

Exhibit GG. Foster Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



All Phases Archaeology



OCTOBER 23, 2024

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED FOSTER SITE, ACADIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

NEGATIVE FINDINGS

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Foster Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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ABSTRACT

On October 2-9, 2024, All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Foster Site project located in Acadia Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The project area encompasses 131.7 acres. No cultural resources or historic standing structures were encountered within the project area and there were no 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 resources studies are recommended. No historic properties are present within the APE.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Lucinda Freeman, Isabella Masson, Mallory Holcomb, and Luke Justice. Natalie Ledesma and Stacey Baggett digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman produced the report. This work was requested by One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana and accomplished in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Foster Site project in Acadia Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process

The Phase I survey was performed on October 7-9, 2024. The survey was requested in 2023, but the project area was inundated and in rice and aquaculture cultivation at the time. The project area was drained, dried and plowed in preparation for our survey between late September 2024 and November 2024. The Principal Investigator for the survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Lucinda Freeman, Isabella Masson, Mallory Holcomb, and Luke Justice. 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. The project area is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 131.7-acre project area lies south of Interstate (I) 10, east and south of U.S. Highway (US) 90/Crowley Rayne Highway on the northeast side of Crowley, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Section 34 in Township 9 South, Range 1 East as seen on the 1998 Crowley East, 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 is the curation agreement.

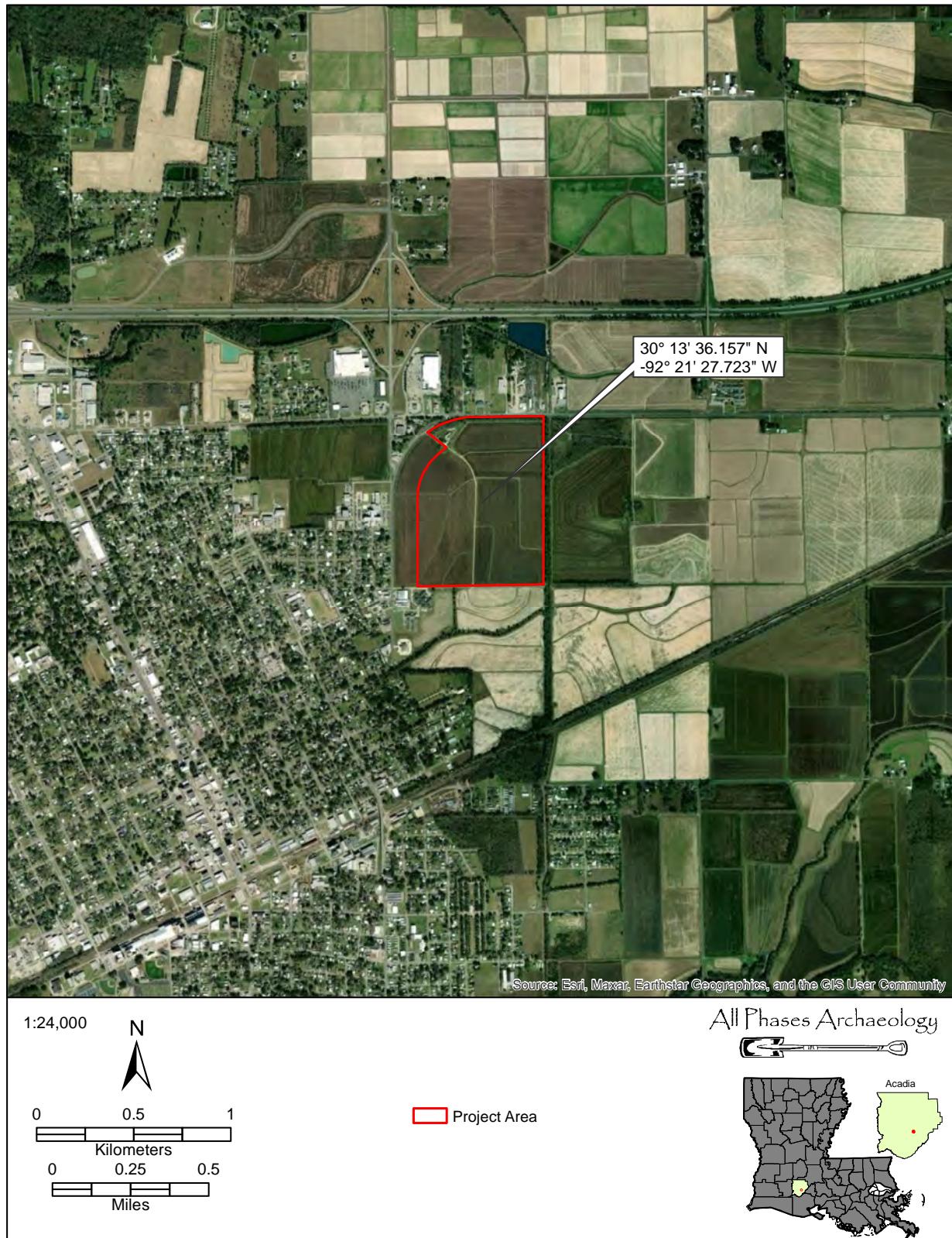


Figure 1.1. Aerial image showing the project area.

