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VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

ATTACHMENT CONTAINS PRIVILEGED MATERIAL

Project No. 349
Martin Dam Project
Article 413 – Historic Properties Management Plan

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

On December 17, 2015, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) issued a new license to Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) for the Martin Dam Project (Project), FERC Project No. 349. In accordance with Article 413 of the new license and the "Programmatic Agreement Between the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing a New License to Alabama Power Company for the Continued Operation of the Martin Dam Hydroelectric Project in Coosa, Elmore, and Tallapoosa Counties, Alabama" (Programmatic Agreement), Alabama Power is required to file for Commission approval, within one year of license issuance, a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the Martin Dam Project. The HPMP specifies how properties on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places will be managed with the Project's Area of Potential Effects.

In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, a draft copy of the HPMP was sent to the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), applicable tribes (Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Muscogee [Creek] Nation of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee Creek Nation), and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In addition, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Chickasaw Nation, Coushatta Indian Tribe, Tunica-Biloxi Tribe, and Bureau of Indian Affairs were kept informed during the process and also received a copy of the draft HPMP. Documentation of consultation is included in Appendix G of the attached HPMP. <u>It should be noted that Appendix B and Appendix C of the HPMP are being filed as Privileged as they contain locations of protected resources.</u>

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at dkanders@southernco.com or 205-257-1398.

Sincerely,

David K. Anderson
Hydro Licensing Specialist

cc: Lee Anne Wofford – Alabama SHPO
Amanda McBride – Alabama SHPO

ATTACHMENT

HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE MARTIN DAM PROJECT

HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

MARTIN DAM PROJECT
(FERC NO. 349)

DECEMBER 2016

HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

MARTIN DAM PROJECT
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1.0 RELICENSING BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF HPMP

1.1 RELICENSING BACKGROUND

On December 17, 2015, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an "Order Issuing New License" to Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) for thirty years of continued operation of the Martin Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 349) (hereinafter, Martin Project or Project). Article 413 of the Martin License and the Programmatic Agreement (PA) requires Alabama Power to prepare this Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) to specify how properties included on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (hereinafter referred to as "Historic Properties") will be managed within the Area of Potential Effects (APE[1]). FERC determined that issuing the license may affect Historic Properties at the Project.

As part of the relicensing process, FERC consulted with various parties in the development of a PA in order to satisfy regulatory requirements pertaining to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470F) (Section 106 or NHPA). This consultation was required because FERC's issuance of the new license for the Project constitutes an undertaking that may affect Historic Properties. Section 106 affords the opportunity for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) to comment on this undertaking and its effects on Historic Properties if dispute resolution is needed (see Section 5.5) and is implemented through the Council's regulations entitled, "**Protection of Historic Properties**" (36 CFR Part 800).

Since it is not possible for FERC to determine all of the effects on Historic Properties for the Project over the license term, the PA required Alabama Power to develop and implement a HPMP. With this HPMP, FERC meets the respective requirements of Section 106 for the federal undertaking.

[1] The lands above 491 feet msl enclosed by the Project Boundary which encompass the powerhouse, a dam, the 41,150-acre reservoir (Lake Martin), a spillway, tailrace, two 450-ft-long transmission lines, and appurtenant facilities.

During the development of the PA and subsequent HPMP, the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was consulted pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.14(b). In addition, fourteen federally recognized tribes were identified as having a potential historic interest with lands within the Project APE and were invited to participate in the consultation process. The Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee Creek Nation participated in this consultation process. In particular, the Kilagee Tribal Town of the Muscogee Creek Nation (Henry Harjo), the Alabama-Coushetta Tribe of Texas (Bryant Celestine), and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma (Emman Spain and Frank Harjo) attended some meetings both in person and/or via conference call. Three tribes declined to participate: the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. The remaining four tribes – the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Chickasaw Nation, the Coushatta Indian Tribe, and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe did not respond to various inquires but were kept informed during the consultation. In addition, Alabama Power attempted to include the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in consultation.

The seven tribes that participated in the consultation process together with other federally recognized tribes with a historic interest, have the ability to choose whether to be consulted and provided with copies of all filings of reports and correspondence related to the protection of Historic Properties for review and comment, during the implementation of the HPMP (hereinafter, applicable tribes). Alabama Power will maintain a list of applicable tribes, and tribes may join or be removed from this list upon written request to FERC[2].

A glossary of terms used in this HPMP is located in Appendix A.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF HPMP

The HPMP is implemented to achieve the following goals:

[2] The seven tribes concurring with the Programmatic Agreement are: the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee Creek Nation.

1. To conduct a cultural resources survey prior to any Alabama Power related ground-disturbing construction activities within the Project's APE which have not been subject to a cultural resources survey, including, but not limited to recreation developments and any project-related protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures, after consultation with the SHPO, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee Creek Nation;
2. To identify Historic Properties within the Project's APE;
3. To conduct cultural resource surveys of selected survey segments (807 acres);
4. To document the Martin Dam Project Village [3];
5. To use and maintain Historic Properties relevant to Project Operations;
6. To reasonably protect Historic Properties potentially threatened by Alabama Power related ground-disturbing construction activities, including, but not limited to recreation developments and any Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement (PM&E) measures;
7. To identify and evaluate Historic Properties, determine effects, and identify ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects (including looting and vandalism);
8. To (a) evaluate currently inundated sites within the APE for listing on the NRHP *if and when they become exposed*, and any sites that may be inundated in the future; (b) assess the effects of inundation on all eligible resources in accordance with 36 C.F.R. section 800.5; and (c) implement appropriate treatment measures for inundated sites;
9. To implement appropriate treatment that would minimize or mitigate unavoidable adverse effects on Historic Properties;
10. To treat and dispose of any human remains that may be discovered, taking into account any applicable state laws and the Advisory Council's "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects", dated February 23, 2007; and compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. section 3001), if tribal or federal lands are within the Project Boundary;
11. To discover previously unidentified properties during Project operations;
12. To examine the historic and cultural values at the Project;
13. To compile a list of activities (i.e., routine repair, maintenance, and replacement in kind at the Project) not requiring consultation with the SHPO since these activities would have little or no potential to affect Historic Properties;
14. To identify procedures to address effects during Project emergencies; and
15. To review the HPMP every six years upon approval of the HPMP by FERC to ensure that the information continues to assist the licensee in managing Historic Properties and update the HPMP based on agency and tribal consultations.

[3] Alabama Power will determine the eligibility of the Project Village for listing on the NRHP after the documentation is complete. The documentation will be included in a separate report. The documentation is referred to in the PA as the Martin Construction Camp/Village.

Alabama Power also designated a HPMP Coordinator to direct the identification, protection, enhancement, and preservation of the Historic Properties located within the Project's APE (see Section 5.1 for additional information on the HPMP Coordinator). Alabama Power will ensure that this HPMP is considered in the implementation of other Project FERC license requirements. Alabama Power will also ensure that the HPMP Coordinator receives training in historic preservation and the management of Historic Properties. The HPMP Coordinator acts as liaison with the SHPO, FERC, applicable tribes, and any other appropriate parties. The HPMP Coordinator is responsible for training personnel with regard to the requirements and procedures that must be followed in the implementation of this plan.

Alabama Power will submit annually (within 30 days of the anniversary of the license issuance beginning in January 2018) a written report to the SHPO summarizing the activities conducted under the HPMP for the previous calendar year. A copy of this report will be distributed to applicable tribes and BLM upon request. A detailed report (s) regarding the cultural resource survey findings will be distributed as appropriate to the SHPO and an executive summary of the report will be provided to the applicable tribes and BLM upon request.

The HPMP for the Project was developed in accordance with the following applicable federal and state local laws, regulations, policies, or guidelines associated with the protection and preservation of Historic Properties within the Project's APE:

1. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Part 470 et. Seq.).
2. The Advisory Council's Regulations (36 CFR Part 800) for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470F).
3. Aboriginal Mounds, Earthworks and Other Antiquities (Alabama Code 41-3-6).
4. Alabama Cemetery and Human Remains Protection Act (2010-7-23); Burials (Alabama Code 13a-7-23.1, as amended 2010).
5. Advisory Council "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods" (February 23, 2007).
6. Alabama Historical Commission Policy for Archaeological Survey and Testing in Alabama as adopted May 13, 1996 and Revised October 1, 2002.
7. State of Alabama Cemetery Access Law (Act 2007-408 Section 1; Code of Alabama 35-1-4).

Section 2 of this HPMP contains a description of the Project and its historic context. This section also contains a discussion of the cultural resources surveys which have been performed within the Project APE along with the known sites which have been recorded in the Alabama State Site File (ASSF).

Section 3 of this HPMP contains the goals for operating the Project and the respective goals that have been established for preservation of the Historic Properties within the Project APE. In addition, the philosophy guiding management of Historic Properties within the Project APE is presented.

Section 4 contains a discussion of the anticipated Project effects and the proposed mitigation, management, and enhancement measures that will be followed as part of the implementation of HPMP. Also in this section, Alabama Power presents its cultural resources monitoring program and associated enforcement procedures to ensure that Historic Properties are considered during the planning for proposed activities during the new license term of the Project. Finally, this section addresses the procedures that will be followed in the event of accidental discoveries of cultural resources.

Section 5 presents a discussion of the procedures that will be followed in order to implement the HPMP. These procedures include:

a. Duties of the HPMP Coordinator;
b. Qualifications that must be met by professionals performing work related to cultural resources; and
c. Report development and submittal.

In addition, Section 5 discusses the review and revision process with regard to the HPMP, including actions that would require consultation and a dispute resolution process should agreement not be reached on a particular revision.

Finally, Section 6 contains a listing of the references used to prepare and develop this HPMP.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is comprised of an existing, licensed major hydroelectric facility owned and operated by Alabama Power, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Company. The Project consists of a dam, spillway, powerhouse, 41,150-acre reservoir known as "Lake Martin", and approximately 9,506[4] acres of additional Project lands. Lake Martin is located in east central Alabama on the Tallapoosa River, near Alexander City and Dadeville, Alabama in Coosa, Elmore, and Tallapoosa counties.

The original 50-year Project license was issued by the Federal Power Commission (FPC) to the Alabama Interstate Power Company on June 9, 1923, and two weeks later, on June 22, 1923, the FPC issued an order transferring the license to Alabama Power. On May 11, 1978, the FERC issued the preceding license. Alabama Power submitted a new license application to FERC on June 8, 2011. FERC issued a new license on December 17, 2015.

Martin Dam is located approximately 60.6 river miles (RM) upstream of the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa River, which forms the Alabama River. The Project is located between the R.L. Harris Dam, which is approximately 78.5 RM miles upstream, and the Yates and Thurlow Dams located approximately 7.9 and 10.9 RM downstream, respectively. All four dams are owned and operated by Alabama Power.

The Project boundary includes 1.36 acres of property owned and managed by the U.S. Government. These lands are inundated year round.

The Project consists of a concrete gravity dam with an earth dike section, about 2,000 feet (ft) in length and with a maximum height of 168 ft. The dam contains a 720-ft long arched concrete gravity gated spillway with 20 vertical lift steel spillway gates measuring 30 ft wide by 16 ft high. The spillway gates are used to pass floodwaters in excess of turbine capacity. The deck elevation above the spillway is 501 ft mean sea level (msl).

