

Appendix A

A Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Waste Water Treatment Site at
William H Harsha Lake, Clermont County, Ohio



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Louisville District®

**A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED
WASTE WATER TREATMENT SITE AT WILLIAM H HARSHA
LAKE, CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO**

April 4, 2019

**U.S.ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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**Report Authored by Jared Barrett
Archaeologist, MA, RPA**

Abstract

The following report describes the results of the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed waste water treatment site at William H. Harsha Lake in Clermont County, Ohio. The proposed project area consists of three proposed areas for the site as well as the existing waste water treatment plant and a contractor laydown area. The proposed archaeological area of potential effects measures approximately four acres and consists of the three areas, the existing waste water treatment site and the contractor laydown area. Results of this investigation revealed no evidence of significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the APE. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

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Introduction

The following report describes the results of the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed waste water treatment site at William H. Harsha Lake in Clermont County, Ohio (Figures 1–2). The proposed project area is located northwest of the William H. Harsha Lake visitor center on the west side of Slade Road. The project includes three proposed areas for the waste water treatment site as well as the existing waste water treatment plant and a contractor laydown area. The proposed archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) measures approximately four acres and consists of the three areas, the existing waste water treatment site and the contractor laydown area.

This archaeological survey is being carried out in support of Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). The work conducted follows the professional standards and guidelines in the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Secretary of the Interior 1983) and the Ohio Historical Society's *Archaeology Guidelines* (Ohio Historic Preservation Office 1994). The survey was performed by personnel from the United States Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District (USACE).

The primary objective of this survey was to identify any prehistoric and historic sites that could be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This objective was met through a literature review and records search to identify any known cultural resources and a field survey to locate any previously unknown cultural resources in the project area. Fieldwork was conducted on March 21, 2019 by USACE archaeologist Jared Barrett with the assistance of Brian Wilson.

Figure 1: Excerpt of the Batavia, OH topographic map showing location of proposed waste water treatment system at William H. Harsha Lake.



Figure 2: Aerial view of proposed waste water treatment site at William H Harsha Lake.



Environmental Setting

General Project Area Description

Land use within the APE consists of forests, an existing waste water treatment plant, and a gravel parking area. General views of the APE are presented in Figures 3 through 6. Vegetation within the project area consists of secondary growth trees and shrubs. The APE is drained by the Little Miami River located west of the project area. Elevations range from between 790 to 840 feet AMSL.

Physiography

The project area lies within the Till Plains section of the Central Lowland physiographic province. The Till Plains is characterized by areas of low relief on broad till plains whose undulating surfaces are poorly drained (Brockman 1998). The bedrock underlying the project area consists of Silurian shale and limestone of the Richmond and Maysville group. Ordovician shale sand dolomite underline the Silurian beds, and occasionally crop out (Garner et al. 1978). The Ordovician Period began around 500 million years ago which caused the Ohio landscape to be formed by the receding glacial formations. These sedimentary deposits have been covered by Wisconsin age glacial drift which includes sand and gravel, lake deposits, and till-clay and pebble mixture.

Soils

The majority of the soils encountered within the project area consist of Cincinnati silt loam and Edenton and Fairmont soils (USDA WSS 2018). Cincinnati silt loam soil association are located on till plains and consist of eroded soils located on six to 12 percent slopes. It consists of a silt loam extending to 74 inches below ground surface. This silt loam is underlain by a clay loam extending beyond 74 inches. The parent material of Cincinnati silt loam is a loess over pedisegment over paleosol in till. Edenton and Fairmont silt loam soil association are located on till plains and consist of severely eroded soils located on 25 to 50 percent slopes. It consists of a clay loam extending to 22 inches below ground surface. This clay loam is underlain by a clay extending 40 inches below ground surface. This clay is underlain by weathered bedrock extending beyond 40 inches below ground surface. The parent material of Edenton and Fairmont soils is a till over residuum weathered from limestone and shale.