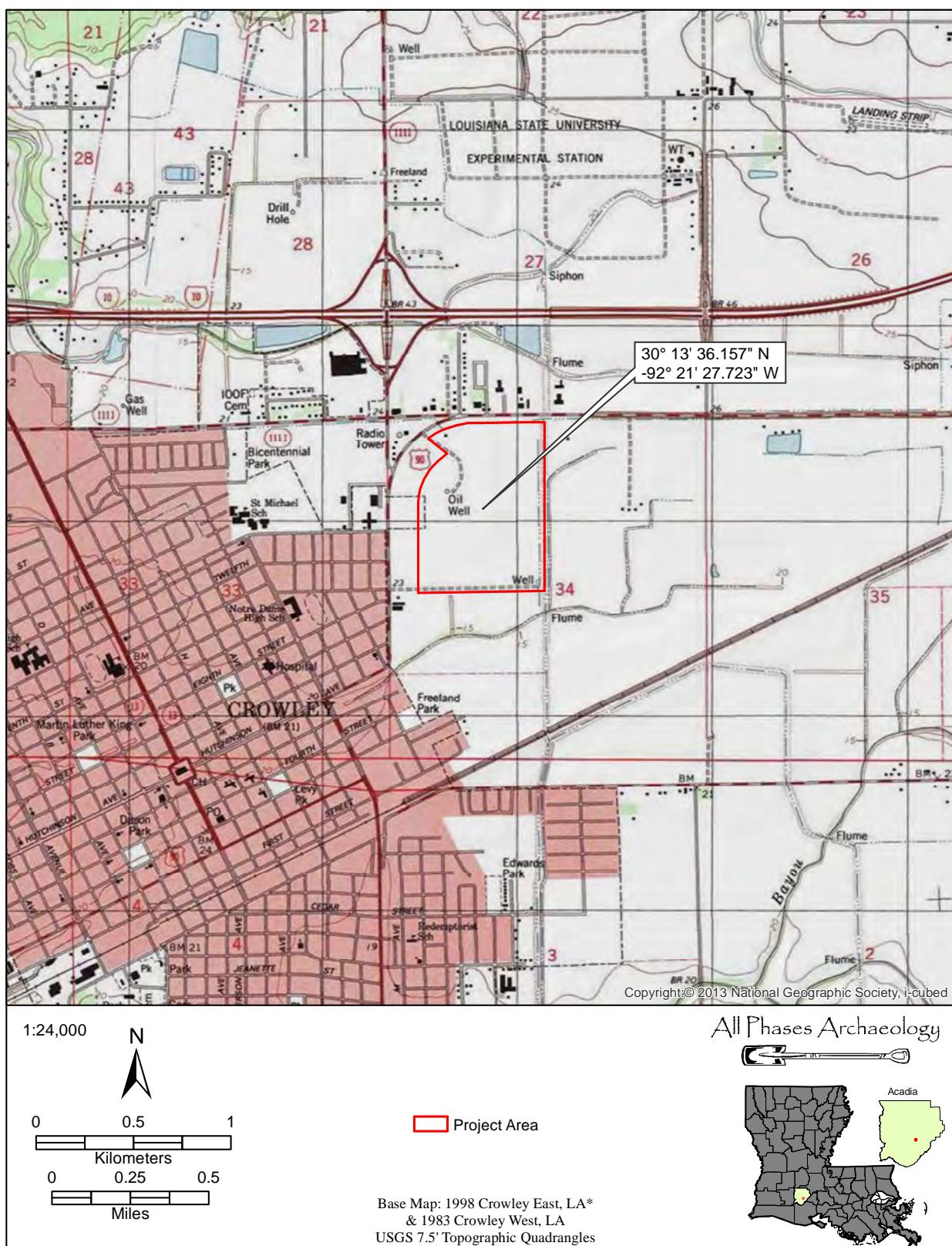


Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the project area.

CHAPTER 2 LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in southwest Louisiana within the Northern Humid Gulf Coast Prairie of the Western Gulf Coastal Plain. The region is typically gently sloping coastal plain. The vegetation was historically grasslands with gallery forests along the waterways. Grasslands include big and little bluestem, yellow Indiangrass, switchgrass and brownseed paspalum mixed with hundreds of other herbaceous species. Most of the prairie has been converted to cropland, pasture, aquaculture, or for urban land uses. Soils in this region are mostly poorly or somewhat poorly drained and are derived from Quaternary-age deltaic sands, silts, clays and gravel (Daigle et al. 2006). Elevation in the survey area is approximately 20-22 ft above mean sea level.

A search of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records produced two patents for the lands contained within the project area. Eugene J. Rhodes was issued a land patent for the southeast portion of the project area in 1881. This was purchased under the Cash Sale Act of April 1820 (3 Stat. 566). Joseph L. Hoffpauir was issued a land patent for the west half and the northeast quarter of project area in 1892 under the authority of the Homestead Act of 1862 (12 Stat. 392). Under the Homestead Act, claimants were required to live on and improve the land through cultivation.

The earliest map available is the 1903 Acadia Parish soil survey map (Figure 2.1). This revealed no structures within the project area, although the city of Crowley, to the east and south, is already the largest settlement in the parish. The town and project area have been drained by a series of canals called the Crowley Canal. The canal system has changed the nature of the area, disguising the location of any natural drainages. A small portion of the canal system crosses through the northern portion of the project area, and another is adjacent but outside of the eastern boundary. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses through Crowley and passes the project area to south. The footprints of the roads to the north and west are already in place.

The 1946 and 1954 Rayne, Louisiana 1:31680 topographic maps show a few changes near the project area (Figures 2.2-2.3). Most notably the roads to the west and north are now labeled as US 90 and a connector road now curves between the two segments forming the boundary of the northwest portion of the project area. This is the existing configuration of US 90. A couple of structures can be seen on the north side of US 90 and a few more are just outside of the southwest corner of the project area. An unimproved road has been constructed adjacent to the southern boundary.

The 1955 Crowley, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle shows no structures within the project area, however, several structures, including a drive-in theatre, are now located adjacent to north and northwest (Figure 2.4). The structures near the southwest corner are still depicted as well as a new structure near the southeast corner.

The 1955 (photorevised [PR] 1971) Crowley, Louisiana 15' topographic map depicts the first development within the project area (Figure 2.5). Two wells are now located within the proposed project area. One is in the northwest, and one to the south in the central portion. Three more can be seen within the vicinity. The city of Crowley is growing in all directions including closer to the project area.

The 1983 Crowley East 7.5' topographic map depicts a building at the location of the well in the northwest corner (Figure 2.6). The well in the central portion of the project area is now labeled as an oil well, and a water well has been drilled in the southeast corner, probably as part of the irrigation system for the surrounding fields.

