

Exhibit GG.

AC Commercial Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED AC COMMERCIAL SITE,
LAFAYETTE PARISH, LOUISIANA

AC Commercial Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

PREPARED FOR
ONE ACADIANA



A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED AC COMMERCIAL SITE,
LAFAYETTE PARISH, LOUISIANA

NEGATIVE FINDINGS REPORT

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TERRAX REPORT NO. 2021.029

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ABSTRACT

On February 15-19, 2021, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey located south of Interstate (I) 10 along the east side of Ambassador Caffery Parkway North in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. This survey encompasses 47 acres (19.02 hectares). This survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Process. No cultural resources or historic standing structures were encountered and there were no previously recorded sites or NRHP-listed properties in the project area. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. No further cultural resource studies are recommended for the proposed project.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was Emily Warner, who was assisted by Matt Sumrall and Dale Pate . Briane Shane served as Architectural Historian. Natalie Ledesma digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman was responsible for the contents of the report. QA/QC was performed by Jon Glass. This work was accomplished for One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed AC Commercial Site in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. The survey area measures 47 acres (19.02 hectares [ha]). The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed on February 15-19, 2021. The Principal Investigator for the survey was Emily Warner, who was assisted by Matt Sumrall and Dale Pate. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the survey area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The survey area is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 47 acre project area lies southeast of Lafayette, south of Interstate (I) 10 along the east side of Ambassador Caffery Parkway North (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Sections 33 and 34, Township 10 South, Range 5 East and Section 3, Township 11 South, Range 5 East, as seen on the 1999 Broussard and the 1983 Youngsville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles (Figure 1.2).

The majority of the survey area consists of flat cultivated land. The western half and the northeast corner of the project area are being utilized for hay crops while a strip between these areas has been left to fallow. The fallow strip is covered in dense briars up to 5 ft tall and chaff from the previous sugarcane crop. A drainage canal crosses the project area in the northeast, and is lined with hardwoods. A petroleum pipeline runs along the north and east boundaries of the project area. Standing water was common within the project area.

This report of the investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding land use history in the survey area. Chapter 3 examines any previous sites or surveys in or near the survey area. Chapter 4 presents the field and laboratory methodology as well as curation. Chapter 5 consists of the results of fieldwork. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes the findings and recommendations. Appendix A contains the curation agreement.

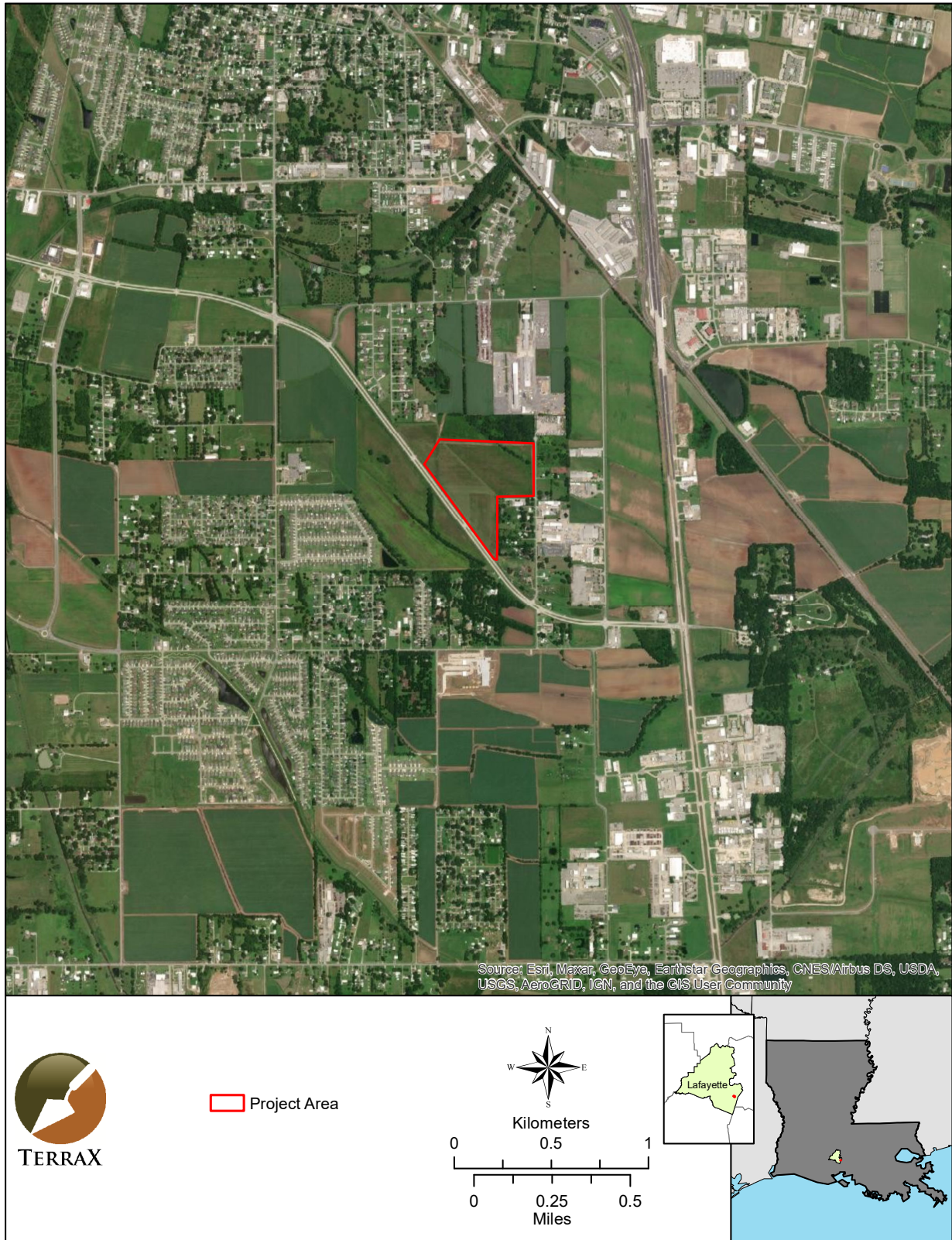


Figure 1.1. Aerial image showing the survey area.