[4] Acres of Project Lands as appears in the 2016 Draft Martin Shoreline Management Plan (SMP).

There is a 255-ft concrete gravity non-overflow section on the right abutment, and an approximately 1,000-ft compacted homogeneous earth embankment on the east (left) abutment (Finlay Engineering, 2005). Project headworks include a 280-ft concrete gravity intake structure with 12 intake gates (three per unit) measuring 9 ft wide by 24 ft high. Each intake is fitted with a trash rack and there are four steel penstocks (Alabama Power Company, 2005a).

The Project powerhouse is a brick, steel, and concrete structure standing 99 ft above the generator floor and is integral with the intake facilities. It houses four vertical flow units totaling 182.5 megawatts (MW). The building measures 307.9 ft long by 58 ft wide by 99 ft high. It contains an overhead crane with a capacity of 200 tons. The crane is used to perform maintenance on the units.

The Project intake structures' inverts are located 68 ft below normal full pool elevation. During the 2007 drought, Alabama Power asked the turbine manufacturer (General Electric) to investigate the minimum operational elevation at which water could be released through the newly refurbished turbines without causing damage to the equipment. It was determined that elevation 445.5 msl was the lowest elevation the Project could safely operate the turbines.

Lake Martin extends up the Tallapoosa River for approximately 31 miles with approximately 880 miles of shoreline. The Project has a drainage area of approximately 2,984 sq. mi. The reservoir surface area is about 41,150 acres at the normal full pool elevation of 491 ft msl (Finlay Engineering, 2005). The normal tailwater elevation is 345 ft msl. The gross storage capacity of Lake Martin at maximum pool is 1.6 million acre-feet; active storage in the available 45.5 ft drawdown is 1.2 million acre-feet (elevation 445.5 msl) (FERC, 1978) (with modifications from personal comm., Ashley McVicar, Alabama Power Company).

Generators 1, 2, and 3, installed in 1926, were upgraded between 2001 and 2004 and have ratings of 40.5 to 45.8 MW. Each is driven by a vertical type Francis turbine with 54,251 to 60,988 horsepower (hp). The fourth generator, installed in 1952, has a rating of 55.2 MW and is driven by a 74,024 hp vertical type Francis turbine (Alabama Power Company, 2005b). Unit 1 refurbishment was completed and put into service on March 10, 2002, with an increase in capacity from 33.0 to 45.8 MW. Unit 2 was refurbished and placed into service on February 4, 2004 with an increase in capacity from 33.0 to 41.0 MW. Unit 3 was refurbished and placed back

into service on March 28, 2003 with an increase in capacity from 33.0 to 40.5 MW. Unit 4 has not been upgraded since its installation in 1952 (Alabama Power Company, 2005b).

2.2 PROJECT OPERATIONS

The Project is a multipurpose storage reservoir. This means the Lake Martin level ("pool", "reservoir", or "Lake") fluctuates seasonally to provide many of the Project's benefits. These purposes include hydroelectric power, limited seasonal flood control when the reservoir is in drawdown condition, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, water quality enhancement, aquatic flow maintenance, and navigation flow support. Some of these operational purposes enhance uses upstream of the dam, some support resources and interests downstream of the dam, and others, like hydroelectric power generation, directly benefit many people throughout the state.

Alabama Power uses three different guidelines in its operations of the Project: the Flood Control Guideline, the Operating Guideline, and the Drought Contingency Curve. These curves are illustrated on Figure 1.

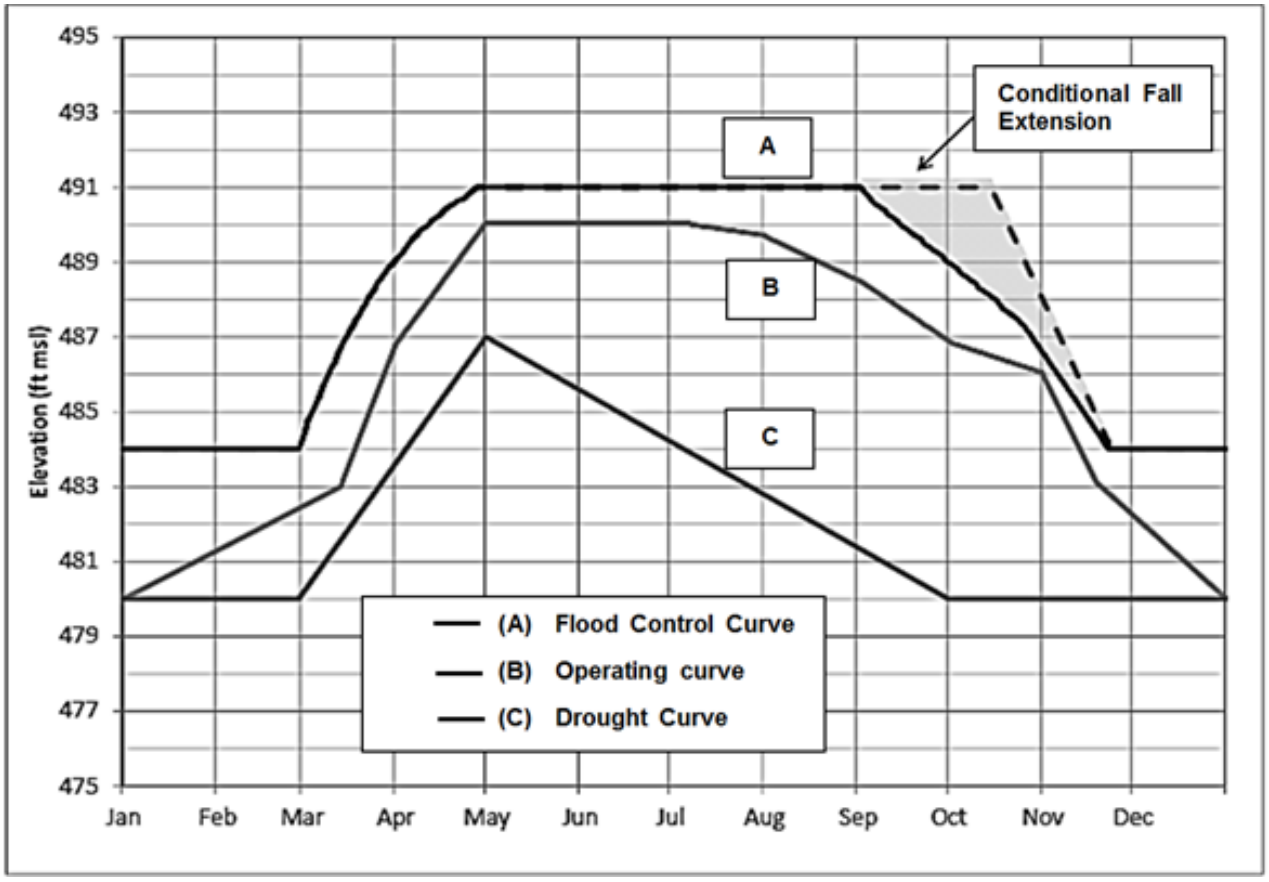

FIGURE 1 GUIDE CURVE

Flood Control Curve. The flood control curve reflects the maximum elevation at which the lake may be maintained before implementing the flood control provisions. On January 1, the curve is at elevation 484 feet msl and remains at this elevation until February 28, when filling begins. The curve gradually rises until it reaches elevation 491 feet msl on April 28. The curve remains at 491 feet msl until September 2, then is gradually lowered to 484 feet msl by the third week in November, and remains at 484 feet msl until December 31, except when the conditional fall extension is implemented.

Conditional Fall Extension. If the specified conditions are met, the flood control curve remains at 491 feet msl to October 15; thereafter, the flood control curve gradually declines until it reaches elevation 484 feet msl by the third week in November, and remains at 484 feet msl until December 31.

Operating Curve. The area between the flood control curve and operating curve represents the range in which the lake must be maintained under normal flow conditions. On January 1, the curve is at elevation 480 feet msl and gradually rises to elevation 483 feet msl by the middle of March. The curve then gradually rises to elevation 487 feet msl by April 3, 490 feet msl by May 1, and remains at 490 feet msl until July 7. On July 7, the curve begins declining to 489.7 feet msl by August 1, 486.9 feet msl by October 1, 486 feet msl by November 1, 483 feet msl by November 20, and 480 feet msl by December 31.

Drought Curve. Reservoir elevations below the drought curve generally indicate that Lake Martin is in drought condition and the drought management provisions may need to be implemented. On January 1, the curve is at elevation 480 feet msl and remains at this elevation until March 1. On this date the curve gradually rises to elevation 487 feet msl by May 1, then gradually lowers to elevation 480 feet msl by October 1. The curve remains at elevation 480 feet msl October 1 through December 31.

To the extent possible, the licensee must maintain the lake level between the flood control and operating curves, except as provided in for flood control and for drought management.

To the extent possible and in coordination with weather conditions, the licensee must lower the reservoir to elevation 481 feet msl every 6 years, beginning in 2021, between the third week of November and February 28, to enable the construction and maintenance of shoreline structures

The lake level requirements may be temporarily modified if required by operating emergencies beyond the control of the licensee, and for short periods upon mutual agreement among the licensee, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, and Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

2.3 PROJECT AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

In consultation with the stakeholders over the course of several meetings, the APE for the Martin development was defined as:

> *The lands above 491 feet msl enclosed by the Project Boundary which encompass the powerhouse, a dam, the 41,150-acre reservoir (Lake Martin), a spillway, tailrace, two 450-ft-long transmission lines, and appurtenant facilities.*[5]

Map No. 1 in Appendix B shows the Project APE for the Martin development.

2.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Initially, cultural resource information is presented pertaining to the Tallapoosa Basin which contains Alabama Power's Martin Dam Project. A brief overview of each archaeological stage

[5] There is also a control strip of land along the shoreline in certain areas of the reservoir. These control strips are located on properties once owned by Alabama Power. When sold, Alabama Power retained an easement on the control strip to act as a buffer and prohibits certain activities (e.g., habitable structures) within this classification.

and the irrespective subcategories (periods, phases and cultural components) within Alabama as it pertains to the Tallapoosa Basin is presented.

While early stages of Alabama prehistory are defined in broader temporal and geographic terms, the later stages are more distinct in their chronologic and spatial parameters. Even in modern times, the environmental challenges of the Tallapoosa Basin affect settlement patterns. The rugged terrain supports a much smaller population than other regions of the state. The area has not been extensively researched by archaeologists, and some large gaps in the archaeological record and cultural chronology exist particularly during the Woodland and Mississippian stages. The archaeological site data used to compile this chronology is based on current records on file in the ASSF, housed at the University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Research in Moundville, Alabama (OAR, 2002).

Secondly, information is presented pertaining to the number of cultural resources sites that have been recorded and the number of archaeological surveys that have been conducted either partially or entirely within Alabama Power's Martin Project Lands (OAR, 2012).