Climate

The climate of Clermont County is of the continental type, which can fluctuate between the seasons. Summers are usually warm and humid, whereas winters are usually cold. The average temperature for nearby Cincinnati, Ohio is 54.6 degrees Fahrenheit with the average annual high temperature being 64.8 degrees Fahrenheit and the average annual low temperature being 44.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The average precipitation in the area is 42.24 inches (US Climate Data 2018).

Figure 3: Overview of Area 1, facing north



Figure 4: Overview of Area 2, facing south



Figure 5: Overview of Area 3, facing south.



Figure 6: Overview of existing wastewater treatment plant and proposed contractor laydown yard, facing northwest.



Flora and Fauna

This information has been extracted/adapted from (Lewthwaite *et al* 1997), to provide a background setting for the flora and fauna of the proposed project area.

Late Pleistocene and Holocene environmental profiles for the Ohio region are of a general nature and apply to a large section of Eastern North America. Pollen profiles for areas in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England indicate a relatively consistent climatic sequence across the northeast (Bergman & Rue 1990). This sequence originated around 15,000 BC with a moist cool climate. Between 9000 and 7000 BC a warming trend started, lasting until 2000 BC. This warming trend initiated the northern advance of deciduous forests (Bergman & Rue 1990; O'Malley 1984). Around 1000 BC the forests were dominated by the Oak-Chestnut climax forest that are still prevalent in the eastern woodlands today (Bergman & Rue 1990).

Pleistocene fauna were significantly different from modern fauna. The project area supported species such as ground sloths, mammoth (*Mammuthus jeffersoni*), mastodon (*Mammut americanus*), and musk ox (*Ovibos moschatus*), as well as wapiti (*Cervus sp.*), caribou (*Rangifer sp.*), moose (*Alces sp.*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*) (Ball 1985; Bergman & Rue 1990). With the retreat of the glaciers, the Pleistocene megafauna in the area disappeared, with species such as the mastodon and mammoth becoming extinct, and the moose and wapiti migrating northward. Post-glacial animal species were probably similar to modern types; the major differences being with population size and range (Ball 1985; O'Malley 1984).

Cultural Setting

Archaeologists have developed a general chronology for the Eastern United States that provides a useful framework for organizing and describing archaeological data (Dragoo 1977; Griffin 1967; Jennings 1974 and Keeney 2002). The cultural-historical sequence developed for the region is generally divided into the following chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (12,800-8000 BC), Early Archaic (8000-6000 BC), Middle Archaic (6000-3000 BC), Late Archaic (3000-600 BC), Early Woodland (600-200 BC), Middle Woodland (200 BC- AD 500), Late Woodland (AD 500- 1000), Fort Ancient (AD 1000-1750), and European contact and settlement covering more than 14,000 years of human adaptation and re-adaptation to a changing environment.

The prehistoric cultural sequence in Ohio reflects a general trend toward increasing socio-cultural and technological complexity beginning with small mobile bands during the Paleo-Indian period that later developed into more sedentary, complex societies. The subsistence activities of the earliest New World societies focused on hunting and gathering wild plant and animal foods. By late prehistoric times, however, agricultural economies based on three major tropical cultigens- corn, beans, and squash- were characteristic of many societies in the eastern United States. Increases in the size and density of the human population and trends toward increasing sedentism were also evident and reached their highest levels during the Fort Ancient period. In all, these cultural trends are marked by stylistic differences in artifacts and correspond to major technological innovations or important shifts in adaptational patterns (Ford 1977). However, there was considerable regional variation in the timing and extent to which these trends were expressed.

Literature Review and Records Check

A background check was conducted within a one mile radius of the APE. Four different sources of information were used: the NRHP, Ohio History Connection Online Mapping System, USACE Geographic Information System (GIS), historic maps, and previous cultural resources reports. USACE checked the Ohio online database on March 15, 2019. The site file search of the GIS and Ohio online database allowed the use of topographic maps, previous investigations, and historic structures and archaeological sites to collect information about the project vicinity. Review of historic maps including the 1953 Batavia, Ohio topographic map and a map made of Batavia Township in 1870 shows how the area has remained relatively rural in nature up into the present day (Figures 8 and 9). The 1953 topographic map also shows how the area looked prior to the construction of William H. Harsha Lake.