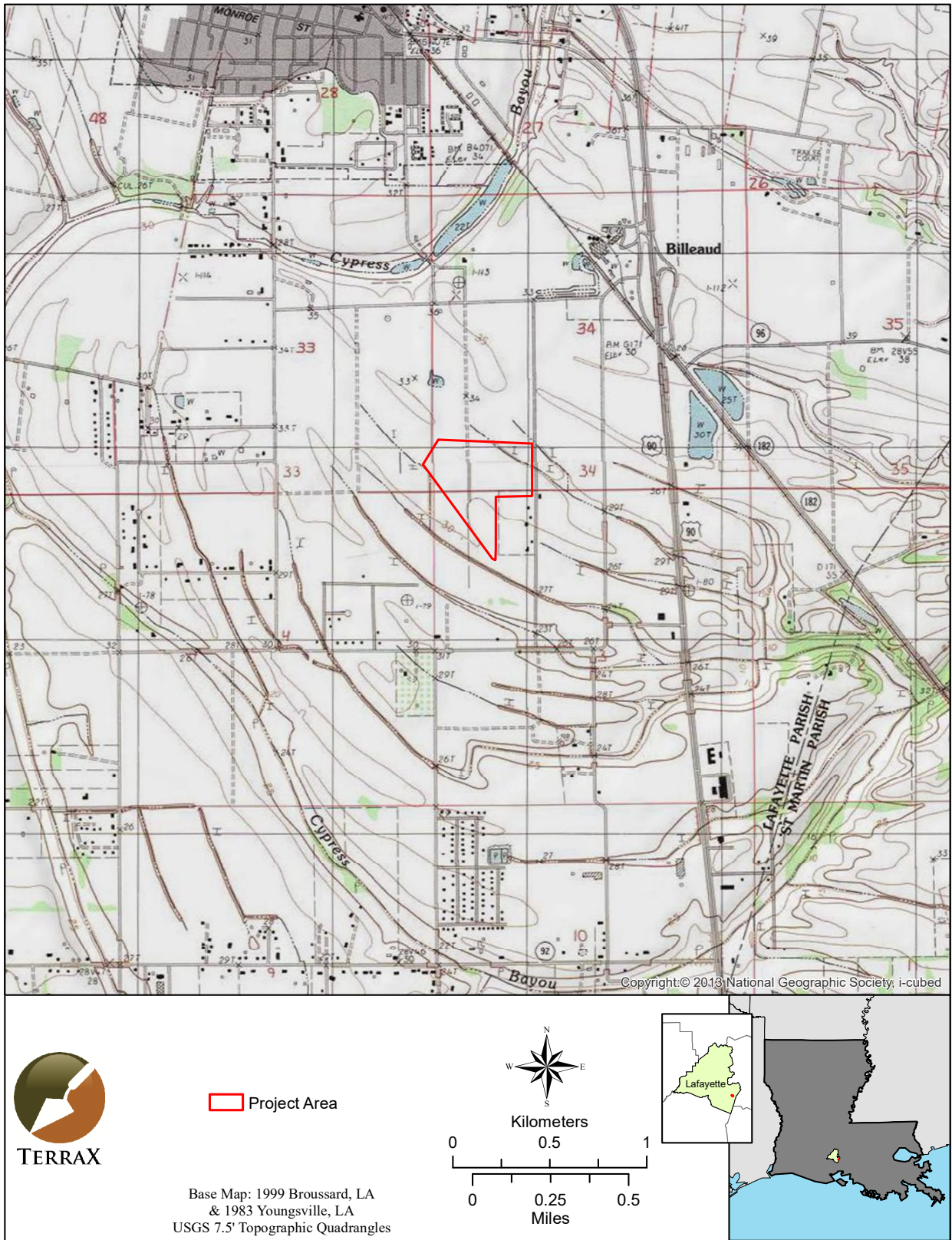


Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the survey area.

CHAPTER 2 LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in south central Louisiana within the Lafayette Loess Plains of the Western Gulf Coastal Plain. The region has relatively flat topography with historically grassland vegetation including big and little bluestem, yellow Indiangrass and switchgrass. Hardwood Forests in the region are small and tend to be found along streams and in the lowlands. The native vegetation has mostly been replaced with agricultural fields and urban expansion. Soils are typically well to poorly drained (Daigle et al. 2006). The region is capped with a loess veneer. Elevation in the survey area is approximately 30 ft above mean sea level.

The earliest map available is the 1915 Lafayette Parish Soil Survey map (Figure 2.1). This revealed several structures within the community of Billeaud to the northeast and a concentration of structures to the southwest but outside the proposed project area, and the Southern Pacific Railroad (Louisiana and Texas Railroad) to the east. Roads in the area are mostly unimproved.

