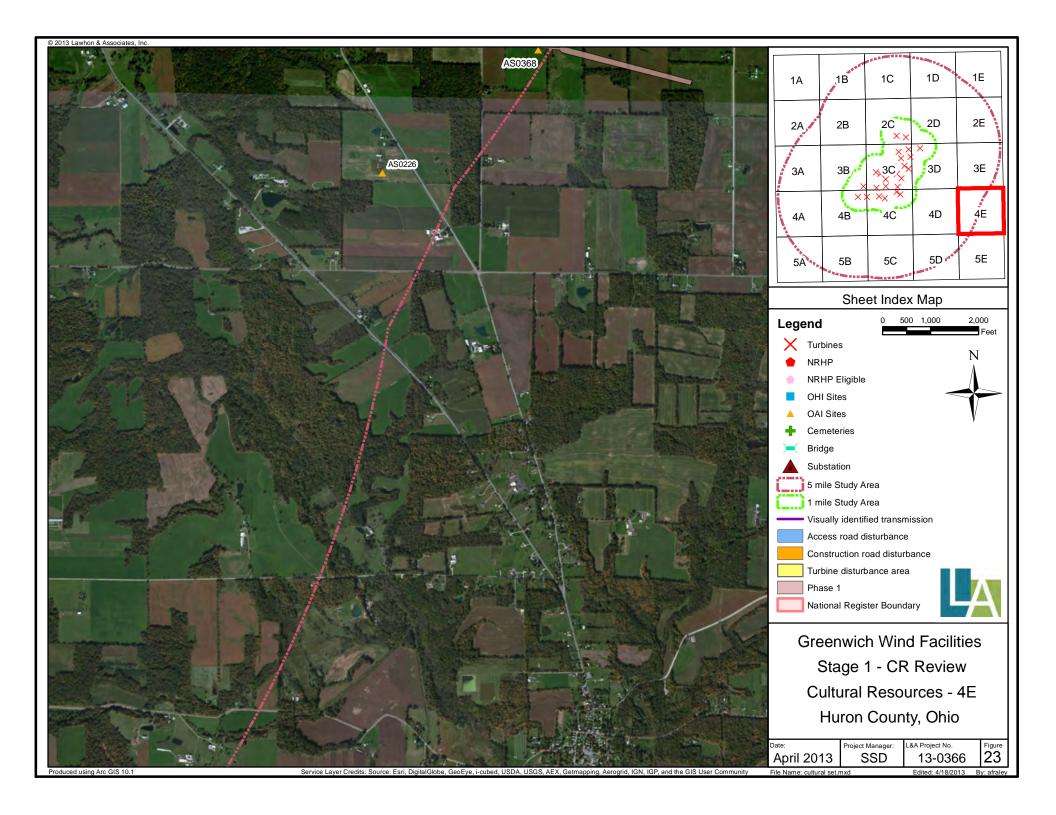


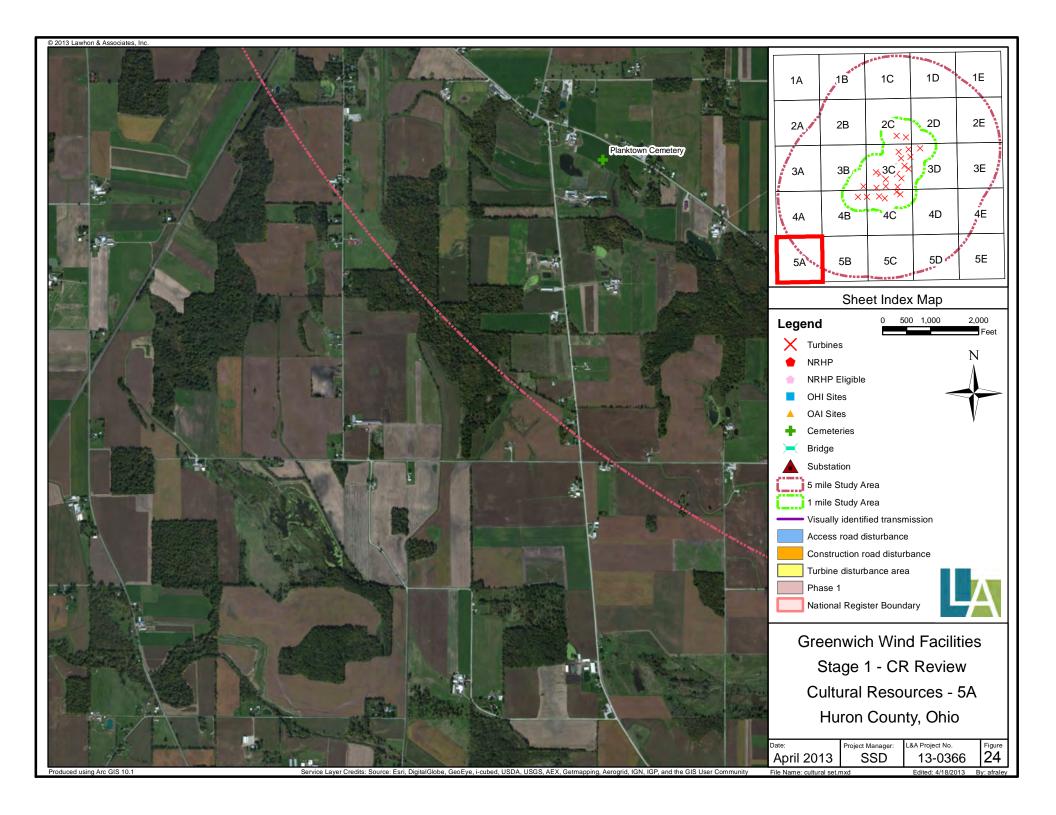


