Environmental Resources Report

Enon Solar Farm, LLC

275 Enon Road Fredericksburg, Stafford County, Virginia Headwater Project #202145A

Prepared for: ESA Solar Energy, LLC Enon Solar Farm, LLC 2250 Lucien Way, Suite 305 Maitland, Florida 32751

December 23, 2021 revised April 19, 2022



Environmental Resources Report

for the site identified as

Enon Road Solar Farm 275 Enon Road Fredericksburg, Stafford County, Virginia

Headwater Project #202145A

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES REPORT

Enon Road Solar Farm. LLC 275 Enon Road Fredericksburg, Stafford County, Virginia Headwater Project #202145A

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II. Location and Project Description

The site is located at 275 Enon Road in Fredericksburg, Stafford County, Virginia. The site is identified by Stafford County as Parcel Number 45 127 and is owned by Soaring Aircraft Sales, LLC. The site encompasses approximately 36.76 acres and is accessed by Enon Road. Refer to Figure 1 in Appendix A for a location map.

The proposed project is a 3.9 MW Solar Farm that will encompass approximately 29 acres. The solar farm will include approximately 8,808 modules on a single axis tracker system. The orientation of the solar modules will face east/west and will reach a maximum height of 14 feet when tilted. The precise location of the solar array/array is to be determined. It is our understanding the solar array will be generally limited to within the agricultural fields.

III. Existing Conditions

Headwater completed a site reconnaissance from November 10-11, 2021. The site is located in a rural area of Stafford County, Virginia. The site consists of wooded land and agricultural fields. Several small agricultural outbuildings and two large barns are centrally located on the site. These structures appear to be associated with a former dairy operation. The condition of these structures is poor. The remainder of the site is actively farmed, however, the dairy operation has ceased. Vehicle access to the site extends south from Enon Road. Refer to Appendix B for photographs of the site.

One unnamed tributary to Claiborne Run is located on the northeastern portion of the site. Headwater delineated two wetland areas on the northeastern portion of the site, and one additional wetland on the central-western portion of the site. The site is situated between 220 and 250 feet above mean sea level. Topographic high points are located on the eastern portion of the site.

IV. Water Quality

The site is located within the Rappahannock River-Hazel Run Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 02080104-0102). The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) has classified the streams in the vicinity of the site as Category 3A surface waters and have not assessed the water quality.

In 1988, the Virginia General Assembly enacted the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (CBPA). The act was specifically designed to protect and improve the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries and other state waters. The CBPA consists of two areas, the Resource Protection Area (RPA) and the Resource Management Area (RMA).

A vegetated buffer, a minimum of 100 feet in width, shall be located adjacent to and landward of intermittent/perennial streams, tidal wetlands and non-tidal wetlands connected by surface flow that are contiguous to tidal wetlands or water bodies with perennial flow. A 100-foot Resource Protection Area (RPA) shall extend landward of the stream and/or wetland.

V. Wetlands and Streams

In order to identify wetlands at the site, Headwater utilized the "Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont", issued April 2012. Identification of wetlands is based on a three-factor approach involving indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology.

Federal authority to regulate activities in wetlands is contained in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 403). These Acts established a program for regulating the discharge of dredged and fill material into the "Waters of the United States", which includes wetlands and streams. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act authorizes States and Tribes to administer the water quality certification process to protect wetlands and other aquatic resources.

On December 7, 2021, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the revised definition of "Waters of the United States". The issuance of this revised rule rescinds regulations issued under the Navigable Waters Protection Rule (2020) and The Clean Water Rule (2015). The proposed revised definition has been published for public comment. Comments must be received before February 7, 2022.

It is Headwaters understanding, the USACE is regulating Waters of the U.S. as per the rules set forth prior to 2015. The pre-2015 rules are based on the *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United State* Supreme Court cases in 2005/2006. The USACE and EPA issued guidance requiring that a significant nexus determination must be completed to identify the connectivity of wetlands to traditionally navigable waters. The Norfolk District of the USACE in conjunction with the EPA, administers the federal wetlands program in this area. In addition, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) administers the wetlands State of Virginia as per Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. Each local governing body (city or county) regulates the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area (CBPA) buffer program.

Headwater delineated three (3) wetlands and one perennial stream within the site. Wetland Area A and B are located on the northeast portion of the site. Wetland A is abutting and adjacent to an off-site perennial stream. Wetland B is abutting Stream B, which is also perennial. Wetland C is located on the central-western portion of the site. Wetland C is abutting an intermittent stream. Refer to Figure 2 in Appendix A for a depiction of the wetlands and streams.

The soils in the wetland areas have low chroma and low value colors. The wetland areas are dominated by hydrophytic vegetation and exhibit wetland hydrology indicators. Headwater marked the wetland boundaries with pink surveyor tape.

Headwater observed the remainder of the site for the presence of surface waters or wetlands. Headwater traversed the perimeter boundaries and made several transects across the interior of the site. The soils in other areas of the site are bright and appear well drained. Headwater did not observe additional surface waters or wetlands on the site.

VI. Protected Species

If a federal permit is required for a proposed land development project, then the lead federal permitting agency is typically required to ensure compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. In order to document the potential presence of protected species nearby, records from three databases were reviewed for this report. These include the US Fish and Wildlife Service Information Planning and Consultation system, the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources, Fish and Wildlife Information System, and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Database Explorer system. These databases indicated the potential presence of the following species in the surrounding area:

USFWS (common name)	Scientific Name	Organism	Classification
Northern long-eared bat	Myotis septentrionalis	Mammal	FTST
VDWR VFWIS (common name)	Scientific Name	Organism	Classification
Northern long-eared bat	Myotis septentrionalis	Mammal	FTST
Little brown bat	Myotis lucifugus	Mammal	SE
Tri-colored bat	Perimyotis subflavus	Mammal	SE
Loggerhead strike	Lanius ludovicianus	Bird	ST
Migrant loggerhead strike	Lanius Iudovicianus migrans	Bird	ST
Dwarf wedgemussel	Alasmidonta heterodon	Mussel	FESE
Green floater	Lasmigona subviridis	Mussel	ST
Atlantic Sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus	Fish	FESE
VDCR NHDE (common name)	Scientific Name	Organism	Classification
No species listed	-	-	-

Table 2: Protected Species

FE- Federal Endangered, FT- Federal Threatened, SE- State Endangered, ST- State Threatened

Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act originally passed in 1940, provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle (as amended in 1962) by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit. This act is administered by the USFWS.

Refer to Appendix C for detailed species descriptions.

VII. Habitat Review

There is no hibernaculum, nor winter habitat for NLEB. The majority of the site consists of agricultural fields. Three relatively small areas of mixed hardwood forest are located on the northeastern and central-western portions of the site. Suitable cavity trees and/or potential maternity roosting trees for northern long-eared bat were observed. Therefore, summer roosting habitat for northern long-eared bat is potentially present.

Neither eagle nests, nor large bodies of water, nor were observed within the site boundary

The Atlantic sturgeon is predominately found in large rivers, this type of habitat is not present on the site.

The on-site wetlands are seasonally saturated. Stream B is a small first order stream, lacking substantial aquatic habit other than macrobenthic organisms and small minnows. These two bats are typically found in mature forest stands along ponds, lakes and rivers. It is our opinion, suitable foraging habitat for the Tricolored bat and Little brown bat is not present. Potential for maternity roosting may exist in the barn. The barn will not be demolished as part of this project. Based off the preliminary site plans for the proposed project, these areas of the site will not be impacted from development. Therefore, neither species will be potentially adversely affected by the project.