The 1939 St. Martinville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle shows no structures within the project area (Figure 2.2). The area surrounding the project area has become more populated with structures and the roads have mostly been improved. Other surrounding features include the Southern Pacific Railroad (Morgans Louisiana and Texas Railroad) and U. S. Highway 90. Small tributaries of Cypress Bayou are now shown surrounding and crossing through the project area.

On the 1957 St. Martinville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle it is evident that the closest structures to the project area have mostly disappeared (Figure 2.3). No other changes are seen in the vicinity of the project area. Further, no changes are seen on the 1970 St. Martinville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 2.4).

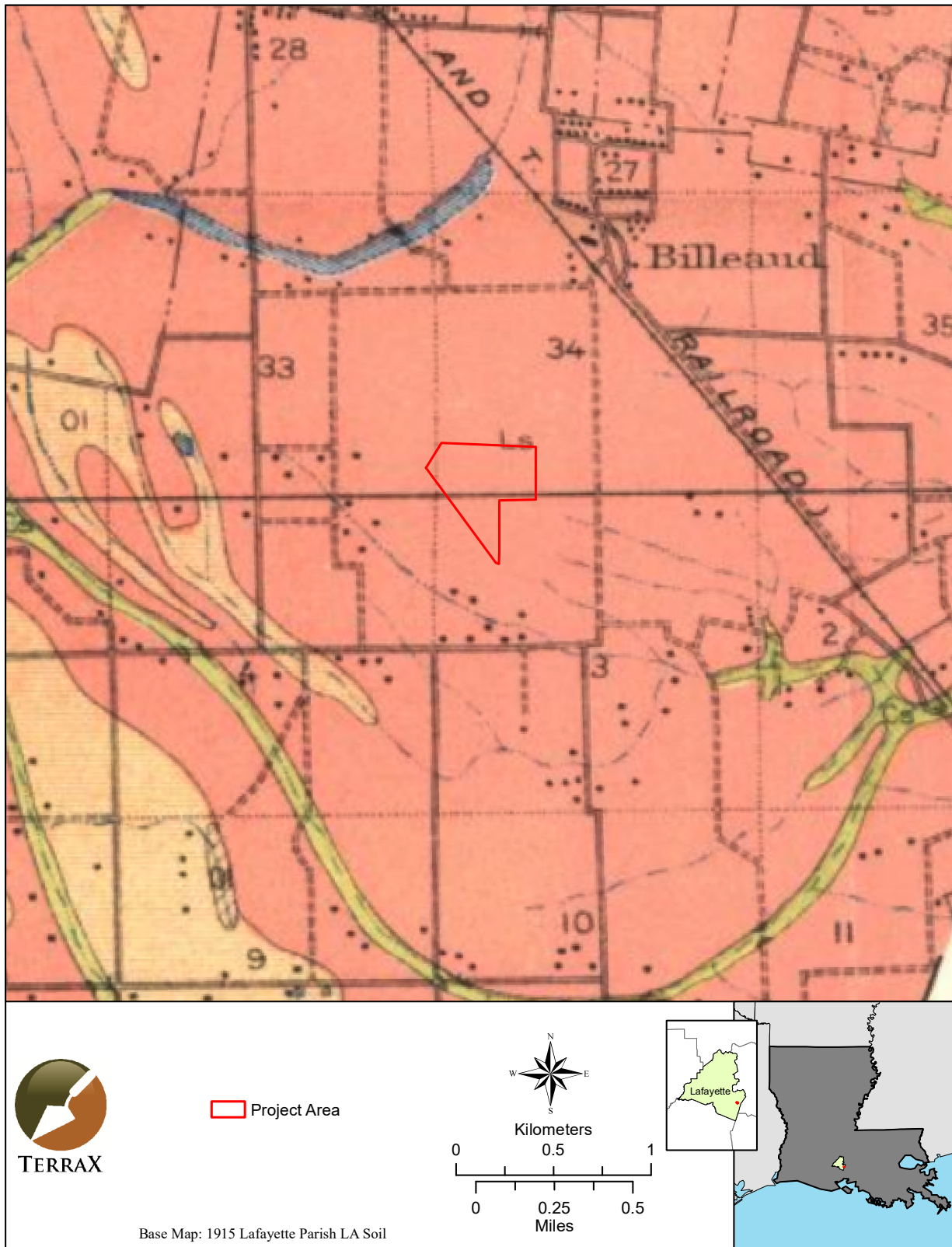


Figure 2.1. Historic 1915 Lafayette Parish soil map showing the survey area.