The Tallapoosa Basin consists of numerous watersheds that flow into the Tallapoosa River, located in eastern central Alabama. From its northernmost locale within the state, the basin collects waters within the political boundaries of Cleburne, Randolph, Clay, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Lee, Elmore, Macon, Montgomery and Bullock Counties before flowing into the Alabama River (Figure 2). In the same manner, the Tallapoosa Basin begins in the physiographic region known as the Talladega Uplands, though the majority of its boundaries are contained within the Southern Inner Piedmont and Southern Outer Piedmont. The southernmost watersheds enter the Fall Line Hills, Flatwoods, Blackland Prairie, and Buhrstone-Lime Hills physiographic regions (Sapp and Emplaincourt, 1975).

Alabama's prehistory is divided into five stages, ranging from its earliest inhabitants up until contact with European explorers. While new discoveries and advances in archaeological dating techniques invoke some debate around the edges of this chronology (particularly the earliest stages), the following is a generally accepted timeline for the prehistory of Alabama: Paleoindian (10,000-8,000 BC), Archaic (8,000-1,200 BC), Gulf Formational (1,200-300 BC), Woodland (300 B.C. - AD 1000), and Mississippian (AD 1000-1450). These broad stages are subdivided

into three primary periods (early, middle, and late). Encapsulated within this framework, archaeological phases define prehistoric cultures more precisely along a cultural timeline as well as geographically. Prehistoric cultural chronologies are based on technological and stylistic advances in lithic and ceramic artifacts found in the archaeological record. Using both relative and absolute dating techniques (such as stratographic superimposition and radiocarbon dating), diagnostic artifacts are sequenced along the prehistoric timeline. In turn, the presence of diagnostic artifacts is used to date individual cultural resources sites within this framework.

2.4.1 PALEOINDIAN (10,000 TO 8,000 B.C.)

The earliest known inhabitants of North America are referred to as Paleoindians. Alabama's Paleoindian stage is divided into Early (10,000 B.C.– 9,000 B.C.), Middle (9,000 – 8,500 B.C.), and Late (8,500 – 8,000 B.C.) (Walthall, 1980). These peoples are generally thought of as nomadic hunter-gatherers, following the migrations of mega-fauna (whose extinction coincides with the Pleistocene glacial retreat) and other large game animals. In lieu of a fresh mega-kill, the Paleoindian diet was supplemented with various small game animals, fish, and seasonal foraging of available nuts, fruits, and other wild plants (Walker, 2000). As mega-fauna populations declined, Paleoindian subsistence adapted and diversified. Settlement patterns for the Middle and Late Paleoindian periods suggest a broadening, if not seasonal exploitation of environmental surroundings.

The earliest diagnostic projectile points associated with the big game hunters are known as Clovis and Folsom (Cambron and Hulse, 1975; Justice, 1987). Point morphology throughout the Paleoindian stage can be described as lanceolate, with several of these being fluted. While there are several Early Paleoindian sites within the Tennessee Valley Region of northern Alabama, currently there is no evidence of Early Paleoindian occupation in the Tallapoosa Basin. Based on current records, prehistoric populations did not reach the Tallapoosa Basin until the Middle Paleoindian period, with only one site identified as having a Cumberland component. The archaeological record thus far indicates a larger influx of prehistoric peoples to the Tallapoosa Basin during the Late Paleoindian period, containing eleven sites associated with a Dalton component.

2.4.2 ARCHAIC STAGE (8,000 TO 1,200 B.C.)

Major climatic changes occurring around 8,000 B.C. mark the end of the Pleistocene ice age, and beginning of the Holocene epoch. Rising global temperatures and the ensuing glacial retreats created wide seasonal wings in regional environs. During the Archaic stage, climate trends progressively transitioned toward that of modern weather patterns (Anderson et al., 1996). The impact this climatic transition had on the environment and human adaptation cannot be overstated, affecting vegetation, animal populations, patterns of water flow and weather. While prehistoric peoples and most forms of wildlife adapted to the shifting environmental conditions, the Holocene led to the extinction of mega-fauna species. The Paleoindian/Archaic distinction coincides with the climatic change from the Pleistocene to Holocene epochs. Hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Archaic stage, though these patterns became more regionally distinct and specialized based on the varied food sources and seasonal climates. The Archaic stage is divided into three periods: Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 B.C.) Middle Archaic (6,000-4,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (4,000-1,200 B.C.).

Early Archaic. The Early Archaic period toolkit expanded to include knives, adzes, end scrapers, and celts. Projectile point styles became smaller and more varied as archaic populations began hunting smaller animals (Walker, 2000). Predominant point types are side-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed. The invention of the atlatl (spear thrower) was an important technological advancement during this period, providing hunters more velocity, distance and accuracy for hafted projectiles. There is also evidence of woven fiber used to make baskets and netting during this period (Chapman, 1994). Early Archaic sites within the Tallapoosa Basin are represented primarily by Big Sandy components (26 sites) and Kirk Corner-Notched (19 sites).

Middle Archaic. Regional variation increases among Middle Archaic populations, as evidenced by multiple new styles of projectile points. Archaeological research suggests increased sedentism and greater exploitation of riverine environments during this period. While most Middle Archaic sites are smaller campsites, many larger riverine sites contain hearths, storage pits, and large shell middens (Walthall, 1980). Technological advances during the Middle Archaic period include ground and polished stone, such as atlatl weights, grooved axes, and net- sinker weights. Other tools made of bone and shell in the Middle Archaic toolkit includes awls, needles, atlatl hooks, and more. Gorgets, beads, and other ornamental items of stone, shell and bone emerge

during this time. The Morrow Mountain component predominates Middle Archaic sites in the Tallapoosa Basin (31 sites), followed by Sykes (9), White Springs (8) and Kirk Stemmed (5). Point styles also represented (though in lesser numbers) are Benton, Vaughn, Jude, and Crawford Creek.

Late Archaic. The climatic and environmental conditions stabilized during the Late Archaic period to a scenario quite similar to modern times. Seasonal weather patterns became more tempered and predictable, resulting in a Late Archaic population boom. Late Archaic sites occur with greater frequency and have a wider physiographic dispersion than earlier periods. Sedentism also appears to increase, as floodplain base camps grow in size, and archaeological excavations of Late Archaic sites encounter house floors, hearths, and pit features in higher densities.

The lithic toolkit does not drastically vary from the Middle Archaic period, though there are some stylistic changes. The introduction of steatite (soapstone) bowls occurs in the Late Archaic period (Waltall, 1980). Container technology development during the Late Archaic period suggests an increasingly sedentary subsistence strategy and heavier reliance on horticulture. The transition from harvesting wild vegetation to plant domestication is likely a gradual shift as the Late Archaic period draws to a close and Early Woodland/Gulf Formational period begins. The archaeological record suggests coincident changes in social dynamics occurred with the population growth and expansion of the Late Archaic period. Extensive trade networks of raw materials appear, yet Late Archaic artifacts demonstrate increasing regional variation of stylistic and technologic traits. Exotic ornamental grave goods, commodity trading of raw materials, and increasingly specialized craftsmanship indicate a growing social hierarchy. The Late Archaic site components in the Tallapoosa Basin are more evenly distributed, with 27 sites containing a Savanna River component, 18 Little Bear Creek sites, 18 Elorasites, 16 Ledbetter sites, 12 Wade sites, and one Abbey component site.

2.4.3 GULF FORMATIONAL STAGE (1,200 TO 100 B.C.)

The development of pottery marks the onset of the Gulf Formational stage (Walthall and Jenkins, 1976). Spanning from 1200 B.C. to 300 B.C., the Gulf Formational stage is contemporaneous with the Early Woodland period in other parts of North America. Early fired clay pottery was

tempered with organic fibers as a strengthening agent, but as time progressed through the Woodland and Mississippian stages, pottery was tempered with grit, sand, and crushed shell. Few recorded sites within the Tallapoosa Basin are associated with the Gulf Formational stage, with only one Middle period (Wheeler) and one Late period (Ivy Knoll) component positively identified. There are many sites within the Tallapoosa Basin that contain non-diagnostic ceramics, and it is more probable to assume a reasonable percentage of these are from this time period than a scenario of regional depopulation.

2.4.4 WOODLAND STAGE (A.D. 100 TO 1,000)

The Woodland stage is typically associated with an increased reliance on agriculture for subsistence. Corn and squash were early staple crops, soon to be supplemented by an ever greater variety of other plants. The Woodland stage (300 B.C. – A.D. 1000) is divided into Middle (300 B.C.– A.D. 500) and Late (A.D. 500 – A.D. 1000) periods (The time period of Early Woodland falls during the Gulf Formational in this region.). The introduction of the bow and arrow occurred during this stage, as reflected in smaller triangular projectile points (Blitz, 1988). Populations continued to grow, as did the size and number of village sites (Jenkins, 1982). Ceramics became more stylized and distinct as time progressed. Regionally unique decorative techniques and patterns grew increasingly complex and distinctive to a particular time and space. Diagnostic pottery replaces projectile points as cultural markers in the archaeological record for the remainder of prehistory. Middle Woodland sites are represented by Calloway (22 sites), Crooked Creek (14), Cobb Swamp (11), Swift Creek (5) and Cartersville (4) components. Late Woodland components found in the Tallapoosa Basin include Autauga (30), Hope Hull (17), Dead River (4), Baytown (2), Henderson (2), McLeod (1) and Union Springs (1).

2.4.5 MISSISSIPPIAN STAGE (A.D. 1000 TO 1500)

The Mississippian stage represents the height of Native American culture up until contact with the first European settlers. Mississippian societies were based on an agrarian economy, and were located in densely populated infertile river valleys (Walthall, 1980). Mississippian settlements include large village sites, many of which contain large earthen mounds. These mound sites are considered to have been cultural hubs with extensive political, religious and socio-economic influence. Mississippian cultures witnessed a high degree of social stratification, with evidence of a ruling elite, extensive trade networks for exotic goods, specialized craftsmen and artisans.

Mississippian sites are not particularly well represented in the Tallapoosa Basin. Among the sites identified as Early Mississippian, Dade, Etowah, and Shine components are represented with two sites each. Late Mississippian sites in the Tallapoosa Basin are associated with the Nelson's Bend (14) and Bull Creek (8) components.

2.4.6 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Spanish explorers of the early sixteenth century were the first Europeans to contact the Native Americans in present day Alabama (Swanton, 1939). Southeastern Alabama at that time was dominated by the Muskogean linguistic group (Hudson, 1994). These groups would have been defined as Late Mississippian based on their material culture. Hernando de Soto's entrada through the southeast was the most prominent of these exploits (Swanton, 1939). The French were the first Europeans to establish long-term contact with the aboriginals of the area. In 1717 Fort Toulouse was founded at the point where the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers meet to form the Alabama River (Waselkov et al., 1982). By the early eighteenth century, the English traders had established a presence in the region. The Creek presence in the interior of Alabama slowed the advance of settlers but despite this, American settlers continued to venture into the area after the Treaty of Paris in1783.

The newly formed Mississippi Territory became unstable after the creation of a Federal Road from Washington D.C. to New Orleans. Squatter movement into the area increased and this prompted the Creeks to retaliate against those settlers. In 1813 a series of attacks and counterattacks blossomed into a war throughout the territory, including the Lake Martin area. The war came to a violent end in 1814 when Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River (Halbert and Ball, 1995). This forced the cession of all Creek land east of the Mississippi River, including Lake Martin and surrounding areas. American settlers then quickly settled the area after the Native Americans were sent to Oklahoma on the Trail of Tears.

