



Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Effects Report

Watkins Glen Solar Energy
Center Project
Town of Dix, Schuyler County,
New York

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ACRONYM LIST

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CRIS	Cultural Resource Information System
LOD	Limits of Disturbance
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NYHPA	New York Historic Preservation Act
NYSEG	New York State Electric and Gas
OPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
POI	Point of Interconnection
PSS	Preliminary Scoping Statement
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SRHP	State Register of Historic Places

Executive Summary

TRC Companies (TRC) conducted a Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center Project (the Project) in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York. TRC conducted this architectural survey in support of Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC's application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law and the Siting Board's Rules and Regulations under 16 NYCRR Part 1000.

The purpose of the survey is to identify the presence of historic architectural properties aged 50 years or older within the area of potential effects (APE), evaluate these architectural resources for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to provide an assessment of potential effects of the Project on those resources that are listed in, previously determined eligible for listing in, or recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

TRC conducted the Historic Architectural Resources Survey between January 16 and 17, 2020, and identified a total of 58 architectural resources aged 50 years or older in the APE. Of the 58 surveyed historic properties, 51 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to loss of integrity or lack of historic or architectural significance. One resource has previously been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (Watkins Glen State Park), five newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for NRHP listing, one newly surveyed resource is recommended undetermined due to lack of information, but for the purposes of this study is treated as recommended eligible. TRC did not identify any existing or new, potentially NRHP-eligible historic districts during the survey.

Based on field observations, proximity to Project structures, and GIS modeling, TRC concludes that construction activities will not directly or indirectly affect the character-defining features that contribute to the significance of any NRHP eligible or recommended eligible architectural resources in the APE. Therefore, it is TRC's recommendation that the Project does not have the potential to adversely affect any historic architectural properties present within the APE.

1.0 Introduction

Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC, proposes to construct the Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center (the Project) in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York (Attachment A, Figure 1). This Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the APE was conducted to assure compliance with both state and federal laws and regulations, including historic preservation laws and guidelines.

1.1 Project Description

The Project will consist of the construction and operation of a 50 Megawatt (MW) solar energy center. Project facilities will include commercial-scale solar arrays, access roads, buried (and possibly overhead) electric collection lines, a Project collection substation, and a point of interconnection (POI) switchyard. The POI switchyard will be transferred to New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) to own and operate. The proposed collection substation and POI switchyard will be located on land south of the solar arrays within the Project Area, adjacent to the existing Bath-Montour Fall 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line. The final solar array specification, as well as locations of arrays, will be finalized as part of ongoing engineering efforts.

Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC, plans to locate the Project on land leased from owners of private property. The total Project Area is approximately 771 acres. The Project area consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas between Routes 16 and 19 and Watkins Glen International racetrack. The topographical setting of the Project area includes hilltops, ridgelines, and small stream terraces associated with first order streams.

2.0 Regulatory Framework

As part of the Project, Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC, is seeking a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law and the Siting Board's Rules and Regulations under 16 New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 1000. Because the Project will also require a Nationwide Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the architectural survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.

2.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, 54 U.S.C. 306108, requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings they carry out, license, permit, or fund to historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a (ACHP) reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. For the purposes of this architectural survey, the undertaking was defined as the construction of the Project.

The ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which federal agencies comply with their Section 106 compliance responsibilities. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800. For the purposes of this architectural survey, the lead federal agency for the Section 106 process would be the USACE. Section 106 of the NHPA identifies the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), housed within the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), as having an advisory role within the Section 106 compliance process.

2.2 Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law

New York State Department of Public Service involvement in the Project is mandated by Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law that provide guidance for cultural resources review (16 NYCRR § 1001.20). The New York Historic Preservation Act (NYHPA) of 1980 (Chapter 354 of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law) established a review process for State agency

activities affecting historic or cultural properties, requiring consultation with the Commissioner of the OPRHP.

Under Section 14.09, Subchapter A Part 428.2(a), of the NYHPA, for those project that require review by the Commissioner of the OPRHP as the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the OPRHP's review process follows Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR § 800 (Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law 96-515; 16 USC 470 et seq.).

2.3 Area of Potential Effects

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the APE for cultural resources is defined as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR § 800.16 [d]). The scale and nature of the project influence the APE, resulting in delineated areas of effects that may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. Direct effects occur in the area of physical impacts associated with construction and within the viewshed of the project, beyond construction limits. Indirect effects also occur beyond the construction limits, may be delayed in time, cumulative in nature, or vary depending on the nature of the undertaking. The APE for the Project includes both categories of effects.

TRC consulted with OPRHP on the Study Area and the APE for the Historic Architectural Survey and, as a result of this consultation, the Project Study Area for historic architectural resources was defined as all land areas within two miles of the Project's limits of disturbance (LOD), and the APE for the Historic Architectural Resources Survey was defined as the Project LOD and those areas within a two-mile radius of the Project's LOD within which visibility modelling suggested the Project may be visible (phone conversation July 30, 2019). A map of the APE is provided in Attachment A, Figure 2.

The visibility of the Project was modelled using a bare-earth topography, GIS-based analysis that did not include visual impediments such as trees and buildings. GIS modeling of the Project vicinity with bare-earth topography occurred in phases as Project design developed after Preliminary Scoping Statement (PSS) filing. Initial GIS modeling indicated wider areas of visibility

that were later reduced by refinements to the modeling, in part due to more detailed Project layout information. The refined visibility modeling resulted in a reduction of areas with Project visibility. Consequently, some surveyed architectural resources are located outside of the APE but inside the Study Area (Attachment A, Figure 4).

Communications regarding the definition of the APE are available in the Project's CRIS database and in Attachment D.

3.0 Technical Approach

3.1 Survey Design

As discussed above in Section 2.3, TRC initiated consultation with OPRHP on April 17, 2019. On June 5, 2019, OPRHP indicated that an architectural survey for the Project APE was necessary and on January 9, 2020, as part of continued consultation, OPRHP notified TRC that the historic architectural resources survey should be conducted through OPRHP's new 'Trekker' program for such surveys.

As directed by OPRHP, TRC's Historic Architectural Resources Survey revisited two classifications of architectural resources within the APE: (1) historic properties previously listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and (2) previously identified but unevaluated resources. TRC also surveyed architectural resources that have not been identified in previous cultural resource surveys and appeared to meet the 50-year age criterion, including cemeteries, and evaluated the potential for historic districts within the APE.

TRC followed National Park Service guidelines in National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (NPS 1990), and National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997), to reassess the NRHP eligibility of previously identified architectural resources within the APE based on existing conditions and to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of newly identified architectural resources within the APE.

The Historic Architectural Resources Survey included historical research and field reconnaissance to contextualize, evaluate, and fully document all resources within the Project APE. For all historic resources (NRHP-eligible and recommended NRHP-eligible) identified in the APE during the survey, TRC assessed potential visual effects from the undertaking on the historic properties (see Table 4). Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect appears in Chapter 6 of this report.

3.2 Background Research

Background research included a review of NRHP databases, OPRHP's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) survey data, historical maps, aerial photographs, secondary historical sources, online county tax parcel data, and county histories. The historic context developed from this background research is presented in Section 4.0. Results of and updates to existing OPRHP survey data are presented in Section 5.0.

3.3 Field Methods

TRC conducted the Historic Architectural Resources field survey within the Project APE on January 16 and 17, 2020. The field survey consisted of revisiting all previously recorded resources and documenting newly identified architectural resources 50 years old or older within the APE. Field survey included systematically driving all public roads within the APE to identify resources present. TRC assessed all resources from public rights of way. Based on consultation with OPRHP (Attachment D; June 5, 2019, and January 9, 2020), buildings within the Project APE were surveyed and inventoried into CRIS Trekker by TRC architectural historians.

TRC field-checked and photographed all previously identified NRHP-eligible historic properties to record existing conditions and reassess their current NRHP status. Each previously identified but unevaluated resource and each newly identified resource was documented via photography, and resource inventory forms were initiated using CRIS Mobile Pro and Survey123 in the field. TRC used CRIS Trekker to complete resource inventory forms, which included georeferenced locations, physical descriptions, materials, condition, integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics of each resource, as well as proposed eligibility for NRHP listing. The results of the field survey are presented in Section 5.0.

4.0 Historic Context

4.1 Introduction

The following historic overview presents historical developments that have influenced the region's built landscape, to contextualize the architectural resources in the APE. The context follows broad outlines of events in New York history as they relate to settlement, subsistence, housing, and community development in the Project Area, paying particular attention to how the built environment reflects significant events and ideas.

4.2 Contact Period

The dominant tribe in this area of New York during the Contact period was the Seneca. The Seneca were a member of the Iroquois League, or Iroquois Confederacy, a loosely-bound association of five Iroquoian tribes consisting of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. The Iroquois League served as a "non-aggression pact" among its members, focused on curtailing inter-tribe violence (Beauchamp 1900). The Iroquoian nations dominated neighboring tribes and the burgeoning fur trade during the early Colonial period. Powerful both politically and economically, the Iroquois tribes hunted and traded throughout the northeast and played a significant role in colonial affairs and commerce from Virginia to New York with the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish colonies (Tooker 1978).

4.3 Colonial Period

The presence of the Seneca in the region restricted European settlement until the eighteenth century. As the largest tribe within the Iroquois League, the Seneca retained control of their traditional lands until after the Revolutionary War (Wray 1973). As such, little military action took place in the Project region during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.

4.4 Revolutionary Period

Attempts to limit hostilities between Euro-American settlers and local American Indians led to several compromises between the colonial government and the Iroquois Nations. The negotiated 1768 Boundary Line of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix opened up a large portion of eastern New York to Euro-American settlement and created a hard boundary line along the eastern borders of Broome and Chenango Counties, forbidding settlement west of the line. This line, known as the

Pre-emption Line, ran along the western edge of Seneca Lake and passed through what would become Schuyler County (Clayton 1879).

The Seneca, alarmed at Euro-American expansion, allied with the British during the Revolutionary War. A campaign by the Americans in 1779 destroyed the Seneca Village near present-day Watkins Glen (Graymont 1972; Halsey 1902). The backcountry was of great importance to both the British and American armies, and the area surrounding Watkins Glen, including drainages leading to the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers, saw increased military activity. The Sullivan expedition succeeded in driving the Iroquois from the project region.

The Phelps and Gorham Purchase in 1788 saw the Iroquois relinquish their rights to land between Seneca Lake and the Genesee River (Aldrich 1893). An expedition from Kingston in 1788 was the first to explore the region. In 1789, three of the expedition members—Yaple, Dumond, and Hinepaw—returned to the area and claimed 400 acres at the base of Cayuga Lake. The first settlements in the region were the villages of Havana, now Montour Falls, and Jefferson, now Watkins Glen, established in 1788 (Clayton 1879).

4.5 Early to Mid-Nineteenth Century

The topography of the region was particularly suited to mills and other water-powered industries. Charles Watkins built the first mill and blacksmith shop in the gorge near present-day Watkins Glen. His brother, Dr. Samuel Watkins, built the largest mill of the time near the gorge's entrance in the 1830s. Several other mills and two dams were constructed in the gorge, spurring the creation of an informal system of walkways and wooden bridges through the gorge for use by mill workers (Howe and LaFrank 2007).

Industrial innovations and subsequent industrial growth contributed to increased mobility of Americans and economic growth throughout the state. However, the local economy of the region was primarily rural in nature at this time, focusing on raising sheep for wool. Schuyler County provided both supplies and soldiers for the Civil War effort. The demand for supplies, particularly grain, for the Union army during the Civil War led to the price of agricultural products to rise, benefitting local farmers and increasing the amount of farmed land in the area (Schuyler County Historical Society 2019).

Transportation

In 1817, the New York legislature authorized a plan to construct what became the Erie Canal. Completed in 1825, the canal stretched 363 miles from Buffalo to Albany, connecting the Hudson River to Lake Erie. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal, constructed between 1813 and 1828, extends from Geneva to Montezuma (Corbett 1898) and connected commerce from Watkins Glen to the Erie Canal. The Chemung Canal, completed in 1833, connected the Village of Watkins to the Chemung River at Elmira. The canals and their feeder lines quickly opened up western New York to settlement (Schuyler County Historical Society 2019). The first incorporated steamboat industry established at Seneca Lake, the Seneca Lake Steamboat Company, was formed in April 1825 and headquartered in Geneva (Corbett 1898). The canal-era was short-lived as the rapid spread of railroads quickly made the new canals obsolete. Unable to compete with the railroads, the Chemung Canal fell into disuse and disrepair by 1878 (Schuyler County Historical Society 2019).

The first railroad in New York, the Mohawk & Hudson, was established in 1826. The Chemung Railroad was completed in 1849 and the New York & Erie Railroad opened in 1851. In the 1870s, the Chemung line became part of the Northern Central Railway that connected the Finger Lakes to Baltimore (Corbett 1898; National Register of Historic Places 2012; Schuyler County Historical Society 2019). General George J. Magee founded the Syracuse, Geneva, & Corning Railroad, which linked towns and cities within the Finger Lakes area. Completed in 1877, the Syracuse, Geneva, & Corning Railroad, which proceeds through the APE, provided cheaper and faster transportation of coal to Geneva, as compared to the canals and barges (Fall Brook Railway Company 2019). The expansion of the rail lines led to the obsolescence of the canals.

Canals and railroads facilitated the shipment of home goods and house-building materials needed by American settlers to establish their households and communities. Builders' guides and architectural treatises became popular and ushered in new styles for homes, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. Menard Lafever, Asher Benjamin, and Andrew Jackson Downing of Newburgh, New York, published handbooks that enjoyed wide distribution and shaped much of America's built environment during the nineteenth century (Roth and Roth Clark 2016: 161). An Italianate style farmhouse at 3070 Beaver Dams Moreland Road exemplifies the popular reception of architectural pattern books.

History of the Village of Watkins Glen

Schuyler County was created out of Chemung, Steuben, and Tompkins Counties on April 17, 1854 (Corbett), and named for American Revolutionary War General Philip John Schuyler (National Register of Historic Places 2012). Watkins Glen is the county seat of Schuyler County, situated at the southern tip of Seneca Lake.

Ample water sources spurred settler interest in the Finger Lakes region beginning in the late eighteenth century. Creeks provided opportunity for the milling industry and fertile land for agriculture. Two early settlements were Havana, later renamed Montour Falls, and Salubria, later renamed Watkins Glen (National Register of Historic Places 2012).

Settlement in the Watkins Glen area began in the late 1790s with the sale of 350,000 acres near the head of Seneca Lake by New York State to John Watkins and Royal Flint. John Watkins, his brother Charles, and Flint, investors from New York City, developed a mill, blacksmith shop, and wharves for a shipping business in the gorge. John and Charles Watkins bequeathed 25,000 acres of land in the area to their younger brother, Samuel, who laid out the village and built a bank, houses, stores, and a mill near the entrance to the gorge. In 1842, Watkins renamed the village Jefferson. After Watkins's death in 1851, his widow Cynthia A. Cass inherited the gorge property. After Cass's death in 1851, her second husband Judge George C. Freer inherited the land, obtained a new village charter to secure the village as the county seat, and renamed it Watkins, after Samuel Watkins (Howe and LaFrank 2007). By 1880, the population of Watkins reached 2,716 (Miller 1892). In 1926 Watkins was renamed Watkins Glen (National Register of Historic Places 2012).