The unnamed stream on the northeastern portion of the site has a mature canopy for cover. However, the stream receives runoff from surrounding agricultural fields, residential development, and Enon Road. Stream B is sediment laden and lacks a well-defined substrate. Therefore, habitat for the Green Floater and Dwarf Wedgemussel is not present at the site.

In Virginia, shrike are concentrated west of the Blue Ridge, with some small pockets occurring in the Piedmont. They are typically found perched along fences, utility lines, or natural vegetation in open pastures with scattered shrubs or vegetated fencerows. This is currently planted with soybeans and there no natural pasture, nor livestock pasture. Therefore, potential habitat for both shrike species does not appear to be present.

Refer to Figure 2 in Appendix A for a Habitat Map and Appendix C for Species and Habitat Descriptions.

VIII. Tree Inventory

As per Stafford County general ordinance a Tree Inventory was conducted. Wetlands are located in the inner forest areas. The project is not expected to encroach into the wetlands, therefore, Headwater focused the Tree Inventory in the wooded land located upgradient of the wetland and along the woodland edge. Additionally, wooded land along the property line serves a project buffer and these areas were also excluded from the assessment.

A Trimble Geo7x GPS device was utilized to record the location of each tree at 6" diameter at breast height (DBH) or greater. The following attributes were recorded for each tree:

- Alpha-numeric tree identifier
- Scientific name (Genus and species)
- Common tree name
- DBH
- Latitude and longitude in decimal degrees

Headwater recorded 203 trees at 6" DBH or greater. Fifteen (15) different tree species were recorded, with sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) being the most abundant species. A total of 53 individual sweet gum specimen were observed, representing 26.1% of all trees recorded. The second and third most abundant species at 6" DBH or greater

were red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), respectively. A total of 48 individual red maple specimen were observed, representing 23.6% of all trees. A total of 28 black cherry, representing 13.7%.

The majority of trees fall within the 6" to 12" DBH range. However, it is notable that there are 14 specimen trees within the 24" to 50" DBH range. The average DBH of all the recorded trees is 12.6". A range of tree DBHs is listed in the table below:

DBH (Range in Inches)	Number of Trees Within Range	Percentage of Tree Count
6-12	130	64%
12.5-23.5	59	29%
24-50	14	7%

Table 3: Tree Inventory DBH Ranges

Refer to Table 4 in Appendix D for a complete tree inventory and to Appendix A Figure 3 for a map of the recorded trees.

IX. Cultural Resources

Federal Regulations

The SHPO was created by the United States government in 1966 under Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The purposes of SHPO include surveying and recognizing historic properties, reviewing nominations for properties to be included in the National Register of Historic Places, reviewing undertakings for the impact on the properties as well as supporting federal organizations, state and local governments, and the private sector. Headwater was contracted to conduct a review of historic and archaeological resources. The scope of work included a field reconnaissance to identify potential historic structures, a review of the SHPO database, and coordination with SHPO.

Stafford County Regulations

The DEQ developed a Permit by Rule (PBR) to facilitate the review of solar projects in Virginia. The Solar PBR came into effect on July 18, 2012 and was amended on July 1, 2017. The PBR requirements for a complete application to construct and operate are explicitly identified under the regulation rather than being developed on a case-by-case basis and does not apply to solar energy projects 5Mw or less. However, Stafford County has their own cultural/historic resource review for solar projects.

Archeological and Architectural Review

Headwater contacted Virginia Department of Historic Resources to complete an archaeological and architectural review for the site.

The review identified the Abel Farm (089-0241), partially on-site and south of the site. The Abel Farm dates back to the late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. It consists of a two-story dwelling, three silos, dairy barn, a hay barn and various associated outbuildings. The two-story dwelling is located approximately 200 feet south of the site boundary. The DHR determined this property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP).

Ten additional architectural sites and one archeological site were identified within a 0.5mile radius of the site boundary. The McWhirt Store and Truslow Store (089-0160) is located west and adjacent to the site. This property is an early nineteenth century commercial building utilized as a convenience store. This building appeared vacant at the time of our assessment. According to DHR, this property is listed as "not evaluated". The remaining DHR listings are located over 2,000 feet from the site. There is no clear line of site from these properties to the subject site.

Refer to Appendix E for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeological and architectural review and resource location map.

X. Soils

USDA Web soil Survey (WSS) records indicate that the site is primarily underlain by the following soils:

 Table 1: Soil Characteristics

Soil Series	Drainage	Prime Farmland?
Alluvial land, wet	Poorly drained	No
Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 % slopes	Moderately well drained	Yes
Bourne fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 % slopes	Moderately well drained	No
Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 % slopes, eroded	Moderately well drained	No
Cut and fill land	N/A	No
Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 2 to 6 % slopes, eroded	Well drained	Farmland of statewide importance
Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum 6 to 10 % slopes, eroded	Well drained	Farmland of statewide importance
Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 % slopes	Moderately well drained	Yes

The majority of the site is underlain by Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance and/or Prime Farmland. Refer to Appendix F for Farmland Classification map.

 Table <u>2: Hydric (Wetland) Soils</u>

Soil Series	Soil Series Name	Hydric?
Ae	Alluvial land, wet	Yes
BaA	Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 % slopes	No
BmB	Bourne fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 % slopes	No
BmC2	Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 % slopes, eroded	No
Cw	Cut and fill land	No
KfB	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 2 to 6 % slopes, eroded	No
KfC2	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum 6 to 10 % slopes, eroded	No
TeA	Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 % slopes	No

USDA soils data suggest that approximately 98% of onsite soils are classified as nonhydric, though 2% are listed as hydric. The hydric soils are generally located in the bottom lands. Refer to Appendix F for Hydric Soil Rating map.

XI. Floodplains

Headwater reviewed the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Panel Number 5101540201E dated February 4, 2005. The site is located outside of the 500-year floodplain (Zone X). Refer to Figure 4 in Appendix A for floodplain locations.

XII. Noise

There may be a temporary increase in ambient noise levels during construction (grading) activities. During normal future operations, the proposed solar farm activities should produce noise levels comparable to other existing adjacent property uses.

XIII. Air Quality

The site is not located in an Air Quality Non-Attainment Area, and the proposed solar farm is unlikely to significantly impact long-term local air quality. Some minor temporary air quality effects may occur during initial grading and construction activities, however, solar energy generation generally produces far fewer air pollutants than fossil fuel burning, and is a renewable energy source.

XIV. Regulatory Coordination

On March 25, 2022, Mr. Nick Creidler of Headwater completed a site visit with Mr. Joseph Fiorello, Environmental Planner for Stafford County, Virginia. According to Mr. Fiorello, the CBPA buffers do not apply to the on-site streams or wetlands. Vegetated buffers set forth under the CBPA guidelines are not required.

On April 7, 2022, Ms. Silvia Gazzera of the USACE issued the signed PJD (NAO-2022-00379) concurring with the wetland delineation completed by Headwater.

If the wetlands or streams are impacted by development, approval from USACE and VDEQ is recommend. It is our understanding the design and layout of the proposed solar farm is underway. Project components such as road crossings and other attendant features of solar development that are placed in a wetland and/or stream require a permit as per Clean Water Act.

On December 1, 2022, Headwater received the federal "List of threatened and endangered species" via the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC Report) web portal. The IPaC Report neglected to list any species for Stafford County. Headwater coordinated with the USFWS – Gloucester Office.

Headwater conducted a project review as per the USFWS Online Project Review, 8-Step process. The online project review process is intended for use by landowners, applicants, consultants, agency personnel, and any other individual or entity requesting USFWS review or approval in eastern Virginia. If, upon completion of this process, a determination of "no effect" or "not likely to adversely affect" threatened/endangered biological resources is concluded, the determination can be "self-certified", and no further coordination is required.

