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Exhibit GG.
Daly Farms Site
Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Daly Farms Site in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana

Daly Farms Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared by

TerraXplorations, Inc.

Prepared for

One Acadiana

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March 2020

One Acadiana
804 E. St. Mary Blvd
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

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DRAFT REPORT

by

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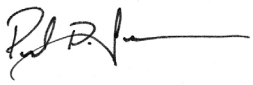
Principal Investigator

Paul D. Jackson



TerraX Report No. 2020.060

March 19, 2020

ABSTRACT

On February 24-28 of 2020, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a cultural resources survey for the Daly Farms Site project in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed by Paul D. Jackson, Principal Investigator, who was assisted by Matthew Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, and Alex Jones. This is in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. Total acreage for this project is 109.9 acres (44.5 hectares). The investigation identified one archaeological site (Site 16SL237). This is a historic late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century farmstead represented by a light artifact scatter, a brick chimney fall, and some structural debris. A house and a barn/outbuilding were once present according to aerial photos, but neither are extant. Site 16SL237 is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A-D. It is not associated with any significant events or persons, has no standing architecture, and no research potential. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. No further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed Daly Farms Site project.

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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 Daly Farms Site in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed on February 24-28, 2020 by Paul D. Jackson, Principal Investigator, who was assisted by Matthew Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, and Alex Jones. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. This is in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The project area (PA) is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The project area lies west-northwest of Sunset at the southwest corner of the intersection of LA182 and LA178 (Figure 1.1). Total acreage for this project is 109.9 acres (44.5 hectares). The project area is found within Sections 174 and 175, Township 7 South, Range 4 East as seen on the 1998 Sunset, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2).

This report of our investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding land use history in the project area. Chapter 3 examines any previous sites or surveys in or near the project 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 our findings and recommendations. Appendix A contains the curation agreement, and the artifact inventory can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the project area.*

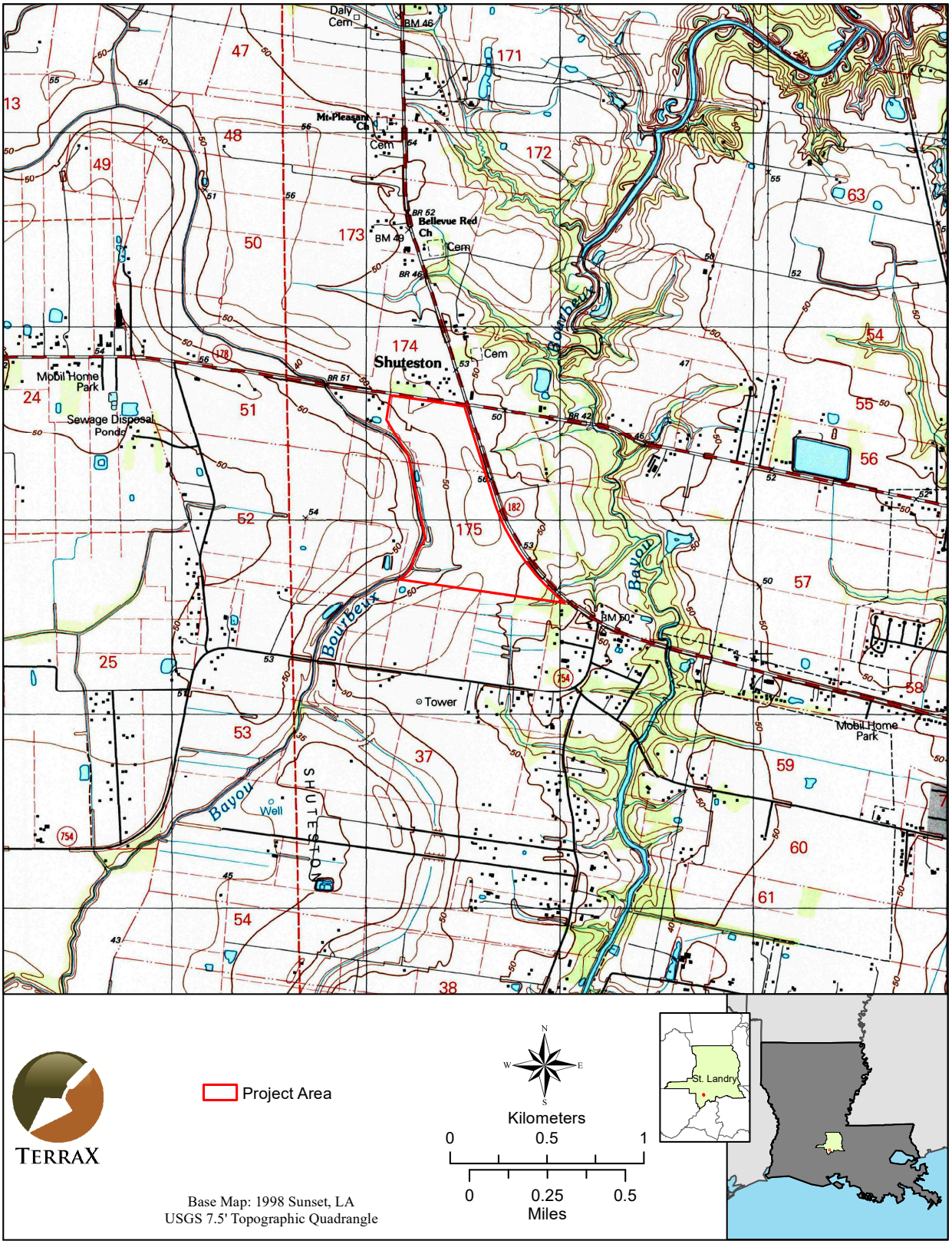

Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 2
LAND USE HISTORY

Located in south-central Louisiana in the southern part of St. Landry Parish, the project area is primarily within fallow fields, although there are some hardwoods along the western edge at Bourbeux Creek and a patch of hardwoods on the northern side. The northern project border is LA178, while LA182 forms the eastern border. The project area is surrounded by a rural landscape of fields and pastures with some wooded areas and residences. Elevations in the project area range from about 40 to 60 ft above mean sea level, gradually sloping down to Bayou Bourbeux along the western border.