History of the Town of Dix

The Town of Dix, named for the Honorable John A. Dix, was formed in 1835 from a portion of Chemung County. Settlement in the area began in 1800. The Town contains several hamlets as well as the Village of Watkins Glen (Boyce) and encompasses an area bordered on the north by Seneca Lake, on the east by Catherine Creek, on the west by the Town of Orange, and on the south by Chemung County (New York State 2019). As of the 2010 census, the Town of Dix was home to 3,864 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

Religious Organizations

Presbyterians constructed the first church in Watkins Glen, at the time named Jefferson, in 1833 (Miller 1892). By the late 1880s, churches in Watkins included four additional denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic (Miller). The 1875 U.S. Census reported eleven religious denominations present throughout Schuyler County (Peirce and Hurd 1879). The survey identified the Moreland Community Presbyterian Church, which dates from 1834, in the APE.

4.6 Late Nineteenth Century to Present

Following the Civil War and subsequent economic boost in the region, agriculture and animal husbandry remained a key component of the regional economy. The agriculture of the county includes dairying, grapes, dry beans, and wheat (Puglia 1979). In addition to agriculture, the coal industry was a major contributor to the regional economy throughout the nineteenth century. The coal industry was closely tied to the expansion of railroad networks and the subsequent population increase across the western portion of the state.

General George Magee's father, John Magee, founded the Fall Brook Coal Company, of Tioga, and had extensive landholdings in Watkins for the purpose of delivering and shipping coal. Magee served as an important figure in bringing the railroad to the Southern Tier of New York, co-founded the Watkins Gas-light Works in 1869, and served as director of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company (National Register of Historic Places 2012).

By the end of the nineteenth century, local industrial pursuits expanded to include carriage manufacturing, lumber trade, furniture manufacturing, and a metal foundry. In the mid-1880s, an unsuccessful oil company found salt deposits near the village, and within a decade, three salt companies formed, leading to a successful salt mining industry that continues today and a health resort industry (National Register of Historic Places 2012; US Salt 2019).

The largest and most successful resort hotel was the Glen Springs Sanitarium in Watkins. Judge Freer constructed the main building as the Lake-View House hotel in 1872, but after his death, his widow sold it to William E. Leffingwell in 1890, who ran a sanitarium in Dannsville, New York. Leffingwell took advantage of recently discovered mineral springs nearby, and he transformed the hotel into Glen Springs, a sanitarium that attracted visitors searching for a health retreat. Glen

Springs closed in 1942, after which Cornell University, and later a Franciscan order, owned the property until its demolition in 1996 due to neglect (Padua Prep).

Watkins Glen State Park

A local journalist, Morvaldan Ells, convinced Judge Freer to open the area around Glen Greek, which was part of the land he inherited from his late wife, to the public. Ells improved access to “the glen,” as it was familiarly known, through extension and stabilization of paths and wrote imaginative and descriptive guides to promote recreational travel to Watkins Glen. The glen—then “Freer’s Glen”—opened to the public on July 4, 1863, and over the subsequent seven years, Ells expanded the infrastructure to serve more visitors (Howe and LaFrank 2007) thus transforming the Village of Watkins into a summer tourist destination.

In 1906, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (ASHPS) facilitated the sale of 103 acres of the park to New York State, to preserve it in its natural condition as a state park. In 1920, the Finger Lakes State Park Commission (FLSPC) took control of the park, which had grown to 300 acres. In 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began work in Watkins Glen State Park after catastrophic floods washed out nearly all the built improvements, uprooted trees, and caused substantial erosion. New infrastructure built by the CCC utilized native stone and natural materials suited to the landscape of the park (Howe and LaFrank 2007).

Watkins Glen State Park follows the glen’s stream, extending two miles within the boundary, descending 400 feet over 19 waterfalls. It is the most popular of the Finger Lakes State Parks and draws thousands of visitors annually (New York State 2019).

The Watkins Glen Grand Prix (1948-present)

The inaugural Watkins Glen Grand Prix took place on October 2, 1948. Cameron Argetsinger, a Cornell Law School student with family ties to the Watkins Glen area, proposed the idea of a European style road race event in the area earlier in that year. The Grand Prix course included eight, 6.6-mile laps the first year, and fifteen laps in subsequent years, along the public roads, beginning in front of the Schuyler County Courthouse on Franklin Street and winding along the gravel and asphalt roads of the Watkins Glen State Park. The races continued annually for five years, but despite growing enthusiasm and spectator turnout, safety concerns and several accidents led to the end of course’s use in 1952. The course is the birthplace of post-World War

It organized road racing in the United States (National Register of Historic Places 2002). The road course was listed in the NRHP in 2002.

A new track was developed in 1953, 4.6 miles in length along existing roads. The Watkins Glen Chamber of Commerce established the Watkins Glen Grand Prix Corporation to manage the race, its amenities, and spectator safety. This course lasted only three years due to driver concerns about use of existing roads. A new, 2.3-mile course was constructed for the 1956 race, located on 550 acres and utilizing newly constructed roads exclusive to the race circuit. The track was updated in 1961 with Cameron Argetsinger as a consultant, adding new pits and other safety and infrastructure upgrades. In 1971, the track was extended to 3.377 miles, widened, and repaved. Known as “The Glen,” the track hosted racing events in addition to the annual Grand Prix, which strengthened the track’s national reputation. Despite its popularity, racing events closed in 1981 due to bankruptcy (Watkins Glen International 2019).

In 1983, Corning Enterprises and the International Speedway Corporation purchased the track and renamed it Watkins Glen International. The renovated track reopened in 1984 and hosted NASCAR races in 1986. Since that time, the Watkins Glen International track has played host to Formula One races and is now a regular part of NASCAR (Watkins Glen International 2019).

Present Day Schuyler County and Watkins Glen

Recreation and tourism have emerged as a major industry in the Finger Lakes region since the early twentieth century. In 1919, the Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance was founded to promote tourism in the area (Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance 2019).

Intensive development along the Seneca Lake shoreline in the latter half of the twentieth century resulted in the appearance of numerous permanent residences and summer cottages built to take advantage of recreational opportunities in the scenic Finger Lakes Region.

Agriculture remains an important part of the economy of Schuyler County. The Project region remains semi-rural, with cropland, inactive arable land, and permanent pastureland predominating. Farms, vineyards, orchards, and dairies operate throughout the county, supporting a burgeoning agri-tourism industry. Health care, manufacturing, and retail trade make up a large part of the twenty-first-century economy in the Project region. Other important

industries include commercial forests, construction, light manufacturing and assembly plants, and education.

The population of Schuyler County decreased from the 1890s through the 1940s, with steady increases after 1950. As of the 2010 census, Schuyler County was home to 18,343 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2010), the second-least populous county in New York.

5.0 Survey Results and Evaluation of Architectural Resources

5.1 Previously Identified Resources in the Two-Mile Study Area

A search of the OPRHP CRIS database for previously identified architectural resources within the Study Area, a two-mile radius from the Project LOD, identified 20 architectural resources: 19 individual resources and one building district. Of the 19 individual architectural resources, one is NRHP-listed, 16 were previously determined not eligible for NRHP listing, and two have an undetermined NRHP eligibility status (Table 1). The building district, Watkins Glen State Park, is comprised of eight contributing resources and is NRHP-eligible (Table 2). A map of the resources in the two-mile Study Area is provided in Attachment A, Figure 1. Not all of these resources stand within the APE since they may lack visibility of the Project.

Five of the previously identified resources located within the two-mile Study Area are within the Project LOD, all located at 2084 Baker Hill Road and owned by Watkins Glen International, Inc. (USNs 09703.000041, 09703.000042, 09703.000043, 09703.000044, and 09703.000045). OPRHP previously determined all of these five resources to be not eligible for NRHP listing due to lack of architectural significance.

Table 1. Previously Identified Architectural Resources in the Two-Mile Study Area

USN	Name	Status	Street Number	Street Name
09703.000001	Moreland Stone House	Undetermined		Pearl Street
09703.000014	Residence	Not Eligible	1515	Catlin Hill Road
09703.000017	Building	Not Eligible	2255	CR-16
09703.000022	Building	Not Eligible	2286	Townsend Road
09703.000026	Building	Not Eligible	3075	Beaver Dams Moreland Road
09703.000030	Dwelling	Not Eligible	1312	Demunn Road
09703.000031	Watkins Glen State Park (Building District)	Eligible		
09703.000033	Watkins Glen International Booster Station	Not Eligible		
09703.000036	Building	Not Eligible	2606	CR-16
09703.000037	Building	Not Eligible	2420	Beaver Dams Moreland Road
09703.000038	Building	Not Eligible	3130	CR-16
09703.000039	Building	Not Eligible	1550	Russell Hill Road
09703.000041	Building	Not Eligible	2084	Baker Hill Road
09703.000042	Shed	Not Eligible	2084	Baker Hill Road

USN	Name	Status	Street Number	Street Name
09703.000043	Barn	Not Eligible	2084	Baker Hill Road
09703.000044	Barn	Not Eligible	2084	Baker Hill Road
09703.000045	Barn	Not Eligible	2084	Baker Hill Road
09703.000046	Building	Undetermined	2625	CR-16
09706.000015	Building	Not Eligible	2141	CR-16
09740.000214	Watkins Glen Grand Prix Road Course	Listed		Franklin Street

Table 2. Resources Contributing to the NRHP-Eligible Watkins Glen State Park Building District

USN	Resource Type	Name
09703.000004	Building	Watkins Glen State Park
09703.000005	Building	Watkins Glen State Park: Pavilion (present Gift Shop) at lower park entrance
09703.000006	Building	Suspension Bridge, Watkins Glen State Park
09703.000007	Building	Comfort Station
09703.000008	Building	South Pavilion
09703.000009	Building	Concession Stand
09703.000010	Building	Hidden Valley CCC Camp
09740.000227	Building	Watkins Glen State Park: Concession Stand at lower park entrance

5.2 Surveyed Resources in the APE

As a result of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey, TRC identified 58 architectural resources in the APE, consisting of three previously identified resources and 55 newly identified resources aged 50 years old or older. Of the three previously identified architectural resources in the APE, one was a building district that was previously determined NRHP eligible (Watkins Glen State Park [9703.000031]), and two were individual resources (09703.000001 and 09703.000046) whose NRHP eligibility was undetermined. Figure 3 in Attachment A shows the locations of previously surveyed resources in the Study Area and the results of visibility modelling, which represents the APE.

Table 3 summarizes the results of the field survey and presents TRC's NRHP eligibility recommendations. The three previously identified resources in the APE are indicated by a USN; the remainder are the newly identified resources in the APE. Descriptions and eligibility recommendations for the 55 newly identified resources and the two previously identified resources whose NRHP eligibility was undetermined are included in the CRIS annotated building

list provided in Attachment C. Figure 4 in Attachment A shows the locations of all surveyed resources in the APE (note that this figure includes additional resources identified in the Study Area but outside the APE).

Based on the results of TRC's Historic Architectural Resources Survey, a total of six NRHP eligible or recommended NRHP eligible architectural resources are located outside the Project LOD but within the Project APE. These six resources consist of: one previously identified NRHP eligible resource (Watkins Glen State Park [09703.000031]; eligible under criteria A and C), one previously identified undetermined resource that is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C (Moreland Stone House [09703.000001]), one newly identified resource that is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A (Townsend Grange Hall #1208), and three cemeteries within the APE that are not recommended NRHP eligible under Criteria A, B, and C (Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16, Beaver Dams Cemetery, and Townsend Cemetery), but are recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion D. One newly surveyed resource (Watkins Glen International) was not accessed at the time of the survey. Photographs were taken from the public roadway only. In the absence of an NRHP eligibility evaluation that includes structures inside the raceway, for the purposes of this study, the resource is considered NRHP eligible. Discussions of each of these seven resources are provided in Sections 5.2.1 through 5.2.7.

Table 3: Architectural Resources in the APE; Eligibility Recommendations.

Name	Address	Town	Approximate Construction Date	Style	Eligibility Recommendation
House	1895 Baker Hill Road	Dix	1952	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	1901 Baker Hill Road	Dix	1920	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	1971 Baker Hill Road	Dix	1841	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2225 Baker Hill Road	Dix	1915	Four Square	Not Eligible
Farm	2450 Beaver Dams Moreland Road	Dix	1910	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2569 Beaver Dams Moreland Road	Dix	1900	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	2660 Beaver Dams Moreland Road	Dix	1880	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	2700 Beaver Dams Moreland Road	Dix	1885	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2764 Beaver Dams Moreland Road	Dix	1895	Vernacular	Not Eligible

Name	Address	Town	Approximate Construction Date	Style	Eligibility Recommendation
House	2841 Beaver Dams Moreland Road	Dix	1876	Vernacular	Not Eligible
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad	Cooley Road ¹	Dix	1877	No Style	Not Eligible
Cemetery	2058 County Road 16	Orange	1870	Cemetery	Eligible
House	2081 County Road 16	Orange	1880	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2090 County Road 16	Orange	1880	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2099 County Road 16	Orange	1860	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2105 County Road 16	Orange	1915	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2160 County Road 16	Orange	1875	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2337 County Road 16	Dix	1890	Gable-Ell	Not Eligible
House, Store, Barns	2343 County Road 16	Dix	1899	Gable-Ell	Not Eligible
Townsend Grange Hall #1208	2381 County Road 16	Dix	1880	Greek Revival	Eligible
House	2401 County Road 16	Dix	1920	Four Square	Not Eligible
House	2425 County Road 16	Dix	1870	Gable-Ell	Not Eligible
House	2470 County Road 16	Dix	1900	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House (09703.000046)	2625 County Road 16	Dix	2007	Ranch	Previously Undetermined; Recommended Not Eligible
Farm	2761 County Road 16	Dix	1855	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Watkins Glen International	2790 County Road 16	Dix	1956	N/A	Undetermined ²
House	1329 County Road 19	Dix	1860	None	Not Eligible
House	1330 County Road 19	Dix	1880	Folk Victorian	Not Eligible

¹ The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was photographed and recorded in Trekker from its at-grade crossing at Cooley Road.

² Watkins Glen International is being treated as eligible for the purposes of this report.