Headwater has outlined the 8-Step process and included our review as an enclosure with this report. One component of the 8-Step process requires coordinating the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). On March 3, 2022, Tyler Meader with DCR issued a letter stating natural resources have not been documented within the project boundary (including a 100-foot buffer).

According to Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF), there are no known NLEB roosts within 10 miles of the site. Headwater did identify potential maternity roosting trees for NLEB. In order to reduce the chance of impacting unidentified NLEB maternity roosts, tree clearing activities outside the timeframe of June 1 to July 31 has been recommended as voluntary conservation measure. Headwater has determined the project will not likely adversely affect threatened/endangered biological resources

The majority of the site is underlain by Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance and Prime Farmland, therefore, further consultation with the USDA may be required.

XV. Conclusions

Based on our assessment of the on-site conditions, Headwater identified three wetlands within the site. The project, as planned, does not encroach in the wetlands or streams.

In order to reduce the chance of impacting unidentified NLEB maternity roosts, tree clearing activities outside the timeframe of June 1 to July 31, is recommended as voluntary conservation measure. Headwater has determined that the requirements of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act; and the Bald and Golden Eagles Protection Act (the Eagle Act) have been satisfied.

Headwater recorded 203 trees at 6" DBH or greater consisting of fifteen (15) different tree species. The majority of the trees fall within the 6" to 12" DBH range. However, it is notable that there are 14 specimen trees within the 24" to 50" DBH range. The average DBH of all the recorded trees is 12.6".

Headwater contacted Virginia Department of Historic Resources to complete an archaeological and architectural review for the site. According to the review, one architectural site is present within the site boundary. However, it has been found to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP).

US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soils data suggests that the majority of the site is underlain by Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance and Prime Farmland. Further coordination with USDA may be required.

APPENDIX A



This is not a survey. All locations depicted on this figure are approximate. This site reconnasissance was completed by Headwater Environmental, Inc. on November 10-11-2021. The wetland and stream locations were recorded with the Trimble Geo7x GPS device. Headwater recommends coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.





Wetland Tree Scientific Name Unidentified Acer rubrum Acer saccharinum Betula nigra Carya tomentosa Diospyros virginana Juglans nigra Juniperus virginiana Liquidambar styraciflua Liriodendron tulipifera Platanus occidentalis Prunus serotina

LEGEND

Site Boundary

- Pyrus calleryana
- Quercus phellos
- Robinia pseudoacacia
- Salix nigra
- Ulmus alata

Excluded from inventory

NOTES

Yellow polygons represent areas that were not included in the tree inventory. All trees throughout the remainder of the site, with a diameter at 6-inches or greater were located with the Trimble Geo7x GPS device. This tree inventory was completed on November 10-11, 2021.

	PANEL 5101540201 eff. 02/04/20	E 05 AREA OF MIN ZONE X	IMAL FLOOD HAZARD	
Headwat	Prepared By: DFH Date:	FIGURE 4 FEMA MAP Enon Road Solar Farm, LLC 275 Enon Road, Fredricksburg Stafford County, Virginia Headwater Project 2021/150	SOURCE FEMA Panel #5101540201E Dated February 4, 2005 VGIN	LEGEND Site Boundary
0 200 400 80	0 11/24/2021		Latest Imagery 1 inch = 400 feet	

APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOS Headwater Project #202145A Photos taken on November 10-11, 2021



Photograph 1: Agricultural fields throughout the site.



Photograph 2: Stream and wetland on the northeastern portion of the site.



Photograph 3: Hardwood vegetation and wetland located along the southern property boundary.



Photograph 4: Farm located centrally on site.

APPENDIX C

Enon Road Solar Farm, LLC 8-Step Process Fredericksburg, Stafford County, Virginia Headwater Project #202145A

Step 1: Action Area

To determine the action area, mark the project footprint on a topographic map. Identify the range of impacts such as; ground disturbance, changes in water quality and quantity, air quality, lighting effects, and noise disturbance.

The proposed solar array will be limited to within the site boundary. Headwater identified three wetlands within the site. The project, as planned, does not encroach in the wetlands or streams. Silt fencing shall be used to minimize sediment laden stormwater runoff during construction. Therefore, adverse impacts to the streams or wetlands are not anticipated.

The site is not located in an Air Quality Non-Attainment Area, and the proposed solar farm is unlikely to significantly impact long-term local air quality. Some minor temporary air quality effects may occur during initial grading and construction activities, however, solar energy generation generally produces far fewer air pollutants than fossil fuel burning, and is a renewable energy source.

There may be a temporary increase in ambient noise levels during construction (grading) activities. During normal future operations, the proposed solar farm activities should produce noise levels comparable to other existing adjacent property uses.

Step 2: Species List

Use the USFWS the Information, Planning, and Consultation (IPaC) system to determine if any listed, proposed, or candidate species may be present in the action area.

Headwater utilized the IPaC system to obtain a copy of the federally listed threatened and endangered species for Fredericksburg, Virginia. A copy of the official species list is enclosed with this report. Based on our assessment of the on-site conditions, Headwater did identify potential maternity roosting trees for northern long-eared bat. Therefore, summer roosting habitat for northern long-eared bat is potentially present.

Step 3. State Coordination

To comply with applicable State laws and obtain information on state listed or other rare species, contact the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation-Division of Natural Heritage.

On February 1, 2022, Headwater performed a search of the Virginia DGIF database. Headwater's query of the DGIF database indicated there are no records for rare species, important natural communities, natural areas, or conservation/managed areas within the project boundary.

Step 4: Suitable Habitat

Determine whether listed/proposed/candidate species may occur based on the habitat present within the action area for each species on the species conclusions table. Review the species information provided in IPaC, the information provided by VDGIF and VDCR-DNH, and any other sources of information (e.g., habitat assessments) available to determine whether the action area contains suitable habitat for each species. Habitat assessments/surveys must be conducted by an approved surveyor. Refer to the Optimal Survey Times for Plants for additional guidance. If you have a previous survey of your site, consult the guidelines for survey expiration for plants and animals. Surveys are valid for a certain period of time based on the species' life history. If your existing survey is no longer valid or the survey does not include the entire action area, obtain a new survey.

A review of the federally listed threatened and endangered species is detailed on the attached IPaC report. Based on our assessment of the on-site conditions, Headwater did identify potential maternity roosting trees for northern long-eared bat. Therefore, summer roosting habitat for northern long-eared bat is potentially present. Headwater did not identify areas of potential habitat for any other federally listed threatened and endangered species.

According to DGIF and DCR, there is no record of biological occurrences within the site boundary.

Step 5: Critical Habitat

There is no critical habitat present within the action area.

Step 6: Bald Eagles

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is protected by the <u>Bald and Golden Eagle Protection</u> <u>Act</u>. The bald eagle nesting (breeding) season in Virginia is from December 15 through July 15.

An adult bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalu*) has a white head, white tail, and large yellow bill; the remaining plumage is dark brown. Immature individuals are generally dark brown with light splotching. Bald eagles are a large bird of prey with a five to seven-foot wingspan. Breeding and roosting habitat is generally located near large bodies of water; such as, coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, etc. The bald eagle constructs large nests in tall mature trees or cliffs. Tree species vary greatly and include pines and hardwoods. The same nest may be used year after year. Winter roost sites vary in their proximity to food sources. Bald eagles are an adaptable species, and their habitat can be found throughout the United States.