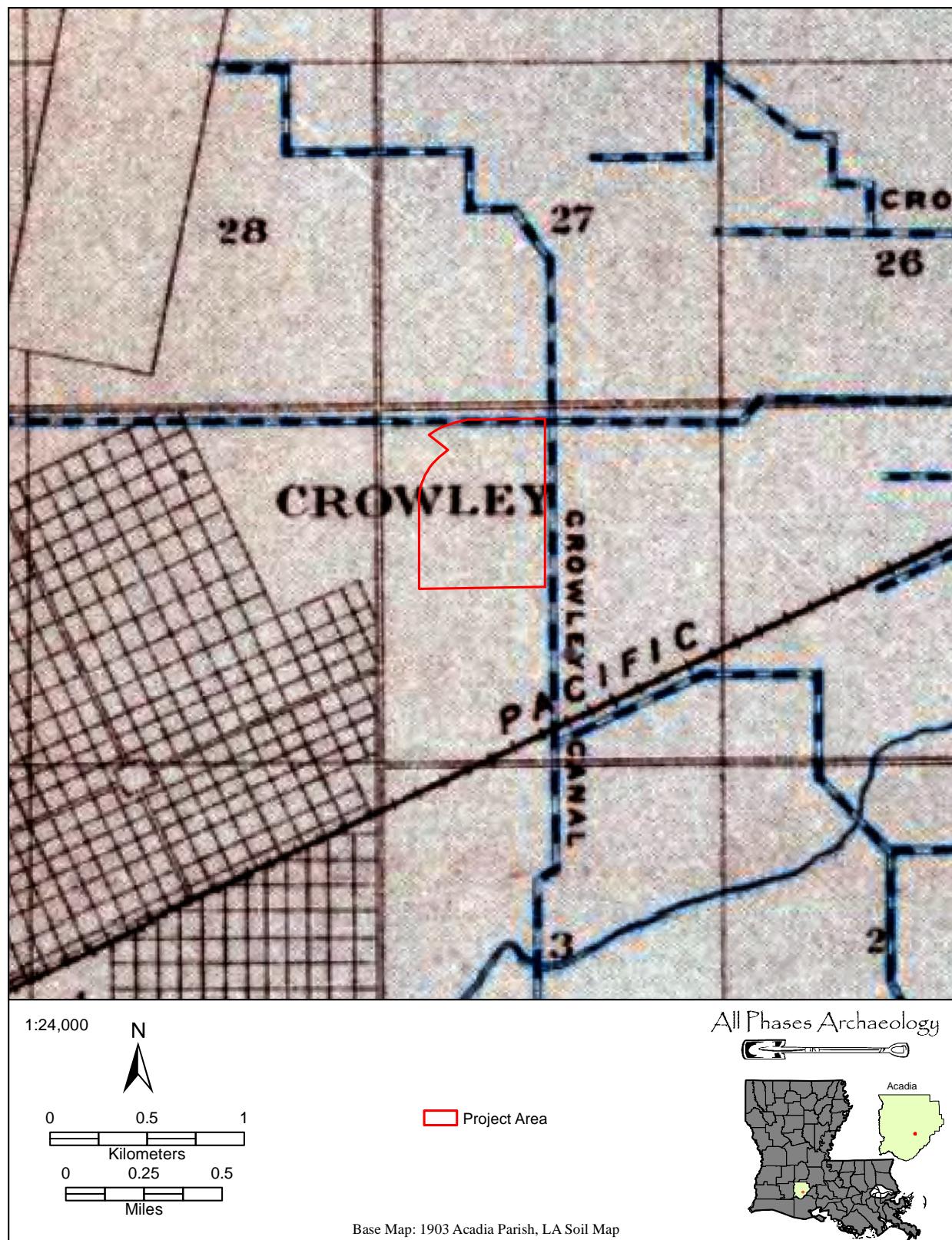


Figure 2.1. Historic 1903 map showing the project area.

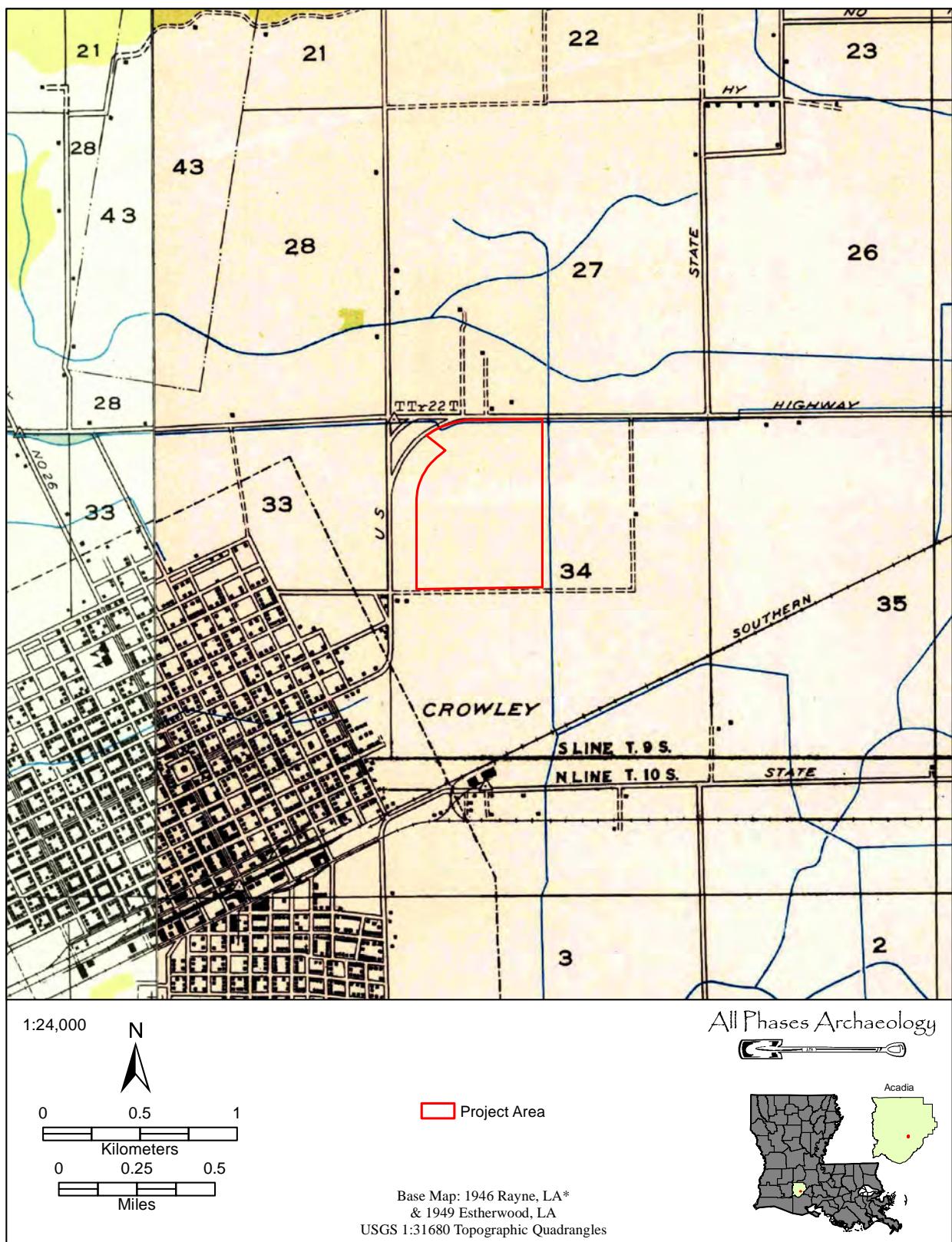


Figure 2.2. Historic 1946 map showing the project area.