The study area falls within the Western Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion, which is composed of relatively flat areas that are historically mainly grasslands. Rice and soybeans are the principal crops grown in this region. Within this ecoregion, further divisions place the project area in the Lafayette Loess Plains. This area originally possessed prairie vegetation of tallgrass grasslands that is overlaid with loess associated with the Mississippi Valley. The terraces here are of the late Pleistocene. Crops of rice, soybeans, cotton, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and wheat have replaced the native herbaceous species. Crawfish aquaculture is also practiced in this area (Daigle et al. 2006).

The project area and its surroundings have not had any archaeological surveys performed in the past. The proximity of Bayou Bourbeux along the western boundary indicates a possible likelihood of finding precontact sites, although the surrounding land is not high in elevation. Historic maps from the 1950s depict a structure within the project area, lending a strong probability for the discovery of a historic twentieth century site.

The oldest topographic map available is the 1957 Carencro 15' series quadrangle (Figure 2.1). It depicts the Shuteston Oil and Gas Field to the south. To the north, across LA178, is a handful of houses belonging to the community of Shuteston. A few structures are also across LA182 to the east, opposite an unimproved road extending into the project area. These may be houses for farm workers or workers in the oil and gas fields. A structure is depicted in the project area along the northern edge.

The 1970 Carencro 15' map shows some changes as there are no more structures depicted to the east across LA182, nor is the one shown within the project area (Figure 2.2). The Shuteston Oil and Gas Field is still labeled and the same number of structures are shown to the north across LA178. A radio tower is present at the northeastern corner of LA 178 and 182. The omission of the structure in the project area is thought to be a mistake as this house is believed to have continued standing until at least the end of the twentieth century.

The 1983 Sunset 7.5' series map shows a few more structures to the north in the Shuteston community (Figure 2.3). It also shows the structure in the northern part of the project area that is believed to have been mistakenly omitted from the 1970 map. While it is possible that this is a rebuilt house, it is thought to be the original house from at least the 1950s based on the archaeological findings in the field. There is no longer an oil and gas field label on this map. The surroundings remain primarily rural throughout the map history, with the current 1998 Sunset map showing little changes (see Figure 1.2).

