

| County: | Somerset | State Route: | S.R. 0219 | Section: | 050 |
|---------------|---|--------------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| Project Name: | US 6219, Section 050 Transportatio n Improvement Project Meyersdale, PA to Old Salisbury Road, MD | FPN: | Х097166 Н980 | MPMS: | 115845 |
| SELECT ONE: | ⊠ EIS | □ EA | □ CE | □ EER | □ ED |

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(Provide a concise but thorough description of the proposed action.)

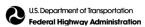
The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), Engineering District 9-0, in coordination with the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), propose the US 6219, Section 050 Transportation Improvement Project, which includes the construction of a 12.9 km (8.0 mi), four-lane limited access facility from the end of the US 219 Meyersdale Bypass in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to the north end of the newly constructed I-68/US 219 Interchange in Garrett County, Maryland (**Figure 1, Attachment 1).** This stretch of highway will complete Corridor N of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS) and will supplement the interstate system by connecting I-68 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76). Multiple alternatives have been considered over various planning stages of this project. In the Determination of Effects report, four modified alternatives and a No Build alternative were assessed.

Alternative E-Shift can be viewed in **Figure 1**, **Attachment 1**. A total of eight (8) Section 4(f) resources were identified within the project study area **Figure 1**, **Attachment 1**. Alternative E-Shift Modified, the Recommended Preferred Alternative, resulted from the further refinement of Alternative E-Shift by moving the proposed roadway further away from residences along Old Salisbury Road at the southern end of the project in Maryland. Alternative E-Shift Modified, the Recommended Preferred Alternative, results in 0.78 acres of impact (permanent acquisition) to the eastern boundary of the 199.45-acre historic Miller Farm (**Figure 2**).

Figures 1 and 2 (Attachment 1), Photographs (Attachment 2), and PA SHPO Concurrence (Attachment 3) are included as attachments.

IDENTIFICATION OF SECTION 4(f)/SECTION 2002 PROPERTY:







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(List the property and provide a description of the property as per Chapter 6 of the Section 4(f)/Section 2002 Handbook. Attach a map, photo(s), etc. as appropriate.)

The Miller Farm, which is also known as the Earnest and Carrie V. Miller Residence (1994RE00436), is a 199.45-acre farm property with a ca. 1912 American Foursquare farmhouse, a ca. 1883 bank barn that was rebuilt ca. 1920, and assorted historic and non-historic outbuildings (**Photographs 1 and 2**). The farm is located at 671 Ernest Miller Road, and it was determined to be NRHP eligible in 1993 (reconfirmed in 2004) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture.

The Miller Farm's NRHP boundary (**Figure 2**) represents historic landholdings associated with the farm. The eastern boundary of the property terminates at the edge of Old US 219, the Mason Dixon Highway, which was abandoned ca. 1998 with the construction of the US 219 Meyersdale Bypass. As part of this project, the Mason Dixon Highway will be reestablished along its original alignment at the eastern edge of the property (**Photographs 3 and 4**).

OFFICIAL WITH JURISDICTION OVER SECTION 4(f)/SECTION 2002 PROPERTY:

- Identify agency with jurisdiction:
 Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
- 2. Name and title of contact person at agency:
 Andrea MacDonald, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer





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APPLICABILITY DETERMINATION:

| 1. | Does the project result in a "no adverse effect" or a "no historic properties affected" | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| | determination on the historic property as defined by Section 106 of the National | \boxtimes YES |
| | Historic Preservation Act and its regulations? (If NO, de minimis/no adverse use | \square NO |
| | does not apply.) | |

Identify the effects determination for the resource: "No Adverse Effect"

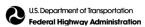
Describe the use of land from the property (identify amount of the property to be used, including temporary and permanent acquisition). Include a description of any mitigation included when making the determination regarding effects to the resource:

Alternative E-Shift Modified, the Recommended Preferred Alternative, results in 0.78 acres of permanent acquisition, in the form of required right-of-way, to the eastern edge of the NRHP boundary of the Miller Farm, comprising 199.45 acres (FIGURE 2).

The Miller Farm is located on the west side of US 219, approximately 0.5 miles from the northern limit of the project. The boundary of the Miller Farm abuts the former US 219 right-of-way line. Former US 219 in this area needs to be re-established (and be designated Business US 219) since the Build Alternatives would eliminate the connection between the Meyersdale Bypass and existing US 219. The Business US 219 alignment would be reestablished in its original location before construction of the new US 219. Approximately 0.4 miles of roadway would be constructed which would connect the Mason Dixon Highway to existing US 219. No avoidance of this impact is feasible since moving the roadway to the west would have a greater impact to the Miller Farm and moving the alignment to the east would be in conflict with the other Build Alternatives. The No Build Alternative does not meet the project purpose and need.

 Has the SHPO concurred in writing with the effects determination?







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| □ CONCURRENCE NOT REQUIRED AS PER |
|-----------------------------------|
| SECTION 106 DELEGATION PA |
| |

 \square NO

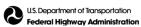
If YES, identify date of concurrence: 4/24/2024

If NO Response, identify specified time with no response from PHMC: Click here to enter text.

(**Note:** Receipt of the SHPO's concurrence with the FHWA's finding, or a non-response after the specified time qualifies as the necessary correspondence from the official with jurisdiction over Section 106 properties. In agreement of an FHWA letter dated March 24, 2017, PHMC documented their written understanding on March 27, 2017 that PennDOT will make a de minimis finding for historic resources where a Section 106 effects determination of no adverse effect or no historic properties affected is made. Therefore, individual notices of the intent to apply the de minimis finding for historic resources are no longer required in Pennsylvania if the SHPO is the official with jurisdiction, and the SHPO has agreed that when a no adverse effect or no historic properties affected determination is made, that the de minimis use is appropriate.)

Written correspondence is included in the following Attachment:

PA SHPO CONCURRENCE ATTACHMENT 3





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3. The views of the consulting parties participating in the Section 106 consultation have been considered. (Attach relevant correspondence and any necessary responses to consulting party comments)

Consulting Parties have been solicited to participate in the Section 106 Process for this project since the posting of the Early Notification on PennDOT's publicly accessible cultural resources management website, PATH, in October 2021. Consulting parties are defined for Section 106 as an organization or an individual who has a demonstrated interest in the project, due to their legal or economic relationship to the undertaking or affected property(ies) or their concerns with the undertaking's effects on historic properties. Consulting parties have been notified of relevant postings on PATH for their review and comment, including the draft submittal of eligibility studies for above ground historic properties in both Maryland (March 2023) and Pennsylvania (September 2023). The consulting parties were invited to participate in the first Consulting Party Meeting that was held as a hybrid in person and virtual meeting on Monday October 30, 2023. The meeting was designed to present information and updates about the project overall and to foster discussion about both above ground historic properties and archaeological (below ground) resources in the greater project area. In particular, the consulting parties were invited to comment on the recently completed draft eligibility studies for above ground historic properties in Pennsylvania.

A second consulting party meeting was held on April 11, 2024, to discuss potential effects from the project's various alternatives on historic properties before the formal effect finding was made for the project. The meeting discussed the January 2024 modifications to the four existing alignments (DU, DU-Shift, E, E-Shift) in an effort to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified above-ground historic resources. The modifications resulted in the names of the four alternatives being updated to include the word "modified" at the end.

All four modified alternatives are recommended as having no adverse effect on the Miller Farm (PA), because the project would be reestablishing the old Mason Dixon Highway that was present during the period of significance. The alternatives also skirt the edge of the





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farm's boundary, not impacting crop fields or agricultural buildings. As a result, the impacts would not detract from the qualities that make the property eligible for the NRHP.

Overall, the DU Modified and DU-Shift Modified alternatives would have a finding of *Adverse Effect* due to their impacts on other historic resources. The E Modified and E-Shift Modified alternatives would have a finding of *No Adverse Effect*; because they (along with the DU Modified and DU-Shift Modified alternatives) would directly affect the Miller Farm through sliver acquisitions from the historic boundary but would not affect the qualities that qualify it for listing in the NRHP. The meeting summary for the second consulting party meeting held on April 11, 2024, can be found in **Attachment 4**.

4. The project does not involve any uses that would require an individual Section 4(f) evaluation. (It is acceptable if there are other Section 4(f) uses that are covered by one of the nationwide programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations or meet temporary occupancy criteria.)