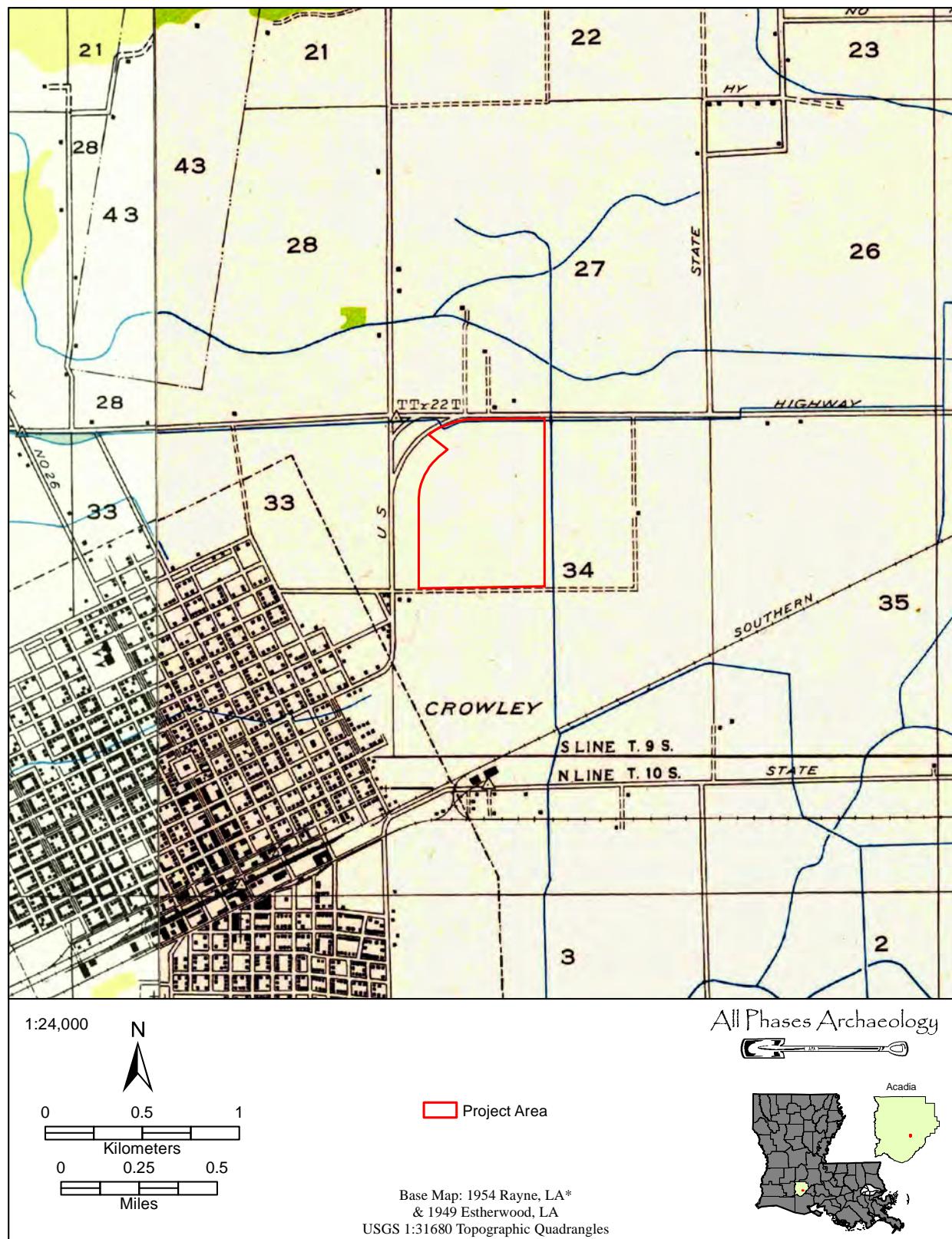


Figure 2.3. Historic 1954 map showing the project area.