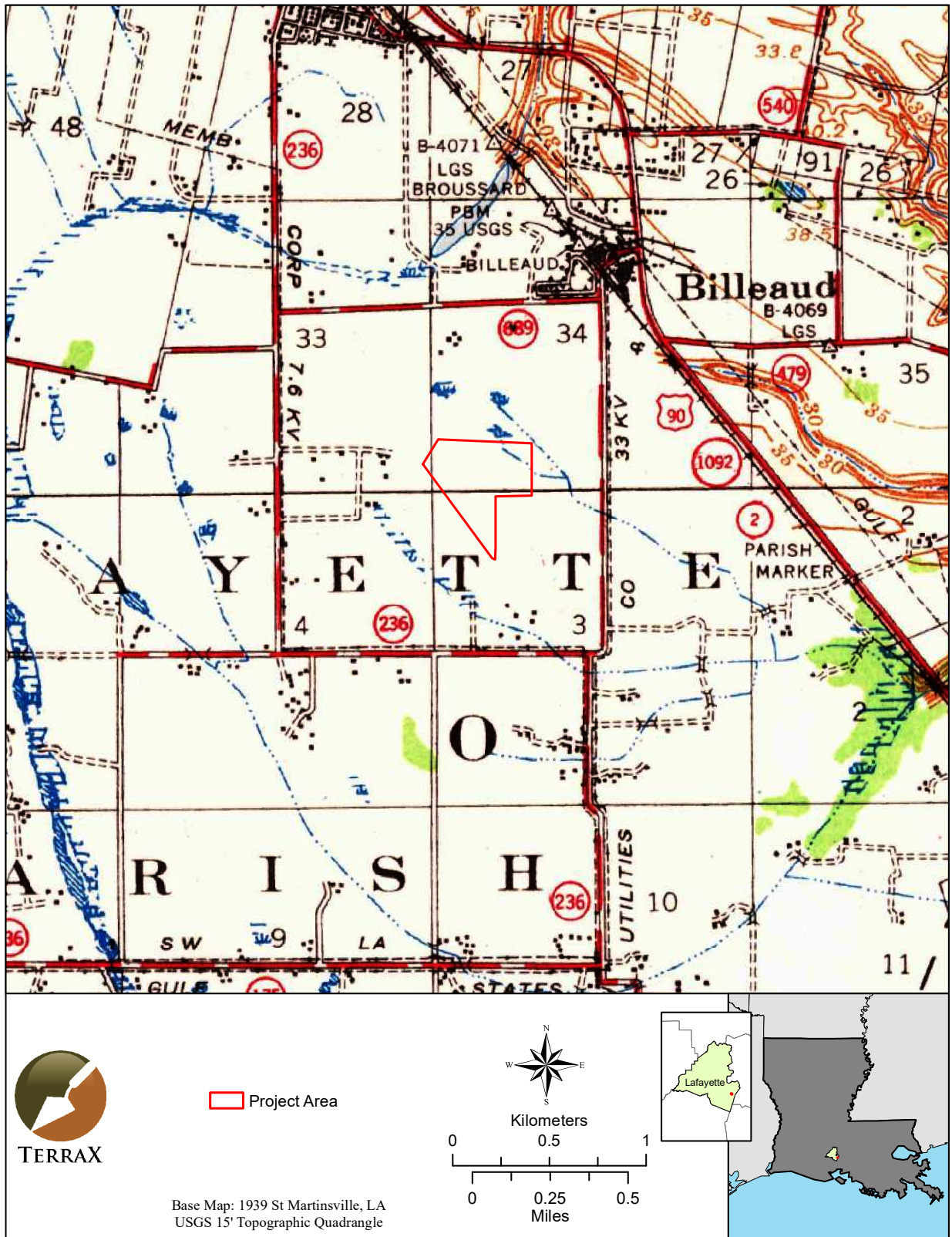


Figure 2.2. Historic 1939 St. Martinville, Louisiana topographic map showing the survey area.