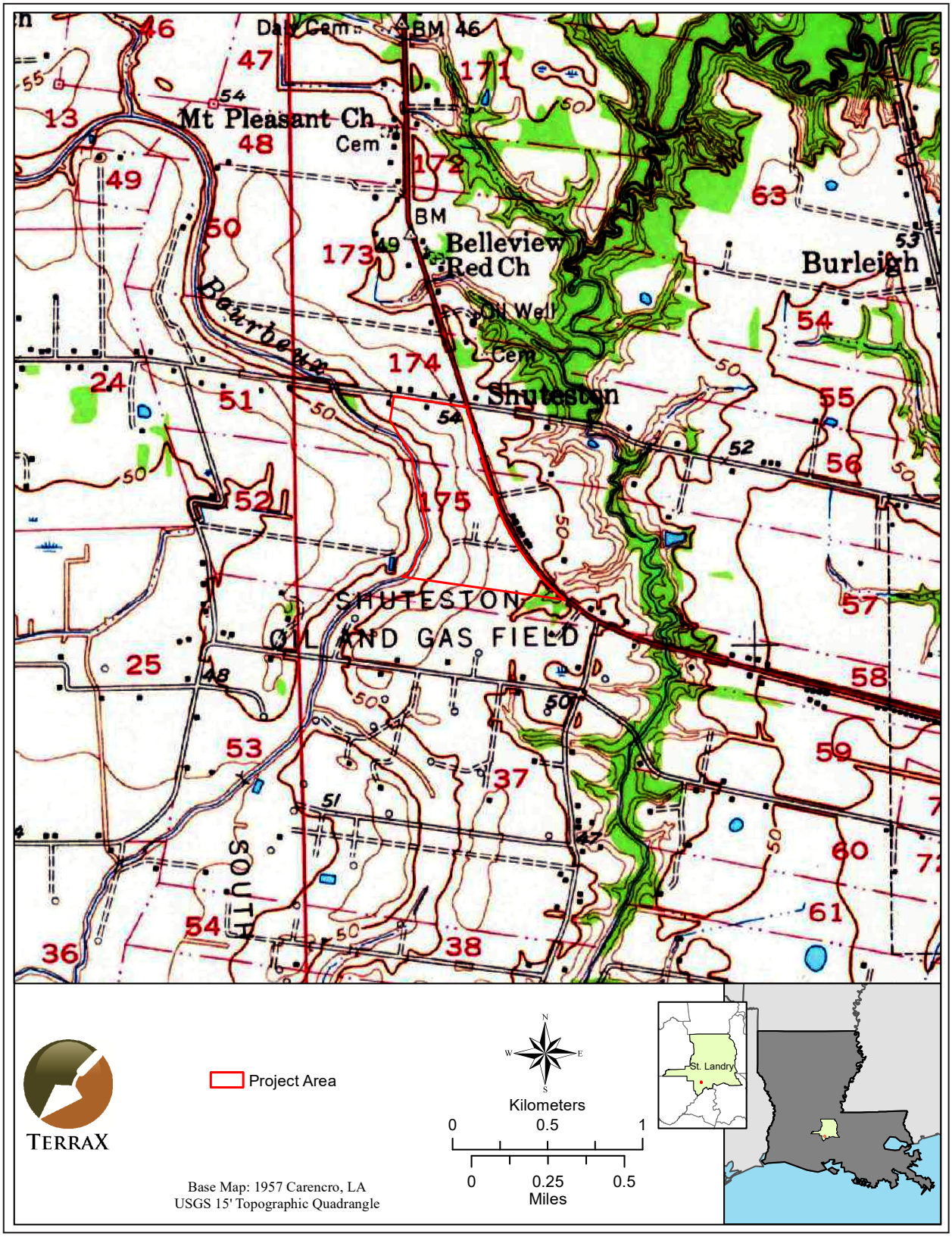

Figure 2.1. *Historic 1957 topographic map showing the project area.*

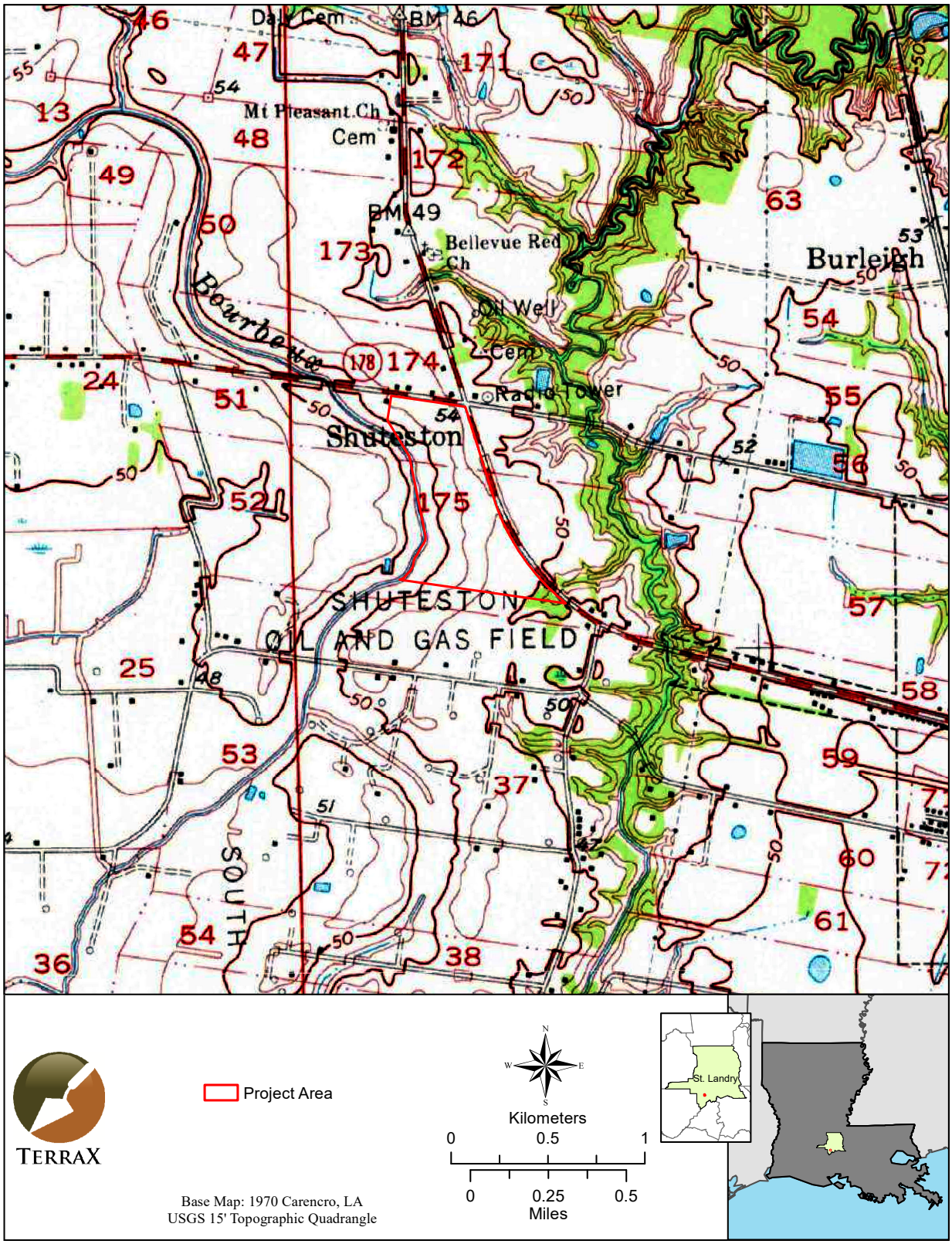

Figure 2.2. *Historic 1970 topographic map showing the project area.*

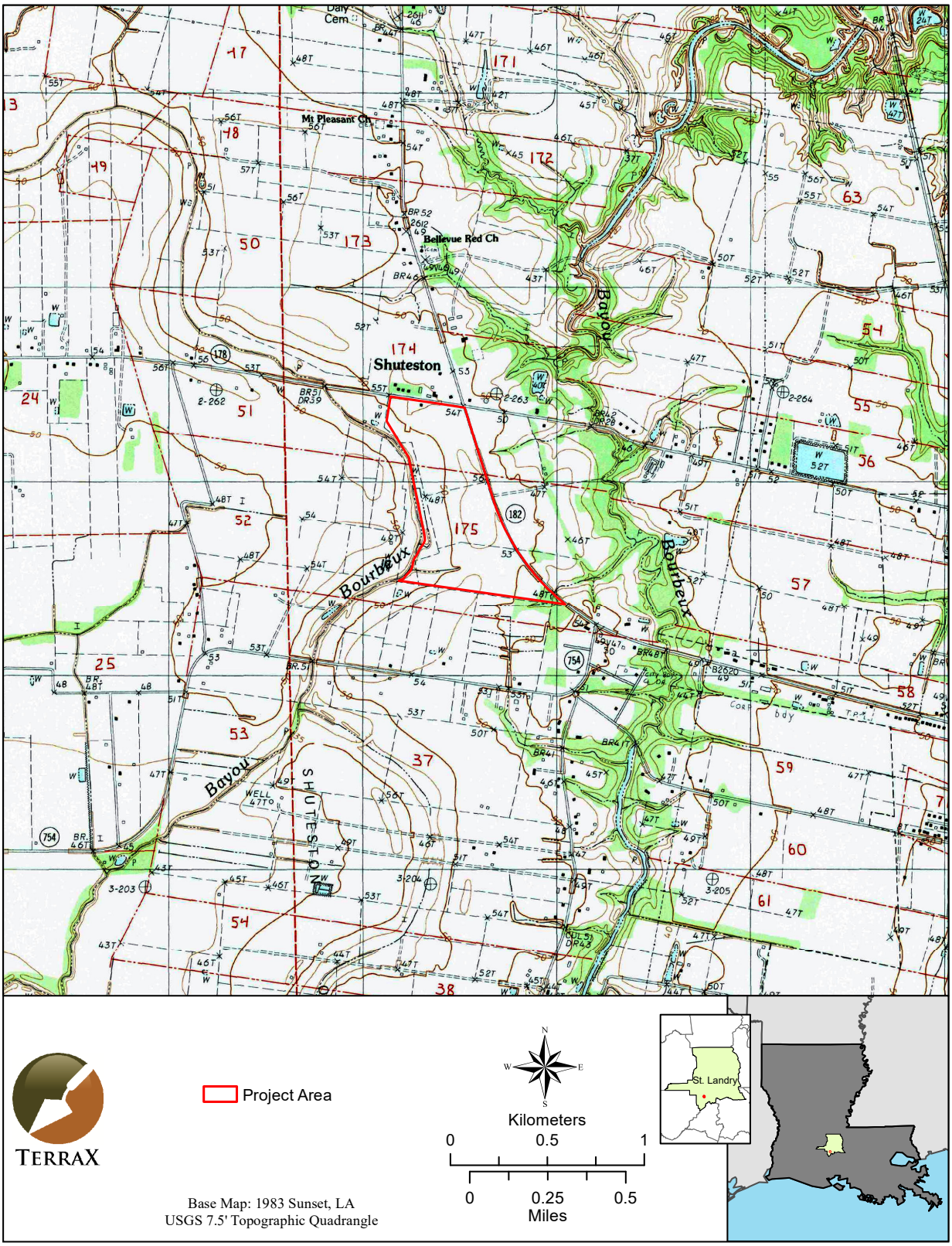

Figure 2.3. *1983 topographic map showing the project area.*

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 Daly Farms Site project located in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2020). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites, historic structures, and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2020) was conducted.

A search of the Phase I Surveys database maintained by LDOA (2020) identified no previous surveys conducted within one mile (Figure 3.1). There are no NRHP-listed resources nor previously recorded sites or historic resources within one mile. Historic map research revealed a structure within the project area (see Figures 2.1 and 2.3).

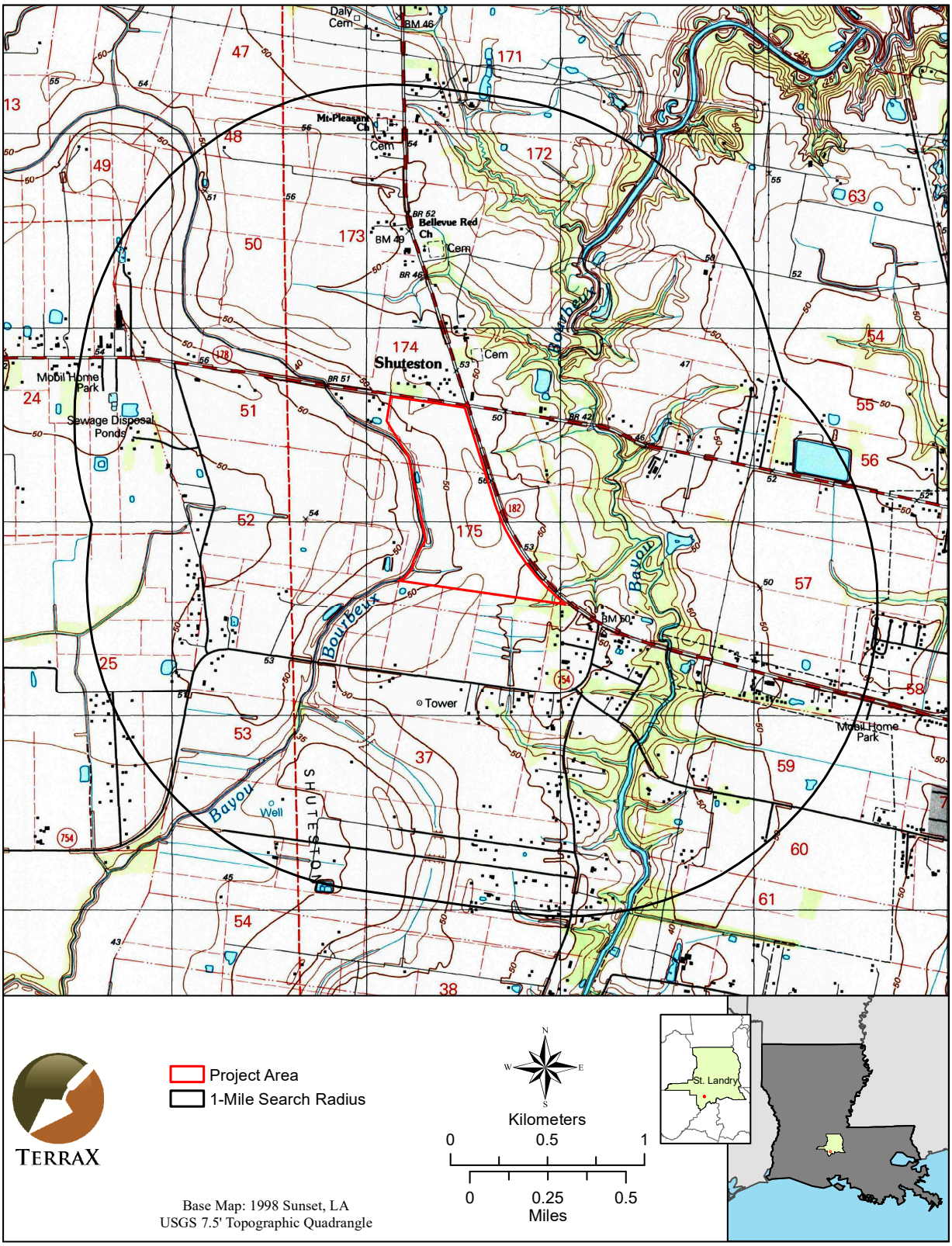

Figure 3.1. *Map showing the absence of sites and previous surveys within a one-mile radius of the project area.*

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the field work was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. As mentioned in previous chapters, a structure appears on the 1957 topographic quadrangle. Field reconnaissance demonstrated that there are no historic standing structures within the project area currently.

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 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. 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. Any cultural material identified during transecting was further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations were conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests were placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing was conducted until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each direction or until delineations extended beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit was used to record the site center and a sketch map was drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs were taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area.

For the Daly Farms Site project, 493 shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1). Of these, 483 were negative and eight were unable to be excavated due to the bayou or standing water. Two of the transect shovel tests contained cultural material. This will be discussed in Chapter 5, Results.