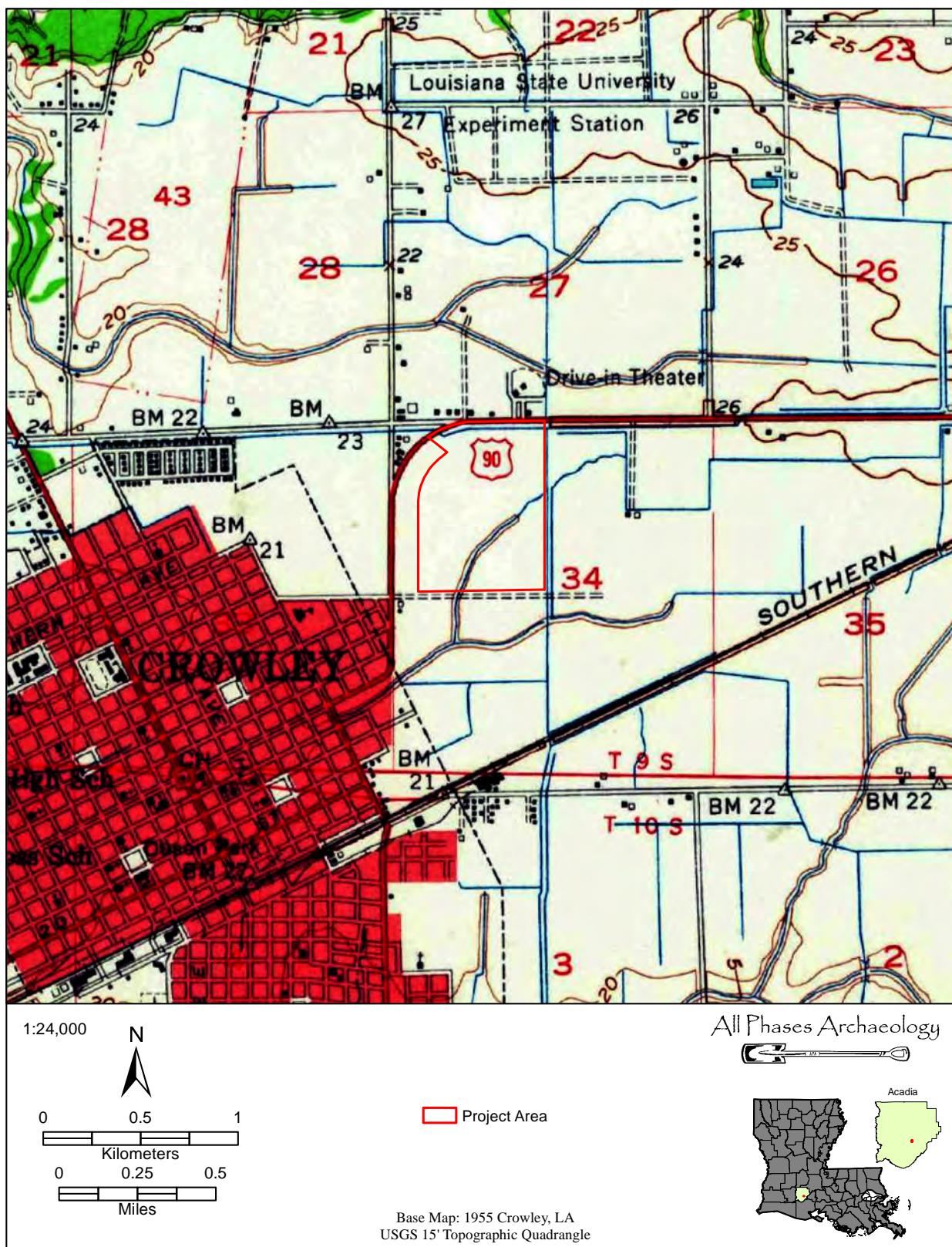


Figure 2.4. Historic 1955 map showing the project area.

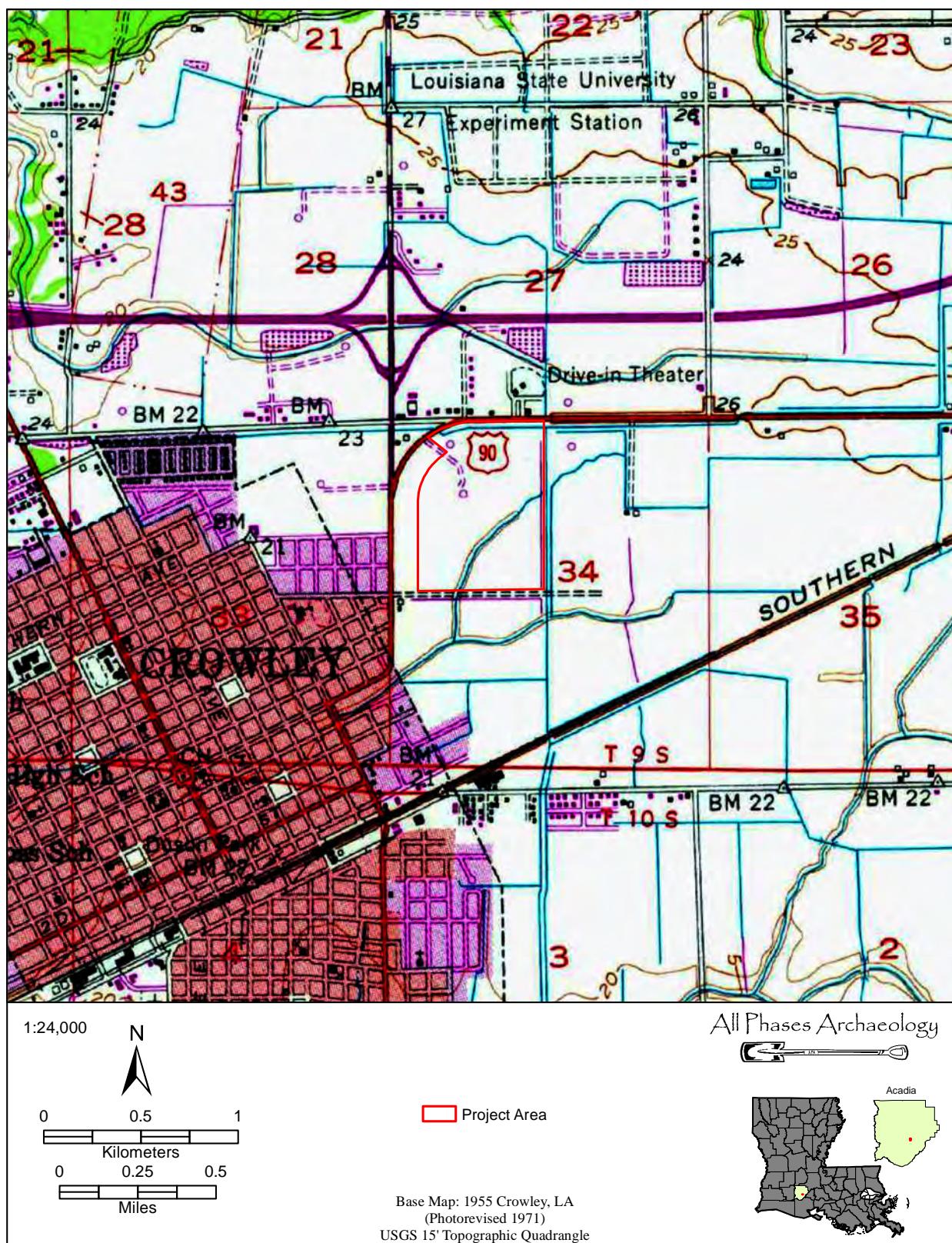


Figure 2.5. Historic 1955 (PR 1971) map showing the project area.