Reviews of the previous cultural resources surveys carried out near the APE were used to provide background information in the area of the APE. The NRHP was used to collect information on NRHP eligible or listed properties within a one mile radius of the project area. The background check and literature review found that no NRHP listed properties are located within the APE and none are located within a one mile radius of the APE. A search of the Ohio online database also found that no historic properties have been previously recorded within a one mile radius of the APE.

No archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the APE and seven sites have been previously recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. See Table 1 for a list of archaeological sites recorded within a 1 mile radius of the project area. The records search also found that no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the APE. Seven archaeological surveys have been previously conducted within a one mile radius of the project area and are described in further detail in the following section.

Table 1: Previously recorded sites within a one mile radius of the APE.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Site Type	Direction and Distance to APE
33CT37	Archaic / Early and Middle Woodland	Open habitation	0.44 miles northeast of APE
33CT38	Archaic / Early and Middle Woodland	Open habitation	0.82 miles east of APE
33CT43	Late Archaic / Early Woodland	Open habitation	0.46 miles east of APE
33CT109	Late Archaic / Late Prehistoric	Open habitation	0.75 miles northeast of APE
33CT400	Early Archaic / Historic	Open habitation / Historic scatter	0.78 miles northeast of APE
33CT403	Undetermined prehistoric / Historic	Open habitation / Historic scatter	0.70 miles southeast of APE
33CT413	Undetermined prehistoric / Historic	Open habitation / Historic scatter	0.90 miles northeast of APE

Legend

Archaeological APE

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Miles

0 10 20 30 40.5 Kilometers

Archaeological APE

MT. HOOD RIVER

Bethel Cr.

Elk I.

BM 672

700 709 832 800 660 654 656 700 800 686 828 649 660 600 625 630 746 642 644

N

Figure 8: Excerpt of the Batavia Township, Centreville, Olive Branch, and Amelia map Ohio from 1870 showing general location of proposed waste water treatment site (circled in red) (Lake 1870).



In 1973, Principal Investigator Bennie Keel with Wright State University conducted a Phase I survey of the area prior to the flooding of the lake (Keel 1976). The Wright State University survey focused on the areas to be flooded. All the sites they recorded during the 1973 are underwater.

In 1977, GAI Consultants, Inc. conducted Phase II archaeological testing at 22 archaeological sites that were previously recorded by Keel in 1973 (Dragoo 1976). The Phase II testing of the 22 sites determined that all had been impacted by previous plowing activities in the area and recommended all them as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 1985, USACE conducted a shoreline survey for William H. Harsha Lake (Ball 1985). The USACE survey identified several prehistoric and historic sites along the shores of the lake.

In 1993, Algonquin Archaeological Consultants, Inc. carried out Phases I and II survey and testing for archaeological and historical research in support of the East Fork raw water transmission main along former Retzler Road in Clermont County, Ohio (Walley and Hawkins 1993). This survey was carried out north of the current APE. Their survey identified one historic site during their survey. The survey determined the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work was recommended.

In 1997, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. (Greenhorne) conducted a literature review and pedestrian Phase I reconnaissance of selected areas at William H. Harsha Lake in the East Fork State Park

(Lewthwaite et al. 1997). This project was located east of the current APE. The survey was carried out in preparation of park improvements including the creation of hunting/hiking trails, prairie, wetlands, and the addition of a marina. The survey looked at eight areas around the lake. The survey identified eight archaeological sites and nine isolated finds. Five of the sites were recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP while three others were recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 2002, USACE carried out a Phase I cultural resources survey of a proposed handicapped accessible picnic and recreational area near Saddle Dam at William H. Harsha Lake (Keeney 2002). The USACE survey did not identify any archaeological sites in the proposed handicapped accessible picnic and recreational area and no further work was recommended.