Headwater did not observe bald eagle roosts on site nor immediately surrounding the site. Large bodies of water and feeding grounds were not observed on site or in the vicinity of the site.

Step 7a: Determinations

Refer to the attached Species Conclusion table.

Step 7b: Northern long-eared bat (NLEB) Determinations

The USFWS: Virginia Field Office requires this species be taken into consideration due to relatively recent rise of "white nose syndrome" in this bat population.

The northern long-eared bat (*Myotis* septentrionalis) is 3 to 3.7 inches long with a wingspan of nine to 10 inches. They are dark brown, with a pale underside. As its name suggests, this bat distinguishes itself by its long ears. In winter, the northern long-eared bats spend winter in caves and mines. In summer, the northern long-eared bat roosts underneath bark and cavities of trees. This bat has also been found roosting in barns and sheds. Northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to feed. They primarily fly through the understory of forested areas feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation or by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation.

According to Virginia DGIF records, there are no known NLEB roosts within 10 miles of the site. Headwater did identify potential maternity roosting trees for northern long-eared bat. Therefore, summer roosting habitat for northern long-eared bat is potentially present. In order to reduce the chance of impacting unidentified NLEB maternity roosts, tree clearing activities outside the timeframe of June 1 to July 31, has been recommended as voluntary conservation measure.

Step 8: Project Review Package

A courtesy copy of our Biological Assessment is being provided to the USFWS. Additional correspondence with the USFWS is not warranted at this time.

Species Conclusions Table

Project Name: Enon Road Solar Farm

Date: February 1, 2022

Species / Resource Name	Conclusion	ESA Section 7	Notes / Documentation	
Northern long-eared bat	Summer roosting suitable habitat present	No effect	The majority of the site consists of agricultural fields. Three relatively small areas of mixed hardwood forest are located on the northeastern and central- western portions of the site. Suitable cavity trees and/or potential maternity roosting trees for northern long-eared bat were observed.	
Bald Eagle	No suitable habitat present	No effect	Neither eagle nests, nor large bodies of water, nor were observed within the site boundary. Sufficient habitat not present.	
Critical habitat	No critical habitat within action area.	No effect	The site is an active agricultural field. Critical habitat not present.	

Acknowledgement: I agree that the above information about my proposed project is true. I used all of the provided resources to make an informed decision about impacts in the immediate and surrounding areas.

Signature:

President, Headwater Environmental, Inc.

Date: February 1, 2022



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Virginia Ecological Services Field Office 6669 Short Lane Gloucester, VA 23061-4410 Phone: (804) 693-6694 Fax: (804) 693-9032 http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/



In Reply Refer To: Consultation Code: 05E2VA00-2022-SLI-0961 Event Code: 05E2VA00-2022-E-03282 Project Name: Enon Solar Farm December 01, 2021

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Any activity proposed on National Wildlife Refuge lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered

species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq*.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan

(http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and htt www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

http://

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Virginia Ecological Services Field Office 6669 Short Lane Gloucester, VA 23061-4410 (804) 693-6694

Project Summary

Consultation Code:05E2VA00-2022-SLI-0961Event Code:Some(05E2VA00-2022-E-03282)Project Name:Enon Solar FarmProject Type:DEVELOPMENTProject Description:36.76 acre solar farmProject Location:Enon Solar Farm

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/@38.36816395,-77.4816902566146,14z</u>



Counties: Stafford County, Virginia

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</u>	Threatened
Insects NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</u>	Candidate

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Frank N. Stovall Deputy Director for Operations

Dam Safety

Darryl Glover Deputy Director for Floodplain Management and Soil and Water Conservation

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Laura Ellis Interim Deputy Director for Administration and Finance

March 3, 2022

Brandon Dobbs Headwater Environmental 1121 Military Cutoff Road, Suite C 306 Wilmington, NC 28401

Re: 202145A, Enon Road Solar Farm

Dear Mr. Dobbs:

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outlined on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

According to the information currently in Biotics, natural heritage resources have not been documented within the submitted project boundary including a 100 foot buffer. The absence of data may indicate that the project area has not been surveyed, rather than confirm that the area lacks natural heritage resources. In addition, the project boundary does not intersect any of the predictive models identifying potential habitat for natural heritage resources.

DCR recommends the development of an invasive species management plan for the project and the planting of Virginia native pollinator plant species that bloom throughout the spring and summer, to maximize benefits to native pollinators. DCR recommends planting these species in at least the buffer areas of the planned facility, and optimally including other areas within the project site. For screening zones outside the perimeter fencing, DCR recommends native species appropriate for the region be used. Guidance on plant species can be found here: http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/solar-site-native-plants-finder. In addition, Virginia native species alternatives to the non-native species listed in the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook (Third Edition 1992), can be found in the 2017 addendum titled "Native versus Invasive Plant Species", here: https://www.deq.virginia.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?id=2466. Page 3 of the addendum provides a list of native alternatives for non-natives commonly used for site stabilization including native cover crop species (i.e. Virginia wildrye).

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on statelisted threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.

There are no State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

600 East Main Street, 24th Floor | Richmond, Virginia 23219 | 804-786-6124

State Parks • Soil and Water Conservation • Outdoor Recreation Planning Natural Heritage • Dam Safety and Floodplain Management • Land Conservation New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please re-submit a completed order form and project map for an update on this natural heritage information if the scope of the project changes and/or six months (September 3, 2022) has passed before it is utilized.

A fee of \$90.00 has been assessed for the service of providing this information. Please find attached an invoice for that amount. Please return one copy of the invoice along with your remittance made payable to the Treasurer of Virginia, DCR Finance, 600 East Main Street, 24th Floor, Richmond, VA 23219. Payment is due within thirty days of the invoice date. Please note late payment may result in the suspension of project review service for future projects.

The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR) maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <u>http://vafwis.org/fwis/</u> or contact Amy Martin at (804-367-2211) or <u>amy.martin@dwr.virginia.gov</u>.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at 804-225-2429. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Tyle Meade

Tyler Meader Natural Heritage Locality Liaison

CC: Susan Tripp, DEQ Frederick Presley, Stafford County Administrator

Go

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VaFWIS Search Report Compiled on 12/1/2021, 4:35:12 PM

Observations reported or potential habitat occurs within a 3 mile radius around point 38.3678220 -77.4823528 in 179 Stafford County, VA