Name	Address	Town	Approximate Construction Date	Style	Eligibility Recommendation
House	1333 County Road 19	Dix	1960	Ranch	Not Eligible
House	1340 County Road 19	Dix	1957	Ranch	Not Eligible
Beaver Dams Cemetery	1420 County Road 19	Dix	1851	Cemetery	Eligible
House	1459 County Road 19	Dix	1880	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	1470 County Road 19	Dix	1960	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
House	1490 County Road 19	Dix	1900	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2375 County Road 21	Orange	1880	Four Square	Not Eligible
House	2431 County Road 21	Orange	1870	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	1435 Demunn Road	Dix	1930	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2715 Ellison Road	Dix	1885	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2751 Ellison Road	Dix	1864	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	2772 Ellison Road	Dix	1890	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	2855 Ellison Road	Dix	1900	None	Not Eligible
House	2580 Hedden Road	Dix	1890	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2656/2652 Hedden Road	Dix	1950	Ranch	Not Eligible
House	2514 Meads Hill Road	Dix	1860	Greek Revival	Not Eligible
Moreland Stone House (09703.000001)	2992 Pearl Street	Dix	1881	Field stone house	Previously Undetermined; Recommended Eligible
House	1456 State Route 414	Dix	1860	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	2848 Station Road	Dix	1865	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	3021 Station Road	Dix	1850	Greek Revival	Not Eligible
House	1961 Templar Road	Orange	1900	Four Square	Not Eligible
House	2296 Townsend Road	Dix	1883	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2701 Townsend Road	Dix	1951	Ranch	Not Eligible
House	2730 Townsend Road	Dix	1879	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Townsend Cemetery	Townsend Road	Dix	1813	Cemetery	Eligible

Name	Address	Town	Approximate Construction Date	Style	Eligibility Recommendation
House	2525 Vanzandt Hollow Road	Dix	1880	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Farm	2580 Vanzandt Hollow Road	Dix	1870	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2655 Vanzandt Hollow Road	Dix	1855	Vernacular	Not Eligible
House	2735 Vanzandt Hollow Road	Dix	1900	Vernacular	Not Eligible
Watkins Glen State Park (09703.000031)	N/A	Dix	1860s-1960s	N/A	Previously Eligible; Remains Eligible

5.2.1 Watkins Glen State Park Building District (9703.000031)

The Watkins Glen State Park Building District is located northeast of the Project LOD and encompasses a portion of Glen Creek that drains into Seneca Lake. This district is comprised of eight contributing resources, consisting of: Watkins Glen State Park (09703.000004); Watkins Glen State Park: Pavilion (present Gift Shop) at the lower park entrance (09703.000005); Suspension Bridge, Watkins Glen State Park (09703.000006); Comfort Station (09703.000007); South Pavilion (09703.000008); Concession Stand (09703.000009); Hidden Valley CCC Camp (09703.000010); and Watkins Glen State Park: Concession Stand at lower park entrance (09740.000227).

Visibility modelling suggests that most of the Watkins Glen State Park Building District is outside the APE of the Project. However, a small portion of the Watkins Glen State Park Building District that extends south along an entrance road to Townsend Road is within the APE of the Project.

Watkins Glen State Park is characterized by deep and narrow ravines, stepped gorges, waterfalls, pools, and layers of textured rock. The park opened in the 1860s as a privately-owned park and resort attraction and was purchased by New York State in 1906. Built features of the park include the 1869-1874 suspension bridge, the 1911 reinforced concrete pavilion at the lower park entrance, the 1928 rustic stone South Pavilion, and numerous features constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

As noted in Table 2, OPRHP determined that Watkins Glen State Park was NRHP eligible in 2016 under Criterion A in the area of conservation and recreation, and Criterion C for the park's landscape design and recreational architecture. The period of significance for the park spans from the 1860s to the 1960s. The park is significant under Criterion A in the area of conservation and recreation and under Criterion C in the area of landscape design and recreational architecture. The scenic qualities of the park combined with the designed spaces and facilities of the park rely on open space and vistas to enhance visitor experiences of sublime interaction with natural and recreational features within the park. The setting within the park boundaries, therefore, contributes to its historic significance. TRC recommends that Watkins Glen State Park remains eligible for NRHP listing.

5.2.2 *Moreland Stone House (9703.000001)*

Moreland Stone House is a field stone house built in 1881 that is located at 2992 Pearl Street southeast of the Project LOD. The house features a side gable roof clad with slate shingles, original tapered field stone exterior walls, a central interior chimney, and wood windows. Window styles include 2/2 wood sashes, fixed pane windows, and decorative leaded windows. The facade features a single-leaf wood door flanked by sash windows. A low field stone wall connects to the house on the east elevation, forming a small courtyard. To the southwest of the house is a frame garage with front gable roof, board and batten siding, crimped metal roof, and fixed windows, constructed circa 1985. A circa 1985, two-bay-wide, timber frame, machine shed is located west of the house and garage.

According to the building inventory form, the stone house was built by Lewis Bailey in 1881, on the foundation of a wood house that burned. The construction of the house is stacked field stones, with thick exterior walls that taper in toward the top. The house appears to be unique in its construction in this region.

As noted in Table 2, OPRHP previously determined this house to be NRHP eligible. The house retains its original architectural integrity and is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive fieldstone construction. The resource's historic significance is limited to its architectural style and construction. The setting of this resource is not a contributing feature to its historic significance. TRC recommends that Moreland Stone House remains eligible for NRHP listing.

5.2.3 *Townsend Grange Hall #1208*

The Townsend Grange #1208 is a community building that dates to November 10, 1910. Located at 2381 County Road 16, this resource is west of the Project LOD. Throughout the twentieth century, the community's social round focused on the grange. Membership stood at 100 in its early years, but numbers declined in the last half the twentieth century to 50. Members pooled their resources to buy farm supplies in bulk for lower prices. Grange members picked up their agricultural supplies at the railroad depot at Beaver Dams. Beyond its agricultural role, the grange supported such local amenities as streetlights for Townsend and advocated for Red Cross fund raising. The grange raised funds for their causes and community service projects by operating a food concession at the Watkins Glen International Race Track and sponsoring suppers at their hall. The hall itself brought in revenue through rentals. According to a local historian, "the Grange continues to strive to make life more educational, inspirational, and spiritual for the communities they still serve" (Boyce 2005: 33).

The Grange Building appears to predate the establishment of Grange #1208. Based on its style, it appears to have a possible construction date of circa 1865. The building has Greek Revival stylistic elements. The massing suggests that it may have functioned as a church. A steeple may have been removed at some point. The resource is comprised of two buildings: the main grange building on the south side of the road and an accessory building on the north side of the road. The frame accessory building has a rectangular footprint and a side gable roof. The exterior has weatherboards and cornerboards. The cornice features molded fascia, eave returns, and rakeboards. The fenestration includes 4/4, 6/6, and fixed sash, 4 light windows. A new concrete block flue stack pierces the roof at the ridgeline.

TRC recommends this resource individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A at the local level. Its period of significance is 1910 to 1970. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcels in order to preserve a buffer of land around the buildings.

Alterations have diminished its historic integrity. The resource lacks distinctive characteristics, architectural merit, and sufficient notable construction methods that would make it individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. No information has become available to date that

would support NRHP listing under Criterion B for association with a noteworthy individual in local, state, or national history. A recommendation for NRHP eligibility under Criterion D cannot be completed at this time. No archaeological investigations of the site, which may contain buried features, has been conducted.

5.2.4 Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16

The cemetery at 2058 County Road 16 is located in the northwest corner of a 10-acre residential parcel on the east side of County Road 16, near the intersection with Donovan Hill Road and is northwest of the Project LOD. The small cemetery contains approximately 14 marked graves on a flat grassy portion of the parcel, and is surrounded on its north, east, and south sides by a line of deciduous trees, and on the west side by County Road 16. The surname Barker is present on several of the markers. The cemetery appears on the 1874 Pomeroy, Whitman & Co. map of Schuyler County. Grave markers date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

TRC recommends this resource individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains. The resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under criteria A, B, and C because it lacks distinctive characteristics of funereal art and known historical significance and no evidence points to any person interred at this cemetery being noteworthy in local, state, or national events.

5.2.5 Beaver Dams Cemetery

The Beaver Dams Cemetery is located at 1420 County Road 19 and comprises 7.67 acres of sloped land on the east side of the road. It is located south of the Project LOD. The cemetery features a rise at the center of the parcel, mature deciduous and evergreen trees, and a road that forms a loop around the majority of graves in the cemetery. In the southwest portion of the cemetery is a small gable-roof storage structure made of concrete block and a well. The eastern portion of the parcel contains no marked graves and is sloped, grassy land ending at the railroad right-of-way. The earliest grave noted dates to 1851. The cemetery appears on an 1874 map of the Town of Dix.

TRC recommends this resource individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains. The resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under criteria A, B, and C because it lacks distinctive characteristics of funereal art and known historical significance and no evidence points to any person interred at this cemetery being noteworthy in local, state, or national events.

5.2.6 *Townsend Cemetery*

The Townsend Cemetery is located on a 0.82-acre parcel of land on the east side of Townsend Road. It is located north of the Project LOD. The land is mostly flat, with a slight rise toward the south end of the cemetery. No trees, shrubs, roads, or paths are present within the cemetery. The earliest date noted on a grave marker is 1813. The cemetery appears on the 1874 Pomeroy, Whitman & Co. map of Schuyler County.

TRC recommends this resource individually for NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains. The resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C because it lacks distinctive characteristics of funereal art and known historical significance and no evidence points to any person interred at this cemetery being noteworthy in local, state, or national events.

5.2.7 *Watkins Glen International*

The Watkins Glen International racetrack includes a 2.45-mile road course with chicanes creating seven turns featuring a variety of banking in turns, ranging from 6 to 10 degrees, and a 3.4-mile Grand Prix course with 11 turns with a variety of banking in turns, ranging from 6 to 10 degrees. Buildings and grandstands on the property are modern concrete and steel.

The inaugural Watkins Glen Grand Prix took place on October 2, 1948. Cameron Argetsinger, a Cornell Law School student with family ties to the Watkins Glen area, proposed the idea of a European style road race event in the area earlier in that year. The Grand Prix course included eight, 6.6-mile laps the first year, and fifteen laps in subsequent years, along the public roads,

beginning in front of the Schuyler County Courthouse on Franklin Street and winding along the gravel and asphalt roads of the Watkins Glen State Park. The races continued annually for five years, but despite growing enthusiasm and spectator turnout, safety concerns and several accidents led to the end of course's use in 1952. The course is the birthplace of post-World War II organized road racing in the United States (National Register of Historic Places 2002).

A new track was developed in 1953, 4.6 miles in length along existing roads. The Watkins Glen Chamber of Commerce established the Watkins Glen Grand Prix Corporation to manage the race, its amenities, and spectator safety. This course lasted only three years due to driver concerns about use of existing roads. A new, 2.3-mile course was constructed for the 1956 race, located on 550 acres and utilizing newly constructed roads exclusive to the race circuit. The track was updated in 1961 with Cameron Argetsinger as a consultant, adding new pits and other safety and infrastructure upgrades. In 1971, the track was extended to 3.377 miles, widened, and repaved. Known as "The Glen," the track hosted racing events in addition to the annual Grand Prix, which strengthened the track's national reputation. Despite its popularity, racing events closed in 1981 due to bankruptcy (Watkins Glen International 2019).

In 1983, Corning Enterprises and the International Speedway Corporation purchased the track and renamed it Watkins Glen International. The renovated track reopened in 1984 and hosted NASCAR races in 1986. Since that time, the Watkins Glen International track has played host to Formula One races and is now a regular part of NASCAR (Watkins Glen International 2019).

The racetrack demonstrates the popularity of motor sports in American culture. As a spectator sport, automobile racing dates from the first decades of the twentieth century. The racetrack's role in this wider, national history is not clear at the time of this report. The track's NRHP eligibility is likely, but TRC could not identify contributing and non-contributing resources within the complex that would convey the track's history from the public right-of-way. Integrity evaluations could not be completed from the public rights-of-way during this reconnaissance-level survey. Intensive-level research is warranted to support NRHP eligibility recommendations and level of integrity. Therefore, TRC recommends that the NRHP eligibility of Watkins Glen International is undetermined, but, for the purposes of this study, TRC considers it eligible for NRHP listing.

6.0 Project Effects Analysis

Based on the results of TRC's Historic Architectural Resources Survey in the APE, a total of six NRHP eligible or recommended NRHP eligible architectural resources are located outside the Project LOD but within the Project APE. These six resources consist of: one previously identified NRHP eligible resource (Watkins Glen State Park [09703.000031]; eligible under criteria A and C), one previously identified undetermined resource that is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C (Moreland Stone House [09703.000001]), one newly identified resource that is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A (Townsend Grange Hall #1208), and three cemeteries within the APE that are not recommended NRHP eligible under Criteria A, B, and C (Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16, Beaver Dams Cemetery, and Townsend Cemetery) but are recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion D. The NRHP-eligibility of one newly surveyed resource (Watkins Glen International), including contributing and non-contributing resources, could not be assessed from the public right-of-way. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, the resource is considered NRHP eligible.

For the seven resources considered NRHP eligible surveyed in the APE, TRC provides a preliminary assessment of Project effects in Table 4. An undertaking has an effect on a historic property if the undertaking may alter the characteristics of the historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP by diminishing its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Consideration is given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be further removed in distance, or be cumulative. Physical destruction, alterations inconsistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, removal from original location, change in character of use or setting, introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish integrity of significance, neglect and transfer by sale or lease out of federal (or state, if applicable) ownership can result in an adverse effect finding, which may be addressed and resolved through agreed-upon measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.

Construction of Project infrastructure will not require demolition or physical alteration of any of the historic properties inside the APE. While no direct physical impacts to the historic properties are anticipated as a result of the Project, the undertaking has the potential to create direct visual effects on the historic properties in the APE. However, not all effects are adverse. The undertaking's potential to affect any historic property depends upon that historic property's NRHP qualifying characteristics. If a historic property's setting is less important to its significance than its architectural or historic qualities, then changes to setting may not adversely diminish the qualities or character-defining elements that support a historic property's NRHP eligibility. Therefore, the undertaking would have no adverse effect on a historic property.

According to viewshed bare-earth topography modeling for the Project, potential visual impacts to historic properties are possible. However, such factors as distance, perspective, and the screening effects of intervening vegetation and modern buildings, documented by photography during the pedestrian survey, will minimize visibility of the undertaking to a negligible level for all historic properties in the APE. While these historic properties have visibility of the undertaking with a bare-earth topography visibility model, the presence of solar energy collection structures, access roads, and overhead lines will not diminish their identified architectural and historical significance and NRHP qualifying characteristics. The following tables contain detailed assessment of effects for each historic property. Table 4 lists historic properties within the APE and provides a recommendation based on Criteria of Adverse Effect analysis.

Table 4. Summary of Preliminary Project Effects

USN	Name	Address	Effects Recommendation
09703.000031	Watkins Glen State Park	N/A	No Adverse Effect
09703.000001	Moreland Stone House	2992 Pearl Street	No Adverse Effect
Pending	Townsend Grange Hall #1208	2381 County Road 16	No Adverse Effect
Pending	Cemetery	2058 County Road 16	No Adverse Effect
Pending	Beaver Dams Cemetery	1420 County Road 19	No Adverse Effect
Pending	Townsend Cemetery	Townsend Road	No Adverse Effect
Pending	Watkins Glen International	2790 County Route 16	No Adverse Effect

A full analysis for each historic property based on the Criteria of Adverse Effect appears in the following sections (Tables 5 through 11).

6.1 Watkins Glen State Park (9703.000031)



View of Watkins Glen State Park entrance on Townsend Road. View is north from Townsend Road.

Table 5. Watkins Glen State Park Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing. This portion of the park is an access road to the gorge and does not possess features contributing to the park's historic significance.
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that a small portion of the park that extends southward from the gorge toward Townsend Road may have views of the Project Area and

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
	the property is therefore within the APE. However, the Project is within an obscured line of sight from a small southern extension of the park's boundaries along an access road. The undertaking will not diminish the setting and association of the historic park nor the historic park's ability to convey its historic significance, which is the natural and built features of the gorge and park. Residential development and wooded areas along Townsend Road further obstruct views from this park entrance of the Project.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.