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 were entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials were cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials were sorted on the basis of material (i.e., ceramic, glass, etc.), manufacturing method, and/or decoration.

Common reference sources used for historic artifacts include Deiss (1981), Greer (1981), Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (2012), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Samford (1997), and Lindsey (2018),

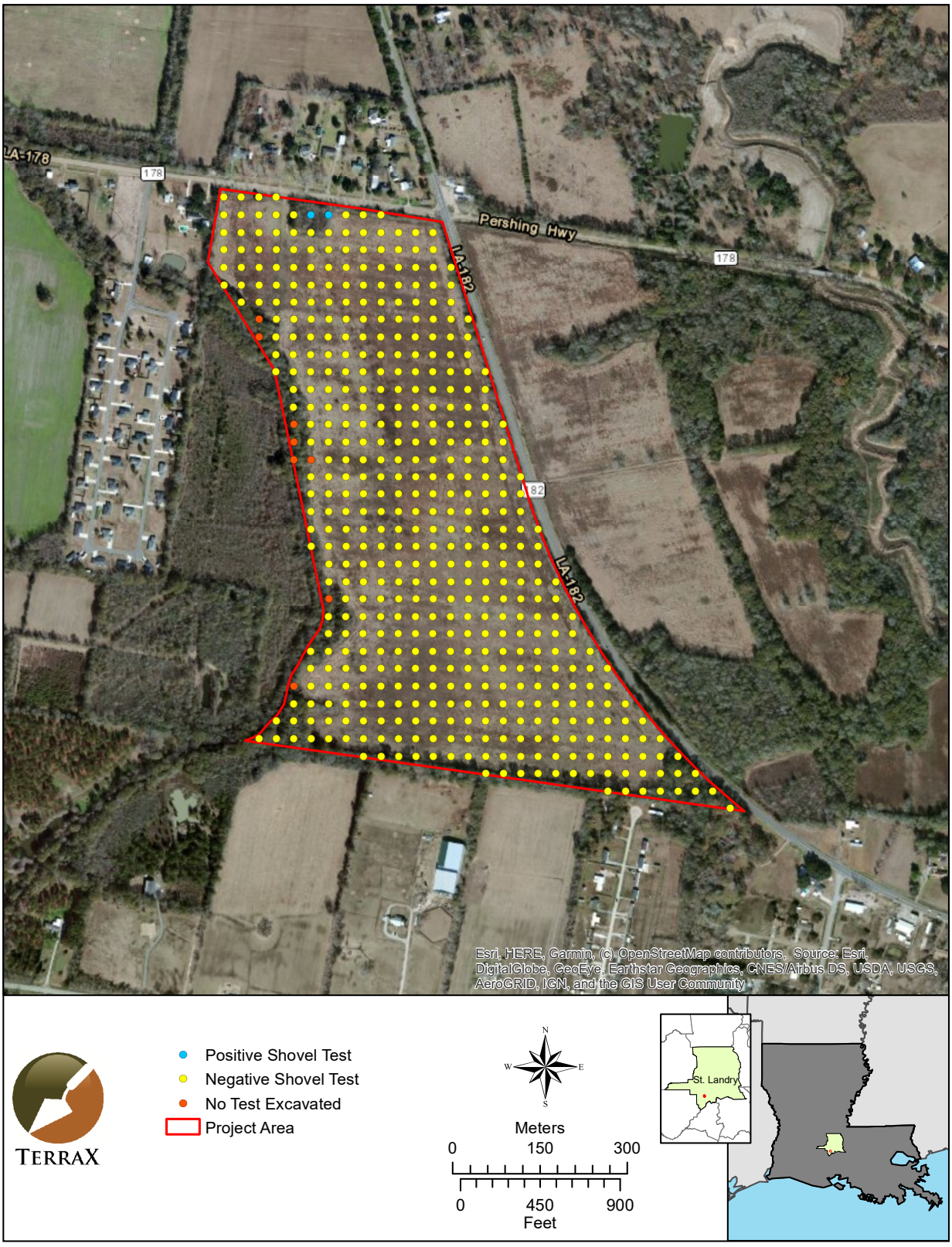

Figure 4.1. *Map showing shovel tests within the project area.*

CURATION

Along with the 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).

CHAPTER 5
RESULTS

OVERVIEW

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 493 shovel tests in this 109.9-acre (44.5-hectare) tract (see Figure 4.1). All were tested at 30-m intervals. Two of these shovel tests were positive for cultural material, 483 were negative, and eight were unable to be excavated due to the bayou or standing water. A typical shovel test consisted of 15 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam over gray (10YR 5/1) oxidized or strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay (Figure 5.1). The soils were very clayey and standing water was present throughout much of the project area. Figures 5.2-5.6 depict the present conditions.

The investigation of the subject property led to the discovery of one historic archaeological site, which is described below (Figure 5.7). See Appendix B for a complete list of artifacts recovered.

Figure 5.1. *View of typical shovel test.*

Figure 5.2. *Wooded area in southeastern corner of project area, facing east.*

Figure 5.3. *Bayou Bourbeux at western boundary of project area, facing south.*

Figure 5.4. *View from center of project area, facing east.*

Figure 5.5. *View in northern portion of project area, facing north-northwest.*

Figure 5.6. *View of gravel driveway in northern portion of project area, facing north-northeast.*

Site 16SL237. This site, measuring 75 m east-west by 40 m north-south, was discovered both from surface features and positive transect shovel tests (Figure 5.8). Two transect tests 30-m apart were positive for artifacts and delineations were placed at 10-m intervals, yielding four more positive tests. Six positive shovel tests yielded 25 twentieth century domestic and farm-related artifacts at depths from 0 to 30 cmbs in Stratum I. A typical shovel test consisted of 25 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay. Most of the site is wooded (Figure 5.9) with no surface exposure but a general surface collection in the surrounding fallow field yielded 12 artifacts and was the source of most of the glass and ceramics. Total recoveries include undecorated whiteware (n=4), pink glazed whiteware (n=1) (Figure 5.10a), blue shell edged whiteware (n=1) (Figure 5.10b), aqua glazed stoneware (n=1) (Figure 5.11a), blue glazed exterior/Bristol glazed interior stoneware (n=1) (Figure 5.11b), blue on white spatterware stoneware (n=1) (Figure 5.11c), brick fragments (n=8), mortar, wire nails/fragments (n=2), a machine-cut nail, spikes/fragments (n=2), a plow blade, a metal can fragment, container glass (2 aqua, 5 colorless, 3 milk, 1 green), and a plastic button. Some of the colorless glass has diagnostic attributes of being machine made. A complete colorless bottle likely held pickles, has an extract finish, and is machine-made (Figure 5.12). Another complete colorless bottle with its ferrous metal cap intact was filled with a sludge and was not photographed. This specimen was embossed with "Spohn's Compound, Spohn Medical Company, Goshen, Indiana, USA." This was marketed as a stimulating expectorant for horses, mules, dogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry. A 1918 Journal of the American Medical Association reported it was good for sailors who had worms. The ingredients were listed as sulphur, oil of tar, creosote, and turpentine.