✓ YES

If there are other Section 4(f) properties used, list them here, briefly describe the use, and identify which form(s) will be completed to address the use:

- S.J. Miller School
- PA State Gamelands No. 231
- Lowry Farm
- Deal Farm / Ambrose Deal Farm
- Jacob Glotfelty Barn
- Mason-Dixon Line Milestone Marker 191
- Tomlinson Inn and Little Meadows

All the present Section 4(f) Properties listed above were avoided in the Recommended Preferred Alternative as described in the Alternatives Analysis section below.

ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS:







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In accordance with PA Act 120 Section 2002 requirements, briefly summarize the impacts to other Section 2002 areas of concern that would occur if the use of the historic site was avoided. Other Section 2002 areas of concern to be discussed could include the following:

(1) residential and neighborhood character and location, (2) conservation including air, erosion, sedimentation, wildlife and general ecology of area, (3) noise, and air and water pollution, (4) multiple use of space, (5) replacement housing, (6) displacement of families and business, (7) aesthetics, (8) public health and safety, (9) fast, safe and efficient transportation, (10) civil defenses, (11) economic activity, (12) employment, (13) fire protection, (14) public utilities, (15) religious institutions, (16) conduct and financing of government including the effect on the local tax base and social service costs, (17) property values, (18) education, including the disruption of school district operations, (19) engineering, right-of-way and construction costs of the project and related facilities, (20) maintenance and operating costs of the project and related facilities, and (21) operation and use of existing transportation routes and programs during construction and after completion.

Four modified alternatives have been advanced for further study in the DEIS following extensive planning studies and the consideration of more than a dozen preliminary alignments. The four alternatives—Alternative DU Modified, Alternative DU-Shift Modified, Alternative E Modified, and Alternative E-Shift Modified—often overlap and follow the same common alignment, including for about three miles at north end of corridor in PA and two discrete portions in MD (Figures 3 and 4). For the purpose of this document, all four (4) alternatives will have the same impacts to the Miller Farm. In the southern half of the project area in PA, Alternatives DU Modified and DU Shift Modified are paired, and they curve to the west to cross Greenville Road closer to the town of Salisbury. Alternatives E Modified and E-Shift Modified bear to the east and swing down to join the other alternatives near the state line. In the southern half of the corridor in MD, Alternatives DU Modified and E Modified are paired to follow a westerly path while paired Alternatives DU-Shift Modified and E-Shift Modified are pulled back from Old Salisbury Road to the east.

1. No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative involves taking no action, except routine maintenance along US 219. The existing two-lane alternative of US 219 between Meyersdale, Pennsylvania and Garrett County, Maryland would remain. No new alternatives or additional roadway would







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be constructed. This alternative does not meet the project purpose and need.

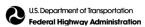
2. Alternative DU Modified

Alternative DU Modified resulted from the further refinement of Alternative DU, which was developed by combining suggestions from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with an alternative identified during former 2001 NEPA efforts. USFWS suggested an alternative to avoid the mountain slope/ridge in Pennsylvania and reduce potential impacts to terrestrial wildlife.

Alternative DU Modified follows the common alignment of all four modified alternatives in the northern end of the project area until it pairs with Alternative DU-Shift Modified and curves to the west to cross Greenville Road closer to the town of Salisbury. It rejoins the common alignment near the Pennsylvania-Maryland state border and then pairs with Alternative E Modified near the southern end of the project. The DU Shift Alternative will have a no adverse effect to the Miller Farm and will also have an adverse effect on both the Deal and Lowry Farms.

3. Alternative DU-Shift Modified

Alternative DU Shift Modified resulted from the further refinement of Alternative DU-Shift, which was combined with Alternative E-Shift to move the proposed roadway further away from residences along Old Salisbury Road at the southern end of the project in Maryland. Alternative DU did not directly impact the homes along Old Salisbury Road; however, residents requested an evaluation of a slightly eastward shift to move the alternative further from their homes. The trade-off is that Alternative DU-Shift (now Modified) impacts a farm field that is only slightly impacted by Alternative DU Modified. Alternative DU-Shift Modified mimics the alignment of Alternative DU Modified from Meyersdale to south of the Mason-Dixon Line, where the alternative is then paired with Alternative E-Shift Modified and shifted eastward and away from Old Salisbury Road.





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Alternative DU-Shift Modified follows the common alignment of all four modified alternatives in the northern end of the project area until it pairs with Alternative DU Modified and curves to the west to cross Greenville Road closer to the town of Salisbury. It rejoins the common alignment near the Pennsylvania-Maryland state border and then pairs with Alternative E-Shift Modified near the southern end of the project. The DU Shift Modified Alternative will have a no adverse effect to the Miller Farm and will have an adverse effect on both the Deal and Lowry Farms.

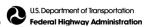
4. Alternative E Modified

Alternative E Modified resulted from the further refinement of Alternative E, which was suggested during former 2001 NEPA efforts to avoid farmland in Pennsylvania and avoid residential areas along existing US 219.

Alternative E Modified follows the common alignment of all four modified alternatives in the northern end of the project area until it pairs with Alternative E-Shift Modified and curves gently to the southeast near Greenville Road. It rejoins the common alignment near the Pennsylvania-Maryland state border and then pairs with Alternative DU Modified near the southern end of the project.

5. Alternative E-Shift Modified

Alternative E-Shift Modified resulted from the further refinement of Alternative E-Shift, which was combined with Alternative DU-Shift to move the proposed roadway further away from residences along Old Salisbury Road at the southern end of the project in Maryland. Alternative E did not directly impact the homes along Old Salisbury Road; however, residents requested an evaluation of a slightly eastward shift to move the alternative further from their homes. The trade-off is that Alternative E-Shift (now Modified) impacts a farm field that is only slightly impacted by Alternative E Modified. Alternative E-Shift Modified mimics the alignment of Alternative E Modified from Meyersdale to south of the Mason-





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Dixon Line, where the alternative is then paired with Alternative DU-Shift Modified and shifted eastward and away from Old Salisbury Road.

Alternative E-Shift Modified follows the common alignment of all four modified alternatives in the northern end of the project area until it pairs with Alternative E Modified and curves gently to the southeast near Greenville Road. It rejoins the common alignment near the Pennsylvania-Maryland state border and then pairs with Alternative DU-Shift Modified near the southern end of the project.

Alternative E-Shift Modified, like all of the modified alternatives, includes the improvements to the Mason Dixon Highway, Hunsrick Road, Mountain Road, and Clark Road at the northern end of the project area. Furthermore, a 300-feet long retaining wall, approximately 3.5 feet in height is proposed along the east side of US 219 near the northern end of the project as part of all of the modified alternatives.

Alternative Impact Comparison

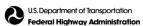
Alternative E-Shift Modified, paired with Alternative E Modified, includes reductions to the LOD along the west side of Piney Creek Bridge. This reduction avoids any proposed direct impact to the Deal Farm / Ambrose Deal Farm, a historic and Section 4(f) resource.

The DU alternatives will have the same no adverse effect to the Miller Farm and will also have an adverse effect on both the Deal and Lowry Farms that is avoided by the E alternatives.

A few factors in determining Alternative E-Shift Modified as the Recommended Preferred Alternative, are as follows:

- 1. Most publicly favored alternative
- 2. Least residential impacts (tied with E Modified)







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- 3. Farther away than E Modified from homes along Old Salisbury Road
- 4. Overall least environmental impacts
- 5. Does not preclude future consideration of a potential access to existing US 219 south of Old Salisbury Road in Maryland

Based on comparison of the alternatives, potential impacts, and public and agency feedback Alternative E-Shift Modified is identified as the Recommended Preferred Alternative. Alternative E-Shift Modified offers several advantages over the No Build Alternative and Alternatives DU Modified, DU-Shift Modified, and E Modified that make it the best option for addressing project needs. Although the preliminary estimate is \$3 million greater than that of Alternative E Modified, public feedback prompted the development of Alternative E-Shift Modified. The alignment is as far away as possible from homes along Old Salisbury Road and is also carefully designed to avoid the Tomlinson Inn and Little Meadows historic boundary. Alternative E-Shift Modified is the least environmental damaging as seen in the table below and most publicly desirable alternative.