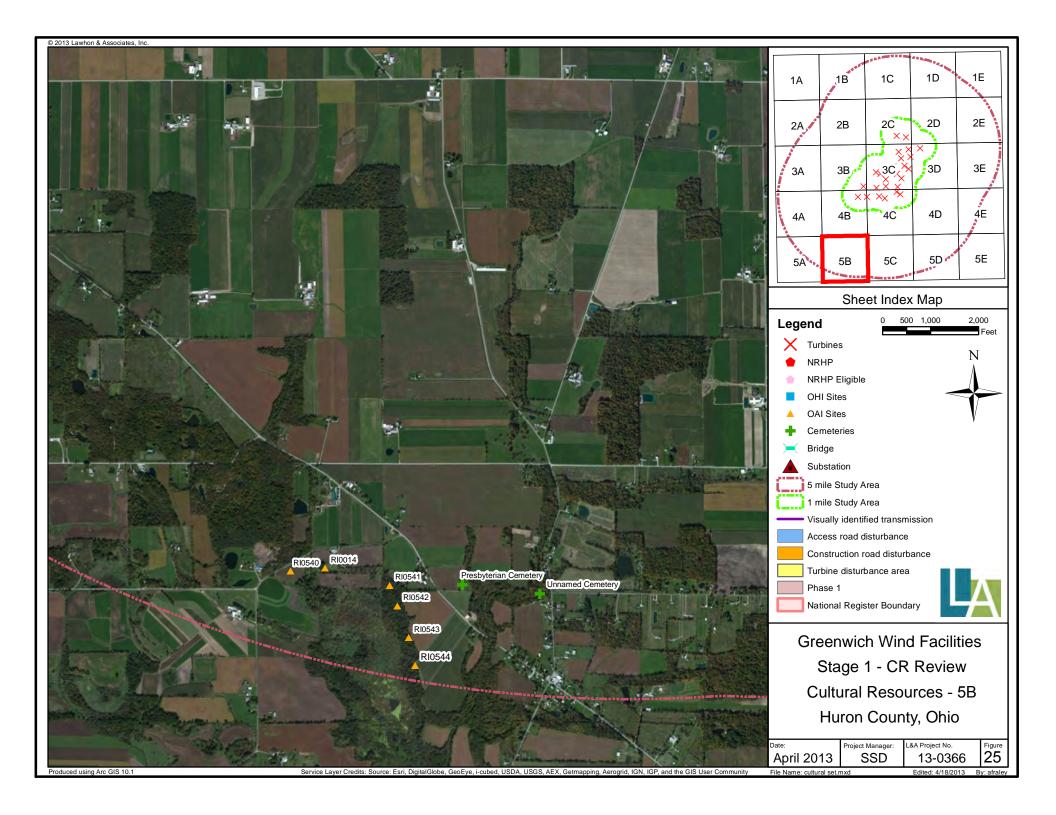




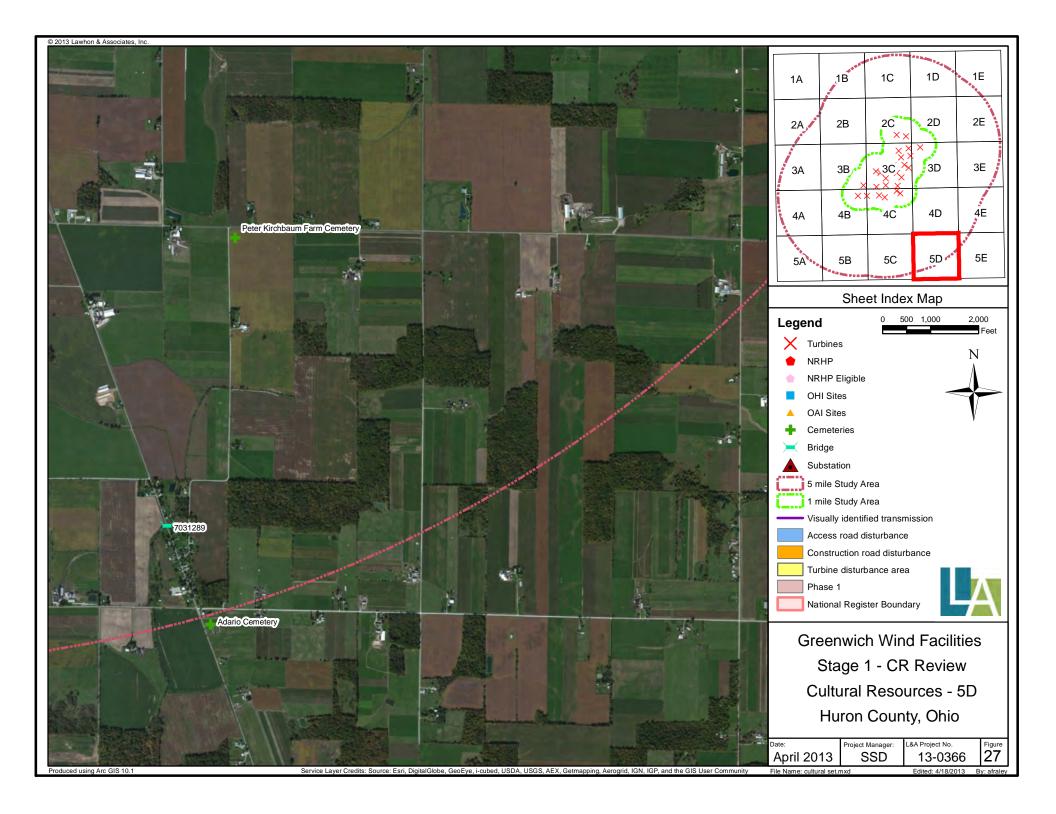


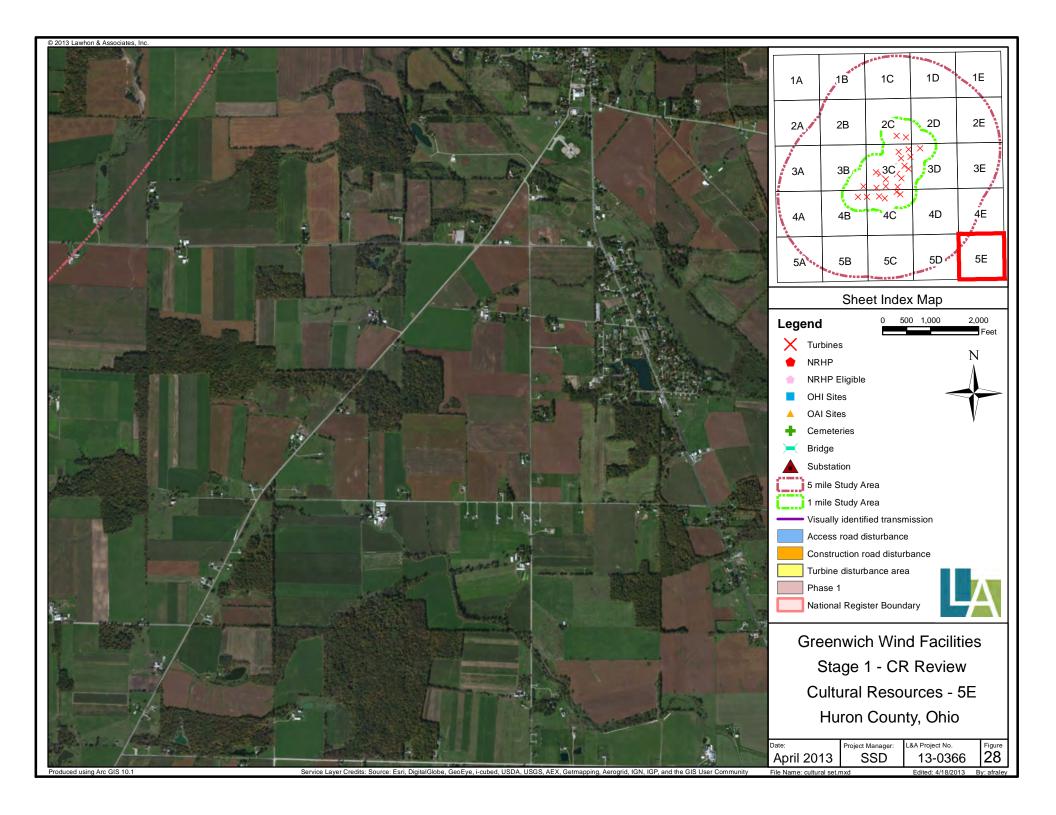