View Map of Site Location

495 Known or Likely Species ordered by Status Concern for Conservation

BOVA Code	Status*	Tier**	Common Name	Scientific Name	
060003	FESE	la	Wedgemussel, dwarf	Alasmidonta heterodon	
010032	FESE	lb	Sturgeon, Atlantic	Acipenser oxyrinchus	
050022	FTST	la	Bat, northern long-eared	Myotis septentrionalis	
050020	SE	la	Bat, little brown	Myotis lucifugus	
050027	SE	la	Bat, tri-colored	Perimyotis subflavus	
040293	ST	la	Shrike, loggerhead	Lanius Iudovicianus	
060081	ST	lla	Floater, green	Lasmigona subviridis	
040292	ST		Shrike, migrant loggerhead	Lanius ludovicianus migrans	
030063	СС	Illa	Turtle, spotted	Clemmys guttata	
010077		la	Shiner, bridle	Notropis bifrenatus	
100248		la	<u>Fritillary, regal</u>	Speyeria idalia idalia	
040213		lc	Owl, northern saw-whet	Aegolius acadicus	
040052		lla	Duck, American black	Anas rubripes	
040036		lla	Night-heron, yellow-crowned	Nyctanassa violacea violacea	
040181		lla	Tern, common	Sterna hirundo	
040320		lla	Warbler, cerulean	Setophaga cerulea	
040140		lla	Woodcock, American	Scolopax minor	
040203		llb	Cuckoo, black-billed	Coccyzus erythropthalmus	
040105		llb	Rail, king	Rallus elegans	
010131		Illa	<u>Eel, American</u>	Anguilla rostrata	
030068		Illa	Turtle, woodland box	Terrapene carolina carolina	
040037		Illa	Bittern, least	Ixobrychus exilis exilis	
040100		Illa	Bobwhite, northern	Colinus virginianus	
040202		Illa	Cuckoo, yellow-billed	Coccyzus americanus	
040099		Illa	Grouse, ruffed	Bonasa umbellus	
040094		Illa	Harrier, northern	Circus hudsonius	
040204		Illa	<u>Owl, barn</u>	Tyto alba pratincola	
040180		Illa	Tern, Forster's	Sterna forsteri	
040333		Illa	Warbler, Kentucky	Geothlypis formosa	
040215		Illa	Whip-poor-will, Eastern	Antrostomus vociferus	
100079		Illa	Butterfly, monarch	Danaus plexippus	
040220		IIIb	Kingfisher, belted	Megaceryle alcyon	
040372		IIIc	Crossbill, red	Loxia curvirostra	
040247		IIIc	Swallow, bank	Riparia riparia	
010038		IVa	Herring, alewife	Alosa pseudoharengus	

Fish and Wildlife Information Service

SPECIES/HABITAT DESCRIPTIONS

Northern long-eared bat (Myotis Septentrionalis)

The northern long-eared bat is a medium-sized bat averaging three and half inches in length but with a wingspan of nine to ten inches. It is distinguished by its long ears. During summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds. Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in large caves and mines with large passages. Specific areas where they hibernate have very high humidity, so much so that droplets of water are often seen on their fur.

Northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to fly through the understory of forested hillsides and ridges feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation. This bat also feeds by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation and water surfaces.

Little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)

Myotis lucifugus weighs between 5 and 14 g. The length varies between 60 and 102 mm, and the wingspan between 222 and 269 mm. The fur of *M. lucifugus* is glossy, and varies in color from dark brown, golden brown, reddish, to olive brown. Albino individuals have also been observed. The ventral side has lighter pelage. The wing and interfemoral membranes are nearly hairless and dark brown or black. The tragus is blunt and of medium height. Their ears usually do not extend past the nose when laid forward. *Myotis lucifugus* has small ears and large hind feet. The fore and hind limbs have five metapodials. The hind foot has hairs that extend past the toes.

Myotis lucifugus occupies three types of roosts: day, night, and hibernation roosts. Night roosts are selected for their confined spaces where large concentrations of bats can cluster together to increase the temperature in the roost. Hibernaculum sites usually include abandoned mines or caves where the temperature is continuously above freezing and humidity is high. *Myotis lucifugus* inhabits forested lands near water, but some subspecies can be found in dry climates where water is not readily available. In those habitats, drinking water is provided by moisture on cave walls or condensation on the fur.

Tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)

The tricolored bat, formerly known as the eastern pipistrelle (Pipistrellus subflavus), is a small bat weighing 5 to 8 grams and has a wingspan of 8 to 10 inches. The term "tricolored" refers to the bat's yellowish-brown coat that is dark at the base, yellowish-brown in the middle, and dark at the tips. The wing membranes are blackish, but the face and ears have a pinkish color. An obvious identifying characteristic of this species is the pink color of the skin on the radius bone.

Tricolored bats are associated with forested landscapes, often in open woods. They can also be found over water and adjacent to water edges. In South Carolina, sparse vegetation and early successional stands were found to be the best predictor of foraging habitat use by tricolored bats. White nose syndrome and habitat loss are the biggest threats to tricolored bats.

Loggerhead Strike (Lanius Iudovicianus) and Migrant Loggerhead Strike (Lanius Iudovicianus migrans)

The Loggerhead Strike is a medium-sized passerine. As with many songbirds, the Loggerhead Shrike has several different colors whose arrangement is considered important in attracting a mate (along with displayed hunting prowess). The shrike's greyish back and black wings are evident against its white breast and other body areas. Most prominent, however, is the Loggerhead's black mask which extends around the eyes and down into the forehead. This shrike also has a slightly hooked beak somewhat similar to that of a falcon's beak which is used for impaling its prey, though unlike many birds of prey lacks talong or claws. It is eight to ten inches long and has a wingspan of approximately 12 inches, making it about the size of an average robin. The male and female of the species are similar in appearance.

Except when nesting, both sexes of the species will prefer to spend most of their time in open places hiding in order to search for prey and surprise it. Thus, the Loggerhead will prefer a country field bordered with trees or replete with brush / thickets to almost any other.

Dwarf Wedgemussel (Alasmidonta heterodon)

The Dwarf wedgemussel is a small freshwater mussel with a trapezoidal-shaped shell. It is usually less than two inches in length and one inch in height. The shell is subtrapezoidal, thick in the front and thinning in the back. Hinge teeth are small but distinct. This species is a long-term breeder that spawns in late summer and becomes gravid in the fall. Its habitat is freshwater usually found in shallow to deep running water on cobble, fine gravel, firm silt, or sandy bottoms. It commonly lives on muddy sand, sand, and gravel bottoms in creeks and rivers of various sizes. It requires areas of slow to moderate current, good water quality, and little silt deposits. Mussels are filter feeders that remove phytoplankton from the water column.

Green Floater (Lasmigona subviridis)

The Green Floater is a freshwater bivalve that exhibits a somewhat compressed to slightly inflated thin shell that is subrhomboid to subovate in shape. The periostracum is yellow, tan, dark green, or brown with dark green rays, and the nacre is white or light blue and sometimes pink near the beaks. The height to width ratio is greater than 0.48 and the beaks are low compared to the line of the hinge. There are two true lamellate pseudocardinal teeth and one relatively small interdental tooth in the left valve, as well as one long and thin lateral tooth in the right valve.

The Green Floater usually occurs in streams, small rivers, and canals of low to medium gradient with slow pools and eddies, fine gravel and sand bottom, and mid-range calcium concentrations. It cannot tolerate either flooding or droughts.

Atlantic Sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus)

The Atlantic sturgeon is a large fish with a maximum length of approximately 14 feet. It has shovel-shaped snout and it is long and sharply v-shaped with large flashy barbels.

It is an anadromous species, spending most of its time in the marine environment, migrating upriver to spawn.

