

**New York Archaeological Council
Phase I Cultural Resource
Investigations: Reconnaissance
Phase IA Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment for
Proposed
NYSEG CAES Project**

Reading Center Vicinity, Schuyler County, New York

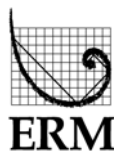
Submitted by:

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Environmental Resources Management
399 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

Lead Agency:
TBD

December 16, 2011



Management Summary

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc): USDOE & NYSERDA

Phase of Survey: IA

Location Information

Location: State Route 14A
Minor Civil Division: Reading
County: Schuyler

Survey Area (Metric & English)

No formal survey conducted – Phase IA informal reconnaissance only

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map

Reading Center, New York (1979)

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 0
Number & Size of Units: N/A
Width of Plowed Strips: N/A
Surface Survey Transect Interval: no formal survey conducted

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0
Number & name of historic sites identified: 0
Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 0

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: 0
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 14
Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible
buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0
Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0

Report Authors

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Report Date

December 16, 2011

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The purpose of this Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey is to provide information about historic architectural and archaeological properties within the direct and indirect Areas of Potential Effects (APEs) of the New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG) Seneca Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Project located west of Seneca Lake off State Route 14A, in Reading, Schuyler County, New York (Appendix A, Figure 1). The CAES Project is a 130 to 180 MW compressed air energy storage plant that consists of an electrically driven compression cycle and a turbine expansion cycle that will produce electricity. The CAES plant will provide sufficient storage to allow full operation during peak demand time periods in support of transmission system and market needs (approximately 10 hours per day).

This Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey will be reviewed by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). This study was performed to establish whether any previously-identified historic properties exist within the project's APE and to investigate the potential existence of previously unidentified historic properties.

1.2 Subject Property

The subject property is located off State Route 14A, Reading, Schuyler County, New York (Appendix A, Figure 1). The property occupies approximately 18 acres, of which, approximately 13 acres of the property developed with CAES process equipment, support buildings and parking areas. The surrounding land use is predominantly agricultural.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 defines Area of Potential Effect (APE) 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. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16(d), amended 2004).”

To determine the APE, the full scope of the intended project must be understood. The direct APE includes all areas directly affected by the development and implementation of the project, including the project footprint as well as any areas used for borrow, fill, staging, or any other purposes during construction and maintenance. Determining the indirect APE should take into consideration visual effects; auditory effects; and other indirect effects; beneficial, as well as adverse effects; physical effects; and changes in the way the land or historic properties are used. A project may have a single APE that includes all of these effects or may generate multiple APEs, one each for visual effects, direct effects, and indirect effects, which may or may not overlap.

The APE for archaeological resources includes where the proposed project would have a physical effect on buried historic properties, if any exist. The physical or direct APE includes those portions of the subject property that will be disturbed by the proposed undertaking or the project footprint.

The APE for historic architectural resources is the area within which the proposed undertaking could reasonably be expected to have a physical or visual effect on above-ground historic properties if any exist. The physical or direct APE includes those portions of the subject property that will be disturbed by the proposed undertaking. The indirect APE includes a 2-mile buffer around the subject property (Appendix A, Figure 1).

1.4 Dates the Study Was Conducted

The project area was visited by Jacquie Payette, RPA on September 6, 2011. Kim Croshier, of Croshier Archaeological Research, completed the site files search at the New York SHPO (NYSHPO) and New York State Museum (NYSM) on September 1, 2011.

1.5 Methodology

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to identify buildings, structures, sites and objects listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Jacquie Payette, RPA of ERM conducted a reconnaissance survey of the project site and areas within the 2-mile study area, centered around the anticipated approximate center of the project footprint, that had the potential to be affected visually by the project.

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Methods

Researchers systematically reviewed background materials and conducted site inspections to search for previously identified historic properties within the study area and to evaluate the potential of the study area to contain previously unidentified historic properties. Archives that were visited or consulted include the following:

- NYSHPO online resources at <http://nysparks.stat.ny.us>;
- NYSHPO office files; and
- New York State Museum (NYSM) office files.

The potential for prehistoric use of the study area, which includes a two-mile radius around the anticipated approximate center of the project footprint, was assessed through a review of site records, maps and cultural resource management reports on projects in the project vicinity housed at NYSHPO and NYSM. In addition, review of soils in the study area was performed to aid in assessing

archaeological potential.

Prior historic-period land use was researched primarily through a review of historic maps, historic aerials, and the previously noted secondary sources. Also consulted were NYSHPO's files on properties determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

2.2 *Historic Context*

A review of historic aerial photographs was conducted to assess the sensitivity of the property for previously unrecorded archaeological and historic structural resources. ERM reviewed aerial photographs (1942, 1957, 1960, 1985, 1994, 2006, 2008; Appendix C). Table 1 presents comments on these aerial photographs.