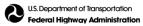


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| Resource | No Build | DU Mod. | DU-Shift Mod. | E Mod. | E-Shift Mod. | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| Socio-economic Resource Impacts | | | | | | | |
| Parcels Intersected by LOD (#) | 0 | 117 | 114 | 106 | 103 | | |
| Residential Displacements (#) | 0 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | | |
| Commercial Displacements (#) | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| State Game Land (acres) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Impacted Noise Receptors | 4 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | |
| | Cultura | l Resource Impac | ts | | | | |
| Above Ground Historic Resources (# / acres) | 0/0 | 3 / 40.2 | 3 / 40.2 | 1/0.78 | 1/0.78 | | |
| Archaeology (acres) | 0 | 620.8 | 620.7 | 443.8 | 446.1 | | |
| | Natura | l Resource Impact | ts | | | | |
| Forestland | 0 | 431.4 | 430.0 | 389.8 | 388.8 | | |
| Active Farmland (acres) | 0 | 76.6 | 76.8 | 37.9 | 38.1 | | |
| Productive Farms (#) | 0 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | | |
| Prime Farmland Soils (acres) | 0 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | | |
| Soils of Statewide Importance (acres) | 0 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 82.0 | 81.9 | | |
| Preferential Tax Assessment (acres) | 0 | 74.9 | 75.2 | 36.1 | 36.4 | | |
| FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone (acres) | 0 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | | |
| Potential Bat Hibernacula (#) | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Wetland (acres) | 0 | 12.28 | 12.14 | 10.65 | 10.51 | | |
| Streams (linear feet) | 0 | 26,485 | 26,845 | 24,726 | 24,726 | | |
| | Mining & Po | <u>tential</u> Hazardous | Waste | | | | |
| Surface Mining Boundaries (acres) | 0 | 319.7 | 319.6 | 212.7 | 212.7 | | |
| Deep Mine Boundaries (acres) | 0 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.0 | | |
| Area Of Concern Sites (#) | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Engineering | | | | | | | |
| Length of Alternative (miles) | 0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.9 | | |
| Limit of Disturbance Acreage | 0 | 628.7 | 626.2 | 560.9 | 558.7 | | |
| Preliminary Cost Estimate (Year 2030 Dollars) | \$0 | \$483.0 M | \$486.3 M | \$307.0 M | \$310.4 M | | |

Note: 1) Green shading represents the lowest impact per category by alternative (excluding the No Build, which does not carry any direct impacts other than noise receptors). 2) Four impacted noise receptors are associated with the No Build Alternative because of design year traffic projections. 3) Preliminary construction cost estimates are exclusive of Right of Way Acquisition, Utility Relocation, Mineral Rights, Wildlife Crossings, Intelligent Transportation Systems and Maintenance Facility Final Amenities.







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Include any additional information related to the historic property that is relevant to the determination of *de minimis*/no adverse use:

As stated in the alternatives analysis, the Miller Farm has been avoided to the extent possible. Further avoidance measures will be studied in Final Design.

SUMMARY AND DETERMINATION:

The project involves a *de minimis/no adverse use* on the Section 4(f)/Section 2002 property as evidenced by a no adverse effect or no historic properties affected finding from the SHPO and/or as a result of mitigation to or avoidance of impacts to the qualifying characteristics and/or the functions/values of the resource. Based on the scope of the undertaking; the fact that the undertaking does not adversely affect the function/qualities of the Section 4(f)/Section 2002 property on a permanent or temporary basis; and with agreement from the official with jurisdiction (SHPO), the proposed action constitutes a *de minimis*/no adverse use; and therefore, no analysis of avoidance alternatives is required.

| Name and Organization of Preparer: Rodney Martinez RETTEW | Date: 6/19/2024 | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Project Manager: | Date: 6/25/2024 | | |
| Environmental Manager: | Date: 6/24/2024 | | |
| PennDOT, BOPD: | Date: | | |
| FHWA: | Date: | | |





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List Section 4(f) mitigation measures associated with this *de minimis* use that are part of this project:

Temporary construction fencing will be installed along the required right-of-way across the Miller Farm to avoid any additional, unforeseen encroachments onto the property. The fencing shall be removed after the completion of construction.

Typical attachments for this form include, but are not limited to:

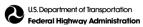
- Project location map
- Map of affected Section 4(f) property and other Section 4(f) property(ies) in the project vicinity
- Photographs of the Section 4(f) property
- Project plan sheet to show impacts
- Correspondence with the official with jurisdiction
- Consulting party correspondence







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ATTACHMENT 1 FIGURES



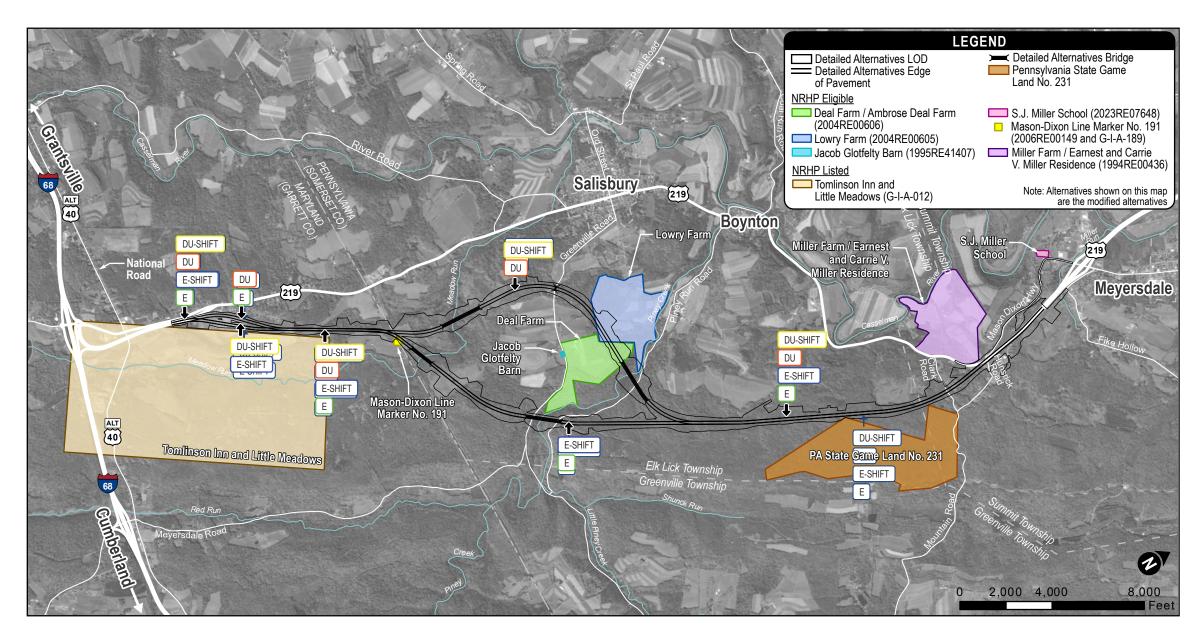


Figure 1: Section 4(f) Resources within Project Area

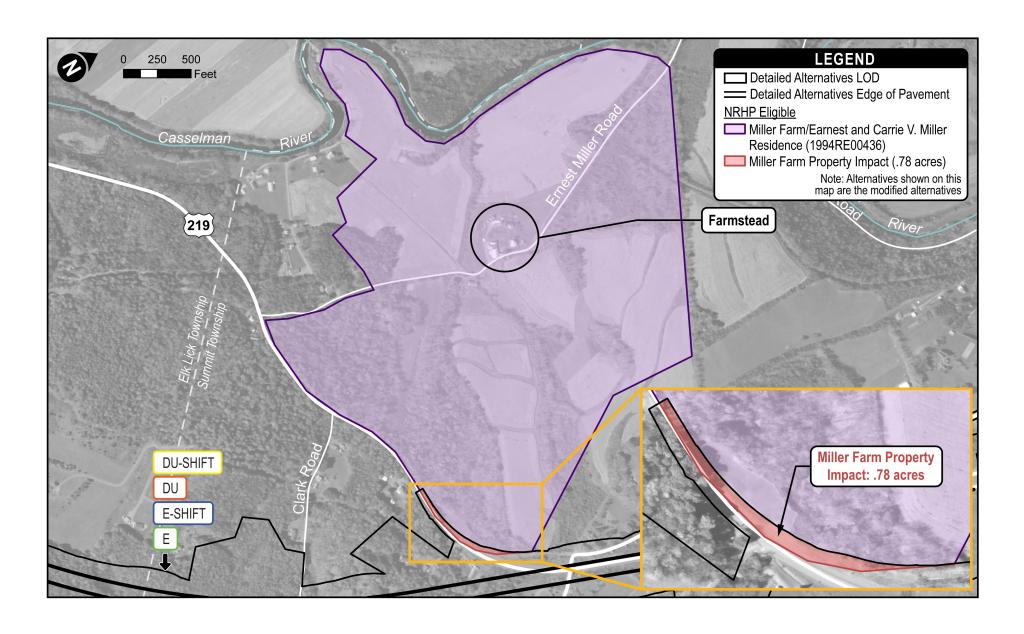


Figure 2: Miller Farm/Earnest and Carrie V. Miller Residence

ATTACHMENT 2 PHOTOGRAPHS





Photographs 1- 4. Miller Farm / Earnest and Carrie V. Miller Residence (1994RE00436)



Photograph 1. Overview of the Miller Farm, facing northwest.



Photograph 2. South (front) and east elevations of the farmhouse, facing northwest.





Photograph 3. Eastern edge of Miller Farm NRHP boundary showing the overgrown former alignment of the Mason Dixon Highway climbing a hill at the left of the improved US 219 highway, facing northwest (GoogleEarth 2023).



Photograph 4. View of the eastern edge of the Miller Farm and the former alignment of the Mason Dixon Highway in 1993 before the construction of the improved US 219 highway (yellow highlight), facing north (Google Earth 2023).

ATTACHMENT 3 PA SHPO CONCURRENCE



April 24, 2024

Kristin Scarr PennDOT BPD EPDS 825 North Gallitan Ave Ext. Uniontown, PA 15401

RE: ER Project # 2021PR06554.033, US 219 Meyersdale to Old Salisbury Rd PEL, Federal Highway Administration, Elk Lick Township, Somerset County

Dear Kristin Scarr,

Thank you for submitting additional information concerning the above-referenced project. The submitted Determination of Effect report investigates the potential effects to historic properties associated with Alternative DU Modified, Alternative DU Shift Modified, Alternative E Modified, and Alternative E Shift Modified for the U.S. 219, Section 050 Transportation Improvement Project. We offer the following comments on the report with regards to above ground resources.

Above Ground Resources

Identified Historic Properties

Previously identified historic properties in the Pennsylvania portion of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the above-referenced project includes the following National Register of Historic Places (National Register)-eligible resources:

- S.J. Miller School (Resource # 2023RE07648)
- Miller Farm/Earnest and Carrie V. Miller Residence (Resource # 1994RE00436)
- Jacob Glotfelty Barn (Resource # 1994RE41407)
- Mason-Dixon Line Marker No. 191 (Resource # 2006RE00149)
- Lowry Farm (Resource # 2004RE00605). The Lowry Farm (Resource # 2004RE00605) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for Diversified Farming and Large-Scale Industry, 1850-1920 and the Dairy and Poultry Production for Local and Regional Markets, 1920-1960 periods of the Allegheny Mountain Part-Time and General Farming region, as identified in the Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania context. The associated house is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a large example of a mid-nineteenth century dwelling with Federal style detailing. The period of significance extends from ca. 1852, the date of construction of the dwelling, until 1960, the end of the Dairy and Poultry Production for Local and Regional Markets agricultural period. The National Register boundary includes the historically associated acreage that retains integrity.
- Deal Farm/Ambrose Deal Farm (Resource # 2004RE00606). The Ambrose Deal Farm
 (Resource # 2004RE00606) is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for the
 Dairy and Poultry Production for Local and Regional Markets period of the Allegheny
 Mountain Part-Time and General Farming region, 1920-1960 and Specialized Dairy
 Production, 1960-1980, as identified in the Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania

context . The period of significance extends from ca. 1950, when dairying additions were made to the barn to 1973, 50 years from the present as the property continues under agricultural use. The National Register boundary includes the historically associated acreage that retains integrity.

Assessment of Effect

We agree with the findings of the agency that the proposed alignments have been designed to avoid or minimize impacts to the above-listed historic properties, as outlined at the consulting party meeting on April 11, 2024, and in the findings of the effect report. Alternatives E Modified and E Shift Modified will have No Adverse Effect on historic properties. We also agree with the findings of the agency that the project has the potential to Adversely Affect Historic Properties, as outlined below.

Alternative DU Modified and Alternative DU Shift Modified would adversely affect the Lowry Farm as the roadway would cross the farm property, directly impacting historically associated farmland and wooded areas. The project would separate about one acre of the farm from the rest of the resource and introduce a new roadway into the resource boundary. Both alternatives would diminish the qualities that qualify the farm for National Register eligibility.

Alternative DU Modified and Alternative DU Shift Modified would adversely affect the Deal Farm/Ambrose Deal Farm as the roadway would cross the farm property, directly impacting historically associated wooded areas. The project would separate about 2.2 acres of the farm from the rest of the resource and introduce a new roadway into the resource boundary. Both alternatives would diminish the qualities that qualify the farm for National Register eligibility.

Continued Consultation

We look forward to continued consultation with you and other consulting parties on the selection of a Preferred Alternative and efforts to seek ways to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate the adverse effects on historic properties.

For questions concerning above ground resources, please contact Barbara Frederick at bafrederic@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

Emma Diehl

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Environmental Review Division Manager

ATTACHMENT 4
SECOND SECTION 106
CONSULTING PARTY
MEETING SUMMARY





Meeting Summary

Date: April 11, 2024

Subject: US 219, Section 050

Meyersdale, PA to Old Salisbury Road, MD Second Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting

Attendees: Nicki Donahoe- PennDOT

Keith Heinrich- PennDOT Kristin Scarr- PennDOT Mike Stone- PennDOT Jeremy Beck- MD SHA Sean Varsolona- MD SHA

Barbara Frederick- Pennsylvania SHPO Justin McKeel- Pennsylvania SHPO Joe Stahlman- Seneca Nation THPO

Tim Tamburrino- Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)

Steve Moore- Stantec
Deb Hoover- KCI
Andy Smith- KCI
Joseph Passmore- KCI
Brandon Glorioso- KCI
Laura Ricketts- Markosky

Jessica Schumer-Rowles- Markosky Gabrielle Vicari- NTM Engineering

Dennis Plitt- Michael Baker

Amanda Deal- Resident

Kendra Folk- Keystone Lime Company

Jerry Deal- Resident Chunca Bittinger- Resident Randy Bittinger- Resident Kathy Hughes- Resident Ron Baer- Resident Shelley Miller- Resident

J. Michael McKenzie- Salisbury Historical Society; Resident

The purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on the cultural resources investigations for the project and to provide consulting parties an opportunity to comment on the current studies and any future work.

K. Scarr provided an introduction to the meeting and a brief overview of the agenda. She explained that Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) allows for consulting parties such as State Historic Preservation Offices (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission in Pennsylvania and Maryland Historical Trust in Maryland), American Indian Tribal Nations, local organizations, and members of the public to offer comments and express concerns. These parties may have legal oversight, be affected by the project, or simply have an interest in the project and its potential impacts to historic properties.



K. Heinrich introduced attendees from the project team, as well as listed consulting parties, including tribes, property owners, and other organizations. Members of the PennDOT and consultant team introduced themselves. The definition and role of consulting parties was reviewed, as was the process for Section 106. The process began in 2021 with identification and notification of Section 106 consulting parties. The work for above-ground historic resources has advanced to the preparation of a Draft Effects report. Preliminary archaeological investigations, including predictive modeling, has been undertaken, but subsurface archaeological testing will wait until the preferred alternative is selected.

L. Ricketts provided an overview of the project to date, noting that the last consulting party meeting was on October 30, 2023. The purpose of the project is to construct an 8-mile, 4-lane road from the end of the US 219 Meyersdale Bypass in Pennsylvania to a connection point at I-68 in Garrett County, Maryland as part of completing Corridor N of the Appalachian Development Highway System. The goal is to provide safe and efficient access for motorists, as well as to support economic development in the region. In its existing state, the current configuration of US 219 does not provide sufficient infrastructure to support current and future traffic. In addition, it does not address roadway and geometric deficiencies, and does not support economic development.

L. Ricketts reviewed PennDOT and MD SHA's efforts to avoid and minimize impacts to identified environmental and cultural resources. Studies to date have included probability modeling for archaeological investigations, as well as completion of eligibility studies for above-ground resources. Advancing these studies allows the project team to modify and refine existing alternatives in an effort to avoid and minimize impacts. The team has identified 8 above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as areas of other environmental concern such as state game lands. In January 2024, the team made modifications to the four existing alignments (DU, DU-Shift, E, E-Shift) in an effort to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified above-ground historic resources. These modifications resulted in the names of four alternatives being updated to include the word "modified" at the end.

K. Scarr provided an overview of the archaeological work that has been conducted to date, noting that consulting parties can comment on reports or bring concerns to her attention at any time. Phase IA reports for MD (August 2023) and PA (November 2023) have been prepared, but actual excavations have not yet occurred for this project in an effort to avoid unnecessary work and ground disturbance over a large area. No archaeology will be conducted until the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is approved, and a Record of Decision (ROD) issued by FHWA. As a result, the Section 106 work is still largely focused on above-ground resources at this time. To manage potential adverse effects, a project-specific programmatic agreement will be developed; this is still in early stages so there is time for comments and concerns to be submitted.