The early settlers rapidly developed the area and waterfalls of small streams were harnessed to machinery operating grist, flour and saw mills in the grinding of grain and sawing of lumber. Agriculture and industry progressed until the outbreak of the War Between the States in 1861.

Stagnation of industry and agriculture existed throughout the state of Alabama until 1885. After 1885, agriculture and the coal, iron, steel, and textile industries experienced rapid growth.

Prior to1905, power development in the state of Alabama was confined almost entirely to streams. At this time, prospective power sites along the Tallapoosa River began to attract the attention of waterpower pioneers and hydraulic engineers. In 1907, Alabama Power's founding President, Captain William Patrick Lay, received congressional approval for Alabama Power to construct the company's first dam (Lay Hydroelectric Project) and electric generating plant on the Coosa River. Construction of this dam was initiated in 1910 and was completed in April 1914.

Interest in the development on the Tallapoosa River continued until construction of a dam at Cherokee Bluffs was initiated on July 24, 1923 and completed on December 31, 1926. First known as Cherokee Bluffs, the dam was dedicated in 1936 in honor of Thomas Martin, president of Alabama Power Company from 1920 to 1949 and chief executive officer from 1949 to 1963. Martin was instrumental in the development of Alabama Power and a pioneer in the development of the electric system throughout Alabama and the Southeast. Martin Dam was the first of four dams constructed on the Tallapoosa River. Three generating units were initially installed with a fourth unit being installed in 1952.

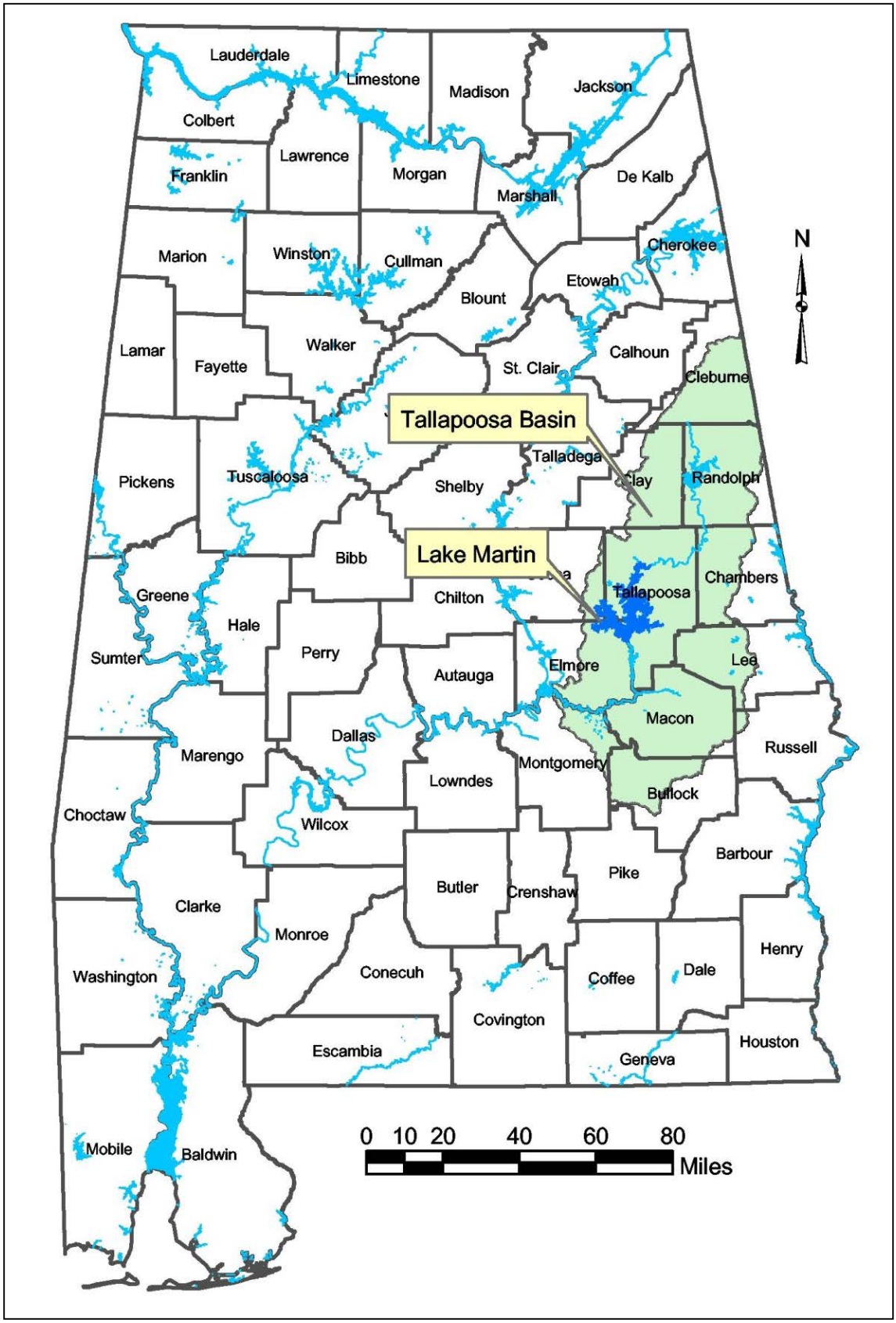

FIGURE 2 TALLAPOOSA BASIN

2.5 SURVEYS AND INVENTORIES

In order to determine if Historic Properties were present on Alabama Power's Martin Project lands and if any surveys had been conducted, Alabama Power contracted with the University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Research to perform this inventory. This inventory was performed during July and August of 2006 and involved the examination of the following USGS Quad Maps:

1. Alexander City
2. Eclectic
3. Equality
4. Dadeville
5. Jackson Gap
6. Our Town
7. Ponders
8. Red Hill
9. Thornton

Two primary sources were examined by the OAR during the inventory process:

1. The National Archaeological Database Bibliography (NADB)
2. The ASSF

The data queries and literature search by the OAR for the Project lands yielded 18 recorded[6] cultural resources sites. These sites may be either entirely or partially contained within the Project lands. One site (1TP125) is the Umphress Family Cemetery. According to information presented in the 2006 OAR report and subsequent follow up, this cemetery was relocated. In addition, the OAR determined that 15 cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the Project land boundaries. It should be noted that some of these surveys encompass only small areas involving Project lands, while others were conducted entirely within the respective Project lands boundaries.

The Martin Powerhouse, Martin Dam, and Stilling Basin were identified as being eligible for listing on the NRHP. There are no cultural resources sites in the Project APE included on the NRHP.

[6] Additional sites were added after a cultural resources survey in 2009. These additional sites are reflected in Table 1.

The inventories resulting from the OAR search for the Project were presented to Alabama Power in the form of digital geo-referenced databases. Each cultural resource site located within the Project Area was digitally mapped by the OAR. In addition, all attribute data as found in the ASSF was provided for each site. Also, each site was linked to the respective survey report which originally identified it, using the NADB document catalog number. Documentation describing the Site File data fields was also provided to Alabama Power by OAR. Finally, the respective survey areas for cultural resources were also plotted on digital maps and a hard copy of each report was provided to Alabama Power.

After a review of the existing cultural and environmental documentation provided by Alabama Power to the consultation parties, it was the consensus of all parties that additional surveys would be beneficial in determining the potential of Historic Properties to occur within the Project APE.

Specific criterion was agreed upon by all the consulting parties in the selection process for additional surveys. Each criterion was examined for each segment but each segment didn't necessarily meet each criterion. A survey segment was considered if it met at least one of the following criteria:

1. Slope (< 10%)
2. Distance to a Dependable Water Source (DWS)
   - Original Tallapoosa River
   - Primary or Secondary Source
3. Land Classifications
   - Developed
   - Undeveloped
4. Proximity to known cultural resource site(s)
5. Previously surveyed segment(s)
6. Where applicable, survey segment distance will be approximately 200 ft from the shoreline *

   * Provided no positive shovel tests are within close proximity

The respective application of this segment selection criteria resulted in 90 segments selected for additional surveys (807 acres to be surveyed for cultural resources and 148 acres to be

historically documented pertaining to the Martin Dam Project Village). A listing of these areas is shown in Appendix C along with map book pages showing the respective locations.

2.6 KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The issuance of the FERC license to Alabama Power for the Project could have effects both beneficial and adverse to Historic Properties within the Project APE. Cultural resources surveys were conducted and sites were recorded in the ASSF within the Project APE. Some of these resources are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. However, at the time of initiation of this HPMP, there are no Historic Properties listed on the NRHP within the Project APE.

Table 1 shows the list of recorded archaeological sites (including the site number, the NRHP eligibility status, and a brief reason for the determination) in the Project area according to the SHPO (Appendix D).

2.6.1 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

According to the SHPO (see Appendix D), the Martin Dam Powerhouse, Martin Dam, and Stilling Basin are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Alabama Power will determine the eligibility of the Martin Project Village, as a contributing element to the Martin Powerhouse, for listing on the NRHP after the historical documentation is complete (Appendix D). The Martin Project Village archaeological site could yield information about the site and may be eligible under Criteria D.

2.6.2 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Thirteen prehistoric sites lie entirely or in part within the Project Boundary.
Table 1 shows the details of the sites.

TABLE 1 MARTIN PROJECT AREA – ALABAMA STATE SITE FILE RECORDED SITES (SOURCE: PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, GREG RHINEHART (ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION), JULY 2012 AND AMANDA MCBRIDE (ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION), OCTOBER 2016)

SITE NUMBER	SITE CLASSIFICATION (TYPE)	OBSERVED CULTURAL MATERIALS	NRHP STATUS*
Site 1Cs93[7]	Historic	Historic Creek site, scattered pottery- partial vessels and piece of trade brass (site inundated most of the year)	Potentially eligible for the NRHP due to features present during winter draw down.
Site 1Cs151	Prehistoric/Historic	Early archaic lithic scatter; late 19th to early 20th century granite stone chimney, whiteware, stopper type bottles, and cut nails	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Cs152	Historic	Historic Creek site consisting of Lamar Tallapoosa Phase ceramics and a near absence of lithics	Undetermined eligibility for the NRHP due to lack of information.
Site 1Cs153	Prehistoric	Early archaic lithic scatter	Undetermined eligibility for the NRHP. A Phase II survey was conducted in 1994 but SHPO has no results of that assessment.
Site 1Cs154	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter of unknown cultural affiliation, one very eroded sand tempered sherd was recovered	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Cs155	Prehistoric	Quartz/Quartzite lithic scatter of PP/Ks, bifaces and flakes as well as a Historic Creek component of Lamar series ceramics	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Ee33	Historic	Historic Creek site, no additional information in State Site File	Undetermined eligibility for the NRHP due to lack of information.
Site 1Ee433	Prehistoric	Small lithic scatter heavily impacted by construction and logging, recovered materials consist exclusively of quartzite flakes and shatter. One stemmed, broken base of a pp/k was recovered-not classifiable	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site but Boy Scout Camp Talisi is nearby.
Site 1Tp3	Prehistoric	Small lithic scatter; abundant quartz shatter and fire cracked rock, some flakes, and a few flake tools	Potentially eligible for NRHP due to intact subsurface deposits.