In 2004, Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions carried out a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed underground electric cable in Tate Township in Clermont County, Ohio (Kreinbrink 2004). The project identified two NRHP listed properties that were located near the proposed project. The survey determined that neither the Bethel Methodist Church nor the Ellick Road Mound property will be impacted by the project. The survey did not identify any archaeological sites within the proposed electric cable location. No further work was recommended.

Field Methods

The goal of the Phase I archaeological survey was to identify all archaeological sites within the APE, and to evaluate the resources for inclusion in the NRHP. The specific methods used to conduct the survey are outlined below.

The survey closely followed all guidelines for Phase I archaeological investigations as defined in the *Archaeology Guidelines* issued by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (1994). The survey included a combination of systematic pedestrian examination of all areas of prior disturbance and sloped terrain and shovel testing of areas having poor surface visibility. Pedestrian surface survey was undertaken in areas with greater than 50 percent ground surface exposure or greater than a 15 degree slope. Pedestrian survey transects were spaced no more than 32 feet (10 meters [m]) apart. Developed or disturbed areas within the APE were visually inspected and recorded, but not shovel tested.

Shovel testing was conducted in areas with less than 50 percent surface exposure and having less than a 15 degree slope. Shovel tests consisted of 1.6 x 1.6 foot (50 x 50 centimeters [cm]) excavations and were excavated to undisturbed soils or a maximum depth of 1.6 feet (50 cm), whichever was reached first. Shovel tests were excavated at 49 foot (15-m) intervals along multiple transects throughout the APE. Excavated soil was screened through ¼ inch wire mesh. The excavated soils was then used to backfill the shovel test. Soil profile information and depth of deposits for each shovel test were recorded.

Survey Results

21 shovel tests were excavated across the three areas that make up the APE (Figure 9). The rest of the APE was subjected to pedestrian survey and visual examination of the sloped terrain that was greater than 15 degrees and previously disturbed terrain (see Figures 3 through 6). Visual examination of the APE did not identify any historic properties or archaeological sites within the project area. All shovel tests excavated during the survey were negative for cultural material. A single soil profile was identified during the course of the survey. The soil profile of shovel tests excavated within Areas 1, 2, and 3 consisted of a dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty loam clay top soil extending up to 9.8 inches (25 cm) below ground surface. This top soil was underlain by a brownish yellow 10YR 6/6 loamy clay subsoil (Figure 10). For specific soil profiles see Table 2 for further descriptions.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed waste water treatment site at William H Harsha Lake revealed no evidence of significant prehistoric or historic sites. Given the negative results of this investigation, no further cultural resources studies are recommended.

Figure 9: Aerial view showing areas shovel tested at south end of APE.



Figure 10: View of soil profile of Shovel Test S8, facing north (scale in cm).



Table 2: Soil profiles of shovel tests excavated during the archaeological survey

Shovel Tests	Strata I	Strata II	Comments
S1	0-20 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	20-30 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S2	0-18 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	18-28 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S3	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S4	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S5	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S6	0-20 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	20-30 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S7	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S8	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S9	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S10	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S11	0-20 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	20-30 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S12	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S13	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S14	0-21 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	21-31 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S15	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S16	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S17	0-20 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	20-30 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S18	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S19	0-20 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	20-30 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S20	0-20 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	20-30 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material
S21	0-25 cm: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam clay	25-35 cm: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay	Negative for cultural material

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Appendix B
Record of Non-Applicability

GENERAL CONFORMITY - RECORD OF NON-APPLICABILITY

Project Name: William H Harsha Lake Flood Risk Management Project

Project/Action Identification Number: not applicable

Project/Action Point of Contact: David Johnstone, Project Manager
William H Harsha Lake Flood Risk Management Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Phone: (513) 797-6081

Begin Date: 2019

General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 176 has been evaluated for the project described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B. The requirements of this rule are not applicable to this project/action because:

- ☒ The project/action is an exempt action under 40 CFR 93.153(c)(2)(X) – Actions, such as the following, with respect to existing structures, properties, facilities and lands where future activities conducted will be similar in scope and operation to activities currently being conducted at the existing structures, properties, facilities, and lands.