APPENDIX D

Table 4: Tree Inventory

= Trees with a DBH >24"

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Tree Name	DBH (Inches)	Latitude	Longitude
Tree 155	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	33	38.367301	-77.483999
Tree 18	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	32	38.369614	-77.47991
Tree 12	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	29	38.369668	-77.480037
Tree 181	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	29	38.367085	-77.484264
Tree 153	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	28	38.36724	-77.483948
Tree 34	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	26	38.369379	-77.479604
Tree 167	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	26	38.367564	-77.48442
Tree 22	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	23.5	38.369516	-77.479779
Tree 166	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	23	38.367545	-77.484375
Tree 159	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	21	38.367346	-77.484131
Tree 11	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	20.5	38.369734	-77.48002
Tree 46	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	18.5	38.368523	-77.479654
Tree 180	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	18.5	38.367126	-77.484233
Tree 145	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	18	38.367001	-77.483638
Tree 199	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	18	38.366521	-77.48415
Tree 21	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	16	38.369577	-77.479842
Tree 36	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	16	38.369335	-77.479547
Tree 163	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	16	38.367457	-77.484237
Tree 177	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	16	38.367222	-77.484332
Tree 179	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	16	38.367142	-77.484274
Tree 178	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	15.5	38.367185	-77.484323
Tree 8	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	15	38.369671	-77.480098
Tree 54	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	14	38.368476	-77.479979
Tree 64	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	13.5	38.368422	-77.480285
Tree 90	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	13.5	38.368277	-77.480131
Tree 169	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	13.5	38.367503	-77.484434
Tree 200	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	12.5	38.366502	-77.484136
Tree 44	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	11.5	38.368531	-77.47962
Tree 29	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	11	38.369455	-77.479757
Tree 168	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	11	38.36751	-77.484469
Tree 74	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	10.5	38.368663	-77.480485
Tree 171	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	10	38.367456	-77.484406
Tree 126	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	9.5	38.366951	-77.483069
Tree 55	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	9	38.368483	-77.479977
Tree 65	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	8.5	38.368422	-77.480291
Tree 72	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	8.5	38.368622	-77.480456
Tree 128	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	8.5	38.36699	-77.483076
Tree 202	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	8.5	38.366455	-77.484066
Tree 135	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	7.5	38.367157	-77.483162
Tree 139	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	7.5	38.367157	-77.483255
Tree 73	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	7	38.368639	-77.480455
Tree 127	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	7	38.366998	-77.483061

Tree 137	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	7	38.367163	-77.483205
Tree 136	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6.5	38.36716	-77.483206
Tree 138	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6.5	38.36712	-77.483237
Tree 17	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6	38.369559	-77.479964
Tree 97	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6	38.367556	-77.481889
Tree 154	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6	38.367304	-77.483941
Tree 117	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	50	38.367654	-77.482384
Tree 158	Betula nigra	River Birch	31	38.367311	-77.484126
Tree 156	Betula nigra	River Birch	6	38.367276	-77.484077
Tree 204	Carya tomentosa	Mockernut Hickory	10	38.366317	-77.484007
Tree 205	Carya tomentosa	Mockernut Hickory	8	38.366313	-77.484026
Tree 87	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	20	38.368304	-77.48023
Tree 57	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	16	38.368487	-77.479963
Tree 148	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	13.5	38.367095	-77.483706
Tree 110	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	11	38.36716	-77.48181
Tree 58	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	10	38.368489	-77.479954
Tree 109	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	10	38.367168	-77.481809
Tree 112	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	10	38.36717	-77.481828
Tree 111	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	9.5	38.367157	-77.481808
Tree 115	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	9	38.367214	-77.481879
Tree 113	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	6	38.367171	-77.481792
Tree 114	Diospyros virginana	Persimmon	6	38.367207	-77.481852
Tree 130	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	12.5	38.367128	-77.483074
Tree 99	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	12	38.367428	-77.481723
Tree 98	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	11	38.36743	-77.481724
Tree 106	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	10.5	38.367247	-77.481774
Tree 108	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	10	38.367211	-77.481757
Tree 107	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	9.5	38.367256	-77.481781
Tree 102	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	9	38.367359	-77.481581
Tree 133	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	8	38.367147	-77.483057
Tree 88	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	7	38.368241	-77.480181
Tree 103	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	7	38.367297	-77.481597
Tree 129	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	7	38.367023	-77.483044
Tree 132	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	7	38.367131	-77.483061
Tree 162	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	7	38.367419	-77.484171
Tree 43	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	31	38.368567	-77.479596
Tree 125	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	20	38.367122	-77.482491
Tree 47	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	18	38.368545	-77.479704
Tree 49	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	17	38.36854	-77.479772
Tree 56	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	14	38.368499	-77.479988
Tree 45	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	13	38.368555	-77.479635
Tree 51	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	13	38.368541	-77.479776
Tree 52	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	13	38.368513	-77.479825

Tree 50	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	9	38.368504	-77.479806
Tree 176	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	7.5	38.36732	-77.484399
Tree 14	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	26	38.369614	-77.479972
Tree 187	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	22	38.366989	-77.484152
Tree 172	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	20	38.367385	-77.484371
Tree 191	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	19.5	38.366846	-77.48432
Tree 134	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	19	38.367175	-77.483093
Tree 190	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	17.5	38.366908	-77.484278
Tree 38	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	16	38.36935	-77.479589
Tree 192	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	15.5	38.366821	-77.484315
Tree 3	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	15	38.369779	-77.480138
Tree 19	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	15	38.369542	-77.47995
Tree 42	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	15	38.368562	-77.479534
Tree 93	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	15	38.36822	-77.479483
Tree 59	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	14.5	38.368481	-77.48
Tree 198	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	13	38.366537	-77.484158
Tree 183	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	12.5	38.367061	-77.484246
Tree 75	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	12	38.368654	-77.48051
Tree 2	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.369776	-77.480172
Tree 13	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.369622	-77.480072
Tree 28	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.369446	-77.479772
Tree 30	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.369534	-77.479742
Tree 31	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.369543	-77.479736
Tree 91	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.368224	-77.479595
Tree 170	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	11	38.367499	-77.484451
Tree 4	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	10.5	38.369667	-77.480142
Tree 32	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	10.5	38.369519	-77.47972
Tree 33	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	10	38.369529	-77.479707
Tree 150	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	10	38.367159	-77.483782
Tree 161	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	10	38.36738	-77.484185
Tree 61	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9.5	38.368438	-77.48009
Tree 173	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9.5	38.367375	-77.48442
Tree 175	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9.5	38.36734	-77.484383
Tree 182	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9.5	38.367118	-77.484238
Tree 16	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9	38.369609	-77.479942
Tree 24	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9	38.369576	-77.479772
Tree 149	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	9	38.367135	-77.48379
Tree 184	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	8.5	38.367041	-77.484243
Tree 5	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	8	38.369656	-77.480115
Tree 70	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	8	38.368562	-77.480404
Tree 141	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	8	38.36705	-77.483413
Tree 160	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	8	38.367379	-77.484163
Tree 174	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7.5	38.367362	-77.484389

Tree 143	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7	38.367032	-77.483483
Tree 152	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7	38.367225	-77.483847
Tree 164	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7	38.367517	-77.48428
Tree 165	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7	38.367518	-77.48433
Tree 193	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7	38.366816	-77.48432
Tree 194	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	7	38.366789	-77.484302
Tree 131	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	6.5	38.367114	-77.483129
Tree 151	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	6.5	38.367169	-77.483752
Tree 157	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	6.5	38.367323	-77.484067
Tree 189	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	6.5	38.366876	-77.484195
Tree 196	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	6.5	38.366717	-77.484343
Tree 15	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	6	38.369621	-77.479978
Tree 83	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	13	38.36896	-77.4812
Tree 76	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	10	38.368696	-77.480455
Tree 80	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	10	38.36881	-77.480758
Tree 140	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	10	38.367044	-77.483364
Tree 81	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	9	38.368786	-77.480795
Tree 96	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	8	38.367534	-77.481925
Tree 142	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	7.5	38.367038	-77.483424
Tree 82	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	6.5	38.368748	-77.480823
Tree 188	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	6.5	38.366903	-77.484167
Tree 195	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	6.5	38.366793	-77.484256
Tree 201	Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	18.5	38.366462	-77.484093
Tree 23	Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	9.5	38.369585	-77.479844
Tree 119	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	44	38.367762	-77.482328
Tree 39	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	21.5	38.369337	-77.47965
Tree 35	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	21	38.369407	-77.479549
Tree 26	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	19	38.3694	-77.479764
Tree 27	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	19	38.369422	-77.479807
Tree 6	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	14	38.36964	-77.480162
Tree 37	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	13.5	38.369355	-77.47956
Tree 118	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	13	38.367759	-77.482345
Tree 20	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	12.5	38.369497	-77.479932
Tree 86	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	12	38.368312	-77.480278
Tree 92	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	12	38.368222	-77.479546
Tree 62	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	11.5	38.368431	-77.480133
Tree 40	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	11	38.369356	-77.479653
Tree 1	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	10.5	38.369701	-77.480219
Tree 7	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	10	38.369617	-77.480182
Tree 85	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	10	38.368379	-77.480344
Tree 94	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	10	38.368233	-77.479432
Tree 120	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	10	38.367775	-77.482302
Tree 53	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	9.5	38.368514	-77.479835