6.2 Moreland Stone House (9703.000001)



Moreland Stone House, view from Pearl Street. The house is set on the edge of a wooded area, with trees along the northern property line. Wooded area is present on the north side of Pearl Street, further obscuring the view toward the Project Area.

Table 6. Moreland Stone House Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing, which are limited to the architectural style and construction of the house.

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that the property may have limited views of the Project and therefore the property is in the APE. However, views of the Project are largely obscured by wooded areas north of the historic property. The undertaking will not diminish the setting and association of the historic property nor the historic property's ability to convey its historic significance, which is limited to its unique stone construction.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.

6.3 Townsend Grange Hall #1208



View southeast toward Project.

Table 7: Townsend Grange Hall #1208 Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing, which are limited to the building itself.

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that the property may have limited views of the Project and therefore the property is in the APE. However, views of the Project but is largely obscured by wooded areas south and southeast of the historic property. The undertaking will not diminish the setting and association of the historic property nor the historic property's ability to convey its historic significance.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this property.

6.4 Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16



View east toward Project from CR 16.

Table 8: Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16 Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this property in any way.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the property from its historic location.
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that may qualify it for NRHP listing. Project is located approximately one mile east of the cemetery and will not physically affect the resource. Because the cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, and C, the setting of the cemetery is not significant. The Project has no potential to affect any feature that would contribute to the cemetery's potential historic significance under Criterion D.

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that the property may have limited views of the Project and therefore the property is in the APE. However, any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements of the Project do not have the potential to affect the property's significant historic features that contribute to its potential eligibility under Criterion D.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this property.

6.5 Beaver Dams Cemetery



View northeast from CR 19.

Table 9: Beaver Dams Cemetery Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this property in any way.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the property from its historic location.

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that may qualify it for NRHP listing. Project is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the cemetery and will not physically affect the resource. Because the cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, and C, the setting of the cemetery is not significant. The Project has no potential to affect any feature that would contribute to the cemetery's potential historic significance under Criterion D.
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that the property may have limited views of the Project and therefore the property is in the APE. However, any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements of the Project do not have the potential to affect the property's significant historic features that contribute to its potential eligibility under Criterion D.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this property.

6.6 Townsend Cemetery



View southeast toward Project from Townsend Road

Table 10: Townsend Cemetery Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this property in any way.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the property from its historic location.

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that may qualify it for NRHP listing. Project is located approximately 0.75 mile north of the cemetery and will not physically affect the resource. Because the cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, and C, the setting of the cemetery is not significant. The Project has no potential to affect any feature that would contribute to the cemetery's potential historic significance under Criterion D.
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that the property may have limited views of the Project and therefore the property is in the APE. However, any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements of the Project do not have the potential to affect the property's significant historic features that contribute to its potential eligibility under Criterion D.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this property.

6.7 Watkins Glen International



View east from Kuhl-Winner Way at Gate 4.

Table 11: Watkins Glen International Assessment of Adverse Effects

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property	Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this property in whole or in part.
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines	Construction of the Project will not alter this property in any way.
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location	Construction of the Project will not remove the property from its historic location.

Criteria of Adverse Effect 36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)	Impact to Historic Property
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance	Construction of the Project structures will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that may qualify it for NRHP listing. The Project is located approximately 500 feet west of the western boundary of the property and will not physically affect the resource. Because the racetrack is recommended eligible under Criterion A only at this time, the setting of the course is not required to convey its historical significance. The Project has no potential to affect any feature that would contribute to the racetrack's potential historic significance.
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features	Visibility modelling suggests that the property will have views of the Project and therefore the property is in the APE. However, any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements of the Project do not have the potential to affect the property's significant historic features that contribute to its potential eligibility under Criterion A. Setting is not a character defining or NRHP qualifying aspect in the racetrack's recommended significance.
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization	Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance	The historic property is not under Federal ownership.
Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation	The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this property.

7.0 Conclusion

TRC identified 58 architectural resources in the APE of the Project. Based on the results of TRC's Historic Architectural Resources Survey, five of these 58 resources, all previously recorded architectural resources, are located in the Project LOD; OPRHP previously determined that none of these five previously recorded architectural resources were NRHP eligible. Because the five previously recorded architectural resources in the Project LOD were previously determined not NRHP eligible, the Project will have no effect on these architectural resources.

Separately, a total of six NRHP eligible or recommended NRHP eligible architectural resources are located outside the Project LOD but within the Project APE. These six resources consist of: one previously identified NRHP eligible resource (Watkins Glen State Park [09703.000031]), one previously identified undetermined resource that is recommended NRHP eligible (Moreland Stone House [09703.000001]), one newly identified resource that is recommended NRHP eligible (Townsend Grange Hall #1208), and three cemeteries that are recommended NRHP eligible (Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16, Beaver Dams Cemetery, and Townsend Cemetery).

Additionally, the NRHP eligibility of one newly surveyed resource (Watkins Glen International) could not be confirmed from the public right-of-way. Therefore, its NRHP eligibility remains undetermined, but it is considered NRHP eligible for the purposes of this survey.

TRC's analysis of the undertaking in relation to historic properties concludes that construction activities will not adversely affect the NRHP qualifying characteristics of any historic property in the APE. Therefore, TRC recommends that no measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties that are architectural resources are necessary for the Project.

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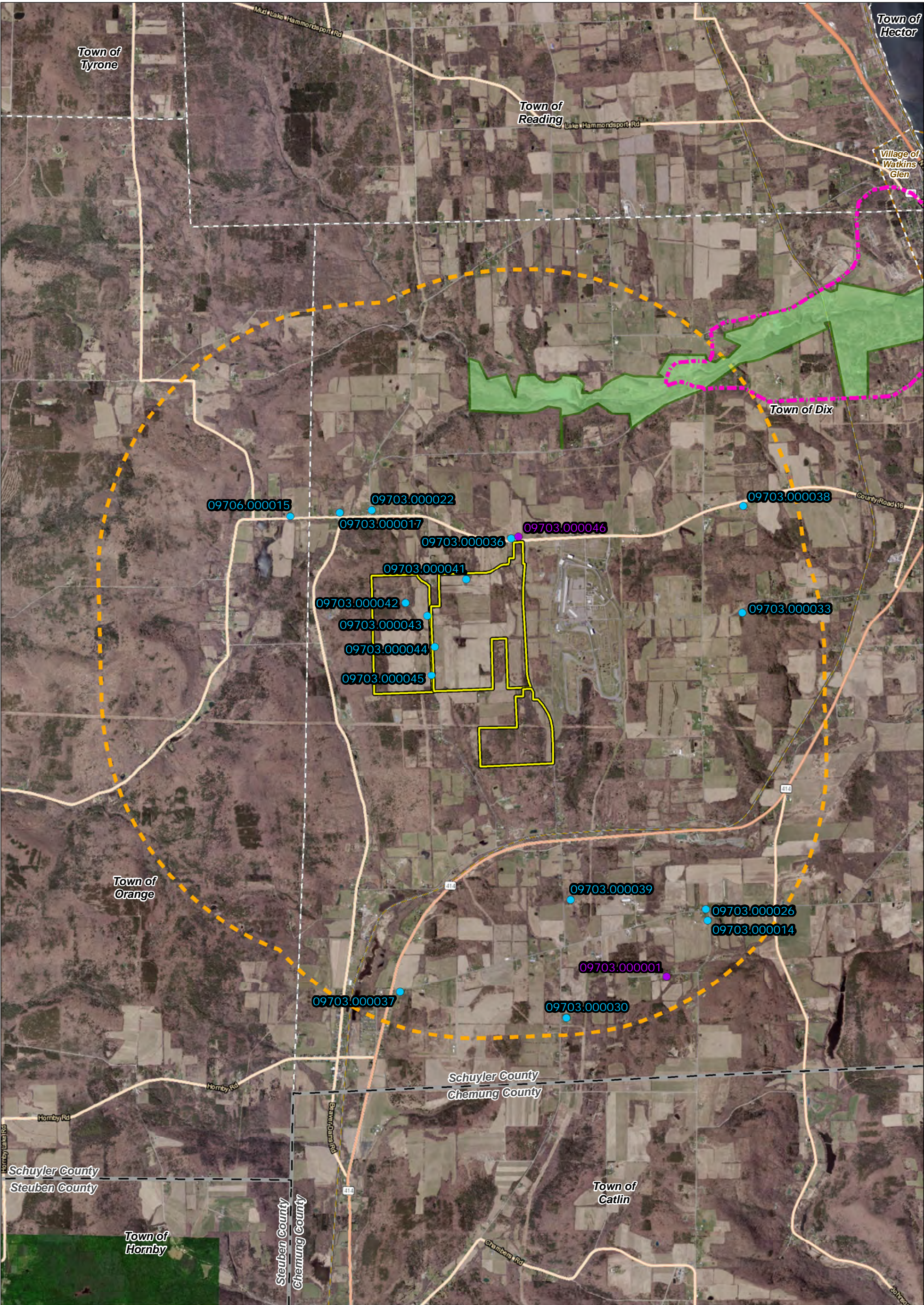
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Attachment A: Figures



- Project Area
- 2-Mile Study Area
- Village Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- County Boundary
- Not Eligible
- Undetermined
- Watkins Glen State Park - Eligible
- Watkins Glen Grand Prix Road Course - Listed

Data: TRC
Base Map: Esri and its contributors

0 1,750 3,500
Feet

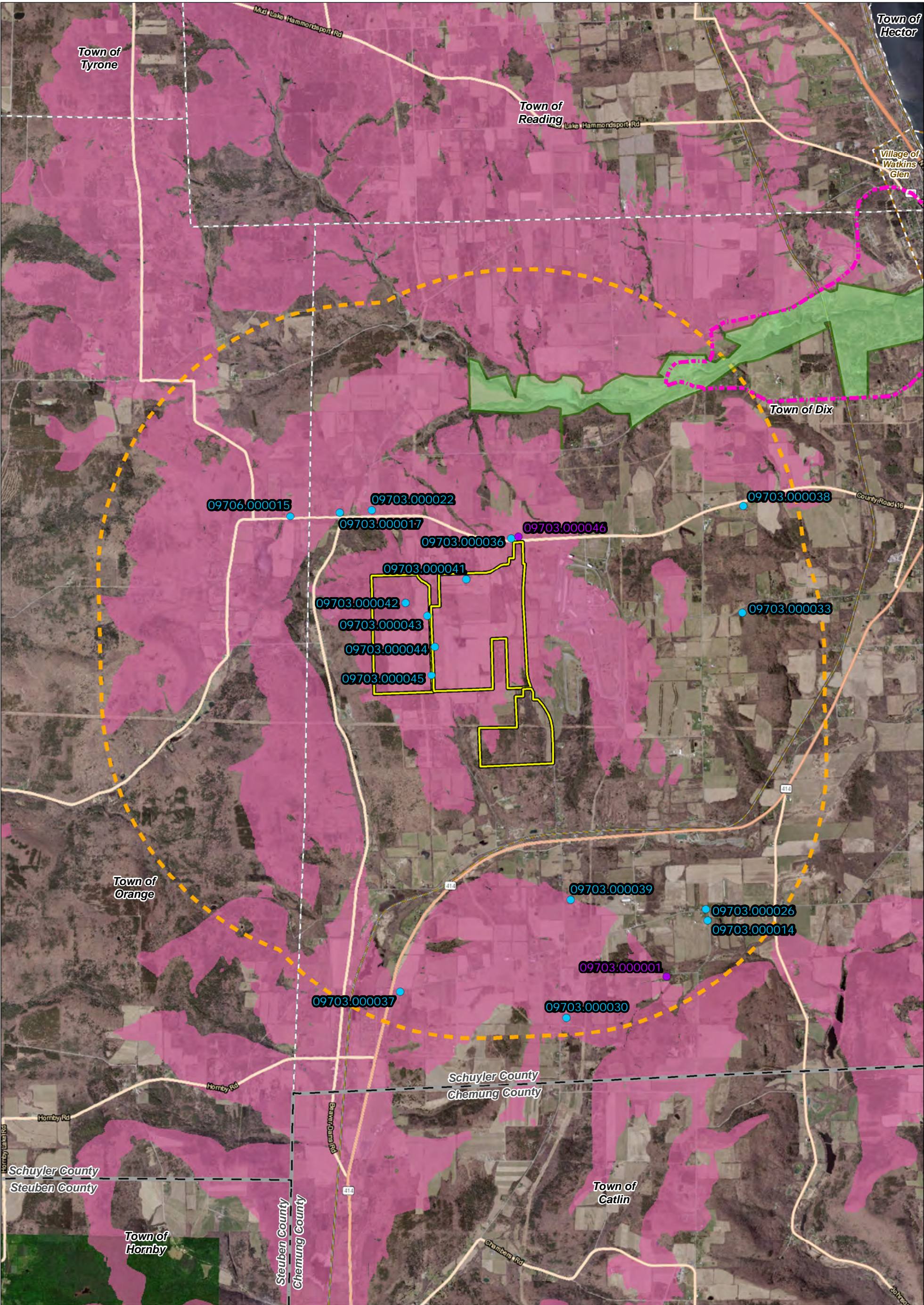
MAP LOCATION



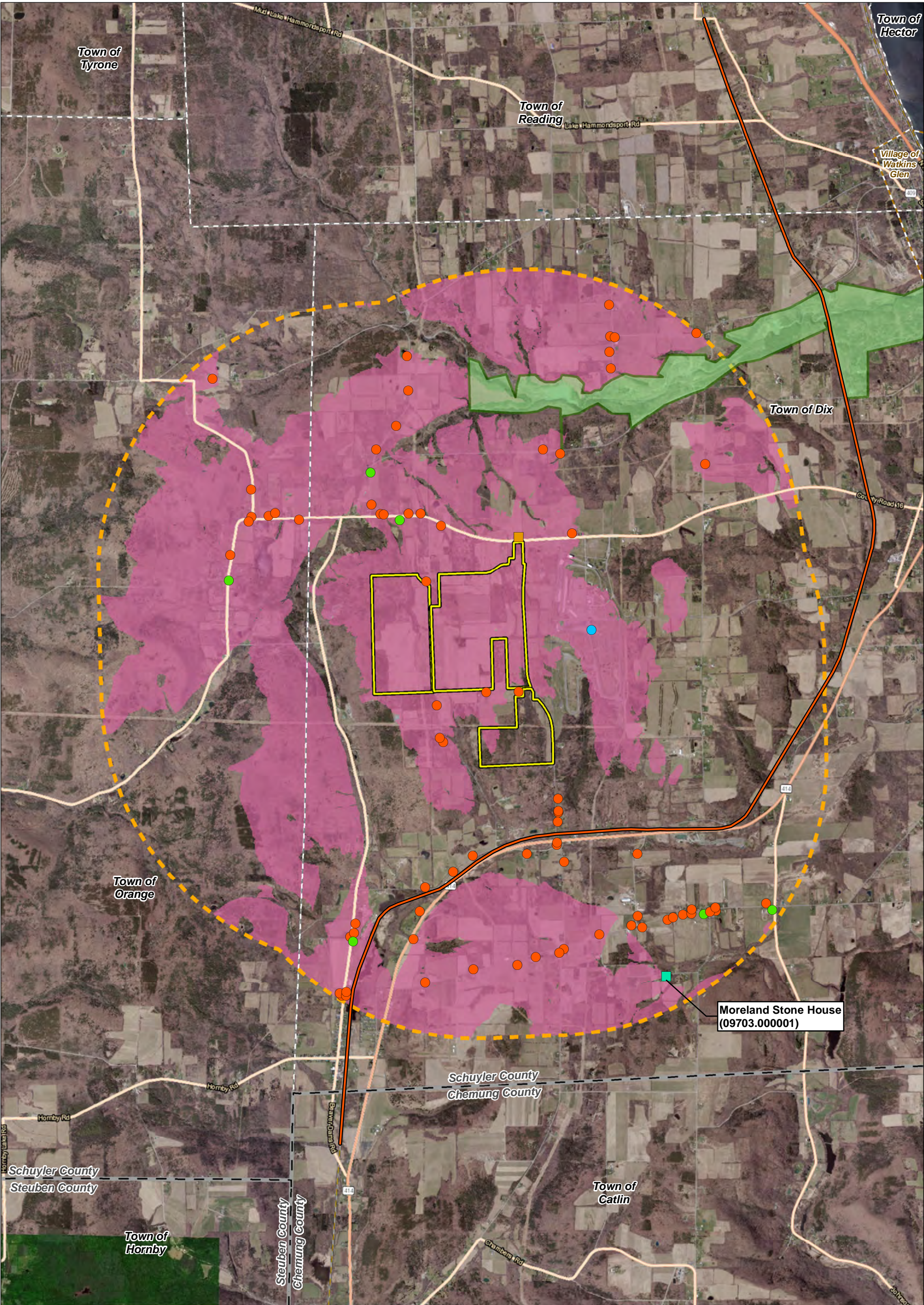
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
WATKINS GLEN ENERGY CENTER
TOWN OF DIX, NY