Supporting documentation and emissions estimates are

- ☐ ATTACHED
☐ APPEAR IN THE NEPA DOCUMENTATION
☒ OTHER

SIGNED

Patrick Dan Vogler, Chief, Planning Section
Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

APPENDIX C

Coordination and Consultation Letters

From: susan_zimmermann@fws.gov on behalf of [Ohio, FW3](#)
To: [Bargerhuff, Kirk E CIV USARMY CELRL \(US\)](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] William H. Harsha Lake Flood Risk Management WWTP Project
Date: Thursday, April 25, 2019 2:22:33 PM



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Office
4625 Morse Road, Suite 104
Columbus, Ohio 43230
(614) 416-8993 / Fax (614) 416-8994



TAILS# 03E15000-2019-I-1081

Dear Mr. Bargerhuff,

We have received your recent correspondence regarding the above-referenced project. You have requested concurrence with your determination of effects to federally listed species, pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed your project description and concurs with your determination that the project, as proposed, is not likely to adversely affect the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). This is based on the commitment to cut all trees =3 inches dbh only between October 1 and March 31 to avoid adverse effects to the Indiana bat.

This concludes consultation on this action as required by section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. Should, during the term of this action, additional information on listed or proposed species or their critical habitat become available, or if new information reveals effects of the action that were not previously considered, consultation with the Service should be reinitiated to assess whether the determinations are still valid.

If you have questions, or if we can be of further assistance in this matter, please contact our office at (614) 416-8993 or ohio@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

Patrice M. Ashfield
Field Office Supervisor

From: [Boyer, Angela](#)
To: [Bargerhuff, Kirk E CIV USARMY CELRL \(US\)](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Re: [EXTERNAL] WH Harsha Lake Operations Area - Wastewater Treatment Plant (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Thursday, April 25, 2019 9:42:04 AM

Thanks Kirk. One clarification. The seasonal tree clearing recommendation is to not clear trees between April 1 and September 30 (so only clear October 1 through March 31). Are you ok with this minor change in dates from what you proposed?

On Thu, Apr 25, 2019 at 9:37 AM Bargerhuff, Kirk E CIV USARMY CELRL (US) <Kirk.E.Bargerhuff@usace.army.mil> <<mailto:Kirk.E.Bargerhuff@usace.army.mil>> wrote:

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

Hi Anglea,

Thank you for your note.

Three species identified by IPaC were evaluated to determine the potential effects of the proposed action. These include the Indiana Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat, and the Running Buffalo Clover.

The project location is outside the designated critical habitat for Endangered Indiana Bat, and there is no designated critical habitat for the Threatened Northern Long-eared Bat. There are no known hibernacula in the area, and the activity will not affect caves.

For the Indiana bat and Northern Long-eared Bat, the project area may contain suitable summer roost trees. Implementation of seasonal cutting and logging restrictions on trees greater than 3 inches dbh (diameter breast height) will minimize the potential for adverse effects on these species. To minimize the potential for impacts to summer habitat, tree removal activities will not occur between April 15 to September 29. USACE has determined that the clearing activity may affect, but not likely to adversely affect these species.

For the Running Buffalo Clover at Harsha Lake, project staff indicate the species was reported in the northeast section of the lake and not within the designated operations area of the project where this project would occur. The northeast area of the lake is a significant distance from the project area. Consultation with project staff and qualified Running Buffalo Surveyors in Ohio indicate that with the canopy layer and the amount of leaf litter the site appears to be too dense and wooded for the wooded for RBC, and not likely to colonize even if the site thins out. USACE concludes the proposed action would have no effect on the Running Buffalo Clover.

Kirk E. Bargerhuff, Biologist
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CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED



In reply refer to:
2019-CLE-44873

April 15, 2019

Jared Barrett
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District
600 Dr. Martin Luther King JR PL
Louisville, KY 40202

RE: Section 106 Review-Waste Water Treatment Site at William H Harsha Lake
Clermont County, Ohio

Dear Jared Barrett:

This letter is in response to the report, entitled *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Waste Water Treatment Site at William H Harsha Lake, Clermont County, Ohio*, received April 5, 2019. The comments of the State Historic Preservation Office are made in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

This project involves the expansion of the existing waste water treatment plant near William H Harsha Lake. The archaeological survey of the project area did not identify any archaeological sites. Therefore based upon the information provided, SHPO agrees that further archaeological investigations are not required and that this project will not affect historic properties. No further coordination is required for the project unless the scope of work changes or archaeological remains are discovered during the course of the project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at tgrooms@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas Grooms".