Table 1. Comments on Historic Aerial Photographs

Year	Comments
1942	A smaller building on a parcel northwest of the project site, closest to the road, is shown. The area where the new facility will be built is shown as undeveloped and in agricultural use. The surrounding land use appears to be agricultural with some wooded land to the south.
1957	The smaller building, closest to the road, is shown. The area where the new facility will be built appears to be undeveloped, possibly agricultural in use. There is a roadway or some other kind of transportation route(s) that appears to come into the facility from the west - southwest. The route has a spur approximately 375-feet from the facility that leads to the south. The surrounding land use appears to be agricultural with some wooded land to the south.
1960	This aerial is difficult to discern; it appears that the second building may be extant. The area where the new facility will be built appears to be undeveloped. The transportation route(s) are not identifiable. The surrounding land use appears to be agricultural with some wooded land to the south.
1985	Both buildings and parking areas are present on the parent parcel. The area where the new facility will be built appears to be undeveloped. The surrounding land use appears to be wooded.
1994	Both buildings and parking areas are present on the parent parcel. The area where the new facility will be built appears to be undeveloped. The alignment for the transportation routes does not appear to be present. The immediately surrounding properties appear to be wooded land to the east and south.
2006	Both buildings and parking areas are present on the parent parcel. The area where the new facility will be built appears to be undeveloped. The alignment for the transportation routes does not appear to be present. The immediately surrounding property appears to be wooded land to the east and south.
2008	Both buildings and parking areas are present on the parent parcel. The area where the new facility will be built is shown as undeveloped land. The alignment for the transportation routes is not shown. The immediately surrounding property is wooded land to the south and west.

2.3 *Soils and Land Slopes*

Soils within the project area consist mainly of Burdett silt loams (BuB), with slopes of 3 to 8 percent (Appendix A, Figures 2 and 3). A typical profile for this soil type consists of silt loam at 0 to 8 inches,

overlying another layer of silt loam from 8 to 19 inches, overlying silty clay loam from 19 to 32 inches, with channery silt loam below that to 64 inches. The parent material for Burdett silt loam is a thin silt mantle overlying till that includes shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained, and the setting is drumlinoid ridges, hills, and till plains (USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey 2011). Burdett silt loam is present at the proposed main facility location and some of the linear corridor routes.

Along the linear corridor running to the west, Conesus silt loam (CsB) is present, with slopes of 3 to 8 percent. The parent material for this soil type is loamy till derived from shales including siltstone, sandstone, and limestone. The typical soil profile includes layered silt loams to a depth of 56 inches, with gravelly silt loam to 77 inches. This soil is moderately well drained, and occurs along similar landforms as Burdett silt loams.

Along the linear corridor running to the east, Schoharie silty clay loam (ScC3 and ScB3) predominates. Slopes vary from 8 to 15 percent, and the soils are severely eroded. A typical soil profile includes layered silty clay loam or silty clay 60 inches. This moderately well drained soil is derived from parent material of reddish clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits (USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey 2011).

Previous investigations in the general area have encountered artifacts within the first 20 cm below ground surface, and have described soils as often being shallow, with bedrock often exposed. Deeply buried cultural deposits do not appear likely in this area. The proposed CAES plant site is located on fairly level ground with slopes of 8% or less. Portions of the linear corridors running east and west include more steeply sloped areas (Appendix A, Figure 2).

3.0 Archaeology

3.1 *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*

A review of existing documents and records for information about known archaeological sites within, or immediately adjacent to, the boundaries of the subject property included an examination of the records housed at both the NYSHPO and the NYSM, and secondary sources that included cultural resource management reports. The research did not identify any recorded archaeological sites within the study area.

3.2 *Potential for Previously Unidentified Archaeological Sites*

A 1979 study just north of Watkins Glen along Salt Point Road, including a small portion of the current study area along the railroad tracks running up to Salt Point along the western shore of Seneca Lake, found that two previously recorded archaeological sites were located within their study area, which does not overlap with the current project area (Mair 1979). This study estimated that the archaeological sensitivity for relatively level and undisturbed portions of their study area was moderate to high. Due to slope and prior disturbance, much of the study area proved unavailable for archaeological testing.

A 1995 survey followed a corridor in Schuyler County that included the US Salt property, with negative results (Murphy 1995).

In 1997, a 43-mile corridor through Steuben and Schuyler counties that includes a portion that runs roughly north-south just west of Irelandville, turning east just north of that town, terminating near Seneca Lake, just north of Salt Point (see Figure 2), was studied (Dean et al 1997). The study identified a total of 11 prehistoric archaeological sites, eight of which consisted of isolated finds. Three of the identified sites were lithic scatters recommended to have the potential to yield valuable information

relevant to prehistory, all located on the south side of the Cohocton River. No sites were identified in the vicinity of the current project area.

Hartgen Archeological Associates conducted a survey of a 3.5 mile by 20 foot corridor from Route 14 to Salt Point (Stull 2004). The area was tested with 357 shovel test probes at 15 m intervals, six of which yielded historic cultural materials. No sites with research potential were identified. A sensitivity assessment provided in this study found that, based on the lack of known sites within one-half mile of the study area, the fact that sites within one mile could not be relocated during professional survey, and the historic Seneca focus south of Seneca Lake along the shoreline, the area has low sensitivity for historic cultural materials. The combination of previously disturbed areas and areas with bedrock at the surface further decreases the likelihood of identifying significant archaeological sites.