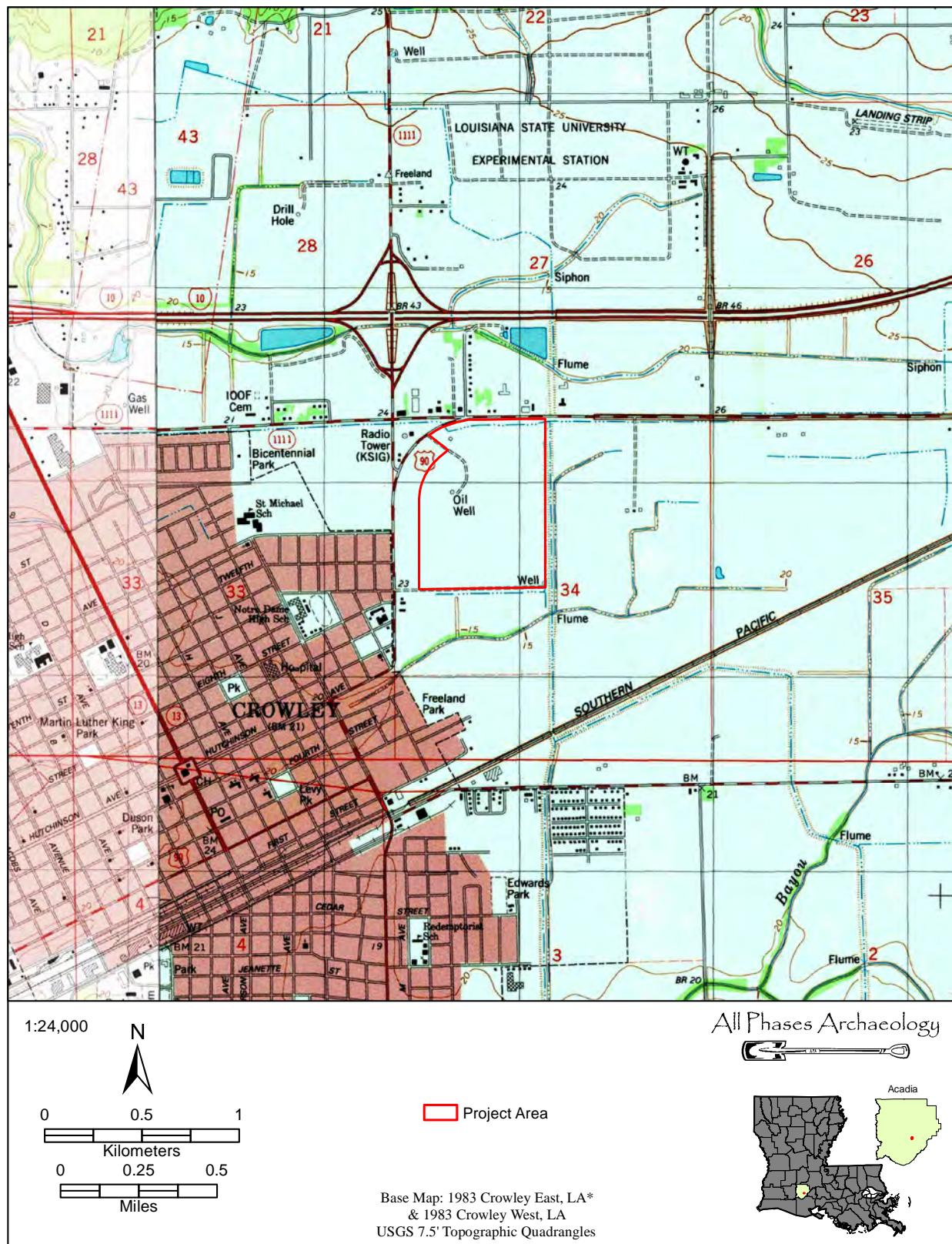


Figure 2.6. The 1983 map showing the project area.

A review of historic aerial images show that the area has been cropland for over 90 years. Aerials reviewed include the 1933, 1958 and 1971. No structures were seen in 1933 or 1958. The 1971 aerial revealed the northwest portion of the project area to be developed with what appears to be a small retention pond and an oil tank staging area at the location of the well seen on the 1955 (PR 1971) topographic map (Figure 2.7). One oil well can be clearly seen in the central portion of the project area and to its southeast there appears to be a second well. No other development is seen within the study area

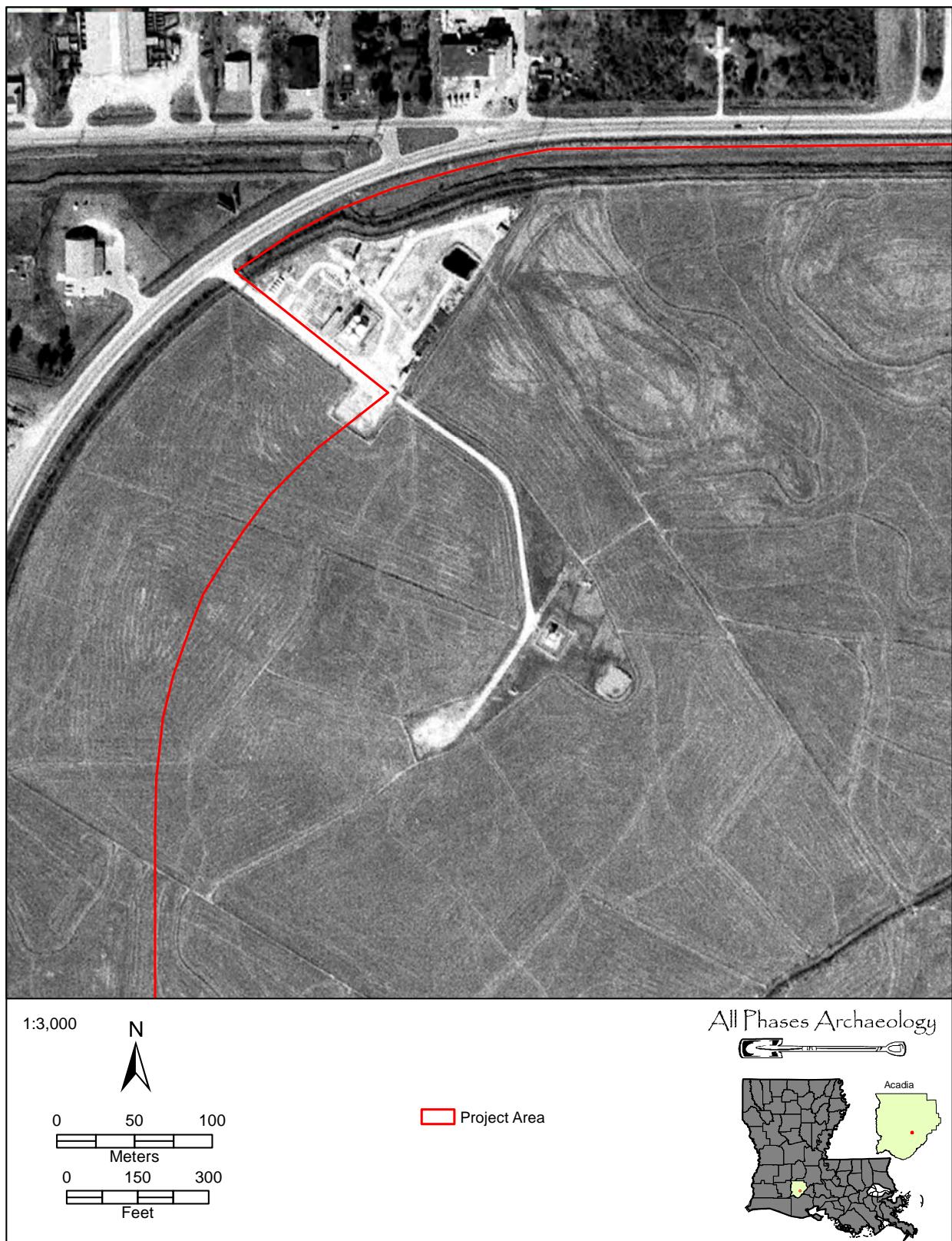


Figure 2.7. Historic 1971 aerial image showing the northwest portion of the project area.