Tree 25	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	9	38.369485	-77.479902
Tree 41	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	9	38.368576	-77.47957
Tree 84	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	9	38.36836	-77.480288
Tree 186	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	9	38.36703	-77.484244
Tree 185	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	8.5	38.367032	-77.484238
Tree 89	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	8	38.368311	-77.480159
Tree 60	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	7.5	38.368468	-77.480028
Tree 147	Pyrus calleryana	Black Cherry	19.5	38.367121	-77.483708
Tree 146	Pyrus calleryana	Black Cherry	8	38.367104	-77.483665
Tree 71	Quercus phellos	Black Locust	10.5	38.368646	-77.480421
Tree 123	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	11	38.367515	-77.482141
Tree 121	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	10	38.367515	-77.482216
Tree 122	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	8.5	38.367509	-77.482137
Tree 124	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	8.5	38.367501	-77.482183
Tree 197	Salix nigra	Black Willow	32	38.366633	-77.484314
Tree 66	Salix nigra	Black Willow	12	38.368469	-77.480301
Tree 78	Salix nigra	Black Willow	12	38.368698	-77.480649
Tree 79	Salix nigra	Black Willow	10	38.368715	-77.480637
Tree 68	Salix nigra	Black Willow	8	38.368529	-77.480348
Tree 69	Salix nigra	Black Willow	8	38.36855	-77.48037
Tree 77	Salix nigra	Black Willow	7	38.368707	-77.480554
Tree 67	Salix nigra	Black Willow	6	38.368529	-77.480348
Tree 104	Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	27.5	38.367224	-77.481488
Tree 100	Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	21	38.36743	-77.481635
Tree 63	Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	15.5	38.368455	-77.480223
Tree 101	Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	12	38.367425	-77.48161
Tree 105	Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	7	38.367193	-77.481561
Tree 203	Unidenitfied		16.5	38.366413	-77.484094
Tree 116	Unidenitfied		12	38.367512	-77.482432
Tree 10	Unidenitfied		10	38.369742	-77.480063
Tree 48	Unidenitfied		9	38.368529	-77.47977
Tree 9	Unidenitfied		7.5	38.36975	-77.480092

APPENDIX E



Project: Enon Road Solar Farm, LLC Location: 275 Enon Road, Fredricksburg, Virginia Date: 12/1/2021 Created by: Kristina Donnally

- APE 1/2 Mile Buffer
 Project Area
- Architecture Resources
- Archaeological Resources

Sources: VDHR 2021, ESRI 2021 Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The first output of the origination of the site of



Property Information				
Property Names Name Explanation Function/Location Historic/Current	Name Farm, Truslow Road (Rt 652) Abel Farm	Property Evaluation Status DHR Staff: Not Eligible		
Property Addresses				
Alternate - Route 652 Current - Truslow Road				
County/Independent City(s):	Stafford (County)			
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data			
Zip Code(s):	No Data			
Magisterial District(s):	No Data			
Tax Parcel(s):	section45 parcel127			
USGS Quad(s):	FREDERICKSBURG			
Additional Property Info	ormation			
Architecture Setting:	Rural			

Acreage:

No Data

Site Description:

1992: The property is located on the east side of Route 652 at the intersection of Routes 652 and 753. The immediate setting is farm/ agricultural landscape.

March 2011: The farm is set back from the road on a slightly rolling landscape. The house and outbuildings are accessed by a narrow circular gravel driveway. Agricultural fields are located in front of the complex as well as to the northwest.

1992: It consists of a farmhouse and several farm buildings. There is one crib barn east of the dwelling. There is one tractor shed, one large, from hay bar/dairy bar with a gamber loof resting upon a concrete foundation. There is one greenhouse, one trailer, one milk house, one silo and an equipment shed on the property. These are all north/ northeast of the dwelling.

March 2011: Outbuildings include three silos, dairy barn with attached milk house, hay barn, and a cattle barn. Two modern trailers are also located on the property. The greenhouse and detached milk house do not appear to be extant.

Surveyor Assessment:

1992: This is a good example of a late nineteenth century- early twentieth century farm complex. The property consists of a cohesive group of nineteenth century- early twentieth century barns and silos, set at a distance from the nineteenth century- early twentieth century farmhouse.

February 2011: The farm is typical of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century in Stafford County and in the opinion of the surveyor should not be considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D. There is no known association with important people or events and the resource is a typical example of this time period. The resource type is common, the design and workmanship undistinguished, and the materials stock.

Surveyor Recommendation:

No Data

Ownership

Ownership Category Private

Ownership Entity

No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category:	Domestic
Resource Type:	Single Dwelling
NR Resource Type:	Building
Historic District Status:	No Data
Date of Construction:	Ca 1890
Date Source:	Site Visit
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture

DHR ID: 089-0241 Other DHR ID: No Data

Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Form:	No Data
Number of Stories:	2.0
Condition:	Good
Threats to Resource:	None Known
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	

No Data

Architectural Description:

1992: This is a two-story cross-gable house of Vernacular style, with a flared gable roof in the rear portion. There are exposed shaped rafters. In the pediment, there are two casement windows topped by a lunette window. The house also has three projecting porches; a large wrap-around and two smaller single bay porches. These have fluted columns and bracketed and modillion entablatures. An enclosed rear porch has been added. At the rear is a flared gable portion with enclosed porches on each side.

March 2011: The house is a two-story three-bay dwelling. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the roof in seamed metal. Attached to the eastern side of the main block is a one-and-a-half gable-roofed addition with shed-roofed enclosed porches on the northern and southern elevations. A one-story porch with Tuscan-style columns extends across the front facade and wraps-around along the western end. Other architectural features include an interior brick flue, and four-over-four, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood double-hung sash windows.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Bond, American
Chimneys	Central interior	Brick	Bond, American
Windows	Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	4/4
Roof	Gable, Front	Metal	Standing Seam
Roof	Gable	Metal	Standing Seam
Porch	Wrap-Around	Wood	Columns, Tuscan
Windows	Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	8/8
Structural System and	No Data	Brick	Veneer
Exterior Treatment			
Foundation	Solid/Continuous	Brick	Veneer

Secondary Resource Information

Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category:	Domestic
Resource Type:	Mobile Home/Trailer
Date of Construction:	1980Ca
Date Source:	Site Visit
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style
Form:	No Data
Condition:	Good
Threats to Resource:	None Known
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	
March 2011: Two modern	trailers are located to the northwest of the dairy barn and are constructed with T-111 siding.
Number of Stories:	1
Secondary Resource #2	
Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Barn
Date of Construction:	1920Ca

Site Visit

Date Source:

Historic Time Period:	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style
Form:	No Data
Condition:	Good
Threats to Resource:	None Known
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	

house cattle. On the 1992 survey the building was labeled as an equipment shed. A one-story frame building is attached to the south end of and perpendicular to the barn.