Hartgen Archeological Associates, in 2005, conducted archaeological reconnaissance survey along Nye Road, northeast of Reading Center, between Schuyler Airfield Road and the Conrail Tracks, a corridor of 2,800 by 20 feet (Stull 2005). This study considered the study area to have low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural material, based on the literature review results, and the limited access to the uplands from the lakeshore because of steep topography. The sensitivity for historic cultural materials is considered low, based on settlement patterns, consisting of agricultural use and scattered farmsteads. Of 58 shovel test probes, five were positive for historic materials. No sites with research value were identified, based on lack of integrity and limited assemblages.

Several cultural resources studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the CAES project area. No archaeological sites are recorded within two miles of the project area. Because the entire project area has not been subjected to systematic archaeological survey, the potential exists for previously unidentified sites to be present. However, based on the historic use of the general area for agricultural and industrial purposes, the presence of bedrock at the surface in some areas, the apparent lack of both prehistoric and historic activity in the area, and the numerous negative surveys in the area, this potential is considered to be very low.

3.3 Sensitivity Assessment

Prehistoric

No prehistoric sites are recorded within two miles of the project area, even though there have been several cultural resources surveys conducted. The soils in the CAES project area are somewhat poorly drained. The project area has poor access to water, based on steep topography. Therefore, prehistoric sites would likely be limited to expedient use locations for sharpening of tools or hunting, or very short-term camps. Based on previous survey reports, negative previous survey results, consideration of soils and topography, and historic Seneca land-use patterns, the sensitivity of the project area for prehistoric sites is considered low. In areas of steep slope along the linear corridors, the sensitivity would be extremely low.

Historic

No historic sites are recorded within two miles of the project area. Historic cultural materials identified by previous surveys in the area have not been recommended as having potential to provide significant information based on lack of integrity and limited material recovered. Based on agricultural use, commercial/industrial development including but not limited to salt procurement, and the presence of roads and railroads through the general area, diffusely scattered modern and recent historic rubbish is expected in the area. Review of aerial photographs did not indicate specific historic use of the project area, other than for agriculture. Therefore, the sensitivity of the project area for historic sites is considered low. In areas of steep slope along the linear corridors, the sensitivity would be extremely low.

3.4 *Disturbance*

Based on the proximity of the CAES project area to developed roads, railroads, commercial/industrial facilities, and agricultural areas, some prior disturbance of the project area is anticipated. However, review of historic aerials did not show specific evidence of disturbances. Previous surveys in the general area encountered disturbed soils. During the field visit, heavy plant cover completely obscured the ground surface and condition (Appendix B). Therefore, although specific prior disturbance could not be documented at the time of this report, some prior disturbance within the project area is likely to have occurred.

3.5 *Testing Recommendations*

The sensitivity of the project area for significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites is considered to be low, as discussed above. However, previously unidentified archaeological sites could exist in undisturbed portions of the project area. Limited sub-surface archaeological testing is recommended to determine what portions of the project area are undisturbed, and to confirm the low sensitivity assessment of the project area.

4.0 Historic Architectural Resources

4.1 *Previously Identified Architectural Resources*

A review of existing documents and records for information about known archaeological sites within, or immediately adjacent to, the boundaries of the property included an examination of the records housed at both the NYSHPO and the NYSM, and secondary sources that included cultural resource management reports. Research results included:

- No **recorded** architectural site(s) exist within the direct APE.
- No **recorded** NRL or NRE properties exist within the direct APE or indirect APE.
- Eleven previously recorded sites within the indirect APE which have no determination of eligibility. These previously recorded sites are listed in TABLE 2 below.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Sites

Building Inventory Number	Property Description	Form Available	Photo Location
9707.007	2675 Cemetery Road	Yes	2
9707.0010	4011 Rt. 14 A	Yes	1
9707.0012	4489 State Rt. 14	Yes	5
9707.0009	3461 County Rt. 30/Salt Pt. Rd.	Yes; location unknown	4
9707.0003	Drovers Tavern	Yes; exact location unknown	N/A
9707.0001	John Ireland Manor House	Yes; exact location unknown	N/A
9707.0002	White Pump Tavern	Yes; exact location unknown, form illegible	N/A
9707.0008	2571 Church Rd; Morgan Farm	No form	3
9707.0016	4555 NY 14; Russell Residence	No form	6
9707.0015	2625 Spencer Rd.	No form	7
9707.0014	3451 Vanvleet Rd.	No form; however street maps over 6 miles sw of project site not within 2 mile indirect APE	N/A

4.2 *Potential for Previously Unidentified Architectural Resources*

No systematic architectural survey of the indirect APE has been conducted. The exact radius of the indirect APE has not been determined. The field visit conducted by Ms. Payette on September 6, 2011 considered previously recorded structures within two miles of the project area. At the same time, Ms. Payette observed and photographed typical structures throughout the area. Unidentified architectural resources are very likely to exist within two miles of the project area. Whether any significant historic structures exist within the actual indirect APE remains to be determined. Based on the field visit and archival research, seven previously unidentified architectural resources that may be 50 years or more of age were noted within two miles of the project area. These seven resources are described in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Architectural Resources

Property Location & Description	Photo Location
Route 14; Cemetery	17
3851 Rt. 28; Two story, rectangular plan, side-gabled house with five ranked windows with center door, asbestos shingle siding, exterior gable wall concrete block chimney, standing seam metal roof and full width front porch supported by a spindlework frieze and bracketed columns..	20
3921 Rt. 14A; One and a half story house with an asymmetrical plan vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.	22
Route 14A; One and a half story house with rectangular plan, 1/1 light windows, and front porch supported by square columns on square piers.	23
3811 Rt. 14; One and a half story house with a dual pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding and enclosed front porch.	25
3815 Rt. 14- Chieftain Motel; One story mid twentieth-century roadside motel with exterior entrances to the rooms	26
Rt 14; house next to Chieftain Motel. The house appears to be comprised of at least two different blocks or volumes; a square 4 ranked block and an L-shape block with a porch.	26

4.3 Survey Recommendations

Discussions with NYSHPO should take place to determine the appropriate indirect APE based on the proposed CAES project undertaking. Once the indirect APE is decided, a limited Phase IB field investigation survey, to include limited archaeological testing as well as architectural survey, is warranted based on ERM's research and this Phase IA report.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

No archaeological sites are known to exist within the direct APE, nor within two miles of the project area. Although prior surveys exist for the area, a lack of identified sites, and environmental factors such as topography and poor access to water, the historic use of the area for industrial and commercial purposes and the possible previous disturbance within areas that constitute the direct APE, the CAES project area has low potential to contain intact buried cultural remains. Therefore, ERM recommends a limited subsurface archaeological testing under Phase IB to evaluate the level of prior disturbance throughout the project area and to confirm the low sensitivity finding.

A review of previously recorded architectural resources indicated that there are no such resources within the direct APE. Eleven documented architectural resources were found within a two-mile radius of the proposed project area. The significance of the seven previously unidentified properties included in this report as representative examples would be addressed in a Phase IB report, if they were determined to fall within the indirect APE for this project. ERM recommends that discussions with NYSHPO take place to determine the appropriate indirect APE based on the proposed undertaking and given the fact that unidentified architectural resources are likely to exist within the viewshed. Once the indirect APE is indicated, whether any significant historic structures exist within the indirect APE will need to be determined through a Phase IB survey.

6.0 Reference Sources

6.1 Bibliography

Dean, Robert L., Mark C. Rhodes, and Jason E. Jarvis

1997 *Stage Ia/b Cultural Resources Investigations: Proposed JMC Steuben Pipeline*. Prepared for JMC Steuben Inc. Prepared by Dean & Barbour Associates Inc.

Mair, Peter A. II, with Robert H. Gillespie Jr.

1979 *Cultural Resources Survey Report: PIN 6750.64, Salt Point Road, Schuyler County*. Prepared for Department of Transportation. Submitted to New York State Museum. Prepared by The Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY Binghamton.

Murphy, R. Joseph

1995 *Seneca Lake (West) Gas Storage Project Additional 7 New Route Alignment Field Tests Cultural Resources Survey Stage IB, New York*. Submitted to New York State Office of Parks, recreation and Historic Preservation. Prepared by R. Joseph Murphy and Associates.

Stull, Scott D.

2004 *Phase I Investigation: Archeological Reconnaissance Report, Fierro Pipeline, Town of Reading, Schuyler County, New York*. HAA# 1010. Prepared for EOG Resources, Inc. Submitted to Malecki Consulting. Prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

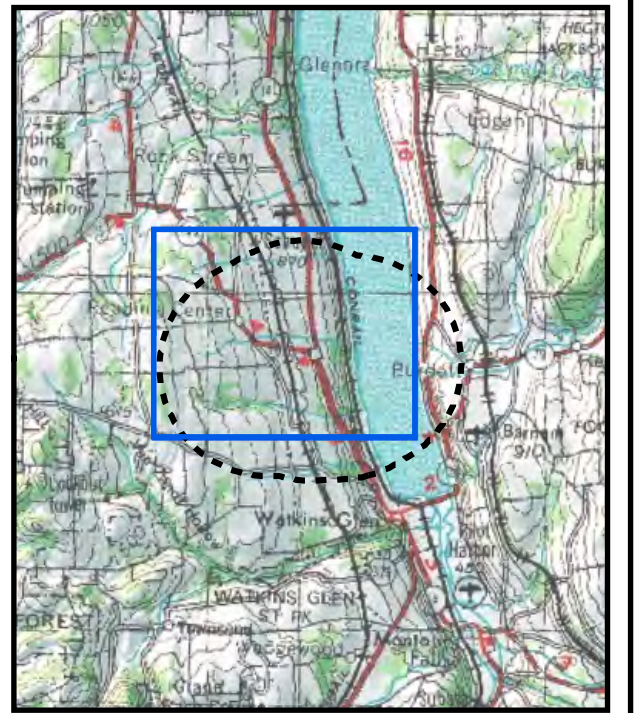
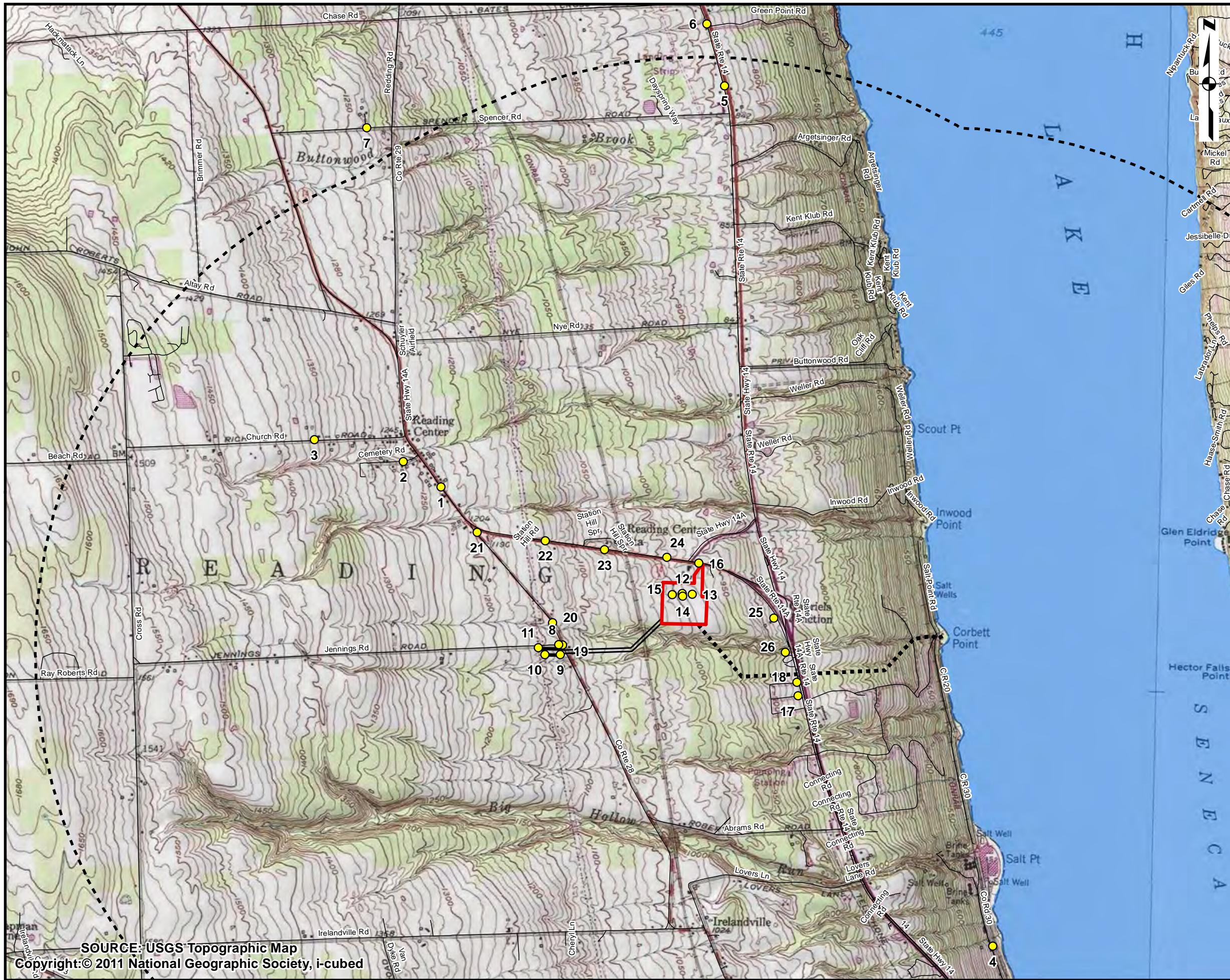
2005 *Phase I Investigation: Archeological Reconnaissance Report: Anderson Pipeline, Town of Reading, Schuyler County, New York*. HAA# 1015. Submitted to Malecki Consulting. Prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Web Soil Survey

2011 *USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey*. Accessed on September 15, 2011. Accessed at websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Spatial and tabular data dated February 18, 2010.

Aerial Photographs

2011 *Provided by Environmental Data Resources (EDR)*



- Legend**
- Approximate Facility Boundary
 - Approximate Substation Boundary
 - Approximate Intake Pipeline
 - Approximate Power Lines
 - Photo Point Locations
 - 2 Mile Project Area Buffer
 - Permanent Standing Water
 - 2010 TIGER/Line - Roads

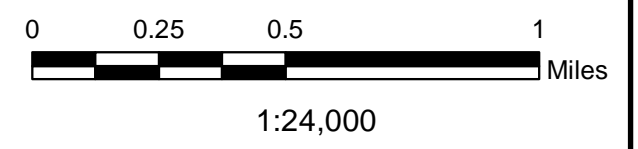
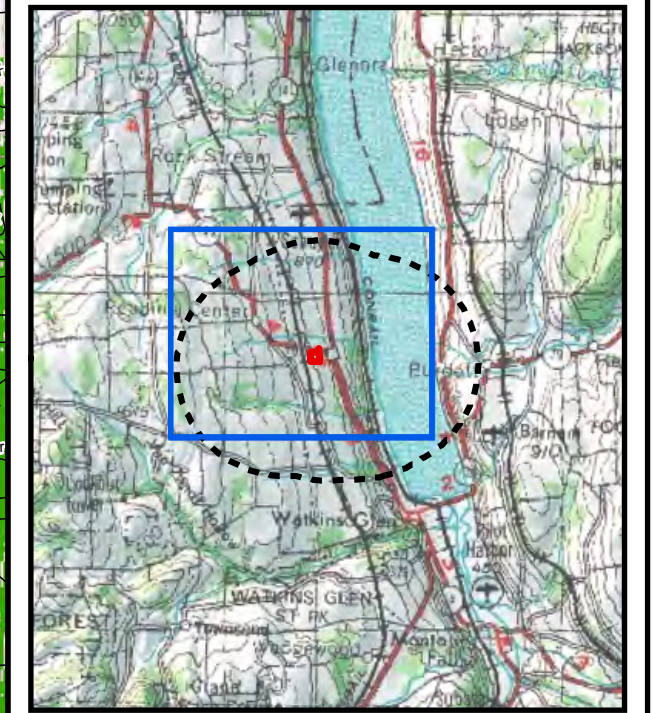
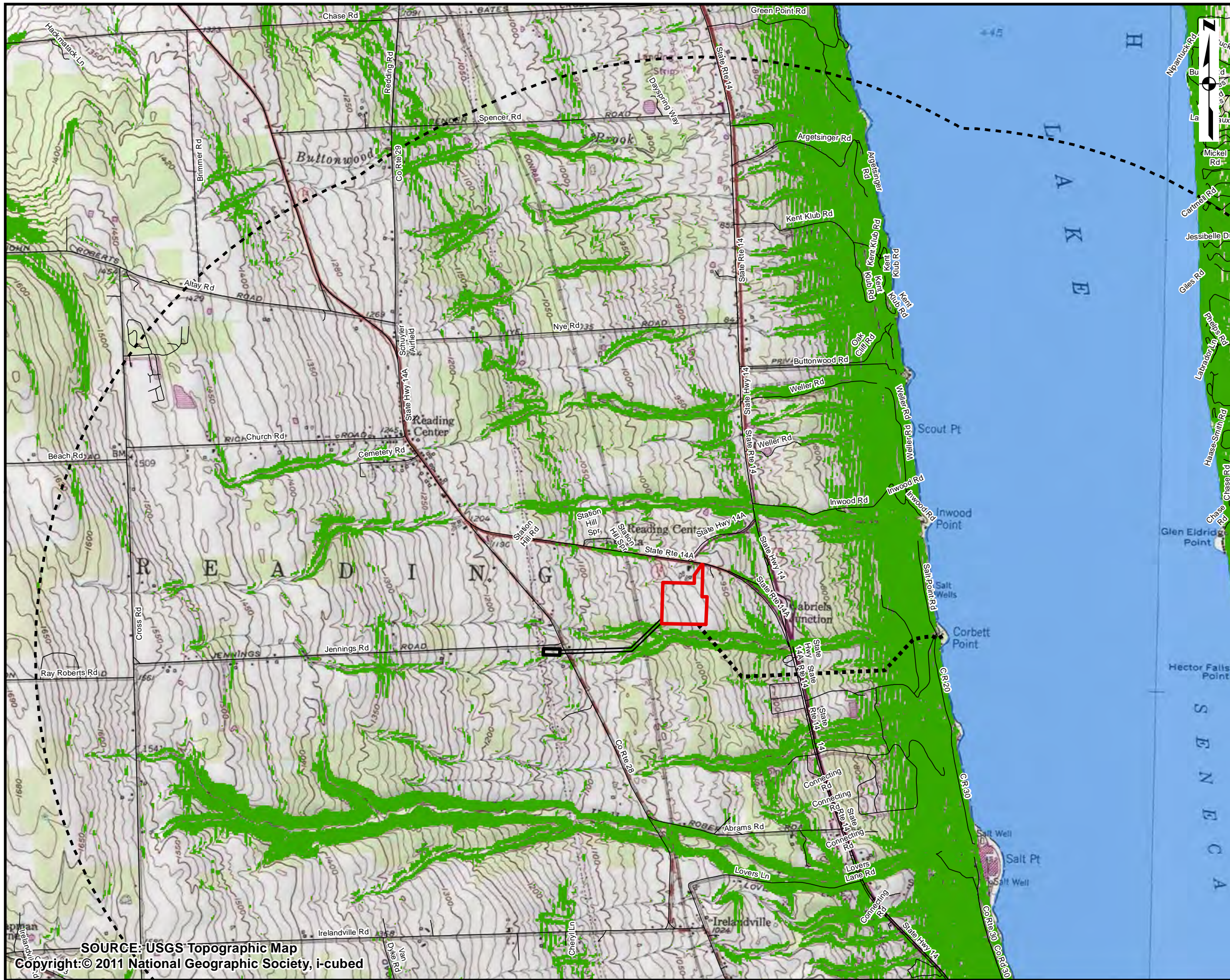


Figure 1: Project Map
 NYSEG
 Schuyler County, NY

SOURCE: USGS Topographic Map
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Legend

- Approximate Site Infrastructure -**
- Approximate Facility Boundary
- Approximate Substation Boundary
- Approximate Intake Pipeline
- Approximate Power Lines
- Other Features -**
- >12% Slope
- 2 Mile Project Area Buffer
- Permanent Standing Water
- 2010 TIGER/Line - Roads

NOTE: % Slope calculated from the USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3rd Arc Second

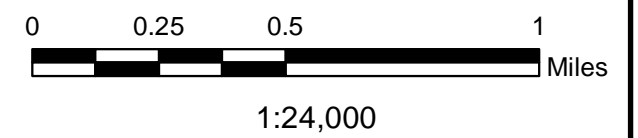
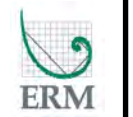
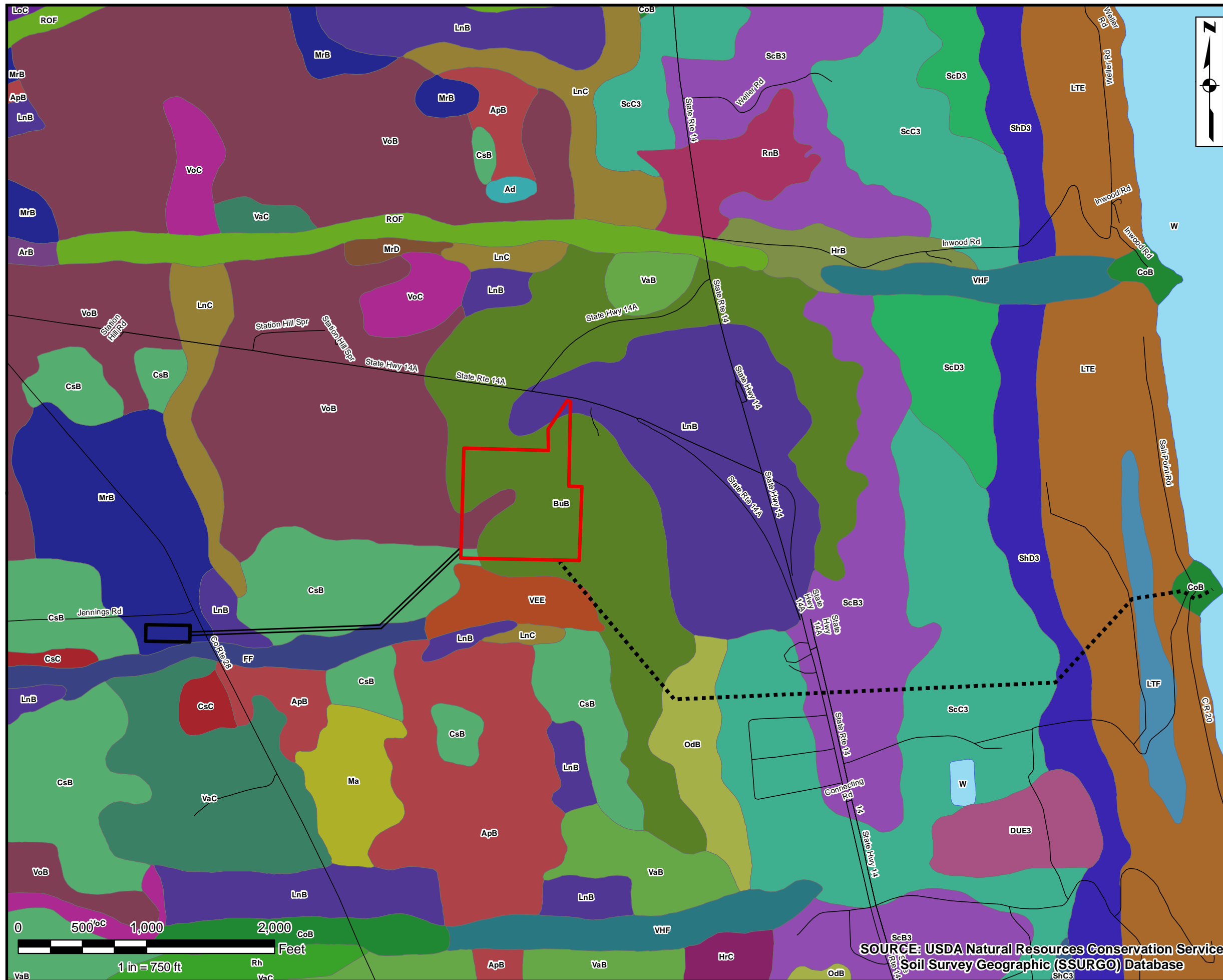


Figure 2: Project Map - Slope
 NYSEG
 Schuyler County, NY

SOURCE: USGS Topographic Map
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Legend