Thomas Grooms, Archaeology Transportation Reviews Manager
State Historic Preservation Office

Serial No. 1078676

Barrett, Jared L CIV USARMY CELRL (USA)

From: Jesse Bergevin <jbergevin@oneida-nation.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2019 3:55 PM
To: Barrett, Jared L CIV USARMY CELRL (USA)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] RE: Archaeological Survey at Harsha Lake in Clermont County, Ohio (UNCLASSIFIED)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Mr. Barrett,

Thank you for providing the Oneida Indian Nation with a copy of the report. The Oneida Indian Nation has no comments to provide regarding the report.

Thank you,

Jesse Bergevin | Historic Resources Specialist Oneida Indian Nation | 2037 Dream Catcher Plaza, Oneida, NY 13421-0662
jbergevin@oneida-nation.org | Blockedwww.oneidaindiannation.com
315.829.8463 Office | 315.829.8473 Fax

-----Original Message-----

From: Barrett, Jared L CIV USARMY CELRL (USA) [mailto:Jared.L.Barrett@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Thursday, April 18, 2019 7:44 AM
To: 106NAGPRA@astribe.com; tonya@shawnee-tribe.com; Citizen Potawatomi Nation; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Michael.Laronge@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov; Hannahville Indian Community; jeff.martin@glt-nsn.gov; drtcoyote@yahoo.com; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi; wjohnson@sagchip.org; daisy.mcgeshick@lvdtribal.com; ldfthpo@ldftribe.com; cmedicine@saulttribe.net; thpo@badriver-nsn.gov; gloonsfoot@kbic-nsn.gov; Brian.Bisonette@lco-nsn.gov; marvin.defoe@redcliff-nsn.gov; kade-ferris@redlakenation.org; wandam@stcroixtribalcenter.com; jillhoppe@fdlrez.com; blatady@boisforte-nsn.gov; maryanng@granportage.com; amyburnette@llojbwe.org; natalie.weyaus@millelacsband.com; cindy.winslow@gtbindians.com; jsay@lrb-nsn.gov; rhonda.oto@gmail.com; wandress@ltbodawa-nsn.gov; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; smassey@sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov; Jesse Bergevin; Corina D. Williams; kpenrod; lheady@delawaretribe.org; sclemons@wyandotte.org
Subject: Archaeological Survey at Harsha Lake in Clermont County, Ohio (UNCLASSIFIED)

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

Good morning,

The Louisville District Corps of Engineers, Planning Branch, has conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed waste water treatment site at William H Harsha Lake in Clermont County, Ohio. I am submitting a copy of the report via email but if you require a hard copy please let me know and I will furnish one for you. Please let me know if you have any trouble opening the attachment. I look forward to your comments. If you have any questions and comments about this effort, they should be directed to me at (502) 315-6480 or e-mail me at jared.l.barrett@usace.army.mil.

Please provide a response by May 18, 2019. Thank you!

Jared Barrett, MA, RPA

Archaeologist

Planning Section,

Civil Works, Planning, Programs and Project Mgmt Branch Louisville District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office Phone
502.315.6480 Office Fax 502.315.6864

Email: Jared.L.Barrett@usace.army.mil

Blocked<http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/>

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

From: [Bergevin, Jesse](#)
To: [Barrett, Jared L CIV USARMY CELRL \(USA\)](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] RE: Archaeological Survey at Harsha Lake in Clermont County, Ohio (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Wednesday, April 24, 2019 3:55:52 PM

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Jared Barrett, MA, RPA
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Civil Works, Planning, Programs and Project Mgmt Branch Louisville District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED