KENTUCKY PUBLIC RIVERPORT CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (KPRCM) APPLICATION

INSTRUCTIONS: *A guidance document is provided to assist in completing the application packet and may be accessed at* https://transportation.ky.gov/MultimodalFreight/Pages/KPRCM.aspx

See the guidance document for required attachments and acceptable methods of submittal.

SECTION 1: APPLICANT INFORMATION

PUBLIC RIVERPORT NAME	TOTAL PROJECT COST	KPRCM FUND REQUEST
West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority (WKRRA)	$250,988.00	$250,000.00

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
437 Ohio Street	Wickliffe	KY	42087

CONTACT NAME & TITLE	PHONE	EMAIL
Jerry Pace, Ballard Co. EDC Director	270.559.1487	jppace@brtc.net

SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT TITLE	DURATION
Archaeological Excavation of Fort Jefferson (15Ba174, 15Ba153) Ballard Co	20 months weeks

FACILITIES AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT

☐ Owned by Riverport Authority ☑ Leased to:

Briefly describe how the project will improve public riverport facilities and infrastructure, to capture the economic and trade potential offered by water transportation.: *(Text limited for accurate printing. Attach additional pages as needed.)*

WKRRA is proposing to develop a new 19-acre inland riverport located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River near the 950 river mile in Ballard County. This site is home to the former Fort Jefferson located in the valley of Mayfield Creek. WKRRA is proposing to utilize the funding requested in this application to benefit the public riverport facilities and infrastructure by recovering cultural resources in the proposed area to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It serves to protect assets and artifacts through analysis, conservation, cataloging, and possible display at the proposed Fort Jefferson Museum. Once this effort is complete, WKRRA can begin development of the riverport. The probable archaeological deposits will yield new and significant information pertaining to one of the three westernmost American forts during the American Revolution, as well as to the historical settlement and development of Ballard County and the Mississippi Embayment Region of Kentucky. Furthermore, to perform the proposed archaeological work, including the clearing of trees, the US Corps of Engineers and US Fish and Wildlife Service require a wetlands delineation of the site and an analysis of impacts on the habitat of endangered and protected species (Section 7). The WKRRA board does not own or have right of entry (ROE) for the property. A ROE agreement has been verbally agreed upon, and it is going through the approval process by both parties. The WKRRA Board will have right of entry by December 31, 2024.

Select ONE: ☐ Applicant plans to use their own manpower, equipment, or materials on the project (Force Account).
☑ Applicant plans to competitively bid out all work related to the project.

TRAFFIC	CURRENT	AFTER PROJECT
Trucks per day	0	0
Train cars per week	0	0
Barges per week	0	0

FOR KYTC USE ONLY

Date Received:	**WTAB Approval** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Application Complete? ☐ Yes ☐ No	**Sec. Approval** ☐ Yes ☐ No	**Notification of Award:**
Eligible Applicant? ☐ Yes ☐ No	**Award Amount:**	**MOA #:**
Permits Needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No	**Award Date:**	**Notice to Proceed:**

KENTUCKY PUBLIC RIVERPORT CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (KPRCM) APPLICATION

SECTION 3: PERMITS AND APPROVALS

	YES	NO
Has the applicant consulted with state and federal agencies (US Army Corps of Engineers, US Coast Guard, US Fish & Wildlife Service, KY Division of Water, KY Heritage Council, etc.)?	☑	☐
Has state and federal agency consultation determined permits are needed?	☑	☐
Have all required permits (environmental, encroachment, etc.) been obtained?	☐	☑

SECTION 4: SUBMISSION CHECKLIST *(See guidance document for details.)*

- ☑ Kentucky Public Riverport Construction and Maintenance Application
- ☑ Statement of Work
- ☑ Scope of Work
- ☑ Purchase quote or cost estimate for the project
- ☑ Project Schedule/Timeline
- ☑ Maps, aerial photos, drawings, and photographs, as needed
- ☑ Engineering plans, schematics, details, drawings of the proposed project, as needed
- ☑ Copies of all correspondence or evidence of consultation that has occurred with state and federal agencies, if applica
- ☐ Required Affidavit for Bidders, Offerors and Contractors from applicant

SECTION 5: CERTIFICATION

I have read the Kentucky Public Riverport Construction and Maintenance Project Guidance Document and understand and agree to abide by what is stated therein. I agree that incomplete applications, applications missing any of the above required supporting documents, or applications received after the deadline, will be deemed ineligible by Division staff without consideration for KPRCM funds and returned to applicant. I also hereby certify, subject to the provision of KRS 523.100 (unsworn falsification to authorities), that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

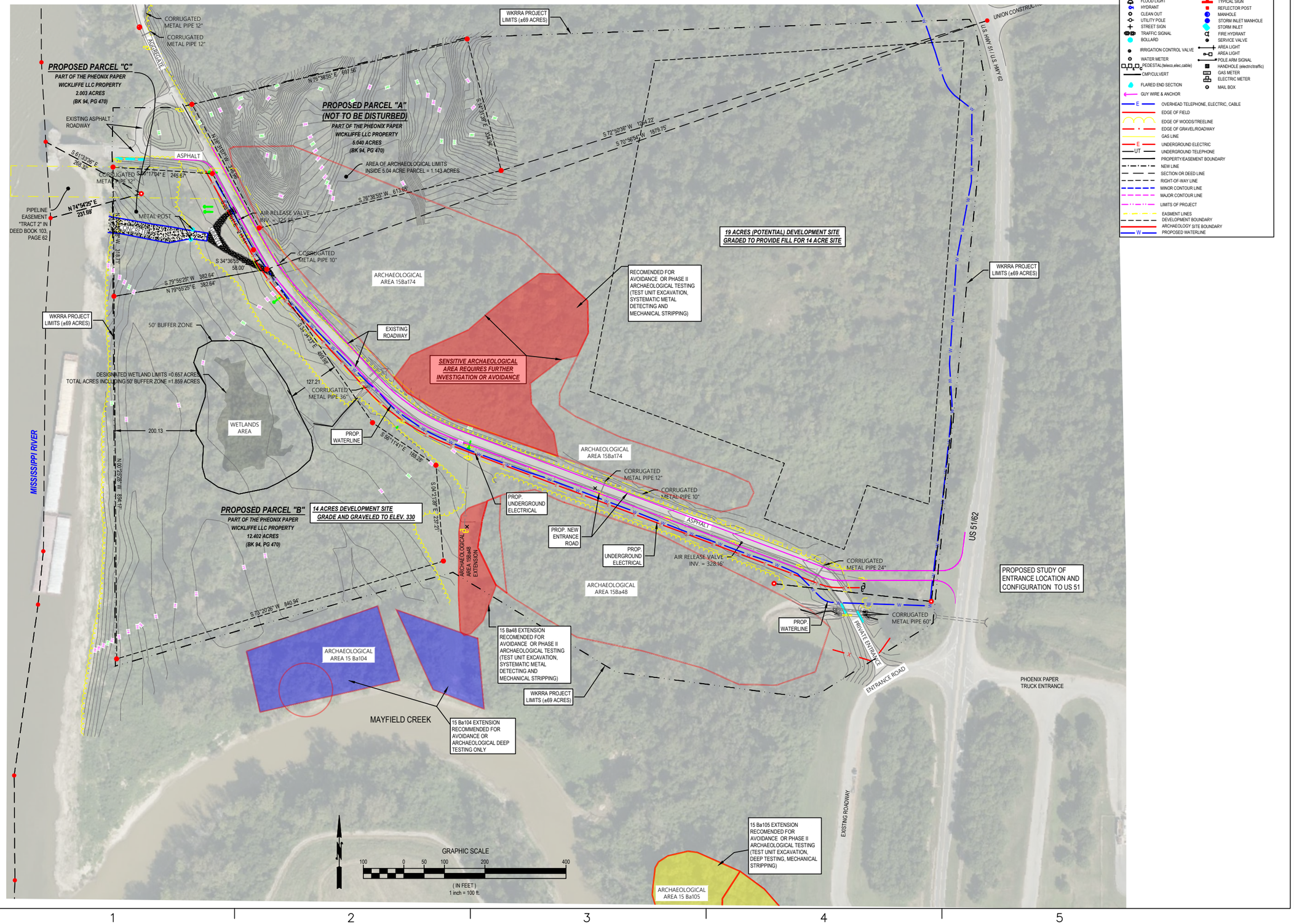
PRINTED NAME & TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
David Rambo, Chair	David R Rambo	11/15/2024

Completed applications and all required attachments must be submitted electronically in PDF format. Paper copies will not be accepted. Emailed applications must be received by the Division by date indicated in call for projects. PDF copies shall be sent via email to: KYTC.ModalPrograms@ky.gov

West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority (WKRRA)

TC 59-113 Application Budget & Schedule

Cost Category	Cost	Schedule
Wetlands Delineation/Fish & Wildlife Section 7	$ 35,000.00	3 months
Contract Management/Project Management/Permitting	$ 65,575.00	20 months
Stage 1 Archaeological Investigation	$ 70,043.00	15 Months
Topographic Survey	$ 50,000.00	2 months
Clearing and Grubbing	$ 30,370.00	2 months
Total	$ 250,988.00	



TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN LEGEND

FLOOD LIGHT	TYPICAL SIGN
HYDRANT	REFLECTOR POST
CLEAN OUT	MANHOLE
UTILITY POLE	STORM INLET MANHOLE
STREET SIGN	STORM INLET
TRAFFIC SIGNAL	FIRE HYDRANT
BOLLARD	SERVICE VALVE
IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE	AREA LIGHT
WATER METER	AREA LIGHT
PEDESTAL(telecc,elec,cable)	POLE ARM SIGNAL
CMP/CULVERT	HANDHOLE (electric/traffic)
FLARED END SECTION	GAS METER
GUY WIRE & ANCHOR	ELECTRIC METER
	MAIL BOX
E — OVERHEAD TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC, CABLE	
EDGE OF FIELD	
EDGE OF WOODS/TREELINE	
EDGE OF GRAVEL/ROADWAY	
GAS LINE	
E — UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	
UT — UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE	
PROPERTY/EASEMENT BOUNDARY	
NEW LINE	
SECTION OR DEED LINE	
RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE	
MINOR CONTOUR LINE	
MAJOR CONTOUR LINE	
LIMITS OF PROJECT	
EASMENT LINES	
DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY	
ARCHAEOLOGY SITE BOUNDARY	
W — PROPOSED WATERLINE	

GEO
2551 South Shore Blvd, Ste D | League City, TX 77573 | 281-339-7786
www.geoconsultantscorp.com

PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REVISIONS

NO.	ACTIVITY

SATISFACTORY TO (DATE):

DES MD	DRW	CHK MD
PM/DM:		L7/EZ
BRANCH MANAGER:		DER
DESIGN DIRECTOR:		
FIRE PROTECTION:		EZ

PROJECT TITLE: WKRRA RIVERPORT

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN (ARCHAEOLOGY INTERESTS)

SCALE: 1"=100'

EPROJECT NO.:

CONSTR. CONTR. NO.

SHEET

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office
J C Watts Federal Building, Room 265
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601-8670
Phone: (502) 695-0467 Fax: (502) 695-1024
Email Address: kentuckyes@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To: 10/08/2024 16:03:04 UTC
Project code: 2025-0003182
Project Name: West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority - Port Development Project

Subject: Consistency letter for the project named 'West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority - Port Development Project' for specified threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location consistent with the Kentucky Determination Key (DKey)

Dear Sheryl Chino:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on **October 08, 2024** your effect determination(s) for the 'West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority - Port Development Project' (Action) using the Kentucky (DKey) within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. The Service developed this system in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based on your answers and the assistance of the Service's Kentucky DKey, you made the following effect determination(s) for the proposed Action:

Species	**Listing Status**	**Determination**
Fanshell (*Cyprogenia stegaria*)	Endangered	May affect
Fat Pocketbook (*Potamilus capax*)	Endangered	May affect
Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*)	Endangered	NLAA
Orangefoot Pimpleback (pearlymussel) (*Plethobasus cooperianus*)	Endangered	May affect
Pallid Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*)	Endangered	May affect
Pink Mucket (pearlymussel) (*Lampsilis abrupta*)	Endangered	May affect
Ring Pink (mussel) (*Obovaria retusa*)	Endangered	May affect
Rough Pigtoe (*Pleurobema plenum*)	Endangered	May affect

Consultation Status

May Affect Determinations: Species with May Affect determinations are those for which the DKey was unable to provide a conclusion or those for which you were either unsure about the determination or you chose to make a “may affect” determination. If the DKey was unable to provide a conclusion, this does not necessarily mean that the project is likely to adversely affect the species. If you think the project may affect the species or want additional technical assistance, please follow the instructions in the "Additional Coordination" section below. If a federal action agency chooses to make a "no effect" determination for the species, there is no statutory requirement to request concurrence with that determination; however, the federal action agency should document the supporting information for this determination in their files. This documentation would typically demonstrate a lack of suitable habitat within the action area, show that no impacts to suitable habitat would occur, or provide information that the species is not reasonably certain to occur in the action area even though suitable habitat is present.

The Service recommends that your agency contact the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate the Action in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the Action changes, 2) new information reveals the Action may affect listed species or designated critical habitat, or 3) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional consultation with the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office should take place before project changes are final or resources committed.

The following species and/or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and **are not** covered by this conclusion:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* Proposed Threatened
- Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered
- Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Experimental Population, Non-Essential

To address effects to other federally listed or proposed species and/or their designated critical habitat, you can request project-specific review by following the instructions in the “Next Steps” section of your species list letter, or you may use another determination key, if available.

Additional Coordination

To request additional technical assistance or consultation, please contact the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office . When you contact the office, please provide all relevant site-specific information regarding the proposed Action. The Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office will respond within 30 to 60 days of your submittal.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority - Port Development Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority - Port Development Project':

> The WKRRA is proposing to develop a new 19-acre regional inland waterway terminal within a 69-acre site located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River near the 950 River Mile (36.946622, -89.094544) in Ballard County, KY, near the City of Wickliffe. The site is a greenfield with existing mooring cells located at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@36.9475081,-89.0921376544611,14z

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Will the proposed Action involve Federal funding, permitting, or authorization, or will it be carried out by a Federal Agency?

   Yes

2. Are you the lead Federal Action Agency or designated non-federal representative requesting concurrence on behalf of the lead Federal Action Agency?

   No

3. [Hidden Semantic] Does the action area intersect critical habitat?

   Automatically answered
   No

4. Will the proposed Action involve construction or operation of wind turbines?

   No

5. Will the proposed Action involve blasting (other than a fireworks display)?

   No

6. Will the proposed Action involve a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

   No

7. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g. leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

   No

8. Will the proposed Action include the removal, replacement, repair and/or maintenance of an existing bridge or culvert?

   No

9. Will the proposed Action involve perennial stream loss that would require an individual permit under 404 of the Clean Water Act?

   No

10. Will the proposed Action involve discharge of sediment into a stream?

    No

11. Does the Action Area contain any caves (including their associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), rockshelters, underground quarries, or abandoned mine portals (including associated underground workings)?

    No

12. [Hidden Semantic] Does the Action Area intersect the Kentucky AOI of the gray bat?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

13. Will the proposed Action involve drilling or boring?

    Yes

14. Prior to the drilling or boring, will the project proponent conduct appropriate preliminary evaluations to ensure that proposed drilling or boring is unlikely to encounter karst voids or other voids?

    Yes

15. Will the project proponent contact the Field Office if potentially suitable gray bat hibernacula or roosting habitat is encountered during drilling or boring?

    Yes

16. Based on the responses you have provided, we believe that the proposed Action is consistent with the type of Actions programmatically evaluated by the Service's Kentucky Field Office under the standing analyses that support this determination key. These Actions typically conclude with "no effect" or "may affect - not likely to adversely affect" determinations for the gray bat.

    What is your effect determination for the **gray bat**?

    Note:*IPaC will not provide a concurrence for "no effect" determinations, because there is no statutory requirement to request concurrence from the Service. IPaC will provide concurrence for "May affect – not likely to adversely affect" determinations. If you choose "May affect – likely to adversely affect" or "Unsure," additional coordination with the Service is recommended.*

    2. "May affect - not likely to adversely affect"

17. Will the proposed Action involve a new point source discharge into a stream or change an existing point source discharge (e.g., outfalls; leachate ponds)?

    No

18. Will the proposed Action include any activities that would alter stream flow, such as hydropower energy production, impoundments, intake structures, diversion structures, and/or turbines?

    No

19. Will the proposed Action involve dredging or in-stream gravel mining?

    No

20. Will the proposed Action involve resource extraction (e.g., mining, oil/gas, logging), including exploration activities?

    No

21. Will the proposed Action involve stream impacts (perennial or intermittent) that would require an individual permit under 404 of the Clean Water Act?

    Yes

22. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the fanshell (*Cyprogenia stegaria*)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

23. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the fat pocketbook (*Potamilus capax*)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

24. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the orangefoot pimpleback (*Plethobascus cooperianus*)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

25. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the pink mucket (*Lampsilis abrupta*)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

26. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the ring pink (*Obovaria retusa*)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

27. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the rough pigtoe (*Pleurobema plenum*)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

28. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project area intersect the AOI of the pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: County of Ballard
Name: Sheryl Chino
Address: 4645 Village Square Drive
Address Line 2: Suite F
City: Paducah
State: KY
Zip: 42001
Email sheryl.chino@hdrinc.com
Phone: 2705381506

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)

cra
cultural resource analysts, inc

Proposal for the Archaeological Investigation of 15Ba48 and 15Ba174, Ballard County, Kentucky

November 12, 2024

Submitted to:

Todd Cooper
Ballard County Judge/Executive
437 Ohio Street
Wickliffe, Kentucky 42087
270-335-5176
ballardjex@brtc.net

Project Identification
Fort Jefferson (15Ba48, 15Ba174)
Ballard County, Kentucky
Wickliffe Quad
CRA Proposal No. KY23P-0414

Background

In August of 2021, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Mayfield Creek Slack Water Harbor Project in Ballard County, Kentucky (Mabelitini 2021). The survey was conducted at the request of David R. Rambo, West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority, as due diligence to identify potential cultural resources within the proposed project area during the planning stage. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Lexington, Kentucky. The review revealed that 12 previous archaeological surveys and site investigations were located within a 2.0 km radius of the project area. Research also revealed that at least 8 additional surveys or field research projects had been completed within the study radius that had not been entered into the OSA Geographic Information Systems database. Of these 20 previous archaeological surveys, 10 fell within the boundaries of the project area. In addition, 11 previously recorded archaeological sites had been documented within the 2 km study radius, 4 of which fell at least partially within the project boundaries (Sites 15Ba48, 15Ba104, 15Ba105, and 15Ba153).

The archaeological resource inventory for the proposed Mayfield Creek Slack Water Harbor Project resulted in the documentation of one new archaeological site, 15Ba174, and the expansion of previously recorded archaeological Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba105. Site 15Ba48 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds that also contained historic occupations dating from at least the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries; Site 15Ba104 was originally recorded as a prehistoric open habitation without mounds, as well as the 1780–1781 location of Fort Jefferson; Site 15Ba105 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds that also contained historic occupations dating from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries; Site 15Ba174 was a multicomponent historic site that also dated from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The survey found that significant, intact subsurface historic deposits were likely present within the project area at Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba174, as well as both prehistoric and historic deposits at site 15Ba105. Site 15Ba105 is being avoided by the current undertaking and will not be investigated. Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba174 are the focus of the current investigation since the survey recommended avoidance of portions of these sites or archaeological investigation if they could not be avoided. Both areas are part of the current undertaking and therefore cannot be avoided.

Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba174 contained deposits associated with the 1780–1781 occupation of Fort Jefferson and Clarksville, the 1861–1862 Union Army encampment, as well as a late nineteenth-century railroad turntable and ancillary support structures associated with the railroad, and the Dupoyster farmstead. Potentially intact subsurface deposits associated with 15Ba174 and Fort Jefferson are thought to be present just north of the access road. These would include a blockhouse, a well, a 100-x-200-ft stockade, and structures within the fortification including at least one with a substantial cellar. Potentially intact subsurface deposits associated with Site 15Ba48 south of the access road were associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth centuries Dupoyster farmstead, as well as late nineteenth century railroad support structures. Previous investigations recovered creamware and kaolin clay smoking pipe fragments that are indicative of the late eighteenth century occupation of Fort Jefferson within this area (Carstens 2004, 2020; Kenneth C. Carstens, personal communication 2021). It was thought possible that intact remnants of the stockade trench may be present along the western periphery of Site 15Ba48. Intact, subsurface cultural deposits at Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba174 may produce archaeological deposits that will yield new and significant information about one of three western-most American fort during the American Revolution, to the historical settlement and development of Ballard County and within the Mississippi Embayment region of Kentucky (Mabelitini 2021).

Fort Jefferson

Fort Jefferson was constructed in 1780 under the direction of then Colonel George Rogers Clark. Although the fort was part of Virginia Governor Patrick Henry's plan for settlement of the western frontier, the order to build the fort came from Thomas Jefferson, who had succeeded Henry as governor. Fort Jefferson, named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, was situated in the valley of Mayfield Creek, near its confluence with the Mississippi River, approximately five miles below the mouth of the Ohio River in present-day Ballard County, Kentucky (Carstens 1992:345). Construction of Fort Jefferson began on April 19, 1780, and was completed in June of that year. From May 13, 1780, until abandoned on June 8, 1781, Fort Jefferson and the community of Clarksville, were commanded by Captain Robert George. The fort was about 30 m (100 ft) square (or possibly 30-x-60 ft) and had two bastions, in the northeast and southwest corners. The fort served as a major supply link with New Orleans for General Clark's Illinois battalion during 1780 and the Spanish in Saint Louis. In early July 1780, the population of Clarksville numbered about 225 soldiers and 275 civilian men, women, and children. In June, July and August 1780 (once in each month), Fort Jefferson was attacked by British-allied Chickasaw natives. During the August 1780 engagement, the Chickasaw were commanded by Lieutenant James Whitehead from the British Southern Indian Department out of Pensacola, Florida. "Although low on supplies at Fort Jefferson, Clark sent a messenger to recall all soldiers to Fort Nelson in Louisville for his planned attack against Fort Jefferson. (Carstens 1992:345; Carstens and Holm in prep; Fraser 1983). During the American Civil War, the site of Fort Jefferson, also known as Camp Crittenden, served as a Union Amy encampment and supply station. The post was the second of two (the first being Fort Holt) that were established in Ballard County during September 1861, in response to the Confederate occupation of Columbus, Kentucky. By late September 1861, more than 2,000 federal troops were stationed at Fort Jefferson, with an additional 3,595 at the garrison at Fort Holt (Kleber 1992b:45; *New York Times* 1861a; Pogue Public History Institute 2020). According to an article published in The *New York Times*, dated September 23, 1861, 3 infantry regiments, a battery of light artillery under Nicholas Swarts, and 2 companies of cavalry were encamped at "Old Fort Jefferson." According to the article, "Old Fort Jefferson, now in ruins, stands near the banks of the Mississippi, on the Kentucky side, six miles below Cairo, Ill." (*New York Times* 1861b). This article indicates that structural remains of the 1780–1781 fortification were extant into the 1860s. In 1886, J.C. Dupoyster, who had moved to the area in 1858, recalled that he had found a 6-pounder siege gun eroding out of the north bank of Mayfield Creek (12 ft below the 1858 surface) before the Civil War. However, the cannon was confiscated by Colonel Sprague of the 2nd Regiment and taken to Cairo, Illinois, during the Civil War (Dupoyster 1886). According to Dupoyster, the fort was located on land owned by his brother and was "a wooden structure […] about 100

yards from the bank of Mayfield Creek." He also recalled that "[t]he mouth of Mayfield Creek empties into the chute of Island No. 1 about 300 yards from where [the] old fort stood [and] [i]t is about 100 yards from the Fort to the back […] of the Hills" (Dupoyster 1886). In late September 1861, troops from Camp Jefferson and Fort Holt were dispatched to Elliott's Mill, where they were involved in skirmishes and reconnaissance. On January 22, 1862, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that a large detachment (6,000 to 7,000 troops) "were encamped on the north side of a little stream called Mayfield Creek, which empties into the Mississippi here" (*Illinois State Journal* 1862). The encampment at Camp Jefferson appears to have been the point of embarkation for General Grant's advance toward Columbus. The Union army maintained a presence at Camp Jefferson and Holt through at least January 1862; however, both posts had been abandoned by April of that year. Following the Civil War, the area appears to have returned to farmland. The IC Railroad was extended from Jackson, Tennessee, through the current project area, to Cairo, Illinois, in 1873 (Columbus Belmont State Park 2021). The M&O Railroad line was completed through the project area from Columbus, Kentucky, to Cairo in 1881 (Drury 2021). However, by 1939, both of rail lines through the project area had been abandoned.

Scope of Services

The archaeological investigations will follow the current *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2017) issued by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and standard archaeological methods.

Goals

The goals of the project are to document and recover data relating to the occupation, use and site structure of Fort Jefferson within the areas identified by Mabelitini and Carstens. The investigations will serve to flesh out details of Fort Jefferson, the Depoyster farmstead and railroad infrastructure and potentially the civilian community of Clarksville to compare with historic documents and historic accounts of fort activity. Site investigations will be geared to:

1. Determine the presence or absence of subsurface features or intact archaeological deposits.
2. Determine the general intra-site spatial characteristics, i.e., the spatial distribution of features and artifact types and the co-occurrence or clustering of features and artifacts.
3. Determine the classes of archaeological remains retrievable.
4. Determine the archaeological integrity of the remains.
5. Place the sites within the regional historic cultural context.

Field Research

The phase I archaeological survey identified two undisturbed areas containing potentially significant archaeological deposits within Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba174 and that were recommended for avoidance or additional archaeological work (Mabelitini 2021). These areas include archaeological deposits associated with the 1780–1781 settlement and defenses of Fort Jefferson and Clarksville including the main fort, a block house, and residential area, the Depoyster farmstead and railroad infrastructure. A staged approach will be employed for the investigation. The proposed archaeological work will consist of initial metal detecting, remote sensing, and soil coring (Stage 1) to assess the likely presence of subsurface features and metal artifact distribution. A JMC Soil Samplers probe will be used to test the potential features (geophysical anomalies) identified by the remote sensing. Stage 2 investigations would include hand dug excavation units to investigate select geophysical anomalies to determine their characteristics and potential function (wall trenches, among others). If the remote sensing and initial hand excavation indicate intact features of the Fort, machine stripping of plow zone/topsoil would be conducted to expose the horizontal

extent of select features for further investigation. The final phase of the investigation would involve the excavation or sampling of the features exposed by the stripping. Stage 2 investigations will be scoped at a future date.

Metal Detecting, Remote Sensing, and Coring

The geophysical survey, which will be conducted by a CRA geophysical specialist, will attempt to identify and map any intact historic archaeological features and then will be tested with a systematic coring program to better understand and delineate any features. It is always advised that multiple geophysical techniques be employed in the survey of an archaeological site, because it increases the likelihood that target feature(s) (i.e., thermal features, structures, pit features, graves, etc.) will be identified, if present. Different geophysical techniques respond to different types of geophysical soil properties (electrical conductivity/resistivity, types of magnetism, etc.) and are thus able to be identified with different instrument types. The key in identifying any feature or object of interest with geophysical equipment is having contrast between the feature of interest and the background matrix (e.g. soil layers). For this reason, surveys need to be slightly larger than a point of interest and surveying a larger area surrounding the point of interest only increases the confidence of the geophysical interpretation. Due to different instruments measuring different properties, some features may be clearly identified with one geophysical instrument and not another. This is to be expected in some cases and further suggests the use of multiple instrument types. There are a variety of geophysical instruments in use today, but in this case CRA suggests the use of metal detecting, magnetometry, and electrical resistance.

Metal Detecting Survey. Although systematic shovel test surveys are currently the standard procedure for locating archaeological sites, this methodology almost always ensures that military sites will not be found. While metal detector surveys have an obvious bias in the types of materials recovered, given their focus on metal artifacts, metal detection has proven to be the most efficient and effective method to identify and delineate frontier fortifications, battlefields, and military encampments. Frontier fortifications also pose a unique challenge to archaeologists because they were often constructed of perishable materials and were typically occupied for only a short period of time. Previous research has shown that the archaeological signature of frontier forts at the phase I survey level is almost always a scatter of hand-wrought nails, which can easily be missed if shovel testing alone is employed as a field methodology. When performed prior to magnetometry, metal detecting can be especially helpful in removing any modern refuse that may interfere with that technique. Additionally, by removing non-modern metal, additional non-metallic and/or deeper features may be discovered through magnetometry.

Magnetometry Survey. Magnetometry is the most widely used archaeo-geophysical technique world-wide due to its ability to detect soil changes, thermal features (e.g. fire pits, burned features), and ferrous metal in both historic and prehistoric contexts. At historic sites with metal objects, magnetometry can be quite useful in identifying specific use areas, due to high concentrations of metal scatter. However, a drawback to this technique is the potential interference of modern metal scatter like old bottle caps or metal debris. If unwanted metal is present, this can detract from the quality of the survey. Additionally, magnetometry data are commonly faster to collect, process, and interpret than other techniques.

Electrical Resistance Survey. Resistance is a less commonly used method due to its rather slow data collection rate, however, it commonly produces significant results when employed. It is especially good at detecting moisture differences within the soil which can be related to archaeological features (e.g. water laying on top of a compacted floor or water collecting near a casket). Resistance provides approximate depth to features based on the probe separation used during the survey. It is especially useful in rougher terrain where the instrument is much easier to maneuver. Furthermore, in highly wooded or formerly wooded areas, it is not as affected by root systems which can be a hindrance to other instruments.

Field Survey

The first task of the study will be to establish a grid across the survey area that will be used to orient the field data collection. Survey blocks and transects will be oriented in such a way as to maximize the coverage of the site survey area, avoid any obstacles that may be present, and attempt to limit the possibility of running parallel to target features. A global navigation satellite system (GNSS) unit with centimeter accuracy or a total-station and pull tapes will be used to lay out a basic grid system, likely grid blocks of 30-x-30 m (98.5-x-98.5 ft) or what best fits the area's ground conditions. For this study the grid block corners will be marked by short plastic stakes. All survey grid corners will be collected to place the survey in real-world coordinates.

The metal detector survey will use a state-of-the-art Minelab Manticore Simultaneous Multi-Frequency (Multi-IQ+) metal detector with a waterproof 38-centimeter Double-D M15 coil. Multi-IQ+ is Minelab's patented simultaneous multi-frequency metal detection technology transmitting on a range of frequencies from 5 to 40 kHz. The increased frequency range allows the Multi-IQ+ technology to offer more accurate target identification, improved depth of detection, and enhanced sensitivity. The Double-D coil consists of two identical D-shaped coils that send out a signal across nearly the entire coil width from front to back. This enables accurate target identification of both near-surface and deeply buried targets. The Minelab Manticore, when used in conjunction with a Double-D M15 coil, can locate metal artifacts at depths over 46 cm below the surface, depending on soil conditions. This metal detector is also well suited for use within the current project area due to its automatic ground balancing feature and ability to cancel out noise from electrical interference caused by low power lines to pinpoint desired targets more accurately. The metal detector survey will be guided by methodologies set forth by Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist (AMDA). Detection will be conducted along 1.5 m wide lanes with overlapping coverage within the grid system. Minimally, the entirety of each systematically metal-detected lane will be swept with the coil placed level to the ground surface while maintaining an even and overlapping sweep pattern to attain 100 percent survey coverage. The metal detector will be set to low discrimination to identify all metal targets. However, this approach may be adjusted depending on conditions encountered in the field. Modern refuse, such as soda cans and aluminum pull tabs, will neither be collected nor mapped. All excavated metal non-modern targets will be flagged where they were found and identified by CRA's Principal Investigator/Field Director before being collected and mapped. All collected artifacts will be assigned a unique sequential number in the field, and the location of each removed artifact will be recorded using a GNSS with sub-meter accuracy.

The magnetic gradiometer survey will be conducted using either a SENSYS MXPDA wheeled cart system with five sensors or a SENSYS ARCH I single channel system. The systems will be pushed or carried in transects following a zig-zag pattern which will allow 0.5 m (1.6 ft) transect spacing, 8–10 readings per meter, and a resolution of less than 0.2 nT. Depth of data collection with the magnetometer is approximately 1.5 m, but this is variable depending on the target of interest and surrounding soil matrix. For example, the magnetometer may be able to identify large metallic objects buried fairly deep but would not detect a very small piece of metal, like a bottle cap, at that same depth. Magnetic surveys of archaeological sites are especially successful if the archaeological features presented at the site contain metallic objects of interest, in this case historical artifacts. The results of the gradiometer survey will be processed with SENSYS software and custom Python scripts. The data will then be combined during post-processing with surface mapping and other geophysical results in QGIS.

The electrical resistance survey will be conducted using a Frobisher TAR-3 system with multiplexer. This allows for multiple roving probe configurations to be used at once. Two probe spacings, 0.5 and 1.0 m, will be used with crossline transect spacings of 0.5 and 1.0 m, respectively. In-line sampling of 0.5 m will be used for both probe spacings and data will be collected in a zig-zag manner using the twin-probe

configuration. The depth of investigation for this instrument configuration is approximately equivalent to the spacing of the electrical probes, depending on soil conditions—thus data at two depths of approximately 0.5 and 1.0 m will be collected. The results of the electrical resistance survey will be processed using ArchaeoFusion and custom Python scripts. The data will be combined with other geophysical results during post-processing in QGIS.

In tandem with the geophysical survey, the area needs to be mapped in detail so that any ground disturbances can be correlated to potential geophysical anomalies. This allows for a more thorough geophysical analysis and is crucial in identifying positive archaeological anomalies. Things like depressions, trees, bushes, or anything that could interfere with the geophysical data.

Upon completion of the remote sensing data processing and analysis, a systematic coring program will be performed. The coring program will employ a JMC Soil Samplers (approximately 1 inch diameter) soil probe which allows for a basic soil description of soil color and texture correlated with depth and can potentially collect small artifact fragments. Geophysical anomalies are tested with the soil probe to better understand their make up and distribution and to give higher or lower confidence in their archaeological potential before full excavation. Generally, one to three soil cores per anomaly are collected depending on anomaly size and in-field soil descriptions. These data are then integrated with the geophysical data in a GIS to plan further excavations. A total of approximately 60 soil cores to sample 20 anomalies are planned.

Human Remains

There is the potential for historic burials to be discovered in the parade grounds or within the stockade. If human remains are discovered during excavations, work will cease in that location. CRA will notify the client, local law enforcement, coroner, and the KHC. It may be necessary to obtain a permit from the Office of Vital Statistics to remove and relocate burials if found. The removal and relocation of any burial(s) will require a contract modification. Work will not resume around historic burials until appropriate clearance is given.

Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts recovered will be returned to the CRA laboratory at Lexington, Kentucky, for cleaning, analysis, and cataloging following standard practices. Initial processing of recovered artifacts involves washing all artifacts, sorting the artifacts into the major material classes (i.e., ceramic, faunal, historic, and lithic) for further analysis, and assigning catalog numbers. In general, catalog numbers consisted of the site number and a unique number for each provenience lot or diagnostic specimen.

Considering that the excavations will target areas of high potential, we estimate that about 100–200 artifacts will be recovered during the investigations. The material will be curated at an approved curation facility in Kentucky. We anticipate that no more than 2 boxes of materials and records will be curated. If the cannon that was reportedly left behind after the evacuation of Fort Jefferson is recovered, CRA will work with the client on appropriate measures for its conveyance to a museum or curation facility.

Deliverables

The results of the investigations will be documented in a detailed written technical report. The report will conform to the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2017) issued by the Kentucky SHPO. In addition, updated site survey forms will be prepared for the sites and will be submitted to the Kentucky OSA. Initially a PDF of the report will be submitted to the Ballard County Judge/Executive for review and comment. CRA will submit a revised report in PDF format for review by the lead Federal agency and SHPO. CRA will make any necessary revisions to the report requested by the reviewing agencies.

cra
cultural resource analysts, inc

Schedule

CRA can initiate the study within 30 business days of notice to proceed (NTP). The metal detecting/remote sensing and coring and will take approximately 10 and 5 field days, respectively and will be completed within 40 Business days upon NTP or January 1st, 2025, whichever comes later. A summary of the geophysics interpretation, in PDF format, will be completed within 20 business days from completion of geophysical survey. Coring will begin after the geophysical interpretation is complete (e.g., 20 business days). A summary of the investigations, in PDF format, will be submitted within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork.

Fee Proposal

Stage 1 Monitoring, Metal Detecting, Remote Sensing, and Coring

CRA will complete the investigations on a time and materials basis at the following cost breakdown.

One Week Vegetation Removal Monitoring – $6006 Plus a fee of $1,466 per day over 1 week.

Metal Detecting – $12,424

Geophysics – $25,384

Coring – $11,719

Report – $14,510

Other than monitoring, the cost for vegetation removal and clean up are not included in these costs.

Stage II investigations are also not included in this fee and will be subject to an escalation in fees (5 percent increase per annum).

Terms are payment in full within 30 calendar days of receipt of the invoice for CRA. Invoicing may be done monthly. The following assumptions have been made when preparing the scope of work and estimated cost for this project. These are not intended to be all-inclusive, and it is recognized that unforeseen changes and circumstances may result during the project. Should these situations arise, CRA will promptly address specific scope or budget issues with the client to reach an agreement for any needed contract modifications and additional compensation per our standard rate schedule.

Assumptions

- CRA personnel will have complete, unobstructed access to the project site.
- Magnetometry survey will be completed for a maximum area of approximately 1.12 hectares.
- Metal detecting survey will be completed for a maximum area of approximately 1.12 hectares.
- Electrical resistance survey will be completed for a maximum area of approximately 1.12 hectares.
- Coring will be completed for a maximum of 20 anomalies.
- The client will have the vegetation (other than mature trees greater than 3 inches in diameter) cleared prior to the metal detecting, remote sensing, and coring investigations. Root balls should not be removed and ground disturbing activities should be avoided. Due to the presence of structural remains on the surface at Sites 15Ba48 and 15Ba174, vegetation removal should be conducted under the supervision of an archaeologist. Once this is accomplished the debris should be carefully removed. Who does the clearing is at the discretion of the client.
- Excluding any wooded areas, the survey area will be free of any brush (e.g., fallen branches, underbrush etc.) and grass will be recently mowed. Soft vegetation (grass, weeds, etc.) is not to exceed 4 inches in height. Hard vegetation (tree or bush stumps, corn stalks, etc.) must be flush with the

ground surface. If a significant amount of soft vegetation is higher than 4 inches or hard vegetation is above the ground surface, at the discretion of the surveyor, a change order will be required.
- The survey area will be free of any non-archaeological debris (e.g., construction materials, large rocks). If debris is present and hinders the survey or if it becomes necessary for CRA to expend a significant amount of field time in order to clear debris from the survey area, at the discretion of the surveyor, a change order will be required.
- The magnetic survey equipment is affected by the presence of metal debris. The client is responsible for removing any large, movable obstacles/objects (e.g., trailers or vehicles), as well as non-archaeological metal debris (e.g., metal pin-flags, trash) prior to the initiation of geophysical fieldwork.
- The geophysical survey will be completed in a single mobilization.
- If inclement weather or other adverse conditions beyond the control of CRA occur, fieldwork will be delayed as some geophysical instruments cannot be used during inclement weather.
- No outside specialists or consultants will be needed for the performance of the work described.
- Formal meetings with clients, agencies, tribes, or others are beyond the scope of this proposal.

FOR Cultural Resource Analysts:

Signed:_____
Steven D. Creasman, RPA
Executive Vice President

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ANDY BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

JACQUELINE COLEMAN
LT. GOVERNOR

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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MICHAEL E. BERRY
SECRETARY

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR &
STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

December 21, 2021

William Miller
Acting Director
West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority
297 Kentucky Avenue
Kevil, Kentucky 42053

Re: **A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Mayfield Creek Slack Water Harbor Project in Ballard County, Kentucky,** prepared by Brian Mabelitini (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), November 1, 2021.

Dear William Miller,

Thank you for your submission of a hard copy of an archaeological report regarding the above-referenced project received by our office on November 29, 2021. My office requested and received an electronic copy of the report on December 9, 2021. This report describes the Phase I archaeological survey of an Area of Potential Effect (APE) of approximately 69.9-acres associated with the proposed construction of a slack water harbor on the right bank of and at the mouth of Mayfield Creek. We understand this survey was completed as due diligence because it is anticipated that a permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Memphis District, will be required to complete the proposed project. Field methods included shovel test excavation, pedestrian survey, metal detector reconnaissance, and hand bucket augering. One previously unrecorded site (15Ba174) was documented and the boundaries for two previously recorded sites (15Ba48 and 15Ba105) were expanded during this investigation. One previously recorded archaeological site (15Ba104) could not be assessed, and no evidence of the previously recorded site 15Ba153 was identified within the APE.

Site 15Ba174 is a multicomponent historic site that dates from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The investigators identified significant, intact subsurface historic deposits. Cultural materials associated with the previously postulated Fort Jefferson blockhouse and the Civil War encampment as well as nineteenth-century materials and structural debris associated with support buildings for either the railroad or a nearby farmstead were recorded. For the portion of the site within the APE, additional archaeological testing is recommended to determine the eligibility of this site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) if avoidance is not possible.

Site 15Ba48 is a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds that contains historic occupations dating from at least the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Historic materials and structural debris associated with a mid-to-late nineteenth century farmstead as well as late nineteenth century railroad support structures were recorded, and it is possible that intact remnants of the For Jefferson stockade trench may be present in western portions of the site. The investigators identified significant, intact subsurface historic deposits. Additional archaeological testing is recommended to determine the eligibility of this site for listing on the NRHP if avoidance is not possible.

[Continued on Next Page]

Site 15Ba105 is a prehistoric open habitation without mounds with occupations during the Late Woodland and Late Mississippian periods that contains historic occupations dating from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Investigators encountered intact, buried midden and fire-cracked rock as well as hand wrought nails indicative of the late eighteenth-century village of Clarksville. The investigators identified significant, intact subsurface prehistoric and historic deposits. For the portion of the site within the APE, additional archaeological testing is recommended to determine the eligibility of this site for listing on the NRHP if avoidance is not possible.

Site 15Ba104 was recorded as a prehistoric open habitation without mounds as well as the potential 1780–1781 location of Fort Jefferson. Due to the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits at the mapped location of this site indicated by augering, the investigators could not adequately assess the site and the investigator recommends additional deep testing or avoidance at this location.

After review of the Phase I archaeological survey report, we concur with the findings and recommendations of the investigators that additional archaeological investigation is necessary to assess the eligibility of sites 15Ba48, 15Ba104, 15Ba105, and 15Ba174. We look forward to receiving the official determination of effect for this project from USACE and will provide our comment on effect at that time.

If you have questions or if the project should change, please contact Jennifer Ryall of my staff at jennifer.ryall@ky.gov.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts,
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

CP: jr_vh, KHC #63638-9

August 4, 2023

N. Nicole Konkol
Site Protection Program Administrator
Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
The State Historic Preservation Office
410 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Re: West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority (WKRRA), Archaeological Impacts Ballard County, Kentucky

Dear Nicole Konkol,

Thank you for meeting with representatives representing the WKRRA and the professional consultants' representatives that have been contracted to assist the WKRRA with this exciting development for our area. The following people were in attendance, excluding yourself, Hannah Chretien, WKRRA, Todd Cooper, Ballard County Judge Executive, Chuck Niquette, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), Jack Mundy, GEO Consultants Corporation, Sheryl Chino, Jeff Schaefer, and Kristi Nichols, HDR. WKRRA requested the meeting to present the current status of the proposed riverport development and the revisions that were made to eliminate impacts to archaeological sites identified in previous studies and more recently in the Phase I Archaeology Study performed by CRA at the request of WKRRA and completed in November 2021.

The Phase I Archaeology Study identified an area not previously studied labeled 15Ba174 and extended two previously studied sites, 15Ba48 and 15Ba105. The study area 15Ba174 is on the north side of the entrance road and within this area is an area identified to be avoided, or Phase II Archaeology Testing. There are also two areas on the north side of Mayfield Creek and near the south boundary of the 14-acre development area that are identified as areas to be avoided or Phase II Archaeology Testing. Please refer to the Phase I Archaeology Study for more detailed descriptions and analysis of these areas. These areas are highlighted on the attached Preliminary Site Plan

The current Preliminary Site Plan showing proposed development areas outlined was presented at the meeting. There are basically two areas that are proposed for development in the early stages of the riverport. The first area is approximately 14 acres on the west side of the existing entrance road and adjacent to the east bank of the Mississippi River. Developing this area will require approximately 300,000 cubic yards of fill material to raise the elevation of the site to one foot above the Base Flood Elevation, 329 (BFE). This area has been disturbed previously with construction of a railroad and containing a "turn-around" in this general area. The second development area is located on the north side of the entrance road and contains 19 acres. This area will be used, primarily, to provide fill material for the 14-acre site in the early stages of the riverport development. This area has been previously disturbed and used as a borrow site for fill material to construct a local highway and bridge project in the 1980s.

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Kevil, KY 42053
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Another part of the development is to place the overhead electric supply underground and construct a new entrance road higher in elevation to one foot above the BFE. These three construction activities will be on the south side of the existing entrance road to avoid impacts and disturbance of archaeology survey site 15Ba 174.

WKRRA has applied for a Port Infrastructure Development Program Grant (PIDP) and expects notification of acceptance or denial in late September or early October of this year. The grant is requesting primarily additional permitting and planning funds to perform additional studies and permitting with USACE and US Fish & Wildlife Service among other agencies. There are construction funds requested to provide earthwork to fill and surface (gravel) the 14-acre development area one foot above the BFE, reconstruct the entrance road shifted slightly south of the existing location and raising to one foot above the BFE, placing the overhead electric underground on the south side of the entrance road, and construct a new water main along the south side of the entrance road. The WKRRA is committed to avoid and protect the sensitive archaeology areas shown on the Preliminary Site Plan during the first stages of the riverport development. If additional areas are needed as the riverport progresses, additional archaeological surveys and testing will be performed to mitigate those areas. As development of this first phase progresses with additional studies, permitting, and these first phase construction items, SHPO will be included in the review process at the 60% and 95% plan development stages. Further development is anticipated to be several years in the future.

Thank you again for your attention and effort to this exciting project so vital to far Western Kentucky. This riverport can positively benefit businesses and industry up and down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and even the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. WKRRA respectfully requests the favorable acceptance of the WKRRA Riverport's development plan by The State Historical Preservation Office. Please reach out with any comments or requests for additional information.

Respectfully Submitted,

David R. Rambo

David Rambo
Chairman, West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority

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Rev. 9-16-22

Required Affidavit for Bidders, Offerors and Contractors
(KRS 45A.110 & 45A.115)

Affidavit Effective for One (1) Year from Date of Execution

Instructions: Pursuant to KRS 45A.110 and 45A.115, a bidder, offeror, or contractor ("Contractor") is required to submit a Required Affidavit for Bidders, Offerors, and Contractors to be awarded a contract, or for the renewal of a contract. An authorized representative of the contracting party must complete the attestation below, have the attestation notarized, and return the completed affidavit to the Commonwealth.

Attestation

As a duly authorized representative for the Contractor, I swear and affirm under penalty of perjury, that that the Contractor has not knowingly violated campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and that the award of a contract will not violate any provision of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth. For purposes of this attestation, "Knowingly" means that the bidder or offeror is aware or should have been aware of the existence of a violation. The bidder or offer understands that the Commonwealth retains the right to request an updated affidavit at any time.

Signature: David R. Rambo

Printed Name: David R. Rambo

Title: Chairman, WKRRA

Date: November 15, 2024

Bidder or Offeror Name: West Kentucky Regional Riverport Authority

Address: 297 Kentucky Avenue
Kevil, KY 42053

Commonwealth of Kentucky Vendor Code (If known): _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 2024.

State of: Kentucky

County of: Carlisle

Notary: Snunan

My Commission Expires: 6-12-2028

SABRINA ELIZABETH NUNAN
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE AT LARGE - KENTUCKY
COMMISSION # KYNP8960
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 12, 2028