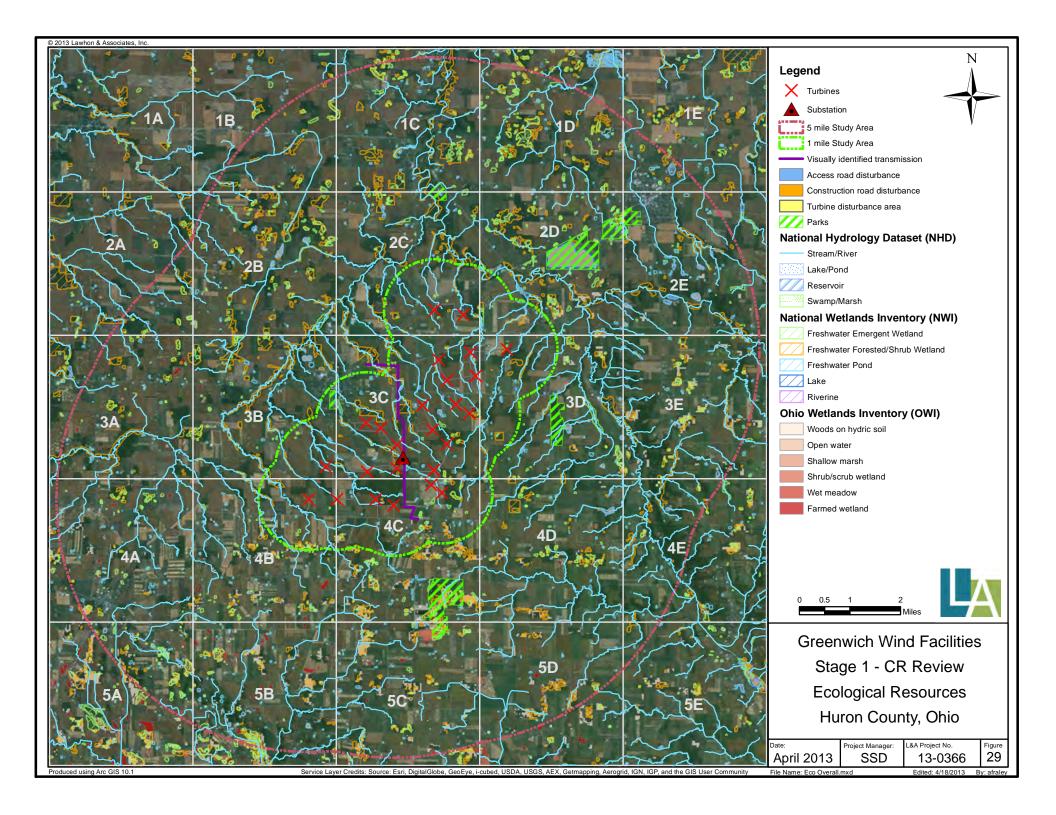


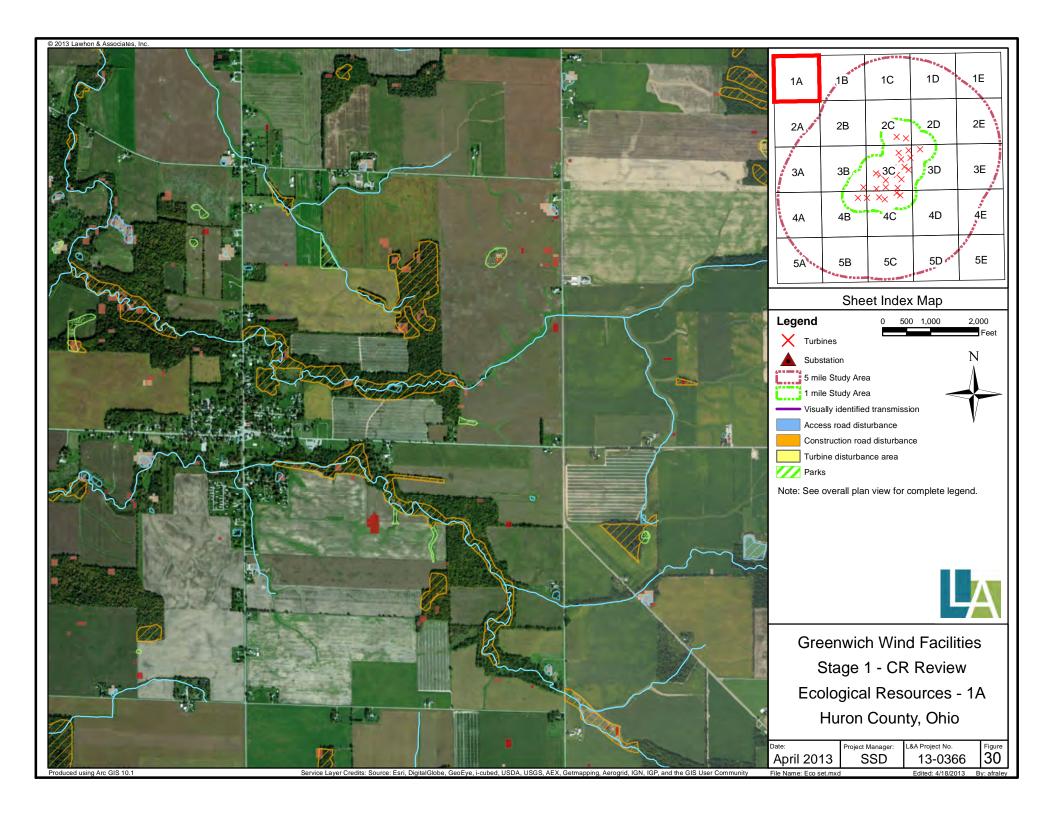