A brick chimney fall within the wooded portion of the site is overgrown with vegetation (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). There is also a loose pile of wood boards with wire nails about 30 m southwest of the chimney fall (Figure 5.15). Some corrugated roofing metal and concrete foundation blocks are strewn about but there is

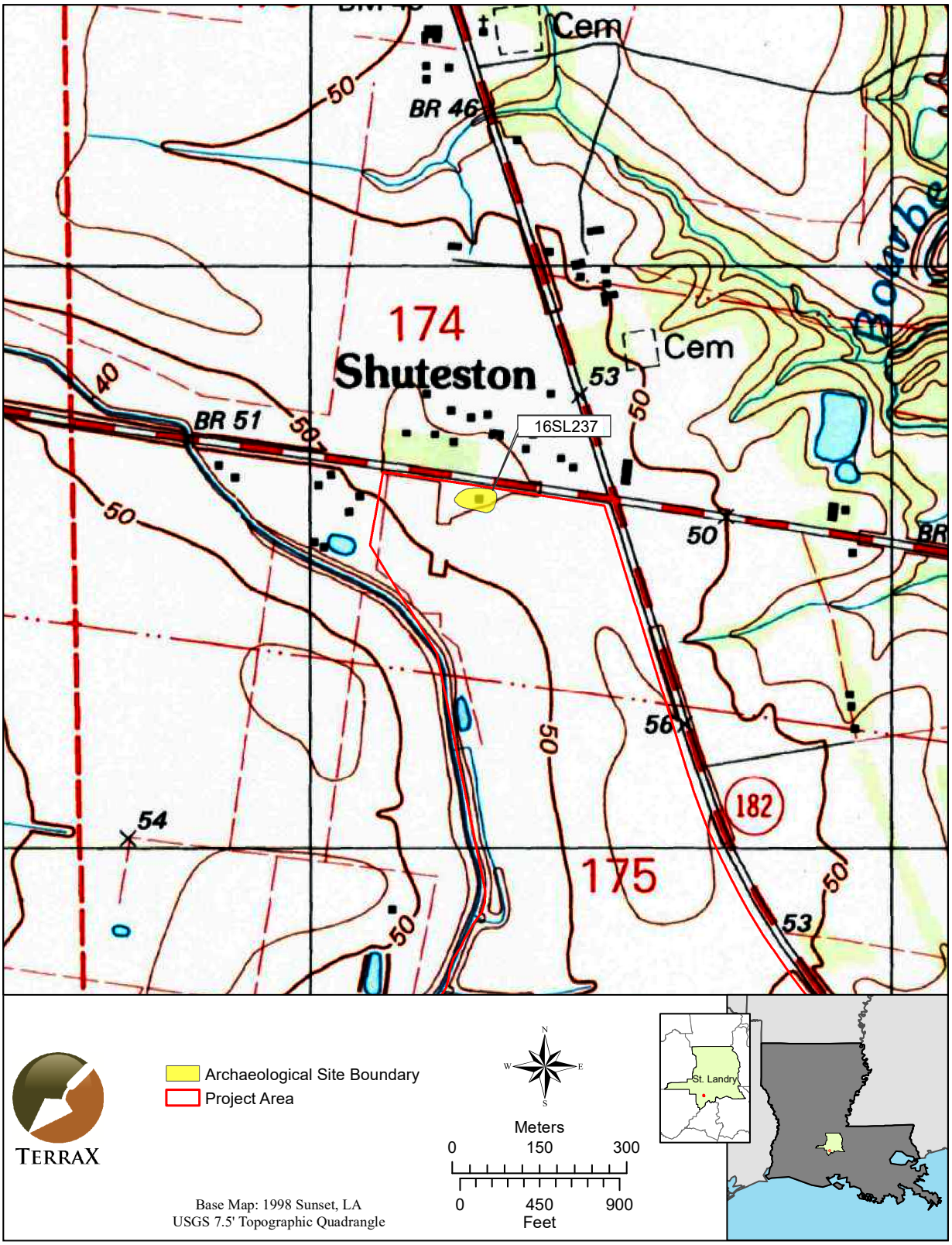

Figure 5.7. *Map showing location of Site 16SL237 found within the project area.*