- J. Stahlman, representing the Seneca Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) joined the call. K. Scarr briefly revisited the archaeology overview for his benefit. J. McKeel from PA SHPO had no comments.
- L. Ricketts provided an overview of the identified eligible resources in Pennsylvania and reviewed the definition and criteria for an "effect," which includes no effect (the proposed action will not affect cultural resources), no adverse effect (the project's effect on the resource will not compromise the historic character of the resource or the qualities that make it eligible for NRHP listing), and adverse effect (the proposed action will compromise the historic character of the resource). The organization of the Determination of Effect Report was reviewed, and it was noted that the draft report has been prepared and posted on PATH for SHPO/THPO and consulting party review. The Effect Report assesses whether the project will have any effect on cultural resources. It was noted that there would be no effect from any of



the four modified alternatives on the S.J. Miller School (PA), Jacob Glotfelty Barn (PA), and the National Road (MD).

All four modified alternatives are recommended as having *no adverse effect* on the Miller Farm (PA), because the project would be reestablishing the old Mason Dixon Highway that was present during the period of significance. The alternatives also skirt the edge of the farm's boundary, not impacting crop fields or agricultural buildings. As a result, the impacts would not detract from the qualities that make the property eligible for the NRHP.

The DU Modified and DU Shift Modified alternatives would have an *adverse effect* on the Lowry Farm (PA), but the E modified and E-Shift Modified alternatives would have *no effect*. The two DU alignments cross the property in two places for a total of 23.4 acres impacted. L. Ricketts noted that there would be additional remnant land affected, meaning that the actual full impact to the Lowry Farm of the DU Modified and DU Shift Modified alternatives would be 24.4 acres, or approximately 14% of the property's farmland. This would be adverse because the property is eligible as a farm and these two alternatives affect the agricultural fields and woods. The E Modified and E-Shift Modified alternatives do not touch the property at all.

The DU Modified and DU-Shift Modified alternatives would also have an *adverse effect* on the Deal Farm (PA). Both DU Modified and DU Shift Modified run through the property and would have an adverse effect on the farmland. The project team was able to avoid impacts to the Deal Farm by shifting the E Modified and E Shift Modified alternatives to pull them back from the property by reconsidering stream crossings and the proposed location of fill.

G. Vicari provided an overview of the eligible and listed resources in Maryland. The Mason-Dixon Line Marker No. 191 (MD and PA) was determined to be eligible in both Pennsylvania and Maryland, and its boundary was agreed to be a 50-foot diameter around the marker itself. The E Modified and E-Shift Modified alternatives would have *no adverse effect* due to the proximity of the edge of the alignment to the NRHP boundary of the resource; the edge of the alignment would be 25 feet from the edge of the boundary. The DU Modified and DU-Shift Modified alternatives would have *no effect* on the resource because of the distance at which the project would be constructed. Although the E Modified and E-Shift Modified alternatives would disrupt the immediate setting of the marker, it is recommended that neither the E Modified alternatives nor the DU Modified alternatives would adversely affect the qualities that make the resource eligible for the NRHP.

The Tomlinson Inn & Little Meadows is a NRHP-listed resource in Maryland that includes both above-ground and archaeological resources. The construction of a new highway will disrupt the immediate setting of the property but will not directly affect the Tomlinson Inn & Little Meadows site. All four alternatives will have *no adverse effect* on the site, as the work will not affect the qualities that are significant to the property. The alternatives have been modified to pull back from the NR boundary of the property through shrinking medians, relocating the tie-in point to existing US 219 in Maryland, and other means.

G. Vicari provided an overview of each alternative's effects on the eligible or listed properties. Overall, the DU Modified and DU Shift Modified alternatives would have a finding of *Adverse Effect* due to their impacts on the Lowry Farm and the Deal Farm. The E Modified and E Shift Modified alternatives would have a finding of *No Adverse Effect*; they would affect the Miller Farm, Tomlinson Inn & Little Meadows, and Mason Dixon Line Marker No. 191, but would not affect the qualities that qualify them for listing in the NRHP.

Following the effects review, the floor was opened up to questions. Local resident J. M. McKenzie shared concerns relating to several of the historic properties, including the archaeological deposits associated with



the Braddock Road, as well as information about cemeteries on the Lowry Farm and Miller Farm properties. He expressed concern that the alignments might impact the cemeteries; J. Schumer-Rowles was able to confirm that the cemeteries were outside the current APE and would not be impacted by the work. He also shared concerns about impacts to the Turkeyfoot Path.

- J. Stahlman expressed concern about the possibility of Native burials in one of the cemeteries; J. Schumer-Rowles said that the cemetery had been geolocated and confirmed it was not within the APE. K. Scarr will send more information on this cemetery and potential for Native burials to the THPO. J. Stahlman wanted to know what has already been identified re: subsurface archaeology, what is in the Phase IA, and if the Turkeyfoot Path overlays the project area.
- K. Scarr explained that subsurface archaeology has not yet been conducted and will not be until the preferred alternative is selected; however, they are accepting comments or concerns about how the archaeology will be conducted. J. Schumer-Rowles briefly summarized the Phase IA, noting that there are a number of previously reported sites within and adjacent to the study area that were identified as part of earlier surveys for the project. All but two of the sites were determined to be not eligible, and as a result would not require additional investigation or evaluation. The Phase IA also included a predictive model of the entire study area to identify locations with high potential for pre-contact resources; the project team is very sensitive to treating those areas with respect and care. They noted that the Turkeyfoot Path does go through the project area, and it is a sensitive area on the Phase IA predictive modeling.
- J. Stahlman asked if there was methodology proposed yet for Phase IB. K. Scarr noted that they had not begun that process, but that the PennDOT team is in discussions with representatives from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Geomorphology has been conducted at stream crossings in anticipation of the Phase IB work, but the team does not expect to need deep excavations. Once the preferred alternative is selected, they will be able to say more definitively what they think is needed. The team assured Mr. Stahlman that he is welcome to submit comments or concerns at any time and they will be incorporated into the development of the next phase of archaeological work. The goal of the Phase 1B would be to understand what artifacts may be within the LOD of the selected alternative, and to determine whether there are key artifacts that can be protected by either extracting them or preserving them in place.
- L. Ricketts asked if any attendees have comments on the effects determinations for the above-ground resources, or if they have any preference for any alternatives based on the information discussed at the meeting.
- J.M. McKenzie expressed a concern that no sites can be identified if there's no archaeology, and K. Hughes asked if archaeological excavations would change an effect determination.
- L. Ricketts explained that the existing, previously identified archaeology is considered already, but there are still a lot of unknown factors at this time. Selection of the preferred alternative would allow the project team to begin below-ground investigations. K. Scarr added that archaeologists prefer to not disturb existing sites unless they absolutely have to, which is why in this case the team is waiting to do archaeology until an alternative is selected. She noted that archaeology inherently requires destruction of what's there in order to find it, so they try to avoid doing unnecessary work, an approach that also saves time and project budget. A subset programmatic agreement will be developed if the project is found to have an adverse effect on archaeological sites; the design can also be modified throughout the process to try and avoid sites.
- L. Ricketts noted that at this point we have concrete boundaries and constraints for our above-ground historic properties, which have allowed modification of the alternatives in the interest of minimizing and avoiding impacts.



In the chat, Don and Karen Billman asked about when right-of-way acquisition is anticipated to begin. D. Hoover responded, saying that this would be unlikely to begin earlier than 2026.

K. Heinrich provided final comments, noting that at present PennDOT and MD SHA have identified E-Shift Modified as the draft preferred alternative; however, this has not been finalized yet. He explained that cultural resources are just one part of what's being investigated, and the team also has to take into consideration resources such as wetlands, endangered species, state game lands, etc. Impacts to all resources are still being examined and will be discussed as part of a draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which is anticipated to be released in late summer. The team will respond to all comments on the DEIS. As of now, it looks like E Shift modified will have the least number of impacts, but a final selection of a preferred alternative has not been made.

The team went through the upcoming schedule for the project. D. Hoover said that an introductory newsletter will be sent on May 1 to those who had provided email addresses either by signing in at previous consulting party meetings or attendance at other public meetings. In June the newsletter will be put on the project website; the newsletters will also be mailed to those who received Notice of Intent to Enter letters in both PA and MD. K. Heinrich said that there will be a public hearing in the fall.

L. Ricketts said that she will send out a summary of this meeting, and that comments on the effect report will be accepted through April 26, 2024. Rolling comments are being accepted on the two Phase IA archaeology reports.