FIGURE 1 JULY 2020

Map Produced by TRC



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Area 2-Mile Study Area Village Boundary Municipal Boundary County Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Eligible Undetermined Watkins Glen State Park - Eligible Watkins Glen Grand Prix Road Course - Listed	<p>Bare-Earth Topography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas With Visibility	<p>MAP LOCATION</p>	<p></p> <p>TWO-MILE STUDY AREA, BARE-EARTH VISIBILITY, AND PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED RESOURCES</p> <p>WATKINS GLEN ENERGY CENTER</p> <p>TOWN OF DIX, NY</p>
<p>Data: TRC Base Map: Esri and its contributors</p>		<p>0 1,750 3,500 Feet</p>	<p>FIGURE 3</p>	<p>JULY 2020</p>
<p>Map Produced by </p>				



<ul style="list-style-type: none">Project Area2-Mile Study AreaVillage BoundaryMunicipal BoundaryCounty BoundaryBare-Earth TopographyAreas With Visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Newly Surveyed, Recommended EligibleNewly Surveyed, Recommended Not EligibleNewly Surveyed, Recommended UndeterminedPreviously Undetermined, Recommended Not EligiblePreviously Undetermined, Recommended EligibleNewly Surveyed, Recommended Not EligibleWatkins Glen State Park	<p>MAP LOCATION</p>	<p>NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES</p> <p>SURVEYED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES RESULTS</p> <p>WATKINS GLEN ENERGY CENTER</p> <p>TOWN OF DIX, NY</p>
<p>Data: TRC Base Map: Esri and its contributors</p>		<p>0 1,750 3,500 Feet</p>	<p>FIGURE 4 JULY 2020</p> <p>Map Produced by TRC</p>

Attachment B: Preparers' Resumes



Education

- Ph.D., American Studies, College of William and Mary, 2004
- M.A., American Studies, University of Wyoming, 1995
- B.A., American Studies, University of Notre Dame du Lac, 1989

Professional Registrations / Certifications / Training

- Exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR § 61) for Architectural Historians and Historians.
- Section 106 Training, Ohio Department of Transportation, Columbus, Ohio, 2006

Dr. Matthew Hyland has over 18 years of experience in architectural history, historic preservation, and public history education in the Mid-Atlantic region. He is responsible for the full range of Section 110 and Section 106 above-ground compliance projects including historic resource surveys, National Register eligibility evaluations, effects determinations, preservation treatments, and mitigation of adverse effects. Dr. Hyland's experience in the transportation industry also includes Section 4(f) evaluations. His work experience includes cultural resource management projects within the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

EXPERIENCE

Professional Summary:

- 15 years of experience in architectural history, historic preservation, and public history education.

Areas of Expertise:

- Cultural Resource Surveys, above-ground historic resources
- Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility and Effects
- Resolution of Adverse Effects, Consulting Party solicitations
- Section 4(f) Evaluations

KEY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural History Survey, Gardenville-Dunkirk 141/142 Northern Rebuild and Conductor Project, Erie County, New York, 2019. Fully documented transmission line corridor survey for historic properties and Criteria of Adverse Effect assessment, documented 15 historic properties.

HUB II Project, Historic Resources Survey, Chemung and Steuben Counties, New York, 2007. Completed a historic resources survey, field work, methodology, and NRHP assessment for natural gas pipeline siting study.

Margaret Street over Dead Creek, Historic Architecture Survey, Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York, 2002. Supported Phase IA archaeological and historic resource survey with field work, site file research, and photography for a bridge reconstruction project.

Kopperston Historic District Survey for Ralston Branch No. 2 Bridge Replacement Project, Wyoming County, WVDOH, 2019. Completed a comprehensive survey for 277 historic resources, including intensive-level research, field work, methodology, HPI records, NRHP assessment, and criteria of adverse effects recommendation for bridge replacement project. Fully documented Kopperston, a noteworthy, Depression-era, model coal company town built by the Koppers Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The bridge was determined not eligible, and the project resulted in no effect to the NRHP-eligible historic district.

90 MW Solar Project, Montgomery County, New York Completed architectural history survey 100 resources, including NRHP eligibility assessments and criteria of adverse effects recommendations, associated with a solar energy development project, Exhibit 20, Article X NYS PSC environmental documentation

Historic Architectural Survey for the Raines Corner Slab Bridge Project, Monroe County, WVDOH, 2019. Completed background research, field work, methodology, three (3) HPI records, and NRHP recommendations for bridge replacement project with no effect on historic architectural resources.

Historic Architectural Survey for the Ruthbelle Slab Bridge Project, Preston County, WVDOH, 2019. Completed all aspects of background research, deed

research, field work, methodology, and NRHP recommendations for a bridge replacement project. Survey identified three (3) resources: the Ruthbelle Slab Bridge (PR-0241), the Morgan House (PR-1072), and the Felton House (PR-1073). The bridge had been previously determined not eligible for NRHP listing. The Felton House was recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. The Morgan House was recommended eligible for NRHP listing. The project concluded with no effect on historic properties.

Matoaka Historic District Survey and Bridges Recordation for the WV 10 Operational Improvements Project, US Route 19/Beckley Road near Kegley to Wyoming County Line, Mercer County, WVDOH, 2018. Completed a comprehensive survey of 91 contributing properties and 31 non-contributing resources, including background research, field work, methodology, HPI records, historic district update and NRHP boundary recommendation, and two (2) state-level bridge recordations, for successful completion of two bridge replacements project.

Historic Architectural Survey for the Kanawha Falls Bridge Project, Fayette County, WVDOH, 2019. Completed a comprehensive survey, including background research, field work, methodology, HPI records for 11 historic resources, and an intensive-level, state-level recordation of the Kanawha Falls Bridge for the project.

Historic Architectural Survey for the Kanawha Falls Road Improvement Project, Fayette County, WVDOH, 2019. Completed a comprehensive survey, including background research, field work, methodology, 11 HPI records for a roadway improvement project.

Historic Architectural Survey for the I-70 Bridges Project, Ohio County, WVDOH, 2019. Completed all aspects of background research, field work, methodology, and NRHP recommendations for investigation of historic resources in the APE of three (3) Interstate 70 bridges. Findings of no effect for a historic railroad tunnel and a historic district.

Historic and Architectural Resources Survey and Determination of Eligibility, Twin Branch Truss No. 2 Project, McDowell County, WV - State Project S224-7-5.32 D, 2018. Completed all aspects of background research, field work, methodology, HPI records for 14 resources, including NRHP recommendations for two truss bridges, a tunnel, and two culverts.

WVDOH/WVDCH Coal Heritage Survey Update, McDowell County, WV, for Aurora Research Associates, LLC, 2016-2018. Part of team that surveyed over 2,000 historic coal-related resources.

WVDCH Five County Survey - Mason, Lincoln, Jackson, Pleasants, and Wayne Counties, WV, for Aurora Research Associates, LLC. 2017. Part of a team that surveyed approximately 750 historic resources.

Historic Resource Survey and Determination of Effect, Wiggins Bridge Replacement Project, Summers County, WV, 2002.

Wiggins Bridge Replacement Project, State-level Recordation, Summers County, WV, 2003.

Historic Structure Report for the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House, Green Bottom, Cabell County, WV for the US Army Corps of Engineers and its lessee, the West Virginia Division of Culture and History (WVDCH), 2006.

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural and Historic Resources Survey, Twilight-Barlow Road Repair Project, City of Charleston, WV, 2004.

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural and Historic Resources Survey, Charleston Ball Park, Charleston, WV, 2004.

Architectural Survey, National Register Evaluation, and Assessment of Effects for Resources Located Within the APE of the Proposed DTI-USA Racket-Newberne Compressor Station, Gilmer County, WV for Dominion Transmission, Inc., 2006.

Architectural survey, National Register evaluation, and assessment of effects for resources located within the APE of the proposed AEP IGCC Mountaineer Plant located near New Haven, Mason County, WV for American Electric Power, 2005.



Ms. van Opstal has over six years of experience in architectural history and Section 106 and is responsible for the full range of Article VII, Article X, Section 110, and Section 106 above-ground compliance projects: historic resource surveys, National Register eligibility evaluations, effects determinations, preservation treatments, and mitigation programs. Ms. van Opstal's experience is primarily in the transportation industry and includes cultural resource management projects within the State of Tennessee and the Commonwealth of Virginia. She obtains a thorough understanding of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, applying National Register of Historic Places criteria, and of Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act. During her three years with the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) she produced over 150 above-ground historic resources reports of various scopes and scales and assisted with Native American Consultation.

EXPERIENCE

Professional Summary:

- 6 years of experience in architectural history and historic preservation.

Areas of Expertise:

- Cultural Resource Surveys, above-ground historic resources
- Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility and Effects
- Resolution of Adverse Effects, Consulting Party solicitations
- Section 4(f) Evaluations

KEY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

90 MW Solar Project, Montgomery County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2019). Completed architectural history survey report documenting 100 resources, including NRHP eligibility assessments and criteria of adverse effects recommendations, associated with a solar energy development project in eastern New York. Contributing author of report submitted to client and New York State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to Exhibit 20 (Cultural Resources) for Article 10 New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation.

Energy Generation Facility Project, Orange County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2019). Completed a reconnaissance-level architectural resource survey documenting 219 resources, including background research, NRHP eligibility assessments, and criteria of adverse effects recommendations, associated with a energy project in eastern New York. Contributing author of report submitted to Confidential Client and New York State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to Exhibit 20 (Cultural Resources) for Article 10 New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation.

Van Voorhis Road Improvements Project, Monongalia County, West Virginia (Architectural Historian: 2020). Assisted with completion of 10 HPI records in a suburban area of Morgantown.

Gardenville-Dunkirk 141/142 Northern Section Rebuild Project, Erie County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2019). Assisted with historical research associated with electric transmission line project in western New York for Article VII, New York

Education

- Master of Urban and Environmental Planning, Certificate in Historic Preservation, University of Virginia, 2012
- B.A., Environmental Science, University of Virginia, 2010

Professional Registrations / Certifications / Training

- Exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR § 61) for Architectural Historians and Historians.
- Section 106 Training, ACHP, 2017.
- *The Recent Past: Strategies for Evaluation*, National Preservation Institute, 2018.

State Public Service Commission, environmental documentation.

Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, State Route 141 Widening and Realignment, Multiple Segments, Wilson County, Tennessee (TDOT Project Manager: 2017, 2019)

Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, State Route 1 Safety Improvements from Poplar Avenue to State Route 14 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee (TDOT Project Manager: 2018)



Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, State Route 24 Rockfall Mitigation Project in South Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee (TDOT Project Manager: 2018)



Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, State Route 57 Bridge Replacements over State Route 23, CSXT & IC RR, Union Pacific Railway, and Scott Street in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee (TDOT Project Manager: 2017)



Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, State Route 4 Realignment and Widening, from near Rison Street to near Smith Road, Henry County, Tennessee (TDOT Project Manager: 2016)



Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, Hillwood Boulevard Bridge Replacement over CSX RR and Richland Creek, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee (TDOT Project Manager: 2016)



Attachment C: New York State Trekker Annotated Building List for Surveyed Resources in the APE



Address: 1330 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1880	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame house stands two-and-a-half stories high on a continuous masonry foundation. The intersecting gables of the roof have asphalt shingles. A partial-width porch extends across the facade and the south elevation. This porch supports an upper porch. The gable-and-wing massing of the house has been altered by the rear addition. Replacement windows have been installed.
Address: 2425 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1870	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This gable front and ell style house had an L-shaped footprint, but a rear addition and the enclosed front porch have altered that original conception. The house stands two stories tall. The intersecting gables have metal roofing. Inoperable shutters, vinyl, have been installed with the vinyl siding. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows have been installed. A gable front, frame, garage with an asphalt shingle roof stands adjacent to the house.




Address: 2401 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1920	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This Four Square style house stands two stories tall under a pyramidal roof. The fenestration has been remodeled. The front porch has been enclosed. A hipped roof frame garage (three bays wide) has been appended to the east elevation of the house.
Address: 2381 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1880	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Townsend Grange #1208 USN: Pending Description: This frame building has a rectangular footprint and a side gable roof. The exterior has weatherboards and cornerboards. The cornice features molded fascia, eave returns, and rakeboards. The fenestration includes 4/4, 6/6, and fixed sash, 4 light windows. A new concrete block flue stack pierces the roof at the ridgeline.



Address: 1340 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1957	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This Ranch style house stands one story tall with brick veneer exterior. The fenestration consists of fixed sash windows and 1/1 double hung metal sash windows. The garage is attached to the living space, creating an L-shaped footprint that is disrupted by a rear extension. New, metal shell vehicle shelters have been installed north of the dwelling.
Address: 2343 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1899	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The house is a two-story, frame, gable-and-wing dwelling with a gable roof. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung metal sash windows. The front porch has been enclosed. An addition has been appended to the rear of the building. A two-story, frame commercial building with a gable roof stands adjacent to the residence. This building has two additions. A garage has been appended to the west elevation. A shed roof storage area has been appended to the east elevation. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung metal sash windows and fixed sash, six-light windows mounted over bulkheads in the facade of the store flanking the entry. Two, heavy frame barns stand at the rear of the property. They both have vertical wood siding. One has a gable roof. The larger barn has a gambrel roof. The barns are deteriorating.