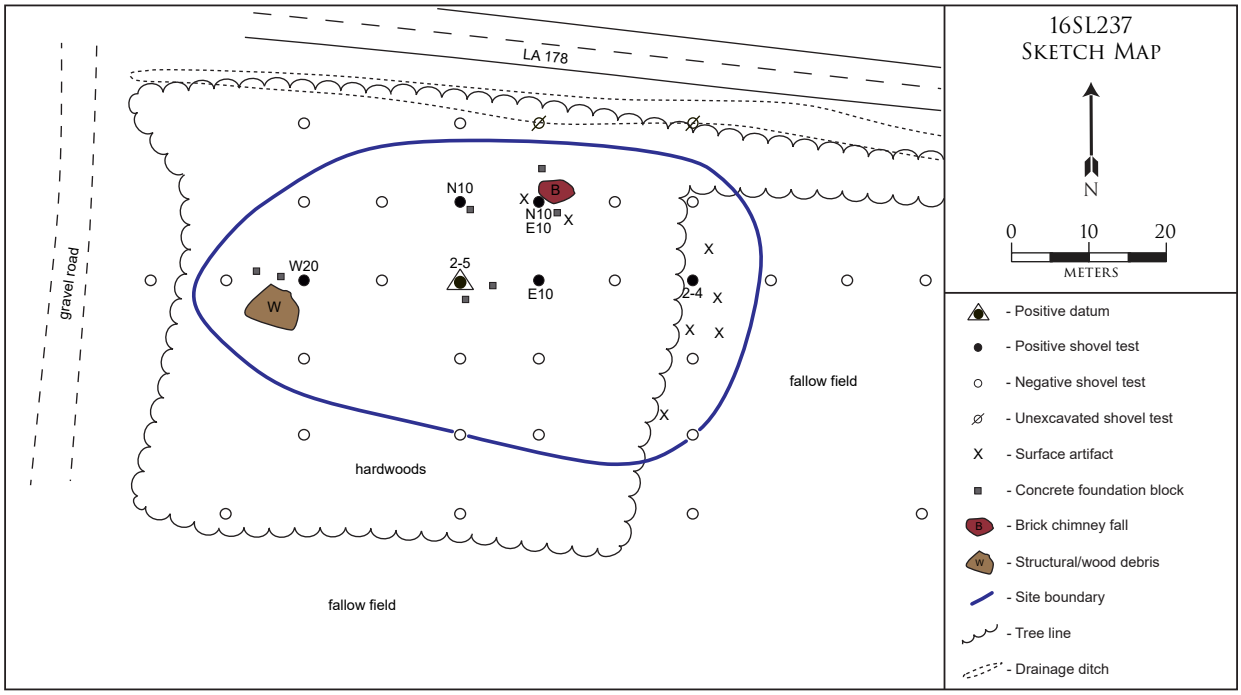

Figure 5.8. *Site 16SL237 sketch map.*

Figure 5.9. *View of wooded portion of Site 16SL237 from datum, facing east.*

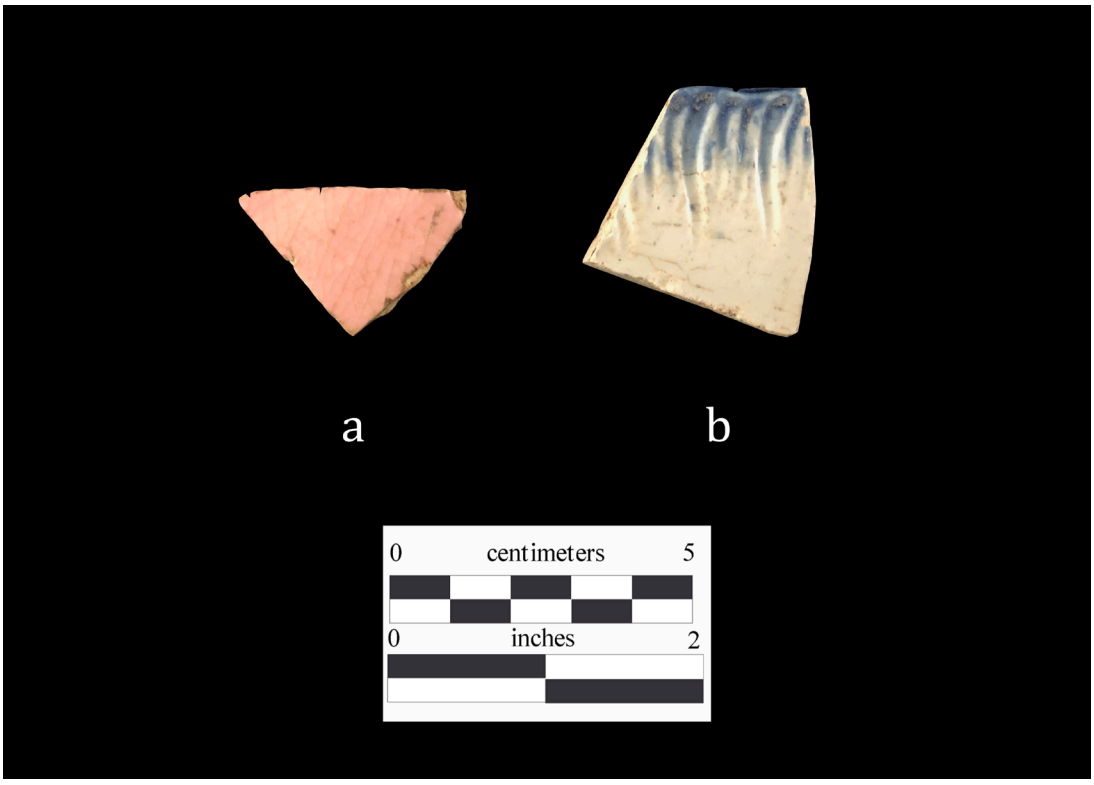

Figure 5.10. *Ceramics from Site 16SL237: a) pink glazed whiteware; b) blue shell edged whiteware.*