- Approximate Site Infrastructure -**
- Approximate Facility Boundary
 - Approximate Substation Boundary
 - Approximate Intake Pipeline
 - Approximate Power Lines
 - 2010 TIGER/Line - Roads
- USDA - NRCS Soils -**
- Ad - Alden silt loam
 - ApB - Appleton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - ArB - Arnot channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - BuB - Burdett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - CoB - Chenango channery silt loam, fan, 0 to 8 percent slopes
 - CsB - Conesus silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - CsC - Conesus silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - DUE3 - Dunkirk and Hudson soils, steep, severely eroded
 - FF - Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded
 - HrB - Howard gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - HrC - Howard gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - LTE - Lordstown-Arnot complex, steep
 - LTF - Lordstown-Arnot complex, very steep
 - LnB - Lansing gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - LnC - Lansing gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - LoC - Lordstown channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - Ma - Madalin silt loam
 - MrB - Mardin channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - MrC - Mardin channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - MrD - Mardin channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
 - OdB - Odessa silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - ROF - Rock outcrop-Arnot complex, very steep
 - Rh - Red Hook gravelly silt loam
 - RnB - Rhinebeck gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - ScB3 - Schoharie silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded
 - ScC3 - Schoharie silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
 - ScD3 - Schoharie silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded
 - ShC3 - Schoharie variant silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
 - ShD3 - Schoharie variant silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded
 - VEE - Valois soils, steep
 - VHF - Valois and Howard soils, very steep
 - VaB - Valois gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - VaC - Valois gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - VoB - Volusia channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
 - VoC - Volusia channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
 - W - Water

Figure 3: Project Map - Soils
 NYSEG
 Schuylers County, NY

SOURCE: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database

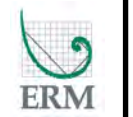




Photo Location: 1 | 4011 Rt. 14A; 9707.00010

Compressed Air Energy
Storage (CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
Reading, Schuyler County, NY

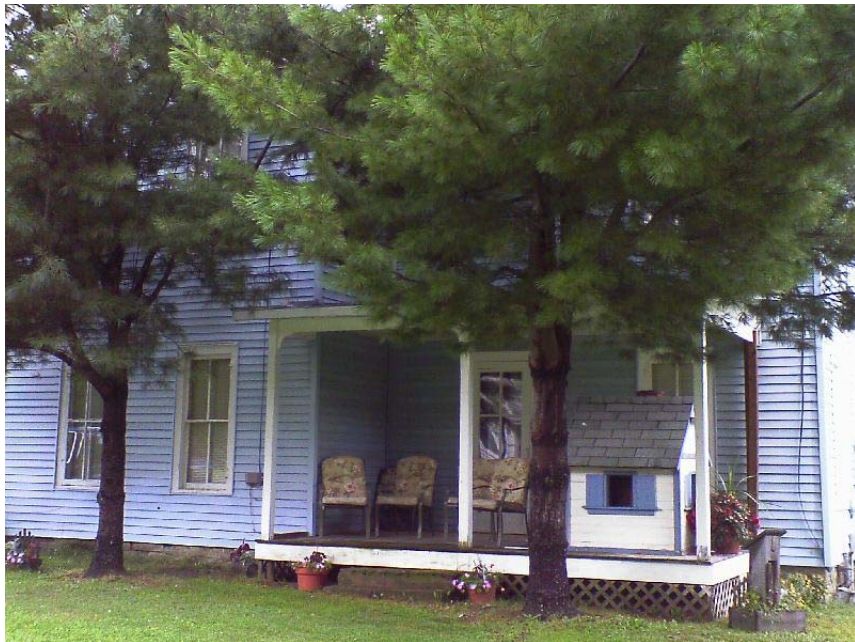


Photo Location: 2 | 2675 Cemetery Road; 970.00007

Compressed Air Energy
Storage (CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 3	2571 Church Road; Address given for 970.00008 (no form found)	
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM	State Route 14A Reading, Schuylker County, NY



Photo Location: 4	3461 Salt Point Road; 970.00009- Seneca Lake Wine Cellar	
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM	State Route 14A Reading, Schuylker County, NY



Photo Location: 5	4489 Rt. 14; 970.00012	
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM	State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 6	4555 Rt. 14; Address given for 970.00016 (no form found)	
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM	State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 7	2625 Spencer Road; Address given for 970.00015 (no form found)	
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM	State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 17	Cemetery	
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM	State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 20 | 3851 Rt. 28

Compressed Air Energy Storage
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ERM

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Photo Location: 22 | 3921 Rt. 14A

Compressed Air Energy Storage
(CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 23	Rt. 14A		
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM		State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 25	3811 Rt. 14		
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report	ERM		State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 26a | 3815 Rt. 14- Chieftan Motel

Compressed Air Energy Storage
(CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 26b | Rt. 14

Compressed Air Energy Storage
(CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
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Photo Location: 10	<i>Approximate center of proposed substation location, looking east.</i>	
<i>Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report</i>	ERM	<i>State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY</i>



Photo Location: 10	<i>Approximate center of proposed substation location, looking south.</i>	
<i>Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report</i>	ERM	<i>State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY</i>



Photo Location: 10	<i>Approximate center of proposed substation location, looking west</i>	
<i>Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report</i>	ERM	<i>State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY</i>



Photo Location: 10	<i>Approximate center of proposed substation location, looking north</i>	
<i>Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) Report</i>	ERM	<i>State Route 14A Reading, Schuyler County, NY</i>



Photo Location: 16 | Looking into project area from Rt. 14A, looking south – plant location

Compressed Air Energy Storage
(CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
Reading, Schuyler County, NY



Photo Location: 13 | Looking northwest within project area – plant location

Compressed Air Energy Storage
(CAES) Report

ERM

State Route 14A
Reading, Schuyler County, NY