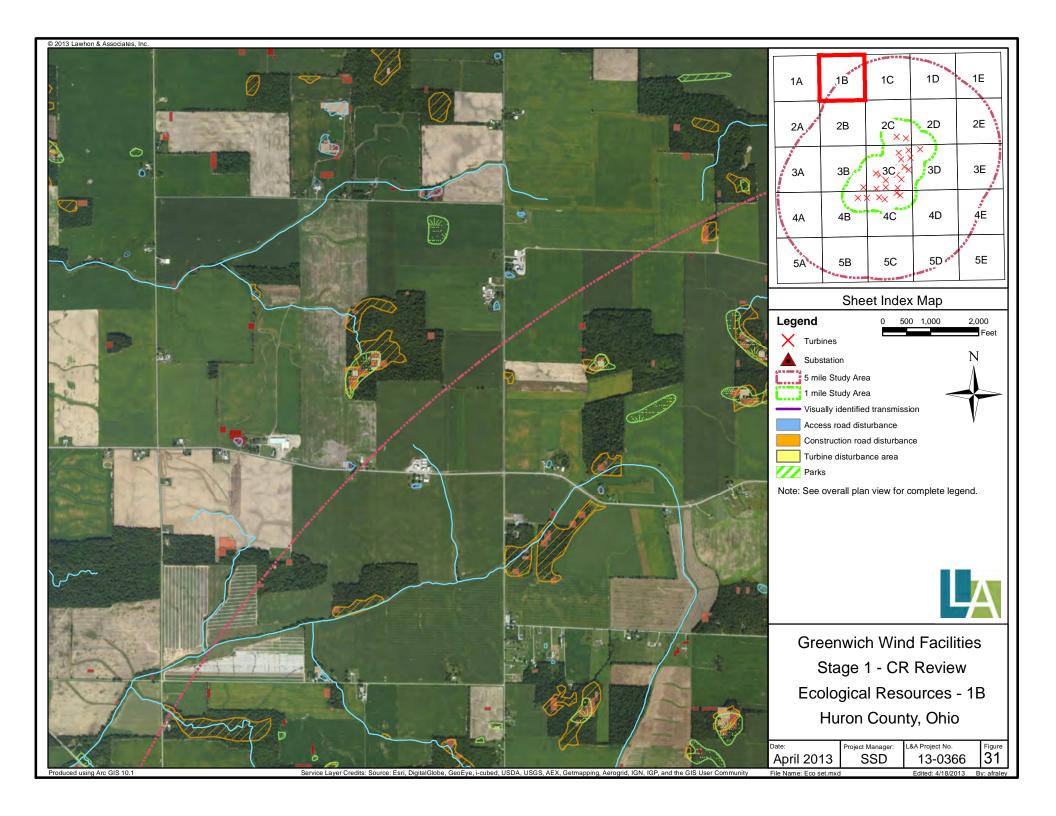


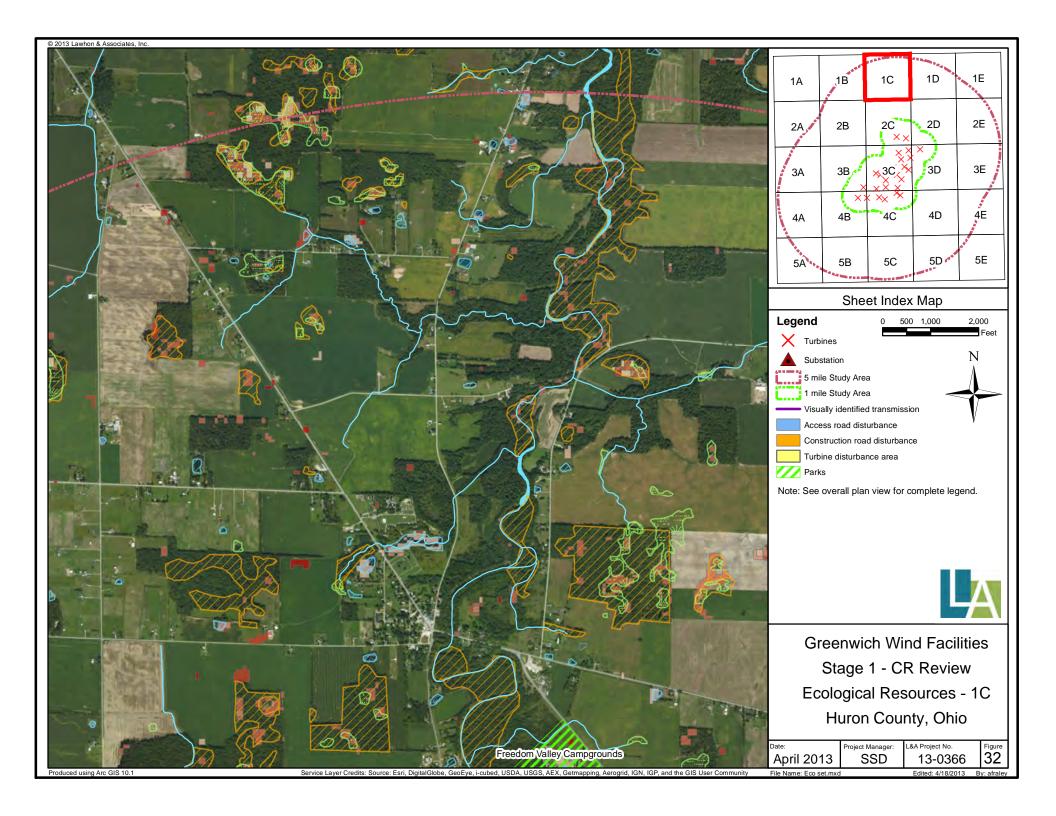


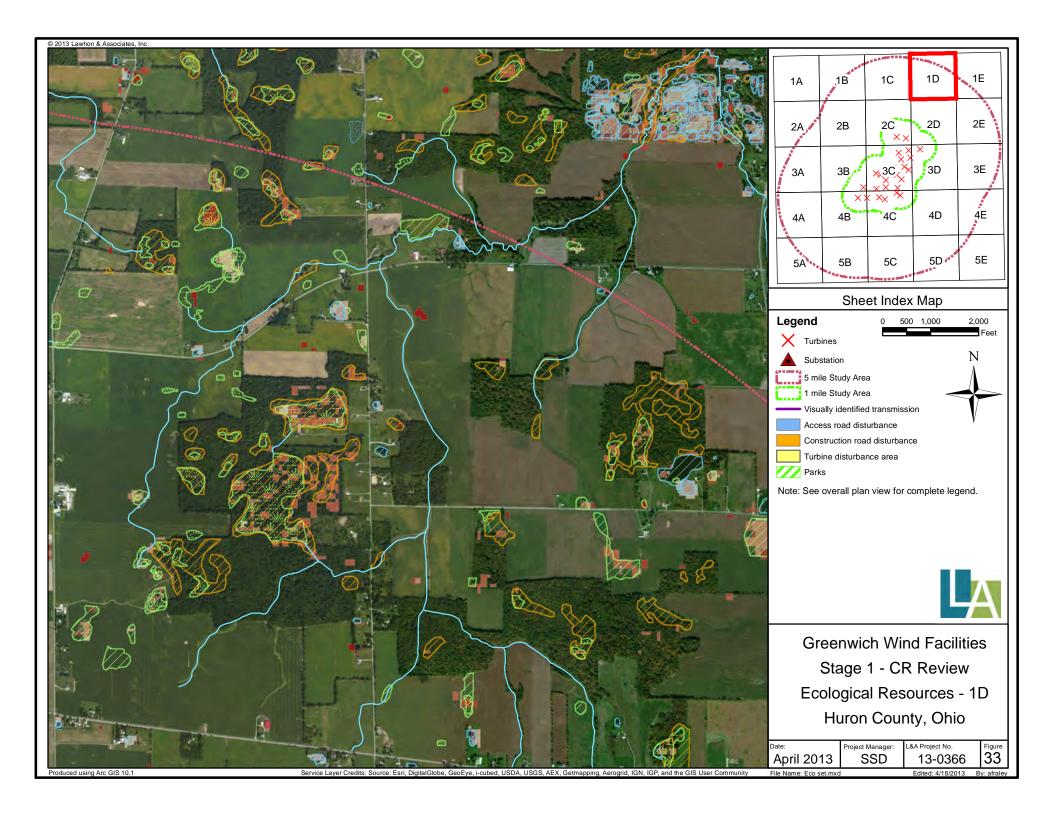