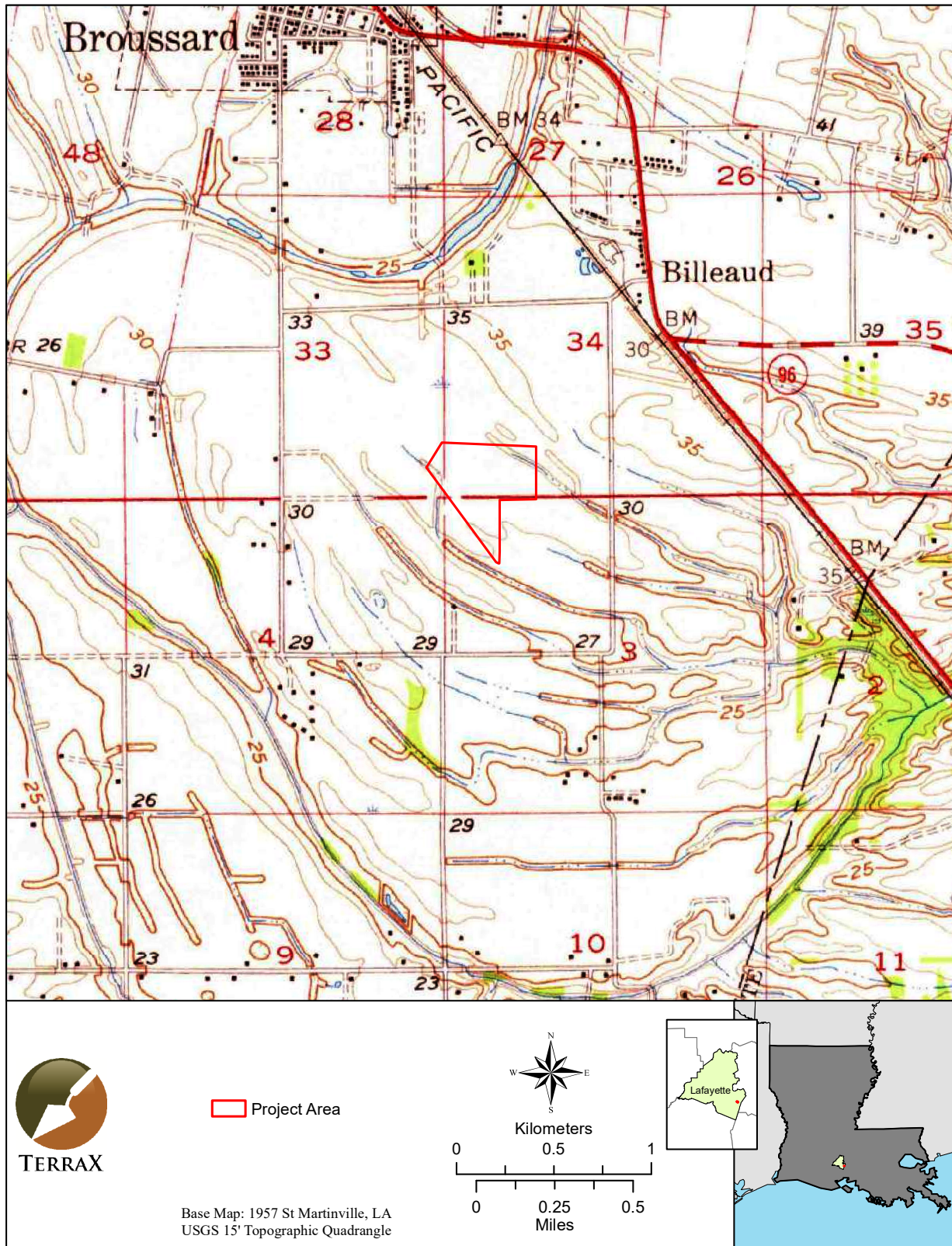


Figure 2.3. Historic 1957 St. Martinville, Louisiana topographic map showing the survey area.

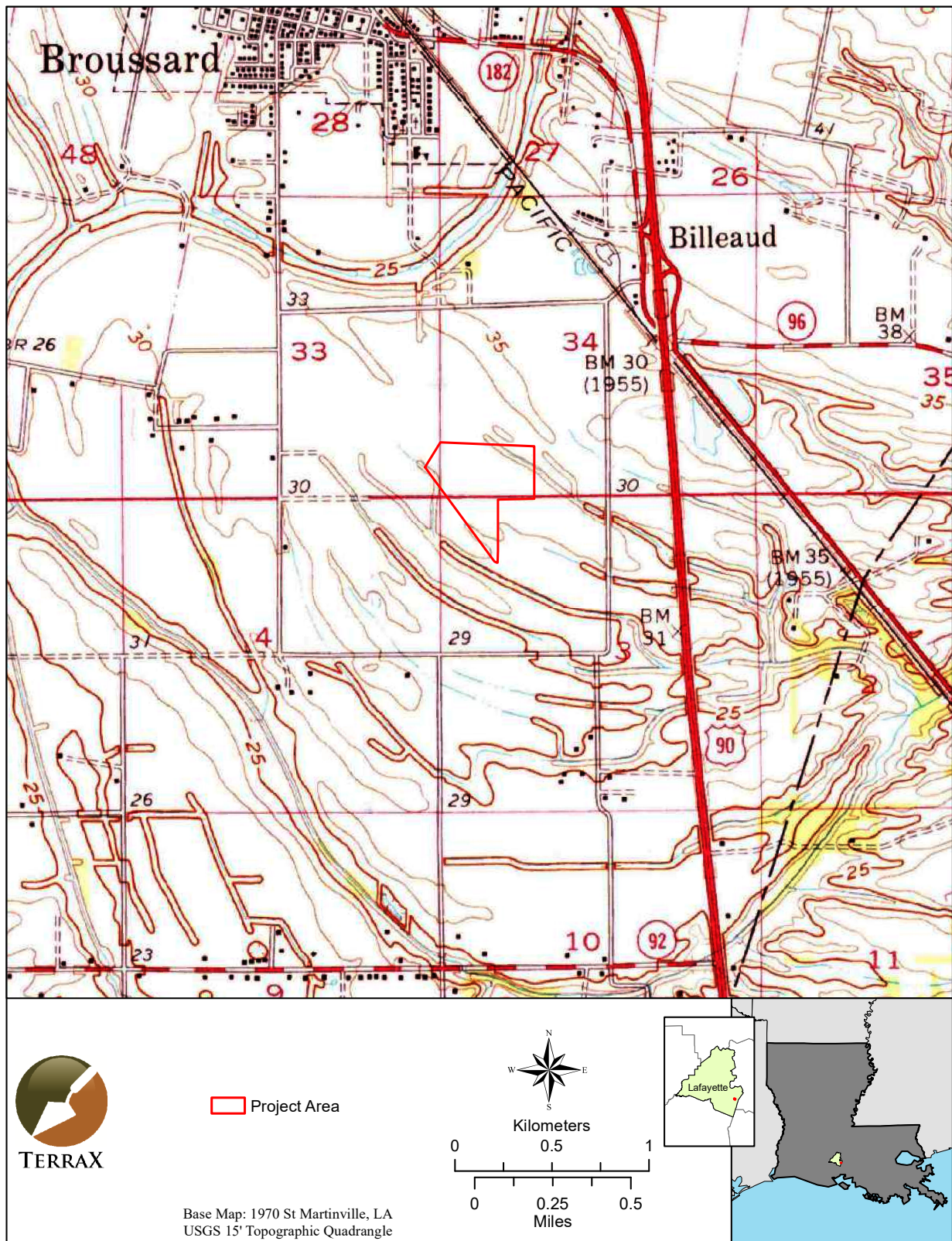


Figure 2.4. Historic 1970 St. Martinville, Louisiana topographic map showing the survey area.

CHAPTER 3 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed survey area. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2021). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the survey area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2021) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2021) identified 14 previously recorded archaeological sites (Table 3.1) and seven previously recorded archaeological surveys (Table 3.2) within a mile of the proposed study area (Figure 3.1). All of the sites fall outside of the proposed study area boundary. One survey, #22-2203 crosses through the west side of the project area from north to south.