Number of Stories:

Secondary Resource #3

Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Silo
Date of Construction:	1950Ca
Date Source:	Site Visit
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style
Form:	No Data
Condition:	Good
Threats to Resource:	None Known
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	

1

Architectural Description:

March 2011: Three stave silos are located on the property and are constructed with poured concrete with a domed roof clad in seamed metal.

Secondary Resource #4

Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Dairy
Date of Construction:	1910Ca
Date Source:	Site Visit
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style
Form:	No Data
Condition:	Demolished
Threats to Resource:	Demolition
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	
March 2011: The detached n	nilk house has been demolished since the previous survey.
Number of Stories:	1
Secondary Resource #5	
Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Barn

	Date of Construction:	1910Ca	
	Date Source:	Site Visit	
	Historic Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)		
	Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture	
	Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style	
	Form:	No Data	
	Condition:	Good	
	Threats to Resource:	None Known	
	Cultural Affiliations:	No Data	
	Cultural Affiliation Details:		
	No Data		
	Architectural Description:		
	March 2011: The barn is a two-stor metal. A large bay door with hay lo metal roof is located off the western	y gambrel-roofed frame building. The exterior is sheathed in vertical wood boards and the roof in seamed ft door above is located on the western end of the building. A one-story gable-roofed milk house with seamed a elevation.	
	Number of Stories:	2	
Se	condary Resource #6		
	Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence	
	Resource Type:	Barn,Dairy	
	Date of Construction:	1910Ca	
	Date Source:	Site Visit	
	Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	

March 2011: The dairy barn is a two-story gambrel-roofed building. The exterior is sheathed in weatherboards and the roof in seamed metal. Two metal vents are located on the center ridgeline of the roof. A large bay with sliding doors and hay loft above is located on the north end. Windows are metal with four-lights.

Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture

No Discernable Style

No Data

No Data

None Known

Good

Secondary Resource #7

Historic Context(s):

Architectural Style:

Threats to Resource:

Cultural Affiliations:

No Data

Cultural Affiliation Details:

Architectural Description:

Form:

Condition:

Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Greenhouse/Conservatory
Date of Construction:	1960Ca
Date Source:	Site Visit
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style
Form:	No Data
Condition:	Demolished
Threats to Resource:	Demolition
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	
March 2011: The greenhouse noted	during the 1992 survey has been demolished.
Number of Stories:	1

Secondary Resource #8

Resource Category:	Domestic
Resource Type:	Mobile Home/Trailer
Date of Construction:	Ca
Date Source:	No Data
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Data
Form:	No Data
Condition:	No Data
Threats to Resource:	No Data
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	
No Data	
Number of Stories:	No Data

Secondary Resource #9

Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Silo
Date of Construction:	Ca
Date Source:	No Data
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Data
Form:	No Data
Condition:	No Data
Threats to Resource:	No Data
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	

No Data

Secondary Resource #10

Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Silo
Date of Construction:	Ca
Date Source:	No Data
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No Data
Form:	No Data
Condition:	No Data
Threats to Resource:	No Data
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	
No Data	

Historic District Information

Historic District Name:	No Data
Local Historic District Name:	No Data
Historic District Significance:	No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR ID:	089-0241
Staff Name:	Holma, Marc
Event Date:	6/3/2011
Staff Comment	

Found to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP based on information in the report submitted by CRI for the Army Corps of Engineers

Event Type: Survey: Phase I/Reconnaissance

2005-1066	
CRI	
Unknown (DSS)	
No Data	
3/1/2011	
ST-219	

Project Staff/Notes:

A County-Wide Architectural Survey of Post-Bellum Farmsteads (1865-1914) in Stafford County, Virginia.

Surveyed by: Sandra DeChard and Emily Lindtveit Architectural Description and Data Entry by: Sandra DeChard

Project Bibliographic Information:

Name: CRI DHR CRM Report Number: ST-219 Record Type: Report Bibliographic Notes: ST-219: A Reconnaissance-Level County-Wide Architectural Survey of Post-Bellum Farms (1865-1914) Stafford County, Virginia, May 10, 2011. #2005-1066

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number:	No Data
Investigator:	KPW/KAW
Organization/Company:	Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Date:	4/10/1992
Dhr Library Report Number:	ST-219
Project Staff/Notes:	
Traceries	
Project Bibliographic Information:	
Name: CRI DHR CRM Report Number: ST-21 Record Type: Report Bibliographic Notes: ST-219: A Re Virginia, May 10, 2011. #2005-100	9 econnaissance-Level County-Wide Architectural Survey of Post-Bellum Farms (1865-1914) Stafford County, 56

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Property Notes:

No Data

Property Information			
Property Names Name Explanation Historic Historic	Name McWhirt Store Truslow Store	Property Evaluation Status Not Evaluated	
Property Addresses			
- 809 Truslow Road			
County/Independent City(s):	Stafford (County)		
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data		
Zip Code(s):	No Data		
Magisterial District(s):	No Data		
Tax Parcel(s):	45-119B?		
USGS Quad(s):	FREDERICKSBURG		

Additional Property Information	
Architecture Setting:	Rural
Acreage:	No Data
Site Description:	
The store sits at the intersection of	two roads.
Surveyor Assessment:	
The store is representative of late	19th - early 20th century commercial buildings located at crossroads communities in a rural setting.
Surveyor Recommendation:	No Data

Primary Resource Information	
Resource Category:	Commerce/Trade
Pesource Tuno	Story Madiat
Kesource Type.	Stote/Walket
NR Resource Type:	Building
Historic District Status:	No Data
Date of Construction:	1910
Date Source:	No Data
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Commerce/Trade
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Other
Form:	No Data
Number of Stories:	0.0
Condition:	No Data
Threats to Resource:	No Data
Cultural Affiliations:	No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:	
No Data	
Architectural Description:	
The McWhirt Store is a 2-story	building with a stepped parapet projecting above a gable roof. It has a 1 story porch that extends across the first

The McWhirt Store is a 2-story building with a stepped parapet projecting above a gable roof. It has a 1 story por floor elevation.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information		
Historic District Name: Local Historic District Name:	No Data No Data	
Historic District Significance:	No Data	

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number:	No Data
Investigator:	Traceries/KPW/KAW
Organization/Company:	Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Date:	2/5/1992
Dhr Library Report Number:	Owner
Project Staff/Notes:	
No Data	
Project Bibliographic Information	:
DHR CRM Report Number: Ow Record Type: Oral History/Interv Bibliographic Notes: Mr. and Mr business.	ner view s. McWhirt, the current owners, gave an oral history. The store closed 3 years ago because there wasn't any

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Property Notes:

No Data

APPENDIX F



Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
Ae	Alluvial land, wet	Not prime farmland	0.7	2.0%		
BaA	Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	2.9	8.2%		
BmB	Bourne fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	10.1	29.0%		
BmC2	Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	0.1	0.3%		
Cw	Cut and fill land	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.1%		
KfB	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	7.9	22.6%		
KfC2	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	8.9	25.6%		
ТеА	Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.3	12.2%		
Totals for Area of Inter	rest	34.9	100.0%			



Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
Ae	Alluvial land, wet	85	0.7	2.0%		
BaA	Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	9	2.9	8.2%		
BmB	Bourne fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0	10.1	29.0%		
BmC2	Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	0	0.1	0.3%		
Cw	Cut and fill land	0	0.0	0.1%		
KfB	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0	7.9	22.6%		
KfC2	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	0	8.9	25.6%		
ТеА	Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9	4.3	12.2%		
Totals for Area of Interest			34.9	100.0%		