[7] The following sites are currently inundated: 1Cs93, 1Cs152, 1Cs153, 1Cs154, 1Cs155, 1Tp31, 1Tp32, and 1Tp134. Alabama Power will evaluate inundated sites, assess the effects of inundation and identify ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects and implement appropriate treatment where appropriate.

SITE NUMBER	SITE CLASSIFICATION (TYPE)	OBSERVED CULTURAL MATERIALS	NRHP STATUS*
Site 1Tp4	Prehistoric	Small lithic scatter; artifacts consist mostly of quartz shatter, fire cracked rock, and flakes	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Tp31	Historic	Historic artifacts recovered corresponding to a structure shown on early soil map	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Tp32	Historic	Multicomponent site consisting of disturbed sandstone chimney base and an aboriginal and historic artifact scatter; whiteware, stoneware	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Tp33	Historic	Disturbed historic scatter; historic whiteware, stoneware, ironstone, metal, glass	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Tp34	Historic/Prehistoric	Multi-component consists of an historic chimney fall and associated historic scatter; whiteware, earthenware, stonewear; sparse amount of early archaic artifacts	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Tp38	Prehistoric	Lake edge scatter of prehistoric ceramics and one quartzite perform, artifacts include 26 sherds and 2 nondiagnostic quartzite preform	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
Site 1Tp86	Prehistoric	Quartz flakes	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site and no indication of undisturbed sub-surface soils.
Site 1Tp125	Historic/Prehistoric	Umphress family cemetery – late 19th, early 20th century has been moved; Archaic lithic scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance for the Native American portion of the site and the re-location of the Umphrees Cemetery.
Site 1Tp130	Historic/Prehistoric	Window and bottle glass, 1 piece of whiteware and 1 machine-cut nail. Prehistoric material recovered included lithic debitage and 1 Elora pp/k	Not eligible for the NRHP due to the high disturbance of the area and scarcity of material observed.
Site 1Tp131[8]	Historic/Prehistoric	Historic ceramics and a distal point fragment	Not eligible for the NRHP due to only surface finds.

[8] Sites 1Tp130, 1Tp131, 1Tp133, and 1Tp134 were recognized in March 2009 and did not appear in the original OAR search.

Site Number	Site Classification (type)	Observed Cultural Materials	NRHP Status*
Site 1Tp133	Prehistoric	Quartzite scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site and no subsurface finds.
Site 1Tp134	Historic	Portion of Savannah and Memphis Railroad	Undetermined eligibility for the NRHP due to lack of information.

3.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION GOALS AND PRIORITIES

This HPMP provides Alabama Power a management guideline during the term of the Project license for defining the respective procedures, roles and responsibilities, goals and priorities for administering the requirements as outlined in the Project PA. Also, this section details the goals for Project operation and historic preservation. The philosophy guiding management including treatment standards and oversight protocols and management structure and planning process are also presented in this section.

3.1 GOALS FOR PROJECT OPERATIONS

Alabama Power's Project operations are described in Section 2.2.Changes in the guide curves will keep some sites inundated for greater periods of time. Alabama Power will evaluate inundated sites, assess the effects of inundation and identify ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects and implement appropriate treatment where appropriate.

3.2 GOALS FOR PROJECT HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Alabama Power formulated certain goals to preserve and provide reasonable protection (as identified in Section 4.4) to Historic Properties located within the Project's APE. Specifically, Alabama Power will protect Historic Properties which are eligible or listed on the NRHP pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §60.4.

The Historic Properties that may be protected include:

1. Historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites;
2. Archaeological sites – prehistoric and historic; and
3. Any traditional cultural properties, including sacred sites which may be discovered during the term of the license. At this time, no such properties have been recorded.

The following goals have been established with regard to preservation of Historic Properties for the Project and shall be met and implemented via the HPMP:

1. Alabama Power shall preserve and provide reasonable protection to Historic Properties located within the Project APE which are eligible for listing or which are listed on the NRHP that may be affected by Project operations.

2. Alabama Power shall consider prior to initiation of any proposed significant actions/undertaking within the Project's APE the respective effects on Historic Properties.
3. Alabama Power shall establish a dispute resolution process (see Section 5.5) among proposed actions/undertakings, land management needs, and the Historic Properties within the Project's APE.
4. The HPMP Coordinator shall provide guidance and technical assistance to Alabama Power personnel if the proposed Project activities will have a potential to affect Historic Properties within the Project's APE. In these cases, review of the proposed Project activities shall be reviewed by the SHPO and applicable tribes (see Section 5.1 for additional information on the HPMP Coordinator).
5. Alabama Power shall establish a monitoring program to protect known Historic Properties and any additional ones discovered in future surveys. This program will address the treatment of Historic Properties threatened by vandalism or looting.
6. Alabama Power shall comply with the NHPA of 1966, as amended and other applicable state and federal laws.

3.3 PHILOSOPHY GUIDING MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The guidance regarding the management and preservation of Historic Properties within the Project APE is provided within this HPMP. Various parties including FERC, the SHPO, Alabama Power, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and federally recognized tribes as having a potential historic interest with lands with the Project APE were invited to participate in the development of this HPMP.

The actual implementation of the HPMP is the responsibility of Alabama Power; however, FERC retains overall authority over the Project PA and the associated HPMP. The majority of the activities involved to implement and administer the HPMP will involve consultation between Alabama Power, the SHPO, and the applicable tribes.

The PA provides a dispute resolution process should one of the parties feel the need to enact this process as defined in the PA. Therefore, FERC, the SHPO and all other signatories to the PA will be copied on all appropriate filings and revisions to the HPMP. This process will facilitate the opportunity for all parties to monitor the process and participate when issues of interest arise.

3.4 TREATMENT STANDARDS AND OVERSIGHT PROTOCOLS

Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards; 36 CFR 68) have been issued by the Secretary of the Interior. These Standards are general guidelines that provide the measure against which federal and state agencies evaluate all work on historic buildings and structures. Currently the Martin Powerhouse, Martin Dam and Stilling Basin are determined eligible. As above-ground resources become eligible during the course of the license, the Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction for buildings or structures will be applied.

With regard to preservation, all Historic Properties within the Project APE will be protected and preserved in place where operationally and economically feasible. However, if such resources must be disturbed, appropriate mitigation measures will be undertaken in consultation with appropriate state and federal agencies and applicable tribes as outlined in the PA.

3.5 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND PLANNING PROCESSES

During the development of this HPMP, the consulting parties discussed and agreed upon the following responsibilities for each entity.

FERC RESPONSIBILITIES

FERC is the responsible federal agency to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 106. FERC agreed to delegate the day-to-day administration of the HPMP to Alabama Power. As stated in Section 5.6 of this HPMP and in the PA, FERC (Department of Hydropower Administration and Compliance) will be involved in the administration of this HPMP in the event a dispute arises among one of the parties to the PA.

SHPO RESPONSIBILITIES

The main responsibility of the SHPO is to review all materials developed by Alabama Power or others as outlined in Section 5.0 of the HPMP. The SHPO will then develop comments and propose appropriate measures in order to comply with all federal and state regulatory requirements. In addition, the SHPO will be the primary coordinator in the prosecution of any vandalism acts regarding cultural resources sites.

ALABAMA POWER RESPONSIBILITIES

Alabama Power ensures the HPMP is implemented and that all consultation is performed in accordance with both the PA and HPMP requirements. Alabama Power is also responsible for maintaining a position entitled, "HPMP Coordinator" to administer the HPMP. In addition, Alabama Power will coordinate a monitoring program to protect Historic Properties. This monitoring will be conducted as part of Alabama Power's shoreline surveillance program by Alabama Power personnel and/or its contractors. The frequency of shoreline surveillance will vary throughout the year depending on weather conditions and the level of development activity. The Project shoreline surveillance occurs mostly on a weekday basis and the entire reservoir shoreline is covered on average once per month. The frequency of shoreline monitoring for the Martin development will be documented in the annual report.

TRIBAL RESPONSIBILITIES

As stated previously in this HPMP, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee Creek Nation participated in the consultation process and were identified as federally recognized tribes having a potential historic interest with the lands within the Project APE. As discussed in Section 1.1, an additional four federally recognized tribes having a potential historic interest were kept informed during the consultation.

These seven identified tribes, together with any other federally-recognized tribes with an interest that may be affected, have the ability to choose whether to be consulted and provided with copies of all filings of reports and correspondence related to the protection of Historic Properties for review and comment, during implementation of the HPMP (applicable tribes). Alabama Power will maintain a list of applicable tribes and federally recognized tribes with a historic interest to the Project and tribes may join or be removed from this list upon written request to FERC.

4.0 PROJECT EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT/MITIGATION PROCEDURES

Alabama Power established certain management/mitigation procedures and measures to follow in the evaluation and management of Historic Properties within the Project APE.

4.1 EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Alabama Power implemented certain evaluation procedures to determine whether an action or activity, occurring within the Project APE, would have an adverse effect on a Historic Property. Consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes may be required when certain actions or activities proposed by Alabama Power (or an individual or entity requesting and/or requiring a permit from Alabama Power) have the potential to affect a Historic Property. These actions would involve shoreline construction that requires active ground disturbance of bank or shoreline areas within the Project APE.

The following steps will be taken in evaluating a proposed action or activity and its effect on known Historic Properties and areas to be surveyed:

1. The HPMP Coordinator will review the proposed action or activity and compare it with the respective actions/activities itemized in Appendix E of this HPMP. These items have been reviewed and approved by the SHPO and applicable tribes.

2. If the proposed action or activity is listed in Appendix E, consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes is not required and the respective action or activity can proceed. However, the respective action or activity would be subject to the provisions as described in Section 4.6 – Unanticipated Discoveries.

3. In the event that the proposed action or activity is not listed in Appendix E, the HPMP Coordinator will coordinate the determination of whether an adverse effect would occur to a Historic Property. One of the following measures would then be performed by the HPMP Coordinator:

    a. Request modification of the proposed action or activity so it satisfies one of the items in Appendix E. The respective action or activity will then proceed and be subject to the provisions as described in Section 4.6 of the HPMP;

    b. Consult with the SHPO and applicable tribes regarding the proposed action or activity and develop either a satisfactory modification to the action or activity or develop a mitigation plan (Proceed to Item No. 4); or

    c. Cancel the proposed action or activity.

4. The consultation process in Step 3b would involve the following steps:

    a. Alabama Power will transmit the materials describing the proposed action or activity and the anticipated effect on the Historic Property to the SHPO and applicable tribes for review and comments.

    b. Alabama Power will provide the following information in the transmittal to the SHPO and applicable tribes including, but not limited to:

        i. A description of the proposed action or activity;

        ii. A description of the known Historic Properties within the APE that may be affected by the proposed action or activity;

        iii. Appropriate map(s) showing the locations of the proposed action or activity and the known Historic Properties; and

        iv. Appropriate photographs of the activity area and any known Historic Properties in the Project Area.

    c. Upon receipt of the documentation, the SHPO and applicable tribes will review the proposed action or activity and comment appropriately with regard to the effect on Historic Properties. The SHPO and applicable tribes will have 30 calendar days from receipt of the documents to review the proposed action or activity and will respond to the HPMP Coordinator. In the event that Alabama Power does not receive comments from the SHPO and applicable tribes, Alabama Power will proceed with the proposed action or activity subject to the provisions as described in Section 4.7.

    d. In the event that the SHPO and applicable tribes determine the proposed action or activity will not have an adverse effect on Historic Properties and provides a written response to the HPMP Coordinator, the action or activity will proceed subject to the provisions outlined in Section 4.7. A summary of this proposed action or activity will be provided in the annual report to the SHPO and applicable tribes.