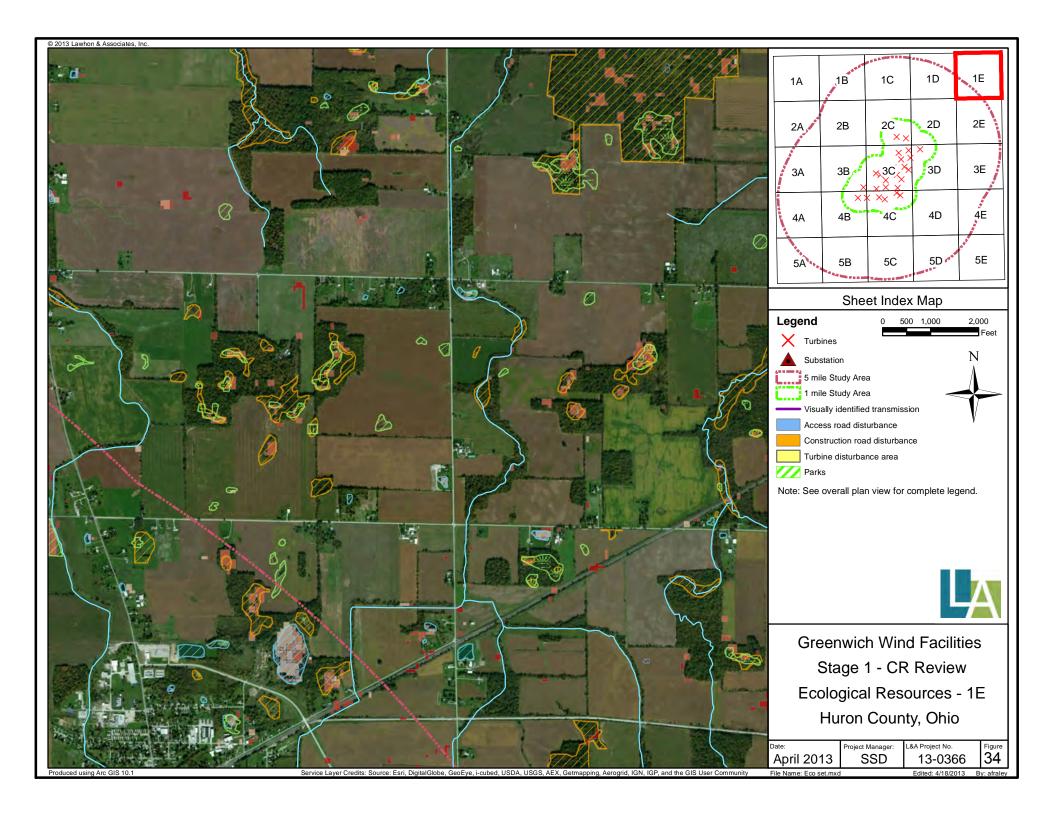


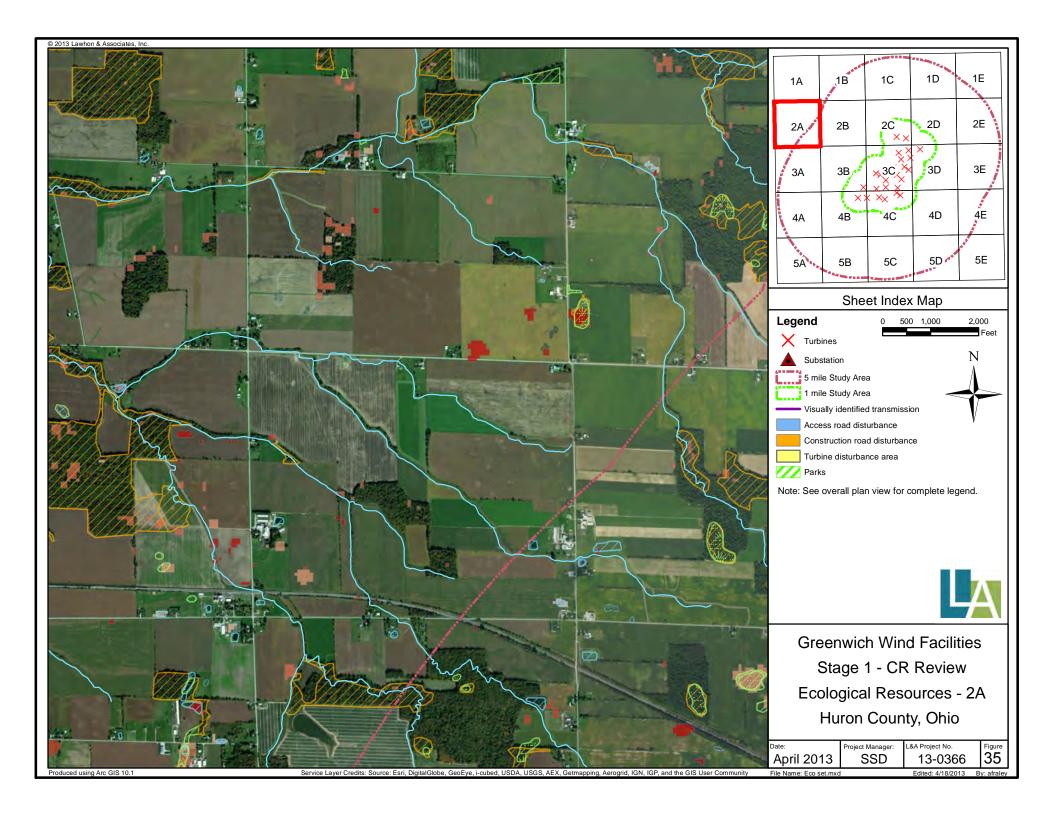