Survey 22-2203, A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Inventory of the Proposed Tends Breaux Bridge System Pipeline Project, Vermilion, Lafayette, and St. Martin Parishes, Louisiana. This linear survey, covering 393.4 acres was conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 1999. Surface examination and shovel testing was carried out within the corridor in 30 to 50 m intervals. Seventeen new archaeological sites, and four standing structures were identified during this survey (Robblee et al. 1999). Sites #16LY87-16LY91 are located within a mile of the proposed project area.

Background research revealed no cemeteries and two historic resources, #28-01885 and 28-02338, within a mile of the study area. An examination of the NRHP online files identified no National Register properties within the one mile search radius (see Figure 3.1).

Historic Resource #22-01885, Barracks Complex, is a grouping of three shotgun style buildings on the property of an oil company. It is located northeast of the proposed study area in the community of Billeaud. The three buildings are of a similar age and were likely built in the early to mid-twentieth century. It is

Table 3.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

<i>Site ID</i>	<i>Resource Name or Address</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>NRHP Status</i>	<i>Recorded by</i>	<i>Reference</i>
16LY87	N/A	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Jennifer Walter 1998	Robblee et al. 1999
16LY88	N/A	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	Jennifer Walter 1998	Robblee et al. 1999
16LY89	N/A	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	Jennifer Walter 1998	Robblee et al. 1999
16LY90	N/A	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	Jennifer Walter 1998	Robblee et al. 1999
16LY91	N/A	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	Jennifer Walter 1998	Robblee et al. 1999
16LY103	Cameron Zoo Site	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY104	Corne Rd. Site	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY108	I49-W-02	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY109	I49-W-03	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY110	I49-W-06	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Barry South 2005	South et al. 2004
16LY111	All Cranes Site	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY113	Petro Tool Site	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY114	St. Etienne Site	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	Barry South 2004	South et al. 2004
16LY127	Southern Pacific Railroad	Railroad Grade	Undetermined	Wm. Matthew Tankersly 2009	None Provided

Survey Number	Acreage	Report Title	Author
22-0366	Unknown	<i>The Texas-Louisiana Ethylene (TLP) Project: Archaeology</i>	McIntire 1978
22-1926	Unknown	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey from Sorrento, Louisiana to Mont Belvieu, Texas</i>	Skinner, Whorton and Trask 1995
22-1927	135	<i>Beyond the River and the Ridge: Cultural Resources Investigation of Ambassador Caffery Parkway Lafayette Parish, South-central Louisiana: Alternates C, D, G, K, and L</i>	Gibson et al. 1996
22-1927-1	67	<i>Addendum to Beyond the River and the Ridge: Cultural Resources Investigation of Ambassador Caffery Parkway Lafayette Parish, South-central Louisiana: Alternates C, D, G, K, and L</i>	Gibson and Brasseaux 1997
22-2203	393.4	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of the Proposed Tends Breaux Bridge System Pipeline Project, Vermilion, Lafayette, and St. Martin Parishes</i>	Robblee et al. 1999
22-2455	350	<i>Intensive Cultural Resources Survey I-49 South Route US 90</i>	South et al. 2004
22-3969	0.017	<i>Negative Findings: Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Compound and Lease Expansion Area, 4924 Highway 90 East, Broussard, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana</i>	Bazzill 2012

likely they are used as temporary housing for workers. Two of the three buildings have aluminum siding, metal roofs, and the porch posts have been replaced. The third building is mostly intact with exposed rafters, an asbestos roof, weatherboard siding and the original chamfered posts on the front porch. This historic resource is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

Historic Resource #22-02338 was recorded by R Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 1998, The early to mid-twentieth century residential building is located south of the proposed project area. The building is in the National Folk Style with elements of craftsman style such as the exposed rafters. The front gabled, rectangular building is built on cement piers, with a wood frame and clapboard siding and modern shingle roof. The NRHP eligibility is undetermined for this historic resource.