5. In the event that the SHPO and applicable tribes determine that the proposed action or activity will have an adverse effect on a Historic Property, they will provide to Alabama Power the basis for their determination and may offer appropriate alternatives that could be formulated and initiated to avoid an adverse effect. In addition, the SHPO and applicable tribes have the right to request further information from Alabama Power to render a decision. In some cases, the proposed action or activity can be modified in order for it to satisfy the provisions itemized in Appendix E.

6. In the event that the proposed activity or action cannot be modified to avoid the adverse impact to a Historic Property, Alabama Power will continue consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes, in order to develop methods for site identification and evaluation including developing mitigation measures (see Section 4.2).

Alabama Power is exempt from prior consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes in instances where there is an immediate action required because of one or more of the following type of emergencies:

a. Instances that may threaten human life;
b. Instances that may cause substantial physical property damage (e.g., protection of personal property in the face of or following natural disasters such as flood events, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.); or
c. Instances that may require restoration of electrical service.

Alabama Power will notify the SHPO and applicable tribes as soon as possible, not to exceed one week of when the emergency action was taken.

4.2 EVALUATION AND MITIGATION FOR ACTIONS THAT MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Alabama Power will attempt to avoid any adverse effects to Historic Properties within the Project APE. It should be emphasized that consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes is required under Section 106 only if Historic Properties within the APE are eligible for or listed on the NRHP. In the event that Historic Properties such as described will be impacted, Alabama Power will consult with the SHPO and applicable tribes and develop a plan to identify the respective boundaries of the Historic Property and mitigate for the adverse effects. All cultural resource site evaluations are to be carried out by qualified professional(s) who meet the qualifications as stated in Appendix F.

In some cases, the site evaluation will involve conducting a Phase I investigation. The purpose of this investigation will be to identify the cultural resources within the defined Project area, provide an initial description of the resources and provide a preliminary assessment of their eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

The results of the Phase I investigation may recommend a resource be classified as one of the following, with regard to being listed on the NRHP:

a. Eligible;
b. Potentially Eligible; or
c. Not Eligible.

The respective report will be submitted by the HPMP Coordinator to the SHPO and applicable tribes for review and comment. The SHPO and applicable tribes will have 30 calendar days to review the findings and provide comments to Alabama Power relative to eligibility for listing. In the event that Alabama Power does not receive comments from the SHPO and applicable tribes within this period, Alabama Power will proceed with the proposed action or activity.

In the event that the SHPO and applicable tribes determine that the resources within the Project APE are eligible for listing on the NRHP, the proposed action or activity will proceed subject to the provisions provided in this section (items a. through d.).

In the event that the SHPO and applicable tribes cannot make a determination of the resource's NRHP eligibility after reviewing the Phase I report, they may require a Phase II study to be conducted. Alabama Power has the option to treat the site as if it was eligible for listing and actions may be taken to preserve or otherwise protect or recover the site. If a Phase II study is conducted, the study plan will be developed before fieldwork begins as a result of further consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes and will be conducted by professionals who meet the requirements as stated in Appendix F.

In summary, in the event that a proposed action or activity will adversely affect one or more Historic Properties within the Project APE, Alabama Power may do any of the following actions:

a. Not implement the proposed action or perform the activity;
b. Modify the proposed action or activity so there is no longer an adverse effect to the Historic Property;
c. Implement the action or initiate the activity as proposed upon completing all necessary consultation; or
d. Appeal to FERC for dispute resolution in the event there is disagreement regarding the determination of NRHP eligibility, the potential effect to Historic Properties, or appropriate mitigation.

4.3 SCHEDULES FOR COMPLETING SURVEYS

The following schedule will be followed for completing the Phase I assessment of the survey segments identified for the Martin Project that have a high probability of containing unidentified Historic Properties. A listing and maps showing 90 survey segment locations over the Martin Project license term are contained in Appendix C.

Alabama Power plans to survey on average 161 acres per year and complete cultural resources surveys within 5 years of issuance date of the license, December 2020.

4.4 MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

Alabama Power will attempt to protect Historic Properties from Project-related impacts in conformity with the respective laws and guidelines referenced within this HPMP. The following protocols will be established to protect Historic Properties:

SITE STABILIZATION PROTOCOLS

In the event it is determined that Project-related impacts are affecting a Historic Property, one or more of the following proposed plans of action may occur after any necessary consultations:

1. Bank stabilization with rip-rap or other materials;
2. Vegetative planting;
3. Archaeological excavation of endangered property; or
4. Other actions designed to stabilize the site.

MONITORING PROTOCOLS

The HPMP Coordinator established and coordinated a monitoring program with Alabama Power personnel and/or contractors to monitor Project shorelines for any vandalism or looting activities of Historic Properties within the Project APE. The monitoring program will minimize any impacts that may occur to Historic Properties due to acts of vandalism or looting.

ENFORCEMENT PROTOCOLS

Alabama Power will immediately report all observed suspected vandalism or looting to the SHPO. If appropriate, Alabama Power will work together with the SHPO, applicable tribes, and appropriate law enforcement to take action in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. In addition, Alabama Power will assist the SHPO and applicable tribes in the investigation of suspected vandalism or looting by providing appropriate transportation to the scene, if requested, and copies of any available photos of the vandalized or looted site.

4.5 TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

In the event that human remains are encountered during the term of the new license, the treatment of the remains will be guided by the policy statement adopted by the Council, the

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601) and by Alabama Law (Code of Alabama 1975 Section 13A-7-23.1 as amended 2010).

The current policy recommends that, to the extent allowed by law, treatment of human remains should adhere to the following principles:

1. Human remains and grave goods should not be disinterred unless required in advance of some kind of unavoidable disturbance, such as construction.
2. Disinterment, when necessary, should be done carefully, respectfully, and completely, in accordance with proper archaeological methods.

The disturbance of human remains should be avoided whenever possible. Regardless of whether intentional or accidental, human remains and associated grave goods must be reburied. The nature of any scientific study of said remains before reburial should be as a result of consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes, if the remains are American Indian, and/or descendants of the dead that claim the remains and can document these claims.

The methods and traditional practices employed in reburying the remains will be determined and carried out in consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes, if the remains are American Indian, and/or descendants of the dead that claim the remains and can document these claims.

4.6 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND INTERPRETATION PROVISIONS

As part of the HPMP, Alabama Power will conduct, as necessary, public education programs regarding protection of Historic Properties to interested organizations such as home owner and boat owner organizations around the Project. Future education programs will be established on an as needed basis.

4.7 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PROCEDURES

Certain procedures have been established to address unanticipated discoveries of Historic Properties including accidental discoveries and unscheduled ground disturbances. Sections 4.7.1 and 4.7.2 discuss these procedures.

4.7.1 INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

If previously unidentified Historic Properties are discovered in the Project APE (discoveries) at any point in time during the license term, Alabama Power will immediately notify the SHPO and applicable tribes regarding the discovery.

The following measures will be taken in the event that previously unidentified Historic Properties are discovered:

a. Alabama Power will halt all work that may affect the discovery until the requirements of 36 CFR 800.11 and 800.13 have been satisfied.
b. Alabama Power will consult with the SHPO and applicable tribes to record, document, and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the discovery and the effect, and to design a plan for avoiding or mitigating adverse effects at the discovery.
c. Alabama Power will ensure work crews are informed of the requirement to protect such discoveries and the requirement to immediately notify the HPMP Coordinator.

4.7.2 UNSCHEDULED GROUND DISTURBANCE

Before Alabama Power starts any Project related land-clearing or ground-disturbing activities within the Project's APE which have not been subjected to a cultural resource survey, including, but not limited to recreation developments and any PM&E measures, Alabama Power will consult with the SHPO, applicable tribes, and any appropriate parties concerning the proposed activities:

a. If Alabama Power, the SHPO, applicable tribes, agree on a plan for taking into consideration the potential for affecting Historic Properties, Alabama Power will implement the plan.
b. If the SHPO and/or applicable tribes fail to respond within 45 days of receiving Alabama Power's request for consultation, Alabama Power's plan will be deemed adequate for purposes of the Project PA and this HPMP.
c. If they disagree, Alabama Power will submit the matter to FERC for dispute resolution pursuant to Section IV, of the PA.

4.7.3 REMOVAL AND RECLASSIFICATION OF PROJECT LANDS

Before Alabama Power proposes to remove land from the Project Boundary that has not been subjected to a cultural resources survey, Alabama Power will consult with the SHPO regarding a Phase I assessment on the respective lands. In addition, if necessary, Alabama Power will

determine the necessity of consulting with applicable tribes and any other appropriate parties. Finally, if Alabama Power proposes to reclassify any Natural/Undeveloped lands and any Project related ground disturbance is proposed, Alabama Power will work according to the established in Section 4.7.2. Alabama Power has already surveyed those lands removed and reclassified with the new license.

5.0 HPMP IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

During the development of this HPMP, Alabama Power consulted with the following parties requesting review and comment on this plan: FERC, the SHPO, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the BLM, and federally recognized tribes having a potential historic interest with lands within the Project. This section describes the implementation of the HPMP and the responsibilities for all parties.

- Section 5.1 describes the duties and the responsibilities of the HPMP Coordinator.
- Section 5.2 describes the qualifications that must be met for the individuals performing activities that require professional expertise, with regard to cultural resources investigations, data recovery and curation and report preparation.
- Section 5.3 addresses the development and submittal of required reports covered by this HPMP.
- Section 5.4 discusses the review and revision process for the HPMP.
- Section 5.5 addresses the dispute resolution process.

5.1 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HPMP COORDINATOR

Alabama Power will maintain a HPMP Coordinator for the Project. The HPMP Coordinator will act as liaison with the SHPO, FERC, applicable tribes, and any other appropriate parties. Alabama Power will notify all applicable parties regarding the identity of the HPMP Coordinator should there be a change in personnel for that position.

Alabama Power will ensure that the HPMP Coordinator has received training in historic preservation and the management of Historic Properties. The HPMP Coordinator will perform the following duties and have the specified responsibilities:

1. Be the primary contact with the SHPO, FERC, and applicable tribes, with regard to the HPMP.
2. Review any scheduled work or activities that may involve Historic Properties within the APE.
3. Coordinate periodic training of Alabama Power personnel regarding the requirements and implementation of the HPMP.
4. Coordinate with Alabama Power personnel regarding the monitoring program to protect Historic Properties from vandalism or looting.

5. Review requests involving any ground disturbance activities to determine whether or not the respective activity is listed in Appendix E. If the activity is listed in Appendix E then consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes or other appropriate parties is not required, unless the activity will impact a known site or survey area (see Appendix C). If the activity is not listed in Appendix E, consultation with the SHPO and applicable tribes or other appropriate parties is required.
6. Coordinate the development of all preparation of materials and reports for transmittal to the SHPO and other appropriate parties for activities that may affect Historic Properties.
7. Coordinate the reviews of Phase I and Phase II studies including mitigation plans with the SHPO.
8. Prepare an annual report that details the known management of Historic Properties within the Project APE. Items to be addressed in this report are discussed in Section 5.3 of this HPMP.