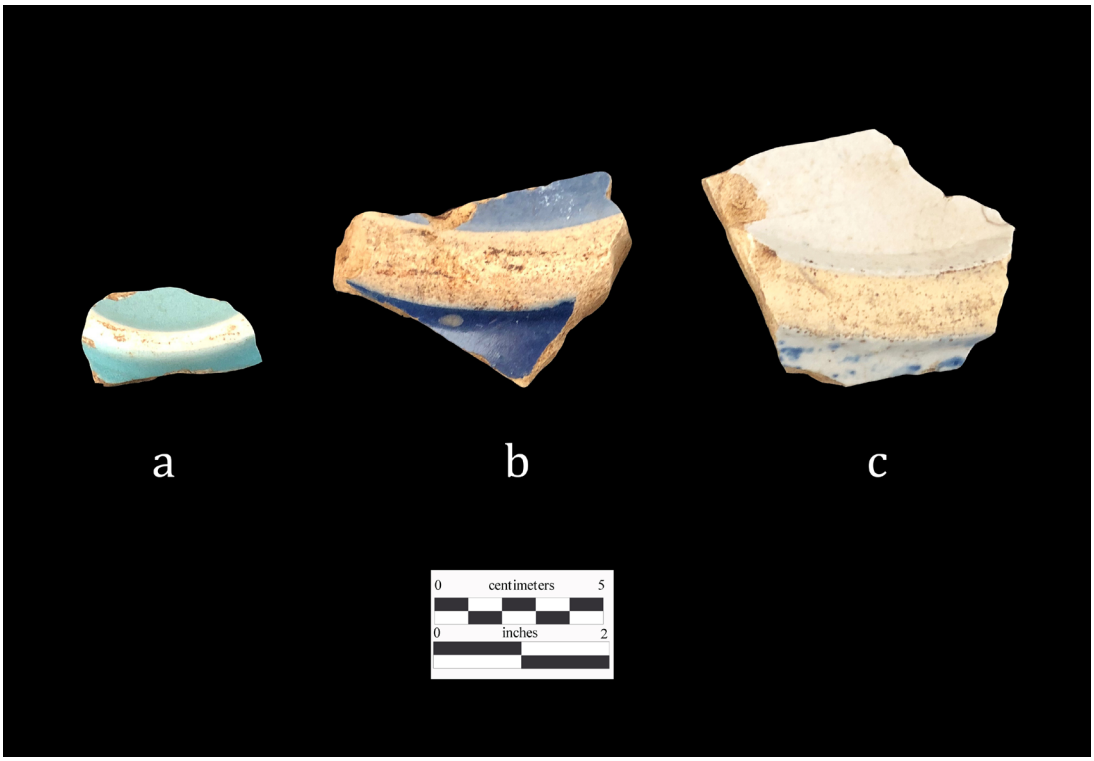

Figure 5.11. *Stoneware bases from Site 16SL237: a) aqua glazed; b) blue glazed exterior/Bristol glazed interior; c) blue on white spatterware.*

Figure 5.12. *Colorless bottle from Site 16SL237.*

Figure 5.13. *Overgrown chimney fall at Site 16SL237, facing north-northwest.*

Figure 5.14. *Detail of overgrown chimney fall at Site 16SL237, facing southwest.*

Figure 5.15. *Wood and concrete foundation blocks at Site 16SL237, facing southwest.*

no pattern to the blocks. It is possible that this site could date from the nineteenth century through at least the mid-twentieth century. The oldest available topo map from 1957 (Carencro 15' series) shows a structure at this location (see Figure 2.1), which continues through 2001 (Sunset 7.5' series). Aerials from 1969-1981 show two structures, a residence and barn presumably. The next available aerial is from 2004 and trees now cover the area. The residence shown on aerials seems to coincide with the location of the brick chimney fall at the site and the presumed barn or outbuilding seems to coincide with the wood pile at the site. It is unknown when the structures were razed. Farming seems to have continued in the surrounding fields. This site does not appear to have any research potential and is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

STANDING STRUCTURES

No historic standing structures are located within the project area boundaries.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

Site 16SL237, discovered in the project area, is not eligible for the NRHP.

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Daly Farms Site project located in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana in compliance with state regulations. The Phase I survey was performed on February 24-28, 2020. The investigation identified one historic site, 16SL237. Site 16SL237 represents a late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century farmstead with a non-extant house and barn/outbuilding. A brick chimney fall, concrete foundation piers,and wooden boards are all that are left of the two structures, which show up on aerial photos of the mid-twentieth century. A light amount of surface and subsurface domestic and agricultural-related artifacts are present. As it appears to have no research potential, Site 16SL237 is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

No historic standing structures are present within the project area. The proposed Daly Farms Site project is expected to have no effect on any historic or prehistoric resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: December 9,2019

Paul Jackson
TerraXplorations
3523 18th Ave NE
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406

Dear Paul,

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to Terra Explorations on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to multiple federal agencies such as the Army National Guard and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be complied for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

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

Sincerely,

Jason Mann
Director
Archeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory from 2020.060

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
16SL237					
	TR 2 ST 4/I/0-10 cmbs				***Bag: 1***
		blue shell edged whiteware rim	1	3.1	2020.06002
		brick fragment	1	3.7	2020.06003
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.6	2020.06001
		Location Totals	*3*	*8.4*	
	TR 2 ST 5/I/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 2***
		brick fragment	2	3.9	2020.06005
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.8	2020.06004
		Location Totals	*3*	*4.7*	
	N 10/I/10-25 cmbs				***Bag: 3***
		brick fragment	1	29.0	2020.06007
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.6	2020.06006
		Location Totals	*2*	*31.6*	
	E 10/I/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 4***
		brick fragment	3	21.8	2020.06011
		ferrous metal spike fragment	1	10.8	2020.06010
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	4.1	2020.06009
		tan plastic button with 2 holes	1	0.5	2020.06008
		Location Totals	*6*	*37.2*	
	W 20/II/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 5***
		ferrous metal plow blade	1		2020.06016
		ferrous metal spike	1	71.2	2020.06015
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	13.6	2020.06014
		glass (colorless "Spohn's Compound" medicine bottle with ferrous metal cap and Owens-Illinois Glass Co. manufacturer's mark ("Spohn's Compound Spohn Medical Company Goshen, Indiana U.S.A.; machine-made; 1929-ca.1960))	1	140.8	2020.06013
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.4	2020.06012
		Location Totals	*5*	*227.0*	
	E 10 N 10/I/5-30 cmbs				***Bag: 6***
		brick fragment (sample)	1	7.4	2020.06020
		ferrous metal can fragment	1	4.7	2020.06019
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	3.3	2020.06018
		glass (colorless container)	2	8.8	2020.06017
		mortar	1	4.4	2020.06021
		Location Totals	*6*	*28.6*	
	General Surface Collection/Surface				***Bag: 7***
		whiteware base	1	10.3	2020.06028
		aqua glazed stoneware base	1	6.4	2020.06030
		blue and white stoneware spatterware	1	29.7	2020.06032
		blue glazed exterior/Bristol glazed interior stoneware	1	20.9	2020.06031
		base glass (milk)	2	8.6	2020.06025
		glass (milk with embossed concentric circles)	1	3.9	2020.06026
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.7	2020.06024
		glass (colorless bottleneck fragment (machine-made))	1	7.6	2020.06022

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (colorless pickle bottle with extract finish and embossed "5" on base (machine-made))	1	222.5	2020.06027
		glass (green container)	1	18.9	2020.06023
		pink glazed whiteware	1	1.6	2020.06029
	Location Totals		*12*	*332.1*	
Site Totals			*37*	*669.6*	
Project Totals			*37*	*669.6*	