Address: 2337 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1890	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This two-story, frame, gable-and-wing residence originally had an L-shaped footprint, but additions have reconfigured the interior living space of the house. The facade features an open front porch. The rear porch has been enclosed. A large, three-bay-wide garage with a gable roof has been appended to the east elevation of the house. Replacement windows have been installed throughout the house, but some 2/2, double-hung, wood sash windows are evident in the rooms of the upper story. A small, frame shed stands at the rear of the property.
Address: 2470 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1900	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame, vernacular style, house stands one-and-a-half stories tall. The shed roof front porch has been enclosed. A large rear addition dwarfs the original section of the house. The fenestration consists of 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. A concrete block stove flue stands against the southeast elevation. A gable front, frame, two-bay-wide, garage stands at the end of the driveway near the house. It is deteriorating and the roof has collapsed.



Address: 2225 Baker Hill Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1915	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The resource at 2225 Baker Hill Road consists of an American Four Square style house and a frame garage. The two-story house dates from circa 1915. The house stands on a continuous masonry foundation. The frame house has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a central, internal chimney stack. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash windows. The one-story, frame garage has a hipped roof. The garage is one bay wide and one bay deep.</p>
Address: 2841 Beaver Dams Moreland Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1870	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The resource at 2841 Beaver Dams Moreland Road consists of a gable-front, one-and-a-half-story, frame house and a frame garage. The house appears to have minor elements of Greek Revival style domestic architecture from the nineteenth century, particularly in the fenestration in the attic, but alterations have obscured any association with a known style of architecture. No other elements of this style are evident. The house stands on a continuous masonry foundation. The frame house has a rectangular floor plan and a metal roof with a central, internal chimney stack. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash windows and fixed sash windows. A gable-roof addition has been appended to the north elevation of the house at the rear entry. A shed roof garage stands at the rear of the house. The garage is two bays wide and dates from circa 1976. A shed roof addition has been appended to the north elevation of the garage.</p>



Address: 1329 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This 2.5-story house features an irregular plan, cross-gable roof, stuccoed brick exterior, rear ell, and one exterior brick chimney. The two central gables and gable ends feature painted cedar shakes in the gable fields. A partial-width integral front porch has been significantly modified with stucco, modern timber railing, and a second story addition with tree house. The facade also features a polygonal projection with a partial Victorian cottage window. Fenestration is primarily 1/1 wood sashes. West of the house is a gable-roofed barn with brick curtain wall and V-crimped metal roof. Door openings have been altered.
Address: 2296 Townsend Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1883	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame, vernacular style house has a gable-and-wing massing. The fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung, wood sash replacement windows. A projecting, polygonal bay window has been installed in the facade. An enclosed, partial-width porch on the facade shelters the front doorway. A wide band of wood trim decorates the cornice. A frame shed stands adjacent to the house



Address: 2992 Pearl Street, Dix	Construction Date: 1881	Proposed Eligibility: Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Moreland Stone House USN: 09703.000001 Description: The Moreland Stone House is a field stone house built in 1881. The house features a side gable roof clad with slate shingles, original tapered field stone exterior walls, a central interior chimney, and wood windows. Window styles include 2/2 wood sashes, fixed pane windows, and decorative leaded windows. The facade features a single-leaf wood door flanked by sash windows. A low field stone wall connects to the house on the east elevation, forming a small courtyard. To the southwest of the house is a frame garage with front gable roof, board and batten siding, crimped metal roof, and fixed windows, constructed circa 1985. A circa 1985, two-bay timber frame machine shed is located west of the house and garage.</p>
Address: 2764 Beaver Dams Moreland Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1895	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This altered house is a frame structure standing on a continuous masonry foundation. Corrugated metal covers the gable roof. The exterior cladding is vinyl. The fenestration throughout is vinyl sash replacement windows. The porches have been enclosed. A deck has been appended to the south and elevations of the house. The original entry has been relocated from the gable end to the eave wall.</p>
Address: 1435 Demunn Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1920-1944	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The 1.5-story residence features a side gable roof, irregular plan due to additions, and one exterior masonry chimney. The facade features a central single-leaf door, a wood picture window, and a 1/1 wood sash window, while the south elevation features a picture window on the first story and paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows on the half story. An early rear shed extension is present, with later rear additions appended to the north and west elevations. Exterior cellar access is present on the south elevation of the house. To the south of the house is a one-bay frame garage with front gable roof and wood siding. A late twentieth century shed is situated to the northwest of the house.</p>



Address: 2700 Beaver Dams Moreland Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1895	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: The frame, vernacular style, two-story house features remodeled and relocated window apertures, vinyl board cladding, a cross gable, a corrugated metal roof, and a shed-roof, rear addition. The heavy timber frame barns have gable roofs with corrugated metal sheeting. Two, small, frame, shed roof animal shelters stand near the farm pond. A metal shell equipment shed stands near the roadway.
Address: 2660 Beaver Dams Moreland Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1880	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: This resource consists of a house, two barn complexes, a metal grain bin, and a metal vehicle storage building. The original section of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, Greek Revival style building with an intersecting gable roof. Exterior materials on the house include asbestos shingles, vinyl siding, and weatherboard siding. A wide band of wood trim is still visible in the cornice. Some original windows remain in place, but most apertures have new, vinyl sash windows installed. Italianate updates include the front porch and the full-height porch on the east elevation. The ground floor elevation of this appendage has been enclosed. The front porch has been partially enclosed. Additions to the house have altered its original design conception. A gable roof rear extension and a shed-roof rear extension have compromised integrity of design. A concrete block stove flue has been installed against the east elevation. Behind the house stands a heavy timber frame barn with vertical wood siding and a gambrel roof. A shed roof projection has been appended to the east eave wall of this gambrel roof barn. The barn is deteriorating due to loss of roof sections. A masonry milk parlor with a shed roof stands adjacent to this barn. It is a one-story structure with metal sash windows. South of the barn stands a frame stable with additions appended to each eave wall. The stable has a metal roof. A mobile trailer home stands between the house and the stable. Across the roadway from the house stands a barn complex of three, interconnected structures forming a L-shaped footprint. The original sections of the barns are heavy, timber frame structures. The larger structure has a gambrel roof. A shed roof, frame shed connects the gambrel roof barn to a gable roof barn of heavy timber frame construction. The barns have corrugated metal roofing and vertical wood siding. A shed roof projection extends from



		the eastern eave wall of the gambrel roof barn. A gable roof structure that stood adjacent to the gambrel roof barn (it appears in aerial photography) has been demolished. A new, metal grain bin with a conical roof stands between the barns and a metal shell vehicle storage building. The metal shell vehicle storage building stands southwest of the connected frame barns across the roadway from the house. It is five bays wide with a side gable roof. The roofing is corrugated metal. This new building dates from circa 2010, as does the metal grain bin.
Address: 2569 Beaver Dams Moreland Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1900	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame vernacular style dwelling has a square footprint and a pyramidal roof. A partial-width porch extends across the facade. Vinyl siding and replacement windows have been installed. Outbuildings include a metal shell garage, and a metal shell stable. The new outbuildings date to circa 2009. The frame stable with gable roof and fixed windows dates to circa 1950.
Address: 2450 Beaver Dams Moreland Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1910	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: Vinyl siding has been applied to the entire exterior of the one-and-a-half-story, frame vernacular style house, resulting in intersecting gables, a gable dormer in facade with mullioned windows, an enclosed front porch, an enclosed rear porch, an open side porch with gable roof and wood posts. Piercing the roof are two internal concrete block flue stacks. Vinyl sash replacement windows are evident throughout the house. A frame stable stands north of house. It has a shed roof with awning, board and batten siding, corrugated metal roof and dates from circa 2000. Across the road from the house stands a two-bay-wide, frame garage with a pyramidal roof. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. Weatherboards are the exterior cladding. There are two barns, dating from 1915, associated with this resource. The barn north of the house is a heavy timber, frame, ground barn with a gable roof and vertical wood siding. A shed roof addition has been appended to the east elevation. Corrugated metal sheeting covers the roof. The barn south of the house and across the road is a heavy timber frame ground barn with a gambrel roof and vertical wood siding. A shed roof addition has been appended to the south elevation. Corrugated metal sheeting covers the roof.



Address: 2514 Meads Hill Road, Dix	Construction Date:	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The two-story frame residence features a side gable roof, irregular plan due to additions, and aluminum exterior cladding. The symmetrical facade (north elevation) feature a central single-leaf door, flanked by 1/1 sash windows, and five frieze band windows with horizontal sliding sashes. The west elevation features two 1/1 sash windows on each story. All original architectural details that may have articulated the Greek Revival style have either been removed or covered by modern materials. A rear ell has been altered with extensions to the west and east. The rear porch on the ell features turned wood posts and a hipped roof. A modern Quonset hut has recently been erected to the south of the house.</p>
Address: Railroad at Cooley Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1877	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Norfolk Southern Railroad</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: Steel rails rest on wood ties and stone ballast.</p>

Address: 1490 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1890-1919	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The two-story frame vernacular residence features a cross-gable roof, one interior brick chimney, wrap-around porch on the facade and north elevation, and rear addition on the southeast corner. The house is clad with vinyl siding, has vinyl 4/4 sash windows, and replacement turned posts and railing on the porch. The north and south elevations feature picture windows and fixed 6-pane windows. The rear addition was constructed in the late twentieth century. South of the house is a circa 1930 barn converted to a one-bay garage, with front gable roof and clad with vinyl siding and asphalt roof shingles. Adjacent to and south of the barn-garage is a circa 1930 frame equipment shed with varied exterior cladding. To the east of the house is a circa 1930 gable-roofed barn clad with vinyl siding.
Address: 1470 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1945-1969	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The one-story frame residence features a cross-gable roof, irregular plan, brick exterior cladding, vinyl siding in the gable fields, one interior brick chimney, and an attached one-bay garage. Fenestration includes 1/1 vinyl sashes and a picture window on the front-gable projection. A rear gabled wing includes a basement level. The attached garage is on the south end of the house, with a side gable roof and rear porch.


Address: 1459 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The 1.5-story frame vernacular residence features a front gable roof, irregular plan due to an addition, a full-width front porch, and one exterior concrete block chimney on the rear gable end. The house is clad with vinyl siding and fenestration is 1/1 sashes, single and paired. The facade features a shed-roof porch supported by square wood posts, a single-leaf door, paired 1/1 sash windows on the first story, and single 1/1 sash windows on the second story. A circa 2000 two-bay metal pole garage is located south of the house and a matching circa 2005 two-bay garage is north of the house.
Address: 1420 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: ca. 1851	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Beaver Dams Cemetery USN: Pending Description: The Beaver Dams Cemetery comprises 7.67 acres of sloped land on the east side of County Road 19. The earliest grave noted dates to 1851. The cemetery appears on an 1874 map of the Town of Dix. The cemetery features a rise at the center of the parcel, mature deciduous and evergreen trees, and a road that forms a loop around the majority of graves in the cemetery. In the southwest portion of the cemetery is a small gable-roof storage structure made of concrete block and a well. The eastern portion of the parcel contains no marked graves and is sloped, grassy land ending at the railroad right-of-way.




Address: 1333 County Road 19, Dix	Construction Date: 1945-1969	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The one-story frame ranch features a cross-gable roof, rectangular plan, integral front porch, and two concrete block chimneys. The single-leaf paneled wood door features a glaed sidelight. Fenestration includes ribbon windows, paired 1/1 and 6/6 sashes, and fixed vinyl windows, all with false shutters. An early 20th century frame barn with gambrel roof and board and batten siding is located to the north of the house. The barn is associated with a residence that was replaced by the current residence. The barn has been converted to a two-bay garage.</p>
Address: 1456 State Route 414, Dix	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The 1.5-story frame house features a side gable roof, enclosed front porch, one exterior masonry chimneys, and two additions to the east elevation, each with an additional masonry chimney. The house is clad with cedar shakes in poor condition, with sections missing cladding entirely. Several exterior cladding types are visible in sections of the addition, including asbestos shingles, weatherboard, and cedar shakes. Fenestration is varied, including vinyl picture windows and sashes, and paired wood 6/6 sashes. The house is in poor condition. To the northeast of the house is a circa 1980 gabled metal pole barn.</p>



Address: 2580 Hedden Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1890	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame, vernacular style house has a gable-and-wing massing. The fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung, wood sash replacement windows. An enclosed, partial-width porch on the facade shelters the front doorway. A wide band of wood trim decorates the cornice. A frame shed stands adjacent to the house. A heavy timber frame barn with a gable roof and vertical wood siding stands southwest of the house. Metal grain bins stand near this barn. A shed stands at the end of the driveway near the house.
Address: 2656/2652 Hedden Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1950	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The circa-1950, one-story, frame, vernacular style residence features a side gable roof, rectangular plan, exterior vinyl siding, and replacement crimped metal roof. The asymmetrical facade features a single-leaf door with plywood stairs and rail replacing an original stoop, and two horizontal sliding sash windows. Windows on the side elevations are vinyl sashes. At the southeast corner of the residence stands a prefabricated frame garage. To the west of the house is a manufactured home.



Address: 1971 Baker Hill Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1841 (handwritten on porch)	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This is a two-story frame, vernacular style, residence featuring a side gable roof and irregular plan. The original form and style of the house has been obscured by additions and alterations, including a two-story addition and wrap-around porch on the facade and north elevation. The house is partially clad with aluminum siding, with particle board on the south elevation of the original house section. The facade is asymmetrical, with a single-leaf replacement door, two 2/2 vinyl sash windows and one 1/1 vinyl sash window on the first story. The side elevations primarily feature 6/6 vinyl sash windows. One exterior concrete block chimney is present on the north elevation. Remnants of a possible brick pier foundation are visible on the south elevation, but has been replaced at least in part with a poured concrete foundation. A two-bay frame garage, built in the late twentieth century, is located to the southwest of the residence.
Address: 1901 Baker Hill Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1920	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This is a frame, vernacular style, gable-front and wing residence with two-story gable front section and one-story wing. The residence is clad with aluminum siding and has altered window openings filled with synthetic windows, including 1/1 sashes, fixed pane, and picture window types. The front porch has been enclosed and a small projection added to the facade. The house features one interior masonry chimney and a single-leaf door on the north elevation. Adjacent to and northwest of the residence is a mid-century manufactured home that has been modified with synthetic siding. To the south of the residence are several attached frame garages and sheds with board and batten cladding and crimped metal roofs.