K. Heinrich provided an overview of PATH for the attendees so that they can search for and access project information and postings. Documents related to cultural resources investigations can be found at the project's PATH website: https://path.penndot.gov/ProjectDetails.aspx?ProjectID=60061. PennDOT will additionally accept comments through email to Keith Heinrich (kheinrich@pa.gov) or Kristin Scarr (kscarr@pa.gov) or through the post to Laura Ricketts at Markosky (3689 PA 711, Ligonier, PA 15658).

In the chat, J. Stahlman asked if PennDOT officials/project team members could stay on to have a follow-up discussion; K. Scarr responded on G. Vicari's computer to say that unfortunately that was not possible at this time, but she would follow up with him to find a time they could chat.

Attachments: PowerPoint Presentation



US 219 MEYERSDALE, PA TO OLD SALISBURY ROAD, MD

Second Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting April 11, 2024













WELCOME / AGENDA

- Introduction of Participants
- Section 106 Overview
- Project Overview
- Archaeology Overview
 - Discussion

- Potential Effects to Above Ground Historic Properties
 - Discussion
- Next Steps
- · Thank You













INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

- PennDOT District 9-0
 - Archaeology CRP: Kristin Scarr kscarr@pa.gov
 - Historic Structures CRP: Keith Heinrich kheinrich@pa.gov
 - Project Manager: Nicki Donahoe ndonahoe@pa.gov
- MD State Highway Administration (MD SHA)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Consultant Project Team (Stantec, KCI, Markosky, NTM)











INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

- PA State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO / PHMC)
- MD State Historic Preservation Office (MD SHPO / MHT)
- Consulting Parties
 - > Tribes and Nations
 - · Delaware Nation, Oklahoma
 - · Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
 - Oneida Indian Nation
 - Seneca Nation
 - · Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
 - Delaware Tribe of Indians
 - Onondaga Nation
 - Seneca-Cayuga Nation
 - Shawnee Tribe
 - Tuscarora Nation











INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

Consulting Parties

- Organizations
- Braddock Road Preservation Association (Walter Powell, Ph.D.)
- Capuchin Friars / Province of St. Augustine (R. Joseph Kusnir)
- Keystone Lime Company (Kendra K. Folk)
- Meyersdale Area Historical Society (Jennifer Hurl)
- Meyersdale Area Schools (Wayne Miller)
- Meyersdale Public Library (Jennifer Hurl)
- Salisbury Historical Society (J. Michael McKenzie)
- Town of Grantsville, MD (Robin Jones and Emily Newman-Edwards)

- Individuals
- Martha and Mark Albright
- Douglas R. Baer
- Ronald J. Baer
- Donald Billman
- Jason A. Blocher
- Jerry L. Deal
- Myron Deal
- Gordon Frankenfield
- · Dennis Grube
- Kathy Hughes
- Austin Hutzel
- · Ronald and Vanessa Johnson
- Rachel Kimmel
- Mark Marsula
- Patricia Showalter
- · Kevin L. and Donna Weimer











SECTION 106 AND CONSULTATION

• Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, or approve throughout the country. If a federal or federally-assisted project has the potential to affect historic properties, a Section 106 review will take place and consulting parties will have a chance to weigh in on these matters before a final decision is made.











SECTION 106 REVIEW PROCESS



We are here

And here

(FHWA Environmental Review Toolkit)











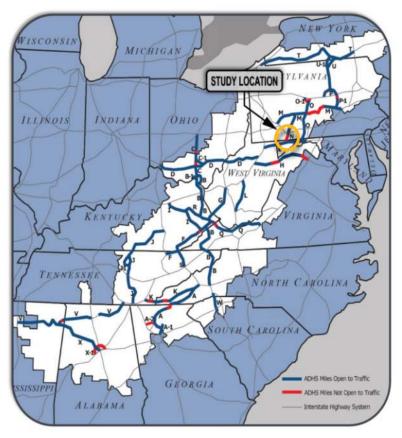
PROJECT PURPOSE & NEED

Purpose:

The purpose of the US 219 Section 050 from Meyersdale to Old Salisbury Road Project is to complete Corridor N of the Appalachian Development Highway System, to improve the system linkage in the region, provide safe and efficient access for motorists traveling on US 219, and provide a transportation infrastructure to support economic opportunities within the Appalachian Region.

Need:

- The existing US 219 roadway network does not provide efficient mobility for trucks
- There are numerous roadway and geometric deficiencies present along the existing US 219 alignment which do not meet current design criteria and contribute to slower travel speeds through the corridor
- 3. Existing US 219 does not provide the infrastructure needed to access the surrounding municipalities along with labor and business markets and is a contributing factor in limiting economic opportunities to the Appalachian Region













Preliminary Avoidance and Minimization

PennDOT & SHA have been evaluating **modifications** to the Detailed Study Alternatives to avoid and/or minimize potential impacts to environmental and cultural resources, including wetlands/watercourses, farmlands, historic properties, Section 4(f)/2002 resources, and State Game Lands.

Specific resources, as shown on the following slide, include:

Historic Resources/Section 4(f)/Section 2002

- 1. Tomlinson Inn and Little Meadows
- 2. Mason-Dixon Line Marker at the Pennsylvania/Maryland state line
- 3. Deal Farm
- 4. Miller Farm (among other historic resources)

State Game Lands/Section 4(f)/Section 2002

5. Pennsylvania SGL 231

The modified alternatives were adopted in January 2024 as DU Modified, DU Shift Modified, E Modified, and E Shift Modified.





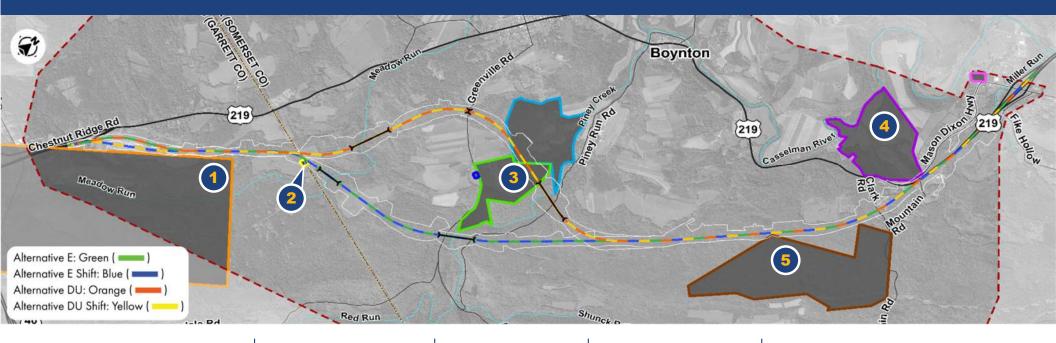








Detailed Study Alternatives – DU, DU-SHIFT, E, E-SHIFT















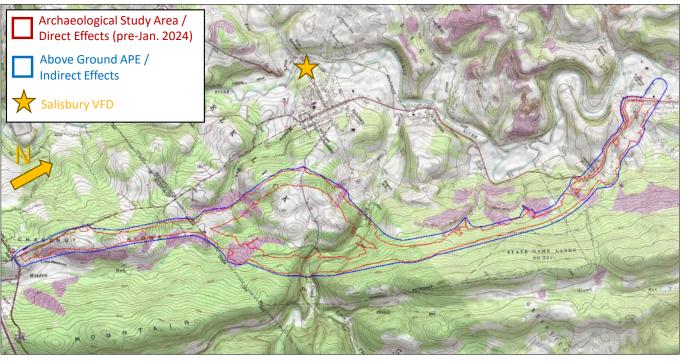








CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES OVERVIEW



- Above Ground
 Historic Properties
 and Archaeological
 Resources
- Areas of Potential Effects (APEs)
- Reconnaissance, Identification, and Eligibility evaluation
- Determination of Effects for Above Ground Historic Properties











ARCHAEOLOGY OVERVIEW

August 9, 2023: The Phase IA Report addressing the Preliminary APE for all currently proposed alternatives within Maryland was posted for comment and review on PennDOT's PATH site. We received comments from the MD SHPO, the Delaware Nation, and the Oneida Nation. Comments on this document can still be provided to PennDOT.

November 10, 2023: The Phase IA Report addressing the Preliminary APE for all currently proposed alternatives within Pennsylvania was posted for comment and review on PennDOT's PATH site. We received comments from the MD SHPO, the PA SHPO, and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Comments on this document can still be provided to PennDOT.

November 10, 2023- March 20, 2024: Section 106 activities have been largely focused on the assessment of historic above-ground properties and determining the type of agreement document that is needed for compliance with the Section 106 Process. No additional archaeological efforts have taken place beyond the above-referenced Phase IA Assessments.