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 Foster Site project located in Acadia Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2024). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project 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 2024) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2024) identified no previously recorded archaeological sites and one documented cultural resource report within a mile of the study area (Figure 3.1). Background research revealed 45 recorded historic resources (Table 3.1) and a recorded historic cemetery within a mile of the study area (see Figure 3.1). An examination of the NRHP online files identified one National Register property, the Crowley Historic District, within the one mile search radius. All of the recorded historic resources are clustered around the Crowley Historic District.

Survey 22-4836, *Final Report of Investigations for a Negative Findings Phase I Archaeological Survey of 20 Louisiana National Guard Readiness Centers throughout Louisiana*. This survey was performed by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. in 2014. The portion of the survey within a mile of the proposed project area resulted in the recording of the Crowley National Guard Readiness Center (01-00273) (see Figure 3.1). Built in 1948 in a Modern style, it was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP (Pye 2015).

The Independent Order of the Odd Fellows (IOOF) Cemetery is located northeast of the current project area. According to findagrave.com (2024), the cemetery holds 22 marked burials ranging from the earliest date of death, 1912, to the most recent burial in early 1996. No other information is provided.

The Crowley Historic District (NRHP 82002751) contains 266 contributing buildings built between 1887 and 1931. The district is a mixture of residential, commercial, institutional and religious buildings in various styles including Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Eastlake, Renaissance, Beaux Arts, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Art Deco and Modern. It is significant under Criterion A (Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Performing Arts, and Agriculture) and Criterion C (Architecture).

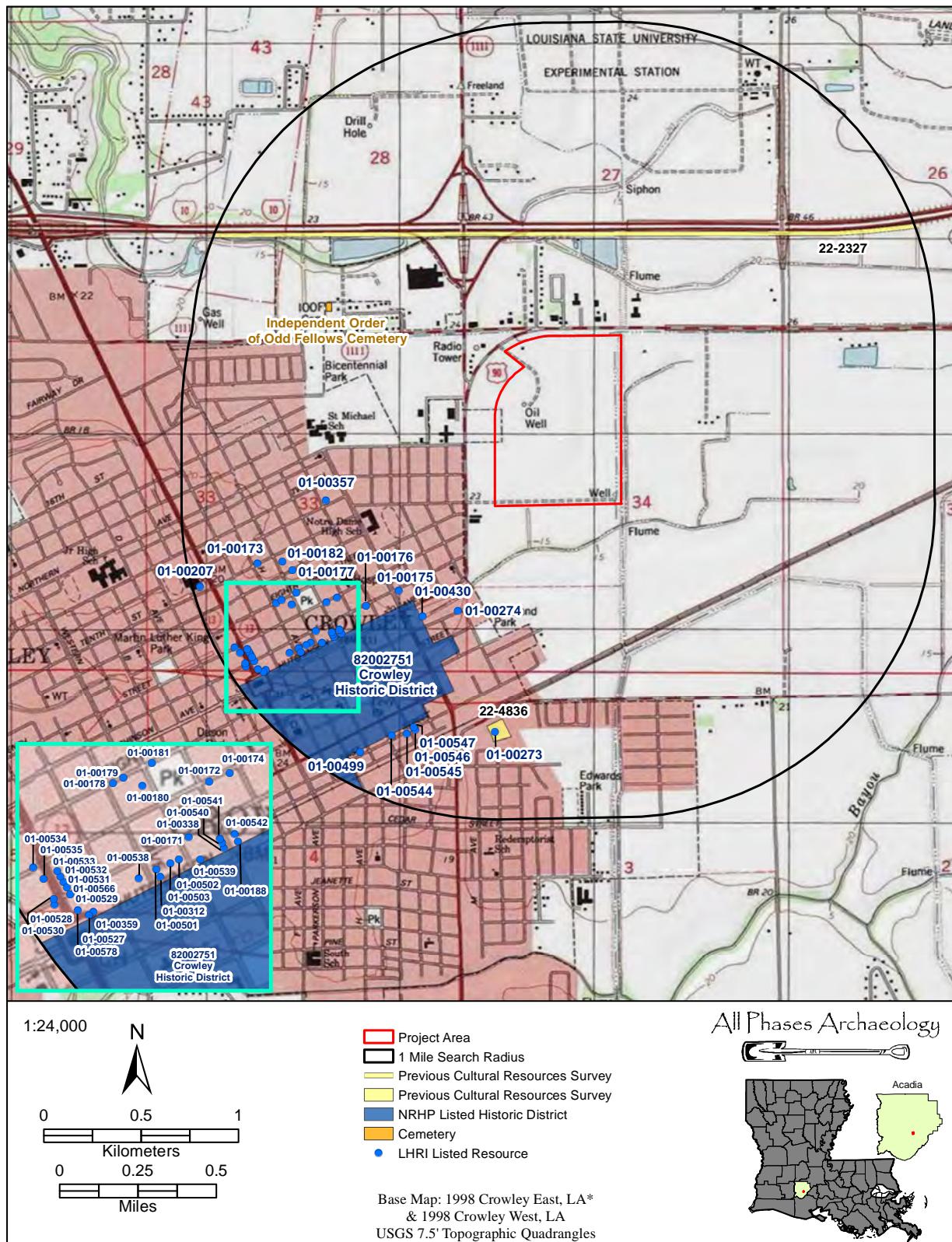


Figure 3.1. Map showing the previous surveys, the historic resources, the historic cemetery and the NRHP-listed property within one mile of the project area.