Address: 1895 Baker Hill Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1952	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This is a 1.5-story, frame vernacular style, residence with a cross-gable roof and basement level with one-bay garage accessed by the southeast elevation. The facade features an integral front porch supported by plain square posts, a single-leaf door, tripartite picture window, and three narrow fixed-pane windows. Two gabled dormers with 4/4 sash windows project from the half story on the facade. The gable end facade projection features two fixed-pane windows. The southeast elevation features a first-story deck accessed by a sliding glass door over the basement-level sliding glass door entry. The house is clad with vinyl siding and windows and doors throughout are vinyl. A circa 1990 detached one-bay frame garage with front gable roof is located to the southeast of the residence, with attached flat-roof wing. The garage has vertical plywood cladding and synthetic doors and 1/1 windows.</p>
Address: 3021 Station Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1850	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: This altered Greek Revival style frame house is three bays wide and two bays deep. The building stands two stories tall on a stone foundation. The gable roof has asphalt shingles. The one-story, gable roof addition shelters the side entry. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows and six-light and nine-light wood sash windows. Two, concrete block flue stacks pierce the slope of the roof. Outbuildings include a garden house, two tool sheds, and a two-bay deep, one-bay-wide garage. The frame garden house has a gable roof and a gable roof addition. The garden house dates from circa 1900. The garage dates from circa 1965. The garage has a gable roof and wood framing. Two tool sheds, which appear to date to circa 1980, stand at the rear of the home lot.</p>



Address: 2855 Ellison Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1900	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: This frame dwelling no longer reflects its original design conception. The gable-and-ell massing of the original two-story house has been obliterated by front and rear renovations and additions. The facade features a new wood deck, new doors and doorways, a new projecting polygonal bay window, and an enclosed porch. There are three agricultural buildings associated with this resource. One Pennsylvania type dairy barn has a rectangular footprint and an attached milk parlor. This gambrel roof heavy timber frame barn has a stone foundation, an earthen bridge leading to the mow, vertical wood siding, and a louver in the apex of the gable end. The forebay opens onto a feed lot. A gabled rear extension defines the north end of the feed lot. This dairy barn is no longer in operation. South of the L-shaped dairy barn stands an equipment/vehicle shed with metal siding and a corrugated, gable, metal roof. A shed-roof addition has been appended to the south elevation. East of the shed stands a Pennsylvania type barn with a rectangular footprint. This second barn stands on a concrete and stone foundation, has heavy timber framing, a bridge leading to the mow, and a gambrel roof. All of these buildings have corrugated metal roofs.</p>
Address: 2772 Ellison Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: The 71.59-acre parcel contains agricultural fields on the west side of Ellison Road and in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Ellison Road and Station Road. A small parcel at the corner of Ellison Road and Station Road with a farmhouse is not included in the property. The property includes a circa 1890 farmhouse on the west side of Ellison Road at the intersection with Station Road and a barn complex on the east side of Ellison Road. The two-story gable-front and wing residence features an irregular plan due to the rear ell addition, an asphalt shingle roof, crimped metal and particleboard exterior cladding, and one interior brick chimney. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. The original door has been replaced with a sliding barn door, and the front porch has been removed and replaced with a shed roof porch with plywood supports. The circa 1900 barn complex associated with the property is located on the opposite side of Ellison Road from the house. At the center of the complex is an ell-shaped, gable-roof timber frame barn with metal roof, with shed-roof additions for equipment storage filling in the southwest section. A smaller gable-roof timber frame barn is appended to the west elevation of the larger barn, with a long, enclosed shed extension to the south. A gable-roof barn with metal roof connects to the northwest corner of the barn complex and extends northward. All alterations to the original barns appear to date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century.</p>



Address: 2751 Ellison Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1864	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The two-story frame vernacular residence has been altered by a large rear addition, which projects from the northwest corner of the house. The original mass features a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and an altered concrete block chimney on the north elevation, which itself has been altered in shape and has tall, modern fixed pane windows. Windows (primarily 1/1 sashes) and doors are all modern replacements. The rear addition is a single-story frame structure with side gable roof, connected to the original house by a short hyphen. The addition features a secondary entrance, 1/1 sash windows, rear porch, and a concrete block flue stack. Two gambrel-roof sheds are located to the west and northwest of the house.
Address: 2715 Ellison Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1885	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The altered frame vernacular style house has a rectangular footprint. A wood deck has been appended to the facade. New, prefabricated wood sheds/storage buildings have been deposited into the homelot. Replacement windows have been installed. Most aspects of integrity at this resource have been compromised.
Address: 2735 Vanzandt Hollow Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1900	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame vernacular style house stands two stories tall. Replacement windows and vinyl siding have been installed. The facade features a full-width front porch. A large, fixed sash window illuminates the addition to the north elevation. A large, heavy timber, frame barn with a gable roof stands across the road from the house. The large barn has a shed roof addition. A small, frame shed stands adjacent to the barn.


Address: 2655 Vanzandt Hollow Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1855	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The house stands two stories tall on a continuous masonry foundation. The facade features a full-width front porch and a partially enclosed side porch. New windows and siding have been installed. A new, side-gable, garage stands south of the house. A machine shed with a gable roof stands south of the garage. This machine shed has metal building materials. A large stable with a gable roof and a rectangular footprint stand south of the house beyond the machine shed.
Address: 2580 Vanzandt Hollow Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: The 109.3-acre property on two parcels includes land on both sides of Vanzandt Hollow Road, a circa 1870 farmhouse, two circa 1900 barns, and a circa 1920 shed. The two-story frame farmhouse features a cross-hipped roof with wide eaves, irregular plan, one exterior concrete block chimney, one interior concrete block chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. Windows are 1/1 sashes. The ell features frieze-band windows. A shed-roof porch supported by square wood posts wraps around the facade and southwest elevation, connecting to the rear ell. A secondary gable-roof addition extends perpendicular to the northeast elevation of the ell, along the rear elevation of the house's primary mass. One single-leaf door is present on the facade, with a secondary entrance located on the southwest elevation of the ell. A portion of the southwest elevation retains the original weatherboard and two scroll-saw brackets. The house appears to have minor elements of Greek Revival style domestic architecture from the nineteenth century, particularly in the fenestration in the attic. The house may be comprised of two separate residential structures of different construction dates and styles, but alterations have obscured any association with a known style of architecture. One gable-roofed barn clad with corrugated metal is located to the northeast of the house, while a gambrel-roofed frame barn with board and batten cladding, metal roof, and stone foundation sits to the southeast of the house. A small shed shed with timber cladding, metal roof, and poured concrete foundation is located between the house and southern barn.



Address: 2525 Vanzandt Hollow Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1880	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This vernacular style frame house stands one-and-a-half stories tall with an intersecting gable roof, caused by the house's gable-and-wing design. The fenestration consists of fixed wood sash and 1/1, double-hung, wood sash windows. The front porch has been enclosed. The asphalt roofing on the front porch is secured with used vehicle tires. A one-story, shed-roof addition has been appended to the rear of the residence.
Address: Townsend Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1750-1819	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Townsend Cemetery USN: Pending Description: The Townsend Cemetery is located on a 0.82-acre parcel of land on the east side of Townsend Road. The earliest date noted on a grave marker is 1813. The land is mostly flat, with a slight rise toward the south end of the cemetery. No trees, shrubs, roads, or paths are present within the cemetery.



Address: 2160 County Road 16, Orange	Construction Date: 1875	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame, vernacular style house has a gable-and-wing massing. The fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung, wood sash windows. A partial-width porch on the facade shelters the front doorway. A wide band of wood trim decorates the cornice. A masonry garage stands adjacent to the house. The garage is two-bays wide, has a gable roof, and concrete blocks as its main construction material.
Address: 2105 County Road 16, Orange	Construction Date: 1915	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This vernacular style dwelling is frame, one story tall, and has a gable front massing. The front porch is a shed roof projecting from the main roof. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung, wood sash windows. The dwelling stands three bays wide and two bays deep.



Address: 2099 County Road 16, Orange	Construction Date: 1860	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The house has an L-shaped footprint owing to its gable-and-ell conception. That original conception has been altered by a rear addition and porch enclosures. The facade feature a partial width, open front porch and an off-center gable. The fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement windows and some 2/2, double-hung, wood sash windows. There is a second house on the property, it dates from circa 1915. It is partially visible from the roadway. It is inventoried under a separate USN. The heavy timber frame barn has vertical wood siding and a gable roof. It dates from 1860. The barn is neglected and deteriorating. A mobile home has been parked on the parcel.
Address: 1961 Templar Road, Orange	Construction Date: 1900	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame house stands two stories tall under a pyramidal roof. The facade features a front porch. An enclosed side porch also provides entry into the house. A shed-roof rear porch has been enclosed. The original footprint of the house has been altered by additions. The fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung, wood sash windows and stormwindows. A gable roof garage stands across the road from the house. The masonry building has aluminum siding. The garage is two bays wide and six bays deep. A small shed stands adjacent to the west elevation of the garage. Three frame, gable roof sheds stand at the rear of the homelot.

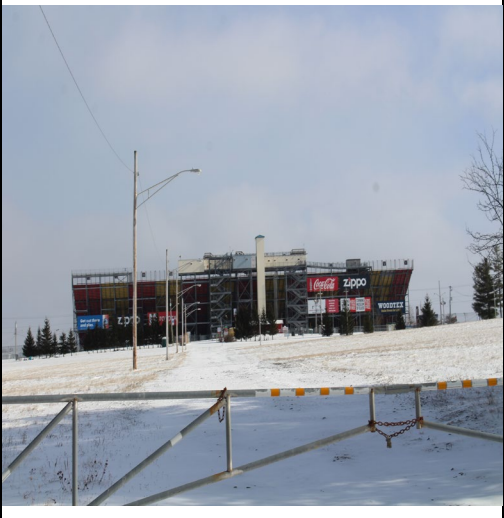
Address: 2431 County Road 21, Orange	Construction Date: 1870	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The frame vernacular style house stands one-and-a-half stories tall under a cross gable roof. A stove flue has been installed in the facade. Porches have been constructed on the west and south elevations. Vinyl sash windows have been installed throughout the house. A Mobile Home stands northwest of the house. A camper/trailer stands near the mobile home.</p>
Address: 2375 County Road 21, Orange	Construction Date: 1880	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The frame house stands two stories tall under a pyramidal roof. The house features enclosed porches on the north and east elevations. A new wood deck has been appended to the north elevation. Window apertures have been enlarged for the installation of fixed sash windows.</p>

Address: 2090 County Road 16, Orange	Construction Date: 1880	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
 <p>NO IMAGE AVAILABLE</p>		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The two-story frame house features a side gable metal roof and rear gabled ell. The house is clad with roof shingles and has two concrete block flue towers on the east elevation. Fenestration is varied and includes single and triple 1/1 wood sashes and two-pane attic windows. The rear ell is two stories in height with a porch on its east elevation. The west elevation of the house has a one-story addition. A single-bay frame detached garage with gable roof is located west of the house, built circa 1980.
Address: 2081 County Road 16, Orange	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: This frame vernacular style house stands two stories tall and has a T-shaped footprint. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows. The partially enclosed front porch has a shed roof. A side porch of the house has been enclosed. A frame garage stands across the driveway from the house. The garage has a gable roof.

Address: Cemetery at 2058 County Road 16, Orange	Construction Date: 1860-1889	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: Cemetery USN: Pending Description: The cemetery is located in the northwest corner of a 10-acre residential parcel on the east side of County Road 16, near the intersection with Donovan Hill Road. The small cemetery contains approximately 14 marked graves on a flat grassy portion of the parcel, surrounded on its north, east, and south sides by a line of deciduous trees, and on the west side by County Road 16. The surname Barker is present on several of the markers.
Address: 2701 Townsend Road, Dix	Construction Date: 1951	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		Property Name: House USN: Pending Description: The one-story frame ranch house features a side gable roof, secondary front gable projection, and irregular plan due to an addition. The house is clad with fiber cement siding and stone veneer, and features one exterior masonry chimney. The facade features a single-leaf wood entry with added storm door, one fixed pane window, a tripartite picture window with 2/2 horizontal wood sashes and false shutters, and iron railing along the full-width concrete patio. The forward projection includes one 1/1 sash window with false shutters. A hyphen and garage addition with H-plan is appended to the northeast corner of the house, clad with fiber cement and wood siding, with one interior brick chimney. The one-bay garage has the original wood garage door, while fenestration in the hyphen is modern. To the northwest of the house are two circa 1970 metal equipment sheds clad with crimped metal.

Address: 2730 Townsend Road, Dix	Construction Date:	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: This is a 1.5-story frame gable-front and wing residence featuring a rear ell, enclosed front porch, one exterior and concrete block chimney. Windows are 1/1 sashes on the facade, with no windows openings present on the west elevation. The enclosed front porch features a shed roof and 1/1 sash windows. A late-twentieth century, two-bay gambrel-roof garage with metal roof is present to the southeast of the house. A late-twentieth century shed with gable roof is located to the south of the house.</p>
Address: 2625 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 2007	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: House and Barns</p> <p>USN: 09703.000046</p> <p>Description: The new house (09703.000046) and garage that comprise this resource are associated with a barn (09703.000036) that has been determined not eligible for NRHP listing. The new house and garage date from 2007, according to the Schuyler County Tax Assessment website. The frame house stands on a continuous masonry foundation. It is one story. It has a side gable roof. The front porch is integral to the main roof. The garage has a side gable roof, is three bays wide, and stands one story tall.</p>

Address: 2848 Station Road, Dix	Construction Date: circa 1865	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: This gable-and-ell residence is a frame, vernacular style structure standing on a continuous masonry foundation. It stands two-and-a-half stories tall. The building has an intersecting gable roof. The fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung, metal sash replacement windows. The five-bay-wide facade has a shed roof front porch. Turned wood posts support the porch. The original T-shaped floor plan has been altered by a gable-roof rear extension, a shed roof addition, and a flat roof porch enclosure. A frame tool shed with a gambrel roof stands west of the house. It appears to date from circa 2000. A metal frame garden equipment/tool shed with a gable roof and wood siding stands east of the house. It appears to date from circa 2010. A privy stands immediately south of the rear extension of the house. It is a frame structure with a gable roof and wood siding. There are large agricultural buildings south of the house. They are associated with the resource at 2772 Ellison Road. They are described in that resource's inventory form and here. They are: a large, heavy timber frame barn with a gable roof stands south of the house and privy. Numerous additions have been appended to this farm structure. A gable roof frame extension is on the south elevation. A shed roof extension on the remaining section of the south elevation is open and shelters equipment. The east elevation has a gable roof/shed roof/gable roof addition that extends beyond the gable end of the main block. This addition is lit by various types of windows and has various types of wood siding as cladding.</p>
Address: 2761 County Road 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1855	Proposed Eligibility: Not Eligible
		<p>Property Name: Farm USN: Pending Description: The farmhouse's floorplan has been altered. An L-shaped addition has been appended to the original L-shaped footprint, creating an irregularly shaped massing. The house stands two stories tall. Renovations and additions have obscured the house's original style. The facade features an open porch and an enclosed porch. The building has gable roofs. Original windows have been replaced in some places, but 6/6, double-hung, wood sash windows are evident in the enclosed front porch. Two large, heavy timber frame dairy barns stand north of the house. The barns have vertical wood siding and gable roofs. A concrete stave silo stands against the west elevation of a gable roof extension of the larger of the two barns. A milk parlor stands against the south elevation of this same gable roof extension. Between the house and barns stands a frame garage for vehicle storage and, possibly, a poultry shelter. The barnyard includes a pond. A shed stands southeast of the dairy barns. It has a gable roof.</p>

Address: 2790 County Route 16, Dix	Construction Date: 1956	Proposed Eligibility: Undetermined
		<p>Property Name: Watkins Glen International</p> <p>USN: Pending</p> <p>Description: The property was inaccessible at the time of survey. Views of the track are taken from the public right of way. The Watkins Glen International race track includes a 2.45-mile road course with chicanes creating seven turns featuring a variety of banking in turns, ranging from 6 to 10 degrees, and a 3.4-mile Grand Prix course with 11 turns with a variety of banking in turns, ranging from 6 to 10 degrees. Buildings and grandstands on the property are modern concrete and steel.</p>

Attachment D: OPRHP Consultation



4425 Forbes Boulevard
Lanham, Maryland 20706

Main 301-306-6981
Fax 301-306-6986

April 17, 2019

Daniel Mackay, Deputy Commissioner/Deputy SHPO
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island Resource Center, PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: Request for Consultation: Proposed Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York

Dear Ms. Pierpont,

Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC, (Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center) proposes to construct the Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center (the Project), under Article 10 of the Public Service Law (PSL). The Project will have a generating capability of 50 megawatts (MW) of power located in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York (**Figures and 1 and 2**).