ARCHAEOLOGY OVERVIEW

Archaeology fieldwork efforts beyond the Phase IA level will be guided by a **Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement (PA)** and will take place after completion of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and issuance of the Record of Decision by the FHWA.

An early internal draft of a **Project–Specific Programmatic Agreement** is being prepared for distribution to consulting parties to begin consultation on the content of the document. A consulting parties meeting will be scheduled for a future date once a draft of the **Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement** is circulated for review and comment and consulting parties have had the opportunity to weigh in on the agreement and its content.



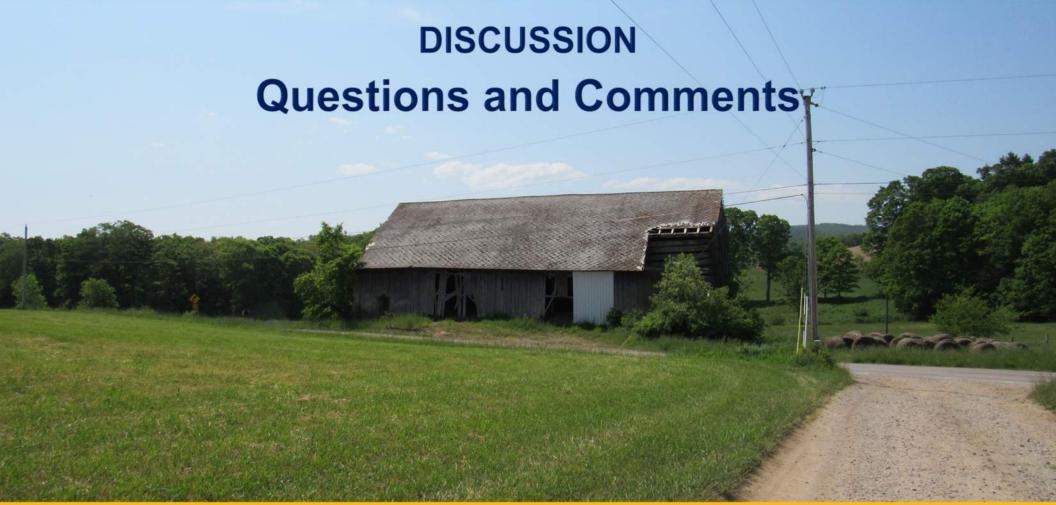














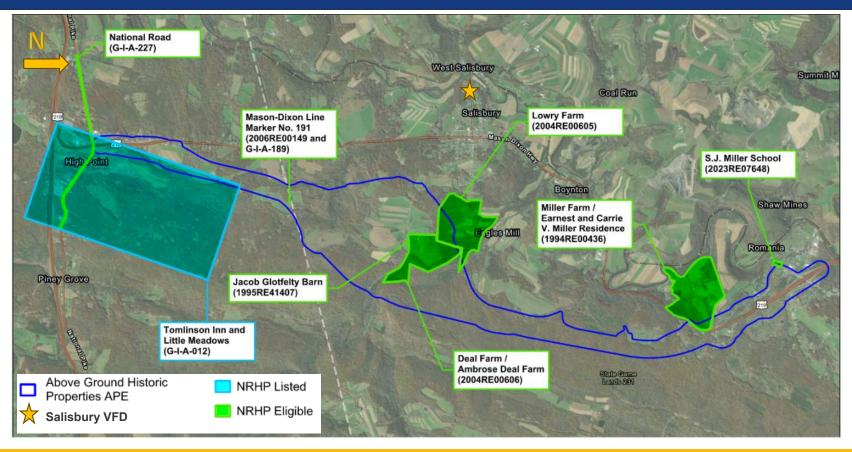








ABOVE GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES













ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS



S.J. Miller School 1464 Shaw Mines Road, PA NRHP eligible



Jacob Glotfelty Barn 629 Greenville Road, PA NRHP eligible



The National Road National Pike / Alt 40, MD NRHP eligible







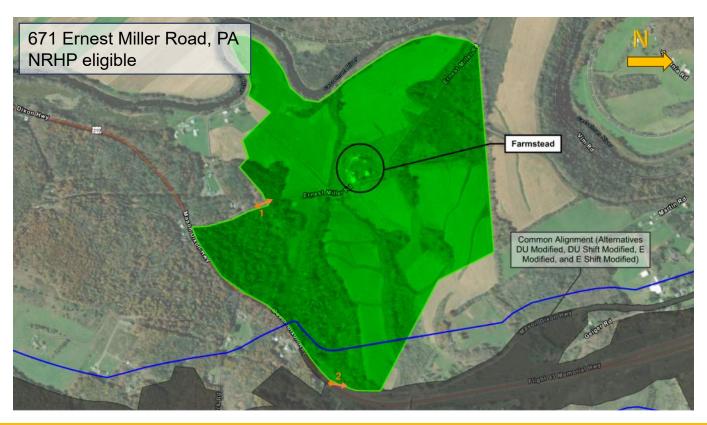




MILLER FARM













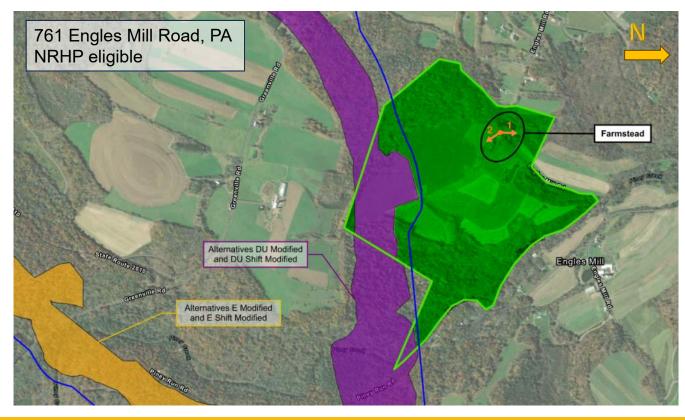




LOWRY FARM













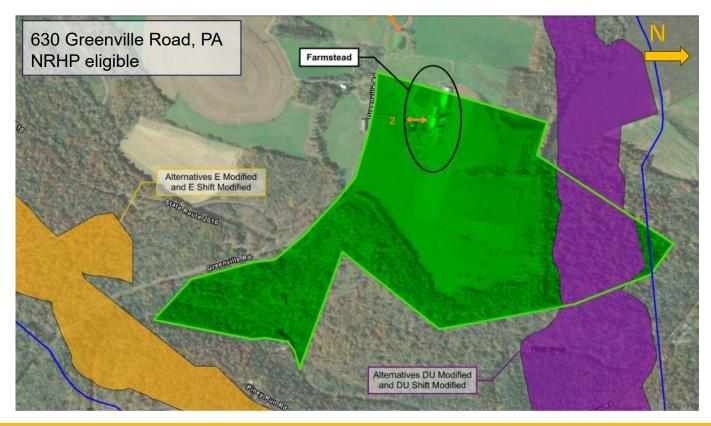




DEAL FARM











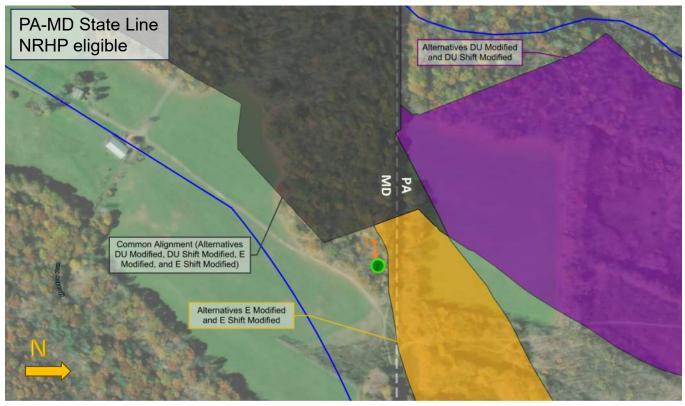






MASON-DIXON LINE MARKER NO. 191











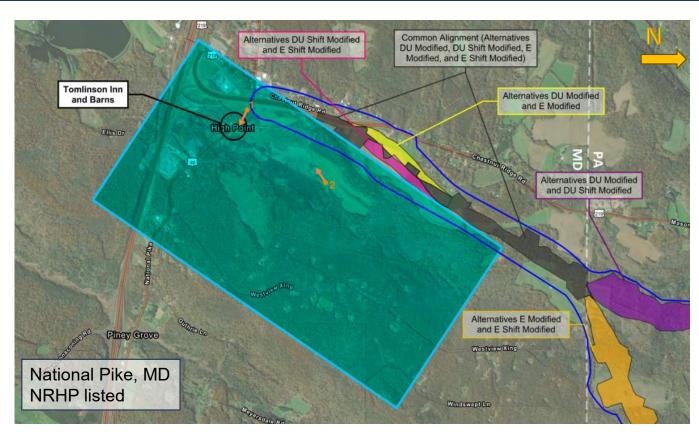




TOMLINSON INN AND LITTLE MEADOWS













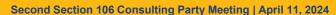




DRAFT DETERMINATION OF EFFECTS

| Historic Resource | Alternative DU Modified | Alternative DU Shift Modified | Alternative E Modified | Alternative E Shift Modified |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S.J. Miller School (2023RE07648) | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect |
| Miller Farm / Earnest and Carrie V. Miller Residence (1994RE00436) | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect |
| Lowry Farm (2004RE00605) | Adverse Effect | Adverse Effect | No Effect | No Effect |
| Deal Farm / Ambrose Deal Farm (2004RE00606) | Adverse Effect | Adverse Effect | No Effect | No Effect |
| Jacob Glotfelty Barn (1995RE41407) | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect |
| Mason-Dixon Line Marker No. 191 (2006RE00149 and G-I-A-189) | No Effect | No Effect | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect |
| Tomlinson Inn and Little Meadows (G-I- A-012) | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect |
| National Road (G-I-A-227) | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect |
| | Alternative DU Modified | Alternative DU Shift Modified | Alternative E Modified | Alternative E Shift Modified |
| Summary of Effects to Above Ground Historic Properties | Adverse Effect | Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect | No Adverse Effect |





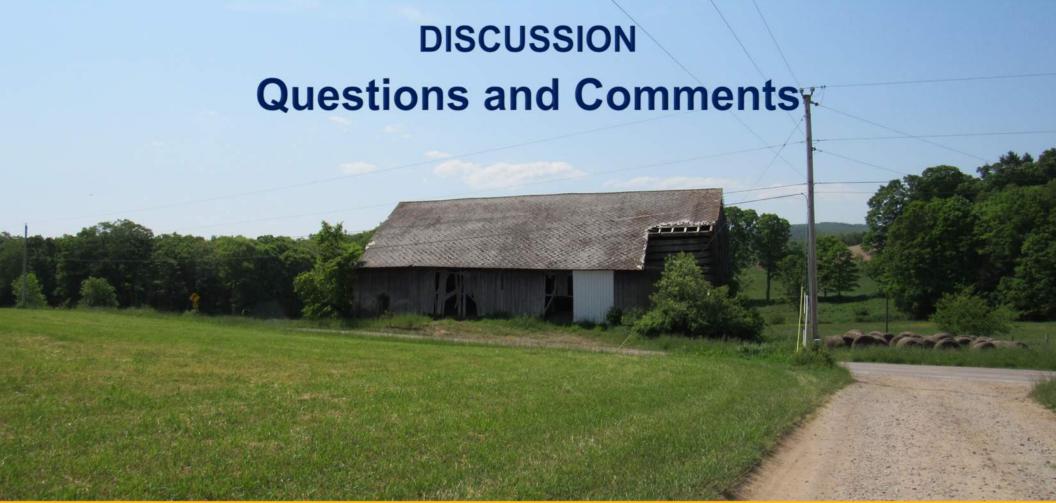
















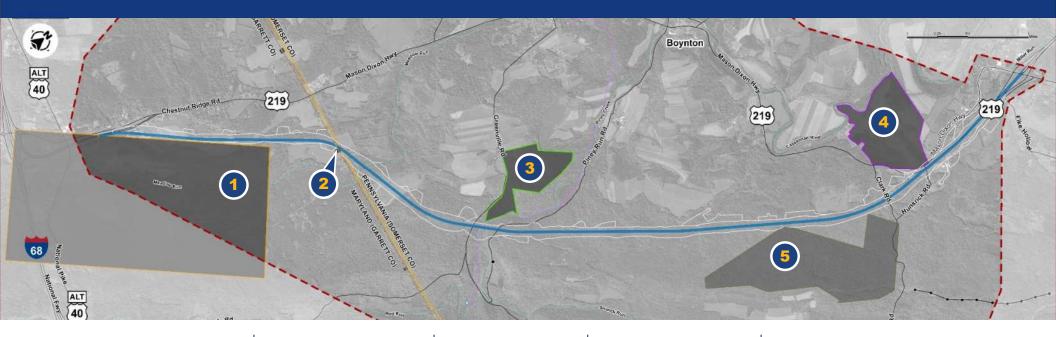








Recommended Preferred Alternative – E-Shift Modified

























HERE

PHASE 1: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

Public Meeting No. 1 to Present Detailed Alternatives - JUNE 23, 2022

Public Meeting No. 2 to Present Detailed Alternatives - NOVEMBER 16, 2023

Newsletter No. 1 to Present Recommended Preferred Alternative - SPRING 2024

Circulate Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) - SUMMER 2024

Conduct Public Hearing - FALL 2024

Public Meeting No. 3 to Present Preferred Alternative & Mitigation - SPRING 2025

Complete Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Issue Record of Decision (ROD) - SUMMER 2025



PHASE 2: PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING (FULLY FUNDED)

Complete Preliminary Engineering Design - 2023 to 2025



PHASE 3: FINAL DESIGN (FULLY FUNDED)

Complete Final Design & Right-of-way Acquisition - 2025 to 2028



PHASE 4: CONSTRUCTION (CONTINGENT UPON FUNDING)

Complete Construction - 2029 to 2031





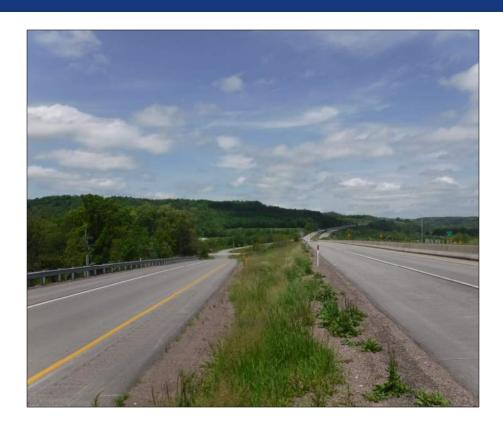






NEXT STEPS

- Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting summary circulated
- Comments accepted on Above Ground Historic Properties Determination of Effects submission until April 26, 2024
- Comments continue to be accepted on the two Phase IA archaeology reports
- Development of a Programmatic Agreement













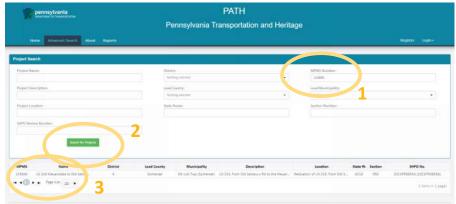
PATH – path.penndot.gov

PennDOT's online PA Transportation and Heritage website



Choose **Advance Search** from welcome screen pop-up and enter Project **MPMS 115845 (1)**









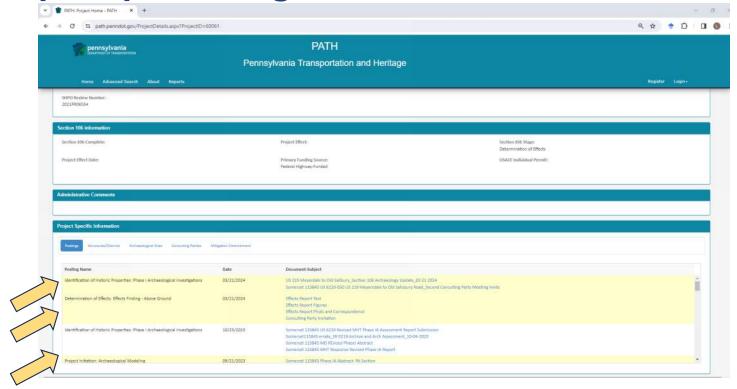








PATH – path.penndot.gov



https://path.penndot.gov/ProjectDetails.aspx?ProjectID=60061











THANK YOU

- PennDOT District 9-0
 - Historic Structures CRP: Keith Heinrich kheinrich@pa.gov
 - > Archaeology CRP: Kristin Scarr kscarr@pa.gov
 - Project Manager: Nicki Donahoe ndonahoe@pa.gov
- Or you may mail your comments to Laura Ricketts
 Markosky
 3689 PA 711
 Ligonier, PA 15658
- Thank you for your participation in the Section 106 Process. We appreciate it.