5.2 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The following required cultural resources work may be required in the implementation of the HPMP:

a. Literature searches
b. Field investigations
c. Excavations
d. Data recovery
e. Curation of artifacts and materials
f. Report preparation
g. Historic preservation including evaluation and documentation

The above activities will be conducted by, or under the direct supervision of, qualified personnel who meet, at a minimum, the professional qualifications standards as described in the Secretary of the Interior's "*Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*" (36 CFR Part 61) or subsequent guidelines implemented by the agency. These professional qualifications are outlined in Appendix F according to the respective type of professional expertise required relating to the management of Historic Properties.

The HPMP Coordinator does not need to satisfy the referenced professional qualifications, but will ensure that these qualifications are met by the individual(s) performing the required work.

5.3 REPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMITTAL

Alabama Power will submit annually (within 30 days of the anniversary of the license issuance beginning in January 2018) a written report to the SHPO summarizing the activities conducted under the HPMP for the previous calendar year. A copy of this report will be distributed to applicable tribes and BLM upon request.

In addition, a detailed report (s) regarding the cultural resource survey findings will be distributed as appropriate to the SHPO and an executive summary will be provided to the applicable tribes upon request.

This annual report will include the following:

1. Work related to the preservation of existing Historic Properties and status of the Project Village documentation (while ongoing).
2. Summary of the discovery of any previously unidentified cultural resource properties and above-ground resources and associated actions.
3. The respective frequency and results of the surveillance monitoring program.
4. Summary of any public education activities.

If no substantial activities involving Historic Properties within the APE occur in a respective year, Alabama Power will submit a letter to the SHPO and applicable tribes (upon request) stating that no activity occurred. In addition, this letter will discuss the frequency and results of the surveillance monitoring program for the prior year.

In the event it is necessary Alabama Power will schedule consultation meetings with the SHPO, applicable tribes, and any appropriate parties to discuss any respective actions or activities involving the management of the HPMP.

5.4 HPMP REVIEW AND REVISIONS OF HPMP

The HPMP serves as the plan agreed upon by the SHPO, applicable tribes, and Alabama Power with regard to the day-to-day management of cultural resources issues for the Project APE. The HPMP will be reviewed every six years upon approval of the HPMP by FERC. Any modifications to the HPMP will be made by written correspondence among the SHPO,

applicable tribes, and Alabama Power. The respective correspondence will be forwarded to FERC.

Specific modifications can be made to the HPMP that may not involve or require modifications to the PA for the Project. Typical modifications to the Project HPMP may include, but not be limited to, the following adjustments or revisions to the:

a. Consultation Process among the SHPO, applicable tribes, Alabama Power, and any appropriate parties;
b. Annual Reporting Methods;
c. Historic Properties Listing;
d. Development of Treatment Plans procedures;
e. Revisions to the PA that would require revisions to the HPMP; and
f. Monitoring procedures for Historic Properties.

If the SHPO, applicable tribes, Alabama Power and any appropriate parties agree on modifications to the HPMP, and FERC raises no objections within 30 calendar days, Alabama Power may implement the proposed modifications to the HPMP. In the event that FERC objects to the proposed modifications, they shall notify Alabama Power, the SHPO, and applicable tribes in writing and provide copies of the correspondence to other affected parties within 30 calendar days. If resolution is not reached during further consultation, any party can file written objections to FERC for dispute resolution.

5.5 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Section IV of the PA for the Project describes the dispute resolution process for the PA and the HPMP.

If at any time during the implementation of the Project HPMP, the SHPO, applicable tribes, Alabama Power, or a consulting party objects to any action or any failure to act pursuant to the HPMP, they may file written objections with FERC. FERC will consult with the objecting party, and with other parties or consulting party, as appropriate, to resolve the objection. FERC may initiate on its own such consultation to remove any of its objections.

If FERC determines that the objection cannot be resolved, FERC will forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council and request the Council comment. Within 30 days after receiving all pertinent documentation, the Council will either:

1. Provide FERC with recommendations, which FERC will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
2. Notify FERC that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.7(c) (1) through (3) and Section 110(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and proceed to comment.

FERC will take into account any Council comment provided in response to such a request, with reference to the subject of the dispute, and will issue a decision on the matter. FERC's responsibility to carry all actions of the HPMP that are not the subject of dispute will remain unchanged.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) – as created in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), the Council is an independent Federal agency that advises the President and Congress on national preservation policy. This is the legal entity that oversees the Federal preservation program, including oversight for the Section 106 process for Federal agencies, licensees, and permittees.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) – as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(d), means "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of Historic Properties, if any such properties exist", and in this document is subject to the interpretation of "effects' by the Commission and is delineated by the Project boundary as identified in Exhibit G of the new license.

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations.

Effects – is broadly defined to mean either direct or indirect impacts. For the purpose of determining effect, alterations to features of a Historic Property's location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property's significant characteristic and should be considered. With regard to indirect effects, it is acknowledged that the Licensee's responsibilities only pertain to that definition and application of effect as currently used by the Commission. For example, hydropower licenses are responsible for the indirect effects related to a direct action undertaken by that license. However, a licensee is not necessarily responsible for indirect effects caused by the mere existence of the hydropower project that primarily occur inside the APE, and have only a minor connection to the project (e.g., a water intake structure for a development located outside the APE).

If it is determined that the resource is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a determination of the effect of the proposed action on the property will be made in consultation with the SHPO. The effect may be one of the following:

No Effect: an action will have no effect of any kind, either harmful or beneficial, on the property.

No Adverse Effect: an action could have an effect, but the effect does not meet the definition of Adverse Effect.

Adverse Effect: the Criteria of Adverse Effect are at 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1): "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property that qualify the property for inclusion on the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a Historic Property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative."

Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record – are federal programs administered by the National Park Service. These programs establish standards for the formal documentation of historic buildings and structures. Documentation according to HABS/HAER standards may be an option for mitigating an adverse effect to a Historic Property.

Historic Property – as defined by 36 CFR Part 800.16(I)(I) means "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior"; and includes "artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties." Moreover, "Historic Property" includes "properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe …. And that meet the NRHP criteria." Finally, "eligible for inclusion", as set forth at 36 CFR 800.16 (I)(2), means "both properties formally determined as such in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the NRHP criteria." For purposes of inclusiveness, this term will also apply to those properties that are known to exist but for which NRHP status that has not yet been determined.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) – passed in 1966, amended in 2006; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act instructs federal agencies to undergo a review procedure for all federally-funded and permitted projects that will effect sites listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places.

Permit – conveying instrument from Licensee to requestor (e.g., shoreline development permit, lease, license, easement, or deed).

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – the document executed on September 25, 2012 between the Commission, the Advisory Council, and the SHPO, with Alabama Power, Alabama- Quassarte Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and U.S. Bureau of Land Management as concurring parties. The PA records the terms and conditions agreed upon for managing Historic Properties that may be affected by a new license issued to Alabama Power Company for the continued operation of the Project.

Project Village – where the builders of the dam lived with their families and eventually after dam construction, where those employed at the dam lived and worked with their families (Project Village).

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) – as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c)(1), the SHPO "reflects the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage…the SHPO advises and assists Federal agencies in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities and cooperates with such agencies, local governments and organizations and individuals to ensure that Historic Properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development."

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – a resource that may be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that are rooted in a community's history and are important in maintaining the cultural identity of the community.

Treatment Plan – a document that describes the methods and procedures to manage a particular Historic Property or set of Historic Properties that has been identified through the Section 106 process. The purpose of a treatment plan is to ensure that adequate information about a property's historic fabric is preserved. A treatment plan will typically include plans either to preserve the property through redesign of the proposed undertaking or to mitigate the adverse effect created by the proposed undertaking. Plans to mitigate an adverse effect normally include a research design, proposals for HABS/HAER documentation or architectural or engineering resources or data recovery plans for cultural resource sites, and plans to monitor a site. A treatment plan will be developed in consultation with the SHPO.

Undertaking/Proposed Action – "Undertaking" as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(y) means any proposed action, activity, or program that is proposed by a federal agency or involving the use of federal funds, licenses, or permits and which can result in changes to the character or use of Pre-Historic or Historic Properties that are located in the APE. Undertakings include new actions, activities, or programs and any of their elements not previously considered under Section 106.

APPENDIX B

PROJECT BOUNDARY MAPS

FILED AS PRIVILEGED

APPENDIX C

FUTURE SURVEY SEGMENT LISTING AND MAP

FILED AS PRIVILEGED

APPENDIX D

DOCUMENTATION FROM SHPO

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

March 21, 2012

William Gardner
Alabama Power Company
600 North 18th Street
Birmingham, Alabama 35291

Re: AHC 08-0849
FERC Project Number 349-173
National Register Eligibility
Martin Dam Hydroelectric Project
Coosa, Elmore and Tallapoosa Counties, Alabama

Dear Mr. Gardner:

We have received questions regarding the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for properties associated with this re-licensing and the Criteria for the determination of eligibility. We are pleased to offer the following:

1. Martin Dam Powerhouse, Martin Dam, and the Stilling Basin are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.
A. Criteria A indicate that these structures are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Clearly the establishment of this facility to provide power to large portions of rural central Alabama in the 1920's meets the requirements of Criteria A. The changes in lifestyles and population movements which came with the introduction of power to the area adds to this determination.
B. Criteria C indicates that this facility is a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction associated with hydro power facilities in the 1920's. The Martin Dam facility with its early 20th Century Art Deco influence predates all of the Tennessee Valley Authority dams constructed in the 1930's. Only Wilson Dam constructed between 1918 and 1920 predates Martin Dam as a monumental hydro construction in Alabama. Wilson Dam is listed as a National Historic Landmark. One final note, under this Criteria, is that at the time of its impoundment, Lake Martin was the largest man-made lake in the world.

1. Archaeological sites of significance or potential significance within the project boundaries (if determined so) would be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D, for the information they can yield about the history and/or prehistory of the site and area.
   A. Most of the archaeological sites would yield information about the prehistoric occupation of the area through time and the patterns of utilization of prehistoric Native Americans. Similarly, historic sites may be related to historic Native American occupation or American settler occupation. These sites could yield information about the patterns of settlement and the changes of occupation and use of the area over time.
   B. The Construction Camp/Project Village archaeological site could yield valuable information about the type of people living there, the hierarchy of those living there, and their lifestyle. Another important type of information this site could yield is the interaction and relationship with the workers and the construction of the dam and powerhouse.

We appreciate your continued efforts on this project and we hope this has answered any questions regarding NRHP eligibility. Should you have further questions or comments, please contact Greg Rhinehart at (334) 230-2662. Please have the AHC tracking number referenced above available and include it with any correspondence.

Truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/GCR/gcr

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bill Gardner

FROM: Greg Rhinehart

RE: Alabama Power Martin Project Recorded Archaeological Sites

I have reviewed the list of recorded archaeological sites in the project area submitted by your office. I have included the site number, its National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility status, and a brief reason for this determination.