Project facilities will include commercial-scale solar arrays, access roads, buried (and possibly overhead) electric collection lines, a Project collection substation, and a point of interconnection (POI) switchyard, located within an approximate 770-acre site (the Project Area). The POI switchyard will be transferred to New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) to own and operate. The proposed collection substation and POI switchyard will be located on land south of the solar arrays within the Project Area, adjacent to the existing Bath-Montour Fall 115 kV transmission line.

TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) has been retained by Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC to provide environmental review and licensing services in support of the Project. The purpose of this letter is to initiate formal consultation with your agency in determining potential impacts to cultural resources that could result from the Project. TRC will also be undertaking cultural resource studies/surveys (Archaeology and Historic Architecture) that will be required in support of Project review. To that end, TRC plans to conduct Phase IA and IB (if required, as determined in consultation with OPRHP) archaeological studies and a historic architectural survey in advance of proposed construction to identify cultural resources.

Archaeology

The objective of the Phase IA study will be to identify the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area through review of known archaeological data, archival data, site file information, and previous cultural surveys. The goal of this review will be to identify where archaeological field testing (Phase IB) may be needed to identify archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Based on a review of CRIS, there are no known previously recorded archaeological sites within the Project Area or within a one-mile radius of the Project Area (**see Figure 2**). For archaeological resources, the APE is defined as a location where significant ground disturbances may occur, including the construction of access roads, work spaces, buried electric collection lines, and electrical interconnection facilities. It is anticipated that the installation of posts for solar panels, as well as fencing, would be conducted by pile-driver or similar

device and not constitute a significant ground disturbance. Should Phase IB survey be determined necessary, Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center will submit a detailed Research Design for your agency's review and concurrence prior to initiation of field studies.

Historic Architecture

The APE for above-ground structures is defined as the geographic area or areas within which the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The APE is determined in relation to the scale of the undertaking, including new construction, improvements, or demolitions to be made during operation and maintenance of the Project. Based on a review of CRIS, there are no known previously recorded historic architectural resources within the project area. Three previously recorded resources are located within a one-mile radius, including one resource to the immediate north and two to the northwest. All three resources have been determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. One NRHP-eligible building district (Watkins Glen State Park) is noted to the north. In addition, review of Project maps indicates the Project Area is known to contain one farm complex and eight structures; however, the Project is expected to have no physical impacts to above-ground resources.

The APE for indirect (visual, atmospheric, or audible) effects includes those areas removed in distance, where Project components will be visible and where there is a potential for a significant visual effect. Per the guidelines set forth in 16 NYCRR § 1000.2 (ar), the study area to be used for above-ground resource analysis is anticipated to comprise those areas within five miles of the proposed Project and which fall within the potential Project viewshed (i.e., those areas from which the Project is potentially visible). The final APE will be determined in consultation with the OPRHP. The five-mile-radius above-ground resource study area for the Project includes parts of the towns of Orange, Dix, Montour, and Reading, and the Village of Montour Falls in Schuyler County, and the town of Catlin in Chemung County.

We look forward to continued consultation with your office as well as submittal of detailed cultural resource work plans, as needed, in support of the licensing process. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (301) 276-8040, or tsara@trcsolutions.com.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Sara", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Timothy R. Sara, RPA
Program Manager, Cultural Resources

cc: Michael Dowling, NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
William Boer, NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
Samantha Kranes, TRC

file 276517.0000.0000

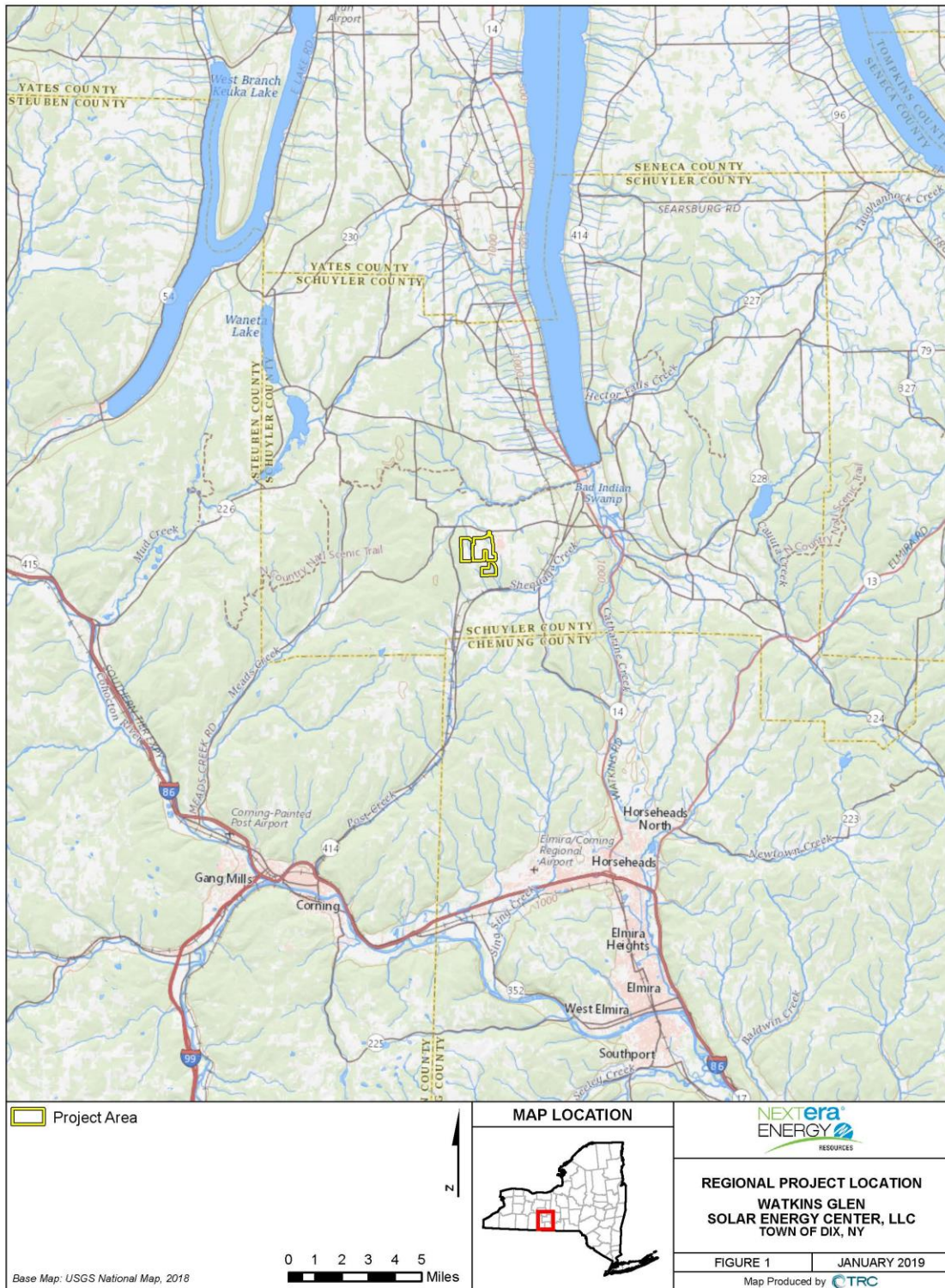


Figure 1: General project location in Schuyler County, New York

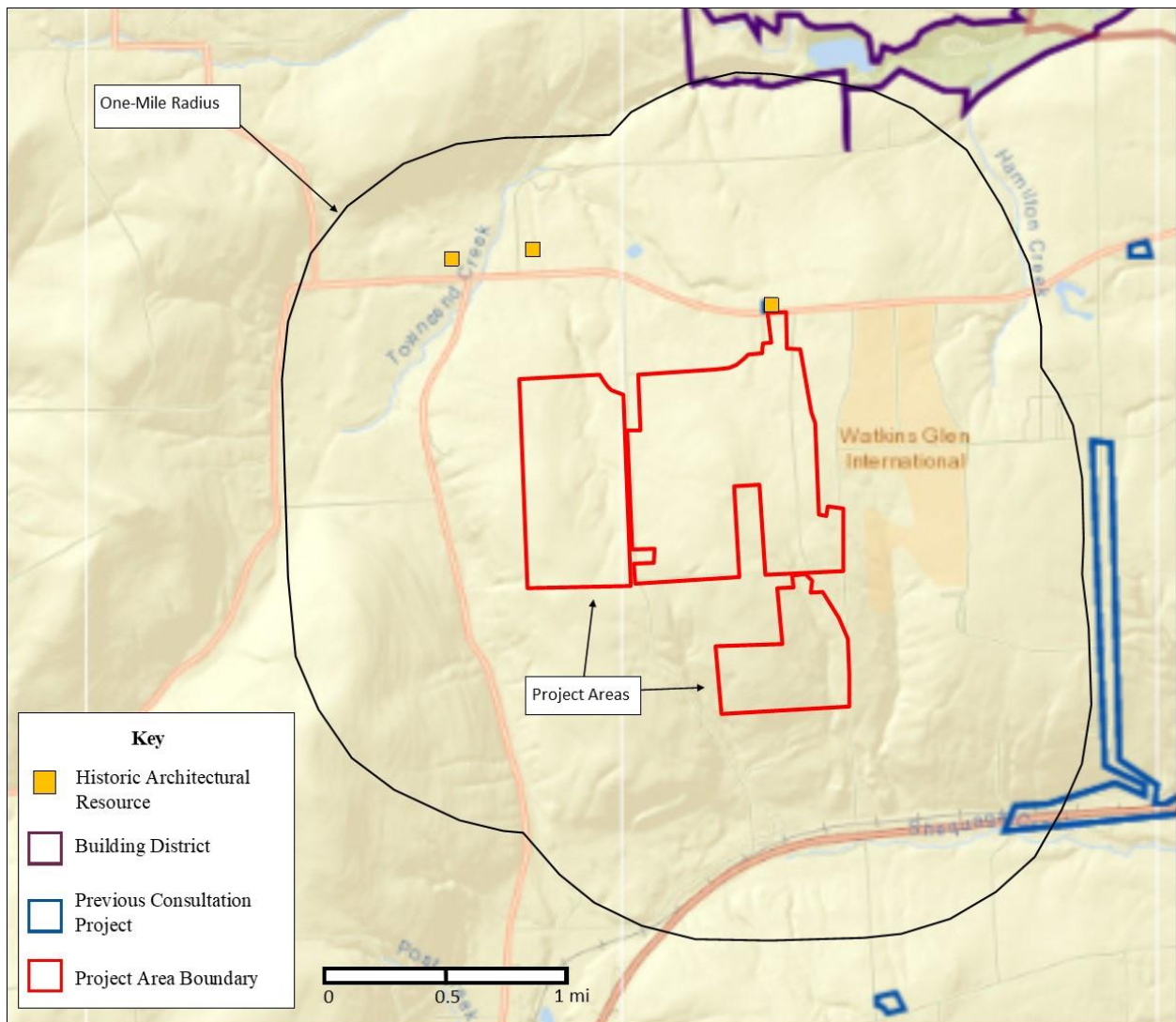


Figure 2: Detail of Draft Project Area superimposed over OPRHP Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) Webviewer (accessed January 2019).

Consolidated Response - Submission Trekker Request

Email P9E57BLQPUAB 01/09/2020 Erin Czernecki Jasmine Gollup

Submission Status

View and/or Address a Response

Project 19PR03644: Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center/50MW/770-acre (P9E57BLQPUAB)

Please accept the following information below as the consolidated response from NYS SHPO for the above referenced submission.

Review Responses		
Reviewer	Review Type	Response
Kathy Howe	Survey and Evaluation	In order for SHPO to complete our evaluation of the historic significance of all buildings/structures/districts within or adjacent to your project area, we need further information. Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.

Information Requests						
Status	Reviewer	Review Type	Request Type	Request Entity	Request Item	Request Description
Processed	Kathy Howe	Survey and Evaluation	Request a New Trekker Survey			Please provide an architectural survey

Email Trekker Request 01/13/2020

[EXTERNAL] SHPO Requested Submission Accepted for Consultation Project: 19PR03644

New York State Parks CRIS Application <cris.web@parks.ny.gov>

To: Gollup, Jasmine; Sara, Tim; Krane, Samantha; Hyland, Matthew; natasha.snyder@nexteraenergy.com; noreena.chaudari@dps.ny.gov; steven.v.metivier@usace.army.mil; michael.higgins@dec.ny.gov; VanOpstal, Laura

Mon 1/13/2020 9:42 AM

TRC Phish Alert

This is an EXTERNAL email. Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe.

This message is a notification from the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) through its Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS). Requested submission DEYSNFYH4UK9 has been accepted for project 19PR03644 (Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center). Its new submission number is 19PR03644.004.

No action on your part is required at this time. SHPO review of the submission is currently in progress, and you will receive updates by email.

This submission was completed for the following SHPO request in response to project submission 19PR03644.001 (response token MHIPV17S666): *Please provide an architectural survey*

If you have any questions about CRIS, please contact CRIS Help at CRISHelp@parks.ny.gov. For any other questions, please call 518-237-8643.

Sincerely,

New York State Historic Preservation Office
Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189
518-237-8643 | <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo>
CRIS: <https://cris.parks.ny.gov>

01/09/2020 19PR03644.003 Manual Request

request a trekker survey Kathy Howe (Survey and Evaluation)

01/16/2020 SHPO Trekker Survey (20SR00015) Approval and Request for Survey Report

Review a Submission Consolidated Response

View and/or Address a Response

Project 19PR03644: Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center/50MW/770-acre (YF1S4UNUFYNF)

Please accept the following information below as the consolidated response from NYS SHPO for the above referenced submission.

Review Responses		
Reviewer	Review Type	Response
Chelsea Towers	Survey and Evaluation	In order for SHPO to fully review and process the survey that was submitted, we need further information. Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.

Information Requests						
Status	Reviewer	Review Type	Request Type	Request Entity	Request Item	Request Description
Information Requested	Chelsea Towers	Survey and Evaluation	Request a New Attachment for an Existing Survey	Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center Project Architectural Survey, Town of Dix, Schuyler County (20SR00015)	Attachment	Please upload the Survey Report after the Trekker Surveys are complete.

Attachments						
Attachment	Reviewer	Review Type	Type	Name	Description	
No Attachment Records						

Consolidated Response – Submission: More information on Watkins Glen Race Track

Email 18LFUFQ9S9XF 03/16/2020

Daniel H. Boggs

Jasmine Gollup

Submission Status

Review Responses		
Reviewer	Review Type	Response
Daniel H. Boggs	Survey and Evaluation	In order for SHPO to complete our evaluation of the historic significance of all buildings/structures/districts within or adjacent to your project area, we need further information. Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.

Information Requests						
Status	Reviewer	Review Type	Request Type	Request Entity	Request Item	Request Description
Information Requested	Daniel H. Boggs	Survey and Evaluation	Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project		Attachment	We note that the project area is near Watkins Glen International race course but this parcel was not included in the submitted trekker survey. Please provide information on whether any portion of the project may potentially be visible from any portion of the race course. If visibility potential exists, please provide information on the course, its history and significant buildings. Watkins Glen International race course appears to be NR eligible.