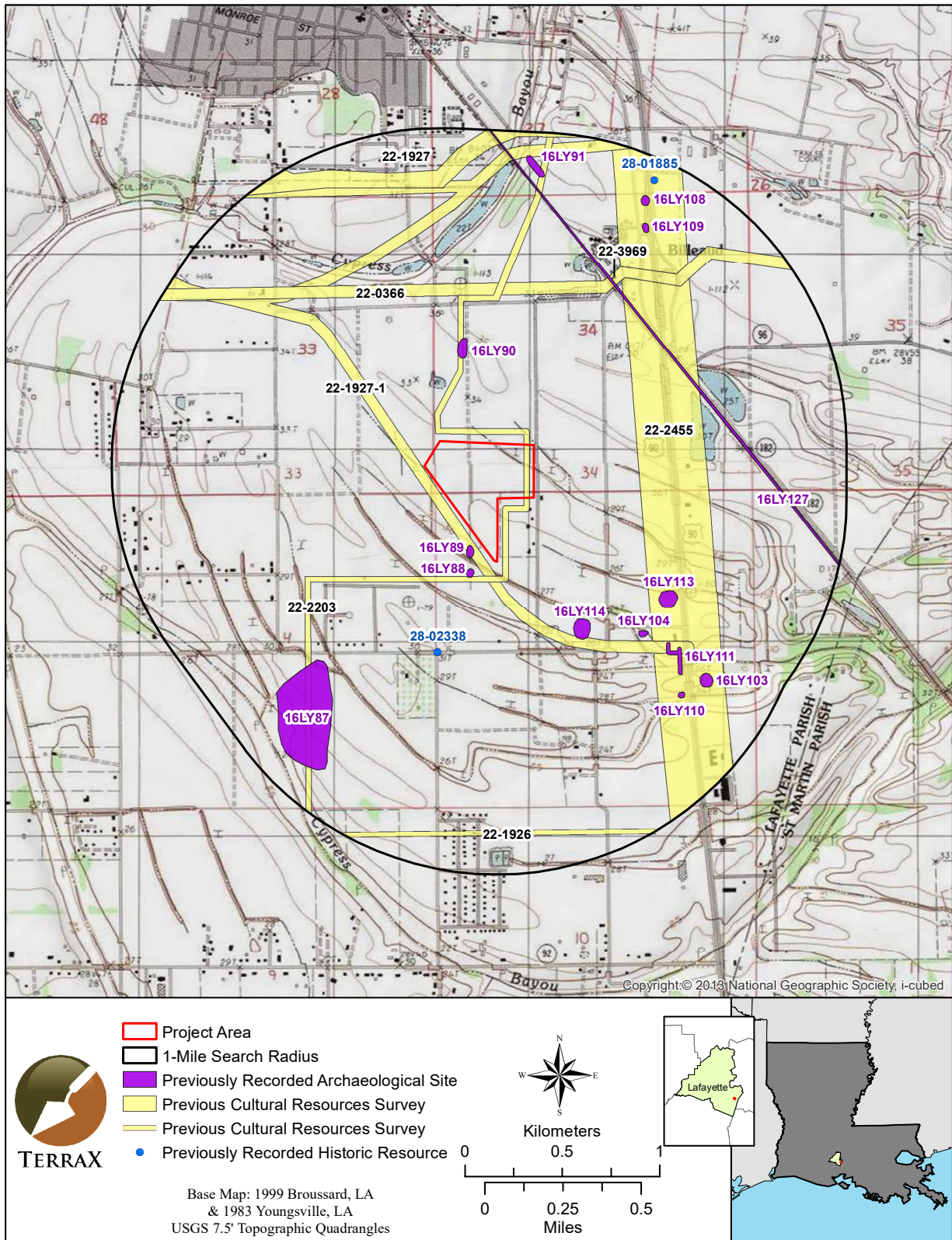


Figure 3.1. Topographic map showing previously recorded archaeological sites, previously conducted cultural resource surveys, and previously recorded historic resources within a one-mile search radius of the project area.

CHAPTER 4 METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Due to the nature of the project, a 0.25-mile visual APE was established per consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Louisiana Cultural Resources Map database and the National Park Service's NRHP database were reviewed to ascertain if any previously identified properties or NRHP listed or eligible properties are located in the 0.25-mile visual APE. This research did not yield any results within the visual APE. The websites Historic Aerials by Netronline (NETR), EarthExplorer, and TopoView were also consulted to determine if any buildings or structures appeared on the historic aerial images and topographic maps within the 0.25-mile visual APE (NETR 2021; EarthExplorer 2021; Topoview 2021). The oldest aerial available dated to 1952, and subsequent aerials were available for 1963, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1998, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015, and 2017. The oldest topographic map dated to 1946, and subsequent maps were available from 1955, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1983, 1984, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2020. This search yielded no extant historic-aged structures within the 0.25-mile visual APE.

An additional one-mile search radius was utilized to ascertain if any previously recorded architectural resources were in the area. This search yielded two resources: Barracks Complex (28-01885) and a wood-frame home (28-02338) (see Chapter 3). Upon further review both structures are inaccurately plotted within the Louisiana Cultural Resources Map. The Barracks Complex is currently plotted within Section 27 of Township 10 South, Range 5 East of the Broussard, LA topographic map (TopoView 2021). Upon reviewing the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) form, this structure should be plotted within Section 49 rather than Section 27. Additionally, the UTM zone provided on the form should be 15 rather than 51 based upon the topographic map location and the mapped location given on the fourth page of the form. The proper location places this structure over four miles from the project area. The wood-frame home is currently plotted in the middle of the intersection of East Fairfield Drive and Marteau Road. Based upon the LHRI form, the house was located approximately 250 meters north of this location. A review of the pictometry provided by the Lafayette Parish Property Appraiser shows the wood-frame home in 2009 and 2011 (Lafayette Parish Assessor 2021). Further review of recent aerials shows this structure is no longer extant as a new structure appears in that location in a 2013 aerial (NETR 2021).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The field survey conducted implemented standard archaeological survey techniques. Full land coverage requirements were achieved through visual inspections of the entire survey area and subsurface testing. While conducting visual inspections, any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material.

Subsurface testing was performed along linear 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. In areas where the corridor widened, extra transects were added at 30 m intervals to achieve maximum coverage. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the survey area. This testing is conducted until two negative

shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the AC Commercial Site survey, 208 shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1).

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to TerraX's laboratory in Mobile, Alabama for processing. Upon initial receipt of materials and field forms, bag lists are entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials are cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials are sorted on the basis of morphologic attributes, raw-material type (i.e., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, and/or function. Previously defined types are often used to facilitate chronological assessments and intrasite comparisons. No historic or prehistoric material was recovered during this investigation.

CURATION

Along with any cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center, Troy, Alabama (Appendix A).