1. **1Cs93** potentially eligible for the NRHP due to features present during winter draw down.
2. 1Cs151 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
3. **1CS152** undetermined eligibility for the NRHP due to lack of information.
4. **1Cs153** undetermined eligibility for the NRHP. A Phase II survey was conducted in 1994 but we have no results of that assessment.
5. 1Cs154 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
6. 1Cs155 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
7. **1Ee33** undetermined eligibility for the NRHP due to lack of information.
8. 1Ee433 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site but Boy Scout Camp Talisi is nearby.
9. **1Tp3** potentially eligible for the NRHP due to intact subsurface deposits.
10. 1Tp4 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
11. 1Tp31 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
12. 1Tp32 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
13. 1Tp33 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
14. 1Tp34 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
15. 1Tp38 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site.
16. 1Tp86 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site and no indication of undisturbed sub-surface soils.
17. 1Tp125 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance for the Native American portion of the site and the re-location of the Umphrees Cemetery.
18. 1Tp131 not eligible for the NRHP due to only surface finds.
19. 1Tp133 not eligible for the NRHP due to high disturbance at the site and no subsurface finds.
20. **1Tp134** undetermined eligibility due to lack of information.

From: McBride, Amanda
To: Gardner, William S.; Amanda Fleming
Subject: 1Tp130
Date: Wednesday, October 26, 2016 10:31:03 AM

Mr. Gardner,
On March 21, 2012, the Alabama Historical Commission provided Alabama Power with NRHP eligibility for properties associated with the Martin Project.
Upon further examination for the final Historic Properties Management Plan, site 1TP130 was also identified as having an association with the Martin Project.
Site 1TP130 is a historic/prehistoric site that is not eligible for the NRHP due to the high disturbance of the area and scarcity of material observed. Observed historic cultural materials at the site included window and bottle glass, 1 piece of whiteware and 1 machine-cut nail.
Prehistoric material recovered included lithic debitage and 1 Elora pp/k
Best regards,

Amanda McBride
Environmental Review Coordinator
Historic Preservation Division
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama
36130-0900 (US Post)
36104 (Courier)
334.230.2692
Amanda.McBride@ahc.alabama.gov

Celebrate 50 Years of Impact: Our Legacy, Our Future
Alabama Historical Commission

APPENDIX E

LIST OF ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT REQUIRE CONSULTATION

LIST OF ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT REQUIRE CONSULTATION

The following is a list of routine operations and maintenance activities, including improvement activities, which may be required to maintain or operate the Project. These activities can proceed without regulatory consultation provided that no known Historic Properties will be affected.

RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

1. Fluctuation of reservoir water levels associated with the routine operation of the Project.
2. Fluctuation of reservoir water levels due to flood and high water events.
3. Standard seasonal drawdowns based on the respective Rule Curve.

DAM AND SPILLWAY

1. Concrete repairs and restoration.
2. Painting, repairs and in-kind replacement of gates, gate seals, and hoist mechanisms.
3. Painting of various surfaces: steel, wood or concrete.
4. Painting of previously painted surfaces.
5. Security and public safety devices at the dam, such as cameras, detection instruments, signage, speakers, lighting, barriers, antennae, etc. which are small in size and would not be obviously visible from outside the security perimeter of the dam.
6. Fencing that is not attached to or part of the dam structure.
7. Removal of any equipment that does not affect the overall external appearance or the historic significance with regard to the NRHP eligibility.

POWERHOUSE

1. Repair or replacement of existing trash rack (if present).
2. Wood, concrete, steel and masonry repair and restoration with in-kind materials.
3. Waterproofing of all exterior surfaces.
4. Repointing of brickwork using mortar that matches in color, consistency, and joint profile of existing historic mortar.
5. Electric light repair.
6. Repainting of all trim.
7. Roof repair or in-kind replacement of roof surfacing materials.
8. Repair of historic windows and doors provided repairs are made in kind.
9. Repainting, refurnishing, laying flooring, replacing ceiling tiles, and repairing cracks in concrete with mortar similar in texture as original.

GENERATING EQUIPMENT

1. Repair or replacement of turbines, generators, governors, and wicket gates.
2. Rewinding of generators.
3. Shaft alignment.
4. Routine care for generating equipment, such as winding rotors and replacing runners.
5. Removal of equipment that does not affect the overall external appearance or the historic significance with regard to the NRHP eligibility.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, CONTROL AND SUPERVISORY EQUIPMENT

1. Repair and or replacement of switchgear, breakers, capacitors, transformers, exciters control panels, relays, ammeters, voltmeters, etc.
2. Repair replacement, installation of electrical work, plumbing pipes and fixtures, heating systems, fire and smoke detectors, ventilation systems, and operating systems, etc. where such work does not affect the overall exterior appearance of the structure.
3. Placement of small antennas and other communication/receiving devices which are small in size and not obviously visible from outside the security perimeter of the dam.
4. Removal of equipment that does not affect the overall external appearance or the historic significance of the facility's NRHP eligibility.

RECREATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

1. Maintenance of existing recreational facilities consisting of area cleanup, mowing and trimming lawns, clearing fallen trees, access road/trail maintenance, and structure maintenance.
2. Improvement to existing access roads and trails intended for recreational use as long as:
   a. Construction is within the existing corridor and does not involve grading, excavating, paving, leveling or contours, etc.
   b. Roads and trails are maintained in such a way to prevent erosion and
   c. No stairs, foot bridges, overlook structures, rest stations, or other structures that would involve significant ground disturbance are installed.
3. Cutting of trees and other vegetation provided such cutting would not lead to erosion problems or ground disturbance and would not affect the Historic Property.
4. Placement of buoys.
5. Placement of riprap and bulkheads, as authorized by applicable USACE permits.
6. Dredging of deposited silt material if not from known cultural resource sites.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING ROADS AND EXISTING DISTURBED AREAS

1. Re-paving, grading or repair of existing roads, as long as it does not exceed the depth of original disturbance.
2. Work in areas that have been previously excavated or dredged provided that the activities do not extend into undisturbed areas.
3. In kind repair or in-situ replacement of communications, electrical, water, gas, air, storm and sewer lines so long as they do not expand beyond the area of original disturbance.
4. Shoreline modifications that do not involve significant ground-disturbing construction such as pier/dock anchoring systems.
5. Activities that can be performed under USACE General Permits.

SECURITY MEASURES

1. Installation of security and cautionary signs
2. Placement of cameras, lights, motion detectors, and alarms on Project buildings or structures.

PROJECT VILLAGE

1. After documentation of the Martin Project Village, there will be no additional restrictions on land use or activities to be conducted on the Martin Project Village lands.

APPENDIX F

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES[1]

HISTORY

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The minimum professional qualifications in archaeology are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management;
2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology, and
3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least one year full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history, or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

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[1] Reference: 36 CFR Part 61 Appendix A

ARCHITECTURE

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture of a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, of closely related field; or
2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigation of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

APPENDIX G

MARTIN INFORMATION GROUP (MIG) 6 MEETING NOTES AND DRAFT HPMP CONSULTATION

MARTIN INFORMATION GROUP (MIG) 6
MEETING NOTES

Table 2 shows MIG 6 meeting dates and a brief description of items discussed during each meeting. Meeting Notes and Meeting Agendas are provided in the following pages (where applicable).

TABLE 2 MIG 6 MEETING DATES AND SUMMARY

May 21, 2008:	Discussed FERC ILP Process and approval of the Study Plan (agenda only).
April 22, 2009:	Discussed Smith Mt. Fire Tower and trails. Also discussed how to initiate consultation, the ILP process, and existing/available information for the Martin Project.
June 18, 2009:	Discussed survey segment criteria and understanding the Martin Project (via GIS layers).
July 23, 2009:	Alabama Power gave a hands-on presentation and instruction on ARC Reader.
October 22, 2009:	Conducted Martin site visit (by boat- notes were added to GIS layers).
May 6, 2010:	Conducted Martin site visit (by car- notes were added to GIS layers).
October 13, 2010:	Reviewed the draft PA and refined the Project APE. Also, discussed the next steps toward the HPMP.
November 16, 2010:	Reviewed the draft PA and refined the Project APE. Also, discussed the next steps toward the HPMP.
January 3, 2011:	Conducted conference call with FERC regarding changes to the PA.
February 23, 2011:	Conducted Martin site visit (by car).
February 24, 2011:	Reviewed the draft PA and refined the Project APE. Also, discussed the next steps toward the HPMP.
March 10, 2011:	Conducted conference call with Emman Spain (Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma) about participation in the process.
March 30, 2011:	Finalized survey segment determination.
June 8, 2016:	Meeting to review Draft HPMP.

Note: In addition to the meetings above, Alabama Power conducted detailed internal segment selection analysis on March 3, 7, 10, 14, 16, 17, 21, and 25, 2011 in preparation for the March 30, 2011 meeting.

From: McBride, Amanda
To: Gardner, William S.; Amanda Fleming
Subject: Martin HPMP
Date: Thursday, December 08, 2016 5:32:49 PM

Mr. Gardner,

I have reviewed the HPMP for Martin Dam and have no comments. This document reflects the outcome of consultation we have had with Alabama Power Company regarding this facility and its hydrorelicensing.

Amanda McBride
Environmental Review Coordinator
Historic Preservation Division
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama
36130-0900 (US Post)
36104 (Courier)
334.230.2692
Amanda.McBride@ahc.alabama.gov

Celebrate 50 Years of Impact: Our Legacy, Our Future

Alabama Historical Commission

From:	Amanda Fleming
To:	Amanda Fleming
Subject:	FW: Historic Properties Management Plan, Martin Dam Project (FERC No. 349)
Date:	Monday, December 12, 2016 11:01:25 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

From: Lindsey Bilyeu [mailto:lbilyeu@choctawnation.com]
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2016 12:19 PM
To: Gardner, William S.
Subject: RE: Historic Properties Management Plan, Martin Dam Project (FERC No. 349)

Mr. Gardner,

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma thanks you for the correspondence regarding the above referenced project. This project lies outside of the Choctaw Nation's area of historic interest. The Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department respectfully defers to the other Tribes that have been contacted.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you,

Lindsey D. Bilyeu
Senior Compliance Review Officer
Historic Preservation Department
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1210
Durant, OK 74702
580-924-8280 ext. 2631

Choctaw Nation
Faith•Family•Culture

From:	Gardner, William S.
To:	Amanda Fleming
Subject:	FW: Historic Properties Management Plan - Martin Dam Project (FERC NO. 349) Response from Seminole Tribe
Date:	Thursday, December 08, 2016 12:29:32 PM

Another email regarding Martin HPMP

From: Bradley Mueller [mailto:bradleymueller@semtribe.com]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2016 9:45 AM
To: Gardner, William S.
Subject: Historic Properties Management Plan - Martin Damn Project (FERC NO. 349)

Good Morning Mr. Gardner,

Thank you for providing the Seminole Tribe of Florida – Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF – THPO) a copy of the Martin Dam Historic Properties Management Plan and allowing us the opportunity to provide comments. Currently we are focusing our attention on projects within the state of Florida and are not consulting on projects outside of the state (with a few exceptions). Good luck with your project and please feel free to contact me with any questions you might have.

Respectfully,

Bradley M. Mueller, MA
Compliance Supervisor
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Seminole Tribe of Florida
30290 Josie Billie Highway, PMB 1004
Clewiston, FL 33440

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