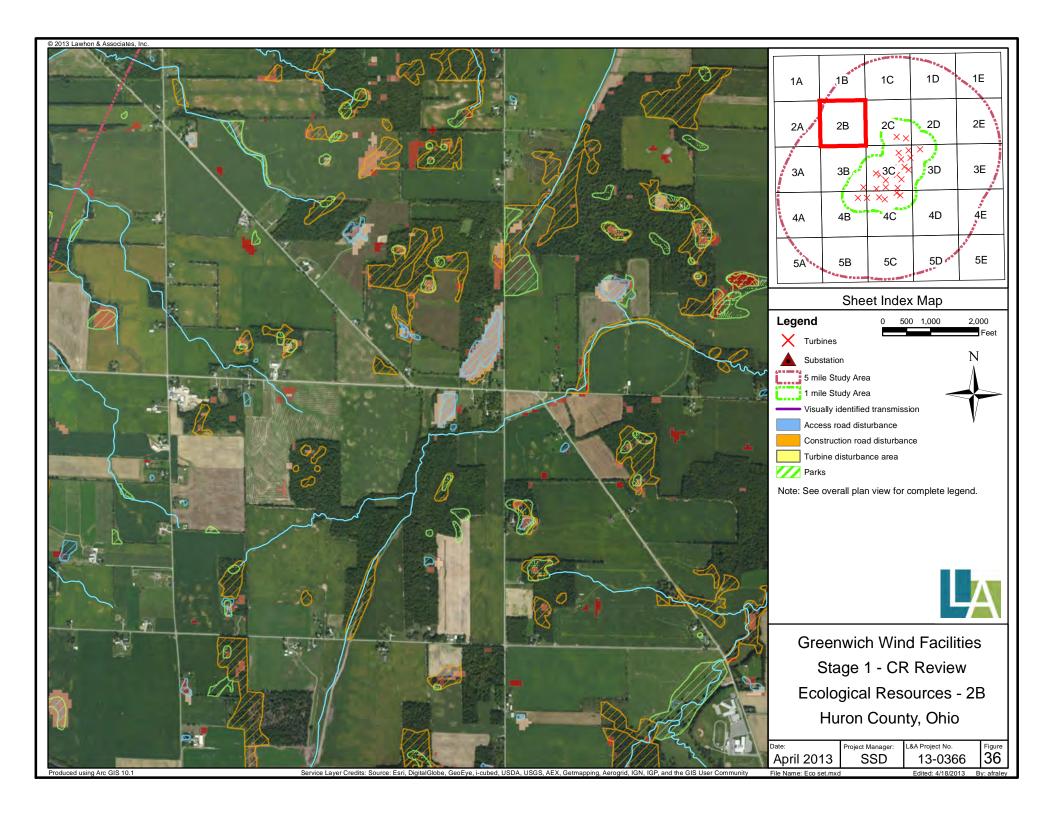


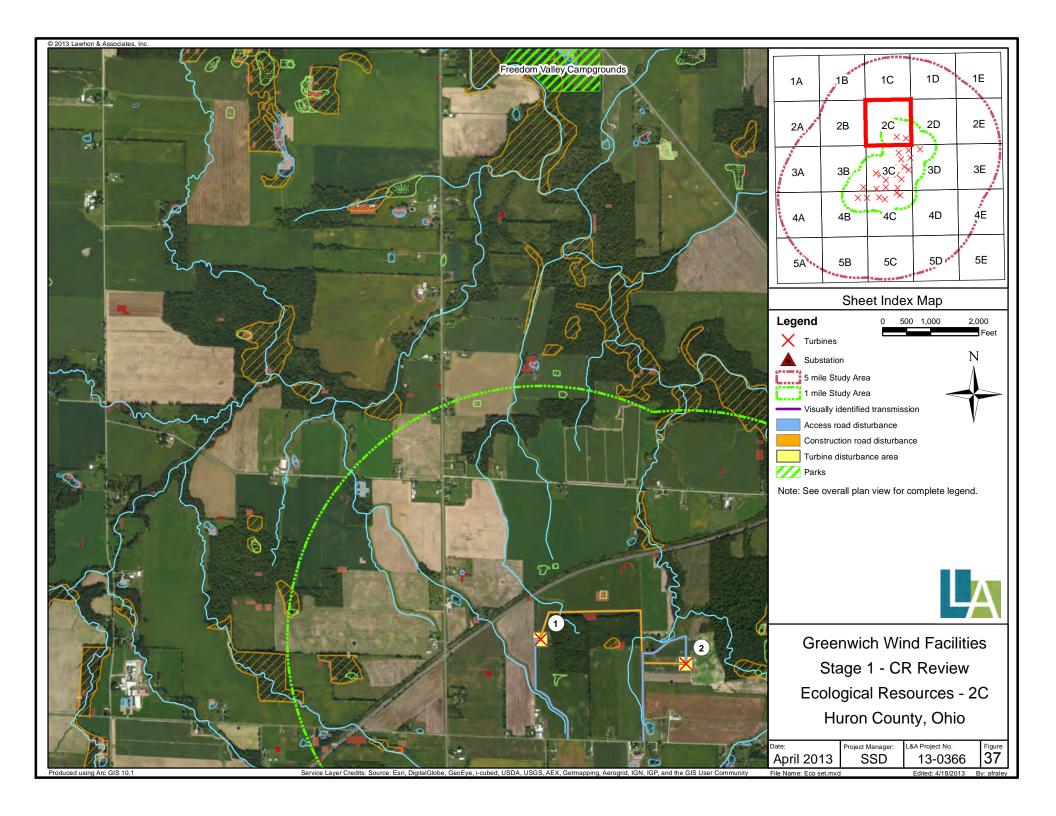


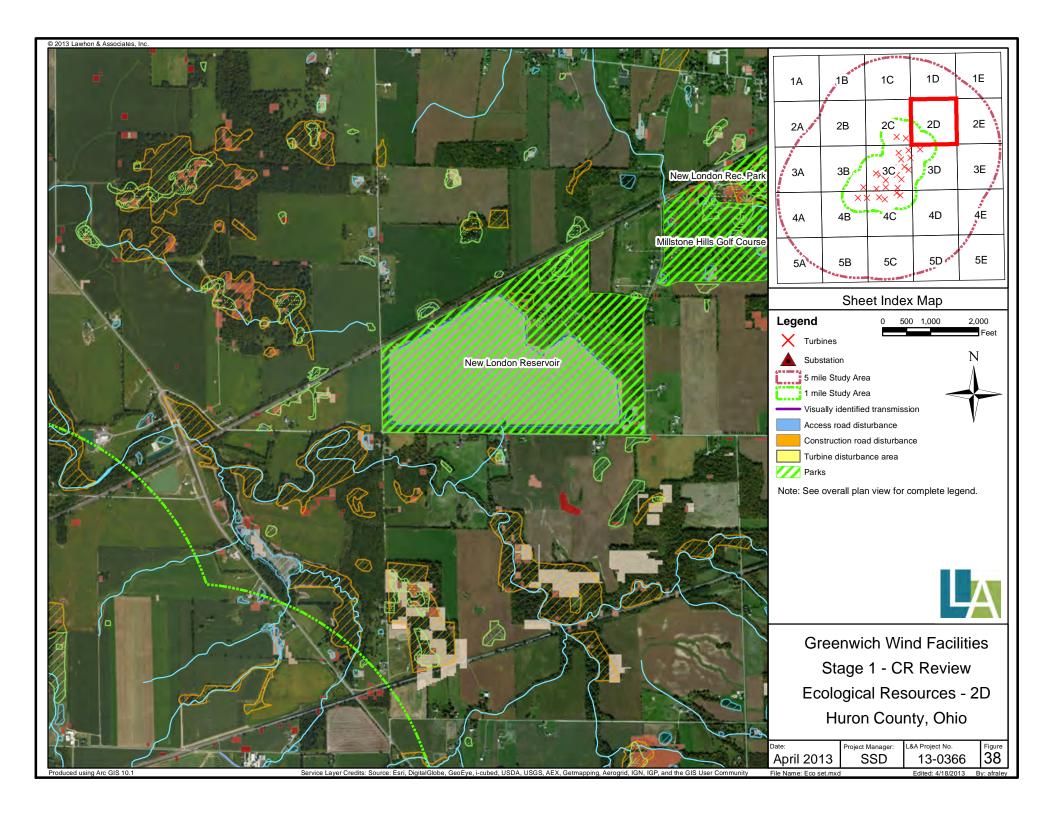












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Summary: Application Of 6011 Greenwich Windpark, LLC - Exhibit L, Part I electronically filed by Teresa Orahood on behalf of Sally Bloomfield