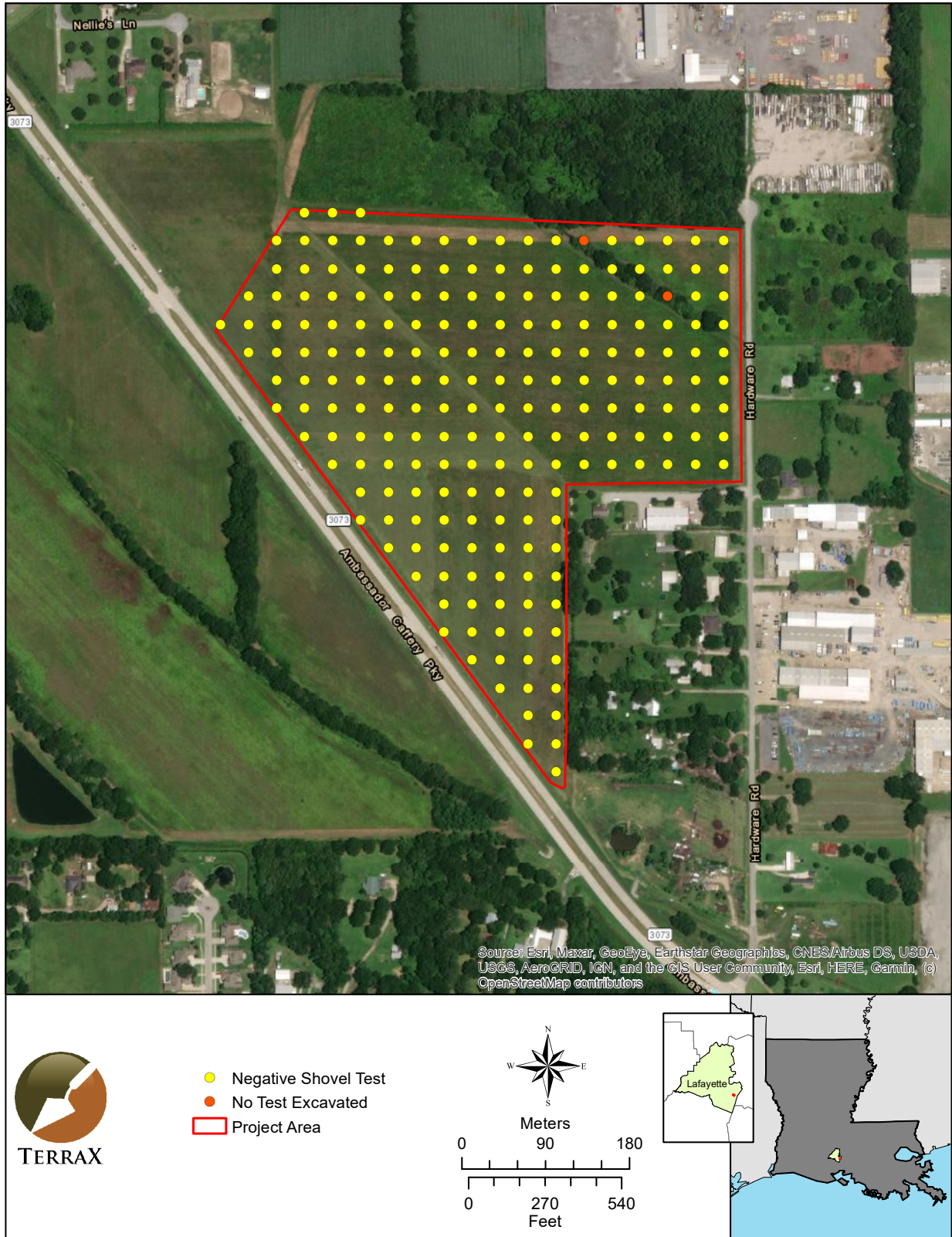


Figure 4.1. Aerial image showing shovel tests within the survey area.

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

OVERVIEW

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 208 shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). Only two shovel tests could not be excavated due to the drainage canal in the northeast corner. The remaining 206 shovel tests were negative for cultural material. A typical shovel test consisted of 40 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam over a dark brown (10YR 5/1) silty clay subsoil to 50 cm (Figure 5.1). Figures 5.2-5.6 depict the present condition of the survey area.

SITES/ISOLATED FINDS

No historic or prehistoric cultural materials were encountered during this investigation.

STANDING STRUCTURES

No historic standing structures were encountered in this investigation.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the survey area boundaries.



Figure 5.1. View of typical shovel test.



Figure 5.2. View of the northeast corner of the survey area, facing south.



Figure 5.3. View of the fallow field in the central portion of the survey area, facing south.



Figure 5.4. View of the western half of the survey area, facing southeast.



Figure 5.5. View of the pipeline along the northern boundary of the survey area, facing west.



Figure 5.6. *View of the drainage canal in the northeast corner of the survey area, facing southeast.*

CHAPTER 6 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey of the 47 acre AC Commercial Site survey area. The current study was performed on February 15-19, 2021. The investigation did not identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the survey area. No historic structures were found within the 0.25 mile Visual APE. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the proposed project.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

Troy, Alabama
36082

334-670-3000



FROM: Stephen Carmody

TO: Paul Jackson
Terra Xplorations
3523 18th Ave NE
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406

DATE: December 18, 2020

SUBJECT: Letter of Acceptance of Archaeological Collections

This memo serves as our [Troy University Archaeological Research Center] acceptance and long-term curation of archaeological collections from TerraXplorations.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of assistance and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Carmody".

Stephen Carmody
Troy University Archaeological Center
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Troy, Alabama 36082
Lab Phone: (334) 808-6771
Office Phone: (334) 808-6850