| Table 3.1. Previously recorded historic resources within one mile of the project area. | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Site ID | Resource Name/Description | Year Built | NRHP Status |
| 01-00171 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1925 | Unknown |
| 01-00172 | Colonial Revival | c. 1905 | Unknown |
| 01-00173 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1910 | Unknown |
| 01-00174 | High Victorian Gothic | c. 1920s | Unknown |
| 01-00175 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1905 | Unknown |
| 01-00176 | Craftman | c. 1918 | Unknown |
| 01-00177 | Gothic Revival | c. 1920s | Unknown |
| 01-00178 | Colonial Revival | c. 1915 | Unknown |
| 01-00179 | Colonial Revival | c. 1910 | Unknown |
| 01-00180 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1905 | Unknown |
| 01-00181 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1900 | Unknown |
| 01-00182 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1920 | Unknown |
| 01-00188 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1918 | Unknown |
| 01-00207 | Hawsey Memorial Elementary School | 1937 | Ineligible |
| 01-00273 | Crowley National Guard Readiness Center/Modern | 1948 | Ineligible |
| 01-00274 | Ranch | 1969 | Ineligible |
| 01-00312 | Ranch | c. 1965 | Ineligible |
| 01-00338 | Wood Frame Vernacular | c. 1950 | Ineligible |
| 01-00357 | Minimal Traditional Cottage | c. 1956 | Ineligible |
| 01-00359 | Significantly Altered-No style | c. 1920 | Ineligible |
| 01-00430 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1965 | Ineligible |
| 01-00499 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 01-00501 | Tudor Revival Bungalow | c. 1930 | Ineligible |
| 01-00502 | Masonry Vernacular | c. 1955 | Ineligible |
| 01-00503 | Wood Frame Vernacular | c. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 01-00527 | Wood Frame Vernacular | c. 1920 | Ineligible |
| 01-00528 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 01-00529 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1955 | Ineligible |
| 01-00530 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1935 | Ineligible |
| 01-00531 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1955 | Ineligible |
| 01-00532 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1965 | Ineligible |
| 01-00533 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 01-00534 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1955 | Ineligible |
| 01-00535 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1935 | Ineligible |
| 01-00538 | Colonial Revival | c. 1930 | Ineligible |
| 01-00539 | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 01-00540 | Craftsman Vernacular | c. 1920 | Ineligible |
| 01-00541 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1920 | Ineligible |
| 01-00542 | Neo-Classical Revival | c. 1965 | Ineligible |
| 01-00544 | Queen Anne Cottage | c. 1910 | Ineligible |
| 01-00545 | Tudor Revival Gable Ell | c. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 01-00546 | Wood Frame Vernacular | c. 1910 | Ineligible |
| 01-00547 | Ranch | c. 1965 | Ineligible |
| 01-00566 | Freestanding Commercial | c. 1955 | Ineligible |
| 01-00578 | Reggie Building/Freestanding Commercial | 1958 | Ineligible |

CHAPTER 4 METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

A review of historic maps included the 1946 and 1954 Rayne 1:31680 and the 1955 Crowley 15' series topographic quadrangles, which revealed no structures within the proposed project area. The photorevised 1971 map depicts two wells within the proposed project area. Aerial images show that the area has been cropland since at least 1933. The 1971 aerial image reveals two oil wells in the central portion of the project area, and an oil storage facility in the northwest portion. Field reconnaissance corroborated that no historic standing structures were located within the project area.

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 comprised of shovel tests spaced 50 m apart as the project area has been altered from years of oil production, agriculture and/or aquaculture and is considered low probability for cultural resources discovery. 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 APA'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 project 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 Foster Site project, 220 transect shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1). One shovel test could not be excavated due to gravel/shell surfaces. The remaining 219 shovel tests were negative.

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to APA'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 material was recovered during this investigation.



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

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).

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

OVERVIEW

As stated previously, the survey was requested in 2023, but the project area was inundated and in production at the time. The project area was drained, dried and plowed in preparation for our survey between late September 2024 and November 2024. The project consists mostly of low, recently plowed fields which are dissected by grassy access road berms raised approximately 0.5 m above the fields. A water well for irrigation purposes is located within the southeast corner. A small concrete pad covered with metal debris and rusted cast iron pipes is located in the north-central portion of the project area. This oil derrick is first seen on the 1990 aerial image of the study area. No evidence of the two large oil wells seen on the 1971 aerial was found at their locations. The northern boundary of the project is collocated with a portion of the Crowley Canal System, although this portion has been filled and the canal is not evident. This area is not under cultivation and is covered with mixed hardwoods, shrubs, and vines. The northwest portion of the project area has been built up and several metal buildings, two trailer units, heavy farming equipment, piles of crawfish traps, modern trash and other metal shelters are located here. All of the buildings are modern. This area is covered with shell and gravel between the concrete pads. The storage tanks seen on the 1971 aerial have been removed, and a boat is now stored at this location. An open fallow field of waist high secondary growth is located on the west side of the buildings. Soils in this field were heavily disturbed. The gravel/shell access road south of the buildings is collocated with the distribution powerline for the complex.

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 220 transect shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). One shovel test could not be excavated due to the gravel/shell surface in the northwest corner. Only modern material was encountered within the project area. A typical shovel test consisted of 18 cm of pale brown (10YR 6/3) loose, dry silt (recently plowed) over a dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay with organic staining to 34 cmbs, and underlain by dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay with organic staining to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.2). Figures 5.3-5.12 depict the present condition of the project area.

SITES

No archaeological sites were encountered within the project area.

STANDING STRUCTURES

There are no historic standing structures within the project area boundaries.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.



Figure 5.1. Typical shovel test profile.



Figure 5.2. View from the southern portion of the study area, facing north.



Figure 5.3. View of the southeast portion of the project area, facing south-southeast.



Figure 5.4. View of the southwest portion of the study area, facing west-southwest.



Figure 5.5. View of the northeast portion of the project area, facing east.



Figure 5.6. View of the central portion of the project area, facing west.



Figure 5.7. View of the mixed hardwoods along the northern boundary, facing west.



Figure 5.8. View of the modern buildings in the northwest corner, facing southwest.



Figure 5.9. View of the piles of crawfish traps in the northwest corner, facing north



Figure 5.10. View of the remnants of a modern oil derrick in the north-central portion of the study area, facing south.



Figure 5.11. View towards the water well in the southeast corner, facing east.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APA, under contract with One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Foster Site project located in Acadia Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed on October 7-9, 2024. The investigation did not identify any new archaeological sites or historic resources within the project area. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the Foster Site project. No historic properties are present within the APE.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY



**Archaeological
Research Center**

Date: Nov. 1, 2023

Jon Glass
All Phases Archaeology
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, AL 36606

Dear Jon,

Per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement to provide curation services for archaeological collections to All Phases Archaeology 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.



Stephen Carmody
Director
Archaeological Research Center
Troy University